

FCC Unanimously Approves Initial Phase of Team Telecom Modernization

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On September 30, 2020, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC or Commission) unanimously approved its initial modernization of the inter-agency working group previously referred to as “Team Telecom” (the Committee). This first phase modernization effort addresses the Committee’s review process which considers the national security, law enforcement, diplomatic, and trade issues associated with transactions subject to the FCC’s foreign ownership review.

Wiley’s National Security and TMT practices, which include the former Chair of Team Telecom for the U.S. Department of Justice, have been deeply engaged in these efforts, as well as reforms to the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS). We see the completion of this phase of Team Telecom modernization as a necessary first step in bringing clarity and timeliness to this far-reaching inter-agency process. According to Chairman Pai, “we need an approach that allows us to identify and expedite beneficial foreign investment but block or place appropriate remedial conditions on foreign investment that threatens our nation’s interests.” While the FCC’s vote formalizes needed reforms, the government will continue to increase scrutiny of foreign investment and global supply chains. As FCC Commissioner Rosenworcel stated, “we make a mistake if we stop here.” Investors and regulated businesses should factor this and related national security concerns into their planning.

The Report and Order will be effective 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

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Practice Areas

Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS)
International Trade
National Security
Team Telecom
Telecom, Media & Technology

Background

This FCC action stems from a four year-long review of its process and, more recently, the President's April 4, 2020 Executive Order on Establishing the Committee for the Assessment of Foreign Participation in the United States Telecommunications Services Sector. The Executive Order (EO) formalized the ad hoc working group known as "Team Telecom," which has reviewed certain telecommunications transactions that fall under the jurisdiction of the FCC. For years, the FCC has referred transactions to Team Telecom to consider national security and law enforcement issues that may be raised by applications for FCC licenses and other grants of authority involving foreign ownership. The EO clarifies responsibilities and procedures for the review process and sets out timeframes for the Committee's review of certain FCC applications and the types of recommendations the Committee can make to the Commission in response to referred applications. Wiley lawyers discussed the EO in detail [here](#).

On April 27, 2020, the International Bureau of the FCC released a Public Notice (PN) to refresh the record and seek comment in its 2016 proceeding to reform its approach to Team Telecom reviews. Details of the PN can be found [here](#).

Key Takeaways

The Commission's Report and Order adopts rules and procedures to improve the timeliness and transparency of the process by which the FCC coordinates its consideration of applications with Executive Branch agencies, including:

- **Established Timeframes.** The FCC adopted the timeframes set forth in the EO – a 120-day initial review period followed by a discretionary 90-day secondary assessment – if the Committee determines that the risk to national security or law enforcement interests cannot be mitigated with standard mitigation measures. (¶¶ 2, 20, 76-88) Additionally, Team Telecom is to send any tailored questions to the applicant within 30 days. (¶¶ 82-84)
- **Automatic Review of Some Applications.** The Committee will continue to review three types of applications where the applicants have reportable foreign ownership:
 - applications for international Section 214 authorizations or to assign or transfer control of these authorizations;
 - applications for a submarine cable landing license or to assign or transfer control of such a license; and
 - petitions seeking a foreign ownership ruling under Section 310(b) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, for broadcast, common carrier wireless, or common carrier earth station applicants and licensees. (¶¶ 18, 24-27)
- **Excluded Applications.** Over Executive Branch agency objections, the FCC will generally exclude from referral certain applications that present a low or minimal risk to national security, law enforcement, foreign policy, and trade policy concerns. (¶¶ 30-35) The following applications will generally be

excluded from referral:

- pro forma notifications and applications;
- international section 214 applications, submarine cable applications, and section 310(b) petitions where the only reportable foreign ownership is through wholly owned intermediate holding companies and the ultimate ownership and control is held by U.S. citizens or entities;
- international section 214 applications where the applicant has an existing mitigation agreement, there are no new reportable foreign owners of the applicant since the effective date of the mitigation agreement, and the applicant agrees to continue to comply with the terms of that mitigation agreement; and
- international section 214 applications where the applicant was cleared by the Executive Branch within the past 18 months without mitigation and there are no new reportable foreign owners of the applicant since that review.
- The FCC nevertheless retains discretion to refer these applications to the Executive Branch if the particular circumstance warrants, such as a change in the relations between the United States and the applicant's home country.
- The FCC declined to adopt other exclusions proposed by commenters, including applications that have undergone review by CFIUS because "Executive Branch review of an application referred by the Commission includes issues that are not addressed by CFIUS." (§ 38)
- We note that Team Telecom has recently reviewed certain applications *sua sponte* where the FCC did not specifically make a referral to Team Telecom. Thus, parties should assess the likelihood of Team Telecom self-initiating a review of an application that would otherwise be excluded under these provisions.
- **Standardized Questions for Applicants.** Applicants will be required to answer certain questions and make certifications designed to protect national security and law enforcement interests, which the FCC expects to "facilitate faster reviews, make mitigation unnecessary for a number of applications reviewed by the Committee, strengthen compliance, and assist the Commission in its ongoing regulatory obligations." (§ 19) As Commissioner O'Rielly stated, "By answering these questions and submitting them to the Committee prior to filing their FCC application, applicants will expedite the start of the review period."
 - The Order directs the FCC's International Bureau to draft and make available on a publicly available website a standardized set of national security and law enforcement questions (Standard Questions) and related certifications that elicit the information needed by the Committee for its review. Once the Standard Questions are available, the FCC will require applicants to file their responses with the Committee—prior to or at the same time they file their applications with the FCC—to expedite the review process. (§§ 40-41)
 - The Report and Order adopts, and codifies in FCC rules, five categories of information for which applicants must provide detailed and comprehensive answers in their applications. These include:

- corporate structure and shareholder information;
 - relationships with foreign entities;
 - financial condition and circumstances;
 - compliance with applicable laws and regulations; and
 - business and operational information, including services to be provided and network infrastructure. (¶ 42)
- The FCC will also solicit comment on the Standard Questions or any future changes made to those questions in a future proceeding. (¶¶ 45-47)
- **Required Certifications.** Applicants, with the exception of certain broadcast petitioners, will also be required to certify that they will:
 - comply with the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act (CALEA) and related Commission rules and orders;
 - make communications to, from, or within the United States, as well as records thereof, available to U.S. law enforcement officials;
 - designate a U.S. citizen or permanent U.S. resident as a point of contact for the execution of lawful requests and designate an agent for legal service of process;
 - affirm that all information submitted to the Commission and the Committee as part of the application process is complete and accurate, and promptly notify them of any substantial and significant changes in such information; and
 - affirm their understanding that failure to fulfill any of the conditions of the grant of their applications can result in license revocation or termination and criminal and civil penalties. (¶¶ 54-57)
 - Broadcast petitioners seeking a section 310(b) foreign ownership ruling will only be required to certify to the certifications related to a point of contact, accuracy and completeness, and consequences. (¶ 75)
- **Treatment of Confidential Information.** The Report and Order allows for the sharing of applicants' business confidential information with relevant agencies in reviews within the scope of the EO. (¶ 93)
 - **Other Rules.** The Commission's item also establishes a set of rules governing referral of applications to the Executive Branch agencies. (¶ 21) Additional rules adopted in the Report and Order relate to:
 - Monitoring progress; (¶ 94)
 - Including voting interests in applications; (¶ 95)
 - Requiring ownership diagrams; (¶ 96) and
 - Amending certain cable landing rules. (¶ 97)

In addition to adapting to these new rules, FCC Applicants must stay abreast of anticipated future developments. For example, Commissioner Rosenworcel has stated that "[The FCC] also should require periodic review and renewal of foreign carrier's FCC authorizations," representing a departure from the

concept of a “safe harbor” (which exists in the related CFIUS process) following Team Telecom’s review.

A further indication of the FCC’s bipartisan intent to continue to assert itself in addressing national security concerns, Commissioner Starks highlighted that “the Commission should work with Congress and the Executive Branch to examine whether our authority over [submarine] cables should be updated. The Commission’s authority to grant undersea cable landing licenses is pursuant to a delegation of authority from the President under a statute that predates the Communications Act by 13 years. That’s nearly 100 years old!”

Wiley’s TMT, National Security, and International Trade practices have represented clients before Team Telecom and CFIUS for decades. We help global investors and FCC licensees navigate Team Telecom, CFIUS, and other critical national security reviews and processes. We have worked with Congress, the FCC, and other agencies on legal and policy issues affecting investors and companies across the private sector. Should you have any questions, please contact Rick Sofield, Nova Daly, Megan Brown, Wayne Johnsen, Eve Reed, or Dan Brooks.