

E. Should a Carrier File the Regulatory Fee If It Has Not Filed a TRS Fund Worksheet?

Yes. If a common carrier provided interstate telecommunications services in 1994, then it should have filed a TRS Fund Worksheet and must also pay the common carrier based regulatory fee. Carriers should have filed their 1995 TRS Fund Worksheet on or before April 26, 1995. These worksheets used calendar year 1994 revenue data to calculate the TRS contribution for April 1995 through March 1996. Any carrier that did not file should contact the TRS Fund Administrator at 201-884-8173 in order to obtain a filing package and to be assigned a 6 digit TRS Fund ID number. This number must be included on the regulatory fee filing. The Mailing address of the TRS Fund Administrator is "NECA, FCC TRS Fund Administration, 100 South Jefferson Rd., Whippany, NJ 07981"

F. What Type of Revenues Are Reported on TRS Fund Worksheets?

The TRS Fund Worksheet requires carriers to report their revenue under

ten categories. Four of the revenue categories are for local services: (1) Local exchange service; (2) local private line service; (3) mobile radio, cellular, paging and PCS; and (4) alternative access and other—including services of competitive access providers. Six of the categories are for long distance services: (1) Intrastate access service; (2) interstate access service; (3) operator service and pay telephone; (4) non-operator switched tool service; (5) long distance private line service; and (6) all other long distance services. Carriers report total revenues and interstate revenues for each category. Carriers must include revenues from all of the different types of services listed in section C above.

Gross or total revenues include revenues from regulated, detariffed, and nonregulated telecommunications services. Gross revenues should not include non-telecommunications services, such as the lease of customer premises equipment. Gross revenues consist of total revenues billed to customers with no allowances for uncollectibles. Billed revenues may be

distinct from booked revenues. For international services, gross revenues consist of gross revenues billed by U.S. carriers with no allowances for settlement payments. Gross revenues should also include any surcharges on communications services that are billed to the customer and either retained by the carrier or remitted to a non-government third party under contract. Gross revenues should exclude taxes and any surcharges that are not recorded as revenue, but which instead are remitted to government bodies.

G. What Kind of Costs can be Deducted From Revenues Reported on TRS Fund Worksheets in Order to Calculate the Common Carrier Regulatory Fee?

Carriers are allowed to deduct interstate access expense that they paid to local exchange carriers in 1994, and they are allowed to deduct the interstate portion of the costs of communications services taken for resale in 1994. Carriers can use the following worksheet to calculate their 1995 regulatory fee.

1994 data (show all amounts in whole dollars)	Total company	Interstate portion
1. Common carrier revenues from Line 15 of FCC Form 431 TRS Fund Worksheet
2. Access expense paid to local exchange carriers
3. Cost of facilities taken for resale
4. Net Interstate Revenues (Line 1 minus Line 2 and minus Line 3)
5. Common carrier fee factor00088
6. 1995 Regulatory Fee (Line 4 times Line 5)

[FR Doc. 95-19047 Filed 8-2-95; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6712-01-M

FY 1995 Mass Media Regulatory Fees

August 1, 1995.

The Federal Communications Commission issues this Public Notice in order to provide information concerning the payment of regulatory fees in 1995. If you are a licensee in any of the mass media services, you should carefully review this Public Notice.

Who Must Pay Regulatory Fees in 1995

Most licensees and other entities regulated by the Commission must pay regulatory fees in 1995. This Public Notice concerns the following Mass Media licensees: commercial AM & FM radio stations, commercial television stations, Low Power Television and television translator and booster licensees, broadcast auxiliary, FM translators and FM booster licensees, and multipoint distribution service licensees. Non-commercial educational

licensees are exempt from regulatory fees as are licensees of auxiliary broadcast services such as low power auxiliary stations, television auxiliary service stations, remote pickup stations and aural broadcast auxiliary stations where such licenses are used in conjunction with commonly owned non-commercial educational stations. Emergency broadcast service (EBS) licenses for auxiliary service facilities are also exempt as are Instructional Television Fixed Service (ITFS) licensees. Governments and nonprofit (exempt under Section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code) entities are exempt from paying regulatory fees and should not submit payment, but may be asked to submit a current IRS Determination Letter documenting its nonprofit status, a certification of governmental authority, or certification from a governmental entity attesting to its exempt status. Direct broadcast satellite (DBS) licensees are exempt from payment of regulatory fees on an individual subscriber basis; however, licensees of operational geosynchronous

orbit space stations are subject to payment of the space station regulatory fee (see Public Notice for FY 1995 International Services Regulatory Fees).

Why the Commission Must Collect Regulatory Fees

The requirement to collect annual regulatory fees was contained in Public Law 103-66, "The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993". These regulatory fees, which are likely to change each fiscal year, are used to offset costs associated with the Commission's enforcement, public service, international and policy and rulemaking activities. These fees are in addition to any application processing fees associated with obtaining a license or other authorization from the Commission.

When Fees Will Be Due

Fee payments must be received by the Commission by *September 20, 1995* in order to avoid a 25% late penalty.