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Weekly federal regulatory summary | April 1, 2024 highlights

- Comments [were filed](#) on the request for amnesty on RDOF and CAF defaults filed by a group of ISPs, trade associations, et al. Replies are due April 9, 2024.
- NCTA, et al. [discussed](#) the [public notice](#) providing guidance on the resolution of outstanding location and broadband coverage issues in the Enhanced A-CAM mechanism.
- The FCC [granted](#) Filer Mutual Telephone's request for waiver of certain Part 69 rules so it can exit the NECA traffic sensitive tariff pool and elect business data service incentive regulation.
- Replies [are due](#) April 1, 2024, on using Broadband Serviceable Location Fabric data to update and verify compliance with certain high-cost program support recipients' deployment obligations.
- NTIA [issued](#) a [notice of funding opportunity](#) to allocate \$811 million to states, territories and native entities for implementation of their digital equity plans.
- The Pricing Policy Division of the Wireline Competition Bureau [established](#) procedures for the 2024 annual access charge tariff filings and tariff review plans for ILECs.
- The FCC released a [report](#) on traceback data.

Other key upcoming dates

April 15 – Comments [are due](#) on Hilliary's [petition](#) asking the FCC to declare its affiliates do not need to convert their BDS to incentive regulation. Replies are due April 30, 2024.

High-cost USF

- Comments were filed on March 26, 2024, on the [request](#) for amnesty on RDOF and CAF defaults filed by a group of ISPs, trade associations, state and local officials, school districts, unions and civil society organizations. [NTCA](#) expanded upon the arguments raised in its [March 8, 2024 letter](#), which stated, among other things, a consequence-free amnesty would harm consumers and result in an inefficient allocation of valuable resources in support of broadband availability. NTCA said there is real risk that, if relief is available and if the consequences of abandonment are nonexistent or limited, parties will seek to surrender only the most expensive portions of the areas they committed to serve in the CAF and RDOF auctions. The [Coalition of RDOF Winners](#) asserted granting relief will protect, not undermine, the integrity of the RDOF Program. They also claimed, as stated in their [emergency petition](#), due to the impacts of COVID, along with new, federal fiscal policies and pandemic-prompted broadband funding programs, construction costs have skyrocketed and could never have been anticipated prior to or during the auction. [NRECA](#) urged the FCC to reject the request for amnesty and a reduced default penalty for RDOF and CAF II awardees. NRECA disagreed that the abandoned rural communities can simply be absorbed into BEAD with states well on the way toward implementing their plans. [GTBA-Georgia's Rural Telephone and Broadband Association](#) said granting blanket amnesty could delay broadband deployment and exacerbate the digital divide, particularly for underserved areas. GTBA suggested a case-by-case evaluation with limited waivers for companies facing legitimate difficulties and said this aligns with NTCA's recommendations for flexibility in addressing defaults. GTBA also proposed barring defaulting companies from participating in BEAD or other programs for the same locations. [USTelecom](#) said the FCC should not grant full amnesty to RDOF and CAF II winners seeking to relinquish their locations. USTelecom said, instead, the FCC should allow such providers to voluntarily return census block groups in their RDOF and/or CAF II areas in exchange for reduced penalties and a commitment not to seek federal funding for the same locations. [ACA Connects](#) said the FCC should deny the amnesty letter and instead follow the approach set forth in the Feb. 28, 2024 [public notice](#) for making RDOF/CAF II areas eligible for BEAD support. ACA Connects said the FCC should also forbid awardees that relinquish RDOF/CAF II locations from bidding on these same locations in BEAD or any other government funding program. Replies are due April 9, 2024. [all comments available](#) | [public notice](#)
- NCTA, et al. [spoke with](#) Wireline Competition Bureau and Office of Economics and Analytics staff on March 20, 2024, regarding the [public notice](#) providing guidance on the resolution of outstanding location and broadband coverage issues in the Enhanced A-CAM mechanism. They said the FCC directed the WCB and OEA to adjust carriers' lists of required deployment locations as more complete data became available, and certain locations, such as state enforceable commitments, would not be reflected in the Fabric, the National Broadband Map or the National Broadband Funding Map. They also discussed various methods for the FCC to collect the data and the timing of any such collection.
- The Pricing Policy Division of the Wireline Competition Bureau issued an [order](#) on March 29, 2024, granting a petition by Filer Mutual Telephone Company that sought waiver of Section 69.3(e)(6) and (i)(1), which requires telephone companies to provide certain notifications concerning tariff participation to NECA by March 1 of the relevant tariff year. The PPD said because Filer Mutual missed the March 1 notification date, it sought a waiver so it may withdraw from the NECA traffic sensitive tariff pool for their business data service offerings effective July 2024. The PPD found Filer Mutual has shown good cause to allow it to exit the NECA TS pool and elect BDS incentive regulation.

- Reply comments are due April 1, 2024, on the [public notice](#) on using the data included in the Broadband Serviceable Location Fabric to update and verify compliance with certain high-cost program support recipients' deployment obligations. [notice](#)
- On March 20, 2024, the FCC [circulated](#) an item entitled "Establishing a 5G Fund for Rural America, Second Report and Order, Order on Reconsideration, and Second Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking."
- The Rural Wireless Association [met with](#) legal advisors to Chairwoman Rosenworcel and [Commissioners Simington and Gomez](#) on March 25 and 26, 2024, regarding the draft second report and order on the 5G Fund for Rural America. RWA said it asked questions on the speed standards, the timing and the Broadband Data Collection maps to be used for the challenge process. RWA also sought clarification on the open RAN incentive process and asked about the timing of the fund auction in relation to the BEAD Program funding process. Additionally, RWA noted its members' concerns with how certain rule changes could potentially leave legacy high-cost mobile carriers' 5G investments in their networks stranded if they were unsuccessful in an upcoming auction.
- The Competitive Carriers Association [met with](#) staff from the Broadband Data Task Force on March 25, 2024, regarding the 5G fund. CCA discussed concerns regarding the mobile challenge process and emphasized the importance of the mobile broadband availability maps now that a report and order has been circulated. CCA said once the mobile challenge process is working, there must be an opportunity for challenges to be submitted and resolved before any decisions about fund-eligible areas are made. CCA also said some of its members have encountered difficulties and failures in submitting bulk challenge data, and others believe mobile maps in their areas are inaccurate.
- United States Cellular [met with](#) legal advisors to Chairwoman Rosenworcel and Commissioners Starks, Gomez, Simington and Carr on March 25, 2024, regarding the 5G fund. UScellular discussed the benefit of leveraging BEAD-funded projects to: use BEAD fiber to reduce the costs of building 5G and allow 5G fund support to cover a greater geographic area; and reduce the fund area as a result of carrier-funded mobile 5G broadband being constructed to accompany BEAD-funded fixed wireless access projects. Additionally, UScellular discussed the mobile broadband availability challenge process and the phasedown of legacy support.
- Cim Tel Cable filed a [letter](#) on March 28, 2024, notifying the FCC of temporary noncompliance with the 60% milestone in the Connect America Fund Phase II, due to a vendor configuration issue that impacted service levels. Cim Tel said although it missed the 2023 milestone deadline by five days, it and its vendor were able to resolve such configuration issues and cure the location reporting deficiency by Jan. 5, 2024, to be in compliance with its 2023 CAF II milestone obligations.
- Cross Cable Television, a subsidiary of Cross Telephone Company, filed a [letter](#) on March 28, 2024, notifying the FCC of Cross Cable's noncompliance with its CAF II deployment milestones. Cross Cable said although Cross Telephone as the recipient parent company is in compliance with CAF II milestones, Cross Cable missed its milestone by one location for 2023. Cross Cable anticipates the deficiency will be cured, along with significant progress on the 2024 milestone, by late July 2024.
- Liberty Communications of Puerto Rico filed a [petition](#) on March 28, 2024, for a limited waiver of the USF pretesting performance measurement and performance measures

module system reporting requirements for first quarter 2024 and Section 54.320(d) (compliance and record keeping) related to withholding of disbursements. Liberty said it encountered technical problems with the PMM.

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Broadband

- Reps. Frank Pallone, Jr. (D-N.J.), Doris Matsui (D-Calif.) and 10 other Democratic House members sent a [letter](#) to NTIA on March 26, 2024, to express support for NTIA's commitment to internet affordability as it administers the BEAD Program. They said access to internet service is meaningless to consumers if the cost of signing up is a barrier, and noted unless Congress acts, the Affordable Connectivity Program will run out of funding soon. They urged NTIA to continue to prioritize affordability in the administration of the BEAD Program. [press release](#)
- NTIA [announced](#) on March 29, 2024, it issued a [notice of funding opportunity](#) that would allocate \$811 million to states, territories and native entities for implementation of their digital equity plans. The NOFO solicits applications for the State Digital Equity Capacity Grant Program, the second of three digital equity programs authorized by the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act of 2021.
- Reply comments are due April 1, 2024, on the [FNPRM](#) on preventing and eliminating digital discrimination. PRA comments on the information collection requirements are due April 1, 2024. [notice](#)
- Commissioner Gomez and Rep. Darren Soto (D-Fla.) [hosted](#) a roundtable at the Orlando Veterans Affairs Medical Center on March 27, 2024, to discuss the positive impact of the Affordable Connectivity Program on veterans and their families.
- Replies were filed on March 25, 2024, on the Coalition of Concerned Utilities' [petition for reconsideration](#) of the December 2023 [fourth report and order](#) on pole attachments. Petitioners requested the FCC eliminate the requirement utilities submit a copy of periodic pole inspection reports to attaching entities. The [Coalition of Concerned Utilities](#) said the information contained in pole inspection reports is useless for broadband deployment decisions and providing these reports to attachers will create unwarranted, counterproductive and unnecessary disputes about pole replacement costs. [Southern Company, et al.](#) supported the petition and said the pole inspection report rule provides little to no benefit to broadband deployment. They said the minimal benefit is more than outweighed by the administrative burden the PIR rule imposes on pole owners. The [Utilities Technology Council](#) supported the petition and said the burdens outweigh the benefits from requiring utilities to provide pole inspection reports to prospective attachers. The UTC said it is concerned this requirement may potentially divert time and scarce resources away from processing applications and much of the information in the pole inspection reports is unlikely to promote broadband deployment. [FR](#)
- The FCC issued a [public notice](#) on March 25, 2024, announcing Chairwoman Rosenworcel, in consultation with Secretary of Agriculture Tom Vilsack, appointed working group members to serve on the Task Force for Reviewing the Connectivity and Technology Needs of Precision Agriculture in the United States. The list of task force working group members is attached to the public notice.

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Open internet

- AT&T [met with](#) Commissioner Carr's advisors on March 26, 2024, regarding the proposal to reclassify broadband as Title II. AT&T asserted the FCC should, at a minimum, forbear from applying the Section 214 discontinuance requirements to broadband internet access services. AT&T also said proposals to adopt special rules to govern the use of 5G network slicing are misguided and ill-informed. Additionally, AT&T said if the FCC does reimpose Title II and open internet rules, it should: maintain its longstanding, technology-neutral definition of BIAS; reinstate the same approach to non-BIAS data services it adopted in 2010 and 2015; and refrain from heightened rules or guidance on non-BIAS data services that would stifle emerging innovation. AT&T also [met with](#) advisors to Chairwoman Rosenworcel and Commissioner Simington on March 27, 2024, regarding the same issues.
- USTelecom filed a [letter](#) on March 27, 2024, regarding the proposal to reclassify broadband as Title II. USTelecom asserted the FCC should retain the definition of broadband internet access service subject to its open internet rules and orders as a mass-market retail service by wire or radio that provides the capability to transmit data to and receive data from all or substantially all internet end points. USTelecom also asked the FCC to reject INCOMPAS's request to delete the word "retail" from the definition, saying it has not identified any issues to justify this change.
- CTIA and USTelecom filed a [letter](#) on March 22, 2024, regarding the proposal to reclassify broadband as Title II. They said domain name server and caching are integral parts of their members' broadband internet access service offerings and require classifying those offerings as information services. They asserted ISPs' DNS service is integrated into their retail BIAS offerings and properly considered when determining whether BIAS satisfies the statutory information service definition, and without DNS, customers' BIAS service would not work.
- CTIA filed a [letter](#) on March 27, 2024, regarding the proposal to reclassify broadband as Title II. CTIA urged the FCC to refrain from imposing Section 214 obligations on BIAS, saying the national security purposes identified in the NPRM are already met by expert national security agencies.
- CTIA [spoke with](#) Chairwoman Rosenworcel's advisors on March 26, 2024, regarding the proposal to reclassify broadband as Title II. CTIA said if the FCC does reimpose Title II and open internet rules, it should: maintain its longstanding, technology-neutral definition of BIAS; reinstate the same approach to non-BIAS data services it adopted in 2010 and 2015; and refrain from unnecessary heightened rules or guidance for non-BIAS data services. Additionally, CTIA said proposals to narrow or restrict non-BIAS data services would deny the benefits of new technology such as network slicing to broadband users. CTIA also filed a [letter](#) on March 28, 2024, saying if the FCC moves forward with the proposed Title II reclassification, it should refrain from adopting additional proposals that would harm investment and innovation, including limiting the use of network slicing.
- NCTA filed a [letter](#) on March 25, 2024, responding to Lumen's [proposal](#) that NCTA says subjects providers of broadband internet access service to rate regulation in the internet interconnection and traffic exchange marketplace. NCTA asserted Lumen's proposal is at odds with the FCC's proposal to refrain from rate regulation and prior decisions by the FCC not to impose rate regulation on broadband providers. NCTA also said Lumen's proposal

ignores substantial record evidence confirming the interconnection marketplace is competitive, functioning well and fatally undermined by internal inconsistencies, and urged the FCC to reject Lumen's proposal.

- ACA Connects [spoke with](#) Commissioner Starks' chief of staff and legal advisor on March 21, 2024, regarding the proposal to reclassify broadband as Title II. ACA Connects asserted if the FCC adopts the proposals in the NPRM, it should provide relief for smaller broadband providers. ACA Connects suggested the FCC: defer enforcement of sections 201 and 202 and the general conduct rule against smaller providers for at least six additional months; and affirm it will target its enforcement of sections 201 and 202 and the general conduct rule on willful misconduct and not be inclined to penalize reasonable, good faith attempts to comply with these provisions.
- New America's Open Technology Institute [spoke with](#) Commissioner Starks' chief of staff and legal advisor on March 21, 2024, regarding the proposal to reclassify broadband as Title II. Regarding specialized services, OTI expressed concern T-Mobile has proposed a wholesale exemption from the open internet rules for any specialized application or service a mobile carrier delivers through what it labels network slicing. OTI asserted T-Mobile's proposal is a recipe for exempting mobile BIAS from the bright-line prohibition against paid prioritization. On zero rating, OTI supports restoring a general conduct standard that tracks the language of the 2015 open internet order and agrees bright-line rules related to network management are necessary but not sufficient.
- The Open Technology Institute at New America, Public Knowledge and professors Scott Jordan and Barbara van Schewick [spoke with](#) Chairwoman Rosenworcel's advisors on March 22, 2024, regarding the proposal to reclassify broadband as Title II. They discussed their March 11, 2024 [ex parte](#) and asked the FCC to clarify how technologies such as network slicing may be used to provide innovative offers as part of BIAS consistent with the open internet rules, and under what conditions non-BIAS data services may be provided. They also [spoke with](#) Wireline Competition Bureau and Wireless Telecommunications Bureau staff on March 20, 2024, regarding the same issues.
- Ericsson filed a [letter](#) on March 28, 2024, regarding the proposal to reclassify broadband as Title II. Ericsson asserted network slicing is a technology with the potential to benefit U.S. consumers and enterprises alike, with some offerings optimizing applications over broadband internet access service and others provided as non-BIAS data services. Ericsson urged the FCC to reject comments advocating for the establishment of new, heightened rules that restrict BIAS and regulate non-BIAS data services with a series of factors that are ill-suited to the innovations taking place today.
- Professors Scott Jordan of the University of California, Irvine, and Jon Peha of Carnegie Mellon University [met with](#) Wireline Competition Bureau and Office of General Counsel staff on March 27, 2024, regarding the proposal to reclassify broadband as Title II. They discussed their comments and reply comments on domain name system and caching. Additionally, they claimed CTIA and USTelecom made a number of statements regarding DNS and caching that are wrong, misleading or subject to misinterpretation in their March 22, 2024 [filing](#).
- The Information Technology and Innovation Foundation filed a [letter](#) on March 25, 2024, regarding the proposal to reclassify broadband as Title II. ITIF said the FCC's proposal endangers the success of the U.S. broadband ecosystem and applying Section 214 to all domestic BIAS would hinder the expansion and development of broadband services. ITIF

said if the FCC does proceed with reclassification, it can minimize the impact by forbearing from the application of Section 214 to activities of BIAS providers.

- Public interest groups filed a [letter](#) on March 27, 2024, regarding the proposal to reclassify broadband as Title II. They asserted a number of issues need to be addressed in the order, including: the no-throttling rule needs to ban selective speeding up, in addition to slowing down; ensuring reasonable network management cannot be used to single out an app or kind of app; preventing ISPs from using interconnection to circumvent net neutrality; and keeping state net neutrality protections in place to provide layers of protection.
- SpaceX [spoke with](#) Wireline Competition Bureau staff on March 21, 2024, regarding its [comments](#) on the proposal to reclassify broadband as Title II. SpaceX asserted American consumers increasingly rely on next-generation satellite services to meet their needs for high-speed, low-latency broadband connectivity. SpaceX urged the FCC to maintain and update its reasonable network management standard to account for the unique characteristics of next-generation satellite systems and the shared spectrum environment in which they operate.

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Robocalls

- The FCC released a [report](#) on March 29, 2024, on traceback data. The report covers the period of Oct. 1, 2023, through Dec. 31, 2023, and includes data collected by the registered traceback consortium.
- The Enforcement Bureau issued an [order](#) on March 27, 2024, removing BPO Innovate from the Robocall Mitigation Database. The FCC said BPO Innovate did not meet its obligations to cooperate with robocall investigators nor did it file a detailed plan to mitigate the presence of illegal traffic on its network, and all voice service providers and intermediate providers must now cease accepting traffic directly from BPO Innovate. [news release](#)
- The National Consumer Law Center and the Electronic Privacy Information Center [met with](#) Wireline Competition Bureau staff on March 21, 2024, regarding their December 2023 [reply comments](#) on proposed rules on direct access to numbers by providers of interconnected VoIP services. They asserted callers rotating through numbers circumvent the goals of the TRACED Act as well as the efforts of the FCC and providers to block illegal calls. They urged the FCC to use TRACED Act authority to issue a new rule that unequivocally prohibits number rotation for outbound calls. Additionally, they said the FCC should use its auditing authority to curtail improper use of numbering resources.
- Microsoft [spoke separately](#) with advisors to Commissioners Gomez and Carr and Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau staff on March 20, 2024, regarding artificial intelligence and robocalls. Microsoft asserted recent advances in AI and large language models create the opportunity to combat fraudulent communications based on content analysis, and with the right guardrails in place, this analysis can be done at scale while preserving the privacy of communications. Microsoft also said the FCC should make clear when communications service providers choose to offer AI-enabled fraud detection features with sufficient safeguards in place, those tools would be considered a necessary incident to the provision of voice communications in the United States.

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Other universal services

- On March 26, 2024, the FCC [circulated](#) an item entitled "Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service; Federal-State Board on Jurisdictional Separations."
- United Telephone Association and Panhandle Telephone filed a [second supplement](#) on March 27, 2024, to their [petition](#) requesting the South Englewood telephone exchange in Oklahoma be deleted from one of United's Kansas study areas and added to Panhandle's existing study area. They also requested waivers of sections 51.909 and 51.917, which cover the calculation of the access recovery charges, CAF ICC support, reciprocal compensation and switched access rate caps. The supplement provided data reflected in tariff review plans filed in June 2023 to document the impact on CAF ICC recovery support resulting from the proposed transaction.
- USAC submitted its [annual report](#) on March 29, 2024, which details USAC's operations, activities and accomplishments for the prior year, including information about participation in each of the universal service programs and administrative action intended to ensure program integrity.
- USAC filed its [semiannual audit recovery report](#) for the E-Rate Program on March 29, 2024, which summarizes the status of all outstanding audit findings.
- USAC sent a [letter](#) to the Wireline Competition Bureau on March 28, 2024, on its estimate of demand for the E-Rate support mechanism discounts for funding year 2024, which is \$3.239 billion, of which \$1.921 billion is for Category 1 services and \$1.318 billion is for Category 2 services. USAC said this estimate is based on the total amount of funding requested in the FCC Form 471 applications received on or before March 27, 2024.
- The Open Technology Institute at New America [spoke with](#) Chairwoman Rosenworcel's legal advisor on March 22, 2024, regarding the proposal to use E-Rate funds for Wi-Fi hotspots. OTI discussed its [joint comments](#) with the Schools, Health and Libraries Broadband Coalition. OTI asserted the FCC should apply the E-Rate competitive bidding requirements to ensure whatever wireless solution an applicant chooses will be the most cost-effective option. OTI also suggested the FCC should put a cap on the eligible cost of both the hotspot device and the transmission service itself.
- The Schools, Health and Libraries Broadband Coalition [spoke with](#) Wireline Competition Bureau staff on March 21, 2024, regarding the proposal to allow E-Rate support for Wi-Fi hotspots to assist with remote learning. SHLB discussed alternative technology options outside of traditional mobile carrier hotspots that can connect students and library patrons at home. SHLB also encouraged the FCC to apply a broad, tech-neutral definition of hotspots so alternative types of network devices are eligible for E-Rate funding.
- The Schools, Health and Libraries Broadband Coalition [spoke with](#) Chairwoman Rosenworcel's advisor on March 25, 2024, regarding the proposal to allow E-Rate support for Wi-Fi hotspots to assist with remote learning. SHLB reiterated its support for the proposal and discussed alternative technology options outside of traditional mobile carrier hotspots that can connect students and library patrons at home. SHLB also urged the FCC to allow E-Rate applicants the flexibility to choose any comparable equipment and wireless service if it is the most cost-effective option.

- The Heritage Foundation filed [ex parte comments](#) on March 29, 2024, on the proposal to use E-Rate funds for Wi-Fi hotspots. They opposed the proposal and asserted the FCC does not provide any evidence of how providing hotspots outside of schools, libraries and the homes of students will lead to improved homework completion or quality rates.

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Miscellaneous

- The Pricing Policy Division of the Wireline Competition Bureau issued an [order](#) on March 27, 2024, establishing procedures for the 2024 annual access charge tariff filings and tariff review plans for ILECs. The order: sets an effective date of July 2, 2024, for annual access charge tariff filings; establishes the dates for filing petitions to suspend or reject an ILEC's tariff filing and replies to petitions; and addresses service of the petitions and replies.
- President Biden [signed H.R. 2882](#), the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024, on March 23, 2024, which funds the operations of certain agencies through Sept. 30, 2024. The bill provides \$390 million for the FCC.
- The Wireline Competition Bureau issued a [public notice](#) on March 29, 2024, granting petitions requesting to extend certain deadlines to remove, replace and dispose of covered equipment under the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Reimbursement Program.
- The Wireline Competition Bureau issued a [public notice](#) on March 27, 2024, reminding nondominant interexchange carriers to submit annual filings by May 1, 2024, certifying compliance with their geographic rate averaging and rate integration obligations pursuant to Section 64.1900. Section 254(g) of the Communications Act of 1934 requires providers of interexchange telecommunications services to charge rates to subscribers in rural and high-cost areas no higher than urban areas and to charge rates in one state no higher than rates charged in other states.
- The Wireline Competition Bureau issued a [public notice](#) on March 29, 2024, seeking comment on a Section 214 application by Buckland Telephone and Hanson Communications, Inc., requesting consent for the transfer of control of Buckland to HCI. Comments are due April 12, 2024; reply comments are due April 19, 2024.
- The Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau issued an [order](#) on March 29, 2024, addressing a complaint alleging Clear Rate Communications changed complainants' telecommunications service providers without obtaining authorization and verification from the complainants as required by FCC rules. The bureau found Clear Rate's actions violated the FCC's slamming rules and granted the complaint.

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Upcoming filing dates

- April 4 – Comments due on the [FNPRM](#) on robocalls and robotexts. Replies are due April 19, 2024. PRA comments are due May 6, 2024. [public notice](#)

- April 5 – PRA comments due on an extension of a currently approved information collection on regarding disclosure of transparency rules in the [RIF order](#). [notice](#)
- April 8 - PRA comments due on a revision of a currently approved information collection relating to direct access to numbers. [notice](#)
- April 9 – Replies due on a [request](#) from a group of internet service providers, trade associations, state and local officials, school districts, unions and civil society organizations on RDOF and CAF auction defaults. [public notice](#)
- April 12 – Comments due on a Section 214 application by Buckland Telephone and Hanson Communications, Inc., requesting consent for the transfer of control of Buckland to HCI. Reply comments are due April 19, 2024. [public notice](#)
- April 15 – PRA comments due on an extension of a currently approved information collection on the STIR/SHAKEN governance authority token revocation review process. [notice](#).
- April 15 – Comments due on Hilliary Communications’ [petition](#) for declaratory ruling on conversion of BDS to incentive regulation. Replies are due April 30, 2024. [public notice](#)
- April 19 – Replies due on the [FNPRM](#) on robocalls and robotexts. PRA comments are due May 6, 2024. [public notice](#)
- April 19 – Replies due on a Section 214 application by Buckland Telephone and Hanson Communications, Inc., requesting consent for the transfer of control of Buckland to HCI. [public notice](#)
- April 29 - PRA comments due on a revision of a currently approved collection on pole attachment access and dispute resolution requirements. [notice](#)
- April 29 - PRA comments due on an extension of a currently approved information collection relating to requirements for truth-in-billing. [notice](#)
- April 29 – Due date for applications on Distance Learning and Telemedicine Program funding for fiscal year 2024. [notice](#)
- April 30 - Replies due on Hilliary Communications’ [petition](#) for declaratory ruling on conversion of BDS to incentive regulation. [public notice](#)
- May 6 – PRA comments due on the [FNPRM](#) on robocalls and robotexts. [public notice](#)
- May 21 – Due date for applications on the [notice of funding opportunity](#) for the ReConnect Program for fiscal year 2024. [notice](#)

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