

**Corporate Headquarters**  
 CCS Financial Services, Inc.  
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**The CCS Companies**  
 Credit Control Services, Inc.  
 Credit Collection Services  
 Credit International  
 CCS Commercial LLC  
 CCS Canada Ltd.

April 26, 2006

Chairman Kevin J. Martin  
 Federal Communications Commission  
 445 12<sup>th</sup> Street, SW  
 Washington, D.C. 20554

**RE: CG Docket No. 02-278**

My name is Nicole Fourtzialas, Vice President, Business Systems Integration of Credit Collection Services, located in Newton, Massachusetts. We do not perform telemarketing services, rather CCS is a third party debt collection organization. The purpose of this correspondence is twofold. First, I wish to make you aware my business has been substantially harmed as a result of the Federal Communications Commission's (FCC) 2003 regulatory decision to expand the definition of autodialer beyond its statutory definition. Second, I urge you as the chair of the FCC to ask the commission to grant ACA International's (ACA) request for regulatory clarification in favor of the industry as well as all consumers who lawfully pay for goods and services they have purchased.

As you know, the Telephone Consumer Protection Act (TCPA) was passed in 1991. This law was designed to protect consumers from invasive calls from telemarketers. One of the provisions of the TCPA prohibits the use of an autodialer to communicate with a consumer by way of their cell phone.<sup>1</sup> Between 1991 and 2003, the FCC consistently ruled that this autodialer prohibition did not apply to calls made using an autodialer *if the sole purpose of the calls was to recover payments for goods and services already purchased.*

But in July 2003, the FCC took a dramatic shift in its position about the applicability of the autodialer prohibition to the credit and collection industry when it expanded the statutory definition of autodialer to include predictive dialers. By expanding the definition of autodialer and failing to restate the commission's prior rulings that calls made by creditors and debt collectors to consumers' about their past due payment obligations by way of their cell phones were not subject to the autodialer prohibition, the FCC inadvertently brought calls my company makes for the sole purpose of recovering past due payment obligations from consumers within the scope of the regulation.

This shift in policy has caused my business substantial harm. Our clients are "running scared" and some are adopting an ultra-conservative view point that cellular phones must

<sup>1</sup> The TCPA defines an autodialer as, "equipment which has the capacity to store or produce telephone numbers to be called, using a random or sequential number generator; and to dial such numbers."

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be scrubbed from their dialing/referral lists. The to-date impact of this is unquantifiable, however, there is no doubt it is well into the six figure range on an annual basis.

I am aware ACA has filed a Petition for an Expedited Ruling regarding this issue in proceeding CG Docket No. 02-278 with the commission. I fully support ACA's petition and the relief requested, including ACA's statement of the harm to business and the federal and state governments as a result of the FCC's rule. I believe that the FCC should not uphold an unsupportable and damaging regulatory interpretation that will encourage the evasion and non-payment of debts by prohibiting the use of autodialers to telephone consumers by way of their cell phones. To do so is contrary to the intent of Congress and all prior rulings of the FCC between 1991 and 2003 concerning this issue.

In the specific context of recovering payments, I use predictive dialers to complete transactions for which consumers have obtained a benefit, without payment. They are not used – nor do they have the capacity to be used – to randomly solicit customers to make purchases or advertise goods. In fact, autodialer technology is the most accurate way for me to call consumers about their past due payment obligations. Autodialers increase the accuracy of dialed numbers and also restrict calls to the permitted calling times in the time zone of the consumer.

If the FCC's 2003 regulatory definition of autodialer is allowed to stand, creditors and their debt collection agents face the devastating loss of an essential technological tool, namely the autodialer. It cannot be overstated that autodialer technology is directly or indirectly responsible for returning tens of billions of dollars each year to the U.S. economy. Banning their use in this limited context would not only be inconsistent with Congress' intent, but it would be an unconscionable interference with creditors' ability to request payment from its own customers. Additionally, one of the largest creditors in the United States is the federal government. If the FCC does not clarify that the autodialer prohibition does not apply to those making calls to collect past due payment obligations, the federal government will be forced to discontinue its use of autodialers to recover past due payment obligations from tax payers. Such a result would be devastating to the federal government, including the FCC, Department of the Treasury, Department of Education and the Internal Revenue Service and cause all citizens who lawfully pay their federal taxes and other payments owed to the federal government to suffer substantial harm.

The TCPA was enacted to protect consumers from unsolicited advertisements and telemarketing calls. The TCPA's prohibition against the use of autodialers to contact consumers by way of their cell phones was specifically intended to protect consumers from incurring charges as a result of unwarranted telemarketing calls being made to their wireless phones about products or services *to be purchased in the future*. There was never any intention on the part of Congress to prohibit creditors and their retained collection agencies from being able to contact consumers on their wireless phones about *a past due payment obligation for goods and services already purchased and received*.

Moreover, wireless phone usage has grown exponentially since 1991 when the TCPA was enacted. Today, more than one out of every five Americans under the age of 35 does not have a landline phone and instead uses a wireless phone as their exclusive means of

telephonic communication. If allowed to stand, the long-term consequences of the FCC's decision are foreboding at best.

As it stands today, my business, along with thousands of others, face serious financial hardship due to the FCC's regulatory reversal. The FCC's rule needlessly subjects us to federal enforcement and private litigation, even though Congress never intended such an outcome.

For these reasons, the FCC should promptly clarify that autodialer calls to wireless numbers solely to recover payment obligations are not covered by the TCPA regulations for the reasons expressed by ACA.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Nicole Fourtzialas', written over a circular stamp or mark.

Nicole Fourtzialas

Vice President, Business Systems Integration

cc: ACA International



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Newton, MA 02459



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Chairman Kevin J. Martin  
Federal Communications Commission  
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FCC Mail Room



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April 26, 2006

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Chairman Kevin J. Martin  
Federal Communications Commission  
445 12<sup>th</sup> Street, SW  
Washington, D.C. 20554

**RE: CG Docket No. 02-278**

My name is Judith Hensel, and I am a Collector for the Law Office of Curtis O Barnes, PC ("LOCOB") located in Anaheim, California and Columbus, Ohio. We do not perform telemarketing services. LOCOB is a collection law firm where I am a member of the collection department.

The purpose of this correspondence is twofold. First, I wish to make you aware our business has been substantially harmed as a result of the Federal Communications Commission's (FCC) 2003 regulatory decision to expand the definition of autodialer beyond its statutory definition. Second, I urge you, as the chair of the FCC, to ask the commission to grant ACA International's (ACA) request for regulatory clarification in favor of the industry as well as all consumers who lawfully pay for goods and services that they have purchased.

As you know, the Telephone Consumer Protection Act (TCPA) was passed in 1991. This law was designed to protect consumers from invasive calls from telemarketers. One of the provisions of the TCPA prohibits the use of an autodialer to communicate with a consumer by way of their cell phone.<sup>1</sup> Between 1991 and 2003, the FCC consistently ruled that this autodialer prohibition did not apply to calls made using an autodialer *if the sole purpose of the calls was to recover payments for goods and services already purchased.*

But in July 2003, the FCC took a dramatic shift in its position about the applicability of the autodialer prohibition to the credit and collection industry when it expanded the statutory definition of autodialer to include predictive dialers. By expanding the definition of autodialer and failing to restate the commission's prior rulings that calls made by creditors and debt collectors to consumers' about their past due payment obligations by way of their cell phones were not subject to the autodialer prohibition, the FCC inadvertently brought calls my company makes for the sole purpose of recovering past due payment obligations from consumers within the scope of the regulation. This shift in policy has caused my business substantial harm. The loss of the use of the predictive dialer can easily reduce the number of daily representative contacts by a factor of three or four. This translates in to correspondingly less money collected.

<sup>1</sup> The TCPA defines an autodialer as, "equipment which has the capacity to store or produce telephone numbers to be called, using a random or sequential number generator; and to dial such numbers."

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If the FCC's 2003 regulatory definition of autodialer is allowed to stand, creditors and their debt collection agents face the devastating loss of an essential technological tool, namely the autodialer. It cannot be overstated that autodialer technology is directly or indirectly responsible for returning tens of billions of dollars each year to the U.S. economy. Banning their use in this limited context would not only be inconsistent with Congress' intent, but it would be an unconscionable interference with creditors' ability to request payment from its own customers. Additionally, one of the largest creditors in the United States is the federal government. If the FCC does not clarify that the autodialer prohibition does not apply to those making calls to collect past due payment obligations, the federal government will be forced to discontinue its use of autodialers to recover past due payment obligations from tax payers. Such a result would be devastating to the federal government, including the FCC, Department of the Treasury, Department of Education and the Internal Revenue Service and cause all citizens who lawfully pay their federal taxes and other payments owed to the federal government to suffer substantial harm. The loss of use of the autodialer will have similar adverse impact on the state and local governments in California and Ohio.

The TCPA was enacted to protect consumers from unsolicited advertisements and telemarketing calls. The TCPA's prohibition against the use of autodialers to contact consumers by way of their cell phones was specifically intended to protect consumers from incurring charges as a result of unwarranted telemarketing calls being made to their wireless phones about products or services *to be purchased in the future*. There was never any intention on the part of Congress to prohibit creditors and collection agencies from being able to contact consumers on their wireless phones about ***a past due payment obligation for goods and services already purchased and received***.

Wireless phone usage has grown exponentially since 1991 when the TCPA was enacted. Today, more than one out of every five Americans under the age of 35 does not have a landline phone and instead uses a wireless phone as their exclusive means of telephonic communication. Furthermore, the per minute cost of cellular communication has

dramatically fallen since 1991. So much so that in many cases it is less expensive to have cellular service than a land line.

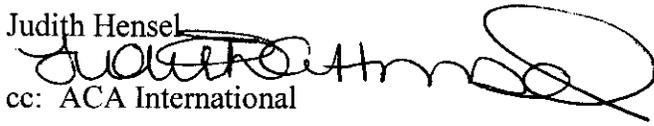
As it stands today, my business, along with thousands of others, face serious financial hardship due to the FCC's regulatory reversal. The FCC's rule needlessly subjects us to federal enforcement and private litigation, even though Congress never intended such an outcome.

For these reasons, the FCC should promptly clarify that autodialer calls to wireless numbers solely to recover payment obligations are not covered by the TCPA regulations for the reasons expressed above and by the ACA.

Sincerely,

Judith Hensel

cc: ACA International

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Judith Hensel", written over the printed name. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop at the end.

LAW OFFICE OF  
**CURTIS O BARNES, PC**

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