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TELECOM REGULATORY UPDATE 2024

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Presenters



Andrew D. Lipman

Overview

- A who's "who" in Federal telecom policy
 - Congress, FCC, NTIA, DOJ, RUS, Team Telecom
- Key Federal telecom regulatory issues in 2024
- Congressional priorities and outlook
- Election 2024 – implications for the telecommunications sector

Who's Who in Telecom Policy

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118th Congress (Jan. 2022- Jan. 2024)

118th Congress – Divided with Slim Majorities

- House:
 - 219 (R) to 213 (D), with 3 vacancies due to resignation
 - ❖ Two vacancies held by Republicans; 1 vacancy held by Democrat
 - All 435 seats are up for election in November 2024
 - ❖ Over 40 representatives not running for re-election (almost evenly split on party lines)
- Senate:
 - 48 (D) to 49 (R); 3 Independents caucus with Democrats
 - ❖ Neither party has 60 seats needed to break filibuster
 - 34 of 100 seats are up for election in November 2024
 - ❖ 20 held by Democrats; 10 held by Republicans; 3 held by Independents (caucus with Democrats); One seat is up for special election
 - ❖ 7 incumbents not seeking reelection (5 Democrat; 1 Independent; 1 Republican)

118th Congress – Committee Leadership

- House Energy and Commerce Committee
 - Chair Cathy McMorris Rogers (R-WA); Ranking Member Frank Pallone (D-NJ)
 - ❖ Rogers among House Republicans not seeking reelection
 - Telecom Subcommittee Chair Bob Latta (R-OH); Ranking Member Doris Matsui (R-CA)
- Senate Commerce Committee
 - Chair Maria Cantwell (D-WA); Ranking Member Ted Cruz (R-TX)
 - Telecom Subcommittee Chair Ben Ray Lujan (D-NM); Subcommittee Ranking Member John Thune (R-SD)

Federal Communications Commission

Federal Communications Commission

- Composed of five Commissioners (maximum of three can be from one political party, including Chair)
- Commissioners nominated by President and confirmed by Senate (no filibuster)
- Commissioners have staggered, five-year terms (except when filling an unexpired term)
 - Can hold over for approx. 18 months after expiration of term if no successor confirmed
- FCC Chair appoints staff and controls agenda; first among equals
 - President Biden named Commissioner Jessica Rosenworcel as Chair following Rosenworcel's role as Acting Chair since January 2021
- Regulations are subject to requirements of Administrative Procedure Act, and Congressional oversight

Federal Communications Commission

- Jessica Rosenworcel (D), term expires 6/30/2025
 - Re-confirmed by Senate in December 2021
 - Served as Commissioner since 2012
- Geoffrey Starks (D), term expires 6/30/2027
 - Re-confirmed by Senate in September 2023
 - Former prosecutor with experience in FCC Enforcement Bureau
- Brendan Carr (R), second term expires 6/30/2028
 - Re-confirmed by Senate in September 2023
 - Former advisor to Pai, briefly served as General Counsel of FCC
- Nathan Simington (R), term expires 6/30/2024
 - Confirmed by the Senate in December 2020
 - Former senior advisor at NTIA
- Ana Gomez (D), term expires 6/30/2026
 - Previously served in various roles at the FCC and NTIA, and in private sector
 - Confirmed by the Senate on 9/7/2023

Executive Branch agencies

National Telecommunications and Information Administration

- Sub-agency within Department of Commerce responsible for advising President on telecommunications and information policy matters
- Led by Alan Davidson, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information
- Key issues managed by NTIA:
 - Manages Federal spectrum use and coordinates with FCC on identifying spectrum for commercial use
 - Participates on behalf of the U.S. in the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers
 - Submits advocacy on behalf of U.S. Government in FCC proceedings
 - Oversees administration of Federal broadband grant programs through BroadbandUSA office

Department of Justice – Antitrust Division

- DOJ takes lead role in review of most telecom mergers
 - FTC for cable, but not always and not recently
 - FTC still relevant in certain media and tech combinations and privacy areas
- Jonathan Kanter serves as the Assistant Attorney General for the Antitrust Division
 - Formerly in private practice and attorney at the FTC's Bureau of Competition
- Decisions on merger approval, litigation, and enforcement actions are made by Antitrust AAG and other mid-level political appointees based on recommendations of professional staff
 - Individual case decisions historically made largely on a non-political basis
 - Republicans tend to favor more flexibility for mergers/acquisitions, while Democrats are suspicious of size

USDA Rural Utilities Service

- Sub-agency within the U.S. Department of Agriculture responsible for oversight and administration of infrastructure loan and grant programs
 - Electric, water, telecom, and (more recently) broadband
- Led by Andrew Berke, Administrator
- Key Telecommunications Programs include:
 - ReConnect Grant Program (fifth funding round underway)
 - Community Connect Grants
 - Farm Bill Broadband Program
 - Telecommunications Infrastructure Loans and Loan Guarantees

Committee for the Assessment of Foreign Participation in the United States Telecommunications Services Sector

- Historically, the FCC referred applications raising national security and law enforcement risks to “Team Telecom” on an *ad hoc* basis
- Executive Order 13913 establishes “Committee for the Assessment of Foreign Participation in the United States Telecommunications Services Sector” and provides legal foundation for the Team Telecom review process
 - DOJ (supported by FBI), DOD, DHS
 - Advised by State, Treasury, Commerce, USTR, ODNI, and others
- FCC refers applications to Team Telecom for review
 - Commonly reviewed filings include submarine cable and international section 214 applications, and foreign ownership petitions for broadcast and common carrier wireless licenses
 - Review process involves responses to Team Telecom “triage” questionnaires
 - Increasing use of mitigation agreements to address national security concerns



Biden Administration Priorities & Policies

Broadband Infrastructure

- Infrastructure a top priority of Biden administration
- Implementation of broadband infrastructure funding through COVID relief programs continues (NTIA; Treasury; State programs funded via Treasury)
 - Broadband Infrastructure Program (\$288 million for partnerships to deploy broadband) – NTIA
 - Tribal Broadband Connectivity Program (\$980 million directed for tribal deployment, distance learning, etc.) – NTIA
 - Connecting Minorities Communities Pilot Program (\$268 million for purchase of broadband and equipment by Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Tribal Colleges and Universities, and Minority-Serving Institutions) – NTIA
 - Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (\$350 billion for COVID response, including broadband) – Treasury
 - Capital Projects Fund (\$10 billion for critical capital projects, including broadband) – Treasury

Broadband Infrastructure (continued)

- Additional NTIA-led broadband programs:
 - ❖ Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment (BEAD) Program (\$42.45 billion for last mile broadband infrastructure deployment; prioritizes unserved/underserved areas and community anchor institutions)
 - Each state allocated funds to distribute at the state level (with NTIA oversight)
 - BEAD providers must offer low-cost broadband options (non-traditional mechanism for rate regulation)
 - ❖ Middle Mile Broadband Deployment Grant (\$1 billion for middle mile infrastructure)
 - ❖ Tribal Broadband Connectivity Program (\$2 billion for deployment and adoption on Tribal lands – additional appropriations for existing program)
 - ❖ State Digital Equity Capacity and Digital Equity Competitive Grant Programs (\$2.75 billion for digital adoption initiatives)

Competition Policy and Antitrust

- Biden DOJ active in merger enforcement challenges
 - Challenges to key transactions (Penguin/Simon & Schuster, JetBlue/Spirit, etc.)
 - Leveraging formal (lawsuit) and informal (investigation) means
- DOJ/FTC released 2023 Merger Guidelines making significant expansion to number and type of transactions to be considered presumptively unlawful
 - These are “guidelines” that do not bind courts
- Antitrust enforcement is always tempered by the courts (e.g., US v. AT&T/TWX); For parties willing to push back, a judge may still approve the deal (e.g., State AGs v. T-Mobile/Sprint)
- Congressional changes of antitrust law possible but clearly no consensus on what to do

China/National Security

- Chinese technology issues continue to be considered national security concerns, given previous privacy and data security vulnerabilities
- Key Trump administration policies retained, but messaging pivot to “competitive” v. adversarial relationship between the U.S. and China:
 - ICT Supply Chain Executive Order and regulations; administrative subpoenas to Chinese companies
 - Sanctions for Chinese Military Industrial Complex companies (*e.g.*, limits on U.S. investment in named companies)
 - Continued updates to sanctions lists
 - Commerce Department continues to restrict exports of key technology to Chinese entities
- Biden has stressed the importance of bringing critical supply chains back to the U.S. as a matter of national security
 - CHIPS Act of 2022 enacted and undergoing implementation
 - Tax incentives for semiconductor manufacturing investments
 - “Buy American” policies

Telecom/Tech Executive Orders

- Executive Orders by President Biden that address telecom/tech issues:
 - EO 14007 (on the President’s Council of Advisors on Science and Technology)
 - EO 14017 (on America’s Supply Chain; establishing 100-day supply chain review)
 - EO 14028 (on Improving the Nation’s Cybersecurity)
 - EO 14034 (on Protecting Americans’ Sensitive Data from Foreign Adversaries)
 - EO 14036 (on Promoting Competition in the American Economy), encouraging the FCC to:
 - ❖ adopt net neutrality rules;
 - ❖ conduct future spectrum auctions in a manner that prevents spectrum stockpiling and warehousing;
 - ❖ support Open RAN development and adoption;
 - ❖ prohibit unjust and unreasonable early termination fees;
 - ❖ consider broadband labeling and requiring broadband pricing reports; and
 - ❖ prevent landlords and providers from inhibiting tenant cable and internet provider choices

Telecom/Tech Executive Orders (continued)

- Executive Orders by President Biden that address telecom/tech issues:
 - EO 14080 (on Implementation of the CHIPS Act of 2022), to support semiconductor manufacturing incentive programs
 - EO 14083 (on Ensuring Robust Consideration of Evolving National Security Risks by the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States)
 - EO 14093 (on Prohibition on Use by the United States Government of Commercial Spyware that Poses Risks to National Security)
 - EO 14105 (Addressing United States Investments in Certain National Security Technologies and Products in Countries of Concern), requiring development of an outbound investment review regime overseen by Treasury
 - EO 14110 (on Safe, Secure, and Trustworthy Development and Use of Artificial Intelligence)
 - EO 14117 (on Preventing Access to Americans' Bulk Sensitive Personal Data and United States Government-Related Data by Countries of Concern)

FCC Priorities in 2024

National Security Permeates FCC Actions

- Unanimous (bi-partisan) efforts to ensure integrity of telecommunications and internet network infrastructure and to address national security threats
- Continued efforts to exclude Chinese companies from the U.S. market
 - Implementation of \$1.9 billion “Rip-and-Replace” Program to reimburse removal and replacement of equipment from named vendors
 - ❖ Demand from applicants (\$5.6 billion) exceeded available funding; requires further Congressional funding to fully reimburse providers
 - Annual reporting of use of Covered equipment
 - Revoked common carrier authorizations of Chinese carriers
 - Barred certain Chinese vendors from equipment authorization, with further restrictions under consideration
 - Restricted certain Chinese vendors from using new “U.S. Cyber Trust Mark” for IoT products

National Security Permeates FCC Actions (continued)

- In April 2023, the FCC adopted an order and proposed rulemaking to enhance regulation of international Section 214 authorization holders
 - One-time foreign ownership information collection in January 2024, with results to be used to prioritize national security reviews and license renewals
 - NPRM proposed significant expansion of oversight and compliance including:
 - ❖ Ongoing renewals and ownership disclosures
 - ❖ Reduced reportable ownership threshold (from 10% to 5%)
 - ❖ Enhanced disclosure requirements including use of Covered List equipment/services, cross-border facilities and foreign-owned managed network service providers

Net Neutrality

- In 2015, the Democratic-led FCC classified broadband as a Title II telecommunications service, giving the FCC more regulatory authority over broadband service providers
 - The FCC also laid out three bright-line Net Neutrality rules that prohibited broadband service providers from blocking or throttling legal internet traffic or prioritizing certain traffic for payment
- In 2018, Republican-majority FCC repealed the 2015 order, classifying broadband as a Title I information service and eliminating the FCC's authority to impose Net Neutrality rules
 - ISPs required to publicly disclose if traffic is blocked, throttled or prioritized — but operators are not prohibited from those activities
- In October 2023, the FCC launched a rulemaking to reinstate provisions of 2015 order and reestablish greater authority over broadband service providers

Net Neutrality (continued)

- A new Net Neutrality order likely to bring back 2015 “bright line” rules and move to classify internet service providers as Title II carriers (subject to common carrier regulations, including enforcement)
 - No blocking – no blocking of lawful content, applications, services, or non-harmful devices
 - No throttling – cannot impair or degrade lawful internet traffic on the basis of content, application, or service, or use of a non-harmful device
 - No paid prioritization – prohibited from managing a broadband network to, directly or indirectly, favor some traffic over other traffic (a) in exchange for consideration (monetary or otherwise) from a third party, or (b) to benefit an affiliated entity
 - “No blocking” and “no throttling” rules subject to reasonable network management exception – practices primarily used for and tailored to achieving a legitimate network management purpose, but not for other business purposes.

Net Neutrality (continued)

- With exceptions, the FCC is likely to institute Net Neutrality requirements consistent with the 2015 order (which employed a “light-touch” approach for the use of Title II)
 - No rate regulation
 - No unbundling of last-mile facilities
 - No tariffing
 - No cost accounting rules
 - No new federal taxes or fees (no USF assessments on broadband)
- Notable distinctions from prior efforts
 - Contemplates licensing framework for ISPs under Section 214 of Communications Act, potentially resulting in increased Team Telecom review of ISP transactions
 - No forbearance from Title III licensing authorities
 - Highlights national security and cybersecurity justifications

Net Neutrality

- Order expected before Summer 2024 to avoid potential Congressional Review Act challenges
- Appeal guaranteed
 - FCC will need to justify reversing its 2018 order and explain to D.C. Circuit why the Court’s rationale that upheld the 2018 order’s classification of broadband internet services as an “information service” under Title I allows the FCC to reclassify the broadband services as a “telecommunications service”
 - D.C. Circuit may suffer from Net Neutrality fatigue – third order on appeal since 2015
 - Court may question giving FCC *Chevron* deference given fluctuating decisions
 - Supreme Court may overrule or water down *Chevron* before this case gets to court
 - Even under current law, Major Questions Doctrine may apply
 - No guarantee that D.C. Circuit will agree with the FCC’s second attempt at applying Title II, and legislation may be needed to institute Net Neutrality safeguards

Affordable Connectivity Program

- \$14.2 billion program established by Congress to subsidize broadband service and devices for low-income households
 - Provides up to \$30 per month for broadband service
 - Provides up to \$100 for purchase of connected devices (*e.g.*, laptop, computer, tablet)
 - Transition from \$3.2 billion COVID-era Emergency Broadband Benefit program
- Over 23 million participating households participating in ACP
- FCC announced wind-down of the program absent more funding from Congress
 - February 7, 2024: Last day for new enrollments
 - April 2024: Last fully funded month of ACP (partial funding for May)
- FCC prioritizing enforcement of ACP rules
 - OIG advisories issued regarding improper enrollments
 - Issued nearly \$30.9 million in fines against two ACP providers
 - Expect continued audits and enforcement after ACP ends
- Potential implications for broadband funding programs that require participation in Federal low-income broadband program as condition of support

Digital Discrimination Rules

- Section 60506 of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act of 2021 requires the FCC to take action to facilitate “equal access” to broadband
- In December 2023, the FCC adopted expansive rules prohibiting “digital discrimination of access” to broadband
 - Party line vote
 - Rules effective March 22, 2024; six-month enforcement delay for disparate impact claims
- Bans “policies or practices not justified by genuine issues of technical or economic feasibility, that differentially impact consumers’ access to broadband ... based on their income level, race, ethnicity, color, religion, or national origin or are intended to have such differential impact.”
- Applies to broadband providers and any “entities that provide services that facilitate and affect consumer access to broadband”
 - Any party direct or indirect involvement in broadband services could be subject to the rules
- Applies to all activities related to providing broadband (*e.g.*, construction, pricing, terms of service, customer service, speeds, advertising, etc.)

Digital Discrimination (continued)

- Enforcement through (1) dedicated informal complaint process and (2) investigations/enforcements initiated by the Enforcement Bureau
 - Provider bears burden of proof that a policy/practice is justified by technical or economic feasibility
 - FCC expects to “bring to bear its full suite of available remedies, including the possibility of monetary forfeitures” for violations.
- Advisory opinions may be available, with drawbacks
 - Must be filed by an entity about a current or proposed policy/practice (not hypothetical)
 - FCC reserves the ability to change its conclusion
- Pending rulemaking on:
 - Requiring ISPs to file annual reports about recently completed large-scale broadband deployment, upgrade and maintenance projects
 - Internal compliance programs with regular discrimination assessments and recordkeeping
 - Comment cycle ended April 1

Digital Discrimination (continued)

- Facing Republican pushback in Congress
 - Rep. Andrew Clyde (R-GA) leads House disapproval resolution with 72 other House Republicans
 - Sen. Ted Cruz (R-TX) leads Senate disapproval resolution with 18 other Senate Republicans
- Appeal remains pending in Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals
 - 10 separate petitions for review filed across six appeals courts; consolidated in February
 - Largely challenge the “disparate impact” standard
 - Public interest groups challenge lack of formal discrimination complaint process
 - Briefing schedule not set (expect oral argument in the fall or winter)

Competition in Multi-Tenant Environments

- Small competitive providers, advocacy groups, and residents found challenges in providing/obtaining services due to practical bars on competitive entry to MTEs (*e.g.*, apartments, condos, commercial buildings)
- Following revisions in February 2022, FCC rules prohibit certain conduct by MVPDs and common carriers in MTEs:
 - Prohibits arrangements that grant the provider exclusive access and rights to serve the MTE
 - Prohibits MVPDs and common carriers from entering into or enforcing “graduated” revenue-sharing agreements with MTE owners
 - ❖ “Graduated” revenue-sharing results in the amount a provider pays the MTE owner for each tenant served increasing as the total number of tenants served increases
 - Prohibits MVPDs and common carriers entering into or enforcing exclusive revenue sharing agreements with MTE owners
 - ❖ Provider receives exclusive right to pay MTE owner in exchange for access to the MTE
 - Requires disclosure of exclusive marketing agreements with MTE owners

Competition in Multi-Tenant Environments (continued)

- FCC also maintains cable inside wiring rules to address disposition of cable home wiring installed by cable operators in MTEs
 - Limits removal of home wiring (*i.e.*, wiring inside the MTE unit) and home run wiring (*i.e.*, wiring from common space to the MTE unit) by cable operators after subscriber's voluntary termination of cable service or lack of rights to remain on the MTE premises
 - Prohibits MVPDs' use of ownership interest in inside wiring to prevent or impede alternative services
 - ❖ FCC has clarified that this provision prohibits agreements whereby operators sell wiring to the building owner with an exclusive leaseback to the operator
- MTE rules currently do not apply to broadband-only service providers (*i.e.*, apply only to cable, DBS, and common carriers)
 - Potential impact of net neutrality re-classification of broadband as common carrier service

Competition in Multi-Tenant Environments (continued)

- In typical bulk billing arrangement, the MTE subscribes to the provider's service for a bulk fee for all MTE units. The provider's fee is included in each MTE unit's rent, condo/HOA dues, etc.
- In March 2024, FCC Chair Rosenworcel announced a new proposed rulemaking to ban bulk billing arrangements
 - Announced same day as White House initiative on "junk fees"
 - Unlikely to be a complete ban on bulk billing arrangements (possibly an opt-out right)
- Expect NPRM will be adopted on party line vote
- Expect FCC Chair Rosenworcel to pursue aggressive timeline for final rules
- Likely to face Congressional Review Act disapproval efforts or reversal (if Republicans have successful November election)

Robocalls/Robotexts

- Robocalls/robotexts are a rare area of bipartisanship in Washington, and the most common complaint received by the FCC
- Since 2019, the FCC has taken incremental steps to enhance providers' ability (and obligation) to mitigate robocalls and texts
 - Safe harbors for call blocking based upon reasonable analytics likely to identify illegal calls
 - STIR/SHAKEN Caller ID Authentication Framework implementation mandates
 - Robocall Mitigation Database certifications, with call blocking requirements if providers are not listed in the Database
 - Formalized robocall mitigation plans required by all providers that originate or otherwise carry voice traffic
 - Requiring mobile operators to engage in text blocking for numbers that are likely to be robotexts
 - Enforcement actions against carriers facilitating robocall campaigns
- Other proceedings are ongoing and further rules are expected on bipartisan basis

Space and Satellite Issues

- FCC established Space Bureau to provide resources within the agency dedicated to satellite matters
 - Previously handled by the International Bureau (now Office of International Affairs)
 - Closely coordinates with OIA and Wireless Bureau
- FCC streamlined processing for some space and earth station applications
- Orbital debris rulemaking and enforcement remain active
- In March 2024, the FCC adopted first in the world regulatory framework for authorizing Supplemental Coverage from Space (SCS)
 - Allows satellite operators to use terrestrial providers' spectrum (through lease or other arrangements) to fill coverage gaps using direct-to-device (D2D) connectivity with satellites
 - SCS/D2D is seen as the “next big thing” in connectivity with established and new players pursuing D2D strategies (AT&T/AST; T-Mobile/SpaceX; Ligado; Lynk Global; Omnispace; ViaSat; others)
 - SCS and “Single Network Future” to be a cornerstone of Chair Rosenworcel’s legacy



Congressional Priorities

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Congressional Priorities and Outlook

- Slim majorities in House and Senate, and focus on other topics (*e.g.*, foreign policy) generally have impeded the legislative process on FCC-related priorities
 - Efforts to restore FCC spectrum auction authority have faltered
 - Funding for ACP and Rip-and-Replace remains stalled despite apparent bipartisan support
- Despite lack of productivity in passing legislation for President Biden's signature, Committees remain active with holding hearings and markups
 - House Communications and Technology Subcommittee and House Select Committee on China have been particularly active
- Through end of 2024, expect annual Defense Authorization Act and appropriations to be primary legislation of focus
 - Most likely way for policy proposals to be enacted

Congressional Priorities and Outlook (continued)

- TikTok in Congressional spotlight
 - Senate’s RESTRICT Act efforts stalled last year, but new legislation to ban TikTok (and potentially other foreign adversary-controlled apps) passed the House
 - Legislation outlook is unclear in the Senate
- Railroad permitting bill under development by Senator Marsha Blackburn (R-TN) and colleagues in the House
 - Modeled on 2023 Virginia law to create a shot clock for broadband/telecom permitting along railroads and create formal framework to mitigate high costs
 - Permit streamlining has been in focus for several years with little progress
- AI remains a topic *de jour*, but few concrete regulatory proposals introduced
- Rip-and-Replace/ACP remain items of interest for inclusion in appropriations



Election 2024 – Implications for the Telecom Sector

Election Outcomes Likely to Impact Telecoms

- If Republicans win:
 - Expect review and potential reversal of (by Congress and/or FCC) controversial actions:
 - ❖ Net Neutrality
 - ❖ Digital Discrimination
 - Expect Republican-led FCC to decline to move forward with other partisan proceedings (*e.g.*, Bulk Billing; follow-on net neutrality proceedings like privacy)
 - Potential overhaul of media ownership rules in 2025 to allow greater consolidation
- If Democrats win:
 - Expect continued aggressive regulation of broadband providers
- If either win:
 - Expect continued focus on national security in significant FCC proceedings
 - Continued implementation of broadband infrastructure programs

Biography



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Andrew Lipman has spent more than 30 years developing Morgan, Lewis & Bockius' Telecommunications, Media and Technology Group into one of the largest practices of its kind in the nation. He practices in virtually every aspect of communications law and related fields, including regulatory, transactional, litigation, legislative and land use. The TMT Group is international in scope, representing clients in the U.S., Central and South America, Europe, Asia and other parts of the world.

Andy has been involved in nearly every new legal and regulatory policy at the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), at state public service commissions, in Congress and before courts to open the U.S. local telephone market to competition. He also helped shape crucial provisions of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 and has used similar approaches to promote the opening of foreign markets. He also obtained one of the first competitive local service and interconnection agreements in continental Europe and the first competitive fiber network application in Japan. Andy's expansive practice includes the strategic analysis of companies' telecom user agreements, including renegotiating existing agreements, and when necessary, negotiating new, more favorable telecom user agreements.

A frequent author and speaker on telecommunications related topics, Andy has published more than 170 articles and is the author of five books, including two Dow Jones books on telecommunications. He has appeared as a commentator on National Public Radio, C-SPAN, Bloomberg News Network and ABC News.

Our Global Reach

Africa
Asia Pacific
Europe
Latin America
Middle East
North America

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