

Before the
Federal Communications Commission
Washington, D.C. 20554

In the Matter of)
)
Protecting Consumers from Unauthorized Carrier) CG Docket No. 17-169
Changes and Related Unauthorized Charges)

REPORT AND ORDER

Adopted: June 7, 2018

Released: June 8, 2018

By the Commission: Chairman Pai and Commissioners O’Rielly, Carr, and Rosenworcel issuing separate statements

I. INTRODUCTION

1. For two decades, the Commission has by rule and enforcement protected American consumers from unscrupulous carriers that change their voice service providers without permission (“slamming”) or bill them for bogus charges (“cramming”). While market changes and our efforts have reduced the incidence of slamming and cramming, these practices persist, targeting in particular the most vulnerable consumers, including the elderly and non-English speakers.

2. Today, we amend our rules to reinforce the Commission’s ability to take action against slammers and crammers and to deter carriers from slamming and cramming in the first place. Specifically, we codify a ban on material misrepresentations on sales calls and unauthorized charges on telephone bills, and we improve the effectiveness of the existing third-party verification (TPV) process. At the same time, we decline to adopt more burdensome measures that the record reveals may unduly hinder consumers’ ability to switch providers.

II. BACKGROUND

A. Slamming Rules

3. Section 258 of the Act makes it unlawful for any telecommunications carrier to “submit or execute a change in a subscriber’s selection of a provider of telephone exchange service or telephone toll service except in accordance with such verification procedures as the Commission shall prescribe.”¹

¹ 47 U.S.C. § 258(a) (codifying Telecommunications Act of 1996, Pub. L. No. 104-104, §101(a), 110 Stat. 56, 77).

The Commission has implemented Section 258 in a series of orders,² and our rules specify that carriers may only submit a switch request if they have evidence the consumer has confirmed it.³

4. The rules specify four forms of possible evidence: a Letter of Agency (LOA), an electronic authorization (a call to a toll-free number that records the caller's originating automatic number identification), "[a]ny State-enacted verification procedures applicable to intrastate preferred carrier change orders only," and, most relevant herein, a third-party verification (TPV), which is a recorded conversation between an independent third-party verifier and the consumer.⁴ The rules also require certain disclosures for TPVs, among other requirements.⁵ To further protect consumers from slamming, consumers may freeze their choice of carriers.⁶

B. Truth-in-Billing Rules and Section 201(b)

5. In 1999, the Commission adopted rules under Sections 201(b) and 258 of the Act to alleviate consumer confusion about their telecommunications bills and to deter slamming and cramming.⁷ The "truth-in-billing" rules apply to traditional landline voice service and with some limited exceptions to Commercial Mobile Radio Service (CMRS).⁸ They require that consumers' bills, among other things, be clearly organized, clearly identify the service provider, highlight any new provider (*i.e.*, one that did not bill the consumer for service during the last billing cycle), and contain full and non-misleading descriptions of charges.⁹

6. In 2012, the Commission required that traditional landline carriers that offer consumers the ability to block third-party charges—a frequent source of crammed charges—clearly and conspicuously notify consumers of that option at the point of sale, on their website, and on each bill.¹⁰ The truth-in-billing rules regulate the format and content of information about third-party charges on consumers' bills but do not explicitly address the imposition of unauthorized charges on consumers'

² See, e.g., *Implementation of the Subscriber Carrier Selection Changes Provisions of the Telecommunications Act of 1996; Policies and Rules Concerning Unauthorized Changes of Consumers' Long Distance Carriers*, CC Docket No. 94-129, Second Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 14 FCC Rcd 1508, 1510, para. 1 (1998) (*Second Report and Order*), *stayed in part*, *MCI WorldCom v. FCC*, No. 99-1125 (D.C. Cir. May 18, 1999), *motion to dissolve stay granted*, *MCI WorldCom v. FCC*, No. 99-1125 (D.C. Cir. June 27, 2000). VoIP providers and Commercial Mobile Radio Service providers are not subject to the slamming verification rules. See 47 CFR § 64.1120(a)(3). Changes in preferred telecommunications service providers involve "submitting" and "executing" carriers. A submitting carrier is "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." An executing carrier is "any telecommunications carrier that effects a request that a subscriber's telecommunications carrier be changed." See 47 CFR § 64.1100(a)-(b). For purposes of this *Order*, we use the terms "consumer" and "subscriber" interchangeably.

³ *Id.* § 64.1120(c). The Commission has rules for calculating slamming carrier liability. 47 CFR § 64.1140(a).

⁴ *Id.* § 64.1120(c).

⁵ *Id.* § 64.1120(c)(3). For example, TPVs must elicit from the consumer that he or she is authorized to make a carrier switch and must be conducted in the same language as the preceding sales call. 47 CFR § 64.1120(c)(3)(iii), (iv).

⁶ *Id.* § 64.1190.

⁷ *Truth-in-Billing and Billing Format*, CC Docket No. 98-170, First Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 14 FCC Rcd 7492 at 7503, para. 21 (1999) (*First Truth-in-Billing Order*).

⁸ See 47 CFR §§ 64.2400-01.

⁹ *Id.* § 64.2401.

¹⁰ See *Empowering Consumers to Prevent and Detect Billing for Unauthorized Charges ("Cramming"); Consumer Information and Disclosure; Truth-in-Billing and Billing Format*, CG Docket Nos. 11-116 and 09-158, CC Docket No. 98-170, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 27 FCC Rcd 4436 (2012), Erratum (rel. June 7, 2012) (*April 2012 Order*); see also 47 CFR § 64.2401(f).

telephone bills.¹¹ The Commission has, however, repeatedly found that both wireline and wireless cramming is an “unjust and unreasonable” practice in violation of Section 201(b) of the Act.¹²

C. The Continuing Problem

7. Slamming and cramming historically have been a problem for consumers who buy long-distance service separately from local service. Thanks to the rise of all-distance service and our efforts to combat slamming, the practice has abated somewhat. For example, slamming complaint numbers filed with the Commission in the years 2015-17 were 419, 395, and 312, respectively.¹³ Cramming complaint numbers for the same years were 4,080, 3,001, and 2,406, respectively. Nevertheless, slamming, as well as cramming, continues to be a significant concern for consumers. Slamming and cramming cause consumers myriad problems—it deprives them of their choice of providers, can increase their monthly bills, and can be difficult to fix.

8. The Commission’s Enforcement Bureau has brought numerous actions against carriers for slamming and cramming violations.¹⁴ In these proceedings, the Commission found that the perpetrators committed (or apparently committed) several violations, including misrepresenting who they are and why they are calling, fraudulently verifying carrier changes, and cramming long-distance charges

¹¹ See, e.g., 47 CFR § 64.2400(a) (“[t]he purpose of these rules is to reduce slamming and cramming and other telecommunications fraud by setting the standards for bills for telecommunications services”).

¹² 47 U.S.C. § 201(b). See, e.g., *Long Distance Direct, Inc.*, Memorandum Opinion and Order, 15 FCC Rcd 3297, 3302, para. 14 (2000) (finding that the company’s practice of cramming membership and other unauthorized fees on consumer telephone bills was an unjust and unreasonable practice in connection with communication services); see also *Central Telecom Long Distance, Inc.*, Forfeiture Order, 31 FCC Rcd 10392, 10399, para. 15 (2016) (*Central Forfeiture Order*); *U.S. Telecom Long Distance, Inc.*, Forfeiture Order, 31 FCC Rcd 10413, 10419-20, para. 15 (2016) (*USTLD Forfeiture Order*); *Consumer Telcom, Inc.*, Forfeiture Order, 31 FCC Rcd 10435, 10441-42, para. 15 (2016) (*CTI Forfeiture Order*); *Cellco Partnership D/B/A Verizon Wireless Unauthorized Third-Party Billing Charges*, Order, 30 FCC Rcd 4590 (2015) (resolving allegations that Verizon charged subscribers for products and services that they did not authorize).

¹³ Notably, the Commission’s rules allow states to administer our slamming rules. See 47 CFR § 64.1110. Consumers in those states that have elected to administer the slamming rules must file their slamming complaints with their State public utility commissions. As a result, the Commission handles slamming complaints for only 15 states. In addition, many consumers who believe they have been slammed first contact their carrier, and as a result their concerns are resolved before they filed a complaint with a regulatory agency.

¹⁴ Recent slamming and related cramming actions include *OneLink Communications, Inc.*, Notice of Apparent Liability for Forfeiture, 31 FCC Rcd 1403 (2016) (*OneLink NAL*); *Roman LD, Inc.*, Notice of Apparent Liability for Forfeiture, 30 FCC Rcd 3433 (2015); *Preferred Long Distance, Inc.*, Forfeiture Order, 30 FCC Rcd 13711(2015) (*Preferred Forfeiture Order*); *Long Distance Consolidated Billing Company*, Notice of Apparent Liability for Forfeiture, 30 FCC Rcd 8664 (2015); *Optic Internet Protocol, Inc.*, Notice of Apparent Liability for Forfeiture, 29 FCC Rcd 9056 (2014) (*Optic NAL*), Forfeiture Order, 30 FCC Rcd 2539 (2015) (*Optic Forfeiture Order*); *GPSPS, Inc.*, Notice of Apparent Liability for Forfeiture, 30 FCC Rcd 2522 (2015) (*GPSPS NAL*), Forfeiture Order, 30 FCC Rcd 7814 (2015) (*GPSPS Forfeiture Order*); *Central Telecom Long Distance, Inc.*, Notice of Apparent Liability for Forfeiture, 29 FCC Rcd 5517 (2014) (*Central NAL*), *Central Forfeiture Order*, 31 FCC Rcd 10392 (2016); *U.S. Telecom Long Distance, Inc.*, Notice of Apparent Liability for Forfeiture, 29 FCC Rcd 823 (2014) (*USTLD NAL*), *USTLD Forfeiture Order*, 31 FCC Rcd 10413 (2016); *Advantage Telecommunications Corp.*, Notice of Apparent Liability for Forfeiture, 28 FCC Rcd 6843 (2013) (*Advantage NAL*), *Advantage Telecommunications Corp.*, Forfeiture Order, 32 FCC Rcd 3723 (2017) (*Advantage Forfeiture Order*); *Consumer Telcom, Inc.*, Notice of Apparent Liability for Forfeiture, 28 FCC Rcd 17196 (2013) (*CTI NAL*), *CTI Forfeiture Order*, 31 FCC Rcd 10435 (2016); *United Telecom, Inc.*, Notice of Apparent Liability for Forfeiture, 27 FCC Rcd 16499 (2012); *Silv Communications, Inc.*, Notice of Apparent Liability for Forfeiture, 25 FCC Rcd 5178 (2010).

onto consumers' bills.¹⁵ In the *OneLink NAL*, a Commission investigation found that sales agents for four carriers (operating as a single enterprise) apparently told consumers they were calling about a package delivery in an effort to record the consumers' voices,¹⁶ and apparently targeted non-English speakers.¹⁷ The carriers then apparently edited the recordings of consumer statements to produce fake TPVs.¹⁸ For example, one complainant received a call from someone claiming to be from the post office and had a package on hold but needed the complainant's birth date. The complainant gave them a fake date that was later used in the fabricated TPV.¹⁹ Another complainant indicated that her elderly mother answered questions on the phone about a purportedly undelivered postal service package and that her responses were used in an agreement to switch carriers.²⁰

9. In the *Preferred Forfeiture Order*, the Commission found that Preferred's telemarketers misrepresented who they were and why they were calling. Complainants described the misrepresentations made by the sales representatives, who asserted that they were the billing agent for AT&T or that they were partnered with AT&T.²¹ Another complainant said the sales representative stated that Preferred was a sub-division of AT&T and that the verifier would say it was a separate company and not affiliated with AT&T because it was a sub-division, falsely explaining that this was a technicality required by the FCC.²²

10. Slammers, or would-be slammers, have also crammed consumers as part of their fraud schemes. In the *Advantage Forfeiture Order*, the Commission found the company misrepresented the true purpose of its sales calls by representing that the call was from the consumer's current carrier.²³ One complainant explained that she received a call from an Advantage representative who told her it was a courtesy call because Advantage was taking over her current company's long-distance service. The representative went on to coach the complainant to say "yes" to all of the TPV questions.²⁴ If the company's attempted slam was thwarted by a preferred carrier freeze, it nonetheless crammed consumers by billing them a recurring charge for its long-distance "services" (which were never used by the consumer).²⁵ Consumers stated that the misrepresentations occurred on the sales call and thus were not reflected in the recorded TPVs.²⁶

11. The *Central Forfeiture Order* describes combined slamming and cramming by a telecommunications reseller. After the complainants discovered they had been slammed and returned to

¹⁵ The Commission has ruled that carriers are responsible for the conduct of third parties acting on the carrier's behalf, including third party marketers. *See, e.g., Long Distance Direct, Inc.*, Memorandum Opinion and Order, 15 FCC Rcd 3297, 3300, para. 9 (2000); 47 U.S.C. § 217.

¹⁶ *OneLink NAL*, 31 FCC Rcd at 1403, paras. 2-3.

¹⁷ *See id.*, Appendix, 31 FCC Rcd at 1432-34. Other cases reveal similar apparent targeting. *See, e.g., GPSPS NAL*, Appendix, 30 FCC Rcd at 2536-38; *Optic NAL*, Appendix, 29 FCC Rcd at 9068-69.

¹⁸ *One Link NAL*, 31 FCC Rcd at 1407, n.22. Carriers have used forged TPVs in other cases. *See, e.g., GPSPS Forfeiture Order*, 30 FCC Rcd at 7814, para. 1; *Optic Forfeiture Order*, 30 FCC Rcd at 2539, para. 1.

¹⁹ *OneLink NAL*, 31 FCC Rcd at 1409, para. 11.

²⁰ *Id.* at 1410, para. 11.

²¹ *Preferred Forfeiture Order*, 30 FCC Rcd at 13720, para. 18.

²² *Id.* at 13721, para.19.

²³ *Advantage Forfeiture Order*, 32 FCC Rcd at 3723-28, paras. 7-13. Consumers stated that the recordings of the third-party verifications did not contain the misrepresentations that were conveyed on the sales call. *Advantage NAL*, 28 FCC Rcd at 6847-49, paras. 11-15.

²⁴ *Advantage Forfeiture Order*, 32 FCC Rcd at 3727-28, para. 12.

²⁵ *Id.* at 3728, para. 15.

²⁶ *Advantage NAL*, 28 FCC Rcd at 6847-48, paras. 11-15.

their original carriers, the reseller continued to bill them for monthly long-distance service and other fees and taxes—either on their local exchange carrier bills or on bills sent to them directly by the crammer.²⁷ One complainant explained that after her grandmother, who did not use long-distance service, died and her phone was disconnected, Central continued to bill her for its “service” for several months.²⁸

12. In one Commission enforcement action, a carrier found to have engaged in slamming and misrepresentation argued, unsuccessfully, that it could not be held liable under Section 201(b) in the absence of a rule or regulation specifically prohibiting the conduct at issue.²⁹ In other enforcement actions, carriers have erroneously maintained that a “compliant” TPV recording proves that the consumer understood they were making a carrier change regardless of what a telemarketer may have told the consumer prior to the TPV.³⁰

D. Notice of Proposed Rulemaking

13. In 2017, the Commission released a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) proposing two rules and seeking comment on other measures to protect consumers from slamming and cramming.³¹ Specifically, the Commission proposed to codify, pursuant to Sections 258 and 201(b), a new Section 64.1120(a)(1)(i)(A) banning misrepresentations on sales calls and stating that any misrepresentation or deception invalidates any subsequent verification of a carrier change; and proposed to codify in a new Section 64.2401(g) the existing prohibition against unauthorized charges on telephone bills that the Commission has enforced under Section 201(b) of the Act.³² In addition, the Commission sought comment on further measures to protect consumers from slamming and cramming, including: preferred carrier freezes by default,³³ blocking third-party charges for local and long-distance service by default,³⁴ requiring verification of the carrier change by the executing carrier,³⁵ requiring submitting carriers that rely on TPVs to record sales calls,³⁶ and eliminating or improving TPVs.³⁷

14. In general, commenters support the adoption of the two proposed rules, noting that they are consistent with the Commission’s statutory authority under Sections 201 and 258 and prior enforcement actions.³⁸ These commenters note that codifying such prohibitions in the Commission’s rules will provide additional clarity and potentially aid in enforcement efforts.³⁹ Industry commenters, however, oppose any measures beyond those proposed rules, suggesting that they are unnecessary, anti-

²⁷ *Central Forfeiture Order*, 31 FCC Rcd at 10400, para. 18.

²⁸ *Id.* at 10393, para. 2.

²⁹ *See Preferred Forfeiture Order*, 30 FCC Rcd at 13715, paras. 10-11 (refuting carrier’s argument in its response to a Notice of Apparent Liability for Forfeiture that the Commission “cannot enforce Section 201(b) generally, or enforce it with respect to advertising specifically, without first adopting rules”).

³⁰ *See Central Forfeiture Order*, 31 FCC Rcd 10396-98, paras. 10-13; *USTLD Forfeiture Order*, 31 FCC Rcd 10417-19, paras. 10-13; *CTI Forfeiture Order*, 31 FCC Rcd 10439-41, paras. 10-13.

³¹ *See Protecting Consumers from Unauthorized Carrier Changes and Related Unauthorized Charges*, CG Docket No. 17-169, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 32 FCC Rcd 6022 (2017) (*Slamming and Cramming NPRM*).

³² *Id.* at 6026-27, paras. 12-13.

³³ *Id.* at 6027-28, paras. 14-16.

³⁴ *Id.* at 6028-30, paras. 17-21.

³⁵ *Id.* at 6030-32, paras. 22-29.

³⁶ *Id.* at 6032-33, paras. 30-32.

³⁷ *Id.* at 6033-34, paras. 33-35.

³⁸ *See, e.g.*, Consumers Union Comment at 4; NTCA Comments at 2-3; John Shaw Comments at 3; WTA Comments at 2; Arizona Commission Reply Comments at 2-3; NASUCA Reply Comments at 1-3.

³⁹ *See, e.g.*, Adison Richards Comments at 9; CWA Reply Comments at 6; NASUCA Reply Comments at 2.

competitive, and burdensome, and would harm consumers by causing delay in processing legitimate switching requests.⁴⁰

III. DISCUSSION

15. In this *Order*, we strengthen our rules to protect consumers from slamming and cramming. Specifically, we codify rules against sales call misrepresentations and cramming. We also revise our rules to improve the effectiveness and address abuses of the TPV process. Our changes are tailored to ferret out and deter slamming and cramming. We thus decline to adopt broader, more burdensome rules that, as our record shows, could impose significant costs on voice providers and inhibit lawful switches (*i.e.*, switches chosen by consumers).

16. Our legal authority stems from Sections 201(b) and 258 of the Act.⁴¹ Section 201(b) prohibits telecommunications carriers from engaging in unjust and unreasonable practices—which the Commission has interpreted to include deceptive marketing practices as well as deceptive billing practices, such as cramming.⁴² Section 258 is clear in turn that carriers cannot execute switches unless they do so “in accordance with such verification procedures as the Commission shall prescribe,”⁴³ and the anti-slamming measures we add to the TPV process here are “verification procedures” consistent with the authority specified in Section 258.⁴⁴

A. Misrepresentations on Sales Calls

17. Our recent enforcement actions reveal that misrepresentations on sales calls are a continuing source of slamming.⁴⁵ We therefore codify a rule to prohibit material misrepresentation, including material omissions, in sales calls to further reduce the incidence of slamming. We agree with a consumer commenter that “a more stringent and bright line rule will [eliminate] ambiguity as to ensure carriers know slamming is wrong and give the Commission stronger language with which to defeat it.”⁴⁶ Consumers Union adds that a codified rule will give the Commission “additional tools to hold fraudulent

⁴⁰ See, e.g., AT&T Comments at 8-9; Billing Services Comments at 6; CALTEL Comments at 3-5; Comcast Comments at 3-9; Sprint Comments at 11; Verizon Comments at 11; CenturyLink Reply Comments at 8. A number of commenters indicate that the volume of slamming complaints constitutes only a small percentage of the total number of annual carrier switches and charges, suggesting that any prophylactic measures beyond codification are likely to harm consumers more than they benefit consumers. See, e.g., CALTEL Comments at 3-4 (the number of complaints identified in the NPRM is miniscule compared to the number of provider changes made in the years cited); Comcast Comments at 4-5 (noting that the number of slamming and cramming complaints has decreased in recent years and represent an infinitesimal percentage of the millions of annual carrier changes).

⁴¹ 47 U.S.C. §§ 201(b), 258; see also, e.g., *First Truth-in-Billing Order*, 14 FCC Rcd at 7503-09, paras. 20-27; *April 2012 Order*, 27 FCC Rcd at 4476-79, paras. 114-22.

⁴² See 47 U.S.C. § 201(b); see also, e.g., *Advantage Forfeiture Order*, 32 FCC Rcd at 3725, para. 7; *Preferred Forfeiture Order*, 30 FCC Rcd at 13791, paras. 17-18; *First Truth-in-Billing Order*, 14 FCC Rcd at 7503-09, paras. 20-27.

⁴³ 47 U.S.C. § 258(a).

⁴⁴ In *AT&T v. FCC*, 323 F.3d 1081 (D.C. Cir. 2003), in assessing whether a different FCC requirement was a “verification procedure,” the court held that a “procedure” is “a particular course of action” or “a particular step adopted for doing or accomplishing something.” In that regard, we note that a sales call is often an important “step” in the carrier change process, and that a misrepresentation in this step can fatally undermine the subsequent steps (*i.e.* verification procedures) such as the third-party confirmation that the person on the call wants to make a carrier change. Thus, the accuracy of the sales call is a critical “step” or “course of action” intertwined with the process of confirming that the consumer’s consent has been obtained to change carriers as required under our slamming rules. See 47 CFR § 64.1120(c)(3)(iii).

⁴⁵ See, e.g., *Preferred Forfeiture Order*, 30 FCC Rcd at 13720-21, paras. 18-19; *Advantage Forfeiture Order*, 32 FCC Rcd at 3723-28, paras. 7-13.

⁴⁶ See Adison Richards Comment at 4.

actors accountable for slamming.”⁴⁷ Indeed, most commenters support a new rule and none opposes it. We further agree with commenters that a codified rule is consistent with the Commission’s statutory authority and prior enforcement actions.⁴⁸ In addition, we believe codifying this prohibition in our rules will provide carriers and consumers with more specific information and notice of this prohibited practice. In so doing, we note that we revise the NPRM’s proposed rule on sales calls by deleting the reference to “deception.”⁴⁹ We find that this term is vague and subject to an unclear interpretation absent a record to define it.

18. Upon a finding of material misrepresentation in the sales call, the consumer’s authorization to change carriers will be deemed invalid even if the carrier has some evidence of consumer authorization of a switch, *e.g.*, a TPV. In this regard, our enforcement cases make clear that sales misrepresentations may not be cured by a facially valid TPV.⁵⁰ When a consumer’s decision to switch carriers is predicated on false information provided in a sales call, that consumer’s authorization to switch carriers can no longer be considered binding.⁵¹ We clarify that the rule adopted herein is designed to deter slamming that occurs as a result of misrepresentations in sales calls that encourage the consumer to switch telecommunications carriers.⁵²

19. We agree with commenters that a codified rule is consistent with the Commission’s statutory authority and prior enforcement actions.⁵³ Section 201(b) of the Act states, in pertinent part, that “[a]ll charges, practices, classifications, and regulations for and in connection with [interstate or foreign] communication service [by wire or radio], shall be just and reasonable, and any such charge, practice, classification, or regulation that is unjust or unreasonable is declared to be unlawful.”⁵⁴ The Commission has found that misrepresentations made by interstate common carriers constitute unjust and unreasonable

⁴⁷ Consumers Union Comment at 4.

⁴⁸ *See, e.g.*, Consumers Union Comment at 4; NTCA Comments at 2-3; WTA Comments at 2; Arizona Commission Reply Comments at 3; CenturyLink Reply Comments at 4; NASUCA Reply Comments at 1-3; *Preferred Forfeiture Order*, 30 FCC Rcd at 13719-23, paras. 17-24; *Advantage Forfeiture Order*, 32 FCC Rcd at 3725-26, paras. 7-8, 12. In light of our enforcement actions, our focus here is misrepresentation on sales calls that precede a slam. We acknowledge that unscrupulous actors could misrepresent themselves in other communications with consumers beyond the scope of this proceeding.

⁴⁹ *See Slamming and Cramming NPRM*, 32 FCC Rcd at 6037.

⁵⁰ *See, e.g., Advantage NAL*, 28 FCC Rcd at 6847-48, paras. 11-15.

⁵¹ *See, e.g., Advantage Forfeiture Order*, 32 FCC Rcd at 3725-30, paras. 7-13, 19-21.

⁵² *See, e.g., Slamming and Cramming NPRM*, 32 FCC Rcd at 6026, para. 12 (seeking comment on sales call abuses to further reduce slamming). Although some parties suggest that we extend this rule to CMRS and VoIP as a prophylactic measure, the corresponding record shows slamming to be primarily an issue with wireline telecommunications carriers and we see insufficient evidence to reverse our prior decision to exclude other services from our slamming rules. *See, e.g.*, 47 CFR § 64.1120(a)(3) (excluding CMRS providers from the verification requirements of the slamming rules). This in no way limits, however, the ability of the Commission to address misrepresentations by other parties under any relevant legal authority.

⁵³ *See, e.g.*, Consumers Union Comment at 4; NTCA Comments at 2-3; WTA Comments at 2; Arizona Commission Reply Comments at 3; CenturyLink Reply Comments at 4; NASUCA Reply Comments at 1-3; *Preferred Forfeiture Order*, 30 FCC Rcd at 13719-23, paras. 17-24; *Advantage Forfeiture Order* at 2-4, paras. 7-8, 12. In light of our enforcement actions, our focus here is misrepresentation on sales calls that precede a slam. We acknowledge that unscrupulous actors could misrepresent themselves in other communications with consumers beyond the scope of this proceeding.

⁵⁴ 47 U.S.C. § 201(b).

practices under Section 201(b) of the Act.⁵⁵ Sales calls that contain misrepresentations undermine the effectiveness of the carrier's validation procedures under Section 258, and thus are an unjust and unreasonable practice that is "in connection with" the communication service that is the subject of the verification process.

20. *Material Violations.* Several commenters request that the language of the NPRM's proposed rule banning sales call misrepresentations should be clarified with greater specificity to ensure that it is not construed overbroadly.⁵⁶ NASUCA, for example, suggests adding a "material" requirement to the proposed rule.⁵⁷ We agree with NASUCA and other commenters who ask that we ban only "material" misrepresentations.⁵⁸ In so doing, we acknowledge that occasional minor or trivial inaccuracies that have no bearing on the consumer's decision to switch carriers can occur and may not rise to a level warranting enforcement action, consistent with how we have exercised our enforcement discretion in the past. We decline, however, to require that such misrepresentations also be "intentional." The Commission has never articulated an intentionality standard when it has penalized carriers for misrepresentations on sales calls in the past. Rather, the Commission's forfeiture policies already require that, when determining the appropriate adjustment to a base forfeiture amount (rather than whether the act is a violation), we consider "egregious conduct" and "intentional violation" consistent with Section 503 of the Act.⁵⁹ We believe this allows sufficient flexibility to take "intent" into consideration as an aggravating or mitigating factor when a violation of this rule occurs.

21. *Defining "Sales Call."* One commenter asks us to elaborate on what constitutes a "sales call" in this context.⁶⁰ We agree that defining that term is important. In this instance, our slamming rules are designed to prevent a provider from switching a consumer's preferred carrier without the consumer's permission.⁶¹ Section 258 of the Act makes it unlawful for any telecommunications carrier to "submit or execute a change in a subscriber's selection of a provider of telephone exchange service or telephone toll service except in accordance with such verification procedures as the Commission shall prescribe."⁶² Thus, for purposes of the slamming rules, we clarify that a "sales call" is any telephone call in which a

⁵⁵ See, e.g., *Advantage Forfeiture Order*, 32 FCC Rcd at 3725, paras. 7-8 (finding the company violated Section 201(b) by misrepresenting that the call was from the consumer's current carrier); *Business Discount Plan, Inc.*, Order of Forfeiture, 15 FCC Rcd 14461 (2000) (*BDP Forfeiture Order*) (finding that the company violated Section 201(b) by using unjust and unreasonable telemarketing practices such as misrepresenting the nature of its service offerings); *Telecommunications Research & Action Center & Consumer Action*, Memorandum Opinion and Order, 4 FCC Rcd 2157 (CCB 1989) (*TRAC*) (recognizing that a carrier's failure to convey sufficient information about its rates, practices, and range of services can be an unreasonable practice in violation of Section 201(b)).

⁵⁶ See, e.g., AT&T Comments at 3; NCTA Comments at 7 (suggesting that carriers should not be subject to liability for inadvertent mistakes); NASUCA Reply Comments at 3 (suggesting that we add the word "material" to the proposed rule); USTelecom Comments at 3-4 (arguing that the rule should only apply to knowing misrepresentations).

⁵⁷ NASUCA Reply Comments at 3.

⁵⁸ See, e.g., AT&T Comments at 3; NASUCA Reply Comments at 3 (suggesting that we add the word "material" to the proposed rule).

⁵⁹ *Commission's Forfeiture Policy Statement and Amendment of Section 1.80 of the Rules to Incorporate the Forfeiture Guidelines*, CI Docket No. 95-6, 12 FCC Rcd. 17087, 17099, para. 27.

⁶⁰ See AT&T Comments at 6-7.

⁶¹ See, e.g., 47 CFR § 64.1120.

⁶² 47 U.S.C. § 258(a).

carrier encourages a subscriber to submit or execute a change in the subscriber's provider of telephone exchange service or telephone toll service.⁶³

22. *Recording Sales Calls.* We decline to mandate that sales calls be recorded.⁶⁴ Although we agree with commenters that recordings would aid in determining whether a misrepresentation occurred,⁶⁵ the record contains un rebutted evidence that any such mandate would necessitate industry-wide installation of recording technologies, amending existing protocols with vendors that make such calls on carriers' behalf, recording large numbers of calls, and storing those records for some specified period when the vast majority of these calls do not result in consumer complaints.⁶⁶ The principal consumer benefit of a recording mandate would be to aid enforcement, but we are confident in light of the success of our prior enforcement actions that we can continue to enforce our rules even without a mandate, and nothing in the record persuades us otherwise.

23. Nonetheless, we encourage carriers and their agents to record sales calls. We clarify that a consumer's allegation⁶⁷ of a sales call misrepresentation shifts the burden of proof to the carrier making the sales call to provide persuasive evidence to rebut the claim.⁶⁸ We believe that in those instances in which a consumer has provided credible evidence of a misrepresentation that a carrier is uniquely positioned via its access to sales scripts, recordings, training, and other relevant materials relating to sales calls to proffer evidence to rebut those claims if they are without merit. In most instances, the consumer will not have access to these same materials. An accurate and complete sales call recording may be a carrier's best such evidence, and the record indicates that at least some carriers already record calls for training and monitoring purposes.⁶⁹ Those carriers that do not and/or choose not to record sales calls will have to develop other means to rebut credible consumer allegations of misrepresentations on sales calls.

B. Unauthorized Charges on Telephone Bills

24. We codify a prohibition on the placement of unauthorized charges on telephone bills (*i.e.*, cramming). Although cramming has been a long-standing issue addressed in various enforcement actions, and the Commission has adopted truth-in-billing rules to help detect it, the Commission has never codified a rule against cramming. We thus codify in a new Section 64.2401(g) of our truth-in-billing rules the prohibition against cramming that we have long enforced under Section 201(b) of the Act. We believe codifying the cramming prohibition for wireline and wireless carriers will act as a deterrent to this

⁶³ In so doing, we do not limit or infringe the ability of the Commission to address misrepresentations in other contexts. We merely clarify that the rule adopted herein is directed at sales calls that encourage the consumer to switch their telephone provider. We also note that this definition is consistent with that of a "telephone solicitation" as defined in our telemarketing rules. See 47 CFR § 64.1200(f)(14) (defining a "telephone solicitation" as "the initiation of a telephone call or message for the purpose of encouraging the purchase or rental of, or investment in property, goods, or services, which is transmitted to any person").

⁶⁴ See *Slamming and Cramming NPRM*, 32 FCC Rcd at 6032-33, paras. 30-32.

⁶⁵ See, e.g., Consumers Union Comments at 8; John Shaw Comments at 2; WTA Comments at 3.

⁶⁶ See, e.g., AT&T Comments at 10; CCTM Comments at 21; Teleplex Comments at 17; Verizon Comments at 13.

⁶⁷ Credible evidence could include specific allegations including the nature of the misrepresentation, the time and day of the sales call, and evidence of a switch, among other things.

⁶⁸ See, e.g., CCTM Comments at 21.

⁶⁹ See, e.g., AT&T Comments at 10; CenturyLink Reply Comments at 9. See also *Birch Communications, Inc.*, Order, 31 FCC Rcd 13510 at 13519 (requiring Birch to record all sales calls in their entirety as part of a consent decree) (2016).

conduct.⁷⁰ In so doing, we agree with commenters that codifying a ban against cramming provides greater clarity to interested parties and will aid our enforcement efforts.⁷¹ In addition, codifying this prohibition into our rules will provide consumers with more specific information and notice of this prohibited practice.

25. We disagree with the few commenters who suggest that wireless providers should be exempted from a rule against placing or causing to be placed unauthorized charges on their telephone bills.⁷² In general, these commenters contend that cramming does not occur as frequently on wireless bills and that the wireless industry has taken measures to reduce the incidents of cramming.⁷³ Although we applaud these industry efforts, the record contains evidence that wireless cramming remains a concern.⁷⁴ As a result, we agree with those commenters who contend that wireless consumers should be afforded the same consumer protections as wireline consumers when such unauthorized charges appear on their telephone bills.⁷⁵ We note that this approach is also consistent with the Commission's prior enforcement investigations conducted under Section 201(b) holding wireless providers accountable for alleged unauthorized charges that appeared on wireless bills.⁷⁶

C. Third-Party Verifications

26. We take this opportunity to enhance the existing TPV process designed to protect consumers from slamming by removing unnecessary regulatory requirements that do not benefit consumers.⁷⁷ In addition, we adopt a new measure that will address abuses of the TPV process when used to fraudulently verify a consumer authorization to switch carriers. We believe these actions will streamline the TPV process while ensuring that it fulfills its intended purpose in protecting consumers from unauthorized changes in their preferred carrier.

27. *Authorizing Individual Services.* We eliminate the requirement in Section 64.1120(b) of our rules that carriers must obtain the authorization for each individual service sold (*e.g.*, intraLATA and interLATA toll service) when the carrier is selling more than one telecommunications service to a

⁷⁰ We note that with some limited exceptions, the Commission's truth-in-billing rules have been applied to CMRS providers. See 47 CFR § 64.2400(b) ("[t]hese rules shall apply to all telecommunications carriers"); see also *Truth-in-Billing and Billing Format*, CC Docket No. 98-170, CG Docket No. 04-208, Second Report and Order, Declaratory Ruling, and Second Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 20 FCC Rcd 6448 at 6456, para. 16 (concluding that CMRS providers should no longer be exempt from the truth-in-billing requirement that billing descriptions be brief, clear, non-misleading and in plain language) (2005).

⁷¹ See, *e.g.*, Consumers Union Comments at 4; John Shaw Comments at 3; Arizona Commission Reply Comments at 9; CenturyLink Reply Comments at 2; CWA Reply Comments at 6; NASUCA Reply Comments at 3; PA PUC Reply Comments at 4. The adoption of a specific prohibition against cramming under our rules does not affect our determination that cramming is an unjust and unreasonable practice that violates Section 201(b) of the Act.

⁷² See, *e.g.*, AT&T Comments at 11; CTIA Comments at 5; Verizon Comments 8.

⁷³ See, *e.g.*, CTIA Comments at 5 (suggesting that the vast majority of unauthorized charges on wireless telephone bills occurred in the context of Premium SMS billing which is a vestige of the past).

⁷⁴ See, *e.g.*, Change for Win Comments at 7-8 (citing Maryland Attorney General mobile cramming complaint data); Consumers Union Comments at 3; FTC Comments (Report on Mobile Cramming).

⁷⁵ See, *e.g.*, Change for Win Comments at 1; Consumers Union Comments at 2-3; Arizona Commission Reply Comments at 11; CWA Reply Comments at 4; NASUCA Reply Comments at 2.

⁷⁶ See, *e.g.*, *Cellco Partnership D/B/A Verizon Wireless Unauthorized Third-Party Billing Charges*, Order, 30 FCC Rcd 4590 (2015) (resolving allegations that Verizon charged subscribers for products and services that they did not authorize); *T-Mobile USA, Inc. Unauthorized Third-Party Billing Charges*, Order, 29 FCC Rcd 15111 (2014) (resolving allegations that T-Mobile charged subscribers for products and services that they did not authorize).

⁷⁷ See *Slamming and Cramming NPRM*, 32 FCC Rcd at 6033, para. 34.

subscriber.⁷⁸ We agree with those commenters who suggest there is minimal benefit to asking consumers if they want to separately switch individual services based on regulatory classifications that may be outdated and unfamiliar to them.⁷⁹ In declining during an earlier proceeding to require third-party verifiers to define terms such as “intraLATA toll” and “interLATA toll” for subscribers, the Commission noted that doing so might increase consumer confusion while adding unnecessary time and cost to the verification process.⁸⁰ In addition, the Commission noted that market changes made use of these terms less significant.⁸¹

28. We believe this trend has continued as the market has moved toward all-distance service, rendering the necessity of distinguishing between services increasingly less important. One commenter, Consumers Union, argues that this requirement should be retained because it provides clarity regarding the various individual services being switched.⁸² For the reasons noted above, we disagree. In addition, we note that, to the extent that consumers express any confusion regarding the services being switched, our verification procedures require a “brief description” when the consumer demonstrates confusion regarding the nature of that service(s).⁸³ We believe that suffices to ensure that consumers understand the nature of the service(s) being switched without the necessity of obtaining authorization for each individual service.

29. *TPV Abuses.* We remain concerned that the TPV process has been misused in some instances to fraudulently verify consumer authorization to switch providers. Our prior enforcement actions confirm instances of abuse of the TPV process.⁸⁴ Although the current record does not contain a sufficient basis to eliminate this widely-used verification mechanism, we do believe that these documented abuses warrant additional oversight.⁸⁵ As a result, we conclude that any carrier that becomes the subject of a Commission forfeiture order through abuse of that process will be suspended for a period of five years from using the TPV process to confirm consumer switches. That will necessitate that these carriers use other recognized sources of evidence under our rules, such as an LOA, to confirm a consumer switch during the pendency of that suspension. We believe this requirement will ensure that greater care is taken by both carriers and third-party verifiers to ensure that the TPV process is not abused. We note that this suspension process will be applied only going forward from the effective date of the rules adopted herein. Thus, carriers and verifiers will be afforded an opportunity to take proactive measures to correct any deficiencies that have resulted in prior enforcement actions.

30. In addition to strengthening our requirements in this action, we remind carriers that we take violations of our rules seriously and we will continue to use our enforcement authority to stop bad actors, including through substantial monetary penalties and revocation of Commission operating

⁷⁸ See 47 CFR § 64.1120(b).

⁷⁹ See, e.g. CCTM Comments at 24; Teleplex Comments at 19 (there is no justification for asking consumers if they want to separately switch services based on arcane regulatory classifications that are meaningless).

⁸⁰ See *Implementation of the Subscriber Carrier Selection Changes Provisions of the Telecommunications Act of 1996; Policies and Rules Concerning Unauthorized Changes of Consumers' Long Distance Carriers*, CC Docket No. 94-129, Fourth Report and Order, 23 FCC Rcd 493, at 503-05, paras. 24-26 (2008).

⁸¹ *Id.* at 503-04, para. 25.

⁸² See Consumers Union, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, FCC, CG Docket No. 17-169, at 2-3 (filed May 30, 2018).

⁸³ See 47 CFR § 64.1120(c)(3)(iii).

⁸⁴ See, e.g., *One Link NAL*, 31 FCC Rcd at 1407, n.22. Carriers have used forged TPVs in other cases. See, e.g., *GPSPS Forfeiture Order*, 30 FCC Rcd at 7814, para. 1; *Optic Forfeiture Order*, 30 FCC Rcd at 2539, para. 1.

⁸⁵ In the *Slamming and Cramming NPRM*, we sought comment on eliminating TPVs, including whether we should use alternative verification mechanisms and the costs of doing so. In addition, we expressed concern about falsification of TPVs and sought comment on how better to ensure the validity of TPVs. See *Slamming and Cramming NPRM*, 32 FCC Rcd at 6033, para. 33.

authorization.⁸⁶ Section 503(b)(2)(B) of the Act empowers the Commission to assess a forfeiture of up to \$196,387 against a common carrier for each willful or repeated violation of the Act or of any rule, regulation, or order issued by the Commission under the Act.⁸⁷ In addition, the Commission has established forfeiture guidelines, which set forth base penalties for certain violations. Pursuant to the guidelines, the Commission may adjust penalties upward for violations that are egregious, intentional, or repeated, or that cause substantial harm or generate substantial economic gain for the violator.⁸⁸ The Commission's forfeiture guidelines currently establish a base forfeiture amount of \$40,000 for violations of slamming rules and orders.⁸⁹ In addition to these monetary penalties, we will consider initiating proceedings to revoke Section 214 operating authorization in cases of "egregious misconduct and the demonstrated harm to consumers from the apparent violations."⁹⁰

D. Other Measures

31. In light of the enhanced consumer protections afforded by the rules adopted herein, the apparent diminishing nature of the slamming and cramming problem as evidenced by recent complaint data, and the potential costs of compliance with additional requirements, we decline to mandate any other changes to our rules. In so doing, we acknowledge the arguments of commenters who suggest that a cost-benefit analysis does not support additional measures at this time.⁹¹ Specifically:

- (A) *Default Presubscribed Interexchange Carrier (PIC) Freeze and Double-Checking a Switch with the Consumer.* We agree with the majority of commenters that these additional steps are unnecessary at this time.⁹² Commenters supporting a default freeze and double-check requirement do not offer specific benefits that would outweigh the costs of these measures, including their potential to inhibit consumer switching and competition in the relevant markets and the ability for carriers to quickly port customers.
- (B) *Eliminating TPVs.* We decline on this record to eliminate TPVs as a means to prove a consumer has authorized a switch. Although our enforcement actions show that TPVs are subject to abuse, we believe that TPVs can be a useful safeguard against slamming to a significant degree and therefore decline to eliminate their use at this time. We believe a better approach is to modify our TPV requirements as stated above.
- (C) *Default Blocks of Third-Party Local and Long-Distance Charges.* We find that the potential cost of changes to carrier billing systems to effectuate default blocks outweighs the likely

⁸⁶ Section 503(b)(1) of the Act states that any person who willfully or repeatedly fails to comply with any provision of the Act or any rule, regulation, or order issued by the Commission, shall be liable to the United States for a forfeiture penalty. See 47 U.S.C. § 503(b)(1)(B); see also 47 CFR § 1.80(a)(2).

⁸⁷ See 47 U.S.C. § 503(b)(2)(B); see also 47 CFR § 1.80(b)(2); *Amendment of Section 1.80(b) of the Commission's Rules, Adjustment of Civil Monetary Penalties to Reflect Inflation*, Order, 33 FCC Rcd 46 (EB 2018) (adjusting the maximum statutory amounts for common carriers to account for inflation).

⁸⁸ See, e.g., *Central Forfeiture Order*, 31 FCC Rcd at 10408-09, paras. 39-41 (assessing an upward adjustment of \$1,500,000 for egregious misconduct related to slamming and cramming violations); *USTLD Forfeiture Order*, 31 FCC Rcd at 10451-53, paras. 39-40 (assessing an upward adjustment of \$2,000,000 for egregious misconduct related to slamming and cramming).

⁸⁹ See 47 CFR § 1.80, Section 1. While there is no base forfeiture amount in the guidelines for cramming, the Commission has similarly established a \$40,000 base forfeiture for cramming violations. See, e.g., *LDDI Forfeiture Order*, 15 FCC Rcd at 3304, para. 19 (affirming the \$40,000 penalty for cramming).

⁹⁰ See, e.g., *OneLink NAL*, 31 FCC Rcd at 1429, para. 36; see also 47 U.S.C. §§ 154(i), 214.

⁹¹ See, e.g., AT&T Comments at 8-9; Billing Services Comments at 6; CALTEL Comments at 3-5; Comcast Comments at 3-9; Sprint Comments at 11; Verizon Comments at 11; CenturyLink Reply Comments at 8.

⁹² See, e.g., AT&T Comments at 8-9; Billing Services Comments at 7; CALTEL Comments at 3-5; CCTM Comments at 14-15; NCTA Comments at 4.

consumer benefit of banning third-party telecommunications charges. As USTelecom states, the declining market for separate local and long-distance service has made cramming for such services less problematic for consumers.⁹³ Thus, we decline to adopt such a requirement at this time.

E. Cost/Benefit Analysis

32. We conclude that the rules adopted herein do not represent any significant new burdens on industry because they address practices that the Commission has, via many years of enforcement, already made clear are illegal.⁹⁴ Thus, any marginal increase in compliance costs for carriers that do not engage in slamming or cramming will be negligible.⁹⁵ That finding is underscored by the fact that none of the industry commenters objected to our proposed rules banning sales calls misrepresentations or cramming, which commenters acknowledge are already prohibited practices.⁹⁶ Although industry commenters question the potential value of codifying the prohibitions on sales call misrepresentations and cramming, they do not claim that they represent any new burdens.⁹⁷ We acknowledge that carriers suspended from using TPVs due to abuses of that process will have to use other, potentially more onerous methods (*e.g.*, LOAs) to confirm carrier changes. This, however, is an entirely avoidable compliance cost that is only incurred if there is abuse of the TPV process that is confirmed via a Commission forfeiture order.

33. Although the rules adopted herein against slamming and cramming relate to practices that industry should already know are illegal, they nevertheless provide a number of benefits.⁹⁸ First, the new rules provide additional clarity by setting specific parameters for compliance. While more general statutory provisions, such as Section 201 of the Act, provide a legitimate basis to take enforcement actions for conduct deemed “unjust or unreasonable,” we believe it is also beneficial to have clear rules so that any regulated parties have certainty about what conduct is covered and prohibited. For example, we provide additional clarity herein by setting a materiality standard on sales call misrepresentations and defining sales calls. Second, we believe codifying more general statutory prohibitions into specific rules will provide interested parties, including consumers, with better notice of these protections that will raise awareness and better enable them to take action when they become a victim of these prohibited practices. This will deter slamming and cramming in the first place, and better empower consumers to file complaints when it does occur.

34. As noted above, slamming and cramming cause consumers myriad problems—they deprive consumers of their choice of providers, can increase their monthly bills, and can be difficult to fix. As a result, rules that better protect consumers from these practices will have benefits, including not having to pay potentially higher rates or unauthorized charges and expending the time and effort to switch back to their chosen carrier. These rules will also benefit the consumer’s preferred carrier that otherwise will be deprived of a customer and the revenue associated with providing service to that customer. Lastly, by prospectively suspending use of the TPV process for carriers that have been subject to forfeiture for TPV abuses, we reduce the ability of these carriers to slam, leading to the same benefits for consumers and their chosen carriers in avoiding unwanted carrier changes. We believe this requirement will ensure that greater care is taken by both carriers and third-party verifiers to ensure that the TPV process is not abused. In addition, we believe that eliminating the requirement in Section 64.1120(b) of

⁹³ USTelecom Comment at 3.

⁹⁴ *See supra* at paras. 8-11.

⁹⁵ *See, e.g.*, AT&T Comments at 7-8 (“those engaged in cramming should be well aware, given the Commission’s aggressive enforcement actions, that cramming is illegal”).

⁹⁶ *See, e.g.*, AT&T Comments at 6-8; CenturyLink Reply Comments at 4.

⁹⁷ *See, e.g.*, AT&T Comments at 7.

⁹⁸ *See, e.g.*, AT&T Comments at 7-8; CenturyLink Reply Comments at 2.

our rules, that carriers must obtain the authorization for each individual service sold when the carrier is selling more than one telecommunications service, will benefit both carriers and consumers by streamlining the carrier change process. For example, carriers and consumers will benefit when switching multiple services because they will no longer have to obtain separate authorization for each individual service, reducing potential confusion and the time required to complete the carrier change process.

IV. PROCEDURAL MATTERS

A. Final Regulatory Flexibility Act Analysis

35. Pursuant to the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, as amended,⁹⁹ the Commission's Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis for the *Order* is attached as Appendix B.

B. Paperwork Reduction Act

36. This document does not contain new or modified information collection requirements subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), Public Law 104-13. In addition, therefore, it does not contain any new or modified information collection burden for small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees, pursuant to the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2002, Public Law 107-198, see 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(4).

C. Congressional Review Act

37. The Commission will send a copy of this *Order* to Congress and the Government Accountability Office pursuant to the Congressional Review Act (CRA), see 5 U.S.C. § 801(a)(1)(A).

D. Materials in Accessible Formats

38. To request materials in accessible formats for people with disabilities (braille, large print, electronic files, audio format), send an e-mail to fcc504@fcc.gov or call the Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau at 202-418-0530 (voice), 202-418-0432 (tty).

39. Additional Information. For additional information on this proceeding, contact Richard D. Smith, Richard.Smith@fcc.gov or (717) 338-2797, of the Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau, Consumer Policy Division.

V. ORDERING CLAUSES

40. **IT IS ORDERED**, pursuant to the authority contained in Sections 1-4, 201(b), and 258 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. §§ 151-154, 201(b), 258, that this *Report and Order* **IS ADOPTED** and that part 64 of the Commission's rules, 47 CFR §§ 64.1120, 64.2401, are amended as set forth in Appendix A.

41. **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that this *Report and Order* **SHALL BE EFFECTIVE** 30 days after publication of a summary in the Federal Register.

42. **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the Commission's Consumer & Governmental Affairs Bureau, Reference Information Center, **SHALL SEND** a copy of this *Report and Order* to Congress and the Government Accountability Office pursuant to the Congressional Review Act, see 5 U.S.C. § 801(a)(1)(A).

43. **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the Commission's Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau, Reference Information Center, **SHALL SEND** a copy of this *Report and Order*, including the Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis, to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration.

⁹⁹ See 5 U.S.C. § 603.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Marlene H. Dortch
Secretary

APPENDIX A

Final Rules

The Federal Communications Commission amends part 64 of Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations as follows:

PART 64—MISCELLANEOUS RULES RELATING TO COMMON CARRIERS

1. The authority citation for part 64 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 47 U.S.C. 154, 201, 202, 218, 222, 225, 226, 227, 228, 251(e), 254(k), 403(b)(2)(B), (c), 616, 620, 1401-1473, unless otherwise noted.

2. Amend § 64.1120 by adding paragraphs (a)(1)(i)(A) and revising paragraph (b) to read as follows:

§ 64.1120 Verification of orders for telecommunications services.

(a) ***

(1) ***

(i) Authorization from the subscriber, subject to the following:

(A) Material misrepresentation on the sales call is prohibited. Upon a consumer's credible allegation of a sales call misrepresentation, the burden of proof shifts to the carrier making the sales call to provide persuasive evidence to rebut the claim. Upon a finding that such a material misrepresentation has occurred on a sales call, the subscriber's authorization to switch carriers will be deemed invalid.

(b) Any telecommunications carrier that becomes the subject of a Commission forfeiture action through a violation of the third-party verification process set forth in paragraph (c)(3) of this section will be suspended for a five-year period from utilizing the third-party verification process to confirm a carrier change.

3. Amend § 64.2401 by adding paragraph (g) to read as follows:

§64.2401 Truth-in-Billing Requirements.

* * * * *

(g) *Prohibition against unauthorized charges.* Carriers shall not place or cause to be placed on any telephone bill charges that have not been authorized by the subscriber.

APPENDIX B

Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

1. As required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, as amended (RFA)¹ an Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (IRFA) was incorporated in the *Slamming and Cramming NPRM*.² The Commission sought written public comment on the proposals in the *NPRM*, including comments on the IRFA. This present Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (FRFA) conforms to the RFA.³

A. Need for, and Objectives of, the Final Rules

2. This *Order* adopts rules to strengthen consumer protections from slamming and cramming. Slamming is the unauthorized change of a consumer's preferred interexchange telecommunications service provider, and cramming is the placement of unauthorized charges on a consumer's telephone bill. Despite existing slamming and truth-in-billing rules, recent enforcement actions indicate that the most vulnerable consumers, including the elderly and non-English speakers, remain at significant risk of being the victims of these fraudulent practices because unscrupulous carriers often make it difficult to detect such conduct. Specifically, we adopt rules designed to provide greater clarity of these existing prohibitions and assist in our enforcement actions where such conduct occurs.

3. Section 258 of the Act makes it unlawful for any telecommunication carrier to "submit or execute a change in accordance with such verification procedures as the Commission shall prescribe."⁴ The rules adopted herein will strengthen our ability to deter slamming by addressing misleading statements made in sales calls which the record confirms are a substantial factor in slamming. For example, when a consumer's decision to switch carriers is made based on false information provided in a sales call, that consumer's authorization to switch carrier will no longer be considered binding. In addition, we streamline the carrier change process by eliminating the requirement that the consumer's authorization be obtained for every service to be switched when selling more than one telecommunications service. This will improve the efficiency for both carriers and consumers when making carrier change requests by eliminating unnecessary regulatory impediments. Finally, any telecommunications carrier that is the subject of a Commission forfeiture action will be suspended for a period of five years from using that process to confirm a consumer switch. This will ensure that greater care is taken by both carriers and verifiers to avoid TPV abuses.

4. The Commission has found on numerous instances that cramming is an "unjust and unreasonable" practice in violation of Section 201(b) but has never codified a prohibition against cramming in our rules. Doing so herein provides greater clarity of this long-recognized prohibition to interested parties and will assist in our enforcement efforts of this prohibited practice.

B. Summary of Significant Issues Raised by Public Comments in Response to the IRFA

5. One comment was filed that specifically addressed the proposed rules and policies presented in the IRFA.⁵ Although supporting the adoption of the two proposed rules contained in the *Slamming and Cramming NPRM*, NTCA argues that the IRFA was deficient because the other measures discussed therein were vague and lacked specificity.⁶

¹ See 5 U.S.C. § 603. The RFA, see 5 U.S.C. § 601-612, has been amended by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, (SBREFA) Pub. L. No. 104-121, Title II, 110 Stat. 857 (1996).

² See *Slamming and Cramming NPRM*, 32 FCC Rcd at 6038-43, Appx. B.

³ See 5 U.S.C. § 604.

⁴ See 47 U.S.C. § 258(a); 47 CFR § 64.1120.

⁵ See NTCA Comments at 5-6.

⁶ *Id.* at 1-3. We note that we have declined to adopt the vast majority of these other measures herein.

C. Response to Comments by Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration

6. Pursuant to the Small Business Jobs Act of 2010, which amended the RFA, the Commission is required to respond to any comments filed by the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration (SBA), and to provide a detailed statement of any change made to the proposed rules as a result of those comments.⁷

7. The Chief Counsel did not file any comments in response to the proposed rules in this proceeding.

D. Description and Estimate of the Number of Small Entities to Which the Rules Will Apply

8. The RFA directs agencies to provide a description of, and where feasible, an estimate of the number of small entities that may be affected by the rules, adopted herein.⁸ The RFA generally defines the term “small entity” as having the same meaning as the terms “small business,” “small organization,” and “small governmental jurisdiction.”⁹ In addition, the term “small business” has the same meaning as the term “small-business concern” under the Small Business Act.¹⁰ A small-business concern” is one which: (1) is independently owned and operated; (2) is not dominant in its field of operation; and (3) satisfies any additional criteria established by the SBA.¹¹

1. Wireline Carriers

9. *Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers (Incumbent LECs)*. Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a small business size standard specifically for incumbent local exchange services. The closest applicable size standard under SBA rules is for the category Wired Telecommunications Carriers. The U.S. Census Bureau defines this industry as “establishments primarily engaged in operating and/or providing access to transmission facilities and infrastructure that they own and/or lease for the transmission of voice, data, text, sound, and video using wired communications networks. Transmission facilities may be based on a single technology or a combination of technologies. Establishments in this industry use the wired telecommunications network facilities that they operate to provide a variety of services, such as wired telephony services, including VoIP services, wired (cable) audio and video programming distribution, and wired broadband internet services. By exception, establishments providing satellite television distribution services using facilities and infrastructure that they operate are included in this industry.”¹² Under that size standard, such a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.¹³ Census data for 2012 show that there were 3,117 firms that operated that year. Of this total,

⁷ 5 U.S.C. § 604 (a)(3).

⁸ See 5 U.S.C. § 603(a)(4).

⁹ See 5 U.S.C. § 601(6).

¹⁰ See 5 U.S.C. § 601(3) (incorporating by reference the definition of “small-business concern” in the Small Business Act, 15 U.S.C. § 632). Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 601(3), the statutory definition of a small business applies “unless an agency, after consultation with the Office of Advocacy of the Small Business Administration and after opportunity for public comment, establishes one or more definitions of such term which are appropriate to the activities of the agency and publishes such definition(s) in the *Federal Register*.”

¹¹ See 15 U.S.C. § 632.

¹² U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 NAICS Definitions, “517110 Wired Telecommunications Categories”; <http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch>.

¹³ 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 517110.

3,083 operated with fewer than 1,000 employees.¹⁴ Consequently, the Commission estimates that most providers of incumbent local exchange service are small businesses.

10. *Competitive Local Exchange Carriers (Competitive LECs), Competitive Access Providers (CAPs), Shared-Tenant Service Providers, and Other Local Service Providers.* Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a small business size standard specifically for these service providers. The appropriate size standard under SBA rules is for the category Wired Telecommunications Carriers. The U.S. Census Bureau defines this industry as “establishments primarily engaged in operating and/or providing access to transmission facilities and infrastructure that they own and/or lease for the transmission of voice, data, text, sound, and video using wired communications networks. Transmission facilities may be based on a single technology or a combination of technologies. Establishments in this industry use the wired telecommunications network facilities that they operate to provide a variety of services, such as wired telephony services, including VoIP services, wired (cable) audio and video programming distribution, and wired broadband internet services. By exception, establishments providing satellite television distribution services using facilities and infrastructure that they operate are included in this industry.”¹⁵ Under that size standard, such a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.¹⁶ Census data for 2012 show that there were 3,117 firms that operated that year. Of this total, 3,083 operated with fewer than 1,000 employees.¹⁷ Consequently, the Commission estimates that most providers of competitive local exchange service, competitive access providers, Shared-Tenant Service Providers, and other local service providers are small entities.

11. We have included small incumbent LECs in this present RFA analysis. As noted above, a “small business” under the RFA is one that, *inter alia*, meets the pertinent small business size standard (e.g., a telephone communications business having 1,500 or fewer employees), and “is not dominant in its field of operation.”¹⁸ The SBA’s Office of Advocacy contends that, for RFA purposes, small incumbent LECs are not dominant in their field of operation because any such dominance is not “national” in scope.¹⁹ We have therefore included small incumbent LECs in this RFA analysis, although we emphasize that this RFA action has no effect on Commission analyses and determinations in other, non-RFA contexts.

12. *Interexchange Carriers.* Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a small business size standard specifically for providers of interexchange services. The appropriate size standard under SBA rules is for the category Wired Telecommunications Carriers. The U.S. Census Bureau defines this industry as “establishments primarily engaged in operating and/or providing access to transmission facilities and infrastructure that they own and/or lease for the transmission of voice, data, text, sound, and video using wired communications networks. Transmission facilities may be based on a single technology or a combination of technologies. Establishments in this industry use the wired

¹⁴ 2012 U.S. Economic Census, NAICs Code 517110, at http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ5&prodType=table.

¹⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 NAICS Definitions, “517110 Wired Telecommunications Categories”; <http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch>.

¹⁶ 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 517110.

¹⁷ 2012 U.S. Economic Census, NAICs Code 517110, at http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ5&prodType=table.

¹⁸ 5 U.S.C. § 601(3).

¹⁹ Letter from Jere W. Glover, Chief Counsel for Advocacy, SBA, to William E. Kennard, Chairman, Federal Communications Commission (May 27, 1999). The Small Business Act contains a definition of “small business concern,” which the RFA incorporates into its own definition of “small business.” 15 U.S.C. § 632(a); 5 U.S.C. § 601(3). SBA regulations interpret “small business concern” to include the concept of dominance on a national basis. 13 CFR § 121.102(b).

telecommunications network facilities that they operate to provide a variety of services, such as wired telephony services, including VoIP services, wired (cable) audio and video programming distribution, and wired broadband internet services. By exception, establishments providing satellite television distribution services using facilities and infrastructure that they operate are included in this industry.”²⁰ Under that size standard, such a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.²¹ Census data for 2012 show that there were 3,117 firms that operated that year. Of this total, 3,083 operated with fewer than 1,000 employees.²² Consequently, the Commission estimates that the majority of IXC’s are small entities.

13. *Other Toll Carriers.* Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a size standard for small businesses specifically applicable to Other Toll Carriers. This category includes toll carriers that do not fall within the categories of interexchange carriers, operator service providers, pre-paid calling card providers, satellite service carriers, or toll resellers. The closest applicable size standard under SBA rules is for Wired Telecommunications Carriers. The U.S. Census Bureau defines this industry as “establishments primarily engaged in operating and/or providing access to transmission facilities and infrastructure that they own and/or lease for the transmission of voice, data, text, sound, and video using wired communications networks. Transmission facilities may be based on a single technology or a combination of technologies. Establishments in this industry use the wired telecommunications network facilities that they operate to provide a variety of services, such as wired telephony services, including VoIP services, wired (cable) audio and video programming distribution, and wired broadband internet services. By exception, establishments providing satellite television distribution services using facilities and infrastructure that they operate are included in this industry.”²³ Under that size standard, such a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.²⁴ Census data for 2012 show that there were 3,117 firms that operated that year. Of this total, 3,083 operated with fewer than 1,000 employees.²⁵ Thus, under this category and the associated small business size standard, the majority of Other Toll Carriers can be considered small.

2. Wireless Carriers

14. *Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (except Satellite).* This industry comprises establishments engaged in operating and maintaining switching and transmission facilities to provide communications via the airwaves. Establishments in this industry have spectrum licenses and provide services using that spectrum, such as cellular phone services, paging services, wireless Internet access, and wireless video services.²⁶ The appropriate size standard under SBA rules is that such a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.²⁷ For this industry, U.S. Census Bureau data for 2012 shows

²⁰ U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 NAICS Definitions, “517110 Wired Telecommunications Categories” (Feb. 23, 2016) <http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch>.

²¹ 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 517110.

²² 2012 U.S. Economic Census, NAICS Code 517110 (Jan. 08, 2016) http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ5&prodType=table.

²³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 NAICS Definitions, “517110 Wired Telecommunications Categories” (Feb. 23, 2016) <http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch>.

²⁴ 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 517110.

²⁵ 2012 U.S. Economic Census, NAICS Code 517110 (Jan. 08, 2016) http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ5&prodType=table.

²⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, North American Industry Classification System, Definition of “Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (except Satellite),” NAICS code 517210, available at <<http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?code=517210&search=2007%20NAICS%20Search>>

²⁷ See 13 CFR 121.201, NAICS Code 517210

that there were 967 firms that operated for the entire year.²⁸ Of this total, 955 firms had employment of 999 or fewer employees.²⁹ Thus under this category and the associated size standard, the Commission estimates that the majority of wireless telecommunications carriers (except satellite) are small.

E. Description of Projected Reporting, Recordkeeping, and Other Compliance Requirements

15. In this *Order*, we adopt rules to enhance the existing consumer protections from slamming and cramming. Specifically, we adopt rules to codify a ban on: i) material misrepresentations on sales calls for voice services; and ii) unauthorized charges on telephone bills. Although the Commission has previously held that these practices are unjust and unreasonable practices under Section 201(b) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (the Act), our rules have not expressly prohibited them. Because these prohibitions have been long recognized pursuant to our enforcement actions, however, they should not necessitate any new burdens for those carriers that in compliance. In addition, we take steps to improve the effectiveness of the existing carrier change process by eliminating the requirement that carriers obtain the authorization to switch each individual service when selling more than one service and by suspending any carrier for a five-year period from using the TPV process when it becomes the subject of a Commission forfeiture action.³⁰

F. Steps Taken to Minimize Significant Economic Impact on Small Entities, and Significant Alternatives Considered

16. The RFA requires an agency to describe any significant, specifically small business alternatives that it has considered in developing its approach, which may include the following four alternatives (among others): “(1) the establishment of differing compliance or reporting requirements or timetables that take into account the resources available to small entities; (2) the clarification, consolidation, or simplification of compliance or reporting requirements under the rule for small entities; (3) the use of performance, rather than design, standards; and (4) an exemption from coverage of the rule, or any part thereof, for small entities.”³¹

17. The rules adopted herein codify long-recognized consumer protections from slamming and cramming. In prior enforcement actions, the Commission has previously held that these practices are unjust and unreasonable practices under Section 201(b) of the Act. As a result, the economic impact on affected carriers should be minimal because they impose no new requirements. In declining to adopt other measures discussed in the *NPRM*, the Commission has taken into consideration the potential burdens on carriers, including smaller carriers, in determining that such actions are not justified at this time.³² In these instances, we have taken into consideration the concerns of industry commenters that the potential costs and delays that may result from these measures outweigh the potential benefits to consumers.³³

G. Report to Congress

18. The Commission will send a copy of the *Order*, including this FRFA, in a report to be

²⁸ U.S. Census Bureau, *2012 Economic Census of the United States*, Table EC1251SSSZ5, Information: Subject Series: Estab and Firm Size: Employment Size of Firms for the U.S.: 2012 NAICS Code 517210 (rel. Jan. 8, 2016). https://factfinder.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ECN/2012_US/51SSSZ5//naics~517210.

²⁹ *Id.* Available census data do not provide a more precise estimate of the number of firms that have employment of 1,500 or fewer employees. The largest category provided is for firms with “1,000 employees or more”.

³⁰ *See supra* para. 27-29.

³¹ 5 U.S.C. § 603(c)(1)-(4).

³² *See supra* para. 31.

³³ *Id.*

sent to Congress pursuant to the Congressional Review Act.³⁴ In addition, the Commission will send a copy of the *Order*, including this FRFA, to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the SBA. A copy of the *Order* and FRFA (or summaries thereof) will also be published in the *Federal Register*.

³⁴ See 5 U.S.C. § 801(a)(1)(A).

APPENDIX C

List of Commenters

The following parties have filed comments in response to the July 14, 2017 NPRM.

<u>Commenter</u>	<u>Abbreviation</u>
Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions	ATIS
AT&T Services Inc.	AT&T
Arizona Corporation Commission	Arizona Commission
Billing Services Group North America, Inc.	Billing Services
California Association of Competitive Telecom Companies	CALTEL
CenturyLink	CenturyLink
Change to Win	Change to Win
Coalition for Competitive Telecommunications Market	CCTM
Comcast Corp.	Comcast
Communications Workers of America	CWA
Consumers Union et al.	Consumers Union
CTIA – The Wireless Association	CTIA*
Federal Trade Commission	FTC
Incompas	Incompas
Istonish	Istonish
NCTA – The Internet & Television Assoc.	NCTA
NTCA – The Rural Broadband Assoc.	NTCA
National Association of State Utility Consumer Advocates	NASUCA
Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission	PA PUC
Adison Richards	Adison Richards
John A. Shaw	John Shaw
Sprint Corp.	Sprint
Teleplex	Teleplex
USTelecom Assoc.	USTelecom
Verizon	Verizon
Voice on the Net Coalition	VON
WTA – Advocates for Rural Broadband	WTA

* filing both comments and reply comment (bold - reply comments only).

**STATEMENT OF
CHAIRMAN AJIT PAI**

Re: *Protecting Consumers from Unauthorized Carrier Changes and Related Unauthorized Charges*,
CG Docket. No. 17-169.

What's worse than getting a marketing call just as you are about to sit down for dinner with your family? Answering that call and having snippets of the conversation taken out of context to justify switching your telephone carrier without your consent or adding unwanted charges to your phone bill.

If that's ever happened to you, then you were the victim of slamming or cramming—two egregious ways in which unscrupulous companies exploit unsuspecting consumers. “Slamming” involves changing a consumer's phone provider without his or her permission. “Cramming” occurs when unauthorized line item charges are placed on a consumer's phone bill.

In the past, the FCC has attacked cramming and slamming by interpreting section 201(b) of the Communications Act, which prohibits unjust and unreasonable practices, to forbid misrepresentation on sales calls and billing practices. Today, we take even stronger measures to combat these practices.

First, we adopt a specific rule to prohibit cramming. This is the first time in the agency's history we've done so. Combined with our existing truth-in-billing rules, which help deter and detect cramming, this new bright-line rule will make clear to every wireline and wireless carrier what the law is, and will enhance the FCC's enforcement efforts against cramming.

Second, we adopt a rule that a subscriber's authorization to switch carriers will be deemed invalid if a material misrepresentation is made during a sales call. The reason is simple: Carriers shouldn't be able to deceive consumers into switching providers.

We also streamline and strengthen the third-party verification process, or TPV, which involves a recorded conversation between an independent third-party verifier and a consumer about switching carriers. For example, no longer will carriers selling more than one service be required to ask consumers if they want to switch individual services based on arcane regulatory classifications—like interLATA or intraLATA calls—that are confusing to consumers and more outdated in today's market. We also take an important step to crack down on those carriers that abuse the TPV process, such as when a caller cuts and edits audio from a conversation with a consumer to create a fraudulent TPV purporting to be the consumer's approval to switch carriers. From now on, upon a finding that the carrier has abused the TPV process, that carrier will be suspended from using TPV as a means of verifying consumer switches for five years. Together, these changes will help ensure that the TPV process remains an effective tool for good actors but isn't misused by bad ones.

As with many of our consumer protection initiatives, this was a collaborative, team effort. Thank you to Rebecca Hirselj, Richard Smith, Kurt Schroeder, Nancy Stevenson, Mark Stone, Patrick Webre, and Kimberly Wild in the Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau; Malena Barzilai, Ashley Boizelle, Rick Mallen, Linda Oliver, and Bill Richardson in the Office of General Counsel; Erica McMahon, Phil Rosario, David Strickland, and Kristi Thompson in the Enforcement Bureau; Belford Lawson in the Office of Communications Business Opportunities; Eric Burger, Jerry Ellig, and Chuck Needy in the Office of Strategic Planning and Policy Analysis; and, last but not least, Madeleine Findley and Dan Kahn in the Wireline Competition Bureau.

**STATEMENT OF
COMMISSIONER MICHAEL O'RIELLY**

Re: *Protecting Consumers from Unauthorized Carrier Changes and Related Unauthorized Charges*,
CG Docket No. 17-169.

Almost two decades ago, the Commission commenced a proceeding to adopt rules implementing section 258 of the Act. That provision protects consumers from unauthorized changes to their telephone service provider, and the Commission has enforced its “slamming” rules ever since.

During that time, the Commission has also issued enforcement actions against providers engaged in “cramming,” which is the practice of placing unauthorized charges on a consumer’s bill. And, it has fined providers whose representatives have misled consumers on sales calls. Until now, however, the Commission had not adopted rules regarding either practice. Rather, the Commission has relied upon its general authority under section 201(b) as the basis for such enforcement actions.

My concern with the Commission’s prior approach is that it created uncertainty. Providers did not have sufficient notice of the specific conduct the Commission might deem to be a violation, especially when the statutory provision relied upon by the Commission is so amorphous. Attempting to define a violation through enforcement actions is also troubling because other interested parties have no opportunity to comment as “precedent” is developed. Moreover, as we saw during the prior Commission, section 201 became a catch all for whatever conduct that Commission did not like at the time. This meant that businesses faced liability for practices that they had no reason to know would be deemed problematic until either staff from the Enforcement Bureau came knocking or issued a press release. It was not a model of good governance, to say the least.

For several years, I have advocated that the Commission seek comment on and adopt actual rules addressing these issues. Therefore, I appreciate that the Chairman agreed to do so. While it necessitated an additional process step, and I am mindful of the heavy load already borne by our good staff, taking that step was well worth it to ensure that all interested parties have the opportunity to weigh in on the proposals.

To that end, I am also pleased that the item has been revised to remove discussion of “deceptive marketing” practices. As I have said before, the Commission does not have statutory authority over deceptive marketing, so it is not empowered to adopt rules on the subject. That seemed to be a holdover from the prior Commission, so I am glad it was excised from the document. Finally, I appreciate that the circulated draft has been beefed up on two points that I’ve raised repeatedly: cost-benefit analysis and suspending carriers or revoking authorizations of bad actors that do not comply with our rules.

I approve.

**STATEMENT OF
COMMISSIONER BRENDAN CARR**

Re: *Protecting Consumers from Unauthorized Carrier Charges and Related Unauthorized Charges*,
CG Docket No. 17-169.

There is no shortage of telemarketing scams. In fact, the FCC has warned Americans about one scheme in which callers try to coax victims into saying the word “yes” during a recorded call, including by asking them “can you hear me” at the beginning of the conversation. Scammers will then edit and stitch together the audio of the call so that it sounds like the victim has provided consent to some charge or action.

Often, those recordings are used to carry out two scams that we address today. “Slamming,” which involves a scammer fraudulently switching a consumer’s voice provider, and “cramming,” which occurs when a scammer places a bogus charge on a consumer’s phone bill. Recently, we’ve seen an uptick in the type of slamming and cramming cases where fraudsters use those falsified recordings to carry out their scheme.

So I am glad that we are taking aggressive steps today to crack down on such practices. The rules we codify here will better position the Commission to take action against carriers that engage in slamming and cramming, including through misrepresentations on sales calls. I also want to thank my colleagues for agreeing to add language to the item that reiterates the serious penalties the FCC can impose for violations of these rules, including the revocation of Commission licenses. We owe it to consumers to use all of the tools at our disposal to deter these bad actors.

I’m glad to support this Order and thank the staff of the Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau for their work on it.

**STATEMENT OF
COMMISSIONER JESSICA ROSENWORCEL**

Re: *Protecting Consumers from Unauthorized Carrier Changes and Related Unauthorized Charges*, CG Docket No. 17-169.

Scam artists are artful at finding ways to cheat us on our phone bills. Slamming takes place when these fraudsters switch the carriers on our wired lines without our permission. Cramming occurs when consumers find line items on their bills for special services they did not order, do not want, and do not need. This is digital age pickpocketing and it needs to stop.

In recent years, the FCC has used its enforcement powers to go after scam artists who try to rip consumers off with slamming and cramming schemes. We've levied millions of dollars in fines. We've also worked with carriers to secure millions of dollars in customer refunds for those who have been the victims of these swindles and cheats.

This is good. But instead of fixing these problems after they occur—with fines and refunds—we need to stop them before they happen. That's why this decision is important. We codify our prohibition on cramming and we improve our rules involving slamming. In other words, we seek to stop these scams before they happen. This effort has my full support.