

Federal Communications Commission



Fiscal Year 2020
Budget Estimates to Congress
March 2019

Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF REQUEST.....	5
Organizational Chart	11
Fiscal Year 2020 Proposed Appropriation Language	12
Legislative Proposals	13
Summary of FYs 2018 - 2020 FTEs and Funding by Bureaus and Offices.....	14
Fiscal Years 2018 - 2020 FTEs Distribution by Strategic Goals	15
FTEs by Resource Category	16
Number of Contractors	16
FTEs - Historical and Estimated	17
Summary of Changes - Regulatory Fees (Offsetting Collections).....	18
Narrative Explanation of Changes - Salaries and Expenses - Regulatory Fees	19
Agency Reform Plan.....	21
Office of Inspector General Narrative	23
Universal Service Fund Activities and Costs.....	24
Overall Status of Audit Recommendations.....	28
Status of FCC Headquarters Move	28
Crosswalk - Summary of Changes for Regulatory Fees	29
SPECTRUM AUCTIONS	31
Spectrum Auctions Program - Explanation of Requested Change	33
Spectrum Auctions Program	34
Status of TV Broadcaster Relocation Fund.....	39
Spectrum Auctions Activities	42
Summary of Distribution of Resources - Spectrum Auctions Program	43
Spectrum Auctions Expenditures Report	44
Spectrum Auctions and Collections	48
Spectrum Auctions Program – Collections vs. Expenditures	48
Crosswalk - Summary of Changes for Spectrum Auctions Program.....	49
ECONOMY ACT REIMBURSABLE AGREEMENTS.....	51
FEE COLLECTIONS	53
Regulatory Fees	55

Availability of Regulatory Fees	55
Historical Distribution of Appropriated Budget Authority – Regulatory Fees	56
Historical Appropriated Budget Authority – Spectrum Auctions Program	57
Application Processing Fees	57
PERFORMANCE PLAN	59
FISCAL YEAR 2020 REQUIREMENTS BY BUREAUS AND OFFICES.....	81
Offices of the Chairman and Commissioners	83
Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau.....	84
Enforcement Bureau	86
International Bureau.....	88
Media Bureau.....	90
Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau	91
Wireless Telecommunications Bureau.....	93
Wireline Competition Bureau	95
Office of Administrative Law Judges	97
Office of Communications Business Opportunities.....	99
Office of Economics and Analytics	101
Office of Engineering and Technology.....	103
Office of General Counsel	105
Office of Legislative Affairs	107
Office of the Managing Director.....	109
Office of Media Relations.....	111
Office of Strategic Planning and Policy Analysis.....	112
Office of Workplace Diversity.....	114
Office of Inspector General.....	116
APPENDICES	119
Summary - Requested Resources.....	121
Summary - Distribution of Resources.....	123
Summary - Distribution of Resources by Strategic Goals	133
Allocation of Obligations by Budget Object Class Code.....	134
EXHIBITS AND REPORTS.....	135
Affirmation Statement from Senior Agency Official for Privacy (SAOP).....	137
Information Technology (IT) Investments.....	138

IT Table.....138
IT Resources Statement138
Universal Service Fund Exhibit139
Responses to Congressional Inquiries Concerning GAO Recommendations.....140

This page is intentionally left blank

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF REQUEST

This page is intentionally left blank

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF REQUEST

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC or Commission) is pleased to present its fiscal year (FY) 2020 budget request.

The FCC is an independent regulatory agency of the United States Government. The FCC is charged with regulating interstate and international communications by radio, television, wire, satellite, and cable. The Commission also regulates telecommunications and advanced communication services and video programming for people with disabilities, as set forth in various sections of the Communications Act.

As specified in section 1 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, the FCC's mission is to "make available, so far as possible, to all the people of the United States, without discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, or sex, rapid, efficient, Nation-wide, and world-wide wire and radio communication service with adequate facilities at reasonable charges."¹ In addition, section 1 provides that the Commission was created "for the purpose of the national defense" and "for the purpose of promoting safety of life and property through the use of wire and radio communications."²

The FCC is directed by five Commissioners appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate for five-year terms, except when filling the unexpired term of a previous Commissioner. Only three Commissioners can be from the same political party at any given time. The President designates one of the Commissioners to serve as Chairman.

The FCC's vision is to develop a regulatory environment to encourage the private sector to build, maintain, and upgrade next-generation networks so that the benefits of advanced communications services are available to all Americans. The FCC will work to foster a competitive, dynamic and innovative market for communications services through policies that promote the introduction of new technologies and services and ensure that Commission actions promote entrepreneurship and remove barriers to entry and investment. The Commission will also strive to develop policies that promote the public interest, improve the quality of communications services available to those with disabilities, and protect public safety. Furthermore, in FY 2020, the FCC will continue to implement its Agency Reform Plan to deliver on the needs of today and the future in a more proactive and efficient manner. Through these reform efforts, the Commission will develop and implement reforms that focus the Commission on effectively and efficiently leveraging human capital to deliver on programs that are the highest need to citizens and where there is a unique Federal role.

For FY 2020, the Commission is requesting the budget and personnel amounts that are summarized in the bullets and a table below:

- The Commission requests \$335,660,000 in budget authority from regulatory fee offsetting collections. The requested budget level recommended by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) of \$335,660,000 for FY 2020 is \$3,950,000 less than the Congressionally

¹ 47 U.S.C. § 151.

² *Id.*

authorized budget level of \$339,610,000 included in the 2018 FCC Reauthorization in Section 101, Title I, Division P of Public Law 115-141, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018. Also, the OMB recommended request level for FY 2020 of \$335,660,000 represents a decrease of \$3,340,000 or about 1.0 percent from the FY 2019 appropriated level of \$339,000,000.

Prior to the passage of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019, Public Law 116-6, on February 15, 2019, OMB approved up to \$9.141 million in one-time IT investments for the Commission in FY 2020.

- The Commission requests \$132,538,680 in budget authority for the spectrum auctions program. For FY 2019, the Congress appropriated a cap of \$130,284,000 for the spectrum auctions program, which included additional funds to implement the requirements of the RAY BAUM'S Act of 2018 (2018 Act) that mandated significant additional work for the FCC related to the TV Broadcaster Relocation Fund (TVBRF). The Commission's FY 2020 budget authority request of \$132,538,680 is an increase of \$2,254,680 or 1.7 percent, which represents only non-salary inflationary increases. This level of funding will enable the Commission to continue its efforts to: reimburse full power and Class A stations, multichannel video programming distributors (MVPDs), Low Power TV (LPTV), TV translator, and FM stations for reasonable costs incurred as a result of the Commission's incentive auction; make more spectrum available for 5G; and educate consumers affected by the reorganization of broadcast television spectrum. To date, the Commission's spectrum auctions program has generated over \$114.6 billion for government use; at the same time, the total cost of the auctions program has been less than \$2.0 billion or less than 1.7 percent of the total auctions' revenue.
- In creating a lean, accountable, more efficient Commission that works for the American people, the Commission requests 1,448 Full Time Equivalents (FTEs) funded by budget authority from both regulatory fee offsetting collections and the spectrum auctions program. This FTE level is the same as the level enacted by the FCC for FY 2019. With this FTE level, the Commission will continue to meet its mission demands in FY 2020.

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2019		FY 2020		Change in Request	
	FTEs ¹	Enacted	FTEs ¹	Congressional Request	FTEs ¹	Amount
FY 2020 Congressionally authorized budget level included in the 2018 FCC Reauthorization²				\$339,610		-\$3,950
Budget Authority - Offsetting Collections:						
Regulatory Fees - Commission	1,388	\$327,936	1,388	\$324,554	0	-\$3,382
Regulatory Fees - Office of Inspector General (OIG)	60	\$11,064	60	\$11,106	0	\$42
Subtotal - Offsetting Collections	1,448	\$339,000	1,448	\$335,660	0	-\$3,340
Budget Authority - Other Offsetting Collections:						
Economy Act Reimbursable Agreements		\$4,000		\$4,000		\$0
Auction Cost Recovery Reimbursement - Commission		\$130,139		\$132,391		\$2,252
Auction Cost Recovery Reimbursement - OIG		\$145		\$148		\$3
Subtotal - Other Offsetting Collections		\$134,284		\$136,539		\$2,255
Subtotal: Offsetting Collections	1,448	\$473,284	1,448	\$472,199	0	-\$1,085
Other Budget Authority:³						
Credit Program Account ⁴		\$50		\$25		-\$25
Universal Service Fund Oversight - OIG		\$4,500		\$311		-\$4,189
Subtotal: Other Budget Authority		\$4,550		\$336		-\$4,214
Total Gross Proposed Budget Authority	1,448	\$477,834	1,448	\$472,535	0	-\$5,299

¹The FTE numbers include auctions FTEs. Refer to page 16 for a breakdown of FTEs between non-auctions (Regulatory Fees) and auctions.

²Section 101, Title I, Division P of Public Law 115-141, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018. The reduced request amount for FY 2020 is the Office of Management of Budget (OMB) recommended level.

³The Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 (2012 Act) mandated that the Commission reimburse reasonable channel relocation costs incurred by those qualified TV Broadcasters that will be affected by spectrum relocation. The 2012 Act also gave the Commission the authority to use \$1.75 billion from Incentive Auction revenues to reimburse TV Broadcasters for relocation costs. Additional authority totaling \$1 billion was provided to the Commission for this and for other purposes by the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018, Public Law 115-141. The TVBRF is capped at \$2.75 billion. This budget authority is not represented in the above schedule to provide a better historical comparison of the components of the FCC's regular budgetary requests. The Commission's budgetary authority related to the TVBRF is presented separately in the Appendices section.

⁴A permanent indefinite appropriation for credit reform that becomes available pursuant to a standing provision of law without further action by Congress.

In furtherance of these objectives and the FCC's mission, the FY 2020 budget request will be used to support the following Strategic Goals for FY 2020:

Strategic Goal 1: Closing the Digital Divide

Develop a regulatory environment to encourage the private sector to build, maintain, and upgrade next-generation networks so that the benefits of advanced communications services are available to all Americans. Where the business case for infrastructure investment doesn't exist, employ effective and efficient means to facilitate deployment and access to affordable broadband in all areas of the country.

Strategic Goal 2: Promoting Innovation

Foster a competitive, dynamic, and innovative market for communications services through

policies that promote the introduction of new technologies and services. Ensure that the FCC's actions and regulations reflect the realities of the current marketplace, promote entrepreneurship, expand economic opportunity, and remove barriers to entry and investment.

Strategic Goal 3: Protecting Consumers and Public Safety

Develop policies that promote the public interest by providing consumers with freedom from unwanted and intrusive communications, improving the quality of communications services available to those with disabilities, and protecting public safety.

Strategic Goal 4: Reforming the FCC's Processes

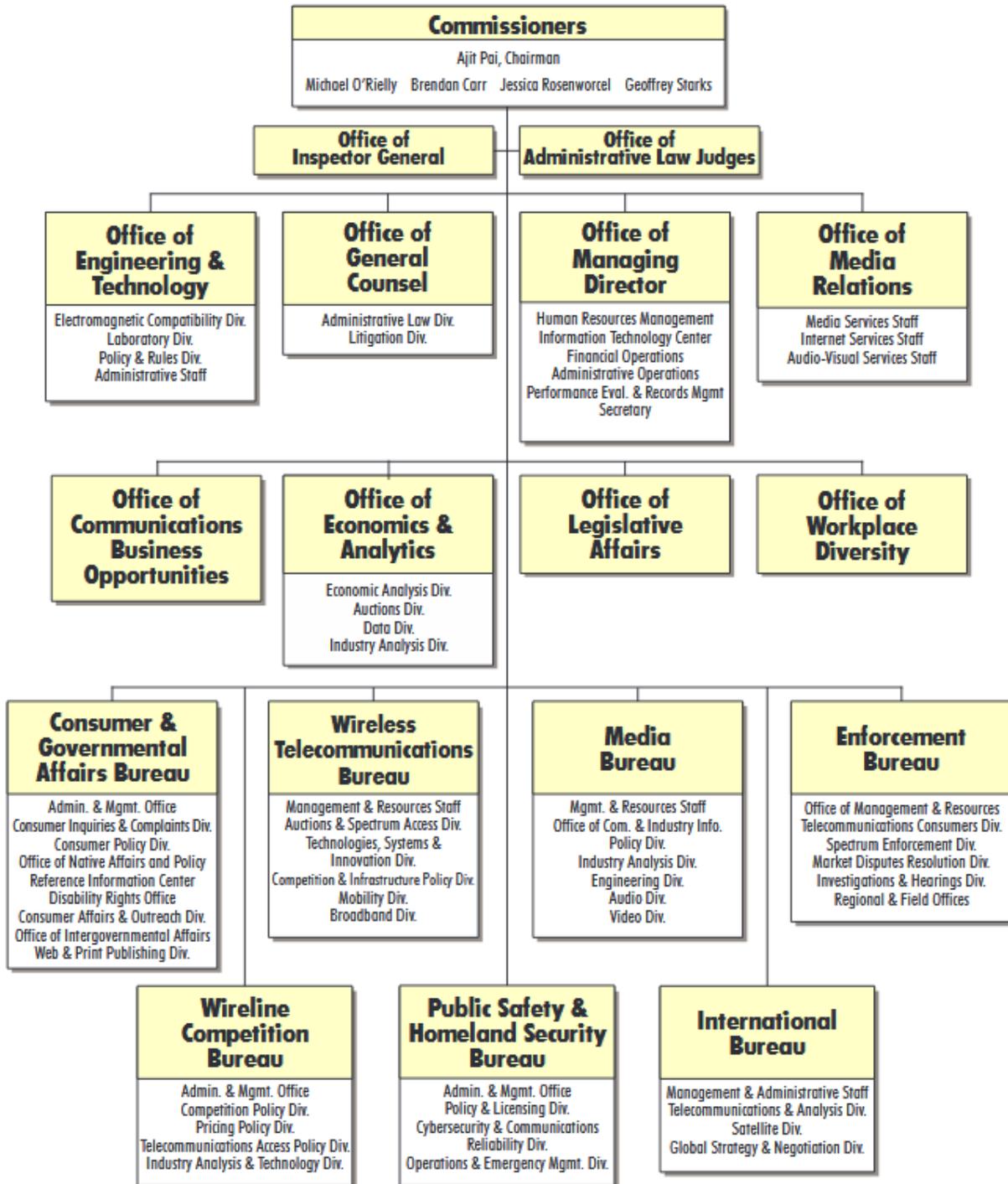
Modernize and streamline the FCC's operations and programs to increase transparency, improve decision-making, build consensus, reduce regulatory burdens, and simplify the public's interactions with the agency.

Additional Useful Information to Better Understand the Budget Request

Below is some additional useful information for readers to better understand the information presented in the Commission's budget request:

- FY 2018 numbers presented are actual numbers.
- FY 2019 numbers presented are enacted numbers.
- There is no change in the total FTE level from the FCC's enacted FTE level for FY 2019 to the total requested FTE level for FY 2020.

Organizational Chart



Fiscal Year 2020 Proposed Appropriation Language

For necessary expenses of the Federal Communications Commission, as authorized by law, including uniforms and allowances therefor, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901–5902; not to exceed \$4,000 for official reception and representation expenses; purchase and hire of motor vehicles; special counsel fees; and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$335,660,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That \$335,660,000 of offsetting collections shall be assessed and collected pursuant to section 9 of title I of the Communications Act of 1934, shall be retained and used for necessary expenses and shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That the sum herein appropriated shall be reduced as such offsetting collections are received during fiscal year 2020 so as to result in a final fiscal year 2020 appropriation estimated at \$0: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding 47 U.S.C. 309(j)(8)(B), proceeds from the use of a competitive bidding system that may be retained and made available for obligation shall not exceed \$132,538,680 for fiscal year 2020: *Provided further*, That, of the amount appropriated under this heading, not less than \$11,105,700 shall be for the salaries and expenses of the Office of Inspector General.

Legislative Proposals

The Administration is proposing legislative changes in the President's FY 2020 Budget that pertain to the FCC. These proposals are designed to improve spectrum management and represent sound economic policy.

Spectrum License Fee Authority

To promote efficient use of the electromagnetic spectrum, the Administration proposes to provide the FCC with new authority to use other economic mechanisms, such as fees, as a spectrum management tool. The FCC would be authorized to set user fees on unauctioned commercial spectrum licenses based on spectrum-management principles. Fees would be phased in over time as part of an ongoing rulemaking process to determine the appropriate application and level for fees. Fee collections are estimated to begin in 2020 and total \$4.0 billion through 2029.

Spectrum Auctions

The Spectrum Pipeline Act of 2015 requires 30 MHz of spectrum to be reallocated from Federal use to non-Federal use or shared Federal and non-Federal use, or a combination thereof; requires the FCC to auction this spectrum by 2024; and extends the FCC's auction authority only to allow auction of this spectrum. To facilitate this, the Act also authorizes the use of funds from the Spectrum Relocation Fund for research and development and planning activities by Federal entities that are expected to increase the probability of relocation from or sharing of Federal spectrum and that meet other requirements. The Budget proposes to require the auction of additional spectrum by 2029 and further extend the FCC's auction authority solely to allow this auction to proceed. Auction proceeds are expected to reach \$6.0 billion through 2029.

Auction or Assign via Fee 1675-1680 Megahertz

The Budget proposes that the FCC either auction or use fee authority to assign spectrum frequencies between 1675-1680 megahertz for flexible use by 2020, subject to sharing arrangements with Federal weather satellites. Currently, the spectrum is being used for radiosondes (weather balloons), weather satellite downlinks, and data broadcasts, and the band will also support future weather satellite operations. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) began transitioning radiosondes operations out of the band in 2016 as part of the Advanced Wireless Services 3 (AWS-3) relocation process. If this proposal is enacted, NOAA would establish limited protection zones for the remaining weather satellite downlinks and develop alternative data broadcast systems for users of its data products. Without this proposal, these frequencies are unlikely to be auctioned and repurposed to commercial use. The proposal is expected to raise \$600 million in receipts over 10 years.

Summary of FYs 2018 - 2020 FTEs and Funding by Bureaus and Offices

(Dollars in Thousands)

Bureaus and Offices	FY 2018		FY 2019 ²		FY 2020	
	FTEs ¹	Actuals	FTEs ¹	Enacted	FTEs ¹	Congressional Request
Chairman and Commissioners	21	\$4,353	20	\$4,433	20	\$4,487
Consumer & Government Affairs Bureau	118	\$21,195	118	\$22,021	118	\$22,266
Enforcement Bureau	184	\$37,685	191	\$38,116	194	\$39,168
International Bureau	94	\$18,240	85	\$16,949	82	\$16,458
Media Bureau	153	\$23,441	138	\$21,663	133	\$20,840
Public Safety & Homeland Security Bureau	96	\$18,647	97	\$19,423	97	\$19,631
Wireless Telecommunications Bureau	187	\$16,238	164	\$14,512	153	\$13,732
Wireline Competition Bureau	167	\$32,285	139	\$27,487	132	\$26,421
Office of Administrative Law Judges	4	\$532	4	\$552	4	\$557
Office of Communications Business Opportunities	8	\$1,522	7	\$1,407	7	\$1,423
Office of Economics and Analytics ³	0	\$0	74	\$11,644	97	\$14,985
Office of Engineering & Technology	73	\$14,972	73	\$15,052	73	\$15,216
Office of General Counsel	71	\$14,800	68	\$14,359	68	\$14,510
Office of Legislative Affairs	9	\$1,753	8	\$1,626	8	\$1,643
Office of Managing Director	190	\$96,390	184	\$115,252	184	\$109,739
Office of Media Relations	13	\$2,503	11	\$2,410	11	\$2,438
Office of Strategic Planning & Policy Analysis	14	\$2,594	0	\$0	0	\$0
Office of Workplace Diversity	7	\$989	7	\$1,029	7	\$1,040
Subtotal	1,409	\$308,139	1,388	\$327,936	1,388	\$324,554
Office of Inspector General	49	\$8,236	60	\$11,064	60	\$11,106
TOTAL	1,458	\$316,375	1,448	\$339,000	1,448	\$335,660

¹The FTE numbers include the spectrum auctions program FTEs.

²For FY 2019, the amounts shown reflect the transfer of existing resources to implement a reorganization to establish the new Office of Economics and Analytics (OEA) and the reorganization of Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) work from MB to EB. See Agency Reform Plan section for additional details.

³The FTE number for FY 2019 represents only three quarters of the fiscal year since OEA was officially created in December 2018, whereas the FTE number for FY 2020 represents the entire four quarters of the fiscal year. The existing FTEs from WTB, WCB, MB, IB, PSHSB, and OSP were transferred to OEA in creating the OEA.

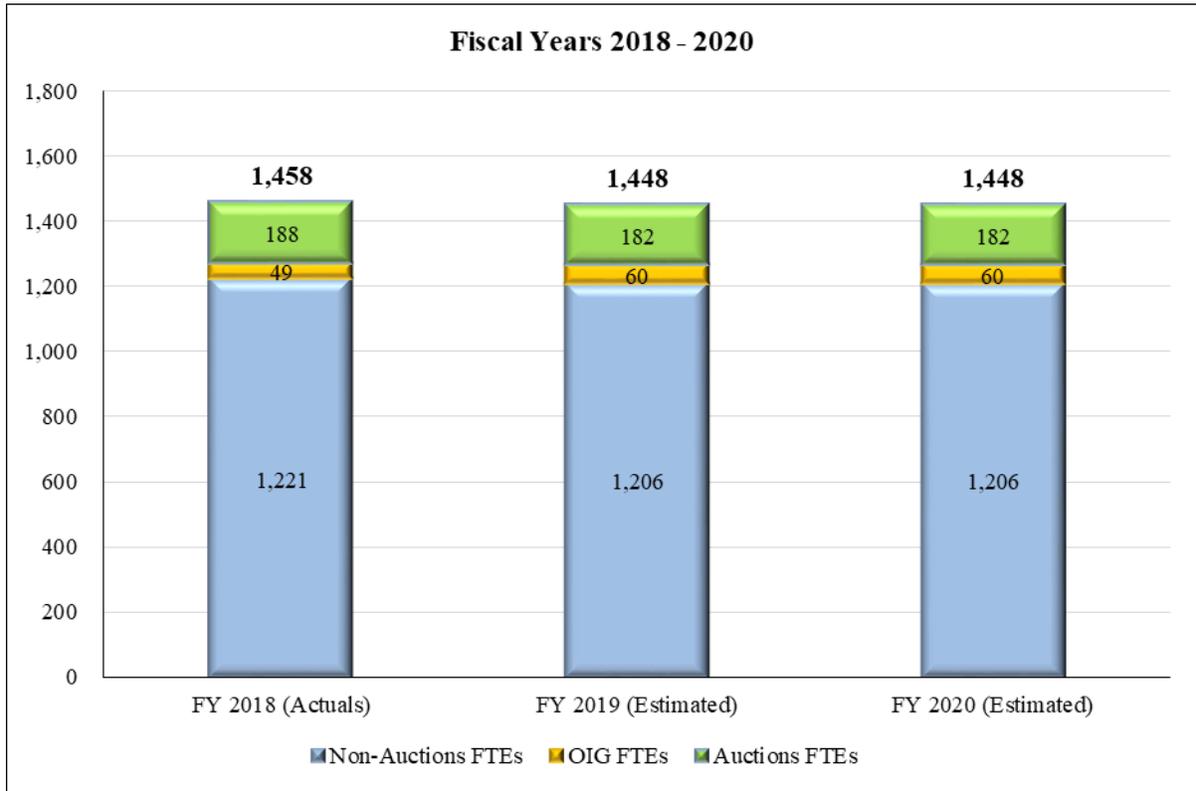
The Commission is responsible for the overall management, oversight, and administration of the Universal Service Fund (USF), including all USF policy decisions. All USF related activities are currently funded by regulatory fees. The Universal Service Fund Activities and Costs section on pages 24 through 27 provides more details related to the Commission's USF activities and related costs.

Fiscal Years 2018 - 2020 FTEs Distribution by Strategic Goals

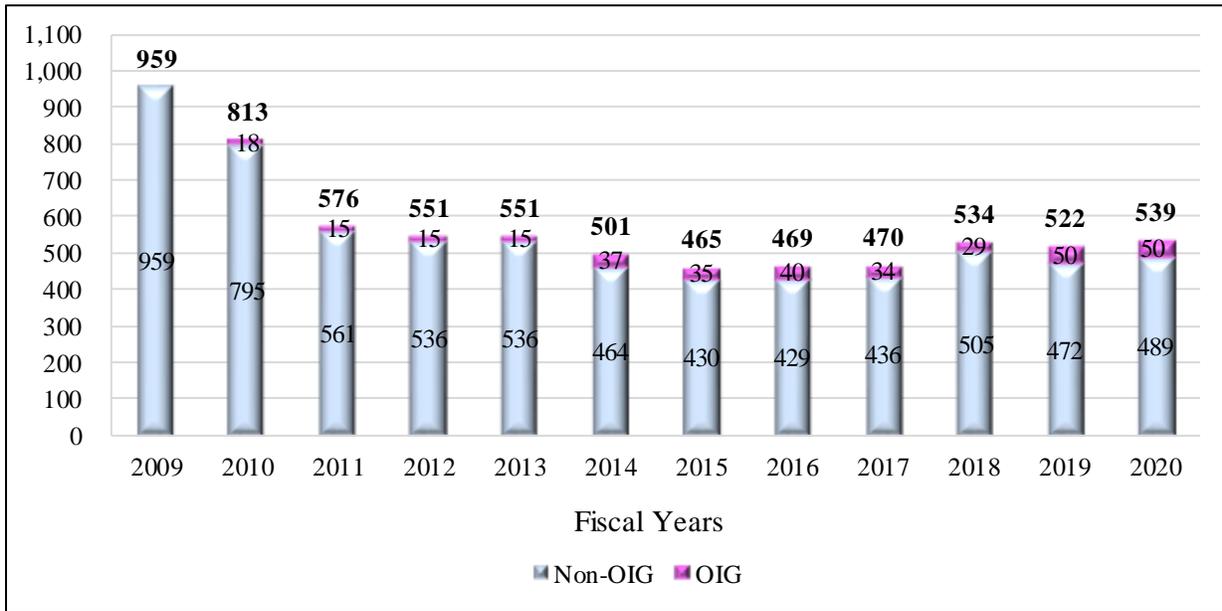
Strategic Goals	Closing the Digital Divide			Promoting Innovation			Protecting Consumers and Public Safety			Reforming the FCC's Processes			Total		
	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020
Fiscal Years	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020
Chairman & Commissioners	8	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	1	1	1	21	20	20
<u>Bureaus:</u>															
Consumer & Government Affairs	15	15	15	4	5	5	89	88	88	10	10	10	118	118	118
Enforcement	10	3	3	34	36	36	131	139	139	9	13	16	184	191	194
International	51	42	41	36	36	35	5	5	4	2	2	2	94	85	82
Media	95	87	84	47	46	44	2	1	1	9	4	4	153	138	133
Public Safety & Homeland Security	14	14	14	1	1	1	79	79	79	2	3	3	96	97	97
Wireless Telecommunications	125	104	96	52	51	49	3	3	3	7	6	5	187	164	153
Wireline Competition	85	63	58	57	54	52	19	17	17	6	5	5	167	139	132
Subtotal Bureaus	395	328	311	231	229	222	328	332	331	45	43	45	999	932	909
<u>Offices:</u>															
Administrative Law Judges	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4
Communications Business Opportunities	6	3	3	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	8	7	7
Economics and Analytics	0	54	69	0	16	21	0	2	3	0	2	4	0	74	97
Engineering & Technology	30	30	30	41	41	41	0	0	0	2	2	2	73	73	73
General Counsel	17	15	15	33	32	32	8	8	8	13	13	13	71	68	68
Legislative Affairs	3	3	3	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	9	8	8
Managing Director	54	38	38	6	6	6	20	24	24	110	116	116	190	184	184
Media Relations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	11	11	13	11	11
Strategic Planning & Policy Analysis	9	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	14	0	0
Workplace Diversity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	7	7	7	7
Subtotal Offices	123	147	162	89	102	107	30	35	36	147	152	154	389	436	459
Subtotal	526	482	480	326	337	335	364	373	373	193	196	200	1,409	1,388	1,388
Inspector General	8	12	12	0	2	2	9	10	10	32	36	36	49	60	60
Total	534	494	492	326	339	337	373	383	383	225	232	236	1,458	1,448	1,448

Note: The FTE numbers include the spectrum auctions program FTEs. For FY 2019, the amounts shown reflect the transfer of existing resources to implement a reorganization to establish the new Office of Economics and Analytics (OEA). The FTE number for OEA for FY 2019 represents only three quarters of the fiscal year since OEA was officially created in December 2018, whereas the FTE number for FY 2020 represents the entire four quarters of the fiscal year. The existing FTEs from WTB, WCB, MB, IB, PSHSB, and OSP were transferred to OEA in creating the OEA. The FTE numbers for FY 2019 also reflect the reorganization of EEO work from MB to EB. See Agency Reform Plan section for additional details.

FTEs by Resource Category

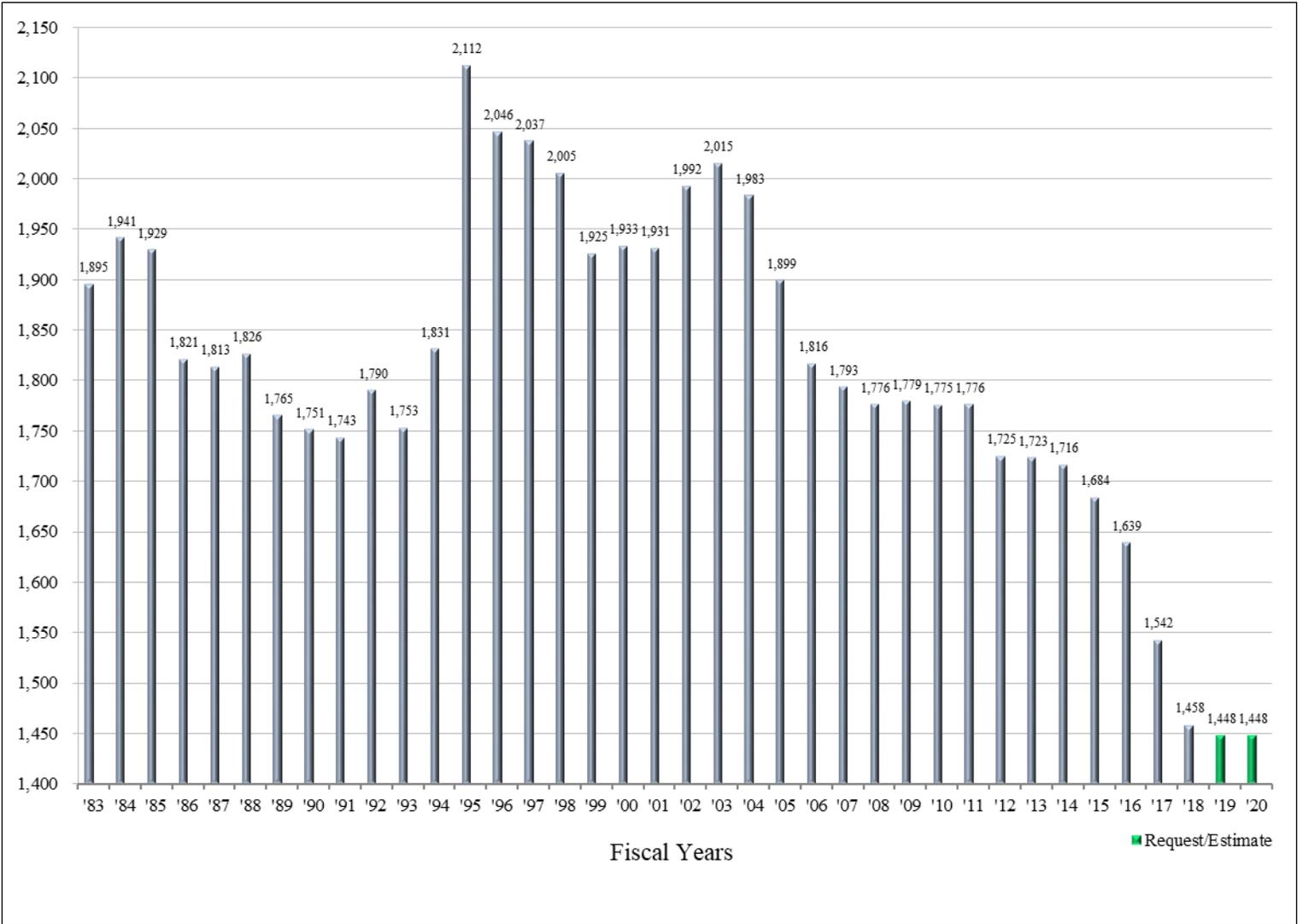


Number of Contractors



The numbers for FYs 2019 and 2020 are estimates. The OIG number for FY 2009 was not separable.

FTEs - Historical and Estimated Fiscal Years 1983 – 2020



Summary of Changes - Regulatory Fees (Offsetting Collections)

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Congressional Request	TOTAL NET CHANGE	
			Amount	Percent
Regulatory Fees - Offsetting Collections:				
Commission	\$327,936	\$324,554	-\$3,382	
Office of Inspector General (OIG)	\$11,064	\$11,106	\$42	
Total Spending Authority - Offsetting Collections	\$339,000	\$335,660	-\$3,340	-1.0%
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs) - Commission ¹	1,388	1,388	0	
FTEs - Office of Inspector General	60	60	0	
Total Full-Time Equivalents	1,448	1,448	0	0.0%
Explanation of Changes				
FY 2019 Appropriated - Regulatory Fees (Offsetting Collections)			\$339,000	
Reversal of FY 2019 One-Time Investments:				
IT - Cloud Services and <u>Systems</u> Modernization		-\$4,619		
IT - Cloud Services and <u>Applications</u> Modernization		-\$3,666		
IT - Public Safety Answering Points (PSAP) - Do Not Call Registry		-\$250		
Subtotal			-\$8,535	
FY 2020 Base			\$330,465	
FY 2020 Non-Salary Inflationary Increase to Base:²				
Commission		\$1,961		
Office of Inspector General		\$42		
Subtotal - FY 2020 Non-Salary Inflationary Increase to Base			\$2,003	
FY 2020 Adjusted Base Before One-Time Investment Requests			\$332,468	
FY 2020 - One-Time New Investment Requests:				
IT - Cloud Services and <u>Systems</u> Modernization		\$926		
IT - Cloud Services and <u>Applications</u> Modernization		\$2,266		
Subtotal - FY 2020 One-Time New Investment Requests			\$3,192	
FY 2020 Total Request - Regulatory Fees (Offsetting Collections)			\$335,660	
TOTAL NET CHANGE			-\$3,340	-1.0%

¹Includes spectrum auctions program FTEs.

²Utilized an estimated inflationary rate of 2.0%.

Narrative Explanation of Changes - Salaries and Expenses - Regulatory Fees

Non-Salaries Inflationary Increase to Base: (\$2,003,000)

1. **Non-Salary Inflationary Increase** – The request of \$2,003,000 provides expected inflationary increases for space rentals (GSA and non-GSA facilities), phones, utilities, printing and reproduction services, contractual services, supplies, travel, training, and other expenses. The total non-salary increase includes related increases for the Office of Inspector General (OIG), which total \$41,700. This increase is developed using an estimated inflationary rate of two percent.
2. **Personnel Compensation and Benefits** – Pursuant to OMB’s guidance, the request does not include any increase for personnel compensation and benefits (salary increase), which is estimated to be \$4,519,000. As a result, the Commission will absorb the salary increase of \$4,519,000 in FY 2020 out of the Commission’s base budget. This amount also includes the OIG’s total salary increase, which would be \$179,900.

FY 2020 New Investments – One-Time Requests: (\$3,192,000)

Prior to the passage of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019, Public Law 116-6, on February 15, 2019, OMB approved up to \$9.141 million in one-time IT investments for the Commission in FY 2020.

1. Information Technology (IT) Modernization & Implementation – One-Time Requests (\$3,192,000)

The Commission has made tremendous strides in modernizing its IT infrastructure and legacy dependent applications to better meet its mission as mandated by Congress; however, many of the Commission’s systems and applications are still relying on outdated legacy technologies and aging physical infrastructure. Many of the technologies these systems and applications are built on are no longer supported by vendors, leaving the requisite skillsets and expertise to operate and maintain this outdated technology both difficult to find and costly. Furthermore, the highly-customized nature of these systems and applications makes any necessary enhancements expensive, cumbersome, slow to implement, and resource-intensive, resulting in a high total cost of ownership. Continued use of IT systems and applications built on outdated technology also significantly increases cybersecurity risks and increases risks to the FCC’s ability to deliver on its mission in a timely manner.

Since FY 2014, the Commission has modernized several of its outdated legacy-based systems, including the following systems most recently: Electronic Document Management System (EDOCS), Reimbursable Funds Administrator System (RFAS), Universal Licensing System (ULS) Auctions Hotline, Fixed Satellite Services, and 3650 MHz Licensing. These modernization successes have resulted in a dramatic technology shift that has allowed the Commission to move away from on premises and custom developed systems to cloud-based platform solutions. These modernization efforts also have been successful in empowering the Commission by employing modern technology solutions to transform outdated legacy-based applications into more resilient, secure, and highly available cloud-based applications.

Building on these successes, the momentum of IT modernization should continue to better meet the Commission’s mission needs. By continuing to modernize and/or migrate outdated technology-based systems and applications to cloud-based environments, the Commission will reduce its operation and maintenance (O&M) costs, reduce time and resources required to make application changes and enhancements, and provide the ability to scale to meet increased demand loads such as public filing surges. In addition, security vulnerabilities that currently exist in these outdated systems will largely be eliminated as they are moved to modern cloud-based technology platforms.

Other key benefits of modernizing and/or moving outdated technology-based systems and applications to modern cloud-based technologies include:

- Reuse of enterprise services and solutions to reduce development and maintenance costs;
- Improved cycle time for system enhancements or changes required to keep pace with the Commission’s rules and industry needs by leveraging Platform as a Service (PaaS) and Software as a Service (SaaS) capabilities;
- Quickly adapting to changing network requirements;
- Reducing the Commission’s dependence on physical desktops with potential reduction in hardware, software licensing, and support costs;
- Creation of core enterprise services to reduce development time and O&M costs for future data collection efforts; and
- Ability to scale application capacity up or down to balance demand and cost factors.

To realize these benefits, the Commission requests new one-time funding for the following:

a. Cloud Services and “System” Modernization (\$926,000)

By modernizing and migrating outdated legacy-based systems and/or manual operations listed below to a cloud-based environment, the Commission expects to save approximately \$201,000 per year in database administration, O&M support, infrastructure costs, developer support, management cost, and desktop infrastructure.

- International High Frequency (IHF) Coordination System: IHF is used by the International Bureau (IB) to conduct frequency propagation analysis to identify potential interference/channel conflicts on a seasonal basis. Based on this analysis, IB authorizes the use of High Frequency bands on a non-interference basis. Visual Basic 6.0 (VB6) is the programming language that was used to develop the IHF application. Microsoft is no longer supporting this programming language. As a result, the system lacks support for hotfixes, patches, and security vulnerabilities that may be found within the application.
- Wide Area Network (WAN) Modernization: This request is for the replacement of critical routers and switches that are unsupported and at the end of their life. Replacing this equipment allows consistent and reliable access for FCC users to access the WAN. The WAN is the access point of entry for all users accessing FCC resources such as cloud, VDI, and e-mail services.

b. Cloud Services and “Application” Modernization (\$2,266,000)

By modernizing the outdated technology-based application listed below and/or moving it to a cloud-hosted environment, the Commission expects to save approximately \$301,750 per year in database administration, O&M support, developer support, and infrastructure costs.

- Security as a Service (SECaaS): Will deliver subscription-based security services into the FCC infrastructure and reduce costs by eliminating the high initial acquisition costs for security appliances and FCC hosted tools. These security services may include authentication, anti-virus, anti-malware/spyware, intrusion detection, and security event management. This service expands the current environment’s capabilities by moving the remaining on-premises security services to the cloud.

Agency Reform Plan

Plan to Maximize Employee Performance under OMB Memo - 17-22, Comprehensive Plan for Reforming the Federal Government and Reducing the Federal Civilian Workforce.

The Commission implemented a plan to maximize employee performance and design a workforce to meet current and future needs. The Commission undertook a comprehensive and on-going effort to:

- Review and update formal agency policy.
- Provide transparency around the performance improvement plan process.
- Ensure managers and supporting human resources staff are appropriately trained.
- Ensure accountability in manager performance plans and establish real-time manager support mechanisms.

The FCC’s plan supports managers and supervisors in managing employee performance and addressing conduct and performance issues. In doing so, the Commission:

- Reviewed steps for addressing poor performance and limits the use of administrative leave.
- Ensures clear guidance is provided on the use of performance improvement plans (PIPs) and maintains data on PIPs, including the number of employees placed on them and the number who successfully improve performance.
- Strengthened training on employee relations, performance and conduct for supervisors and managers.
- Automated the performance management system and provided clear guidance to enhance accountability within the FCC’s pass/fail and supervisory performance plans.
- Ensured that the Labor and Employee Relations team is adequately staffed to provide prompt and expert guidance and support and develop templates to facilitate the taking of action for performance and/or conduct based issues.

Workforce Actions

The Commission identified and implemented actions to consolidate support functions, reduce costs and increase efficiency in the provision of Human Resources and administrative services across the agency. In FY 2018 the Commission offered a voluntary early retirement authority (VERA) to all staff, as well as VERA and voluntary separation incentive payments (VSIP) for certain staff, and 19 staff took these offers. We are offering VERA and VSIP to administrative staff again in FY 2019, and expanding the offer to include additional occupations in FY 2019 and FY 2020. These Workforce Actions are intended to identify cost savings and reduce administrative and other staff that are duplicative and redirect resources to other mission critical areas.

High Level Agency Reform Plan

The FCC announced the creation of an Office of Economics and Analytics to coordinate the contributions of economists and data professionals from around the FCC and better incorporate their analysis into the FCC's policymaking process. By ensuring that economic analysis is incorporated into policy work throughout the decision-making process, including the earliest stages, the Commission will ensure that it assesses the costs and benefits of its proposed actions and is able to establish a mechanism to measure the ongoing effectiveness of adopted approaches. The new Office will be charged with conducting Regulatory Impact Analysis and informing FCC policy making as well as undertaking long-term research on emerging market conditions and advances in communications technology, including implications for innovation and effects on the economy. The new Office will streamline the FCC's information collection procedures and uses of data and identify duplicative collections, thus substantially reducing financial and human capital burdens associated with unnecessary collections. We entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the union, received the necessary Congressional approvals, and established the Office officially on December 7, 2018, when the reorganization was published in the Federal Register.

The Commission has also approved the transfer of the audit and enforcement responsibilities associated with its Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) rules from the Media Bureau Policy Division to the Enforcement Bureau Investigations and Hearings Division. Shifting the EEO team to the Enforcement Bureau will improve operations and result in more effective enforcement of the Commission's EEO rules. The key objectives of this organizational change are to more efficiently deploy Commission audit and enforcement resources, enhance industry-wide oversight of compliance with EEO rules, improve cross-Commission consistency in audit-based enforcement, and rationalize and modernize our organizational structure. We received Congressional approvals and completed the reorganization on March 15, 2019, when the reorganization was published in the Federal Register.

The Commission voted to create a Fraud Division within the Enforcement Bureau, comprised of existing staff, that will be dedicated to taking enforcement actions against fraud in the USF and other funding programs that the Commission oversees. The Fraud Division will work cooperatively with other law enforcement entities, including the Office of Inspector General, where appropriate. The Fraud Division will consist of the individuals who presently focus on fraud cases. Establishing this division will capitalize on and enhance the Commission's expertise in rooting out fraud in programs over which the Commission has jurisdiction. We are currently

discussing with the union the impact and implementation of this new division within the Enforcement Bureau.

Office of Inspector General Narrative

The Office of the Inspector General's (OIG or the Office) workload continues to increase in all mission-critical areas. The Office keeps focus on increasing mission responsibilities and ensuring appropriate staff levels to keep pace with the workload. OIG has increased its Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) staff over the past few budget years and this recruitment effort has permitted the Office to engage in a greater number of, and more complex, audits and investigations. We anticipate further growth in the coming year. We hope to hire two junior-level 1811 criminal investigators to begin a program of pro-active investigations into E-Rate and Lifeline providers and recipients. In addition, to expand our data analytics capabilities, we intend to hire a second data analyst. Three senior level audit positions are vacant, and we plan to fill those positions during the current budget cycle. Regardless, we are continually mindful of budget restraints and attempt, to the best of our ability, to gauge the relative merits of any audit and investigation prior to expending valuable resources.

The OIG FY 2020 budget request of \$11,105,700 reflects a \$41,700 increase over the FY 2019 enacted level of \$11,064,000. The increase is wholly attributable to a non-salary inflationary increase of 2 percent.

OIG Office of Audit (OA) conducts or contracts for the performance of independent and objective audits, inspections, evaluations and related projects, designed to promote economy, effectiveness and efficiency in FCC programs and operations, and to prevent and detect fraud, waste and abuse. OA has completed 10 projects in FY 2018, and an additional 7 projects are in process at the end of the FY. OA plans to complete more than 50 audits, inspections and evaluations over the next five years, not including any unforeseen Congressional requests or special projects.

OIG Office of Investigation (OI) matters cover a wide range of topics touching on myriad aspects of the FCC's mission and programs. Most significantly, our investigations often address allegations of criminal misconduct or civil fraud in the Commission's Universal Service programs. We deal with complex investigations, large criminal conspiracies, and matters involving complex financial transactions throughout the United States and its territories. As of September 30, 2018, OI had 71 open cases. Working with the Department of Justice, in recent years, OI and has recovered many tens of millions of dollars of government funds and saved the government hundreds of millions of additional dollars, resulting from criminal and civil fraud cases that have been successfully prosecuted or settled.

In compliance with the IG Reform Act of 2008, this FCC OIG FY 2020 budget request includes:

- A fair share ratio in the amount of \$29,811 for contribution to the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE),
- Funds to support IGS Management Services, and
- Training funds in the amount of \$85,000.

Universal Service Fund Activities and Costs

The Commission is responsible for the overall management, oversight, and administration of the Universal Service Fund (USF), including all USF policy decisions. The Commission continues to work with the Universal Service Administrative Company (USAC), as administrator of the USF, to review its administrative expenses to find savings and also to review the effectiveness of its internal controls around USAC's spending, procurement, information technology, and personnel processes. For example, in response to the Chairman's concerns about cost overruns and schedule delays surrounding the implementation of information technology supporting the E-Rate program, USAC has implemented corrective actions and continues to make additional improvements. Furthermore, in response to investigations raising serious concerns about the Lifeline program's operations, the Chairman directed USAC to implement improvements to the management of the Lifeline program to mitigate the risks of fraud, waste, and abuse. USAC responded by applying corrective actions and has ongoing initiatives that will result in further improvements to the management of the Lifeline program. The descriptions below provide additional information about how various Commission Bureaus and Offices work together as the agency carries out its USF management and oversight responsibilities.

Office of Managing Director. The Office of Managing Director (OMD) is responsible for all USF management and administrative activities, including finance, accounting, procurement, information technology, and audits of beneficiaries and contributors. OMD provides instruction and oversight to USAC on these issues.

Wireline Competition Bureau. The Wireline Competition Bureau (WCB) oversees USF policy and provides guidance on the applicability and interpretation of the Commission's USF rules, orders, and directives to USAC and to stakeholders. WCB also is primarily responsible for USF rulemaking proceedings, appeals of USAC decisions, requests for waivers of the Commission's USF rules, petitions for USF declaratory rulings, interactions with the Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service, and preparation and publication of USF information in the Universal Service Monitoring Report.

Wireless Telecommunications Bureau. The Wireless Telecommunications Bureau (WTB), in coordination with WCB, develops policy and procedures concerning the Mobility Fund, a universal service support mechanism dedicated exclusively to mobile services. WTB, in coordination with WCB, also oversees reverse auctions policy and implementation for distributing Mobility Fund and Connect America Fund universal service support.

Office of General Counsel. The Office of General Counsel (OGC) oversees issues relating to litigation and settlements and serves as the Commission's chief legal advisor, including on issues pertaining to USF matters. OGC is also the lead contact on issues relating to the treatment and potential disclosure of confidential information and of other nonpublic information as defined in the Commission's rules.

Enforcement Bureau. If USAC or a Commission Bureau or Office identifies a possible violation of the Communications Act or a Commission rule, order, or directive, the matter is referred to the Enforcement Bureau (EB) for possible investigation and administrative enforcement action, including issuing forfeitures. EB also pursues potential investigations of USF-related matters from other sources of information as well. In addition, EB is authorized to suspend and debar persons

from participating in the universal service mechanisms upon a criminal conviction of or civil judgment for fraud against a USF program.

Office of Inspector General. The Office of Inspector General (OIG) conducts audits, evaluations, and inspections of USF programs and operations, as well as program service providers and beneficiaries designed to prevent and detect fraud, waste, and abuse. These oversight activities and related initiatives help promote economy, effectiveness, and efficiency of the USF.

USF Activities

In 2017 and 2018, the Commission has focused the USF on closing the digital divide. In early 2017, the Commission adopted rules for the Connect America Fund (CAF) Phase II auction, which aims to advance fixed voice and broadband service to unserved areas across the country. The auction was held in 2018, and on August 28, 2018, the Commission announced that there were 103 winning bidders in the auction, with the 10-year support amount totaling \$1.488 billion covering 713,176 locations in 45 states. Using an auction to allocate support for rural broadband is an efficient way to target limited resources where they are needed most.

Under Mobility Fund Phase II, the Commission's goal is to ensure that more Americans have access to advanced mobile services. In 2017, the FCC adopted, on a bipartisan basis, a plan to bring 4G LTE service to millions of rural Americans who currently do not have wireless service. The Commission established a budget of over \$4.5 billion over ten years to bring mobile broadband to unserved areas and preserve such service where it otherwise might not exist. This support will be distributed through a reverse auction, after a thorough process designed to determine which areas should be eligible for support.

Chairman Pai has formed a Rural Broadband Auctions Task Force, drawn from senior leaders across the agency, including OMD, WCB and WTB. The Task Force is overseeing both the Connect America Fund Phase II and Mobility Fund Phase II auctions.

In addition to these two auctions, the Commission also continues to work to close the digital divide through other initiatives focused on rural, high-cost areas. Specifically, in March 2018, the Commission adopted rules providing an additional \$500 million in funding to assist rate-of-return carriers in expanding broadband deployment in rural America and sought comment on reforms for rate-of-return carriers generally. In December 2018, the Commission continued those efforts by providing rate-of-return carriers with additional support in exchange for providing at least 25/3 Mbps service to rural homes and businesses, while combatting waste and seeking further comment on additional reforms. And in May 2018, the Commission established the Uniendo a Puerto Rico Fund ("Bringing Puerto Rico Together") and the Connect USVI Fund to make additional universal service support available to rebuild fixed and mobile voice and broadband networks damaged in the 2017 hurricane season.

In the E-Rate program, the Commission's goal is to help schools and libraries obtain affordable broadband. The Commission continues to oversee USAC's remediation of problems with its E-Rate application system that have negatively impacted the ability of schools and libraries to apply for and receive funding. The Commission also continues to ensure USAC's administration of this program is transparent and accountable.

Under the Rural Health Care Program, the Commission remains committed to facilitating healthcare delivery in rural and remote parts of America by providing funding for telecommunications and broadband services necessary for the provision of healthcare to eligible health care providers. In June 2018, the Commission increased the annual budget for the program by \$171 million and continues to consider overall reforms to improve the program.

In the Lifeline program, the Commission’s goals are to: (1) increase access to communication services, including broadband Internet, for low-income Americans; and (2) ensure fiscal responsibility and combat waste, fraud, and abuse so Lifeline USF dollars spent reach the consumers Lifeline was created to help. Actions to accomplish these goals include closing loopholes that let unscrupulous carriers exploit the Lifeline program. The Commission is overseeing USAC’s work to deploy the National Lifeline Eligibility Verifier (National Verifier) providing a unified interface that independently processes eligibility, verification, and recertification of subscribers. The National Verifier was fully launched in six states in November 2018 and will continue its staggered rollout for other states and territories in 2019.

In addition, the Commission is taking steps to explore the creation of an experimental “Connected Care Pilot Program” to support the delivery of advanced telehealth services to low-income Americans. Through a Notice of Inquiry, the Commission is currently gathering public feedback on creating this USF pilot program to promote the use of broadband-enabled telehealth services among low-income families and veterans, with a focus on services delivered directly to patients beyond the doors of brick-and-mortar health care facilities.

Finally, the Commission proposed rules in April 2018 to help protect the nation’s communications networks by prohibiting universal service spending on equipment and services from companies that pose national security threats. By asking for comments on how best to implement such a prohibition, the Commission is seeking to ensure that USF funds are not used in a way that can undermine our national security.

The chart below shows the projected costs that the Commission will incur in overseeing USF activities, which includes costs incurred by the OIG.

(Dollars in Thousands)

Fiscal Years	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
FCC's USF Activities Costs¹	\$20,424	\$20,833	\$21,249
Full-Time Equivalent (FTEs)	104	104	104

¹For FYs 2019 and 2020, the amounts shown are projections based on actual costs.

The chart below shows the number of Commission FTEs working on USF activities by bureau and office for FY 2018.

Number of FCC FTEs Working On USF Activities By Bureau and Office	FTEs
Wireline Competition Bureau	58
Wireless Telecommunications Bureau	20
Office of Inspector General	10
Enforcement Bureau	7
Office of the Managing Director	4
Office of General Counsel	4
Consumer and Government Affairs Bureau	1
Total FTEs	104

Crosswalk of USF Outlays to FCC Strategic Goals

The Commission develops policies for the USF, and USAC collects and delivers funding through four programs -- Schools and Libraries (E-Rate), Rural Health Care, Lifeline, and High Cost -- focused on places where broadband and connectivity needs are critical. These programs serve people in rural, underserved, and difficult-to-reach areas.

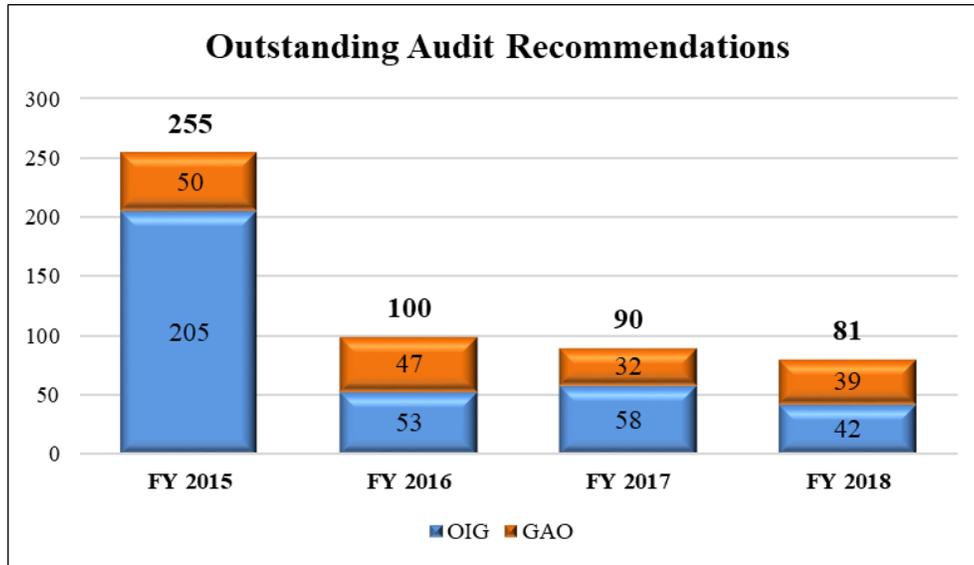
In FY 2018, USF made outlays totaling almost \$10 billion. These outlays were allocated to the following FY 2018 strategic goals:

(Dollars in Millions)

Applicable FY 2018 Strategic Goals	Outlay Amount	Percent
Closing the Digital Divide	\$8,177	82.3%
Promoting Innovation	\$1,758	17.7%
Total	\$9,935	100.0%

Overall Status of Audit Recommendations

The chart below shows the number of audit recommendations outstanding from various audits conducted by FCC's Office of Inspector General (OIG) and the Government Accountability Office (GAO). The numbers shown below exclude those recommendations for which the Commission has already submitted information to GAO and OIG requesting closure of the recommendation. The count also excludes those recommendations that the Commission has determined to close as not implemented.



Status of FCC Headquarters Move

The Commission's headquarters (HQs) lease for the Portals II building at 445 12th Street SW, Washington, DC expired on October 15, 2017. In June 2018, GSA executed a lease extension for the HQs at the Portals II building that expires on November 30, 2020.

In 2015, Congress approved a prospectus for a replacement lease for a 15-year term that would reduce FCC headquarters square footage by approximately 30 percent and lower the overall rental expense. It is estimated that the move will provide up to \$119 million in total savings over the 15 years of the new lease. Subsequently, the GSA conducted a competitive lease procurement and awarded the contract to a new lessor. The new lease will require the Commission to move to a newly built facility in fiscal year 2020. The Commission's obligation to pay rent at the new headquarters building commences when the construction is substantially complete.

GSA estimated that the total cost for the headquarters move would be \$70,971,489. In FYs 2016 and 2017, as part of the Commission's budget request, the Commission requested a total amount of \$51,358,497 and \$19,612,992, respectively, from both regulatory fees and auctions program funds. Congress appropriated a total amount of \$68,225,489 from both regulatory fees and auctions program funds. As of September 30, 2018, the Commission has obligated approximately \$3.6 million of the total funds allocated for the headquarters move project.

Crosswalk - Summary of Changes for Regulatory Fees

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2019 Enacted	Reversal of FY 2019 One-Time Request	FY 2020 Base	Base Realignment	FY 2020 Non-Salary Inflationary Increases ¹	FY 2020 One-Time Investments	FY 2020 Congressional Request
Chairman and Commissioners	\$4,433	\$0	\$4,433	\$35	\$18	\$0	\$4,487
Consumer & Governmental Affairs Bureau	\$22,021	\$0	\$22,021	\$196	\$48	\$0	\$22,266
Enforcement Bureau	\$38,116	\$0	\$38,116	\$982	\$70	\$0	\$39,168
International Bureau	\$16,949	\$0	\$16,949	-\$521	\$30	\$0	\$16,458
Media Bureau	\$21,663	\$0	\$21,663	-\$846	\$23	\$0	\$20,840
Public Safety & Homeland Security Bureau	\$19,423	\$0	\$19,423	\$181	\$26	\$0	\$19,631
Wireless Telecommunications Bureau	\$14,512	\$0	\$14,512	-\$796	\$16	\$0	\$13,732
Wireline Competition Bureau	\$27,487	\$0	\$27,487	-\$1,087	\$22	\$0	\$26,421
Office of Administrative Law Judges	\$552	\$0	\$552	\$5	\$1	\$0	\$557
Office of Communications Business Opportunities	\$1,407	\$0	\$1,407	\$13	\$2	\$0	\$1,423
Office of Economics and Analytics	\$11,644	\$0	\$11,644	\$3,315	\$26	\$0	\$14,985
Office of Engineering and Technology	\$15,052	\$0	\$15,052	\$137	\$28	\$0	\$15,216
Office of General Counsel	\$14,359	\$0	\$14,359	\$136	\$15	\$0	\$14,510
Office of Legislative Affairs	\$1,626	\$0	\$1,626	\$15	\$2	\$0	\$1,643
Office of Managing Director	\$115,252	-\$8,535	\$106,717	-\$1,794	\$1,624	\$3,192	\$109,739
Office of Media Relations	\$2,410	\$0	\$2,410	\$20	\$8	\$0	\$2,438
Office of Workplace Diversity	\$1,029	\$0	\$1,029	\$9	\$2	\$0	\$1,040
Subtotal	\$327,936	-\$8,535	\$319,401	\$0	\$1,961	\$3,192	\$324,554
Office of Inspector General	\$11,064	\$0	\$11,064	\$0	\$42	\$0	\$11,106
TOTAL	\$339,000	-\$8,535	\$330,465	\$0	\$2,003	\$3,192	\$335,660

¹ Represents estimated non-salary inflationary increase of 2%. A pay raise is not included in the Commission's FY 2020 budget request.

This page is intentionally left blank

SPECTRUM AUCTIONS

This page is intentionally left blank

Spectrum Auctions Program - Explanation of Requested Change

The Federal Communications Commission requests \$132,538,680 for the Spectrum Auctions Program for FY 2020, as detailed below. This level of funding will enable the Commission to continue its efforts to: reimburse full power and Class A stations, multichannel video programming distributors (MVPDs), Low Power TV (LPTV), TV translator, and FM stations for reasonable relocation costs incurred because of the Commission’s incentive auction; make more spectrum available for 5G; and educate consumers affected by the reorganization of broadcast television spectrum.

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2019	FY 2020	TOTAL NET CHANGE	
	Enacted	Congressional Request	Amount	Percent
Spectrum Auctions Program Cost Recovery	\$130,284	\$132,539	\$2,255	1.7%
Explanation of Changes				
FY 2019 Enacted FY 2020 Base - Spectrum Auctions Program			\$130,284	
FY 2020 - Adjustment To Base:				
Non-Salary Inflationary Increase ¹				<u>\$2,255</u>
FY 2020 Total Request - Spectrum Auctions Program				<u>\$132,539</u>
TOTAL NET CHANGE				\$2,255

¹Utilized an estimated inflationary rate of 2.0%.

Spectrum Auctions Program

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, P.L. 103-66, required the Commission to auction portions of the electromagnetic spectrum for certain services, replacing the former lottery process. The Act further requires the Commission to ensure that small businesses, women, minorities, and rural telephone companies have an opportunity to participate in the competitive bidding process. The Commission initiated regulations implementing the spectrum auction authority granted by the legislation and conducted its first round of auctions in July 1994.

As of September 30, 2018, the total amount collected for broader government use and deficit reduction since 1994 exceeds \$114.6 billion. The original spectrum auction authority was scheduled to expire in FY 1998; however, it was extended through FY 2007 in the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, P.L. 105-33; extended through FY 2011 by the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005, P.L. 109-171; extended through FY 2012 by the DTV Delay Act (2012), P.L. 111-4; and extended through FY 2022, by the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012, P.L. 112-96. Furthermore, the Commission's authority to conduct auctions was further extended until September 30, 2025, in the Spectrum Pipeline Act of 2015 (included as Title X in the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015, P.L. 114-74), with respect only to electromagnetic spectrum identified under section 1004(a) of that Act.

The Commission is authorized to retain funds from auction revenues to develop, implement, and maintain the auctions program. These funds cover the personnel and administrative costs required to plan and execute spectrum auctions; operational costs to manage installment payments and collections activities; development, implementation, and maintenance of all information technology systems necessary for auctions operations, including development of a combinatorial bidding system; and a proportional share of the general administrative costs of the Commission. This budget submission assumes that the auctions program will continue to recover the costs of conducting auction activities from spectrum license auction receipts as the Commission continues to use auctions as a licensing mechanism for spectrum-based communications services.

The Commission's initial proposed FY 2019 Appropriations language, which was provided to Congress in February 2018, capped the auctions program obligations at \$112.734 million. On March 23, 2018, the 2018 Consolidated Appropriations Act, which included the Repack Airwaves Yielding Better Access for Users of Modern Services Act of 2018, (the "RAY BAUM'S Act"), Division P of Public Law 115-141, and the Reimbursement Expansion Act ("REA"), Pub. L. 115-141, Division E, Title V, § 511, 132 Stat. 348 (2018), was enacted. As a result of the REA, the Commission had to evaluate the need for additional funding necessary to implement the new statutory requirements, including the addition of new categories of television and FM radio stations to the universe of stations eligible for reimbursement from the TV Broadcaster Relocation Fund (TVBRF) for costs incurred due to the broadcast incentive auction (BIA). To cover these unforeseen costs, the Commission requested an increase of \$17.55 million in the auctions program cap for FY 2019 to \$130.284 million. The revised cap of \$130.284 million was appropriated and enacted for FY 2019.

The Commission request of \$132.539 million for FY 2020 includes only an uncontrollable non-payroll inflationary increase of about 2 percent, or \$2.255 million, from FY 2019 enacted level. Funding at this level will enable the Commission to continue substantial post-BIA work related to repacking and reimbursing broadcasters and multichannel video programming distributors (MVPDs) for their relocation costs to implement the results of the BIA, as well as expand that

program to include new requirements included in the REA as related to the universe of TV and radio stations eligible for reimbursement from the TVBRF; upgrade and improve its auctions program infrastructure in preparation for future auctions; conduct additional potential auctions to make spectrum available for next-generation wireless services; and continue implementing the Spectrum Pipeline Act of 2015 by, for example, taking the steps necessary to promote use of the 3.5 GHz band through auctions of certain licenses.

Broadcast Incentive Auction and Post-Broadcast Incentive Auction Transition Work

In the Incentive Auction Closing and Channel Reassignment Public Notice, released on April 13, 2017, the Commission announced the completion of the first-ever spectrum incentive auction and publicly released the results of the reverse auction, the forward auction, the assignment phase, and the channel reassignments, for full power and Class A television stations that are required to change their TV channels during the 39-month relocation process that commenced as of the release of that Public Notice and that ends July 13, 2020. The licensing process for the winning bidders for new flexible-use wireless spectrum licenses also commenced with the release of that Public Notice.

After the post-auction transition is complete, the BIA will have made available 84 megahertz of low-band spectrum for commercial and unlicensed wireless use by repurposing a portion of the broadcast TV band. The total net winning bids of approximately \$19.3 billion from the auction placed it second among all Commission auctions in terms of the amount of total winning bids. The auction proceeds from winning bidders of new spectrum licenses were used, among other things, to pay winning broadcast bidders in the reverse auction and to fund the TVBRF with \$1.75 billion as directed in the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 to reimburse full power and Class A broadcast stations and MVPDs for their eligible expenses incurred as a result of broadcast stations being involuntarily relocated to new channels.

Determining that the TVBRF was likely to fall short of covering the costs of the post-BIA broadcast transition, Congress appropriated \$1 billion in additional funds for the TVBRF in the 2018 REA, increasing the total to \$2.75 billion from \$1.75 billion. The \$1 billion in new funding includes \$600 million in FY 2018 and \$400 million in FY 2019. The Act also expands the universe of entities eligible for reimbursement to cover costs reasonably incurred by displaced low power TV and TV translator stations (LPTV/translator stations) to relocate or modify their facilities, and by FM stations to reasonably minimize disruption of service due to the repacking process. For FY 2018, the REA provides for funding of not more than \$350 million to reimburse full power and Class A stations, not more than \$150 million for LPTV/translator stations, and not more than \$50 million for FM radio stations to reimburse such stations for their costs. The REA also provides \$50 million in FY 2018 funds for the Commission to use for consumer education relating to the reorganization of broadcast television. The REA includes no express delineation on the use of FY 2019 funds. In implementing the REA for the new universe of entities eligible for reimbursement in the *REA Report & Order* adopted March 15, 2019, the Commission determined that reimbursement of full power and Class A stations and MVPD would be prioritized over reimbursement of LPTV/translator, and FM stations. Although the REA did not expand the transition period ending July 13, 2020, for television stations to move to new channels, the act does permit the Commission to expand the reimbursement program until July 3, 2023, under certain circumstances.

Because of the complex nature of the post-BIA transition and the addition of new categories of broadcast stations eligible for reimbursement, the Commission will continue to engage in an unprecedented amount of post-auction activity. For example, the results of the BIA require 987 full-power and Class A broadcasters nationwide to relocate to create contiguous spectrum in the 600 MHz band that has been repurposed and auctioned for flexible wireless uses.³ More than 2,100 low power television (LPTV) and TV translator stations have applied for displacement relief requesting to relocate to alternative channels, and, to the extent their applications are found to be mutually exclusive, the Commission will hold an auction to resolve such applications. The repacking of full power and Class A stations will also require modification by some MVPDs of facilities to continue to carry the station's signals and may also impose costs on approximately 500 FM stations collocated with, adjacent, or in close proximity to a full power or Class A station. Roughly 100 additional full power or Class A stations have or will also relocate to share a channel with another broadcaster television station.⁴

The 39-month transition period ends July 13, 2020, and Congress has authorized the reimbursement period to potentially extend to July 3, 2023. Hundreds of full power and class A broadcast stations and potentially over 2,100 LPTV and translator television stations will need to be relocated and reimbursed during FY 2020. The following are a list of highlights from the many activities that will continue to take place on an aggressive schedule through at least FY 2020.

- **Licensing for Broadcasters Being Relocated** – Broadcast licensing is performed in two steps: (1) application review and grant of a construction permit (CP) and (2) application review and grant of a license to cover. The Commission will continue to process applications throughout the transition period.
- **Transition Phases and Licensing** – The Commission has adopted a phased transition process in which each station that is being repacked is assigned one of 10 transition phases. By the end of its assigned transition phase, a station must discontinue operations on its pre-auction channels. In addition, pursuant to Commission rules, all broadcasters must cease operation on their pre-auction channels no later than 39 months after the issuance of the Closing and Channel Reassignment Public Notice. Consideration of all CPs and requests for waivers and applications to alter deadlines must be analyzed by staff for compliance with applicable rules and to determine the impact that granting such requests would have on the phased transition schedule.

After a broadcaster completes the construction of its new facilities, it must file an application with the Commission for its license, which will require review and approval by the Commission. In addition, active oversight of the multi-year process will require substantial Commission staff resources to coordinate with broadcasters; with vendors involved in transition tasks; with other government and regulatory agencies at the federal, state, and local levels; and with international regulatory partners in the U.S.-Canada and U.S.-Mexico

³ As a result of the BIA, 987 full-power and Class A broadcast stations were assigned new channels and must be relocated during the 39-month transition period. Of those, 30 full-power stations were winning bidders in the reverse auction and are not eligible for reimbursement of relocation costs. The remaining 957 full-power and Class A stations that are being relocated are eligible for reimbursement from the TVBRF.

⁴ The relocation costs of these stations, all of which were winning auction bidders who received incentive payments for relinquishing their pre-auction channel, are not eligible for reimbursement from TVBRF, but they nevertheless must file applications, licenses to cover, and/or waivers that will require processing by the Commission.

border zone regions. The implementation process will also require Commission staff to monitor broadcaster progress, identify and resolve transition-related problems and challenges that could endanger the transition schedule, process applications, and review and verify information. Accomplishing the transition will require additional software, cloud computing resources, and assistance from skilled computer scientists, software engineers, and technology security experts.

- Regional Coordination of Transition Phases – The Commission’s Incentive Auction Task Force and Media Bureau have created a specialized team to assist broadcasters through the transition phases on a regional basis. Regional Coordinators assist with communications among the 987 broadcast stations as well as affected MVPDs, function as liaisons within the Commission, and assist with coordination with other federal government agencies such as the Federal Aviation Administration as well as with Tribal governments.
- Displaced LPTV and TV Translators – A Special Displacement Window closed on June 15, 2018, for operating LPTV and TV translator stations displaced due to the new 600 MHz wireless band and the post-auction repacking process for full power and Class A stations. More than 2,100 applications were filed. A number of those applications were mutually exclusive, and the Commission created a settlement window from October 30, 2018, to January 10, 2019, during which applicants had the opportunity to resolve remaining issues through settlement or technical solution. Commission staff is reviewing the settlements and related applications and will establish bidding and application procedures and hold a new auction to issue LPTV licenses in the event that any mutually exclusive stations are unable to reach agreements. Like the full power and Class A stations identified above, broadcast licensing for LPTV and TV translators is performed in two steps: (1) application review and grant of a CP and (2) application review and grant of a license to cover. The Commission will continue to process applications throughout the transition period.
- Reimbursements to Repacked Broadcasters, MVPDs – Reimbursements to eligible broadcasters and MVPDs started in FY 2018 and will continue through FY 2020. The Commission has engaged an independent consulting firm to assist in administering the TVBRF. The reimbursement process has two major components: (1) cost estimates and fund allocation and (2) invoice reimbursement processing.
 - Cost Estimates and Fund Allocation – The Commission is working with a contractor (Fund Administrator) with extensive experience in television broadcast engineering and federal funds management to review cost estimates. The Fund Administrator reviewed the initial reimbursement estimates and the accompanying supporting documentation submitted by eligible entities to validate that the estimates reflect costs that may be reasonably incurred to relocate television service from a station’s original channel to its reassigned channel or, in the case of MVPDs, to continue to carry the broadcast signal of a reassigned broadcast station. Requests for additional information were sent to entities where reasonableness could not be determined, where necessary documentation appeared to be missing, or where the requested reimbursement appeared to be excessive. The Commission has allocated a total of \$1.81 billion, exceeding the amount originally authorized by Congress in 2012. The allocation gives full power and Class A stations and MVPDs access to approximately 92.5 percent of their currently estimated and verified costs. Under

the REA, not more than an additional \$350 million was added to the TVBRF in FY 2018 to reimburse full power and Class A stations after the Commission certified that the existing funds are likely to be insufficient to cover reasonably incurred reimbursement costs, and an additional \$400 million appropriated for all eligible entities under the REA and has been added to the TVBRF in FY 2019. The Commission may announce one or more additional allocations during the transition period, and subsequent allocations may be based on revised cost estimates. Prior to the end of the three-year reimbursement period, entities will provide information regarding their actual and remaining estimated costs and will be issued a final allocation, if appropriate, to cover the remainder of their eligible costs.

- Invoice Reimbursement Processing – Eligible full power and Class A stations and MVPDs may only draw upon their allocated funds upon submission of actual invoices and other supporting documentation. Since the initial allocation, the Fund Administrator has begun to review invoices for actual costs incurred by broadcasters and MVPDs and to make recommendations to the Commission as to their reasonableness. The Commission reviews those recommendations and pays approved invoices submitted by broadcasters and MVPDs.
- Reimbursements to LPTV/translator and FM stations – Consistent with Congress’ directive that REA be implemented within one year of enactment, on March 15, 2019, the Commission adopted eligibility rules and procedures in the *REA Report & Order* and the Incentive Auctions Task Force and Media Bureau adopted a revised version of the Cost Catalog reflecting costs or cost ranges for equipment and services most likely to be purchased by LPTV, TV translator, and FM stations. The Commission will now implement the newly adopted procedures and begin reimbursement of approximately 2,100 LPTV/translator and potentially 500 FM stations. The REA appropriated not more than \$150 million and not more than \$50 million, respectively, in FY 2018 for purposes of making reimbursements to LPTV/translator stations and FM stations, and the Commission has determined that the additional \$400 million appropriated to the TVBRF for FY 2019 may be used to reimburse LPTV/translator and FM stations after the prioritization of reimbursement payments to full power and Class A stations and MVPDs.
- Consumer Education – The REA makes \$50 million available through July 3, 2023, to the Commission for consumer education. The Commission is currently in the process of developing additional consumer resources to provide information about what the post-auction transition will require consumers to do to continue to receive over-the-air TV signals during and after the transition. For instance, In January 2019, the Commission announced the launch of a dedicated call center to assist consumers with rescanning their televisions and any other questions related to the broadcast transition. The Commission also awarded a contract to a national public relations firm to execute a comprehensive nationwide consumer education campaign that includes social media outreach and advertising, radio, print, and online advertising, paid online search, and earned local and regional media.
- Submission of Revised Banking Information by Full Power and Class A Broadcasters and MVPDs – The Commission requires broadcasters and MVPDs that will receive TVBRF payments to provide detailed banking information that is both notarized on paper form and submitted in a secure electronic system. The Commission reviews this information prior to

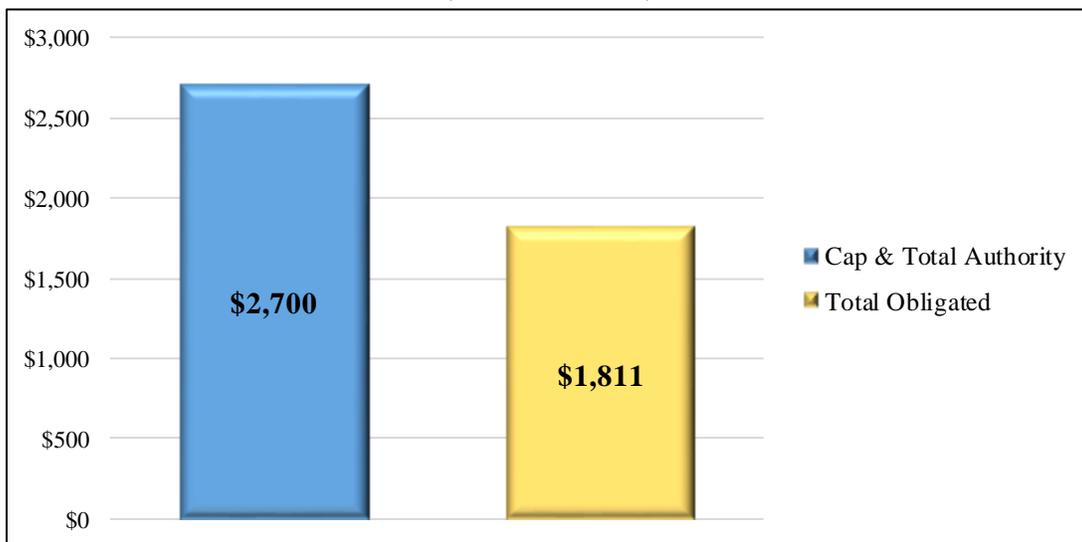
making any payments. Broadcast stations and MVPDs may revise their banking information throughout the transition period. After adoption and implementation of rules and procedures for LPTV/translator and FM stations, those entities will have similar obligations and abilities.

- **Wireless Licensing** – Winning bidders submitted license applications and deposited winning bid amounts with the Commission in FY 2017. The Commission completed review of the final remaining applications in December 2018.
- **Stakeholder Outreach** – To minimize disruptions and ensure an orderly transition, the Commission provides necessary stakeholder and consumer communications, education, and outreach. These efforts include providing education materials for broadcast stations, MVPDs, wireless microphone operators, and unlicensed users affected by the transition. The Commission also maintains a comprehensive website to serve as a single point of reference for all transition-related information. The Commission will continue to maintain and update these efforts throughout the transition period ending in 2020.

The following chart shows the status of the amounts available and obligations for the TVBRF, including the additional funds made available by the REA.

Status of TV Broadcaster Relocation Fund

(Dollars in Millions)



Note: Cap & Total Authority shown does not include the \$50 million in the TVBRF designated by the Reimbursement Expansion Act for consumer education relating to the reorganization of broadcast television spectrum.

Spectrum Pipeline Act of 2015, RAY BAUM’S Act, and Other Auction Program Improvements

The Spectrum Pipeline Act of 2015 (Act) requires the Commission to auction 30 megahertz of spectrum identified by the Secretary of Commerce for reallocation from Federal use to non-Federal use, shared use, or a combination thereof. The Act also appropriates funds from the Spectrum

Relocation Fund to support activities by Federal entities to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of Federal use of spectrum in order to make Federal spectrum available for non-Federal use, shared use, or a combination thereof. The Act requires the FCC, as part of its role on the interagency Technical Panel established within the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), to review Federal entities' proposals for funds for these purposes.

Additionally, the Act requires the Commission to submit four reports to Congress. In November 2018, the Commission submitted a report with an analysis of its new rules for the innovative Citizens Broadband Radio Service in the 3550-3650 MHz band and a report analyzing proposals to promote and identify additional bands that can be shared under such rules and identifying at least 1 gigahertz of spectrum between 6 GHz and 57 GHz for such use. By January 1, 2022, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information, the Commission must submit a report that identifies at least 50 megahertz of spectrum below 6 GHz for potential auction. Finally, by January 2, 2024, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information, the Commission must submit a report which identifies at least an additional 50 megahertz of additional spectrum below 6 gigahertz for potential auction. The latter two reports must contain an assessment of the Federal operations in such spectrum, an estimated timeline for the competitive bidding process, and a proposed plan for balance between unlicensed and licensed use.

The RAY BAUM'S Act amended the Pipeline Act to require notice and comment for certain Pipeline Act reports and required the Commission to undertake numerous rulemakings and initiatives related to potential repurposing, reallocation, sharing, or auction of spectrum bands, including a requirement to work with NTIA to identify 255 additional MHz of spectrum for mobile and fixed wireless use by 2022.

To fulfill these statutory requirements and enhance the Commission's ability to execute upcoming auctions, auctions funding will be used for the following:

- 3.5 GHz Auction Development and Implementation – The Commission has updated its rules for issuing certain licenses in this band that will be subsequently auctioned. Due to the characteristics of and use cases for licenses in this band, this auction may have a novel set of requirements that will require the Commission to develop new auctions procedures and software. The Commission currently estimates that work will take place in FY 2019 and FY 2020 to prepare for and implement this auction.
- Other Auction Development and Implementation – The Commission needs to make additional changes to the auction bidding system for other planned auctions that could include an AWS-3 re-auction, auction of bands made available for flexible terrestrial use in the Spectrum Frontiers proceedings, potential auction of mid-band spectrum, and auction of the 30 MHz required by the Spectrum Pipeline Act of 2015. In particular, the Commission expects a substantial amount of activity in FY 2020 in preparation for auctions related to Spectrum Frontiers bands and potential mid-band auctions, which may involve novel requirements related to sharing with incumbents, tracking satellite earth station placements, and other issues.
- SAS/ESC Testing for 3.5 GHz and Beyond – The Spectrum Access System (SAS)/Environmental Sensing Capability (ESC) are necessary components to share

additional spectrum in this band and are necessary to protect incumbent Federal operations. These systems will be launched first for the 3.5 GHz band and may have additional applications in the future. Because the systems will work as a dynamic frequency coordinator for a complex ecosystem of devices, we need to ensure they operate properly and consistently with the FCC's rules prior to approval.

- Optimization for New Spectrum Opportunities – The optimization team will help the Commission analyze and study options for making new spectrum licenses available, including through sharing scenarios, to ensure we are maximizing the amount of useful commercial spectrum. They will develop optimal band plans accommodating incumbent uses and demonstrate the value of additional clearing or sharing as necessary. This research will also provide statistical and technical analysis, simulation, and modeling, including geographic data and mapping, related to auctions.
- Spectrum Visualization Tools – Public Facing and Internal – The public has a significant interest in understanding who has licensed rights to different spectrum bands at different locations and in the ability to manipulate and analyze this data. Federal agencies also would benefit from this information as they consider sharing/relocation options. Additionally, it is critical for internal teams to have robust data, including mapping, to understand coverage and operations across the country.
- Auction Application System (formerly known as Integrated Spectrum Auctions System (ISAS)) Enhancement/Modernization – The Commission must modify the application forms for participation in each auction in response to the auction's unique requirements. Work to modernize the auction application system will provide for new implementations of the primary auctions application software, including providing the ability to customize the form to support each auction.
- Universal Licensing System (ULS) Modernization – The Commission must modernize its licensing database and infrastructure to implement complex new auction services and rules, as well as eliminate the use of outdated technology and improve reliability, security, and access to data. The system modernization efforts will allow the FCC to better support new auction services, inventory existing auction licenses, and re-auction spectrum.

Pursuant to 47 U.S.C. §309(a), the Commission must provide its authorizing and appropriations committees in Congress with a detailed report of the FCC's obligations in support of the auctions program for each fiscal year of operation. The following table shows available auction cash for recent fiscal years.

Spectrum Auctions Activities

Dollars in Thousands

	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>	<u>FY 2017</u>	<u>FY 2018</u>
Beginning Cash Balance as of October 1	\$69,071	\$317,931	\$513,456	\$2,980,154	\$8,620,648
Current Year Net Cash	252,796	11,115,179	2,777,519	7,728,932	(3,929,722)
Less:					
Deferred Revenue as of September 30 ¹	(3,318)	(10,919,416)	(308,607)	(2,064,903)	(1,158,650)
Deposit Liability - Refunds as of September 30 ²	(618)	(238)	(2,214)	(2,214)	(2,214)
Accounts Payable ³	0	0	0	(21,321)	(21,321)
Available Cash as of September 30⁴	<u>\$317,931</u>	<u>\$513,456</u>	<u>\$2,980,154</u>	<u>\$8,620,648</u>	<u>\$3,508,741</u>

¹Cash associated with licenses that have not been granted as of stated date.

²Upfront auction deposits not refunded as of stated date.

³Remaining amount owed to the Incentive Auction Reverse Auction Winners.

⁴The FY 2017 amount includes approximately \$7 billion for deficit reduction when all the licenses from the incentive auction are granted. On August 22, 2018, the Commission transferred \$5.895 billion of earned auctions revenue from the incentive auction to the Public Safety Trust Fund.

Summary of Distribution of Resources - Spectrum Auctions Program

SPECTRUM AUCTIONS COST RECOVERY REIMBURSABLE AUTHORITY INCLUDING OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Object Classification Description</u>	<u>FY 2018</u> <u>Actuals</u>	<u>FY 2019</u> <u>Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2020</u> <u>Congressional</u> <u>Request</u>
Personnel Compensation & Benefits:			
Full-time & Other than full-time Permanent (11.1 & 11.3)	\$26,453	\$24,364	\$24,853
Personnel benefits (12.0)	8,058	7,524	7,675
Subtotal - Personnel Compensation & Benefits	\$34,511	\$31,888	\$32,528
Other Expenses:			
Benefits for former personnel (13.0)	\$4	\$11	\$12
Travel & transportation of persons (21.0)	231	334	340
Transportation of things (22.0)	9	24	24
Rent payments to GSA (23.1)	6,607	5,769	5,885
Communications, utilities, & misc. charges (23.3)	1,454	1,820	1,857
Printing and reproduction (24.0)	216	185	189
Other services from non-Federal sources (25.2)	15,768	35,157	35,502
Other goods & services from Federal sources (25.3)	1,059	401	409
Operation & maintenance of equipment (25.7)	27,695	50,165	51,172
Supplies and materials (26.0)	3,513	3,600	3,672
Equipment (31.0)	623	924	943
Land and structures (32.0)	0	0	0
Insurance claims & interest (40.0)	16	5	5
Subtotal - Other Expenses	\$57,196	\$98,396	\$100,011
Total - Auctions Cost Recovery Reimbursable Authority	\$91,707	\$130,284	\$132,539

Spectrum Auctions Expenditures Report

Section 309(j) of the Communications Act permits the Commission to use funds raised from auctions to fund its auctions program, including contracts for services and costs related to personnel performing work in support of Commission auctions authorized under that section. The FCC's Office of General Counsel (OGC) and Office of Managing Director (OMD) provide direction to FCC employees attributing hours for this purpose. The House of Representatives and Senate Appropriations Committees review and set a yearly cap for the spectrum auctions program. The requested cap level for FY 2020 is \$132,538,680 to fund the following activities: further the objective of making more spectrum available for commercial use; continue post-BIA work to include the new additional requirements from the REA related to the TVBRF; upgrade and improve auctions infrastructure in preparation for future actions; and continue implementation of the Spectrum Pipeline Act of 2015 and certain provisions of the RAY BAUM'S Act.

The Commission's spectrum auctions program supports efficient licensing while also contributing significant funds to the U.S. Treasury for deficit reduction and providing direct support to other government programs. In particular, in the Middle-Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012, Congress directed that proceeds from certain spectrum auctions, including auctions of licenses covering spectrum offered in the H-Block, AWS-3, and broadcast incentive auctions, fund certain public safety-related programs and contribute to deficit reduction. Specifically, Congress directed that the net proceeds from these auctions, in addition to being used to reimburse Federal agencies for costs incurred as a result of sharing or relocating Federal spectrum assignments and to reimburse the relocation expenses of full power and Class A broadcast stations being repacked in the new TV Band following the BIA, be distributed as follows: \$135 million for a state and local First Responder Network Authority (FirstNet) implementation fund; \$7 billion for FirstNet build out; \$115 million for 911, E911, and NG911 implementation; \$300 million for public safety research; and \$20.4 billion plus any additional proceeds for deficit reduction.

As of the conclusion of the BIA on April 13, 2017, the Commission had raised over \$114.6 billion in auctions revenues since initiating the auctions program in 1994. During this period, auctions program expenses have been less than two percent of the Commission's total auctions revenues. The Commission operated the auctions program for nine years at \$85 million annually without any increase in funding, including increases for inflation. The FCC received increases in FYs 2013 through 2018 to fund the implementation costs for the BIA and Spectrum Pipeline Act of 2015, and in FY 2016 to fund the necessary expenses associated with a headquarters move to a new facility to significantly reduce space consumption.

Spectrum auction planning, development, and implementation is performed agency-wide and is very information technology (IT) intensive, as reflected in our Auction Expenditure Justification Reports. For example, the Incentive Auction Task Force draws upon the resources and expertise of staff from across the Commission, including the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, Media Bureau, International Bureau, Bureau of Consumer and Governmental Affairs, Office of Engineering and Technology, OMD, and OGC. Auctions funds also cover the program's share of Commission operating expenses. The Commission uses these funds to enable successful auctions and expends them in a manner consistent with statutory requirements.

Every auction is different and has specific requirements, which require careful attention to detail and planning. Since auction activities are performed agency-wide and are unique, allocating the appropriate amount of cost and overhead related to the auctions program is a challenge. In addition,

the complexity of spectrum auctions has increased steadily as the Commission works through more difficult technical and policy issues. Spectrum auctions generally require long lead times to design, develop, and implement secure, reliable, and effective auction application, bidding, and post-auction licensing systems.

In the practice of cost accounting, costs are identified as one of the following: (1) direct cost, (2) indirect cost, or (3) generally allocated cost. The methodology for deriving the proportional share of generally allocated administrative costs to be charged to the auctions program is based on the Commission's time reporting system and Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. The allocation is based on the percentage of actual hours that employees worked to support the auction program plus the same proportional share of the employee's indirect hours (leave hours). This full time equivalent (FTE) rate is applied to costs that benefit the Commission as a whole. The items that are allocated by the FTE rate include Commission-wide IT systems, guard service, administrative facility services, supplies, furniture, equipment, and human resources training activities. The FCC has maintained an average of 14 percent for this purpose, with minor deviations.

A significant Commission auction focus in FY 2020 will be to continue post-incentive auction implementation. This work includes continuing to relocate (or "repack") 987 full power and Class A television stations and over 2,100 LPTV/translator stations with minimum disruption to the viewing public. We will also continue to make disbursements from the TVBRF to repacked full power and Class A TV stations and MVPDs, and, with the release of the March 15, 2019 Report and Order, we have begun the implementation process for the reimbursement of approximately 2,100 LPTV and TV translator stations and an estimated 500 FM stations impacted by the post-auction repack that have become eligible for reimbursement as a result of the REA. The construction period of this "repacking" process for full power and Class A television stations formally began on July 12, 2017, 90 days after the release of the Closing and Channel Reassignment Public Notice. This post-auction transition period will continue for 36 months thereafter and is scheduled to be completed in FY 2020. The Commission will also oversee during this period the licensing (including a possible auction for mutually exclusive applications) of LPTV and TV translator stations, which are not subject to the same construction deadlines as full power and Class A Stations, that are displaced by the repacking of full power and Class A stations as a result of the BIA. Although the transition of full power and Class A stations is scheduled to be completed in July 2020, the reimbursement period for costs associated with the repack of full power and Class A TV stations, and the reimbursement of LPTV, TV translator and FM stations, is authorized by Congress to extend up to FY 2023.

Repacking involves reorganizing and assigning channels to the remaining broadcast television stations to create contiguous blocks of cleared spectrum suitable for flexible wireless use. The scope of the repacking component of this auction makes it a unique and computationally complex challenge that will continue to require substantial resources and engagement from the Commission over the next two years. The task requires that the Commission manage and organize every station's transition in a manner that respects the constraints imposed by linked-station sets – that is, a set of two or more stations with interference relationships and dependencies – as well as accounting for limited resources available to accomplish transition-related work. Active oversight of the multi-year process will require substantial Commission staff resources to coordinate with broadcasters; with vendors involved in transition tasks; with other government and regulatory agencies at the federal, state, and local levels; and with international regulatory partners in the Canada and Mexico

border regions of the United States. This effort will require Commission staff to monitor broadcaster progress, identify and resolve transition-related problems and challenges that could endanger the transition schedule, process applications, and review and verify information. Accomplishing the transition will require additional software, cloud computing resources, and assistance from skilled computer scientists, software engineers, and technology security experts. This transition also requires the Fund Administrator, which is overseen by Commission staff, to administer the reimbursement of up to \$2.70 billion to the eligible broadcasters, MVPDs, LPTV stations, TV translators, and FM stations by reviewing cost estimates and invoices to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse.

In FY 2020, the Commission also will continue to focus on communications, education, and outreach efforts to all consumers and stakeholders in the BIA. The Incentive Auction Task Force, together with the Media Bureau and the Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau, will continue to provide training materials for broadcast stations, MVPDs, wireless microphone operators, and unlicensed users affected by the transition. These efforts will include strategic outreach to consumers of over-the-air television that must rescan their television sets in order to continue to receive uninterrupted service from a repacked television station after the station moves to its post-auction channel assignment; activities will focus on the most at-risk communities. The Commission will continue to support a dedicated call center to assist these consumers that are impacted by the repack. The Commission will also maintain troubleshooting guides for the Commission's existing consumer call center staff, an updated Consumer Q&A, and updated Consumer Guides. Wherever possible, the Commission will make these materials available in multiple languages. The Commission has also created, and will maintain and update throughout the transition, a comprehensive "Post-Auction Transition" website that will serve as a single point of reference for all transition information for stakeholders and a "Broadcast Transition/TV Rescan" website that provides a consumer-friendly overview of the transition, answers common questions, and links to additional consumer resources. It has also launched a dedicated call center for the benefit of TV viewers who need help rescanning their TVs in order to assure that they retain uninterrupted access to the important local news, emergency alerts, and other programming that local stations provide. The Commission will also continue to expand its outreach efforts using paid internet search, social media, earned and paid radio, and other outreach channels. These efforts will continue to be maintained and updated throughout the transition period ending in 2020 and reimbursement period ending no later than 2023.

In addition to these post-BIA efforts, the Commission continues to plan for potential future auctions, most notably auctions related to reallocating bands made available in the Spectrum Frontiers proceeding to terrestrial wireless use, a new auction for Citizens Broadband Radio Service (CBRS) (3.5 GHz band) licenses, and auction of the spectrum required by the Spectrum Pipeline Act of 2015. Other auctions that may continue to be a focus for the Commission in FY 2020 include the re-auction of certain AWS-3 or other licenses potential auction of mid-band spectrum, and an auction of unsold 600 MHz licenses from the BIA. The Commission will also leverage auctions expertise and infrastructure to support reverse auctions that allocate Universal Service Funding in an efficient and effective manner. In addition, the Commission is working to update and modernize its auction bidding and application systems to improve their speed, flexibility, reliability, and security to support timely new auctions when additional spectrum that could be made available is identified.

In addition, in FY 2020, the Commission will continue implementation of the RAY BAUM'S Act, including working with NTIA to identify 255 MHz of additional spectrum (subject to certain frequency and use requirements) for mobile and fixed broadband use; preparing annual reports on upcoming systems of competitive bidding; investigating potential reallocation and auction of some or all of the 3.7-4.2 GHz spectrum band; and coordinating with NTIA on initiatives related to incentivizing Federal agencies to share spectrum allocations, bidirectional sharing, and potential commercial wireless use in the 3100-3550 MHz bands.

The actual and estimated FTE levels for the spectrum auctions program for FYs 2018 through 2020 are shown on page 16. At the end of the Spectrum Auctions section is a crosswalk showing how spectrum auctions program funds will be utilized in FY 2020.

The following two schedules provide some details of the spectrum auctions program since its inception in 1994. These schedules also provide some perspective into how much money was collected for the U.S. Treasury or for broader government use and the total cost for running the Commission's spectrum auctions program.

Spectrum Auctions and Collections

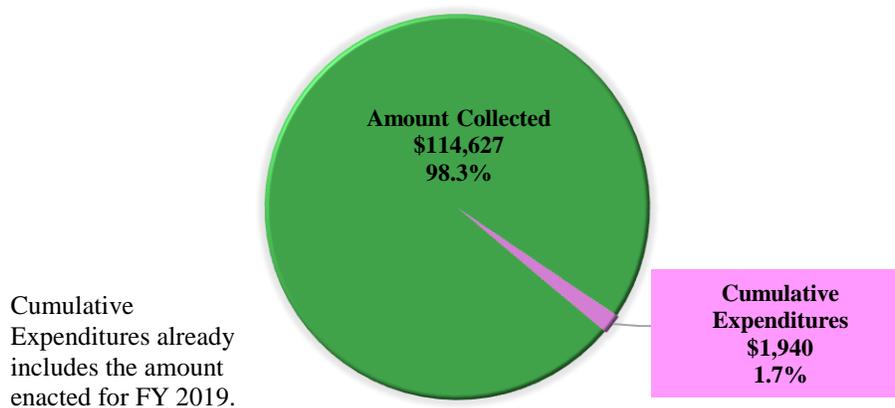
Fiscal Years 1994 through 2018

Fiscal Year	Number of Auctions	Number of Licenses Won	Amount Collected
1994	2	604	\$652,954,213
1995	2	129	8,234,321,194
1996	6	2,026	2,019,376,024
1997	4	1,614	2,205,922,232
1998	2	1,388	860,878,576
1999	6	1,693	499,598,445
2000	8	4,403	1,335,043,185
2001	4	3,447	583,599,901
2002	7	7,036	135,630,842
2003	7	3,144	77,121,620
2004	5	267	126,790,232
2005	6	2,803	2,208,332,556
2006	5	1,284	13,834,978,827
2007	5	293	163,429,971
2008	3	1,144	18,988,396,013
2009	2	115	5,695,861
2010	3	4,788	25,973,019
2011	3	126	31,493,200
2012	1	93	3,878,133
2013	2	3,197	5,783,780
2014	2	186	1,564,597,176
2015	2	1,611	41,756,131,741
2016	0	0	0
2017	1	2,776	19,306,110,662
2018	2	41	804,521
Totals	90	44,208	\$114,626,841,924

Spectrum Auctions Program – Collections vs. Expenditures

Fiscal Years 1994 through 2018

(Dollars in Millions)



Crosswalk - Summary of Changes for Spectrum Auctions Program

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2019 Enacted	Non-Salary Inflationary Increases ¹	FY 2020 Congressional Request
Consumer & Governmental Affairs Bureau	\$182	\$4	\$186
International Bureau	\$252	\$5	\$257
Media Bureau	\$8,486	\$170	\$8,656
Wireless Telecommunications Bureau	\$4,404	\$88	\$4,492
Office of Administrative Law Judges	\$10	\$0	\$10
Office of Economics and Analytics	\$2,554	\$51	\$2,605
Office of General Counsel	\$4	\$0	\$4
Office of Managing Director	\$82,311	\$1,395	\$83,706
Office of Media Relations	\$35	\$1	\$36
Office of Workplace Diversity	\$13	\$0	\$13
Compensation & Benefits	\$31,888	\$537	\$32,425
Office of Inspector General	\$145	\$3	\$148
TOTAL	\$130,284	\$2,255	\$132,539

¹Represents estimated non-salary inflationary increase of 2%. A pay raise is not included in the Commission's FY 2020 budget request.

This page is intentionally left blank

ECONOMY ACT REIMBURSABLE AGREEMENTS

The Economy Act provides authority for Federal agencies to order goods and services from other Federal agencies and be reimbursed for costs of those goods and services. An interagency agreement is an arrangement in which one agency (Servicing Agency) provides goods or services to another agency (Requesting Agency) and receives reimbursement of costs incurred. Agencies can use interagency agreements to conduct a wide variety of operations. Interagency agreements can be routine in nature, involve the acquisition of goods or services necessary to maintain agency operations, or support a specific program.

As the Servicing Agency, the Commission earned approximately \$0.9 million in Economy Act Reimbursable Agreements with other Federal agencies in FY 2018. The Commission estimates that in FYs 2019 and 2020, the FCC's interagency reimbursable agreements will total approximately \$4.0 million for each fiscal year.

This page is intentionally left blank

FEE COLLECTIONS

This page is intentionally left blank

Regulatory Fees

Pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 159, the Commission annually collects regulatory fees and retains them for Commission use to offset certain costs incurred by the Commission to carry out its functions.

These regulatory fees apply to the current holders of licenses with the FCC as of a specific date and to other entities (e.g., cable television systems) which benefit from Commission regulatory activities that are not directly associated with the FCC's application processing functions.

The regulatory fees do not apply to governmental entities, amateur radio operator licensees, nonprofit entities holding tax exempt status under section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C. § 501, and certain other non-commercial entities.

Under the provisions of 47 U.S.C. § 159, the Commission has the authority to review its regulatory fees and to adjust the fees to reflect changes in its appropriation from year to year. The FCC may also add, delete, or reclassify services under certain circumstances. Additionally, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 159a, the Commission may charge up to a 25% late payment penalty and dismiss applications or revoke licenses for non-payment of the fees; the Commission may also waive, reduce, or defer payment of a fee for good cause.

The Commission originally implemented the Regulatory Fee Collection Program by rulemaking on July 18, 1994. The most recent regulatory fee order was released by the Commission on August 29, 2018.

Availability of Regulatory Fees

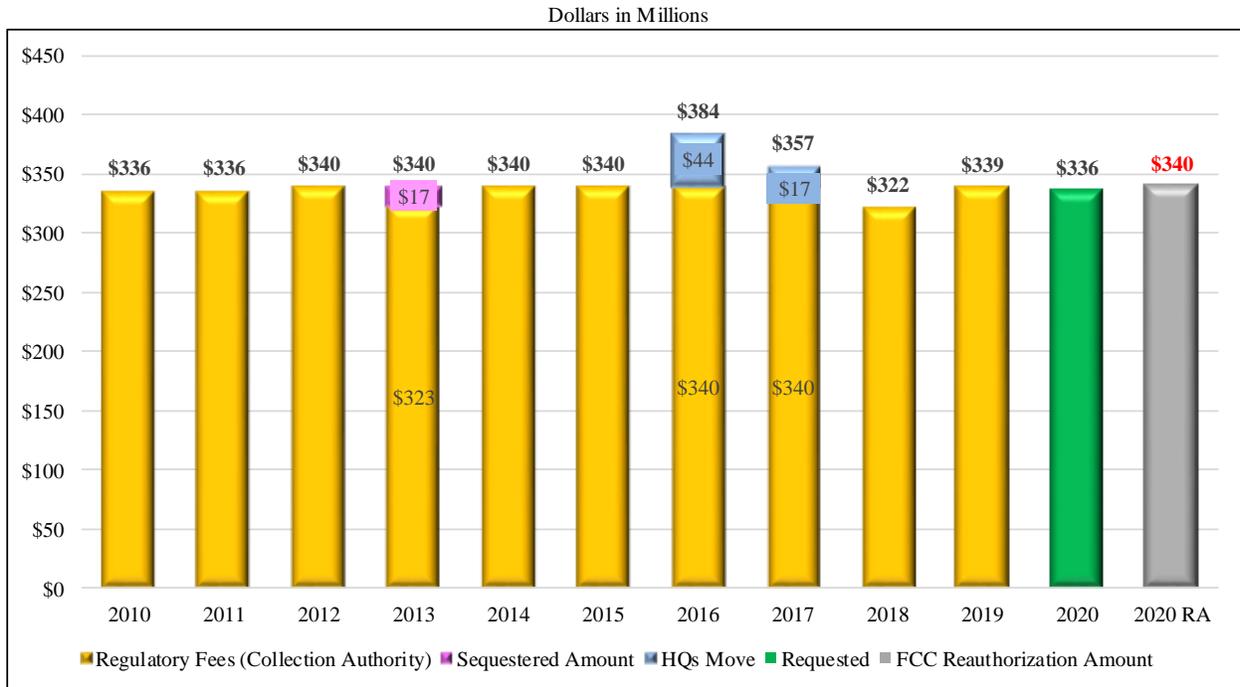
The RAY BAUM'S Act of 2018 (2018 Act) requires the Commission to transfer all excess collections for FY 2018 and prior years to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury for the sole purpose of deficit reduction. The 2018 Act also requires the Commission to transfer any excess collections in FY 2019 and in subsequent years to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury for the sole purpose of deficit reduction. On October 1, 2018, the Commission transferred over \$9 million in excess collections from FY 2018 as well as approximately \$112 million in excess collections from FY 2017 and prior years to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury to be used for deficit reduction.

The Commission receives an annual Salaries and Expenses appropriation. On March 1, 2013, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) issued a report to Congress on sequestration for FY 2013. For the FCC, this translated into a \$17 million reduction in new budgetary authority. The sequestered amount is currently maintained in the Commission's no-year account and is classified as offsetting collections temporarily precluded from obligation and the availability of this fund is subject to further guidance from OMB.

The FY 2020 request level for regulatory fees is \$335.66 million, which is a decrease of \$3.34 million or 1.0 percent from the FY 2019 enacted level of \$339 million. These regulatory fee levels will support Commission-wide goals that will allow the Commission to serve the American public in an efficient, effective, and responsive manner. The distribution of budget authority from offsetting collections from regulatory fees is illustrated in the following graph.

Historical Distribution of Appropriated Budget Authority – Regulatory Fees

The following graph depicts the historical distribution of appropriated budget authority since FY 2010.



The 2020 RA column represents the Congressionally Authorized amount included in the 2018 FCC Reauthorization for FY 2020 in Section 101, Title I, Division P of P.L. 115-141.

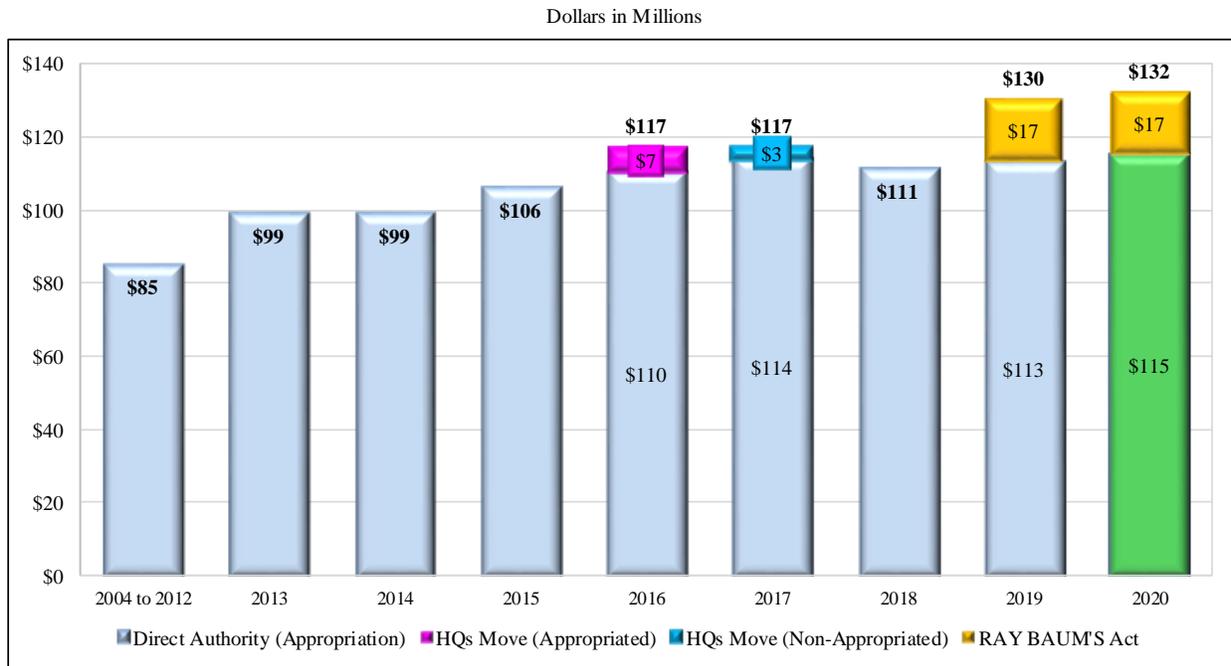
The FY 2020 column represent amount requested.

For FYs 2016 and 2017, \$44 million and \$17 million, respectively, represent amounts provided for the necessary expenses associated with moving the FCC headquarters to a new facility to significantly reduce space consumption.

In FY 2013, FCC's appropriated budget authority was reduced by \$17 million due to the FY 2013 sequestration order implemented on March 1, 2013 as required by the Budget Control Act of 2011. The total amount shown for FY 2013 in the above graph includes the \$17 million sequestered amount.

Historical Appropriated Budget Authority – Spectrum Auctions Program

The following graph depicts the historical appropriated budget authority for the spectrum auctions program since FY 2004.



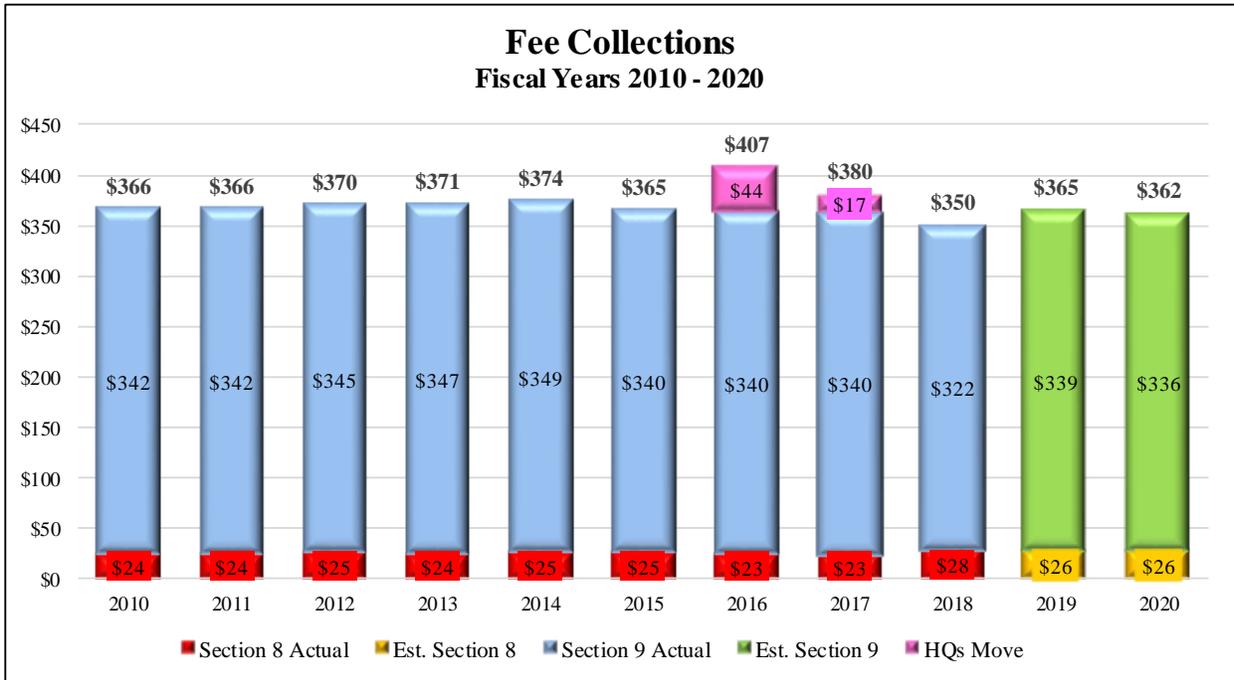
The FY 2020 column represent amount requested.

For FY 2016, \$7 million represents an amount provided by appropriation for the necessary expenses associated with moving the FCC headquarters to a new facility to significantly reduce space consumption. For FY 2017, \$3 million represents an amount Commission reserved to ensure adequate funds are available based on GSA's initial estimates.

Application Processing Fees

Pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 158, since FY 1987, the Commission has collected and deposited application processing fees, often referred to as Section 8 fees, into the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury. These fees are intended to recover a substantial portion of the costs of the Commission's application processing functions. The program encompasses over 300 different fees, with the vast majority collected at the time an original license application, renewal, or request for modification is filed with the Commission. Most fees are assessed as a one-time charge on a per-application basis, although there are certain exceptions.

Government, nonprofit, non-commercial broadcast, and amateur license applicants are exempt from the fees. A commercial bank is used to collect the fees, with all fees deposited into the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury. Once deposited, these fees are generally not refundable regardless of the outcome of the application process. The Commission must review and revise the fees every two years based upon changes to the Consumer Price Index (CPI). The most recent Order increasing application fees to reflect changes in the CPI index was adopted by the Commission on July 6, 2018 and released on July 10, 2018. This adjustment complies with the statutory formula set forth in Section 8(b). Application Processing Fee Collections (Section 8) and Regulatory Fee collections are summarized in the following graph.



For FYs 2016 and 2017, \$44 million and \$17 million, respectively, represent amounts provided for the necessary expenses associated with moving the FCC headquarters to a new facility to significantly reduce space consumption.

The RAY BAUM’S Act of 2018 substantially amended Section 8 of the Communications Act (47 U.S.C. § 158) and provided an effective date of October 1, 2018 for those changes. Congress provided that application fees in effect on the day before the effective date of the RAY BAUM’S Act shall remain in effect until such time as the Commission adjusts or amends such fees. Moving forward after October 1, 2018, the Commission’s next amendment of the schedule of application fees will be based on the updated requirements in Section 8 of the Communications Act as amended by the RAY BAUM’S Act.

PERFORMANCE PLAN

This page is intentionally left blank

PERFORMANCE PLAN

Mission

As specified in section one of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, the Federal Communications Commission's (FCC or Commission) mission is to "make available, so far as possible, to all the people of the United States, without discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, or sex, rapid, efficient, Nation-wide, and world-wide wire and radio communication service with adequate facilities at reasonable charges."⁵ In addition, section one provides that the Commission was created "for the purpose of the national defense" and "for the purpose of promoting safety of life and property through the use of wire and radio communications."⁶

Vision Statement

The FCC's vision is to develop a regulatory environment to encourage the private sector to build, maintain, and upgrade next-generation networks so that the benefits of advanced communications services are available to all Americans. The FCC will work to foster a competitive, dynamic and innovative market for communications services through policies that promote the introduction of new technologies and services and ensure that Commission actions promote entrepreneurship and remove barriers to entry and investment. The Commission will also strive to develop policies that promote the public interest, improve the quality of communications services available to those with disabilities, and protect public safety.

About the Federal Communications Commission

The FCC is an independent regulatory agency of the United States Government. The FCC is charged with regulating interstate and international communications by radio, television, wire, satellite, and cable. The Commission also regulates telecommunications and advanced communication services and video programming for people with disabilities, as set forth in various sections of the Communications Act.

The FCC is directed by five Commissioners appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate for five-year terms, except when filling the unexpired term of a previous Commissioner. Only three Commissioners can be from the same political party at any given time. The President designates one of the Commissioners to serve as Chairman.

The FCC is organized by function. There are seven Bureaus and ten Offices. The Bureaus and the Office of Engineering and Technology process applications for licenses to operate facilities and provide communications services; analyze complaints from consumers and other licensees; conduct investigations; develop and implement regulatory programs; and organize and participate in hearings and workshops. Generally, the Offices provide specialized support services. The Bureaus and Offices are:

- **The Consumer & Governmental Affairs Bureau** develops and implements consumer policies, including disability access and policies affecting Tribal nations. The Bureau serves as the public face of the Commission through outreach and education, as well as responding to consumer inquiries

⁵ 47 U.S.C. § 151.

⁶ *Id.*

and informal complaints. The Bureau also maintains collaborative partnerships with state, local, and Tribal governments in such critical areas as emergency preparedness and implementation of new technologies. In addition, the Bureau's Disability Rights Office provides expert policy and compliance advice on accessibility with respect to various forms of communications for persons with disabilities.

- **The Enforcement Bureau** enforces the Communications Act and the FCC's rules. It protects consumers, ensures efficient use of spectrum, furthers public safety, promotes competition, resolves intercarrier disputes, and protects the integrity of FCC programs and activities from fraud, waste, and abuse.
- **The International Bureau** administers the FCC's international telecommunications and satellite programs and policies, including licensing and regulatory functions. The Bureau promotes pro-competitive policies abroad, coordinating the FCC's global spectrum activities and advocating U.S. interests in international communications and competition. The Bureau works to promote high-quality, reliable, interconnected, and interoperable communications infrastructure on a global scale.
- **The Media Bureau** recommends, develops, and administers the policy and licensing programs relating to electronic media, including broadcast, cable, and satellite television in the United States and its territories.
- **The Public Safety & Homeland Security Bureau** develops and implements policies and programs to strengthen public safety communications, homeland security, national security, emergency management and preparedness, disaster management, and network reliability. These efforts include rulemaking proceedings that promote more efficient use of public safety spectrum, improve public alerting mechanisms, enhance the nation's 911 emergency calling system, and establish frameworks for communications prioritization during crisis. The Bureau also maintains 24/7 operations capability and promotes Commission preparedness to assist the public, first responders, the communications industry, and all levels of government in responding to emergencies and major disasters where reliable public safety communications are essential.
- **The Wireless Telecommunications Bureau** is responsible for wireless telecommunications programs and policies in the United States and its territories, including licensing and regulatory functions. Wireless communications services include cellular, paging, personal communications, mobile broadband, and other radio services used by businesses and private citizens.
- **The Wireline Competition Bureau** develops, recommends, and implements policies and programs for wireline telecommunications, including fixed (as opposed to mobile) broadband and telephone landlines, striving to promote the widespread development and availability of these services. The Bureau has primary responsibility for the Universal Service Fund which helps connect all Americans to communications networks.
- **The Office of Administrative Law Judges** is composed of one judge (and associated staff) who presides over hearings and issues decisions on matters referred by the FCC.
- **The Office of Communications Business Opportunities** promotes competition and innovation in the provision and ownership of telecommunications services by supporting opportunities for small businesses as well as women and minority-owned communications businesses.

- **The Office of Economics and Analytics** is responsible for expanding and deepening the use of economic analysis into Commission policy making, for enhancing the development and use of auctions, and for implementing consistent and effective agency-wide data practices and policies. The Office also manages the FCC's auctions in support of and in coordination with the FCC's Bureaus and Offices.
- **The Office of Engineering and Technology** advises the FCC on technical and engineering matters. This Office develops and administers FCC decisions regarding spectrum allocations and grants equipment authorizations and experimental licenses.
- **The Office of the General Counsel** serves as the FCC's chief legal advisor.
- **The Office of the Inspector General** conducts and supervises audits and investigations relating to FCC programs and operations.
- **The Office of Legislative Affairs** serves as the liaison between the FCC and Congress, as well as other Federal agencies.
- **The Office of the Managing Director** administers and manages the FCC.
- **The Office of Media Relations** informs the media of FCC decisions and serves as the FCC's main point of contact with the media.
- **The Office of Workplace Diversity** ensures that the FCC provides employment opportunities for all persons regardless of race, color, sex, national origin, religion, age, disability, or sexual orientation.

Strategic Goals

The FCC is responsible to Congress and the American people for ensuring a vibrant competitive marketplace driven by policies that create an environment for innovation, investment, better products and services for consumers, lower prices, more job creation, and faster economic growth. The FCC must also provide leadership to assure that the communications needs of public safety officials are met; promote the universal availability and deployment of broadband and telecommunications services; make communications services accessible to all people; and protect and empower consumers in the communications marketplace. For fiscal year (FY) 2018, the Commission revised its strategic goals to reflect the agency's focus on expanding broadband deployment and promoting innovation in the communications marketplace. The Commission's strategic goals are:

1. Closing the Digital Divide
2. Promoting Innovation
3. Protecting Consumers & Public Safety
4. Reforming the FCC's Processes

What the FCC Commits to Accomplish in FY 2020

To implement its strategic goals, the FCC has identified several underlying strategic objectives. Each strategic objective has associated performance goals and targets.

Strategic Goal 1: Closing the Digital Divide

Strategic Objective 1.1: Expand broadband deployment in all parts of the country, including hard-to-serve areas, rural areas, and Tribal lands, and reduce the digital divide across America by creating a light-touch regulatory environment that maximizes private sector investment in broadband.

Performance Goals and Targets:

- 1.1.1 Expand facilities-based competition among providers of voice, data, and other communications services, domestic and international, by adopting pro-competitive rules.
 - Promote broadband deployment throughout the country by taking steps in FY 2020 to implement recommendations of the Broadband Deployment Advisory Committee (BDAC), including evaluating, and, where appropriate, adopting BDAC recommendations in relevant Commission orders.
 - Ensure data used to monitor voice and broadband marketplaces collected using Form 477 is accurate, reliable and useful to the Commission, Congress, the industry, and the public by analyzing data after each semi-annual filing to identify potential issues and conducting outreach with filers as appropriate to clarify or resolve them.
 - Continue to promote, and defend an Internet free from unnecessary regulatory requirements, in order to facilitate innovation and investment in the markets for broadband services.
- 1.1.2 Ensure that broadband networks are deployed to all American consumers, regardless of race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, geography, or other factors.

- Ensure robust performance of communications networks, funded through the Connect America Fund (CAF), by establishing the testing parameters and systems for collecting data from CAF recipients pursuant to a uniform framework for measuring and reporting speed and latency performance.
- Accelerate the deployment of next-generation networks and services by taking steps to make access to utility-owned and/or government-controlled broadband infrastructure (*e.g.*, poles, ducts, conduits, rights-of-way) faster and cheaper, including through reform of Commission pole attachment rules in the Wireline Infrastructure proceeding.

Strategic Objective 1.2: Reduce and remove regulatory burdens and barriers to infrastructure investment and provide opportunities for innovation in broadband services and technologies by developing a flexible approach that will modernize, reform, and simplify the Universal Service Fund (USF) programs to facilitate affordable broadband deployment.

Performance Goals and Targets:

1.2.1 Efficiently support broadband deployment where it is most needed by implementing USF reverse auctions that use market-based funding mechanisms that are grounded in sound economics.

- Implement post-auction processes for funding of high-cost areas allocated through the CAF Phase II auction by distributing support to 100% of qualifying auction winners.
- Conduct auction or develop alternative mechanism to distribute USF funding to wireless carriers in the limited set of areas not participating in the Mobility Fund Phase II Auction (MF-II).
- Commence Remote Areas Fund auction in FY 2020.
- Implement measures to promote greater certainty and predictability to rate-of-return carriers.
- Take steps to determine how to award support in areas where price cap carriers accepted the CAF Phase II offer of model-based support, which expires at the end of calendar year 2020.
- Support the Commission's broadband deployment efforts by disseminating information about the auction process to small, women, and minority-owned communications businesses.

1.2.2 Decrease the cost and expedite the construction of next-generation networks by removing regulatory barriers to broadband deployment.

- Ensure that the network change notification process does not impose unnecessary burdens when carriers retire legacy copper facilities and transition to next-generation fiber networks, by mandating use of the Commission's current procedures, and requiring complete and timely copper retirement filings to facilitate incumbent local exchange carrier (LEC) network changes consistent with each carrier's copper retirement plan.
- Take steps during FY 2020 to continue implementing the deregulatory framework of the Business Data Services (BDS) Order.
- Work with all carriers requesting assistance with detariffing their BDS service offerings and issue a Public Notice to update the competitive markets test.
- Implement an interagency coordination process for Federal agencies that have submarine cable-related permits and licenses to facilitate timely deployment and protection of submarine cable infrastructure during FY 2020.

- Implement streamlined rules for licensing submarine cables to facilitate timely deployment of undersea broadband facilities during FY 2020.
- Implement changes to make more transparent Executive Branch review of applications with reportable foreign ownership to expedite FCC action on such applications during FY 2020.

Strategic Objective 1.3: Reduce the digital divide and bring the benefits of the digital age to all Americans by ensuring that effective policies utilizing basic principles of economics are in place to promote entrepreneurship and expand economic opportunity.

Performance Goals and Targets:

1.3.1 Ensure appropriate assessment of costs and benefits of actions taken to reduce the digital divide, promote entrepreneurship, and bring the benefits of broadband to all Americans by incorporating improved economic analysis into Commission items that address these topics.

- Continue to ensure distribution of money from MF-II takes into account economic challenges to wireless infrastructure deployment in rural America.
- Work collaboratively with Tribal Nations and intergovernmental organizations to implement new rules for streamlining historical and environmental review to balance the assessment and remediation of significant impacts with the reduction of unnecessary economic burdens on companies deploying infrastructure needed to close the digital divide for American consumers.
- Evaluate feedback by stakeholder groups regarding opportunities to streamline or eliminate infrastructure siting requirements.
- Facilitate streamlined government regulation of wireless infrastructure deployment to reduce the costs of deployment; provide market-driven incentives for private sector investment in greater coverage and capacity of networks; and work with state and local governments to better align regulations and fees on new wireless infrastructure with costs of protecting legitimate local interests in land management and public safety.

1.3.2 Foster an environment that will encourage participation in broadband markets by new and non-traditional participants.

- Administer funding to CAF II auction winners using a variety of technologies to provide broadband and voice services in high-cost areas.
- Establish auction procedures for the MF-II that will support the expansion and preservation of mobile 4G LTE service by a variety of mobile providers in rural America.
- Act on pending non-geostationary and geostationary broadband satellite system and earth station applications and streamline the rules that apply to the operation of those systems by the end of FY 2020.
- Implement space and earth station rules newly adopted in the “small satellite” proceeding to facilitate the deployment of services from the satellites by the end of FY 2020.
- Implement changes to streamline and make more transparent Executive Branch review of applications with reportable foreign ownership to expedite FCC action on such applications by the end of FY 2020.
- Host a workshop to disseminate information about the digital divide and related issues, with a focus on small, women, and minority-owned communications businesses.

Strategic Objective 1.4: Reduce the digital divide, create incentives for providers to connect consumers in hard-to-serve areas, meet consumer demand for mobile connectivity, and bring the benefits of communications services to all Americans by developing and implementing flexible, market-oriented policies related to the assignment and use of spectrum.

Performance Goals and Targets:

1.4.1 Encourage facilities-based competition, embrace a flexible use policy for spectrum and free up spectrum for mobile broadband by pursuing spectrum allocation and license assignment policies to achieve the effective and efficient use of spectrum.

- Adopt service rules for an auction of millimeter-wave spectrum or other spectrum to facilitate deployment of next-generation services.
- Ensure that the FCC’s decision-making process includes, where appropriate, consultation with Tribal Nations regarding potential impact and concomitant new and enhanced opportunities and outcomes of spectrum allocation and license assignment policies.
- Review internal proposals to improve the efficiency of spectrum use.
- Act on 90% of applications for experimental licenses within 90 days of receipt.
- Promote compliance with rules designed to maximize the effective and efficient use of spectrum by taking enforcement action in appropriate cases.
- Make timely progress on potential repurposing of Federal spectrum to commercial use by processing of all Spectrum Pipeline Plans submitted by Federal agencies for potential relocation of their radio operations to other bands within 120 days.
- Support the Commission’s spectrum use efforts by disseminating information about the assignment and use of spectrum to small, women, and minority-owned communications businesses.

Take final action on all outstanding requests for changes to the incentive auction plan in the border areas with Canada and Mexico during FY 2020.

1.4.2 Continue post-incentive auction (IA) repacking and reimbursement efforts for broadcasters.

- Continue post-IA licensing, repacking, and reimbursement efforts for TV and FM radio broadcasters, including administering the \$2.75 billion TV Broadcaster Relocation Fund.
- Conduct timely review, verify, and pay invoices submitted by 957 full power and Class A TV stations who received new channel assignments as a result of the IA to enable the Commission to clear the new 600 MHz band for wireless carriers who purchased spectrum in the Commission’s broadcast incentive auction.
- Develop rules and systems for, and commence review, verification, and payment of reimbursement of up to 2,164 Low Power Television (LPTV) and TV translator stations displaced by the IA for their costs associated with moving to new channels in a manner that assures prompt payment, equity, and fairness among eligible stations, and minimizes the possibility of waste, fraud, and abuse; make a certification to Congress to continue disbursement after April 13, 2020 if necessary.
- Develop rules and systems for, and commence review, verification, and payment of, reimbursement of an estimated 500 FM radio stations for their costs associated with avoiding unreasonable interruption of service as a result of the relocation of full power and Class A television stations collocated or near their transmission towers in a manner that assures

prompt payment, equity, and fairness among eligible stations, and minimizes the possibility of waste, fraud and abuse; make a certification to Congress to continue disbursement after April 13, 2020 if necessary.

- Investigate and prioritize actions on allegations of violations of the post-IA repacking and reimbursement rules and take appropriate enforcement action on 95% of apparent violations within one year.
- Complete the transition portion of the IA in which full power and Class A broadcasters affected by the broadcast IA move their operations to their post-auction channels in order to make 600 MHz spectrum available for deployment of mobile broadband services by carriers who purchased it in the IA.
- Initiate reimbursement procedures for payments to eligible LPTV, TV Translator, and FM stations in order to minimize disruption of these services during the television repack.

1.4.3 Conduct effective and timely spectrum licensing and equipment authorization activities.

- Resolve at least 8,000 applications filed by television and radio licensees during FY 2020.
- Begin the review process of broadcast stations seeking to renew their licenses for another 8-year term.
- Resolve 90% of equipment authorization inquiries in less than 30 days to ensure timely authorization of innovative and compliant products in the marketplace.
- Conduct semi-annual meetings with Telecommunication Certification Bodies to review test procedures and provide training on new technologies.
- Take enforcement action in appropriate cases against violations of spectrum-related rules, such as interference, unauthorized use of frequencies, and marketing of unauthorized equipment.
- Investigate and prioritize actions on allegations of violations of the Commission's spectrum licensing and equipment authorization rules and take appropriate enforcement action on 95% of apparent violations within one year.
- Process at least 95% of routine spectrum license applications within 90 days of receipt.

1.4.4 Facilitate broadband deployment and access by employing effective and efficient means, such as reverse auctions.

- Commence the MF-II auction and phase down legacy support.

Strategic Goal 2: Promoting Innovation

Strategic Objective 2.1: Ensure flexibility in the decision-making process and advance the networks of the future and the innovative new products and services that take advantage of those networks, by removing barriers to innovation and investment.

Performance Goals and Targets:

- 2.1.1 Allow television broadcasters to innovate, leverage the power of the Internet, and fully enter the digital era by implementing the next generation broadcast standard.

- Encourage broadcaster innovation in delivering new services, including hybrid services involving both broadband and broadcasting delivery.
 - Review existing media rules in light of the current media environment and update as necessary to remove barriers to innovation and investment.
- 2.1.2 Foster innovation and promote the efficient use of spectrum by ensuring a competitive and vibrant unlicensed ecosystem.
- Authorize the use of more spectrally efficient technologies and identify additional frequency bands for unlicensed operations. Initiate action on 50% of incoming requests within 6 months, and 90% within one year.
- 2.1.3 Allow new services and technologies to come to market by expediting processes.
- Determine if a petition or application proposes a new technology that is in the public interest under section 7 of the Communications Act of 1934 within one year from the date that the application or petition is filed.
 - Finalize space and earth station rules to facilitate the deployment of services from “small satellites” by the end of FY 2020.
 - Adopt comprehensive update of Commission rules regarding orbital debris standards and practices by the end of FY 2020.
 - Approve regional recommendations in the International Telecommunications Union promoting harmonized frequency arrangements for mobile broadband systems providing economies of scale and facilitating deployment and cross-border coordination. Promote U.S. proposals and positions at the 2019 World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-19) (to be held Oct. 28 – Nov. 22, 2019) that support U.S. industry priorities and foster an international regulatory environment for the development of new technologies and radiocommunication services.
 - Implement streamlined rules for licensing submarine cables to facilitate timely deployment of undersea broadband facilities by the end of FY 2020.
 - Implement changes to streamline and make more transparent Executive Branch review of applications with reportable foreign ownership to expedite FCC action on such applications by the end of FY 2020.
 - Enhance effective collaboration with other Federal agencies to foster the innovative use of existing spectrum through the introduction of new technologies and services.
 - Promote innovation and the introduction of new products and services, initiating action on 90% of requests to use existing spectrum in new and novel ways in 60 days.

Strategic Objective 2.2: Take targeted action to address real problems in the marketplace instead of imposing broad, preemptive regulations to address hypothetical harms.

Performance Goals and Targets:

- 2.2.1 Promote a flexible approach to oversight and foster investment in 5G networks by considering actions that address real problems in the marketplace. Decisions will be fact-based, relying on economic analysis, ongoing fact-gathering initiatives and data analysis.

- Adopt an item making an additional spectrum band available for wireless broadband development.
 - Adopt an item that proposes service rules for the use of a spectrum band that provides additional flexibility for licensees and operators to test and deploy new technologies.
 - Investigate allegations of spectrum interference and take appropriate enforcement action on 95% of apparent rules violations within one year.
- 2.2.2 Promote investment in infrastructure and 5G networks by eliminating unnecessary administrative burdens.
- Work with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to implement one program option to streamline compliance with or eliminate certain requirements of National Environmental Policy Act and National Historic Preservation Act reviews of wireless infrastructure deployments.
- 2.2.3 Work to promote a high-quality, globally interconnected communications infrastructure through international telecommunications and satellite programs and policies.
- Work with the Commission’s counterparts in other countries and advise on best practices in communications policy.
 - In coordination with other Federal agencies, develop and advance spectrum proposals at the WRC-19, and take any initial steps necessary to implement the results of the WRC-19 during FY 2020.
 - In coordination with other Federal agencies, seek to promote policies that are consistent with FCC regulatory rules and policies at the International Telecommunication Union.
 - Streamline and update rules for licensing submarine cables to facilitate timely deployment of undersea broadband facilities during FY 2020.

Strategic Goal 3: Protecting Consumers and Public Safety

Strategic Objective 3.1: Improve communications services for all Americans, including those with disabilities, by developing and implementing an aggressive consumer agenda.

Performance Goals and Targets:

- 3.1.1 Implement proposals to target and eliminate unlawful telemarketing and robocalling.
- Facilitate the development of solutions for subscriber identification of robocalls, mechanisms for caller ID validation, and tools to reduce high-impact fraudulent robocalls.
 - Implement measures to combat unlawful robocalling while also protecting consumer privacy and the ability to make lawful calls by consulting with industry groups to monitor the development of governance structures and testing on call authentication mechanisms.
 - Increase, diversify and distribute print and online consumer education materials focusing on emerging and existing scams, by identifying partners and potential partners for distribution of materials in assorted community venues (e.g., libraries, schools).
 - Work with other Federal agencies, as well as state and local governments, on combatting unlawful robocalls.

- Reduce financial incentives to engage in robocalling by working with all carriers requesting assistance with tariff and contract revisions consistent with reforms to toll-free access charges.
- Reduce incentives to engage in phantom robocalling to toll-free numbers by adopting and/or implementing proposals to reform toll-free access charges.
- Conduct a comprehensive program of consumer education and awareness activities to reach one million consumers (through outreach events, train-the-trainer sessions, and establishment of strategic partnerships with community-serving entities) to identify and combat unlawful telemarketing and robocalls and to develop means to report illegal telemarketing and robocalls to provide the Commission with a more complete, real-time data set about the prevalence of such calls.

3.1.2 Improve the quality of telecommunications relay services to make them more functionally equivalent to voice services available to hearing individuals.

- Evaluate the Commission’s ongoing pilot program allowing at-home communications assistant workstations for video relay service (VRS) calls and determine whether to adopt a permanent program in a Report and Order in FY 2020.
- Develop VRS and Internet Protocol Captioned Telephone Service (IP CTS) performance goals and service quality metrics by the end of FY 2020.
- Facilitate the use of more cost-efficient and lower-latency automatic speech recognition for IP CTS by granting approval to generate captions using this feature in lieu of human-mediated services, to at least two providers in FY 2020.
- Grant applications and shift conditional certification for two Internet-based TRS providers to permanent status in FY 2020.

3.1.3 Work with stakeholders to ensure that Commission proceedings consider and identify consumer protection issues and policies across different technologies and market sectors.

- Provide consumers with up-to-date, user-friendly online, print, and video publications concerning their rights, responsibilities, and service options so that they can make informed decisions.
- Leverage language translation capacity to target consumer education materials, campaigns, and alerts for multi-lingual audiences.
- Monitor trends in consumer complaints and work with interested consumer, industry, and government stakeholders to identify marketplace practices that negatively affect consumer interests and competition.
- Conduct quarterly dialogue sessions in FY 2020 with representatives of national, regional, Tribal, and local consumer advocacy organizations to socialize new and existing Commission consumer-oriented policies and develop future areas for collaboration on consumer protection issues and policies.

3.1.4 Implement actions to ensure that individuals with disabilities can access video programming.

- Ensure that transitions to new standards, such as Advanced Television Systems Committee (ATSC) 3.0, continue to provide consumers with disabilities with access to video programming through closed captioning, video description, accessible emergency information, and accessible user interfaces.

Strategic Objective 3.2: Support the ability of first responders, including law enforcement, by developing and implementing policies and procedures to strengthen public safety.

Performance Goals and Targets:

3.2.1 Combat the use of contraband cellphones in correctional facilities by developing reforms and examining other technological solutions.

- Adopt an item proposing new rules or facilitating voluntary industry solutions to reduce the use of contraband cellphones in correctional facilities.

3.2.2 Help protect law enforcement officers by overseeing the implementation of the “Blue Alert” option to the nation’s Emergency Alert System (EAS), which would notify the public of threats to law enforcement and assist in the apprehension of dangerous suspects.

- Increase the number of states with Blue Alert Plans by conducting outreach and educating state and local governments on Blue Alert notifications to enhance public safety through: communication with the Intergovernmental Advisory Committee, attendance at national association conferences, and holding meetings or webinars targeted to state, local, territorial, and Tribal government officials.
- Improve access to, and the quantity of, tools available to alert initiators by helping to facilitate the implementation of Blue Alerts through outreach to equipment manufacturers, EAS participants, and providers participating in Wireless Emergency Alerts.
- Partner with the Department of Justice to continue outreach and ensure Blue Alerts are effectively implemented in furtherance of the national Blue Alert network through presentations at periodic FCC Tribal Workshops, at field locations, and on national conference calls in FY 2020.

3.2.3 Adopt public safety spectrum policies that facilitate interoperable communications by first responders.

- Adopt rules that streamline the process for establishing interoperability agreements between Federal agencies and state, local, territorial, and Tribal public safety agencies on Federal and non-Federal channels.

3.2.4 Implement an integrated regulatory framework that facilitates faster emergency response, leverages technological advancements, and promotes the rapid deployment of Next Generation 911 (NG911).

- Adopt rules to implement Kari’s Law direct dialing and notification requirements for Multi-Line Telephone Systems and consider dispatchable location requirements across all technological platforms as required by the RAY BAUM’S Act, Division P of Public Law 115-141.
- Implement Congressional mandate to report annually on 911 fee expenditures by 56 states and territories to help ensure that 911 fees collected by states and territories are used to fund 911 expenses and facilitate the advancement of NG911.

- Examine how to route wireless 911 calls to the proper 911 call center more quickly to ensure that 911 calls can be located expeditiously by public safety answering points (PSAPs) and emergency responders.
- Advance 911 location services by continuing to implement the Commission’s 2015 Location Accuracy roadmap and monitor whether Commercial Mobile Radio Services providers certify whether they are meeting their annual benchmarks to provide x, y location within 50 meters or dispatchable location for 50% of all wireless 911 calls.
- Complete a proceeding to examine industry proposals for delivering z-axis location information.
- Support PSAPs in updating the Master PSAP registry and providing notice to carriers when a given PSAP is text-to-911 capable.
- Maintain public-facing communication mechanisms, such as specific FCC email accounts that support PSAPs and emergency responders.

Strategic Objective 3.3: Improve public safety and communications reliability across the country and advance access to public safety and emergency communications by developing and implementing policies using a broad range of technologies.

Performance Goals and Targets:

3.3.1 Promote the nationwide availability of reliable and effective 911, Enhanced 911 (E911), and NG911 service by developing and implementing policies that will ensure the reliability, resiliency, and security of communications networks, particularly for 911 and NG911 networks.

- Further delineate, through Commission rules or policies, the technical responsibilities of participants in the NG911 ecosystem, including: originating service providers, system service providers, Emergency Services IP networks (ESInets) and PSAPs.
- Promote compliance with the Commission’s rules by taking action, where appropriate, on complaints and referrals concerning the Commission’s 911, E911 and NG911 rules.
- Investigate cases involving violations of the FCC’s rules related to 911, E911 and NG911 service and take appropriate enforcement action on 100% of apparent violations within one year.
- Promote technical assistance as appropriate to PSAPs and other state, local, and territorial government entities on issues related to 911, E911, and NG911 reliability.

3.3.2 Collect and analyze outage information for communications networks and 911/NG911 networks by working with stakeholders to understand and address problems.

- Contact complainants or otherwise initiate action on complaints raising public safety interference issues within one calendar day of filing with the FCC.
- Review service provider compliance with the Commission’s outage reporting obligations and reports on individual outages and refer compliance issues for enforcement action where appropriate to ensure that consumers have access to advanced public safety service in an emergency.

- 3.3.3 Analyze each major outage to determine whether new practices and existing practices could have prevented the outage and could prevent future outages.
- Based on an analysis of aggregated outage data, publicly share “lessons learned” regarding voluntary best practices and other measures providers can take to help prevent similar outages in the future.
- 3.3.4 Fulfill the FCC’s responsibilities to the National Preparedness System, including support to Emergency Support Function #2 (ESF#2) – Communications. Provide situational awareness of communications systems; coordinate with industry and other Federal partners to facilitate communications network preparedness, response, and restoration by working closely with local, state, Tribal, territorial and Federal partners during a crisis.
- During incidents in which ESF#2 is activated, respond to requests for interference resolution solutions from Federal, state, local, territorial, and Tribal law enforcement and national security partners within one day.
 - During incidents where ESF#2 is activated, activate the Disaster Information Reporting System (DIRS) as necessary to collect information from service providers on the status of communications, and use that information to provide daily situational awareness reports to ESF #2 agencies.
 - During incidents where ESF#2 is likely to be activated, take pro-active steps to expedite the processing of Special Temporary Authorizations. Implement, assess, and promote voluntary adoption by service providers of the Wireless Resiliency Cooperative Framework to increase coordination and cooperation among providers in advance of and during disasters.
- 3.3.5 Strengthen access to emergency services and emergency public information sources during emergencies by supporting improved preparedness, reliability of communications networks, and disaster management practices.
- Work in partnership with other Federal agencies, as well as state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments to: share information on communications network status; identify and publish best practices and lessons learned for network reliability and resiliency through Public Notices and through the FCC’s network reliability website; and coordinate efforts to protect America’s safety and security to respond to network degradation or failure during disasters.
 - Participate in agency-wide continuation of operations (COOP) planning and continuity of government (COG) planning, including preparations for significant public events (such as the Super Bowl and the State of the Union Address).
 - Work in partnership with PSAPs and other emergency call centers to encourage the use of text-to-911, including real-time text, for use by people with disabilities.
 - During incidents in which ESF#2 and DIRS are activated, use information about the status of communications submitted by service providers in DIRS to provide daily public reports with certain aggregated data.
 - Streamline the Commission’s rules that address communications prioritization and update as necessary to reflect evolving technology and communications usage by national security and incident response officials.

- 3.3.6 Facilitate the effectiveness and reliability of the Emergency Alert System (EAS) and Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA), while encouraging the development of new alerting capabilities within emerging technologies.
- Provide support to at least one Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) initiated test of the EAS and WEA to ensure continued effectiveness of these alert and warning systems.
 - Initiate a rulemaking proceeding to further explore improvements to the WEA based on advancements in technology, particularly regarding the inclusion of multi-media content within WEA alerts.
 - Initiate a rulemaking proceeding to improve the quality of emergency alerts by encouraging the delivery of EAS alerts using IP-based Common Alerting Protocol over the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System to facilitate the delivery of alerts with detailed text files, non-English alerts, or other content-rich data that would not be available to EAS alerts delivered via the broadcast-based daisy chain.
 - Launch the Alert Reporting System both to reduce the paperwork burden on State Emergency Communications Committees, the voluntary entities that administer the EAS at the state level, and to allow the Commission and other authorized stakeholders to have accurate, end-to-end knowledge of how EAS alerts are propagated at the state, local, and national levels.

Strategic Objective 3.4: Leverage Commission expertise, situational awareness, and authorities to mitigate national and homeland security risks in coordination with interagency partners.

Performance Goals and Targets:

- 3.4.1 Support national security, law enforcement, and first responder operational activities during steady state, major disasters, emergencies, and significant events.
- Provide Federal, state, territorial, and local partners with critical information pertaining to the potential misuse of spectrum, communications infrastructure, and licensee status.
 - Support broader information sharing and analysis to raise awareness of risks to the nation’s communications infrastructure.
- 3.4.2 Identify and implement methods to mitigate risks to communications reliability, resilience and security.
- Coordinate with appropriate government entities and the private sector to identify risks to the communications infrastructure.
 - Collaborate with appropriate government entities and the private sector to develop measures to mitigate risks to the communications infrastructure.

Strategic Goal 4: Reforming the FCC’s Processes

Strategic Objective 4.1: Serve the American public by improving the efficiency, effectiveness, and transparency of the FCC’s operations.

Performance Goals and Targets:

- 4.1.1 Provide information about the status of matters pending before the FCC by developing and posting information online and communicating with stakeholders.
- Respond to 95% of informal consumer complaints within one business day of receipt.
 - Develop and execute strategies for continued improvement and enhancement of the FCC's informal complaint process regarding user experience and sharing of reliable complaint data.
 - Continue to ensure that the FCC domestic transfer of control webpage is accurate and up-to-date in FY 2020, so as to inform all stakeholders of the status of pending transactions from the time of filing until the date of Commission action.
 - Ensure that in FY 2020, VoIP numbering resources are issued by the 31st day after the Commission releases a Public Notice stating that the application has been accepted for filing and that the webpage devoted to those applications is accurate and updated at least biweekly to inform all stakeholders of the status of pending applications from the time of filing until the date of Commission action.
 - Review 100% of incumbent LEC tariffs filed on 15 days' notice in the Electronic Tariff Filing System in FY 2020.
- 4.1.2 Ensure that FCC regulations solve real problems at a reasonable cost by implementing the principles of regulation and requirements for regulatory impact analysis articulated in Executive Order 13563 of January 18, 2011 (Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review), and Executive Order 12866 of October 4, 1993 (Regulatory Planning and Review).
- For significant rulemakings in FY 2020 that have an annual effect on the economy of at least \$100 million, conduct a regulatory impact analysis that includes an evidence-based assessment of the problem the regulation is intended to solve and an evaluation of the benefits and costs of alternative solutions.
 - For rulemakings with lesser impacts, conduct a regulatory impact analysis at a level of depth concomitant with the impact of the regulation.
 - Develop best practices for economic analysis of regulations, to include regulatory impact analysis.
 - Conduct at least two workshops or training classes for staff on analytical methods and best practices to perform economic analysis of regulations.
- 4.1.3 Ensure the Commission's ability to meet its Mission Essential Functions and other critical activities during emergencies and disasters affecting FCC facilities and/or staff.
- Maintain up-to-date contacts and relationships with Tribal Nations, state, local, and territorial governments, disability groups, and consumer organizations to facilitate the dissemination of critical updates and information in the event of an emergency or disaster.
 - Provide adequately trained FCC staff to meet safety and national security requirements.
 - Participate in national-level interagency exercises to validate COOP and disaster response capabilities.

4.1.4 For each program objective, ensure that the Commission adheres to all legal requirements in its operations by providing timely and accurate legal advice and representation regarding proposed and existing policies and rules within the FCC's purview.

- Provide timely and accurate legal advice to Bureaus, Offices, and the Commission with respect to pending proceedings.
- Promptly respond to all requests for legal advice relating to the Commission's operations.
- Provide FCC staff with advice relating to government ethics and ensure that all ethics inquiries are addressed in a timely manner.
- Vigorously defend FCC rules, policies, and operations against legal challenge.

Strategic Objective 4.2: Achieve statutory objectives while reducing burdens on industry and promoting innovation and job growth by continuously reviewing the FCC's regulatory and operational processes and significant regulations.

Performance Goals and Targets:

4.2.1 Implement a regulatory reform agenda guided by the principles of Executive Order 13771 of January 30, 2017 (Reducing Regulation and Controlling Regulatory Costs) and Executive Order 13579 of July 11, 2011 (Regulation and Independent Regulatory Agencies) by reviewing existing FCC regulations and eliminating those regulations that fail to solve real problems at a reasonable cost.

- Identify regulations that may be candidates for retrospective assessment by engaging stakeholders in ongoing dialogue.
- Conduct retrospective analysis of at least three existing regulations to identify their actual benefits and costs, and record the lessons learned.
- Provide recommendations for reform of existing transaction review processes to create a more-efficient and expedited review of proposed license transfers.
- As a part of the Commission's initiative on the modernization of media regulation, find opportunities to eliminate or modify outdated or unnecessary requirements applicable to broadcasters, cable operators, and satellite television providers in order to reduce regulatory burdens.
- Continue to evaluate and further streamline the Commission's process for discontinuing legacy services when modern alternatives are available, including by issuing a Public Notice inviting comment on whether to add additional key applications and functionalities to the "interoperability" requirement contained in 47 CFR § 63.602(b)(3).
- Continue to consider modernization efforts, such as auctions, as a means for assigning toll free telephone numbers.

4.2.2 Eliminate reports and related filing requirements that are unnecessary, duplicative, or fail to produce benefits that justify their costs by reviewing the Commission's information collections processes.

- Complete review of Part 25 streamlining proposals, including the creation of a new, unified space station and earth station authorization, and elimination of the rule that requires annual

reporting requirements for geostationary-satellite orbit fixed-satellite service systems during FY 2020.

- Ensure rulemaking proceedings include review of existing regulations to identify opportunities to reduce and eliminate unnecessary, duplicative, or unbeneficial reporting and filing obligations.
- Conduct a rulemaking to reform and modernize the public safety frequency coordination process.
- Develop plans for the establishment of a centralized database for the receipt of reporting information and compensation requests under the National Deaf-Blind Equipment Distribution Program by the end of FY 2020, to reduce duplication in the delivery of such information by covered entities.

Strategic Objective 4.3: Effectively manage and modernize the FCC’s information technology (IT), financial, record keeping, facilities, and human capital resources to best achieve the FCC’s mission.

Performance Goals and Targets:

4.3.1 Make information readily available to agency management for decision-making by improving Commission systems.

- Maintain dashboards and information management systems, including systems to monitor field investigations, commercial radio and public safety complaints, consumer protection complaints, and records retention.
- Participate in ongoing dialogue with the Chairman’s and Commissioners’ offices and other Bureaus and Offices to provide information on enforcement-related issues in an efficient and timely manner.

4.3.2 Carry out the agency’s mission by upgrading and enhancing technology and tools used by Commission staff.

- Enhance access to real-time data for decision-making, reduce operating and maintenance costs and meet increased demand loads of public filings by continuing to migrate outdated technology-based systems and applications to cloud-based environments.
- Provide IT support for the administrative transition and physical move of the FCC’s headquarters to its new building location.
- Explore technological tools to enhance productivity and accountability in the Federal workforce and commence migration to next-generation desk top services and end-user computing environment.
- Implement enhanced application, system, database, and infrastructure monitoring capabilities and develop an improved method of informing stakeholders of Commission-wide system issues and outages.
- Participate in agency-wide working groups to identify possible upgrades or enhancements to technology and tools to facilitate staff’s ability to carry out the agency’s mission.
- Update the FCC’s IT Strategic Plan.
- Take additional steps toward modernizing the FCC’s auction application system, by integrating a new application type into the system.

- Review existing staffing and communications processes, and explore more efficient, effective ways to communicate with stakeholders, provide enhanced transparency, facilitate meetings, and receive and respond to requests for status updates (such as online dashboards reflecting status of proceedings and requests).
 - Ensure full compliance with the provisions of section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act, requiring the Commission to provide accessible information and communication technology to its employees with disabilities.
- 4.3.3 Maintain a high level of cybersecurity readiness and presence by providing FCC staff with a secure digital infrastructure.
- Ensure that all FCC staff and contractors timely complete cybersecurity training.
 - Continue making upgrades to the security of the FCC’s IT systems.
- 4.3.4 Ensure that all financial operations are helping control or contain costs, providing high quality customer service, and improving the effectiveness and efficiency of Commission operations by conducting a program of continuous review and evaluation.
- Coordinate on budget planning and execution to help ensure that auction, spectrum, and licensing activities are conducted effectively and efficiently.
- 4.3.5 Expand the role of economics and engineering at the FCC by developing workforce recruitment initiatives.
- Implement an Honors Economist Program in FY 2020.
 - Continue the Honors Engineer Program in FY 2020.
 - Continue agency-wide efforts to recruit economists and engineers.
- 4.3.6 Ensure that the FCC cultivates an inclusive culture that encourages collaboration, flexibility, and fairness.
- Maintain a model Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) program for the FCC’s work environment.
 - Prepare and disseminate required annual report on diversity and inclusion, highlighting trends, accomplishments, gaps, and next steps.
 - Ensure that all employees timely complete No FEAR Act and Anti-Harassment Training.
 - Develop two separate anti-harassment training programs, one for managers and supervisors and one for non-supervisory employees, presented on a recurring basis.

Strategic Objective 4.4: Ensure that the Universal Service Fund (USF) programs are well managed, efficient, and fiscally responsible and reduce fraud, waste and abuse.

Performance Goals and Targets:

- 4.4.1 Reduce the potential for fraud, waste, and abuse in the USF programs.

- Continue to ensure that processes are in place to detect and prevent ineligible subscribers from receiving Lifeline program benefits, including implementation of the National Eligibility Verifier in additional states.
- Investigate and prioritize actions on allegations of violations of the USF rules and take appropriate enforcement action on 95% of violations within one year.
- Develop policy proposals to simplify and remove waste in the Rural Health Care program.
- Coordinate and share information with USAC on a regular basis in FY 2020 to proactively identify and remediate opportunities for fraud, waste, and abuse in all USF programs.
- Review and accept for filing within 14 days of a complete application, domestic section 214 transactions between incumbent telephone companies receiving high-cost USF support through different mechanisms to address potential harm to the Commission's goal of ensuring that limited USF resources are distributed efficiently.

4.4.2 Ensure that the USF programs are administered efficiently and effectively by reviewing the administrative costs of the programs.

- Review internal proposals to improve the efficiency of the administration of universal service programs.
- Review all USAC IT projects commenced in FY 2020 to promote efficiency and effectiveness in USAC's operations.

**FISCAL YEAR 2020 REQUIREMENTS BY
BUREAUS AND OFFICES**

This page is intentionally left blank

Offices of the Chairman and Commissioners

Offices of the Chairman and Commissioners	FY 2018 Actuals	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Congressional Request
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	21	20	20
11 - Personnel compensation	\$2,694,543	\$2,740,221	\$2,767,623
12 - Personnel benefits	867,723	782,498	790,323
13 - Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0
Subtotal - Personnel Costs	\$3,562,266	\$3,522,719	\$3,557,946
21 - Travel & transportation of persons	\$217,254	\$298,252	\$304,239
22 - Transportation of things	0	0	0
23 - Rent, Communications, and Utilities	572,794	608,276	620,488
24 - Printing and reproduction	0	0	0
25 - Other contractual services	463	4,000	4,000
26 - Supplies and materials	0	0	0
31 - Equipment	0	0	0
40 - Insurance claims and interest	0	0	0
Subtotal - Non-Personnel Costs	\$790,511	\$910,528	\$928,727
TOTAL	\$4,352,777	\$4,433,247	\$4,486,673

The FCC is directed by five Commissioners who are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate for five-year terms, except when filling an unexpired term. The President designates one of the Commissioners to serve as the Chairman. Only three Commissioners may be members of the same political party. None of them can have a financial interest in any Commission-related business.

The Chairman serves as the Chief Executive Officer of the Commission, supervising all FCC activities, delegating responsibilities to Offices and Bureaus, and formally representing the Commission before the Congress and the Administration.

Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau

Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau	FY 2018 Actuals	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Congressional Request
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	118	118	118
11 - Personnel compensation	\$14,617,865	\$15,309,456	\$15,462,550
12 - Personnel benefits	4,472,954	4,321,367	4,364,581
13 - Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0
Subtotal - Personnel Costs	\$19,090,819	\$19,630,823	\$19,827,131
21 - Travel & transportation of persons	\$89,306	\$203,965	\$208,059
22 - Transportation of things	0	0	0
23 - Rent, Communications, and Utilities	1,118,844	1,097,271	1,119,298
24 - Printing and reproduction	0	0	0
25 - Other contractual services	895,015	1,087,361	1,109,189
26 - Supplies and materials	980	2,040	2,081
31 - Equipment	37	0	0
40 - Insurance claims and interest	0	0	0
Subtotal - Non-Personnel Costs	\$2,104,182	\$2,390,635	\$2,438,627
TOTAL	\$21,195,001	\$22,021,458	\$22,265,758

The Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau develops and implements consumer protection policies, including disability access, on behalf of the Commission. Through its outreach and education programs, as well as its Tribal and inter-governmental affairs initiatives, the Bureau enhances the public's understanding of the Commission's work and facilitates the Agency's relationships with other governmental agencies and organizations. The Bureau also serves as the public face of the Commission through the call center and online complaint portal, where consumers can submit inquiries and informal complaints to the Commission regarding communications issues. Consistent with controlling laws and regulations and in accordance with its delegated authority, the Bureau performs the following duties and responsibilities:

- Initiating and directing the policy development and coordination of matters pertaining to consumers and governmental affairs, consistent with the priorities of the Commission.
- Advising the Chairman and Commissioners on matters of general consumer and disability policy.
- Communicating with the general public regarding Commission policies, programs, and activities to facilitate public education and participation in the Commission's decision-making processes.
- Handling informal consumer inquiries and complaints consistent with Commission regulations, including facilitating the negotiation and resolution of certain classes of informal complaints.

- Collaborating with, advising, and assisting state, local and Tribal governments, and other governmental agencies and industry groups, on consumer matters including disability access, emergency preparedness, and implementation of new technologies.
- Developing, recommending, and administering policies, rules, procedures and programs regarding consumer and disability policy and any other related issues affecting consumer policy.
- Representing the Commission on consumer and inter-governmental-related committees, working groups, task forces, and conferences within and outside the Agency.
- Providing expert advice and assistance within the Commission and to consumers and industry regarding compliance with applicable disability and accessibility requirements, rules, and regulations.
- Serving as the focal point within the Commission for collaborating with multiple stakeholders and consumer advocacy groups to plan, develop, and implement multimedia consumer outreach campaigns, events, and programs.
- Researching, developing, coordinating, and distributing educational materials in multiple media and languages, online and in print to inform consumers about the Commission's rules, procedures, policies, and programs.
- Coordinating all sign language interpreting requests for the Agency, producing Braille and other alternative formats of Commission materials, and ensuring they are available to Commission employees and members of the public.
- Coordinating with the Office of Managing Director to ensure compliance with section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act, which requires the Commission to procure and maintain accessible information and communication technologies for Commission employees with disabilities and members of the public using these FCC resources.
- Coordinating with the Chairman, Commissioners, Bureaus and Offices, and other federal agencies to provide Tribal perspectives on regulatory policies impacting the provision and deployment of telecommunications services on Tribal lands and to Tribal and Native homeland communities.
- Engaging on a government-to-government basis with federally-recognized Tribal governments and organizations representing those constituencies through meetings, trainings, and formal consultations to facilitate a dialogue on telecommunications issues on Tribal lands and how the FCC's rules, policies and programs impact the provision of telecommunications services on Tribal lands and in Native homeland communities.

Enforcement Bureau

Enforcement Bureau	FY 2018 Actuals	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Congressional Request
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	184	191	194
11 - Personnel compensation	\$24,970,686	\$27,071,503	\$27,837,818
12 - Personnel benefits	7,622,263	7,564,997	7,780,647
13 - Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0
Subtotal - Personnel Costs	\$32,592,949	\$34,636,500	\$35,618,465
21 - Travel & transportation of persons	\$261,428	\$285,958	\$291,699
22 - Transportation of things	0	20,396	20,806
23 - Rent, Communications, and Utilities	2,168,250	2,185,165	2,229,032
24 - Printing and reproduction	0	0	0
25 - Other contractual services	269,213	354,184	361,294
26 - Supplies and materials	86,208	134,616	137,319
31 - Equipment	2,306,691	499,553	509,582
40 - Insurance claims and interest	0	0	0
Subtotal - Non-Personnel Costs	\$5,091,790	\$3,479,873	\$3,549,732
TOTAL	\$37,684,739	\$38,116,373	\$39,168,197

The Enforcement Bureau serves as the primary Commission entity responsible for enforcement of the Communications Act and other communications statutes, the Commission’s rules, orders, and authorizations, other than matters that are addressed in the context of a pending application for a license or other authorization or in the context of administration, including post-grant administration, of a licensing or other authorization or registration program. The Enforcement Bureau’s responsibilities include, among other things:

- Investigating and resolving complaints regarding, for example:
 - The Telephone Consumer Protection Act, which generally prohibits unauthorized robocalls, and the Truth in Caller ID Act, which prohibits unlawful spoofing;
 - Compliance with statutory and regulatory provisions, including complaints filed under section 208 of the Communications Act;
 - Compliance with section 301 of the Communications Act requiring a FCC license or authorization for the operation of a broadcast station;
 - Accessibility to communications services and equipment for persons with disabilities;
 - Radiofrequency interference and radiofrequency equipment and devices;
 - Compliance with the Commission’s Emergency Alert System rules;
 - Compliance with the Commission’s equal employment opportunity (EEO) rules;

- The lighting and marking of radio transmitting towers;
- Indecent communications subject to the Commission's jurisdiction;
- The broadcast and cable television children's television programming commercial limits contained in section 102 of the Children's Television Act;
- Unauthorized construction and operation of communications facilities;
- False distress signals;
- Title III licensees and permittees;
- Pole attachments filed under section 224 of the Communications Act;
- Multichannel video and cable television service under part 76 of the Commission's rules; and
- Other matters assigned to it by the Commission.
- Policing Integrity:
 - Investigating violations of the Communications Act, the Commission's rules, and other laws bearing on Universal Service Fund (USF) programs and contributions. Such investigations may involve coordination with the FCC's Inspector General, the U.S. Department of Justice, and other law enforcement agencies.
 - Overseeing proceedings suspending or debaring parties from USF programs.
- Protecting Consumers:
 - Investigating unlawful marketing and billing practices, including unauthorized robocalling, caller ID spoofing, cramming, phone and text harassment; and unlawful disclosure of customer proprietary network information.
- Safeguarding Competition:
 - Enforcing merger conditions and unfair or anti-competitive practices that violate the law.
- Securing Networks:
 - Investigating interference or misuse of critical infrastructure.
- Mediating and settling disputes between service providers, upon request.
- Serving as trial staff in formal hearings conducted pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 556 regarding applications, revocation, forfeitures, and other matters designated for hearing.
- Providing field support for, and field representation of, the Bureau, other Bureaus and Offices, and the Commission.
- Handling Congressional and other correspondence relating to or requesting specific enforcement actions, specific complaints, or other specific matters within the responsibility of the Bureau.

International Bureau

International Bureau	FY 2018 Actuals	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Congressional Request
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	94	85	82
11 - Personnel compensation	\$12,809,111	\$12,047,857	\$11,644,146
12 - Personnel benefits	3,838,417	3,416,552	3,299,217
13 - Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0
Subtotal - Personnel Costs	\$16,647,528	\$15,464,409	\$14,943,363
21 - Travel & transportation of persons	\$613,797	\$629,229	\$641,861
22 - Transportation of things	0	0	0
23 - Rent, Communications, and Utilities	976,246	852,744	869,863
24 - Printing and reproduction	0	0	0
25 - Other contractual services	2,365	2,550	2,601
26 - Supplies and materials	0	0	0
31 - Equipment	0	0	0
40 - Insurance claims and interest	0	0	0
Subtotal - Non-Personnel Costs	\$1,592,408	\$1,484,523	\$1,514,325
TOTAL	\$18,239,936	\$16,948,932	\$16,457,688

The International Bureau develops, recommends, and administers policies, standards, procedures, and programs for the regulation of international telecommunications facilities and services, and the licensing of satellite and submarine cable facilities under its jurisdiction. The Bureau advises and recommends to the Commission, or acts for the Commission under delegated authority, in the development of and administration of international telecommunications policies and programs. The Bureau assumes the principal representational role for Commission activities in international organizations. The Bureau has the following duties and responsibilities:

- Initiating and directing the development and articulation of international telecommunications policies, consistent with the priorities of the Commission.
- Advising the Chairman and Commissioners on matters of international telecommunications policy, and on the status of the Commission's actions to promote the vital interests of the American public in international commerce, national defense, and foreign policy areas.
- Developing, recommending, and administering policies, rules, and procedures for the authorization, licensing, and regulation of international telecommunications services and facilities (including submarine cables), and domestic and international satellite systems.
- Coordinating with executive branch agencies certain applications and petitions involving foreign ownership.

- Representing the Commission on international telecommunications matters at both domestic and international conferences and meetings, and directing and coordinating the Commission's preparation for such conferences and meetings.
- Serving as the single focal point within the Commission for cooperation and consultation on international telecommunications matters with other federal agencies, international or foreign organizations, and appropriate regulatory bodies and officials of foreign government.
- Directing and coordinating, in consultation with appropriate Bureaus and Offices, negotiation of international agreements to provide for arrangements and procedures for bilateral coordination of radio frequency assignments to prevent or resolve international radio interference involving U.S. licensees.
- Developing, coordinating with other federal agencies, and administering regulatory assistance and training programs for foreign administrations to promote telecommunications development.
- Providing advice and technical assistance to U.S. trade officials in the negotiation and implementation of telecommunications trade agreements.
- Collecting and disseminating within the Commission information and data on international telecommunications, and regulatory and market developments in other countries and international organizations.
- Promoting the international coordination of spectrum allocation, and frequency and orbital assignments, so as to minimize cases of international radio interference involving U.S. licensees.
- Ensuring fulfillment of the Commission's responsibilities under international agreements and treaty obligations, and, consistent with Commission policy, ensuring that the Commission's regulations, procedures, and frequency allocations comply with mandatory requirements of all applicable international and bilateral agreements.
- Overseeing and, as appropriate, administering activities pertaining to the international consultation, coordination, and notification of U.S. frequency and orbital assignments, including activities required by bilateral agreements, the International Radio Regulations, and other international agreements.
- Monitoring compliance with the terms and conditions of authorizations and licenses granted by the Bureau and pursuing enforcement actions in conjunction with appropriate Bureaus and Offices.

Media Bureau

Media Bureau	FY 2018 Actuals	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Congressional Request
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	153	138	133
11 - Personnel compensation	\$17,158,527	\$15,980,434	\$15,332,044
12 - Personnel benefits	4,981,132	4,512,094	4,314,195
13 - Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0
Subtotal - Personnel Costs	\$22,139,659	\$20,492,528	\$19,646,238
21 - Travel & transportation of persons	\$18,240	\$30,595	\$31,209
22 - Transportation of things	0	0	0
23 - Rent, Communications, and Utilities	1,223,352	1,119,089	1,141,555
24 - Printing and reproduction	0	0	0
25 - Other contractual services	59,450	20,397	20,806
26 - Supplies and materials	0	0	0
31 - Equipment	0	0	0
40 - Insurance claims and interest	0	0	0
Subtotal - Non-Personnel Costs	\$1,301,042	\$1,170,080	\$1,193,570
TOTAL	\$23,440,701	\$21,662,608	\$20,839,808

The Media Bureau plays a key role in promoting innovation and competition in the media marketplace. The Bureau develops, recommends, and administers the policy and licensing programs for the regulation of media, including cable television, broadcast television and radio, and satellite services in the United States and its territories. The Bureau advises and recommends to the Commission, or acts for the Commission under delegated authority, in matters pertaining to multichannel video programming distribution, broadcast radio and television, direct broadcast satellite service policy, and associated matters. The Bureau will, among other things:

- Process applications for authorization, assignment, transfer, and renewal of licensed media services, including AM, FM, full and low power television, and related matters.
- Conduct rulemaking proceedings concerning the legal, engineering, and economic aspects of the media industry.
- Resolve waiver petitions, declaratory rulings, and adjudications related to the media industry.
- Ensure the smooth transition of full power, Class A, translator, LPTV and FM stations as a result of the Incentive Auction repack and efficiently process the reimbursement claims from these stations submitted to the \$2.75 billion TV Broadcaster Relocation Fund.

Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau

Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau	FY 2018 Actuals	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Congressional Request
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	96	97	97
11 - Personnel compensation	\$13,420,396	\$14,161,518	\$14,303,134
12 - Personnel benefits	4,029,156	3,948,726	3,988,214
13 - Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0
Subtotal - Personnel Costs	\$17,449,552	\$18,110,245	\$18,291,347
21 - Travel & transportation of persons	\$106,816	\$66,288	\$67,619
22 - Transportation of things	0	0	0
23 - Rent, Communications, and Utilities	839,568	822,271	838,778
24 - Printing and reproduction	0	0	0
25 - Other contractual services	246,987	392,631	400,513
26 - Supplies and materials	1,405	2,040	2,081
31 - Equipment	2,274	29,959	30,561
40 - Insurance claims and interest	0	0	0
Subtotal - Non-Personnel Costs	\$1,197,050	\$1,313,189	\$1,339,551
TOTAL	\$18,646,602	\$19,423,434	\$19,630,899

The Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau (PSHSB) advises and makes recommendations to the Commission, acts for the Commission under delegated authority, and coordinates within the Commission on all matters pertaining to public safety, homeland security, national security, emergency management and preparedness, disaster management, and related matters. The Bureau also performs the following functions:

- Develops, recommends, and administers policy goals, objectives, regulations, programs, and plans for the Commission in the areas of 911, enhanced 911, and Next Generation 911; licensing and operation of public safety radio services; priority emergency communications; alert and warning systems; Continuity of Government (COG) and Continuity of Operations (COOP); National Security and Emergency Preparedness; disaster management coordination and outreach; communications infrastructure protection; reliability, operability and interoperability of networks and communications systems; the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act (CALEA); and network security.
- Intakes and processes applications for public safety allocated spectrum and related requests.
- Recommends and develops emergency plans, policies, and preparedness programs covering: (1) reporting and situational awareness of communications status during an emergency; (2) Commission functions during emergency conditions, and (3) the provision of service by communications service providers during emergency conditions.
- Under the direction of the Defense Commissioner, coordinates the Commission's role in national security and emergency preparedness and defense mobilization, COG planning,

and other functions as may be delegated during a national emergency; plans and maintains readiness to lead response for major communications disruptions as directed by the President.

- Administers Commission recordkeeping and information collection requirements pertaining to public safety issues.
- Oversees public safety related Federal Advisory Committees.
- Serves as the point of contact for the U.S. Government in matters of international spectrum monitoring and interference resolution; oversees coordination of non-routine communications and materials between the Commission and international or regional public organizations or foreign administrations.
- Maintains and operates the Commission's 24-hour Operations Center, Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF) and central spectrum monitoring and analysis center.
- Acts on emergency requests for Special Temporary Authority (STA) during non-business hours.
- When the FCC is invited, represents the Chairman in deputies' meetings and, in his absence, principals' committee meetings of the National Security Council and represents the Commission on other interagency bodies supporting public safety and national security missions.
- Performs such other functions and duties as may be assigned or referred to it by the Commission or the Defense Commissioner.

Wireless Telecommunications Bureau

Wireless Telecommunications Bureau	FY 2018 Actuals	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Congressional Request
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	187	164	153
11 - Personnel compensation	\$11,679,606	\$10,753,722	\$10,142,139
12 - Personnel benefits	3,540,181	2,959,607	2,775,083
13 - Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0
Subtotal - Personnel Costs	\$15,219,787	\$13,713,330	\$12,917,223
21 - Travel & transportation of persons	\$14,920	\$12,925	\$13,184
22 - Transportation of things	0	0	0
23 - Rent, Communications, and Utilities	469,092	312,916	319,198
24 - Printing and reproduction	0	0	0
25 - Other contractual services	534,301	472,822	482,314
26 - Supplies and materials	0	0	0
31 - Equipment	0	0	0
40 - Insurance claims and interest	0	0	0
Subtotal - Non-Personnel Costs	\$1,018,313	\$798,662	\$814,696
TOTAL	\$16,238,100	\$14,511,992	\$13,731,918

The above FTE numbers include Spectrum Auctions Program FTEs but the personnel compensation and benefit dollar amounts only represent personnel compensation and benefit dollars from S&E - regulatory fees.

The Wireless Telecommunications Bureau (WTB) advises and makes recommendations to the Commission, or acts for the Commission under delegated authority, in matters pertaining to the regulation and licensing of wireless communications services, devices, facilities, and electromagnetic spectrum resources. The Bureau develops and recommends policy goals, objectives, programs, and plans for the Commission on matters concerning wireless communications and electromagnetic spectrum resources, drawing upon relevant economic, technological, legislative, regulatory, and judicial information and developments. Such matters include:

- Addressing the present and future wireless communications and spectrum needs in the United States.
- Promoting access, efficiency, and innovation in the use of the electromagnetic spectrum through licensing procedures and policies.
- Promoting investment in wireless communications infrastructure, including broadband.
-
- Ensuring choice and opportunity in the development of wireless communication services and related markets.

- Reviewing wireless applications, including those to assign or transfer licenses and for service and facility authorizations, in a manner that facilitates competition in the provision of mobile wireless services to the benefit of consumers.
- Promoting the integration and interconnection of wireless communications networks with other communications networks and facilities.
- In coordination with the Office of Economics & Analytics, serves as a staff resource with regard to the development and implementation of spectrum policy through auctions, and develops, recommends, and administers policies and rules concerning the licensing of spectrum through auctions
- In coordination with the Wireline Competition Bureau and the Office of Economics and Analytics, develops and recommends policies, programs, rules, and procedures concerning the use of market-based mechanisms, including competitive bidding, to distribute universal service support.
- In conjunction with the International Bureau and the Office of Engineering and Technology, engages in the representation of United States' spectrum interests and serves as an expert resource on spectrum and infrastructure policy matters in international fora.

In addition to the above, the Bureau's activities also include:

- Developing and coordinating policy.
- Conducting rulemaking and licensing work.
- Acting on rule waivers.
- Facilitating the development and efficient operation of electronic systems for submission of applications for licenses and registration.
- Determining the resource impact of existing, planned, or recommended Commission activities concerning wireless communications.
- Reviewing and coordinating orders, programs, and actions initiated by other Bureaus and Offices in matters affecting wireless communications to ensure consistency of overall Commission policy.

Wireline Competition Bureau

Wireline Competition Bureau	FY 2018 Actuals	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Congressional Request
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	167	139	132
11 - Personnel compensation	\$23,725,000	\$20,662,203	\$19,828,263
12 - Personnel benefits	7,136,126	5,726,467	5,472,915
13 - Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0
Subtotal - Personnel Costs	\$30,861,126	\$26,388,671	\$25,301,177
21 - Travel & transportation of persons	\$11,264	\$45,892	\$46,813
22 - Transportation of things	0	0	0
23 - Rent, Communications, and Utilities	1,302,230	1,029,962	1,050,639
24 - Printing and reproduction	0	0	0
25 - Other contractual services	110,859	22,407	22,857
26 - Supplies and materials	0	0	0
31 - Equipment	0	0	0
40 - Insurance claims and interest	0	0	0
Subtotal - Non-Personnel Costs	\$1,424,353	\$1,098,261	\$1,120,309
TOTAL	\$32,285,479	\$27,486,932	\$26,421,486

The Wireline Competition Bureau advises and makes recommendations to the Commission, or acts for the Commission under delegated authority, on matters concerning wireline communications and related operations, drawing on relevant legal, economic, technological, legislative, regulatory, expertise, information and developments. The Bureau has the following duties and responsibilities:

- Working to ensure that all Americans have access to robust and affordable broadband and voice services.
- Working to ensure access to affordable broadband connectivity for low income consumers, schools, school districts, libraries, and rural health-care providers.
- Working to protect a light-touch regulatory framework that will promote greater innovation, investment, deployment, and competition among broadband providers.
- Developing and coordinating wireline telecommunications policy.
- Handling adjudicatory and rulemaking proceedings affecting wireline telecommunications service providers and broadband providers.
- Preparing for Commission consideration draft orders responding to petitions, filed pursuant to the Communications Act, seeking Commission forbearance from applying certain of its regulations or provisions of the Communications Act.
- Administering the provisions of the Communications Act relating to charges, practices, and classifications for wireline telecommunications service providers to ensure that they are just and reasonable.

- Taking action on requests for interpretation or waiver of rules affecting wireline telecommunications.
- Working to ensure wireline carrier networks and personnel are protected from harms caused by the attachment of terminal equipment.
- Making determinations regarding lawfulness of carrier tariffs.
- Administering U.S. numbering policy (including local number portability).
- Taking action on applications filed pursuant to section 214 of the Communications Act for authorization to transfer service and facility authorizations or to discontinue services or the operation of facilities.
- Reviewing wireline carrier performance.
- Overseeing the Act's incumbent local exchange carrier network change disclosure process to ensure that interconnecting competitive local exchange carriers have timely and sufficient notice of planned network changes.
- Regulate the rates, terms, and conditions for pole attachments, except in states that have preempted Commission authority.
- Administering accounting requirements for incumbent local exchange carriers.
- Interacting with the public; local, state, tribal, and other government agencies; industry groups; and other stakeholders on wireline communications regulation and related matters.
- Reviewing and coordinating orders, programs, data collections, reports and other actions initiated by other Bureaus and Offices in matters affecting wireline communications to ensure consistency with overall Commission policy.

Office of Administrative Law Judges

Office of Administrative Law Judges	FY 2018 Actuals	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Congressional Request
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	4	4	4
11 - Personnel compensation	\$405,187	\$408,918	\$413,007
12 - Personnel benefits	99,065	113,297	114,430
13 - Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0
Subtotal - Personnel Costs	\$504,252	\$522,215	\$527,437
21 - Travel & transportation of persons	\$1,666	\$1,033	\$1,054
22 - Transportation of things	0	0	0
23 - Rent, Communications, and Utilities	24,876	24,295	24,783
24 - Printing and reproduction	0	0	0
25 - Other contractual services	1,123	4,079	4,161
26 - Supplies and materials	0	0	0
31 - Equipment	0	0	0
40 - Insurance claims and interest	0	0	0
Subtotal - Non-Personnel Costs	\$27,665	\$29,407	\$29,998
TOTAL	\$531,917	\$551,622	\$557,435

The Office of Administrative Law Judges (OALJ) hears and conducts all adjudicatory cases designated for formal evidentiary hearing, other than those designated to be heard by the Commission *en banc* or by one or more members of the Commission. The Office may also conduct other hearings which the Commission may assign in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act (APA).

OALJ functions substantially as U.S. District Court Judges in non-jury cases, with the exception that Initial Decisions rendered are subject to review by the Commission if requested by a party, or on the Commission's own motion.

OALJ has the following responsibilities:

Adjudicative

- Prepares and maintains hearing calendars, showing time, and place of hearings.
- Presides over and conducts formal proceedings and adjudications.
- Acts on motions, petitions and other pleadings filed in proceedings.
- Conducts on-the-record prehearing conferences.
- Issues subpoenas, administers the oath, examines witnesses, makes findings of fact, and rules upon evidentiary questions.

- Prepares and issues Initial Decisions.

Administrative

- Prepares reports, statistical data and other information requested or received by the Office of Personnel Management, and other offices or agencies of the U.S. Government concerned with proper operation of the Office of Administrative Law Judges.
- Upon request of the Chairman, serves as liaison for the Commission in securing advice or information from representatives of agencies, bar associations, and interested persons in connection with Office practices and hearing procedures.
- Exercises such further authority as may be assigned by the Commission pursuant to section 5(c) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

Office of Communications Business Opportunities

Office of Communications Business Opportunities	FY 2018 Actuals	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Congressional Request
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	8	7	7
11 - Personnel compensation	\$1,084,612	\$995,092	\$1,005,043
12 - Personnel benefits	331,054	293,054	295,985
13 - Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0
Subtotal - Personnel Costs	\$1,415,666	\$1,288,146	\$1,301,028
21 - Travel & transportation of persons	\$1,054	\$16,113	\$16,437
22 - Transportation of things	0	0	0
23 - Rent, Communications, and Utilities	105,660	103,199	105,270
24 - Printing and reproduction	0	0	0
25 - Other contractual services	0	0	0
26 - Supplies and materials	0	0	0
31 - Equipment	0	0	0
40 - Insurance claims and interest	0	0	0
Subtotal - Non-Personnel Costs	\$106,714	\$119,312	\$121,708
TOTAL	\$1,522,380	\$1,407,459	\$1,422,735

The Office of Communications Business Opportunities (OCBO) develops, coordinates, evaluates, and recommends to the Commission policies, programs, and practices that promote participation by small entities, women, and minorities in the communications industry. A principal function of OCBO is to lead, advise, and assist the Commission, including its component Bureau/Office managers, supervisors, and staff on ways to ensure that the competitive concerns of small entities, women, and minorities are fully considered by the agency in notice and comment rulemakings. In accordance with this function, the Office:

- Conducts independent analyses of the Commission’s policies and practices to ensure that those policies and practices fully consider the interests of small entities, women, and minorities.
- Advises the Commission, Bureaus, and Offices of their responsibilities under the Congressional Review Act provisions regarding small businesses.

The Office has the following duties and responsibilities:

- Serving, through its director, as the principal small business policy advisor to the Commission.
- Developing, implementing, and evaluating programs and policies that promote participation by small entities, women, and minorities in the communications industry.

- Managing the Regulatory Flexibility Analysis process pursuant to the Regulatory Flexibility Act and the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act to ensure that small business interests are fully considered in agency actions.
- Developing and recommending Commission-wide goals and objectives for addressing the concerns of small entities, women, and minorities.
- Acting as the principal channel for disseminating information regarding the Commission's activities and programs affecting small entities, women, and minorities.
- Developing, recommending, coordinating, and administering objectives, plans and programs to encourage participation by small entities, women, and minorities in the decision-making process.
- Promoting increased awareness within the Commission of the impact of policies on small entities, women, and minorities.
- Acting as the Commission's liaison to other federal agencies on matters relating to small business.

Office of Economics and Analytics

Office of Economics and Analytics	FY 2018 Actuals	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Congressional Request
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	74	97
11 - Personnel compensation	\$0	\$7,967,269	\$10,456,297
12 - Personnel benefits	0	2,383,655	3,209,431
13 - Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0
Subtotal - Personnel Costs	\$0	\$10,350,924	\$13,665,728
21 - Travel & transportation of persons	\$0	\$14,236	\$14,522
22 - Transportation of things	0	0	0
23 - Rent, Communications, and Utilities	0	690,233	704,090
24 - Printing and reproduction	0	0	0
25 - Other contractual services	0	588,954	600,777
26 - Supplies and materials	0	0	0
31 - Equipment	0	0	0
40 - Insurance claims and interest	0	0	0
Subtotal - Non-Personnel Costs	\$0	\$1,293,423	\$1,319,389
TOTAL	\$0	\$11,644,347	\$14,985,117

The above FTE numbers include Spectrum Auctions Program FTEs but the personnel compensation and benefit dollar amounts only represent personnel compensation and benefit dollars from S&E - regulatory fees.

In FY 2019, with Congressional approval and using existing resources, the Commission established the new Office of Economics and Analytics (OEA) and dissolved the Office of Strategic Planning and Policy Analysis. See Agency Reform Plan section for additional details.

The Office of Economics and Analytics (OEA) works with Bureaus and other Offices, including those of the Chairman and other Commissioners, to develop and implement communications policies in all areas of the Commission's authority and responsibility, and to ensure the highest quality of economic and data analysis. The Office and its staff:

- Work collaboratively with other Bureaus and Offices on rulemakings, transaction reviews, and adjudications in the areas of economic and data analysis for significant communications policy issues, and especially with respect to Regulatory Impact Analysis of Commission policies, rules, and proposals.
- Administer Commission auctions of spectrum licenses and universal service support, and advise Bureaus and other Offices on policies related to auctions and competitive bidding.
- Administer significant, economically-relevant data collections used by a variety of Bureaus and other Offices, such as Form 477 data, and support Bureaus and Offices with respect to their use of these data collections.

- Develop, recommend and implement policies for data management across the Commission, in conjunction with the Office of Managing Director, the Office of General Counsel, and the Bureaus and Offices.
- Provide expert advice to the Chairman, Commissioners, and Bureau and Office Chiefs.
- Include and support the Commission's Chief Economist and Chief Technology Officer.
- Coordinate the development, research and publication of White Papers for staff to publish research aside from formal Commission actions, with a focus on issues of future priority for the Commission.
- Host visiting scholars from academia and elsewhere who join the FCC on a temporary basis to contribute to the Commission's mission.
- Conduct outreach efforts to relevant stakeholders, e.g., within academia, think tanks, the business community, and the capital markets.

Office of Engineering and Technology

Office of Engineering and Technology	FY 2018 Actuals	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Congressional Request
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	73	73	73
11 - Personnel compensation	\$10,162,388	\$10,619,272	\$10,725,465
12 - Personnel benefits	3,132,636	3,046,463	3,076,927
13 - Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0
Subtotal - Personnel Costs	\$13,295,024	\$13,665,734	\$13,802,392
21 - Travel & transportation of persons	\$19,209	\$22,436	\$22,886
22 - Transportation of things	0	0	0
23 - Rent, Communications, and Utilities	506,518	494,711	504,643
24 - Printing and reproduction	0	0	0
25 - Other contractual services	900,051	642,249	655,142
26 - Supplies and materials	23,500	21,416	21,846
31 - Equipment	228,100	204,955	209,070
40 - Insurance claims and interest	0	0	0
Subtotal - Non-Personnel Costs	\$1,677,378	\$1,385,768	\$1,413,587
TOTAL	\$14,972,402	\$15,051,503	\$15,215,979

The Office of Engineering and Technology allocates spectrum for commercial, private, and non-Federal governmental use and provides expert advice on technical and engineering issues before the Commission, including recommendations on technical standards for spectrum users. The Office also performs the following duties and responsibilities:

- Developing overall policies, objectives, and priorities for the Office of Engineering and Technology programs and activities; performing management functions; and supervising the execution of these policies.
- Advising and representing the Commission on frequency allocation and spectrum usage matters, including those covered by international agreements.
- Planning and directing broad programs for development of information relative to communication techniques and equipment, radio wave propagation, and new uses for communications, and advising the Commission and staff offices in such matters.
- Representing the Commission at various national and international conferences and meetings devoted to the progress of communications and the development of information and standards.
- Conducting engineering and technical studies in advanced phases of terrestrial and space communications, and special projects to obtain theoretical and experimental data on new or improved techniques, including cooperative studies with other staff units and consultant and contract efforts as appropriate.

- Advising the Commission and other Bureaus/Offices concerning spectrum management, emerging technologies, technical standards, international considerations, and national security matters involved in making or implementing policy or in resolving specific situations involving these matters.
- Developing and implementing procedures to acquire, store and retrieve scientific and technical information required in the engineering work of the Commission.
- Providing advice to the Commission, participating in and coordinating staff work with respect to general frequency allocation proceedings and other proceedings not within the jurisdiction of any single Bureau, and providing assistance and advice with respect to rulemaking matters and proceedings affecting more than one Bureau.
- Administering Parts 2 (Frequency allocations, radio treaty matters, and equipment authorization procedures), 5 (Experimental radio service), 15 (Unlicensed radio frequency devices), and 18 (Industrial, scientific and medical equipment) of the Commission's Rules and Regulations.
- Maintaining a test facility with appropriate and latest equipment to perform technical analyses to facilitate introduction of new services and technology and compliance testing of devices subject to the Commission rules.
- Performing technical, engineering and management functions of the Commission with respect to formulating rules and regulations, technical standards, and general policies for Parts 2, 5, 15 and 18, and for equipment authorization of radio equipment for compliance with appropriate rules.
- Maintaining liaison with other agencies of government, technical experts representing foreign governments and members of the public and industry concerned with communications and frequency allocation and usage.
- Coordinating frequency assignments for Commission licensees with Federal Government agencies and representing the Commission on issues regarding use of spectrum when jurisdiction is shared with the Federal Government. Serves as the Agency liaison to National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) within the Department of Commerce for coordinating policy decisions and frequency assignments between Federal agency and non-Federal spectrum users.
- Preparing recommendations for legislation and reviewing recommendations for rule changes and rulemaking proposals initiated by other offices affecting Bureau programs and operations.

Office of General Counsel

Office of General Counsel	FY 2018 Actuals	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Congressional Request
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	71	68	68
11 - Personnel compensation	\$10,628,492	\$10,660,673	\$10,767,280
12 - Personnel benefits	3,154,502	2,945,953	2,975,412
13 - Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0
Subtotal - Personnel Costs	\$13,782,994	\$13,606,626	\$13,742,692
21 - Travel & transportation of persons	\$27,353	\$23,660	\$24,135
22 - Transportation of things	0	0	0
23 - Rent, Communications, and Utilities	724,870	707,975	722,188
24 - Printing and reproduction	0	0	0
25 - Other contractual services	265,202	20,906	21,326
26 - Supplies and materials	0	0	0
31 - Equipment	0	0	0
40 - Insurance claims and interest	0	0	0
Subtotal - Non-Personnel Costs	\$1,017,425	\$752,541	\$767,648
TOTAL	\$14,800,419	\$14,359,167	\$14,510,340

As chief legal advisor to the Commission and its various components, the Office of General Counsel performs the following duties and responsibilities:

- Reviews all proposed Commission orders and rules for consistency with the Constitution, laws of the United States, and other rules and precedents.
- Represents the Commission in litigation and other dispute-resolution matters.
- Ensures consistent and timely public-interest analysis of transactions considered by the Commission, and provides technical expertise on various corporate, bankruptcy, fraud, and other transactional issues.
- Assists and makes recommendations to the Commission with respect to matters handled via adjudication (including the Commission’s review of initial decisions by Administrative Law Judges), as well as with respect to such other matters that, by Commission policy, are handled in a similar manner and that have been designated for hearing.
- Advises and makes recommendations to the Commission with respect to proposed legislation.
- Interprets statutes, regulations, and international agreements affecting the Commission.
- Prepares for the Commission procedural rules of general applicability, and makes recommendations concerning the interpretation and implementation of such rules.

- Provides advice to the Commission and its components on general law issues (e.g., leases, contracts, debt collection, tort claims, fiscal law, and labor law) common to most federal agencies.
- Serves as principal advisor to the Commission in the administration of laws and regulations regarding government ethics, the Freedom of Information, Privacy, Government in the Sunshine, and Alternative Dispute Resolution Acts.
- Exercises such authority as may be assigned or referred to it by the Commission pursuant to section 5(c) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, as well as the Commission's rules.

Office of Legislative Affairs

Office of Legislative Affairs	FY 2018 Actuals	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Congressional Request
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	9	8	8
11 - Personnel compensation	\$1,254,990	\$1,178,105	\$1,189,886
12 - Personnel benefits	401,135	352,979	356,509
13 - Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0
Subtotal - Personnel Costs	\$1,656,125	\$1,531,084	\$1,546,395
21 - Travel & transportation of persons	\$218	\$510	\$520
22 - Transportation of things	0	0	0
23 - Rent, Communications, and Utilities	96,754	94,496	96,393
24 - Printing and reproduction	0	0	0
25 - Other contractual services	0	102	104
26 - Supplies and materials	0	0	0
31 - Equipment	0	0	0
40 - Insurance claims and interest	0	0	0
Subtotal - Non-Personnel Costs	\$96,972	\$95,107	\$97,016
TOTAL	\$1,753,097	\$1,626,191	\$1,643,411

The Office of Legislative Affairs informs the Congress of the Commission's decisions, facilitates responses to Congressional letters and inquiries, and provides technical assistance to Congressional staff regarding proposed legislation. Specifically, the Office has the following functions:

- Advising and making recommendations to the Commission with respect to legislation proposed by Members of Congress or other government agencies and coordinating the preparation of the agency's technical assistance for submission to Congress or other government agencies.
- Tracking, monitoring, and analyzing legislation impacting the Commission, and providing technical assistance to Congressional staff, as necessary.
- Preparing and coordinating Commission and Bureau responses to Congressional inquiries on legislative, regulatory, or policy matters by Congressional committees and individual Members of Congress, including tracking inquiries and setting response times.
- Prepare the Chairman and all Commission-designated witnesses for appearances before the United States Congress.
- Coordinating briefings for Congressional Members and staff on issues before the Commission.
- Communicating and consulting with Congressional Members and staff on the Commission's policy agenda.

- Assisting the staffs of Members of Congress in responding to constituent concerns.
- Assisting the Office of Managing Director in the preparation of annual reporting requirements to Congress, including the annual submission of the Commission's budget.

Office of the Managing Director

Office of the Managing Director	FY 2018 Actuals	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Congressional Request
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	190	184	184
11 - Personnel compensation	\$18,056,223	\$17,515,067	\$17,668,018
12 - Personnel benefits	5,044,872	5,389,104	5,445,063
13 - Benefits for former personnel	25,800	71,076	71,076
Subtotal - Personnel Costs	\$23,126,895	\$22,975,247	\$23,184,157
21 - Travel & transportation of persons	\$93,025	\$137,927	\$140,696
22 - Transportation of things	55,575	48,865	49,846
23 - Rent, Communications, and Utilities	29,280,757	29,650,578	30,245,813
24 - Printing and reproduction	1,173,801	1,114,692	1,137,070
25 - Other contractual services	38,571,448	58,735,914	52,340,459
26 - Supplies and materials	3,563,835	1,380,280	1,407,989
31 - Equipment	432,653	1,177,922	1,201,569
40 - Insurance claims and interest	92,157	30,827	31,345
Subtotal - Non-Personnel Costs	\$73,263,251	\$92,277,005	\$86,554,786
TOTAL	\$96,390,146	\$115,252,252	\$109,738,943

The above FTE numbers include Spectrum Auctions Program FTEs but the personnel compensation and benefit (C&B) dollar amounts only represent personnel C&B dollars from S&E - regulatory fees.

In addition, the FY 2018 C&B dollar amounts do not include the Congressionally approved reprogram amount used from prior year de-obligated no-year regulatory fees.

The Managing Director is appointed by the Chairman with approval of the Commissioners. Under the supervision and direction of the Chairman, the Managing Director serves as the Commission's Chief Operating Officer with the following duties and responsibilities:

- Providing managerial leadership to, and exercising supervision and direction over, the Commission's Bureaus and Offices with respect to organization and operations, information technology systems and cybersecurity, and personnel and contract management.
- Providing input to Commission policy development and rulemakings on operational requirements, implementation risks and feasibility, software and systems requirements, fraud prevention and audit considerations, and financial and budgetary impacts.
- Managing all budget and financial operations within the Commission, including: collection of approved regulatory fees for agency operations; overseeing funding allocations and performance management for the operations of the Commission's Bureaus and Offices; managing of auction proceeds; accounting for other monies received by the Commission including licensing fees, forfeitures, and other actions; and providing financial oversight of the Universal Service Fund (USF), Telecommunications Relay Service (TRS) Fund, and the North American Numbering Plan (NANP) Fund.

- Formulating and implementing management and operational policies, programs, and directives for the Commission consistent with authority delegated by the Commission and the Chairman, and recommending to the Chairman and the Commission major changes in such policies and programs.
- Advising the Chairman and the Commission on management, organizational, and operational matters; reviewing and evaluating the programs and procedures of the Commission; and initiating action or making recommendations as may be necessary to administer the Communications Act most effectively in the public interest.
- Assist the Chairman in carrying out the administrative and executive responsibilities delegated to the Chairman as the administrative head of the agency.

Office of Media Relations

Office of Media Relations	FY 2018 Actuals	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Congressional Request
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	13	11	11
11 - Personnel compensation	\$1,759,393	\$1,551,426	\$1,566,940
12 - Personnel benefits	548,986	454,584	459,130
13 - Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0
Subtotal - Personnel Costs	\$2,308,379	\$2,006,010	\$2,026,070
21 - Travel & transportation of persons	\$0	\$9,178	\$9,362
22 - Transportation of things	0	0	0
23 - Rent, Communications, and Utilities	109,450	107,827	109,992
24 - Printing and reproduction	0	0	0
25 - Other contractual services	73,306	275,352	280,880
26 - Supplies and materials	2,481	9,178	9,363
31 - Equipment	9,463	2,040	2,081
40 - Insurance claims and interest	0	0	0
Subtotal - Non-Personnel Costs	\$194,700	\$403,576	\$411,677
TOTAL	\$2,503,079	\$2,409,585	\$2,437,747

The FCC's Office of Media Relations is the agency's liaison to the news media. It provides information to the public about the work of the FCC, manages content on the Commission's website, oversees the release of FCC documents, leads the agency's social media accounts, and manages audio/visual services for the Commission's public meeting room. The Office's duties and responsibilities include:

- Serving as the agency's primary liaison to the news media.
- Producing press releases, fact sheets, speeches, and other public relations materials.
- Managing and creating content for the FCC's social media sites, including Twitter, Facebook, YouTube, Flickr, and others.
- Managing the Commission's website, working with other Bureaus and Offices to create and manage website content, and overseeing the agency's web standards and guidelines.
- Providing audio/visual support services for the Commission, which includes all public meetings.
- Facilitating the release of all Commission announcements, orders, and other information.
- Producing the Daily Digest of Commission releases.

Office of Strategic Planning and Policy Analysis

Office of Strategic Planning and Policy Analysis	FY 2018 Actuals	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Congressional Request
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	14	0	0
11 - Personnel compensation	\$1,858,039	\$0	\$0
12 - Personnel benefits	598,068	0	0
13 - Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0
Subtotal - Personnel Costs	\$2,456,107	\$0	\$0
21 - Travel & transportation of persons	\$1,377	\$0	\$0
22 - Transportation of things	0	0	0
23 - Rent, Communications, and Utilities	136,030	0	0
24 - Printing and reproduction	0	0	0
25 - Other contractual services	0	0	0
26 - Supplies and materials	0	0	0
31 - Equipment	0	0	0
40 - Insurance claims and interest	0	0	0
Subtotal - Non-Personnel Costs	\$137,407	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$2,593,514	\$0	\$0

In FY 2019, with Congressional approval and using existing resources, the Commission established the new Office of Economics and Analytics (OEA) and dissolved the Office of Strategic Planning and Policy Analysis. See Agency Reform Plan section for additional details.

The Office of Strategic Planning and Policy Analysis (OSP) works with Bureaus and other Offices, including those of the Chairman and other Commissioners, to develop and implement communications policies in all areas of the Commission’s authority and responsibility, and to ensure the highest quality of economic analysis across the Commission’s activities. The Office and its staff:

- Work collaboratively with other Bureaus and Offices on rulemakings, transaction reviews, and adjudications, especially for economic analysis of significant communications policy issues; and serve as a “common pool resource” of highly skilled economists, attorneys, and other professional staff.
- Provide expert advice to the Chairman, Commissioners, and Bureau and Office Chiefs.
- Include and support the Commission’s Chief Economist and Chief Technologist.
- Coordinate the development, research, and publication of White Papers for staff to publish research aside from formal Commission actions, with a focus on issues of future priority for the Commission.

- Host visiting scholars from academia and elsewhere who join the FCC on a temporary basis to contribute to the Commission's mission.
- Conduct outreach efforts to relevant stakeholders, e.g., within academia, think tanks, the business community, and the capital markets.

Office of Workplace Diversity

Office of Workplace Diversity	FY 2018 Actuals	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Congressional Request
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	7	7	7
11 - Personnel compensation	\$692,130	\$760,637	\$768,244
12 - Personnel benefits	210,859	171,004	172,714
13 - Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0
Subtotal - Personnel Costs	\$902,989	\$931,641	\$940,958
21 - Travel & transportation of persons	\$3,853	\$4,079	\$4,161
22 - Transportation of things	0	0	0
23 - Rent, Communications, and Utilities	28,366	27,703	28,260
24 - Printing and reproduction	0	0	0
25 - Other contractual services	52,180	65,472	66,787
26 - Supplies and materials	1,707	0	0
31 - Equipment	0	0	0
40 - Insurance claims and interest	0	0	0
Subtotal - Non-Personnel Costs	\$86,106	\$97,256	\$99,208
TOTAL	\$989,095	\$1,028,897	\$1,040,166

The Office of Workplace Diversity develops, coordinates, evaluates, and recommends to the Commission policies, programs, and practices that foster a diverse workforce, and promotes and ensures equal employment opportunity (EEO) for all employees and applicants. A principal function of the Office is to lead, advise, and assist the Commission, including its component Bureau/Office managers, supervisors, and staff at all levels, on ways to promote inclusion and full participation of all employees in pursuit of the Commission’s mission. In accordance with this principal function, the Office shall: (1) conduct independent analyses of the Commission’s policies and practices to ensure that those policies and practices foster diversity in the workforce and ensure equal opportunity for employees and applicants; and (2) advise the Commission, Bureaus, and Offices of their responsibilities under: Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 as Amended; the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 as amended; Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, as amended; Executive Order 11478; the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act and all other statutes, Executive Orders, and regulatory provisions relating to workforce diversity, equal employment opportunity, nondiscrimination, and civil rights. The Office has the following duties and responsibilities:

- Serving through its Director, as the principal advisor to the Chairman and Commission officials on all aspects of workforce diversity, organization, equal employment opportunity, nondiscrimination, and civil rights.
- Providing leadership and guidance to create a work environment that values and encourages diversity in the workforce.

- Developing, implementing, and evaluating programs and policies to foster a workforce whose diversity reflects the diverse makeup of the Nation, enhances the mission of the Commission, and demonstrates the value and effectiveness of a diverse workforce.
- Developing, implementing, and evaluating programs and policies that promote understanding among members of the Commission's workforce of their differences and the value of those differences, and provides a channel for communication among diverse members of the workforce at all levels.
- Developing, implementing, and evaluating programs and policies to ensure that all members of the Commission's workforce and candidates for employment have equal access to opportunities for employment, career growth, training, and development, and are protected from discrimination and harassment.
- Developing and recommending Commission-wide workforce diversity goals and reporting on achievements.
- Developing, implementing, and evaluating programs and policies to enable all Bureaus and Offices to manage a diverse workforce effectively and in compliance with all equal employment opportunity and civil rights requirements.
- Working closely with the Associate Managing Director - Human Resources Management to ensure compliance with Federal and Commission recruitment and staffing requirements.
- Managing the Commission's EEO compliance program. Responsibilities in this area include processing complaints alleging discrimination, issuing final agency decisions on EEO complaints within the Commission, and providing consulting services to employees and applicants for employment on EEO matters.
- Developing and administering the Commission's program of reasonable accommodation for employees with disabilities in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.
- Developing and administering the Commission's program of Alternative Dispute Resolution to provide mediation services and to promote the use of dispute prevention and alternative dispute techniques.
- Representing the Commission at meetings with other public and private groups and organizations on matters concerning workforce diversity and equal employment opportunity.
- Maintaining liaison with and soliciting views of organizations within and outside the Commission on matters relating to equal opportunity and workforce diversity.

Office of Inspector General

Office of Inspector General	FY 2018 Actuals	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Congressional Request
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	49	60	60
11 - Personnel compensation	\$6,066,613	\$7,229,403	\$7,301,872
12 - Personnel benefits	1,843,328	1,802,474	1,838,523
13 - Benefits for former personnel	25,000	0	0
Subtotal - Personnel Costs	\$7,934,941	\$9,031,877	\$9,140,395
21 - Travel & transportation of persons	\$206	\$62,183	\$63,432
22 - Transportation of things	0	0	0
23 - Rent, Communications, and Utilities	283,100	266,617	271,983
24 - Printing and reproduction	0	0	0
25 - Other contractual services	17,698	1,671,405	1,597,331
26 - Supplies and materials	0	523	533
31 - Equipment	0	31,395	32,025
40 - Insurance claims and interest	21	0	0
Subtotal - Non-Personnel Costs	\$301,025	\$2,032,123	\$1,965,304
TOTAL	\$8,235,966	\$11,064,000	\$11,105,700

The FCC's Office of Inspector General (OIG) was established in compliance with the Inspector General Act of 1978 (Public Law 94-454), as amended. OIG conducts and supervises audits, inspections and investigations relating to FCC programs and operations. OIG provides management feedback, leadership, and recommends policies for activities designed to promote economy, efficiency, and increase the effectiveness of the administration. Further, the OIG works to both prevent and detect fraud, waste, and abuse in such programs and operations. OIG communicates with the Commission and Congress to keep them informed about issues and deficiencies relating to the administration of such programs and operations and the necessity for and progress of corrective action. The Inspector General reports directly to the Commission. The primary duties and responsibilities of OIG include:

- Conducting, supervising, and coordinating audits and investigations relating to the programs and operations of the FCC.
- Reviewing existing and proposed legislation and regulations relating to programs and operations of the FCC and making recommendations in semiannual reports required by section 5(a) of the Inspector General Act concerning the impact of such legislation or regulations on the economy and efficiency in the administration of programs and operations administered or financed by the FCC and the prevention and detection of fraud, waste, and abuse in such programs and operations.

- Recommending policies for, and conducting or coordinating other activities carried out by or financed by the FCC for the purpose of promoting economy and efficiency in the administration of, or preventing and detecting fraud and abuse in its programs and operations.
- Recommending policies for matters relating to the promotion of economy and efficiency in the administration of, or the prevention and detection of fraud and abuse in, programs and operations administered or financed by the FCC.
- Reporting expeditiously to the Attorney General whenever the Inspector General has reasonable grounds to believe there has been a violation of Federal criminal law.

This page is intentionally left blank

APPENDICES

This page is intentionally left blank

**Fiscal Year 2020 Budget Estimates to Congress
Summary - Requested Resources**

DISTRIBUTION OF BUDGET AUTHORITY

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>FY 2018 Actuals</u>	<u>FY 2019 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2020 Congressional Request</u>	<u>Change to Budget Authority</u>
<u>FCC - Without Office of Inspector General:</u>				
Authority to Spend Offsetting Collections:				
Total Appropriation - Regulatory Fees (Offsetting Collections)	\$308,139	\$327,936	\$324,554	-\$3,382
Authority to Spend Other Offsetting Collections:				
Economy Act Reimbursable Agreements	\$905	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$0
Spectrum Auctions Cost Recovery Reimbursement	\$91,598	\$130,139	\$132,391	\$2,252
Total - Other Offsetting Collections	\$92,503	\$134,139	\$136,391	\$2,252
Total Budget Authority - Available to Incur Obligations	\$400,642	\$462,075	\$460,945	-\$1,130
Other Budget Authority:				
Credit Program Account ²	\$0	\$50	\$25	-\$25
<u>FCC - Office of Inspector General (OIG):</u>				
Authority to Spend Offsetting Collections:				
Total Appropriation - Regulatory Fees (Offsetting Collections)	\$8,236	\$11,064	\$11,106	\$42
Authority to Spend Other Offsetting Collections:				
Spectrum Auctions Cost Recovery Reimbursement	\$109	\$145	\$148	\$3
Total Budget Authority - Available to Incur Obligations	\$8,345	\$11,209	\$11,254	\$45
Other Budget Authority:				
OIG - Recovery of USF Oversight Cost	\$890	\$4,500	\$311	-\$4,189
<u>TOTAL - FCC with Office of Inspector General:</u>				
Total Appropriation - Offsetting Collections	\$316,375	\$339,000	\$335,660	-\$3,340
Total - Other Offsetting Collections & Budget Authority¹	\$93,502	\$138,834	\$136,875	-\$1,959
Total Budget Authority - Available to Incur Obligations	\$409,877	\$477,834	\$472,535	-\$5,299

¹The Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 (2012 Act) mandated that the Commission reimburse reasonable channel relocation costs incurred by those qualified TV Broadcasters that will be affected by spectrum relocation. The 2012 Act also gave the Commission the authority to use \$1.75 billion from Incentive Auction revenues to reimburse TV Broadcasters for relocation costs. Additional authority totaling \$1 billion was provided to the Commission for this and for other purposes by the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018, Public Law 115-141. The TV Broadcaster Relocation Fund is capped at \$2.75 billion. This budget authority is not represented in the above schedule to provide a better historical comparison of the components of the FCC's regular budgetary requests. The Commission's budgetary authority related to the TV Broadcaster Relocation Fund is presented separately in the Appendices section.

**Fiscal Year 2020 Budget Estimates to Congress
Summary - Requested Resources**

OUTLAYS

(Dollars in Millions)

	FY 2018 Actuals	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Congressional Request
<u>FCC - Without Office of Inspector General:</u>			
New Offsetting Collections:			
Regulatory Fees	\$308	\$328	\$325
Spectrum Auctions Cost Recovery Reimbursement	\$92	\$130	\$132
Economy Act Reimbursable Agreements	\$1	\$4	\$4
Subtotal - Outlays from New Discretionary Authority (FCC)	\$401	\$462	\$461
<u>FCC - Office of Inspector General:</u>			
New Offsetting Collections:			
Outlays from New Discretionary Authority (OIG)	\$8	\$11	\$11
TOTAL OUTLAYS	\$409	\$473	\$472

FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTs (FTEs)

	FY 2018 Actuals	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Congressional Request
Total Compensable Work Years:			
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs) Employment	1,458	1,448	1,448
Proposed Distribution:			
Offsetting Collections - Commission without OIG	1,221	1,206	1,206
Offsetting Collections - Office of Inspector General	49	60	60
Subtotal - Regulatory Fees (Offsetting Collections)	1,270	1,266	1,266
Spectrum Auctions Program	188	182	182
TOTAL FTEs - COMMISSION	1,458	1,448	1,448

**Fiscal Year 2020 Budget Estimates to Congress
Summary - Distribution of Resources**

**REGULATORY FEES – OFFSETTING COLLECTIONS
(INCLUDING OIG)**

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classification Description	FY 2018 Actuals	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Congressional Request
Personnel Compensation & Benefits:			
Full-time & Other than full-time Permanent (11.1 & 11.3)	\$173,044	\$177,613	\$179,180
Personnel benefits (12.0)	51,852	50,185	50,729
Subtotal - Personnel Compensation & Benefits	\$224,896	\$227,798	\$229,909
Other Expenses:			
Benefits for former personnel (13.0)	\$51	\$71	\$71
Travel & transportation of persons (21.0)	1,481	1,864	1,902
Transportation of things (22.0)	56	69	71
Rent payments to GSA (23.1)	35,012	33,761	34,439
Communications, utilities, & misc. charges (23.3)	4,955	6,434	6,563
Printing and reproduction (24.0)	1,174	1,115	1,137
Other services from non-Federal sources (25.2)	14,350	27,124	25,501
Other goods & services from Federal sources (25.3)	2,357	2,821	2,877
Operation & maintenance of equipment (25.7)	25,293	34,416	29,592
Supplies and materials (26.0)	3,680	1,550	1,581
Equipment (31.0)	2,979	1,946	1,985
Land and structures (32.0)	0	0	0
Insurance claims & interest (40.0)	92	31	31
Subtotal - Other Expenses	\$91,479	\$111,202	\$105,751
Total Obligations from Regulatory Fees	\$316,375	\$339,000	\$335,660
Total Resources from Regulatory Fees	\$316,375	\$339,000	\$335,660

**Fiscal Year 2020 Budget Estimates to Congress
Summary - Distribution of Resources**

SPECTRUM AUCTIONS COST RECOVERY REIMBURSABLE AUTHORITY
(INCLUDING OIG)

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classification Description	FY 2018 Actuals	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Congressional Request
Personnel Compensation & Benefits:			
Full-time & Other than full-time Permanent (11.1 & 11.3)	\$26,453	\$24,364	\$24,853
Personnel benefits (12.0)	8,058	7,524	7,675
Subtotal - Personnel Compensation & Benefits	\$34,511	\$31,888	\$32,528
Other Expenses:			
Benefits for former personnel (13.0)	\$4	\$11	\$12
Travel & transportation of persons (21.0)	231	334	340
Transportation of things (22.0)	9	24	24
Rent payments to GSA (23.1)	6,607	5,769	5,885
Communications, utilities, & misc. charges (23.3)	1,454	1,820	1,857
Printing and reproduction (24.0)	216	185	189
Other services from non-Federal sources (25.2)	15,768	35,157	35,502
Other goods & services from Federal sources (25.3)	1,059	401	409
Operation & maintenance of equipment (25.7)	27,695	50,165	51,172
Supplies and materials (26.0)	3,513	3,600	3,672
Equipment (31.0)	623	924	943
Land and structures (32.0)	0	0	0
Insurance claims & interest (40.0)	16	5	5
Subtotal - Other Expenses	\$57,196	\$98,396	\$100,011
Total - Auctions Cost Recovery Reimbursable Authority	\$91,707	\$130,284	\$132,539

**Fiscal Year 2020 Budget Estimates to Congress
Summary – Distribution of Resources**

GOVERNMENT/OTHER REIMBURSABLE AUTHORITY

(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Object Classification Description</u>	<u>FY 2018 Actuals</u>	<u>FY 2019 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2020 Congressional Request</u>
Personnel Compensation & Benefits:			
Full-time & Other than full-time Permanent (11.1 & 11.3)	\$257	\$150	\$300
Personnel benefits (12.0)	74	25	85
Subtotal - Personnel Compensation & Benefits	\$331	\$175	\$385
Other Expenses:			
Benefits for former personnel (13.0)	\$0	\$0	\$0
Travel & transportation of persons (21.0)	4	50	50
Transportation of things (22.0)	0	0	0
Rent payments to GSA (23.1)	0	0	0
Communications, utilities, & misc. charges (23.3)	0	0	0
Printing and reproduction (24.0)	0	0	0
Other services from non-Federal sources (25.2)	529	3,000	3,000
Other goods & services from Federal sources (25.3)	0	0	0
Operation & maintenance of equipment (25.7)	4	425	315
Supplies and materials (26.0)	14	50	50
Equipment (31.0)	24	300	200
Land and structures (32.0)	0	0	0
Insurance claims & interest (40.0)	0	0	0
Subtotal - Other Expenses	\$574	\$3,825	\$3,615
Total Government/Other Reimbursable Authority	\$905	\$4,000	\$4,000

**Fiscal Year 2020 Budget Estimates to Congress
Summary – Distribution of Resources**

CREDIT PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classification Description	FY 2018 Actuals	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Congressional Request
Personnel Compensation & Benefits:			
Full-time & Other than full-time Permanent (11.1 & 11.3)	\$0	\$0	\$0
Personnel benefits (12.0)	0	0	0
Subtotal - Personnel Compensation & Benefits	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Expenses:			
Benefits for former personnel (13.0)	\$0	\$0	\$0
Travel & transportation of persons (21.0)	0	0	0
Transportation of things (22.0)	0	0	0
Rent payments to GSA (23.1)	0	0	0
Communications, utilities, & misc. charges (23.3)	0	0	0
Printing and reproduction (24.0)	0	0	0
Other services from non-Federal sources (25.2)	0	50	25
Other goods & services from Federal sources (25.3)	0	0	0
Operation & maintenance of equipment (25.7)	0	0	0
Supplies and materials (26.0)	0	0	0
Equipment (31.0)	0	0	0
Land and structures (32.0)	0	0	0
Insurance claims & interest (40.0)	0	0	0
Subtotal - Other Expenses	\$0	\$50	\$25
Total Credit Program	\$0	\$50	\$25

Note: The Commission is currently working with OMB to close out the Credit Program. OIG has no Credit Program funds.

**Fiscal Year 2020 Budget Estimates to Congress
Summary – Distribution of Resources**

TV BROADCASTER RELOCATION FUND

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classification Description	FY 2018 Actuals	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Congressional Request
Personnel Compensation & Benefits:			
Full-time & Other than full-time Permanent (11.1 & 11.3)	\$0	\$0	\$0
Personnel benefits (12.0)	0	0	0
Subtotal - Personnel Compensation & Benefits	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Expenses:			
Benefits for former personnel (13.0)	\$0	\$0	\$0
Travel & transportation of persons (21.0)	0	0	0
Transportation of things (22.0)	0	0	0
Rent payments to GSA (23.1)	0	0	0
Communications, utilities, & misc. charges (23.3)	0	0	0
Printing and reproduction (24.0)	0	0	0
Other services from non-Federal sources (25.2)	0	0	0
Other goods & services from Federal sources (25.3)	0	0	0
Operation & maintenance of equipment (25.7)	0	0	0
Supplies and materials (26.0)	0	0	0
Equipment (31.0)	0	0	0
Land and structures (32.0)	0	0	0
Grants, subsidies, and contributions (41.0)	1,742,852	750,000	257,148
Insurance claims & interest (40.0)	0	0	0
Subtotal - Other Expenses	\$1,742,852	\$750,000	\$257,148
Total TV Broadcaster Relocation Fund	\$1,742,852	\$750,000	\$257,148

Note: The Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 (2012 Act) mandated that the Commission reimburse reasonable channel relocation costs incurred by those qualified TV Broadcasters that will be affected by spectrum relocation. The 2012 Act also gave the Commission the authority to use \$1.75 billion from Incentive Auction revenues to reimburse TV Broadcasters for relocation costs. Additional authority totaling \$1 billion was provided to the Commission for this and for other purposes by the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018, Public Law 115-141. The TV Broadcaster Relocation Fund is capped at \$2.75 billion. The amount shown for FY 2020 is an estimated carryover of funds that has not been obligated in prior fiscal years, which is available until July 3, 2023. The funds for the LPTV/translator, FM Stations, and Consumers education will be tracked separately, and be presented separately in the President's FY 2020 Budget.

**Fiscal Year 2020 Budget Estimates to Congress
Summary – Distribution of Resources**

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL – UNIVERSAL SERVICE FUND

(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Object Classification Description</u>	<u>FY 2018 Actuals</u>	<u>FY 2019 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2020 Congressional Request</u>
Personnel Compensation & Benefits:			
Full-time & Other than full-time Permanent (11.1 & 11.3)	\$0	\$0	\$0
Personnel benefits (12.0)	0	0	0
Subtotal - Personnel Compensation & Benefits	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Expenses:			
Benefits for former personnel (13.0)	\$0	\$0	\$0
Travel & transportation of persons (21.0)	47	0	0
Transportation of things (22.0)	0	0	0
Rent payments to GSA (23.1)	0	0	0
Communications, utilities, & misc. charges (23.3)	0	0	0
Printing and reproduction (24.0)	0	0	0
Other services from non-Federal sources (25.2)	829	4,500	311
Other goods & services from Federal sources (25.3)	14	0	0
Operation & maintenance of equipment (25.7)	0	0	0
Supplies and materials (26.0)	0	0	0
Equipment (31.0)	0	0	0
Land and structures (32.0)	0	0	0
Insurance claims & interest (40.0)	0	0	0
Subtotal - Other Expenses	\$890	\$4,500	\$311
Total Universal Service Program	\$890	\$4,500	\$311

Note: The Office of Inspector General (OIG) - Universal Service Fund (USF) represents carryover funds. These resources are presented in a separate schedule apart from the Salaries & Expenses account and funded from amounts transferred from the USF in FY 2008, as permitted in appropriations language for that year. No new budget authority is requested by the OIG in FYs 2019 and 2020. The carryover balances will be used to continue the USF oversight by OIG. The amount shown for FY 2020 is an estimated carryover of funds that has not been obligated in prior fiscal years, which is available until expended.

**Fiscal Year 2020 Budget Estimates to Congress
Summary – Distribution of Resources**

**REGULATORY FEES – OFFSETTING COLLECTIONS
(EXCLUDING OIG)**

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classification Description	FY 2018 Actuals	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Congressional Request
Personnel Compensation & Benefits:			
Full-time & Other than full-time Permanent (11.1 & 11.3)	\$166,977	\$170,383	\$171,878
Personnel benefits (12.0)	50,009	48,382	48,891
Subtotal - Personnel Compensation & Benefits	\$216,986	\$218,766	\$220,769
Other Expenses:			
Benefits for former personnel (13.0)	\$26	\$71	\$71
Travel & transportation of persons (21.0)	1,481	1,802	1,838
Transportation of things (22.0)	56	69	71
Rent payments to GSA (23.1)	34,729	33,503	34,175
Communications, utilities, & misc. charges (23.3)	4,955	6,426	6,555
Printing and reproduction (24.0)	1,174	1,115	1,137
Other services from non-Federal sources (25.2)	14,333	25,584	24,037
Other goods & services from Federal sources (25.3)	2,357	2,690	2,744
Operation & maintenance of equipment (25.7)	25,293	34,416	29,592
Supplies and materials (26.0)	3,680	1,550	1,581
Equipment (31.0)	2,979	1,914	1,953
Land and structures (32.0)	0	0	0
Insurance claims & interest (40.0)	92	31	31
Subtotal - Other Expenses	\$91,153	\$109,170	\$103,785
Total - Obligations from Regulatory Fees	\$308,139	\$327,936	\$324,554
Total - Resources from Regulatory Fees	\$308,139	\$327,936	\$324,554

**Fiscal Year 2020 Budget Estimates to Congress
Summary – Distribution of Resources**

SPECTRUM AUCTIONS COST RECOVERY REIMBURSEMENT AUTHORITY
(EXCLUDING OIG)

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classification Description	FY 2018 Actuals	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Congressional Request
Personnel Compensation & Benefits:			
Full-time & Other than full-time Permanent (11.1 & 11.3)	\$26,453	\$24,364	\$24,853
Personnel benefits (12.0)	8,058	7,524	7,675
Subtotal - Personnel Compensation & Benefits	\$34,511	\$31,888	\$32,528
Other Expenses:			
Benefits for former personnel (13.0)	\$4	\$11	\$12
Travel & transportation of persons (21.0)	231	334	340
Transportation of things (22.0)	9	24	24
Rent payments to GSA (23.1)	6,607	5,769	5,885
Communications, utilities, & misc. charges (23.3)	1,454	1,820	1,857
Printing and reproduction (24.0)	216	185	189
Other services from non-Federal sources (25.2)	15,659	35,013	35,355
Other goods & services from Federal sources (25.3)	1,059	401	409
Operation & maintenance of equipment (25.7)	27,695	50,165	51,172
Supplies and materials (26.0)	3,513	3,600	3,672
Equipment (31.0)	623	924	943
Land and structures (32.0)	0	0	0
Insurance claims & interest (40.0)	16	5	5
Subtotal - Other Expenses	\$57,087	\$98,251	\$99,863
Total - Auctions Cost Recovery Reimbursable Obligations	\$91,598	\$130,139	\$132,391

**Fiscal Year 2020 Budget Estimates to Congress
Summary – Distribution of Resources**

**REGULATORY FEES – OFFSETTING COLLECTIONS
(OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL)**

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classification Description	FY 2018 Actuals	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Congressional Request
Personnel Compensation & Benefits:			
Full-time & Other than full-time Permanent (11.1 & 11.3)	\$6,067	\$7,229	\$7,302
Personnel benefits (12.0)	1,843	1,803	1,838
Subtotal - Personnel Compensation & Benefits	\$7,910	\$9,032	\$9,140
Other Expenses:			
Benefits for former personnel (13.0)	\$25	\$0	\$0
Travel & transportation of persons (21.0)	0	62	63
Transportation of things (22.0)	0	0	0
Rent payments to GSA (23.1)	283	258	263
Communications, utilities, & misc. charges (23.3)	0	8	9
Printing and reproduction (24.0)	0	0	0
Other services from non-Federal sources (25.2)	18	1,541	1,464
Other goods & services from Federal sources (25.3)	0	131	133
Operation & maintenance of equipment (25.7)	0	0	0
Supplies and materials (26.0)	0	1	1
Equipment (31.0)	0	31	32
Land and structures (32.0)	0	0	0
Insurance claims & interest (40.0)	0	0	0
Subtotal - Other Expenses	\$326	\$2,032	\$1,966
Total - Obligations from Regulatory Fees	\$8,236	\$11,064	\$11,106
Total - Resources from Regulatory Fees	\$8,236	\$11,064	\$11,106

**Fiscal Year 2020 Budget Estimates to Congress
Summary – Distribution of Resources**

**SPECTRUM AUCTIONS COST RECOVERY REIMBURSABLE AUTHORITY
(OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL)**

(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Object Classification Description</u>	<u>FY 2018 Actuals</u>	<u>FY 2019 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2020 Congressional Request</u>
Personnel Compensation & Benefits:			
Full-time & Other than full-time Permanent (11.1 & 11.3)	\$0	\$0	\$0
Personnel benefits (12.0)	0	0	0
Subtotal - Personnel Compensation & Benefits	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Expenses:			
Benefits for former personnel (13.0)	\$0	\$0	\$0
Travel & transportation of persons (21.0)	0	0	0
Transportation of things (22.0)	0	0	0
Rent payments to GSA (23.1)	0	0	0
Communications, utilities, & misc. charges (23.3)	0	0	0
Printing and reproduction (24.0)	0	0	0
Other services from non-Federal sources (25.2)	109	145	148
Other goods & services from Federal sources (25.3)	0	0	0
Operation & maintenance of equipment (25.7)	0	0	0
Supplies and materials (26.0)	0	0	0
Equipment (31.0)	0	0	0
Land and structures (32.0)	0	0	0
Insurance claims & interest (40.0)	0	0	0
Subtotal - Other Expenses	\$109	\$145	\$148
Total - Auctions Cost Recovery Reimbursable Obligations	\$109	\$145	\$148

**Fiscal Year 2020 Budget Estimates to Congress
Summary - Distribution of Resources by Strategic Goals**

(Dollars in Thousands)

Strategic Goals	Closing the Digital Divide	Promoting Innovation	Protecting Consumers and Public Safety	Reforming the FCC's Processes	TOTAL
<u>Regulatory Fees:</u>					
FY2018 Actuals	\$89,155	\$70,021	\$84,522	\$72,677	\$316,375
FY2019 Enacted	\$95,531	\$75,028	\$90,566	\$77,875	\$339,000
Less: FY 2019 One-Time Investment Request	\$0	\$0	-\$250	-\$8,285	-\$8,535
FY2020 Base Level	\$95,531	\$75,028	\$90,316	\$69,590	\$330,465
Non-Salary Inflationary Increase	\$571	\$448	\$539	\$445	\$2,003
FY 2020 One-Time Investment Request	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,192	\$3,192
FY2020 Congressional Request	\$96,102	\$75,476	\$90,855	\$73,227	\$335,660
<u>Spectrum Auctions Program</u>					
FY2018 Actuals	\$40,999	\$9,092	\$518	\$41,098	\$91,707
FY2019 Congressional Request	\$65,893	\$11,669	\$668	\$52,054	\$130,284
FY2020 Base Level	\$65,893	\$11,669	\$668	\$52,054	\$130,284
Non-Salary Inflationary Increase	\$1,140	\$202	\$12	\$901	\$2,255
FY2020 Congressional Request	\$67,033	\$11,871	\$680	\$52,955	\$132,539

**Fiscal Year 2020 Budget Estimates to Congress
Allocation of Obligations by Budget Object Class Code**

(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Object Class Codes and Descriptions	FY 2018 Actuals	FY 2019 Enacted	Reversal of FY 2019 One-Time Request	FY 2020 Base	Non- Payroll Infla- tionary Increase	Pro- gram- mic Changes	FY 2020 Congres- sional Request
11 Personnel Compensation	\$173,044	\$177,613	\$0	\$177,613	\$1	\$0	\$177,614
12 Benefits	51,852	50,185	0	50,185	4	0	50,189
13 Benefits for former personnel	51	71	0	71	0	0	71
21 Travel & transportation of persons	1,481	1,864	0	1,864	37	0	1,900
22 Transportation of things	56	69	0	69	1	0	71
23.1 Rent payments to GSA	35,012	33,761	0	33,761	678	0	34,440
23.3 Communications, utilities, & misc. charges	4,955	6,434	0	6,434	129	0	6,563
24 Printing and reproduction	1,174	1,115	0	1,115	22	0	1,137
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	14,350	27,124	0	27,124	483	0	27,607
25.3 Other goods & services from Federal sources	2,357	2,821	0	2,821	57	0	2,877
25.7 Operation & maintenance of equipment	25,293	34,416	-8,535	25,881	520	3,192	29,592
26 Supplies and materials	3,680	1,550	0	1,550	31	0	1,581
31 Equipment	2,979	1,946	0	1,946	39	0	1,985
32 Land and structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40 Insurance claims & interest	92	31	0	31	1	0	31
Sub-Total - Regulatory Fees	\$316,375	\$339,000	-\$8,535	\$330,465	\$2,003	\$3,192	\$335,660
Sub-Total - Appropriation Authority	\$316,375	\$339,000	-\$8,535	\$330,465	\$2,003	\$3,192	\$335,660
Reimbursables - Government/Other	905	4,000	0	4,000	0	0	4,000
Spectrum Auction Cost Recovery Reimbursement	91,707	130,284	0	130,284	2,255	0	132,539
TOTAL REQUEST	\$408,987	\$473,284	-\$8,535	\$464,749	\$4,258	\$3,192	\$472,198

EXHIBITS AND REPORTS

This page is intentionally left blank

Affirmation Statement from Senior Agency Official for Privacy (SAOP)

Description of Privacy Program

The FCC conducts a privacy program to meet all applicable privacy requirements and manage privacy risks within the agency. Led by the Senior Agency Official for Privacy (SAOP) and the Privacy Manager in the office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO), the program monitors the FCC bureaus and offices that maintain systems of records and information technology that collect and maintain personally identifiable information (PII). When necessary, program officials help system owners execute system of records notices (SORNS), Privacy Impact Assessments (PIAs), and other required disclosures. Program officials provide privacy training and advise system owners on how they can minimize the collection of PII, in particular, of Social Security numbers. The program is also responsible for making sure that the FCC's Privacy Act statements and other public-facing privacy information are clear and compliant with current laws, rules, and OMB guidance.

The privacy program works closely with the CIO's office to help identify and mitigate privacy risks in the agency's information systems. Through the PIA process, the program helps IT development staff and customers identify privacy risks in their systems and mitigate these risks as much as possible. Program officials also work closely with the FCC's Network Security Operations Center (NSOC) to prepare for and respond to PII breaches.

SAOP Comments on FY 2020 New Investments

I have reviewed and support these proposed investments because moving systems from outdated legacy technologies to cloud-based platforms significantly improves the security of these systems, including systems that contain personally identifiable information (PII).

Information Technology (IT) Investments

The information will be submitted electronically in accordance with OMB Circular A-11, Section 55.

IT Table

TAFS/Account Code	# FTE PY	PY Total \$ In Millions	# FTE CY	CY Total \$ In Millions	# FTE BY	BY Total \$ In Millions
027-0100	40	\$70	40	\$88	40	\$83
027-5183	166	\$83	166	\$98	166	\$101
Total	206	\$153	206	\$186	206	\$184

N.A. - Not Available

IT Resources Statement

As required by OMB Circular A-11, Section 51.3, the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and Chief Information Officer (CIO) affirm the following:

- that the CIO has reviewed and approved the major IT investments portion of the budget request;
- that the CFO and CIO affirm that the CIO had a significant role in reviewing planned IT support for major program objectives and significant increases and decreases in IT resources; and
- that the IT Portfolio includes appropriate estimates of all IT resources included in the budget request.

Universal Service Fund Exhibit

Under the Telecommunications Act of 1996, telecommunications carriers that provide interstate and international telecommunications services are required to contribute funds for the preservation and advancement of universal service. The contributions generally provided, in turn, by each carrier's subscribers, are used to provide services eligible for universal service support as prescribed by the FCC. Interest income on these funds is utilized to offset carrier contributions. Administrative costs of the program are provided from carrier contributions.

For budgetary purposes, the USF comprises five elements that consist of four universal service support mechanisms and the Telecommunications Relay Service (TRS) Fund. The TRS Fund represents a program established under section 225 of the Act. This statute provides for an mechanism to support relay services necessary for telecommunications access by speech or hearing impaired populations.

Public Law 115-245 temporarily suspended the application of the Antideficiency Act to the Federal universal service fund programs authorized under section 254 of the Communications Act of 1934, through December 31, 2019. The Antideficiency Act requires that funds be available before incurring an obligation on behalf of the Federal Government.

Program and Financing (dollars in millions)				
	2018 Actual	2019 Est.	2020 Est.	
Obligation by program activity:				
0001	Universal service fund	\$8,667	\$11,086	\$10,663
0002	Program support	\$209	\$252	\$248
0900	Total new obligations (object class 41.0)	\$8,876	\$11,338	\$10,911
Budgetary resources				
1000	Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	(\$7,430)	(\$6,048)	(\$6,815)
1021	Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	\$763	\$859	\$990
1033	Recoveries of prior year paid obligations	\$39	\$0	\$0
1050	Unobligated balance (total)	(\$6,628)	(\$5,189)	(\$5,825)
Budget authority:				
Discretionary:				
1120	Appropriation transferred to other accounts	\$0	\$0	\$0
1160	Appropriation, discretionary (total)	\$0	\$0	\$0
Mandatory:				
1201	Appropriation(special fund) - Receipt	\$9,419	\$9,696	\$9,966
1201	Appropriation(special fund) - Interest	\$37	\$16	\$0
1160	Appropriation, discretionary (total)	\$9,456	\$9,712	\$9,966
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory:				
1850	Collected (total)	\$0	\$0	\$0
1900	Budget authority (total)	\$9,456	\$9,712	\$9,966
1930	Total budgetary resources available	\$2,828	\$4,523	\$4,141
1941	Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	(\$6,048)	(\$6,815)	(\$6,770)
Change in obligated balances:				
3000	Unpaid obligated balance, start of year	\$14,624	\$12,854	\$12,992
3010	Obligation incurred, unexpired accounts	\$8,876	\$11,338	\$10,911
3020	Total outlays (gross)	(\$9,883)	(\$10,341)	(\$10,573)
3040	Recoveries of prior year obligations	(\$763)	(\$859)	(\$990)
3050	Unpaid obligated balance, end of year (net)	\$12,854	\$12,992	\$12,340
3100	Obligation balance, start of year	\$14,624	\$12,854	\$12,992
3200	Obligation balance, end of year	\$12,854	\$12,992	\$12,340
Budget authority and outlays net:				
4090	Budget authority gross:	\$9,456	\$9,712	\$9,966
4100	Outlays from new mandatory authority	\$4,833	\$5,269	\$5,568
4101	Outlays from new mandatory balances	\$5,050	\$5,072	\$5,005
4110	Total outlays (net)	\$9,883	\$10,341	\$10,573
Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays				
4123	Offsetting collection from Non-Federal sources	(\$39)	\$0	\$0
4160	Budget authority net (mandatory)	\$9,456	\$9,712	\$9,966
4170	Outlays net (mandatory)	\$9,844	\$10,341	\$10,573
4180	Budget authority net (total)	\$9,456	\$9,712	\$9,966
4190	Outlays net (total)	\$9,844	\$10,341	\$10,573
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
5000	Total investments, start of year: Federal securities: Par value	\$7,096	\$2,883	\$0
5001	Total investments, end of year: Federal securities: Par value	\$2,883	\$0	\$0

Responses to Congressional Inquiries Concerning GAO Recommendations



OFFICE OF
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
WASHINGTON

February 22, 2018

The Honorable Elijah E. Cummings
Ranking Member
Committee on Oversight and Government Reform
U.S. House of Representatives
2471 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Cummings:

On January 9, 2018, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) publicly released a report entitled *FCC Should Improve Monitoring of Industry Efforts to Strengthen Wireless Network Resiliency*, GAO 18-198 (Wireless Resiliency Report).¹ GAO was asked to examine federal efforts to ensure the resiliency of wireless networks following natural disasters and other physical incidents. The Wireless Resiliency Report examines: (1) trends in mobile wireless outages reported to the FCC since 2009 and (2) actions federal agencies and industry have taken since 2013 (after Hurricane Sandy) to improve wireless network resiliency, among other objectives. GAO also assessed the FCC's efforts to monitor an industry initiative, the Wireless Resiliency Cooperative Framework (Framework), to improve wireless network resiliency against federal internal control standards.

The Wireless Resiliency Report recommends that the Commission continue its work with industry "to develop specific and measurable objectives" for the Commission's Framework, including such outputs to measure the extent of the Framework's use.² In a December 1, 2017 response to a draft of the Wireless Resiliency Report, the Chief of the Commission's Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau (Bureau) noted that the voluntary Framework is based on cooperation with wireless telecommunications providers, and agreed with GAO's recommendation.³ Commission staff is undertaking to work with the Framework's signatories, as well as other industry stakeholders, to evaluate whether there are measurable objectives that accurately reflect the extent of the Framework's use. I anticipate this outreach will result in the development of measurable outputs that will provide the Commission with practical information on the usefulness of the Framework.

The Wireless Resiliency Report also recommends that the Commission "develop a plan to monitor the outputs and outcomes of the Wireless Network Resiliency Cooperative Framework and document the results of its monitoring to evaluate its effectiveness and identify whether changes are needed."⁴ I will ensure that FCC staff has developed a structured plan to monitor and evaluate the Framework's impact on wireless network resiliency. We will then work with industry and other affected stakeholders to identify areas for improvement and determine how the Framework may be adjusted to better improve wireless network resiliency.

¹ GAO, *FCC Should Improve Monitoring of Industry Efforts to Strengthen Wireless Network Resiliency*, GAO 18-198, available at <https://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-18-198>.

² *Id.* at 36.

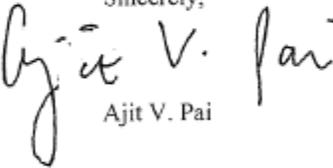
³ *Id.* at 53.

⁴ *Id.*

I also agree with the Wireless Resiliency Report's recommendation that the Commission "should promote awareness about the elements of and any outcomes from the Wireless Network Resiliency Cooperative Framework among state and local public safety officials and other industry stakeholders, such as through existing outreach mechanisms and government-industry forums."⁵ As the Bureau Chief noted in her response to GAO, we will leverage our existing methods of regularly sharing information with relevant state, local public safety and other industry stakeholders to promote greater awareness of the Framework's elements and outcomes.⁶ We will also rely on our existing participation in the Federal Emergency Management Agency's ten Regional Emergency Communications Coordination Working Groups, which include emergency response organizations from federal, state, tribal, and local governments, nongovernmental organizations, and private sector entities, to further this awareness.⁷

I appreciate GAO's thorough analysis and recommendations. Thank you for the opportunity to respond to the Wireless Resiliency Report, and I look forward to discussing this issue with you further if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Ajit V. Pai

⁵ *Id.* at 36.

⁶ *Id.* at 53.

⁷ *Id.*



OFFICE OF
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
WASHINGTON

April 2, 2018

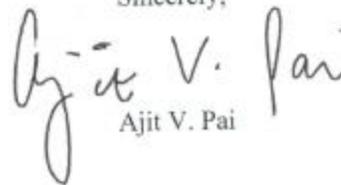
The Honorable Tom Graves
Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government
U.S. House of Representatives
2000 Rayburn House Office Building (G Floor)
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Chairman Graves:

On March 22, 2018, the Government Accountability Office issued a report entitled "FINANCIAL TECHNOLOGY: Additional Steps by Regulators Could Better Protect Consumers and Aid Regulatory Oversight" (GAO-18-254). Although the Federal Communications Commission does not regulate financial technologies, the report recommended "improving interagency coordination on fintech," and specifically recommended the Commission "discuss with the Presidents of the Federal Reserve Banks of Atlanta and Boston whether the topics of the 2018-2019 biennial regulators meeting of the Federal Reserve's Mobile Payments Industry Working Group would make FCC participation beneficial to the FCC or the group, and take steps accordingly."

The Commission agrees with the recommendation, and I write you in accordance with 31 U.S. Code § 720 to notify you of our planned action in response to this recommendation. I have directed my staff to reach out to the Federal Reserve Banks of Atlanta and Boston to determine the topics of the 2018-2019 biennial regulators meeting of the Federal Reserve's Mobile Payments Industry Working Group. We will then decide whether FCC participation would be beneficial and plan to take steps accordingly.

Sincerely,


Ajit V. Pai



OFFICE OF
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
WASHINGTON

November 5, 2018

The Honorable Frank Pallone
Ranking Member
Committee on Energy and Commerce
U.S. House of Representatives
2322A Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Pallone:

On September 7, 2018, the Government Accountability Office publicly released a report entitled *FCC's Data Overstate Access on Tribal Lands* (Report). The Report examines the extent to which (1) the FCC's approach to collecting broadband data accurately captures broadband access on Tribal lands and (2) the FCC obtains Tribal input on the data.

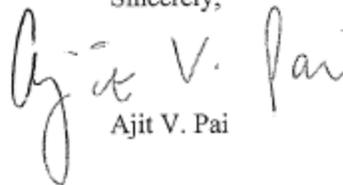
The Report makes three recommendations for executive action. First, the Report recommends that I, as Chairman, develop and implement methods, such as a targeted data collection, for collecting and reporting accurate and complete data on broadband access specific to Tribal lands. Second, the Report recommends that I develop a formal process to obtain Tribal input on the accuracy of provider-submitted broadband data that includes outreach and technical assistance to help Tribes participate in the process. Finally, the Report recommends that I obtain feedback from Tribal stakeholders and providers on the effectiveness of the FCC's 2012 Public Notice to providers on how to fulfill their Tribal engagement requirements to determine whether the Public Notice requires clarification. In their August 22, 2018 response to the draft report, the Chiefs of the FCC's Wireline Competition Bureau and Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau agreed with the Report's goals and highlighted numerous efforts already underway at the Commission that are accomplishing the Report's goals and developing better data on broadband service on Tribal lands.

I share your view that quality data on broadband service in Tribal areas is an essential tool in achieving my top goal of closing the digital divide, including on Tribal lands. As described in the Bureaus' August 22, 2018 response, the Commission is already undertaking a number of efforts to enhance our data and better understand where Tribal areas remain unserved. Central to these efforts is the Commission's ongoing rulemaking proceeding in which we are examining whether and how to revise the Form 477 collection of broadband deployment data to increase the usefulness of collected data. Recognizing the potential benefits of increased granularity, we solicited comments on myriad issues associated with revising our methodology. We are currently analyzing the potential efficiencies, usefulness, and burdens associated with various options and are committed to making changes that will improve our understanding of broadband deployment across America, including in Tribal areas. We have also begun the process of assessing the availability of broadband services in Indian Country to culminate in a report and a subsequent rulemaking, as required by RAY BAUM'S Act of 2018.

As we move forward with these efforts, I have asked staff to expand their ongoing engagement with Tribal stakeholders so that their views and insights more fully inform our efforts to identify and develop measures to address, unserved Tribal areas. For example, Tribal governments can participate directly in the Mobility Fund Phase II challenge process—a process that is helping map availability of mobile broadband with unprecedented granularity. And our Office of Native Affairs and Policy is working directly with Tribes to facilitate this process. This will inform additional efforts to formalize Tribal participation in our existing processes, through technical and other outreach, while we continue to look for additional avenues and methods for receiving Tribal input on deployment issues. As part of our ongoing engagement with Tribes, we plan to seek comment from Tribes and service providers on the Commission's 2012 statement on Tribal engagement, consistent with the Report's recommendation.

I appreciate the opportunity to comment on the GAO Report and would be happy to discuss further if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Ajit V. Pai

cc: The Honorable John Hoeven, Chairman
Committee on India Affairs

The Honorable Tom Udall, Ranking Member
Committee on Indian Affairs

The Honorable John Barrasso
The Honorable Maria Cantwell
The Honorable Steve Daines
The Honorable Martin Heinrich
The Honorable Heidi Heitkamp
The Honorable Brian Schatz
The Honorable Jon Tester



OFFICE OF
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
WASHINGTON

December 27, 2018

The Honorable Bill Nelson
Ranking Member
Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation
United States Senate
425 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Ranking Member Nelson:

On November 14, the Government Accountability Office publicly released a report entitled *Tribal Broadband: FCC Should Undertake Efforts to Better Promote Tribal Access to Spectrum*. The Report examines Tribal entities' ability to obtain and access spectrum to provide broadband services, deployment barriers that may exist, and the extent to which the FCC promotes and supports Tribal efforts to obtain and access spectrum.

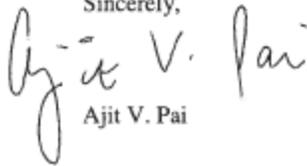
The Report makes three recommendations for executive action. *First*, the Report recommends that the FCC collect data on the extent that Tribal entities are obtaining and accessing spectrum and use this information as the FCC implements ongoing spectrum initiatives. *Second*, the Report recommends that the FCC analyze these data to better understand the extent that unused spectrum licenses exist over Tribal lands, such as by analyzing the data for a sample of Tribal lands, and use this information as appropriate to inform the FCC's oversight of the secondary market. *Third*, the Report recommends that the FCC make information on spectrum-license holders more accessible for interested parties, including Tribal entities, to promote their ability to purchase or lease spectrum licenses from other providers.

In their response to the draft report, the Chiefs of the FCC's Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau and Wireless Telecommunications Bureau noted that the Commission has taken a variety of actions to increase Tribal access to and use of spectrum, including various rulemakings, outreach, and training efforts. The Bureaus' response also explained the Commission's plans for addressing the recommendations.

I share your interest in ensuring that we do all we can to bring broadband services to Tribal lands, including by making spectrum available to Tribal entities. Closing the digital divide is my top priority, and nowhere is that divide more starkly illustrated than on Tribal lands. I have instructed the Bureau Chiefs to follow through on the steps identified in their response: (1) to consider ways to collect data on the extent to which Tribal entities are obtaining and accessing spectrum, including updating application forms to provide for voluntary submission of information; (2) to take a sample of spectrum licenses on Tribal lands and analyze that data to inform our spectrum policies; and (3) to continue outreach and educational efforts toward Tribal entities while we transition to a more user-friendly licensing platform. Please know that the FCC's staff are always available to assist Tribes in obtaining information.

I appreciate the opportunity to comment on the GAO Report and reiterate my commitment to promoting broadband availability to all Americans, including on Tribal lands. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'A' and a long tail on the 'i'.

Ajit V. Pai

cc: The Honorable John Hoeven
The Honorable Tom Udall
The Honorable John Barrasso
The Honorable Maria Cantwell
The Honorable Steve Daines
The Honorable Martin Heinrich
The Honorable Heidi Heitkamp
The Honorable Jon Tester