- 1 {York Stenographic Services, Inc.}
- 2 RPTS BROWN
- 3 HIF063.160
- 4 REAUTHORIZATION OF THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION:
- 5 THE FCC'S FISCAL YEAR 2016 BUDGET REQUEST
- 6 WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 2015
- 7 House of Representatives,
- 8 Subcommittee on Communications and Technology
- 9 Committee on Energy and Commerce
- 10 Washington, D.C.

- 11 The Subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 10:33 a.m.,
- 12 in Room 2322 of the Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Greg
- 13 Walden [Chairman of the Subcommittee] presiding.
- 14 Members present: Representatives Walden, Latta,
- 15 Shimkus, Lance, Guthrie, Olson, Pompeo, Kinzinger, Bilirakis,
- 16 Johnson, Collins, Cramer, Eshoo, Clarke, and Pallone (ex

17 officio). 18 Staff present: Ray Baum, Senior Policy Advisor for 19 Communications and Technology; Leighton Brown, Press 20 Assistant; Andy Duberstein, Deputy Press Secretary; Gene 21 Fullano, Detailee, Telecom; David Redl, Counsel, Telecom; 22 Charlotte Savercool, Legislative Clerk; Jeff Carroll, 23 Democratic Staff Director; David Goldman, Democratic Chief 24 Counsel, Communications and Technology; Tiffany Guarascio, 25 Democratic Deputy Staff Director and Chief Health Advisor; 26 Margaret McCarthy, Democratic Professional Staff Member; and Ryan Skukowski, Democratic Policy Analyst. 27

28 Mr. {Walden.} We will call to order the Subcommittee on 29 Communications and Technology. And I certainly welcome our 30 witness, Mr. Wilkins, from the Federal Communications 31 Commission. We are honored to have you with us today. 32 We are here today to talk about the FCC's fiscal year 33 2016 budget request. Today, as we commence a series of 34 hearings into the agency's reauthorization, I hope to start 35 with the basics and take a close look at the Federal Communication Commission's budget request for fiscal year 36 37 2016. This is similar to the hearing we had last year on the 38 FCC's budget request, and I believe fully, as the oversight 39 committee, we need to always take this action. 40 This year is a request for \$530 million in spending 41 authority that, if approved, would be the highest spending 42 authority in the history of the agency. When the FCC was 43 last formally reauthorized in 1990, its appropriated budget 44 was a little shy of \$117 million. 45 Much has changed since the last reauthorization of the commission. The industries and markets, certainly, that the 46 47 commission oversees have, without question, undergone

- 48 dramatic changes and continue to evolve at a rapid pace. But 49 in the intervening years the FCC has struggled to reflect the
- 50 evolution of technology that has brought about the
- 51 integration of voice, video, and data services and the
- 52 significant shifts in consumer consumption patterns that have
- 53 resulted.
- On the contrary, because it is structured in much the
- 55 same way as its governing legislation, the Communications Act
- of 1934, the agency continues to reflect a regulatory scheme
- 57 predicated on separate titles for specific network
- 58 technologies and services. Now, this siloed scheme is out of
- 59 touch with the convergence of technologies in the modern
- 60 digital era and deserves reform. Nowhere is the
- 61 Communications Act's failure of imagination more evident than
- 62 in the FCC's decision to reclassify broadband service under
- 63 rules developed to regulate the telegraph's heyday, by
- 64 restructuring a regulatory scheme that had been going the way
- of the single-use copper line telephone network it was
- 66 intended to govern, three FCC commissioners repudiated years
- 67 of light touch regulation of the Internet under both
- 68 Republican and Democratic administrations.

69 Now, all this is something some of have differing opinions on in this subcommittee. Our purpose today is not 70 71 to delve into the issues of net neutrality, but rather to get 72 into the issues of the way the agency has operated and the 73 budget they propose. 74 The FCC has requested an increase in its budget to \$505 75 million, including \$388 million in budget authority from 76 regulatory fee collections, and \$117 million from auction 77 funds. That is an increase of \$59 million from the fiscal 78 year 2015 appropriation. Specific items noted in the request includes the usual pay raises for personnel, but also 79 80 includes funds for the implementation of the public safety 81 answering points do-not-call registry, as required by the 82 Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012, \$3 83 million in costs for the National Broadband Map and the FCC 84 inherited--or, I am sorry, that the FCC inherited from NTIA 85 when it ran out of stimulus funds to pay for it, a \$5.8 86 million increase in recurring and a \$11.7 million one-time increase in IT costs, \$51 million in additional funds as the 87 88 agency prepares to move or restack as their building lease 89 expiration date approaches.

90 One component of the request that resonates in 91 particular, and is in addition to the \$59 million increase in 92 funding, is a request for a \$25 million transfer from the 93 Universal Service Fund to pay the FCC's costs related to administration of the fund, raising the total increase to \$84 94 95 million. 96 In the past, Congress funded the FCC's Office of 97 Inspector General with a transfer of USF funds for the 98 purpose of bolstering audits and investigations to address 99 waste, fraud, and abuse in the fund following a GAO report, 100 and those funds have been expended by the Office of Inspector 101 General over the last several years. The request for \$25 102 million is not for audits and investigations by the Office of Inspector General which, based on our last hearing, appears 103 104 to have a rocky relationship with the chairman's office, but 105 to reimburse the commission for the costs of performing the core function of implementing section 254 of the 106 107 Communications Act. This is a disturbing proposal, I would 108 tell you from my perspective. Mr. Wilkins states in his 109 testimony that recovering these costs from the fund will relieve the burden on companies with no relationship to USF 110

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     that pay fees to the commission. However, this realignment,
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     as it is called, would create a separate funding stream for
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     the agency that comes directly out of the pockets of
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    consumers to implement and support a subsidy program the size
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    of which is determined by the FCC and that has become so
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     large and burdensome that it appears that it has outgrown the
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     FCC's capacity for adequate oversight. It is even more
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    disturbing when we recognize the fact that the Universal
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    Service Administrative Company, USAC, an independent
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     organization designated to manage the fund, already draws in
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     excess of $100 million a year from the fund for its
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     administration and oversight, and that the FCC's Office of
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     Inspector General dedicates a portion of its funding to USF
     audits and investigations. According to its last report,
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    USAC had 356 employees at a cost of $41.6 million.
          We have more work to do, obviously. We welcome you
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    here.
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          [The prepared statement of Mr. Walden follows:]
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     ******* COMMITTEE INSERT ********
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          Mr. {Walden.} I have used up the balance of my time.
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    now recognize my friend and colleague from California, Ms.
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    Eshoo.
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          Ms. {Eshoo.} Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. And
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     good morning to you and to the Members, and to Mr. Wilkins.
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    Welcome.
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          Today's topic is an important one; the FCC's budget, and
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    we again welcome you back to the subcommittee, Mr. Wilkins.
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          I noticed that we have some very young people in the
     audience, and I just--it occurred to me, I wonder if they
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     know what we are talking about, if they are going to get
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     this. So let us see if we can't keep it at an elemental
     level so that you understand what the committee is doing and
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     why we are here today. It is very important because we are
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     reviewing the proposed budget for a very important agency,
     the Federal Communications Commission.
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          I think the questions that I would like to see addressed
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     anyway, because I think that they are very high import, are
     the following. And that is, will the agency have the
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    necessary staff to carry out the world's first voluntary
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150 incentives spectrum auction, along with the IP transition, 151 the review of pending mergers, and USF reform. These are all 152 topline priorities, not only for the agency, but for this 153 committee that has really shaped those policies that are 154 carried out by the FCC. So I want to make sure that you have 155 the resources to do that. 156 Will the agency be able to upgrade its IT infrastructure 157 so that public comments on issues that are important to the 158 American people can be filed without crashing your Web site. 159 We saw what happened last year when there were over four million people that weighed-in, voicing their support for 160 161 enforceable net neutrality rules, and I would like to hear 162 about that, what plan do you have and what is built into your budget to handle that. Will the agency remain on track to 163 164 move its headquarters within the next 2 years? It is my 165 understanding that by reducing the agency's footprint, that 166 it is estimated that approximately \$119 million of taxpayer 167 dollars would be saved over 15 years. Now, that may not be 168 the biggest number in the Federal Government, but I think 169 anyone that is in the room would welcome having \$119 million in their checking account over the next 15 years. Finally, 170

171 will the FCC be able to develop and implement, and I think 172 the chairman raised this, a do-not-call registry for telephone numbers used by 911 call centers. This is, again, 173 174 another high priority of ours. Certainly, it has been mine, going back to the '90s. This provision was included in the 175 176 Public Safety and Spectrum Act that we wrote in this 177 committee in 2012 to ensure that automatic dialing or robo-178 call equipment does not tie up public safety lines, and 179 unnecessarily divert critical emergency resources. 180 So I don't think these are small questions. They are 181 important ones, and they track on a parallel track what the 182 subcommittee's priorities and legislation has been, and 183 especially when the agency, and this is my understanding, you can confirm it or deny it, that the agency is employing today 184 185 the lowest number of full-time staff in 30 years. The agency 186 has to have the tools and the resources to fulfill its 187 mission, and--which means more successful spectrum auctions, 188 like the nearly \$45 billion, we are so proud of that, we 189 really are very proud of that, that was raised earlier this 190 year. 191 So whether it is protecting the public interest,

192 promoting competition, enhancing innovation, these are all of 193 the core of the mission of the FCC, and we look forward to 194 hearing your testimony. Thank you for your service, and I look forward to your directing answers to us on the questions 195 196 that I pose. 197 And with that, I yield back. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 198 [The prepared statement of Ms. Eshoo follows:] 199 \*\*\*\*\*\*\* COMMITTEE INSERT \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

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         Mr. {Walden.} Gentlelady yields back the balance of her
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    time.
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         Gentleman -- the chairman recognizes the gentleman from --
         Ms. {Eshoo.} I forgot something, Mr. Chairman. May--
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    can I ask for--
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         Mr. {Walden.} Of course.
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         Ms. {Eshoo.} --unanimous consent to submit a letter for
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    the record from Consumers Union? It regards the importance
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    of the FCC's IT modernization for American consumers.
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         Mr. {Walden.} Without objection.
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         Ms. {Eshoo.} Thank you.
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         [The information follows:]
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    ******** COMMITTEE INSERT ********
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Mr. {Walden.} Now we recognize the gentleman from Ohio, 213 214 the vice chair of the Subcommittee on Communications and 215 Technology, Mr. Latta, for 5 minutes. 216 Mr. {Latta.} Well, thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. 217 And, Mr. Wilkins, thanks for being with us today. 218 Oversight of the FCC serves as a critical function in 219 maintaining accountability and transparency at the agency. 220 Given the FCC's integral role in the information and 221 communications technology marketplace, we have a responsibility to ensure that the processes at the commission 222 223 are not wasteful, and reflect a capability to handle such 224 significant parts of our Nation's economy. With that said, 225 today's hearing represents a valuable opportunity to examine 226 the commission's budget management and spending practices. 227 Additionally, it is important for us to gain a better 228 understanding of the challenges facing the agencies that 229 contribute to limiting the efficiency of its operations. As a representative, I take great responsibility in ensuring 230 that taxpayer dollars are spent wisely and effectively. 231 I look forward to discussing how Congress can work with 232

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          Mr. {Walden.} Gentleman yields back the balance of his
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     time.
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          Chair recognizes the ranking member of the full
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     committee, the gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. Pallone, for 5
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     minutes.
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          Mr. {Pallone.} I want to thank the chairman and our
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     Ranking Member Eshoo for having this hearing, and welcome
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     Managing Director Wilkins.
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          We are here today to take a look at the Federal
     Communications Commission's fiscal year 2016 budget
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     estimates. The FCC has broad jurisdiction. It oversees
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     industries that account for approximately 1/6 of the economy,
     and growing, but it also has been operating with the same
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     budget for the better part of a decade now, and that does not
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     account for the damage done by the sequester. So I should
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     note that the FCC operates with fewer than 1,700 full-time
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     employees, and I would say that that is certainly a small but
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     efficient agency.
          This year, the FCC asked for a $48 million increase in
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     its budget authority over last year. The vast majority of
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259 that increase would pay to move the commission's headquarters to a new home. Overall, the move would create a smaller 260 261 footprint for the agency, which will save \$119 million over 262 the next 15 years. Most of the remaining increase is to upgrade the commission's aging and creaky information 263 264 technology infrastructure, which Ms. Eshoo mentioned, and 265 that is an update that will net a savings of up to \$10 266 million over the next 5 years. This is the same computer 267 system that famously ground to a halt under the weight of 4,000 Americans writing in to voice their opinions about 268 network neutrality, and 4,000 is certainly an eye-popping 269 270 number when it comes to comments on a single proceeding. 271 Modern computers, however, should be able to handle that load 272 without blinking. 273 Now, together, these temporary budget increases will 274 save the government nearly \$130 million in the long run. 275 Rejecting these costs out-of-hand would be penny wise but 276 pound foolish, and fortunately, this subcommittee is 277 practiced at reviewing these types of budget requests. Today's hearing is actually different than other FCC 278 budget hearings for a couple of reasons. First, it is the 279

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     start of an effort to revive an FCC reauthorization process
     that has been dormant for 25 years, with the struggle
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     republicans have been facing to find the department -- or I
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     should say to fund the Department of Homeland Security,
    however, I doubt the public wants us to create a brand new
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     funding cliff. Second, the timing of today's budget hearing
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    has raised some eyebrows, coming just days after the
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     commission adopted a new network neutrality protections.
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    now, that might be a coincidence, and I am hopeful it is
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    because I think we should all agree that this committee has a
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     responsibility to conduct a genuine oversight. We must make
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     sure the FCC's dollars go as far as possible, but we should
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     also ask whether the commission has sufficient funding to
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    maintain its critical services for the public, and together,
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     it is our job to make sure that we strike the right balance.
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          And I guess there is nobody else, so I will yield the
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    balance of my time.
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          [The prepared statement of Mr. Pallone follows:]
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299 Mr. {Walden.} Gentleman yields back the balance of his 300 time. As I said in my opening statement, this is an annual 301 302 process authorization committees are supposed to go through to review budgets, so that is why we are here today. 303 And, Mr. Wilkins, we are delighted you could join us 304 305 today as the managing director for the Federal Communications 306 Commission, a big duty, and we welcome your testimony and the 307 work you do down there. Please go ahead.

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^STATEMENT OF JON WILKINS, MANAGING DIRECTOR, FEDERAL
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     COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
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          Mr. {Wilkins.} Thank you, Chairman Walden, Ranking
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     Member Eshoo, members of the subcommittee. I do appreciate
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     the chance to be here today to talk to you about our budget
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     request.
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          I submitted my written testimony. What I thought I
     would use my introductory time for is just to say a few words
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     about each of the four slides that I submitted, because they
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     provide some good context for our budget.
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          [Slide]
          The first slide. So just taking the historical
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     perspective, the FCC does have a 2-plus decades record of
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     being a very good fiscal steward for the U.S. Government. So
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     the left-hand side of the chart shows that we are now closing
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     in on $100 billion of revenue raised for the Treasury since
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     1994, overwhelmingly from our auctions proceeds. Over that
     same time frame, we have spent less than $8 billion on agency
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     operation. So for the U.S. Treasury, that means that 8 cents
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327 spent on the FCC generates \$1, and of course, even that 8 cents doesn't come from general revenues, it comes either 328 329 from retained auction proceeds for a very tiny portion of 330 those auction revenues, or from our Section 9 req. fees. 331 Now, our budget request for '16 is significant, and 332 exactly as you said, Chairman Walden, it is for \$84 million. 333 I just want to make three points about that request. The 334 first one is that the lion's share of that request, 71 335 percent, is from a management standpoint, these are 336 unavoidable costs; these are not costs that management is, for example, seeking as a new initiative. The bulk of it is 337 338 for the move. Our current lease expires in October 2017, and we do have to spend some money to reap the long-term benefits 339 340 of lower lease costs. We are requesting \$21 million for IT. 341 The bulk of that is to finish the job that we started to 342 truly transform and modernize our IT infrastructure. It is 343 by far our most important management initiative. It will 344 bring benefits and costs in efficiency and in operations. 345 And then the third point, these are the only things we are requesting more funds for. In the last several years, we 346 347 have asked for more money from more people, for example. We

348 are not doing that. We heard the message and, in fact, over the last year we have had a chance to look at our workforce. 349 350 We think we can do the job with the people we have if we can 351 upgrade the IT. So it is a big request, but it is really 352 just for these things. 353 Now, to put that budget request in context, for the last 354 6 fiscal years, on the left-hand side, the FCC has been 355 essentially flat. Our auctions funds was at \$85 million for 356 9 years. It has gone up 2 of the last 3 years, specifically for the incentive auctions. We appreciate that, and that 357 358 work is going well. In our non-auctions area though, we have 359 been actually flat in nominal terms. We had a very small 360 increase from '11 to '12 that was more than offset by sequestration, and in real terms, our purchasing power has 361 gone down. So we are mainly a people-centered agency. 362 363 Federal pay increase alone increases our cost by a couple of 364 million dollars a year. Our rent goes up a little bit every 365 year. So to put that in context, fiscal year 2015, our flat 366 budget was paired up against almost \$7 million of increased costs just for our people and our rent and other contracts. 367 368 That is about 40 to 50 people. In a given year, the FCC

loses about 100, 120 people, just to retirement and other 369 370 attrition. So what the flat line really means is that for 371 every two people that leave the commission right now, we can 372 only replace one. And the right-hand side shows the results of that. As Member Eshoo said, our staffing is at its 373 374 lowest, again, in '15, and our current management plan is for 375 it to go even lower in 2016; more than 100 lower than 6 years 376 ago, and more than 200 lower from the 20-year average. 377 Finally, IT we think really is the solution to this. There is no question that we can use IT to do our work more 378 379 efficiently, more transparently, and to support all the 380 things that Congress wants us to do. Over the last year, we 381 have put in place a very strong plan. We have actually 382 started to move it down the field. Three main areas, 383 infrastructure costs. As of today, we still have over 200 384 very expensive large servers sitting in very expensive 385 downtown real estate, being serviced by very expensive direct 386 contractors. Using some reprogramming money we got last 387 year, we have just finalized a contract to move those to an off-site facility. It is the first step in moving to a truly 388 low-cost, secure cloud, efficient environment. When you do 389

390 that, you can improve the way you work with data. So at the 391 FCC, we have over 100,000 data objects, including multiple 392 definitions of the same basic thing that, to a business 393 person, seems ridiculous, 40 terabytes of data, very 394 expensive. When we have the infrastructure upgraded, we can 395 then essentially put all that data into a similar shared 396 environment that we can use much more efficiently. And that 397 then gets to the third piece; mission systems. That is where 398 we really saved the most money. We right now do most of our 399 software development on kind of a custom model. Everything 400 is a, you know, it is a custom renovation, if you will. We 401 want to get to a world where it is, you know, it is IKEA, you 402 know, you just have the pieces, it is pretty easy to build. 403 When the infrastructure and the data are modernized, we think 404 that we can cut our development costs by 50 to 75 percent and 405 the times to be shorter. So this is a thing that, from a 406 management perspective, we just want to plant our flag. We 407 want to be able to do this, and it will allow us to do a lot 408 of things more efficiently, and better do what Congress needs 409 us to do.

And with that, I am happy to take any questions. Thank

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          Mr. {Walden.} I appreciate that, and I appreciate the
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     leadership you have given.
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          I want to go back to this ratio, the 13 times, because
     $79 billion of that actually is from three auctions--
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418
          Mr. {Wilkins.} True.
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          Mr. {Walden.} --correct? So it is--you are not going
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     to sit here and quarantee me that you are going to return 13
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     times investment every year, year in and year out. It is
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     really pretty lumpy in there.
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          Mr. {Wilkins.} It is lumpy, and--
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          Mr. {Walden.} Yeah.
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          Mr. {Wilkins.} -- the average--actually, until the AWS-
     3--until the most recent AWS-3 auction, the average was
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     around $2.2 billion a year.
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          Mr. {Walden.} Yeah.
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          Mr. {Wilkins.} Actually, when you add in $45 billion,
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     that goes up quite a bit--
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          Mr. {Walden.} Yeah, right.
          Mr. {Wilkins.} --but it will be lumpy. That is the
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433
    nature of auctions--
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          Mr. {Walden.} Yeah.
          Mr. {Wilkins.} --but over the long--on the long--
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          Mr. {Walden.} But the commission itself is not
     generating 13 times investment year in and year out.
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          Mr. {Wilkins.} Certainly, it depends on auction
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    proceeds.
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          Mr. {Walden.} There you go. I believe you are aware
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     that the committee sent an oversight request to the
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     commission on February 18, asking for a set of information
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     related to the commission's regulatory and administrative
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    processes, that request was signed by me and Chairman Upton
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     and Chairman Murphy, motivated by a concern with the variety
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     of lapses that we perceive in the way the commission has been
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     conducting its regulatory and administrative business. As
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     you are--may be aware, the due date for that production of
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     that information was today, and I was distressed to be
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     informed by my staff a little while ago that that apparently
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     is not going to be available today, which we had hoped. I
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     don't know how much you have been involved in that matter,
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    but I hope you will convey the following message to the
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     chairman's office, that we understand the commission and
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455 staff is very busy, we do not intend to pose meaningless or trivial obligations, but we do take seriously our oversight 456 457 responsibility. With respect to this specific request, I would strongly recommend the chairman's staff make available 458 every effort to comply with our information request by 459 460 today's deadline. Based on the rigor of the response, we 461 will make every effort to work with the chairman and his 462 staff to be fair and reasonable. 463 Do you have anything to add to that? Mr. {Wilkins.} No. I absolutely will convey that back 464 to the chairman's staff when I am back at the commission 465 466 later. 467 Mr. {Walden.} So there have been some issues come up lately I wanted to ask you about, given your expansive role 468 469 there. Does the FCC have policies or rules regarding staff use of social media, such as Twitter, in their capacity as 470 employees of the commission, and do these policies or rules 471 472 proscribe a recordkeeping and retention policy for those 473 communications? Mr. {Wilkins.} So any use of personal, whether it is 474 email or social media, certainly is subject to general 475

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     Federal Records Act requirements --
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          Mr. {Walden.} Right.
          Mr. {Wilkins.} --including the schedules that we have
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     in place. Those rules, as you know, certainly do require if
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     you are doing things that are official government business in
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481
     those environments, it is the responsibility of the employee
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     to bring them back into our records environment.
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          Mr. {Walden.} All right. Recently, it was reported
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     that a senior member of the Greenhill and Company had left
    his position and joined the commission as a volunteer. I
485
    have a couple of questions here. Could you describe what he
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    will be doing? Didn't the commission contract with Greenhill
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     to perform work related to the auction? I would like to know
     about that contract, was it competitively bid, was Greenhill
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490
     the lowest-cost bidder, when was it awarded, you know, the
491
    basic sort of oversight that we need to do here. What can
492
     you tell me about this issue involving Greenhill and Company?
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          Mr. {Wilkins.} So let me follow up on the exact details
     of that contract. Greenhill, as you know, it is an
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     investment firm that we contracted with to do estimates of
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     the value of broadcast licenses--
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          Mr. {Walden.} Okay.
          Mr. {Wilkins.} --for the spectrum auction, as part of
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     that process.
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          Mr. {Walden.} Right.
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          Mr. {Wilkins.} The results of their work has been
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     shared with quite a few broadcasters around the country.
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          Mr. {Walden.} Um-hum.
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          Mr. {Wilkins.} I think we have found them pretty
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     valuable. In terms of that individual, we will follow up
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     with you on the details.
          Mr. {Walden.} Yeah, we will have more questions on that
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     for the record, but the extent to which you can follow up,
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     and we are trying to get this information back because, you
     know, the week after--when we return after next week, we will
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     have all five commissioners here, and so it would be, I
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     think, helpful for that hearing if we had--
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          Mr. {Wilkins.} Okay.
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          Mr. {Walden.} --some of this information. And so we
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     will follow up with more of the questions related to
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     Greenhill.
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          So let me move on to the USF issue because that is one
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- 518 that has obviously gotten our attention. It appears that a 519 little less than 1/2 of the \$25 million in the Universal 520 Service Fund is going to the Wireline Competition Bureau, is 521 that accurate? Mr. {Wilkins.} Yes. 522 523 Mr. {Walden.} And is any of that money going to the 524 Wireline Competition Bureau? 525 Mr. {Wilkins.} Yes. 526 Mr. {Walden.} And for what purpose and what kind of USF 527 work does WCB do? 528 Mr. {Wilkins.} Um-hum. So WCB, of course, are the program owners of each of the four main universal service 529 530 programs. Everything from policy development to administration of policies, everything from rules to appeals, 531 532 sort of all of the day-to-day operations of the program in 533 the legal sense. 534 Mr. {Walden.} And is any of that money going to the 535 International Bureau, and if so, for what purpose and what 536 kind of work do they do? Mr. {Wilkins.} No. That should not go to the 537
  - 30

International Bureau unless I am missing some small detail,

538

539 but no. Mr. {Walden.} All right. 540 541 Mr. {Wilkins.} It is definitely intended to focus on activities related to USF. 542 Mr. {Walden.} And is any of that money going to the 543 544 Office of Legislation Affairs? There are other bureaus and 545 offices that are slated to get some of this money, correct? 546 Mr. {Wilkins.} No. So the way--and I--just more 547 broadly, we developed that \$25 million figure based on the amount of activities related to USF across the commission, 548 and it is all activities, it is not just--549 550 Mr. {Walden.} Right. 551 Mr. {Wilkins.} --audits, for example. A very small portion of that, if there was leg. affairs work-related to 552 553 USF communications with Congress, for example--554 Mr. {Walden.} Right. 555 Mr. {Wilkins.} --I think we would include that. 556 idea was to fully capture the costs related to USF work. 557 Mr. {Walden.} All right. I have a couple of other issues for the record that I will add to that, but my time 558 has expired. And again, I thank you for your testimony and 559

560 the good work you do. 561 And now, I would recognize the gentlelady from 562 California, Ms. Eshoo. 563 Ms. {Eshoo.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and thank you again for having this hearing. It is always an important 564 565 one, and our oversight is just essential. It is one of the 566 major responsibilities that we have in the Congress. 567 And, Mr. Wilkins, you are a terrific testifier. 568 Mr. {Wilkins.} Thank you. Mr. {Eshoo.} You were brief in your opening statement, 569 570 you didn't have to read anything, you are smart, you know the 571 agency, and it is very helpful to us because you give very 572 direct answers. You testified that the FCC plans a net reduction of 37 573 574 full-time employees for fiscal year 2016. We know that 575 agencies can essentially cook the books by reducing the 576 number of full-time employees, but then hire them back as 577 contractors. Is that anywhere near the case with the agency? 578 Can we just dispense of this as something that is not going to take place? Can you assure us that it is not--579

Mr. {Wilkins.} Yes.

580

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581
          Ms. {Eshoo.} --going to?
          Mr. {Wilkins.} Absolutely.
582
583
          Ms. {Eshoo.} Well, that is good news.
          I want to congratulate the agency on its recent efforts
584
     to crackdown on consumer billing fraud. Just last week, the
585
586
     FCC announced a $9 million fine against a company that was
587
     illegally billing consumers, and switching their telephone
588
     company without the consent of the consumers. I just--I--it
589
    makes me really wonder why people will do what they do.
590
     Think they--I guess they think they can get away with it, but
     it is an important function of the FCC.
591
          So specifically, how does your budget request help the
592
593
     FCC continue this important consumer protection work?
594
          Mr. {Wilkins.} Um-hum.
595
          Ms. {Eshoo.} Where is that buried in the budget--
596
          Mr. {Wilkins.} Sure.
597
          Ms. {Eshoo.} --and do you know how much it is?
598
          Mr. {Wilkins.} Well, the Enforcement Bureau is around
599
     240 people right now--
          Ms. {Eshoo.} Uh-huh.
600
601
          Mr. {Wilkins.} --but we are not projecting staff
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602 increases for any bureau including the Enforcement Bureau. 603 Ms. {Eshoo.} Um-hum. 604 Mr. {Wilkins.} The Enforcement Bureau, actually, is a great example of how our IT actually can enable more 605 606 effective use of the people that we have. 607 Ms. {Eshoo.} Um-hum. 608 Mr. {Wilkins.} And it actually relates to process 609 reform. Process reform in my office is an internal support 610 exercise. Interestingly, the Enforcement Bureau is the first large bureau at the commission that has, what I would call, a 611 612 real tracking system of how they do work. That was put in 613 place in 2012. 614 Ms. {Eshoo.} Um-hum. 615 Mr. {Wilkins.} We have a new bureau chief there who, I 616 can tell you, is very aggressively using that sort of metrics 617 to make sure he is deploying his staff on them most important 618 areas, such as the ones that you mentioned. 619 Ms. {Eshoo.} Um-hum. 620 Mr. {Wilkins.} So the way we think about it is, we don't need to add dozens of people to any given bureau to 621

deliver those results. We think we have very good people, we

622

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623
     just want to use them more efficiently--
          Ms. {Eshoo.} Um-hum.
624
          Mr. {Wilkins.} -- and we see a lot of opportunities for
625
     the IT--
626
627
          Ms. {Eshoo.} Right.
628
          Mr. {Wilkins.} --where we--to do that.
629
          Ms. {Eshoo.} On the whole issue of IT, I think the
630
     chairman raised this, you mentioned it in your opening
631
     statement, my experience in Congress, both in--on this
     committee and as a member of the Intelligence Committee, is
632
633
     that the government is really lousy when it comes to
634
     procurement of IT. People don't know what they are buying.
635
          Mr. {Wilkins.} Um-hum.
636
          Ms. {Eshoo.} And I mean you can have a GS-14 and they
     may know the agency really well, but they really don't know
637
     what they are buying. People can sell them just about
638
639
     anything. A lot of tax dollars--taxpayer dollars wasted.
640
          My question to you is, and you started to mention a part
641
     of this is, what you plan to purchase relative to the IT
     system to make it robust and 21st century and effective, and
642
     all of that. Is this being built for you, or is it off-the-
643
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644
     shelf?
         Mr. {Wilkins.} Right. Off-the-shelf.
645
646
          Ms. {Eshoo.} Great. That is the best answer you could
    have given me. I don't have to--nothing to pursue there.
647
648
     That was just what I wanted to hear.
649
          On the AWS-3 auction, and the near $45 billion that it
650
     raised, we were very specific about where those dollars were
651
     to be applied. What I would like to know is when will these
652
     funds be available for obligation?
653
          Mr. {Wilkins.} Okay. So we have over $40 billion in
654
     our FCC accounted treasury--
655
          Ms. {Eshoo.} Uh-huh.
         Mr. {Wilkins.} --for the close of the auction. There
656
657
     is the usual post-auction--any disputes, all issues have to
    be resolved. The licenses then can be issued by the Wireless
658
659
    Bureau--
660
          Ms. {Eshoo.} Um-hum.
661
          Mr. {Wilkins.} -- and then the money can flow to--
         Ms. {Eshoo.} So when do you think that money will be
662
663
     obligated?
664
         Mr. {Wilkins.} Congresswoman, I can't give you an
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665
     estimate, all I can say is we are working on it as fast as we
     can. We know--
666
          Ms. {Eshoo.} No, but I mean do you think it is going to
667
    be in a year or 6 months, or just some ballpark.
668
669
          Mr. {Wilkins.} I think that the ballpark, it is within
670
     a year--
671
         Ms. {Eshoo.} Uh-huh.
672
          Mr. {Wilkins.} --but in this case, obviously, it is a
673
    very high dollar auction, lots of questions--
674
         Ms. {Eshoo.} Right.
675
          Mr. {Wilkins.} --all I can say is we will move as
676
     quickly as we can.
          Ms. {Eshoo.} Okay. There has been a lot of attention
677
     given to the need for enhanced location accuracy when calling
678
679
     911, you know, from a wireless phone. We have--many landline
680
    phones in large office buildings still only provide the
681
    building's address. Where is the FCC on this? If you had to
682
    make a 911 call--
683
         Mr. {Wilkins.} Internally?
          Ms. {Eshoo.} --from your--yeah. Tell me how it would
684
685
    work.
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686
          Mr. {Wilkins.} So--
          Ms. {Eshoo.} Is it going to work or--
687
688
         Mr. {Wilkins.} Yes.
         Ms. {Eshoo.} --is it in the works that it is going to
689
690
    work, or--
691
          Mr. {Wilkins.} If 911 is called within our facilities,
692
    we can identify where in the building the call came from.
693
     That is an issue in and of itself; is it eighth floor, fifth
694
     floor, wherever. So we have a process where our security
695
     team knows when the call goes out, it goes through to first
     responders, but then we also--
696
697
          Ms. {Eshoo.} Well, I know what the process is with
     first responders and all that, but--
698
          {Voice.} You dial 911.
699
700
          Ms. {Eshoo.} Yeah, exactly. You dial 911, but I want
701
     to know what happens after that. Does the first responders,
702
     do they have the granular location information --
703
          Mr. {Wilkins.}
Yes, our--
704
          Ms. {Eshoo.} --do callers need to dial an extra 9
705
    before the 911?
706
          Mr. {Wilkins.} Yes. Our system, we do dial the extra
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- 707 9. So we are 9911. 708 Ms. {Eshoo.} Are you going to fix that? 709 Mr. {Wilkins.} We service a lot of agencies. There is 710 a--711 Ms. {Eshoo.} Are you going to get rid of the 9? 712 Mr. {Wilkins.} There are mixed practices out there. 713 And then in terms of location, our security team knows where 714 in the building the call came from, both tells responders and 715 then also delivers our folks there. 716 Ms. {Eshoo.} Yeah, well, you are really not behind the 8 ball on this. That really needs to be upgraded, and 717 718 especially that it is the FCC. You should be the example, 719 not only for the rest of the Federal Government, but for the 720 entire country, so you need to work on that. 721 My time is up, Mr. Chairman. Thank you. 722 Mr. {Walden.} You are welcome. 723 Ms. {Eshoo.} Thank you, Mr. Wilkins. 724 Mr. {Walden.} Thank you, Mr. Wilkins.
- 727 Mr. {Latta.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Again, Mr.

725

726

Mr. Latta.

We will now turn to the vice chair of the subcommittee,

- Wilkins, thanks very much for being here, and thanks for your
  testimony.
  The Inspector General is required to conduct audits of
- 731 the commission's financial statements. Did the IG audit the
- 732 commission's fiscal year 2014 financial statements?
- 733 Mr. {Wilkins.} Yes.
- 734 Mr. {Latta.} Did the audit report a material weakness
- 735 with regard to the Universal Service Fund?
- 736 Mr. {Wilkins.} Yes.
- 737 Mr. {Latta.} Could you describe what that--what those
- 738 weaknesses were or are?
- 739 Mr. {Wilkins.} Yes. It was a specific material
- 740 weakness that related to the way USAC, or the Universal
- 741 Service Administrative Company, reconciled its invoice
- 742 amounts against obligated funds. It specifically related to
- 743 the extent of the invoice deadlines in a particular year, and
- 744 their systems didn't automatically report back to their
- 745 obligation system. They actually found the problem. We were
- 746 aware of it before the auditors came in, of course. We told
- 747 the auditors. So the auditors, quite appropriately, said
- 748 this is a problem to fix, but no money was lost, it actually

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749
    was a management step that was identified.
750
         Mr. {Latta.} So there was no impact on any monies out
751
    there?
752
          Mr. {Wilkins.} No. No money was lost.
          Mr. {Latta.} Okay. And did you say has this weakness
753
    been corrected and identified?
754
         Mr. {Wilkins.} Yes.
755
756
         Mr. {Latta.} Okay.
757
         Mr. {Wilkins.} Yes.
758
         Mr. {Latta.} And how far back did that go?
          Mr. {Wilkins.} That was just from 1 year because they
759
760
     changed the invoice system for 1 year.
761
          Mr. {Latta.} Okay. And also, I guess to follow up on
     that, is this the same issue that we discussed during your
762
763
     last visit here, and is it associated with any new financial
764
     system?
765
          Mr. {Wilkins.} No, that was--that is our FCC genesis
766
     system. This issue you are raising was at USAC, which is a
767
     separate--
          Mr. {Latta.} Okay, and who is the contractor?
768
769
         Mr. {Wilkins.} For our system?
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770
          Mr. {Latta.} Right.
771
          Mr. {Wilkins.} A company called CGI.
772
          Mr. {Latta.} CGI, okay, thank you. And again, in
773
     fiscal year 2016, the budget request, it states that the
     commission is in the process of creating a Joint USF
774
    Antifraud Taskforce to combine resources agency-wide.
775
776
          Mr. {Wilkins.} Um-hum.
777
          Mr. {Latta.} And I appreciate the effort for a more
778
     targeted approach to identify and prevent fraudulent
779
     activities within USF, however, the agency has requested $10
    million for antifraud efforts within USF. How was this
780
781
     amount determined for the $10 million?
782
          Mr. {Wilkins.} Right. So we think that the need to
    have that joint effort is very important. What we are doing
783
784
     though is redeploying resources we have to staff it, whereas
785
     a year ago we said actually give us more money to hire more
786
    people. And I think it is an example of, you know, a year in
787
     there as the senior management team looking very hard at the
788
    people we have and where we can be more efficient, we said
789
     let us use the FTEs we have to do this work, instead of
790
     asking for more.
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791
          Mr. {Latta.} Okay. And could you give a specific
792
    breakdown of that cost, for that $10 million?
793
          Mr. {Wilkins.} Yeah, so the -- so in 2015 we requested
794
     $10.8 million for 45 FTEs, I believe the breakdown was 17 for
     the Enforcement Bureau, I want to say 20 for the Wireline
795
796
     Competition Bureau, another 10 for my office, and the rest
797
     for the IG, I believe. I might be off by one or two, but
798
     that was the rough breakdown. We are not going to have that
799
    high of a staffing level so, for example, instead of those 17
800
     for the Enforcement Bureau, right now that USF enforcement
801
     component of the Enforcement Bureau, it was five people, and
802
     that is--those are roles that we have filled as people have
803
     left. So the group will not be as big, but we will--as we
    have the opportunity to reallocate resources we have, we
804
     think we will staff that up because we are seeing lots of
805
806
    benefits from what we are doing.
807
          Mr. {Latta.} Okay. Well, and additionally, how much of
808
     the money is expected to be recovered through taxes of the
809
     taskforce and other antifraud measures?
810
          Mr. {Wilkins.} Well, certainly, and I think the IG
     would agree with this too, you know, $1 of enforcement or
811
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812 oversight in USF tends to generate positive, you know, more 813 than \$1 of returns, you know, from those activities. 814 Certainly, our reason for creating that effort is because 815 universal service, all those programs have been going through lots of change over the last 2 or 3 years, essentially around 816 817 modernizing it for broadband. When you do that, the rules 818 change. Simple compliance can be harder for people to 819 participate in it because the rules are different. 820 Obviously, USF--and sometimes you have, you know, you have 821 criminal or fraud issues, but frankly, compliance with the rules is an important issue for us. If--our rules say if you 822 823 don't comply with them, you shouldn't get the money. And 824 that is the kind of thing that we are really focusing on 825 internally is making sure that there is compliance as the 826 rules change so that the money goes where it should go. 827 Mr. {Latta.} Okay. And the commission has also, as 828 mentioned earlier, is requesting over \$44 million to move to 829 a new headquarters or for restacking. The budget request 830 states that by moving or restacking FCC headquarters, this 831 process would save the commission up to \$119 million over 15 832 years. Can you explain how the commission reached that

833 estimate of \$119 million over the timeline of 15 years? 834 Mr. {Wilkins.} Yeah. So our current fully-loaded lease 835 costs to remain at headquarters is around \$40 million, \$41 836 million. The space planning that we are doing already with GSA, essentially to bring us, I would say, just in line with 837 838 current federal guidelines, we would be reducing that space 839 by around 30 percent. And I think GSA--I mean obviously, we 840 are customers of GSA in this process. They would also 841 propose probably a lower per square foot. So essentially, 842 the idea would be for our lease costs to go down by \$11 million to \$12 million a year over 15 years. You deduct from 843 844 that though the, for example, the \$51 million we are 845 requesting now to facilitate that move, and the net would be 846 \$119 million over the 15 years. 847 Mr. {Latta.} Okay. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And my 848 time has expired, and I yield back. 849 Mr. {Walden.} Thank the gentleman. 850 Now recognize the ranking member of the full committee, 851 Mr. Pallone, for questions. 852 Mr. {Pallone.} Thank you. Mr. Wilkins, I--Ms. Eshoo started--was talking about 853

854 this issue, but I wanted to follow up. I am very concerned 855 about consumers being hit with fraudulent charges on their 856 monthly communication bills through scams like cramming. And 857 the FCC has made strides over the past year trying to curb this practice, but the question is if the FCC's budget 858 859 continues to flat line the way it has since 2009, will it 860 impact the FCC's ability to protect consumers from fraud? 861 Mr. {Wilkins.} Yeah. If we continue to be flat lined, 862 it will impact our ability to delivery all areas of our mission. I think our current budget proposal that we can 863 make do with fewer people is based on having much better IT 864 865 to use those people much more efficiently. And in the consumer enforcement area you are describing, for example, 866 867 there is a huge opportunity to use data and analytics, using 868 IT to be much smarter about finding areas that we then go 869 focus the resources we have instead of just perhaps, you 870 know, waiting for someone to complain. So that is the 871 opportunity we see, but it does require the investment. I 872 mean if we are flat lined, there is no way we can make the investments nearly as promptly as we want to. And I would 873 874 actually add, if we are flat lined for '16, in the sense of

875 not being able to fund those move costs, that money is going 876 to come from somewhere. I mean our lease, after 2017, goes up by \$9 million a year, and nothing else changes, someone 877 has to pay that. I mean there really is a--kind of a 878 downward spiral around this move that, everything else aside, 879 880 really would affect our ability to fund anything at a reasonable level. 881 882 Mr. {Pallone.} Okay. I think you have answered in your 883 response the other two questions I had, but let me just look 884 at this a second. With regard--again, you talked about the aging computer system that, I guess, will eventually slow 885 886 down your ability to continue these reform efforts. I think 887 you have answered that in terms of, you know, what happens if you don't because that is where the bulk of this additional 888 889 money goes to, correct? 890 Mr. {Wilkins.} Yeah. I think right now, our cost 891 profile for IT continues to grow because the cost of 892 maintaining things that are older and older grows every year. 893 And in--when I was here in September, I testified that over 894 1/2 our systems are more than 10 years old in terms of software, and the software, well, that might as well be 100 895

896 years, right? The cost to do a software update for something 897 that was installed in 2004 is astronomical because almost no 898 one else does it. And so it is really that treadmill; if you 899 don't invest to get off the treadmill, it just goes faster and faster, and you run faster and faster, and you don't get 900 901 anywhere and you are just spending more money to essentially, 902 you know, deliver the same or worse. 903 Mr. {Pallone.} And I think you talked about the staff 904 too, that the FCC has a historically low number of full-time 905 staff, and whether any further reduction in the number of full-time staff would impact your ability to carry out your 906 907 responsibilities. I think you kind of answered that too, but 908 if you want to add anything. 909 Mr. {Wilkins.} We think with sufficient IT support, the 910 staffing level we propose in '16 lets us do everything 911 Congress needs us to do. 912 Mr. {Pallone.} Okay. All right, thanks a lot. 913 Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 914 Mr. {Walden.} Thank you very much. The gentleman 915 yields back. 916 And the chair now recognizes the gentleman from

917 Illinois, Mr. Shimkus, for 5 minutes. 918 Mr. {Shimkus.} Thank you. Mr. Wilkins, welcome. It is 919 good to have you back. 920 Ranking Member Eshoo talked about the 9911 issue, and-but Commissioner O'Reilly in a blog post said that it is a 921 922 simple programming change. And the first question--and this 923 is for, obviously, the facility which you are operating out 924 of. Is that your understanding, and did you give him that 925 information as far as the headquarters itself? 926 Mr. {Wilkins.} Yes. So it is--it would be a programming change for our voice-over IP phone system. It 927 928 would cost some money. Depends on if we just did it for our main headquarters facility, or went to all of our remote 929 locations. You know, actually hearing the committee's 930 931 interest and concern in that, I would be very glad to go back 932 and talk again with my IT team and see what else we can do. 933 I will say that having looked at it, the one question 934 that we had for management is, you know, the people that use 935 our phones are our internal people; we don't have members of 936 the public back in our offices, and at some level, they are used to dialing 9 to get out. And so we, you know, we will--937

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938
          Mr. {Shimkus.} Yeah. Yeah. I guess I would only say,
     you may have guessed, obviously, a lot of people who are
939
940
     outsiders come into the--
941
          Mr. {Wilkins.} Yeah.
942
          Mr. {Shimkus.} --FCC to have meetings, you may have
943
    bring your kid to work day--
944
         Mr. {Wilkins.} Yeah.
945
          Mr. {Shimkus.} --it is just--and we just--these are
946
     really terrible stories that--
947
          Mr. {Wilkins.} We will be very glad to go back and--
948
          Mr. {Shimkus.} And really governments should try to
949
     lead as much as possible in doing this, and if it is a simple
950
    programming then we can tell other entities that, hey, it is
951
     a simple programming issue, and it may cost a little bit but
952
     the return on investment over time, just for you all
     sending--leading by example, could be very helpful.
953
          Mr. {Wilkins.} Okay.
954
955
          Mr. {Shimkus.} The--I would like to then go to a
956
     question on, last time we had talked about your--talking
957
     about the internal reporting processes for auction-related
958
     expenditures--
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959
          Mr. {Wilkins.} Um-hum.
          Mr. {Shimkus.} --and reviewing the use of auction funds
960
961
     and IT. Have you completed this review?
962
          Mr. {Wilkins.} Yes. And so I think--my QFRs or one of
     our document requests to this committee last year, we
963
964
     specifically broke out--as I said, we--wherever we can, we do
965
     direct accounting. So a person who works on auctions, they
966
     literally do their timecode and say I worked on auctions.
967
    And wherever we can, we do that. An IT contract that is for
968
     the new auctions platform, obviously goes to auctions.
969
          Around $55 million of our current auction spending is
970
     directly accounted for.
971
          Mr. {Shimkus.} Can you provide that stuff to us?
972
          Mr. {Wilkins.} Yes. Yeah, we--yes, we will--
973
          Mr. {Shimkus.} And the other follow-up--and you are
974
    providing an audit of these responses and reviews, on the
975
     accuracy? Are you--
976
          Mr. {Wilkins.} We are certainly doing ongoing review to
977
    make sure those costs are accurately reflected.
978
          Mr. {Shimkus.} And can you provide us some of the
     ongoing review and --
979
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980
          Mr. {Wilkins.} Sure. We will be glad to provide all
981
     the information.
982
          Mr. {Shimkus.} And, I am sorry I am going fast. I want
     to get to the last one. You are also requesting $3 million
983
     for the ongoing maintenance, improvement costs for the
984
985
     broadband map. As many of us know on the subcommittee, who
986
     have been here for a while, NTIA funded the map through
987
     Recovery Act funds or stimulus funds. That is correct.
988
     Those funds were exhausted, so last year FCC became
989
     responsible for its cost. So we are trying to figure out how
     that happened. How did we go from NTIA, an agency of the
990
     Department of Commerce, now where the FCC kind of took
991
992
     control of this, and then we are trying--the other question
993
     is who made that decision?
994
          Mr. {Wilkins.} So as you said, NTIA got the funding in
995
     the Recovery Act, set up a--because the FCC has expertise in
996
     it, lot of our processes obviously involve collecting
997
     broadband data, NTIA set up an interagency contract to fund
998
     us to actually do the IT systems, and that was the practice
999
     until their funding went away. So the idea of transferring
     it to us, I wouldn't say it was like a preordained it
1000
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1001
      transferred to the FCC, it is more of de facto we run it,
1002
     they can't fund it anymore. We have found it to be a
1003
     valuable policy tool and we would like to keep funding it,
1004
     but, as you said, it was not funded last year, and right now
1005
      it is on hold. I mean we are actually not investing money to
1006
     keep upgrading it or operating it in any kind of real way.
1007
          Mr. {Shimkus.} But it didn't rise to the level of a,
1008
      you know, the commission actually making a decision or the
1009
      chairman saying we are going to do this, was this done just
1010
      internally kind of by default?
1011
          Mr. {Wilkins.} Right. It was--I mean--
1012
          Mr. {Shimkus.} You got handed the ball and you are--
          Mr. {Wilkins.} Yeah, well, it was an--it was the kind
1013
1014
     of thing where agencies, you know, can collaborate on--NTIA
1015
     had some money, we had some expertise, we did the
1016
      arrangement, set it up that way, and it worked pretty well
     while they had the funding. And now we have to figure out if
1017
1018
     we want to maintain it, where the funding comes from.
1019
          Mr. {Shimkus.} Okay. Chairman, my time is over.
1020
      you very much. Thank you, Mr. Wilkins.
1021
          Mr. {Latta.} [Presiding] The gentleman yields back.
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1022 The chair now recognizes the gentlelady from New York, 1023 Ms. Clarke, for 5 minutes. 1024 Ms. {Clarke.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And I thank our 1025 ranking member. I thank Mr. Wilkins for coming today to 1026 share information with us. 1027 I am a new Member to this committee, and wanted to just 1028 ask a couple of questions; one is somewhat parochial. I was 1029 visited by my local regional broadcasters just recently, and 1030 they raised a concern about regional office staffing, 1031 particularly in the New York region, some concerns about 1032 radio piracy, and I was wondering whether you have considered 1033 looking at these regional offices and the staffing levels, 1034 and the concerns that these regions have, whether you would 1035 be addressing that in this budget, and whether there is a 1036 line item specific to those regional offices? 1037 Mr. {Wilkins.} Thank you for that question. So one of 1038 the activities we are now undertaking with our most recent 1039 budget being less than we asked for, is a systematic review 1040 of all of our people, all of our offices, to find out how we 1041 can most efficiently deploy with the resources we have. So we are actively looking at that. It is not a line item in 1042

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1043
     our budget necessarily--
1044
           Ms. {Clarke.} Um-hum.
1045
           Mr. {Wilkins.} --but we are definitely looking into
1046
      staffing levels in offices like New York, and trying to make
1047
     sure we are making the best use of the people and the money
1048
     that we have.
1049
           Ms. {Clarke.} Just wondering, do you look at perhaps
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     activities nationally, and then look at allocation of staff
1051
     based on, you know, you may have a larger problem, say, in a
1052
     place like New York--
1053
          Mr. {Wilkins.} Sure.
           Ms. {Clarke.} --than you may have in other parts of the
1054
1055
     country, whether it is appropriate to shift staff according
1056
     to need?
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           Mr. {Wilkins.} Yeah, I would agree. So the only way
      that we can, especially in that field part of the FCC, the
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1059
      only way we can manage is to find out where is the highest
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      density of need, and how can we deploy the people and the
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     resources we have against that. So I would--that is
1062
      absolutely the principle that we are using as we are doing
1063
     this review right now.
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1064 Ms. {Clarke.} Very well. Immediately upon taking 1065 office, Chairman Wheeler identified FCC process reform as a 1066 priority. An intra-agency staff working group produced the 1067 report on the FCC process reform. What progress has been 1068 made to implement the recommendations in that report, and 1069 could you please explain what other steps the commission has 1070 taken to improve the FCC's process? 1071 Mr. {Wilkins.} Thank you for that question. That is a 1072 very important priority for the chairman. My office is 1073 responsible for, I would describe as the internal process 1074 reform steps. There is a separate set of issues around how 1075 the commissioners operate that my office doesn't really play 1076 a role in. I will give you a couple of examples. There are 1077 a lot of things on the internal process reform report around 1078 improving transparency and using metrics to better manage our 1079 internal resources. One thing that we just completed, with 1080 my office as the main implementer, was a new system for 1081 consumers to register complaints with the commission. We 1082 have a new online system, it is a Web site. You have a 1083 problem related to your phone bills or any other FCC issue, it is actually much easier for you as an individual to go and 1084

1085 make that complaint. The process reform angle is we now have 1086 a much easier way to track those things, to figure out is the 1087 backlog or the volume going up or down in given areas, be 1088 more transparent about it and manage our resources better. 1089 So that is one example. And I would just emphasize that the 1090 IT investments that we want to make here, that we have talked 1091 about so far in the hearing, are overwhelmingly about having 1092 that model be used in many other areas for process reform 1093 improvement, and that is why the chairman is on my back to 1094 make sure we get the IT right. 1095 Ms. {Clarke.} Very well. And as you know, FCC licenses 1096 pay the cost associated with the FCC's operations. It is, 1097 therefore, critical for the FCC to ensure that its regulatory 1098 fees are assessed in a fair and equitable fashion. Can you explain the FCC's efforts to ensure fairness in the 1099 1100 regulatory fee structure? 1101 Mr. {Wilkins.} Yes, and let me answer that with two 1102 examples. We did--my office actually does the fee 1103 proceedings. We just completed one last year where we tried 1104 to make at least a few areas better. So for example, we set 1105 a new de minimis standard where a very small business, under

1106 the old formula, may have had to pay us a few hundred dollars 1107 and, frankly, spend more money on lawyers and filing costs 1108 than the money, we just exempted them. So trying to make it 1109 just less of a burden. 1110 This also is the USF proposal in our current budget. It 1111 is specifically designed so that the parts of the industry 1112 that are involved in USF are the ones who would support those 1113 activities of the commission, and the ones who aren't 1114 involved in USF would not. Under our current model, I mean a 1115 broadcaster is a good example, broadcasters don't have 1116 anything to do with USF. Part of the reg. fee a broadcaster 1117 pays does, in our current model, go to basically pay for our 1118 USF activities. And given that our costs will go up because 1119 of the move for a year or two, we just thought this was the 1120 exact right time to propose that alignment so that the people that pay fees, that sort of pay for things that relate to 1121 1122 their business or their activity. 1123 Ms. {Clarke.} Thank you very much. Mr. Chairman, I yield back. 1124 Mr. {Latta.} The gentlelady yields back. 1125 And the chair now recognizes the gentleman from New 1126

1127 Jersey, Mr. Lance, for 5 minutes. 1128 Mr. {Lance.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And good morning 1129 to you, Mr. Wilkins. 1130 The FCC makes a one-time request of \$51 million for 1131 restacking, and is this similar -- for move or restacking. Are 1132 a move or restacking equivalent, and which of the two would 1133 be less costly? 1134 Mr. {Wilkins.} Right. Certainly. So we always use 1135 move or restacking because, certainly, our current landlord 1136 is eligible to bid to retain our lease, and so the restacking 1137 would be we would stay at the current facility but in smaller 1138 space. So we would collapse and literally restack where the 1139 offices were laid out. And so I think it is important from 1140 the GSA perspective that we maintain as much competition for 1141 our lease as possible, so we always maintain that. 1142 The \$51 million budget request certainly applies to 1143 either one of those, because really what that pays for, it pays for internal construction, you know, walls and, you 1144 know, these are not exciting things but they are necessary 1145 1146 things. So the furniture, and even if we restacked our current location, you would change the footprint because you 1147

1148 are going to smaller offices, et cetera. And, you know, we 1149 are committed to those--I mean we are committed and, frankly, 1150 GSA is going to make sure we are committed to those lower 1151 lease costs in the long term as we talked about. 1152 Mr. {Lance.} Are these competitively bid, or to the 1153 lowest responsible bidder, or--1154 Mr. {Wilkins.} Right. So the process would--so 1155 Congress has to first approve a prospectus. That hopefully 1156 will be coming from OMB relatively soon. And then an RFP 1157 goes out to commercial lessors for the period of several 1158 months, and people look at our requirements, how much space, 1159 other things, and there is a competitive bidding process that 1160 GSA runs and, you know, we try to get the best deal for the 1161 taxpayer. 1162 Mr. {Lance.} Well, thank you. At your convenience, we would appreciate a--if you would provide us with a list of 1163 1164 the awardees. And--1165 Mr. {Wilkins.} Certainly. 1166 Mr. {Lance.} We appreciate that, thank you. The budget

request includes \$2.4 million to engage an administrator to

manage the Broadcast Relocation Fund.

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1169
          Mr. {Wilkins.} Um-hum.
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          Mr. {Lance.} Is this going to be awarded through a
1171
     competitive bidding process--
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          Mr. {Wilkins.} Yes.
1173
          Mr. {Lance.} --as well?
1174
          Mr. {Wilkins.} Yes.
1175
          Mr. {Lance.} Thank you. That ends my question. I--
1176
      anybody on our side wants the balance of my time?
1177
          Mr. {Latta.} I believe the gentleman yields back.
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          Mr. {Lance.} I will yield back.
1179
          Mr. {Latta.} Thank you very much.
1180
           And the chair now recognizes the gentleman from New York
1181
      for 5 minutes, Mr. Collins.
1182
          Mr. {Collins.} See if this is working. It wasn't last
     week. Thank you, Mr. Wilkins.
1183
1184
           I will begin one real quick question on the rural
1185
     broadband map.
1186
          Mr. {Wilkins.} Um-hum.
1187
          Mr. {Collins.} I represent some very rural counties,
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     and you currently use, if I understand, like the 9-digit zip
     code. In these counties, your 9-digit zip code is showing as
1189
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1190
     much as 97 percent coverage. The counties knew that was
1191
     wrong. They did their own in-depth study. It is under 50
1192
     percent. So I am assuming you are aware of the shortcomings
1193
      in that, and is that what you are trying to address so we can
1194
     actually get a number?
1195
          Mr. {Wilkins.} Right. Yes, so the--right, the use of
1196
     the broadband map is a tool exactly to facilitate that kind
1197
     of input and two-way dialogue, because you are right, in
1198
     universal service, for example, we are deploying millions of
1199
     dollars and it really is supposed to be where it is most
1200
     needed.
1201
          Mr. {Collins.} Where it is needed, which is our
1202
      counties, and they are not getting it because of the 9-digit
1203
      zip code--
1204
          Mr. {Wilkins.} Exactly.
1205
          Mr. {Collins.} --methodology.
1206
          Mr. {Wilkins.} Exactly. And so the broadband map has
1207
     been used, and our hope is to use it as a tool just to make
1208
     that easy, because it is one thing to have some complicated
1209
      data set to look at, it is another thing to see a map of your
     county which you know--
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- 1211 Mr. {Collins.} Is wrong. 1212 Mr. {Wilkins.} --see what the FCC thinks is right or 1213 wrong, and if it is wrong, to be able to tell us. 1214 Mr. {Collins.} I think all of us in this day and age 1215 would appreciate the more accurate you can get it, the funds 1216 can go where they actually are needed, which is many of the 1217 rural counties. 1218 So couple of questions on the budget. That is what I 1219 have spent my life doing, both as a county executive in the 1220 largest upstate county of New York, where I implemented Lean 1221 Six Sigma for the first time in a large municipal government. 1222 We have over 5,000 employees. I cut 22 percent of the 1223 workforce, improved efficiency, improved delivery of service, and those cuts saved \$100 million a year. So in budgeting, 1224 1225 there are two ways of looking at it. Let us flat line and 1226 add to, and then there is zero-based. And just first 1227 question, are you familiar with Lean Six Sigma, have you 1228 looked at it, because as a generality, you can reduce your 1229 workforce 22 percent.

Mr. {Wilkins.} Yes.

1230

1231

Mr. {Collins.} I did it and actually improved service.

1232 Mr. {Wilkins.} Yes. I am familiar with Six Sigma. I 1233 can tell you that in my budget discussion with Chairman 1234 Wheeler, you know, he and I are both relatively new to the 1235 government, from the private sector, and I am familiar with 1236 zero-based budgeting. Certainly, Chairman Wheeler's 1237 instructions to me are to find ways to be as efficient as 1238 possible. You know, in the federal context, you know, 1239 restructuring your workforce takes more time and energy 1240 because there are a number of constraints, and actually what 1241 we are--1242 Mr. {Collins.} Well, and I had a unionized workforce. 1243 Mr. {Wilkins.} Well, and what we are doing now though 1244 is consistent with those obligations that we have to follow, 1245 how can we most effectively restructure. 1246 Mr. {Collins.} So would it make any sense, and I have 1247 done this so--to pick a department, to pick a unit that has--1248 I mean you might even think some areas where efficiencies 1249 would be--and try to--I am assuming you have never really 1250 tried it. You have never brought in master black belts, you 1251 have never process mapped, you have -- is that --1252 Mr. {Wilkins.} So we are doing some of that work now.

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1253
      I mean we are--in some of our areas we are doing--
1254
          Mr. {Collins.} But using the skill set of Lean Six
1255
      Sigma, or is it just--
1256
          Mr. {Wilkins.} Well, not Six Sigma specifically, but
1257
     using tracking information we have and doing more of a zero-
1258
     based exercise of--
1259
          Mr. {Collins.} If--
1260
          Mr. {Wilkins.} --what does it really take to do the
1261
     work that is being--
1262
          Mr. {Collins.} I would love to see if you could provide
1263
     me just some examples. That is my background.
1264
          Mr. {Wilkins.} Sure. Be glad do.
1265
          Mr. {Collins.} And perhaps even encourage you to
1266
     consider, even on a satellite basis or some small basis, try
1267
     it and then it can be--it can catch on, and the savings can
1268
     just be dramatic.
1269
          Mr. {Wilkins.} We agree.
1270
          Mr. {Collins.} It is not normally the way government
1271
     works.
1272
          Mr. {Wilkins.} Agreed.
1273
          Mr. {Collins.} So another comment, and I know--I am not
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1274
      going to try and trick you here, but you implied that because
1275
      8 cents in your budget brought in $1. You said that. Number
1276
      one, I would say you are kind of taking undue credit for the
1277
     wildly successful spectrum audit that far exceeded your
1278
      estimates. And so kind of a rhetorical question, if we
1279
      increased your budget $10 million, could you guarantee us
1280
      $120 million coming back in on top of your current budget?
1281
     Or if I gave you $100 million, could you guarantee us $1.2
1282
     billion coming back?
1283
          Mr. {Wilkins.} No, I wouldn't want to say that. I
     would emphasize--
1284
1285
          Mr. {Collins.} I didn't think so.
1286
          Mr. {Wilkins.} --thought that when spectrum auctions
     were created in the mid-'90s, I don't think anyone expected
1287
1288
     it would lead to the--
           Mr. {Collins.} Well, my point is, I understand how you
1289
1290
     did the numbers--
1291
          Mr. {Wilkins.} Um-hum.
1292
          Mr. {Collins.} --but in fairness to us, I think you are
      trying to take credit for some things that were outside of
1293
      your scope, and I know that is a good thing to do but--
1294
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1295
          Mr. {Wilkins.} Well, we do--our auction staff does do
1296
     that work. I mean that money comes from somewhere. It is
1297
     because there is an auction staff that runs those auctions.
1298
          Mr. {Collins.} So if we increased your budget by $10
1299
     million, could you give us another $120 million--
1300
          Mr. {Wilkins.} Well--
1301
          Mr. {Collins.} --coming back?
1302
          Mr. {Wilkins.} I think that the recent increases for
1303
     our auction--
1304
          Mr. {Collins.} No, no, no, on top of your current
1305
     budget--
          Mr. {Wilkins.} Well, I think for--yes, for auctions,
1306
1307
     the $11 million that we are requesting for our auctions fund
1308
     probably will generate more than $100 million from the--
1309
          Mr. {Collins.} No, but if I gave you 10 on top of that,
1310
     could you give us another -- so if we give you 20, can you give
1311
     us 240?
1312
           Mr. {Wilkins.} No, no, clearly, clearly, there is a
1313
      limiting principle--
1314
           Mr. {Collins.} Okay. Well, I only bring that up
     because you were a little self-serving on that one.
1315
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1316 Mr. {Wilkins.} Okay. 1317 Mr. {Collins.} Okay. 1318 Mr. {Wilkins.} That is fair. 1319 Mr. {Collins.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Yield back. Mr. {Latta.} Thank you very much. The chairman--or the 1320 1321 gentleman yields back. 1322 And at this time, the chair recognizes the gentleman 1323 from North Dakota, Mr. Cramer, for 5 minutes. 1324 Mr. {Cramer.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Thank you, Mr. 1325 Wilkins, for being here. Thank you for your--you are very knowledgeable and it is great to have a witness that is both 1326 1327 knowledgeable and forthcoming. 1328 I want to just follow up a little bit on where I think Mr. Lance was going, and maybe expand it a little, and Ms. 1329 1330 Eshoo as well. I appreciated your answer to her with regard 1331 to, you know, contractors or, you know, former employees coming back as contractors, and that was a good answer. I am 1332 1333 just--but I am missing detail I think when I look at the 1334 budget request, and I would just say it could be very helpful 1335 for us, and give us sense of confidence if we could get more details about not just the \$44.1 million, you know, for the 1336

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1337
     moving and stacking, which I think is a large amount, and I
1338
     wish I had a local moving company to bid on it, but the $32
1339
     million in addition to that is pretty vague, to say the
1340
      least, and I would just really want to encourage you, first
1341
     of all, if you can explain that a little bit, but then
1342
     provide us some detail, again, you know, before the chairman
1343
     and the commissioners visit here.
1344
          Mr. {Wilkins.} Okay. Absolutely.
1345
          Mr. {Cramer.} That would be very helpful.
1346
          Mr. {Wilkins.} Would you like me to--I can--
1347
          Mr. {Cramer.} Please.
1348
          Mr. {Wilkins.} --say a little more?
1349
          Mr. {Cramer.} Yes, please.
1350
           Mr. {Wilkins.} So on the move costs, so it is $51
1351
     million that is just in our budget request.
1352
           Mr. {Cramer.} Right.
1353
           Mr. {Wilkins.} It is split as our usual practice
1354
     between auctions and non-auctions.
1355
          Mr. {Cramer.} Right.
1356
           Mr. {Wilkins.} $51 million. That would be the first of
1357
     two fiscal years where some of that spending is required.
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1358 The total estimate we are getting from GSA is closer to about 1359 \$80 million, so \$50 million would be the larger chunk. 1360 Just to give you some context, for the amount of square 1361 feet that we are talking about for our new lease, that would 1362 be about \$175 per square foot, fully loaded, for everything from walls and furniture to the cost to move the stuff. 1363 1364 compares to, let us see, GSA gave us three examples, NIH and 1365 NLRB both recently did moves that were \$206 a square foot, so 1366 we are a little lower than that. Recently, the FTC, which is 1367 sort of a similar agency to us in terms of--1368 Mr. {Cramer.} Sure. Mr. {Wilkins.} --people, moved about half as many 1369 1370 people, it wasn't their full staff, it was a part of their 1371 staff, about 900 people, total was \$75 million over several 1372 fiscal years. They had some different issues going on, but 1373 again, we are talking about a similar amount of money for 1374 twice as many people. So I am not an expert in move costs, 1375 but from what GSA has told us, the numbers are pretty much in 1376 the range that they would typically do with a federal agency. 1377 The rest of the cost, so exactly as the chairman said, total is \$84 million, take 51 away from that for the move, that 1378

1379 leaves you with 33. We have got \$4 million for the PSAP 1380 system and the broadband map, \$8 million in inflation and \$1 1381 million for the IG. We could talk about any one of those, 1382 but those are kind of--1383 Mr. {Cramer.} Sure. 1384 Mr. {Wilkins.} Those are what they are. We are left 1385 with \$21 million of--we are left with \$15 million if you take 1386 the PSAP and broadband map out. So those are, as 1387 Congresswoman Eshoo said, that is to buy the off-the-shelf IT 1388 infrastructure, instead of having--I mean we literally have 200 giant servers like you would see in a movie from 20 years 1389 1390 ago, sitting in very expensive real estate over here on 12th 1391 Street. 1392 Mr. {Cramer.} Um-hum. 1393 Mr. {Wilkins.} I mean that is not how you do IT, certainly in the private sector, and you shouldn't in the 1394 public sector now either. So we have a--literally, a truck 1395 1396 is going to show up to the FCC in a couple of weeks and take 1397 those suckers out to West Virginia. And that is the first 1398 step to going to a true cloud environment which, for storage and your basic servers, is just the way to do it. So that is 1399

1400 what those costs are, and we will be glad to give staff 1401 follow-up on all of the specifics of those contracts. 1402 Mr. {Cramer.} I would be helpful, just because, 1403 obviously, details are -- and information keeps the imagination 1404 from getting too far astray, if you know what I mean. 1405 I don't have anything else, but thank you. I yield 1406 back. 1407 Mr. {Latta.} Thank you very much. The gentleman yields 1408 back. 1409 The chair now recognizes the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Johnson, for 5 minutes. 1410 Mr. {Johnson.} Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. And, 1411 1412 Mr. Wilkins, thank you for being here today. 1413 You have requested \$25 million out of the USF fund to 1414 reimburse the agency for costs of oversight administration of the fund, with \$10 million of this amount going to the 1415 1416 creation of the Joint USF Antifraud Taskforce. Do you expect 1417 the fund for USF oversight administration to be a one-time 1418 disbursement, or do you expect this to be an ongoing effort? 1419 Mr. {Wilkins.} Right. So we certainly would, in a--if

that was granted in '17, then we would have to, in fact,

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     resubmit it and it would be reapproved by Congress, if it was
1422
     approved. I get--
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          Mr. {Johnson.} So it is ongoing, am I understanding
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     that--
          Mr. {Wilkins.} Well, I really think it is obviously
1425
      Congress' decision, and it is just about this issue of fee-
1426
1427
     ness to the fee payers.
1428
          Mr. {Johnson.} Um-hum.
1429
          Mr. {Wilkins.} And to be clear, the money is the money.
1430
     Right? In other words, those are people that we largely have
     today. We may be reallocating some of our current workforce
1431
1432
      to that on the margin, but those are costs that are right now
1433
     being paid by our fee payers. Out Section 9 fees, they pay
1434
     it.
1435
          Mr. {Johnson.} What--
1436
          Mr. {Wilkins.} That is not going to change a lot.
1437
          Mr. {Johnson.} What is that money going to be used for?
      The budget request says salaries and IT. Is it going to pay
1438
1439
      salaries--
1440
          Mr. {Wilkins.} No.
          Mr. {Johnson.} --IT or both?
1441
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1442
          Mr. {Wilkins.} No, if--IT, that is a mistake if that is
1443
     what it says. It is just for the salary and expenses for the
     people who do USF work at the commission.
1444
1445
          Mr. {Johnson.} Prior to this request, how did the
1446
      agency fund these costs?
1447
          Mr. {Wilkins.} Out of our regular Section 9 reg. fees.
1448
          Mr. {Johnson.} Okay. The FCC acknowledges that it has
1449
     collected just over $90 million in excess regulatory fees, so
1450
     will the commission or the Administration, as was called for
1451
      in GAO's 2012 report to Congress, titled Federal
     Communications Commission regulatory fee process needs to be
1452
     updated, provide--will they provide Congress with a proposal
1453
1454
      to true-up these fees so as to avoid continued growth of the
1455
     uncollected funds?
1456
          Mr. {Wilkins.} Well--
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           Mr. {Johnson.} Over-collected funds, I am sorry.
          Mr. {Wilkins.} Sure. It is--I mean it certainly does
1458
1459
      strike us as a, you know, as a burden on our fee pays, and I
1460
     would love to have the money, but that is sort of the--it is
1461
     outside the FCC's control. That is certainly something for
     the Administration to work with Congress on what to do with
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those funds.
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1464
          Mr. {Johnson.} All right. As you also know, Mr.
1465
     Wilkins, the FCC is well aware of the legal challenges ahead
1466
     once the Order is released. There may be reconsideration
      requests filed at the commission, Motions for a Stay of the
1467
1468
     Order, and appeals of the Order that could go all the way to
1469
     the Supreme Court. Has the FCC budgeted and estimated the
1470
     potential resources needed and costs of the litigation for
1471
      this year's budget request?
1472
          Mr. {Wilkins.} Um-hum. So I can--so with regard to
      open Internet issues, you know, my office--I am the budget--I
1473
      am the green eyeshade guy, not the policy guy. I can tell
1474
1475
      you unequivocally we do not have a current plan to add more
1476
     resources to say Wireline Competition Bureau or the General
1477
     Counsel's Office. I mean this is certainly an important
      issue that will take staff work, but in terms of my staffing
1478
     discussions with those office and bureau heads, it is not
1479
1480
      different than, I would say, the usual large important issues
1481
     that those staff support. So there is no increase in this
1482
     budget, for example, to support that activity.
1483
          Mr. {Johnson.} Okay. Litigating the Title II Order
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1484
     will not be costless though. Do you agree that is fair to
1485
     say?
1486
          Mr. {Wilkins.} Certainly. I mean--yes. Yes.
1487
          Mr. {Johnson.} Has the commission projected how much
     the cost will be for 2016, '17, '18 and '19? You may have
1488
1489
      just answered that. You haven't projected that out?
1490
          Mr. {Wilkins.} No. Our current budget assumes that the
1491
      litigation support that we have in the General Counsel's
1492
     Office, for example, will be able to handle that. Now, if
1493
     the office chiefs change their minds on that, they would
1494
     bring it to me, but right now that is our plan.
1495
          Mr. {Johnson.} Okay. One final question, and if you
1496
     would please for the sake of time, just a simple yes or no.
1497
     Wouldn't the commission have a--have saved a significant
1498
      amount of money if it had let Congress legislate on net
1499
     neutrality instead of moving forward with an ill-fated Title
1500
      II Order that it knows is going to be litigated for years?
1501
          Mr. {Wilkins.} No.
1502
          Mr. {Johnson.} No. Why? Why do you say no? Cost of
1503
      litigation? Because you just said that it was going to be--
1504
          Mr. {Wilkins.} Well--
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1505
          Mr. {Johnson.} The cost of litigation was not going to
1506
     be negligible, so--
1507
           Mr. {Wilkins.} Well, our bureaus and offices that deal
1508
     with those sorts of issues, essentially, these are, you know,
1509
      these are expert, experienced attorneys or economists or
1510
     policy people, and this is their job. Any given year, we
1511
     will have major litigation, we will have major issues, those
1512
     offices are built to do that. And certainly--
1513
          Mr. {Johnson.} But that litigation is not free. That
1514
      litigation is not free. The taxpayers are paying for that
1515
      litigation, so the answer is--the question is wouldn't it
1516
     have been more prudent to let Congress work with the FCC to
1517
     get a legislative fix to net neutrality, rather than spending
1518
      taxpayer dollars to litigation something that they know is
1519
      going to be litigated?
1520
           Mr. {Wilkins.} Well, Congressman, from my office's
1521
     perspective, I can assure you there is no incremental budget
1522
      requests that are being driven to support that. We have
1523
     people who do that. Certainly, the prioritization question--
1524
          Mr. {Johnson.} But they don't do it for free, that is
      the point I am making. They don't do it for free.
1525
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1526
          Mr. {Wilkins.} No.
1527
          Mr. {Johnson.} If they weren't doing that, they would
1528
     be doing other things that are meaningful and useful for the
1529
     taxpayers, not litigating something that they could have
     precluded by working with Congress. Do you see what I am
1530
1531
     saying?
1532
          Mr. {Wilkins.} Certainly, the cost of the people to do
1533
     that--
1534
          Mr. {Johnson.} Okay.
1535
          Mr. {Wilkins.} --will, you know, will be--
1536
          Mr. {Johnson.} I yield back, Mr. Chairman.
1537
          Mr. {Latta.} The gentleman yields back.
1538
           And the chair recognizes the gentleman from Kansas, Mr.
      Pompeo, for 5 minutes.
1539
1540
          Mr. {Pompeo.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
1541
           Mr. Wilkins, you said in your testimony ``you are
1542
      currently examining additional workforce restructuring at all
1543
     FCC facilities.'' Can you tell me if that includes studying
1544
     closing field offices?
1545
           Mr. {Wilkins.} We are doing a thorough review of
     actually every part of the commission, and certainly, the
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1547
      field, you know, is part of that review, yes.
1548
          Mr. {Pompeo.} And have you--are you doing that
1549
      internally or do you have third parties that have assisted
1550
     you in conducting that review?
          Mr. {Wilkins.} No, it is a--actually, as the--as Mr.
1551
1552
     Collins from New York said, we have brought in some
1553
     management experts to support our internal staff in doing
1554
     that review.
1555
          Mr. {Pompeo.} Have they provided you with reports?
1556
          Mr. {Wilkins.} We have been--
          Mr. {Pompeo.} Drafts, memos, PowerPoint slides?
1557
1558
          Mr. {Wilkins.} We do not have a final report yet. We
1559
     have a final report quite soon actually that we would be glad
1560
     to--
1561
          Mr. {Pompeo.} Do you have a draft report, do you have
      interim reports, do you have anything that you can share with
1562
1563
     us?
1564
           Mr. {Wilkins.} They have been sharing their analyses
1565
     with us as we have been going along, and their final report
1566
     is due, actually, next week.
1567
          Mr. {Pompeo.} Is there recommendation to close field
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1568
     offices?
1569
          Mr. {Wilkins.} They have made us good recommendations
1570
      for how we can look at the people we have, the real estate
1571
     costs we have, and deliver the mission better.
1572
          Mr. {Pompeo.} Right. I asked a direct question, you
1573
      gave a generic response. Is there recommendation to close
1574
      field offices for the FCC and relocate people to your
1575
     headquarters?
1576
          Mr. {Wilkins.} In the interim analysis they have done,
1577
     they have shown some cost-based ideas that could be
     consistent with that, but there is not a final recommendation
1578
1579
     yet.
1580
          Mr. {Pompeo.} And is this reflected--are these savings
1581
     reflected in the budget that you have provided us?
1582
          Mr. {Wilkins.} No.
           Mr. {Pompeo.} You said they could show some savings.
1583
     You have seen the interim report, did you assume, yeah, we
1584
1585
      are going to go down that path and--
1586
          Mr. {Wilkins.} Well--
1587
          Mr. {Pompeo.} --the budget includes it?
          Mr. {Wilkins.} The answer is as our '16 budget request
1588
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1589
     does presume, or does project, that our staffing levels drop,
1590
     we are going to look at every possible area we can to most
1591
      efficiently effect that. The default is people retire or
1592
      leave the commission and we just don't replace them. And we
1593
     are certainly looking at other areas where we can, you know,
1594
     do other sorts of workforce changes, and not just--absolutely
1595
     not just in the Enforcement Bureau field and all across the
1596
     commission, and that was the chairman's instruction to me
1597
     when our budget came in where it did.
1598
          Mr. {Pompeo.} Sure, but my question is what did you do?
     You had interim reports, what did you assume and--for
1599
1600
     purposes of your budget? Did you assume there would be
1601
     changes in the lease payments in the field offices, locality
1602
     pay connected to that, there are lots of changes, changes in-
1603
      -you might have had engineers there and you would have
1604
      lawyers here--
1605
          Mr. {Wilkins.} Um-hum.
1606
          Mr. {Pompeo.} --tell me what you assumed when you put
1607
     the--
1608
          Mr. {Wilkins.} So our--you know, our budget request,
      right, is for activities that will be taking more than, you
1609
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1610 know, the better part of a year in advance of when the budget 1611 is done. 1612 Mr. {Pompeo.} Um-hum. 1613 Mr. {Wilkins.} So when you are talking about that kind 1614 of a future view, all you can do is say we will spend less 1615 money on categories such as FTEs. Then, as Congress 1616 considers that, we have to view our management plan and say, 1617 okay, how are we best going to make that happen. Will it be 1618 through changes at certain bureaus, will it be through other 1619 savings? This type of analysis is certainly part of that process, but it was not a preordained, that is how we are 1620 1621 going to pay for X. We just have to do the management work 1622 to find out where we save the money. 1623 Mr. {Pompeo.} Right. It is just a bit disingenuous 1624 because it is not always the case that you just let folks go. 1625 Sometimes you let an engineer go and you bring a lawyer on, 1626 right? And so it is worth thinking about how you do that. 1627 It is not just a case that you used attrition, you have now 1628 made policy and programming differences that I think are 1629 important for us to understand. And I guess what I would ask you in closing is, when you get this report, it sounds like 1630

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1631
     it will be in the next couple of days--
1632
          Mr. {Wilkins.} Yes.
1633
          Mr. {Pompeo.} --when you get a copy of this report,
1634
     will you make sure we get a copy as well?
          Mr. {Wilkins.} We--if we--I mean as we decide on what
1635
1636
     to do with those recommendations and other work we are doing,
1637
     we absolutely will share it with--
1638
          Mr. {Pompeo.} Right, but even before you decide, can we
1639
      just--when you get the report, you have hired--you have
1640
     clearly hired a contractor to do a report, and you already
1641
     have documents from this contractor, right?
1642
          Mr. {Wilkins.} Yes.
1643
          Mr. {Pompeo.} They have provided you interim reports,
1644
     that we get the interim reports.
1645
          Mr. {Wilkins.} We certainly will give you the final
1646
      report. We want to make sure--
1647
           Mr. {Pompeo.} Can we get the interim reports?
1648
          Mr. {Wilkins.} --the interim reports are--
1649
          Mr. {Pompeo.} That is a yes-or-no question. Can we
1650
      just get the interim reports?
1651
          Mr. {Wilkins.} Well--
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1652
          Mr. {Pompeo.} That is--
1653
          Mr. {Wilkins.} --I think we wouldn't want to provide
1654
      things that ultimately weren't what we relied on.
1655
          Mr. {Pompeo.} Sure you would. Sure, it is okay for us
     to see them. There is no harm in us seeing them. You may
1656
1657
     make a different decision.
1658
          Mr. {Wilkins.} We--
1659
          Mr. {Pompeo.} Taxpayers paid for these. There is no--
1660
     what is the harm in sharing them with the Legislative Branch?
1661
          Mr. {Wilkins.} Certainly, whatever--you know, we--of
     course, things that you request we will provide.
1662
1663
          Mr. {Pompeo.} Great, thank you.
1664
          I yield back.
          Mr. {Latta.} The gentleman yields back.
1665
1666
          And the chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky,
1667
     Mr. Guthrie, for 5 minutes.
1668
          Mr. {Guthrie.} Thank you.
1669
           You said replace an engineer with a lawyer. Aren't you
     both an engineer and a lawyer? So Mr. Pompeo has a good
1670
1671
     perspective.
1672
          Mr. {Pompeo.} We yield.
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1673
          Mr. {Guthrie.} Not a practicing--I will yield to you,
1674
     not a practicing lawyer.
1675
           I have a--just a question on spectrum. I have gotten
1676
      involved in--with Ms. Matsui on the government spectrum.
1677
     Hopefully free up more spectrum from auctions, so I was just
      going to tie into that, just some budget questions on that.
1678
1679
     And specifically the process of retaining auction revenues
1680
     and how it works in practice--
1681
          Mr. {Wilkins.} Um-hum.
1682
          Mr. {Guthrie.} -- and I am interested in what happens
1683
     when the FCC is authorized to retain a certain amount to
     offset the cost of the auction administration in a certain
1684
1685
     year, but auctions in that particular year raise less than
1686
     the threshold. I believe that this happened in 2008-'12,
1687
     where in no year did the FCC reach the $85 million threshold.
1688
      So my question then, when the auction failed to raise more
1689
     money than the FCC is permitted to retain, how is the
1690
     difference made up to cover the expense of the auctions?
1691
          Mr. {Wilkins.} Right. So I don't have the specifics on
1692
      the year you mentioned. We will be glad to provide--
1693
          Mr. {Guthrie.} Okay.
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1694
          Mr. {Wilkins.} --anything additional. The general
1695
     process is, obviously--
1696
          Mr. {Guthrie.} Yeah, the general process I am
1697
      interested in.
1698
          Mr. {Wilkins.} Yeah. Obviously, Congress sets our cap
1699
     of revenues we are allowed to use, and then there is a--sort
1700
     of a separate process we have to do with OMB--
1701
          Mr. {Guthrie.} Um-hum.
1702
          Mr. {Wilkins.} --around retaining some certain amount
1703
     of auction revenue so that they can then give us those funds
1704
     as Congress sets the cap. So just for example, so right now,
1705
      I believe we have about -- a little bit less than 3 years worth
1706
     of current auctions program in our auctions account at the
1707
     Treasury. So we are sort of funded, you know, through at
1708
     least the next two fiscal years and into the next, and then
     certainly this question of what is retained for future FCC
1709
1710
     use from the AWS-3 will be part of that discussion with OMB
1711
     too.
1712
          Mr. {Guthrie.} So can it be carried over from previous
1713
     years and previous auctions, and if so, can you carry over to
1714
     the future auctions and are there restrictions?
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1715 Mr. {Wilkins.} Well, OMB will keep the funds in an 1716 account, so the funds -- so the money is there. 1717 Mr. {Guthrie.} Uh-huh. 1718 Mr. {Wilkins.} We certainly can use what Congress sets 1719 our cap for, or if we have approval to, you know, reprogram 1720 funds or if funds can be on a know your basis moved from one 1721 to the--1722 Mr. {Guthrie.} So they can go from one year to the 1723 next, as long as they are within the cap. 1724 Mr. {Wilkins.} Yes. Our ability to spend the money is just set by the Congressional appropriation process. 1725 1726 Mr. {Guthrie.} Okay. But--1727 Mr. {Wilkins.} The question is the money there is OMB. Mr. {Guthrie.} So when it goes above the cap, then it--1728 1729 well, it depends on the appropriations process you said. 1730 Mr. {Wilkins.} Yeah, we--1731 Mr. {Guthrie.} It would revert to the deficit reduction 1732 at that point. 1733 Mr. {Wilkins.} Right. Yeah, we can't go above our cap 1734 unless we got appropriator approval to do that through a 1735 reprogramming or something.

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1736
          Mr. {Guthrie.} And one other--on a related note, give
1737
      that there are no significant trenches of spectrum in the
1738
      auction queue beyond the broadcast incentive auction
1739
      scheduled for next year, and hopefully we can do some
1740
      government auction eventually, and considering the request
1741
      for an increase in the cap on retention and spending of
1742
      auction proceeds, should we--because I believe in this budget
1743
      request there is an increase in the cap on--in the cap on
1744
      retention and spending of the auction fees.
1745
          Mr. {Wilkins.} Yes, to 117, yes.
1746
          Mr. {Guthrie.} So should we expect the FCC to identify
     additional bands that could be brought to auction during
1747
1748
      this--during the time after the incentive auction, which
1749
     would require funding to support these activities?
1750
          Mr. {Wilkins.} Well, certainly our experts in our
      auctions program and our--program, you know, work with all
1751
1752
      the different government entities involved in spectrum
     planning and, you know, certainly we, you know, we want to be
1753
1754
      in the business of making spectrum available for use, so we
1755
     will participate in that. And of course, the, you know, the
      question of what level of auctions is set aside so it funds
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1757 our program, you know, from a management standpoint we try to 1758 make sure OMB thinks at least a few years ahead so we don't 1759 run out of money--1760 Mr. {Guthrie.} Um-hum. 1761 Mr. {Wilkins.} -- and of course, OMB wants to make sure 1762 the money is, you know, used more broadly too, so that is 1763 just part of the ongoing dialogue. 1764 Mr. {Guthrie.} Perfect. Well, I appreciate your 1765 answers in this and your forthrightness. 1766 And, Mr. Chairman, I yield back. Mr. {Walden.} Gentleman yields back the balance of his 1767 1768 time. Appreciate his participation in the hearing. 1769 I am going to yield a minute to Ms. Eshoo who wanted to 1770 do some follow-up comments. 1771 Ms. {Eshoo.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate it. The gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Johnson, we weren't back in 1772 1773 the room yet, but I--he raised a very interesting point 1774 about--of--asking Mr. Wilkins would the FCC not have saved 1775 money, essentially, if, in fact, there were a legislative 1776 approach to the issue of net neutrality. And I think it is

important to state for the record that, you know, I mean

1777

1778 wherever people are on this, that is where they are--1779 Mr. {Wilkins.} Sure. 1780 Ms. {Eshoo.} --but I think that it is important to 1781 state for the record that broadcasters sued after decisions 1782 were taken by the Congress. USF, I mean there is a line as 1783 long as Independence Avenue of people that sued relative to 1784 what the Congress did and the lawsuits that were filed. 1785 Certainly, the incentive auction brought forward lawsuits. 1786 There was, you know, previous action by the Congress on net 1787 neutrality, but I don't think it stands in the same area as 1788 the 3 that I just mentioned. So there is not a tidy answer 1789 to this. There just isn't. It is not one size fits all. 1790 Congress takes actions on a daily basis, and people sue. So 1791 it is not just one way or the other. And I just wanted to 1792 get that down for the record. And I appreciate your giving 1793 me the time. And, Mr. Wilkins, I think you have just been a terrific 1794 1795 witness because you are an effective person at the FCC in 1796 terms of the work that you do. Thank you. 1797 And thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. {Walden.} Thank the gentlelady for her comments. 1798

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1799
           And, Mr. Wilkins, as you know, our committee is very
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      interested in doing its due diligence here, just as you are
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     at the commission. You know we have a lot of questions that
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     we have given you to work on, and again, in my opening
1803
     questions there are some we would really appreciate getting
1804
      the answers to before the five commissioners are here in a
1805
     little over 10 days. So we appreciate that. And we will
1806
     continue to go back and forth with you on the data requests
1807
     that the committee has had. And again, thank you for the
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     work you do down there, and thank you for participating in
1809
     our hearing.
           And with that, we stand adjourned.
1810
1811
           [Whereupon, at 11:53 a.m., the Subcommittee was
1812
      adjourned.
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