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to all of their premium programs if participation was terminated because of the slam. If you have call waiting or if you have a particular service that is an extra service on top of the basic and you're terminated from that because of the slam, the original company must restore that to you. Then, and I think this is important, we give the Public Service Commission some authority to impose some administrative penalties, not exceeding \$2,000 fine per violation, and that is I think also a key factor in making sure that this has some teeth with respect to the bill. If there is a chronic problem with the company, the Public Service Commission is empowered to take some action with respect to deceptive practices and the Public Service Commission is empowered and directed to establish and maintain a slamming complaint system. In the past, one of the reasons it's been hard to get a handle on this thing is that no one really has a good record of what companies are doing this on a regular and consistent basis and taking advantage of the system. Some... a lot of complaints are never made by consumers. If they are, they might be made to the Attorney General's Office, they might be made somewhere else, or they might be made to the Public Service Commission. Public Service Commission is directed to establish a system of gathering these complaints and to give them a track record for enforcement. There's more to say, but I had wanted to give Senator Chris Peterson some additional time and I'd be glad to yield the rest of the committee amendment opening time to Senator Peterson.

**PRESIDENT MAURSTAD:** Senator Peterson, about two and a half minutes.

**SENATOR C. PETERSON:** Thank you, Senator Bromm. As Senator Bromm explained, the committee amendments do take the place of the original bill, and the parts that he mentioned are extremely important because they do set up what is called the verification process, and the idea behind this is that the verification must be in only three specific ways. As he explained, the first is what is called the letter of agency and that is where the subscriber gives their written consent to have the switch made. The second way has to do with an electronic transfer, and that can only be given from the phone number where the switch will be instituted at. And then the third has to do with what we call third party verification where an independent party, and the FCC