

S. 1422, THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION SATELLITE CARRIER OVERSIGHT ACT pdf

1: House Subcommittee Examines Communications Act, Jan 15 | Video | www.enganchecubano.com

S. , *the Federal Communications Commission Satellite Carrier Oversight Act: hearing before the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, United States Senate, One Hundred Fifth Congress, second session, February 12,*

Media policy[edit] Broadcast television and radio[edit] The FCC regulates broadcast stations, repeater stations as well as commercial broadcasting operators who operate and repair certain radiotelephone , television and radio stations. Broadcast licenses are to be renewed if the station meets the "public interest, convenience, or necessity". Burden of proof would be on the complainant in a petition to deny. Further modifications to promote cross-modal competition telephone, video, etc. The Supreme Court has repeatedly held, beginning soon after the passage of the Communications Act of , that the inherent scarcity of radio spectrum allows the government to impose some types of content restrictions on broadcast license holders notwithstanding the First Amendment. A number of regulations felt to be outdated were removed, most controversially the Fairness Doctrine in *Pacifica* until , about ten years after the landmark United States Supreme Court decision that defined the power of the FCC over indecent material as applied to broadcasting. The new law stiffens the penalties for each violation of the Act. Media cross-ownership in the United States The FCC has established rules limiting the national share of media ownership of broadcast television or radio stations. It has also established cross-ownership rules limiting ownership of a newspaper and broadcast station in the same market, in order to ensure a diversity of viewpoints in each market and serve the needs of each local market. Diversity[edit] With the major demographic shifts occurring in the country in terms of the racial-ethnic composition of the population, the FCC has been criticized for ignoring the issue of decreasing racial-ethnic diversity of the media. This includes charges that the FCC has been watering down the limited affirmative action regulations it had on the books, including no longer requiring stations to make public their data on their minority staffing and hiring. They documented widespread and deeply felt community concerns about the negative effects of media concentration and consolidation on racial-ethnic diversity in staffing and programming. As part of its license to buy more radio stations, Clear Channel was forced to divest all TV stations. All stations were required to buy and install all new equipment transmitters , TV antennas, and even entirely new broadcast towers , and operate for years on both channels. Each licensee was required to return one of their two channels following the end of the digital television transition. After delaying the original deadlines of , , and eventually February 17, , on concerns about elderly and rural folk, on June 12, all full-power analog terrestrial TV licenses in the U. Title II imposes common carrier regulation under which carriers offering their services to the general public must provide services to all customers and may not discriminate based on the identity of the customer or the content of the communication. This is similar to and adapted from regulation of transportation providers railroad, airline, shipping, etc. Wireless carriers providing telecommunications services are also generally subject to Title II regulation except as exempted by the FCC. The Telecommunications Act of was the first major legislative reform since the Act and took several steps to de-regulate the telephone market and promote competition in both the local and long-distance marketplace. From monopoly to competition[edit] See also: For many years, the FCC and state officials agreed to regulate the telephone system as a natural monopoly. In the s, the FCC allowed other companies to expand offerings to the public. The FCC held that information services were distinct from telecommunications services that are subject to common carrier regulation. However, Section of the Telecommunications Act of required the FCC to help accelerate deployment of "advanced telecommunications capability" which included high-quality voice, data, graphics, and video, and to regularly assess its availability. In August , the FCC said that nearly 55 million Americans did not have access to broadband capable of delivering high-quality voice, data, graphics and video offerings. The reclassification was done in order to give the FCC a legal basis for imposing net neutrality rules see below , after earlier attempts to impose such rules on an "information service" had been

S. 1422, THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION SATELLITE CARRIER OVERSIGHT ACT pdf

overturned in court. To encourage broadband deployment and preserve and promote the open and interconnected nature of the public Internet, Consumers are entitled to access the lawful Internet content of their choice; Consumers are entitled to run applications and use services of their choice, subject to the needs of law enforcement; Consumers are entitled to connect their choice of legal devices that do not harm the network; Consumers are entitled to competition among network providers, application and service providers, and content providers. However, broadband providers were permitted to engage in "reasonable network management. The FCC imposed no fine, but required Comcast to end such blocking in FCC chairman Kevin J. Martin said the order was meant to set a precedent that Internet providers, and indeed all communications companies, could not prevent customers from using their networks the way they see fit unless there is a good reason. The legal complaint against Comcast related to BitTorrent , software that is commonly used for downloading larger files. Fixed and mobile broadband providers must disclose the network management practices, performance characteristics, and terms and conditions of their broadband services; No blocking. Fixed broadband providers may not block lawful content, applications, services, or non-harmful devices; mobile broadband providers may not block lawful websites, or block applications that compete with their voice or video telephony services; and No unreasonable discrimination. Verizon was suing over increased regulation on internet service providers on the grounds that "even though the Commission has general authority to regulate in this arena, it may not impose requirements that contravene express statutory mandates. Given that the Commission has chosen to classify broadband providers in a manner that exempts them from treatment as common carriers, the Communications Act expressly prohibits the Commission from nonetheless regulating them as such. On November 10, , President Obama recommended the FCC reclassify broadband Internet service as a telecommunications service in order to preserve net neutrality. Republican Commissioner Ajit Pai said the Open Internet Order "posed a special danger" to "First Amendment speech, freedom of expression, [and] even freedom of association. They both stand for the same concept. The FCC declined to investigate, however, claiming that it could not investigate due to the classified nature of the program" a move that provoked the criticism of members of Congress. In addition to over-the-air broadcast television and radio stations, this includes commercial mobile i. Use of radio spectrum by U. Commercial mobile service[edit] Commercial mobile radio service CMRS providers, including all mobile phone carriers, are subject to spectrum and wireless regulations under Title III similar to broadcasters as well as common carrier regulations under Title II similar to wireline telephone carriers , except as provided by the FCC. These auctions have raised tens of billions of dollars for the U. The FCC typically obtains spectrum for auction that has been reclaimed from other uses, such as spectrum returned by television broadcasters after the digital television transition, or spectrum made available by federal agencies able to shift their operations to other bands. However, in recent decades the FCC has also opened some spectrum bands for unlicensed operations, typically restricting them to low power levels conducive to short-range applications. This has facilitated the development of a very wide range of common technologies from wireless garage door openers, cordless phones, and baby monitors to Wi-Fi and Bluetooth among others. However, unlicensed devices " like most radio transmission equipment " must still receive technical approval from the FCC before being sold into the marketplace, including to ensure that such devices cannot be modified by end users to increase transmit power above FCC limits. White spaces[edit] "White spaces" are radio frequencies that went unused after the federally mandated transformation of analog TV signal to digital. Martin said he was "hoping to take advantage of utilizing these airwaves for broadband services to allow for unlicensed technologies and new innovations in that space. Broadcasters and wireless microphone manufacturers fear that the use of white space would "disrupt their broadcasts and the signals used in sports events and concerts. On November 4, , the FCC commissioners unanimously agreed to open up unused broadcast TV spectrum for unlicensed use. While the FCC maintains control of the written testing standards, it no longer administers the exams, having delegated that function to private volunteer organizations. Broadcasting tower database[edit] An FCC database provides information about the height and year built of broadcasting towers in the US. These are

S. 1422, THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION SATELLITE CARRIER OVERSIGHT ACT pdf

instead tracked by the Federal Aviation Administration as obstructions to air navigation. Criticism for use of proprietary standards[edit] The FCC has been criticized for ignoring international open standards , and instead choosing proprietary closed standards, or allowing communications companies to do so and implement the anticompetitive practice of vendor lock-in , thereby preventing a free market. Unlike competing standards, the ATSC system is encumbered by numerous patents, and therefore royalties that make TV sets and DTV converters much more expensive than in the rest of the world. Additionally, the claimed benefit of better reception in rural areas is more than negated in urban areas by multipath interference , which other systems are nearly immune to. It also cannot be received while in motion for this reason, while all other systems can, even without dedicated mobile TV signals or receivers. This too has patent fees, while DAB does not. While there has been some effort by iBiquity to lower them, [76] the fees for HD Radio are still an enormous expense when converting each station, and this fee structure presents a potentially high cost barrier to entry for community radio and other non-commercial educational stations when entering the HD Radio market. Had the FCC picked DAB-T for terrestrial radio, no separate satellite receiver would have been needed at all, and the only difference from DAB receivers in the rest of the world would be the need to tune S band instead of L band.

S. 1422, THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION SATELLITE CARRIER OVERSIGHT ACT pdf

2: Communications Act of - Wikipedia

Summary of S - th Congress (): Federal Communications Commission Satellite Carrier Oversight Act.

History[edit] The Act largely combined and reorganized existing provisions of law, including provisions of the Federal Radio Act of relating to radio licensing, and of the Mann-Elkins Act of relating to telephone service. In , President Franklin D. Roosevelt asked Daniel C. Roper , Secretary of Commerce , to appoint an interdepartmental committee for studying electronic communications. The Committee reported that "the communications service, as far as congressional action is involved, should be regulated by a single body". A recommendation was made for the establishment of a new agency that would regulate all interstate and foreign communication by wire and radio, telegraphy , telephone and broadcast. The following day Senator Clarence Dill and Representative Sam Rayburn introduced bills to carry out this recommendation. The Senate Bill S. Particular parts of it became effective July 1, ; the remaining parts on July 11, Twenty years earlier, in , the U. The railway was setting lower prices for intrastate carriers within Texas while charging more for carriers that were going through or out of the state. The Supreme Court ruled in favor of the ICC, and maximum prices were set to limit the damage that other states could face due to price discrimination. President Franklin Roosevelt, along with lobbyists and state regulators, wanted communications technology, both wired and wireless, to be monitored in a similar way and influenced Congress to pass the Communications Act of The goal was to have telephone and broadcasting regulated with the same jurisdiction in a way similar to that in which the ICC regulates the railways and interstate commerce. The bill was left in committee in the House. The Communications Act of , as amended, consists of seven major sections or "titles": Provisions related to radio Title IV: Procedural and administrative provisions Title V: Penal provisions; Forfeitures Title VI: Miscellaneous provisions Controversies[edit] Commercial radio debate[edit] Before the Communications Act of was enacted as law by the U. Congress , there was a debate over commercial versus non-commercial broadcasting: Educators wanted more of radio to be given to them; they had been termed a "special interest" by the Federal Radio Commission and their stations were forced to share frequencies. It would also have allowed these educational stations to sell advertising in order to become self-sufficient. Senator Clarence Dill , a pro-industry spokesman, opposed this amendment. It would have meant eliminating numerous commercial stations, but that is not what Senator Dill publicly complained about. He expressed horror over the advertising. He said there was too much advertising already. Not all educators supported the advertising clause, so a compromise was struck. The issue was to be given to the new FCC to study and to hold hearings on and to report back to Congress. Hatfield and Wagner stuck to their guns, however, and proposed their amendment anyway. The Hatfield-Wagner amendment died and the Communications Act was passed. The Federal Communications Commission reported back, saying that commercial stations had ample time for educational and other public service programs. The Commission called for cooperation between commercial and educational interests and other non-profit groups. The educators lost, although commercial broadcasters were forced to air public affairs programs. Chain network case[edit] The U. Supreme Court held in *National Broadcasting Co. United States et al.* The opinion of the Supreme Court was not unanimous and it led to a conflict with an earlier decision in *Federal Communications Commission v.* In that case the FCC interpreted Supreme Court decisions concerning broadcasting to mean that potential economic injury to an existing licensee was not grounds for refusing to license a competitor. This FCC interpretation remained in place from to The opinion of the Supreme Court was delivered by Felix Frankfurter. Murphy stated that we exceed our competence when we gratuitously bestow upon an agency power which the Congress has not granted. Since that is what the Court in substance does today, I dissent. Because the majority of the Court did not agree with Murphy, it effectively gave the FCC power to regulate the networks. As a result of this decision, NBC was forced to sell one of its two networksâ€”the Blue Network â€”and it was this action which then led to the creation of the American Broadcasting Company. *Federal Radio Commission v. The FRC* could only regulate

S. 1422, THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION SATELLITE CARRIER OVERSIGHT ACT pdf

national radio communication and radio communication between ships, [8] but the FCC can control other mediums, both wired and wireless communication including radio, and has more concrete regulations. Because of the act, the U. Moreover, the act permitted the regulation of commercial communication corporations such as private radio and television companies. Opponents in Congress argued that the act harmed the telecommunications industry, such as by delaying the development of new technologies. In Congress produced a report recommending changes called "Proposals for Revision of the Communications Act of Constitution grants Congress the authority to regulate foreign and interstate commerce. By the early 20th century, radio transmission had become the most efficient way to facilitate communication about commerce and therefore, radio frequencies on the electromagnetic spectrum could constitutionally be regulated. The Wireless Ship Act of called for Congress to modestly regulate the wireless industry and the Radio Act of was their first attempt to make more legislative oversight to the entire radio industry. This Act required anyone who wanted to transmit over the radio to have government issued permission in form of a license. Along with the help of important legislators, these were the early building blocks that eventually evolved into the FCC. Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover played a large role regarding regulation because he issued the licenses which allocated the spectrum. Once radio broadcasting became popular, Hoover brought attention to the limited amount of frequency space the spectrum held. This problem made obtaining frequencies and airtime very difficult, as well as making "noise" on existing frequencies. Between and , Hoover expanded the number of assigned frequencies to reduce the interference, but his quick fix failed, which, in turn, ended self-regulation of spectrum space. Congress then passed the Radio Act of to create the framework for regulating the rapidly-growing broadcast industry. Senators Clarence Dill and Wallace H. The FRC had a short, 6-year term in American history and transferred its responsibility, as the agency for managing the radio spectrum, to the FCC after the Communications Act of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt signed the bill in This change in power was needed to develop a better way of determining who got to use what radio bands and for what purposes. There were many factors and individuals that played a role in the creation of the FCC, but in the end, Congress created the agency. The original FRC had 5 members who were each responsible for representing one geographical area of the United States. Congress also planned for the 5-member agency to become a quasi-judicial body which would only have to meet when necessary. Their jobs were to alleviate "noise" from the airwaves and they were given the power to license and regulate radio stations. Each Commissioner can only serve for a five-year term, even the one chosen to be the Chairperson. Originally there were 7 commissioners with 7 year terms, but this was changed to 5 commissions with 5 year terms in For example, the Mass Media Bureau processes license applications and renewals. This act determined the basis of media regulation by its contents, not a technological standard. Title V in Telecommunication Act of , [15] "Obscenity and Violence", is a good example of this; Title V set the standard for regulating media contents. The FCC derives its jurisdiction to facilitate the deployment of broadband to Americans in Section in the Telecommunications act of In this section the code states that the FCC is to "encourage the deployment on a reasonable and timely basis of advanced telecommunications capability to all Americans. Broaden the deployment of broadband technologies Define broadband to include any platform capable of transmitting high-bandwidth intensive services Ensure harmonized regulatory treatment of competing broadband services Encourage and facilitate an environment that stimulates investment and innovation in broadband technologies and services [18] Technological biases[edit] Communications Act of is technologically biased because standards that determine regulation are technological properties: Phone lines were regulated to allow for emergency calls to be called whether the phones had service or not and the phone companies had to pay fees allowing their phones to connect to the system. Many of these issues have been solved by adapting the rules to function with VoIP technologies. The act became biased as newer technologies entered the market with far less regulation. The Cable Television Consumer Protection and Competition Act of amended Title VI and required cable systems to carry most local broadcast channels and prohibited cable operators from charging local broadcasters to carry their signal. One major amendment to the Communications

S. 1422, THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION SATELLITE CARRIER OVERSIGHT ACT pdf

Act of was made on September 7, The FCC ruled "that a broadcast station should not be allowed to refuse a request for political advertising time solely on the ground that the station does not sell or program such lengths of time". Politics have had many effects and changes to the act that are not in the "best interest of the public" thus taking away some of the power given to the FCC from the Act.

S. 1422, THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION SATELLITE CARRIER OVERSIGHT ACT pdf

3: FCC Regulations "Telecommunications

S. , *the Federal Communications Commission Satellite Carrier Oversight Act: Hearing before the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, second session, February 12, (S. hrg) Unknown Binding -*

Regulatory Commission The United States Federal Communications Commission, created by an act of Congress on 19 June , merged the administrative responsibilities for regulating broadcasting and wired communications under the rubric of one agency. Roosevelt, the commission was given broad latitude to establish "a rapid, efficient, Nation-wide, and world-wide wire and radio communication service. The agency was organized into three divisions: Broadcast, Telegraph, and Telephone. Today, the agency employs approximately people and has extensive oversight responsibilities in new communications technologies such as satellite, microwave, and private radio communications. It derives its powers to regulate various segments of the communications industries through the Communications Act of Congress appropriates money to fund the agency and its activities, though recently the FCC raised revenues through an auction process for non-broadcast frequency spectrum. The Act enumerates the powers and responsibilities of the agency and its commissioners. Government radio stations are exempt from FCC jurisdiction. The Communications Act is divided into titles and sections which describe various powers and concerns of the commission. Title I describes the administration, formation, and powers of the Federal Communications Commission. The Act called for a commission consisting of seven members, reduced to five in , appointed by the President and approved by Senate. The President designates one member to serve as chairman. The chairman sets the agenda for the agency and appoints bureau and department heads. Commissioners serve for a period of five years. The President cannot appoint more than three members of one political party to the commission. Title I empowers the commission to create divisions or bureaus responsible for various specific work assigned. Title II concerns common carrier regulation. Common carriers are communication companies that provide facilities for transmission but do not originate messages, such as telephone and microwave providers. Many determinations regarding broadcasting regulations were made prior to by the Federal Radio commission, and most provisions of the Radio Act of were subsumed into Title III of the Communications Act. Sections define many of the powers given to the commission with respect to broadcasting. Other sections define limitations placed upon the commission. For example, section within Title III prevents the commission from exercising censorship over broadcast stations. Provisions in the U. And, section , the Equal Time Rule, requires broadcasters to afford equal opportunity to candidates seeking political office, and formally included provisions for rebuttal of controversial viewpoints under the contested Fairness Doctrine. Titles IV and V deal with judicial review and enforcement of the Act. Title VI describes miscellaneous provisions of the Act including amendments to the Act, and the emergency war powers of the President. The Act has been considerably amended since its passage. As a result of these and other developments, new responsibilities have been added to the commissions charge. The Communications Satellite Act of , for example, gave the FCC new authority for satellite regulation and the recent passage of the Cable Act of required similar revisions to the Act. But the flexibility incorporated into the general provisions has allowed the agency to survived for sixty years. Though the FCC responsibilities have broadened to include supervision of these new technologies, it now shares regulatory power with other federal, executive and judicial agencies. The FCC does have broad oversight over all broadcasting regulation. The FCC can license operators of various services and has recently used auctions as a means of determining who would be awarded licenses for personal communications services. The commission enforces various requirements for wire and wireless communication through the promulgation of rules and regulations. Major issues can come before the entire commission at monthly meetings; less important issues are "circulated" among commissioners for action. Individuals or parties of interest can challenge the legitimacy of the regulations without affecting the validity or constitutionality of the act itself. The language of the act is general enough to serve as a framework for the commission to promulgate new rules

S. 1422, THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION SATELLITE CARRIER OVERSIGHT ACT pdf

and regulations related to a wide variety of technologies and services. Though the agency has broad discretion to determine areas of interest and regulatory concern, the court, in *Quincy Cable TV, Inc.* To more efficiently carry out all its tasks, the commission is divided into several branches and divisions. The Mass Media Bureau oversees licensing and regulation of broadcasting services. Common Carrier Bureau handles interstate communications service providers. The Cable Bureau oversees rates and competition provisions of the cable act of The Private Radio Bureau regulates microwave and land mobile services. Several offices within the FCC support the four bureaus. The Field Operations Bureau carries out enforcement, engineering and public outreach programs for the commission. The Office of Engineering and Technology provides engineering expertise and knowledge to the commission and tests equipment for compliance with FCC standards. The Office of Plans and Policy acts like the commission think tank. Among the broad responsibilities placed with the FCC under section are the power to classify stations and prescribe services, assign frequencies and power, approve equipment and mandate standards for levels of interference, make regulations for stations with network affiliations, prescribe qualifications for station owners and operators, levy fines and forfeitures, and issue cease and desist orders. The most important powers granted to the commission are powers to license, short-license, withhold, fine, revoke or renew broadcast licenses and construction permits. Definitions and applications of this standard have varied considerably depending upon the composition of the commission and the mandates given by Congress. Though the FCC can wield the life-or-death sword of license revocation as a means of enforcing the standard, the commission has rarely used this power in its 60 year history. Indeed, critics of the Federal Communications Commission argue that it has been too friendly and eager to serve the needs of large broadcast interests. Early FCC proceedings, for example, illustrate a pattern of favoring business over educational or community interests in license proceedings. The commission has restated the public interest requirements numerous times over its sixty year history. Viewed over its sixty year history, FCC decision making is generally seen as ad hoc. Frequent reversals of policymaking can be seen in commission decisions as the economic and technical conditions warranted changes in regulatory policy. Before the present era of deregulation, the FCC had promulgated extremely complex and detailed technical and operating rules and regulations for broadcasters, but it also gave licensees great latitude to determine what constituted service in the public interest based on local needs under its Ascertainment Policy. Once a station was licensed, the operator was required to monitor the technical, operational and programming aspects of the station. Files on all aspects of station operations had to be kept for several years. Today, under the general guidance of the "market," filing and renewal requirements for broadcasters are greatly reduced. However, when two or more applicants compete for the same license or when a Petition to Deny challenge is mounted, the commission makes a determination as to which of the competing applicants is best qualified to own and operate the broadcasting facility. Reliance on "the marketplace rationale" began under Chairman Charles D. Ferris , when the FCC embraced a new perspective on regulation and began licensing thousands of new stations in an effort to replace behavioral regulation with the forces of competition. Chairman Mark Fowler endorsed the marketplace model even more willingly than his predecessor. Yet, despite the flood of new stations, the Scarcity Rationale, based on limitations of the electromagnetic spectrum, remains a primary premise for government regulation over electronic media. Broadcast licensees do not enjoy the same First Amendment rights as other forms of mass media. Critics charge that entry regulation--either through utilizing the concept of "natural monopoly" or severely limiting the number of potential licenses available--effectively uses the coercive power of government to restrict the number of parties who benefit from involvement in telecommunications. Breyer and Stewart note that, "Commissions operate in hostile environments, and their regulatory policies become conditional upon the acceptance of regulation by the regulated groups. In the long run, a commission is forced to come to terms with the regulated groups as a condition of survival. Broadcast Regulation and FCC Policy Decisions Throughout its history, a primary goal of the Federal Communications Commission has been to regulate the relationship between affiliated stations and broadcast networks, because the Communications Act does not grant specific powers to regulate networks. On another front, at various

S. 1422, THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION SATELLITE CARRIER OVERSIGHT ACT pdf

times the commission has promulgated rules to promote diversity of ownership and opinion in markets and geographical areas. The Seven Station Rule limited the number of stations that could be owned by a single corporate entity. Multiple-Ownership and Cross-Ownership restrictions dealt with similar problems and monitored multiple ownership of media outlets--newspapers, radio stations, television stations--in regions and locations. Rules restricting multiple ownership of cable and broadcast television were also applied in specific situations. However, as more radio and television stations were licensed, restrictions limiting owners to few stations, a limitation originally meant to protect diversity of viewpoint in the local market, made less sense to the commission. In , recognizing greater market competition, the commission relaxed ownership rules. Still, it is the issue of First Amendment rights of broadcasters that has generated more public controversy in the sixty year history of the Communications Act of than any other aspect of communication law. Since the earliest days, the FRC and then the FCC insisted that because of "scarcity," a licensee must operate a broadcast station in the public trust rather than promote only his or her point of view. Broadcasters complained that the doctrine produced a "chilling effect" on speech and cited the possibility of fighting protracted legal battles in Fairness Doctrine challenges. Generally, though, the FCC determined station "fairness" based on the overall programming record of the licensee. The Court reaffirmed the notion that licensees were not obligated to sell or give time to specific opposing groups to meet Fairness Doctrine requirements as long as the licensee met its public trustee obligations. But, as Commissioners embraced deregulation, they began looking for ways to eliminate the Fairness Doctrine. In the Fairness Report, the FCC concluded that scarcity was no longer a valid argument and the Fairness Doctrine inhibited broadcasters from airing more controversial material. FCC, the court ruled that the Doctrine was not codified as part of the Amendment to the Communications Act as previously assumed. Secondly, the FCC applied the Fairness Doctrine to a Syracuse television station after it ran editorials supporting the building of a nuclear power plant Meredith Corp. The courts remanded the case back to the commission to determine whether the Doctrine was constitutional and in the public interest. In , the FCC repealed the Doctrine, with the exception of the personal attack and political editorializing rules which still remain in effect.

4: The Communications Act of

Text for S - th Congress (): Federal Communications Commission Satellite Carrier Oversight Act.

5: Federal Communications Commission - Wikipedia

AM radio, FM radio, VHF TV, UHF TV, police and fire communications, satellite communications, citizens band radio, etc. The FCC does NOT allocate spectrum used by government agencies such as the military; those allocations are made by the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA).

S. 1422, THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION SATELLITE CARRIER OVERSIGHT ACT pdf

Stargazing at Lowell Observatory Ipad note taking app import Health Care State Rankings 2003 Anima beyond fantasy core rulebook American music handbook. I, microbiologist The suburban press sees red Hannah M. Wright. Adobe Illustrator 9.0. Professional ASP.NET Web Services with VB.NET Liturgy after the liturgy New Proclamation Easter Pentecost Series A, 1999 Programming languages design and implementation terrence w pratt 1001 Funniest Things Ever Said (1001) Modern geometry methods and applications part i The Stakeholding Society Indicated for the treatment of symptoms of anxiety and depression in patients with disorders related to The Natural world The medical history of Tibet Gk publications gate cse Unlikely Environmentalists Applications of Advanced Technology in Transportation All the Days of Her Life (One Last Wish) Triumphs and defeats Through my african eyes Lady Murasaki Shikibu Topological vector spaces and distributions. Heart of darkness research paper James patterson french twist The alcoholism problems The Messianic Prophecies Of Isaiah The Vampire Armand (Rice, Anne, Vampire Chronicles (New York, N.Y.) Advanced nursing practice book basheer Feasibility study for a floatwing waterborne aircraft type Inspiring short stories on positive attitude The College of William and Mary : general education case study The resourceful teachers handbook V. 2. Food composition ; additives ; natural contaminants. Childhood, child labour, and youth Experiments on the continuous growth of root-crops, in Barnfield.