#### **COMMENTS OF TRACER – PAGE 1**

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stated in the price lists on file, then relying on the filed rate doctrine to enforce the higher prices on the consumers (Subsection 1).

TRACER believes that, if competition is to work in the public interest, consumers must be able to compare options available in the marketplace in a meaningful manner, be easily and correctly informed about the prices, terms, and conditions that govern their relationship with their carriers, and enforce the deals that they strike. For the most part, the proposed rule would be consistent with that objective. However, TRACER does believe it would be desirable to make a few changes that would improve the rule.

# II. SPECIFIC ISSUES

# <u>Section 1 – Definition, interpretation, and application of price lists.</u>

TRACER agrees with the language in Subsection 1(a) that states that a price list is a telecommunications company's standard offer to the general public of intrastate telecommunications services that have been classified as competitive. TRACER also agrees with the language of Subsection 1(e) that when a company makes an offer of service at prices, terms, or conditions that vary from those in its price list, the offer shall be treated as a contract which, once it takes effect, is enforceable by the parties according to its terms, even if the company fails to file the contract as required by the Commission's rules and by RCW 80.36.150. By treating any agreement to provide service that varies from the terms of the company's price list as a contract, the Commission can avoid the inappropriate application of

#### **COMMENTS OF TRACER – PAGE 2**

3 deals with their carriers.

## SECTION 2 – FORM AND CONTENT OF PRICE LISTS

## **COMMENTS OF TRACER – PAGE 3**

marketplace so they can make informed decisions about which carrier to choose. If the filed price is only a maximum, consumers would not know what price is actually being offered. Further, in the absence of other written evidence, the Commission would have no basis for determining what the controlling price was in the event of a dispute. And, unless and until the statutory prohibitions against undue discrimination or preference were waived for all competitive companies and services, there would be no basis for consumers or the Commission to determine whether those statutory prohibitions were being violated. TRACER also believes Subsection 2(d)(iii) is inconsistent with Subsection 2(e)(ii), which states that any price list must state the specific rates, charges, or prices at which the service is offered. Stating only a maximum price would not satisfy such a requirement. Accordingly, TRACER recommends that Subsections 2(d)(iii) and (iii) be stricken.

the filed rate doctrine as a deceptive practice to mislead consumers about the real terms of their

TRACER disagrees with Subsection 2(d)(iii), which states that any price list may state the

rates, charges, or prices as maximum amounts rather than specific prices. The point of having

a price list is to inform consumers what the prices are that are actually being offered in the

As stated previously, the better approach is to require that any variation from a carrier's standard offer be treated as a contract. As indicated in RCW 80.36.150, a contract, by its very nature, is an agreement to provide service for a stated term that deviates from the terms of a tariff or price list or is for a new service with limited demand. Under the terms of that statute, contracts are enforceable according to their terms, unless rejected by the Commission before their stated effective dates. Also, contracts for competitive services are not subject to the statutory prohibitions against undue discrimination and preference. Thus, the interests of both consumers and carriers would be served by treating agreements that vary from the terms of a standard offer as contracts.

### SECTION 4 – FILING OF CONTRACTS FOR SERVICE.

Finally, TRACER believes that Subsection 4(c) is inconsistent with the requirements of RCW 80.36.150(3) and should be changed. That statute provides in pertinent part: "Contracts shall be enforceable by the contracting parties according to their terms, unless the contract has been rejected by the commission before its stated effective date as improper under the commission's rules and orders, or the requirements of this chapter." If contracts are not filed until 15 days after their effective date, as provided in Subsection 4(c), it would be impossible for the Commission to be in a position to effectively reject any improper contract. To be consistent with the statute, the rule should provide that a contract must be filed before the stated effective date.

#### **COMMENTS OF TRACER – PAGE 4**

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2	III. <u>CONCLUSION</u>
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4	In sum, with the changes noted above, TRACER supports the proposed re-draft of the
5	Commission's price list rule and believes it represents a substantial improvement of the rule
6	that is now in effect. TRACER looks forward to working with the Commission Staff and
7	interested parties at the March 6th workshop to improve the proposed rule.
8	RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED THIS 2 <sup>ND</sup> DAY OF MARCH 2001.
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