

**PART 36—JURISDICTIONAL SEPARATIONS PROCEDURES; STANDARD PROCEDURES FOR SEPARATING TELECOMMUNICATIONS PROPERTY COSTS, REVENUES, EXPENSES, TAXES AND RESERVES FOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPANIES<sup>1</sup>**

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APPENDIX—GLOSSARY

AUTHORITY: 47 U.S.C. Secs. 151, 154 (i) and (j), 205, 221(c), 403 and 410.

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**Subpart A—General**

**§36.1 General.**

(a) This part contains an outline of separations procedures for telecommunications companies on the station-to-station basis. These procedures are applicable either to property costs, revenues, expenses, taxes, and reserves as recorded on the books of the company or to estimated amounts.

(1) Where a value basis is used instead of book costs, the “costs” referred to are the “values” of the property derived from the valuation.

(b) The separations procedures set forth in this part are designed primarily for the allocation of property costs, revenues, expenses, taxes and reserves between state and interstate jurisdictions. For separations, where required, of the state portion between exchange and toll or for separations of individual exchanges or special services, further analyses and studies may be required to adapt the procedures to such additional separations.

(c) The fundamental basis on which separations are made is the use of telecommunications plant in each of the operations. The first step is the assignment of the cost of the plant to cat-

egories. The basis for making this assignment is the identification of the plant assignable to each category and the determination of the cost of the plant so identified. The second step is the apportionment of the cost of the plant in each category among the operations by direct assignment where possible, and all remaining costs are assigned by the application of appropriate use factors.

(d) In assigning book costs to categories, the costs used for certain plant classes are average unit costs which equate to all book costs of a particular account or subaccount; for other plant classes, the costs used are those which either directly approximate book cost levels or which are equated to match total book costs at a given location.

(e) The procedures outlined herein reflect “short-cuts” where practicable and where their application produces substantially the same separations results as would be obtained by the use of more detailed procedures, and they assume the use of records generally maintained by Telecommunications Companies.

(f) The classification to accounts of telecommunications property, revenues, expenses, etc., set forth in this manual is that prescribed by the Federal Communications Commission’s Uniform System of Accounts for Telecommunications Companies.

(g) In the assignment of property costs to categories and in the apportionment of such costs among the operations, each amount so assigned and apportioned is identified as to the account classification in which the property is included. Thus, the separated results are identified by property accounts and apportionment bases are provided for those expenses which are separated on the basis of the apportionment of property costs. Similarly, amounts of revenues and expenses assigned each of the operations are identified as to account classification.

(h) The separations procedures described in this part are not to be interpreted as indicating what property, revenues, expenses and taxes, or what items carried in the income, reserve and retained earnings accounts, should or should not be considered in any investigation or rate proceeding.

**§ 36.2 Fundamental principles underlying procedures.**

(a) The following general principles underlie the procedures outlined in this part:

(1) Separations are intended to apportion costs among categories or jurisdictions by actual use or by direct assignment.

(2) Separations are made on the "actual use" basis, which gives consideration to relative occupancy and relative time measurements.

(3) In the development of "actual use" measurements, measurements of use are (i) determined for telecommunications plant or for work performed by operating forces on a unit basis (e.g., conversation-minute-kilometers per message, weighted standard work seconds per call) in studies of traffic handled or work performed during a representative period for all traffic and (ii) applied to overall traffic volumes, i.e., 24-hour rather than busy-hour volumes.

(b) Underlying the procedures included in this manual for the separation of plant costs is an over-all concept which may be described as follows:

(1) Telecommunications plant, in general, is segregable into two broad classifications, namely, (i) interexchange plant, which is plant used primarily to furnish toll services, and (ii) exchange plant, which is plant used primarily to furnish local services.

(2) Within the interexchange classification, there are three broad types of plant, i.e., operator systems, switching plant, and trunk transmission equipment. Within the exchange classification there are four broad types of plant, i.e., operator systems, switching plant, trunk equipment and subscriber plant. Subscriber plant comprises lines to the subscriber.

(3) In general, the basis for apportioning telecommunications plant used jointly for state and interstate operations are:

(i) Operator work time expressed in weighted standard work seconds is the basis for measuring the use of operator systems.

(ii) Holding-time-minutes is the basis for measuring the use of toll switching plant.

(iii) Conversation-minute-kilometers or conversation minutes is the basis for measuring the use of interexchange circuit plant and holding-time minutes is the basis for measuring the use of exchange trunk plant. While the use of holding-time-minute-kilometers is the basic fundamental allocation factor for interexchange circuit plant and exchange trunk plant, the use of conversation-minute-kilometers or conversation-minutes for the allocation of interexchange circuit plant and holding-time minutes for the allocation of exchange trunk plant are considered practical approximations for separations between state and interstate operations when related to the broad types of plant classifications used herein.

(iv) A subscriber plant factor is the basis of apportioning the cost of message telecommunications subscriber plant and local switching plant between State and interstate operations. The subscriber plant factor is developed and used according to the procedures set forth in §36.154(c) through §36.154(f).

(c) Property rented to affiliates, if not substantial in amount, is included as used property of the owning company with the associated revenues and expenses treated consistently: Also such property rented from affiliates is not included with the used property of the company making the separations; the rent paid is included in its expenses. If substantial in amount, the following treatment is applied:

(1) In the case of property rented to affiliates, the property and related expenses and rent revenues are excluded from the telephone operations of the owning company, and

(2) In the case of property rented from affiliates, the property and related expenses are included with, and the rent expenses are excluded from, the telephone operations of the company making the separation.

(d) Property rented to or from non-affiliates is usually to be included as used property of the owning company with the associated revenues and expenses treated consistently. In the event the amount is substantial, the property involved and the revenues and expenses associated therewith may be

excluded from or included in the telecommunications operations of the company. When required, the cost of property rented to or from non-affiliates is determined using procedures that are consistent with the procedures for the allocation of costs among the operations.

(e) Costs associated with services or plant billed to another company which have once been separated under procedures consistent with general principles set forth in this part, and are thus identifiable as entirely interstate or State in nature, shall be directly assigned to the appropriate operation and jurisdiction.

[52 FR 17229, May 6, 1987, as amended at 58 FR 44905, Aug. 25, 1993]

### Subpart B—Telecommunications Property

#### GENERAL

#### § 36.101 Section arrangement.

(a) This subpart is arranged in sections as follows:

#### GENERAL

Telecommunications Plant in Service—Account 2001—36.101 and 36.102.

General Support Facilities—Account 2110—36.111 and 36.112.

Central Office Equipment—Accounts 2210, 2220, 2230—36.121 thru 36.126.

Information Origination/Termination Equipment—Account 2310—36.141 and 36.142.

Cable and Wire Facilities—Account 2410—36.151 thru 36.157.

Amortization Assets—Accounts 2680 and 2690—36.161 and 36.162.

Telecommunications Plant—Other Accounts 2002 thru 2005—36.171.

Rural Telephone Bank Stock—36.172.

Material and Supplies—Accounts 1220, and

Cash Working Capital—36.181 and 36.182.

Equal Access Equipment—36.191.

[60 FR 12138, Mar. 6, 1995]

#### § 36.102 General.

(a) This section contains an outline of the procedures used in the assignment of Telecommunications Plant in Service—Account 2001 to categories and the apportionment of the cost assigned to each category among the operations.

(b) The treatment of rental plant is outlined in § 36.2(c) through § 36.2(e). If the amount of such plant is substan-

tial, the cost may be determined by using the general procedures set forth for the assignment of the various kinds of property to categories.

(c) The amount of depreciation deductible from the book cost or “value” is apportioned among the operations in proportion to the separation of the cost of the related plant accounts.

#### GENERAL SUPPORT FACILITIES

#### § 36.111 General.

(a) The costs of the general support facilities are contained in Account 2110, Land and Support Assets. This account contains land, buildings, motor vehicles, aircraft, special purpose vehicles, garage work equipment, other work equipment, furniture, office equipment and general purpose computers.

#### § 36.112 Apportionment procedure.

(a) The costs of the general support facilities of Class A Companies (which are defined in Part 32 of the Commission’s Rules) are apportioned among the operations on the basis of the separation of the costs of the combined Big Three Expenses which include the following accounts:

#### PLANT SPECIFIC EXPENSES

6210 Central Office Switching Expenses  
 6220 Operators Systems Expenses  
 6230 Central Office Transmission Expenses  
 6310 Information Origination/Termination Expenses  
 6410 Cable and Wire Facilities Expenses

#### PLANT NON-SPECIFIC EXPENSES

6530 Network Operations Expenses

#### CUSTOMER OPERATIONS EXPENSES

6610 Marketing  
 6620 Services

(b) The costs of the general support facilities for Class B Companies (which are defined by Part 32 of the Commission’s Rules) are apportioned among the operations on the basis of the separation of the costs of Central Office Equipment, Information Origination/Termination Equipment, and Cable and Wire Facilities, combined.

[52 FR 17229, May 6, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 33012, Aug. 29, 1988]

CENTRAL OFFICE EQUIPMENT

**§36.121 General.**

(a) The costs of central office equipment are carried in the following accounts:

Central Office Switching ..	Account 2210
Analog Electronic Switching.	Account 2211
Digital Electronic Switching.	Account 2212
Electro-Mechanical Switching.	Account 2215
Operator Systems .....	Account 2220
Central Office—Transmission.	Account 2230
Radio Systems .....	Account 2231
Circuit Equipment .....	Account 2232

(b) Records of the cost of central office equipment are usually maintained for each study area separately by accounts. However, each account frequently includes equipment having more than one use. Also, equipment in one account frequently is associated closely with equipment in the same building in another account. Therefore, the separations procedures for central office equipment have been designed to deal with categories of plant rather than with equipment in an account.

(c) In the separation of the cost of central office equipment among the operations, the first step is the assignment of the equipment in each study area to categories. The basic method of making this assignment is the identification of the equipment assignable to each category, and the determination of the cost of the identified equipment by analysis of accounting, engineering and other records.

(1) The cost of common equipment not assigned to a specific category, e.g., common power equipment, including emergency power equipment, aisle lighting and framework, including distributing frames, is distributed among the categories in proportion to the cost of equipment, (excluding power equipment not dependent upon common power equipment) directly assigned to categories.

(i) The cost of power equipment used by one category is assigned directly to that category, e.g., 130 volt power supply provided for circuit equipment. The cost of emergency power equipment protecting only power equipment used

by one category is also assigned directly to that category.

(ii) Where appropriate, a weighting factor is applied to the cost of circuit equipment in distributing the power plant costs not directly assigned, in order to reflect the generally greater power use per dollar of cost of this equipment.

(d) The second step is the apportionment of the cost of the equipment in each category among the operations through the application of appropriate use factors or by direct assignment.

**§36.122 Categories and apportionment procedures.**

(a) The following categories of central office equipment and apportionment procedures therefore are set forth in §§36.123 through 36.126.

Operator Systems Equipment.	Category 1.
Tandem Switching Equipment.	Category 2.
Local Switching Equipment.	Category 3.
Circuit Equipment .....	Category 4.

**§36.123 Operator systems equipment—Category 1.**

(a) Operator systems equipment is contained in Account 2220. It includes all types of manual telephone switchboards except tandem switchboards and those used solely for recording of calling telephone numbers in connection with customer dialed charge traffic. It includes all face equipment, terminating relay circuits of trunk and toll line circuits, cord circuits, cable turning sections, subscriber line equipment, associated toll connecting trunk equipment, number checking facilities, ticket distributing systems, calculagraphs, chief operator and other desks, operator chairs, and other such equipment.

(1) Operator systems equipment is generally classified according to operating arrangements of which the following are typical:

- (i) Separate toll boards
- (ii) Separate local manual boards
- (iii) Combined local manual and toll boards
- (iv) Combined toll and DSA boards
- (v) Separate DSA and DSB boards
- (vi) Service observing boards
- (vii) Auxiliary service boards

(viii) Traffic service positions

(2) If switchboards as set forth in §36.123(a) are of the key pulsing type, the cost of the key pulsing senders, link and trunk finder equipment is included with the switchboards.

(3) DSB boards include the associated DSB dial equipment, such as link and sender equipment.

(4) Traffic service position systems include the common control and trunk equipment in addition to the associated groups of positions wherever located.

(b) The cost of the following operator systems equipment is apportioned among the operations on the basis of the relative number of weighted standard work seconds handled at the switchboards under consideration.

(1) The following types of switchboards at toll centers are generally apportioned individually:

(i) *Separate toll boards.* These usually include outward, through and inward positions in separate lines and associated inward toll switchboard positions in line.

(ii) Switchboards handling both local and toll, either combined or having segregated local and toll positions in the same line.

(iii) Switchboards handling both toll and DSA, either combined or having segregated toll and DSA positions in the same line.

(iv) Traffic service positions, including separately located groups of these positions when associated with a common basic control unit.

(2) The following types of switchboards at toll centers are apportioned individually, or by groups of comparable types of boards for each exchange:

(i) *Separate local manual boards.* This includes the local positions of manual boards where inward toll positions are in the same line.

(ii) Separate DSA boards.

(iii) Separate DSB boards.

(3) Tributary boards may be treated individually if warranted or they may be treated on a group basis.

(c) Auxiliary service boards generally handle rate and route, information, and intercept service at individual or joint positions. The cost of these boards is apportioned as follows:

(1) The cost of separate directory assistance boards is apportioned among the operations on the basis of the relative number of weighted standard work seconds handled at the boards under consideration. Directory assistance weighted standard work seconds are apportioned among the operations on the basis of the classification of these weighted standard work seconds as follows:

(i) Directory assistance weighted standard work seconds first are classified between calls received over toll directory assistance trunks from operators or customers and all other directory assistance calls.

(ii) The directory assistance weighted standard work seconds of each type further are classified separately among the operations on the basis of an analysis of a representative sample of directory assistance calls of each type with reference to the locations of the calling and called stations for each call.

(2) The cost of separate intercept boards and automated intercept systems in the study area is apportioned among the operations on the basis of the relative number of subscriber line minutes of use.

(3) The cost of separate rate and route boards is generally included with the cost of the toll boards served and is apportioned with those boards.

(4) Where more than one auxiliary service is handled at an auxiliary board, the cost of the board is apportioned among the auxiliary services on the basis of the relative number of weighted standard work seconds for each service. The cost of that part of the board allocated to each auxiliary service is apportioned among the operations in the same manner as for a separate auxiliary board.

(d) The cost of joint exchange and toll service observing boards is first apportioned between exchange and toll use on the basis of the relative number of exchange and toll service observing units at these boards. The cost of separate toll service observing boards and the toll portion of joint service observing boards is apportioned between state and interstate operations on the basis of the relative number of toll minutes

of use associated with the toll messages originating in the offices observed.

(e) Traffic Service Position System (TSPS) investments are apportioned as follows:

(1) Operator position investments are apportioned on the basis of the relative weighted standard work seconds for the entire TSPS complex.

(2) Remote trunk arrangement (RTA) investments are apportioned on the basis of the relative processor real time (i.e., actual seconds) required to process TSPS traffic originating from the end offices served by each RTA.

(3) The remaining investments at the central control location, such as the stored program control and memory, is apportioned on the basis of the relative processor real time (i.e., actual seconds) for the entire TSPS complex.

**§36.124 Tandem switching equipment—Category 2.**

(a) Tandem switching equipment is contained in Accounts 2210, 2211, 2212 and 2215. It includes all switching equipment in a tandem central office, including any associated tandem switchboard positions and any intertoll switching equipment. Intertoll switching equipment includes switching equipment used for the interconnection of message toll telephone circuits with each other or with local or tandem telephone central office trunks, intertoll dial selector equipment, or intertoll trunk equipment in No. 5 type electronic offices. Equipment, including switchboards used for recording of calling telephone numbers and other billing information in connection with customer dialed charge traffic is included with Local Switching Equipment—Category 3.

(1) At toll center toll offices, intertoll switching equipment comprises equipment in the toll office used in the interconnection of: Toll center to toll center circuits; toll center to tributary circuits; tributary to tributary circuits; toll center to tandem circuits or in the interconnection of the aforementioned types of circuits with trunks to local offices in the toll center city, i.e., interconnection with toll switching trunks, operator trunks, information trunks, testing trunks, etc.

Equipment associated with the local office end of such trunks is included with local switching equipment or switchboard categories as appropriate.

(2) At tributary offices, this category includes intertoll switching equipment similar to that at toll center toll offices if it is used in the interconnection of: Tributary to tributary circuits; tributary to subtributary circuits; subtributary to subtributary circuits; toll center to subtributary circuits; or if it is used jointly in the interconnection of any of the aforementioned types of circuits and in the interconnection of such toll circuits with trunk circuits for the handling of traffic terminating in the tributary office. Where comparable equipment has no joint use but is used only for the handling of traffic terminating in the tributary office, it is included in the local switching equipment category.

(3) At all switching entities, this category includes intertoll switching equipment similar to that at toll center toll offices if it is used in the interconnection of switched private line trunks or TWX switching plant trunks when these functions are in addition to the message telephone switching function. Switching entities wholly dedicated to switching of special services are assigned to Category 3—Local Switching Equipment.

(b) The costs of central office equipment items assigned this category are to be directly assigned when possible. When direct assignment is not possible the costs shall be apportioned among the operations on the basis of the relative number of study area minutes of use of this equipment.

**§36.125 Local switching equipment—Category 3.**

(a) Local switching equipment is included in accounts 2210, 2211, 2212 and 2215. It comprises all central office switching equipment not assigned other categories. Examples of local switching equipment are basic switching train, toll connecting trunk equipment, interlocal trunks, tandem trunks, terminating senders used for toll completion, toll completing train, call reverting equipment, weather and time of day service equipment, and



switching equipment at electronic analog or digital remote line locations. Equipment used for the identification, recording and timing of customer dialed charge traffic, or switched private line traffic (e.g. transmitters, recorders, call identity indexers, perforators, ticketers, detectors, mastertimes) switchboards used solely for recording of calling telephone numbers in connection with customer dialed charge traffic, or switched private line traffic (or both) is included in this local switching category. Equipment provided and used primarily for operator dialed toll or customer dialed charge traffic except such equipment included in Category 2 Tandem Switching Equipment is also included in this local switching category. This includes such items as directors translators, sender registers, out trunk selectors and facilities for toll intercepting and digit absorption. Special services switching equipment which primarily performs the switching function for special services (e.g. switching equipment, TWX concentrators and switchboards) is also included in this local switching category.

(1) Local office, as used in §36.125, comprises one or more local switching entities of the same equipment type (e.g., step-by-step, No. 5 Crossbar) in an individual location. A local switching entity comprises that local central office equipment of the same type which has a common intermediate distributing frame, market group or other separately identifiable switching unit serving one or more prefixes (NNX codes).

(2) A host/remote local switching complex is composed of an electronic analog or digital host office and all of its remote locations. A host/remote local switching complex is treated as one local office. The current jurisdictional definition of an exchange will apply.

(b) Beginning January 1, 1993, Category 3 investment for study areas with 50,000 or more access lines is apportioned on the basis of relative dial equipment minutes of use, (DEM) i.e., the minutes of holding time of the originating and terminating local switching equipment, as holding time is defined in the Glossary.

(c) During the 1988–1992 period, Category 3 investment for study areas with 50,000 or more access lines is apportioned by the application of an interstate allocation factor that is computed by adding the following two elements for the appropriate transition year (the A component times the composite allocator plus the B component times the DEM allocator). The A and B components are specified in §36.125 (d) and (e). The composite allocator is computed by dividing the combined interstate investment included in former Central Office Equipment Categories 4, 5, 6 and 7 on December 31, 1987, by the combined total investment included in former Central Office Equipment Categories 4, 5, 6 and 7 on December 31, 1987. The DEM allocator is computed in the same manner as the interstate allocation factor described in Section 36.125 (b).

(d) The “A Component” for each of the five years is as follows:

Year	“A Component”
1988 .....	.9
1989 .....	.7
1990 .....	.5
1991 .....	.3
1992 .....	.1

(e) The “B Component” for each of the five years is as follows:

Year	“B Component”
1988 .....	.1
1989 .....	.3
1990 .....	.5
1991 .....	.7
1992 .....	.9

(f) For study areas with fewer than 50,000 access lines, Category 3 investment is apportioned by the application of an interstate allocation factor that is the lesser of either .85 or an amount that follows: Beginning January 1, 1993, the amount will equal the DEM factor specified in §36.125 (b) multiplied by a weighting factor. During the 1988–1992 period, the amount will equal the sum of two elements for the appropriate transition year (the A component times the composite allocator plus the B component times the DEM allocator times a weighting factor). The A and B components are specified in §36.125 (d)

and (e). The applicable weighting factor is as follows:

No. of access lines in service in study area	Weighting factor
0-10,000 .....	3.0
10,001-20,000 .....	2.5
20,001-50,000 .....	2.0
50,001-or above .....	1.0

(g) For purposes of this section, an access line is a line that does not include WATS access lines, special access lines or private lines.

[52 FR 17229, May 6, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 33011 and 33012, Aug. 29, 1988]

**§36.126 Circuit equipment—Category 4.**

(a) For the purpose of this section, the term "Circuit Equipment" encompasses the Radio Systems and Circuit Equipment contained in Accounts 2230 through 2232 respectively. It includes central office equipment, other than switching equipment and automatic message recording equipment, which is used to derive communications transmission channels or which is used for the amplification, modulation, regeneration, testing, balancing or control of signals transmitted over communications transmission channels. Examples of circuit equipment in general use include:

- (1) Carrier telephone and telegraph system terminals.
- (2) Telephone and telegraph repeaters, termination sets, impedance compensators, pulse link repeaters, echo suppressors and other intermediate transmission amplification and balancing equipment except that included in switchboards.
- (3) Radio transmitters, receivers, repeaters and other radio central office equipment except message switching equipment associated with radio systems.
- (4) Composite ringers, line signaling and switching pad circuits.
- (5) Concentration equipment.
- (6) Composite sets and repeating coils.
- (7) Program transmission amplifiers, monitoring devices and volume indicators.
- (8) Testboards, test desks, repair desks and patch bays, including those

provided for test and control, and for telegraph and transmission testing.

(b) For apportionment among the operations, the cost of circuit equipment is assigned to the following subsidiary categories:

(1) *Exchange Circuit Equipment—Category 4.1.*

(i) Wideband Exchange Line Circuit Equipment—Category 4.11.

(ii) Exchange Trunk Circuit Equipment (Wideband and Non-Wideband)—Category 4.12.

(iii) Exchange Line Circuit Equipment Excluding Wideband—Category 4.13.

(2) *Interexchange Circuit Equipment—Category 4.2.*

(i) Interexchange Circuit Equipment Furnished to Another Company for Interstate Use—Category 4.21.

(ii) Interexchange Circuit Equipment Used for Wideband Services including Satellite and Earth Station Equipment used for Wideband Service—Category 4.22.

(iii) All Other Interexchange Circuit Equipment—Category 4.23.

(3) *Host/Remote Message Circuit Equipment—Category 4.3.*

(4) In addition, for the purpose of identifying and separating property associated with special services, circuit equipment included in Categories 4.12 (other than wideband equipment) 4.13 and 4.23 is identified as either basic circuit equipment, i.e., equipment that performs functions necessary to provide and operate channels suitable for voice transmission (telephone grade channels), or special circuit equipment, i.e., equipment that is peculiar to special service circuits. Carrier telephone terminals and carrier telephone repeaters are examples of basic circuit equipment in general use, while audio program transmission amplifiers, bridges, monitoring devices and volume indicators, telegraph carrier terminals and telegraph repeaters are examples of special circuit equipment in general use. Cost of exchange circuit equipment included in Categories 4.12 and 4.13 and the interexchange circuit equipment in Categories 4.21, 4.22 and 4.23 are segregated between basic circuit equipment and special circuit equipment only at those locations where amounts of interexchange and

exchange special circuit equipment are significant. Where such segregation is not made, the total costs in these categories are classified as basic circuit equipment.

(c) Apportionment of Exchange Circuit Equipment Among the Operations:

(1) Wideband Exchange Line Circuit Equipment—Category 4.11—The cost of exchange circuit equipment in this category is determined separately for each wideband facility. The respective costs are allocated to the appropriate operation in the same manner as the related exchange line cable and wire facilities described in § 36.155.

(2) Exchange Trunk Circuit Equipment (Wideband and Non-Wideband)—Category 4.12—The cost of exchange circuit equipment associated with this category for the study area is allocated to the appropriate operation in the same manner as the related exchange trunk cable and wire facilities as described in § 36.155.

(3) Exchange Line Circuit Equipment Excluding Wideband—Category 4.13—The cost of Circuit Equipment associated with exchange line plant excluding wideband for the study area is assigned to subcategories and is allocated to the appropriate operation in the same manner as the related exchange line cable and wire facilities for non-wideband service as described in § 36.154.

(d) Apportionment of Interexchange Circuit Equipment among the Operations: Procedures to be Used by Interexchange Carriers.

(1) Interexchange Circuit Equipment Furnished to Another Company for Interstate Use—Category 4.21—This category comprises that circuit equipment provided for the use of another company as an integral part of its interexchange circuit facilities used wholly for interstate services. This category includes such circuit equipment as telephone carrier, terminals telegraph carrier terminals, and microwave systems used wholly for interstate services. The total cost of the circuit equipment in this category for the study area is assigned to the interstate operation.

(2) Interexchange Circuit Equipment Used for Wideband Service—Category 4.22—This category includes the circuit

equipment portion of interexchange channels used for wideband services. The cost of interexchange circuit equipment in this category is determined separately for each wideband channel and is segregated between message and private line services on the basis of the use of the channels provided. The respective costs are allocated to the appropriate operation in the same manner as the related interexchange cable and wire facilities as described in § 36.156.

(3) All Other Interexchange Circuit Equipment—Category 4.23—This category includes the cost of all interexchange circuit equipment not assigned to Categories 4.21 and 4.22. Interexchange carriers shall freeze the allocation factors for Category 4.23 investment at levels reached on December 31, 1985, derived by using the procedures in effect at that time. On January 1, 1988, and thereafter, that frozen allocation factor shall be applied to each interexchange carrier's Category 4.23 investment to derive the interstate allocation. On January 1, 1988, and thereafter, the amount of investment allocated to the interstate jurisdiction will vary but the relative proportion of the total investment that is allocated to the interstate jurisdiction will remain frozen at 1985 levels.

(e) Apportionment of Interexchange Circuit Equipment among the Operations: Procedures To Be Used by Exchange Carriers.

(1) Interexchange Circuit Equipment Furnished to Another Company for Interstate Use—Category 4.21—This category comprises that circuit equipment provided for the use of another company as an integral part of its interexchange circuit facilities used wholly for interstate services. This category includes such circuit equipment as telephone carrier terminals telegraph carrier terminals, and microwave systems used wholly for interstate services. The total cost of the circuit equipment in this category for the study area is assigned to the interstate operation.

(2) Interexchange Circuit Equipment Used for Wideband Service—Category 4.22—This category includes the circuit equipment portion of interexchange channels used for wideband services.

The cost of interexchange circuit equipment in this category is determined separately for each wideband channel and is segregated between message and private line services on the basis of the use of the channels provided. The respective costs are allocated to the appropriate operation in the same manner as the related interexchange cable and wire facilities described in §36.156.

(3) All Other Interexchange Circuit Equipment—Category 4.23—This category includes the cost of all interexchange circuit equipment not assigned to Categories 4.21 and 4.22. The cost of interexchange basic circuit equipment used for the following classes of circuits is included in this category: Jointly used message circuits, i.e., message switching plant circuits carrying messages from the state and interstate operations; circuits used exclusively for TWX service; circuits used for interstate private line service; and circuits used for state private line services.

(i) An average interexchange circuit equipment cost per equivalent interexchange telephone termination for all circuits is determined and applied to the equivalent interexchange telephone termination counts of each of the following classes of circuits: Interstate Private Line, State Private Line, Message, and TWX. The cost of interstate private line circuits is assigned directly to the interstate operation. The cost of state private line circuits is assigned directly to the state operation. The cost of message circuits is apportioned between the state and interstate operations on the basis of the relative number of study area conversation-minutes applicable to such facilities.

(ii) The cost on interexchange circuit equipment assigned TWX circuits is apportioned between state and interstate toll in accordance with §36.126(e)(3)(i) and pursuant to the following procedures. The cost of circuit equipment associated with the TWX intertoll circuits used jointly for state and interstate operations is apportioned between the operations on the basis of the relative number of study area TWX connection-minutes applicable to such facilities. The cost of circuit equipment associated with the inter-

exchange portion of the TWX remote access lines is apportioned between state and interstate operation on the basis of the relative number of study area TWX connection-minutes applicable to those facilities.

(iii) The cost of special circuit equipment is segregated among TWX service, telegraph grade private line services and other private line services based on an analysis of the use of the equipment and in accordance with §36.126(b)(4). The cost of TWX special circuit equipment is apportioned on the same basis as that used for intertoll TWX circuits. The special circuit equipment cost assigned to telegraph grade and other private line services is directly assigned to the appropriate operation.

(f) Apportionment of Host/Remote Message Circuit Equipment Among the Operations.

(1) Host/Remote Message Circuit Equipment—Category 4.3. This category includes message host/remote location circuit equipment for which a message circuit switching function is performed at the host central office associated with cable and wire facilities as described in §36.152(c).

(i) The category 4.3 cost of host/remote circuit equipment assigned to message services for the study area is apportioned among the exchange, intrastate toll, and interstate toll operations on the basis of the assignment of host/remote message cable and wire facilities as described in §36.157.

[52 FR 17229, May 6, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 33012 Aug. 29, 1988]

#### INFORMATION ORIGINATION/TERMINATION (IOT) EQUIPMENT

##### §36.141 General.

(a) Information Origination/Termination Equipment is maintained in Account 2310 and includes station apparatus, embedded customer premises wiring, large private branch exchanges, public telephone terminal equipment, and other terminal equipment.

(b) The costs in Account 2310 shall be segregated between Other Information Origination/Termination Equipment—Category

1, and New Customer Premises Equipment—Category 2 by an analysis of accounting, engineering and other records.

**§ 36.142 Categories and apportionment procedures.**

(a) *Other Information Origination/Termination Equipment—Category 1.* This category includes the cost of other information origination/termination equipment not assigned to Category 2. The costs of other information origination/termination equipment are allocated pursuant to the factor that is used to allocate subcategory 1.3 Exchange Line C&WF. If amounts of coinless pay telephone equipment are substantial, the cost of such equipment should be separately identified and allocated on the basis of relative toll minutes-of-use for interexchange carriers and minutes-of-use for exchange carriers.

(b) *Customer Premises Equipment—Category 2.* This category includes the cost of Customer Premises Equipment that was detariffed pursuant to the Second Computer Inquiry decision. It shall be assigned to the state operations.

CABLE AND WIRE FACILITIES

**§ 36.151 General.**

(a) Cable and Wire Facilities, Account 2410, includes the following types of communications plant in service: Poles and antenna supporting structures, aerial cable, underground cable, buried cable, submarine cable, deep sea cable, intrabuilding network cable, aerial wire and conduit systems.

(b) For separations purposes, it is necessary to analyze the cable and wire facilities classified in subordinate records in order to determine their assignment to the categories listed in the following paragraphs.

(c) In the separation of the cost of cable and wire facilities among the operations, the first step is the assignment of the facilities to certain categories. The basic method of making this assignment is the identification of the facilities assignable to each category and the determination of the cost of the facilities so identified. Because of variations among companies in the character of the facilities and

operating conditions, and in the accounting and engineering records maintained, the detailed methods followed, of necessity, will vary among the companies. The general principles to be followed, however, will be the same for all companies.

(d) The second step is the apportionment of the cost of the facilities in each category among the operations through the application of appropriate factors or by direct assignment.

**§ 36.152 Categories of Cable and Wire Facilities (C&WF).**

(a) C&WF are basically divided between exchange and interexchange. Exchange C&WF consists of the following categories:

(1) *Exchange Line C&WF Excluding Wideband—Category 1—*This category includes C&W facilities between local central offices and subscriber premises used for message telephone, TWX subscriber lines, private line, local channels, and for circuits between control terminals and radio stations providing very high frequency maritime service or urban or highway mobile service.

(2) *Wideband and Exchange Trunk C&WF—Category 2—*This category includes all wideband, including Exchange Line Wideband and C&WF between local central offices and Wideband facilities. It also includes C&WF between central offices or other switching points used by any common carrier for interlocal trunks wholly within an exchange or metropolitan service area, interlocal trunks with one or both terminals outside a metropolitan service area carrying some exchange traffic, toll connecting trunks, tandem trunks principally carrying exchange traffic, the exchange trunk portion of TWX and WATS access lines the exchange trunk portion of private line local channels, and the exchange trunk portion of circuits between control terminals and radio stations providing very high frequency maritime service or urban or highway mobile service.

(3) The procedures for apportioning the cost of exchange cable and wire facilities among the operations are set forth in §§ 36.154 and 36.155.

(b) *Interexchange C&WF—Category 3—*This category includes the C&WF used for message toll and toll private

line services. It includes cable and wire facilities carrying intertoll circuits, tributary circuits, the interexchange channel portion of special service circuits, circuits between control terminals and radio stations used for overseas or coastal harbor service, interlocal trunks between offices in the different exchange or metropolitan service areas carrying only message toll traffic and certain tandem trunks which carry principally message toll traffic.

(1) The procedures for apportioning the cost of interexchange cable and wire facilities among the operations are set forth in §36.156.

(c) Host/Remote Message C&WF—Category 4—This category includes the cost of message host/remote location C&WF for which a message circuit switching function is performed at the host central office. It applies to C&WF between host offices and all remote locations. The procedures for apportioning the cost of these facilities among the operations are set forth in §36.157.

**§36.153 Assignment of Cable and Wire Facilities (C&WF) to categories.**

(a) Cable consists of: Aerial cable, underground cable, buried cable, submarine cable, deep sea cable and intrabuilding network cable. Where an entire cable or aerial wire is assignable to one category, its cost and quantity are, where practicable, directly assigned.

(1) *Cable.* (i) There are two basic methods for assigning the cost of cable to the various categories. Both of them are on the basis of conductor cross section. The methods are as follows:

(A) By section of cable, uniform as to makeup and relative use by categories. From an analysis of cable engineering and assignment records, determine in terms of equivalent gauge the number of pairs in use or reserved, for each category. The corresponding percentages of use, or reservation, are applied to the cost of the section of cable, i.e., sheath meters times unit cost per meter, to obtain the cost assignable to each category.

(B) By using equivalent pair kilometers, i.e., pair kilometers expressed in terms of equivalent gauge. From an analysis of cable engineering and as-

signment records, determine the equivalent pair kilometers in use for each category by type of facility, e.g., quadded, paired. The equivalent pair kilometers are then divided by a cable fill factor to obtain the equivalent pair kilometers in plant. The total equivalent pair kilometers in plant assigned to each category is summarized by type of facility, e.g., quadded and paired, and priced at appropriate average unit costs per equivalent pair kilometer in plant. If desired, this study may be made in terms of circuit kilometers rather than physical pair kilometers, with average cost and fill data consistent with the basis of the facilities kilometer count.

(ii) In the assignment of the cost of cable under the two basic methods described in §36.153(a)(1)(i) consideration is given to the following:

(A) Method (A) described in §36.153(a)(1)(i)(A) will probably be found more desirable where there is a relatively small amount of cable of variable make-up and use by categories. Conversely, method (B) described in §36.153(a)(1)(i)(B) will probably be more desirable where there is a large amount of cable of variable make-up and use by categories. However, in some cases a combination of both methods may be desirable.

(B) It will be desirable in some cases to determine the amount assignable to a particular category by deducting from the total the sum of the amounts assigned to all other categories.

(C) For use in the assignment of poles to categories, the equivalent sheath kilometers of aerial cable assigned to each category are determined. For convenience, these quantities are determined in connection with assignment of cable costs.

(D) Where an entire cable is assignable to one category, its costs and quantity are, where practicable, directly assigned.

(iii) For cables especially arranged for high-frequency transmission such as shielded, disc-insulated and coaxial, recognition is given to the additional costs which are charged to the high-frequency complement.

(2) *Cable Loading.* (i) Methods for assigning the cost of loading coils, cases, etc., to categories are comparable with

those used in assigning the associated cable to categories. Loading associated with cable which is directly assigned to a given category is also directly assigned. The remaining loading is assigned to categories in either of the following bases:

(A) By an analysis of the use made of the loading facilities where a loading coil case includes coils assignable to more than one category, e.g., in the case of a single gauge uniformly loaded section, the percentage used in the related cable assignment are applicable, or

(B) By pricing out each category by determining the pair meters of loaded pairs assigned to each category and multiplying by the unit cost per pair meter of loading by type.

(3) *Other Cable Plant.* (i) In view of the small amounts involved, the cost of all protected terminals and gas pressure contactor terminals in the toll cable subaccounts is assigned to the appropriate Interexchange Cable & Wire Facilities categories. The cost of all other terminals in the exchange and toll cable subaccounts is assigned to Exchange Cable and Wire Facilities.

(b) *Aerial Wire.* (1) The cost of wire accounted for as exchange is assigned to the appropriate Exchange Cable & Wire Facilities categories. The cost of wire accounted for as toll, which is used for exchange, is also assigned to the appropriate Exchange Cable & Wire Facilities categories. The cost of the remaining wire accounted for as toll is assigned to the appropriate Interexchange Cable & Wire Facilities categories as described in §36.156. For companies not maintaining exchange and toll subaccounts, it is necessary to review the plant records and identify wire plant by use. The cost of wire used for providing circuits directly assignable to a category is assigned to that category. The cost of wire used for providing circuit facilities jointly used for exchange and interexchange lines is assigned to categories on the basis of the relative number of circuit kilometers involved.

(c) *Poles and Antenna Supporting Structures.* (1) In the assignment of these costs, anchors, guys, crossarms, antenna supporting structure, and

right-of-way are included with the poles.

(2) *Poles.* (i) The cost of poles is assigned to categories based on the ratio of the cost of poles to the total cost of aerial wire and aerial cable.

(d) *Conduit Systems.* (1) The cost of conduit systems is assigned to categories on the basis of the assignment of the cost of underground cable.

[53 FR 17229, May 6, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 33012, Aug. 29, 1988; 58 FR 44905, Aug. 25, 1993]

**§36.154 Exchange Line Cable and Wire Facilities (C&WF)—Category 1—apportionment procedures.**

(a) *Exchange Line C&WF—Category 1.* The first step in apportioning the cost of exchange line cable and wire facilities among the operations is the determination of an average cost per working loop. This average cost per working loop is determined by dividing the total cost of exchange line cable and wire Category 1 in the study area by the sum of the working loops described in subcategories listed below. The subcategories are:

Subcategory 1.1—State private lines and state WATS lines. This subcategory shall include all private lines and WATS lines carrying exclusively state traffic as well as private lines and WATS lines carrying exclusively interstate traffic as well as private lines and WATS lines carrying both state and interstate traffic if the interstate traffic on the line involved constitutes ten percent or less of the total traffic on the line.

Subcategory 1.2—Interstate private lines and interstate WATS lines. This subcategory shall include all private lines and WATS lines that carry exclusively interstate traffic as well as private lines and WATS lines carrying both state and interstate traffic if the interstate traffic on the line involved constitutes more than ten percent of the total traffic on the line.

Subcategory 1.3—Subscriber or common lines that are jointly used for local exchange service and exchange access for state and interstate interexchange services.

(b) The costs assigned to subcategories 1.1 and 1.2 shall be directly assigned to the appropriate jurisdiction.

(c) Except as provided in §36.154(d) through (f), effective January 1, 1986, 25 percent of the costs assigned to subcategory 1.3 shall be allocated to the interstate jurisdiction.

(d) Except as provided in §36.154(f), the interstate allocation of subcategory 1.3 costs for the years 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991 and 1992 will be as follows:

(1) 1988—The §36.154(e) allocation factor multiplied by .625 plus .09375.

(2) 1989—The §36.154(e) allocation factor multiplied by .5 plus .125.

(3) 1990—The §36.154(e) allocation factor multiplied by .375 plus .15625.

(4) 1991—The §36.154(e) allocation factor multiplied by .25 plus .1875.

(5) 1992—The §36.154(e) allocation factor multiplied by .125 plus .21875.

(e) For purposes of the transitional allocations described in §36.154(d) and (f) an allocation factor known as the subscriber plant factor or SPF that is the sum of the following shall be computed:

(1) Annual average interstate subscriber line use (SLU), for the calendar year 1981.<sup>2</sup> representing the interstate use of the subscriber plant as measured by the ratio of interstate holding time minutes of use to total holding time minutes of use applicable to traffic originating and terminating in the study area, multiplied by .85, the nationwide ratio of subscriber plant costs assignable to the exchange operation per minute of exchange use to total subscriber plant cost per total minute of use of subscriber plant, plus

(2) Twice the annual average interstate subscriber line use ratio for the study area for the calendar year 1981, multiplied by the annual average composite station rate ratio used for the calendar year 1981 (ratio of the nationwide, industry-wide average interstate initial 3-minute station charge at the study area average interstate length of

haul to the nationwide, industry-wide average total toll initial 3-minute station charge at the nationwide average length of haul for all toll traffic for the total telephone industry).

(f) *Limit on Change in Interstate Allocation.* (1) No study area's percentage interstate allocation for Subcategory 1.3 Exchange Line C&WF and COE, Exchange Line Circuit Equipment Excluding Wideband—Category 4.13 investment as well as associated maintenance and depreciation shall decrease by a total of more than five percentage points from one calendar year to the next as a result of the combined operations of §§36.154(d) and 36.641(a) and (b).

(2) The determination of whether the decrease in the interstate allocation for a given study area resulting from the operation of §§36.154(d) and 36.641(a) through §36.641(b) exceeds five percentage points shall be made by calculating a percentage interstate allocation for both of the years involved. This shall be done by dividing the interstate allocation of subcategory 1.3 Exchange Line C&WF and COE exchange Line circuit Equipment Excluding Wideband Category 4.13 and associated expenses for each year as calculated pursuant to §36.154(f)(4) by the total unseparated investment in Exchange Line C&WF subcategory 1.3 and COE Category 4.13 and associated expenses for the corresponding year as calculated pursuant to §36.154(f)(5).

(3) If the resulting percentage for the more recent of the two years is more than five percentage points less than the percentage for the earlier year, the decrease in the interstate allocations shall be reduced pro rata for plant investment, maintenance and depreciation so that the difference between the two percentages does not equal more than five percentage points.

(4) The sum of the following:

(i) The net interstate allocation of Exchange Line C&WF—subcategory 1.3 investment calculated pursuant to §36.154(d) and (e) multiplied by the authorized interstate rate of return.

(ii) The net interstate allocation of COE Exchange Line Circuit Equipment—Category 4.13 investment calculated pursuant to §36.154(d) and (e)

<sup>2</sup>In the case of a company that cannot calculate the average interstate subscriber line usage (SLU) ratio for the calendar year 1981, the average interstate SLU for the customarily used 12-month study period ending in 1981 may be utilized. In the case of a company for which no such 1981 annual average SLU exists, the annual average interstate SLU for the initial study period will be utilized.



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multiplied by the authorized interstate rate of return.

(iii) The interstate allocation of maintenance and depreciation attributable to Exchange Line C&WF subcategory 1.3 customer premises wire and COE Exchange Line Circuit Equipment—Category 4.13 calculated pursuant to § 36.154(d) and (e).

(iv) The amount of the additional interstate expense allocation calculated pursuant to § 36.641.

(5) The sum of the following:

(i) The net unseparated Exchange Line C&WF subcategory 1.3 investment multiplied by the authorized interstate rate of return.

(ii) The net unseparated COE Exchange Line Circuit—Category 4.13 investment multiplied by the authorized interstate rate of return.

(iii) The unseparated maintenance and depreciation attributable to Exchange Line C&WF subcategory 1.3 investment, customer premises wiring investment and COE Exchange Line Circuit Equipment—Category 4.13 investment.

[52 FR 17229, May 6, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 33012, Aug. 29, 1988; 54 FR 31033, July 26, 1989]

**§ 36.155 Wideband and exchange trunk C&WF—Category 2—apportionment procedures.**

(a) The cost of C&WF applicable to this category shall be directly assigned where feasible. If direct assignment is not feasible, cost shall be apportioned between the state and interstate jurisdictions on the basis of the relative number of minutes of use.

**§ 36.156 Interexchange Cable and Wire Facilities (C&WF)—Category 3—apportionment procedures.**

(a) An average interexchange cable and wire facilities cost per equivalent interexchange telephone circuit kilometer for all circuits in Category 3 is determined and applied to the equivalent interexchange telephone circuit kilometer counts of each of the classes of circuits.

(b) The cost of C&WF applicable to this category shall be directly assigned where feasible. If direct assignment is not feasible, cost shall be apportioned between the state and interstate juris-

dition on the basis of conversation-minute kilometers as applied to toll message circuits, TWX circuits, etc.

[58 FR 44905, Aug. 25, 1993]

**§ 36.157 Host/remote message Cable and Wire Facilities (C&WF)—Category 4—apportionment procedures.**

(a) *Host/Remote Message C&WF—Category 4.* The cost of host/remote C&WF used for message circuits, i.e., circuits carrying only message traffic, is included in this category.

(1) The cost of host/remote message C&WF excluding WATS closed end access lines for the study area is apportioned on the basis of the relative number of study area minutes-of-use kilometers applicable to such facilities.

(2) The cost of host/remote message C&WF used for WATS closed end access for the study area is directly assigned to the appropriate jurisdiction.

[52 FR 17229, May 6, 1987, as amended at 58 FR 44905, Aug. 25, 1993]

AMORTIZABLE ASSETS

**§ 36.161 Tangible assets—Account 2680.**

(a) Tangible Assets, Account 2680 includes the costs of property acquired under capital leases and the original cost of leasehold improvements.

(b) The costs of capital leases are apportioned among the operations based on similar plant owned or by analysis.

(c) The cost of leasehold improvements are apportioned among the operations in direct proportion to the costs of the related primary account.

**§ 36.162 Intangible assets—Account 2690.**

(a) Intangible Assets, Account 2690 includes the costs of organizing and incorporating the company, franchises, patent rights, and other intangible property having a life of more than one year.

(b) The amount included in this account is apportioned among the operations on the basis of the separation of the cost of Telecommunications Plant In Service, Account 2001, excluding the Intangible Assets, Account 2690.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS PLANT—OTHER

**§36.171 Property held for future telecommunications use—Account 2002; Telecommunications plant under construction—Account 2003; and Telecommunications plant adjustment—Account 2005.**

The amounts carried in Accounts 2002, 2003, and 2005 are apportioned among the operations on the basis of the apportionment of Account 2001, Telecommunications Plant in Service.

[60 FR 12138, Mar. 6, 1995]

RURAL TELEPHONE BANK STOCK

**§36.172 Investment in nonaffiliated companies—Account 1402.**

(a) The amounts carried in this account shall be separated into subsidiary record categories:

- (1) Class B RTB Stock and
- (2) All other.

(b) The amounts contained in category (2) all other of §36.172(a)(2), shall be excluded from Part 36 jurisdictional separations.

(c) The amounts contained in category (1) Class B RTB stock of §36.172(a)(1), shall be allocated based on the relative separations of Account 2001, Telephone Plant in Service.

[52 FR 17229, May 6, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 33012, Aug. 29, 1988]

MATERIAL AND SUPPLIES AND CASH WORKING CAPITAL

**§36.181 Material and supplies—Account 1220.**

(a) The amount included in Account 1220 is apportioned among the operations on the basis of the apportionment of the cost of cable and wire facilities in service. Any amounts included in Account 1220 associated with the Customer Premises portion of Account 2310 equipment, shall be excluded from the amounts which are allocated to the interstate operation.

**§36.182 Cash working capital.**

(a) The amount for cash working capital, if not determined directly for a particular operation, is apportioned among the operations on the basis of total expenses less non-cash expense items.

EQUAL ACCESS EQUIPMENT

**§36.191 Equal access equipment.**

(a) Equal access investment includes only initial incremental expenditures for hardware and other equipment related directly to the provision of equal access which would not be required to upgrade the capabilities of the office involved absent the provision of equal access. Equal access investment is limited to such expenditures for converting central offices which serve competitive interexchange carriers or where there has been a bona fide request for conversion to equal access.

(b) Equal access investment is first segregated from all other amounts in the primary accounts.

(c) The equal access investment determined in this manner is allocated between the jurisdictions on the basis of relative state and interstate equal access traffic including interstate interLATA equal access traffic, intrastate interLATA equal access traffic, and BOC interstate corridor toll traffic as well as AT&T and OCC intraLATA equal access usage. Local exchange traffic and BOC intraLATA toll traffic is excluded. In the case of independent telephone companies, intrastate toll service provided by the independent local exchange company is excluded in determining intrastate usage, but intrastate toll service provided by long distance carriers affiliated with the local exchange company is included.

[52 FR 17229, May 6, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 33012, Aug. 29, 1988.]

**Subpart C—Operating Revenues and Certain Income Accounts**

GENERAL

**§36.201 Section arrangement.**

(a) This subpart is arranged in sections as follows:

General .....	36.202
Operating Revenues: .....	36.211
Basic Local Service Revenue—Account 5000.	36.212
Network Access Services Revenues—Accounts 5080 thru 5084.	36.213
Long Distance Message Revenue—Account 5100.	36.214

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Miscellaneous Revenue—Account 5200.	36.215
Uncollectible Revenue—Account 5300.	36.216
Certain Income Accounts:	
Other Operating Income and Expenses—Account 7100.	36.221
Nonoperating Income and Expenses—Account 7300.	36.222
Interest and Related Items—Account 7500.	36.223
Extraordinary Items—Account 7600.	36.224
Income Effect of Jurisdictional Ratemaking Differences—Accounts 7910.	36.225

[52 FR 17299, May 6, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 33012, Aug. 29, 1988]

§ 36.202 General.

(a) This section sets forth procedures for the apportionment among the operations of operating revenues and certain income and expense accounts.

(b) Except for the Network Access Services Revenues, subsidiary record categories are maintained for all revenue accounts in accordance with the requirements of Part 32. These subsidiary records identify services for the appropriate jurisdiction and will be used in conjunction with apportionment procedures stated in this manual.

OPERATING REVENUES

§ 36.211 General.

(a) Operating revenues are included in the following accounts:

Account Title	Account No.
Basic Local Service Revenue .....	5000
Network Access Service Revenues:	
Network Access Revenue .....	5080
End User Revenue .....	5081
Switched Access Revenue .....	5082
Special Access Revenue .....	5083
State Access Revenue .....	5084
Long Distance Message Revenue .....	5100
Miscellaneous Revenue .....	5200
Uncollectible Revenue .....	5300

§ 36.212 Basic local services revenue—Account 5000.

(a) Local private line revenues from broadcast program transmission audio services and broadcast program transmission video services are assigned to the interstate operation.

(b) Revenues that are attributable to the origination or termination of inter-

state FX or CCSA like services shall be assigned to the interstate jurisdiction.

(c) Wideband Message Service and TWX revenues from monthly and miscellaneous charges, service connections, move and change charges, are apportioned between state and interstate operations on the basis of the relative number of TWX minutes-of-use in the study area.

(d) All other revenues in this account are assigned to the exchange operation based on their subsidiary record categories or on the basis of analysis and studies.

§ 36.213 Network access services revenues.

(a) *Network Access Revenue—Account 5080.* (1) This account shall be used by Class A and Class B telecommunications companies to summarize the contents of accounts 5081 through 5084.

(b) *End User Revenue—Account 5081.* (1) Revenues in this account are assigned to the interstate operation.

(c) *Switched Access Revenue—Account 5082.* (1) Revenues in this account are assigned to the interstate operation.

(d) *Special Access Revenue—Account 5083.* (1) Revenues in this account are assigned to the interstate operation.

(e) *State Access Revenue—Account 5084.* (1) Revenues in this account are assigned to the state operation.

§ 36.214 Long distance message revenue—Account 5100.

(a) Wideband message service and TWX revenues from monthly and miscellaneous charges, service connections, move and change charges, are apportioned between state and interstate operations on the basis of the relative number of minutes-of-use in the study area.

(b) Long Distance private line service revenues from broadcast program transmission audio services and broadcast program transmission video services are assigned to the interstate operation.

(c) All other revenues in this account are directly assigned based on their subsidiary record categories or on the basis of analysis and studies.

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**§ 36.215 Miscellaneous revenue—Account 5200.**

(a) Directory revenues are assigned to the exchange operation.

(b) Billing and collection revenues are assigned on the basis of services being provided.

(c) All other revenues are apportioned on the basis of analysis.

**§ 36.216 Uncollectible revenue—Account 5300.**

(a) The amounts in this account are apportioned among the operations on the basis of analysis of Account 1181—Accounts Receivable Allowance—Telecommunication, during a representative period.

[52 FR 17229, May 6, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 33012, Aug. 29, 1988]

CERTAIN INCOME ACCOUNTS

**§ 36.221 Other operating income and expenses—Account 7100.**

(a) Amounts relating to translation in foreign exchange differentials are assigned to the interstate operations.

(b) All other amounts are apportioned based on Telecommunications Plant in Service, Account 2001, if plant related, or on the nature of the item reflected in the account, if not plant related.

**§ 36.222 Nonoperating income and expenses—Account 7300.**

(a) Only allowance for funds used during construction, and charitable, social and community welfare contributions are considered in this account for separations purposes.

(b) Subsidiary record categories should be maintained for this account that include identification of amounts made to the account for (1) credits representing allowance for funds used during construction and (2) contributions for charitable, social or community welfare purposes, employee activities, membership dues and fees in service clubs, community welfare association and similar organizations.

(c) The portion reflecting allowance for funds used during construction is apportioned on the basis of the cost of Telecommunications Plant Under Construction—Account 2003. The portion reflecting costs for social and commu-

nity welfare contributions and fees is apportioned on the basis of the apportionment of corporate operations expenses.

[52 FR 17229, May 6, 1987, as amended at 60 FR 12138, Mar. 6, 1995]

**§ 36.223 Interest and related items—Account 7500.**

(a) Only interest paid relating to capital leases is considered in this account for separations purposes. Subsidiary Record Categories should be maintained for this account that include details relating to interest expense on capital leases. Such interest expense is apportioned on a basis consistent with the associated capital leases in Account 2680.

**§ 36.224 Extraordinary items—Account 7600.**

(a) Amounts in this account of an operating nature are apportioned on a basis consistent with the nature of these items.

**§ 36.225 Income effect of jurisdictional ratemaking differences—Account 7910.**

(a) Amounts in this account are directly assigned to the appropriate jurisdiction.

**Subpart D—Operating Expenses and Taxes**

GENERAL

**§ 36.301 Section arrangement.**

(a) This subpart is arranged in sections as follows:

General .....	36.301 and 36.302.
Plant Specific Operations Expenses:	
General .....	36.310.
Network      Support/General	36.311.
Support      Expenses—Ac-	
counts 6110 and 6120.	
Central Office Expenses—Ac-	36.321.
count 6210, 6220, 6230.	
Information Origination/Ter-	36.331.
mination      Expenses—Ac-	
count 6310.	
Cable and Wire Facilities Ex-	36.341.
penses—Account 6410.	
Plant Nonspecific Operations	
Expenses:	
General .....	36.351.

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Other Property Plant and Equipment Expenses—Account 6510.	36.352.
Network Operations Expenses—Account 6530.	36.353.
Access Expenses—Account 6540.	36.354.
Depreciation and Amortization Expenses—Account 6560.	36.361.
Customer Operations Expenses:	
General .....	36.371.
Marketing—Account 6610 .....	36.372.
Services—Account 6620 .....	36.373.
Telephone Operator Services .....	36.374.
Published Director Listing .....	36.375.
All Other .....	36.376.
Category 1—Local Bus. Office Expense.	36.377.
Category 2—Customer Services (Revenue Accounting).	36.378.
Message Processing Expense ..	36.379.
Other Billing and Collecting Expense.	36.380.
Carrier Access Charge Billing and Collecting Expense.	36.381.
Category 3—All other Customer Service Expense.	36.382.
Corporate Operations Expenses:	
General .....	36.391.
Executive and Planning Expenses—Account 6710 and General and Administrative Expenses—Account 6720.	36.392.
Operating Taxes—Account 7200	36.411 and 36.412.
Equal Access Expenses .....	36.421.

[52 FR 17229, May 6, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 33012, Aug. 29, 1988]

**§36.302 General.**

(a) This section sets forth procedures for the apportionment among the operations of operating expenses and operating taxes.

(b) As covered in §36.2 (c) and (d), the treatment of expenses relating to plant furnished to and obtained from others under rental arrangements is consistent with the treatment of such plant.

(c) In accordance with requirements in Part 32 §32.5999 (f) expenses recorded in the expense accounts are segregated in the accounting process among the following subsidiary record categories as appropriate to each account:

- Salaries and Wages
- Benefits
- Rents
- Other Expenses
- Clearances

(1) Subsidiary Record Categories (SRC) for Salaries and Wages, Benefits

and Other Expenses are applicable to all of the expense accounts except for: Access Expense contained in Account 6540

Depreciation and Amortization Expenses—Account 6560

(i) SRC for access expenses are maintained to identify interstate and state access expense and billing and collection expense for carrier's carrier.

(ii) Depreciation and Amortization Expense SRCs identify the character of the items contained in the account.

(2) SRCs for Rents and Clearance are only applicable to the Plant Specific Operating Expense accounts 6110 thru 6410.

PLANT SPECIFIC OPERATIONS EXPENSES

**§36.310 General.**

(a) Plant specific operations expenses include the following accounts:

Network Support Expenses	Account 6110
General Support Expenses ..	Account 6120
Central Office Switching Expenses.	Account 6210
Operators System Expenses	Account 6220
Central Office Transmission Expenses.	Account 6230
Information Origination/ Termination Expenses.	Account 6310
Cable and Wire Facilities Expenses.	Account 6410

(b) These accounts are used to record costs related to specific kinds of telecommunications plant and predominantly mirror the telecommunications plant in service detail accounts. Accordingly, these expense accounts will generally be apportioned in the same manner as the related plant accounts.

(c) Except where property obtained from or furnished to other companies is treated as owned property by the company making the separation, and the related operating rents are excluded from the separation studies as set forth in §36.2 (c) and (d), amounts are apportioned among the operations on bases generally consistent with the treatment prescribed for similar plant costs and consistent with the relative magnitude of the items involved.

[52 FR 17229, May 6, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 33012, Aug. 29, 1988]

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NETWORK SUPPORT/GENERAL SUPPORT EXPENSES

§36.311 Network support expenses—Account 6110 and general support expenses—Account 6120.

(a) Network Support Expenses are expenses associated with motor vehicles, aircraft, special purpose vehicles, garage work equipment, and other work equipment. General Support Expenses are expenses associated with land and buildings, furniture and artworks, office equipment, and general purpose computers.

(b) The expenses in these account are apportioned among the operations on the basis of the separation of account 2110, Land and Support Assets.

CENTRAL OFFICE EXPENSES

§36.321 Central office expenses—Accounts 6210, 6220, and 6230

(a) The expenses related to central office equipment are summarized in the following accounts:

Table with 2 columns: Expense Name, Account Number. Rows include Central Office Switching Expense (6210), Operator Systems Expense (6220), and Central Office Transmission Expense (6230).

(b) The expense in these accounts are apportioned among the operations on the basis of the separation of the investments in central office equipment. Accounts 2210, 2220 and 2230, combined.

INFORMATION ORIGINATION/TERMINATION EXPENSES

§36.331 Information origination/termination expenses—Account 6310.

(a) The expenses in this account are classified as follows:

(1) Other Information Origination/Termination Equipment Expenses; Customer Premises Equipment Expenses

(2) For some companies, these classifications are available from accounting records; for others, they are obtained by means of analyses of plant, accounting or other records for a representative period.

(b) Other Information Origination/Termination Equipment Expenses include all expenses not associated with Customer Premises Equipment ex-

penses. These expenses shall be apportioned between state and interstate operations in accordance with the apportionment of the related investment as per §36.142(a).

(c) Expenses related to Customer Premises Equipment shall be assigned to the state operations.

[52 FR 17229, May 6, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 33012, Aug. 29, 1988]

CABLE AND WIRE FACILITIES EXPENSES

§36.341 Cable and wire facilities expenses—Account 6410.

(a) This account includes the expenses for poles, antenna supporting structures, aerial cable, underground cable, buried cable, submarine cable, deep sea cable, intrabuilding network cable, aerial wire, and conduit systems.

(b) The general method of separating cable and wire facilities expenses among the operations is to assign them on the basis of Account 2410—Cable and Wire Facilities.

PLANT NONSPECIFIC OPERATIONS EXPENSES

§36.351 General.

(a) Plant nonspecific operations expenses include the following accounts:

Table with 2 columns: Expense Name, Account Number. Rows include Other Property Plant and Equipment Expenses (6510), Network Operations Expenses (6530), Access Expenses (6540), and Depreciation and Amortization Expenses (6560).

PLANT EXPENSES—OTHER

§36.352 Other property plant and equipment expenses—Account 6510.

(a) This account is used to record the expenses associated with (1) property held for future telecommunications use and (2) the provisioning of material and supplies.

(b) The expenses in this account are apportioned among the operations based on the separation of Account 2001—Telecommunications Plant in Service.

NETWORK OPERATIONS EXPENSES

**§ 36.353 Network operations expenses—Account 6530**

(a) This account includes the expenses associated with the provisions of power, network administration, testing, plant operations administration, and engineering.

(b) The expenses in this account are apportioned among the operations based on the separations of Account 2210, Central Office Switching, Account 2220 Operator Systems, Account 2230 Central Office Transmission, Account 2310, Information Origination/Termination and Account 2410, Cable and Wire Facilities, Combined.

**§ 36.354 Access expenses—Account 6540.**

(a) This account includes access charges paid to exchange carriers for exchange access service. These are directly assigned to the appropriate jurisdiction based on subsidiary record categories or on analysis and study.

DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSES

**§ 36.361 Depreciation and amortization expenses—Account 6560**

(a) This account includes the depreciation expenses for telecommunications plant in service and for property held for future telecommunications use. It also includes the amortization expense for tangible and intangible assets.

(b) Expenses recorded in this account shall be separated on the basis of the separation of the associated primary Plant Accounts or related categories.

CUSTOMER OPERATIONS EXPENSES

**§ 36.371 General.**

(a) Customer Operations Expenses are included in the following accounts:

Marketing.....	Account 6610
Services.....	Account 6620

**§ 36.372 Marketing—Account 6610.**

(a) The expenses in this account are apportioned among the operations on the basis of an analysis of current billing for a representative period, excluding current billing on behalf of others

and billing in connection with inter-company settlements.

[52 FR 32923, Sept. 1, 1987]

**§ 36.373 Services—Account 6620.**

(a) For apportionment purposes, the expenses in this account are first segregated on the basis of an analysis of job functions into the following classifications: Telephone operator services; publishing directory listing; and all other.

(1) Expenses may be apportioned among the operations for groups of exchanges. A group of exchanges may include all exchanges in the study area.

**§ 36.374 Telephone operator services.**

(a) Expenses in this classification include costs incurred for operators in call completion service and number services. This includes intercept, quoting rates, directory information, time charges, and all other operator functions performed in the central office, private branch exchange, teletypewriter exchange, and at public telephone stations.

(b) Expenses in this classification are apportioned among the operations on the basis of the relative number of weighted standard work seconds as determined by analysis and study for a representative period.

**§ 36.375 Published directory listing.**

(a) This classification includes expenses for preparing or purchasing, compiling and disseminating directory listings.

(b) Published directory expense is assigned as follows:

(1) Classified directory expense and all expense of soliciting advertising is assigned to the exchange operation.

(2) TWX directory expense is assigned to State toll and interstate toll operations, respectively, on the basis of the relative number of TWX minutes-of-use.

(3) The expense of alphabetical and street address directories and traffic information records is apportioned among the operations on the basis of the relative number of study area subscriber line minutes-of-use applicable to each operation.

(4) The expense associated with directories and traffic information records prepared for one locality and used in another locality is known as "foreign directories expense." Such expense is assigned to the appropriate operation on the basis of the location of the point where used with respect to the locality for which the directories and records were prepared.

**§ 36.376 All other.**

(a) For apportionment purposes this classification must be divided into three categories:

(1) Category 1—Local Business Office Expense.

(2) Category 2—Customer Services Expense.

(3) Category 3—All Other Customer Services Expense.

**§ 36.377 Category 1, Local business office expense.**

(a) The expense in this category for the area under study is first segregated on the basis of an analysis of job functions into the following subcategories: End user service order processing; end user payment and collection; end user billing inquiry; interexchange carrier service order processing; interexchange carrier payment and collection; interexchange carrier billing inquiry; and coin collection and administration.

(1) End-user service order processing includes expenses related to the receipt and processing of end users' orders for service and inquiries concerning service. This subcategory does not include any service order processing expenses for services provided to the interexchange carriers. End user service order processing expenses are first segregated into the following subcategories based on the relative number of actual contacts which are weighted, if appropriate, to reflect differences in the average work time per contact: Local service order processing; presubscription; directory advertising; State private line and special access; interstate private line and special access; other State message toll including WATS; other interstate message toll including WATS; and TWX.

(i) Local service order processing expense (primarily local telephone serv-

ice orders) is assigned to the State jurisdiction.

(ii) Presubscription service order processing expense is assigned to the interstate jurisdiction.

(iii) Directory advertising service order processing expense is assigned to the State jurisdiction.

(iv) State private line and special access service order processing expense is assigned to the State jurisdiction.

(v) Interstate private line and special access service order processing expense is assigned to the interstate jurisdiction.

(vi) Other State message toll including WATS service order processing expense is assigned to the State jurisdiction.

(vii) Other Interstate message toll including WATS service order processing expense is assigned to the interstate jurisdiction.

(viii) TWX service order processing expense is allocated between the jurisdictions based on relative State and interstate billed TWX revenues.

(2) End User payment and collection includes expenses incurred in relation to the payment and collection of amounts billed to end users. It also includes commissions paid to payment agencies (which receive payment on customer accounts) and collection agencies. This category does not include any payment or collection expenses for services provided to interexchange carriers. End user payment and collection expenses are first segregated into the following subcategories based on relative total state and interstate billed revenues (excluding revenues billed to interexchange carriers and/or revenues deposited in coin boxes) for services for which end user payment and collection is provided: State private line and special access; interstate private line and special access; State message toll including WATS; interstate message toll including WATS, and interstate subscriber line charge; local, including directory advertising; and TWX.

(i) State private line and special access payment and collection expense is assigned to the State jurisdiction.

(ii) Interstate private line and special access payment and collection expense



is assigned to the interstate jurisdiction.

(iii) State message toll including WATS payment and collection expense is assigned to the State jurisdiction.

(iv) Interstate message toll including WATS and interstate subscriber line charge payment and collection expense is assigned to the interstate jurisdiction.

(v) Local, including directory advertising payment and collection expense is assigned to the State jurisdiction.

(vi) TWX payment and collection expense is allocated between the jurisdictions based on relative State and interstate billed TWX revenues for service for which end user payment and collection is provided.

(3) End user billing inquiry includes expenses related to handling end users' inquiries concerning their bills. This category does not include expenses related to the inquiries of interexchange carriers concerning their bills. End user billing inquiry costs are first segregated into the following subcategories based on the relative number of actual contracts, weighted if appropriate, to reflect differences in the average work time per contact: State private line and special access; interstate private line and special access; State message toll including WATS, interstate message toll including WATS, interstate subscriber line charge; TWX; and other.

(i) State private line and special access billing inquiry expense is directly assigned to the State jurisdiction.

(ii) Interstate private line and special access billing inquiry expense is directly assigned to the interstate jurisdiction.

(iii) State message toll including WATS billing inquiry expense is directly assigned to the State jurisdiction.

(iv) Interstate message toll including WATS, and interstate subscriber line charge billing inquiry expense is directly assigned to the interstate jurisdiction.

(v) TWX billing inquiry expense is allocated between the jurisdictions based on relative State and interstate billed TWX revenues for service for which end user billing inquiry is provided.

(vi) Other billing inquiry expense (primarily related to local bills but also including directory advertising) is directly assigned to the State jurisdiction.

(4) Interexchange carrier service order processing includes expenses associated with the receipt and processing of interexchange carrier orders for service and inquiries about service. Interexchange carrier service order processing expenses are assigned to the following subcategories based on the relative number of actual contacts which are weighted, if appropriate, to reflect differences in the average work time per contact: State special access and private line; interstate special access and private line; State switched access and message toll including WATS; interstate switched access and message toll including WATS; State billing and collection; and interstate billing and collection.

(i) State special access and private line service order processing expense is directly assigned to the State jurisdiction.

(ii) Interstate special access and private line service order processing expense is directly assigned to the interstate jurisdiction.

(iii) State switched access and message toll including WATS service order processing expense is directly assigned to the State jurisdiction.

(iv) Interstate switched access and message toll including WATS service order processing expense is directly assigned to the interstate jurisdiction.

(v) State billing and collection service order processing expense is directly assigned to the state jurisdiction.

(vi) Interstate billing and collection service order processing expense is directly assigned to the interstate jurisdiction.

(5) Interexchange carrier payment and collection includes expenses associated with the payment and collection of interexchange carrier billings, including commissions paid to payment and collection agents. Interexchange carrier payment and collection expenses are assigned to the following subcategories based on relative total State and interstate revenues billed to the interexchange carriers: State special access and private line; interstate

special access and private line; State switched access and message toll including WATS; interstate switched access and message toll including WATS; State billing and collection; and interstate billing and collection.

(i) State special access and private line payment and collection expense is directly assigned to the Interstate jurisdiction.

(ii) Interstate special access and private line payment and collection expense is directly assigned to the interstate jurisdiction.

(iii) State switched access and message toll including WATS payment and collection expense is directly assigned to the State jurisdiction.

(iv) Interstate switched access and message toll including WATS payment and collection expense is directly assigned to the interstate jurisdiction.

(v) State billing and collection payment and collection expense is directly assigned to the interstate jurisdiction.

(vi) Interstate billing and collection payment and collection expense is directly assigned to the State jurisdiction.

(6) Interexchange carrier billing inquiry includes expenses related to the handling of interexchange carrier billing inquiries. Interexchange carrier billing inquiry expenses are assigned to the following subcategories based on the relative number of actual contacts, weighted if appropriate, to reflect differences in the average work time per contact: State special access and private line; interstate special access and private line; State switched access and message toll including WATS; interstate switched access and message toll including WATS; State billing and collection; and interstate billing and collection.

(i) State special access and private line billing inquiry expenses is directly assigned to the State jurisdiction.

(ii) Interstate special access and private line billing inquiry expense is directly assigned to the interstate jurisdiction.

(iii) State switched access and message toll including WATS billing inquiry expense is directly assigned to the State jurisdiction.

(iv) Interstate switched access and message toll including WATS billing

inquiry expense is directly assigned to the interstate jurisdiction.

(v) State billing and collection billing inquiry expense is directly assigned to the State jurisdiction.

(vi) Interstate Billing and Collection billing inquiry expense is directly assigned to the interstate jurisdiction.

(7) Coin collection and administration includes expenses for the collection and counting of money deposited in public or semi-public phones. It also includes expenses incurred for required travel, coin security, checking the serviceability of public or semi-public telephones, and related functions. These expenses are apportioned between the State and interstate jurisdictions in proportion to the relative State and interstate revenues deposited in the public and semi-public telephones.

**§36.378 Category 2—Customer services (revenue accounting).**

(a) The Revenue Accounting proportion of Account 6620 expenses comprise the salaries and other expenses in Account 6620 directly assignable or allocable to the billing of customers and the accounting for revenues, including the supervision of such work.

(b) Revenue Accounting expenses for the study area are separated on the basis of a Job Function analysis into three main classifications: Message processing expense, other billing and collecting expense, and carrier access charge billing and collecting expense.

(c) The term "ticket" denotes either a ticket prepared manually by an operator or the mechanized equivalent of such a ticket processed by the revenue accounting office.

**§36.379 Message processing expense.**

(a) This classification includes the salary and machine expense of data processing equipment, including supervision, general accounting administrative and miscellaneous expense associated with the processing of individual toll tickets and local message tickets.

(b) The expense assigned to this classification is divided into the subcategories Toll Ticket Processing Expense and Local Message Processing Expense on the basis of the relative number of

messages. Toll Ticket Processing Expense is allocated between the State and interstate jurisdiction on the basis of the relative number of toll messages. Local Message Processing Expense is assigned to the exchange operation.

**§ 36.380 Other billing and collecting expense.**

(a) This classification includes the salary expense, including supervision, general accounting administrative, and miscellaneous expense, associated with the preparation of customer bills other than carrier access charge bills and with other revenue accounting functions not covered in § 36.379. Included in this classification are the expenses incurred in the preparation of monthly bills, initial and final bills, the application of service orders to billing records (establishing, changing, or discontinuing customers' accounts), station statistical work, controlling record work and the preparation of revenue reports.

(b) Pending the adoption of permanent procedures, the expenses assigned this classification are segregated on the basis of the relative number of users of the following services: Message toll telephone and telegram (excluding semi-public where tolls are not itemized on the bill); TWX; exchange including semi-public; directory advertising; and private line services, as determined by analysis for a representative period. In determining the number of users, an individual customer is counted once for each class of service which it uses; for example, a majority of customers are counted both as message toll telephone and telegram users and as exchange users.

(1) Expense allocated to message toll telephone and telegram users is apportioned among the operations on the basis of the relative number of non-affiliated company telegram message, state message toll telephone messages and interstate message toll telephone messages. In this apportionment, telegram messages are treated as exchange.

(2) Expense allocated to TWX users is apportioned between state and interstate operations on the basis of the relative number of TWX connections.

(3) Expenses allocated to exchange, including semi-public users, and to di-

rectory advertising users are assigned to the exchange operation.

(4) Expense allocated to private line services users is apportioned among the operations on the basis of the relative number of interstate and intrastate private line service accounts, as determined by analysis for a representative period.

(c) If end user common line charges for intrastate toll access are assessed in a particular state, one-half of the end user common line access charge billing expense shall be apportioned to the interstate operations. If no end user common line charge is assessed for intrastate toll access, all of the end user common line access charge billing expense shall be assigned to interstate operations.

[53 FR 33011, Aug. 29, 1988]

**§ 36.381 Carrier access charge billing and collecting expense.**

(a) This classification includes the revenue accounting functions associated with the billing and collecting of access charges to interexchange carriers.

(b) Of access charges other than end user common line access charges are assessed for the origination or termination of intrastate services in a particular state, one-half of such expense shall be apportioned to interstate operations. If no such access charges are assessed in a particular state, all such expense shall be assigned to interstate operations.

**§ 36.382 Category 3—All other customer services expense.**

Category 3 is apportioned on the basis of categories 1 and 2.

CORPORATE OPERATIONS EXPENSE

**§ 36.391 General.**

(a) Corporate Operations Expenses are included in the following accounts:  
 Executive and Planning .....Account 6710  
 General and Administrative .....Account 6720

**§ 36.392 Executive and planning—Account 6710, and general and administrative—Account 6720.**

(a) These expenses are divided into two categories:

- (1) Extended Area Services (EAS).

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(2) All other.

(b) Extended Area Services (EAS) settlements are directly assigned to the exchange operation.

(c) The expenses in these accounts are apportioned among the operations on the basis of the separation of the cost of the combined Big Three Expenses which include the following accounts:

PLANT SPECIFIC EXPENSES

- 6210 Central Office Switching Expenses
- 6220 Operators Systems Expenses
- 6230 Central Office Transmission Expenses
- 6310 Information Origination/Termination Expenses
- 6410 Cable and Wire Facilities Expense

PLANT NON-SPECIFIC EXPENSES

- 6530 Network Operations Expenses

CUSTOMER OPERATIONS EXPENSES

- 6610 Marketing
- 6620 Services

OPERATING TAXES

§ 36.411 Operating taxes—Account 7200.

(a) This account includes the taxes arising from the operations of the company, i.e.,

- Operating Investment Tax Credits
- Operating Federal Income Taxes
- Operating State and Local Income Taxes
- Operating Other Taxes
- Provision for Deferred Operating Income Taxes

§ 36.412 Apportionment procedures.

(a) For apportionment purposes, the expenses in this account are segregated into two groups as follows: (1) Operating Federal, State and local income taxes and (2) all other operating taxes.

(b) Operating Federal, State and local income taxes are apportioned among the operations on the basis of the approximate net taxable income (positive or negative) applicable to each of the operations. The approximate net taxable income from each of the operations is the summation of the following amounts apportioned to each operation by means of the procedures set forth in this Manual:

- (1) Operating revenues,
- (2) Less operating expenses,

(3) Less operating taxes except the net income tax being apportioned and except any other tax not treated as a deductible item in the determination of taxable net income for this purpose.

(4) Less operating fixed charges.

(i) The amount of fixed charges attributable to the operations is obtained by subtracting the tax component (positive or negative) attributable to other than the operating fixed charges, i.e., fixed charges on non-operating investments are that proportion of total fixed charges which non-operating net investments are of total operating and non-operating net investments.

(ii) Operating fixed charges including interest on Rural Telephone Bank Stock are apportioned among the operations on the basis of the separation of the cost of telephone plant less appropriate reserves.

(c) Other operating taxes should be directly assigned to the appropriate jurisdiction where possible, e.g., Local Gross Receipts may be directly identified as applicable to one jurisdiction. Where direct assignment is not feasible, these expenses should be apportioned among the operations on the basis of the separation of the cost of Telecommunications Plant in Service—Account 2001.

EQUAL ACCESS EXPENSES

§ 36.421 Equal access expenses.

(a) Equal access expenses include only initial incremental pre-subscription costs and other initial incremental expenditures related directly to the provision of equal access, that would not be required to upgrade the capabilities of the office involved absent the provision of equal access. Equal access expenses are limited to such expenditures for converting central offices that serve competitive interexchange carriers or where there has been a bona fide request for conversion to equal access.

(b) Equal access expenses are apportioned between the jurisdictions by first segregating them from all other expenses in the primary accounts and then allocating them on the same basis as equal access investment.

**Subpart E—Reserves and Deferrals**

**§ 36.501 General.**

(a) For separations purposes, reserves and deferrals include the following accounts:

Other Jurisdictional Assets—Net.	Account 1500
Accumulated Depreciation	Account 3100
Accumulated Depreciation—Property Held for Future Telecommunications Use.	Account 3200
Accumulated Amortization—Tangible.	Account 3400
Accumulated Amortization—Intangible.	Account 3500
Accumulated Amortization—Other.	Account 3600
Net Current Deferred Operating Income Taxes.	Account 4100
Net Noncurrent Deferred Operating Income Taxes.	Account 4340
Other Jurisdictional Liabilities and Deferred Credits—Net.	Account 4370

**§ 36.502 Other jurisdictional assets—Net—Account 1500.**

(a) Amounts in this account are separated based upon analysis of the specific items involved.

**§ 36.503 Accumulated depreciation—Account 3100.**

(a) Amounts recorded in this account shall be separated on the basis of the separation of the associated primary Plant Accounts or related categories, excluding amortizable assets.

**§ 36.504 Accumulated depreciation—Property held for future telecommunications use—Account 3200.**

(a) Amounts in this account are apportioned among the operations on the basis of the separation of the costs of the related items carried in Account 2002—Property Held for Future Telecommunications Use.

**§ 36.505 Accumulated amortization—Tangible—Account 3400. Accumulated amortization—Intangible—Account 3500, and accumulated amortization—Other—Account 3600.**

(a) Amounts in these accounts are apportioned among the operations on the basis of the separation of the related accounts.

**§ 36.506 Net current deferred operating income taxes—Account 4100 Net noncurrent deferred operating income taxes—Account 4340.**

(a) Amounts in these accounts are maintained by plant account and are apportioned among the operations on the basis of the separations of the related plant accounts.

**§ 36.507 Other jurisdictional liabilities and deferred credits—Net—Account 4370.**

(a) Amounts in this account are separated based upon an analysis of the specific items involved.

**Subpart F—Universal Service Fund**

GENERAL

**§ 36.601 General.**

The Universal Service Fund is derived from an expense adjustment that shall be computed in accordance with this subpart F. This adjustment shall be added to interstate expenses and deducted from state expenses after expenses and taxes have been apportioned pursuant to subpart D of this part.

(b) The expense adjustment will be computed on the basis of data for a preceding calendar year which may be updated at the option of the carrier pursuant to § 36.612(a).

(c) During an interim period commencing on January 1, 1994, and terminating on the effective date of the Commission's universal service rules, to be adopted in CC Docket 96–45 on or before May 8, 1997, the annual amount of the total Universal Service Fund shall not exceed the amount of the total Universal Service Fund for the immediately preceding calendar year, increased by a rate equal to the rate of increase in the total number of working loops nationwide during the calendar year preceding the June filing. The total Universal Service Fund shall consist of the Universal Service expense adjustments, including amounts calculated pursuant to §§ 36.612(a) and 36.631. The rate of increase in total working loops shall be based upon the difference between the number of total working loops on December 31 of the year preceding the June filing and the

number of total working loops on December 31 of the second year preceding that filing, both calculated pursuant to §36.611(a)(8).

[52 FR 17229, May 6, 1987, as amended at 56 FR 27422, June 14, 1991; 58 FR 69242, Dec. 30, 1993; 61 FR 34376, July 2, 1996]

#### DATA COLLECTION

#### **§36.611 Submission of information to the National Exchange Carrier Association (NECA).**

(a) In order to allow determination of the study areas which are entitled to an expense adjustment, each local telephone company must provide the National Exchange Carrier Association (NECA) (established pursuant to Part 69 of the Commission's Rules) with the information listed below for each of its study areas. This information is to be filed with the Association on June 30th of each year. The information filed on June 30th of each year will be used in the jurisdictional allocations underlying the cost support data for the access charge tariffs to be filed the following October.

(1) Unseparated, i.e., state and interstate, gross plant investment in Exchange Line Cable and Wire Facilities (C&WF) Subcategory 1.3 and Exchange Line Central Office (CO) Circuit Equipment Category 4.13. This amount shall be calculated as of December 31st of the year preceding each June filing.

(2) Unseparated accumulated depreciation and noncurrent deferred federal income taxes, attributable to Exchange Line C&WF Subcategory 1.3 investment, and Exchange Line CO Circuit Equipment Category 4.13 investment. These amounts shall be calculated as of December 31st of the year preceding each June filing, and shall be stated separately.

(3) Unseparated depreciation expense attributable to Exchange Line C&WF Subcategory 1.3 investment, and Exchange Line CO Circuit Equipment Category 4.13 investment. This amount shall be the actual depreciation expense for the calendar year preceding each June filing.

(4) Unseparated maintenance expense attributable to Exchange Line C&WF Subcategory 1.3 investment and Exchange Line CO Circuit Equipment

Category 4.13 investment. This amount shall be the actual repair expense for the calendar year preceding each June filing.

(5) Unseparated corporate operations expenses, operating taxes, and the benefits and rent portions of operating expenses. The amount for each of these categories of expense shall be the actual amount for that expense for the calendar year preceding each June filing. The amount for each category of expense listed shall be stated separately.

(6) Unseparated gross telecommunications plant investment. This amount shall be calculated as of December 31st of the year preceding each June filing.

(7) Unseparated accumulated depreciation and noncurrent deferred federal income taxes attributable to total unseparated telecommunications plant investment. This amount shall be calculated as of December 31st of the year preceding each June filing.

(8) The number of working Exchange Line C&WF excluding wideband and used jointly for exchange and message telecommunications service, excluding WATS closed end access and TWX service, but including subscriber lines of C&WF associated with pay telephones in Category 1. This figure shall be calculated as of December 31st of the year preceding each June filing.

#### **§36.612 Updating information submitted to the National Exchange Carrier Association.**

(a) Any telecommunications company may update the information submitted to the National Exchange Carrier Association pursuant to §36.611(a)(1) through (a)(8) one or more times annually on a rolling year basis. Carriers wishing to update the preceding calendar year data filed June 30th may:

(1) Submit data covering the last nine months of the previous calendar year and the first three months of the existing calendar year no later than September 30th of that year;

(2) Submit data on the last six months of the previous calendar year and the first six months of the existing year no later than December 30th of the existing year; and/or

(3) Submit data on the last three months of the second preceding calendar year and the first nine months of the preceding calendar year no later than March 30th of the existing year.

**§36.613 Submission of Information by the National Exchange Carrier Association.**

(a) On September 1 of each year after 1987, the National Exchange Carrier Association shall file with the Commission the information listed below. Information filed with the Commission shall be compiled from information provided to the Association by telephone companies pursuant to §36.611.

(1) The unseparated loop cost for each study area and a nationwide-average unseparated loop cost.

(2) The annual amount of the high cost expense adjustment for each study area, and the total nationwide amount of the expense adjustment.

(3) The dollar amount and percentage of the increase in the nationwide average unseparated loop cost, as well as the dollar amount and percentage increase for each study area, for the previous 5 years, or the number of years NECA has been receiving information under §36.611, whichever is the shorter time period.

CALCULATION OF LOOP COSTS FOR EXPENSE ADJUSTMENT

**§36.621 Study area total unseparated loop cost.**

(a) For the purpose of calculating the expense adjustment, the study area total unseparated loop cost equals the sum of the following:

(1) Return component for net unseparated Exchange Line C&WF subcategory 1.3 investment and Exchange Line CO Circuit Equipment Category 4.13 investment. This amount is calculated by deducting the accumulated depreciation and noncurrent deferred Federal income taxes attributable to C&WF subcategory 1.3 investment and Exchange Line Category 4.13 circuit investment reported pursuant to §36.611(a)(2) from the gross investment in Exchange Line C&WF subcategory 1.3 and CO Category 4.13 reported pursuant to §36.611(a)(1) to obtain the net unseparated C&WF subcategory 1.3 investment, and CO Category 4.13 invest-

ment. The net unseparated C&WF subcategory 1.3 investment and CO Category 4.13 investment is multiplied by the study area's authorized interstate rate of return.

(2) Depreciation expense attributable to C&WF subcategory 1.3 investment, and CO Category 4.13 investment as reported in §36.611(a)(3).

(3) Maintenance expense attributable to C&WF subcategory 1.3 investment, and CO Category 4.13 investment as reported in §36.611(a)(4).

(4) Corporate Operations Expenses, Operating Taxes and the benefits and rent portions of operating expenses, as reported in §36.611(a)(5) attributable to investment in C&WF Category 1.3 and COE Category 4.13. This amount is calculated by multiplying the total amount of these expenses and taxes by the ratio of the unseparated gross exchange plant investment in C&WF Category 1.3 and COE Category 4.13, as reported in §36.611(a)(1), to the unseparated gross telecommunications plant investment, as reported in §36.611(a)(6).

[52 FR 17229, May 6, 1987, as amended at 56 FR 27422, June 14, 1991]

**§36.622 National and study area average unseparated loop costs.**

(a) National Average Unseparated Loop Cost per Working Loop. Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, this is equal to the sum of the Loop Costs for each study area in the country as calculated pursuant to §36.621(a) divided by the sum of the working loops reported in §36.611(a)(8) for each study area in the country. The national average unseparated loop cost per working loop shall be calculated by the National Exchange Carrier Association.

(1) The National Average Unseparated Loop Cost per Working Loop shall be recalculated by the National Exchange Carrier Association to reflect the optional September, December and March update filings.

(2) Each new nationwide average shall be used in determining the additional interstate expense allocation for companies which made filings by the most recent filing date.

(3) The calculation of a new national average to reflect the update filings

shall not affect the amount of the additional interstate expense allocation for companies which did not make an update filing by the most recent filing date.

(b) Study Area Average Unseparated Loop Cost per Working Loop. This is equal to the unseparated loop costs for the study area as calculated pursuant to § 36.621(a) divided by the number of working loops reported in § 36.611(a)(8) for the study area.

(1) If a company elects to update the data which it has filed with the National Exchange Carrier Association as provided in § 36.612(a), the study area average unseparated loop cost per working loop and the amount of its additional interstate expense allocation shall be recalculated to reflect the updated data.

(2) [Reserved]

(c) During an interim period commencing on January 1, 1994, and terminating on the effective date of the Commission's universal service rules, to be adopted in CC Docket No. 96-45 on or before May 8, 1997, the National Average Unseparated Loop Cost per Working Loop shall be the greater of:

(1) The amount calculated pursuant to the method described in paragraph (a) of this section; or

(2) An amount calculated to produce the maximum total Universal Service Fund allowable pursuant to § 36.601(c).

[52 FR 17229, May 6, 1987, as amended at 56 FR 27422, June 14, 1991; 58 FR 69242, Dec. 30, 1993; 60 FR 65012, Dec. 15, 1995; 61 FR 34377, July 2, 1996]

CALCULATION OF EXPENSE ADJUSTMENT—ADDITIONAL INTERSTATE EXPENSE ALLOCATION

**§ 36.631 Expense adjustment.**

(a) Until December 31, 1987, for study areas reporting 50,000 or fewer working loops pursuant to § 36.611(a)(8), the expense adjustment (additional interstate expense allocation) is equal to the sum of the following:

(1) Fifty percent of the study area average unseparated loop cost per working loop as calculated pursuant to § 36.622(b) in excess of 115 percent of the national average for this cost but not greater than 150 percent of the national average for this cost as calculated pur-

suant to § 36.622(a) multiplied by the number of working loops reported in § 36.611(a)(8) for the study area.

(2) Seventy-five percent of the study area unseparated loop cost per working loop as calculated pursuant to § 36.622(b) in excess of 150 percent of the national average for this cost as calculated pursuant to § 36.622(a) multiplied by the number of working loops reported in § 36.611(a)(8) for the study area.

(b) Until December 31, 1987, for study areas reporting more than 50,000 working loops pursuant to § 36.611(a)(8), the expense adjustment (additional interstate expense allocation) is equal to the sum of the following:

(1) Twenty-five percent of the study area average unseparated loop cost per working loop as calculated pursuant to § 36.622(b) in excess of 115 percent of the national average for this cost but not greater than 150 percent of the national average for this cost as calculated pursuant to § 36.622(a) multiplied by the number of working loops reported in § 36.611(a)(8) for the study area.

(2) The amount calculated pursuant to § 36.631(a)(2).

(c) Beginning January 1, 1988, for study areas reporting 200,000 or fewer working loops pursuant to § 36.611(a)(8), the expense adjustment (additional interstate expense allocation) is equal to the sum of the following:

(1) Sixty-five percent of the study area average unseparated loop cost per working loop as calculated pursuant to § 36.622(b) in excess of 115 percent of the national average for this cost but not greater than 150 percent of the national average for this cost as calculated pursuant to § 36.622(a) multiplied by the number of working loops reported in § 36.611(a)(8) for the study area.

(2) Seventy-five percent of the study area average unseparated loop cost per working loop as calculated pursuant to § 36.622(b) in excess of 150 percent of the national average for this cost as calculated pursuant to § 36.622(a) multiplied by the number of working loops reported in § 36.611(a)(8) for the study area.

(d) Beginning January 1, 1988, for study areas reporting more than 200,000 working loops pursuant to § 36.611(a)(8), the expense adjustment (additional



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interstate expense allocation) is equal to the sum of the following:

(1) Ten percent of the study area average unseparated loop cost per working loop as calculated pursuant to § 36.622(b) in excess of 115 percent of the national average for this cost but not greater than 160 percent of the national average for this cost as calculated pursuant to § 36.622(a) multiplied by the number of working loops reported in § 36.611(a)(8) for the study area.

(2) Thirty percent of the study area average unseparated loop cost per working loop as calculated pursuant to § 36.622(b) in excess of 160 percent of the national average for this cost but not greater than 200 percent of the national average for this cost as calculated pursuant to § 36.622(a) multiplied by the number of working loops reported in § 36.611(a)(8) for the study area.

(3) Sixty percent of the study area average unseparated loop cost per working loop as calculated pursuant to § 36.622(b) in excess of 200 percent of the national average for this cost but not greater than 250 percent of the national average for this cost as calculated pursuant to § 36.622(a) multiplied by the number of working loops reported in § 36.611(a)(8) for the study area.

(4) Seventy-five percent of the study area average unseparated loop cost per working loop as calculated pursuant to § 36.622(b) in excess of 250 percent of the national average for this cost as calculated pursuant to § 36.622(a) multiplied by the number of working loops reported in § 36.611(a)(8) for the study area.

(e) Beginning April 1, 1989, the expense adjustment calculated pursuant to § 36.631 (c) and (d) shall be adjusted each year to reflect changes in the size of the Universal Service Fund resulting from adjustments calculated pursuant to § 36.612(a) made during the previous year. If the resulting amount exceeds the previous year's fund size, the difference will be added to the amount calculated pursuant to § 36.631 (c) and (d) for the following year. If the adjustments made during the previous year result in a decrease in the size of the funding requirement, the difference will be subtracted from the amount

calculated pursuant to § 36.631 (c) and (d) for the following year.

[52 FR 17229, May 6, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 33011 and 33012, Aug. 29, 1988]

**TRANSITIONAL EXPENSE ADJUSTMENT**

**§ 36.641 Transition.**

(a) The expense adjustment for 1993 and subsequent years shall be the amount computed in accordance with § 36.631.

(b) The expense adjustments for 1988 through 1992 shall be as follows:

(1) Three-eighths of the amount computed in accordance with § 36.631 in 1988;

(2) One-half of the amount computed in accordance with § 36.631 in 1989;

(3) Five-eighths of the amount computed in accordance with § 36.631 in 1990;

(4) Three-quarters of the amount computed in accordance with § 36.631 in 1991; and

(5) Seven-eighths of the amount computed in accordance with § 36.631 in 1992.

**Subpart G—Lifeline Connection Assistance Expense Allocation**

**§ 36.701 General.**

(a) The Lifeline Connection Assistance Expense portion of the interstate apportionment shall consist of an expense adjustment computed in accordance with this subpart. The expense adjustment will be added to interstate expenses and deducted from state expenses for eligible study areas as defined in this subpart after all other steps required by this part have been completed.

(b) The expense adjustment will be computed as provided in § 36.741.

**DEFINITIONS**

**§ 36.711 Lifeline connection assistance.**

(a) For purposes of this subpart, Lifeline Connection Assistance shall describe the following lifeline telephone assistance for eligible residential subscribers as defined in § 36.711 (b) and (c):

(1) A reduction in the charges for commencing telephone service assessed

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for a single telephone line per household at the principal place of residence; and/or

(2) A deferred schedule for payment of the charges assessed for commencing service, for which the telephone company does not charge interest.

(b) In order to be eligible for assistance when income is verified, a residential subscriber must:

(1) Meet the requirements of a state established income test; and

(2) Not be a dependent for federal income tax purposes as defined in 26 U.S.C. Section 152 (1986) unless the subscriber is more than 60 years of age.

(c) In order to be eligible for assistance when income is not verified, a residential subscriber must meet the eligibility criteria in §36.711(b)(1) and (b)(2) and:

(1) Have lived at an address where there has been no telephone service for at least three months immediately prior to the date that the assistance described in §36.711(a)(1) and/or (a)(2) is requested from the telephone company; and

(2) Not have received assistance pursuant to §36.711(a)(1) and/or (a)(2) within the last two years, with receipt of such assistance to be measured from the date of initiation of the telephone service for which assistance was provided.

(d) Charges assessed for commencing service include any state tariffed charges levied for connecting a subscriber to the network. These charges do not include security deposit requirements.

[52 FR 17229, May 6, 1987, as amended at 54 FR 16111, Apr. 21, 1989]

### TELEPHONE COMPANY ELIGIBILITY

#### **§36.721 Telephone company eligibility for lifeline connection assistance expense allocation.**

(a) In order to be entitled to the additional interstate expense adjustment described in this subpart a telephone company:

(1) Must provide Lifeline Connection Assistance as defined in §36.711(a)(1) and/or (a)(2) to eligible subscribers as defined in §36.711(b) or (c);

(2) Shall verify that subscribers meet the eligibility criteria set out in §36.711(b) or (c) provided that:

(i) Verification of subscriber eligibility by designated State officials may be substituted for verification by the telephone company;

(ii) If the eligibility criterion in §36.711(b)(1) is verified, then the criteria in §36.711(c) shall not apply;

(iii) If the eligibility criterion in §36.711(b)(1) is self-certified, then the eligibility criteria in §36.711(c)(1) and (c)(2) shall apply and must be verified;

(iv) In all cases, the eligibility criterion in §36.711(b)(2) may be self-certified.

(3) Shall file information with the Commission Secretary demonstrating that it is eligible for the additional interstate expense adjustment.

(4) Shall file information with the Commission Secretary demonstrating that it is eligible for the additional interstate expense adjustment.

(b) The additional interstate expense adjustment shall be effective as soon as the Commission certifies that the State or local telephone company is eligible for the additional interstate expense adjustment, the local exchange company files the data required by §36.731 with the National Exchange Carrier Association, and the relevant tariff provisions become effective.

[52 FR 17229, May 6, 1987, as amended at 54 FR 16111, Apr. 21, 1989]

### DATA COLLECTION

#### **§36.731 Submission of information to the National Exchange Carrier Association.**

(a) In order to allow calculation of the lifeline expense adjustment each local telephone company wishing to receive the additional interstate expense allocation provided for in this subpart shall provide the National Exchange Carrier Association established pursuant to Part 69 of the Commission's rules with the information listed below for each of its study areas. The information for the succeeding calendar year is to be filed with the Association on June 30th of each year after certification of the plan by the Commission pursuant to §36.721(b). The information filed on June 30th of each year will be

used in the jurisdictional allocations underlying the cost support data for the access tariffs to be filed the following October.

(1) An estimate of the number of eligible households which will receive the lifeline assistance described in §36.711(a)(1) pursuant to a lifeline assistance program which has received Commission certification.

(2) An estimate of the average discount on service commencement charges to be provided to each subscriber, not to exceed 50 percent of the charges for commencement of the same service applicable to non-lifeline customers or \$30.00, whichever is less;

(3) An estimate of the number of eligible subscribers which will receive the lifeline assistance described in §36.711(a)(2).

(4) An estimate of the average deferred interest cost for each subscriber, *Provided That*:

(i) The deferred amount on which the cost of interest shall be calculated is not to exceed \$200.00; and

(ii) Interest shall be applied only to amounts actually outstanding, at the rate for 10-year Treasury Bills on January 1 of each year, with the interest rate adjusted only with each filing.

(b) In the event that this additional interstate expense allocation is to be in effect for a given study area for less than a full calendar year, the carrier is to submit the information described in §36.731(a) (1) through (4) adjusted to reflect the number of subscribers and the relevant costs for the portion of the year during which this expense adjustment will be in effect as part of its §36.721(a)(4) submission to the Commission. These data shall be filed with NECA at the same time they are filed with the Commission.

CALCULATION OF LIFELINE CONNECTION ASSISTANCE EXPENSE ADJUSTMENT

**§36.741 Expense adjustment.**

(a) The additional interstate expense allocation shall be calculated by adding the following:

(1) The number of households provided pursuant to §36.731(a)(1) times the dollar amount provided pursuant to §36.731(a)(2); and

(2) The number of households provided pursuant to §36.731(a)(3) times the dollar amount provided pursuant to §36.731(a)(4).

(b) The expense adjustment calculated pursuant to §36.741(a) shall be adjusted each year to reflect the actual number of lifeline recipients and the actual dollar amount of the benefits provided to them in the previous year. If the actual benefits provided in a given calendar year exceed the estimated benefits for that year calculated pursuant to §36.741(a), this difference shall be added to the amount calculated pursuant to §36.741(a) for the following year. If the actual benefits provided in a given year are less than the estimated amount for that year calculated pursuant to §36.741(a), this difference shall be subtracted from the amount calculated pursuant to §36.741(a) for the following year.

(c) The expense adjustment calculated pursuant to §36.741 (a) and (b) shall be subtracted from total intrastate expenses and added to total interstate expenses.

[52 FR 17229, May 6, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 33012, Aug. 29, 1988]

APPENDIX—GLOSSARY

The descriptions of terms in this glossary are broad and have been prepared to assist in understanding the use of such terms in the separation procedures. Terms which are defined in the text of this part are not included in this glossary.

*Access Line*

A communications facility extending from a customer's premises to a serving central office comprising a subscriber line and, if necessary, a trunk facility, e.g., a WATS access line, TWX access line.

*Book Cost*

The cost of property as recorded on the books of a company.

*Cable Fill Factor*

The ratio of cable conductor or cable pair kilometers in use to total cable conductor or cable pair kilometers available in the plant, e.g., the ratio of

revenue producing cable pair kilometers in use to total cable pair kilometers in plant.

*Category*

A grouping of items of property or expense to facilitate the apportionment of their costs among the operations and to which, ordinarily, a common measure of use is applicable.

*Central Office*

A switching unit, in a telephone system which provides service to the general public, having the necessary equipment and operations arrangements for terminating and interconnecting subscriber lines and trunks or trunks only. There may be more than one central office in a building.

*Channel*

An electrical path suitable for the transmission of communications between two or more points, ordinarily between two or more stations or between channel terminations in Telecommunication Company central offices. A channel may be furnished by wire, fiberoptics, radio or a combination thereof.

*Circuit*

A fully operative communications path established in the normal circuit layout and currently used for message, WATS access, TWX, or private line services.

*Circuit Kilometers*

The route kilometers or revenue producing circuits in service, determined by measuring the length in terms of kilometers, of the actual path followed by the transmission medium.

*Common Channel Network Signaling*

Channels between switching offices used to transmit signaling information independent of the subscribers' communication paths or transmission channels.

*Complement (of cable)*

A group of conductors of the same general type (e.g., quadded, paired) within a single cable sheath.

*Complex*

All groups of operator positions, wherever located, associated with the same call distribution and/or stored program control unit.

*Concentrating Unit (TWX)*

An arrangement of central office equipment wherein traffic over a number of TWX circuits is automatically concentrated onto a lesser number of circuits between the concentrating unit and its associated TWX switching office.

*Concentration Equipment*

Central office equipment whose function is to concentrate traffic from subscriber lines onto a lesser number of circuits between the remotely located concentration equipment and the serving central office concentration equipment. This concentration equipment is connected to the serving central office line equipment.

*Connection—Minute*

The product of (a) the number of messages and, (b) the average minutes of connection per message.

*Conversation—Minute*

The product of (a) the number of messages and, (b) the average minutes of conversation per message.

*Conversation-Minute-Kilometers*

The product of (a) the number of messages, (b) the average minutes of conversation per message and (c) the average route kilometers of circuits involved.

*Cost*

The cost of property owned by the Telephone Company whose property is to be apportioned among the operations. This term applies either to property costs recorded on the books of the company or property costs determined by other evaluation methods.

*Current Billing*

The combined amount of charges billed, excluding arrears.

*Customer Dialed Charge Traffic*

Traffic which is both (a) handled to completion through pulses generated by the customer and (b) for which either a message unit charge, bulk charge or message toll charge is except for that traffic recorded by means of message registers.

*Customer Premises Equipment*

Items of telecommunications terminal equipment in Accounts 2310 referred to as CPE in §64.702 of the Federal Communication Commission's Rules adopted in the *Second Computer Inquiry* such as telephone instruments, data sets, dialers and other supplemental equipment, and PBX's which are provided by common carriers and located on customer premises and inventory included in these accounts to be used for such purposes. Excluded from this classification are similar items of equipment located on telephone company premises and used by the company in the normal course of business as well as over voltage protection equipment, customer premises wiring, coin operated public or pay telephones, multiplexing equipment to deliver multiple channels to the customer, mobile radio equipment and transmit earth stations.

*Customer Premises Wire*

The segment of wiring from the customer's side of the protector to the customer premises equipment.

*DSA Board*

A local dial office switchboard at which are handled assistance calls, intercepted calls and calls from miscellaneous lines and trunks. It may also be employed for handling certain toll calls.

*DSB Board*

A switchboard of a dial system for completing incoming calls received from manual offices.

*Data Processing Equipment*

Office equipment such as that using punched cards, punched tape, magnetic or other comparable storage media as an operating vehicle for recording and

processing information. Includes machines for transcribing raw data into punched cards, etc., but does not include such items as key-operated, manually or electrically driven adding, calculating, bookkeeping or billing machines, typewriters or similar equipment.

*Dial Switching Equipment*

Switching equipment actuated by electrical impulses generated by a dial or key pulsing arrangement.

*Equal Access Costs*

Include only initial incremental presubscription costs and initial incremental expenditures for hardware and software related directly to the provision of equal access which would not be required to upgrade the switching capabilities of the office involved absent the provisions of equal access.

*Equivalent Gauge*

A standard cross section of cable conductors for use in equating the metallic content of cable conductors of all gauge to a common base.

*Equivalent Kilometers of 104 Wire*

The basic units employed in the allocation of pole lines costs for determining the relative use made of poles by aerial cables and by aerial wire conductors of various sizes. This unit reflects the relative loads of such cable and wire carried on poles.

*Equivalent Pair Kilometers*

The product of sheath Kilometers and the number of equivalent gauge pairs of conductors in a cable.

*Equivalent Sheath Kilometers*

The product of (a) the length of a section of cable in kilometers (sheath kilometers) and (b) the ratio of the metallic content applicable to a particular group of conductors in the cable (e.g., conductors assigned to a category) to the metallic content of all conductors in the cable.

*Exchange Transmission Plant*

This is a combination of (a) exchange cable and wire facilities (b) exchange

central office circuit equipment, including associated land and buildings and (c) information origination/termination equipment which forms a complete channel.

*Holding Time*

The time in which an item of telephone plant is in actual use either by a customer or an operator. For example, on a completed telephone call, holding time includes conversation time as well as other time in use. At local dial offices any measured minutes which result from other than customer attempts to place calls (as evidenced by the dialing of at least one digit) are not treated as holding time.

*Host Central Office*

An electronic analog or digital base switching unit containing the central call processing functions which service the host office and its remote locations.

*Information Origination/Termination Equipment*

Equipment used to input into or receive output from the telecommunications network.

*Interexchange Channel*

A circuit which is included in the interexchange transmission equipment.

*Interexchange Transmission Equipment*

The combination of (a) interexchange cable and wire facilities, (b) interexchange circuit equipment and, (c) associated land and buildings.

*Interlocal Trunk*

A circuit between two local central office units, either manual or dial. Interlocal trunks may be used for either exchange or toll traffic or both.

*Intertoll Circuits*

Circuits between toll centers and circuits between a toll center and a tandem system in a different toll center area.

*Local Channel*

The portion of a private line circuit which is included in the exchange

transmission plant. However, common usage of this term usually excludes information origination/termination equipment.

*Local Office*

A central office serving primarily as a place of termination for subscriber lines and for providing telephone service to the subscribers on these lines.

*Loop*

A pair of wires, or its equivalent, between a customer's station and the central office from which the station is served.

*Message*

A completed call, i.e., a communication in which a conversation or exchange of information took place between the calling and called parties.

*Message Service or Message Toll Service*

Switched service furnished to the general public (as distinguished from private line service). Except as otherwise provided, this includes exchange switched services and all switched services provided by interexchange carriers and completed by a local telephone company's access services, e.g., MTS, WATS, Execunet, open-end FX and CCSA/ONALS.

*Message Units*

Unit of measurement used for charging for measured message telephone exchange traffic within a specified area.

*Metropolitan Service Area*

The area around and including a relatively large city and in which substantially all of the message telephone traffic between the city and the suburban points within the area is classified as exchange in one or both directions.

*Minutes-of-Use*

A unit of measurement expressed as either holding time or conversation time.

*Minutes-of-Use-Kilometers*

The product of (a) the number of minutes-of-use and (b) the average route kilometers of circuits involved.

*Multi-Center Exchange*

An exchange area in which are located two or more local central office buildings or wire centers.

*Operations*

The term denoting the general classifications of services rendered to the public for which separate tariffs are filed, namely exchange, state toll and interstate toll.

*Operator Trunks*

A general term, ordinarily applied to trunks between manually operated switchboard positions and local dial central offices in the same wire center.

*Private Line Service*

A service for communications between specified locations for a continuous period or for regularly recurring periods at stated hours.

*Remote Access Line*

An access line (e.g., for WATS or TWX service) between a subscriber's premises in one toll rate center and a serving central office located in a different toll rate center.

*Remote Line Location*

A remotely located subscriber line access unit which is normally dependent upon the central processor of the host office for call processing functions.

*Remote Trunk Arrangement (RTA)*

Arrangement that permits the extension of TSPS functions to remote locations.

*Reservation*

That amount or quantity of property kept or set apart for a specific use.

*Reserved*

Kept or set apart for a specific use.

*Separations*

The process by which telecommunication property costs, revenues, expenses, taxes and reserves are apportioned among the operations.

*Service Observing Unit*

A unit of work measurement which is used as the common denominator to express the relative time required for handling the various work functions at service observing boards.

*Sheath Kilometers*

The actual length of cable in route kilometers.

*Special Services*

All services other than message telephones, e.g., teletypewriter exchange service (TWX), private line services.

*Station-to-Station Basis*

The term applied to the basis of toll rate making which contemplates that the message toll service charge (telephone or TWX) covers the use made of all facilities between the originating station and the terminating station, including the stations, and the services rendered in connection therewith.

*Study Area*

Study area boundaries shall be frozen as they are on November 15, 1984

*Subscriber Line or Exchange Line*

A communication channel between a telephone station, PBX or TWX station and the central office which serves it.

*Subtributary Office*

A class of tributary office which does not have direct access to its toll center, but which is connected to its toll center office by means of circuits which are switched through to the toll center at another tributary office.

*Tandem Area*

The general areas served by the local offices having direct trunks to or from the tandem office. This area may consist of one or more communities or may include only a portion of a relatively large city.

*Tandem Circuit or Trunk*

A general classification of circuits or trunks between a tandem central office unit and any other central office or switchboard.

*Tandem Connection*

A call switched at a tandem office.

*Tandem Office*

A central office unit used primarily as an intermediate switching point for traffic between local central offices within the tandem area. Where qualified by a modifying expression, or other explanation, this term may be applied to an office employed for both the interconnection of local central offices within the tandem area and for the interconnection of these local offices with other central offices, e.g., long haul tandem office.

*Toll Center*

An office (or group of offices) within a city which generally handles the originating and incoming toll traffic for that city to or from other toll center areas and which handles through switched traffic. The toll center normally handles the inward toll traffic for its tributary exchanges and, in general, either handles the outward traffic originating at its tributaries or serves as the outlet to interexchange circuits for outward traffic ticketed and timed at its tributaries. Toll centers are listed as such in the Toll Rate and Route Guide.

*Toll Center Area*

The areas served by a toll center, including the toll center city and the communities served by tributaries of the toll center.

*Toll Center Toll Office*

A toll office (as contrasted to a local office) in a toll center city.

*Toll Circuit*

A general term applied to interexchange trunks used primarily for toll traffic.

*Toll Connecting Trunk*

A general classification of trunks carrying toll traffic and ordinarily extending between a local office and a toll office, except trunks classified as tributary circuits. Examples of toll connecting trunks include toll switch-

ing trunks, recording trunks and recording-completing trunks.

*Toll Office*

A central office used primarily for supervising and switching toll traffic.

*Traffic Over First Routes*

A term applied to the routing of traffic and denoting routing via principal route for traffic between any two points as distinguished from alternate routes for such traffic.

*Operator System*

A stored program electronic system associated with one or more toll switching systems which provides centralized traffic service position functions for several local offices at one location.

*Tributary Circuit*

A circuit between a tributary office and a toll switchboard or intertoll dialing equipment in a toll center city.

*Tributary Office*

A local office which is located outside the exchange in which a toll center is located, which has a different rate center from its toll center and which usually tickets and times only a part of its originating toll traffic, but which may ticket or time all or none, of such traffic. The toll center handles all outward traffic not ticketed and timed at the tributary and normally switches all inward toll traffic from outside the tributary's toll center to the tributary. Tributary offices are indicated as such in the Toll Rate and Route Guide.

*Trunks*

Circuit between switchboards or other switching equipment, as distinguished from circuits which extend between central office switching equipment and information origination/termination equipment.

*TSPS Complex*

All groups of operator positions, wherever located, associated with the same TSPS stored program control units.



*TWX*

Teletypewriter Exchange Service.

*TWX Connection*

A completed TWX call, i.e., a call on which a TWX communication was passed between the calling and called stations.

*TWX Connection-Minute-Kilometers*

The product of (a) the number of TWX connections, (b) the average minutes per TWX connection and (c) the average route kilometers of circuits involved.

*TWX Switching Plant Trunks*

Interexchange circuits, excluding remote access lines, which handle 100 word per minute TWX traffic only.

*Weighted Standard Work Second*

A measurement of traffic operating work which is used to express the relative time required to handle the various kinds of calls or work functions, and which is weighted to reflect appropriate degrees of waiting to serve time.

*Wide Area Telephone Service WATS*

A toll service offering for customer dial type telecommunications between a given customer station and stations within specified geographic rate areas employing a single access line between the customer location and the serving central office. Each access line may be arranged for either outward (OUT-WATS) or inward (IN-WATS) service or both.

*Wideband Channel*

A communication channel of a bandwidth equivalent to twelve or more voice grade channels.

*Working Loop*

A revenue producing pair of wires, or its equivalent, between a customer's station and the central office from which the station is served.

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**Parts 36–39 [Reserved]**