

**Before the
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20554**

In the Matter of)
)
GU HOLDINGS INC.) File No. SCL-LIC-2018 _____
)
Application for a License to Construct, Land,)
and Operate a Submarine Cable)
Connecting the United States and Chile)

APPLICATION FOR A CABLE LANDING LICENSE
(STREAMLINED PROCESSING REQUESTED)

GU Holdings Inc. (“GU Holdings”), pursuant to the Act Relating to the Landing and Operation of Submarine Cables in the United States, 47 U.S.C. §§ 34-39, Executive Order 10,530, and 47 C.F.R. § 1.767, requests a license to construct, land, and operate a private, non-common carrier fiber-optic submarine cable system connecting Los Angeles, California, and Valparaiso, Chile. The cable system is provisionally referred to as Curie. This name may change before the cable is put into service.

The system will provide capacity to connect GU Holdings’ affiliates’ data centers and points of presence (“POPs”) in the U.S. and South America. GU Holdings will operate the system on a non-common-carrier basis, by using system capacity as an input for services offered by its affiliates or by providing bulk capacity to wholesale and enterprise customers on particularized terms and conditions pursuant to individualized negotiations.

Grant of the license will serve the public interest, convenience, and necessity. The system will provide significant new and replacement capacity on U.S.-South America routes, where

demand has increased substantially in recent years.¹ It will also provide geographically-diverse capacity, as most of the recently-licensed U.S.-South America cables connect the two continents from the East Coast of the United States.² This system, however, will be the first cable to directly connect South America to the West Coast of the United States. Direct U.S.-Chile capacity will strengthen the resilience of U.S.-South America telecommunications.

GU Holdings respectfully requests streamlined processing of this application. GU Holdings intends to commence commercial operation of the system by July 2019. In order to avoid costly delays to the construction schedule, GU Holdings seeks expeditious grant of this license in order to meet this deadline.

I. COMPLIANCE WITH 47 C.F.R. § 1.767

A. Applicant Information: 47 C.F.R. § 1.767(a)(1)-(a)(3), (a)(8), (a)(9), (j), and (k)

Appendix A provides the information required by 47 C.F.R. § 1.767(a)(1)-(a)(3), (a)(8), (a)(9), (j), and (k).

B. Description of the System: 47 C.F.R. § 1.767(a)(4)

The system will consist of the main trunk from Los Angeles, California, to Valparaiso, Chile (“Main Trunk”) and three stubbed branches. The first stubbed branch will point towards Mazatlán, Mexico (“Stubbed Branch A”). The second stubbed branch will point towards Panama City, Panama (“Stubbed Branch B”). The third stubbed branch will point towards Lurín, Peru (“Stubbed Branch C”). All three stubbed branches will be on the high seas. GU Holdings

¹ Submarine Telecoms Forum, *Submarine Telecoms Industry Report*, TELEGEOGRAPHY, Nov. 2015, at 73-75, <https://www.subtelforum.com/Report4/mobile/index.html>.

² See File No. SCL-LIC-20150408-00008 (Monet); File No. SCL-LIC-20160330-00011 (BRUSA); File No. SCL-LIC-20160115-00002 (Seabras-1); and File No. SCL-LIC-20130122-00001 (PCCS).

provides a route map in Appendix B. The Main Trunk will have a total length of 10,476 kilometers and will consist of four fiber pairs. The stubbed branches will each have a total length of 10 kilometers and also consist of four fiber pairs. Each fiber pair will have a total design capacity of 18 Tb/s (for a total of 72 Tb/s for the system as a whole). At this time, there are no specific plans regarding build out of the stubbed branches.³

C. Description of Cable Landing Stations: 47 C.F.R. § 1.767(a)(5)

GU Holdings provides descriptions of the cable landing stations in Los Angeles, California, and Valparaiso, Chile, in Appendices C and D, respectively.

D. Regulatory Classification: 47 C.F.R. § 1.767(a)(6)

GU Holdings will operate the system on a non-common carrier basis.

Non-common-carrier classification is consistent with established Commission policy and judicial precedent.

First, the system will not operate on a common-carrier basis as defined in *NARUC I*.⁴ The courts have stated that “[t]he primary sine qua non of common carrier status is a quasi-public character, which arises out of the undertaking ‘to carry for all people indifferently.’”⁵ On this system, however, GU Holdings will not sell capacity indifferently to the user public. System capacity will either be used by GU Holdings and its affiliates to meet their own internal needs for

³ Applicant will request any necessary modification to the submarine cable landing license to add new landing points, in the event construction of any of the stubbed branches goes forward.

⁴ See *Nat’l Ass’n of Regulatory Utility Comm’rs v. FCC*, 525 F.2d 630, 642 (D.C. Cir. 1976) (“*NARUC I*”) (stating that the court must inquire “whether there are reasons implicit in the nature of [the] operations to expect an indifferent holding out to the eligible user public”), *cert. denied*, 425 U.S. 992 (1976); see also *Virgin Islands Tel. Corp. v. FCC*, 198 F.3d 921 (D.C. Cir. 1999) (affirming FCC’s use of *NARUC I* test for distinguishing common-carrier and private-carrier services following enactment of the Telecommunications Act of 1996).

⁵ *Nat’l Ass’n of Regulatory Utility Comm’rs v. FCC*, 533 F.2d 601, 608 (D.C. Cir. 1976) (quoting *Semon v. Royal Indemnity Co.*, 279 F.2d 737, 739 (5th Cir. 1960)).

bandwidth or made available to third parties pursuant to individually-negotiated indefeasible rights of use (“IRUs”) and capacity leases, the terms of which will vary depending on the characteristics and needs of the particular capacity purchase. The Commission has consistently found that such offerings do not make an applicant a common carrier.⁶

Second, under the *NARUC I* test, the Commission must determine whether the public interest requires common-carrier operation of the submarine cable system.⁷ Traditionally, the Commission has focused on whether an applicant has sufficient market power to warrant common-carrier regulation,⁸ although the Commission “is not limited to that reasoning” and has looked more broadly to determine whether common-carrier regulation is in the public interest.⁹ The system poses no such competitive or other public interest concerns.

⁶ See *AT&T Corp. et al., Cable Landing License*, 13 FCC Rcd. 16,232, 16,238 (Int’l Bur. 1998) (finding that individualized decisions concerning the sale or lease of capacity on the China-U.S. Cable Network would not constitute the effective provision of a service to the public so as to make the applicant a common carrier); *AT&T Submarine Systems, Inc., Cable Landing License*, 11 FCC Rcd. 14,885, 14,904 ¶ 64 (Int’l Bur. 1996) (“*St. Thomas-St. Croix Cable Order*”) (finding that an “offer of access, nondiscriminatory terms and conditions and market pricing of IRUs does not rise to the level of an ‘indiscriminate’ offering” so as to constitute common carriage), *aff’d* 13 FCC Rcd. 21,585 (1998), *aff’d sub nom. Virgin Islands Telephone Corp. v. FCC*, 198 F.3d 921 (D.C. Cir. 1999).

⁷ *NARUC I*, 525 F.2d at 642 (stating that the court must inquire “whether there will be any legal compulsion . . . to serve [the public] indifferently”).

⁸ *St. Thomas-St. Croix Cable Order*, 11 FCC Rcd. at 14,893 ¶ 30.

⁹ See *AT&T Corp. et al., Cable Landing License*, 14 FCC Rcd. 13,066, 13,080 ¶ 39 (1999) (stating that “[a]lthough this public interest analysis has generally focused on the availability of alternative facilities, we are not limited to that reasoning”); *Australia-Japan Cable (Guam) Limited, Cable Landing License*, 15 FCC Rcd. 24,057, 24,062 ¶ 13 (Int’l Bur. 2000) (stating that “[t]his public interest analysis generally has focused on whether an applicant will be able to exercise market power because of the lack of alternative facilities, although the Commission has not limited itself to that reasoning”); *Telefonica SAM USA, Inc. et al., Cable Landing License*, 15 FCC Rcd. 14,915, 14,920 ¶ 11 (Int’l Bur. 2000) (stating that “[t]his public interest analysis has focused on the availability of alternative facilities, although the Commission has stated it is not limited to that reasoning”).

While providing substantial additional capacity on the U.S.-Chile route, the system will compete with a number of existing and proposed cable systems. The U.S.-Chile route is served directly by the South America-1 (SAM-1), South American Crossing (SAC), and Pan-American (PAN-AM) cables. Two new systems, called AURORA and South America Pacific Link (SAPL), are also expected to be licensed and ready for service within the next few years.¹⁰ The system will also compete with cables providing connectivity between the U.S. and Brazil, on the west coast of South America, with onward connectivity to Chile, on the east coast of South America, provided by terrestrial networks.¹¹ The Commission has found that facilities need not be identical in order to offer pro-competitive benefits.¹² There are thus sufficient alternative facilities providing U.S.-Chile connectivity to preclude the system from becoming a bottleneck facility on that route. GU Holdings' intended operation of the system will therefore serve the Commission's long-standing policy to encourage competition through private submarine cable transmission, pursuant to which the Commission has granted numerous cable landing licenses.¹³

For these reasons, the Commission should grant a cable landing license for the system on a non-common carrier basis.

¹⁰ Press Release, *FP Telecommunications and Alcatel Submarine Networks to Strengthen Connectivity in North, Central and South America* (Oct. 18, 2017), <http://fptelecoms.com/2017/10/fp-telecommunications-and-alcatel-submarine-networks-to-strengthen-connectivity-in-north-central-and-south-america/>; and Ocean Networks, *Projects: South America Pacific Link (SAPL)*, at <https://www.oceannetworks.com/projects>.

¹¹ *E.g.*, File No. SCL-LIC-20160115-00002 (Seabras-1), File No. SCL-LIC-20160330-00011 (BRUSA), File No. SCL-LIC-20120330-00002 (AMX-1). The Monet cable, which also connects the U.S. to Brazil, is owned in part by GU Holdings and its affiliates. *See* File No. SCL-LIC-20150408-00008 (Monet).

¹² *St. Thomas-St. Croix Cable Order*, 11 FCC Rcd. at 14,898 ¶ 44 (stating that “requiring current identical substitute common carrier facilities before non-common carrier facilities will be authorized would serve as a disincentive for entities to take risks and expend capital to expand and upgrade facilities”).

¹³ *See Tel-Optik Ltd.*, Memorandum Opinion and Order, 100 FCC.2d 1033, 1040-41 (1985).

E. System Ownership: 47 C.F.R. § 1.767(a)(7)

GU Holdings and its affiliates will own and control the system’s Main Trunk and stubbed branches as shown in Tables 1 through 3 below.

Table 1: Ownership and Control of Main Trunk

GU Holdings Affiliates	Participation Interest	Voting Interest
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GU Holdings (portion in U.S. territory) • Google Infrastructure Bermuda Limited (“GIB”) (portion in international waters) • Inversiones y Servicios Dataluna Limitada (“Dataluna”) (portion in Chilean territory) 	100%	100%

Table 2: Ownership and Control of Stubbed Branch A

GU Holdings Affiliate	Participation Interest	Voting Interest
GIB (portion in international waters)	100%	100%

Table 2: Ownership and Control of Stubbed Branch B

GU Holdings Affiliate	Participation Interest	Voting Interest
GIB (portion in international waters)	100%	100%

Table 3: Ownership and Control of Stubbed Branch C

GU Holdings Affiliate	Participation Interest	Voting Interest
GIB (portion in international waters)	100%	100%

Because neither GIB nor Dataluna will use the U.S. endpoints of the system, neither of these entities is required to be an applicant for the cable landing license.¹⁴

The system’s cable landing stations will be owned and controlled as shown in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Ownership and Control of Cable Landing Stations

Cable Landing Station	New or Existing Facility?	Ownership	Control
LA4 Station, Los Angeles, California	Existing	Equinix, Inc. (“Equinix”)	GU Holdings
CenturyLink Station, Valparaiso, Chile	Existing	CenturyLink Chile S.A.	Dataluna

II. REQUEST FOR WAIVER OF 47 § C.F.R. 1.767(h)(1)

GU Holdings requests a waiver of 47 § C.F.R. 1.767(h)(1) rules so that Equinix is not required to be an applicant for a cable landing license for the system. “The purpose of [Section 1.767(h)(1)] is to ensure that entities having a significant ability to affect the operation of the cable system become licensees so that they are subject to the conditions and responsibilities associated with the license.”¹⁵ Equinix will have no independent ability to affect the system’s operation. Including Equinix as an applicant is also not necessary to ensure compliance by GU Holdings with the Cable Landing License Act, the Commission’s cable landing license rules, or

¹⁴ See 47 C.F.R. § 1.767(h)(2).

¹⁵ See *Actions Taken Under the Cable Landing License Act*, Public Notice, 23 FCC Rcd. 227, 229 (Int’l Bur. 2008) (“*TPE Cable Landing License*”) (citing *Review of Commission Consideration of Applications under the Cable Landing License Act*, Report and Order, 16 FCC Rcd. 22,167, 22,194-95 ¶¶ 53-54 (2001)).

the terms of any cable landing license. Grant of the waiver will thus be consistent with Commission precedent.¹⁶

For the LA4 cable landing station, Equinix will provide certain limited services that will not provide Equinix with any ability to affect significantly the system's operation. GU Holdings intends to contract with Equinix for the right to use collocation space in LA4 for system equipment, including terminal equipment and power feed equipment. Equipment for this system will be caged separately from equipment for other systems landing at LA4. GU Holdings also intends to contract with Equinix for certain operation and maintenance services at LA4. Equinix will not have access to the system's cage, except: (i) to perform certain smart hands maintenance services as per GU Holdings' direction and instructions; (ii) to conduct work at the cage unrelated to the system, after providing GU Holdings advance notice and opportunity to

¹⁶ See, e.g., *Actions Taken Under Cable Landing License Act*, Public Notice, 32 FCC Rcd. 1436, 1437-38 (Int'l Bur. 2017) (accepting the applicant's representations that Tata "will not have the ability to affect significantly Atisa's operation" and declining to require Tata be a joint applicant for the cable landing license); *Actions Taken Under Cable Landing License Act*, Public Notice, 24 FCC Rcd. 7828, 7829-30 (Int'l Bur. 2009) (accepting the applicants representations that "Tata will not be able to affect significantly the operation of HANTRU1" and declining to require Tata be a joint applicant for the cable landing license); *Actions Taken Under Cable Landing License Act*, Public Notice, 24 FCC Rcd. 226, 227-28 (Int'l Bur. 2009) (noting that "Applicants will retain operational authority over their ASHC System facilities and provide direction to AT&T in all matters relating to the ASHC System"); *Actions Taken Under Cable Landing License Act*, Public Notice, 23 FCC Rcd. 13,419, 13,420 (Int'l Bur. 2008) (declining to require that Tata Communications (US) Inc.—which owns the existing cable station at Piti, Guam, where the PPC 1 System will land—be a joint applicant or licensee for the PPC 1 System, noting that "Applicants will retain operational authority over PPC 1 System facilities and provide direction to [Tata] in all matters relating to the PPC 1 System."); *TPE Cable Landing License*, 23 FCC Rcd. at 229 (declining to require that WCI Cable, Inc. ("WCIC")—which owns an existing cable station at Nedonna Beach, Oregon—be a joint applicant or licensee for the Trans-Pacific Express Network ("TPE"), which will land at WCIC's Nedonna Beach cable station, finding that "WCIC will not have the ability to affect the operation of the TPE Network. Verizon will retain effective operational authority and provide direction to WCIC in all matters relating to the TPE Network").

supervise any such work; or (iii) in cases of emergency. The agreement with Equinix will have a term of 20 years and, at the sole discretion of GU Holdings, may be extended for an additional term of 10 years. GU Holdings will thus retain operational authority over the landing at LA4 and provide direction to Equinix in all matters relating to the system.

III. CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

As required by 47 C.F.R. § 1.767(j) for applicants requesting streamlined processing, GU Holdings has sent a complete copy of this application to the U.S. Departments of State, Commerce, and Defense. Counsel has certified such service in the certificate of service attached to this application.

IV. CONCLUSION

For the reasons set forth above, the Commission should grant this application for a license to construct, land, and operate a submarine cable between the United States and Chile pursuant to streamlined processing.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Ulises R. Pin

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Counsel for GU Holdings Inc.

Dated: October 8, 2018

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: GU Holdings Inc.

APPENDIX B: System Route Map

APPENDIX C: Los Angeles Landing

APPENDIX D: Valparaiso Landing

APPENDIX A

GU Holdings Inc.

GU Holdings Inc. (“GU Holdings,” FRN 0017777483), a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business in Mountain View, California, will—with its affiliates—hold 100 percent of the participation (*i.e.* economic) and voting interests in the Main Trunk and stubbed branches of the system, as described in part I.E. of the main narrative application.

GU Holdings is an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of Google LLC (“Google”), whose innovative search technologies and other Internet applications connect millions of people around the world with information every day.

GU Holdings currently holds FCC cable landing licenses for the Unity, Monet, and FASTER systems.¹⁷ GU Holdings is an applicant to the Commission for a cable landing license for the PLCN system as well as for the Havfrue system.¹⁸ Below, GU Holdings provides information required by 47 C.F.R. § 1.767(a)(1)-(a)(3), (a)(8), (a)(9), (j), and (k).

(1) Applicant’s Name, Address, and Telephone Number¹⁹

GU Holdings Inc.
1600 Amphitheatre Parkway
Mountain View, CA 94043
+1 650 253 0000

(2) Applicant’s Place of Incorporation²⁰

GU Holdings is a Delaware corporation.

(3) Contact Information²¹

Correspondence concerning the application should be sent to the following:

¹⁷ File Nos. SCL-LIC-20080516-00010 (Unity), SCL-LIC-20150408-00008 (Monet), and SCL-LIC-20150626-00015 (FASTER).

¹⁸ File Nos. SCL-LIC-20170421-00012 (PLCN) and SCL-LIC-20180511-00010 (Havfrue).

¹⁹ See 47 C.F.R. § 1.767(a)(1).

²⁰ See *id.* § 1.767(a)(2).

²¹ See *id.* § 1.767(a)(3).

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With a copy to:

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denise.wood@morganlewis.com

(4) Certification Regarding Ownership, Citizenship, Principal Business, and Interlocking Directorates²²

GU Holdings certifies that it has the following 10-percent-or-greater direct or indirect interest holders, based on the most current data as of March 29, 2018:

Name:	Google International LLC (“Google International”)
Address:	1600 Amphitheatre Parkway, Mountain View, CA 94043
Citizenship:	Delaware
Principal Business:	Holding company
Relationship:	Google International holds a 100-percent voting and equity interest in GU Holdings.

Name:	Google LLC
Address:	1600 Amphitheatre Parkway, Mountain View, CA 94043
Citizenship:	Delaware
Principal Business:	Technology search services and advertising

²² See *id.* §§ 1.767(a)(8)(i), 63.18(h).

Relationship: Google directly holds a 97-percent voting and equity interest in Google International.²³

Name: XXVI Holdings Inc. (“XXVI Holdings”)
Address: 1600 Amphitheatre Parkway, Mountain View, CA 94043
Citizenship: Delaware
Principal Business: Holding company
Relationship: XXVI Holdings holds a 100-percent voting and equity interest in Google.

Name: Alphabet Inc. (“Alphabet”)
Address: 1600 Amphitheatre Parkway, Mountain View, CA 94043
Citizenship: Delaware
Principal Business: Holding company
Relationship: Alphabet holds a 100-percent voting and equity interest in XXVI Holdings.

Name: Larry Page
Address: 1600 Amphitheatre Parkway, Mountain View, CA 94043
Citizenship: USA
Principal Business: CEO, Co-Founder, and Director of Alphabet
Relationship: Mr. Page holds 42.5 percent of Alphabet’s Class B common stock, giving him a 25.9-percent voting interest in Alphabet.

Name: Sergey Brin
Address: 1600 Amphitheatre Parkway, Mountain View, CA 94043
Citizenship: USA
Principal Business: Co-Founder, President, and Director of Alphabet
Relationship: Mr. Brin holds 41.1 percent of Alphabet’s Class B common stock, giving him a 25.1-percent voting interest in Alphabet.

Alphabet’s shares trade publicly on the NASDAQ Stock Market under the symbols “GOOG” and “GOOGL.” As there is an active market in Alphabet’s shares, Alphabet’s share ownership is always fluid. Moreover, Alphabet can ascertain its significant shareholders only on the basis of its records and may not know of possibly related or affiliated shareholders that are not disclosed to it. Recognizing these limitations, as of the most recent measurable date, March

²³ YouTube, LLC (“YouTube”) holds a 3-percent voting and equity interest in Google International. Google holds a 100-percent voting and equity interest in YouTube.

29, 2018, Alphabet has no 10-percent-or-greater direct or indirect shareholders other than Messrs. Page and Brin.

GU Holdings further certifies that no corporate officer or director of GU Holdings is also an officer or director of any foreign carrier.

(5) Certification Regarding the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988²⁴

GU Holdings certifies that it is not subject to a denial of federal benefits under Section 5301 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, as amended.²⁵

(6) Certification Regarding Foreign Carrier Status and Foreign Affiliations²⁶

GU Holdings certifies that it:

- (A) is not a foreign carrier in any foreign country;
- (B) does not own or control a cable landing station in any foreign country;
- (C) is affiliated with foreign carriers as noted in Table 1 below; and

Table 1: Affiliated Foreign Carriers²⁷

Entity	Country
Google Cable Japan G.K.	Japan
Google Infraestrutura Brasil Ltda.	Brazil
Google Korea, LLC	Korea
Google Singapore Pte Ltd	Singapore
Infraco (Hong Kong) Limited	Hong Kong

²⁴ See *id.* §§ 1.767(a)(8)(i), 63.18(o).

²⁵ 21 U.S.C. § 862(a). Pub. L. No. 100-690, title V, §5301, 102 Stat. 4310 (1988), which related to denial of Federal benefits to drug traffickers and possessors—previously codified at 21 U.S.C. § 853(a)—was renumbered section 421 of the Controlled Substances Act by Public Law 101-647, title X, § 1002(d)(1), 104 Stat. 4827 (1990), and has been recodified as 21 U.S.C. § 862(a). 47 C.F.R. § 63.18(o) does not reflect this recodification.

²⁶ See 47 C.F.R. § 1.767(a)(8)(ii).

²⁷ GU Holdings is affiliated with Inversiones y Servicios Dataluna Limitada and Google Taiwan Limited, which are currently applying for telecommunications licenses in Chile and Taiwan, respectively.

(D) is affiliated with the entities owning or controlling cable landing stations in Table 2 below:

Table 2: Affiliated Entities Owning Cable Landing Stations

Entity	CLS Location	Ownership
Google Infraestrutura Brasil Ltda.	Santos, Brazil (Monet cable)	100% ownership interest
Dapsi International ApS	Blaaberg, Denmark (Havfrue cable)	Non-controlling ownership interest of 25%

(7) Certification Regarding Destination Countries²⁸

GU Holdings certifies to the following: (A) GU Holdings is not a foreign carrier in Chile, the only foreign destination market in which the system will land; (B) GU Holdings does not control a foreign carrier in Chile; (C) no entity owning more than 25 percent of GU Holdings or controlling it, controls a foreign carrier in Chile; and (D) no grouping of two or more foreign carriers in Chile (or parties that control foreign carriers in Chile) own, in aggregate, more than 25 percent of GU Holdings and are parties to, or beneficiaries of, a contractual relation affecting the provision or marketing of arrangements for the terms of acquisition, sale, lease, transfer, and use of capacity on the system in the United States.

(8) Certifications Regarding WTO Status and Affiliations with Foreign Carriers Having Market Power in Foreign Destination Markets²⁹

No response is required.

(9) Certification Regarding Routine Conditions³⁰

GU Holdings certifies that it accepts and will abide by the routine conditions specified in 47 C.F.R. § 1.767(g).

²⁸ See *id.* § 1.767(a)(8)(iii).

²⁹ See *id.* § 1.767(a)(8)(iv).

³⁰ See *id.* § 1.767(a)(9).

(10) Streamlining—Market Power³¹

GU Holdings requests streamlined processing pursuant to 47 C.F.R. § 1.767(k)(1). GU Holdings certifies that it is not a foreign carrier and is not affiliated with a foreign carrier in Chile, the only foreign destination market in which the system will land.

(11) Streamlining—CZMA³²

GU Holdings certifies that it is not required to submit a consistency certification to any state pursuant to Section 1456(c)(3)(A) of the Coastal Zone Management Act, codified at 16 U.S.C. § 1456(c)(3)(A). California, the only U.S. state in which the Curie cable system will land, does not list, and has never proposed to list, a cable landing license as a federal activity requiring a consistency certification.³³

³¹ *See id.* § 1.767(j), (k).

³² *See id.*

³³ *See* California’s List of Federal Licenses and Permits Subject to Certification for Consistency, available at <https://www.coastal.ca.gov/fedcd/fedcndx.html>.

CERTIFICATION

On behalf of GU Holdings, I certify that all of the information contained in this application and Appendix A is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.



Austin Schlick
Director, GU Holdings Inc.
25 Massachusetts Avenue NW, 9th Floor
Washington, DC 20001

Dated: October 5, 2018

APPENDIX B

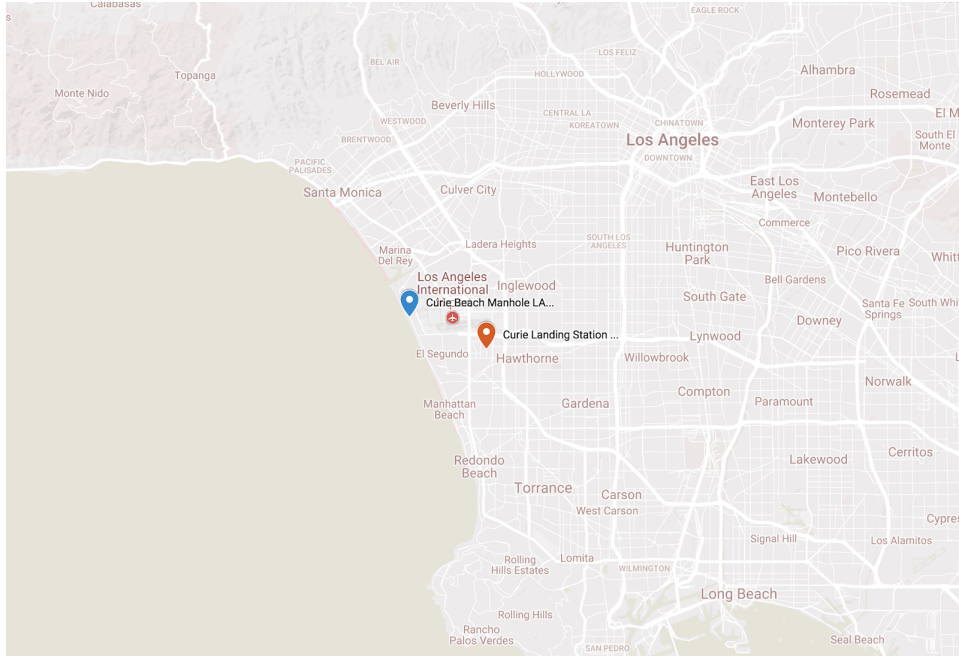
System Route Map



APPENDIX C

Los Angeles Landing

Equinix LA4 Cable Landing Station
445 N Douglas St, El Segundo, CA 90245
LAT: 33°55'19.37"N, LONG: 118°23'2.19"W



Beach Manhole

LAT: 33°56'30.90"N, LONG: 118°26'30.20"W



APPENDIX D

Valparaiso Landing

CenturyLink Cable Landing Station

Subida Leopoldo Carvallo 350, Valparaíso, Región de Valparaíso, Chile

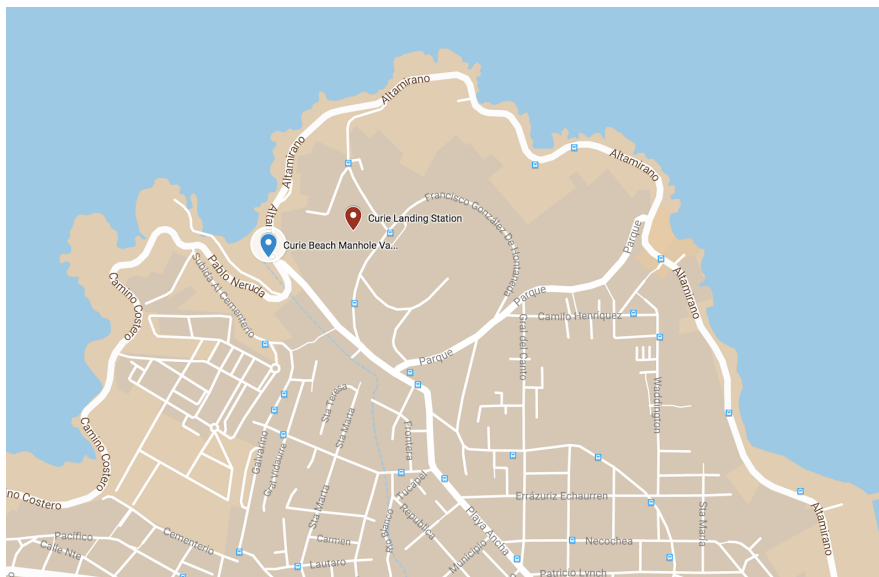
LAT: 33°01'18.6"S , LONG: 71°38'29.6"W



Beach Manhole

Playa Las Torpederas

LAT: 33° 1'21.15"S, LONG: 71°38'37.20"W



CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned hereby certifies that the foregoing document was served this date upon the following:

Marlene Dortch
Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
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/s/

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October 8, 2018