

GENERAL ORDER NO. ____

**PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF THE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

Rules Governing Telecommunications Consumer Protection

Adopted _____; Effective _____
(Decision _____ in Rulemaking 00-02-004)

IT IS ORDERED that all Commission-regulated telecommunications utilities shall respect the consumer rights and comply with the rules set forth in this General Order.

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PART 1 – Bill of Rights

The Commission declares that all consumers who interact with telecommunications providers must be afforded certain basic rights, and those rights shall be respected by the Commission-regulated providers with whom they do business:

Disclosure: Consumers have a right to receive clear and complete information about rates, terms and conditions for available products and services, and to be charged only according to the rates, terms and conditions they have agreed to.

Choice: Consumers have a right to select their services and vendors, and to have those choices respected by the industry.

Privacy: Consumers have a right to personal privacy, to have protection from unauthorized use of their records and personal information, and to reject intrusive communications and technology.

Public Participation and Enforcement: Consumers have a right to participate in public policy proceedings, to be informed of their rights and what agencies enforce those rights, and to have effective recourse if their rights are violated.

Accurate Bills and Redress: Consumers have a right to accurate and understandable bills for products and services they authorize, and to fair, prompt and courteous redress for problems they encounter

Non-Discrimination: Every consumer has the right to be treated equally to all other similarly-situated consumers, free of prejudice or disadvantage.

Safety: Consumers have a right to safety and security of their persons and property.

[Comment: This Bill of Rights shall serve the same purpose as a statement of legislative intent and is not intended to create a private right of action to impose liability on carriers or other utilities for damages, which liability would not exist had these rights not been adopted.]

PART 2 – Consumer Protection Rules

A. Applicability

These rules are applicable to all telecommunications carriers, including wireless carriers, unless expressly exempted in these rules or by Commission order. Each carrier shall observe these rules when dealing with the public, including small businesses (as defined). Acts of an agent on behalf of a carrier are considered acts of the carrier for purposes of these rules.

Where a carrier's tariffs provide a higher level of consumer protection than these rules, the higher level is in force.

Except as specifically provided in these rules, the provisions of these rules may not be waived by contract. Any provision in a contract to provide service for an individual or small business subscriber that purports to waive any requirement set forth in these rules is contrary to public policy and is of no effect.

Compliance with these rules does not relieve carriers of other obligations they may have under their tariffs, other Commission general orders and decisions, FCC orders, and state and federal statutes. Nor do these rules limit any rights a consumer may have.

For services offered under the Universal Lifeline Telephone Service program, carriers shall also comply with the requirements set forth in General Order 153, Procedures for Administration of the Moore Universal Telephone Service Act where they apply. The requirements of General Order 153 take precedence over these rules whenever there is a conflict between them for services offered under the Universal Lifeline Telephone Service program.]

The Commission intends to continue its policy of cooperating with law enforcement authorities to enforce consumer protection laws that prohibit misleading advertising and other unfair business practices. These rules do not preclude any civil action that may be available by law. The remedies the Commission may impose for violations of these rules are not intended to displace other remedies that may be imposed by the courts for violation of consumer protection laws.

Prosecution, whether civil or criminal, by any local or state law enforcement agency to enforce any consumer protection or privacy law does not interfere with any Commission policy, order or decision, or the performance of any duty of the Commission, related to the enactment or enforcement of these rules.

These rules are not intended to create a private right of action to impose liability on carriers or other utilities for damages, which liability would not exist had these rules not been adopted

B. Definitions

Affiliate:

An entity that directly or indirectly owns or controls, is owned or controlled by, or is under common ownership or control with, another entity.

[Comment: See 47 C.F.R. § 64.2003 (a).]

Agent:

A person, entity or affiliate acting on behalf of the carrier, or any other person or entity considered an agent under California law.

Basic Service:

A minimum level of telecommunications service, as defined in D.96-10-066 and as may be changed by later decisions, which each carrier offering local exchange service is required to provide to all of its residential customers who request local exchange service. Also referred to as “basic exchange service.”

Carrier:

Any telecommunications provider subject to the Commission’s jurisdiction, including wireless carriers. “Carrier” also includes all entities offering telephone services via telephone prepaid debit cards who are required to obtain operating authority or register with the Commission as specified in Public Utilities Code Section 885. Carriers are responsible for ensuring compliance with these rules by their agents and every person, firm or corporation representing the carrier or acting in the carrier’s behalf.

“LEC” refers to local exchange carriers; “ILEC” refers to incumbent local exchange carriers; “CLC” refers to competitive local exchange carriers; “IEC” refers to interexchange carriers; and “CMRS” refers to commercial mobile radio service carriers.

Clear and Conspicuous:

A statement is clear and conspicuous if it is readily understandable and presented in a size, color, contrast, location, and audibility, compared to the other material with which it is presented, that make it readily noticed and understood. If a statement modifies, explains, or clarifies other information with which it is presented, it must be presented in close proximity to the information it modifies and in a manner that makes it as readily noticed and understood as the information it modifies, explains, or clarifies.

Commission:

California Public Utilities Commission.

Competitive Service:

Any service the Commission has determined to be competitive, including all service offerings by non-dominant IEC, CLC and CMRS providers, and Category II and Category III service offerings of the New Regulatory Framework LECs. All regulated telecommunications services that are not competitive services are non-competitive services.

Confidential Subscriber Information:

Non-public information specific to a subscriber, that is collected or developed by a carrier solely by virtue of the carrier-subscriber relationship. It includes: (1) information about a subscriber (such as social security number, credit and other personal financial information) collected directly from the subscriber or from another source, such as an organization that provides individual credit history information, (2) information derived by the carrier from the provision of service to a subscriber (such as the subscriber’s calling patterns, type, destination, and amount

of use, services subscribed to, and information contained in telephone bills), and (3) a customer's name, telephone number and address if a subscriber has requested that such information be withheld from a printed or electronic directory.

Confidential subscriber information does not include subscriber list information.

[Comment: This definition includes the type of personal information protected by 47 U.S.C. § 222 (see FCC's definition of Customer Proprietary Network Information (CPNI), 47 CFR § 64.2003(c) (revised as of October 1, 2000), and by Public Utilities Code § 2891).]

Consumer:

Any individual or small business which purchases or subscribes, or may potentially purchase or subscribe, to any product or service provided or billed by a carrier.

Consumer Affairs Branch (CAB):

The Commission office where California consumers may complain about a utility service or billing problem they have not been able to resolve with the utility.

Day:

A calendar day unless otherwise indicated.

Employee:

Includes, for purposes of these rules, employees, contract employees, contractor employees, agents, and carrier representatives of any and all types.

Key Rates, Terms and Conditions:

Any provisions imposed by a carrier to which a subscriber is bound (through, e.g., the carrier's tariffs, service agreements, contracts, operating practices, billing practices, system limitations, etc.) that may result in or increase a charge on a subscriber's bill or limit a subscriber's use of a product or service. Key rates, terms and conditions would generally include, but not be limited to, the following when applicable:

Service activation or installation charges, periodic recurring charges, per-unit usage charges, usage allowances, minimum charges, surcharges or fees (other than taxes and mandated surcharges remitted to government), usage restrictions, geographic limitations, time of use distinctions (e.g., peak/off-peak), term of service, termination fees or penalties, required bundling arrangements, and any other information necessary to make the key rates, terms and conditions information disclosed not misleading.

[Comment: Key rates, terms and conditions need not be all-encompassing and may vary by the type of user. I.e., depending on the circumstances, the definition need not include a rate, term or condition a typical user would not encounter in using the product or service or would not regard as a significant consideration in deciding whether to subscribe to, use or retain the product or service. Under most

circumstances it would also not include charges incurred by the subscriber on an unaffiliated carrier's system and simply passed through by the carrier without markup; charges for pay per use services unlikely to be incurred by a typical user; or pay per use charges when they require user pre-subscription separate from the underlying service (although they would be key for a user who does presubscribe).]

Non-Communications-Related:

As defined or used in Part 4, Rules Governing Billing for Non-Communications-Related Charges, of this General Order.

Prepaid Calling Card; Prepaid Telephone Debit Card

Any object containing an access number and authorization code that enables a consumer to use prepaid calling services. It does not include any object of that type used for promotional purposes.

Prepaid Calling Service

Any prepaid telecommunications service that allows consumers to originate calls through an access number and authorization code, whether manually or electronically dialed.

Rates and/or Charges:

Any amounts requested to be paid by the user of a telecommunications service by whatever name, including charges, surcharges and fees, over which a carrier has discretion to charge. Unless otherwise indicated, "rates" includes any subscriber line charges (also known as the end user common line charge) authorized by the Federal Communications Commission.

Small Business:

A business that subscribes for not more than twenty telephone access lines from any single carrier, or an individual who subscribes directly for not more than twenty access lines from any single carrier for business use or combination business and personal use. Any business or individual subscribing to more than one T-1 lines may not be considered a small business customer. For purposes of these rules, all entities other than individuals (e.g., government and quasi-governmental agencies, associations, etc.) meeting the twenty-access and one T-1 line limits are treated identically with small businesses. A business is defined by a billed account.

Solicitation:

A statement made by any means to any member of the public with the intent, directly or indirectly, to sell, rent, or otherwise dispose of goods or property, perform services, or induce the public to enter into any obligation.

Subscriber:

Any individual or small business that purchases or subscribes to any telecommunications service subject to Commission jurisdiction. Also referred to as a "customer."

Subscriber List Information:

Any information that both (a) identifies the listed names of subscribers of a carrier and such subscribers' telephone numbers, addresses, or primary advertising classifications (as such classifications are assigned at the time of the establishment of such service), or any combination of such listed names, numbers, addresses, or classifications; and (b) the carrier or an affiliate has published, caused to be published, or accepted for publication in any directory format.

Subscriber list information does not include any information that a subscriber has requested to be withheld from a printed or electronic directory.

Transfer:

A transfer of subscribers in which the transferee would replace the transferring utility for some or all of the latter's subscribers. A transfer of subscribers does not include a transfer at the corporate level that does not affect the underlying utility or subscribers.

[Comment: This definition is intended to be in consistent with the definition of "transfer of customers" in D.02-01-038.]

Type of Service

"Type of service" refers to three broad categories of telephone service: Local Exchange Service; Interexchange (long distance and local toll service); and CMRS.

User

A person or entity using a telecommunications network or service.

Written; In Writing

Both "written" and "in-writing" describe materials intended to be read, either in hardcopy document form (including fax) or transmitted through electronic media. For purposes of these rules, whenever anything is required to be provided "in writing" or in "written" form (e.g., a disclosure, a notice, or a confirmation), the requirement may be satisfied through the use of electronic media if both parties to the communication have agreed to do so. If they have not, a tangible, hardcopy document is required. Carriers' electronic communications with customers and agreements to use electronic communications must satisfy the requirements of the federal Electronic Signatures Act, 15 USCA §§ 7001 et seq. and/or the California Uniform Electronic Transactions Act, Cal. Civil Code §§ 1633 et seq., as applicable.

C. Rules

Rule 1: Carrier Disclosure

(a) Every carrier offering tariffed services whose annual gross intrastate revenues, as defined in Public Utilities Code Section 435(c) and reported to the Commission for purposes of the Utilities Reimbursement Account exceed \$10 million, shall publish, and shall thereafter keep up to date, its currently effective California tariffs and pending tariff changes on a World Wide Web site on the Internet. The site must be freely accessible and the tariffs viewable and printable without charge. Carriers newly exceeding the \$10 million revenue threshold in future years must comply with this rule not later than 180 days after the due date to file their first annual report to the Commission showing they have done so.

(b) Every carrier that meets the \$10 million revenue threshold of Rule 1(a) above shall publish on a World Wide Web site on the Internet, and shall thereafter keep up to date, the key rates, terms and conditions of each non-tariffed offering subject to the Commission's jurisdiction and to which individuals or small businesses in California may subscribe. Once so published, those rates, terms, and conditions shall remain on the World Wide Web site available to the subscribers to whom they apply. The site must be freely accessible and viewable without charge, and the information on it kept updated. Information on the web site must be available to the Attorney General on request. Carriers newly exceeding the \$10 million revenue threshold in future years must comply with this rule not later than 180 days after the due date to file their first annual report to the Commission showing they have done so.

(1) Service offerings for which there are current subscribers, but which are no longer available to others, must be clearly indicated as such.

(2) Descriptions of the service rates, terms and conditions published under this Rule 1(b) are considered solicitations and must meet the other requirements applicable to solicitations under these Consumer Protection Rules.

(c) Every carrier shall provide the following upon request by any subscriber, including any former subscriber for whom, in the judgment of either the carrier or the subscriber, charges or credits are still pending:

(1) A description of each service for which charges appear(ed) on the subscriber's bill, and sufficient information regarding that service to respond to the subscriber's inquiry.

(2) A toll-free telephone number the subscriber may call to reach the carrier, and the carrier's post office address to which the subscriber may write, for inquiries, disputes and complaints related to the bill or to any other aspect of the subscriber's service.

(3) For any charges the carrier has placed on the bill on behalf of any other entity, but for which the carrier does not handle inquiries, disputes and complaints: the name of the other entity, a toll-free telephone number the subscriber may call, and a post office address to which the subscriber may write, for inquiries, disputes and complaints related to those charges.

[Comment: The rules in Part 4 take precedence over these Part 2 rules whenever there is a conflict between them and the charges are for non-communications related charges.]

(d) Every carrier shall provide the following upon request by any subscriber or other member of the public:

(1) The carrier's legal name, its designated utility number (Cal. PUC U-number), and the names under which the carrier offers regulated telecommunications service in California.

(2) A description of the carrier's service offerings that relate to the customer's inquiry and are currently open to individual or small business subscribers in California, and the applicable key rates, terms and conditions.

(3) The address and toll-free telephone number of the Commission's Consumer Affairs Branch.

(4) A description of customers' privacy rights and how the carrier handles confidential subscriber information.

[Comment: The information provided in response to this Rule 1(d)(4) must meet the requirements of Part 3F, Notice Required for Use of CSI. See Part 3 for a specific explanation of disclosure requirements regarding privacy rights.]

(e) Under Rules 1(c) and 1(d) above:

(1) Carriers, and those entities to whom carriers refer requests, must arrange to accept all requests within a reasonable time and without excessive waiting intervals or rejections for lack of staffing or facilities. As a guideline, the telephone lines used to take subscriber inquiry, complaint, dispute and repair calls should give access to a carrier representative as quickly and reliably as lines the carrier provides for receiving incoming sales calls.

(2) Timeliness in providing responses is particularly important for responses to be useful. Under most circumstances, carriers must be able to

provide real-time responses with Rule 1(c)(2), Rule 1(c)(3), and Rule 1(d)(3) information, and send within three business days responses for Rule 1(c)(1) inquiries relating to pending bills, and Rule 1(d)(1), Rule 1(d)(2), and Rule 1(d)(4) information.

(3) Responses must be provided in writing if so requested, or by other method mutually acceptable to both the requestor and carrier.

(f) A carrier providing basic service in an area shall include, at a minimum and in addition to subscriber listing information, the following emergency and customer disclosure information in the alphabetical telephone directory it provides to its customers in that area. A carrier providing basic service that does not publish its own alphabetical telephone directory may meet the carrier-specific information requirements of this rule by ensuring that the carrier-specific information is contained in either (1) the alphabetical telephone directory that the carrier causes to be delivered to its subscribers; or (2) written form suitable for inserting into that directory and delivered to every customer at the time, or shortly after the time, the directory is delivered.

(1) The procedures which the carrier will follow during emergencies, how telephone subscribers can best use the telephone network in an emergency situation, and the emergency services available by dialing 911.

(2) Information regarding state and federal laws that protect the privacy rights of residential telephone subscribers with respect to telephone solicitations.

(3) Telephone number(s) to contact the carrier for any purpose related to a customer's account or service.

(4) Instructions for reaching an operator and directory assistance.

(5) Basic service rates and information, including those for Universal Lifeline Telephone Service.

(6) The carrier's prefixes within the directory boundaries; where each is located; and for each prefix, a list of all other prefixes which can be reached as a local call.

(7) A map of California Local Access and Transport Areas (LATAs) and their locations.

(8) A list of area codes (North American Numbering Plan areas) and their locations.

(9) A list of international dialing codes, and instructions for making international calls.

(10) Accessibility information for non-English speaking and deaf and disabled customers.

(11) For carriers having tariffs or other customer disclosure information on the Internet, the carrier's Internet address for accessing that information.

(12) A Commission-provided summary of the consumer protection measures provided in this General Order, and the Commission's Internet address where this General Order is posted.

(13) Information explaining the availability and effect of Caller ID blocking options.

(g) No basic service provider shall reduce the level of telecommunications-related information included in an alphabetical telephone directory without first obtaining authorization from the Commission to do so.

(h) Rates, terms and conditions included in service agreements or contracts or provided in required responses to public inquiries may not incorporate other information by reference, except for terms and conditions from Commission approved tariffs. References to specific tariff terms and conditions are permitted provided that specific tariff sections are cited, an Internet web site address where the specific tariff section can be found is provided, and printed copies of the referenced tariff section are available on request at no charge. Formulae may be used to calculate rates or charges only where all necessary components are readily ascertainable by the consumer or subscriber.

Rule 2: Marketing Practices

(a) All written solicitations by carriers or their agents provided to consumers or subscribers shall be unambiguous and legible, and all key rates, terms and conditions must be in the equivalent of 10-point or larger type.

[Comment: Members of the public must be able to read and understand the essential elements of advertisements and offers directed at them, through whatever medium. The intent of this rule would be violated, e.g., in a newspaper advertisement or in a brochure by too-fine print which purports to convey details that a reasonable consumer would believe important to the offer, or by a lengthy qualifier message flashed briefly on a television screen even if the message were otherwise legible.]

(b) Any agreement or contract the consumer or subscriber may execute shall be a separate document from any marketing materials used to promote other products or services.

[Comment: Any service agreements or contracts must be unencumbered by materials, such as advertising, which may distract or obscure. Only the elements of the transaction belong in binding agreements. Agreements or contracts may, however, be accompanied by other materials provided they are easily distinguishable and separable, meet the requirements of Public Utilities Code Section 2890(b), and the accompanying materials do not misstate or purport to restrict or enlarge the rights or obligations of any party to the agreement or contract.]

(c) All terms of any agreement or contract shall be plainly stated in understandable language.

[Comment: Any service agreements or contracts presented to consumers must be as simple and understandable as possible to accommodate consumers with widely varying degrees of sophistication. Stating terms of an agreement or contract in language too complex or legalistic to be readily understood by most consumers would violate the intent of this rule.]

(d) Solicitations, including advertising and other marketing materials, shall include clear, conspicuous and accurate disclosure of the key rates, terms and conditions for each service offered in the solicitation. Solicitations shall be truthful and not misleading.

(1) A misleading advertisement is one that contains a misrepresentation or omission that is likely to mislead consumers about facts important to a consumer's decision to buy or use a product or service, including but not limited to the following: Information pertaining to the central characteristics of the product or service; all information pertaining to the cost of the product or service, including, e.g., minimum per-call charges and monthly fees; and geographic restrictions, time-of-use restrictions, and other limitations on the availability of an advertised rate.

(2) Where a solicitation inadvertently presents an incorrect rate, term or condition, the carrier must be proactive and timely correct the error as soon as it is discovered to avoid a presumption of having been deceptive. The correction effort should be commensurate with the solicitation's distribution. *E.g.*, in a mass-market advertisement, the carrier would be expected to distribute promptly and publicly a correction designed to reach essentially the same target audience as the original solicitation; in a more narrowly-focused solicitation, the correction could be more focused.

(e) No telephone corporation, or any person, firm, or corporation representing a telephone corporation, shall make any change or authorize a different telephone corporation to make any change in the provider of any telephone service for which competition has been authorized of a telephone subscriber without the subscriber's authorization.

[Comment: All carriers must comply with applicable provisions of state and federal law, including Public Utilities Code Section 2889.5, when changing subscribers' service providers.]

(f) No carrier whose service has been cancelled at the subscriber's request shall re-establish service for that subscriber without a new subscriber authorization. Authorization may not be founded upon any term in an agreement for service that binds the subscriber to again take service from the carrier.

(g) Where a carrier has misrepresented its rates, terms or conditions for a product or service, or presented those rates, terms or conditions in a manner likely to mislead consumers, the carrier shall: (i) allow an affected subscriber to terminate without fee or penalty any agreement or contract for the product or service and be reimbursed for any service initiation charges or fees; and (ii) provide service credits or refunds, at the subscriber's option, equivalent to the difference between the actual rate, term or condition and that misrepresented, for the period of time until the consumer has been informed of the correct rate, term or condition; and (iii) allow the subscriber to enroll in another available plan if the subscriber chooses to do so.

[Comment: See Rules 2(d)(1) and 2(d)(2) for guidance as to what may constitute misleading or misrepresentation, and how these rules will be interpreted if the carrier claims its action was inadvertent.]

Rule 3: Service Initiation and Changes

(a) Carriers may initiate or change service upon request (in any form) from a consumer or subscriber.

[Comment: Carriers must still comply with any applicable statutes or other legal requirements where they apply, e.g., the Section 2889.5 confirmation requirements when changing a competitive service from one provider to another.]

(b) Carriers shall provide consumers initiating a service with information necessary to enable consumers to make informed choices among services.

(c) Carriers offering basic service shall provide consumers initiating service, including those adding additional lines to existing accounts, with the following information whenever applicable:

(1) Availability, eligibility requirements and discounts associated with the Universal Lifeline and Deaf and Disabled Trust Programs.

(2) Availability and effect of freezing the pre-subscribed carrier assigned to the account.

(3) Availability and effect of restricting toll calling.

- (4) Availability and effect of deleting access to 900 and 976 pay-per-call telephone information services.
- (5) Availability and effect of blocking options for pay per use features that do not require dialing an access code to activate.
- (6) Availability and effect of blocking non-presubscribed carrier (e.g., third party) charges from being billed on the telephone bill.
- (7) Availability and effect of Caller ID blocking options.
- (8) Availability and rates of the least expensive service meeting the customer's needs.

(d) For services offered on a tariffed basis, the carrier shall provide the subscriber a written confirmation of the order not later than seven days after it is accepted. The confirmation shall be in a minimum of 10-point type, shall include the key rates, terms and conditions for each service ordered, and shall conform to the same requirements as set forth for service agreements, contracts and solicitations in Rules 2(a) through 2(d).

(e) For services offered on a non-tariffed basis, the carrier shall provide the subscriber with a written contract, preferably at the point of sale but not later than seven days after the order is accepted. The contract shall be in a minimum of 10-point type and shall include all applicable rates, terms and conditions for each service ordered. Key rates, terms and conditions shall be highlighted (e.g., printed in larger or contrasting type, underlined, bolded, enclosed within text boxes, or some combination of those or other methods), either in the contract or in an accompanying summary document. Contracts, which include summary documents when used, shall conform to the same requirements as set forth for service agreements, contracts and solicitations in Rules 2(a) through 2(d). Ambiguities in any contract will be construed against the carrier.

[Comment: For Rules 3(d) and 3(e), rates, terms and conditions information must be sufficiently specific to enable subscribers to verify the accuracy of the charges on their bills.]

(f) Subscribers may cancel without fees, charges or penalties any new tariffed service or any new contract for non-tariffed service within 30 days after the new tariffed service, or non-tariffed service under the new contract, is initiated. This Rule does not relieve the subscriber from payment for any actual use made of the service before canceling, or for the reasonable cost of work done on the customer's premises (such as wiring or equipment installation) before the subscriber canceled.

[Comment: Requiring a subscriber who cancels a service or contract before the term is completed to nonetheless pay the recurring charges for more than the remainder of the billing period, or for one or more months if the billing period exceeds one month, constitutes imposing a penalty.]

(g) Charges for non-subscription pay per use features are not authorized unless the user knowingly and affirmatively activates the service by dialing or some other affirmative means. Remaining on the line, or failing to remain on-hook for a sufficient time, or any other ambiguous action, shall not in itself constitute authorization; an unambiguous, associated, affirmative action is required.

(h) For any service for which no record of affirmative subscriber authorization is available, all disputed charges are subject to a rebuttable presumption that the charges are unauthorized.

(i) A carrier may not deny service for failure to provide a social security number. Where a consumer chooses not to provide a social security number, the carrier may request other identification information sufficient to enable the carrier to verify the consumer's identity and run a credit check.

(j) When a carrier denies an application for a telecommunications service subject to Commission jurisdiction, the carrier shall inform the applicant of the reasons within 10 days thereafter. The carrier's reasons shall be provided in writing unless the applicant agrees to accept a different form of notice.

(k) When establishing an installation or repair appointment for which the subscriber must be present, the carrier shall offer the subscriber a four-hour or shorter period during which it will arrive to commence work. If the installation or repair is not commenced within that period, the carrier offering the repair or installation service shall provide a \$25 minimum credit to the subscriber unless the appointment was missed because (1) the carrier was denied access to the premises, (2) force majeure, or (3) the carrier cancelled or rescheduled the appointment no later than 5:00 p.m. two business days prior to the appointment. This credit is independent of any remedies available to the subscriber under Civil Code §1722(c) or elsewhere.

Rule 4: Prepaid Calling Cards and Services

The following standards and requirements for consumer disclosure and services shall apply to the advertising and sale of prepaid calling cards and prepaid calling services.

(a) Any advertisement of the price, rate, or unit value in connection with the sale of prepaid calling cards or services shall include a disclosure of any geographic limitation to the advertised price, rate, or unit value, as well as a disclosure of any additional surcharges, call setup charges, or fees or surcharges applicable to the advertised price, rate, or unit value.

(b) The following information shall be legibly printed on the card:

- (1) The name of the carrier.
- (2) A toll-free customer service number.
- (3) A toll-free network access number, if required to access service.
- (4) The authorization code, if required to access service.
- (5) The expiration date or policy, if applicable, except where Rule 4(h) applies.

(c) The carrier shall print legibly on the card or packaging, and the carrier shall require that the vendor shall make available clearly and conspicuously in a prominent area immediately proximate to the point of sale of the prepaid calling card or prepaid calling services the following information:

- (1) The value of the card and any surcharges, taxes, or fees, including monthly or other periodic fees, maintenance fees, per-call access fees, surcharges for calls made on pay telephones, or surcharges for the first minute or other period of use that may be applicable to the use of the prepaid calling card or prepaid calling services within the United States.
- (2) Any surcharges for international calls or, in lieu of disclosing each surcharge, the highest surcharge for any international calls applicable on that card and any additional or different prices, rates, or unit values applicable to international usage of the prepaid calling card or prepaid calling services.
- (3) The minimum charge per call, such as a three-minute minimum charge, if any.
- (4) The definition of the term "unit," if applicable.
- (5) The billing decrement.
- (6) The name of the carrier.
- (7) The recharge policy, if any.
- (8) The refund policy, if any.
- (9) The expiration policy, if any.
- (10) The 24-hour customer service toll-free telephone number required in Rule 4(f).

(d) If a language other than English is used on the card or packaging to provide dialing instructions to place a call or to contact customer service, the information required by Rule 4(c) shall also be disclosed in that language in the point of sale disclosure in the manner described in Rule 4(c).

(e) If a language other than English is used in the advertising or promotion of the card or prepaid calling services or is used on the card or packaging other than for dialing instructions, the information required by Rule 4(c) shall also be disclosed in that language on the card or packaging and in the point of sale disclosure in the manner described in Rule 4(c).

(f) A carrier shall establish and maintain a toll-free customer service telephone number that shall meet the following requirements:

(1) A live operator shall answer incoming calls to the telephone number 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

A carrier offering prepaid cellular telephone services shall be deemed to be in compliance with the requirements of Rule 4(f)(1) for those services if, when a request for information related to those services is made outside of normal business hours, that carrier provides the information requested on the next business day.

(2) The telephone number shall have sufficient capacity and staffing to accommodate a reasonably anticipated number of calls without incurring a busy signal or undue wait. The carrier shall provide customer service in each language used on a prepaid calling card or its packaging and in the advertising or promotion of the prepaid calling card or prepaid calling services.

(3) The telephone number shall allow consumers to lodge complaints and obtain information on all of the following:

(A) All rates, surcharges, and fees.

(B) The carrier's recharge, refund, and expiration policies.

(C) The balance of use available in the consumer's account, if applicable.

(4) A carrier shall not impose a fee or surcharge related to obtaining customer service, including any charge related to connecting with the customer service number or waiting to speak to a live operator.

(g) A carrier that issues prepaid calling cards or prepaid calling services shall provide a refund to any purchaser of a prepaid calling card or prepaid calling services if the network services associated with that card or services fail to operate

in a commercially reasonable manner. The refund shall be in an amount not less than the value remaining on the card or in the form of a replacement card, and shall be provided to the consumer within 60 days from the date of receipt of notification from the consumer that the card has failed to operate in a commercially reasonable manner.

(h) Cards without a specific expiration date or policy printed on the card, and with a balance of service remaining, shall be considered active for a minimum of one year from the date of purchase, or if recharged, from the date of the last recharge.

(i) In the case of prepaid calling cards or services utilized at a pay phone, the carrier may provide voice prompt notification of any applicable pay phone surcharges, in lieu of providing notice of surcharges as required by Rule 4(a) and by Rule 4(c)(1), provided that the carrier provides users of prepaid calling cards or services with reasonable time to terminate the call after notification of applicable pay phone surcharges without incurring any charge for the call.

(j) A carrier shall maintain access numbers with sufficient capacity to accommodate a reasonably anticipated number of calls without incurring a busy signal or undue delay.

(k) A carrier may not impose any fee or surcharge that is not disclosed as required by this section or that exceeds the amount disclosed by the carrier.

(l) A carrier may not impose any charges if the consumer is not connected to the number called. For the purpose of this paragraph, the customer shall not be considered connected to the number called if the customer receives a busy signal or the call is unanswered.

(m) The value of the card and the amount of the various charges, however denominated, that are required to be disclosed by Rule 4(c), shall be expressed in the same format. If the value of a card is expressed in minutes, the minutes shall be identified as domestic or international and the identification shall be printed on the same line or next line as the value of the card in minutes.

Rule 5: Deposits to Establish or Re-establish Service

(a) A carrier may require a deposit to establish or re-establish service if and only if an applicant for service is unable to demonstrate acceptable credit to the satisfaction of the carrier. Failure to provide a social security number shall not be cause for requiring a deposit. A carrier may not require for its own benefit a deposit for services provided by another carrier, or refuse to accept a deposit, prepayment, or credit card billing in lieu of demonstrating satisfactory credit.

(b) A deposit to establish or re-establish basic service may not exceed twice the estimated or typical monthly bill for recurring and usage charges for basic service.

A carrier may require an additional deposit for services it provides other than basic service.

(c) Deposits shall earn not less than 5% simple annual interest on the monthly unused balance.

(d) Carriers shall refund deposit amounts associated with basic service, with interest, after one continuous year of timely payments for basic service, and not later than 30 days after basic service is discontinued. Carriers shall refund deposits associated with other services not later than 120 days after service is discontinued.

Rule 6: Billing

(a) Telephone bills shall be clearly organized and may only contain charges for products and services the purchase of which the subscriber has authorized. Charges for non-communications-related products and services may be included in a telephone bill, or in the same envelope as a telephone bill, only if they meet the requirements of Part 4, Rules Governing Billing for Non-communications-Related Charges, of this General Order.

(b) The name of the service provider associated with each charge must be clearly and conspicuously identified on the telephone bill. Certificated carriers shall use the name that appears on their Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity, or any fictitious business names that are properly registered pursuant to Business and Professions Code §§ 17900 et seq. and registered with the Commission's Telecommunications Division. Abbreviations may be used so long as there is sufficient information to make it abundantly clear to the subscriber and Commission staff who the service provider is. For carriers not certificated by the Commission, the bill shall include the name under which the carrier is certificated by the FCC, if applicable, or the carrier's legal name as registered with the California Secretary of State.

[Comment: These naming requirements were established by D.00-03-020 as modified by D.00-11-015. Carriers that provide service under a trade name that differs from the name required by this rule are free to place that trade name on the bill in addition to, but not instead of, the name required by this rule.]

(c) Where charges for two or more carriers appear on the same telephone bill, the charges must be separated by service provider.

(d) Telephone bills shall clearly and conspicuously identify any change in service provider, including identification of charges from any new service provider, and new recurring charges from current service providers. For purposes of this rule, "new service provider" means a service provider that did not bill a subscriber for that service during the service provider's previous billing cycle. This definition shall

include only providers that have continuing relationships with the subscriber that will result in periodic charges on the subscriber's bill until the service is canceled.

(e) Any carrier or billing agent that charges subscribers for products or services on a telephone bill shall include, or cause to be included, in the telephone bill the amount being charged for each product or service, and a clear and concise description of the service, product, or other offering for which a charge has been imposed. The description must be sufficiently clear in presentation and specific in content so that customers can accurately assess that the services for which they are billed correspond to those that they have requested and received, and that the costs assessed for those services conform to their understanding of the price charged.

(f) Where a telephone bill contains both charges for basic residential or single line business service and other charges, the bill must distinguish between charges for which non-payment will result in disconnection of basic residential or single line business service, and charges for which non-payment will not result in such disconnection. The carrier must explain this distinction to the subscriber, and must clearly and conspicuously identify on the bill those charges for which nonpayment will not result in disconnection of basic residential or single line business service.

(g) All government-mandated taxes, surcharges and fees required to be collected from subscribers and to be remitted to federal, state or local governments shall be listed in a separate section of the telephone bill entitled "Government Fees and Taxes," and all such charges shall be separately itemized. This section of the bill shall not include any charges which the carrier has discretion to recover or not recover from subscribers, (e.g., the federal subscriber line charge is a discretionary charge). Carriers shall not label or describe charges in any other section of the bill in a way that could mislead subscribers to believe those charges are other than elective for the carrier to collect.

(h) Telephone bills shall, at a minimum, contain the following information: (1) billing carrier's name, consistent with Rule 6(b) above; (2) period of service covered by the bill (excluding services for which backbilling is permitted); (3) payment due date; (4) late payment charge (if applicable) and date after which it may be applied; (5) how to pay; and, (6) the carrier's toll-free number for billing inquiries and disputes, along with a postal address, or an e-mail address if the subscriber has agreed to communicate via electronic media, where the subscriber may send a billing inquiry or complaint in writing.

(i) Where the subscriber has arranged with the carrier to access the telephone bill only by e-mail or the Internet rather than by regular mail, the provisions of this Rule 6 shall apply to the bill so presented. In that case, the carrier shall in addition provide e-mail or web site addresses for billing inquiries and complaints.

(j) Carriers that allow non-presubscribed carriers to place charges on subscribers' bills shall provide subscribers the option of blocking such charges,

except for services offered on a dial-around, billed to third-party, or collect call basis.

(k) In addition to the billing requirements above, each bill shall include the following statement in clear, readable type:

If you have a billing or service question, or a complaint, you should contact us to try to resolve the matter. If we are not able to resolve it to your satisfaction, you may write the California Public Utilities Commission, Consumer Affairs Branch, Room 2003, 505 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94102, or submit a complaint via the CPUC's website at www.cpuc.ca.gov, or call toll-free 1-800-649-7570 or TDD 1-800-229-6846.

If your complaint concerns interstate or international calling, you should contact the Federal Communications Commission at: Federal Communications Commission, Consumer Complaints, 445 12th Street SW, Washington, D.C. 20554. Or call toll-free 1-888-225-5322, or TTY 1-888-835-5322, or E-mail to fccinfo@fcc.gov

Note: The California Public Utilities Commission handles complaints of both interstate and intrastate unauthorized carrier changes ("slamming") at its address above.

The California Public Utilities Commission requires all telecommunications carriers to follow certain consumer protection rules. Your rights and those rules are available on the Commission's web site, linked from www.cpuc.ca.gov.

[Comment: The contact information in this billing statement was current as of the date the General Order was issued. CAB may by letter direct carriers to update or revise this contact information as necessary.]

Rule 7: Late-Payment Penalties, Backbilling, and Prorating

(a) A carrier shall credit payments effective the business day payments are received by the carrier or its agent. The date after which a bill is considered overdue and delinquent, and after which late charges may accrue, shall not be earlier than 22 days after the date the bill was mailed. Any authorized late-payment penalty may not exceed 1.5% per month on the balance overdue. Subscribers shall not be liable for late payment charges on disputed amounts that are resolved in the subscriber's favor.

(b) A bill shall not include any previously unbilled charge for intrastate service furnished prior to three months immediately preceding the date of the bill, four months in the case of wireless roaming charges on a system other than the subscriber's home system, and five months for collect, third-party, and calling card

calls. This limitation on backbilling does not apply in cases involving subscriber fraud.

(c) Carriers shall prorate charges for basic service for partial months. A 30-day month may be used for prorating in lieu of calendar days.

(d) Bills must be based on the rates in effect at the time the service was used. Any delays or lags in billing must not result in a higher total charge (other than for taxes, and surcharges and fees that are based on a percentage of the bill) than if the usage had been posted to the account in the same billing cycle in which the service was used.

Rule 8: Tariff Changes, Contract Changes, Transfers, Withdrawals and Notices

(a) A carrier shall notify all affected subscribers at least 25 days in advance of every proposed change in its subscribers' tariffed service agreements or non-tariffed, non-term contracts that may result in higher rates or charges or more restrictive terms or conditions. The subscriber notice shall describe the current and proposed rates, terms or conditions, as appropriate. Where required by D.02-01-038 (or General Order 96-B, when issued), the notice must also describe the reason for the proposed change to a rate or charge and state the impact of the change in dollar and percentage terms.

[Comment: Rule 8(a) applies only to the carrier's rates (as defined), terms and conditions, and thus excludes government-mandated taxes, or surcharges for which the carrier has no discretion over the amount to charge the consumer and remit to government.]

(b) Except as set forth in this subsection, a carrier may not make any material change in a term contract that may result in higher rates or charges or more restrictive terms or conditions unless the change is also communicated to the subscriber in writing and the carrier obtains the subscriber's affirmative, express, prior consent to the change. Absent such consent, the subscriber may choose to continue the service under the unchanged provisions for the life of the contract. To the extent otherwise allowed by law, a carrier need not obtain the informed consent of the subscriber to make either of the following changes to a term contract: (a) a change not affecting rates or charges and reasonably necessary to prevent unlawful, fraudulent or abusive conduct; or (b) a change in mandated government taxes or fees that are remitted to the government on a flow-through basis.

[Comment: Rule 8(b) does not apply to subscriber-initiated changes. It does not apply to changes over which a carrier does not have discretion – See definition of Rates and/or Charges. It does not prohibit carriers from making unilateral changes to contracts where the changes result in lower rates or charges and/or less restrictive terms or conditions. It does not prohibit carriers from communicating

notice of a change, or receiving subscriber acceptance of a change, through electronic media – See Definitions for “Written; In Writing.”]

(c) A carrier shall notify each affected subscriber at least 30 days in advance whenever it requests Commission approval for a transfer of subscribers, as defined. The notice shall follow the requirements where applicable of General Order 96-Series and/or Public Utilities Code § 2889.3; describe the proposed transfer in straightforward terms; explain that the transfer is subject to Commission approval; identify the transferee; describe any changes in rates, charges, terms, or conditions of service; state that subscribers have the right to select another utility; and provide a toll-free customer service telephone number for responding to subscribers' questions. Subscriber notices of transfers requested by application shall also comply with the Rules of Practice and Procedure and any rulings of the presiding officer during the course of the formal Commission proceeding.

In subscriber notices of transfers, certificated carriers shall use the name that appears on their Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity, and any fictitious business names under which the service is offered, which business names shall be registered pursuant to Business and Professions Code §§ 17900 et seq. and with the Commission's Telecommunications Division. Abbreviations may be used so long as there is sufficient information to make it abundantly clear to the subscriber and Commission staff who the service provider is.

(d) A carrier shall notify each affected subscriber at least 25 days in advance of every request to the Commission to withdraw service. The notice must describe the proposed withdrawal and proposed effective date, state that subscribers have the right to choose another utility, and provide the carrier's toll-free customer service telephone number for responding to subscribers' questions. If the service to be withdrawn is basic service (as defined in these rules), the carrier must also: explain in the notice that the withdrawal is contingent on Commission approval; arrange with the default carrier(s) for continuity of service to affected subscribers who fail to choose another utility and describe in the notice those arrangements and the subscribers' right to receive basic service from the underlying carrier or carrier of last resort; and provide the default carrier's name and toll-free number.

(e) Notices required in these Rules shall be in writing by one or a combination of bill inserts, notices printed on bills, or separate notices sent by first class mail. In each case, an electronic notice may be substituted where the subscriber has agreed to receive notice in that manner. Notice by first class mail is complete when the document is deposited in the mail; and electronic notice is complete upon successful transmission (as defined in Cal. Civil Code § 1633.15(b)). Every notice in whatever form shall be legible and the equivalent of 10-point or larger type.

Rule 9: Service Termination

(a) Carriers shall provide notices in writing to subscribers whose payments are

overdue not less than 7 calendar days prior to terminating service for nonpayment. Each termination notice shall include all of the following:

- (1) Carrier's name, following the same designation guideline used in Rule 6(b) above.
- (2) The name and address of the subscriber, and the telephone number(s) associated with the delinquent account.
- (3) Information sufficient for the subscriber to identify what service(s) are to be terminated, and the delinquent amount(s). If basic service is to be disconnected, the notice shall state the minimum amount that must be paid to retain basic service.
- (4) The date by which payment, or arrangement for payment, must be made to avoid termination.
- (5) A toll-free telephone number to reach a carrier service representative who can provide subscriber assistance. The toll-free number must be staffed to meet the same standard as described in Rule 1(e)(1).
- (6) The telephone number of the Commission's Consumer Affairs Branch where the subscriber may direct inquiries.

Rule 9(a) and Rule 11(b) do not apply to termination of non-tariffed service for having reached either: (1) a usage or spending limit, prepaid or otherwise, that was arranged with the subscriber in advance; or (2) the end of a prepaid period of service known to and anticipated by the subscriber in advance.

(b) Basic exchange service may not be disconnected on any day carrier service representatives are not available to assist subscribers.

(c) The notice and disconnection requirements of Rule 9 and Rule 11(b) do not apply where the subscriber's acts or omissions demonstrate an intention to defraud the carrier, or threaten the integrity or security of the carrier's operations or facilities.

(d) Carriers of last resort may not disconnect basic residential or single line business service, either flat rate or measured rate, as defined in D.96-10-066, Appendix B, page 5, for nonpayment of any charge other than non-recurring or recurring charges for that same service, including mandated surcharges and taxes calculated on that service. Mandated surcharges do not include charges that are elective for the carrier to recover.

(e) Any payment made by a subscriber shall be applied first against the balance due on that subscriber's basic service unless the subscriber directs otherwise.

(f) Where a subscriber is offered and agrees to an alternative payment plan, the carrier must provide confirmation of the terms in writing if the subscriber so requests.

(g) Every carrier shall comply with the rules adopted by the Commission in D.91188 regarding service denial or disconnection for use of telecommunications service in violation of the law.

Rule 10: [Reserved]

Rule 11: Billing Disputes

(a) In the case of a billing dispute between a subscriber and a carrier, the carrier shall investigate the charge(s) the subscriber has informed the carrier are in question, and shall reach a determination and communicate it to the subscriber within 30 days. During the time the investigation is pending, no late charges or penalties may be collected, the charge may not be sent to collection, and no adverse credit report may be made based on non-payment of the charge. If the subscriber prevails, then no late charge or penalty may be imposed on the amount in dispute.

(b) A carrier may not disconnect service to a subscriber before seven calendar days after the date the carrier notifies the subscriber in writing of the results of its investigation. In no event shall the carrier disconnect service prior to the due date shown on the bill.

[Comment: See Rules 9(a) and 9(c) for exceptions.]

(c) A carrier may not disconnect service to a subscriber for nonpayment if the subscriber has: (a) submitted a claim to CAB for informal review; (b) deposited the disputed amount with the Commission; and (c) either paid the undisputed amount to the carrier or deposited it with the Commission. No late charges or penalties may be collected on amounts in dispute if those amounts have been deposited with CAB. While CAB's review is pending, the charge may not be sent to collection, and no adverse credit report may be made based on non-payment of the charge.

[Comment: The rules in Part 4 supersede Rules 11(a), 11(b), and 11(c) when the dispute involves billings for non-communications related charges.]

(d) A carrier shall not provide, as a term or condition of service, for a choice of law other than that of California, for a forum for the adjudication of disputes located in a county other than the California county in which the subscriber is billed or which is the subscriber's primary place of use of the service, or for any limitation of the right of subscribers to bring complaints to the commission or any other agency. Carriers shall not hold subscribers liable for carrier costs resulting from complaints before the Commission, arbitrators, the courts or another agency.

Rule 12: [Reserved]**Rule 13: Consumer Affairs Branch Requests for Information**

(a) Every carrier shall designate one or more representatives to be available during regular business hours (Pacific time) to accept Consumer Affairs Branch inquiries and requests for information regarding informal complaints from subscribers. Every carrier shall provide to the Consumer Affairs Branch and at all times keep current its list of representative names, telephone numbers and business addresses.

(b) Every carrier shall provide all documents and information Consumer Affairs Branch may request in the performance of its informal complaint and inquiry handling responsibilities, including but not limited to subscriber-carrier service agreements and contracts, copies of bills, carrier solicitations, subscriber authorizations, correspondence between the carrier and subscriber, applicable third party verifications, and any other information or documentation. Carriers shall provide requested documents and information within twenty business days from the date of request unless other arrangements satisfactory to Consumer Affairs Branch are made.

(c) Nothing in these rules shall limit the lawful authority of the Commission or any part of its staff to obtain information or records in the possession of carriers when they determine it necessary or convenient in the exercise of their regulatory responsibilities to do so.

Rule 14: Employee Identification

(a) Every carrier shall prepare and issue to every employee who, in the course of his or her employment, has occasion to enter the premises of subscribers of the carrier or applicants for service, an identification card in a distinctive format having a photograph of the employee. The carrier shall require every employee to present the card upon requesting entry into any building or structure on the premises of an applicant or subscriber.

(b) Every carrier shall require its employees to identify themselves at the request of any applicant or subscriber during a telephone or in-person conversation, using a real name or other unique identifier.

(c) No carrier shall misrepresent, or allow its employees to misrepresent, its association or affiliation with a telephone carrier when soliciting, inducing, or otherwise implementing the subscriber's agreement to purchase products or services, and have the charge for the product or service appear on the subscriber's telephone bill.

Rule 15: Emergency 911 Service

All carriers providing end-user access to the public switched telephone network shall, to the extent permitted by existing technology or facilities, provide every residential telephone connection, and every wireless device technologically compatible with its system, with access to 911 emergency service regardless of whether an account has been established. No carrier shall terminate such access to 911 emergency service for non-payment of any delinquent account or indebtedness owed to the carrier.

PART 3 — Rules Governing Privacy

A. Scope and Purpose

The primary purpose of this Part 3 is to protect the privacy interests of residential subscribers to telecommunications services subject to the jurisdiction of this Commission. Because wireless telephones used by individual subscribers are typically brought into their homes (and into other private residences), sometimes to the exclusion of landline telephone, the privacy interests of wireless customers are substantially the same as those of residential customers. Accordingly, for purposes of this Part 3, protected information includes “non-public information specific to a residential subscriber who is a natural person,” including a wireless subscriber, “that is collected or developed by a carrier solely by virtue of the carrier-subscriber relationship.”

The privacy interests of residential telephone subscribers encompass several distinct interests. These interests, which are protected by Article 1, Section 1 of the California Constitution, by certain provisions of the Public Utilities Code, and by many other California statutes, include:

- (1) An interest in keeping communication over the telephone network confidential (protected by, inter alia, Public Utilities Code §§ 2885, 7903, 7905, 7906; see also Penal Code §§ 631, 632, 637, 637.1, 641);
- (2) An interest in controlling the disclosure of information about the subscriber to third parties (protected by Public Utilities Code §§ 761.5, 2891-2894.10); and
- (3) The right not to be disturbed by unwanted telephone solicitations (protected, under California law, by Public Utilities Code §§ 2871-2876 (regulating automatic dialing-announcing devices) and § 2894.10, and by the recently enacted California law on Unsolicited and Unwanted Telephone Solicitations (Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17591-17595, the Do Not Call law)). Federal laws protecting this interest include the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991 (47 U.S.C. § 227) and the Telemarketing and Consumer Fraud and Abuse Prevention Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 6101-6108).

In providing telecommunications services regulated by this Commission, carriers shall comply with 47 U.S.C. § 222 governing the use of CPNI, as that term is defined by 47

U.S.C. § 222(h), and with the Federal Communication Commission's implementing regulations, 47 C.F.R. §§ 64.001-64.009 (as amended by the Third Report and Order and Third Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in CC Docket Nos. 96-115/96-149/00-257 (Release No. FCC 02-214; 17 F.C.C.R. 14860 (July 25, 2002) ("Third Report and Order"))) provided, however, that whenever customer approval is required pursuant to 47 C.F.R. §64.2007 before disclosing CPNI, and any other Confidential Subscriber Information as defined by Public Utilities Code § 2891(a) and this Part, to a third party (including an affiliate of the carrier), carriers must obtain a subscriber's prior written consent (written opt-in approval) to the disclosure, as required by Public Utilities Code § 2891 and by this Rule.

As set forth in the following subsections, this Part 3 adopts most of the notice and safeguard requirements of the CPNI regulations (§§ 64.2007-64.2009), and applies them to all Confidential Subscriber Information, as California law defines that term.

B. Definitions

Affiliate

A person that (directly or indirectly) owns or controls, is owned or controlled by, under common ownership or control with, another person. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "own" means to own an equity interest (or the equivalent thereof) of more than 10 percent.

Agent

A person (including an individual, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust, corporation, or affiliate) acting on behalf of another person.

Approval

A subscriber's express, affirmative, prior consent, given to the carrier, to the carrier's use or disclosure of that subscriber's confidential subscriber information for a specified purpose.

Commercial Mobile Radio Service (CMRS)

For purposes of this Part 3, commercial mobile radio service is also referred to as wireless service.

Commission

California Public Utilities Commission, unless otherwise noted.

Communications-related Services

Telecommunications services, information services typically provided by telecommunications carriers, and services related to the provision or maintenance of customer premises equipment.

Confidential Subscriber Information (CSI)

Non-public information specific to a subscriber who is a natural person that is collected or developed by a carrier solely by virtue of the carrier-subscriber

relationship. This information includes customer proprietary network information (see definition below). Confidential subscriber information includes: (i) a residential subscriber's personal calling patterns, including any listing of the telephone or other access numbers called by the subscriber, but excluding the identification to the person called of the person calling and the telephone number from which the call was placed (e.g., by means of Caller ID), subject to the restrictions in Public Utilities Code § 2893, and also excluding billing information concerning the person calling that federal law or regulation requires a telephone corporation to provide to the person called; (ii) the residential subscriber's credit and other personal financial information, except when the corporation is ordered by the Commission to provide this information to any electrical, gas, heat, telephone, telegraph, or water corporation, or centralized credit check system, for the purpose of determining the creditworthiness of new utility subscribers; (iii) the services that the residential subscriber purchases from the corporation or from independent suppliers of information services who use the corporation's telephone or telegraph line to provide service to the residential subscriber; (iv) demographic information about individual residential subscribers, or aggregate information from which individual identities and characteristics have not been removed; and (v) a subscriber's name, address and telephone number if the subscriber has requested that such information be withheld from a printed or electronic directory. Confidential subscriber information does not include subscriber list information (defined below).

[Comment: This definition includes the type of nonpublic, personal information protected by Public Utilities Code § 2891.]

Customer

A person or entity to which the telecommunications carrier is currently providing service; a subscriber.

Customer Premises Equipment (CPE)

Equipment employed on the premises of a person (other than a carrier) to originate, route or terminate telecommunications.

Customer Proprietary Network Information (CPNI)

Information that relates to the quantity, technical configuration, type, destination, location, and amount of use of a telecommunications service subscribed to by any customer of a telecommunications carrier, and that is made available to the carrier by the customer solely by virtue of the carrier-customer relationship; and information contained in the bills pertaining to telephone exchange service or telephone toll service received by a customer or a carrier; except that such term does not include subscriber list information (see 437 U.S.C. § 222; 437 C.F.R. § 64.2003(d) (incorporating statutory definition)).

Local Exchange Carrier (LEC)

Any person engaged in the provision of local telephone exchange service or exchange access. Such term does not include a person insofar as such person is engaged in the provision of commercial mobile radio service under § 332 (c) of the

Federal Communications Act of 1934, except to the extent that the FCC finds that such service should be included in the definition of such term.

Opt-in Approval

A method for the carrier to obtain a subscriber's consent to the carrier using, disclosing, or permitting access to the subscriber's CSI. This approval method requires that the carrier obtain from the customer affirmative, express, prior consent allowing the carrier to use, disclose, or access the subscriber's CSI for a specified purpose or purposes, after providing the subscriber appropriate notification of the request consistent with the requirements set forth in these rules.

Person

"Person" includes an individual, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust, or corporation.

Residential Subscriber

Residential subscribers of traditional land line telephone service, and all wireless subscribers who are subscribed as individuals. "Residential Service" does not include those wireless subscribers who are subscribed as a corporation, company, limited liability company, partnership, or other business entity.

Subscriber List Information (SLI)

Any information identifying the listed names of subscribers of a carrier and such subscribers' telephone numbers, addresses, or primary advertising classifications (as such classifications are assigned at the time of the establishment of such service), or any combination of such listed names, numbers, addresses, or classifications; and that the carrier or affiliate has published, caused to be published, or accepted for publication in any directory format. SLI does not include the name, address and telephone number of a subscriber who has requested that this information be withheld from a printed or electronic directory.

Telecommunications Carrier, or Carrier

Any provider of telecommunications services, except that such term does not include aggregators of telecommunications services (as defined in Section 226 of Title 7 United States Code).

Telecommunications Service

The offering of telecommunications for a fee directly to the public, or to such classes of users as to be effectively available directly to the public, regardless of the facilities used.

C. Compliance with Applicable Privacy Laws

(1) Carriers shall comply with Public Utilities Code § 761.5 (Centralized Credit Check Services), §§ 2872-2875 (Automatic Dialing Devices), §§ 2891-2894.10 (Customer Right of Privacy), 47 U.S.C. § 222, and all other applicable state and federal statutes and regulations pertaining to the confidentiality of telephone

communications and to the collection, use, disclosure and retention of confidential subscriber information as they may be amended from time to time.

(2) Carriers customer record retention and disclosure policy must comply with all applicable provisions of the Information Practices Act of 1977 (see Title 1.81 (Customer Records) and Title 1.81.1 (Confidentiality of Social Security Numbers) (Cal. Civil Code §§ 1798.80-1798.84, 1798.85-1798.86)).

(3) Carriers shall not make telephone solicitation calls to telephone numbers included on the federal Do Not Call List unless authorized by law, and shall comply with subscriber requests that the carrier make no further telephone solicitation calls.

[Comment: Regulations issued by the Federal Trade Commission (16 C.F.R. Part 310) and the Federal Communications Commission (47 C.F.R § 64.1200) established a federal Do Not Call List and define certain exceptions to the general prohibition on telephone solicitation calls to telephone numbers on that list. Some of those exceptions become inapplicable once the subscriber has asked that a particular solicitor cease making solicitation calls, and such requests must also be honored even if the telephone number is not on the Do Not Call List. California law (Business & Professions Code § 17590-17595) also prohibits telephone solicitation calls to California telephone numbers on the federal Do Not Call List.]

D. Use and Disclosure of CSI without Subscriber Approval

(1) Except as provided by Public Utilities Code § 2891 and this Section [Section D of Part 3], no telecommunications carrier shall make a residential subscriber's Confidential Subscriber Information available to any other person or corporation (including an affiliate) without first obtaining the residential subscriber's affirmative consent (approval), in writing. The subscriber's consent must be obtained by means of opt-in approval.

(2) Telecommunications carriers may disclose CSI to affiliates or to other third parties without the subscriber's prior consent, to the extent necessary to initiate, provide, bill and collect for the services that the carrier is providing to the subscriber, or that the subscriber has requested from the carrier. When a carrier discloses CSI to a third party pursuant to this section, the carrier must have control over the uses of the information by the third party in compliance with all applicable federal and state privacy laws and regulations and this General Order.

[Comment: The subscriber consent requirement set forth in § 2891 does not apply to "information transmitted between telephone or telegraph corporations pursuant to the furnishing of telephone service between or within service areas." (§ 2891(d)(8).)]

- (a) A wireless provider may use, disclose, or permit access to CSI derived from its provision of CMRS, without customer approval, for the provision of CPE and information service(s).
 - (b) A wireline carrier may use, disclose or permit access to CSI derived from its provision of local exchange service or interexchange service, without customer approval, for the provision of CPE and call answering, voice mail or messaging, voice storage and retrieval services, fax storage and forward, and protocol conversion.
 - (c) A telecommunications carrier may not use, disclose or permit access to CSI to identify or track customers that call competing service providers. For example, a local exchange carrier may not use local service CSI to track all customers that call local service competitors.
- (3) A telecommunications carrier may use, disclose, or permit access to CSI, without customer approval, for the following purposes:
- (a) A telecommunications carrier may use, disclose, or permit access to CSI, without customer approval, in its provision of inside wiring installation, maintenance, and repair services.
 - (b) CMRS providers may use, disclose, or permit access to CSI for the purpose of conducting research on the health effects of CMRS.
 - (c) LECs and CMRS providers may use CSI, without customer approval, to market services formerly known as adjunct-to-basic services, such as, but not limited to, speed dialing, computer-provided directory assistance, call monitoring, call tracing, call blocking, call return, repeat dialing, call tracking, call waiting, Caller ID, call forwarding, and certain Centrex features.
 - (d) Other types of subscriber information that carriers may use without subscriber approval include:
 - (A) Information provided by residential subscribers for inclusion in the corporation's directory of subscribers;
 - (B) Information customarily provided by the corporation through directory assistance services;
 - (C) Postal ZIP Code information;
 - (D) Information provided under supervision of the Commission to a collection agency by the telephone corporation exclusively for the collection of unpaid debts;

(E) Information provided to an emergency service agency responding to a 911 telephone call or any other call communicating an imminent threat to life or property;

(F) Information provided to a law enforcement agency in response to lawful process;

[Comment re: information provided in response to lawful process. This rule is not intended either to limit or to expand the rights or obligations by which law enforcement agencies may lawfully obtain information under Public Utilities Code § 2891, Code of Civil Procedure §§ 1985.3(c) and (f) or any other lawful authority.]

(G) Information which is required by the Commission pursuant to its jurisdiction and control over telephone and telegraph corporations;

(H) Information transmitted between telephone or telegraph corporations pursuant to the furnishing of telephone service between or within service areas;

(I) Information required to be provided by the corporation pursuant to rules and orders of the Commission or the Federal Communications Commission regarding the provision over telephone lines by parties other than the telephone and telegraph corporations of telephone or information services;

(J) The name and address of the lifeline customers of a telephone corporation provided by that telephone corporation to a public utility for the sole purpose of low-income ratepayer assistance outreach efforts; and

(K) Information provided in response to a request pursuant to Penal Code § 530.8.

[Comment: This list of exceptions to the approval requirement is taken from Public Utilities Code § 2891(d).]

E. Approval Required for Use of CSI

(1) Carriers must obtain a residential subscriber's approval in writing. Written approval may be obtained by electronic means as provided in Part 2 of this General Order (Definitions: "Written; In Writing").

(a) Approval or disapproval to use, disclose, or permit access to a subscriber's CSI obtained by a carrier must remain in effect until the subscriber revokes or limits such approval or disapproval.

(b) A carrier must maintain records of approval for at least one year.

(2) Use of Opt-In Approval Processes

(a) A telecommunications carrier may, subject to opt-in approval, disclose its subscriber's individually identifiable CSI, for the purpose of marketing communications-related services to that subscriber, to (i) its agents, (ii) its affiliates that provide communications-related services, and (iii) its joint venture partners and independent contractors. A telecommunications carrier may also permit such persons or entities to obtain access to such CSI for such purposes. Any such disclosure to or access provided to joint venture partners and independent contractors shall be subject to the safeguards set forth in the following paragraph.

(b) Joint Venture/Contractor Safeguards: A telecommunications carrier that discloses or provides access to CSI to its joint venture partners or independent contractors shall enter into confidentiality agreements with independent contractors or joint venture partners that comply with the following requirements. The confidentiality agreement shall: (i) require that the independent contractor or joint venture partner use the CSI only for the purpose of marketing or providing the communications-related services for which that CSI has been provided; (ii) prohibit the independent contractor or joint venture partner from using, allowing access to, or disclosing the CSI to any other party, unless required by law to make such disclosure; (iii) require that the independent contractor or joint venture partner have appropriate protections in place to ensure the ongoing confidentiality of subscribers' CSI.

(c) Except for use and disclosure of CSI that is expressly permitted without subscriber approval pursuant to § 2891 (and Part 3, Section D of this General Order), a carrier may use, disclose, or permit access to a subscriber's CSI only with the express, written, prior consent of the subscriber (*i.e.* the subscriber's opt-in approval).

F. Notice Required for Use of CSI

(1) Notification Generally

(a) Prior to any solicitation for subscriber approval, a telecommunications carrier must provide notification to the subscriber of the subscriber's right to restrict use of, disclosure of, and access to that subscriber's CSI.

(b) A telecommunications carrier must maintain records of notification, whether oral, written or electronic, for at least one year.

(2) Individual notice to subscribers must be provided when soliciting approval to use, disclose, or permit access to subscribers' CSI.

(3) Content of Notice: Subscriber notification must provide sufficient information to enable the subscriber to make an informed decision as to whether to permit a carrier to use, disclose, or permit access to, the subscriber's CSI.

(a) The notification must state that the subscriber has a right, and the carrier has a duty, under federal law to protect the confidentiality of CSI.

(b) The notification must specify the types of information that constitute CSI and contain a clear explanation of the purpose(s) for which the subscriber's CSI may be used and to whom it may be disclosed for purposes unrelated to the initiation, provision, billing or collection of payment for service. It must inform the subscriber that he or she has a right not to approve those uses, and to withdraw approval to CSI at any time.

(c) The notification must advise the subscriber of the precise steps the subscriber must take in order to grant or deny access to CSI, and must clearly state that a denial of approval will not affect the provision of any services to which he or she subscribes. However, carriers may provide a brief statement, in clear and neutral language, describing consequences directly resulting from the lack of access to CSI.

(d) The notification must be comprehensible and must not be misleading.

(e) If written notification is provided, it must be clear and conspicuous (*i.e.*, it must be clearly legible, use sufficiently large type, and if provided along with other written materials, be placed so as to be readily apparent to a subscriber).

(f) If any portion of a notification is translated into another language, then all portions of the notification must be translated into that language.

(g) A carrier may state in the notification that the subscriber's approval to use CSI may enhance the carrier's ability to offer products and services tailored to the subscriber's needs. A carrier also may state in the notification that it may be compelled to disclose CSI to any person upon affirmative written request by the subscriber.

(h) A carrier may not include in the notification any statement attempting to encourage a subscriber to freeze third-party access to CSI.

(i) The notification must state that any approval, or denial of approval for the use of CSI outside of the service to which the subscriber already subscribes from that carrier is valid until the subscriber affirmatively revokes or limits such approval or denial.

(j) A telecommunications carrier's solicitation for approval must be proximate to the notification of a subscriber's CSI rights.

(4) Notice Requirements Specific to One-Time Use of CSI: Carriers may use oral notice to obtain limited, one-time use of CSI for inbound and outbound subscriber telephone contacts for the duration of the call. The contents of any such notification must comply with the requirements of subsection (3) of this section, except that telecommunications carriers may omit any of the following notice provisions if not relevant to the limited use for which the carrier seeks CSI:

(a) Carriers need not advise subscribers that they may share CSI with their affiliates or third parties and need not name those entities, if the limited CSI usage will not result in use by, or disclosure to an affiliate or third party.

(b) Carriers need not disclose the means by which a subscriber can deny or withdraw future access to CSI, so long as carriers explain to subscribers that the scope of the approval the carrier seeks is limited to one-time use.

(c) Carriers may omit disclosure of the precise steps a subscriber must take in order to grant or deny access to CSI, as long as the carrier clearly communicates that the subscriber can deny access to his CSI for the call.

G. Safeguards Required for Use of CSI

(1) Carriers must implement a system by which the status of a subscriber's CSI approval can be clearly established prior to the use of CSI.

(2) Carriers must train their personnel as to when they are, and are not, authorized to use CSI, and carriers must have an express disciplinary process in place.

(3) All carriers shall maintain a record, electronically or in some other manner, of their own and their affiliates' sales and marketing campaigns that use their subscribers' CSI. All carriers shall maintain a record of all instances where CSI was disclosed or provided to third parties, or where third parties were allowed access to CSI. The record must include a description of each campaign, the specific CSI that was used in the campaign, and what products and services were offered as a part of the campaign. Carriers shall retain the record for a minimum of one year.

(4) Carriers must establish a supervisory review process regarding carrier compliance with the rules in this subpart for outbound marketing situations and maintain records of carrier compliance for a minimum period of one year. Specifically, sales personnel must obtain supervisory approval of any proposed outbound marketing request for subscriber approval.

(5) A carrier must have a corporate officer, as an agent of the carrier, sign a compliance certificate on an annual basis stating that the officer has personal knowledge that the company has established operating procedures that are

adequate to ensure compliance with the rules in this subpart. The carrier must provide a statement accompanying the certificate explaining how its operating procedures ensure that it is, or is not, in compliance with the rules in this subpart.

H. Compliance with Commission Decisions

Carriers shall comply with Commission Decision 97-01-042, relating to subscriber directory listing and access to directory listing information, and with the rules set forth in Decision 92860 and Decision 93361, Appendix A, Nonpublished Service, and Appendix B, Release of Credit Information and Calling Records, as modified, which address the release of nonpublished information, calling records and credit information of all subscribers.

PART 4 — Rules Governing Billing for Non-Communications-Related Charges

A. Scope and Purpose

The purpose of these rules is to protect consumers from unauthorized charges on their telephone bills, specifically, charges for non-communications-related products and services. Effective July 1, 2001, such charges are no longer barred by statute. These rules are intended to give consumers control over whether to use their telephone bills to pay for non-communications-related products and services; to ensure that consumers have sufficient information to make informed choices about this service and, if they use it, to verify charges on their bills; to provide for prompt and effective recourse if they find unauthorized charges or other billing errors related to non-communications charges on their telephone bills; and to protect the confidentiality of information they provide to telephone companies.

These rules apply to: (1) any telephone corporation, as defined in Public Utilities Code Section 234, operating in California, whether providing landline or wireless telephone service, that chooses to open its telephone billing service to non-communications-related products and services; (2) any billing agent that presents such charges to a California telephone corporation on behalf of another entity; and (3) any vendor of non-communications-related products or services that bills for those products or services on a California subscriber's telephone bill, whether it makes billing arrangements directly with the California billing telephone company or indirectly through billing agents. Business entities in all three categories must comply with the applicable rules in this Part. These rules apply to billing for residential telephone service, business telephone service, and combined or undifferentiated residential/business telephone service.

These rules are intended to be consistent with other consumer protection laws that are or may be applicable to billing for products and services unrelated to telephone service. These laws include state and federal laws governing debt collection activity and consumer credit. The Commission's rules governing non-communications-related charges on telephone bills are not intended to deprive consumers of other remedies available under such laws. Our objective in drafting these rules is to make them consistent with the Truth in Lending Act, in particular. To the extent these rules provide

any greater protections than those provided by the Act, we believe they are still consistent with and therefore not preempted by the Act.

Compliance with these rules does not relieve carriers of other obligations they may have under their tariffs, other Commission general orders and decisions, FCC orders, and state and federal statutes. Nor do these rules limit any rights a consumer may have.

The Commission intends to continue its policy of cooperating with law enforcement authorities to enforce consumer protection laws that prohibit misleading advertising and other unfair business practices. These rules do not preclude any civil action that may be available by law. The remedies the Commission may impose for violations of these rules are not intended to displace other remedies that may be imposed by the courts for violation of consumer protection laws.

Prosecution, whether civil or criminal, by any local or state law enforcement agency to enforce any consumer protection or privacy law does not interfere with any Commission policy, order or decision, or the performance of any duty of the Commission, related to the enactment or enforcement of these rules.

B. Definitions

Agent

Any person, company, or entity, other than a billing telephone company:

- (1) that represents or acts on behalf of a billing telephone company, billing agent, or vendor as those terms are defined in these rules; or
- (2) that solicits, promotes, advertises, offers, or bills for, products or services that are billed for on a subscriber's telephone bill or included in the envelope containing any bill for telecommunications services; or
- (3) whose function is to bring about or accept performance of contractual obligations between a consumer and either a billing telephone company or a vendor whose charge for products or services is billed for on a subscriber's telephone bill or included in the envelope containing any bill for telecommunications services.

Basic Service

A minimum level of telecommunications service that each carrier offering local exchange service is required to provide to all of its residential subscribers who request local exchange service. Also referred to as "basic exchange service." (See D.96-10-066). Wireless service is not "basic service" unless the wireless service satisfies the definition of basic service provided in D.96-10-066 and subsequent Commission decisions.

Billing Agent

A company or other business entity that aggregates billing for telephone service providers and/or vendors and submits that billing to a telephone company for

inclusion on subscribers' telephone bills, either directly or indirectly through one or more billing aggregators.

[Comment: Sections 2889.9 and 2890 use the term "billing agent." Billing agents are sometimes referred to as "billing aggregators." The FCC uses the term "clearinghouse" (see FCC Anti-Cramming Best Practices Guidelines).]

Billing Error

A charge made on a subscriber's telephone bill without proper authorization as required by statute and/or these rules (see definition of "unauthorized charge, below); a charge not identified as required by statute and/or these rules; a charge assessed on a subscriber's telephone bill for products or services not accepted by the subscriber, or the subscriber's designee, or not delivered to or provided to the subscriber or the subscriber's designee as authorized; the billing telephone company's failure to mail or deliver a telephone bill to the subscriber's last known address if that address was received by the billing telephone company or the entity responsible for initiating the charge, in writing, at least 20 days before the end of the billing cycle for which the statement was required; a reflection on the subscriber's telephone bill of the billing telephone company's failure to credit properly a payment or other credit issued to the subscriber's account; a computational error or similar error of an accounting nature made by a telephone company or vendor; a reflection on a telephone bill of a charge inconsistent with the terms and conditions of the subscriber's service agreement (whether defined by tariff or by contract) or purchase agreement, whichever is applicable.

Billing Telephone Company

See *Telephone Company*

Clear and Conspicuous

A statement is clear and conspicuous if it is readily understandable and presented in a size, color, contrast, location, and audibility, compared to the other material with which it is presented, that make it readily noticed and understood. If a statement modifies, explains, or clarifies other information with which it is presented, it must be presented in close proximity to the information it modifies and in a manner that makes it as readily noticed and understood as the information it modifies, explains, or clarifies.

Commission

The California Public Utilities Commission.

Communications-related charges; Non-communications charges

Communications-related charges include, but are not limited to, charges for: services tariffed by telephone utilities; services permitting voice and data communications, including charges for installation of equipment and facilities;

telecommunications equipment that is connected to a telecommunications network; wireless communications service; Internet access; video service; message service; information service, including pay-per-call service; and cable set top boxes. Any charge that is not communications-related, with the exception of taxes and mandatory charges for public purpose programs, is a non-communications charge.

[Comment: This list of communications-related charges is derived from Section 2890. The Commission recognizes that new communications-related products and services are being developed at a rapid pace; therefore, this list is not intended to be exclusive.]

Complaint (to a billing telephone company from a subscriber)

A communication, whether written or verbal, from a subscriber to the subscriber's billing telephone company disputing a charge on that subscriber's telephone bill.

A question about a charge is not necessarily a complaint; however, if the bill provides insufficient information to enable the subscriber to verify the charge, fails to identify clearly the source of the charge, includes incorrect information about the charge or the source of the charge, or in any way falls within the definition of a billing error, the question should be deemed a complaint.

Fraudulent Authorization

An authorization (written, verbal, or electronic) is fraudulent if it is inauthentic (not given by the subscriber) or was obtained from the subscriber based on false or misleading information.

Legal Name (of a business entity that is not a telephone company)

Name of company as registered with the California Secretary of State.

Signature

Signature includes an electronic signature as defined by the Uniform Electronic Transactions Act, Civil Code § 1633.2(h), provided, however, that an oral communication or a recording of an oral communication shall not constitute an electronic signature.

Solicitation

A statement made by any means to any member of the public with the intent, directly or indirectly, to sell, rent, or otherwise dispose of goods or property, perform services, or induce the public to enter into any obligation.

Subscriber

Any individual or business that subscribes to any telecommunications service subject to Commission jurisdiction. For purposes of these Part 4 rules,

“subscriber” also includes individuals who use the subscriber’s telecommunications service with the permission of the subscriber of record.

Telephone Company; Billing Telephone Company

A telephone company is any telephone corporation (as defined in Public Utilities Code § 234) operating within California. This term includes resellers and wireless telephone service providers. A billing telephone company is a telephone company that also provides billing services to any third party, including its own affiliate, or that bills for non-communications-related products and services on its own behalf. Telephone companies are responsible for their agents’ compliance with these rules and liable for their agents’ violation of these rules.

Unauthorized Charge

In the context of billing for non-communications-related products or services on a subscriber’s telephone bill, an unauthorized charge is a non-communications-related charge included on a subscriber’s bill when the subscriber (1) has not authorized the billing telephone company, directly, to include non-communications-related charges on that subscriber’s bill; or (2) has not authorized that particular charge. A charge placed on the subscriber’s bill by a person who does not have actual, implied, or apparent authority to place such a charge, and which confers no benefit upon the subscriber, is an unauthorized charge.

Vendor

Any person, company or entity that offers or provides non-communications-related products or services billed on a subscriber’s telephone bill. Vendors are responsible for their agents’ compliance with Section 2890 and these rules.

[Comments:

(1) As used in these rules, “vendor” refers to the entity that makes the sale to a California subscriber, attempts to make the sale, or sets in motion the process of placing a charge on a subscriber’s bill. In the Commission’s view, “entity responsible for generating a charge” as that term is used in Section 2890, i.e., is synonymous. Some telephone companies have argued, however, that the “entity responsible for generating a charge” could include billing agents. To eliminate this ambiguity, we will use the term “vendor” to refer to entities that set in motion the process of placing a charge on a subscriber’s bill, not to billing agents acting as an intermediary between seller and billing telephone company. In the event that a billing entity is responsible for setting the process in motion, i.e., is responsible for generating a charge on behalf of no one but itself, it would be subject to the Commission’s jurisdiction as provided by Section 2890, as are vendors. Note that if a billing telephone company sells non-communications-related products and services directly to subscribers, it is a vendor as well.

(2) Vendors are not necessarily public utilities, nor are they necessarily California corporations, though they sell or offer to sell to California subscribers.]

Written; In Writing

Both “written” and “in-writing” describe materials intended to be read, either in hardcopy document form (including fax) or transmitted through electronic media. For purposes of these rules, whenever anything is required to be provided “in writing” or in “written” form (e.g., a disclosure, a notice, or a confirmation), the requirement may be satisfied through the use of electronic media if both parties to the communication have agreed to do so. If they have not, a tangible, hardcopy document is required. Carriers’ electronic communications with customers must satisfy the requirements of the federal E-Sign Act and/or the California Uniform Electronic Transactions Act where they apply.

[Comment: This definition of “written” and “in writing” will be interpreted consistent with the requirements of the federal Electronic Signatures Act, 15 USCA §§ 7001 et seq. (E-Sign Act), whenever it is applicable, or with the California Uniform Electronic Transactions Act, Cal. Civil Code §§ 1633 et seq. (CUETA). It is not possible to determine in advance which transactions will be governed by the federal E-Sign Act and which by the CUETA. Carriers are responsible for determining which law applies to their own transactions.]

C. Authorization Requirements

Effective July 1, 2001, non-communications-related charges may be included in a subscriber’s telephone bill, provided both of the following conditions pertaining to authorization have been satisfied: (1) the subscriber has affirmatively “opted in”, i.e., provided a general one-time authorization directly to the billing telephone company to open up the subscriber’s account to non-communications charges; AND (2) the subscriber has authorized the specific charge placed on the account. Each of these authorization requirements is described in more detail below.

(1) General (“opt-in”) authorization: The billing telephone company may place non-communications charges on a subscriber’s account only if it has first obtained express written authorization, directly from the subscriber, to include non-communications charges on that subscriber’s telephone bill, and the subscriber has not revoked that authorization. The billing telephone company must use a PIN number or other equally reliable security procedure designed to prevent anyone other than the subscriber and individuals authorized by the subscriber from placing charges on the subscriber’s account. Opt-in authorization information or confirmation, including any assigned or confirmed PIN, must be sent to the subscriber’s billing address even if the authorization lists a different address for delivery of products or services.

[Comment: Because billing for non-communications-related charges on telephone bills was previously prohibited by law, many subscribers initially will be unaware that they are now exposed to a new risk of having unauthorized charges for non-

communications-related products or services improperly placed in their telephone bills. The Legislature has acknowledged that additional safeguards are necessary to protect consumers from the risk of being “crammed” with charges that are unrelated to telephone service or other communications services. (See Stats 2000, ch 931 (AB 994).) Consumers should not be exposed to this risk unknowingly.

Accordingly, these interim rules require billing telephone companies to obtain express permission from a subscriber to include non-communications-related charges before any non-communications-related charges may be included on that subscriber’s bill.]

(a) In obtaining authorization to bill for non-communications charges, billing telephone companies must disclose in a clear and conspicuous manner all material terms and conditions related to this service. Material terms and conditions include any applicable fees and charges, including late payment penalties and interest; any available options for limiting authorization (for example, to a dollar amount per month); how a subscriber may dispute a charge; the fact that the billing telephone company may not terminate basic local service, file an adverse credit report, or charge interest or finance charges on disputed amounts; how a subscriber may revoke authorization; and how a subscriber’s confidential information is protected.

[Comments:

(1) Billing telephone companies may create forms for obtaining subscribers’ authorization, although written authorization may be provided in other ways.

(2) Regardless of the manner in which written permission is given, billing telephone companies must provide sufficient information to enable consumers to make informed decisions about whether to allow non-communications charges on their telephone bills, and must abide by those decisions. (See § 2896.) They must disclose all material terms and conditions, and must not mislead subscribers in an effort to convince them to authorize the use of their telephone bill for non-communications-related charges. (See Id. and Business and Professions Code § 17500.) Companies that do so will be subject to sanctions by the Commission for violating the Public Utilities Code and these rules. Such practices may also lead to court-ordered remedies pursuant to California’s Unfair Competition Law (Business and Professions Code §§ 17200 and 17500).

(3) If a subscriber disputes a charge on the ground that the subscriber had not authorized the billing telephone company to include non-communication-related charges on the subscriber’s bill, the billing telephone company bears the burden of proving that the subscriber did in fact provide such authorization.

(4) See limitation on late payment penalties in Part 2, Rule 7(a).]

(2) Point-of-sale authorization: Only charges that the subscriber has specifically authorized may be included on the subscriber's bill. Authorization must be provided by use of PIN number or other equally reliable security procedure.

[Comments:

(1) The primary goal of Sections 2889.9 and 2890 and of these rules is to ensure that only authorized charges are billed to subscribers, i.e., to deter "cramming." Billing telephone companies, billing agents, and vendors all are responsible for ensuring that only authorized charges are billed.

(2) Requiring PIN number authorization is one way to ensure that a purchase is properly authorized at the point of sale. As commenters pointed out in response to the first draft of these rules, however, better methods of ensuring proper authorization may exist or may be developed in the future. Accordingly, these rules allow flexibility in the means used to ensure authorization. Whatever the security procedure used, it should be at least as reliable as a PIN number, however. In the event a subscriber claims that a charge was unauthorized, the billing telephone company may not require the subscriber to pay the charge until the billing telephone company has obtained proof of proper authorization from the vendor or from the billing agent that submitted the charge for billing.

(3) This type of authorization will be referred to as "point-of sale authorization" to distinguish it from general authorization to include non-communications charges on a subscriber's telephone bill (see Rule C(1)).]

(3) Subscribers may not be held liable for unauthorized charges. Subscribers must make a reasonable, good-faith effort to notify the billing telephone company promptly when the subscriber becomes aware of a probability of unauthorized use of the subscriber's account. If the billing telephone company is unable to verify authorization, a charge is deemed unauthorized.

[Comment: Section 2890 provides that a telephone bill "may only contain charges for products or services, the purchase of which the subscriber has authorized." This provision mandates a "zero-liability" rule for unauthorized charges.]

D. Revocation of Opt-in Authorization

(1) By subscriber: Subscribers may revoke authorization to allow non-communications charges on their bills at any time without charge. They may do so by notifying their billing telephone company, by telephone, in writing, or via the Internet, that they no longer wish to allow non-communications charges on their telephone bill. The billing telephone company must confirm the revocation in writing within 10 business days. This written confirmation shall indicate the date and time the subscriber notified the billing telephone company that authorization was revoked. Billing telephone companies must allow subscribers to revoke authorization by telephone 7 days a week, 24 hours a day. The right to revoke authorization to allow charges includes charges from standing authorizations

previously made by the subscriber, such as charges for monthly dues or subscription service. This right is in addition to any other right that the subscriber may have to cancel the transaction that gave rise to the billing charge.

[Comment: As with credit cards, the consumer must be able to revoke authorization at any time to protect the subscriber in the event of attempted fraudulent use of the subscriber's account. As subscribers cannot be held liable for unauthorized charges, this provision protects the billing telephone company as well.]

(2) By billing telephone company: A billing telephone company may suspend a subscriber's authorization to bill for non-communications charges without prior notice if the company has reason to suspect fraudulent or unauthorized use of the subscriber's account. The billing telephone company shall give prompt notice to the subscriber of such action. In all other cases, a billing telephone company must provide reasonable notice before suspending or revoking the subscriber's authorization. Billing telephone companies must inform subscribers of their revocation policies when soliciting subscribers' authorization and when responding to subscribers' requests for information about the billing service.

(3) Any agreement by a subscriber not to revoke an authorization is contrary to public policy and of no effect.

E. Billing Telephone Companies' Obligations to Screen and Monitor Entities for Whom They Bill

(1) Billing telephone companies must take reasonable precautions to screen vendors and billing agents before agreeing to provide billing services for them, in order to screen out unreliable or untrustworthy business entities.

(2) Before providing billing services to any vendor or billing agent, billing telephone companies must require and obtain from the vendor or billing agent the following information:

(a) If the company is a corporation or other type of business entity required to file with the State of California (Secretary of State or other state agency) as a domestic or foreign corporation, its legal name as registered with the State of California, and if doing business under a different name in California, its fictitious name as registered in each county in California in which it is doing business under that fictitious name.

(b) If the company is not a corporation or other type of business entity required to register with the State of California (Secretary of State or other state agency), but is doing business under a fictitious name, its fictitious name as registered in each county in California in which it is doing business under the fictitious name. Billing telephone companies must provide this information to the Commission and the California Attorney General upon request.

(3) Contracts to provide billing services for vendors and billing agents must provide that the billing telephone company will require proof of authorization for all charges disputed by subscribers, including but not limited to the nature, time, place and fact of the authorization; the nature, qualities and price of the product or service; and other charges of any and every kind, such as taxes, charges for other products and services, shipping expenses, interest, and penalties; and the legal basis for any such charge, and that without such proof, the subscriber will be credited for the charge and the corresponding amount withheld from the vendor or billing agent. Billing telephone companies may impose fees on these vendors and billing agents for the cost of investigating and resolving subscriber complaints.

(4) Billing telephone companies must monitor the performance of the vendors and billing agents for whom they provide billing services, promptly investigate subscribers' complaints, whether written or verbal, of unauthorized charges and other billing errors, and promptly suspend billing on behalf of a vendor or billing agent whose charges are generating a significant percentage of complaints (over five percent in two out of three consecutive months), or if the billing company has any other reason to believe unauthorized billings are being presented to it. A billing telephone company may resume billing for a vendor or billing agent after investigating the alleged billing errors, if it has determined that the problem(s) underlying the errors have been resolved.

[Comment: Regarding what constitutes a "significant percentage" of complaints, the Federal Trade Commission has defined "excessive consumer dispute chargebacks" in the credit card context as chargebacks that exceed three percent of all credit card transactions for any single company for two out of three consecutive months. See In re Citicorp Credit Services, Inc. (1993), FTC No. C-3413, 116 F.T.C. 87, 1993 Lexis 19 (holding that failure to investigate excessive chargebacks and terminate billing when excessive chargebacks occur constitutes an unfair business practice in violation of the Federal Trade Commission Act.)]

(5) Billing telephone companies must keep records of all subscriber complaints, both written and verbal, of unauthorized non-communications charges and other billing errors related to those charges for at least four years, and be able to categorize those complaints by vendor and by billing agent. Billing telephone companies will make this complaint information available to Commission staff or the California Attorney General upon request.

[Comment: As a further deterrent to cramming, billing telephone companies are encouraged to consider including escalating fee provisions in their contracts with billing agents and vendors, so that those vendors whose charges generate a large number of complaints quickly suffer financial consequences. The purpose of such provisions is to make cramming unprofitable for vendors and billing agents, thereby eliminating the incentive to engage in the practice and reducing the harm to consumers, as well as the number of complaints addressed to billing telephone companies and the Commission.]

(6) The Rosenthal Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, Sections 1788-1788.17 of the California Civil Code, applies to the billing and collection activity of telephone corporations subject to these rules. Insofar as these rules require action inconsistent with an explicit requirement of that Act, that Act shall apply.

F. No Disconnection of Basic Telephone Service for Nonpayment of Non-Communications Charges

Billing telephone companies that provide basic local exchange service may not disconnect or suspend a subscriber's basic service for failure to pay any non-communications charge on the subscriber's telephone bill. Billing telephone companies must give subscribers notice of this rule when requesting initial authorization and on every bill that contains non-communication-related charges.

[Comment: See definition of basic service and § 779.2].

(1) When discussing non-payment of charges with subscribers, orally or in writing, billing telephone companies must inform them of this rule in a clear and conspicuous manner.

(2) Billing telephone companies and their agents, as well as billing agents, vendors, and their agents, including assignees of accounts receivables, may not tell subscribers or lead them to believe that subscribers' basic local exchange service may be disconnected for failure to pay for non-communications charges.

(3) Unless otherwise directed by the subscriber at the time the payment is made, billing telephone companies shall credit partial payment amounts in the following order: (1) local exchange telephone service and associated mandatory fees and taxes; (2) other communications-related charges; (3) other charges.

G. Complaint Procedures

(1) The billing telephone company is responsible for ensuring that subscriber complaints about non-communication charges on its bills are processed as required by these rules. Subscriber questions and complaints concerning non-communications-related charges should be addressed to the billing telephone company, or to its agent, as designated on the bill. The telephone bill must include a prominently displayed toll-free customer service number for this purpose. The toll-free number must be adequately staffed by personnel with sufficient training and authority to answer questions, investigate complaints, and adjust bills in favor of subscribers when appropriate.

Telephone companies are required to provide adequate customer service as a telecommunications provider (see the Telecommunications Customer Service Act of 1993, codified at Sections 2895-2897). They must ensure that the additional

customer service required of them in connection with non-communications charges does not negatively impact telephone customer service.

(2) Billing telephone companies or their agents shall promptly investigate subscribers' complaints of billing errors. Within 30 days of receiving a complaint of a billing error unrelated to the subscriber's telephone service, the billing telephone company must either credit the disputed charge to the customer or acknowledge, in writing, receipt of the complaint, and must verify the validity of the charge. Billing telephone companies must resolve such complaints within 60 days.

[Comment: These rules are meant to be consistent both with Section 2890 and with federal regulations governing credit card transactions, which may be applicable as well in some cases. See 15 U.S.C. 1666(a)(3)(A),(B) and 12 C.F.R. 226.13(c)(1),(2).]

(3) While the investigation is pending, the subscriber shall not be required to pay the disputed charge, no late charges or penalties may be applied, the charge may not be sent to collection, and no adverse credit report may be made based on non-payment of that charge.

(4) The billing telephone company or, if the vendor is handling the complaint, the vendor, will notify the subscriber in writing of the result of its investigation. If the vendor has failed to provide proof of authorization within the time allowed, the billing telephone company will credit the charge to the subscriber. If the billing telephone company has obtained proof of authorization within the time allowed, it may require payment of the charge within 30 days of sending written notice to the subscriber. The notice shall state the reason for the creditor's belief that the billing error alleged by the subscriber is incorrect and include the amount due and the date of payment. If, however, the subscriber alleges that the authorization provided was fraudulent, or the billing telephone company has reason to believe it was fraudulent based on other information, the billing telephone company has an obligation to investigate further. An authorization is fraudulent if it is inauthentic (not given by the subscriber) or obtained from the subscriber based on false or misleading information. Consumers must be given copies of evidence to support the billing telephone companies' allegations that charges are authorized if the consumer so requests. Consumers who request such evidence will be given a time period equal to one billing cycle or ten days, whichever is less, to determine if the evidence is authentic and to offer other evidence, by oral statements or otherwise, that would show the purchase was not authorized by the subscriber.

(5) If the subscriber alleges that a non-communications charge is improper because the subscriber had not "opted in," i.e., consented to the inclusion of non-communications charges on the telephone bill (see Rule C(1)), or had revoked such authorization, the billing telephone company bears the burden of proving that it had a valid general authorization from the subscriber at the time the particular charge was authorized.

(6) A subscriber dissatisfied with the billing telephone company's resolution of the complaint may file an informal complaint with the Commission's Consumer Affairs Branch (CAB). Consumers who believe they have been crammed may also notify other agencies such as the District Attorney's Office in their county or the Attorney General's Office.

(7) Pending CAB's investigation, the subscriber's obligation to pay the disputed charge is stayed, provided that the subscriber's complaint was filed with CAB within 30 days from the date the billing telephone company notified the subscriber of its decision in writing.

(8) If CAB obtains proof of proper authorization, CAB will so inform the subscriber and the billing telephone company in writing. Within 30 days of such a notice, the subscriber must pay the disputed charge if it has not been paid. If the subscriber believes CAB's conclusion was in error, the subscriber may appeal CAB's conclusion to a Consumer Affairs Manager. If the subscriber does not agree with the Consumer Affairs Manager's conclusion, the subscriber may file a formal complaint with the Commission. The filing of a formal complaint does not, however, stay the subscriber's obligation to pay the disputed charge.

(9) If CAB is unable to obtain proof of proper authorization, it will ask the billing telephone company, in writing, to remove the charge. If the billing telephone company fails to remove the charge, the subscriber may file a formal complaint with the Commission. CAB may refer the case to the Commission's Consumer Protection and Safety Division or to other law enforcement agencies for further investigation.

(10) A billing telephone company shall credit a payment to the subscriber's account as of the date of receipt, except when a delay in crediting does not result in a finance or other charge. If a billing telephone company fails to credit payment as required in this rule, in time to avoid the imposition of finance or other charges, the billing telephone company shall adjust the subscriber's account so that the charges imposed are credited to the subscriber's account during the next billing cycle.

(11) When a positive balance in excess of \$1 is credited on a telecommunications account (through transmittal of funds to the billing telephone company in excess of the total balance due on an account, through rebates of unearned charges, or through amounts otherwise owed to or held for the benefit of a subscriber) the billing telephone company shall: Credit the amount of the credit balance to the subscriber's account; refund any part of the remaining credit balance within seven business days from receipt of a written request from the subscriber; and make a good faith effort to refund to the subscriber by cash, check, or money order, or credit to a deposit account of the subscriber, any part of the credit balance remaining in the account for more than six months. No further action is required if the subscriber's current location is not known to the billing telephone company and

cannot be traced through the subscriber's last known address or telephone number.

(12) When an entity other than the billing telephone company accepts the return of property or forgives a debt for services, and agrees to credit the subscriber's telephone bill, the entity shall, within seven business days from accepting the return or forgiving the debt, transmit a credit statement to the billing telephone company through normal channels for billing statements. The billing telephone company shall, within 3 business days from receipt of a credit statement, credit the subscriber's account with the amount of the refund.

(13) Nothing in these rules precludes a subscriber that has been the victim of cramming, misleading advertising, or other unfair business practice from pursuing other legal remedies and obtaining relief that the subscriber may be entitled to under state or federal law.

H. Bill Format

(1) Telephone bills containing non-communications charges must be clearly organized, readily understandable, and provide sufficient information to enable subscribers to verify whether the charges they were billed for are the charges they authorized. They must satisfy all of the applicable requirements set forth in Sections 2889.9 and 2890.

(2) Non-communications charges must be placed in one or more separate sections of the telephone bill clearly labeled "Non-communications-related charges," separate from the charges for telecommunications services. The name of the vendor and billing agent associated with each charge must be clearly identified.

(a) Upon request, billing telephone companies shall provide Commission staff and the Attorney General with information about the types of non-communications-related products and services they bill, and the names of the vendors and billing agents on whose behalf they bill for these charges. Billing telephone companies shall require the vendors on whose behalf they bill, either directly or indirectly through billing agents, to provide the necessary information.

(3) Each bill must provide a clear, concise, non-misleading description of the product or service for which a charge has been imposed. The description of the product or service must be sufficiently clear and specific to enable subscribers to determine whether the products or services for which they are being billed are the products or services that they have requested and received.

(4) If the telephone bill includes charges for local exchange service, the section of the bill containing non-communications charges must include a notice that states:

“The telephone company is not allowed to disconnect your basic local service for failure to pay this portion of your bill. It may, however, take steps other than disconnection, as permitted by law, to collect legitimate charges.”

I. Confidential Subscriber Information

Billing telephone companies may not release confidential subscriber information, credit or financial information, or any other confidential information about a subscriber, including information about a subscriber’s spending patterns, to their affiliates or to other third parties, without the subscriber’s informed, written consent, with the following exceptions:

Confidential information may be released: (1) to affiliates of the billing telephone company, or to others, to the extent necessary to provide and bill for telecommunication services; (2) to a law enforcement agency or other public agency for the purpose of responding to an emergency (“911”); (3) to law enforcement personnel in possession of a valid search warrant for the information sought; (4) if required to turn over such information by a court order; or (5) if otherwise required by law. In addition, information about unpaid charges may be released to a collection agency for the purpose of collecting a debt, subject to the requirements of Rule G (Complaint procedures) and all applicable laws.

[Comment: See §§ 2891- 2891.1, and 47 U.S.C. § 222.]

J. Penalties

The Commission may impose fines and other penalties on billing telephone companies, billing agents, and vendors that fail to comply with these rules. Nothing in these rules, however, precludes district attorneys, the Attorney General, or other law enforcement agencies from obtaining injunctive relief, civil penalties, and other relief permitted by law against a billing telephone company, billing agent, or vendor that engages in business practices that violate these rules and/or the provisions of state law. The Commission will make relevant complaint data and investigation reports available to the Attorney General and to district attorneys who are investigating possible consumer fraud.

[Comments:

(1) On the Commission’s authority to impose penalties on billing agents and vendors, see §§ 2889.9- 2890.

(2) Government Code § 26509 requires the Commission to give district attorneys access to complaints against, and the Commission’s investigation of, a person being investigated by a district attorney regarding possible consumer fraud.]

PART 5 — Rules Governing Slamming Complaints

A. Purpose and Scope

The purpose of these rules is to establish carriers' and subscribers' rights and responsibilities, and the procedures both must follow, for addressing slamming complaints that involve California's regulated telecommunications carriers. Slamming is the unauthorized change of a subscriber's presubscribed carrier. These California-specific rules are designed to supplement and work in conjunction with corresponding rules issued by the Federal Communications Commission.

The California Public Utilities Commission is the primary adjudicator of both intrastate and interstate slamming complaints in California. A subscriber may request that the FCC rather than the Commission handle an interstate slamming complaint, in which case the FCC would apply its rules, and these rules would govern any related intrastate complaint. Where these rules differ from the FCC's slamming rules, the differences are in recognition of California-specific issues and are consistent with the FCC's mandate to the states.

Compliance with these rules does not relieve carriers of other obligations they may have under their tariffs, other Commission general orders and decisions, FCC orders, and state and federal statutes. Nor do these rules limit any rights a consumer may have.

The Commission intends to continue its policy of cooperating with law enforcement authorities to enforce consumer protection laws that prohibit misleading advertising and other unfair business practices. These rules do not preclude any civil action that may be available by law. The remedies the Commission may impose for violations of these rules are not intended to displace other remedies that may be imposed by the courts for violation of consumer protection laws.

These rules take precedence over any conflicting tariff provisions on file at the Commission. The remedies provided by these rules are in addition to any others available by law. Prosecution, whether civil or criminal, by any local or state law enforcement agency to enforce any consumer protection or privacy law does not interfere with any Commission policy, order or decision, or the performance of any duty of the Commission, related to the enactment or enforcement of these rules.

B. Definitions

Authorized Carrier

Any telecommunications carrier that submits a change, on behalf of a subscriber, in the subscriber's selection of a provider of telecommunications service with the subscriber's authorization verified in accordance with state and federal law.

Commission

California Public Utilities Commission, unless otherwise noted.

Consumer Affairs Branch (CAB)

The Commission office where California consumers may complain about a utility service or billing problem they have not been able to resolve with the utility.

Days

Calendar days, unless otherwise noted.

Executing Carrier

Any telecommunications carrier that effects a request that a subscriber's telecommunications carrier be changed. A carrier may be treated as an executing carrier, however, if it is responsible for any unreasonable delays in the execution of carrier changes or for the execution of unauthorized carrier changes, including fraudulent authorizations.

FCC

Federal Communications Commission.

LATA

Local Access and Transport Area.

Submitting Carrier

Any telecommunications carrier that requests on the behalf of a subscriber that the subscriber's telecommunications carrier be changed and seeks to provide retail services to the end user subscriber. A carrier may be treated as a submitting carrier, however, if it is responsible for any unreasonable delays in the submission of carrier change requests or for the submission of unauthorized carrier change requests, including fraudulent authorizations.

Subscriber

Any one of the following:

- (1) The party identified in the account records of a carrier as responsible for payment of the telephone bill;
- (2) Any adult person authorized by such party to change telecommunications services or to charge services to the account; or
- (3) Any person contractually or otherwise lawfully authorized to represent such party.

Unauthorized Carrier

Any telecommunications carrier that submits a change, on behalf of the subscriber, in the subscriber's selection of a provider of telecommunications service but fails to obtain the subscriber's authorization verified in accordance with state and/or federal law.

Unauthorized Change

A change in a subscriber's selection of a provider of telecommunications service that was made without authorization verified in accordance with the verification procedures described in state and/or federal law.

C. Authorization and Verification of Orders for Telecommunications Services

Authorization and verification of orders for telecommunications services shall be done in accordance with applicable state and federal laws.

D. Carrier Liability for Slamming

(a) **Carrier Liability for Charges.** Any submitting telecommunications carrier that fails to comply with the required procedures for changing carriers or verifying subscriber authorization shall be liable to the subscriber's properly authorized carrier in an amount equal to 150% of all charges paid to the submitting telecommunications carrier by such subscriber after such violation, as well as for additional amounts as prescribed in Part 5.H. The remedies provided in this Part 5 are in addition to any other remedies available by law.

(b) **Subscriber Liability for Charges.** Any subscriber whose selection of telecommunications services provider is changed without authorization verified in accordance with legally-required procedures is liable for charges as follows:

(1) If the subscriber has not already paid charges to the unauthorized carrier, the subscriber is absolved of liability for charges imposed by the unauthorized carrier for service provided during the first 30 days after the unauthorized change. Upon being informed by a subscriber that an unauthorized change has occurred, the authorized carrier, the unauthorized carrier, or the executing carrier shall inform the subscriber of this 30-day absolution period. Any charges imposed by the unauthorized carrier on the subscriber for service provided after this 30-day period shall be paid by the subscriber to the authorized carrier at the rates the subscriber was paying to the authorized carrier at the time of the unauthorized change in accordance with the provisions of Part 5.G(e).

(2) If the subscriber has already paid charges to the unauthorized carrier, and the authorized carrier receives payment from the unauthorized carrier as provided for in paragraph (a) of this section, the authorized carrier shall refund or credit to the subscriber any amounts determined in accordance with the provisions of Part 5.H(c).

(3) If the subscriber has been absolved of liability as prescribed by this section, the unauthorized carrier shall also be liable to the subscriber for any charge required to return the subscriber to his or her properly authorized carrier, if applicable.

E. Procedures for Resolution of Unauthorized Changes in Preferred Carrier

(a) **Notification of Alleged Unauthorized Carrier Change.** Executing carriers who are informed of an unauthorized carrier change by a subscriber must immediately

notify both the authorized and allegedly unauthorized carrier of the incident. This notification must include the identity of both carriers.

(b) Referral of Complaint. Any carrier, executing, authorized, or allegedly unauthorized, that is informed by a subscriber or an executing carrier of an unauthorized carrier change shall direct that subscriber to CAB for resolution of the complaint.

(c) Notification of Receipt of Complaint. Upon receipt of an unauthorized carrier change complaint, CAB will notify the allegedly unauthorized carrier of the complaint and order that the carrier remove all unpaid charges for the first 30 days after the slam from the subscriber's bill pending a determination of whether an unauthorized change, as defined by Part 5.B, has occurred, if it has not already done so.

(d) Proof of Verification. Not more than twenty business days after notification of the complaint, the alleged unauthorized carrier shall provide to CAB a copy of any valid proof of verification of the carrier change. This proof of verification must contain clear and convincing evidence of a valid authorized carrier change. CAB will determine whether an unauthorized change, as defined by Part 5.B, has occurred using such proof and any evidence supplied by the subscriber. Failure by the carrier to respond or provide proof of verification will be presumed to be clear and convincing evidence of a violation.

F. Absolution Procedure Where the Subscriber Has Not Paid Charges

(a) This section shall only apply after a subscriber has determined that an unauthorized change, as defined by Part 5.B, has occurred and the subscriber has not paid charges to the allegedly unauthorized carrier for service provided for 30 days, or a portion thereof, after the unauthorized change occurred.

(b) An allegedly unauthorized carrier shall remove all charges incurred for service provided during the first 30 days after the alleged unauthorized change occurred, as defined by Part 5.B, from a subscriber's bill upon notification that such unauthorized change is alleged to have occurred.

(c) An allegedly unauthorized carrier may challenge a subscriber's allegation that an unauthorized change, as defined by Part 5.B, occurred. An allegedly unauthorized carrier choosing to challenge such allegation shall immediately notify the complaining subscriber that: the complaining subscriber must file a complaint with CAB within 30 days of either: the date of removal of charges from the complaining subscriber's bill in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section or; the date the allegedly unauthorized carrier notifies the complaining subscriber of the requirements of this paragraph, whichever is later; and a failure to file such a complaint within this 30-day time period will result in the charges removed pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section being reinstated on the subscriber's bill and, consequently, the complaining subscriber will only be entitled to remedies for

the alleged unauthorized change other than those provided for in Part 5.E(b)(1). No allegedly unauthorized carrier shall reinstate charges to a subscriber's bill pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph without first providing such subscriber with a reasonable opportunity to demonstrate that the requisite complaint was timely filed within the 30-day period described in this paragraph.

(d) If CAB, under Part 5.I. below, determines after reasonable investigation that an unauthorized change, as defined by Part 5.B, has occurred, it shall notify the carriers involved that the subscriber is entitled to absolution from the charges incurred during the first 30 days after the unauthorized carrier change occurred, and neither the authorized or unauthorized carrier may pursue any collection against the subscriber for those charges.

(e) If the subscriber has incurred charges for more than 30 days after the unauthorized carrier change, the unauthorized carrier must forward the billing information for such services to the authorized carrier, which may bill the subscriber for such services using either of the following means:

(1) The amount of the charge may be determined by a re-rating of the services provided based on what the authorized carrier would have charged the subscriber for the same services had an unauthorized change, as described in Part 5.B, not occurred; or

(2) The amount of the charge may be determined using a 50% Proxy Rate as follows: Upon receipt of billing information from the unauthorized carrier, the authorized carrier may bill the subscriber for 50% of the rate the unauthorized carrier would have charged the subscriber for the services provided. However, the subscriber shall have the right to reject use of this 50% proxy method and require that the authorized carrier perform a re-rating of the services provided, as described in paragraph (e)(1) of this section.

(f) If the unauthorized carrier received payment from the subscriber for services provided after the first 30 days after the unauthorized change occurred, the obligations for payments and refunds provided for in Part 5.H shall apply to those payments. If CAB, under Part 5.I. below, determines after reasonable investigation that the carrier change was authorized, the carrier may re-bill the subscriber for charges incurred.

G. Reimbursement Procedures Where the Subscriber Has Paid Charges

(a) The procedures in this section shall only apply after a subscriber has determined that an unauthorized change, as defined by Part 5.B, has occurred and the subscriber has paid charges to an allegedly unauthorized carrier.

(b) If CAB, under Part 5.I. below, determines after reasonable investigation that an unauthorized change, as defined by Part 5.B, has occurred, it shall direct the unauthorized carrier to forward to the authorized carrier the following:

- (1) An amount equal to 150% of all charges paid by the subscriber to the unauthorized carrier; and
- (2) Copies of any telephone bills issued from the unauthorized carrier to the subscriber. This order shall be sent to the subscriber, the unauthorized carrier, and the authorized carrier.
- (c) Within ten days of receipt of the amount provided for in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, the authorized carrier shall provide a refund or credit to the subscriber in the amount of 50% of all charges paid by the subscriber to the unauthorized carrier. The subscriber has the option of asking the authorized carrier to re-rate the unauthorized carrier's charges based on the rates of the authorized carrier and, on behalf of the subscriber, seek an additional refund from the unauthorized carrier, to the extent that the re-rated amount exceeds the 50% of all charges paid by the subscriber to the unauthorized carrier. The authorized carrier shall also send notice to CAB that it has given a refund or credit to the subscriber.
- (d) If an authorized carrier incurs billing and collection expenses in collecting charges from the unauthorized carrier, the unauthorized carrier shall reimburse the authorized carrier for reasonable expenses.
- (e) If the authorized carrier has not received payment from the unauthorized carrier as required by paragraph (c) of this section, the authorized carrier is not required to provide any refund or credit to the subscriber. The authorized carrier must, within 45 days of receiving CAB's determination as described in paragraph (b) of this section, inform the subscriber and CAB if the unauthorized carrier has failed to forward to it the appropriate charges, and also inform the subscriber of his or her right to pursue a claim against the unauthorized carrier for a refund of all charges paid to the unauthorized carrier.
- (f) Where possible, the properly authorized carrier must reinstate the subscriber in any premium program in which that subscriber was enrolled prior to the unauthorized change, if the subscriber's participation in that program was terminated because of the unauthorized change. If the subscriber has paid charges to the unauthorized carrier, the properly authorized carrier shall also provide or restore to the subscriber any premiums to which the subscriber would have been entitled had the unauthorized change not occurred. The authorized carrier must comply with the requirements of this section regardless of whether it is able to recover from the unauthorized carrier any charges that were paid by the subscriber.

[Comment: Nothing in these Part 5 rules is intended to prohibit a subscriber and an alleged unauthorized carrier from making mutually-agreeable arrangements for compensating the subscriber and restoring the service to the authorized carrier without the subscriber's having to file a complaint with CAB; provided, however, that the alleged unauthorized carrier must first have informed

the subscriber of the 30-day absolution period and the subscriber's right to file such a complaint.]

H. Informal Complaints

The following procedures shall apply to informal complaints to the Commission alleging an unauthorized change of a subscriber's preferred carrier, as defined by Public Utilities Code § 2889.5 or the FCC's slamming rules.

(a) *Address:* Complaints shall be mailed to:

Slamming Complaints
Consumer Affairs Branch
California Public Utilities Commission
505 Van Ness Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94102

(b) *Form:* The complaint shall be in writing, and should contain: (1) the complainant's name, address, telephone number, and e-mail address (if the complainant has one); (2) the names of the alleged unauthorized carrier, the authorized carrier, and the executing carrier, if known; (3) the date of the alleged unauthorized change, if known; (4) a complete statement of the facts (including any documentation) showing that the carrier changed the subscriber's preferred carrier without authorization; (5) a copy of the subscriber's bill which contains the unauthorized changes; (6) a statement of whether the complainant has paid any disputed charges to the alleged unauthorized carrier; and (7) a statement of the specific relief sought.

(c) *Procedure:*

(1) The CAB staff will acknowledge receipt of subscriber's complaint and inform the subscriber of the procedures for resolving it.

(2) The CAB will notify the executing carrier, the authorized carrier, and the alleged unauthorized carrier of the alleged unauthorized change.

(3) The CAB staff will require the alleged unauthorized carrier to produce evidence of authorization and verification, and any other information or documentation the CAB staff may need to resolve the subscriber's complaint. The alleged unauthorized carrier shall provide evidence of subscriber authorization and verification within twenty business days of CAB's request. If evidence of authorization and verification is not provided within twenty business days, a presumption exists that an unauthorized change occurred, and CAB staff will find that an unauthorized change did occur.

(4) Upon request by the CAB staff for information other than the subscriber authorization and verification, the alleged unauthorized carrier shall provide

such information within twenty business days of CAB's request or provide a written explanation as to why the information cannot be provided within the required twenty business days and an estimate of when it will provide the information.

(5) The CAB staff will determine whether an unauthorized change has occurred. CAB's investigation may include review of the alleged subscriber authorization, verification, solicitation methods and materials, and any other information CAB staff determines is relevant to the investigation.

(6) Upon concluding its investigation, the CAB staff will inform the subscriber, the executing carrier, the alleged unauthorized carrier, and the authorized carrier of its decision.

(d) *Appeals:*

(1) If the subscriber is not satisfied with the CAB staff decision, the subscriber may appeal the decision to a Consumer Affairs Manager. The subscriber shall present new information or explain any factual or legal errors made in the CAB staff decision.

(2) If the subscriber is not satisfied with the resolution of the complaint by the Consumer Affairs Manager, the subscriber may file a formal complaint with the Commission according to the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, Article 3.

(3) If the CAB staff finds that an unauthorized change has occurred but the unauthorized carrier disagrees and pursues billing or collection against the subscriber, CAB staff will forward this information to Commission's enforcement staff and advise the subscriber to file a formal complaint.

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

By William Ahern
Executive Director