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**FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS LAW
COMPLIANCE OVERVIEW FOR 2020**

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Baller Stokes & Lide, P.C. has prepared this document for providers of cable television, telecommunications, interconnected voice over Internet protocol (VoIP), Internet access, and other communications and information services. We have summarized below, by service, the main federal regulatory requirements that apply to such providers. At the end of the memorandum, we have provided a chart setting forth the deadlines for various filings and other time-sensitive activities.

Disclaimers

This memorandum is not intended to be exhaustive. It only addresses requirements that apply to communications or information service providers when acting as such, and not when acting in other capacities – e.g., as pole owners. It does not cover tax, environmental, corporate, employment, or other requirements of general applicability. It does not deal with state or local franchising, right-of-way, tower siting, or other requirements. It discusses the matters covered only as they existed as of the end of 2019 and only in sufficient detail to make readers aware of potential compliance issues and of the main considerations involved. Whether and how a particular requirement may apply will depend on a provider's particular circumstances.

We are providing this memorandum solely for general educational purposes. It is not intended to be legal advice and should not be treated or cited as such. For legal advice, please consult your own legal counsel or contact us.

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I. CABLE SERVICE

Providers of “cable service” over a “cable system,” as defined in the federal Communications Act and Federal Communications Commission (FCC) rules, may be subject to the following requirements.¹

A. Cable Service – Reporting, Filing, and Other Requirements

1. Requirements for New Cable Operators and New Communities Served

In addition to the reporting, filing, and other obligations outlined below, new providers of cable service may be required to submit a variety of information to the FCC prior to, or shortly after, commencing service. This is in addition to local or state franchise requirements, if any, and other regulatory requirements (e.g., notifying local broadcasters, etc.). FCC filing requirements for new operators include:

Obtaining FCC Registration Number (FRN). All entities that wish to do business with the FCC must first obtain an FRN (video, voice or broadband service)², which can be obtained online at: <https://apps.fcc.gov/coresWeb/regEntityType.do>.

Community Registration. Before commencing operation, a cable system operator must file Form 322 Cable Community Registration for each community to be served.³ Cable operators may register through the FCC’s Cable Operations and Licensing System (“COALS”) at: <https://apps.fcc.gov/coals/forms/createlogin/loginCreate.cfm>.

¹ A “cable service” is defined in Section 602(6) of the Communications Act, 47 U.S.C. § 522(6), as: “((A) the one-way transmission to subscribers of (i) video programming, or (ii) other programming service, and (B) subscriber interaction, if any, which is required for the selection or use of such video programming or other programming service.” Section 602(7) of the Act, 47 U.S.C. §522(7), defines a “cable system” as “a facility, consisting of a set of closed transmission paths and associated signal generation, reception, and control equipment that is designed to provide cable service which includes video programming and which is provided to multiple subscribers within a community, but such term does not include [various specified exceptions].”

² See 47 C.F.R § 1.8002(a).

³ See 47 C.F.R § 76.1801.

Cable operators and other multichannel video programming distributors (MVPDs) seeking to utilize cable television relay stations (“CARS”)⁴ as part of their system are required to file for a CARS License using FCC Form 327⁵ or electronically via COALS.

2. Copyright Statutory Royalty Fee

Under federal law, cable operators are required to pay a statutory royalty fee for retransmitting television and radio broadcasts. This fee must be paid on a semi-annual basis by submitting a Statement of Account (SA) with the U.S. Copyright Office.⁶ Cable systems whose semiannual gross receipts are less than \$527,600 are to complete the SA1-2 Short Form.⁷ Cable systems with semiannual gross receipts exceeding \$527,600 must use the SA3 Long Form.⁸

Notably, under the federal rules certain providers may qualify as “cable systems” for copyright purposes, even if there may be some question about whether the system would be a “cable system” for other purposes under federal law.

Deadlines: Cable systems are given 60 days after the close of each accounting period in which to file statements of account and royalty fees. Accordingly, for the July–December 2019 accounting period, file between January 1 and March 1, 2020. For the January – June 2020 accounting period, file between July 1 and August 29, 2020.

3. Form 396-C: MVPD EEO Program Annual Report

Cable operators with six or more full-time employees must complete all sections of Form 396-C affirming their compliance with the FCC’s Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) program.⁹ If an operator has less than six full-time employees, it still must file Form 396-C but is exempt from completing some of the sections.¹⁰ Form 396-C must be filed electronically via the Media Bureau Consolidated Database System (CBDS) at: <https://licensing.fcc.gov/cgi-bin/ws.exe/prod/cdb/forms/prod/cdbsmenu.htm>

Deadline: The deadline for submission is typically September 30.

⁴ CARS stations are point-to-point or point-to-multipoint microwave systems. CARS stations cannot be used to distribute programming directly to subscribers.

⁵ <https://transition.fcc.gov/Forms/Form327/327.pdf>

⁶ See 17 U.S.C. § 111(d)(1).

⁷ <https://www.copyright.gov/forms/sa1-2.pdf>

⁸ <https://www.copyright.gov/forms/sa3.pdf>

⁹ See 47 C.F.R. § 76.71. Note, only count employees working in the cable unit/division.

¹⁰ <https://transition.fcc.gov/Forms/Form396C/396c.pdf>

4. Annual FCC Regulatory User Fees

Cable operators operating on October 1, 2019, must pay an annual regulatory fee in 2020 based on the number of basic cable subscribers in a community unit served on December 31, 2019.¹¹

Government entities¹² and non-profit entities¹³ that are exempt from taxation under section 501(c) of the IRS Code are exempt from regulatory fees and need not submit payment.¹⁴

In 2013, the FCC concluded that Internet Protocol Television (IPTV) providers should be included in the cable television systems category and assessed a regulatory fee at the same rate.¹⁵

***De minimis* exception:** Regulated entities whose total regulatory fee liability amounts to less than \$1,000 are exempt from payment of regulatory fees. The *de minimis* threshold applies only to filers of annual regulatory fees, not fees paid through multi-year filings.

The regulatory fee applicable to fiscal year 2019 was set at \$0.86 per subscriber, based on the number of basic cable subscribers served on December 31, 2018. If the Commission remains consistent with past practice, it will issue a fact sheet in mid-2020 addressing what providers owe for fiscal year 2019, and when the fee is due.

Deadline: Regulatory fees are typically due in late August or September. In 2019, the regulatory fee was due September 24, 2019.¹⁶

¹¹ See 47 C.F.R. § 1.1155; Number of Subscribers in a Community Unit = Number of single family dwellings + Number of individual households in multiple dwelling units (e.g., apartments, condominiums, mobile home parks, etc.) paying at the basic subscriber rate + Number of bulk-rate customers + Number of courtesy and free service.

¹² “For purposes of this exemption, a government entity is defined as any state, possession, city, county, town, village, municipal corporation, or similar political organization or subpart thereof controlled by publicly elected or duly appointed public officials exercising sovereign direction and control over their respective communities or programs.” 47 C.F.R. § 1.1162(b).

¹³ See 47 C.F.R. § 1.1162(c). Such non-profit entities must provide proof of status to the Commission within “60 days of its coming under the regulatory jurisdiction of the Commission or at the time its fee payment would otherwise be due, whichever is sooner.”

¹⁴ See 47 C.F.R., § 1.1162.

¹⁵ See *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2013*, Report and Order, 28 FCC Rcd 12351, 12357 (rel. Aug. 12, 2013), ¶ 17.

¹⁶ See *Effective Date of FY 2019 Regulatory Fees*, FCC Document (Sept. 5, 2019), available at: <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-359503A1.pdf>.

Affected providers must use Fee Filer to review their regulatory fee bill. The fee itself may be paid online via Fee Filer, or via more traditional means with an accompanying Form 159¹⁷ (generated by Fee Filer).

Further information, including methods of payment, waivers, deductions, and deferments, is available at <http://www.fcc.gov/regfees>.

5. Record Keeping Requirements

Subject to some exceptions applicable to small cable systems,¹⁸ cable systems must adhere to various record keeping requirements in which information must be retained for inspection or publication. Upon reasonable notice, cable systems must make the following available to the FCC¹⁹:

- Proof-of-performance test data
- Signal leakage logs and repair records
- Emergency alerts systems and activations

and must make the following available to local franchise authorities for inspection²⁰:

- Proof-of-performance test data
- Complaint resolution process

Under the “public file” requirement, cable systems are to submit the following records to the online public file hosted by the FCC²¹:

- Political file
- Equal employment opportunity
- Commercial records on children’s programming

¹⁷ <https://transition.fcc.gov/Forms/Form159/159.pdf>

¹⁸ “The operator of every cable television system having fewer than 1,000 [subscribers](#) is exempt from the online public file and from the public record requirements contained in [§ 76.1701](#) (political file); [§ 76.1702](#) (EEO records available for public inspection); [§ 76.1703](#) (commercial records for children’s programming); [§ 76.1704](#) (proof-of-performance test data); [§ 76.1706](#) (signal leakage logs and repair records); [§ 76.1714](#) (Familiarity with FCC rules); and [§ 76.1715](#) (sponsorship identification).” 47 C.F.R. § 76.100(d).

¹⁹ See 47 C.F.R. § 76.1700(c).

²⁰ See 47 C.F.R. § 76.1700(b).

²¹ See 47 C.F.R. § 76.1700(a).

- Proof-of-performance test data
- Leased access
- Availability of signals
- Operator interests in video programming
- Sponsorship identification
- Compatibility with consumer electronics equipment²²

The searchable database and filer information are available at: <https://publicfiles.fcc.gov/>.

6. Annual Privacy Notice

Section 631 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (codified at 47 U.S.C. §551), regulates the disclosure of the personally identifiable information²³ collected by cable operators. Under that statute, cable companies are required to provide notice to their customers regarding what personally identifiable information is collected, if it is disclosed, how long the information is stored, etc.²⁴ Cable operators must provide the privacy notice to subscribers “at the time of entering into an agreement to provide any cable service or other service to a subscriber and at least once a year thereafter....”²⁵

In addition, cable operators are prohibited from collecting or disclosing personally identifiable information without the subscriber’s written or electronic consent, and must take steps to prevent unauthorized disclosure of personally identifiable information.²⁶

7. Commercial Leased Access

Section 612 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, and as codified at 47 U.S.C. § 532, requires a cable operator to set aside channel capacity for commercial use by unaffiliated video programmers.

²² In April 2019, the FCC removed the requirement that the public inspection file include the cable operator’s channel lineup. <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/FCC-19-33A1.pdf>

²³ While the term “personally identifiable information” is not identified in the Communications Act, it is identified elsewhere in the federal code as “information that can be used to distinguish or trace an individual's identity, either alone or when combined with other personal or identifying information that is linked or linkable to a specific individual.” 2 CFR § 200.79; *see* OMB Memorandum 07-16.

²⁴ *See* 47 U.S.C. § 551(a).

²⁵ 47 U.S.C. § 551(a)(1).

²⁶ *See* 47 U.S.C. § 551(b)-(c).

The FCC has adopted extensive rules governing commercial leased access, which are codified at 47 C.F.R. §§ 76.970 through 76.977.²⁷ The regulations establish leased access set-aside requirements based on a cable system's total activated channel capacity. Cable operators with 36 to 54 activated channels must set aside 10 percent of those channels not otherwise required for use, or prohibited from use by federal law or regulation, for leased access.²⁸ Operators with 55 to 100 activated channels must set aside 15 percent of those channels²⁹, and cable operators with more than 100 activated channels must designate 15 percent of such channels for commercial use.³⁰

Cable operators may continue to employ any unused channel capacity designated for leased access until an unaffiliated programmer actually obtains use of the channel capacity pursuant to a written agreement.³¹ Moreover, cable operators may use up to 33 percent of the channel capacity designated for leased access for qualified minority or educational programming sources, whether or not the source is affiliated with the cable operator.³²

On June 8, 2018, the FCC released a Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking seeking to take various steps, mostly procedural, to modernize its leased access rules.³³ On June 7, 2019, the FCC released a Report and Order introducing several updates under the FCC's Modernization of Media Regulation Initiative, one of which was the elimination of the requirement that cable operators make leased access available on a part-time basis.³⁴

²⁷ FCC Summary of Leased Access available at: <https://www.fcc.gov/general/leased-access>.

²⁸ See 47 U.S.C. § 532(b)(1)(A).

²⁹ See 47 U.S.C. § 532(b)(1)(B).

³⁰ See 47 U.S.C. § 532(b)(1)(C).

³¹ See 47 U.S.C. § 532(b)(4).

³² See 47 C.F.R. § 76.977.

³³ *In the Matter of Leased Commercial Access, Modernization of Media Regulation Initiative*; Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, MB Docket No. 07-42; MB Docket No. 17-105 (rel. June 8, 2018), available at: <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/FCC-18-80A1.pdf>.

³⁴ *In the Matter of Leased Commercial Access, Modernization of Media Regulation Initiative*; Report and Order, MB Docket No. 07-42; MB Docket No. 17-105 (rel. June 7, 2019), available at: <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/FCC-19-52A1.pdf>. This proceeding also included a Second Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in which the FCC questioned whether the leased access regime as a whole is defensible on First Amendment grounds. *Id.*, at ¶ 43.

8. Performance Testing

In September 2017, the FCC declined to extend the performance testing and certification and requirements to digital systems.³⁵ Instead, the FCC elected to require digital cable operators to adhere to an accepted industry standard to ensure that they provide “good quality” video and audio to their subscribers and institute procedures to detect and limit signal leakage in digital cable systems.³⁶

Other cable systems must conduct complete technical performance tests at least twice each calendar year to determine the extent to which the system complies with its respective technical standards.³⁷ The proof of performance tests should be maintained by the cable system for at least five years.³⁸ For systems under 1,000 subscribers, compliance with all standards is still required but the requirement for formal record keeping is waived.³⁹

9. Signal Leakage and Aeronautical Frequency Monitoring

Cable systems operating in frequency bands 108-137 and 225-400 MHz must perform certain signal leakage tests. In addition to regular monitoring that is required every three months⁴⁰, affected cable systems must also undergo an annual least test “at least once each calendar year, with no more than 12 months between successive tests.”⁴¹ The results of the annual test are to be submitted using Form 320 and filed electronically via COALS.⁴²

³⁵ *In the Matter of Cable Televisions Technical and Operational Standards*, MB Docket 12-217, Report and Order, FCC 17-120 (rel. Sept. 25, 2017), available at: <https://ecfsapi.fcc.gov/file/0925163241137/FCC-17-120A1.pdf>.

³⁶ *In the Matter of Cable Televisions Technical and Operational Standards*, MB Docket 12-217, Report and Order, FCC 17-120 (rel. Sept. 25, 2017), ¶8, available at: <https://ecfsapi.fcc.gov/file/0925163241137/FCC-17-120A1.pdf>.

³⁷ See 47 C.F.R. § 76.601(b). Such standards can be found in 47§ C.F.R. 76.601(b)(1)-(2) and 47 C.F.R § 76.605(b).

³⁸ See 47 C.F.R. § 76.601(d).

³⁹ See 47 C.F.R. § 76.1704(b).

⁴⁰ See 47 C.F.R. § 76.614.

⁴¹ See 47 C.F.R. § 76.611.

⁴² See 47 C.F.R. § 76.1803.

In the event a cable system signal leakage impacts certain aeronautical frequencies, cable systems must also file Form 321, Aeronautical Frequency Notification.⁴³

10. Closed Captioning

All multichannel video programming distributors (MVPDs) (cable operators, broadcasters, satellite distributors, and others) are required to close caption their television programs.⁴⁴ On February 20, 2014, the FCC adopted a Report and Order containing new rules for TV closed captioning that became effective on March 16, 2015.⁴⁵ In 2016, the FCC extended responsibility to video programmers for closed captioning their content. As a result, compliance with the closed captioning rules is divided between MVPDs and video programmers, with each entity responsible for closed captioning issues that are primarily within their respective control.⁴⁶

The closed captioning rules dictate that MVPDs remain responsible for :

- Ensuring that closed captions make it to broadcast
- Passing through captions
- Maintenance and delivery of captions⁴⁷

a. Exemptions

Self-implementing exemptions.⁴⁸ Self-implementing exemptions from the closed captioning rules operate automatically and programmers do not need to petition the FCC. Examples include public service announcements that are shorter than 10 minutes and are not paid for with federal dollars, programming shown in the early morning hours (from 2 a.m. to 6 a.m. local time), and

⁴³ See 47 C.F.R. § 76.1804.

⁴⁴ See 47 C.F.R. § 79.1.

⁴⁵ See *Closed Captioning of Video Programming; Telecommunications for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing, Inc.*, CG Docket 05-231, Report and Order, Notice of Declaratory Ruling, and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (rel. Feb. 20, 2014), available at: <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2014/03/31/2014-06754/closed-captioning-of-video-programming-telecommunications-for-the-deaf-and-hard-of-hearing-petition>.

⁴⁶ See *Closed Captioning of Video Programming; Telecommunications for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing, Inc.*, Petition for Rulemaking, FCC (rel. Aug. 23, 2016), https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2016/08/23/2016-19685/closed-captioning-of-video-programming-telecommunications-for-the-deaf-and-hard-of-hearing-inc?mc_cid=b55c9bf3b0%20&mc_eid=ac5d5060c3about:blank.

⁴⁷ *Id.*

⁴⁸ See 47 C.F.R. § 79.1(d).

programming that is primarily textual in nature. There is also an exemption for non-news programming with no repeat value that is locally produced by the VPD.

Exemptions based on economic burden.⁴⁹ The FCC has established procedures for petitioning for an exemption from the closed captioning rules when compliance would be economically burdensome on a cable operator (previously referred to as “undue burden petitions”).

In 2018, the FCC granted two waivers of its rules requiring the accessibility of user interfaces for certain small and mid-sized MVPDs because compliance would be economically burdensome.⁵⁰ A limited waiver was granted for certain mid-sized or smaller systems that utilize quadrature amplified modulation (QAM) for two-way service offerings if the system: (1) falls under the definition of cable system under Section 76.640(a), and (2) offers a user guide that does not enable the accessibility of all functions required by Section 79.108. A full waiver was granted for small cable systems that offer video programming only in analog format or do not offer broadband Internet access to their video subscribers if the system: (1) meets the requirements stated directly above, and (2) has 20,000 or fewer subscribers. Systems that qualified for these waivers were subject to two conditions; they could no longer rely on waivers if technology became available that would provide full accessibility and as long as they did rely on waivers, they had to provide annual notice to their current customers about such reliance.

b. Closed captioning complaints

Cable operators are required to provide a telephone number, fax number, and e-mail address for the receipt and handling of immediate closed captioning concerns raised by consumers while they are watching a program. Operators must also include this information on their websites. In situations where a cable operator is not immediately available, any calls or inquiries received, using this dedicated contact information, should be returned or otherwise addressed within 24 hours. In those situations where the captioning problem does not reside with the distributor, the staff person receiving the inquiry should refer the matter appropriately for resolution.

In addition, cable operators are required to make contact information available for the receipt and handling of written closed captioning complaints. The contact information required for written complaints shall include the name of a person with primary responsibility for captioning issues and who can ensure compliance with our rules. In addition, this contact information shall include the person's title or office, telephone number, fax number, postal mailing address, and e-mail address. Cable operators are required to provide this information on their billing statements and on their website.

⁴⁹ See 47 C.F.R. § 79.1(f).

⁵⁰ *In the Matter of Accessibility of User Interfaces, and Video Programming Guides and Medus*, MB Docket No. 12-108, Memorandum Opinion and Order (rel. Nov. 2, 2018), available at: <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DA-18-1130A1.pdf>.

Further, all cable operators are required to provide the Commission their contact information for immediate and written closed captioning concerns.⁵¹ Failure to provide such information could result in enforcement action. Section 79.1(i)(3) offers three methods by which MVPDs may submit the requisite contact information. The preferred method for submission is through a web form on the Commission’s closed captioning webpage: <https://esupport.fcc.gov/vpd-ata/login!input.action>.

The FCC rules establish specific time limits for cable subscribers to file closed captioning complaints. The complaint must be filed within 60 days of the captioning problem. After receiving a complaint, a cable operator will have 30 days to respond to the complaint.

11. Effective Competition

The Satellite Television Extension and Localism Reauthorization (STELAR) Act, enacted in late 2014, streamlined the process for determining that “effective competition” exists in a particular community, effectively removing local regulatory authority over basic tier rates.⁵² As a consequence, very few communities around the country directly regulate rates (mostly in Massachusetts and Hawaii). In October 2018, the FCC released a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking that could effectively end local rate regulation for the provision of video service altogether.⁵³

⁵¹ See *Closed Captioning of Video Programming; Closed Captioning Requirements for Digital Television Receivers*, CG Docket No. 05-231, ET Docket No. 99-254, Declaratory Ruling, Order, and Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 23 FCC Rcd 16674 (rel. Nov. 7, 2008).

⁵² In particular, STELAR directed the FCC to establish a streamlined process by which small cable operators could file petitions arguing that “effective competition” existed in a particular community. If the FCC determined there was “effective competition” in a community where the petition was filed, the petitioning cable operator would no longer be subject to regulation of basic tier services. On June 3, 2015, the FCC adopted a rebuttable presumption that cable operators are subject to effective competition. *In the Matter of Amendment to the Commission’s Rules Concerning Effective Competition, Implementation of Section 111 of STELA Reauthorization Act; Report and Order*, 30 FCC Rcd 6574 (2015) (“Effective Competition Order”). As a result, franchising authorities are prohibited from regulating basic cable rates unless they can demonstrate that the cable system in question is not subject to effective competition. To do so, a franchising authority would need to file a Form 328 and attach evidence to overturn the FCC’s presumption. *Notice of Effective Date of Revised Effective Competition Rules*, FCC Public Notice (Sept. 17, 2015), available at: https://apps.fcc.gov/edocs_public/attachmatch/DA-15-1049A1.pdf

⁵³ *In the Matter of Modernization of Media Regulation; Revisions to Cable Television Rate Regulations; Implementation of Sections of the Cable Television Consumer Protection and Competition Act of 1992: Rate Regulation; Adoption of Uniform Accounting System for the Provision of Regulated Cable Service*, Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and Report and Order, MB Docket No. 17-105; MB Docket No. 02-144; MM Docket No. 92-266; MM

12. Customer Transparency

In response to customer complaints about unexpected bills, Congress passed the Television Viewer Protection Act of 2019.⁵⁴ Broadly, the Act requires MVPDs to disclose the full price of their service to a customer within 24 hours after entering the contract which includes any related administrative fees, equipment charges, and estimated taxes.⁵⁵ The Act also introduces other important consumer rights and we encourage covered providers to read the full text which is available at: <https://www.govtrack.us/congress/bills/116/hr5035/text>.

13. Subscriber Notices

Section 76.1603 of the FCC's rules requires cable operators to: (1) notify customers of any changes in rates, programming services, or channel positions as soon as possible in writing, and a minimum of thirty (30) days in advance of such changes if the change is within the control of the cable operator; (2) notify subscribers thirty (30) days in advance of any significant changes in the other information required by Section 76.1602;⁵⁶ (3) give thirty (30) days written notice to both subscribers and local franchising authorities before implementing any rate or service change, stating the precise amount of any rate change and a brief explanation in readily understandable fashion of the cause of the rate change; and (4) provide written notice to a subscriber of any increase in the price to be charged for the basic service tier or associated equipment at least thirty (30) days before any proposed increase is effective and no more than sixty (60) days if the equipment is provided to the consumer without charge because the operator encrypts the basic service tier.

Docket No. 93-215; CS Docket No. 94-28; CS Docket No. 96-157 (Released []), available at: <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-354371A1.pdf>.

⁵⁴ H.R. 5035, 116th Cong. (2019).

⁵⁵ H.R. 5035, 116th Cong. § 3 (2019).

⁵⁶ Section 76.1602 requires cable operators to notify subscribers about: (1) the products and services offered; (2) the prices and options for programming services and conditions of subscription to programming and other services; (3) the operator's installation and service maintenance policies; (4) instructions on how to use the cable service; (5) channel positions of programming carried on the system; (6) billing and complaint procedures, including the address and telephone number of the local franchise authority's cable office; (7) any assessed fees for rental of navigation devices and single and additional CableCARDS; (8) if the provider includes equipment in the price of a bundled offer of one or more services, the fees reasonably allocable to rental of CableCARDS and operator-supplied navigation devices; and (9) the procedures for resolution of complaints about the quality of the television signal delivered by the cable system operator, including the address of the responsible officer of the local franchising authority. *See* 47 C.F.R § 76.1602(b)-(c).

In December 2019, the FCC issued a *Notice of Proposed Rulemaking* in which it proposes to update its rules concerning the above notices that cable operators must provide to subscribers and local franchise authorities regarding service or rate changes.⁵⁷

14. Commercial Limits

The [Children's Television Act of 1990](#) restricts the amount of commercial matter that cable operators may have on programs originally produced and broadcast primarily for children 12 years old and younger. Cable operators may transmit no more than 10.5 minutes of commercial matter per hour during children's programming on weekends and no more than 12 minutes of commercial matter per hour on weekdays.⁵⁸ Cable systems must also maintain records available for public inspection in their public file hosted by the FCC to document compliance with the rule.⁵⁹

15. Additional Regulations

In addition to the above obligations, cable operators are also subject to various regulations ranging from political cablecasting to inside wiring to must carry/retransmission consent. More information on these regulations is available in the Cable Television Rules and Regulations (47 C.F.R. Part 76 and Part 78) and on the FCC website available at: <https://www.fcc.gov/media/engineering/cable-television>.

II. “TELECOMMUNICATIONS” AND “TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICE”

This section outlines the main filing, reporting, and other requirements applicable to providers of “telecommunications”⁶⁰ and to providers of “telecommunications service.”⁶¹ In our experience,

⁵⁷ *In the Matter of Cable Service Change Notifications. Notice of Proposed Rulemaking*, MB Docket No. 19-347 (rel. Dec. 12, 2019), available at: <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-360943A1.pdf>.

⁵⁸ See 47 C.F.R. § 76.225(a).

⁵⁹ See 47 C.F.R. § 76.1703.

⁶⁰ The Communications Act defines “telecommunications” as “the transmission, between or among points specified by the user, of information of the user's choosing, without change in the form or content of the information as sent and received.” 47 U.S.C. § 153(43).

⁶¹ The Communications Act defines “telecommunications service” as “the offering of telecommunications for a fee directly to the public, or to such classes of users as to be effectively available directly to the public, regardless of the facilities used.” 47 U.S.C. § 153(46). A “telecommunications carrier” is defined as “any provider of telecommunications services, except that such term does not include aggregators of telecommunications services (as defined in section 226). A telecommunications carrier shall be treated as a common carrier under this Act only to the extent that it is engaged in

distinguishing between “telecommunications” and “telecommunications service” is crucially important. That is so because Congress treated the term “telecommunications service” as the linchpin of the Telecommunications Act – that is, as the vehicle through which Congress allocated a wide range of regulatory obligations and incentives among persons subject to the Act.

For example, the Act requires providers of “telecommunications service” to interconnect their facilities with other providers of telecommunications service and to refrain from engaging in activities that may harm disabled Americans (Section 251); to file annual reports and make contributions to various federal universal service support mechanisms (Section 254); to take various steps to protect consumer privacy (Section 222); to comply with the Communications Assistance to Law Enforcement Act of 1994; etc. Conversely, providers of “telecommunications service” are entitled to interconnection, collocation, pole attachments, E911, and certain wholesale benefits (Section 251); to protection from state and local barriers to entry (Section 253); and to universal service subsidies of various kinds (Section 254). As discussed below, providers of “telecommunications” on a private carrier basis are not subject to most of these obligations or incentives.

Unfortunately, it is not always easy to distinguish between “telecommunications” and “telecommunications service.” Accordingly, before discussing the compliance requirements of providers of “telecommunications” and “telecommunications service” in detail, we provide below a brief overview of some key points to consider in determining whether a service is properly characterized as “telecommunications” or “telecommunications service.”

A. Private Carriage (“Telecommunications”) vs. Common Carriage (“Telecommunications Service”)

As the FCC and the courts have often held, Congress intended that the term “telecommunications service,” as used throughout the Communications Act, would apply only to “common carriers” of “telecommunications” – i.e., to entities that hold themselves out as being willing to transmit the information of all potential customers indifferently, on the same terms and conditions.⁶² In contrast, “private carriers” of “telecommunications” are entities that negotiate carriage agreements individually on a case-by-case basis.⁶³

providing telecommunications services, except that the Commission shall determine whether the provision of fixed and mobile satellite service shall be treated as common carriage.” 47 U.S.C. § 153(44).

⁶² See, e.g. *In the Matter of Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service*, 12 FCC Rcd 8776 ¶ 785 (1997), citing the Joint Explanatory Statement of the Conference Committee, S. Rep. No. 104-230, 104th Cong., 2d Sess. 115 (1996) and *National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners v. FCC*, 533 F.2d 601, 608 (D.C. Cir. 1976).

⁶³ *Id.*

A comprehensive discussion of the differences between common and private carriage is beyond the scope of this compliance overview. Indeed, it is virtually impossible to make categorical statements without reviewing particular situations in detail, as it is often necessary to evaluate complex facts that point in different directions. In general, however, the outcome will require weighing various factors, including, but not limited to, the following considerations:

- Whether contract terms are offered indiscriminately, or on a case-by-case basis;
- Whether the provider is using excess capacity, as distinguished from capacity developed to support the particular business in question;
- Whether, to what extent, and how the provider markets its services;
- Whether the provider serves a large number of transient customers, as distinguished from a small and stable number of customers;
- Whether the provider has a screening process that can result in rejection of potential customers for various reasons;
- Whether the service is regulated or certified by the state (i.e., CLEC certification);
- Whether the provider has sought to obtain regulatory, commercial, or other benefits that are available to common carriers.

B. Federal Registration Requirement

All entities that wish to do business with the FCC must obtain an FCC Registration Number (FRN). *See infra*, Section I.A.1. Additionally, any service provider entering the telecommunication market must receive a Form 499 identification number from the Universal Service Administrative Company (USAC) by filing submitting a signed copy of FCC Form 499-A, with completed pages 1, 2, 3 and 8.⁶⁴ Among other things, the form requires a carrier to provide an agent for service of process in the District of Columbia, and requires the carrier to furnish a list of states where the carrier provides or intends to provide service.

C. Federal Universal Service Program

The federal Universal Service Program (USP) is highly complex and, in many ways, counterintuitive. Many of its requirements are widely misunderstood. It is also crucially important, from both a federal compliance perspective and a competitive perspective. As to federal compliance and enforcement, the FCC has undertaken significant enforcement efforts with regard to the USP over the past few years. As claims for Universal Service subsidies have skyrocketed, the FCC has aggressively sought to round up all entities with potential USP filing and Universal Service Fund (USF) payment obligations. In 2015, the FCC adopted a treble-damages approach to calculating fines and penalties for non-compliers.⁶⁵ That is, the FCC now calculates a non-complier's apparent base forfeiture liability and multiplies that amount by three.

⁶⁴ <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DA-19-1266A1.pdf>

⁶⁵ FCC, Policy Statement, "Forfeiture Methodology for Violations of Rules Governing Payment to Certain Federal Programs (Forfeiture Methodology Policy Statement)" February 3, 2015, https://apps.fcc.gov/edocs_public/attachmatch/FCC-15-15A1.pdf.

The FCC has put all entities on notice that it “will not hesitate” to exercise its “maximum enforcement authority.”⁶⁶

From the competitive perspective, the various exemptions and other intricacies surrounding the USP may permit knowledgeable service providers to reduce their USP exposure, while less-savvy service providers may find themselves at a competitive disadvantage.

In general terms, the federal USP requires providers of “interstate” and “international” “telecommunications,” “telecommunications service,” or “Voice over Internet Protocol” service that enables calls to and from the Public Switched Telephone Network (“Interconnected VoIP”), to pay into the Universal Service Fund (USF) a certain percentage of their “end-user revenues” on sales of these services. All providers of “interstate” “telecommunications services” and “interconnected VoIP” are required to file FCC Form 499-A annually by **April 1**, along with non-*de minimis* providers of “telecommunications,” and all providers owing contributions to the USP are required to file FCC Form 499-Q quarterly by **February 1, May 1, August 1, and November 1**. Each calendar quarter, the FCC announces the relevant percentage for that quarter. The proposed contribution factor for the first quarter of 2020 is 21.2%.⁶⁷

Given its importance and complexity, we have prepared a separate, standalone memorandum specifically addressing the federal USP that is available to clients. If you are interested in receiving it, please let us know.

D. Section 214 Certification

1. Construction, Acquisition and Extensions of Lines

Under 47 U.S.C. § 214, a telecommunications common carrier which seeks to construct, acquire or operate a new line, or to extend a line, must obtain a certificate from the Commission, unless such line is “within a single State unless such line constitutes part of an interstate line, [or] local, branch, or terminal lines not exceeding ten miles in length. . . .” The FCC has, however, adopted a blanket grant of authority for all domestic interstate telecommunications services. Specifically, 47 C.F.R. § 63.01 states,

(a) Any party that would be a domestic interstate communications common carrier is authorized to provide domestic, interstate services to any domestic point and to construct or operate any domestic transmission line as long as it obtains all necessary authorizations from the Commission for use of radio frequencies.

⁶⁶ *Id.*, at ¶ 7.

⁶⁷ <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DA-19-1266A1.pdf>.

2. Prior Authorization of Transfer of Line Subject to 214

Under the FCC's rules any telecommunications service provider of interstate service that seeks to transfer control of lines or authorization to operate pursuant to Section 214 is required to file for prior FCC authorization.⁶⁸ This includes carriers that have received a blanket grant of 214 authority mentioned above. This means that a proposed acquisition of a carrier (or a part of a carrier's subscriber base) by another carrier first must be approved by the FCC, following a public comment period of no less than 30 days.⁶⁹

3. Discontinuance of Service

Section 214(a) of the Communications Act requires all common carriers to obtain FCC authorization before discontinuing, reducing, or impairing telecommunications service to a community.⁷⁰ Under Part 63 of its rules, the FCC has adopted specific requirements that clarify this duty and ensure that customers of domestic telecommunications services receive adequate notice of a carrier's discontinuance plans and have an opportunity to inform the Commission of any resultant hardships.⁷¹

Before discontinuing service, a telecommunications carrier must notify all affected customers of its proposed discontinuances.⁷² Notice to customers must include the name and address of the carrier, the date of the planned service discontinuance, the geographic areas where service will be discontinued, and a brief description of the type of service affected accompanied by a prescribed statement.⁷³

The notice must include a prescribed statement that informs customers of their right to object to the proposed discontinuance of the dominant or non-dominant carrier by filing comments either 30 or 15 days, respectively, after the FCC releases public notice of the proposed discontinuance.⁷⁴ The prescribed statement also informs customers that the Commission normally will authorize the proposed discontinuance "unless it is shown that customers would be unable to receive service or

⁶⁸ See 47 C.F.R. § 63.03.

⁶⁹ <https://www.fcc.gov/general/transfer-control>

⁷⁰ See 47 U.S.C. § 214(a).

⁷¹ See 47 C.F.R. §§ 63.60.

⁷² See 47 C.F.R. § 63.71(a).

⁷³ See 47 C.F.R. § 63.71(a)(1)-(5)(ii).

⁷⁴ See 47 C.F.R. § 63.71(a).

a reasonable substitute from another carrier or that the public convenience and necessity is otherwise adversely affected.”⁷⁵

After a carrier has given the prescribed notice to all of its affected customers, it must submit a discontinuance application to the FCC.⁷⁶ In addition to the information provided in the notice to affected customers, each application must contain: (1) a brief description of the dates and methods of notice to all affected customers; (2) a statement as to whether the carrier is considered dominant or non-dominant with respect to the service to be discontinued, reduced, or impaired; and (3) any other information the Commission may require.⁷⁷

Carriers also must notify and submit a copy of the discontinuance application to the public utility commission and Governor of each state in which the discontinuance is proposed, and also to the Secretary of Defense.

Unless the FCC notifies the carrier otherwise, discontinuance applications for dominant and non-dominant carriers will be automatically granted on the 60th and 31st day after public notice of the application, respectively.⁷⁸

E. Other Requirements

1. Form 477: Local Telephone Competition and Broadband Reporting Data

Form 477 collects information about wired and wireless local exchange telephone services and broadband connections.⁷⁹ The form, which requests a large amount of information and may take substantial time to complete, must be submitted twice a year.⁸⁰ It is available online at: <https://apps2.fcc.gov/form477/login.xhtml>.

Form 477 previously applied primarily to local exchange carriers, but the FCC has since expanded its scope to apply also to providers of interconnected VoIP service (as defined at 47 CFR § 9.3), as well as facilities-based broadband service connections to end-user locations.⁸¹

⁷⁵ *See id.*

⁷⁶ *See* 47 C.F.R. § 63.71(b).

⁷⁷ *See id.*

⁷⁸ *See* 47 C.F.R. § 63.71(c).

⁷⁹ *See* 47 C.F.R. § 43.11.

⁸⁰ *See* 47 C.F.R. § 1.7002.

⁸¹ *See Development of Nationwide Broadband Data to Evaluate Reasonable and Timely Deployment of Advanced Services to All Americans, Improvement of Wireless Broadband Subscriber Data, and Development of Data on Interconnected Voice over Internet*

Deadline: While the 2020 filing obligation and due date have not yet been announced, in prior years the due date has been March 1 for data as of December 31 of the preceding year, and by September 1 for data as of June 30 of the then current year.

2. Annual FCC Regulatory Fees

Interstate telecommunications service providers, local exchange carriers and other telecommunications service providers, as well as interconnected VoIP providers, must pay an annual FCC regulatory fee. The regulatory fee assessed is based on Based on interstate and international end-user revenues for local and most toll services derived from Lines 412(e), 420(d) and 420(e) of 499-A. For more information, see: <https://www.fcc.gov/licensing-databases/fees/regulatory-fees>.

In 2017, the *de minimis* exemption threshold, which applies to any provider whose total regulatory fee liability, including all fee categories, was increased from \$500 to \$1,000.

Government entities⁸² and non-profit entities⁸³ exempt under section 501(c) of the IRS Code are exempt from regulatory fees and need not submit payment.⁸⁴

3. Customer Proprietary Network Information (CPNI) Compliance Certification

Section 222 of the Communications Act requires telecommunications carriers (and interconnected VoIP service providers) to take specific steps to ensure that customer proprietary network information (CPNI) is adequately protected from unauthorized disclosure.⁸⁵ According to the FCC, “CPNI includes some of the most sensitive personal information that carriers and providers have about their customers as a result of their business relationship (*e.g.*, phone numbers called;

Protocol (VoIP) Subscriberhip, WC Docket No. 07-38, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, FCC 08-89 (rel. June 12, 2008) (Form 477 Order), ¶ 25.

⁸² “For purposes of this exemption, a government entity is defined as any state, possession, city, county, town, village, municipal corporation, or similar political organization or subpart thereof controlled by publicly elected or duly appointed public officials exercising sovereign direction and control over their respective communities or programs.” 47 C.F.R. § 1.1162(b).

⁸³ *See* 47 C.F.R. § 1.1162(c). Such entities must provide proof of status to the Commission within “60 days of its coming under the regulatory jurisdiction of the Commission or at the time its fee payment would otherwise be due, whichever is sooner.”

⁸⁴ *See* 47 C.F.R. § 1.1162.

⁸⁵ *See* 47 U.S.C. § 222.

the frequency, duration, and timing of such calls; and any services purchased by the consumer, such as call waiting).”⁸⁶

Telecommunications service providers must file an annual certification acknowledging compliance with the CPNI rules along with an accompanying statement explaining CPNI procedures, a summary of customer complaints in the past year concerning the unauthorized release of CPNI, and list any proceedings instituted or petitions filed against data brokers.⁸⁷

The FCC has in the past issued enforcement advisories relating to CPNI compliance shortly after the start of each year, which include a FAQ, a CPNI Certification Template, and the text of the CPNI rules.⁸⁸

The FCC also has published a CPNI compliance guide directed to small entities, which includes detailed information on compliance and the contents of the aforementioned certificate, available at: <https://www.fcc.gov/document/customer-proprietary-network-information-cpni>.

Deadline: March 1 (for data pertaining to previous calendar year).

4. Common Carrier Annual Employment Report (Form 395)

Common carriers with sixteen or more employees must complete and file FCC Form 395, Annual Employment Report, by **May 31** of each year.⁸⁹ Data must reflect employment figures from any one payroll period in January, February, or March. The form may be completed and filed electronically using the FCC’s ECFS.⁹⁰

Deadline: May 31

5. Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act (CALEA)

Providers of telecommunications service, facilities-based Internet access service, and interconnected VoIP are generally subject to the Communications Assistance for Law

⁸⁶ <https://www.fcc.gov/general/customer-privacy>

⁸⁷ See 47 C.F.R. § 64.2009(e).

⁸⁸ <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DA-19-129A1.pdf>

⁸⁹ See 47 C.F.R. § 1.815. Note, only count employees working in the telecommunications unit/division.

⁹⁰ <https://transition.fcc.gov/Forms/Form395/395instr.pdf>

Enforcement Act (CALEA).⁹¹ CALEA requires affected providers to acquire technical capabilities that will enable them to assist law enforcement officials in conducting authorized electronic surveillance. Various resources relating to CALEA are available on the Baller, Stokes & Lide website: <http://www.baller.com/calea.html> and the FCC website: <https://www.fcc.gov/public-safety-and-homeland-security/policy-and-licensing-division/general/communications-assistance>

6. Disability Access and Recordkeeping

Section 255 of the Communications Act requires telecommunications equipment manufacturers and service providers to make their products and services accessible to people with disabilities if “readily achievable.”⁹² “The term ‘readily achievable’ shall mean, in general, easily accomplishable and able to be carried out without much difficulty or expense.”⁹³ If accessibility for individuals with disabilities is not readily achievable, the provider must ensure that the equipment or service is compatible with existing peripheral devices or specialized customer premises equipment commonly used by individuals with disabilities to achieve access.⁹⁴ In 2007, the FCC extended the disability access requirements of Section 255 to providers of interconnected VoIP.⁹⁵

In 2010, Congress enacted the Twenty-First Century and Video Accessibility Act (CVAA), which imposed additional recordkeeping and certification requirements relating to disability access. Affected providers must record and maintain:

- Information about the provider’s efforts to consult with individuals with disabilities;
- Descriptions of the accessibility features of its products and services; and
- Information about the compatibility of its products and services with third party devices used by individuals with disabilities

⁹¹ *Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act and Broadband Access and Services*, ET Docket No. 04-295, First Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 20 FCC Rcd 14989, 15001-12 ¶¶24-40 (rel. Aug. 5, 2005).

⁹² *See* 47 C.F.R. § 6.5(a)(1).

⁹³ *See* 47 C.F.R. § 6.3(h).

⁹⁴ *See* 47 C.F.R. § 6.5(a)(2).

⁹⁵ *Implementation of Section 255 and 251(a)(2) of the Communications Act of 1934, as Enacted by the Telecommunications Act of 1996; Access to Telecommunications Service, Telecommunications Equipment and Customer Premises Equipment by Persons with Disabilities; Telecommunications Relay Services and Speech-to-Speech Services for Individuals with Hearing and Speech Disabilities*, Report and Order, FCC 07-110, 22 FCC Rcd 11275 (2007).

until two years after a product or service ceases to be offered.⁹⁶ The CVAA also expanded these required to include were expanded to include manufacturers and providers of advanced communications which was defined to include non-interconnected VoIP.

The certificate must be filed annually with the FCC on or before April 1 via the Recordkeeping Compliance Certification and Contact Information Registry available at: <https://apps.fcc.gov/rccci-registry/login!input.action>.⁹⁷

7. Truth-in-Billing Rules

The FCC adopted Truth-in-Billing rules to improve consumers' understanding of their telephone bills and to help consumers detect and prevent unauthorized charges.⁹⁸ The rules apply to all telecommunications common carriers as well as to all bills containing charges for intrastate or interstate services, except as noted.⁹⁹ The Truth-in-Billing rules require affected parties to:

- identify the service provider associated with each charge;
- place charges from third parties that are not telephone companies in a distinct section of the bill, separate from telephone company charges;
 - does not apply to bills containing charges only for intrastate services
 - does not apply to providers of CMRS or to other providers of mobile service
- clearly and conspicuously identify any change in service provider;
- provide a brief, clear, non-misleading, plain language description of the service or services rendered to accompany each charge;
- contain full and non-misleading descriptions of charges;
- identify those charges for which failure to pay will not result in disconnection of the customer's basic local service;
 - does not apply to providers of CMRS or to other providers of mobile service
- provide a toll-free number for customers to call in order to lodge a complaint or obtain information;
- notify consumers, on their websites and at the point of sale, of any options they offer to block charges from third parties that are not telephone companies; and
 - does not apply to bills containing charges only for intrastate services
 - does not apply to providers of CMRS or other providers of mobile service
- not place on any telephone bill charges that have not been authorized by the subscriber.¹⁰⁰

⁹⁶ See 47 C.F.R. § 14.31 (a).

⁹⁷ See 47 C.F.R. 14.31(b)(3).

⁹⁸ See 47 C.F.R. § 64.2400(a). https://transition.fcc.gov/Bureaus/Common_Carrier/News_Releases/1999/nrcc9025.html

⁹⁹ See 47 C.F.R. § 64.2400(b).

¹⁰⁰ See 47 C.F.R. § 64.2401.

8. Kari’s Law and RAY BAUM’S Act

Kari’s Law became a legal requirement on February 16, 2018, and it applies to multi-line telephone systems (MLTS), which are telephone systems that serve consumers in environments such as office buildings, campuses, or hotels.¹⁰¹ Specifically, it applies to any “person engaged in the business of installing, managing, or operating” MLTS. The law provides that any multi-line telephone system must be able to dial 911 directly without any additional digit, code, prefix, or post fix and to provide for a notification to designated personnel when a 911 call is made. Affected parties must be in compliance with Kari’s Law by February 16, 2020.

On March 23, 2018, the RAY BAUM’S Act was signed into law.¹⁰² Section 506 of the Act requires the FCC to “conclude a proceeding to consider adopting rules to ensure that the dispatchable location is conveyed with a 911 call, regardless of the technological platform used.” The FCC adopted dispatchable location requirements for MLTS and other 911-capable services that do not have such requirements, including fixed telephone, interconnected VoIP, Telecommunications Relay Service (TRS), and mobile text.¹⁰³ Fixed services have a compliance deadline of January 6, 2021, while non-fixed services’ compliance deadline is January 6, 2022.¹⁰⁴

The FCC’s own summary of these requirements is available at: <https://www.fcc.gov/mlts-911-requirements>.

9. Access Arbitrage Updated Rules

In 2011, the FCC enacted certain “bill and keep” intercarrier compensation rules that it thought would eliminate the financial incentives for arbitrage based on access stimulation (sometimes referred to as “traffic pumping”). The rules did eliminate most access arbitrage, but the practice still exists to a significant extent. In response, The FCC issued an order released on September 27, 2019, that modifies rules in ways that the FCC believes will eliminate the problem,

¹⁰¹ Kari’s Law Act of 2017, Pub. L. No. 115-127, 132 Stat. 326 (2018) (codified at 47 U.S.C. § 623)

¹⁰² Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018, Pub. L. No. 115-141, Div. P—RAY BAUM’S Act of 2018, §§ 401-404, 132 Stat. 348, 1087-90 (2018)

¹⁰³ *Implementing Kari’s Law and Section 506 of RAY BAUM’S Act; Inquiry Concerning 911 Access, Routing, and Location in Enterprise Communications Systems, Amending the Definition of Interconnected VoIP Service in Section 9.3 of the Commission’s Rules; Report and Order* (2019).

¹⁰⁴ <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/12/05/2019-20137/implementing-karis-law-and-ray-baums-act-inquiry-concerning-911-access-routing-and-location-in>

once and for all.¹⁰⁵ Among many other things, the order requires local exchange carriers that engage in access stimulation to bear all of the costs involved, for the entire chain of distribution; provides new definitions of “access stimulation”; and sets forth new standards for determining when an entity enters into or exits from the practice of access stimulation. The FCC’s fact sheet summarizing the rules is available here: <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-359493A1.pdf>.

10. Other Requirements

Again, a complete discussion of all of the regulatory obligations for providers of telecommunications and telecommunications service is beyond the scope of this document. In particular, we do not address here any reporting or other requirement relating to rates, access charges, intercarrier compensation, tariffs, and the like. The FCC website includes a more complete collection of forms and reporting requirements for firms providing telecommunications services at: <https://www.fcc.gov/general/information-firms-providing-telecommunications-services-0>.

III. INTERCONNECTED VOIP

A. Definition and Regulatory Status

The term “interconnected VoIP” is not defined in the Communications Act, and the FCC has not yet classified it for regulatory purposes. The FCC has defined the term as follows:

Interconnected VoIP service. An interconnected Voice over Internet protocol (VoIP) service is a service that:

- (1) Enables real-time, two-way voice communications;
 - (2) Requires a broadband connection from the user's location;
 - (3) Requires Internet protocol-compatible customer premises equipment (CPE);
- and
- (4) Permits users generally to receive calls that originate on the public switched telephone network and to terminate calls to the public switched telephone network.¹⁰⁶

As noted above, the FCC to date has not classified any type of voice-over-IP (VoIP) service as a fully regulated “telecommunications service.” Over the past few years, however, the Commission has made an important regulatory distinction between a VoIP service that interconnects with the public-switched telephone network (PSTN) – deemed “interconnected VoIP” -- and a VoIP service that does not. For a provider of interconnected VoIP service, the FCC in a piecemeal fashion has imposed various reporting and other regulatory requirements, including the following (many of which are discussed in greater detail elsewhere in this memo).

¹⁰⁵ In the Matter of Updating the Intercarrier Compensation Regime to Eliminate Access Arbitrage, Report and Order, FCC 19-094, 2019 WL 4785554 (rel. Sept. 27, 2019).

¹⁰⁶ 47 C.F.R. § 9.3.

B. Interconnected VoIP Requirements

1. Universal Service Reporting and Contributions (Form 499-A, 499-Q)

In 2006, the FCC determined that interconnected VoIP providers are generally subject to contribution requirements under the federal Universal Service Program, and therefore must complete and submit Form 499-A. Unlike telecommunications service providers, however, VoIP providers need not file Form 499-Q unless they exceed the *de minimis* contribution threshold. For the purposes of the Universal Service program, the FCC treats “interconnected VoIP” in much the same way as it treats “interstate telecommunications service.” (A more detailed explanation of USP obligations is included in our discussion of “telecommunications service” providers in Section II.)

One key distinction between interconnected VoIP and telecommunications, for USP purposes, is that the FCC has established a presumption or “safe harbor” concerning the “interstate” nature of interconnected VoIP traffic. The current safe harbor presumption allows providers to assume that 64.9% percent of their revenue from interconnected VoIP service is from interstate service.¹⁰⁷

Regardless of their volume of sales, all VoIP providers, like all telecommunications service providers, must file Form 499A. As a result of the CVAA,¹⁰⁸ interconnected VoIP providers must contribute to the Telecommunications Relay Service (TRS) Fund. In 2011, the FCC expanded this obligation to apply to *non*-interconnected VoIP services as well.¹⁰⁹ As a result, both interconnected and *non*-interconnected VoIP service providers are required to complete and file Form 499A within thirty days of commencing service, and must file Form 499A every April 1 thereafter.¹¹⁰

2. Form 477: Local Telephone Competition and Broadband Reporting

Form 477 collects information about wired and wireless local exchange telephone services and broadband connections.¹¹¹ Form 477 previously applied primarily to local exchange carriers, but the FCC has since expanded its scope to apply also to providers of interconnected VoIP service

¹⁰⁷ <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DA-19-84A3.pdf>

¹⁰⁸ Twenty-First Century Communications and Video Accessibility Act of 2010, Pub. L. No. 111-260, § 103(b), 124 Stat. 2751, 2755 (2010).

¹⁰⁹ *In the Matter of Contributions to the Telecommunications Relay Services Fund*, CG Docket No. 11-47, Report and Order, FCC 11-150 (rel. Oct. 7, 2011).

¹¹⁰ FCC 2019 Form 499A Instructions, available at: <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DA-19-84A3.pdf>.

¹¹¹ *See* 47 C.F.R. § 43.11.

(as defined at 47 CFR § 9.3), as well as facilities-based broadband service connections to end-user locations.

The form – which requests a large amount of information and may take substantial time to complete – must be submitted twice a year, as described above in Section II, E.1.

While the 2019 filing obligation and due date have not yet been announced, in prior years it has always been **March 1** for data as of December 31 of the preceding year, and by **September 1** for data as of June 30 of the then current year.

The latest instructions for Form 477 are available at: <https://transition.fcc.gov/form477/477inst.pdf>.

3. Customer Proprietary Network Information (CPNI)

Interconnected VoIP providers are subject to customer proprietary network information protection, maintenance and reporting requirements, including the filing of an annual CPNI compliance certification.¹¹² *See infra*, Section II.E.3.

4. E911 Service

All interconnected VoIP service providers must meet several 911 service requirements. Broadly, such providers must acquire location information from the customer, must meet certain 911 service level requirements, and must provide notification to customers if the service does not provide 911 capabilities.¹¹³

5. Disability Access

The FCC has long required telephone carriers to comply with the disability access requirements of Section 255 of the Communications Act. In 2007, the FCC extended these requirements to providers of interconnected VoIP. *See infra*, Section II.E.6.

6. Local Number Portability

On November 8, 2007, the FCC released a Local Number Portability (“LNP”) Order,¹¹⁴ in which it extended LNP obligations to interconnected VoIP providers to ensure that customers of such VoIP providers may readily transfer their North American Numbering Plan (NANP) telephone

¹¹² *See* 47 U.S.C. § 532(b)(4).

¹¹³ *See* 47 C.F.R. § 9.5(b)-(e).

¹¹⁴ *In the Matter of Telephone Number Requirements for IP-Enabled Services Providers*, WC Docket No. 07-243, Report and Order, (rel. Nov. 8, 2007).

numbers when changing telephone providers.¹¹⁵ In its *LNP Order* the FCC found that customers of interconnected VoIP services should be entitled to receive the benefits of LNP. To effectuate this policy, the FCC addressed the obligations of interconnected VoIP providers as well as the obligations of telecommunications carriers that serve interconnected VoIP providers as their numbering partners. Specifically, the FCC affirmed that only certificated telecommunications carriers may access numbering resources directly from the North American Numbering Plan Administrator (NANPA) or the Pooling Administrator (PA). The FCC indicated that interconnected VoIP providers that have not obtained a license or certificate of public convenience and necessity from the relevant states or otherwise are not eligible to receive numbers directly from the administrators may make numbers available to their customers through commercial arrangements with carriers (*i.e.*, numbering partners).

In July 2018, the FCC adopted a Report and Order that eliminated some of the parity requirements, such as unnecessary toll interexchange dialing and database query requirements that result in obstacles and inefficiencies.¹¹⁶

7. Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act

Providers of interconnected VoIP are subject to CALEA. *See infra*, Section II.E.5.

8. Form 395: Common Carrier Annual Employment Report

Up to now, the FCC has not explicitly required VoIP providers to file Form 395, but as a precaution, VoIP providers that offer VoIP on a common carrier basis should consider filing the form. Generally, common carriers with sixteen or more employees must complete and file FCC Form 395, Annual Employment Report by May 31 of each year via the ECFS.¹¹⁷ Data must reflect employment figures from any one payroll period in January, February, or March.¹¹⁸

Deadline: May 31

¹¹⁵ 47 U.S.C. § 251(b)(2); 47 C.F.R. §§ 52.20 *et seq.* The NANP is the basic numbering scheme that permits interoperable telecommunications service within the United States, Canada, Bermuda, and most of the Caribbean. *See Administration of the North American Numbering Plan*, CC Docket No. 92-237, Report and Order, 11 FCC Rcd 2588, 2590, ¶ 3 (1995) (*NANP Order*).

¹¹⁶ *In the Matter of Nationwide Number Portability; Numbering Policies for Modern Communications*, WC Docket 17-244, 13-97, Report & Order, FCC (July 13, 2018), <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2018-08-20/pdf/2018-17843.pdf>.

¹¹⁷ *See* 47 C.F.R. § 1.815.

¹¹⁸ <https://transition.fcc.gov/Forms/Form395/395instr.pdf>

9. Annual FCC Regulatory Fees

See infra, Section II.E.2. Interstate telecommunications service providers (ITSPs), including interconnected VoIP providers, local exchange carriers, and other telecommunications service providers, must pay an annual FCC regulatory fee. For more information visit: <http://www.fcc.gov/fees/regfees>.

10. Battery Backup Obligation

On August 5, 2015, the FCC adopted rules requiring VoIP providers to offer new subscribers the option to purchase, for themselves at their own cost, a backup power solution that provides at least eight hours of standby power during a commercial power outage.¹¹⁹ These rules went into effect on February 16, 2016, for providers with 100,000 U.S. customers or more¹²⁰, and went into effect on August 11, 2016, for VoIP providers with fewer than 100,000 customers.¹²¹

Within three years of the effective date, February 2019 and August 2019 respectively, providers must have made at least one option available to subscribers that provides 24 hours of backup power to enable 911 calls.¹²² If there is not a 24-hour backup power option at that time, the FCC will allow providers to offer their subscribers the option of purchasing three 8-hour batteries.¹²³

IV. BROADBAND INTERNET ACCESS SERVICE

A. Regulatory Treatment of “Broadband Internet Access Service” (BIAS)

In its *Restoring Internet Freedom Order* issued in January 2018,¹²⁴ the current FCC rolled back the *Open Internet Order* that the previous FCC issued in March 2015.¹²⁵ In so doing, the FCC

¹¹⁹ *Ensuring Continuity of 911 Communications*, Report and Order, FCC (Aug. 5, 2016), available at: <file:///C:/Users/Jim/Desktop/FCC-15-98A1.pdf>.

¹²⁰ *See* 47 C.F.R. § 12.5(f)(1).

¹²¹ *See* 47 C.F.R. § 12.5 (f)(2).

¹²² *See* 47 C.F.R. § 12.5 (b)(2).

¹²³ <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2015/10/16/2015-24845/ensuring-continuity-of-911-communications>

¹²⁴ *In the Matter of Restoring Internet Freedom*, WC Docket No. 17-108, Declaratory Ruling, Report and Order, and Order, FCC 17-166 (rel. Jan. 4, 2018).

¹²⁵ *In the Matter of Protecting and Promoting the Open Internet*, Report and Order on Remand, Declaratory Ruling, and Order, 30 FCC Rcd. 5601 (F.C.C.), 2015 WL 1120110,

reclassified broadband Internet access service (BIAS) from a Title II common carrier “telecommunications service” to an unregulated Title I “information service.”

Although the FCC now considers BIAS to be an information service, it retained the 2015 *Open Internet Order*’s definition of BIAS as:

A mass-market retail service by wire or radio that provides the capability to transmit data to and receive data from all or substantially all Internet endpoints, including any capabilities that are incidental to and enable the operation of the communications service, but excluding dial-up Internet access service.¹²⁶

In adopting its new Order, the FCC stated that it intended to free ISPs from unnecessary regulatory burdens and to allow them to pursue additional revenue streams. The FCC also found that existing legal and regulatory regimes, primarily under the administration of the Federal Trade Commission (FTC), would be sufficient to govern any ISP behavior that impeded on the openness of the Internet:

In the unlikely event that ISPs engage in conduct that harms Internet openness, despite the paucity of evidence of such incidents, we find that utility-style regulation is unnecessary to address such conduct. Other legal regimes—particularly antitrust law and the FTC’s authority under Section 5 of the FTC Act to prohibit unfair and deceptive practices—provide protection for consumers. These long-established and well-understood antitrust and consumer protection laws are well-suited to addressing any openness concerns, because they apply to the whole of the Internet ecosystem, including edge providers, thereby avoiding tilting the playing field against ISPs and causing economic distortions by regulating only one side of business transactions on the Internet.¹²⁷

B. Transparency Requirements

While removing all of the *Open Internet Order*’s rules governing the business practices of ISPs, the *Restoring Internet Freedom Order* establishes new transparency requirements that would give the FCC insight into current ISPs practices, and would theoretically allow consumers to understand the business practices of their ISP and oppose the practices with which they disagree:

Properly tailored transparency disclosures provide valuable information to the Commission to enable it to meet its statutory obligation to observe the communications marketplace to monitor the introduction of new services and

(“*Open Internet Order*”), *aff’d*, *United States Telecom Association v. FCC*, 825 F.3d 674 (D.C. Cir. 2016).

¹²⁶ *Restoring Internet Freedom Order*, at ¶ 21.

¹²⁷ *Id.*, at ¶ 140.

technologies, and to identify and eliminate potential marketplace barriers for the substantially reduces the possibility that ISPs will engage in harmful practices, and it incentivizes quick corrective measures by providers if problematic conduct is disclosures improve consumer confidence in ISPs’ practices while providing entrepreneurs and other small businesses the information they may need to innovate and improve products.¹²⁸

The specific transparency rule the FCC adopted states:

Any person providing broadband Internet access service shall publicly disclose accurate information regarding the network management practices, performance, and commercial terms of its broadband Internet access services sufficient to enable consumers to make informed choices regarding the purchase and use of such services and entrepreneurs and other small businesses to develop, market, and maintain Internet offerings. Such disclosure shall be made via a publicly available, easily accessible website or through transmittal to the Commission.¹²⁹

The FCC found that all BIAS providers must comply with the disclosure requirements listed below, including small providers that were previously eligible for an exemption.¹³⁰ The disclosures must be made via a publicly available, easily accessible website, or submitted to the FCC (in which case the FCC will make the disclosure available on a publicly available, easily accessible website).

1. Network Management Practices

The FCC requires all ISPs to disclose the following:

- *Blocking*. Any practice (other than reasonable network management elsewhere disclosed) that blocks or otherwise prevents end user access to lawful content, applications, service, or non-harmful devices, including a description of what is blocked.
- *Throttling*. Any practice (other than reasonable network management elsewhere disclosed) that degrades or impairs access to lawful Internet traffic on the basis of content, application, service, user, or use of a non-harmful device, including a description of what is throttled.
- *Affiliated Prioritization*. Any practice that directly or indirectly favors some traffic over other traffic, including through use of techniques such as traffic shaping, prioritization, or resource reservation, to benefit an affiliate, including identification of the affiliate.

¹²⁸ *Id.*, at ¶ 209

¹²⁹ *Id.*, at ¶ 215

¹³⁰ “Because the requirements we adopt today ... do not impose disparately high burdens on small providers, we find an exemption for small providers unnecessary.” *Id.*, ¶ 227.

- *Paid Prioritization.* Any practice that directly or indirectly favors some traffic over other traffic, including through use of techniques such as traffic shaping, prioritization, or resource reservation, in exchange for consideration, monetary or otherwise.
- *Congestion Management.* Descriptions of congestion management practices, if any. These descriptions should include the types of traffic subject to the practices; the purposes served by the practices; the practices' effects on end users' experience; criteria used in practices, such as indicators of congestion that trigger a practice, including any usage limits triggering the practice, and the typical frequency of congestion; usage limits and the consequences of exceeding them; and references to engineering standards, where appropriate.
- *Application-Specific Behavior.* Whether and why the ISP blocks or rate- controls specific protocols or protocol ports, modifies protocol fields in ways not prescribed by the protocol standard, or otherwise inhibits or favors certain applications or classes or applications.
- *Device Attachment Rules.* Any restrictions on the types of devices and any approval procedures for devices to connect to the network.
- *Security.* Any practices used to ensure end-user security or security of the network, including types of triggering conditions that cause a mechanism to be invoked (but excluding information that could reasonably be used to circumvent network security).¹³¹

2. Performance Characteristics

The FCC also requires ISPs to disclose a service description as well as the impact of specialized services on performance.

- *Service Description.* A general description of the service, including the service technology, expected and actual access speed and latency, and the suitability of the service for real-time applications.
- *Impact of Non-Broadband Internet Access Service Data Services.* If applicable, what non-broadband Internet access service data services, if any, are offered to end users, and whether and how any non-broadband Internet access service data services may affect the last-mile capacity available for, and the performance of, broadband Internet access service.¹³²

¹³¹ *Id.*, ¶ 220 (internal citations omitted).

¹³² *Id.*, ¶ 222 (internal citations omitted).

3. Commercial Terms

Finally, the FCC requires ISPs to disclose the terms on which they make their services available:

- *Price.* For example, monthly prices, usage-based fees, and fees for early termination or additional network services
- *Privacy Policies.* A complete and accurate disclosure about the ISP's privacy practices, if any. For example, whether any network management practices entail inspection of network traffic, and whether traffic is stored, provided to third parties, or used by the ISP for non-network management purposes.
- *Redress Options.* Practices for resolving complaints and questions from consumers, entrepreneurs, and other small businesses.¹³³

C. Other Issues Impacted by the *Restoring Internet Freedom Order*

1. Infrastructure Access Rights

The FCC's reclassification of BIAS as a Title II service in the *Open Internet Order* meant that BIAS providers might take advantage of certain infrastructure access rights traditionally only available to Title II telecommunications carriers and cable television operators, including nondiscriminatory access to poles, ducts and conduits. The *Restoring Internet Freedom Order* effectively removed such rights. The FCC explained:

To the extent today's classification decision impacts the deployment of wireline infrastructure, we will address that topic in detail in proceedings specific to those issues. The importance of facilitating broadband infrastructure deployment indicates that our authority to address barriers to infrastructure deployment warrants careful review in the appropriate proceedings. We disagree with commenters who assert that Title II classification is necessary to maintain our authority to promote infrastructure investment and broadband deployment. Because the same networks are often used to provide broadband and either telecommunications or cable service, we will take further action as is necessary to promote broadband deployment and infrastructure investment. Further, Title I classification of broadband Internet access services is consistent with the Commission's broadband deployment objectives, whereas the Title II regulatory environment undermines the very private investment and buildout of broadband networks the Commission seeks to encourage. Additionally, in the twenty states and the District of Columbia that have reverse-preempted Commission jurisdiction over pole attachments, those states rather than the Commission are empowered to regulate the pole attachment process.

¹³³ *Id.*, ¶ 223.

We are resolute that today’s decision not be misinterpreted or used as an excuse to create barriers to infrastructure investment and broadband deployment. For example, we caution pole owners not to use this *Order* as a pretext to increase pole attachment rates or to inhibit broadband providers from attaching equipment—and we remind pole owners of their continuing obligation to offer “rates, terms, and conditions [that] are just and reasonable.” We will not hesitate to take action where we identify barriers to broadband infrastructure deployment. We have been working diligently to remove barriers to broadband deployment and fully intend to continue to do so.¹³⁴

2. Consumer Protection, Enforcement and Redress

In the *Restoring Internet Freedom Order*, the FCC suggests that consumer protection concerns should primarily be the function of the FTC.¹³⁵ The FCC stated that the FTC already had broad authority to protect consumers from unfair or deceptive practices, and that the FTC has the ability to apply consumer protection principles to the entire Internet ecosystem as opposed to only certain businesses within the FCC’s ambit.

3. Customer Privacy

Much like consumer protection issues, the FCC in the *Restoring Internet Freedom Order* designated the FTC as the primary federal agency for ensuring customers’ privacy:

By reinstating the information service classification of broadband Internet access service, we return jurisdiction to regulate broadband privacy and data security to the Federal Trade Commission (FTC), the nation’s premier consumer protection agency and the agency primarily responsible for these matters in the past. Restoring FTC jurisdiction over ISPs will enable the FTC to apply its extensive privacy and data security expertise to provide the uniform online privacy protections that consumers expect and deserve.¹³⁶

4. Disability Access

While the 2015 *Open Internet Order* incorporated certain rules pertaining to disability access to BIAS providers, the FCC in the *Restoring Internet Freedom Order* found that there was still significant authority for the FCC to ensure broadband services were available to consumers with disabilities.¹³⁷ Thus, the Open Internet Order’s disability access rules remain in place.

¹³⁴ *Id.*, ¶¶ 185-186

¹³⁵ *Id.*, ¶ 141.

¹³⁶ *Id.*, ¶ 181.

¹³⁷ *Id.*, ¶ 205.

D. BIAS Filing and Reporting Requirements

In addition to the obligations imposed as a consequence of the *Restoring Internet Freedom Order* outlined above, BIAS providers must also comply with the following:

1. Form 477: Local Telephone Competition and Broadband Reporting

Any provider of facilities-based broadband connections to end users must file Form 477. *See infra*, Section III.B.2. A non-exhaustive list of examples of facilities-based providers of broadband connections includes: incumbent and competitive local exchange carriers (LECs), cable television system operators, terrestrial fixed wireless providers (including wireless ISPs, or WISPs) that provide service to end user premises, satellite network operators, terrestrial mobile wireless operators with owned network facilities, electric utilities, public utility districts, municipalities, and other entities.¹³⁸

Deadline: Normally, affected providers must file by **March 1** for data as of December 31 of the preceding year, and must file by **September 1** for data as of June 30 of the same year. Information on the latest instructions are available on the FCC website.

2. Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act (CALEA)

Facilities-based Internet access providers may be subject to CALEA. *See infra*, Section II.E.5.

3. Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA)

The Digital Millennium Copyright Act of 1998 (DMCA) added several major provisions to the Copyright Act that further delineated the rights and protections afforded to copyright owners and users in the digital age. It added Section 512 to the Copyright Act, which establishes several safe harbors that can limit the type of relief that can be sought by copyright holders pursuing copyright infringement claims arising from the activities of end users, and protects service providers that follow certain specified procedures.

More information on DMCA may be found in a memorandum available at the Baller Stokes & Lide website: <https://www.baller.com/wp-content/uploads/BSL-DMCA-Compliance-Memo-10-21-19.pdf>.

¹³⁸ <https://transition.fcc.gov/form477/477inst.pdf>

COMPLIANCE TIMETABLE		
FILING/REPORT	DUE DATE	AFFECTED PROVIDERS
Form 160: Federal Registration Number	Before commencing operation	Telecom, telecom service, VoIP, cable, broadband
Form 322: Cable Community Registration	Before commencing operation	Cable
Form 327: CARS License	Before commencing operation	Cable
Form 499A: Annual Telecommunications Reporting Worksheet (initial registration)	Upon beginning to provide service, but no later than 30 days	Telecom, telecom service, interconnected VoIP
Form 499Q: Quarterly Telecommunications Reporting Worksheet (1)	February 1, 2020	Telecom, telecom service, interconnected VoIP that exceed <i>de minimis</i> level
SA1-2; SA3: Statement of Account (1)	March 1, 2020	Cable
CPNI Compliance Certification	March 1, 2020	Telecom service, interconnected VoIP
Form 477: Local Telephone Competition and Broadband Reporting Data (1)	March 1, 2020	Telecom service, facilities-based broadband, interconnected VoIP
Form 499A: Annual Telecommunications Reporting Worksheet	April 1, 2020	Telecom service, VoIP (interconnected and non-interconnected), telecom providers that exceed <i>de minimis</i> level
Annual Disability Access Record Keeping Certification	April 1, 2020	Telecom service, advanced communications (interconnected and non interconnected VoIP), broadband if provide electronic message or interoperable video conferencing
Form 499Q: Quarterly Telecommunications Reporting Worksheet (2)	May 1, 2010	Telecom, telecom service, interconnected VoIP that exceed <i>de minimis</i> level
Form 395: Common Carrier Annual Employment Report	May 31, 2020	Telecom service (and possibly interconnected VoIP)
Form 499Q: Quarterly Telecommunications Reporting Worksheet (3)	August 1, 2020	Telecom, telecom service, interconnected VoIP that exceed <i>de minimis</i> level
SA1-2; SA3: Statement of Account (2)	August 29, 2020	Cable
Form 159: Annual FCC Regulatory Fee	TBD, sometime in Q3	Cable, telecom, interconnected VoIP
Form 477: Local Telephone Competition and Broadband Reporting Data (2)	September 1, 2020	Telecom service, facilities-based broadband, interconnected VoIP
Form 396-C: MVPD EEO Program Annual Report	September 30, 2020	Cable
Form 499Q: Quarterly Telecommunications Reporting Worksheet (4)	November 1, 2020	Telecom, telecom service, interconnected VoIP that exceed <i>de minimis</i> level
CALEA SSI Plan	One time filing (no apparent deadline)	Telecom service, facilities based broadband, interconnected VoIP
Performance Testing Certification	Twice each year	Cable (non-digital)
Form 320: Signal Leakage	Once each year	Cable (aero. freq.)
For general reference purposes only. Providers are urged to obtain a determination specific to their own circumstances and offerings. Please refer to the FCC forms page for latest information.		