

162 | 0 | 1
Views | CrossRef citations to date | Altmetric

Research Article

Federal Communications Commission reverse incentive spectrum auction: outcomes and impact on the broadcast industry

Amy Sindik & Heather Polinsky

Pages 276-293 | Received 28 Nov 2018, Accepted 04 Mar 2020, Published online: 19 Mar 2020

Cite this article <https://doi.org/10.1080/16522354.2020.1739365>

Check for updates

Sample our Economics, Finance, Business & Industry Journals
>> Sign in here to start your access

We Care About Your Privacy

We and our 861 partners store and access personal data, like browsing data or unique identifiers, on your device. Selecting "I Accept" enables tracking technologies to support the purposes shown under "we and our partners process data to provide," whereas selecting "Reject All" or withdrawing your consent will disable them. If trackers are disabled, some content and ads you see may not be as relevant to you. You can resurface this menu to change your choices or withdraw consent at any time by clicking the ["privacy preferences"] link on the bottom of the webpage [or the floating icon on the bottom-left of the webpage, if applicable]. Your choices will have effect within our Website. For more details, refer to our Privacy Policy. [Here](#)

We and our partners process data to provide:

I Accept

Reject All

Show Purpose



Disclosure statement

No potential conflict of interest was reported by the authors.

Notes

1. Auction 1000 encompassed two separate auctions, the reverse spectrum auction (Auction 1001) and the forward purchasing auction (Auction 1002).

2. The FCC has promised \$1.75 billion to aid stations in their repacking efforts, but this may not be enough money for the repacking efforts, which involves ordering new antennas and transmission equipment, assessing tower space and booking the broadcast tower companies are necessary to comply with the repack requirements (Arlen, [2017](#)).

3. Whether spectrum space is actually a scarce commodity is the subject of long-standing debate (T. W. Hazlett, [1990](#)).

4. That is, the government has a duty to provide spectrum space with the government and then prove such a duty.

5. The FCC's spectrum management Act of 1993. Since then, the FCC has been required to provide distinct spectrum space (Arlen, [2003](#)). The FCC's spectrum management Act of 1993.

6. The FCC's spectrum management Act of 1993. Since then, the FCC has been required to provide distinct spectrum space (Arlen, [2003](#)). The FCC's spectrum management Act of 1993.

7. The FCC's spectrum management Act of 1993. Since then, the FCC has been required to provide distinct spectrum space (Arlen, [2003](#)). The FCC's spectrum management Act of 1993.



8. Commissioned by the FCC and produced by Greenhill & Co. LLC, an independent investment bank.

Additional information

Funding

This work did not receive any funding.

Notes on contributors

Amy Sindik

Amy Sindik (Ph.D. University of Georgia) is an Associate Professor in the School of Broadcast and Cinematic Arts at Central Michigan University. Her research interests include FCC policy and administrative law.

Heather Polinsky

Heather Polinsky (Ph.D. Michigan State University) is an Associate Professor in the School of Broadcast and Cinematic Arts at Central Michigan University. Her research interests include FCC policy.

Relevant



Information for

Authors

R&D professionals

Editors

Librarians

Societies

Opportunities

Reprints and e-prints

Advertising solutions

Accelerated publication

Corporate access solutions

Open access

Overview

Open journals

Open Select

Dove Medical Press

F1000Research

Help and information

Help and contact

Newsroom

All journals

Books

Keep up to date

Register to receive personalised research and resources by email

 Sign me up



Copyright

Accessib

Registered
5 Howick Pl

or & Francis Group
orma business

