In the Matter of:

Mobile Cramming Roundtable

May 8, 2013 Final Version

Condensed Transcript with Word Index



For The Record, Inc. (301) 870-8025 - www.ftrinc.net - (800) 921-5555

Final Version

Mobile Cramming Roundtable

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1	FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION		1	INTRODUCTION
2			2	MS. ROSENTHAL: So, good morning, everybody.
3			3	Welcome to the Mobile Cramming Roundtable. My name is
4			4	Stephanie Rosenthal, and I'm the Chief of Staff in the
5			5	Division of Financial Practices here at the FTC. We are
6			6	delighted that you've all been able to join us today. I
7	MOBILE CRAMMING ROUNDTABLE		7	think today will be a very interesting and thought-
8			8	provoking discussion about mobile cramming and how we ca
9	MAY 8, 2013		9	best protect consumers from the problems that stem from
10			10	mobile cramming.
1			11	In your folder, which I hope you all picked up
12			12	you'll see several note cards. If you have any comments
13			13	or questions throughout the day, write them on the note
14			14	cards and hold them up, and one of our team members will
15	Federal Trade Commission		15	come by and pick them up from you and make sure that the
6	601 New Jersey Avenue, N.W., Conference Cen	ter	16	moderators get those questions.
7	Washington, DC		17	If you are on Twitter and tweeting about the
8			18	roundtable, please use the #FTCMobile. We want to remin
9			19	everyone that we're still accepting comments on the
0			20	workshop. So, if you'd like to submit them, please go t
21			21	our workshop website, which is www.ftc.gov/bcp/workshops
2			22	mobilecramming. And there's instructions for submitting
3			23	comments electronically. We will also be posting a copy
24			24	of today's transcript on our roundtable website if you'd
25			25	like to go back and look at that.
		2		
1	FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION		1	Before we get started, I have a few
	FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION I N D E X		1 2	Before we get started, I have a few housekeeping matters that we need to go over. First, th
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1 (Pages 1 to 4)

Mobile Cramming Roundtable

	5		7
1	activity, please let somebody know.	1	look at the overall bill amount and pay in full without
2	Finally, we really look forward to having a	2	doing a line-by-line review; or they may read the bill
3	very productive day today and a great discussion. And	3	and fail to spot the charges because they're buried, you
4	without further ado, I'd like to introduce FTC	4	know, deeply within the bill or listed in generic-
5	Commissioner Maureen Ohlhausen.	5	sounding categories, such as premium services. In fact,
6	(Applause.)	6	in INC21, which was one of our many landline cramming
7	COMMISSIONER OHLHAUSEN: Good morning,	7	actions, a survey showed that only 5 percent of consumers
8	everyone. I'm delighted to welcome all of you here, both	8	were aware that they had been billed for defendant's
9	in Washington, DC, and the folks who are watching this	9	product; and 97 percent said that they had never agreed
10	online, to today's roundtable discussion of mobile	10	to those purchases.
11	cramming, which is the placement of unauthorized charges	11	So, we'll keep on bringing cases, but we also
12	on mobile phone bills.	12	want to explore the problem from a more systematic
13	But before I start, I'd like to note that this	13	perspective. The mobile marketplace is growing rapidly
14	is Public Service Recognition Week, and it is an honor	14	and offers incredible opportunities for consumers to shop
15	for me to serve as a Commissioner at an agency that is	15	and make payments through their mobile devices. As the
16	recognized for its outstanding employees. That our	16	mobile marketplace grows, we don't want mobile cramming
17	agency's mission is to protect consumers means that the	17	to grow with it. Therefore, we are taking this
18	American public is especially well served by the skill,	18	opportunity to assemble key stakeholders to discuss how
19	dedication, and perseverance of its employees. And	19	mobile cramming occurs and how we can stop it, while
20	today's event is an excellent example of the great work	20	allowing legitimate mobile payment models to develop and
21	done by the FTC workforce to advocate for consumers.	21	flourish. Some of our staff had the pleasure of
22	So, the FTC's interest in mobile cramming stems	22	participating in the FCC's workshop on this topic last
23	from our broad mandate to protect consumers from unfair	23	month, and we're pleased to continue the discussion here.
24	and deceptive practices in the marketplace, whatever the	24	We have a diverse and distinguished set of
25	medium. Cramming has been a huge problem on landline	25	panelists to help us do that. Our panelists include
	6		8
1	6	1	8
1	phones for years, and the Commission has brought over two	1	consumer advocates, technologists, and industry members.
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Mobile Cramming Roundtable

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want to thank you for inviting us to participate in

today's panel and discussions. As the name suggests,

CTIA represents the wireless industry. We'll be talking

Final Version

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	9		11
1	We really hope to foster an environment that	1	on each of these panels about the various layers and
2	allows innovation in third-party billing to grow while	2	roles different participants in the industry play,
3	minimizing harm to consumers from cramming. And when we	3	including carriers, aggregators, and content providers
4	at the FTC see issues arising from mobile third-party	4	with respect to these premium messages.
5	billing, we will continue to act.	5	We all share the same goal. Nobody wants
6	So, once again, welcome to our workshop. Thank	6	unhappy consumers, consumers who have been misled who
7	you.	7	haven't consented to the services that they receive and
8	(Applause.)	8	are charged for. On the other hand, many of these
9	MS. ROSENTHAL: And now we'll get the rest of	9	services we'll be talking about provide some very
10	the day started. We'd like to have the first panel come	10	valuable services or very popular, and third-party
11	up to the front of the stage. Thank you so much for that	11	billing provides a new and competitive choice of billing,
12	great opening.	12	particularly for many unbanked individuals.
13		13	MS. MCCABE: Hi, everyone. My name is Kate
14		14	Whelley McCabe. I'm an Assistant Attorney General at the
15		15	Office of Vermont's Attorney General. And I'm here to
16		16	give a consumer perspective. I'd like to thank the FTC
17		17	for having me and for gathering us to talk about this
18		18	important issue.
19		19	And if you haven't noticed already, please
20		20	notice that I'm the only person on the panel who's not a
20		20	VP or a CEO. So, in case I never get another word in
22		21	edgewise, I want to give you my bottom line. And that is
22		23	those folks who are trying to gauge the magnitude of this
23 24		23	problem based on complaints are grossly underestimating
24		25	the problem, and I'll give you some information to back
25			the problem, and I if give you some miorination to back
	10		12
1	PANEL 1	1	that up.
2	UNDERSTANDING THIRD-PARTY BILLING AND MOBILE CRAMMING	2	Vermont, albeit a small state, we have fielded
3	MS. BUNGO: Good morning, everyone. I'm	3	a couple dozen complaints about wireless cramming over
4	Larissa Bungo. I'm the Assistant Regional Director in	4	the last seven years. That's not insignificant, but even
5	the East Central Region, which is located in Cleveland,	5	for Vermont that's small. However, I'm happy to announce
6	Ohio. It's my pleasure to be here to co-moderate Panel	6	that today the office is publishing the Mobile Phone
7	1. I'm here with my colleague, Andrew.	7	Third-Party Charge Authorization Study, a systematic
8	MR. SCHLOSSBERG: Hi, I'm Andrew Schlossberg.	8	survey consumer survey that we conducted in the fall
9	I work in our Mobile Technology Unit here at the FTC.	9	to determine just how large the problem was.
10	MS. BUNGO: And we're going to be talking about	10	And I'm going to give you a couple of
11	the third-party billing process. We'll be talking about	11	statistics. Out of the 802 respondents to 2,400 mail
12	how it works and also examining the consumer and industry	12	surveys, we discovered that according to consumers 60
13	perspective about mobile cramming. And with that, I'm	13	percent of third-party charges in the months of August
14	going to turn it over to Andrew.	14	and September of 2012 were crammed. That is to say
14	MR. SCHLOSSBERG: Sure, so just to get started,	15	consumers said they did not authorize those charges.
16	each of our panelists would like to give a brief one-to-	15	And an even more startling statistic, close to
10	two-minute introduction about who you are and why you are	10	80 percent of the consumers reported that they did not
		18	understand until we informed them that they could be
18	here today. And please speak into the microphones so	10	charged for third-party goods and services on their
19 20	everyone can hear you on the webcast. Thank you.	20	mobile phone bills. So, my takeaway is you can't know
20	MR. ALTSCHUL: All right, well, I'm Mike	20 21	what the problem is until you talk to consumers. And by
21	Altschul. I'm the General Counsel of CTIA - The Wireless	21 22	talking to consumers, I mean reaching out proactively,
22	Association. And on behalf of the wireless industry, I		taiking to consumers, I mean reaching out proactively,

not just reacting to the complaints.
I read the FTC's complaint and Andrew's
declaration yesterday about the complaints that he was

3 (Pages 9 to 12)

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1	able to find on Wise Media. I believe he used the word
2	"hundreds," but 2 million phone numbers were crammed by
3	Wise Media, and that is .05 percent. So, let that be
4	your guide in judging the size of the tip of the iceberg
5	and judging the size of the iceberg itself. Thanks.
6	MR. BREYAULT: Hi, I'm John Breyault. I'm the
7	Vice President of Public Policy, Telecommunications and
8	Fraud with the National Consumers League. We're the
9	nation's oldest consumer advocacy organization, founded
10	in 1899, and my standard opening joke is that, no, I'm
11	not a founding member.
12	I also direct our fraud.org campaign, which is
13	our comprehensive online education and advocacy campaign
14	for consumers to protect them from fraud. The reason I'm
15	on this panel today is in the FCC's proceeding and the
16	FTC's landline cramming, we were one of the leading
17	consumer organizations that was calling for strong action
18	by regulators to address the problem. As was previously
19	mentioned, landline cramming was a huge issue, and we
20	think that many of the crammers who are who were
21	active in the landline are simply migrating over to the

4 (Pages 13 to 16)

	17
1	MR. SCHLOSSBERG: Thanks, Jim.
2	MR. GREENWELL: Good morning, everyone. My
3	name is Jim Greenwell. I'm the Chief Executive Officer
4	for BilltoMobile, and I'll add to Jim Manis' notion of
5	the good that comes out of mobile billing. So, our
6	company's actually Danal, Inc., and we originally started
7	in Korea. The parent company is a public company in
8	Korea and started what I would call e-commerce mobile
9	payments. And in Korea were transactions it's about a
10	\$4 billion market, and we process half of those there.
11	And in the United States, we're processing roughly
12	almost \$100 million run rate in what I call e-commerce
13	type of mobile payment.
14	So, if you think of match.com or think of a
15	dating site or think of Facebook, if you're on there and
16	you want to purchase credits, you, of course, can charge
17	it to your to your mobile account. It's a very
18	appealing way of transacting, especially for the
19	millennial demographics, and will continue to be. Mobile
20	payments has a broad appeal, but specifically, it has an
21	appeal for the younger generation that has grown up
22	mobile-centric.
23	And, you know, the issue of cramming, which
24	from our view is something is a burden that we've had
25	to embrace both with the consumer and with the carriers.
	18

1	It deflects a little bit from the potential and the
2	opportunity that exists in legitimate what I would
3	call legitimate mobile payments. And since we've
4	launched, we've actually had zero zero tolerance and
5	zero acts of cramming and other what I would call
6	nefarious things on the mobile bill. So, I'm happy to
7	discuss that in a little further detail.
8	MR. SCHLOSSBERG: Thanks.
9	MR. BRYENTON: And good morning, everyone, I'm
10	Larry Bryenton from the Canadian Competition Bureau. And
11	thank you to the FTC for the invitation to allow me to be
12	here today to give, I think, a bit of an international
13	perspective on the issue that we're going to talk about
14	today.
15	Just to give you a bit of an overview, the
16	Canadian Competition Bureau is responsible for the
17	Competition Act in Canada, which is a general law of
18	application that applies to virtually all businesses in
19	Canada and has competition and consumer protection
20	provisions and what our role is in the branch that I'm
21	responsible for is looking at issues relating to false or
22	misleading issues.
23	Our priority focus is in the digital economy
24	area, and as the U.S. experience shows, Canada is
25	similar. There's an explosive growth of the use of

1	online and mobile platforms and smartphone adoption by
2	Canadian consumers, and while it's bringing a lot of
3	advantage to the Canadian marketplace, it's always
4	it's already exposing our consumers to risks and harm.
5	And my role today is to talk to you a bit about our
6	Canadian legislation, some of the activity we're taking,
7	but also to give you a bit of a perspective on the

- 8 international front of how other agencies around the
- 9 world are seeing this problem and some of the challenges
- 10 that they're dealing with as well. So, on that point,
- 11 I'll turn it back to our moderator. Thank you.
- 12 MR. SCHLOSSBERG: Thanks, Larry.
 - So, just before we get started with questions,
 - I'm going to ask some questions to specific panelists,
- 14 15 but if you want to chime in, just go like this with your

5/8/2013

	21		23
1	I'm buying Facebook credits. And those are two distinct	1	use wireless technology as a means to educate
2	types.	2	individuals; and, frankly, they're trying to get away
3	I would say it's probably in the \$300 million	3	from the likes of old guys like me and finding younger
4	\$300 million processing volume range, and growing	4	people who can who they can who will support their
5	very, very rapidly. It's getting some wide adoption as	5	causes over a longer period of time. So, it's been
6	we go along.	6	highly beneficial that way.
7	MR. MANIS: And, you know, Mike might be able	7	MR. SCHLOSSBERG: Kate?
8	to address the premium SMS space better than me at this	8	MS. MCCABE: I'm just wondering, we've heard
9	point of the game, but my view of the premium SMS space	9	about the non-PSMS volume. Do you know what the PSMS
10	is it's actually been shrinking significantly over the	10	volume is?
11	last few years. The number of players defined players	11	MR. MANIS: Well, my comments were related to
12	defined by the authorized aggregators who can place a	12	the premium SMS.
13	billable event onto your phone bill across all the	13	MS. MCCABE: I'm sorry, I was questioning Jim
14	wireless operators has declined significantly, and I	14	Greenwell.
15	think there's two left in the space today.	15	MR. GREENWELL: No, thanks for asking. I
16	I think that's probably largely due, and maybe	16	wanted to expand. So, if I were to guess, I don't you
17	if there's other carrier representatives in the room, you	17	know, I've seen some volumes on some carriers. I would
18	might want to address that, but I think that's largely	18	say I heard the \$1.5 billion number. I think it's
19	due to a number of measures that industry has taken, both	19	still actually bigger. I would put it at between 2 to 3
20	through CTIA, through the MMA, through the individual	20	billion, knowing what percentage the carriers still get
21	carrier activity, to constrain that space.	21	in revenues and knowing what other premium SMS third-
22	With respect to mobile giving, there's	22	party processors are still out there. So, I think it's a
23	approximately 2,500 charities that have been vetted.	23	\$2 to \$3 billion market. And as Jim Manis said, it's
24	There's a requirement up front to that a charity has	24	declining, but still, it's mature.
25	to meet standards above and beyond just simply being an	25	MR. MANIS: And I should just make one more
	22		24
1	authorized $501(c)(3)$, a public $501(c)(3)$. So, there's a	1	note on the mobile giving space, relative to the carrier
2	vetting process. There's probably 2,500 charities that	2	activity, since Jim referenced the revenue share that
3	have gone through that vetting process. And the result	3	occurs on the commercial side, the carriers step up to
		I	

4 of that vetting process has enabled probably 8 million, 4 5 I'm going to give you a ballpark figure here, I didn't 5 have the figure coming in, but it's pretty close, about 8 6 6 7 7 million individuals across this country, less so in 8 8 Canada. 9 So, sorry, I'm going to talk to the U.S., but 9 10 we also have the Mobile Giving Foundation of Canada, 10 which we -- which is well placed there, doing similar 11 11 12 12 things, and we act in the same fashion up there through a 13 13 controlled platform. So, we don't see this type of issue 14 in the giving space at all where we are. 14 15 But that's a lot of individuals who've actually 15 16 used premium SMS to make a donation to a charity. And 16 17 through that process they've, you know, raised north of, 17 18 you know, \$70 million in donations over that period of 18 19 time in \$5 and \$10 increments, right, so that's a lot of 19 20 activity, if you will. 20

21 And then more important for the charities is 22 that the individuals who contribute through mobile giving 23 tend to be new contributors. So, from a charity's 24 perspective, they're trying to find ways to acquire new 25 supporters of their causes; they're trying to provide --

rier at to the philanthropic piece of premium SMS on a no-cost basis. So, where the normal transaction would have a revenue share between the content provider, if you will, and the carrier, that does not exist in the philanthropy space. Every dollar that's collected by a wireless operator is passed through us for -- to distribution back to -- back to the beneficiary charity. So, there's zero cost that the carrier captures.

MR. SCHLOSSBERG: Just let's step back for one second. Just, well, we assume people know the players in this space. Let's just talk about that. Mike, what is the process for placing a third-party charge on a mobile phone bill, and what types of companies are involved? We've mentioned them a little bit, but I just want to make sure everyone understands on the same field here. MR. ALTSCHUL: Well, we'll start with the carrier, because that's the company that bills the 21 customer and has the relationship with the customer and 22 who the customer should contact if there are any 23 questions or any unauthorized charges associated with a 24 customer's bill. The carriers have contractual

relationships with companies that Jim referred to called

- 1 aggregators. These content aggregators have been
- 2 incentivized by the commercial agreements the carriers
- 3 have entered into with them.
- 4 They're rewarded when their -- when the content
- 5 providers and services that the aggregators work with
- 6 have satisfied customers, low refunds, low complaints,
- 7 low questions. And aggregators and content providers can
- 8 be cut off in the event that the customer experience
- 9 exceeds a trigger or threshold level. The aggregators
- 10 have both connectivity with all of the participating
- 11 carriers who support these services. And then if one is
- 12 a content provider, the content providers have a
- 13 relationship with the aggregator, not with the -- not
- 14 with a carrier directly.

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Mobile Cramming Roundtable

5/8/2013

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1	way of the mail survey. So, there were certainly
2	consumers that noticed the charge that didn't understand
3	what the origin of the charge was. And I did supply
4	Andrew with a couple of examples of bills, and I'm not
5	sure if those made it to a table outside yet.
6	MR. SCHLOSSBERG: Not yet.
7	MS. MCCABE: Okay, but they're going to be on
8	your website.
9	MR. SCHLOSSBERG: Yes.
10	MS. MCCABE: Some redacted examples of consumer
11	bills that will show you how it is that a consumer might
12	see the charge but not understand where it's coming from.
13	And if you would like to speak to something Jim Manis
14	said from about, you know, where we're seeing the
15	problem and where we're not seeing the problem.
16	And, you know, through this survey, through
17	another survey that the office conducted, through talking
18	to consumers that have complained and through collecting
19	complaints that have gone into other AG offices all over
20	the country, I have probably seen the stories of about
21	2,000 consumers, and I have not seen one consumer who has
22	told me that they have been crammed by a charity, not
23	one. So, I think, you know, let's not stop paying
24	attention to that space, but that's not where the problem
25	is.

30

1 I brought a pamphlet that I got at my favorite 2 coffee shop in Vermont, and because I can't show you a 3 bill right now, I thought some of you might be interested 4 in donating \$10 to the Vermont Food Bank and seeing what 5 it looks like on your bill when it shows up in your next 6 billing cycle. This pamphlet says, "Hungry to give? 7 Just \$1 provides three meals to Vermonters in need. Text 8 foodnow" -- one word -- "to 52000." So to 52000. So, if 9 you were to take out your phone right now and text to 10 52000 the word foodnow, you will see on your next phone 11 bill a \$10 charge. And pay attention to what it looks 12 like, what section is it in, are you able to understand 13 what it was given the context. 14 You'll probably notice it, and you'll probably 15 understand because you actually did go through this 16 authorization process, but imagine a consumer who doesn't 17 know they've opted in or is seeing something on their 18 bill for the first time. That's where those statistics 19 came from. That's why we have more people noticing that 20 there is a charge on their bill than understanding where 21 it came from. 22 MS. BUNGO: Thank you, Kate. 23 Larry, did you have --24 MR. BRYENTON: Yeah, I'll just pick up on that 25 point. And I think, you know, at the very essence of the

1	issue from the law enforcement side is that complaints
2	are received from people that don't believe that they
3	authorized, and certainly they were unwanted charges.
4	And I think that that's consistent with what we heard
5	earlier today and what I've read on literature that's
6	filed by the FTC in different submissions, as well as
7	cases, and also from international colleagues around the
8	world that a lot of consumers are uncertain as to how
9	charges do get on and let alone being able to
10	differentiate and confirm what the charges are when they
11	do get their bill.
12	MS. BUNGO: Okay, I'll go to John and then to
13	Mike next.
14	MR. BREYAULT: Sure. So, I think it's
15	important to note, I mean, we agree that the charitable
16	giving space seems to be one area of third-party billing
17	where there does not seem to be a problem. I mean,
18	clearly, I think, you look at the Red Cross, for example.
19	They raised \$46 million for Haiti relief after that
20	earthquake, so we don't think there's a problem there.
21	I think our concern from NCL's perspective
22	really lies in the commercial space. And I think, you
23	know, relying on consumers to spot these charges assumes
24	that consumers actually look at their bills. And I think

we know that most consumers don't look at their bills

	52
1	closely. And to top that off, you have charges that are
2	often labeled deceptively on bills. I mean, how many
3	folks in the room actually look at your wireless bill on
4	a monthly basis? One? A few of you, a few of you,
5	great.
6	And, so, and why do we do that? That's because
7	these bills often are multiple pages. I don't know if
8	any of you have kids and multiple lines, there are maybe
9	a dozen pages in a bill. Who's going to look at that?
10	On top of that, you have carriers who are increasingly
11	pushing auto bill-pay, paperless billing, so it's even
12	easier for consumers just not to think about it. It's
13	just another charge on your credit card bill.
14	So, this is why mobile cramming has become so
15	easy and so lucrative for scam artists. Small charges,
16	misleadingly labeled, on bills that people don't read.
17	It's almost the perfect scam for them. So, I think we
18	saw when we were looking at landline cramming this exact
19	problem. The consumers don't even know that their bills
20	can be used as a credit card essentially. And what's
21	worse is mobile bills don't give you the same protections
22	that credit cards or debit cards do. You can't dispute a

charge and be protected by Reg E, for example. You're basically at the mercy of your carrier to take your word for it and take the charge off your bill.

8 (Pages 29 to 32)

23

24

purchased is.

screen of a user's wireless device, identifying the

amount of the charge, identifying whether it's a one-time

This double opt-in comes exactly at the time

the customer is subscribing and making the choice. It's

the double opt-in there is no premium message charges.

MS. BUNGO: I'd like to give Jim an opportunity

immediate; it's current; it's actionable. And without

to speak, and I have a follow-up for Mike real quick,

did the carriers inform consumers that third-party

disclosures that -- in the service agreement that's

they receive that information?

which is as to the placement of the third-party charges,

charges can appear on their bill? And, if so, where do

MR. ALTSCHUL: The carriers do provide

or recurring charge and what the service that's being

33		35
So, it's very concerning to us. I think the	1	available at the point of sale and on carrier websites
double opt-in that was discussed has its flaws. I think	2	that third-party charges can be placed on their accounts,
you see, for example, companies that are putting negative	3	as well as the availability of account blocking for these
options into the confirmation text messages, where it's	4	charges.
reply stop or you will be charged. Most people just	5	MS. BUNGO: Thank you. Go ahead, Jim.
ignore the charge. I think the New York Times did a	6	MR. MANIS: Just real quickly, I did want to
great couple of articles on this last year about Wise	7	make a comment that follow up on the comment that Mike
Media and how they were using negative options.	8	made but also to Kate's point. There is no gap between
So, we think it's a very large problem. We're	9	the initial action that a consumer or a donor takes and
concerned that the countermeasures that the MMA and	10	the bill, right? So, to Mike's point, this is a double
others have in place to protect us aren't actually doing	11	opt-in process, and that double opt-in process is
what they want them to do. And we think there needs to	12	designed to ensure not only consumer intent, but it's
be some serious thought given to what regulators can do	12	also designed to let that donor know what's taking place
to address the problem.	13	with their actions.
MS. BUNGO: Thank you. I know we'll be	14	So, this notion, the question that you just
exploring the measures that have been taken in the second	16	asked, is the consumer ever notified, let me just read
panel. But, Mike, if you'd like to respond, industry	10	you two quick little text messages here, because this is
perspective?	17	a standard text message reply that extends beyond the
	10	
MR. ALTSCHUL: Thank you. We haven't really	20	philanthropic aspect to it and encompasses best practices
spoken about the double opt-in for premium messages. And this is consent, and it's consent at the time of	20 21	defined by MMA for every type of premium engagement.
		So, if you initiate a transaction, you will be
purchase. And I just received the Vermont survey last	22 23	sending a key word to a short code, you will receive an
night as just being released today, and we received a	23 24	immediate text message back asking you to confirm, in
courtesy copy. And there is this statistical quirk where		this case, to confirm your donation to the charity, reply
twice as many people responded that they remember	25	with the word "yes," right, and then it states terms and
34		36
authorizing the charge than responded that they knew that	1	conditions and we have a little mini URL. Reply help for
they could be charged.	2	help; stop to cancel; message and data rates may apply.
And the reason they remember it is at the time	3	You reply yes, and then you receive a thank you
any customer is opting in or selecting a premium message	4	message back, thanks, and it notes the amount charged,
charge, that's a message that will be billed in addition	5	right, it can be five, ten, in this case it's a trial for
to the actual message charge, there is a second step that	6	\$25 charged to your cell phone bill for this particular
the customer has to take to approve that charge. And	7	charity. Info at, again we provide a little mini URL,
that is to affirmatively text back "yes" after receiving	8	reply help, you know, repeat the standard message.
a short text message that's displayed all on a single	9	So, the notation here and the notion that's

So, the notation here and the notion that's consistent not just with philanthropy but with any kind of premium interaction with the consumer is to provide advice of charge, let the consumer know and confirm the action that they initiated, to let them know that the result of that action will be an appearance on their phone bill, and will provide terms and conditions for --access for terms and conditions and other means to seek additional help and information.

So, just as a note in terms of the message flow that accompanies that transaction, that's an important message flow, and that should serve to a link then, to your point, Kate, when they receive the bill they can identify that charge on their bill.

MS. BUNGO: I know there's a point that John would like to make.

MR. BREYAULT: Yeah, I mean, I would just point

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out again that, you know, we're talking about commercial 1 2 messages here that are the problem with cramming. 3 Charities are different from commercial crammers in the sense that their intent is not to deceive you. A 4 5 commercial scam artist who is engaging in cramming fraud, their intent is to deceive you. 6 7 So, to the extent that somebody might opt in 8 and agree to have something charged for a charitable contribution, that's fine, and I think I mentioned in 9 10 their review of the bills that they did not see a single instance where consumers had a problem with the 11 12 charitable giving. The problem is that crammers are out 13 there who ask you to put, for example, your cell phone 14 number into a website that would ask -- that said do you want to get free horoscopes or a joke of the day or 15 16 random fact of the day, and by doing that, that 17 constitutes the first part of the opt-in. And then the 18 consumer then receives the second text message. 19 And, again, it's the negative option there that 20 is the problem, because the consumer often just ignores 21 that. They think it's spam text. People get them all 22 the time. And, so, by ignoring it, they are agreeing to 23 those charges, even though all they thought they were 24 doing was putting in their cell phone number to try to 25 get into a website that they wanted to see.

So, I think another distinction, you know, 1 2 there's the commercial and charitable distinction about 3 the motivations of the actors that are behind the 4 generation of those charges, but there's also a 5 distinction between the rules and the folks that aren't 6 playing by the rules. 7 MS. BUNGO: Mike, I know you'd like to respond. 8 MR. ALTSCHUL: Well, I do want to make clear

that that's not playing by the rules. That's with the
industry monitoring, looks at every code, crawls the web
with web spiders, monitors media, touches every code
every month to make sure that things like negative
options, like deceptive advertising gets detected and
identified and turned off.

15 We're very proud that we also cooperate with 16 federal and state law enforcement agencies and 17 investigative consumer protection agencies in identifying 18 and prosecuting these crimes. These are crimes, and 19 everyone is victimized by them. They're not right. A 20 negative option is not compliant. And as Jim mentioned, 21 as the industry grows and grows in experience, we are 22 seeing that the management of this opt-in process is now 23 moving towards carriers and their aggregators and away 24 ers 0eau21ih-invb spi off.15

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1 So, I think you have to be clear the 2 distinction between charitable giving via text messages, which is where the intent is not to deceive, and 3 4 commercial cramming, where the intent is to deceive. And 5 I think the commercial cramming is a very, very large problem. And I don't think we should minimize it by 6 7 saying that because charitable giving exists and it's a good business model that we don't have a problem 8 9 generally with wireless cramming. 10 MS. BUNGO: Thank you. Kate? 11 MS. MCCABE: And I'd like to make another 12 distinction, and that is I think what we're hearing on 13 this panel is that there is a gap between what is 14 supposed to happen and what actually does happen. So, 15 the predominant consumer narrative is, I was charged 9.99 16 on my phone bill, it's been happening for several months; 17 and either, A, I had never seen this company name before or never did any activity that would have opened me up, 18 19 never put my phone number on the web, wasn't getting spam 20 texts, I have no idea where this is coming from, A; or, 21 B, I remember getting some spam texts, I don't really 22 know what they were about, I deleted them. Or, yeah, I 23 signed up online for some free recipes, but I didn't know 24 I was going to be charged for anything, let alone \$10 a 25 month in perpetuity.

10 (Pages 37 to 40)

1	And, if the premium space goes away, guess what, we go
2	away, too, right? So, there is a thread, if you will, to
3	us.
4	And mobile apps don't pick that up, because
5	while you as a consumer can engage with all types of
6	content on your smartphone, what you can't do on your
7	smartphone today is to make a donation to a charity using
8	a native in-app billing solution, right? So, it's
9	take a look at that. Remember, the big addressable
10	audience that you get when you use simple technology like
11	SMS across the reach of virtually every handset, and now
12	you end up breaking that by looking at apps that are
13	designed for IOS, Android, on Windows, others. And now
14	you have to educate the consumer around how do you
15	discover that, how do you download that, how you use
16	that.
17	And then if it's charity related and if you're
18	trying to engage a supporter in your charity, Apple
19	doesn't, nor does any platform, allow for their native
20	in-app billing solution, in Apple's case iTunes, to
21	process a donation, right? So that goes out the window.
22	So, what's the default back on an app for charitable
23	billing? It's carrier-bill premium SMS. Well, like what
24	we do for the Microsoft HelpBridge app, right? So, it
25	all comes back to that as a solution.

42

1 So, I do think the apps have had a huge

2 positive impact in terms of changing the way consumer

3 behavior is. But on the billing aspect of it, there's

4 still an issue.

5 MR. AOms of JCHUL:d tltO5

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- 1 had a very valuable workshop on deceptive advertising or 2 disclosures violated all sorts of long-existing Federal 3 Trade Commission advertising practices involving the use 4 of the word free and disclosures not being in sufficient 5 size type or contrasting colors and fonts. 6 That's something that the industry does, again, 7 for every code, every month, as well as monitoring the 8 actual message flows. And perhaps most important, each 9 of the carriers, often on a daily basis, will be 10 monitoring the customer calls, inquiries, complaints they 11 receive to quickly identify any particular short codes or 12 campaigns that are generating calls to their customer
- 13 service representatives so they can act proactively to 14 shut down those programs and proactively reach out,
- 15 identify other customers who may have charges from that
- 16 same content provider and remove them from their bills if
- 17 that's what the investigation, that we're dealing with a
- 18 real fraudster, determines. 19 MR. SCHLOSSBERG: Let me just jump in one 20 quickly. We have a couple minutes left on the panel 21 before Q&A. If you have any questions, just fill out
- 22 your card, it should be in your folder. One of our
- representatives will grab them from you. A couple 23
- 24 minutes here before we get to Q&A.
- 25 MS. BUNGO: Right. And I'll go to Kate and
- 46
- 1 then to John. 2 MS. MCCABE: Thanks. So, we've had pretty 3 extensive experience in Vermont with landline cramming, 4 and what we've learned is that notification -- that 5 requiring notification to consumers does not work. We had a law on the books for a decade that required 6 7 landline carriers or the vendors selling -- purportedly 8 selling third-party goods and services through the 9 landline network to notify consumers by mail when they 10 were getting a third-party charge. So, the parallel to 11 that in the wireless space is the text message 12 notification. 13 That law did not stop cramming. I'm not even 14 sure it really slowed cramming down on the landline side 15 in Vermont, such that when we did some consumer surveys 16 in Vermont about landline cramming we found that the 17 numbers of unauthorized charges were more in the 80 to 90 18 percent range, and that was -- that's a matter of public 19 record already through the testimony of my colleague, 20 Elliot Berg, in front of Rockefeller's Senate Commerce 21 Committee last year. 22 So, what we did is we made it unlawful except 23 for in a number of very narrowly tailored circumstances 24 for a third-party charge to even make it to a landline 25 consumer's telephone bill. Now, this is not the same

- space, and I think the reason this is not the same space is that we have some good things, some really good things, happening in the mobile space.
- And, so, I just want to take a moment and
- recognize that it's a hard place for a regulator to be in
- 6 because it's PSMS that we're seeing the major complaint
- 7 volume on. And, in fact, it's the lion's share of the
- 8 third-party charge market anyway, so but yet it's PSMS
- 9 we've all just learned that is the sole vehicle for this
- 10 charitable giving. So, that's a hard place to be in. We
- need to learn how to live with this premium text 11
- 12 messaging, but we need to also protect those consumers 13
 - that are vulnerable to the commercial crammers.
- 14 MS. BUNGO: John?

1	you see it elsewhere.
2	MR. BRYENTON: Sure, thank you. I'll just pick
3	up on the point in terms of the self-regulation and sort
4	of the pitfalls or the advantages of that. As I
5	mentioned in my opening comments, the Competition Bureau
6	is an independent law enforcement agency, and we strive
7	to foster competitive and innovative marketplaces and
8	ensure informed consumer choice. What we've seen in the
9	past year or so was that there's been a lot of concerns
10	about from consumers about the unwanted and
11	unauthorized charges on their mobile bills in the
12	Canadian context.
13	This led to us filing a court action last fall
14	after a five-month investigation where we filed against
15	three of the major telephone companies in Canada in the
16	Canadian Wireless Telecommunications Association, which
17	is the industry association in Canada, for what we
18	believe is to be misleading conduct relating to the
19	premium text delivery to consumers in Canada. And we're
20	looking for them to do a number of things in terms of the
21	court actions.
22	But what our investigation concluded is that
23	the three mobile carriers that have somewhere in the
24	neighborhood of 93 percent of the Canadian marketplace,
25	along with the wireless association, facilitate the sale

1 MS. MCCABE: In addition to the numerical 2 statistics that I've been talking about up here, nearly 3 half of the consumers that responded to our complaints 4 also wrote in a space provided their story. And I encourage you -- I want to assure you that this will 5 become a part of the public record, not only through 6 7 publication by my office, but by submission of this 8 document through the FTC comment process here shortly. 9 So, it was categorized by our experts, and I 10 thought there were some interesting things that I'd like 11 to tell you here. First of all, the most frequent theme 12 of the comments were words of thanks to the AG. And I 13 say that because my AG is here in the office, so I've 14 just scored some points with my boss. But I will say 15 that the phone number affected is used by child is a 16 narrative. It's not always, oh, Johnny went off the 17 reservation and bought something he wasn't -- you know, 18 he didn't get permission. It's often my child didn't 19 understand, they thought they were signing up for 20 something free. You can read the narratives and see for 21 yourself. 22 But that was -- had a frequency of 29. So, you 23 know, received full refund, frequency, 31; received 24 partial refund, 19; provider helpful, 6; provider not 25 helpful, 6. So, take a look at this document, please,

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1 when it's a part of the public record. And you can judge

2 for yourself how consistent are the stories that

1	SMS and how does that work?
2	MR. GREENWELL: So, perhaps the best way and
3	the simplest and shortest way to describe it is if
4	there's a short code associated with it, that's typically
5	premium SMS. If it's consumed on the phone, that's
6	premium SMS. You know, we talked about refund rates
7	where we have, for example, on a couple of carriers we
8	have refund rates less than 1 percent.
9	And I think it's a portion of two things. One,
10	it's legitimate merchants; but, two, we have what we call
11	two-factor authentication. You know, we shoot a PIN code
12	for you to input to make sure that you're doing it. So,
13	you know, the refund rates are low, and the way to
14	describe PSMS is short code-based, and e-commerce is
15	more, you know, transacting without a short code, other
16	than a text being delivered for confirmation or for a PIN
17	code.
18	MR. MANIS: But both are carrier-billed.
19	

17 (Pages 65 to 68)

Mobile Cramming Roundtable

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69 1 PANEL 2 1 2 CURRENT STRATEGIES TO REDUCE MOBILE CRAMMING 2 3 MR. DEITCH: Welcome, everybody. My name is 3 4 4 Russell Deitch with the Federal Trade Commission. I'm a 5 5 veteran of the original cramming forum here at the FTC 6 two years ago. It's almost our anniversary. And we 6 7 7 dealt with landline cramming and we raised the issues 8 8 relating to wireless line cramming. 9 9 Today we're going to get into current 10 10 strategies for reducing mobile marketing cramming. We 11 have a lot to talk about, so I'm going to jump right into 11 12 the panelists and issues. So, take it away, Duane. 12 13 MR. POZZA: So, I am Duane Pozza. I'm not a 13 14 panelist; I'm a moderator. I'm at the Federal Trade 14 15 15 Commission. We have a lot of great panelists, and 16 16 they're going to go down the line and introduce 17 themselves. And we've also asked them to give just a 17 18 brief overview of -- sorry, we have some interference. 18 19 19 Sorry about that. So, at the risk of trampling 20 over our panelists, so I am one of the attorneys who's 20 21 involved in the Wise Media case. We heard that reference 21 22 22 various times in the introductory remarks and on the 23 23 first panel. And this second panel is about the current 24 24 strategies to combat mobile cramming. So, just as a way 25 25 of framing this, and rather than going back to it

messages on the lines that were billed. Additionally consumers reported difficulties getting refunds. There is evidence in the record that carriers often sent them to Wise Media to get a refund. Consumers reported that they reached a call center where they were promised a refund by Wise Media representatives; they never got one. Wise Media's monthly refund rates, and this is something we'll talk about on this panel, by short code, reached as high as 30 to 40 percent a month per short code. Carriers reacted in different ways. One carrier in November 2011 saw refunds around 40 percent on different short codes and placed the campaigns on a watch list, meaning if the refund rates persisted for another month, then they would no longer be able to enroll new subscribers. Wise Media continued billing on that carrier through at least the end of 2012. Another carrier also noted in October 2011 refunds rates were at 37 to 38 percent and then suspended those short codes, continued billing on some of them for another six months and then cut them off. In May 2012, another carrier terminated all campaigns by Wise Media because it exceeded a refund rate of 8 percent. So, that was the guideline at which they cut them off.

Overall, Wise Media was able to collect more than \$6 million in 18 months. The carriers received 30

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1	throughout the questions, I wanted to just point out some	1
2	of the facts that we learned in that case, because that	2
3	is a realtime example of a cramming scheme that existed	3
4	over the last couple of years that sort of caused you	4
5	know, was an issue despite the current efforts to combat	5
6	mobile cramming.	6
7	Just as an overview, the FTC sued Wise Media	7
8	and its two operators in mid April. Wise Media purported	8
9	to sell recurring subscriptions to regular text messages	9
10	containing love tips, horoscope tips, billed at 9.99 a	10
11	month. These are recurring charges.	11
12	Wise Media claimed that consumers opted in on a	12
13	website, so the form of double opt-in that they used was	13
14	consumers go to a website, they input their phone number;	14
15	Wise Media sends a text message to the consumer with a	15
16	PIN; and the consumers then input that PIN into the	16
17	website to complete the sign-up. So, that is what, as we	17
18	heard on the first panel, would be called a double opt-in	18
19	one version of a double opt-in process.	19
20	Wise Media then places the charges on	20
21	consumers' phone bills via arrangements with aggregators.	21
22	Consumers who noticed the charges widely reported they	22
23	had never even heard of Wise Media; they'd never been to	23
24	the website. Some of them reported they don't use text	24
25	messages. Some reported they were unable to receive text	25

to 40 percent of the charges. Wise Media was able to place charges on more than 2 million phone bills, and consumers have received, to date, over 190,000 refunds. So, those are some of the numbers as a backdrop of a specific case study of what one of the -- and this is all public information, just to be clear -- this is all public information in the record about what one alleged crammer was able to do. So, with that said, I'd like to turn it back to our panelists, let them introduce themselves and talk about their perspectives on what the current efforts are to address the mobile cramming issue. First up is Jim. MR. CHILSEN: Hi, everybody. I want to thank the Federal Trade Commission for continuing the conversation on mobile cramming. My name is Jim Chilsen. I'm Director of Communications for the Citizens Utility Board or CUB. We are a non-profit consumer watchdog group that has spent the last 30 years fighting for better telecom policy in Illinois. Last year, Governor Pat Quinn used CUB's headquarters to sign one of the nation's toughest laws to combat landline cramming. That bill was championed by Attorney General Lisa Madigan, and it follows in the footsteps of our friends in Vermont. But now that our landline bills are under lock and key, CUB's concern is that scam artists are -- that

1 scam artists have declared open season on our cell phone 2 bills and that cell phone-related commerce is the new 3 frontier for fraud. And that concern comes out of both experience and analysis. Last December, CUB partnered 4 with wireless research firm Validas to release an 5 analysis of more than 200,000 Illinois cell phone lines. 6 7 And we found that the number of suspicious charges had 8 nearly doubled on Illinois cell phone bills from one year 9 to the next. 10 Now, Validas took a very conservative approach, 11 only labeling charges as suspicious if it had been -- if 12 it was connected to a company that had been involved in 13 past phone fraud litigation. But our experience at CUB tells us that this analysis may just be the tip of the 14 15 iceberg. We hold hundreds of phone bill clinics across 16 the State of Illinois and we see these suspicious charges 17 all the time. We see suspicious charges on our cell 18 phone bills. 19 I am not proud to say that I'm a victim of 20 cramming. One of our top lawyers at CUB went three 21 months before she realized she had a 9.99 premium 22 services fee on her bill. It was some type of love tip 23 service called Love Genie. Now, Christie is happily married; she's got a new baby; she had no business and 24 25 she did not order Love Genie. And by the way, Love Genie

- is offered by Wise Media, which the Federal Trade
 Commission just recently wisely sued.
 So, it is encouraging to see the steps that the
- 4 wireless industry has taken to combat cramming, but I do
- 5 think it's inevitable that we will need tougher
- 6 regulations to cut down on cramming. And that would
- 7 include some type of ban on third-party charges with
- 8 reasonable, common-sense exceptions.
- 9 Now, no question, there are legitimate third-
- 10 party charges. I am grateful that I was able to use my
- 11 cell phone to give to hurricane relief, but I think we
- 12 need tougher regulations to draw some clear lines between
- 13 what is appropriate and inappropriate. And I think
- 14 moving beyond self-regulation is vital, not only to
- 15 protect customers, but it's vital for the health of the
- 16 growing cell phone economy. And it's vital for the

20 (Pages 77 to 80)

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a second, I'll get him on the phone. 1 2 MR. WITTEMAN: I'm here. 3 MR. POZZA: You there, Chris? 4 MR. WITTEMAN: Can you hear me now? 5 MR. POZZA: Yes. We'll let you know if there's any feedback, but you might have to mute your webcast. 6 7 MR. WITTEMAN: Okay. So, my name is Chris 8 Witteman. I'm an attorney with the California Public 9 Utilities Commission, and I should follow immediately 10 with the same disclaimer that Mr. Singer made. I am here 11 speaking for myself and not for the California Public 12 Utilities Commission. I have participated in a number of 13 proceedings, though, that involve cramming, so I have some idea about this subject. And I do want to thank the 14 FTC for having this panel and for having me on the panel. 15 16 We, out in California, very much appreciate the FTC's efforts in the cramming area, particularly the INC21 case 17 18 in the Northern District of California was a seminal case 19 for us out on the West Coast. 20 The second substantive point I'd make is that 21 -- is how little we know. As the first -- referenced in 22 the first panel, the mobile and wireline third-party 23 billing ecology is a three-legged stool. You have the 24 billing telephone companies; you have the aggregators; 25 and you have the service or content providers. And this

1 And, finally, we require billing telephone 2 corporations to resolve complaints and to terminate bad 3 actors. Just in the area of complaint reporting, I 4 understand that our letter to the Senate Committee 5 reporting refunds in the wireless space will become part 6 of the record. And you see there that we're -- what the 7 carriers are reporting to us is a refund rate in the area 8 of 12 or 13 percent, so this begs the question of what is 9 the threshold for terminating bad actors in this space. 10 Is it 8 percent as we heard in the previous panel, or is 11 it something else? The other thing that you can read out of that 12 13 letter in the data provided there is how small the complaint numbers to us an agency are in relation to the 14 15 refund rates. And we suspect that the refund rates 16 themselves are small in relation to the total volume. I was interested to hear Mr. Singer's 17 18 discussion of his recent case. We, in California, have 19 been litigating and are still in the process of 20 litigating a case against Telseven and Calling 10. In 21 that case, there were 2 to 3 million Californians who 22 were charged \$7.70 roughly for supposedly directory 23 assistance. We did not find one customer, could not find 24 one customer, who admitted authorizing that directory 25 assistance charge. That appeared on bills. There was an

1 dispersion of roles leads to, from my perception, some 2 lack of accountability on the part of each of the 3 carriers, and as the Vermont Attorney General said, a gap between rules and reality. 4 What we have done in California to address that 5 6 issue is a decision in rules issued in 2010 around 7 cramming and the life motif of that decision is this 8 sentence: The billing telephone corporation bears 9 ultimate responsibility for all items presented in a 10 subscriber's bill. With that principle, we have required 11 billing telephone companies to conduct a reasonable 12 inquiry before they sign on a service or content 13 provider, before they give billing privileges, if you 14 will, to a service or content provider. 15 We require the billing telephone corporation to disclose third-party -- the possibility of blocking 16 third-party charges. We require the billing telephone 17 corporation to report refunds to us. And we use refunds 18 19 as a proxy for complaints because when we had complaint 20 reporting we would end up in endless semantic digressions 21 around the meaning of the world complaint. So, refund is 22 something a little more tangible and we assume that in 23 most cases refunds are not made out of the blue but in 24 relation to some expression of dissatisfaction by the 25 customer.

1 opt-in there or a nominal opt-in by virtue of the 2 consumer calling supposedly to get this directory 3 assistance, but we believe that that was induced, you 4 might say fraudulently or by misleading statements, in 5 the context of the call. 6 So, the final thing I'd like to discuss in 7 terms of strategies to reduce mobile cramming is the bill 8 blocking option. That is one of the things that we

- 9 require of billing telephone corporations, that they
 10 disclose that and that there is that option. The
 11 question then becomes how well do they disclose it, and
 12 our preliminary investigation of this leads us to the
- our preliminary investigation of this leads us to theconclusion not very well, at least not in all cases.
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In many cases, consumer service reps are

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23 (Pages 89 to 92)

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1	to vet the content providers, and these again are the
2	companies actually providing the horoscope or the content
3	or the ringtones or whatever, you know, and placing the
4	billable event on the bill.
5	So, just to kick off the discussion, how much
6	up-front vetting is really done before a content provider
7	can start billing a consumer and how robust is it? And
8	then, you know, the second half of that is once it goes
9	live, how much follow-up is done. I know on the first
10	panel Mike Altschul wrote said something to the effect
11	of that carriers touch every code every month or
12	something, not to misquote you, Mike, but just drill down
13	on, you know, how often and how robust is the vetting
14	once these companies are actually putting charges on the
15	bill. Maybe we could start with John?
16	MR. BRUNER: Sure. I'll stay on the microphone
17	this time. So, to define vetting first, because I think
18	Duane and I when we first started talking vetting, we
19	were using it differently. Vetting is actually doing a
20	background check on the content provider that wishes to
21	come onto a carrier's network or wishes to purchase a
22	short code through CTIA first. The vetting process is
23	essentially a background check, much as you would do a
24	background check on an individual for a credit card. We
25	seek databases that we pay for as a company, but we also

do a number of other data sources, which I'm not going to 1 2 disclose all those data sources at this time, simply 3 because it is part of the secret sauce of protecting this 4 industry. 5 But, so, up front we do that complete check, 6 and if we find anything that, number one, associates that 7 content provider with any bad behavior in the past 8 related to cramming, any open lawsuits, any kind of 9 articles talking about that company, but in addition any 10 relationships of any of the people within that company 11 that play key roles or any of the other features of that 12 company that they submit, and I'll say very vaguely bank 13 accounts, addresses, at the highest level, we can connect 14 those to people that we've vetted in the past and more 15 importantly people -- companies that we have removed with 16 our carriers from the network. 17 I have a slide that I show sometimes that 18 pictorially shows groupings of bad players, how they come 19 back as different companies and turn bad, but you'll see 20 when we plot them on a point diagram that you have 21 clusters of good players that have relationships to each 22 other, and then you have clusters of bad players. And 23 sometimes what we find is we'll find clusters of bad 24 players and we'll find a few not-vet bad players related 25 to them. And, so, in terms of going beyond the vetting,

1 that's one of the indicators that we use to more closely 2 monitor those companies that seem to have relationships 3 with other companies that we've found in the past. 4 When Paul talked about the Arizona-based 5 company earlier, they had hundreds of companies 6 associated, and they were playing the shell game. You 7 know, you play bad this week and we'll send it over to 8 another company to play bad next week. For that reason, 9 when we do our vetting, we're looking at all of the 10 doing-business-as names and all of the relationships of 11 all companies that are associated with the company 12 applying. And, again, that's all stored in a relational 13 database and we use it and we leverage that data as 14 another source of identifying bad behavior. 15 MR. POZZA: And how much of the monitoring is 16 ongoing in terms of compliance with the MMA guidelines? 17 And is that the touchstone for monitoring content 18 providers once they go live? And is that enough to 19 ensure that there isn't, you know, that these content 20 providers are not engaged in deceptive or cramming 21 behavior? 22 MR. BRUNER: We actually believe that the full 23 life cycle approach is critical and the ability to join

life cycle approach is critical and the ability to join the data across the full life cycle is important. One of the things that I probably failed to mention in the first

96 1 answer is that, you know, companies change, so just 2 because you vetted them once to let them onto the network 3 doesn't mean that they acquire a new CEO or they acquire, 4 you know, another company. And, so, revetting is also a 5 very important thing. 6 You know, a couple of things that we will do is 7 we'll put crawlers out looking for changes that are 8 occurring to companies. One of the things that we will 9 do is we will revet on an annual basis. One of the 10 things that we will do is when we find advertising or any 11 sort of information out on the network that tells us that 12 a company is coming to risk because of some change in the 13 company, then we go back to our customers and recommend a 14 revet, just to make sure that, you know, that they stay 15 good players. 16 In terms of jumping into the market, yes, it's 17 very important, because that's the other side of it. 18 Companies, you know, will change potentially after being 19 vetted, and they change all the time. And, so, to say 20 that they can get through and get on the network, you 21 know, and pass the vetting process doesn't mean that they 22 won't then start doing deceptive advertising, stacked 23 marketing or anything they can do to get people to buy 24 their products without them necessarily understanding 25 what they've done.

24 (Pages 93 to 96)

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1	and I look forward to seeing documentation from Aegis and
2	groups like that, but the documentation we've seen has
3	been a pro forma, boilerplate, check-the-boxes form that
4	the content provider will fill out and provide to the
5	aggregator who then provides it to the billing telephone
6	company.
7	So, I'm skeptical about the up-front vetting
8	and I am skeptical about the refund or complaint
9	threshold required to trigger serious scrutiny.
10	MR. SINGER: I want to say two things real
11	quick about refunds. I mean, one, you obviously have the
12	risk of a Jawa-like situation, right, where you had
13	multiple entities set up in large part to keep refund
14	rates at an incredibly low threshold. And, so, it was
15	very easy for them to just transition the exact same
16	program from one entity, one short code, and, you know,
17	and escalating refund rate to a brand new one, where, you
18	know, you now have this seemingly new entity that's sort
19	of starting from scratch.
20	The other issue, I think, is that refund rate
21	necessarily implies that people are actually successful
22	in getting refunds. And I think that the Vermont survey,
23	consumer complaints, they all reflect a lot of varied
24	experiences on consumers actually obtaining meaningful
25	refunds.

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1 And just one example from our litigation, you 2 know, I'll up Jim a little bit. One of our investigators 3 in our Jawa case, six weeks into the investigation he 4 comes in my office with his head hung low and realized 5 that he'd been crammed for 11 months by them. And it took him that long to even realize it after we had been 6 7 looking at them. 8 And he had multiple calls with his carrier, 9 attempting to get a refund. First was told, no, he can't 10 get any refund; next, he was given either a two or three-11 month refund. Ultimately, the only way he got a full 12 refund was to go to Jawa directly, who maintained a 13 money-back -- a full, no-questions-asked, full refund 14 policy and issued him a full refund. 15 MR. POZZA: I'll give Kristy's -- maybe we can 16 get his number and Kristy and him can cry on each other's 17 shoulder. 18 MR. SINGER: They can swap text messages. 19 MR. CHILSEN: It does feel like it's just one

26 (Pages 101 to 104)

- 1 evidence of, you know, their very generous refund policy,
- 2 there were repeated references from consumers saying,
- 3 well, I would have never paid for this, why would I pay
- 4 for this service that's available for free.
- 5 So, I mean, I think those are legitimate
- 6 questions to be asking because it's certainly something
- 7 that happened historically on the landline side.
- 8 MR. HALLIDAY: And, well, at the same time,
- 9 that's -- I mean, that's somewhat complicated by the fact
- 10 that there are so many types of new services that are

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- 109 look at. And, you know, when we questioned Jawa 1 2 representatives about those disclosures, they didn't know 3 what they were, they had no idea that those were there. 4 But they certainly knew the detailed auditing 5 requirements about trying to put a price point 125 pixels 6 from a cell phone entry field. 7 I think the other comment I'd like to make 8 about the rules is that there's always room for 9 improvement, right? You know, one of the things that we 10 looked to when we were crafting a final permanent 11 injunction in our Jawa litigation was how can we take the 12 rules and make them clearer and more express so that you 13 don't have companies who can try to use creative 14 interpretations of those rules to get around them. 15 And just another quick example, I showed the 16 text messages that Jawa used. One of the rules says that 17 the PIN has to be after the price in the text message. 18 I'm paraphrasing, but that's generally how that's worded. What it doesn't say is that the PIN can't also be before 19 20 the price, which is what Jawa was doing. So, you had PIN 21 at the start, PIN at the end, and price somewhere buried 22 in the middle. 23 So, I mean, those are examples of there's 24 always sort of room for improvement and sort of looking 25 at the way companies are creatively interpreting these 110
- 1 rules. 2 MR. WITTEMAN: And this is Chris Witteman out 3 in California again with a question for MMA or CTIA, if that is the body that's enforcing this. Would they 4 commit to an open-door policy, vis-a-vis state agencies 5 and the FTC and the FCC, so that we could see where their 6 7 concerns were and what their enforcement efforts were? 8 MS. FREY: Yeah, this is Cara from the MMA, but 9 the MMA has never been an enforcement body, so I can't 10 address that. 11 MR. HALLIDAY: Actually, I wanted to jump in on 12 this one as well. Sort of as -- you know, from a mobile 13 standpoint, as someone who is the consumer advocate from 14 a security and privacy standpoint on consumer devices, having a clearly established set of guidelines such as 15 these is immensely important, and having those guidelines 16 17 be extremely clear is just as important, because we view ourselves as somewhat of an opt-in enforcer for some of 18 19 these guidelines themselves. 20 The example that we've been most familiar with 21 in the past year has been very similar to this but 22 working with MMA to figure out, you know, what the right 23 guidelines are for, you know, the collection of PII from 24 mobile devices. So, I think it's very similar to this 25 issue. And then it provides a framework for ourselves as

1 a security company that scans the apps on your phone to 2 tell you, you know, what you might want to be concerned 3 about. 4 And, so, for companies like ourselves that are 5 there to protect the user and inform them -- and keep them informed, you know, I think that there's a clear 6 7 need for these types of guidelines. That said, I think 8 it's essential that, you know, a consumer advocate or 9 watchdog is extremely involved in shaping those 10 guidelines, so that they're not done in a vacuum, because certainly you can iterate very quickly at speed on some 11 12 of these guidelines all you want, but if you're not 13 actually addressing the concerns that are facing users 14 and addressing the right bar of risk for users, you're

- 15 not going to get anywhere.
- 16 MR. BRUNER: If I could, the carriers that we
- 17 represent in the in-market monitoring do also have and
- 18 have added rules of their own to that. One that comes to
- 22 24

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MR. FREY: AndPaul, es tn yourdpoino that tas

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28 (Pages 109 to 112)

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1 with it? We hear WAP billing, wireless access protocol,

2 premium SMS. And from there, I'd like to get into issues3 or problems with double opt-in. So, could somebody

- 4 educate us on exactly what double opt-in is and how it
- 5 works?

6 MR. BRUNER: All right, the double opt-in, it's 7 the standard -- it's the point at which a consumer 8 commits to a purchase. The process is designed to ensure that the consumer knows exactly what they are purchasing, 9 10 and there's the second opt-in is to reconfirm, the text message that goes out to the consumer saying you've 11 12 agreed to purchase this. It's all designed to ensure 13 that the consumer knows what they're doing. 14 To add to that, though, I would say that what 15 we see in the market is not a violation of the double 16 opt-in where it's being skipped necessarily. What we 17 usually see is that consumers are either, through stacked 18 marketing or deceptive advertising, double opting in and 19 not realizing that they had purchased something. And, 20 so, you know, the process, the physical process itself 21 seems to be a very sound process for purchase. It's more 22 the method leading up to getting a consumer to perform 23 that function.

24 MR. DEITCH: All right. Let's follow up on

1	MR. POZZA: Just following up on that, do
2	consumers have an understanding and is it the case that
3	they can dispute a third-party charge on their bill
4	without having their phone service cut off?
5	MR. CHILSEN: No, I think that is a big and
6	we try to educate people about that, that you're not
7	forced, you know, to pay this fee. And I think that's
8	what happens a lot, and it's not just in the cell phone
9	industry, it's across the you know, we deal with
10	charges on gas bills, on you know, and on landline
10	telephone bills where people think a charge, you know, is
12	a required charge, it's not optional. And they think
12	
	they have to pay it and then they call us after paying it
14	for, you know, many months. And then it's much more
15	difficult to get a full refund.
16	MR. SINGER: Can I throw out there, I want to
17	back up to a question you asked earlier, because I'm not
18	sure that there's been really a complete answer about the
19	various ways that the double opting can occur. I think
20	it would be really good I mean, John, I'm going to
21	sort of turn to you. I mean, do you mind just sort of
22	running through, because the Jawa example, right, is just
23	one of the various mechanisms in which a double opt-in
24	can occur. That was a web-based cell phone/PIN entry
25	process. I mean, I was hoping you could just sort of run
-	r ····································

- 1 through the different ways that people can be opted in.
- 2 MR. BRUNER: Okay, thank you.
- 3 MR. SINGER: You're welcome.
- 4 MR. BRUNER: I'd really like to, if I may,
- 5 refer to an expert on the floor. Jen Sizer is a lead
- 6 analyst in our organization who was very instrumental in

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1	transparency of the message logs of the opt-in records.
2	Again, the strength of this billing method is that it has
3	handset authentication comprised of messages to a cell
4	phone. Those message logs are possessed by the consumer
5	on their handset; they're possessed by the merchant on
6	their side; they're possessed by the aggregator that has
7	the complete set of the exchange of messages; and they're
8	also possessed by the carrier.
9	So, it's impossible for any one person in the
10	chain to lie about it if it ever goes into discovery, for
11	example, in litigation because all of those records are
12	always identical.
13	MR. DEITCH: Let me follow up on that. Dealing
14	with authentication, you said there are two parts: what
15	you know and what you have, in the first answer to the
16	question. What you know is a phone number, and what you
17	have includes the PIN that comes back. Couldn't problems
18	arise because, for example, a child could have the phone
19	and the PIN comes back to the child who's too young to
20	contract, or a third-party can have the phone because
21	here we're talking about what you know and what you have,
22	but it's not out-of-pocket type questions that only one
23	person are unique to answer. And I know no method is
24	perfect, but aren't there some potential holes with what
25	you're describing?
	-

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1	MR. SEGE: Yes, I believe that, you know, there
2	are potential holes. I just I guess in theory this
3	method is superior to most other payment methods, which
4	are single-factor. In terms of a minor using a cell
5	phone to make charges, you know, this is sort of a larger
6	phenomenon, which is well accepted in our society in many
7	aspects of cellular telephone use. Families use phones;
8	children use phones; and they incur charges when they do
9	that. And this is not exactly an exception.
10	MR. POZZA: Thanks a lot, Alan. Well, we are
11	now out of time. It's time for lunch. This interesting
12	discussion will go on, and I hope everyone comes back
13	after lunch for the third panel, because there's still
14	lots to talk about. And thanks again to all of our
15	panelists. We really appreciate it. It's very
16	informative.
17	MR. DEITCH: Thank you very much.
18	(Applause.)
19	
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25	

P/	ANEL	3.

- 3 MS. MITHAL: Good afternoon. Welcome to the
- 4 afternoon session of our mobile cramming workshop. We
- 5 are here to discuss a couple strategies to address mobile
- 6 cramming, and we're speaking from 1:30 to 2:45. We have
- 7 seven panelists, as you can see, so we're going to try to
- 8 move quickly through the introductions. I'm Malini
- 9 Mithal, and I'm at the FTC.
 10 MR. TRILLING: And
 - MR. TRILLING: And I'm Jim Trilling, also at

11 the FTC.

12 MR. ALTSCHUL: Mike Altschul with CTIA.

13 MS. MITHAL: And I'm sorry, before the next

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these charges from ending up on consumers' wireless	1	company, and I also am the VP of Customer Support. I
bills. To that end, we'd like to thank the FTC for its	2	come today representing the commercial space, and we are
leadership on this issue and for actively participating	3	an aggregator of sorts, but a little different from a
in last year's proceeding before the FCC and for bringing	4	sort of historical aggregator as you might think about
its first enforcement action against mobile crammers.	5	them.
MS. FOLLANSBEE: Hi, I'm Lynn Follansbee, and	6	And I think, you know, one of the things that's
I'm an attorney advisor in the Policy Division of the	7	really important about our service and the way we operate
Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau of the FCC. The	8	is we not only do merchant vetting, but we work with
Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau is really the	9	merchants who are the likes of Facebook, Sony, EA,
branch of the FCC that handles most of the cramming	10	Electronic Arts. These are folks who have existing
issues. The Commission handles cramming under its truth	11	payment methods on their site today, they accept credit
in billing rules, which since 2005 have required landline	12	cards, they accept checks, they accept those sorts of
and wireless carriers to provide the name of a service	13	things, and they want to accept mobile billing as an
provider associated with the bill clearly and	13	option. We provide that service to them.
conspicuously, identify any change in service provider on	15	Why do they want to accept mobile billing as an
the bill clearly and conspicuously, provide brief, clear,	16	option is because consumers want to use it. We have done
and non-misleading plain language description on the	17	some surveys ourselves, and about 50 percent of the
bill, and for wireline carriers, separate changes have to	18	people who use our service don't have other good ways to
be separated by service provider and identify amounts	10	pay. And about 50 percent of the people who use our
that need to be paid to avoid disconnection.	20	service use it because they want to. It is private; it
Last year, we adopted some new rules that	20	is secure; they like it; and we offer that option to
essentially required non-carrier third-party charges to	$\begin{vmatrix} 21\\22 \end{vmatrix}$	them.
be in a separate and distinct section on the bill and for	23	So, our transactions are always consumer-
there to be a separate subtotal. At the time, the	23	initiated. These are people looking to buy something.
Commission decided not to require that of wireless	25	We're not marketing people; we're not Googling putting
commission decided not to require that of whereas	25	we to not marketing people, we to not doogning putting
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carriers because we didn't see cramming as as big a	1	ourselves in Google search or any of that sort of stuff.
problem, but we did note a trend and adopted a further	2	They are coming to a website, they want to make a
notice, and that proceeding is still ongoing.	3	purchase, they're choosing mobile billing as the choice
Also at the time that we adopted the order in	4	method for making that purchase. And then we are hosting
2012, we had a lot of carriers that actually telephone	5	the payment panel and the opt-in.
companies that came to us and voluntarily agreed to stop	6	So, merchants who the Texas case was very
third-party billing for non-telecommunication services by	7	enlightening to me this morning. It seems like a clear
the end of 2012. So, we've seen a lot of that curbed by	8	case of UDAP violations in my mind, but we do that on the
the industry on its own.	9	merchant's behalf, so merchants can't decide they're
We are still currently handling each cramming	10	going to put a bunch of blank space in the text messages
complaint individually. They are mediated if	11	because we are in control of that. So, that's a little
appropriate, and the degree of the Commission's	12	bit about our service, I think.
involvement essentially depends on whether or not we have	13	You know, this morning we heard a lot about
jurisdiction over the complaint of company. If the	14	charities and commercial cramming, and I want to sort of
complaint of company is the carrier, then we address the	15	get everybody to think about the commercial business
alleged violator and ask them to respond to the FCC and	16	really having different flavors to it as well. There are
directly to the consumer.	17	the folks out there who are doing the types of billing
We are pleased to be participating in this	18	that are getting classified into cramming. We don't like
workshop. We had our own cramming and bill-shock	19	cramming; we don't condone cramming. We feel like, you
workshop a couple of weeks ago, and we heard from a lot	20	know, we're getting mixed up a little bit in some of that
of folks that they thought that wireless cramming was	21	because our service is quite different, as I described.
under reported. So, we're happy to continue to look at	22	So, just a little bit about my history quickly,
this issue and see what we can do from here. Thank you.	23	too. My prior three jobs before joining this mobile
MS. NIEJADLIK: Hi, I'm Martine Niejadlik with	24	billing startup thing is I managed the fraud detection

function at Paypal, and prior to that ebay, and prior to

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1	that Amazon. So, I am all about protecting consumers and	1
2	preventing fraud. It's not an easy job, but I think we	2
3	need to all work at it. So, we'll talk more about that	3
4	today. So, thanks very much.	4
5	MS. TIANO: I'd like to start by thanking the	5
6	FTC for hosting this workshop and for continuing to focus	6
7	attention on this issue. Chairman Rockefeller remains	7
8	very focused on this issue, and I know that he is	8
9	appreciative of all of your efforts.	9
10	My name is Melanie Tiano. I'm Investigative	10
11	Counsel to the Senate Commerce Committee. And in 2009,	11
12	when Senator Rockefeller took over as Chairman of the	12
13	Commerce Committed he created an office of oversight and	13
14	investigations, which is where I work. And he wanted to	14
15	create an office with a team that was dedicated to	15
16	identifying and investigating instances of waste, fraud,	16
17	and abuse in the public sector and also of consumer harm	17
18	in the private sector. And I think that we can all agree	18
19	that cramming falls squarely within this mandate.	19
20	After years of consumers frequently complaining	20
21	about unauthorized charges on their telephone bills and	21
22	state and federal law enforcement agencies, especially	22
23	the FTC, for years had been bringing cases against	23
24	companies engaged in cramming, but the problem didn't	24
25	seem to be going away. So, in 2010, Chairman Rockefeller	25

opened an investigation into cramming on wireline telephone bills. And through that investigation we found that third-party billing on the wireline telephone bills was a multibillion-dollar industry, and a large percentage of the third-party charges that were placed on consumers' telephone bills were, in fact, unauthorized. Further, we saw that the majority of the companies that were providing these so-called services to consumers, and the services I think we all know consisted of enhanced voicemail, email accounts that also sent you weekly emails with fashion tips and celebrity gossip updates, were illegitimate and appeared to be created solely to exploit the third-party billing system. In response to our findings, the major wireline providers did take positive steps to attempt to curtail cramming on the wireline bills. At the time of our investigation, it made sense for us to focus on wireline cramming as opposed to wireline and wireless because there was such an extensive history of cramming on the wireline side and there were distinct differences between the technologies of wireline and wireless. However, throughout and following our investigation, our office saw increasing indications that cramming was affecting wireless consumers as well. So, to examine this issue more closely, Chairman Rockefeller

1	sent letters to the four major wireless carriers, AT&T,
2	Verizon, Sprint, and T-Mobile, asking them for
3	information about who they allow to place charges on
4	their customers' telephone bills and also any processes
5	and steps that they had in place to curtail cramming on
6	wireless bills.
7	Following continued reports that instances of
8	wireless cramming were increasing, this year the Chairman
9	sent follow-up letters to the carriers, this time asking
0	for information related to consumer complaints and also
1	for the information that they submit to the California
2	Public Utilities Commission concerning charges and also
3	refunds. And he also sent letters to five billing
4	aggregators asking them questions related to their role
5	in the industry and any consumer complaints that they
6	receive.
7	This investigation is currently ongoing. Also,
8	last Congress, Chairman Rockefeller introduced the Fair
.9	Telephone Billing Act of 2012, and this bill would have
20	prohibited most third-party charges from being placed on
21	wireline telephone bills and would also require the FCC
22	to impose rules protecting wireless consumers.
23	As I said, the investigation into wireless

cramming on wireless telephone bills is currently ongoing, so I won't be able to comment on the specific

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1	information that we're receiving, but I do look forward
2	to contributing what I can to the questions that will be
3	posed on this panel. And I thank the FTC again for
4	inviting us to participate in this very important
5	discussion.
6	MR. SEGE: My name is Alan Sege. I'm with a
7	company called m-Qube, Inc., and we're one of the
8	we're one of the predominant messaging and carrier
9	billing aggregators in the United States with direct
10	connections to every single mobile operator, most of whom
11	do enable one form or another of carrier billing for
12	third-party charges.
13	Now, I'm here today first of all, I'd like
14	to thank the FTC for inviting us. We're very honored to
15	be here. Consumer protection is most of what we do. We
16	are vendors to the carriers, and enforcing the regimen of
17	two-factor authentication and the marketing rules are
18	really the core part of our jobs to them. At the same
19	time, we also serve merchants, so we actually are the
20	ones who administer and supervise this system on a day-
21	to-day basis. So, we do have quite a bit of information
22	about how it works and, you know, we're quite proud of
23	the strengths of it. If there's any way in which
24	consumer protection can be increased, we definitely
25	always are at the forefront of those ideas.

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- receives their premium SMS PIN message and the welcome
 messages, those are times when they ask for refunds, so
- those are supported by high refund rates. Whereas if
- 4 they were not to see those or those were not properly
- 5 configured, one could see lower refund rates.
- Most of these programs come, like many Internet
 programs, with a money-back guarantee, in which people
- 8 are encouraged to essentially try before they buy. Also,
- 9 other channels for mobile media just do not permit
- 10 refunds, so purchasing on the various operating system
- 11 stores, there's no way to get a refund, whereas in our
- 12 channel refunds are liberally granted.
- 13 And all of the rules and mechanisms we have are 14 premised on our concept that we offer a payment means, 15 which is much more authentic than other payment means, 16 like a credit card, either credit card not present or 17 credit card present transactions. Our channel is much more authentic. But the problem -- the issue that we 18 19 must address and which we always try to address is the 20 fact that consumers may not be familiar with the fact 21 that their cell phone bills can be charged for -- you 22 know, for these kinds of purchases. So, that puts us in 23 a position where we always favor much higher, much 24 greater degree of disclosure than a normal online or 25 credit card transaction.

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1 MS. MITHAL: And, actually, Alan, you're 2 bringing up a topic that I think some other panelists 3 want to discuss, that's the topic of refund rates. So, I'm actually going to dive right into that. 4 So, we are, as we know, talking about, you 5 know, general additional strategies that could be used to 6 7 reduce mobile cramming. And a topic that earlier panelists touched on is the idea of using refund rates to 8 9 see if it's appropriate to suspend or terminate certain 10 content providers with high refund rates. Does anyone 11 have any comments about that? Mike? 12 MR. ALTSCHUL: Well, I can report, the carriers 13 are doing exactly that. They do monitor the consumer 14 complaints and refunds and use it as a trigger. 15 Different carriers, I understand, have different 16 thresholds, but in talking about refund rates, we also 17 have to remember this is a metric that's uniquely within 18 the carrier's control. A carrier can be very, very 19 generous in providing customers with refunds and 20 extending those refunds over very large numbers of months 21 if charges have been on a bill for some time, increasing 22 the refund rate, being consumer-friendly, having a larger 23 number, a larger refund number than a carrier that is not 24 as generous in providing refunds. 25 Probably the most significant real data that

- 1 I've seen is contained in a ex parte letter that the
- 2 California Public Utilities Commission filed with the FCC
- 3 earlier this year comparing the refund levels from
- 4 wireless carriers reported to them under their state
- 5 rules between 2011 and 2012 calendar years. In 2012, the
- 6 refund rates had dropped in half.

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1	that month. And the reason that's problematic is because	1
2	a lot of the people who are using the system to conduct	2
3	the billing have changes in volumes from month to month.	3
4	And, so, if my volume is going up, and I'm	4
5	using volume from, I'll just argue March, and I'm	5
6	comparing it against refunds for March, which are	6
7	arguably, many of which from transactions that are in	7
8	January, I now have an understated refund rate and vice	8
9	versa if my business is going down, I have an overstated	9
10	refund rate, which could cause, you know, red flags to go	10
11	off when it's not warranted. And, so, I think the	11
12	calculation there also needs a bit of work.	12
13	Once we fix all that stuff and, you know, and	13
14	also really educate consumers properly to call, where to	14
15	call, and how to get a refund and all that sort of stuff,	15
16	and they get it when it's appropriate. That might be the	16
17	point at which we consider, you know, what's in	17
18	inappropriate refund rate. I don't think we're there	18
19	yet, frankly, to be able to come up with that number.	19
20	MR. SEGE: I would also say that in terms of	20
21	refund rate, you know, it definitely is a metric that,	21
22	you know, an operator, someone who actually conducts the	22
23	business, can use in conjunction with other data to reach	23
24	conclusions. There's no doubt about it. However, it's	24
25	really unregulable, because businesses will make their	25
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1	own decisions based on any number of factors about their	
2	refund polices, so that what it means for one business or	
3	one carrier means something entirely different for	
4	another business or another carrier.	
5	If it were regulable, I don't believe it's	
6	something that could be done by government regulation. I	
7	think it's the kind of thing that maybe could be with	
8	cross-carrier or industry regulation, but even there I	
9	wonder whether there will be unfair trade, you know,	
10	concerns about the companies collaborating on an economic	
11	metric like refund rates.	
12	So, yes, we do use it as data in our analysis	
13	in our investigations and in our decisions about	
14	suspending and terminating and imposing liquidated	
15	damages on a commercial level, but it doesn't seem to be	
16	useful either for government regulation or for industry	
17	self-regulation too much.	
18	MS. MITHAL: And Delara?	
19	MS. DERAKHSHANI: Sure. So, we actually do	
20	think that refund rates do inform the discussion of just	
21	how widespread the problem of mobile cramming is. We do	
22	think that more needs to be done, but one thing that I	
23	will note is that this the refund rate mechanism	
24	really only identifies the problem after it has occurred.	
25	And we really strongly believe that more proactive	

measures need to be taken to address the issue before it happens, before consumers are hit with those charges. So, I will put that. MS. MITHAL: And Dave? MR. ASHEIM: In the non-profit space, I think Jim mentioned earlier this morning that refund rates are 1 to 1.5 percent. And there are many reasons for that, but one or two reasons that come up, the charities, of course, are trying to maintain a strong relationship with their prospective donor, so they are really going out of their way to make sure everybody knows what this is about. They will put the terms and conditions on their website, on all printed material, and even many live events where they're raising money, they'll actually read this, this long four or five sentences of terms and conditions to make sure that when you get your bill you'll see this on the charge. So, I think one thing that's made them so successful in this is their full disclosure. MS. MITHAL: Okay, and I'm actually going to move on to the next question. Jim, did you want to --MR. TRILLING: We want to continue to talk about refund rates but maybe with a little bit of a different angle. Mike, you've mentioned that the

carriers, and Martine alluded to this, different carriers

1	and different aggregators may have different refund rate
2	thresholds before they take action against a content
3	provider.
4	Once an aggregator or a content provider does
5	terminate billing I'm sorry, once a carrier or an
6	aggregator terminates billing for a content provider, do
7	the carriers reach out to the consumers who've been
8	charged in the past to let them know that that's
9	happened? And in doing so, do they offer them a refund
10	for all the months they've been charged? And, if not, is
11	that something that they should be doing?
12	MR. ALTSCHUL: Well, I can't give you an
13	authoritative answer across all the carriers and all the
14	customers, but carriers have reported that when they do
15	detect out-and-out fraudulent cramming, and I mean, can
16	identify the pattern, yes, they do go back, they look at
17	the premium SMS charges on consumers' bills who have not
18	come forward and do proactively, in appropriate cases,
19	act to remove and reverse those charges, not in every
20	case, but in proactive cases.
21	Just one quick word, though, about different
22	carriers and different thresholds. Much as in the retail
23	space, there is competition on refund friendliness.
24	Everybody knows that Nordstrom's and L.L. Bean are very
25	proud of a no-questions-asked refund policy. You hear

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1		1	
$\frac{1}{2}$	this maybe apocryphal story they even take back goods that they've never sold with a smile to keep customers	1 2	anyone has looked even at the 13 percent number and
3	•	3	compared it to credit card world purchases of software or content or soft goods to determine is 13 percent
	happy.	3 4	
4	Different carriers use this as a method of		unusually high in a similar situation through other
5	competition as well. And a carrier with a very generous	5	billing mechanisms. I don't know the answer, but I'm
6	refund and a very good consumer-facing policy is going to	6	willing to bet that it wouldn't be so very different.
7	have a higher refund rate than a carrier that may hold	7	MS. MITHAL: And does anyone have any thoughts
8	consumers to a higher standard in granting refunds. And	8	about whether the credit card industry is a good
9	you certainly wouldn't want the unintended consequence of	9	comparison? I mean, is there a reason that consumers are
10	making this a key metric in dampening those carriers and	10	more or less aware of charges on their credit card bills
11	those business practices which actually are consumer-	11	versus phone bills? Mike?
12	friendly but lead to higher refund rates such as what you	12	MR. ALTSCHUL: Well, one big difference is
13	were suggesting, Jim.	13	there aren't many, you know, teenagers with credit cards
14	MR. TRILLING: And, Melanie, did you have	14	that their parents have given them, but there are on
15	something to add?	15	family plans authorized users of the family plan account
16	MS. TIANO: Yeah, and I would just like to	16	who are in their teens and may not have the same judgment
17	quickly go back to the original refund rate discussion	17	that their parents upon receiving a bill may have in
18	that we were having. I know that there's a lot of talk,	18	second guessing their children's judgment. That doesn't
19	has been a lot of talk, about percentages, and I know in	19	happen in the credit card world.
20	the last panel someone mentioned that credit cards, once	20	MS. MITHAL: And Martine.
21	you've exceeded a 1 percent refund rate, that they start	21	MS. NIEJADLIK: Yeah, I mean, I don't think you
22	to suspect fraud. And, you know, we examined the	22	can compare the people get credit cards because they
23	California data and we saw that around 13 percent of all	23	want to use them as a billing device. That's necessarily
24	third-party charges that were being placed were being	24	the reason why people get their mobile phones. Now, many
25	refunded.	25	people may want to use them as a billing device, but it
	154		156
1	And, you know, everyone argues that they can't	1	doesn't necessarily equate. And, so, there's no doubt
2	say for sure that each one of those is a cramming	2	that consumers are not as aware, certainly today, that
3	instance, but, you know, when you look at it as	3	their mobile phone is a billing device. And I think
4	instance, sut, you know, when you took at it us		
	percentages even 13 percent may not sound that high but		
5	percentages, even 13 percent may not sound that high, but when you look at the actual numbers, hundreds of	4	there's a lot more consumer education that needs to
5 6	when you look at the actual numbers, hundreds of	4 5	there's a lot more consumer education that needs to happen.
6	when you look at the actual numbers, hundreds of thousands of complaint of refunds were being made each	4 5 6	there's a lot more consumer education that needs to happen. I also think there's a lot more analysis that
6 7	when you look at the actual numbers, hundreds of thousands of complaint of refunds were being made each month in one state. And, so, even if you don't think	4 5 6 7	there's a lot more consumer education that needs to happen. I also think there's a lot more analysis that needs to happen as I was sort of alluding to before.
6 7 8	when you look at the actual numbers, hundreds of thousands of complaint of refunds were being made each month in one state. And, so, even if you don't think that 13 percent is an alarming percentage, it's a lot of	4 5 6 7 8	there's a lot more consumer education that needs to happen. I also think there's a lot more analysis that needs to happen as I was sort of alluding to before. Another thing that the credit card companies do is they
6 7 8 9	when you look at the actual numbers, hundreds of thousands of complaint of refunds were being made each month in one state. And, so, even if you don't think that 13 percent is an alarming percentage, it's a lot of refunds that are being made. And if you look at \$10 per	4 5 7 8 9	 there's a lot more consumer education that needs to happen. I also think there's a lot more analysis that needs to happen as I was sort of alluding to before. Another thing that the credit card companies do is they classify merchants into codes, and they look at rates via
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6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	 when you look at the actual numbers, hundreds of thousands of complaint of refunds were being made each month in one state. And, so, even if you don't think that 13 percent is an alarming percentage, it's a lot of refunds that are being made. And if you look at \$10 per charge, which is the average, that's a lot of money that is being refunded to consumers each month. MR. TRILLING: Alan, did you have something to add? MR. SEGE: Oh, yeah, we should bear in mind that quite a number of these programs in their actual, you know, terms and summary terms very blatantly disclose to consumers is that this is a 30-day or 60-day moneyback guarantee kind of situation, and this is, you know, part of how they market. Maybe that marketing could be 	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	there's a lot more consumer education that needs to happen. I also think there's a lot more analysis that needs to happen as I was sort of alluding to before. Another thing that the credit card companies do is they classify merchants into codes, and they look at rates via codes. And there's different expectations if you are, you know, an Internet merchant selling books than if you are a, you know, physical goods merchant and you have a storefront. It's just very different. And I don't think we've really segmented our industry enough. We don't even have enough experience, frankly, yet, but certainly we haven't segmented it enough to really understand that problem well, as I sort of alluded to before. I mean, I think the types of commercial, you know, merchants that we work with, I
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6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	 when you look at the actual numbers, hundreds of thousands of complaint of refunds were being made each month in one state. And, so, even if you don't think that 13 percent is an alarming percentage, it's a lot of refunds that are being made. And if you look at \$10 per charge, which is the average, that's a lot of money that is being refunded to consumers each month. MR. TRILLING: Alan, did you have something to add? MR. SEGE: Oh, yeah, we should bear in mind that quite a number of these programs in their actual, you know, terms and summary terms very blatantly disclose to consumers is that this is a 30-day or 60-day moneyback guarantee kind of situation, and this is, you know, part of how they market. Maybe that marketing could be criticized, but it does give rise to people taking advantage of those offers and availing themselves of the money-back guarantee. 	$\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ 10 \\ 11 \\ 12 \\ 13 \\ 14 \\ 15 \\ 16 \\ 17 \\ 18 \\ 19 \\ 20 \\ 21 \\ 22 \end{array}$	there's a lot more consumer education that needs to happen. I also think there's a lot more analysis that needs to happen as I was sort of alluding to before. Another thing that the credit card companies do is they classify merchants into codes, and they look at rates via codes. And there's different expectations if you are, you know, an Internet merchant selling books than if you are a, you know, physical goods merchant and you have a storefront. It's just very different. And I don't think we've really segmented our industry enough. We don't even have enough experience, frankly, yet, but certainly we haven't segmented it enough to really understand that problem well, as I sort of alluded to before. I mean, I think the types of commercial, you know, merchants that we work with, I mean, we're not shutting down Facebook, for example, because they have too many refunds because they're cramming on people's bills. Like that's just not
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	 when you look at the actual numbers, hundreds of thousands of complaint of refunds were being made each month in one state. And, so, even if you don't think that 13 percent is an alarming percentage, it's a lot of refunds that are being made. And if you look at \$10 per charge, which is the average, that's a lot of money that is being refunded to consumers each month. MR. TRILLING: Alan, did you have something to add? MR. SEGE: Oh, yeah, we should bear in mind that quite a number of these programs in their actual, you know, terms and summary terms very blatantly disclose to consumers is that this is a 30-day or 60-day moneyback guarantee kind of situation, and this is, you know, part of how they market. Maybe that marketing could be criticized, but it does give rise to people taking advantage of those offers and availing themselves of the 	$\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ 10 \\ 11 \\ 12 \\ 13 \\ 14 \\ 15 \\ 16 \\ 17 \\ 18 \\ 19 \\ 20 \\ 21 \end{array}$	there's a lot more consumer education that needs to happen. I also think there's a lot more analysis that needs to happen as I was sort of alluding to before. Another thing that the credit card companies do is they classify merchants into codes, and they look at rates via codes. And there's different expectations if you are, you know, an Internet merchant selling books than if you are a, you know, physical goods merchant and you have a storefront. It's just very different. And I don't think we've really segmented our industry enough. We don't even have enough experience, frankly, yet, but certainly we haven't segmented it enough to really understand that problem well, as I sort of alluded to before. I mean, I think the types of commercial, you know, merchants that we work with, I mean, we're not shutting down Facebook, for example, because they have too many refunds because they're

25 chargebacks on credit card bills. But I wonder whether

39 (Pages 153 to 156)

occurring, which, by the way, to Alan's point, like maybe

- 1 a good thing, it would be worse if there were no refunds
- 2 occurring and people were unhappy with the charges that
- 3 were on their bills. But I don't think that's necessary
- 4 -- I mean, I do agree completely. It's a great
- 5 indicator, and people should be watching it. Anybody in
- 6 this space should be watching it and should be taking
- 7 action and at least looking at it as an indicator to
- 8 whether an investigation needs to be conducted, you know,
- 9 further than that. But I don't think an automatic, you
- know, 8 percent or 13 percent or whatever the numbers arewe're throwing out there right now would be appropriate

- 1 requirements that a non-profit has to go through. There
- 2 are something like nine or 10 different documents that
- 3 have to be submitted to the Mobile Giving Foundation.
- 4 There are carrier rules on who can play and who can't
- 5 play. So, that does keep a lot of the bad actors out of
- 6 the whole game.
- 7 MS. DERAKHSHANI: I was just going to reiterate
- 8 that we af4(e.75't)TjgG gaaf4Melaniitta So, tha7t

- 1 rules would be inappropriate. Our experience in the
- 2 landline context taught us that self-regulatory measures
- 3 are not enough. And while we recognize that there are
- 4 very many valuable uses for these third-party services,
- 5 we at Consumer Reports and Consumers Union believe that a
- 6 regulatory mechanism is necessary to help distinguish
- 7 between these services that consumers actually want
- 8 versus unauthorized charges that consumers did not ask
- 9 for and may not even be aware of.
- 10 MS. MITHAL: Okay. And, Alan, if you just want
- 11 to make one last comment, and then we're going to move to
- 12 the next topic.
- 13 MR. SEGE: I did want to comment that, you
- 14 know, the advantage that we have in industry self-

44 (Pages 173 to 176)

- 1 MR. ALTSCHUL: Right.
- 2 MS. NIEJADLIK: The block is different.

45 (Pages 177 to 180)

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were abusing the system, it's something the industry went 1 2 back and did. 3 With respect to the billing again, this is the 4 unintended consequences of people with all the best intentions. I think all of us as consumers and 5 6 regulators and lawyers who practice in this space are 7 aware of the lengthy history of billing and bill 8 displays, which turns out to be a very highly regulated 9 part of how carriers present their bills to consumers. 10 And already charges are separated from 11 government-mandated fees, which are separated from non-12 government-regulated fees, such as 911 charges and the 13 like, which are separated from premium content charges, 14 so that when consumers complain that they have a lot of bills and a lot of sections on their bills and their 15 16 bills run many, many pages, that's true, and it's true 17 because there are regulations that require separating and 18 breaking out each of these charges. 19 Carriers do compete. They spent a fair amount of time with focus groups and designing bills with cover 20 21 pages that try to display information in a clear and 22 conspicuous way. And then there are all the pages that 23 follow. The better carriers are with the cover page, 24 maybe the less likely consumers are to go back and look 25 at page by page. And we all know again as consumers

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1	there are very many of us who no longer opt to get a
2	paper bill and will use the convenience of getting billed
3	online.
4	And what all this means is that the information
5	is provided to consumers, but there is a responsibility
6	for consumers to monitor their bill, just as we've all
7	learned with credit cards that that's something we need
8	to do.
9	MR. TRILLING: Martine?
10	MS. NIEJADLIK: Yeah, I just want to add, I
11	sort of alluded before to the fact that the industry is,
12	you know, making headway and improvements. One of the
13	things that we've seen also get better over the past few
14	years is the opportunity to put what we call a dynamic
15	billing descriptor out there, and so we want to describe
16	the charge as best as we can, right? Again, we're
17	managing customer support. Our phone number is on the
18	bill. Our phone number is in the SMS messages. It's in
19	our best interest to make sure that the consumer
20	recognizes the charge when they see it and they're not
21	calling up just because it says whatever that thing is
22	you said it said before.
23	So, that's something that we follow, and as an
24	aggregator, if you will, we will always pass through
25	specific descriptions of exactly what they bought from

- the merchant and have it show up on the bill. And
- that's, again, relatively new functionality that's come
- out in the past couple years.MS. MITHAL: Okay
 - MS. MITHAL: Okay, we're actually running out
 - of time, but I want to ask a quick question about the

5 6

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