## BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

IN RE: Proposed Rule 25-24.845, F.A.C., Customer Relations; Rules Incorporated; and proposed amendments to Rules 25-4.003, F.A.C., Definitions; 25-4.110, F.A.C., Customer Billing; 25-4.118, F.A.C., Interexchange Carrier Selection; and 25-24.490, F.A.C., Customer Relations; Rules Incorporated.

## DOCKET NO. 970882-TI

CHAIRMAN JULIA A. JOHNSON COMMISSIONER J. TERRY DEASON COMMISSIONER SUSAN F. CLARK COMMISSIONER JOE GARCIA COMMISSIONER E. LEON JACOBS

AGENDA CONFERENCE

ITEM NUMBER:

PROCEEDING:

DATE:

BEFORE :

PLACE:

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May 19, 1998

4075 Esplanade Way, Room 148 Tallahassee, Florida

BUREAU OF REPORTING

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FPSC-RECORDS/REPORTING

## STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Issue 1: Should the Commission adopt new rule 25-24.845, Florida Administrative Code, as proposed by the Commission at the December 16, 1997, agenda conference? <u>Recommendation:</u> Yes. New Rule 25-24.845, Florida Administrative Code, should be adopted without change. <u>Issue 2:</u> Should the Commission adopt the proposed amendments to Rule 25-4.003, F.A.C., as proposed by the Commission at the December 16, 1997, agenda conference? <u>Recommendation:</u> No. The Commission should adopt the proposed amendments to Rule 25-4.003, F.A.C., with certain exceptions.

**Issue 3:** Should the Commission adopt the proposed amendments to Rule 25-4.110, F.A.C., as proposed by the Commission at the December 16, 1997, agenda conference? <u>Recommendation:</u> No. The Commission should adopt the proposed amendments to Rule 25-4.110, F.A.C., with certain changes recommended by staff.

Issue 4: Should the Commission adopt the proposed amendments to Rule 25-4.118, F.A.C., as proposed by the Commission at the December 16, 1997, agenda conference? <u>Recommendation:</u> No. Staff recommends adoption of proposed amendments to Rule 25-4.118, F.A.C., with certain changes. <u>Issue 5:</u> Should the Commission adopt the proposed amendments to Rule 25-24.490, F.A.C., as proposed by the Commission at the December 16, 1997, agenda conference? <u>Recommendation:</u> Yes. Staff recommends amendments to Rule 25-24.490, F.A.C., be adopted as proposed.

Issue 6: Should the rule amendments as proposed be filed for adoption with the Secretary of State and the docket closed?

<u>Recommendation:</u> Yes. The rules as approved by the Commission should be filed for adoption with the Secretary of State and the docket closed.

| 1  | PROCEEDINGS  |
|----|--|
| 2  | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Item 5.                              |
| 3  | MS. CALDWELL: Commissioners, Item Number 5 is          |
| 4  | the adoption of proposed rules relating to slamming.   |
| 5  | A hearing was held on the proposed rules and           |
| 6  | post-hearing comments were filed.                      |
| 7  | The staff is recommending changes to relax some        |
| 8  | of the requirements that were proposed in the rule.    |
| 9  | Before discussing the changes recommended by staff and |
| 10 | the effects of the proposed rules with those changes,  |
| 11 | I need to make two corrections on the recommendation.  |
| 12 | The first is on Page 9 of the recommendation           |
| 13 | within the first full paragraph. There are             |
| 14 | typographical errors that I need to correct, and I     |
| 15 | would like to read it correctly beginning with the     |
| 16 | second sentence. "Staff recommends revising the        |
| 17 | definition to allow the customer and the company to    |
| 18 | design the PC freeze restrictions to be placed on the  |
| 19 | account and how the restriction is to be removed.      |
| 20 | Staff recommends removing the provisions providing for |
| 21 | the standard Commission PC freeze form." Finally,      |
| 22 | staff recommends a technical change. The acronym PIC   |
| 23 | should be revised to PC. PIC means preferred           |
| 24 | interexchange carrier, and PC means preferred carrier. |
| 25 | The next correction is an addition to the index        |

of changes on Page 26. After the paragraph beginning on Page 21, Lines 14 through 15, another paragraph --

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I'm sorry, what page was that?

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MS. CALDWELL: This is on Page 26. After the paragraph beginning Page 21, Lines 14 through 15, another paragraph needs to be added that states, "Page 22, Lines 5 through 6, insert the provision the customer or the customer's spouse are the authorized person to change residential service. The person designated as the contact for the local telecommunications company, an officer of the company, or the owner of the company is the person authorized to change business service." So that should be added.

14 Staff has recommended the following changes to be 15 made to the proposed rules. I will summarize them by 16 topic. These changes were in response to the comments 17 filed by the companies or the customers but are 18 intended to remove excessive burdens on the companies.

19The first one deals with PIC freezes. The20definition was revised, the requirements for a21specified PSC form was deleted to allow companies to22decide how PIC freezes will work, whether written,23verbal, through a PIN number, et cetera.

24The requirements, the telemarketers must inform25customers during the sales calls that the PIC freeze

was also deleted, and the companies, the billing companies can notify the customer on the bill, a bill stuffer, or by letter. The other restrictions as to when they do it on an annual basis and initially has been maintained.

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Dates by which the companies have to make changes to its bill have been changed somewhat to specify that it is January 1st, 1999, or six months after the effective date of the rule, whichever is longer, to make sure that they have ample time to make changes to their bills.

12 The staff is recommending to no longer require recording of the ANI for incoming calls. Staff 13 recommends that check inducements be allowed and the 14 15 language on the check be consistent with that allowed 16 in the FCC's proposed rules. Staff further recommends 17 modifying the language referred to on the refund of 90 days, it being 90 days or the first billing cycle, 18 19 whichever is longer. It used to read the first three 20 billing cycles.

Staff further recommends deleting the provision requiring a welcome letter by the new provider after the LOA or verification is complete. And staff added a provision which I just read earlier, which designates who is authorized to change residential or

business service.

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And, finally, added language. Staff recommends adding language to assure that the customer must be reached if a complaint is recorded. This is in the service requirements where if a company -- where a company has either an operator or recording of a customer complaint, the customer -- the company is required to reach the -- or contact the customer the next business day. If the customer is not there, then the company is required to keep trying to contact that customer.

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Those are the changes that staff recommends and by doing that we feel that this is how the rules are intended to work. It requires information for the 14 15 customers to be provided on the bill. The type of service, the name of the provider, the certificate 16 number of the provider and a toll free customer 17 service number must be printed on the bill. Within the first or second page of the bill notice is to be given in bold print that the customer's service is 20 changed. That would be on the first bill after the 21 service has been changed is when the notice has to be 22 provided. 23

And, finally, notice of the PIC freeze must also 24 be provided on the bill. That the PIC freeze is 25

available from the company. 1 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Say that one again. The 2 notice of the PIC freeze. 3 MS. CALDWELL: Okay. That notice has to be given 4 on the bill that a PIC freeze is available to the 5 6 customer. CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Now, didn't you say --7 MS. CALDWELL: Okay. It can be either on the 8 bill, but staff has revised that to be, you know, also 9 in a bill stuffer, or it could be through separate 10 letter, just so long as the customers are notified 11 that the PIC freeze is available. 12 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. So it does not have to 13 be on the bill, they have --14 15 MS. CALDWELL: It does not have to be on the bill, but it may be. 16 COMMISSIONER DEASON: And who is required to give 17 that notice? 18 MS. CALDWELL: That would be the local exchange 19 20 company or the billing company, whoever has the bill, whoever is providing a bill to the customer. 21 COMMISSIONER DEASON: So whoever is providing the 22 23 bill? MS. CALDWELL: Yes. 24 COMMISSIONER DEASON: And if the IXC is utilizing 25

the billing services of the local company, then the IXC has no obligation to notify of the PIC freeze option, it's just that whoever is doing the billing has that obligation?

MS. CALDWELL: Yes.

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COMMISSIONER DEASON: And they have the option of doing it on the bill or a separate notification? MS. CALDWELL: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: So we are not requiring both the LEC and the IXC to notify of the PIC freeze option?

MS. CALDWELL: No. The rules provide for --CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I'm sorry, back on that. And how often do they have to provide that notice?

MS. CALDWELL: For new customers, the customer is notified on his first bill. First, he is notified with the first bill either by letter -- but upon initiating new service, and then annually thereafter. The existing customers, we have a date of January 1st or six months after the effective date of the rule and then annually thereafter. So that all customers will be notified on an annual basis.

The rules provide four ways in which a customer's preferred carrier can be changed; through customer initiated calls, the company can change when they --

if they record the conversation through a customer initiated call, that does not preclude companies from receiving a customer initiated call and using any of the other methods to verify the call. A letter of agency must be signed, can be signed and --

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COMMISSIONER CLARK: Let me be clear. When a customer initiates the call, what are the methods to verify it? Does it have to be verified? The customer initiates the call --

10 MS. CALDWELL: If the customer calls a company and says I want to change to you, the company has the 11 option of going ahead and recording that call and then 12 making the change. If the customer does not want to 13 record, they can have a third party verifier make the 14 verification and then they can make the change. They 15 can send out an informational package and make the 16 change, or probably possibly through the company 17 simply sending in an LOA that they received from the 18 19 company in some manner.

20 COMMISSIONER CLARK: I want to be clear, what 21 does our rule require if the customer calls, that they 22 have to do one of those things in addition to the 23 recording?

24MS. CALDWELL: No. If the customer calls -- if25the customer calls in and the company wants to make

the change immediately, that request has to be recorded. If the company chooses not to record that incoming call, they may use the other three methods, being a letter of agency, a third party verification or --

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Which is also recorded. MS. CALDWELL: Which is also recorded, or an informational package which has the return postcard.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Ms. Caldwell, if I called a company and wanted to change my service, but didn't want it recorded, but wanted it changed that day, what would the company tell me, what could they do?

MS. CALDWELL: They should tell you that they can't make the change unless they authorize the recording of that because the recording protects the company.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay.

MS. CALDWELL: Later on.

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19CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: So if I wanted it immediately20as a customer, then I would have to go with the21recording.

MS. CALDWELL: That's correct.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: But if I didn't want it
immediately, then I could do the -- the company could
use some of those other options, the third party

verifier --

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MS. CALDWELL: The third party verifier or a letter of agency.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: They still have to be recorded, though.

MS. CALDWELL: What staff is recommending is that through any way -- through these changes it's either going to be recorded either by the company or the third party verifier, or that the company have some kind of written confirmation, the LOA or the return postcard which has the same information as an LOA. So, it's either going to be by recording or an LOA that the customer has requested the change.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: And the purpose of the rule, this is to protect, I guess, the companies so that --

MS. CALDWELL: It would protect both the customers and the companies. The companies would have the authorization that they can change and the customers would know that they are making the change because they have been walked through the verification requirements or they have signed it.

22 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Can you contrast that, you 23 just described the situation of the customer 24 initiating the call requesting a change in service. 25 What about when the call is initiated by the company

or a sales agent of the company to the customer? 1 MS. CALDWELL: The other ways can be through 2 either a telemarketing or some kind of -- well, let me 3 walk through the other four ways, I think that might 4 5 help. If you have a telemarketer, and the telemarketer 6 solicits customers, and they get someone, the 7 telemarketer can take the order, but then the other 8 ways -- it still has to be verified, so that they may 9 10 say you are going to get a call from a third party 11 verifier, and they may hang up. They may also say --12 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Or they may record themselves. 13 14 MS. CALDWELL: They could as long as it's recorded. 15 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Right. 16 COMMISSION STAFF: The telemarketer may --17 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Let me interrupt you for 18 just a second. If they record that -- this is someone 19 that is soliciting the business and they record that, 20 then there is the need for a third party verification 21 and recording of that, as well? 22 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: No. Let me go through it. 23 There is -- if you don't mind, Commissioner. 24 COMMISSIONER DEASON: That's fine. 25

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: There is four ways, and I may not go in the order that Diane has. There is the recording, which is becoming more and more an industry standard, that is I am an IXC, and I call a client, and I say do you want to change your service, the person says yes, and --

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COMMISSIONER CLARK: Joe. Let me interrupt you just -- you are only describing when it is the provider who initiates the call, is that right?

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Either way. If you want me to go in another way, I will.

12 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, I think it's important 13 to make -- I think there are different rules that 14 ought to apply when I call MCI and tell them I want it 15 changed, I want it changed right away. But where they 16 initiate the call, I think a different standard should 17 apply, and that's why I think it's important to 18 distinguish the two.

19COMMISSIONER DEASON: And that's what I was20trying to do, get the contrast between those two21different scenarios.

22 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: But I don't think we did 23 create a difference standard. I think we hold them 24 both to the same standard.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, then that's a

discussion we have to have. And if that's not correct, if we don't have different standards for when the customer initiates the call and the provider initiates the call, I would like to know that.

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MS. CALDWELL: I would say that there is not a different standard, that we require either the signed LOA or a recording.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Commissioners, I would say 8 to you that while I understand the hope of having a 9 different standard, I think that we have to realize 10 that a lot of these companies are national competitors and the more complex we make our rules the more 12 difficult it is for them to enter our market and exit our market. I think that the rules that have been initiated by staff or created by staff, what they do is they protect the company and the consumer on the 16 17 same level. In other words, if I call AT&T and I wish AT&T's service, the four options are still available 18 to AT&T.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Right. But let me point out 20 that the protection you're offering to the companies 21 they didn't ask for. At least as I read their 22 comments, they said when it's an inbound call from a 23 customer that it should not have to be recorded or 24 verified in any way. And, frankly, I think that has 25

some appeal, because I know when I call to get mine 1 changed, I want it done and I want it done right away. 2 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Can I ask a question? 3 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: And it can be done right 4 away, it just has to be recorded. 5 COMMISSIONER CLARK: But I don't know that that 6 is an expense that it's worth it, frankly. But if the 7 customer initiated it, and I want to make that 8 distinction. 9 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Commissioner, but if you 10 don't mind, just to finish this discussion with 11 Commissioner Clark. But the truth is the company has 12 to do it anyway for all other business, and most of 13 the business is created through them reaching out to 14 customers, not in the inverse. 15 Now, if you have an aversion to being recorded, 16 then all you have to do is send it in in writing. If 17 you want it done right away, it can be done right 18 away, you simply have to be recorded. 19 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, let me ask staff a 20 question. How many of our slamming complaints are the 21 result of inbound calls from customers requesting a 22 23 change? MR. DURBIN: Commissioner, at this point there 24 are very few of those calls. The rule that we have 25

proposed is intended to preempt what we expect could be a problem. The rule as it exists, or as we have proposed would not prevent a company from making a change to a customer who has made an inbound call the same day. What would have to happen is the customer calls and says I want to be changed, the company would then have --

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COMMISSIONER CLARK: I appreciate --

MR. DURBIN: -- the third party verifier make the call to the customer and verify it, and the change can be made that day. The thing that we were concerned about is the -- since we are closing so many doors for the slammers, that there was the possibility of an unscrupulous company having somebody make numerous calls to an IXC saying I'm Joe Smith, I want my number switched to you.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: I appreciate that, Mr. 17 Durbin, but I think the issue here is that we ought to 18 address the problems that have been caused by our 19 rules being written the way they are, and I don't see 20 an in bound call from a customer being a problem. And 21 if you look at it from the customer standpoint, it 22 holds up them getting their service changed to either 23 record it or say could we have somebody call you back 24 before we change it. It ought to be up to the 25

customer to say I have called, I want it changed, I want it changed now.

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COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Commissioner, the problem 3 is that we have had cases like this, and I think Mr. 4 Durbin will probably be able to cite to the example. 5 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, he indicated very few. 6 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Well, very few in terms of 7 8 the individual people coming to us in this hearing, but I remember, and we have done cases here at this 9 10 Commission where marketers have simply gone down a phone book and they have picked a number and called up 11 the LEC and changed it. And what is not required here 12 is -- you do realize we took off one of the checks, 13 which was the ANI. The ANI, is that what it's called? 14 COMMISSIONER CLARK: I do realize that. 15

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: If we had the ANI, I wouldn't have a problem with your rule. But that's an additional burden. But I could call from my office and say --

20 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, I would point out I 21 want to be able to call from -- say, another call and 22 say I want it changed on my home line. And I think we 23 need to look at it from the customer standpoint. I 24 mean, how many times have we gotten complaints about 25 the menus you get on -- and all I want -- menus that

you get when you call anyplace, I guess including the 1 Commission to some extent. But when people call and 2 they know they want a long distance carrier changed, 3 it ought to be user friendly to them. I'm just making 4 a distinction when it is a customer initiated call. 5 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, let me say I agree --6 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Can I ask a question for 7 8 clarification real quick? CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: On the same issue? 9 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Yes, on this issue. 10 And maybe staff can help me out with this. I'm hearing 11 the discussion referring to when a cousin initiates a 12 call to an IXC, that these criteria apply. What 13 happens -- and I think I see it, but just to make 14 sure. What happens when that customer initiates the 15 call directly to the LEC? 16 17 MR. TUDOR: Then he can have his service changed -- and I think that goes to Commissioner Johnson's 18 question about if he wanted it done that day, without 19 a recording, he could call his LEC and do that. 20 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, is that what we are 21 going to tell the IXCs? When I call MCI they can say, 22 23 well, if you want it done today you can call Sprint and get it changed? How many of us like that when we 24

are told, you know, we are calling up the carrier we

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want and they're saying, well, if you really want it done today, call this other number?

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MR. TUDOR: I think the number of people that would hesitate to have their order recorded would be minimal. I don't think many people are really, you know, really distraught over that. And the recording verifies that the rule has been followed, that all the information has been provided, and that's why the choices are really two; you either write it down on a piece of paper, on a document that has the information, or you show, you verify that you have provided all the information to the customer by recording the call.

14 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Let me -- because you just 15 brought up a point that I either failed to realize it 16 or I didn't see it. I can change my service without 17 recording by simply calling the LEC and that goes 18 around the rule? I don't think that's the case, 19 because if that is the case we are simply going to 20 create another avenue for slamming.

21 COMMISSIONER CLARK: But I would point out, 22 again, it's the customer, and if somebody is calling 23 and misrepresenting them, I think all those questions 24 you ask and even recording may not prevent that. 25 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: It will protect the company

certainly, and --

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COMMISSIONER CLARK: And I would point out they 2 didn't ask for that protection. They indicated it was 3 an expense to them. 4 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: My reading of the rule, 5 Page 22, Lines 9 --6 7 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Wait, could I get my question answered, because I didn't get an answer? 8 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: This is it, Joe. Page 22, 9 Lines 9 through 11 is the language that I am looking 10 11 at. COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Page 22? 12 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Yes. 13 MS. CALDWELL: It states a LEC shall accept a 14 provider change request by telephone call or letter 15 directly from its customer. 16 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: What does that mean? 17 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: That means exactly what 18 staff just said. 19 MR. TUDOR: What the customer would not 20 necessarily be able to accomplish by calling his LEC 21 is getting on the rate plan that he desires. If he 22 calls his LEC directly and has his service changed 23 from one IXC to another, the LEC can accomplish that, 24 but if he wants to be on the special ten cent a minute 25

or whatever rate, he will need to contact his interexchange company to make himself a customer in their records.

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COMMISSIONER CLARK: Let me ask you this. This is the scenario, I call MCI and tell them I want to change, and they say, well, if you want it done today, call Sprint and you can get it done. And I call Sprint, and then I call back MCI and make sure I'm on the right plan? How many phone calls is that?

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Three.

MR. TUDOR: Well, the preferred way to do it would be to call the IXC, because you do need to arrange for the rate plan that you want on. You need to become their customer. They don't know who you are. If the local exchange company changes your service from one carrier to another, when that call shows up, what they have done is mechanically changed it so when you dial 1+, that's who the call goes to.

When you arrive at the IXC, to them you look no different than someone who dialed 10XXX. They don't know who you are. They have never heard of you. And you have to establish an account with that long distance company. That's why generally it would be preferable to call the IXC, make one phone call and say I would like to change to your service. They

would say here is all the information we need to tell you, and what rate plan would you like. And it's all done with that one phone call.

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COMMISSIONER CLARK: I don't disagree that they should have the option of recording it. I guess I take issue with the notion of us putting it as a requirement when, first of all, we have not had -- you have said they have been few, and, you know, some people just don't like to be recorded. And, frankly, when I make the call, I don't see the necessity of having it recorded.

MR. TUDOR: Again, the recording verifies for any later complaint that the information was provided. If it is not recorded --

COMMISSIONER CLARK: It protects the company and
 they haven't asked for it.

17 MR. TUDOR: Well, we will be in a quandary when 18 the complaint comes in. The customer will say I was 19 not told this, or that, or the other, and the company 20 will say yes, they were, and we will just have a he 21 said, he said kind of a situation without the 22 recording.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Who has the burden? Who has
 the burden of proof? Who carries the burden?
 MS. CALDWELL: I would say at this point the

company would.

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CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: So if the company carries the burden and they have chose note to record, then they are going to lose in every instance. And the customer is protected, but the company left itself wide open, but it was at the company's own discretion.

MR. TUDOR: Commissioners, one other thing that I should point out concerning customer initiated calls to IXCs, we have had complaints in which customers 9 10 said that they contacted an IXC to request information about their rates, and as a result of the call inquiring about the rates where they give the company their name, address, and telephone number, and they have been switched based upon a call just requesting information. So we do believe that this is not unduly burdensome to the customer.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Let me just say, 17 Commissioner Clark, and hopefully this will ease some 18 of the burden, and if it doesn't, it doesn't. And I 19 understand that you want to create a different 20 standard, and you're right, it should be that the 21 customer has that option. However, let me just say 22 that most of these companies and most of this 23 businesses is generated by marketing departments of 24 one sort or another. In other words, most of the 25

interest in switching is generated by the company reaching out to people. At least in my case when I get about ten calls a night.

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But what is true is that our rule is going to require them in some way or form to record that, either their third party verifier or they themselves have to record it. Therefore, the expense has already been made by the company. So the savings on the other side where you are saying, well, if I call in, if I see the AT&T ad and I call in and I want to switch to AT&T, I shouldn't have to be recorded if I don't want to be recorded. That's understandable. But AT&T is already going to have to get either their third party verifier or a recording system to do this. So the additional expense is not that great. And --

16 COMMISSIONER CLARK: If we put these rules in
 17 effect.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Oh, okay. Well, I thought that you didn't have a problem with these rules that we have in terms of if the company is calling you, that I thought you agreed with the four methods.

22 COMMISSIONER CLARK: What I'm saying is there
 23 needs to be different standards for the two.
 24 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I understand that.
 25 COMMISSIONER CLARK: And the reason I'm concerned

is not -- I want to be clear about this. It is very important that with these rules we strike the appropriate balance between protecting the competitors -- customers, and not stifling competition. That's what I'm really concerned about, because I know there are a number -- I've heard from a number of people who have said don't stop those checks that come to me and I can change my carrier. And we need to be careful about protecting the customers but also making it easy for them to change when they want to change, and that was my concern.

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COMMISSIONER GARCIA: And I wasn't disagreeing 12 with you, Commissioner. What I was trying to specify 13 14 is that if we do adopt these rules for when the -- and I will make the distinction -- for a company initiated 15 call, then the company is either going to have a third 16 party verifier or they are going to have a recording 17 system themselves. So the additional expense to the 18 caller who calls in the company has already had. 19

20 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, I thought I read in 21 the comments that that was not the case. That they 22 felt there should be a distinction when it was an 23 inbound call because of the expense related to it. 24 COMMISSION STAFF: Commissioner Clark, you are

COMMISSION STAFF: Commissioner Clark, you are correct. AT&T, and I believe subject to check it was

MCI have procedures in place where they do not record inbound calls, and I believe again subject to check they do not record third party verification, although they use third party verification. I believe the reason for that is in the present FCC rules, and, again, I would like to make this subject to verification, the third party verification is not required to be recorded. In the FCC rules, when an incoming call is made, one of the ways, one of the four ways that they may verify and make the switch is to record that call and -- to audio record that call and to capture the ANI, which we took out of our rule. But another --

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COMMISSIONER CLARK: That is in the current FCC rules?

16 COMMISSION STAFF: I believe it is. But another 17 way that would get to what you are trying to accomplish is if they did not do that, then I believe 18 they could do a third party verification which does 19 not require under the FCC rules audio recording. Our 20 21 third party verification option requires audio recording and our -- as does our inbound calls. 22 And 23 those were some of the different expenses. Some of the companies already have their procedures in place 24 and believe that this part of the rule that would 25

require them to record the third party verification would add some expense.

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COMMISSIONER DEASON: Let me get some 3 clarification on that. I want to make absolutely 4 sure, and this is what staff has represented to me 5 that the verification procedures are the same 6 regardless of whether it is a company initiated call 7 and is an outgoing call, or whether it is a customer 8 initiated call, an incoming call, is that correct? 9 COMMISSION STAFF: Under our rules now? 10 COMMISSIONER DEASON: As they are proposed, as 11 12 staff is recommending. MS. CALDWELL: That is correct, yes. 13 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. Now, when there is a 14 customer initiated call coming into the IXC inquiring 15 about a change of service, the IXC has the option of 16 just recording that transaction, if the customer 17 agrees the transfer can be made immediately. Or a 18 third party verification can be used, and when third 19 party verification is used that has to be recorded 20 also under our rules. 21 MS. CALDWELL: That is correct. 22

23 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. Now, and third party 24 verification is only required if the IXC chooses not 25 to record that incoming call itself?

| 1  | MS. CALDWELL: That would be correct.                   |
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| 2  | COMMISSIONER DEASON: There is not the need to          |
| 3  | both record the incoming call and record a third party |
| 4  | verifier.  |
| 5  | MS. CALDWELL: That is correct.                         |
| 6  | COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. And that is the same        |
| 7  | whether it's incoming or outgoing?                     |
| 8  | MS. CALDWELL: That is correct.                         |
| 9  | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Commissioner Jacobs.                 |
| 10 | COMMISSIONER JACOBS: And to kind of follow up on       |
| 11 | that question, they can also mail them out the         |
| 12 | informational package which would have the signed LOA, |
| 13 | and they could expedite that, of course, couldn't      |
| 14 | they?  |
| 15 | MS. CALDWELL: That is also correct, yes.               |
| 16 | COMMISSIONER JACOBS: If the no, the question           |
| 17 | I had was this, and this is an interesting point, the  |
| 18 | contrast between the FCC rules and ours. And, of       |
| 19 | course, the major factors that we add the requirement  |
| 20 | for the recording, and it's a legitimate question, I   |
| 21 | think, for a company as to whether or not that is a    |
| 22 | reasonable, rational, i.e., arbitrary requirement.     |
| 23 | Could you give me some thought, or some of your        |
| 24 | rationale as to why that is a reasonable extra         |
| 25 | precaution to take in the promulgation of this rule?   |

MS. CALDWELL: We believe that the verification requirements that we have recommended here or proposed -- or recommended here protect both the customer and the company. That if the verification procedures as prescribed by the rule are followed, then the company is absolved from any slamming. Therefore, to us we feel that it is in their best interest to have these requests verified or recorded so that they have 8 . evidence. It also protects the customer because they can say that's not my voice or that's not my signature and it helps protect them.

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COMMISSIONER JACOBS: And if I recall this goes 12 to some testimony where IXCs came in and explained 13 that in many instances they accepted what they thought 14 was a valid LOA or a verbal authorization and it turns 15 out that it was not valid because the person who gave 16 it was not the proper person to give it, or they did 17 not -- there was some miscommunication, they did not 18 19 call back the right number. A host of circumstances where the IXCs came in and explained that they went 20 through proper procedures, thought they had a valid 21 22 authorization, but, in fact, they did not. Is that correct? There was testimony --23

MS. CALDWELL: Right, there was testimony to 24 that effect, yes. 25

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Let me follow up on a question Commissioner Deason asked. I take it what this has boiled down to now is the recording protects the company.

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MR. TUDOR: And the customer. The information that has to be provided -- as an example, let's say I have two lines and I only want to have one of them changed. I call up and say I want just my first line changed to the new carrier. They change both of them. Yes, the customer would be able to say if there was a recording or an LOA that listed each of the phone numbers, you know, he could be sure himself as well as he could argue for a rebate or rerating if he could have some evidence that he had only requested the one line to be changed.

16 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, I think Commissioner 17 Johnson asked the question who has the burden of proof 18 that this customer wasn't slammed, and it's the IXC, 19 is that correct?

COMMISSION STAFF: Yes.

21 COMMISSIONER CLARK: So if the customer says, no, 22 I didn't do it, and they don't have anything to back 23 them up to say, you know, we got the requisite 24 information, then the customer will have been slammed. 25 If the company is concerned about not being able to

1 show that they gave all the information, they can turn 2 it over to the -- they have a means of protecting 3 themselves through the third party verification which is recorded. 4 MS. CALDWELL: Right. 5 COMMISSIONER CLARK: And if they would -- for 7 marketing reasons and for reasons of competition that they are willing to take the risk when the customer 8 calls and change it immediately and not record it, why 9 10 shouldn't they be able to do that, if it doesn't 11 protect the customer? 12 MS. CALDWELL: I think in some instances -- I 13 mean, it would protect the customer. 14 COMMISSIONER CLARK: In what way? MS. CALDWELL: Well, I understand with your 15 16 burden of proof --17 COMMISSIONER CLARK: But you agree with me what 18 the burden of proof is. 19 MS. CALDWELL: I agree with you, yes. 20 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: We're certain that that is 21 the burden of proof, so the burden of proof is on the 22 company to prove that they have to pay, and that's how we handle it. We're certain of that. I'm not sure, 23 so I want to make sure. 24 25 MR. DURBIN: I think it would be wise to put that

in the rule and say if on a customer initiated call one option for the company is to record it and then there should be limited questions afterwards. If the company chooses not to record it, I think probably we should put a statement in that they are doing that at their risk and any protest of any change --

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7 COMMISSIONER CLARK: I'm trying to look at it 8 from the customer's standpoint. If somebody calls up 9 and says, you know, I want to change it and I don't 10 want it recorded. I just want to answer your 11 questions, get it changed right away, and I'm 12 concerned that what we are putting in here will stifle 13 that kind of robust competition.

And, you know, maybe I've made this too personal. It is so frustrating to me to call up to try and get something changed and either have to make another call or have to wait until they start recording it. And I think we need to just be careful that what we were requiring accomplishes something that needs to be done to protect the consumers.

21 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Well, I don't have a 22 problem. If that's what you want, staff's wording is, 23 I think, perfect. I wouldn't have a problem as long 24 as the customer is protected. I'm certainly not doing 25 it to protect the company. Protecting the company is

an added benefit. But if you think that there is a group of customers out there who do not wish to be recorded and want it changed right away, I don't have a problem with that wording being added, and that the burden is on the company and it's the company's risk.

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Because I think the vast majority, as certain 6 companies have told me, they have said point blank 7 this proceeding is unnecessary, the number of slamming 8 complaints that occur are infinitesimal when you 9 10 consider the huge market. This is unnecessary. Yet when you travel through the state and meet all the 11 12 citizens and see the good work that our Consumer Affairs people are doing and our communications staff, 13 you realize there is a problem out there. That being 14 the case, if the company wants to take a risk, I don't 15 have a problem with it as long as the customer doesn't 16 have to take the risk with the company. 17

COMMISSIONER CLARK: And I don't think they are taking the risk, because it will always be the burden of the company to prove that they legitimately switched that customer, and if they don't have the wherewithal to prove it then they have slammed the customer.

24 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Let me ask a question about
 25 third party verification. Why is it necessary to

record that?

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MS. CALDWELL: My understanding -- it's staff's 2 belief that the testimony was fairly compelling that 3 there was, again, problems with the third party 4 verifying, that the customer really wasn't sure what 5 plan they were getting on. That it would just, again, 6 go back to this protection of the customer, and I 7 think Commissioner Clark's argument that it goes back 8 to protection of the company that they, in fact, got 9 the verification. 10

MR. DURBIN: Commissioner Deason, in reviewing 11 many of the third party verification tapes that we 12 have received in Consumer Affairs, we find that much 13 of the verification script language is written so as 14 to prevent the customer from truly understanding that, 15 one, that their long distance carrier is being 16 switched and, two, which company they are being 17 switched to. Many of the AT&T resellers, for example, 18 make it sound as if the customer has only approved a 19 discount savings plan of some sort on the AT&T 20 21 network.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Who generally writes that script?

24 MR. DURBIN: The script is written by the
25 reseller, by the reseller itself.

| 1  | COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Oh, the IXC.                      |
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| 2  | MR. DURBIN: The IXC, yes.                              |
| 3  | COMMISSIONER JACOBS: What was used in the              |
| 4  | third party verifier generally is the one that writes  |
| 5  | the script, is that correct?                           |
| 6  | MR. DURBIN: That's correct. The script is given        |
| 7  | to the third party verifier by the IXC.                |
| 8  | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Durbin, I'm still not            |
| 9  | understanding. Explain the concern, again, as to why   |
| 10 | it needs to be recorded?                               |
| 11 | MR. DURBIN: The customers we have received a           |
| 12 | lot of tapes. If the IXC                               |
| 13 | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: So these things were being           |
| 14 | recorded?  |
| 15 | MR. DURBIN: Excuse me?                                 |
| 16 | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: You received actual taped            |
| 17 | recordings?  |
| 18 | MR. DURBIN: Yes. We have boxes and boxes of            |
| 19 | third party verification tapes. Where we have filed a  |
| 20 | slamming complaint the company has sent us a recording |
| 21 | that says, hey, here is our tape. We verified it with  |
| 22 | this customer, and here is the tape of the             |
| 23 | conversation, the third party verification. In most    |
| 24 | cases the company does not ask the customer did you,   |
| 25 | in fact, approve a change of your long distance        |

carrier from Company A to Company B. Do you understand that your new carrier will be, for instance, this reseller.

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The wording is very often couched in -- and another thing is they are not determining whether the person that they are speaking to is the customer of record. They will call, for instance, a business and say are you in charge of long distance, or are you in charge of telephone bills. Well, it may be the little secretary that pays the bills, so she says sure. They say, you know, you are eligible for a discount on the -- for a certain discount savings plan on the AT&T network, for instance. The customer is already an AT&T customer, she thinks she is talking to AT&T getting some savings plan with AT&T.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: So you're using the tape, so it's not -- so the tape is helpful to staff to help staff determine whether or not the proper procedures have been followed?

20 MR. DURBIN: Exactly. Whether it was fully 21 disclosed to the customer that they are, in fact, 22 changing long distance carriers or whether --

23 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: But for the tape what would
24 you do? If you didn't have the tape, if the third
25 party verifier said we don't tape our discussions, and

a customer still stated that he or she had been 1 slammed. What would you do? 2 3 MR. DURBIN: This is a pretty common problem, because right now third party verification is not 4 required to be taped, we have a number of companies 5 that say we have got third party verification, we have 6 got this, this, and this information. But since we do 7 not have the tape, we don't know under what 8 circumstances what questions were asked of the 9 customer to get that information. 10 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: So what do you do? 11 12 MR. DURBIN: Typically, we take the customer's word for it that they did not authorize a long 13 14 distance carrier change. CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: So the burden is on the 15 16 company? MR. DURBIN: The burden is on the company to 17 demonstrate that they --18 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: So this mechanism -- I'm 19 sorry, go ahead, Mr. Durbin. 20 MR. DURBIN: The burden that is on the company to 21 prove that they complied with the rule, and if they 22 don't provide us that tape, we are going to -- we are 23 24 going to take the customer's word, and say no, the company did not provide us proof. 25

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: So what's wrong with that process? Because, again, it seems as if we are trying to put a methodology or some procedures in place that will help protect the company, because when they don't have the tape, we take the customer's allegations as true, and the burden is on the company to demonstrate otherwise. But it's kind of the company's choice in an open market. If they don't want -- and they, I guess, and help me out with this, over time if they decide it's worth the risk, we don't want to pay X amount of dollars to put this system in place, so when there is a complaint against us we know the Commission put the burden on us, we can't meet it, I mean, why shouldn't the company have that, the discretion to determine whether or not they record or not?

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16 MR. DURBIN: The argument has been made by several, several companies that if they comply with 17 the rule as it's written, that any PIC change should 18 be considered approved and authorized, a legitimate 19 PIC change. So as it is right now if the company does 20 not record and we get 100 complaints against them, and 21 every one of them was a third party verification for 22 which they don't have a recording, in Consumer Affairs 23 we say, yes, we believe that this is a rule violation. 24 We do a show cause, the companies are going to come to 25

us and say, hey, we complied with the rule as it's written, we believe that this is a legitimate change, so you are going to hear that argument in show cause proceedings.

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CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: But in each instance we have determined in the customer's favor because they haven't had any proof other than them saying they did one thing and the customer saying they did something else?

MR. DURBIN: Yes. The company has complied with our rules, with our rules, but -- or so they say, but they don't have any proof that they did. On the other hand, we don't have any proof that they didn't.

14 COMMISSIONER CLARK: I have a question. Who has 15 objected to the recording of the third party 16 verification, has anyone? When they do the third 17 party verification, we are requiring that be recorded. 18 Has there been an objection generally to that?

19MS. CALDWELL: To third party verification or20recording?

21 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Recording the third party
 22 verification.

MS. CALDWELL: Yes, there have -- I mean, there
has been objection to the recording. I don't think
anybody --

COMMISSIONER CLARK: I didn't know -- of the third party verification, I did not read that in here. COMMISSION STAFF: Has there been objection to actually conducting --

COMMISSIONER CLARK: The requirement that if you choose to use third party verification it should be recorded.

8 COMMISSION STAFF: -- or audio recording it? 9 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Recording it. Has there 10 been an objection to recording it?

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COMMISSION STAFF: In the responses to the data 11 12 requests to gather the costs, yes, those companies I mentioned, AT&T and MCI, I believe who presently use 13 third party verification but they do not audio record 14 it, they -- I guess you would call it an objection. 15 They certainly raised the cost issues that it would be 16 burdensome to them to change the process that they 17 have set up now, and that they realize that our rule 18 would require them to do that, which would be some 19 added expense. 20

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: That's what I understood, too.
 COMMISSION STAFF: Whether they are formal
 comments that Diana has included --

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Because the FCC does not
 require the recording of the third party verifier, and

1 I think that's what some of the national companies were objecting to. 2 MS. CALDWELL: The FCC standard does not require 3 recording of third party verifiers. 4 COMMISSION STAFF: Commissioners, I would also 5 like to clarify something about the burden of proof 6 7 and that statement. When we show cause companies, the burden is on us, the Commission, that it's clear and 8 convincing evidence that the company violated our 9 10 rules. COMMISSIONER GARCIA: That's exactly the opposite 11 of where we put it. I mean, the customer --12 13 COMMISSIONER CLARK: It's a he said she said thing, and given that circumstance, you know, I'm 14 inclined to believe the customer. I mean, unless they 15 come up with some corroborating evidence to say that 16 17 they did that, you know, it still seems to me it's their -- I agree with you, we have the burden to show 18 that they did the slamming, but we meet that burden by 19 having the customer say we didn't do it, and they say, 20 well, yes, we did, so it's just the argument that he 21 22 said she said. COMMISSIONER GARCIA: You said third party 23 unrecorded verifier who says that Dick Durbin told me 24

to change his service, and so, Dick Durbin, I've got

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two proofs, what do you have, customer? 1 COMMISSIONER CLARK: You're arguing a -- I was 2 really just talking about the inbound customer call. 3 I have not yet discussed the third party verification, 4 whether or not --5 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Let's talk about the 6 incoming, so we can say -- I want to feel as 7 comfortable --8 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Let me just point out that 9 10 by recording the third party verification, by requiring that, then the company has a choice here. 11 You know, if they choose not to, they can accept the 12 risk, or they can decide it's worth it to use the 13 third party verification and, you know, the debate 14 then comes should we require the recording. 15 MR. TUDOR: Commissioners, we may be at a point 16 where we are trying to go to a new level of 17 enforcement in terms of fines and refunds to customers 18 and those sorts of things, and to the extent we go to 19 a higher level of enforcement, there may be, you know, 20 greater objections raised when it's just a he said she 21 said situation. 22 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Yes. And greater incentive 23 for them to protect themselves. 24 MR. TUDOR: It may be, yes. 25

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: And greater ability to hide 1 behind the fact that there is no proof either way 2 except he said she said. But when this Commission 3 levies a \$6 million fine against -- a show cause order 4 against a company, I would like our staff to be able 5 to have some recordings where it shows the company 6 7 acting incorrectly or the company has simply violated our rules. They could have protected themselves, they 8 didn't; but, nonetheless, I think it shows us an 9 understanding of what is happening out there, it gives 10 our people the ability to figure out what is going on 11 out there and to protect the customers. 12

13 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Any other questions on this14 point?

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COMMISSIONER JACOBS: The concern I have is that when we waded into this whole arena, it wasn't with a focus on how well the companies could negotiate our regulations. It was because consumers were being confused about how they were getting long distance services and the effort here is to minimize that confusion.

I think that there is a balancing that is required here, but I think the balancing should favor the minimization of confusion for contumers to understand what long distance service they have. If

the companies can -- I have seen, I thought I looked for least costly alternative proposals from companies. I went through specifically to look at that. And all that I saw were that we don't record these calls now, and that's an acceptable alternative.

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The concern I have is we have seen complaints 6 from consumers growing astronomically in the last two 7 years as a result of existing practices. And if that 8 is our goal, I do not see how we are balancing it in 9 10 favor of the consumers by continuing existing practices. I think some effort is necessary to change 11 this equation to favor consumers. It will be the 12 consumer who is going to come and ask for their money 13 back pursuant to our rule that for the time that they 14 were slammed who is going to run up against the 15 opposition of saying we got a valid LOA from you or we 16 got a third party verification from you. Now prove 17 that we didn't. And the consumer is here wanted his 18 19 money back.

20 That is the circumstance we are going to see most 21 often under this rule. And I think it favors -- the 22 balance should favor the consumer in that encounter. 23 This consumer says I didn't do it, I want my money 24 back. The company says you did do it, I have a third 25 party verification. We have to find a way to make

that encounter favor the consumer. If there is something other than doing it by calling -- I mean, by recording the calls, we should be open to that. But I didn't see anything from the companies that spoke to that point. All I heard was that we don't do it now, the FCC says we shouldn't do it, it's an existing acceptable practice, and that's okay. That doesn't rhyme with what I'm seeing today.

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9 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, is it your position,
 10 then, that requiring the recording of third party
 11 verification is a customer protection or a company
 12 protection or both?

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: I think I agree with staff, 13 it's both. But my position is if it is already -- if 14 what we're doing essentially by taking out the 15 recording of -- third party verification, recording 16 that I think is a good idea. I'm less wedded to that, 17 but recording of the incoming calls I think is more 18 the central part of my focus. And what I'm saying 19 basically is that existing practices don't appear to 20 be protecting consumers. At least they don't 21 understand it as protecting them. 22

And then I hear the companies are recording their
 verifications and submitting them as support, in
 support of the complaints that have been received

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against their service. In other words, they are saying we recorded something, customer, that you did, and now issues certain proof, and I don't know how many companies are doing that, I don't how often they do that, so I can't speak to how prevalent a practice that is. But it certainly says that companies understand that that is the viable option to take in dealing with this issue. It certainly says that.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. D'Haeseleer.

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MR. D'HAESELEER: Commissioners, I'm kind of frustrated, and one of the reasons why we are here and why we want strong slamming rules is because of the Commissioners wanting us to take a strong action against slammers. And I have been frustrated in a couple of cases when I have been told we had a weak case because of lack of documentation and whatever, so we have had to do things that normally I wouldn't like to do. So that's the reason why some of these rules are the way they are, is so there is documentation so that when we have to take action that I have got a case that I can proceed.

22 COMMISSIONER CLARK: I agree with you, Walter, 23 but I think you need to balance that against what it 24 will do to competition. And my only issue here -- let 25 me just be clear, I'm talking about recording inbound

customer calls. I have not yet gotten to the third party verification, and it seems to me Commissioner Deason has pointed out that if the company needs that kind of -- believes that kind of protection is appropriate, and the cost is worth it, they can do it. And I'm only singling out that inbound call. To me it is a whole different ballgame when you have a marketing initiated or provider initiated, and it's my understanding that the bulk of our slamming problems come from that type of issue and finding the sweepstake cards and stuff like that. So I don't think we want to address a problem that isn't there.

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13 MR. D'HAESELEER: Well, I agree that the majority 14 of the complaints are not the direct inward calling, 15 nevertheless, this he said she said, you know, is 16 driving us crazy, and it's not clear, at least in my 17 opinion that the burden is always on the company. It 18 always comes back as he said she said and you don't 19 have a clear case, therefore.

20 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, I would also point out 21 that, you know, these companies are in the business of 22 providing service, they have to have customer 23 satisfaction, and it's my understanding a lot of times 24 that they will react if a customer doesn't want us, we 25 don't want the customer. I do think that we need --

I'm just trying to strike that appropriate balance, and that's why I have brought up that particular issue. I would say it is not the only issue I have.

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COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Well, Commissioner, I just think your -- my honest opinion is that I think you are giving the field. I think that I understand what is going on, and that I understand Walter's position, and I understand staff having looked at some of these things, and he said she said is fine when you've got all the time in the world, but when you've got 3,000, 4,000-plus complaints that is only of the 40 percent of calls that even get to the switchboard because we can't even handle the number of complaints that are coming in, you realize the quandary that our staff finds itself.

And what this tries to do, first of all, if I 16 know I'm being recorded while I'm making this pitch, 17 I'm going to make a much fairer pitch, because you can 18 record someone saying yes to pretty much anything 19 depending on how you ask the question. But if we have 20 a recording, we have something to look at so that we 21 can figure out what happened in the call. You have a 22 tendency of the company being much more careful in how 23 it does business. We have got a standardized format 24 for how that business is conducted. 25

This is a problem that is only getting worse, and one of the reasons it's getting worse is because people know we are doing something about it. But when you listen to -- your comments about companies want happy customers, I will tell you from the testimony at least I saw and how I perceived it, some of these companies could care less if their customers were happy. There were companies who would slam them week in and week out. They would take their service off and because they had written some tricky tariff at this Commission, they would slam them again. And a month after that they would slam them again. They didn't care. It's the money that they are going for.

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COMMISSIONER CLARK: I understand that, 14 Commissioner Garcia, but I would only -- I am trying 15 to make sure that we look at it from the customers' 16 viewpoint, who calls up and knows they want it changed 17 and doesn't want to be bothered with a lot of that, 18 19 you know, are you going to have it recorded, well, if 20 the company feels it needs to be recorded they can say they can going to turn you over to a third party 21 verification. I think we have to also look at those 22 customers who want it changed. That's all I'm saying. 23 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I was leaning towards, I 24

guess, originally maybe retreating from the position

of recording both incoming and third party verification, but there were a couple of points raised by Ms. Caldwell and Mr. Tudor and Mr. D'Haeseleer that does cause me some concern. And that is first going to the burden of proof issue, and because these will be enforcement/penalty type procedures, the burden will be on the Commission. So that kind of puts a different light on this.

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Additionally, given the fact that our staff --9 they have been working very aggressively in bringing 10 these kinds of matters to our attention, companies may 11 become more aggressive not only in trying to --12 13 hopefully trying to prevent slamming from occurring, but when allegations are made because the penalties 14 are so severe, they may be less likely to settle some 15 of these cases. And if they did end up in a court, we 16 would need to have the best record possible in order 17 to defend those kind of actions. 18

19 That, in and of itself may necessitate -- but us 20 having the burden of proof may necessitate us having a 21 better record to rely upon when we move forward. So 22 with that I just want to be clear that I am much more 23 leaning towards requiring the verification for 24 purposes of having a complete record to protect both 25 the companies and the customers, and the Commission in

pursuing the action.

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COMMISSIONER CLARK: One way to do that is to say if it is an inbound call, you know, you don't have to -- there is no requirement that you record it. You can record it if they choose to, but a third party verification has to be recorded.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: But doesn't the burden 7 shift, and I think Julia just -- Chairman Johnson just 8 hit the nail on the head. The burden does shift, 9 doesn't it, Walter? I mean, when it's we are taking 10 care of the customer's problem, that problem is 11 usually taken care of, because some of these companies 12 do want to solve this problem and get this off the 13 books. But when Walter turns around and is handling 14 100 or 200 slamming complaints, the burden is no 15 longer on the company. The burden is on us, if I'm 16 not mistaken, to prove up that case. And then he said 17 she said loses its strength for this Commission to 18 proceed in an enforcement. 19

20 COMMISSIONER DEASON: May I ask a question? 21 Thanks. What about the burden of proof? If you have 22 a customer that files a complaint with this Commission 23 and says that I was slammed, I was not asked these 24 questions, I was misinformed, I never a thorized it, I 25 do not want this company as my carrier. And you have

a company that says, well, we have no recording, but this customer wanted the change and we third party verified that. What do we do? The fact that there is a customer that's saying it, is that enough evidence for this Commission to so-called carry its burden in a show cause proceeding or not?

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MR. TUDOR: You know, on virtually all of our complaints about slamming and cramming both, what happens is most of the time the customer complains, the company says we don't have the time to fool with researching it, we will probably never even know the answer ourselves. We probably can't even figure it out. You know, let's just change them.

And so for the time period that they were a 14 customer of the slamming company, the customer, you 15 know, may be offered a rerate to the lower rate, 16 sometimes that doesn't even happen. They just say 17 let's just get it back where it was. And the evidence 18 is never gone into because it's such an extensive 19 research effort to try to find out the answer to why 20 21 it happened, and you may never find out.

But, you know, at best about what happens usually is they just get back to where they were, back to the carrier they wanted. And there is never really any effort to try to figure out who made the wrong

statement or made a bad decision in the process. We just don't, you know, have the time on each of these slamming complaints to research them back that far. And a lot of times you really can't figure it out. All you know is there is a tape that came from the IXC to the LEC and the LEC made the change maybe, but you may have a hard time finding out how on Earth that ever got put on the IXC's tape in the first place.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, I guess I'm having a 9 little bit of difficulty, you know, staff is adamant 10 that we should record third party verification, but 11 some companies have been doing that anyway and there 12 seem to be just as many complaints against those 13 companies that were doing that. And so, I guess I'm 14 at a loss as to what is to be accomplished by our 15 absolutely requiring there is to be recording of third 16 party verification. Is the idea that if they are 17 required to record it then they are going to be more 18 up-front with the customer and make sure the customer 19 fully understands before they make the change? 20 MR. TUDOR: That certainly is part of it. 21 22 COMMISSIONER DEASON: That's the hope.

23 MR. TUDOR: Yes.

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24COMMISSIONER DEASON: But apparently Consumer25Affairs has indicated that they have got a box full of

tapes that are third party verification that are the subject of complaints that there was not the full disclosure and a full understanding by the customer of what was being transacted.

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MR. TUDOR: And if these rules are in place then what will happen is -- and I know we haven't touched on this yet, but if that happens under these rules, then the company is going to be subject to up to 90 days or one billing cycle of free service, not just rerating the call. I know we haven't talked about that and decided it yet, but that is a penalty that could occur. So they have more to lose in the future.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Yes. And isn't that going to result in less of what you said has happened where companies just say, well, let's just switch the customer back, they don't want us as their customer. We thought they wanted us, they don't, let's just switch it back, get everything -- now they may not be inclined to do that because they are not going to want to pay 90 days of free service and say we are going to fight this one.

22 MR. TUDOR: Right. But now we will have 23 something to look at when the fight occurs. And we 24 will have something to judge from.

25 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Commissioners, I would point

out that what I tried to do when I looked at these 1 rules, and I think we should look at cumulatively what 2 3 will they accomplish, and not one single piece should be looked at individually as accomplishing what we 4 want. And when I raised the issue about the 5 recording, I just thought the costs involved according 6 7 to some of the participants didn't result in the kind of benefit that we would be looking for. And we are, 8 9 after all, under an obligation to look at least cost alternatives to accomplish it. And it just seems to 10 me when you marry up the other change ; that we will 11 get what we need without adding this expense. 12 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Any other comments, 13 14 Commissioners? 15 MR. D'HAESELEER: Commissioners, it all comes down to what kind of message do you want to send out 16 there. And I thought we were really here to come up 17 with the strongest rules we could because we wanted 18 this practice of slamming stopped. And not only that, 19 20 but when we had our enforcement procedures that we could identify that the person was slammed and that we 21 could take some action that would hold up when we went 22 to DOAH or wherever to, you know, prevail. 23 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: We're going to take a ten 24 minute break. 25

(Brief recess).

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CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: We are going to go back on the record. Commissioners, we were still discussing the recording of incoming calls and/or the recording of the third party verification calls. Are we prepared to go forward and continue our discussions or allow staff to go forward with presenting the item? Any other questions on the recording points?

Staff, if you could, then.

MS. CALDWELL: I think we were on the four ways in which a customers preferred carrier could be changed. We had the incoming calls being recorded and we have a signed and completed LOA. The third party verification must be by an independent unaffiliated entity, and that must be recorded, or a written informational package with a positive signed postcard so that the customer would have to sign the postcard and send it back to the company, and the company could not make the change until they received that postcard. So if the customer never returned that postcard, then they could not effectuate the change.

The rules also -- staff recommended that the inducements -- there are still no inducements, but we did change it so that checks were allowed, and we followed the proposed FCC language that had only the

language necessary for negotiable instrument and only the language necessary for an LOA on those checks, which was, as I said, consistent with the FCC proposed rules. We require the customer service numbers --

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CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Could you explain -- could you go back and explain what we are requiring here. How is that different from what companies can do now?

MS. CALDWELL: As far as -- I mean, we currently allow checks, and in the proposed rules we did not allow checks whatsoever. There was no inducements, combined inducements, so we went back and said, well, we still don't combined inducements such as sweepstakes, but this would allow, we believe the language would allow instances where frequent flier miles, if they send you an envelope and it has frequent flier miles in it, and then the LOA is required to be a separate and distinct letter of authorization. You could send in -- the LOA would be specific for the purpose of changing your provider in that package, but it has to be a separate LOA, it cannot be severable where you tear it off, you tear off the LOA on one side and you have the -- it has to be a totally separate document. And it is a single purpose letter of agency. There cannot be by signing this LOA you win a car. It would only be by signing

this you are changing your provider.

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CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Thank you.

MS. CALDWELL: The customer service numbers have a standard where they must be answered by a live operator or you can combine the live operator with a recording, or have all recording. If you do have a recording, companies must respond to the customer's complaint or customer inquiries within the next business day. And if the customer isn't there, they have to keep trying to contact the customer. And, finally, this applies to both IXCs as well as ALECs.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Let me ask you a question on your very last comment there. There is a requirement that there has to be a response and answer within 60 seconds. That's the rule, right?

MS. CALDWELL: That's correct.

17 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Now, what about a company 18 that has some type of a menu that they respond and say 19 if you want X, press one; if you want Y, press two. 20 Is the 60 second met once they indicate that there is 21 a menu or does the 60 seconds continue to run until 22 they get to the person to which they wish to speak? 23 How is the 60 seconds measured?

24 MR. TUDOR: Commissioner, it's measured as after
25 the last digit is dialed by the customer.

MS. CALDWELL: But the question is --

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COMMISSIONER DEASON: What if you dial another digit to get connected to a particular section of the company as opposed -- most companies now have some type of an automated system which directs calls, and my question is how do you measure the 60 seconds in that type of a scenario.

MR. TUDOR: It's after the company's toll free customer service number is dialed, after the last digit of that number is dialed, 60 seconds. The menu, the numbers you punch in the menu are not part of that customer service number. That's the way the rule is written.

14 COMMISSIONER DEASON: And what about the 15 requirement to -- there is a requirement on the 16 company to return calls, to call back and speak with 17 the customer, and they have to do that at least daily 18 until they actually contact the customer, is that 19 correct?

MS. CALDWELL: I think that the language would allow if they have called back and not reached the customer, and made attempts for subsequent days, that if they wrote a letter that would also be a contact to say we have been trying to contact you, you have not responded. We have logged in the complaint. They

write them by letter. So it does not preclude them 1 from writing them a letter. 2 COMMISSIONER DEASON: So if they try to contact 3 the customer once a day for the following three days 4 and can't make contact, they can abide by the rule by 5 writing a letter to them? 6 7 MS. CALDWELL: That is correct. CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I didn't know that. Where is 8 9 that stated? MS. CALDWELL: That was one of the changes that 10 11 staff recommended. It's on Page 29, Lines -- really, 1 through 4. It says, "If a recorder is used, the 12 13 company shall attempt to contact each complainant no later than the next business day following the date of 14 recording, and each subsequent day until the customer 15 is reached." And we believe that, you know, calling 16 someone week in and week out may not work, but we do 17 want them to attempt to contact the customer and not 18 make one single phone call on the next business day. 19 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: The part about they can do the 20 21 letter. MS. CALDWELL: Well, a contact could be a letter. 22 23 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Very good. That's a good clarification. I wasn't aware of that. You can 24 continue. 25

| 1  | MS. CALDWELL: That's essentially it.                   |
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| 2  | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Well, I had one question back        |
| 3  | in one of the initial things that you stated, and that |
| 4  | was putting the certificate numbers on the bill.       |
| 5  | MS. CALDWELL: That's correct.                          |
| 6  | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Could you go through that, and       |
| 7  | why we think that's necessary, and what are we trying  |
| 8  | to cure there?   |
| 9  | MS. CALDWELL: It's staff's position that the           |
| 10 | certificate number is a useful tool for the customer,  |
| 11 | that it will do several things by requiring it on the  |
| 12 | bill. It will inform the customer that the company is  |
| 13 | a certificated company in the State of Florida. Staff  |
| 14 | does not believe that having these extra numbers is    |
| 15 | going to confuse the customer, that they will become   |
| 16 | accustomed that they are accustomed to companies       |
| 17 | being licensed or having license numbers. Daycares,    |
| 18 | roofers, they are all required to display their        |
| 19 | license number, and I don't think that is confusing to |
| 20 | the customer.  |
| 21 | Staff also believes that by requiring the              |
| 22 | certificate number being placed on the bill, that the  |
| 23 | billing agent will then know for certain that they are |
| 24 | billing for a certificated company.                    |

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: And has that been a big

problem within this issue? I know it has been a problem generally, but --

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MS. CALDWELL: Well, it has been a problem to the extent that there are times when companies have not been certificated, or mostly that customers cannot get in contact with the companies. They may contact the Commission and the Commission doesn't know who they are, as well, and we have no way of contacting them either. So if we have their certificate number, then we can go ahead and get the information and contact them on behalf of the customer.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: But we are already -- the new rule would require them to use their certificated name.

MS. CALDWELL: Right.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: And with respect to telling the billing agent their certificated number, it seems to me we took that issue up in another rule on whether or not they had to send that to the -- let me state it differently. I thought that issue was already taken care of in another rule as far as the billing agent is concerned, and what they need to know.

MS. CALDWELL: Right. You're talking about the
rule that requires the billing agent is only allowed
to bill for certificated companies.

| 1  | COMMISSIONER CLARK: Right.                             |
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| 2  | MS. CALDWELL: I understand.                            |
| 3  | COMMISSIONER CLARK: I mean, so these rules             |
| 4  | aren't designed to protect them. It seems to me that   |
| 5  | the real question is is this necessary information     |
| 6  | that benefits the customers.                           |
| 7  | MS. CALDWELL: It may be redundant information if       |
| 8  | you use a certificated name.                           |
| 9  | COMMISSIONER CLARK: And I understood the new           |
| 10 | rules to require you use the certificated name.        |
| 11 | MS. CALDWELL: That is correct.                         |
| 12 | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Could you go over the          |
| 13 | other benefits. Let's assume that there is some        |
| 14 | redundancy as to using the certificate so that they    |
| 15 | can identify the company. What are some of the other   |
| 16 | benefits of including the certificate, the             |
| 17 | certificated the number.                               |
| 18 | MS. CALDWELL: Well, again, it goes back to staff       |
| 19 | being able to one, making sure that the billing        |
| 20 | agent has the certificated number, and by putting it   |
| 21 | on the bill then when staff is contacted, or mostly if |
| 22 | staff is contacted, that a customer can't get ahold of |
| 23 | the company, or that they feel like they have been     |
| 24 | slammed, or have a complaint, then staff can use that  |
| 25 | certificated number to contact the company. They also  |

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have the certificated name.

MR. TUDOR: Commissioner, one big assistance that 2 that would be for is in Consumer Affairs is when a 3 customer calls us about his long distance bill, it 4 would help us identify the company. So often 5 companies will use a d/b/a. For instance, a couple of 6 days ago I got a call from a customer complaining 7 about his billing from Phoenix Network. Well, Phoenix 8 Network is a d/b/a for Office Depot. Had we had the 9 certificate number there, and I looked in my book and 10 didn't find Phoenix Network, I could ask the customer 11 what is that certificate number, and then I could just 12 go to the master Commission directory, and immediately 13 identify who that company is by the certificate 14 number. It will just allow us to help more customers 15 there by being able to go directly to the appropriate 16 17 company.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Was this one of the items that 18 the companies talked about that there was an added 19 cost for the companies providing the certificate 20 number?

COMMISSION STAFF: Yes. This was an item that 22 was consistent among all companies believed that it 23 would be costly. There weren't -- a lot of companies 24 didn't provide the actual numbers because they had 25

trouble quantifying how much it would be. The concerns were that for large companies like BellSouth, they can certainly do this, they are used to placing this kind of information on the bill. We often tell them what to put on the bill. For smaller companies, they use often a billing and collection company. Most IXCs, for example, bill their services on a national basis and they would contract with somebody. They were concerned that it would drive up the cost of those billing and collection contracts because the billing and collection provider would say, well, now we have got to do something special for you, because it's a Florida bill being rendered to a Florida customer, we will have to add that certificate number. We will also have to keep track of it, update it, and keep the list.

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CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Any response to that?

COMMISSION STAFF: Yes. Well, this was proposed by the FCCA as a lower cost alternative. What they proposed was just to delete this requirement altogether, the certificate number. In my analysis of that I relied on the testimony of staff witness Allen Taylor, who said that it would help ensure that underlying carriers don't provide their services to uncertificated companies. Having the certificate

number on the bill would be helpful there. Also, resellers appear to account for a disproportionate number of slams, those are the one who are often uncertified, and, therefore, having a certificate number on the bill would seem to better accomplish what we are seeking to do with the rule than totally deleting the requirement.

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I think if you are trying to go to a lower cost objective, you need to come up with something that would still help us obtain the certificate number even if we don't have to put it on the bill. Like could the billing and collection companies or the billing companies keep the list on the side, you know, and give it to us instantly. Well, there are costs there, but it may not be as great as actually putting it on the bill.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: In theory, you could, in 17 essence, add this to the full name of the company. 18 Your company's name could be Joe Garcia 19 20 Telecommunications 12345, or whatever the number of our certificate would be. And I remember this being 21 specifically important also for precisely in those 22 companies whose mode of operation is -- it has several 23 layers, and it's not only that you were slammed by one 24 guy, that your service is being provided by another, 25

but you are also being billed by someone, and each of them denies relationship to the other except that they are doing part of the job.

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COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, but I thought that issue was accomplished by requiring them to put their certificated name on the bill.

MS. CALDWELL: That would be correct, that their 7 certificated name is what appears on the certificate, 8 and so there still is -- staff still believes there is 9 a little bit of problem that we need access to the 10 certificated number, as well, and that would help ease 11 the confusion. But if the billing agent had that list 12 that we could get to --

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Yes, and I think that goes to the issue of the least cost alternative. They have indicated that what we are proposing is an expensive way of trying to accomplish something that can be accomplished in another way. And in terms of the testimony on it, it was really to help the billing agent. And, you know, we had that argument and came up with our rules on what had to be submitted and what had to be verified in terms of the billing agent.

23 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Any other questions on that point or other points? 24

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, is it clear that our

current rules require that the billing agent use the 1 2 name as it appears on the certificate and not a d/b/a? COMMISSION STAFF: It allows either the 3 4 certificated name or the d/b/a, which as long as that d/b/a is part of their certificated name, which is 5 pretty much the practice. I mean, they can't use the 6 d/b/a unless it's on file here in the master 7 8 Commission directory. COMMISSIONER DEASON: And within our own 9 10 Commission records the d/b/a is part of our record, 11 and we can associate that with the specific certificate number. 12 13 MS. CALDWELL: That's correct. That's my 14 understanding. 15 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: And so you're telling --16 let's make sure of this. You are telling us, then, that this is -- we don't need this? Allen, why don't 17 you come -- can Allen --18 19 COMMISSIONER DEASON: No, Allen can't speak. COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Allen can't speak. 20 21 MS. CALDWELL: We believe that the certificated 22 number is necessary at least at the billing agent --23 in the billing agent's possession. But, our rules 24 require that the certificated name, if they are going to use a d/b/a, that has to be part of their 25

certificated name so that it will not be confusing to the Commission that they are using d/b/a -- part of their certificated name would be the d/b/a.

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COMMISSION STAFF: That is correct. The d/b/a is part of the certificated name, so it would be Joe Garcia, d/b/a JG Telephone Service is the certificated name.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: In that case, if I were to call you -- in that case, Dick, if I were to call you, there would be no problem because you would be able to find Joe Garcia or JG. So you don't need the certificate number? I'm getting the feeling that what we are asking for here is superfluous. I thought it added to the efficiency of your ability to --

MR. DURBIN: We could still go to the master Commission directory and punch in the d/b/a name and find the company, yes.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: But when you get the certificate number, it's just much quicker for you?

MR. DURBIN: Yes, just a whole lot easier.

21 COMMISSION STAFF: And I think once the consumer 22 is educated, as well, they are going to associate that 23 certificate number as a license to do business in 24 Florida.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Any other questions on the

certificate number? Other questions, Commissioners? 1 COMMISSIONER DEASON: On any section? 2 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Yes. I think staff said they 3 were --4 MS. CALDWELL: Yes. I mean, we are pretty much 5 finished. 6 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: We may want to start with the 7 issues that she raised in her review and then go on to 8 others. 9 COMMISSIONER CLARK: I have some questions. Let 10 me start with some minor ones, and maybe get them out 11 of the way. Look on Page 51, Lines 10 through 12. 12 That one sentence, what is that? Does that have 13 application to A, B, C, and D, or just D? The 14 language is the soliciting company shall submit the 15 change request to the LP only if it has first received 16 a postcard signed by the customer. 17 MR. TUDOR: D is about the informational package 18 19 that --COMMISSIONER CLARK: Right. 20 MR. TUDOR: -- can be sent to a customer, and 21 those lines you're talking about relate to the 22 postcard that is a part of the informational package. 23 To answer your question, it's part of D. The 24 soliciting company shall not submit that change 25

request to the LEC until they have physical possession of that signed postcard.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: All right. Then you need to make that a 7, I think, or somehow identify it so it only relates to D and not A, B, and C.

MR. TUDOR: Yes. D, and the list of items below are things that are included in the package, and so Item 4 at the top of Page 24 is the postcard, the unsigned postcard. So that's a list of the things that go out to the customer, so I don't think you would make it a 7.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay.

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MR. TUDOR: You could make it an E maybe, or something --

MS. CALDWELL: The reason that we put it like that is because you are really still in Subsection D, but it didn't make sense to put it, you know, you shall include the following, so --

19 COMMISSIONER CLARK: I agree. Let me suggest a 20 change. That you should make the first paragraph of 21 D, D(1), or D -- yes, D(1), and then have those 22 subparagraphs, and that be the second paragraph. The 23 way you have it here, it's not clear that it is 24 limited to D, and it implies that all of them have to 25 have the postcard. And I don't think we are intending

| 1  | to do that.  |
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| 2  | MS. CALDWELL: No.                                      |
| 3  | COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, none of the other, A,       |
| 4  | B, or C even contemplate a postcard, do they?          |
| 5  | MS. CALDWELL: That's correct.                          |
| 6  | COMMISSIONER CLARK: That's what I thought, but         |
| 7  | the way it's out there, it needs to be clearly moved   |
| 8  | under that section, because when it's unnumbered like  |
| 9  | that it's not clear as to what it applies to. The      |
| 10 | same goes for on Page 25.                              |
| 11 | MS. CALDWELL: The signature above and below,           |
| 12 | that was the same situation where on the LOA we wanted |
| 13 | that information on there. Again, it didn't seem to    |
| 14 | fit, and maybe we can do the same thing where you      |
| 15 | would put  |
| 16 | COMMISSIONER CLARK: You can do a renumbering.          |
| 17 | MS. CALDWELL: 1, 2, and then 3 start with that.        |
| 18 | COMMISSIONER DEASON: Commissioner Clark, are you       |
| 19 | going straight through the rules with your questions?  |
| 20 | COMMISSIONER CLARK: No, those were just little         |
| 21 | to make sure that the changes were what I              |
| 22 | understood them to be. No, those were the easy ones.   |
| 23 | COMMISSIONER DEASON: Because if you were going         |
| 24 | straight through, I had some things before. But I      |
| 25 | will certainly defer to your questions at this point.  |

COMMISSIONER CLARK: The only other question I. 1 had was with respect to the time period for customers to be reimbursed when they were inappropriately changed. And I have a copy of your memo to the Chairman on the fact that when -- I'm just wondering if we will be on safer ground if we follow what is done for consumer services that are ordered. And I understand it's a 30-day. Have I read this memo right? There is no magic in the 90 day. The 90 day was just what was applicable for rerating, right? MS. CALDWELL: Right. And there is no magic to the 90 days, it was just --COMMISSIONER CLARK: But Chapter 501 seems to contain some policy. While one would argue that it's not directly applicable to us, but the 30 days certainly is within what has been found reasonable by the legislature for other services. It was 30 days in

here, wasn't it? 18

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MS. CALDWELL: I am unfortunately struggling to 19 find that memo and review it. There were several 20 different provisions, and actually some of them were 21 22 right of recision, some I think --

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Yes. In effect, the 23 customer within 30 days -- if the goods are not 24 delivered within 30 days, or the customer returns it 25

within 30 days there is no obligation for payment.

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MS. CALDWELL: That's correct. I mean, there are also shorter time periods, because there is -essentially what most of these provisions in the Consumer Protection Act did was it stated that a contract had to be signed and consummated, and even after a contract was signed the customer had a three day right of recision on that contract. And so any costs incurred by the customer if they ordered a product, the product had to be returned by the customer. If there was a service associated with, say, installation of that product, and the consumer within the statutory time period returned that product, the service, the cost of that service would not be -- could not be recouped from the customer during that recision period. So, that is -- my understanding of the intent of the consumer protection laws were that there was a period of time the customer was put on notice that he had this recision period, and would not incur costs during that period. But it was a shorter time than 90 days.

22 COMMISSIONER DEASON: But that recision was 23 basically consumer regret in that they have signed 24 something, then they thought about it, and said, no, I 25 really don't want this product or this service. And

then they have the opportunity to basically cancel.

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COMMISSION STAFF: That's correct. And it's my understanding to say the intent of this was to actually allow since they were purchasing the product over the phone or something that they didn't see, they were being solicited, that they could actually -- they get the product in hand to examine and inspect it, and upon inspection it was really like if you go to the mall you can certainly look at the product. If you are buying it over the phone, you don't get to see the product, so this allowed them a chance to make sure that what they were buying was what they were getting.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: What is staff's response to the notion of 30 days or when you get your bill, whichever, when you are first notified of it?

COMMISSION STAFF: Staff really does not have a problem with a 30-day limitation.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: I guess I'm struggling with the idea that I do think the customer should get their money back, because they didn't ask for this provider and I think this more than anything is going to provide the incentive for people to be very careful about switching without having the appropriate information and making it very clear.

But I am concerned that, you know, is there

incentive there for you to look at it and say, well, I know I have 90 days, I can use this service and get it free. We need to strike the appropriate balance. I do think it should be longer if they don't get the bill, but the question in my mind is the 90 days the appropriate ---

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I would agree with you. I think we almost invite a customer to gain on the system. If they were unfortunate enough to be slammed, then they could say, well, it's time to talk to the family in Ireland, you know, and get that going. And I think that where it's sort of inviting them to gain the system, and I think your suggestion of either whichever, you know, the bill or whenever you get the first bill since you have been slammed, because clearly the other safeguards that we have added about making sure that when you get changed it's easily identifiable by the customer and other provisions, also adds to the customers' safety. I understand the other side of it that it could clearly -- it's an even more onerous thing for the company to think that they can lose three months worth of billing, but I think it may invite people to gain on the system.

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CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Could we have language to

address the issue that you suggested, because I 1 2 remember when the conversations came up, I think we were either in Pensacola or Panama, and some people 3 talked about guarterly billing. Does the language 4 address that? 5 MS. CALDWELL: What we have is or the first bill. 6 So if they bill quarterly, if they bill annually, it 7 would be the first bill, so that's covered. 8 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Right. And they would be 9 out of luck. If they bill quarterly they are going to 10 11 get a bigger hit. COMMISSIONER CLARK: That's right. They have the 12 ability to control that. 13 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: That's their choice. 14 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Commissioner Deason, that's 15 16 my questions. COMMISSIONER DEASON: Oh, that's all your 17 questions? 18 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Yes. 19 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. 20 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Let me follow up on that last 21 question, though, on this changing it from 90 to 22 perhaps 30 days or whatever the billing cycle might 23 be, and the memo that you referenced, Commissioner 24 Clark. There was some language in the bill that is 25

now sitting before the Governor, of course it's not law yet, but there was language under the billing practices section that I wanted clarification on the record at least as to staff's interpretation of what that language meant.

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6 The language was in Section 364.604, and it 7 states that a customer shall not be liable for any charges for telecommunications or information services 8 that the customer did not order or that were not 9 10 provided to the customer. I would ask staff to 11 analyze that, because I remember -- and I cannot 12 recall who asked this question. It was one of the 13 consumer groups. It might have been Monte Belote, I don't remember. But when that language appeared the 14 question was asked of me, to which I didn't have a 15 16 response, but whether or not that meant that if you were slammed you got a service that you didn't order 17 18 so you shouldn't be charged period. Could you respond 19 to that, and how staff is interpreting this language, 20 and whether or not this impacts our slamming rules at 21 al1?

22 MS. CALDWELL: We believe that .604, billing 23 practices, is a very general statute, and it relates 24 to billing practices. However, 364 603 and House Bill 25 4785 is a specific statute dealing with slamming. And

we feel -- staff believes that our authority for slamming, the rules that we are proposing we believe is consistent with these rules under .603.

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And, in addition to that, it provides for remedies to the customer. Provide remedies for violations of the rules, and allow for the imposition I think of other penalties available in Chapter 364. it gives the Commission the authority to provide whatever penalties, whatever remedies, be it a 30-day rule, a 90-day rule for free service, and I think that it is more specific to a slamming situation, whereas the billing practices language in .604 might be more general and go to our other billing.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Let me ask the question in a 14 different way just to make sure I understood what you 15 said. Assume we adopt -- let's assume we adopt what 16 staff proposed, 90 days, and a customer came in to us 17 after 120 days and said I was slammed, and they rely 18 upon this -- could they rely upon this provision to 19 say I shouldn't be charged for the whole 120 days, 20 because this provision says any service that I didn't 21 order I'm not liable for? Could this provision even 22 be used in that way to give them additional free 23 service?

MS. CALDWELL: My answer to him would be that you

would get 90 days free service and you would be 1 rerated for the additional, not 30 days that you got, 2 3 that you claim, the additional month. And my authority for that would be that under .603, the 4 Commission has adopted rules that provided for 5 remedies for violations of the rules, and that we 6 allowed -- and that was that they would get 90 days 7 free service, and we were to rerate the additional 8 calls, I mean, the calls after that. 9 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. So our rule isn't 10 inconsistent with this language? 11 MS. CALDWELL: We don't believe that it is. 12 COMMISSIONER CLARK: The issue would be what does 13 order mean. If you, in fact, made the call it wasn't 14 that particular provider you wanted, and I think what 15 is that legal maxim, the specific overrules the 16 17 general. MS. CALDWELL: Right. 18 COMMISSIONER CLARK: I think that is the general, 19 and the specific is that we provide the remedies and 20 the rules when it's slamming. And that's your point. 21 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you. I wanted that 22 clarified, because I had been asked a similar 23 24 question. COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Before you start off on 25

yours, should we look at the ones that you had a question on, since we have already discussed them, because the way that this rule is laid out, it's in different places, and it might be easier if you had a question on this other issue of 30 versus 90 days, that we go ahead and vote out that change now, and then go addressing things as Commissioner Deason has some questions and we address his? Since we have already had this discussion, it may be easier than coming back to it in a little while. If you would --COMMISSIONER CLARK: I think we should get the

questions out and then --

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COMMISSIONER GARCIA: That's fine. I just thought since we already had a pretty thorough discussion of it, if we are ready to vote that way we don't have to come back around to it.

17 COMMISSIONER CLARK: I see that as being a valid 18 way to approach it, but I also see this as a 19 cumulative rule, and while you might say, all right, I 20 can live with that, but I can only live with that if 21 this is in here.

22COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Okay, that's fine.23CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Commissioner Deason.24COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, I had, I guess, a25follow-up question or comment as it pertains to

Commissioner Clark's question concerning the 90 days of free service. It seemed to me that during the hearing process that one of the concerns expressed by some customers was that the party engaging in slamming was not being penalized, because if all they had to do was rerate at least they are getting the revenue that some other company would have gotten and they are basically stealing the revenue from the preferred carrier. But I understand that there is a provision in the FCC rules which address that. And I asked staff about that question, and it's my understanding that under the FCC rules that there would be an obligation to make the preferred carrier that had their authorized customer switched without their authorization, that the guilty party, so to speak, would have to make the company whole. Am I reading that proposed rule correctly?

MS. CALDWELL: Yes.

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19 COMMISSIONER DEASON: That is just proposed at20 this point?

MS. CALDWELL: Right. And maybe I should clarify several things going on, to the best of my understanding of what is going on in the federal area. There has been a Senate Bill 1618, I think, that has been passed in the Senate, there are comparable bills

in the House, so they are dealing with slamming. We don't know if the House bill is going to be passed or not, so we -- I mean, some say yes, some say no that there would actually be legislation coming out of Congress. In addition to that, the FCC proposed some rules, and it was also my understanding that they would be coming out with final rules in June. However, with Congress doing something about slamming, as well, it's my understanding, again, that the FCC may wait until at least the close of Congress, or this term of it, that they would wait and see if the bill actually came out of Congress. So that the FCC rules are sort of on hold to my best understanding.

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However, with that in mind, there are 14 reimbursement procedures. One, the Telecommunications 15 Act provides for the carrier, the slamming carrier to 16 reimburse the preferred provider for charges collected 17 by the subscriber. The FCC took that and went on in 18 their proposed rules, Section 67.1170, reimbursement 19 20 procedures, where they have a -- upon receiving notification from the subscriber that the subscriber's 21 carrier selection was changed without authorization, 22 23 within ten days the properly authorized carrier, the preferred carrier, within ten days had to request from 24 the unauthorized carrier an amount equal to the 25

charges paid by the subscriber to the unauthorized carrier, and an amount equal to the value of any premiums which the subscriber would have been entitled to if the subscriber selection had not been changed.

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And where a subscriber notifies the unauthorized carrier rather than the properly authorized carrier, the unauthorized subscriber's carrier has to within ten days notify the properly authorized carrier. And then they go back and they require remitting of the amounts that were collected. So that's the reimbursement procedure.

But the way we read it is there is really nothing -- they are required to restore premium programs, which would be -- I mean, we heard like Friends and Family, some people were not getting restored back to that program, and the FCC requires that. But there did not seem to be anything for the subscriber in the FCC rules, that the subscriber really did not, it did not seem to take care of the subscriber as I read it. Which we felt like our 90 day rule sort of put the subscriber back where they needed to be.

22 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Then I have a question 23 concerning Page 22 of the rule, which is Page 49 of 24 the recommendation, concerning the definition of the 25 customer which is authorized to make a change in

service. Basically, for residential we have identified that as the customer or the customer's spouse, as I understand the language.

MS. CALDWELL: That's correct.

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COMMISSIONER DEASON: My question is are there going to be situations where this -- this probably would be sufficient in 99 out of 100 cases, but what about the situation where there is a parent, elderly, and the child takes care of the billing and wants their parents to change to some other long distance carrier.

Technically, that child, even though they are competent and should have the authority under our rule, they could not do that for their elderly parent. It seems to me there are going to be some exceptions to the way we have got it worded, because we are fairly specific.

I guess the general question I have is why don't 18 we just have the obligation on the carrier to ask the 19 question to the customer, are you authorized to make 20 this change, as opposed to are you the spouse of the 21 person that is authorized to make the change. Are you 22 authorized? And if they indicate that they are and 23 then come to find out that they aren't, it looks to me 24 like that is a problem between the customer and 25

perhaps their child who they didn't want them to do that and indicated they were authorized or whatever.

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But it seems to me that if there is an obligation on the carrier to inquire as to whether the person is truly authorized and they get an affirmative that that probably should meet the requirements. And I will need some feedback from staff as to why that is not sufficient.

MS. CALDWELL: We struggled with this and recognize it to be a very slippery slope, and felt like we wanted to give some position on it and felt like, again, we were at least covering the 90, 95 percent of the cases in the situation. I think we recognize that, again, it comes up to -- I think it would be common sense on the part, and I guess it was staff's position that they wanted to at least name some authorized party.

Whether or not the company would allow and how the Commission would view the company allowing, if the person called up and said, you know, I'm taking care of my mother's account now, or she is just getting older and we feel like it's necessary to, you know, watch over her things, and we would like to change the account for her. I think that in that situation, either the parent could put the child on the account,

the company could make itself satisfied that this person was authorized through contact with maybe the parent whose name is on the account, or just to feel satisfied that the story or the explanation from the caller might be sufficient.

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COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I just think we may be 7 getting ourselves into a domestic dispute situation. I mean, I think that as a general rule the companies, at least the credible ones, that is the question they 10 ask, are you the authorized person to change the call. I mean, if a husband and wife, or people who are 12 living together, or friends, or whatever live in the same household, that should be their decision. And 14 clearly recording it is going to be borne out by the evidence that we have before us. 15

16 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, I think that is the 17 Commissioner's point, we have limited it to the person or their spouse, and it should say "or other 18 authorized person." 19

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Right.

21 COMMISSIONER CLARK: And I think if you put that 22 in the rule then it will be on the obligation of the 23 company.

24 MS. CALDWELL: To make sure that they are 25 authorized.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Yes.

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MS. CALDWELL: I mean, that might be a solution that the company and the customer can work some -- you know, say these are the people that are authorized on my account. COMMISSIONER CLARK: Right. MR. DURBIN: Commissioners, we have had a number of instances in Consumer Affairs in which the IXC will contact a household, and perhaps talk to a teen-age son in the home, and this child has told the IXC that, yes, he has authorization. What happens is that the IXCs do not typically ask the person that they are talking to if they have the authorization to change the long distance carrier on this account.

The wording that they use is typically are you authorized to make a decision about this account, rather than the specific language are you authorized to change the carrier. And this is the thing that we are very concerned about.

The initial tendency in writing this rule was that only the customer of record should be allowed to make the change. So we, of course, heard a lot of comments of say if I call to change my long distance carrier and the account is in my wife's name and they don't let me, boy, am I going to be upset. COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, it seems to me that there is an obligation on the company to make a bonafide request to get information from the customer to say are you authorized. And if they get a response that yes, they are, they shouldn't inquire, well, are you the spouse or are you this or that. You know, if they ask a question, ask it in terminology that the person can understand and they get an affirmative answer, it looks to me like they have met their obligation to meet that requirement.

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Now, if that person is not truly authorized, if 11 it is a situation of a teen-age son who the parent has 12 said don't be changing my telephone service and they 13 do it anyway, that's a domestic dispute that I don't 14 think we need to get involved with. And I know these 15 things are very delicate, but it just seems to me that 16 we may be putting too much of a burden on the 17 companies in asking intrusive questions. You know, 18 19 are you the spouse, you know, and that is really none of their business. If they're authorized, they're 20 authorized; if they're not, they're not. 21

22 MR. DURBIN: What we run into so often is they 23 talk to little Jimmy Jones, but the bill comes to his 24 father, Joe Jones. And Joe John says, hey, fine, if 25 they want to change Jimmy Jones' telephone number,

send him the bill, you know. But I'm the one that's getting billed for it, and I should have control over my account.

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COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, you would think, though, that a reputable company could tell that they were probably talking to a minor, and would either just say I will call back later or whatever. But if they are talking to an adult and the adult indicates that they are authorized, it seems to me that it probably should be sufficient and they don't need to inquire of the marital status or anything else.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I would go further. You 12 know, there are relationships that don't include a 13 spouse and yet are relationships that exist, and I 14 don't think we need to be involved in it. That's why 15 I think the spouse is superfluous, just an authorized 16 person. At least in reputable companies that is the 17 standard. Are you authorized to make, you know, once 18 you get this two or three times, well, then we know 19 what we are looking at also from a Commission point of 20 view. 21

MS. CALDWELL: Commissioner, staff was, you know, we recognize this as well, and we just attempted to draw a line. I think that if, you know, you feel comfortable that it's an authorized person and then

| 1  | have the company staff has no we are not wed to       |
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| 2  | this. We really were struggling with it, as well.     |
| 3  | COMMISSIONER DEASON: Do you have any proposed         |
| 4  | language?   |
| 5  | MS. CALDWELL: Or other well, I do believe             |
| 6  | that particularly like the business, you need to go   |
| 7  | back, but   |
| 8  | COMMISSIONER GARCIA: No, the business one I           |
| 9  | understand.   |
| 10 | COMMISSIONER CLARK: I think if you say                |
| 11 | authorized for residential, you've covered it. Then   |
| 12 | the company can decide when they how to determine,    |
| 13 | in fact, they are authorized. They may require        |
| 14 | something in addition, or they may be willing to rely |
| 15 | on that, and that is a risk they can take.            |
| 16 | MR. DURBIN: If I could ask, Commissioners, if we      |
| 17 | remove this specific language and a customer gets     |
| 18 | changed based upon a telemarketing call to the home,  |
| 19 | and an unauthorized person in the home says, yes, go  |
| 20 | ahead and change it, I'm authorized. When we get this |
| 21 | report back from the long distance company and they   |
| 22 | say, yes, we had authorization from Jimmy Jones. And  |
| 23 | Joe Jones says, well, they didn't have my             |
| 24 | authorization, I'm the customer here, I want my 30    |
| 25 | days free service because they didn't have my         |
|    |   |

authorization. I think that this is something that we are going to have to keep in mind, because we are going to run into these situations in which customers are going to say if the rule says that I get 30 or 90 days, however it's voted out, who is going to make this determination as to whether the company has to provide this credit?

8 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: We are.

9 MR. DURBIN: Are we in Consumer Affairs going to
10 make that determination?

11 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: At some point, or the 12 person can keep appealing it, and they can bring it up 13 here. I don't think that's made as a windfall 14 provision, you know. I also don't want the father 15 encouraging Jimmy to say yes every time someone calls 16 to change the service. But I think somewhere along 17 the line we have to do a cutoff.

18 MS. CALDWELL: Commissioner Deason, you asked for 19 some suggested language, how about this, on Line 5, 20 the customer or other person authorized to -- or other 21 person authorized may change the residential service. 22 The customer or other person authorized may change the 23 residential service.

24 COMMISSIONER DEASON: And we require in the
25 verification section of this rule that the company has

to inquire as to whether the person is authorized to 1 2 make the change, that's standard procedure, is it not? 3 MR. TUDOR: I don't believe that question is required to be asked. On Page 24 is a list of things, 4 5 and that is not a required question. COMMISSIONER DEASON: It should have been. 6 I'm 7 looking at Page 24. MR. TUDOR: Page 24, Line 13. 8 COMMISSIONER DEASON: The statement that the 9 10 person requesting the changes is authorized to request 11 the change. MS. CALDWELL: Right. Under C, that was existing 12 language, so that would --13 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Then that remains. 14 MS. CALDWELL: Right. That is for the LOA, so 15 16 what we need to make sure is that when they are making a phone -- when they are doing a telemarketing call --17 okay. So that would be a question that the company 18 would have to ask in each instance. 19 MR. TUDOR: Would you like to add to the list, 20 then, the name of the person calling if it is not the 21 22 customer? COMMISSIONER DEASON: It just seems to me that 23 the company, if they are soliciting a change, that 24 they have an obligation to ask the person to whom they 25

are speaking if they are authorized to make the change. And if they get an affirmative response, I think then that the company has met their obligation. Unless they realize that they are talking to a minor child. I mean, if it is -- you know, I think some common sense has got to apply in these rules, as well, when we start looking at specific complaints.

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But you're saying that under the telemarketing section that there is not a requirement that there has to be an inquiry as to if the person is authorized?

MR. TUDOR: No, I'm sorry. This list under LOA is cross referenced in the telemarketing, so it's the same list.

14 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. Well, then I don't 15 have a problem with the suggested change. I just 16 think that we need to be a little flexible when we 17 start defining who is authorized, and I'm sure there 18 are probably going to be some situations arise where 19 it's going to be a little delicate, but we will deal 20 with those when we have to.

21 MS. CALDWELL: I have sort of a question in that 22 language. It's a question, do you think we ought to 23 put the customer or other designated person and have 24 -- I guess what we are saying is that the customer who 25 is of record on the account is not going to say you

are designated to -- you know, is not going to create a list at the LEC. It's just going to be an internal household thing that when --

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COMMISSIONER DEASON: I'm not looking for there to be any type of extra recordkeeping or any type of added requirements in that regard, it's simply a thing within the household as to who is authorized and who is not. And it's not the obligation of the company to inquire behind that other than if they get a positive response from the person to whom they are speaking that they are authorized, they should take that at face value and go ahead and accept that, and not inquire about other questions that perhaps our language would require them to do.

15 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Richard did make a good 16 point that should we ask the company to ask the name 17 of the person, would that be helpful? I understand what you're saying, but it might be helpful to us as 18 19 well as the company, as well as the customer to find 20 out who this person is as part of, you know, are you 21 authorized to make changes, what is your name, and 22 then go ahead. I think that's what you asked, right? 23 MR. TUDOR: Yes.

24COMMISSIONER GARCIA:Should the company ask the25name of the person whom they are speaking to.

MR. TUDOR: Because all we ask for now is the customer's billing name, and it just might -- it might help resolve some complaints if the person calling said either I'm the customer, Richard Tudor, or I'm not the customer, but my name is and I want to change the account of Richard Tudor.

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COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, I would think that most marketers would want that information anyway, so I don't see where it would be burdensome.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I can understand that. Right. I don't, either. That's what I'm saying. You know, I don't think it would be burdensome. I don't know if we need to add it because they do it naturally, but it might be helpful to us if we added it so that our people can have a clue when -- so we know who it was that did it.

17 COMMISSIONER DEASON: What does staff feel about 18 that?

MS. CALDWELL: I would be very comfortable with that. Because, again, we recognize that somebody -we needed to address this, but we needed to say who would be authorized or who could answer the call. The company should be able to ask that question, are you authorized. I think by having the mame of the person speaking would clarify a lot of problems if they did

arise later to say, well, this is the person we talked to. I think it's just a common sense type of information that you would want to ask anyway.

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We were not just -- again, when we put the spouse and the customer, it was with a lot of debate, because we recognized all the other situations that may arise that are certainly legitimate situations that we didn't want to preclude, but did not also want to leave it so open-ended. We wanted to address it. And I think this addresses our concerns, as well.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, my desire is to have 11 some flexibility involved here so hopefully some 12 common sense can prevail, and it not be structured so 13 it's very specific and either you are in that category 14 or you are not, and I don't think that would apply in 15 all situations where -- an example that comes to mind 16 is one I gave earlier about an adult child that is 17 taking care of the account for an elderly parent, 18 19 those type situations.

20 MS. CALDWELL: And I think this meets those -- I 21 think this takes care of a lot of -- I think this 22 would take care of a lot of the authorization 23 questions, and I think that it would clarify the 24 change. I mean, it would clarify possible complaints 25 later on. Well, you know, by asking the name, well,

this is the person, and I think that it would help all parties involved. It would help the company, it would help the customer, and I think it would give us some guidance, as well. And I think this is broad enough language and gives the company some direction without being too restrictive.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Madam Chairman, that is all the questions I have.

9 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Any other questions,
 10 Commissioners?

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11COMMISSIONER CLARK: I'm ready to make a motion.12CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Let me look over and make sure13I don't have any other questions.

14 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Let me just take this time 15 to thank staff for meeting with me yesterday and some 16 of the questions that I had we sort of worked through 17 yesterday, and it was very helpful for my 18 understanding of this massive document. And also to 19 thank staff for the work they did on this. It was 20 very thorough, it was well researched.

I think the consumers who participated in our hearings, we had a lot of very positive responses from them about what we did, and I think we met the challenge. And to some degree I appreciate Public Counsel and the Attorney General -- what would be the

proper word? Putting a little bit of fire under us to make sure that we moved forward.

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I know that our staff had been work on this for quite awhile. In fact, since I arrived here we have been working on one form or another of trying to address a more comprehensive rule on slamming, and I believe that the work here with I'm certain a few modifications that will be made shortly I think is wonderful, and I think it will address the bulk of the problems that we are having in this area.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: While we are on that, I 11 12 know we haven't even moved the rule yet, but while we 13 are on that, I want to echo those comments. And I 14 want to thank all the customers who took time to come 15 to our hearings, because it was very enlightening and 16 there were extremely positive suggestions, and there 17 were customers who had researched the subject matter 18 and had very specific problems and recommendations to 19 address those problems. They were some of the most 20 instructive and productive hearings that I have been 21 in through my career here on the Commission.

22 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: You know what, I guess we 23 also have to thank the Chairman for agreeing to do 24 these meetings across the state, which I think worked 25 out very positively.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Susan, you have a motion? 1 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Yes, Madam Chairman. I'm 2 not sure how to address this, because I know that 3 there is at least one provision that may not be 4 acceptable to everyone, but as I heard the discussion, 5 the things that I would like to see changed in the 6 rule are, first, that I don't think we should do an 7 audio recording of the inbound call when it is 8 customer initiated. I don't think we should require 9 10 the certificate. I agree with Commissioner Deason that it should be other authorized person. I think 11 the number of days for the payment should be 30 days 12 or the next billing cycle. 13 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Slow down. 14 COMMISSIONER CLARK: I have written down the page 15 numbers in the rules, and maybe we could go that way. 16 I quess my first motion would be on Page 42, Line 24, 17 we delete -- and 25, we delete the language "and its 18 certificate number." 19 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I'm sorry, you're on what 20 21 page? CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: It's Page 15 of -- wait a 22 minute. 15 of the rule, 42 of the recommendation. 23 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Okay. And Line 25, you 24 said? 25

COMMISSIONER CLARK: 24 and 25. I would delete 1 the language "and its certificate number." 2 COMMISSIONER DEASON: We are going to do these 3 one-by-one or you are just indicating --4 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Maybe --5 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I would rather do them 6 one-by-one, that way we can address our --7 COMMISSIONER DEASON: I second the motion. 8 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. There is a motion that 9 we delete on Page 15, Lines 24 through 25, the phrase 10 "and its certificate number, " and there is a second. 11 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I'm just going to ---12 before we vote, I oppose this motion. I think it 13 helps our staff to go through this. I think it's a 14 heads-up to the billing operators so that they see a 15 certificate number, they know that this company has 16 sort of a seal of approval to operate in Florida, and 17 to bill in Florida. And I know that the amount of 18 work that we have in our Consumer Affairs, this will 19 to some degree, and it may be seconds, but it will 20 expedite their ability to find who these people are 21 and where they are. 22 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Let me say that I respect 23 that, and I think you are correct, but the reason I'm 24 seconding the motion is I'm coming down on trying to 25

make a balance between cost and benefit. And on this particular one, I have been persuaded that perhaps the incremental benefit does not justify the incremental cost. And we all need to realize that even though this is a competitive market now, if you start imposing additional costs, certain costs can't be competed away, it just means that people compete at a higher threshold. And I don't want there to be unnecessary costs on customers. So that was the reason I seconded the motion. But you certainly make very valid points.

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CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I echo the comments made by Commissioner Deason, with one point that I thought was clarified. That we do have a rule that allow for the billing agents, and I know Allen worked a lot on this rule, but it allows for -- we have a rule that requires that before you provide services to someone that they have to provide you a certificate number, don't you? We're not having that problem anymore.

20 MS. CALDWELL: Before you bill, you have to bill
21 for a certificated company.

22 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Right. And that was the 23 problem that we addressed before, because that was a 24 major problem for the Commission. But I thought that 25 that had been resolved. And the answer to that is yes

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COMMISSIONER JACOBS: I thought I recalled hearing testimony from IXCs that they were getting requests, or LOAs, or whatever, from uncertificated companies. Did I recall that testimony?

6 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Here is my logic on that. 7 This rule is not designed to protect billing agents or 8 deal with the idea of uncertificated carriers providing service. We have a rule on that and they 9 are you can't provide service to someone unless they 10 11 have a certificate, and they have an affirmative obligation to make sure whoever they are providing 12 service to has a certificate. And, in fact, every 13 time we show cause them we tell the carriers you 14 should no longer provide service to them. 15

I was viewing this rule as the benefit, the consumer protection benefit, and what Commissioner Deason said is exactly my reason for deleting it. The incremental benefit of this is not worth the cost that has been indicated to us, and staff has told us the certificated company, you have the doing business as also on their certificate so they can be found.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: And I would agree with you,
 Commissioner Clark. My only concern was in making
 that balance. Had we not already set up a process

that allowed us to make sure that we had a process to ensure that uncertificated carriers were not providing service, that that would tilt the scales. But I think we already have a process set in place that will protect that problem, so that this would be redundant from that perspective.

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And also as long as the certificated name is on the bill, it may be an extra step for our -- the only thing that I saw as a differential was an extra step for our Consumer Affairs, and I'm not minimizing that, but the cost didn't outweigh the benefit.

MS. CALDWELL: That would be the correct 12 analysis. What I wanted to say is the -- and I 13 apologize for not being fresher on this particular 14 issue, but my understanding was that our rules require 15 them -- somehow the LECs were putting it in their 16 tariff that they would not provide these, so there was 17 still a loophole that as long as they were providing 18 the information by tariff, which this rule takes care 19 of because we are requiring the certificated name on 20 it. We are requiring the certificated name on the 21 bill, so as long as you have the requirement that they 22 have their certificated name on the bill, we can still 23 find that information. But I think there was still a 24 loophole that this takes care of, because -- and I'm 25

| 1  | sorry if I'm not clear                                 |
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| 2  | (Simultaneous conversation).                           |
| 3  | COMMISSIONER JACOBS: As I recall, this came up         |
| 4  | with   |
| 5  | MS. CALDWELL: But it is dealing with the tariff,       |
| 6  | filing the tariffs.                                    |
| 7  | COMMISSIONER JACOBS: As I recall, this came up         |
| 8  | in testimony where staff will receive a complaint on a |
| 9  | company that they did not have a certificate and they  |
| 10 | couldn't respond to that consumer, is that correct?    |
| 11 | MR. DURBIN: We have had some complaints in which       |
| 12 | there were uncertificated resellers. Not a lot         |
| 13 | recently. Typically, the uncertificated companies      |
| 14 | that we deal with have to do more with cramming rather |
| 15 | than slamming.   |
| 16 | COMMISSIONER GARCIA: But let me go back to that,       |
| 17 | because that is one of the reasons that perhaps I      |
| 18 | didn't articulate properly. And, Commissioner Deason,  |
| 19 | I understand your rationale, and it makes perfect      |
| 20 | sense. I guess because I have been looking a lot at    |
| 21 | what has been going on Consumer Affairs, sort of       |
| 22 | bending over backwards to try to see if we can help    |
| 23 | meet some of the need there, but one of the issues is  |
| 24 | also what happens when you get you don't get that      |
| 25 | certificated name that you end up looking for, and     |

they are not certificated, and having the number, you 1 know, if they have changed it. I know that they are 2 already in violation, but I just thought it would make 3 it easier to move along. But, am I mistaken, Mr. 4 Durbin, that you sometimes get another name because 5 the biller for a reseller just changes the name or --6 COMMISSIONER CLARK: You know, if they are 7 uncertificated that won't help, they will just make up 8 a number. 9 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Right. 10 COMMISSIONER CLARK: If they made up a name they 11 will make up a number. 12 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: That's absolutely true. 13 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Any other questions? Any 14 other statements from staff? 15 MS. CALDWELL: I think -- it's coming back to me. 16 Part of the clarification is that I think that when 17 companies are buying interstate services off of like a 18 tariff off the FCC, then there is not -- I don't think 19 they are required to be certificated in the State of 20 Florida. So if it just so happens they are in 21 Florida, it's an interstate service and they wouldn't 22 be certificated. But here if they are billing for 23 that company for the interstate service if they are 24 billing for it they would have to have a certificated 25

name, and that's why this closes that loophole. 1 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: And if I recall, most of 2 3 the IXC witnesses said this happens most often when we have got folks who are buying off their interstate 4 tariff, is that correct? 5 MS. CALDWELL: Right. What would happen is they 6 would buy off the FCC interstate tariff. Our rule 7 requires that on the intrastate tariff they have to 8 9 have the certificate number, so if they buy off the 10 federal tariffs then they don't. 11 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: And so if they actively sell to companies from the interstate tariff, they 12 don't care whether or not they have a certificate in 13 Florida or not, they could not be certificated 14 15 anyplace, is that correct? 16 MS. CALDWELL: They would have to be 17 certificated. COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Someplace, to buy off the 18 interstate tariff. 19 MS. CALDWELL: Right. 20 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: But we just don't know 21 22 where. MS. CALDWELL: And by requiring to bill it, 23 requiring a certificated name on the bill would make 24 them be certificated in Florida. 25

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I didn't understand that, because why wouldn't they just put their FCC certificate number on the bill? Wouldn't they just -if they were certificated by the FCC, why wouldn't they just put that certificate number? Why would that require them to now have to come into the -- if they didn't otherwise, how could a slamming rule now require them to have to be certificated in Florida?

9 MS. CALDWELL: I apologize, I may be creating 10 something that I have no clue what I'm talking about, 11 so let's just -- I think that staff is comfortable 12 with the certificated name only, and if the Commission 13 feels like not including the certificated number we 14 can deal with the certificated name.

15 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. There is a motion and a
 16 second to delete "and its certificate number." All
 17 those in favor signify by saying aye.

18 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Aye.

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19 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Aye.

20 · CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Aye. Opposed.

21 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Nay.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Nay.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Show it approved on a 3-to-2
 vote.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Madam Chairman, my second

suggestion is on -- well, I have two suggestions on 1 2 Page 49 of the recommendation, which is Page 22 of the rule. I would suggest we do change the language with 3 respect to residential services, that it be the 4 language you suggested, Richard, on authorized --5 6 MS. CALDWELL: The language would be the customer or other person authorized may change the residential 7 service. 8 9 COMMISSIONER CLARK: And that would be my motion. 10 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I'll second. CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: There is a motion and a 11 12 second. Any further discussion? Seeing none, all those in favor signify by saying aye. 13 (Unanimous affirmative vote). 14 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Show that approved 15 unanimously. 16 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Then the next change on Page 17 18 49 would be down at the bottom, and up at the top of the next page. I would suggest that on Page 23 it 19 simply change -- let's see. D be changed, "the 20 provider has received a customer initiated call 21 requesting service from that provider," and then I 22 would delete "and has obtained the following," and I 23 24 would delete Line 25. And then over on the next page, I would delete Number 2. 25

MR. TUDOR: Commissioner Clark, I'm sorry, I may 1 not have followed that. If you delete Number 2, 2 that's the grocery list of things they have to ask. 3 It's a cross reference. 4 COMMISSIONER CLARK: All right. But it's not --5 what I would like to say, then, is has requested a 6 change, and then it should say "and received the 7 information required in 3(a) through (e)." 8 MR. TUDOR: Okay. So you wouldn't eliminate all 9 of 2, just the reference to the audio recording? 10 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Yes. 11 12 MR. TUDOR: Okay. COMMISSIONER CLARK: And that's my motion. 13 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. 14 MS. CALDWELL: So we would essentially get a 15 statement that the customer -- Number 1 would be a 16 statement that the customer requests the change, and 17 2, obtains the information set forth in 3(a) through 18 3(e). 19 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Correct. 20 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: There is a motion, is there a 21 second? The motion dies for lack of a second. 22 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Oh, then let me make another 23 one. Not on this point, since I have obviously lost 24 that one. But also on Page 54, I would change the 90 25

| 1  | to 30 on Line 18, and then also on Line 21. Wait a    |
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| 2  | minute. Wait a minute. I know it has to be 18, does   |
| 3  | it have to be on 21?                                  |
| 4  | MR. TUDOR: Yes.                                       |
| 5  | COMMISSIONER GARCIA: You mean on Line 60? This        |
| 6  | is 54 and 27, right? And you are going to Line 18?    |
| 7  | COMMISSIONER CLARK: Yes. All right, Line 18 and       |
| 8  | Line 20, the 90 should be changed to 30. That's my    |
| 9  | motion.   |
| 10 | COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Could we change it to 30         |
| 11 | days or first billing cycle, and then we can just get |
| 12 | whichever is longer? All we need to do is get rid of  |
| 13 | whichever is longer, right? Oh, no, you're right.     |
| 14 | I'm sorry.  |
| 15 | COMMISSIONER CLARK: It's in there.                    |
| 16 | MR. TUDOR: I think all you want to do is change       |
| 17 | the 90 to 30.   |
| 18 | COMMISSIONER CLARK: Yes. If we change the time        |
| 19 | frame then we're okay.                                |
| 20 | COMMISSIONER GARCIA: You're right, that does          |
| 21 | address it.   |
| 22 | COMMISSIONER CLARK: That's my motion.                 |
| 23 | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. There is a motion.            |
| 24 | COMMISSIONER DEASON: I second the motion. Let         |
| 25 | me indicate that I think that we are putting          |
|    |   |

safeguards in this rule to require customers to be notified of a change so they are put on notice hopefully earlier than what has transpired before when there was no such requirement. So I think that goes a long way in addressing the problem, and that 30 days under that scenario would be much more reasonable than the 90 days.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: There is a motion and a second. Any further discussion? Seeing none, all those in favor signify by saying aye.

(Unanimous affirmative vote).

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12 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Show it approved unanimously. 13 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Madam Chairman, I don't know 14 what to do at this point. It seems like I have lost 15 the battle on that one issue, but I will defer to the 16 rest of the Commission. And with those changes I am 17 willing to move the rules with the understanding I 18 don't agree with the necessity of recording.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay.

MS. CALDWELL: May I ask for a clarification? You also had mentioned -- in my mind it would be a technical change, but moving the languages that were not numbered, moving those paragraphs into a numbered, to me that would be technical, but --

COMMISSIONER CLARK: I wou'd include in my motion

those technical changes be made.

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COMMISSIONER GARCIA: And I will second the motion, understanding that I do not agree with the issues that Susan does not agree with, but, again, I will move the entire proposal with the changes we made.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: As amended.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: I will move the rules as amended, including the technical change, but with the understanding that I would have changed the necessity of recording the inbound call, but finding no support for that I will support the rest of the Commission on the rule.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: There is a motion and a second. Any further discussion? Seeing none, all those in favor signify by saying aye.

(Unanimous affirmative vote).

18 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Opposed. Show that, then, 19 approved unanimously. Again, I would like to thank 20 staff for all of their hard work. The Commissioners, 21 it was a long several months with quite a few hearings 22 that I think we all found to be very, very productive. 23 And the industry for their comments, and the citizens 24 for their input and all of their patience.

25 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Good job.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: And I will say the same thing. I have to say when we first started this process I thought, oh, my goodness. What are we going to find out? And I agree with Commissioner Deason, the customers who came out and the conversations we had were extremely beneficial, and I think we have come out with a very good rule. And I think that we should advocate this to the FCC as to the way that they should pursue their rulemaking. CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: With that, thank you. 

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