



CPNI
Compliance
Training



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CPNI Defined

Customer Proprietary Network Information (“CPNI”) is broadly defined as the data collected by telecommunications providers about their customers’ telephone services including the calls they make and what they buy.

CPNI can be specific to a customer or broadly collected regarding a group of customers.

CPNI Defined

- Examples of CPNI:
 - **Payment amounts or payment history**
 - Features and services associated with the customer's line
 - Calling data – whether billed or not
 - Other relationships (such as long distance carrier) that are inherently part of the local telephone service
- CPNI also includes information Windstream provides to your CLEC

CPNI Defined

- CPNI does **NOT** include:
 - **Name and address**
 - Information available through non-telephone related sources (i.e., “Google”)
 - Information about the customer that is unrelated to the provision of telephone service
 - **Information the customer provides to you**

Compliance Requirements

- **General Duty:** Every communications carrier has the duty to protect the confidentiality of proprietary information of other communications carriers, equipment manufacturers and customers

Why We Have to Care

- FCC has authority to issue fines:
 - \$4K for not responding
 - \$100K for failing to comply
 - \$130K per infraction
- Fines are issued regardless of infraction
 - “Size matters not” ATT fined the same as a small ITC
 - Guilty unless proven innocent
 - Guilty even when proven innocent

Who Must Comply?

- All Communications providers
 - Local Exchange
 - Long Distance
 - Wireless
- VOIP providers now included

CPNI Rules:

- Restrict the use of CPNI to market / sell services without permission from the customer
- Prohibit disclosure of CPNI information without authentication
- Define methods of authentication
- Impose operational requirements
 - Training
 - Discipline
- Certification

Exceptions to the Rule

- **Administrative:** to render, bill and collect for services
- **Protection of Assets:** protect rights or property or users and other carriers from fraudulent or illegal use
- **Emergencies** (wireless)
- **Health Research** (wireless)
- **As Required by Law**

CPNI in Sales and Marketing

- Limits use of CPNI outside a category of service without customer permission
- *Otherwise* **permission** from the customer is required to use customer CPNI information to sell other services

CPNI in Sales & Marketing

Categories of Communications Services

Local Exchange	<i>Includes features, dial tone, inside wire, equipment</i>
Long distance	<i>Includes toll-free, calling card, direct dial 1+ calling</i>
CMRS	<i>Includes all wireless and adjunct services</i>
Internet	<i>Includes dial up and DSL (if part of the communications service)</i>

All categories include inside wire maintenance, voice mail, and CPE

Permission to Use CPNI in Sales & Marketing

Permission to use required:

- To market / sell “outside” a category of service(s) already purchased
- To market / sell non-communications services (video)

Permission to use not required:

- To market / sell “within” a category of service(s) already purchased (feature packs)
- To market / sell voicemail, inside wire maintenance and CPE

Examples of CPNI Based Marketing

- Targeting DSL to subscribers of multiple lines
 - **Total Service / No permission:** if the customer buys dial-up and phone service
- Targeting a long distance to multi-line customers
 - **Total Service / No permission:** Customer already buys phone service and long distance
- Targeting voicemail and maintenance to a customer based on any criteria
 - Always permitted

Common Examples of Non-CPNI Based Sales & Marketing

- Newsletters or mass mailing
- Mailing to addresses of non-subscribers
- Up sell in the processing a service order
- Generalized promotions including non-targeted promotions of a product or bundle
- Sales efforts in response to a customer inquiry

If the sales effort isn't prompted by current services, it is not CPNI based and no permission is required

A Note About Video

- Video is a non-communications service
- Customer information about video purchases can be used to market any communications services without customer permission **but ...**
- Customer information about communications purchases **cannot** be used to market any video services without customer permission regardless of relationship between Carrier and video provider

Sales Opportunity: Special Provision for One Time Use

- On in-bound calls, CPNI may be used for the duration of the call to market services outside a category **with customer permission**
- CPNI data used solely for the duration of a call and permission ends when the call ends
- Customer can refuse without penalty
- Burden of proof lies with Carrier

Sales Opportunity: Special Provision for One Time Use

- Burden of proof: Permission to use should become routine
- Example: “May I **also** look at your records to see if you qualify from any promotions that may be interested in?”
- Example: “I am glad I could help ... while I have you, do you mind if I look at your records ...”

Always ask!

CPNI cannot be used for anti-competitive purposes in any way!

FCC rules expressly prohibit using information about customers either in a group or individually to identify and target competitive providers of services



- Other Long Distance Carriers
- Dial-up providers
- Wireless
- CLECs

Pretexting Defined

Pretexting means to mislead another party into believing that the data requestor is authorized to obtain proprietary information about that subscriber (such as service or account data).

Pretexting also is used to loosely describe related techniques used to obtain unauthorized access to information.

Posing as the actual subscriber or presenting false credentials are examples of pretexting regardless of the intent.

Release of CPNI Requires Authentication

Authentication means confirming that the person requesting CPNI data has the authority to receive that information

Authentication for release of **Call Detail Information** is limited to **4** authentication methods.

Release of all other CPNI requires a “**reasonable**” standard for authentication

Not Authentication for release of CDR

- Readily available data
 - Name based
 - Account based
 - Amount paid
- Biological data
 - SSN
 - Mother's Maiden Name
 - Birth dates
- Caller ID

1. Authentication:

Calling the telephone number of record

- Caller ID is not a valid method of confirming identity.

2. Authentication: Mailing to address of record

- Address of record can be postal or electronic.
- Address of record generally the bill address, not the service address.
- Address must have been associated with the customer's account **for at least 30 days.**
 - Exception for new accounts
- *Most commonly used method*

3. Authentication: Government ID

- ID must be current.
- ID photo must match the holder of the ID.
- ID must tie to listed name on the account.
- Acceptable IDs:
 - Driver's license
 - Passport
 - Military ID
- Not acceptable:
 - Student ID
 - Social Security Card



4. Authentication: Password / PIN

- Passwords / PINs can be established after authentication of the Customer.
- Company assigned-passwords cannot include biographical data such as SSN, Student ID #, mother's maiden name or address or account information.
- A random PIN number can be used to initially establish a password.

Establishing a Password / PIN

- PINs may be established in the initial provisioning of the account or at any time during the life of the account
 - PIN assignment or release requires **authentication**
- Authentication on new PINs:
 - In person with a government ID
 - Mailing to the billing address of record
 - Calling the Customer at the telephone number of record
- PINs cannot be established by the company using account or biological data

Billing system modifications may be required

Changing a Password / PIN

- Authentication methods 1-4 can be used to change PIN
 - Authentication for a change in PIN can be done by using the current PIN
- Customer may be allowed to select his own PIN
- Carrier should discourage use of biological and account data
 - Never suggest a format that uses biological or account data

Recovery Questions May Be Used to Recover PINs / Authenticate

- Favorite childhood pet's name
- Favorite song / musician / movie / author
- Favorite hobby
- Country I'd most like to visit
- Person I'd most like to meet
- City where met current spouse
- Farthest from home traveled
- Question of the customer's choosing

Recovery Questions must be treated with the same level
of confidentiality as the passwords themselves

Exemption for Businesses Customers

Authentication is not required if the communications-related service **contract** meets all of the following criteria:

1. is with a business customer,
2. is serviced by a dedicated account representative as the primary contact, and
3. specifically addresses the carrier's protection of CPNI.

In these cases, the authentication rules are superseded by the service contract.

(pointless) Exemption to Discuss a Single Call Event

- Limited to a single event.
- Customer – not carrier – must volunteer all information to be discussed.
- No additional information can be volunteered by the carrier to the customer.

In other words, if the customer volunteers the information you can discuss it with him

Authentication for Disclosure *other than call records*

- Release of call detail record CPNI versus all other CPNI is held to a higher standard.
- The standard of authentication for all other CPNI disclosure remains lower.
- Authentication for release of other CPNI still requires “reasonable” authentication measures.
 - “Reasonable” must be inferred
- FCC suggests that it will impose the higher standard on all CPNI in a further rule making anyway.

Authentication for Release of CPNI

- Are you being asked to **provide** information specific to a customer's service?
- **Authenticate**
 - “Four methods” for call detail
 - “Reasonable methods” for all other data

Don't Volunteer without Authentication

Notices Following Change in Authorization Method

- Notice required
 - Change of password / PIN
 - Change of billing address
 - Addition of authorized users
- Notices must be “generic.” They may reference the change in authentication has occurred but may not specify what change has occurred.
- Notice may be provided via automated call to the number of record or text message.

Notices (cont'd)

- Notice must be “immediate.”
- Notice may also be mailed (or emailed) to the address of record *however* that address must have been established for 30 days.
 - Notices regarding change in service address must be sent to the prior address if mailed

Billing system modifications may be required

On-line Accounts Access

- Online account access must be password protected.
- Small businesses have an additional six months to comply (effective June 8, 2008).
- Establishment
 - Carriers cannot base authentication for online access solely on readily available biographical or account information.
 - Suggestion: Establish online passwords of randomly-generated PINs to customers. Prompt at log in to set up personalized passwords for future access.
- Retrieval: Retrieval authentication requirements for online access are the same as for telephone access.

Employee Obligations

- Requires training in the use / disclosure of CPNI
- Requires carriers to have an express disciplinary process in place for violation