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would like to just talk about that briefly for a moment. The question on the verification, again, an authorized carrier cannot make a switch unless the verification procedures are in place, and it's for their best benefit to do that, too, because that gives them proof that they actually have made the switch in accordance with the subscriber's wishes. There are three ways of doing that. The first is the written authorization. The second is the electronic verification, which emanates from the number that will be switched, as well as the third party independent verification, and there are pretty strict guidelines in the FCC rules to cover that. Those come directly from the FCC rules and regulations, and the state does not have the option of going beyond those. They make that very clear that those three are the verification procedures that we must comply with. The second part that Senator Landis talked about had to do with Section 7, which is the reasoning that follows the FCC ruling on subscriber liability, and the FCC has said that in order to prevent slamming, the best way to do it is take the money away, and in order to do that, if it is an unauthorized switch, the unauthorized carrier who did that will not be able to receive the pay that the subscriber pays. So what they have to do, if it's an unauthorized switch, and they've requested to be switched back, the unauthorized carrier, the slammer, must send that money that they have paid to the authorized carrier. Now if they were charged more than they would have been under their regular carrier, then the regular carrier, when they get that amount, must refund or credit to you the amount in excess. So the subscriber is not going to have any cost involved here at all. Section 7 is changed to update that to make it consistent with the FCC rules and orders which have just come out. In addition, there are several areas that are a continuation of the committee amendments, and one of those has to do that the switches now must be authorized for all lines, local and long distance. You cannot just do one authorization, one verification and have it apply to all of your service. I think we're well aware with the Telecommunications Act of 1996, you have a local provider, you have long distance provider. This would say that if you're going to switch service with either one, you have to do the verification procedure for each. The second part that I would like to discuss has a little bit to do with what they call premium program. If you are switched, if you are slammed, and the unauthorized carrier has done that