

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF REGULATORY AGENCIES

Public Utilities Commission

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PART 2

RULES REGULATING TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES AND PROVIDERS OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

BASIS, PURPOSE, AND STATUTORY AUTHORITY	6
GENERAL PROVISIONS.....	6
2000. Scope and Applicability.	6
2001. Definitions.	6
2002. Applications.	14
2003. Petitions.	17
2004. Disputes.	17
2005. Records.	17
2006. Reports.	19
2007. [Reserved].	19
2008. Incorporations by Reference.	19
CIVIL PENALTIES	20
2009. Definitions.	20
2010. Regulated Telecommunications Utility Violations, Civil Enforcement, and Enhancement of Civil Penalties.	21
2011. Regulated Telecommunications Utility Rule Violations, Civil Enforcement, and Civil Penalties.	22
2012. - 2099. [Reserved].	24
OPERATING AUTHORITY	24
Authority to Offer Services – Discontinuances – Transfers – Interexchange Provider Registration	24
Basis, Purpose, and Statutory Authority	24
2100. Applicability.	24
2101. Definitions.	24
2102. Application Procedures.	25
2103. Application for CPCN or LOR.	25
2104. Registrations – Providers of Interexchange Telecommunications Service.	28

2105.	Application to Amend a CPCN or LOR.....	28
2106.	Application to Change Exchange Area Boundaries.	28
2107.	Declaration of Intent to Serve within Territory of Rural Telecommunications Provider.....	29
2108.	CPCN or LOR Deemed Null and Void.....	30
2109.	Discontinuance of Services.	30
2110.	Application to Transfer or Encumber.....	32
2111.	Financial Assurance.....	34
2112. – 2119.	[Reserved].....	34
Advice Letters, Tariffs, and Terms of Service Documents.....		34
Basis, Purpose, and Statutory Authority		34
2120.	Applicability.....	34
2121.	Definitions [Reserved].....	34
2122.	Tariffs, Advice Letters and Terms of Service Documents.	34
2123.	Customer-specific contracts and notice.....	36
2124. – 2129.	[Reserved].....	36
[indicates omission of unaffected rules (Rules 2130 - 2159 - 9-1-1)]		36
2160. – 2179.	[Reserved].....	36
Designation of Providers of Last Resort, Eligible Telecommunications Carriers and Eligible Providers and Relinquishment of Designations.....		37
2180.	Applicability.....	37
2181.	Definitions.	37
2182.	Incorporation by Reference.	37
2183.	Designation of Providers of Last Resort.	37
2184.	Application for Designation as an Additional Provider of Last Resort.	38
2185.	Obligations of Providers of Last Resort.	38
2186.	Relinquishment of Designation as a Provider of Last Resort, Eligible Telecommunications Carrier or Eligible Provider.	39
2187.	Eligible Telecommunications Carrier Designation.	40
2188.	Combined Applications.....	43
2189.	Disaggregation Plans.....	43
2190. – 2199.	[Reserved].....	44
Regulation of Providers of Switched Access Services; Regulation of Providers of Interexchange Services; Reclassification of Parts II and III Services; and Effective Competition Areas.		44
Basis, Purpose, and Statutory Authority		44
2201.	Regulation for Providers of Switched Access Service.	44
2202.	Regulation of Providers of Interexchange Service.....	45
2203.	Reclassification of a Part II Service to a Part III Service.	45

2204 Deregulation of Part III Services.	45
2205. Adjudicatory Proceedings for Determination of Effective Competition Areas	46
2206. – 2299. [Reserved].	46
RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN CUSTOMERS AND PROVIDERS	46
Services Provided to the Public	46
Basis, Purpose, and Statutory Authority	46
2300. Applicability.	47
2301. Definitions. [Reserved].	47
2302. Customer Deposits.	47
2303. Denial or Discontinuance of Service.....	48
2304. Customer-Billing Requirements.....	50
2305. Refund Plans.	52
2306. Public Information.	53
2307. Local Exchange Service Standards.....	54
2308. Expanding a Local Calling Area.	55
2309. Availability of Service -- Adequacy of Facilities.	55
2310. Changing Providers of Interexchange Telecommunications Service/Carrier Presubscription.....	58
2311. – 2329. [Reserved].....	62
Quality of Services Provided to the Public	62
2330. Applicability.	62
2331. Definitions [Reserved].....	62
2332. Incorporation by Reference.	62
2333. Construction and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment -- Generally.	62
2334. Construction and Maintenance Practices.	62
2335. The Provision of Service During Maintenance or Emergencies.....	63
2336. Adequacy of Service.....	64
2337. Standard Performance Characteristics for Customer Access Lines.	65
2338. Network Call Completion Requirements.....	65
2339. – 2399. [Reserved].....	66
[indicates omission of unaffected rules – (Rules 2400 – 2499 - Costing and Rates)]	66
PROVIDER OBLIGATIONS TO OTHER PROVIDERS	66
Basis, Purpose, and Statutory Authority	66
Interconnection and Unbundling	66
2500. Applicability.	66
2501. Definitions.	66
2502. Interconnection.	68

2503.	Compensation for Terminating Local Traffic.	69
2504.	Other Intercompany Arrangements.	70
2505.	Unbundling and Resale	71
2506.	Process and Imputation.	72
2507.	Exemption for Rural Telephone Companies.	72
2508. – 2529.	[Reserved].....	73
Interconnection Agreements		73
Basis, Purpose, and Statutory Authority		73
2530.	Applicability.....	73
2531.	Definitions.	73
2532.	Incorporation by Reference.	74
2533.	Submission of Agreement and Amendments for Approval.....	74
2534.	Approval of Interconnection Agreements and Amendments to Interconnection Agreements.....	75
2535.	Confidentiality.	76
2536. – 2549.	[Reserved].....	76
Requests for Commission Participation in the Negotiation and Mediation of Interconnection Agreements.....		76
Basis, Purpose, and Statutory Authority		76
2550.	Applicability.....	76
2551.	Definitions.	77
2552.	Request Process.	77
2553.	Negotiation/Mediation Process.....	77
2554.	Confidentiality.	78
2555. – 2559.	[Reserved].....	78
Commission Arbitration		78
Basis, Purpose, and Statutory Authority		78
2560.	Applicability.....	78
2561.	Definitions.	78
2562.	Petition Process.....	79
2563.	Notice.....	79
2564.	Opportunity to Respond to Petition.....	80
2565.	Role of Commission during Arbitration.	80
2566.	Standards for Arbitration.....	81
2567.	Duty to Negotiate in Good Faith during Arbitration.....	81
2568.	Refusals to Negotiate.	81
2569. - 2699.	[Reserved].....	81
NUMBERING ADMINISTRATION		81

Efficient Use of Telephone Numbers	81
Basis, Purpose, and Statutory Authority	81
2700. Applicability.....	81
2701. Definitions.	82
2702. Assignment of Telephone Numbers in Colorado.....	82
2703. Variance.....	83
2704. – 2719. [Reserved].....	83
Local Number Portability and Administration	83
Basis, Purpose, and Statutory Authority	83
2720. Applicability.....	83
2721. Definitions.	83
2722. Incorporation by Reference.	84
2723. Customer Number Portability.	84
2724. Provider Number Portability.....	84
2725. – 2739. [Reserved].....	85
N-1-1 Abbreviated Dialing Codes.....	85
Basis, Purpose, and Statutory Authority.....	85
2740. Applicability.....	85
2741. Definitions.	85
2742. Abbreviated Dialing Codes.	85
2743. – 2799. [Reserved].....	88
PROGRAMS	88
2800. – 2819. [Reserved].....	88
[indicates omission of unaffected rules (Rules 2820 – 2839 - TRS)].....	88
[indicates omission of unaffected rules – (Rules 2840 – 2855 - HCSM)].....	88
2856. – 2869. [Reserved].....	89
Discount Rate for Eligible Intrastate Services Purchased by Eligible Colorado Schools and Libraries	89
Basis, Purpose, and Statutory Authority	89
2870. Applicability.....	89
2871. Definitions.	89
2872. Incorporation by Reference.	89
2873. Discount for Eligible Intrastate Services for Eligible Schools and Libraries.	89
2874. Rate Disputes.	90
2875. Discount Administration.	90
2876. Response to Request for Services.....	90
2877. – 2889. [Reserved].....	90

[indicates omission of unaffected rules – (Rules 2890 – 2894 - No Call)]	90
2895. – 2899. [Reserved].....	90
GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS.....	90

BASIS, PURPOSE, AND STATUTORY AUTHORITY

The basis and purpose of these rules is generally to implement, administer and enforce the telecommunications provisions of Title 40 of the Colorado Revised Statutes; and regulate telecommunications proceedings and regulatory activities before the Commission. These rules address a wide variety of subject areas. Therefore, specific statements of Basis, Purpose, and Statutory Authority are found at the beginning of each subchapter of these rules.

The statutory authority for the promulgation of these rules is found at §§ 29-11-106(3); 38-5.5-101; 39-32-104; 40-2-108; 40-3-101; 40-3-102; 40-3-103; 40-3-107; 40-3-110; 40-3.4-106; 40-4-101; 40-7-113.5; 40-7-116.5; 40-15-101; 40-15-108(2); 40-15-109(3); 40-15-201; 40-15-203.5; 40-15-208(2)(a); 40-15-301; 40-15-302(1)(a) and (2); 40-15-302.5; 40-15-305; 40-15-404; 40-15-502(1), (3)(a), and (5)(b); 40-15-503; 40-17-103(2) and (3), C.R.S.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

2000. Scope and Applicability.

Rules 2000 through 2099 are rules of general applicability to be applied consistent with Commission jurisdiction and rules 2100 through 2999. More specific applicability provisions are found in the various subchapters of this Part 2.

2001. Definitions.

The meaning of terms in Part 2 shall be consistent with general usage in the telecommunications industry unless specifically defined by Colorado statute or a more specific rule. In the event the general usage of terms in the telecommunications industry or the definitions anywhere in Part 2 conflict with statutory definitions, the statutory definitions control. In the event the general usage of terms in the telecommunications industry conflict with definitions anywhere within Part 2, the Part 2 definitions control. In the event another Commission rule of general applicability (such as in the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure) conflicts with Part 2 rules, the Part 2 rules control. Except as may be provided by applicable statute or more specifically applicable rule, the following definitions apply throughout this Part 2:

- (a) "Access line" means the connection of a customer's premises to the public switched telephone network regardless of the type of technology used to connect the customer to the network.
- (b) "Access to emergency services" means access to services, such as 9-1-1 basic emergency service provided by local governments or other public safety organizations to the extent the local government or the public safety organization has implemented 9-1-1.
- (c) "Access to operator service" means access to a mechanized system or access through a real person to arrange for billing and/or completion of a telephone call.

- (d) "Access to toll service" means the use of the network elements, including but not limited to loop, circuit, and switch facilities or their functional equivalents, necessary to access an interexchange provider's network.
- (e) "Base rate area" means the geographic area within an exchange service area, as defined in the terms of service of a local exchange provider, wherein uniform rates that do not vary with distance from the central office apply to each class or grade of service.
- (f) "Basic local exchange service" or "basic service" means the telecommunications service that provides:
 - (I) a local dial tone;
 - (II) local usage necessary to place or receive a call within an exchange area; and
 - (III) access to emergency, operator, and interexchange telecommunications services.
- (g) "Busy hour" means the uninterrupted period of 60 minutes during the day when the traffic load offered to a particular switch, trunk, or network component is at its designed maximum load. The 60-minute periods are generally measured from hour-to-hour or from half-hour to half-hour.
- (h) "Busy season" means a month or several months that may be non-consecutive, within a consecutive 12-month interval, when the maximum busy hour requirements are experienced excluding days with abnormal traffic volume, such as Christmas or Mother's Day. The busy season generally is at least 30 days in length and generally does not exceed 60 days in length.
- (i) "Calls" means customers' telecommunications messages.
- (j) "Central office" means the plant, facilities, and equipment, including, but not limited to, the switch, located inside a structure of a provider of telecommunications service that functions as an operating unit to establish connections between customer lines, between customer lines and trunks to other central offices within the same or other exchanges, and between customer lines and the facilities of other providers of telecommunications service.
- (k) "Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity" (CPCN) means the Commission-granted authority to provide services, subject to terms and conditions established by the Commission in its decision granting the authority.
- (l) "Channel" means a transmission path for telecommunications between two points. It may refer to a one-way path that permits the completion of traffic from the first point to the second point, or from the second point to the first point. Alternatively, it may refer to a two-way path that permits the completion of traffic in either direction. Generally a channel is the smallest subdivision of a transmission system by means of which a single type of communication service is provided.
- (m) "Class of service" means a classification of a telecommunications service provided to a customer or group of customers, which denotes characteristics such as its nature of use (business or residence) or type of rate (flat rate, measured rate, or message rate).
- (n) "Collocation" means the following:
 - (I) physical collocation occurs when one provider of telecommunications service owns interconnection facilities physically located within another provider of telecommunications service physical premises; or

- (II) virtual collocation occurs when one telecommunications provider extends its facilities to a point of interconnection within a reasonably close proximity to, but not physically located within, another telecommunications provider's physical premises. In virtual collocation, the provider requesting collocation (lessee) may request the type of equipment to be used from another provider who owns the space (lessor). In such case, the lessee may own or may lease and maintain the equipment.
- (o) "Commercial Mobile Radio Service" or "CMRS" means cellular or wireless service, personal communications service, paging service, radio common carrier service, radio mobile service, or enhanced specialized mobile radio service.
- (p) "Common carrier" means a provider of telecommunications service that offers telecommunications services to the public, or to such classes of users as to be effectively available to the public, on a non-discriminatory basis.
- (q) "Community of interest" means an area consisting of one or more exchanges in which the general population has similar governmental, health, public safety, business, or educational interests.
- (r) "Competitive local exchange carrier" (CLEC) means a provider of local exchange service that is not the incumbent local exchange carrier in an identified exchange area.
- (s) "Customer" means, to the extent consistent with the context of each definition or other rule, a person who is currently receiving a jurisdictional telecommunications service.
 - (I) "Business customer" means a customer whose use of telecommunications service is primarily of a commercial, professional, institutional, or other occupational nature.
 - (II) "Residential customer" means a customer whose use of telecommunications service is primarily of a social or domestic nature.
- (t) "Customer proprietary network information" has the same meaning as the meaning given to such term in 47 U.S.C. § 222(h)(1).
- (u) "Customer trouble report" means any oral or written report from a customer or from a user of telecommunications services relating to a physical defect with or relating to difficulty or dissatisfaction with the operation of the provider's facilities. Any subsequent report received from the same customer or user of telecommunications services in the same day shall be counted as a separate report, unless it duplicates a previous report or unless it merely involves an inquiry concerning progress on a previous report.
- (v) "Day" means a calendar day, consistent with the definition found in rule 1004(o).
- (w) "Decibel" means the unit of measurement for the logarithmic ratio to the base ten of two power signals. The abbreviation dB is commonly used for the term decibel.
- (x) "Deregulated telecommunications services" means services and products exempted from regulation pursuant to Title 40, Article 15, Part 4, C.R.S., or by the Commission in accordance with § 40-15-305(1), C.R.S.
- (y) "Dial equipment minutes of use" (DEM) means the minutes of holding time of originating and terminating local switching equipment, as defined in 47 C.F.R., Part 36.
- (z) "Dial tone or its equivalent" means:

- (I) the signal placed on a local access line by the wireline provider signaling that the network is ready to receive a call from the subscriber; or
 - (II) the receipt by a wireless provider of the caller's dialed digits without a 'system busy' response.
- (aa) "Effective competition area" (ECA) means a geographic area in which the Commission has determined that basic local exchange service is competitive and no longer eligible to receive High Cost Support Mechanism (HCSM) support pursuant to § 40-15-207, C.R.S.
 - (bb) "Electronic mail" (e-mail) means an electronic message that is transmitted between two or more computers or electronic terminals. Electronic mail includes electronic messages that are transmitted within or between computer networks.
 - (cc) "Eligible telecommunications carrier" (ETC) means a common carrier that is authorized by the Commission to receive federal universal service support as required by 47 U.S.C. 214(e)(2).
 - (dd) "Eligible Provider" (EP) means a provider who offers basic local exchange services and has been designated by the Commission as qualified to receive disbursements from the Colorado High Cost Support Mechanism.
 - (ee) "Emerging competitive telecommunications services" (Part III services) means services and products regulated by the Commission in accordance with Title 40, Article 15, Part III, C.R.S.
 - (ff) "End user" means, to the extent consistent with the context of each definition or other rule, a person, other than another provider of telecommunications service, who purchases a jurisdictional telecommunications service from a telecommunications provider.
 - (gg) "Enhanced 9-1-1" (E9-1-1) means a telephone system which includes such features as Automatic Number Identification (ANI), Automatic Location Identification (ALI), and call routing features to facilitate public safety response as described within rules 2130 through 2159.
 - (hh) "Exchange" means the totality of the telecommunications plant, facilities, and equipment including plant, facilities and equipment located inside and outside of buildings, used in providing telecommunications service to customers located in a geographic area defined by a provider's tariff or terms of service document. An exchange may include more than one central office location or more than one wire center.
 - (ii) "Exchange area" means a geographic area established by the Commission for the purpose of establishing a local calling area that consists of one or more central offices together with associated facilities and plant located outside the central office, used in providing basic local exchange service.
 - (jj) "FCC" means the Federal Communications Commission.
 - (kk) "Governing body" means the board of county commissioners of a county; the city council or other governing body of a city, city and county, or town; or the board of directors of a special district.
 - (ll) "Held service order" means an application by a customer for basic local exchange service in a HCSM recipient's or ETC's service territory that the HCSM recipient or ETC is unable to provide within 30 days after the date of the customer's application, except when the customer requests a later service date. The application shall be notice to the HCSM recipient or ETC that the customer desires service. Oral or written requests shall both be considered applications.

- (mm) "HCSM recipient" means a provider of basic service in a geographic support area that receives high cost support distributions pursuant to §§ 40-15-208 and 40-15-502(5), C.R.S.
- (nn) "Incumbent local exchange carrier" (ILEC) means either:
- (I) with respect to a geographic area, the LEC that, on the date of enactment of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (February 8, 1996), provided telephone exchange service in such geographic area and that either:
 - (A) on such date of enactment, was deemed to be a member of the exchange carrier association pursuant to 47 C.F.R., 69.601(b) of the FCC's regulations; or
 - (B) is a person or entity that, on or after such date of enactment, became a successor or assign of a member described in subparagraph (I)(A) of this paragraph; or
 - (II) any comparable LEC that the Commission has, by rule or order, deemed to be an ILEC after finding that:
 - (A) such carrier occupies a position in the market for telephone exchange service within a geographic area that is comparable to the position occupied by a carrier described in subparagraph (I) of this paragraph;
 - (B) such carrier has substantially replaced an ILEC described in subparagraph (I) of this paragraph; and
 - (C) such treatment is consistent with the public interest, convenience, and necessity.
- (oo) "Individual line service or its functional equivalent" means a grade of basic local exchange service that permits a user to have exclusive use of a dedicated message path for the length of the user's particular transmission.
- (pp) "Information service" has the same meaning as set forth in 47 USC § 153.
- (qq) "Interexchange provider" means a person who provides interexchange telecommunications services.
- (rr) "Interexchange telecommunications service" means telephone service between exchange areas that is not included in basic local exchange service.
- (ss) "Internet-Protocol- enabled service" or "IP-enabled service" means a service, functionality, or application, other than voice-over-internet protocol, that uses internet protocol or a successor protocol and enables an end user to send or receive a voice, data, or video communication in internet protocol format or a successor format, utilizing a broadband connection at the end user's location.
- (tt) "Jurisdictional service" means any service, subject to the authority of the Commission under the statutes of the State of Colorado included in Title 40, Article 15, Part 2, Part 3 or Part 5, C.R.S. Jurisdictional service also includes basic local exchange service in areas where HCSM support is provided, and interexchange service only for the purpose of Commission jurisdiction over unauthorized charges on a subscriber's bill, or complaints of changing a subscriber's service without his or her consent.

- (uu) "Letter of Registration" (LOR) means Commission-granted authority to provide switched access services, subject to terms and conditions established in the Commission decision granting the authority.
- (vv) "Local Access and Transport Area" (LATA) means a geographic area designated at the time of the 1984 divestiture of the American Telephone and Telegraph System. A LATA may encompass more than one contiguous local exchange area that serves common social, economic, or other purposes, even where such area transcends municipal or other local government boundaries.
- (ww) "Local call" means any call originating and terminating within the same local calling area.
- (xx) "Local calling area" (LCA) means the geographic area approved by the Commission in which customers may make calls without payment of a toll charge for each call. The local calling area may include exchange areas in addition to the serving exchange area.
- (yy) "Local exchange carrier" (LEC) or "local exchange provider" means any person authorized by the Commission to provide basic local exchange service.
- (zz) "Local exchange telecommunications service" and "local exchange service" means basic local exchange service and other such services identified in § 40-15-401, C.R.S., or defined by the Commission pursuant to § 40-15-502(2), C.R.S., and switched access as defined in §§ 40-15-102(28) and 40-15-301(2), C.R.S.; or any of the above singly or in combination.
- (aaa) "Local usage" means the usage necessary to place and receive calls within a local calling area in which the customer is located.
- (bbb) "Network element" means a facility or equipment used in the provision of a telecommunications service including features, functions, and capabilities that are provided by means of such a facility or equipment, including subscriber numbers, databases, signaling systems, including information sufficient for billing and collection of such elements, and including facilities used in the transmission, routing, or other provision of a telecommunications service.
- (ccc) "Out-of-service trouble report" means a report by the customer of:
 - (I) no dial tone, inability to make calls, or inability to receive calls on the customer's local access line; or
 - (II) service quality deterioration to such an extent that the customer is incapable of sending or receiving a facsimile or data transmission at voicegrade, or technology equivalent, transmission levels using the local access line.
- (ddd) "Part II service" means a service subject to regulation pursuant to Title 40, Article 15, Part 2, C.R.S.
- (eee) "Private branch exchange" (PBX) means a private switchboard or switching system usually on the premises of customers such as campuses, large business offices, apartment buildings, or hotels, which, over a common group of lines from the central office, can receive calls, place outgoing calls, and interconnect intra-office extensions.
- (fff) "Provider of last resort" (POLR) means a Commission-designated telecommunications provider that has the responsibility to offer basic local exchange service to all customers who request it within a geographic support area. All HCSM recipients are designated as POLRs in the geographic areas in which they receive HCSM support.

- (ggg) "Public agency" means any city, city and county, town, county, municipal corporation, public district, or public authority located, in whole or in part, within this state that provides, or has the authority to provide, fire fighting, law enforcement, ambulance, emergency medical, or other emergency services.
- (hhh) "Rate center" means a geographic point which is defined by specific vertical and horizontal coordinates on a map used by telecommunication companies to determine interexchange mileage when calculating toll charges.
- (iii) "Rural telecommunications provider" or "rural provider" (RLEC) means a local exchange provider that meets one or more of the following conditions:
 - (I) provides common carrier service to any LEC study area, as defined by the Commission, that does not include either:
 - (A) any incorporated place of 10,000 inhabitants or more or any part thereof, based on the most recent available population statistics of the United States Bureau of the Census; or
 - (B) any territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in an urbanized area as defined by the United States Bureau of the Census as of August 10, 1993;
 - (II) provides telephone exchange service, including exchange access to fewer than 50,000 access lines;
 - (III) provides telephone exchange service to any LEC study area, as defined by the Commission, with fewer than 100,000 access lines; or
 - (IV) has less than 15 percent of its access lines in communities of more than 50,000 inhabitants.
- (jjj) "Service affecting trouble report" means a report by the customer of:
 - (I) impairment of the quality of the call such as noise, crosstalk, ringing, echo or diminished volume; or
 - (II) service quality deterioration such that the performance characteristics of the customer's local access line fall within the substandard range as defined in rule 2337.
- (kkk) "Service territory" means a geographic area in which a provider of local exchange telecommunications services is authorized by the Commission to provide such services.
- (lll) "Station" means a device and any other necessary equipment at the customer's premises that allows the customer to establish and continue communication.
- (mmm) "Switched access" means the service or facilities provided by a local exchange provider to interexchange providers, which allows them to use the local exchange network or the public switched network to originate, terminate, or both originate and terminate interexchange telecommunications services.
- (nnn) "Telecommunications relay service" means any telecommunications transmission service that allows a person who has a hearing or speech disability to engage in communication by wire or radio with a hearing individual in a manner that is functionally equivalent to the ability of an

individual who does not have a hearing or speech disability. Such term includes any service that enables two-way communication between a person who uses a telecommunications device or other nonvoice terminal device and an individual who does not use such a device.

- (ooo) "Telecommunications service" and "telecommunications" have the same meanings as set forth in 47 U.S.C. § 153(53), 47 U.S.C. § 153(50) and § 40-15-102(29), C.R.S.
- (ppp) "Toll service" (interexchange telecommunications service) means a type of telecommunications service, commonly known as long-distance service that is provided on an intrastate basis between LATAs and within LATAs and that:
 - (I) is not included as part of basic local exchange service;
 - (II) originates and terminates in different local calling areas; and
 - (III) was or is traditionally billed to the customer separately from basic local exchange service.
- (qqq) "Unbundling" means the disaggregation of facilities and functions into network products or services so that they can be separately offered to other providers of telecommunications service in a manner that allows requesting providers of telecommunications service to combine such elements in order to provide telecommunications services.
- (rrr) "Universal service", "Universal basic service", or "Universal basic local exchange service" means the availability of basic local exchange service to all citizens of Colorado at affordable rates.
- (sss) "Urban rate floor" means the basic local exchange service rate required to be charged in order to prevent a reduction in Federal high cost support.
- (ttt) "USOA" means Uniform System of Accounts.
- (uuu) "Voicegrade access" to the public switched network means the functionality that enables a user of telecommunications services to transmit voice communications within the frequency range of approximately 300 Hertz and 3,000 Hertz, for a bandwidth of approximately 2,700 Hertz. It also includes signaling the network that: the caller wishes to place a call; there is an incoming call; and the called party is ready to receive voice communications.
- (vvv) "Voice-over-internet protocol" or VoIP" means a service that:
 - (I) enables real-time, two-way voice communications originating from or terminating at a user's in internet protocol or a successor protocol;
 - (II) utilizes a broadband connection from the user's location; and
 - (III) permits a user to generally receive calls that originate on the public switched network and to terminate calls to the public switched telephone network.
- (www) "Wire center" means the structure that houses the equipment used for providing telecommunications services and that terminates outside cable plant and other facilities for a designated serving area.
- (xxx) "Wire center serving area" means the geographic area of an exchange area served by a single wire center.

2002. Applications.

- (a) Any person may seek Commission action regarding any of the following matters through the filing of an appropriate application:
 - (I) for a CPCN to provide services, as provided in rule 2103;
 - (II) for the issuance of a LOR for services, as provided in rule 2103;
 - (III) to amend a CPCN or LOR, as provided in rule 2105;
 - (IV) to change exchange area boundaries, as provided in rule 2106;
 - (V) to discontinue the provisioning of basic emergency service, switched access service, or basic local exchange service provided by an ETC, EP, or HCSM recipient, as provided in rule 2109;
 - (VI) to transfer or encumber a CPCN, LOR, or assets, or to merge a provider with another entity, as provided in rule 2110;
 - (VII) to amend a tariff on less than statutory notice, as provided in subparagraph 2122;
 - (VIII) for certification as a basic emergency service provider, as provided in rule 2132;
 - (IX) for designation as a POLR, as provided in rules 2183 and 2184;
 - (X) for relinquishment of the designation as a POLR, ETC, or EP, as provided in rule 2186;
 - (XI) for designation as an ETC, as provided in rule 2187;
 - (XII) for approval of a disaggregation of a study area of a rural ILEC, as provided in rule 2189;
 - (XIII) for reclassification of a Part II service to a Part III service, as provided in rule 2203;
 - (XIV) for deregulation of Part III Services, as provided in rule 2204;
 - (XV) for approval of a refund plan, as provided in rule 2305; or
 - (XVI) for any other authority or relief provided for in these rules, or for any other relief not inconsistent with statute or rule and not specifically described in this rule.
- (b) Unless otherwise noted in specific rules, all applications shall include, in the following order and specifically identified, the following information, either in the application or in appropriately identified attachments:
 - (I) the name and address of the applicant;
 - (II) the name(s) under which the applicant is, or will be, providing telecommunications service in Colorado;
 - (III) the name, address, telephone number, and e-mail address of the applicant's representative to whom all inquiries concerning the application should be made;

- (IV) the name, address, telephone number, and e-mail address of the applicant's contact person for customer inquiries concerning the application, if that contact person is different from the person listed in subparagraph (III);
 - (V) a statement indicating the town or city, and any alternate town or city, where the applicant prefers any hearings be held;
 - (VI) a statement that the applicant agrees to respond to all questions propounded by the Commission or its Staff concerning the application;
 - (VII) a statement that the applicant shall permit the Commission or any member of its Staff to inspect the applicant's books and records as part of the investigation into the application;
 - (VIII) a statement that the applicant understands that if any portion of the application is found to be false or to contain material misrepresentations, any authorities granted may be revoked upon Commission order;
 - (IX) acknowledgment that, by signing the application, the applying utility understands that:
 - (A) the filing of the application does not by itself constitute approval of the application;
 - (B) if the application is granted, the applying utility shall not commence the requested action until the applying utility complies with applicable Commission rules and with any conditions established by Commission order granting the application;
 - (C) if a hearing is held, the applying utility shall present evidence at the hearing to establish its qualifications to undertake, and its right to undertake, the requested action; and
 - (D) in lieu of the statements contained in subparagraphs (b)(IX)(A) through (C) of this rule, an applying utility may include a statement that it has read, and agrees to abide by, the provisions of subparagraphs (b)(IX)(A) through (C) of this rule.
 - (X) An attestation which is made under penalty of perjury; which is signed by an officer, a partner, an owner, an employee of, an agent for, or an attorney for the applying utility, as appropriate, who is authorized to act on behalf of the applying utility; and which states that the contents of the application are true, accurate, and correct. The application shall contain the title and the complete address of the affiant; and
 - (XI) the company's proposed notice to the public and its customers, if such notice is required.
- (c) Applications shall be processed in accordance with the Commission's Rules Regulating Practice and Procedure.
- (d) Except as required or permitted by § 40-3-104, C.R.S., if the applicant is required by statute, Commission rule, or order to provide notice to its customers of the application, the applicant shall, within seven days after filing an application with the Commission, cause to have published notice of the filing of the application in each newspaper of general circulation in the municipalities impacted by the application. The applicant shall provide proof of such customer notice within 14 days of the publication in the newspaper. Failure to provide such notice or failure to provide the Commission with proof of notice may cause the Commission to deem the application incomplete. The applicant may also be required by statute, Commission rule, or order to provide additional

notice. Both the newspaper notice and any additional customer notice(s) shall include the following:

- (I) the title “Notice of Application by [Name of the Utility] to [Purpose of Application]”;
 - (II) state that [Name of Utility] has applied to the Colorado Public Utilities Commission for approval to [Purpose of Application]. If the utility commonly uses another name when conducting business with its customers, the “also known as” name should also be identified in the notice to customers;
 - (III) provide a brief description of the proposal and the scope of the proposal, including an explanation of the possible impact, including rate impact, if applicable, upon persons receiving the notice;
 - (IV) identify which customer class(es) will be affected and the monthly customer rate impact by customer class, if customers’ rates are affected by the application;
 - (V) identify the proposed effective date of the application;
 - (VI) identify that the application was filed on less than statutory notice or if the applicant requests an expedited Commission decision, as applicable;
 - (VII) state that the filing is available for inspection in each local office of the applicant and at the Colorado Public Utilities Commission;
 - (VIII) identify the proceeding number, if known at the time the customer notice is provided.
 - (IX) state that any person may file written comment(s) or objection(s) concerning the application with the Commission. As part of this statement, the notice shall identify both the address and e-mail address of the Commission and shall state that the Commission will consider all written comments and objections submitted prior to the evidentiary hearing on the application;
 - (X) state that if a person desires to participate as a party in any proceeding before the Commission regarding the filing, such person shall file an intervention in accordance with the rule 1401 of the Commission’s Rules of Practice and Procedure or any applicable Commission order;
 - (XI) state that the Commission may hold a public hearing in addition to an evidentiary hearing on the application and that if such a hearing is held members of the public may attend and make statements even if they did not file comments, objections or an intervention. State that if the application is uncontested or unopposed, the Commission may determine the matter without a hearing and without further notice; and
 - (XII) state that any person desiring information regarding if and when hearings may be held shall submit a written request to the Commission or shall alternatively contact the External Affairs section of the Commission at its local or toll-free phone number. Such statement shall also identify both the local and toll-free phone numbers of the Commission’s External Affairs section.
- (e) Filings shall be made in accordance with rule 1204.

2003. Petitions.

- (a) Any person may seek Commission action regarding any of the following matters through the filing of an appropriate petition:
 - (I) for variance from a Commission rule, as provided in rule 1003;
 - (II) for issuance of a declaratory order, as provided in paragraph 1304(i);
 - (III) for the Declaration of Intent to Serve within the territory of a rural telecommunications provider, as provided in rule 2107;
 - (IV) for arbitration of an interconnection agreement, as provided in rules 2562 through 2579; or
 - (V) for use of N-1-1 abbreviated dialing codes, as provided in rules 2742(e).
- (b) Unless otherwise noted in specific rules, all petitions shall include, the information contained in paragraph 2002(b).
- (c) If the petitioner is required by statute, Commission rule or order to provide additional notice to its customers of the petition, such notice shall include the same information as required by paragraph 2002(d).
- (d) Filings should be made in accordance with rule 1204.

2004. Disputes.

For purposes of this rule, a dispute is a concern, difficulty, or problem needing resolution that a customer brings directly to the attention of the provider without involvement of the Commission staff. In any dispute that a customer initiates directly with a provider, and that concerns jurisdictional services, the provider shall give to the customer the current address and phone numbers (local and toll free) of the External Affairs Section of the Commission if the customer and provider are unable to resolve the dispute.

2005. Records.

- (a) All providers of jurisdictional services shall make available required records to the Commission or Commission staff at any time upon request.
- (b) Providers shall preserve and retain all records related to jurisdictional services for not less than:
 - (I) two years after the date of entry of the record; or
 - (II) for any longer period of time enumerated by a specific FCC or Commission rule, whichever is longer.
- (c) Records to be maintained include, as applicable:
 - (I) Each HCSM recipient shall keep a record showing all interruptions affecting service in an entire exchange area or any major portion of the exchange area that affects the lesser of 25 percent or 1,000 of the exchange's local access lines for one or more hours during the day. This record shall identify the date, time, duration, extent, and cause of the

interruption. Each HCSM recipient shall also keep a record of all customers eligible for credits related to such interruptions, pursuant to subparagraph 2304(b)(IV).

- (II) Each HCSM recipient shall keep customer billing and dispute records.
- (III) Providers shall maintain and preserve carrier change authorization records of verification of subscriber authorization of service.
- (IV) Held service orders.
 - (A) This rule applies to HCSM recipients and ETCs.
 - (B) During periods of time when the provider is not able to establish new primary line service to customers in areas of an exchange currently served by the provider within the time frames set forth in the applicable definition of held service order in rule 2001 of this Part, or by Commission order, the provider shall keep a record, by wire center serving area, identifying the following:
 - (i) the name and address of each applicant for service;
 - (ii) the date of the application;
 - (iii) the class of service (e.g., residence, business);
 - (iv) the order number assigned to the application for service;
 - (v) the reason for the delay in providing service to the applicant;
 - (vi) the expected in-service date; and
 - (vii) a record of all provider contacts, whether written or oral, with the applicant.
 - (C) During periods of time when the provider is not able to supply service to applicants within the time frames established by the applicable definitions of held service order in rule 2001 of this Part or by Commission order, the provider shall keep a record identifying:
 - (i) all expenses incurred in providing bill credits as a result of failure to timely provide service; and
 - (ii) all installation fees waived and credits issued in compliance with subparagraphs 2308(f)(III) and (IV).
 - (D) When the number of held service orders to establish new primary line service exceeds 50 access lines at a wire center providing service to 2,000 or more access lines, or the number of held service orders to establish primary line service exceeds 20 access lines at a wire center serving fewer than 2,000 access lines, the provider shall maintain records including information on each held service order showing the application date, the cause(s) for the delay and number of days for installation beyond ten days or the applicant's requested installation date, if later.

- (V) Each provider of jurisdictional service shall maintain records showing the monthly and annual performance of the provider to determine the level of service for each item included in rules 2330 through 2399.
 - (VI) Other records as the Commission may require.
- (d) Accounting records for jurisdictional services.
- (I) Except as specifically provided by Commission rule, each provider shall maintain its books of accounts and records using Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP).
 - (II) Unless otherwise approved by the Commission, depreciation for book purposes shall be determined by applying the straight-line method of depreciation.
 - (III) ILECs shall use the Uniform System of Accounts (USOA) prescribed for Common Carriers, Classes A and B by the FCC, pursuant to 47 C.F.R. Part 32.
 - (IV) For all providers of jurisdictional service exempt by the FCC from USOA requirements, the system for keeping the books of account and associated records shall be capable of generating Colorado intrastate- specific information upon request. The books of account and records shall be maintained in sufficient detail to allow for a determination by the Commission that the provider complies with standards relating to cross-subsidization, affiliate transactions, separations, and other standards set forth by Commission order, rules, or applicable statute.

2006. Reports.

- (a) Pursuant to § 40-2-109, C.R.S., all providers that are required by the Department of Revenue to file an annual DR525 form shall file with the Commission, on or before May 15 of each year, a copy of the DR525 form filed with the Department of Revenue pursuant to § 40-2-111, C.R.S., for use in the Commission's budgetary process.
- (b) All providers that have been granted a CPCN or LOR by the Commission shall biennially file a completed Statement of Information, beginning on October 1, 2017 and every two years thereafter. Providers whose CPCN or LOR was granted after January 1, 2017, shall file the statement on the second July 1 anniversary following a Commission order granting the company a CPCN or LOR. The biennial statement shall contain any updates to the company's information previously provided to the Commission. The Statement of Information form is available on the Commission's website and shall be submitted through filing with the Commission's E-Filings System in the proceeding designated for this purpose.

2007. [Reserved].

2008. Incorporations by Reference.

- (a) The Commission incorporates by reference the following standards issued by the National Emergency Number Association: the Recommended Formats & Protocols For Data Exchange (NENA-02-010), revised as of February 25, 2006; NENA Recommended Data Standards for Local Exchange Carriers, ALI Service Providers & 9-1-1 Jurisdictions (NENA-02-011), revised as of November 9, 2004; NENA Network Quality Assurance (NENA-03-001), original as of June 12, 1995; NENA Recommendation for the implementation of Enhanced MF Signaling, E9-1-1 tandem to PSAP (NENA-03-002), recommended June 21, 1998; and NENA Recommended Standards for

Local Service Provider Interconnection Information Sharing (NENA-06-001), revised as of August 2004. No later amendments to or editions of these standards are incorporated into these rules.

- (b) The Commission incorporates by reference 47 C.F.R., Parts 32, 36, 54, 68, 69 and Part 64 Subparts I and K (as published February 4, 2015). No later amendments to or editions of these regulations are incorporated in these rules.
- (c) The Commission incorporates by reference the regulations published in 47 C.F.R. Part 64 Subpart U as revised on June 8, 2007. No later amendments to or editions of the C.F.R. are incorporated into these rules.
- (d) The Commission incorporates by reference the National Electrical Safety Code, C2-2007 edition, published by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers and endorsed by the American National Standards Institute. No later amendments to or editions of the National Electrical Safety Code are incorporated into these rules.
- (e) The Commission incorporates by reference the regulations published in 47 C.F.R. 51.307 through 51.319, as revised on January 28, 2013. No later amendments to or editions of these regulations are incorporated into these rules.
- (f) The Commission incorporates by reference the rule promulgated by the FCC's *LNP First Report and Order*, Decision No. FCC 96-286 in CC Docket No. 95-116, released July 2, 1996. No later amendments to or editions of these requirements are incorporated into these rules.
- (g) The Commission incorporates by reference the FCC's Truth in Billing Rules found at 47 C.F.R. § 64.2401, et seq. revised on November 30, 2012. No later amendments to or editions of the C.F.R. are incorporated into these rules.
- (h) The standards and regulations incorporated by reference may be examined at the offices of the Commission, 1560 Broadway, Suite 250, Denver, Colorado 80202, during normal business hours, Monday through Friday, except when such days are state holidays. Certified copies of the incorporated standards shall be provided at cost upon request. The Director or the Director's designee will provide information regarding how the incorporated standards and regulations may be examined at any state public depository library.

CIVIL PENALTIES

2009. Definitions.

The following definitions apply to rules 2009, 2010, and 2011, unless a specific statute or rule provides otherwise. In the event of a conflict between these definitions and a statutory definition, the statutory definition shall apply.

- (a) "Civil penalty" means any monetary penalty levied against a public utility because of intentional violations of statutes in Articles 1 to 7 and 15 of Title 40, C.R.S., Commission rules, or Commission orders.
- (b) "Civil penalty assessment" means the act by the Commission of imposing a civil penalty against a public utility after the public utility has admitted liability or has been adjudicated by the Commission to be liable for intentional violations of statutes in Articles 1 to 7 and 15 of Title 40, C.R.S., Commission rules, or Commission orders.

- (c) “Civil penalty assessment notice” means the written document by which a public utility is given notice of an alleged intentional violation of statutes in Articles 1 to 7 and 15 of Title 40, C.R.S., Commission rules, or Commission orders and of a proposed civil penalty.
- (d) “Intentional violation.” A person acts “intentionally” or “with intent” when his conscious objective is to cause the specific result proscribed by the statute, rule, or order defining the violation.

2010. Regulated Telecommunications Utility Violations, Civil Enforcement, and Enhancement of Civil Penalties.

- (a) The Commission may impose a civil penalty in accordance with the requirements and procedures contained in § 40-7-113.5, C.R.S., § 40-7-116.5, C.R.S., and paragraph 1302(b), 4 Code of Colorado Regulations 723-1, for intentional violations of statutes in Articles 1 to 7 and 15 of Title 40, C.R.S., Commission rules, or Commission orders as specified in §§ 40-7-113.5 and 40-7-116.5, C.R.S., and in these rules.
- (b) The director of the commission or his or her designee shall have the authority to issue civil penalty assessments for the violations enumerated in § 40-7-113.5, C.R.S., subject to hearing before the Commission. When a public utility is cited for an alleged intentional violation, the public utility shall be given notice of the alleged violation in the form of a civil penalty assessment notice.
- (c) The public utility cited for an alleged intentional violation may either admit liability for the violation pursuant to § 40-7-116.5(1)(c) or the public utility may contest the alleged violation pursuant to § 40-7-116.5(1)(d), C.R.S. At any hearing contesting an alleged violation, trial staff shall have the burden of demonstrating a violation by a preponderance of the evidence.
- (d) In any written decision entered by the Commission pursuant to § 40-6-109, C.R.S., adjudicating a public utility liable for an intentional violation of a statute in Articles 1 to 7 and 15 of Title 40, C.R.S., a Commission rule, or a Commission order, the Commission may impose a civil penalty of not more than two thousand dollars, pursuant to § 40-7-113.5(1), C.R.S. In imposing any civil penalty pursuant to § 40-7-113.5(1), C.R.S., the Commission shall consider the factors set forth in paragraph 1302(b).
- (e) The Commission may assess doubled or tripled civil penalties against any public utility, as provided by § 40-7-113.5(3), C.R.S., § 40-7-113.5(4), C.R.S., and this rule.
- (f) The Commission may assess any public utility a civil penalty containing doubled penalties only if:
 - (I) the public utility has admitted liability by paying the civil penalty assessment for, or has been adjudicated by the Commission in an administratively final written decision to be liable for, engaging in prior conduct that constituted an intentional violation of a statute in Articles 1 to 7 and 15 of Title 40, C.R.S., a Commission rule, or a Commission order;
 - (II) the conduct for which doubled civil penalties are sought violates the same statute, rule, or order as conduct for which the public utility has admitted liability by paying the civil penalty assessment, or conduct for which the public utility has been adjudicated by the Commission in an administratively final written decision to be liable; and
 - (III) the conduct for which doubled civil penalties are sought occurred within one year after conduct for which the public utility has admitted liability by paying the civil penalty assessment, or conduct for which the public utility has been adjudicated by the Commission in an administratively final written decision to be liable.

- (g) The Commission may assess any public utility a civil penalty containing tripled penalties only if:
 - (I) the public utility has admitted liability by paying the civil penalty assessment for, or has been adjudicated by the Commission in an administratively final written decision to be liable for, engaging in prior conduct that constituted two or more prior intentional violations of a statute in Articles 1 to 7 and 15 of Title 40, C.R.S., a Commission rule, or a Commission order;
 - (II) the conduct for which tripled civil penalties are sought violates the same statute, rule, or order as conduct for which the public utility has either admitted liability by paying the civil penalty assessment or been adjudicated by the Commission in an administratively final written decision to be liable, in at least two prior instances; and
 - (III) the conduct for which tripled civil penalties are sought occurred within one year after the two most recent prior instances of conduct for which the public utility has either admitted liability by paying the civil penalty assessment, or been adjudicated by the Commission in an administratively final written decision to be liable.
- (h) When more than two instances of prior conduct exist, the Commission shall only consider those instances occurring within one year prior to the date of such alleged conduct for which tripled civil penalties are sought.
- (i) Nothing in this rule shall preclude the assessment of tripled penalties when doubled and tripled penalties are sought in the same civil penalty assessment notice.
- (j) The Commission shall not issue a decision on doubled or tripled penalties until after the effective date of the administratively final Commission decision upon which the single civil penalty was based.
- (k) The civil penalty assessment notice shall contain the maximum penalty amount provided by rule for each individual violation noted, with a separate provision for a reduced penalty of 50 percent of the penalty amount sought if paid within ten days of the public utility's receipt of the civil penalty assessment notice.
- (l) The civil penalty assessment notice shall contain the maximum amount of the penalty surcharge pursuant to § 24-34-108(2), C.R.S., if any.
- (m) A penalty surcharge referred to in paragraph (l) of this rule shall be equal to the percentage set by the Department of Regulatory Agencies on an annual basis. The surcharge shall not be included in the calculation of the statutory limits set in § 40-7-113.5(5), C.R.S.
- (n) Nothing in these rules shall affect the Commission's ability to pursue other remedies in lieu of issuing civil penalties.

2011. Regulated Telecommunications Utility Rule Violations, Civil Enforcement, and Civil Penalties.

An admission to or Commission adjudication for liability for an intentional violation of the following may result in the assessment of a civil penalty of up to \$2,000.00 per offense. Fines shall accumulate up to, but shall not exceed, the applicable statutory limits set in § 40-7-113.5, C.R.S.

Citation	Description	Maximum Penalty Per Violation
Rule 2109(b),(e)-(g); text preceding (a)	Discontinuance of Regulated Services	\$2000
Rule 2110, text preceding (a) only	Applications to Transfer or Encumber	\$2000
Rule 2122	Keeping a Current Tariff on File with the Commission	\$2000
Rule 2135	Uniform System of Accounts, Cost Segregation and Collection	\$2000
Rule 2139	Obligations of Resellers of Basic Local Exchange Service	\$2000
Rule 2142	Nondisclosure of Name/Number/Address Information	\$2000
Rule 2143	Diverse Routing and Priority Service Restoration	\$2000
Rule 2186(a),(d), (e) and (f)	Relinquishment of Designation as Provider of Last Resort	\$2000
Rule 2305, text preceding (a) only	Refund Plans	\$2000
Rule 2335	Provision of Service During Maintenance or Emergencies	\$2000
Rule 2413	Affiliate Transactions for Local Exchange Providers	\$2000
Rule 2533	Submission of Agreement and Amendments for Approval	\$2000
Rule 2742	Abbreviated Dialing Codes	\$2000
Rule 2334	Construction and Maintenance Practices for Telecommunications Facilities	\$1000
Rule 2337(a)	Standard Performance Characteristics for Customer Access Lines	\$1000

Rule 2302(a)-(c);(e)-(g)	Applications for Service, Customer Deposits, and Third Party Guarantees	\$500
Rule 2823(a),(c)-(e)	Conformity with the Federal Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990	\$100
Rule 2824	Conformity with the Commission's Quality of Service Rules	\$100
Rule 2827(b)	Timely or Completely Filing or Making Appropriate Payments to the TRS Fund	\$100
Rule (TBD)	Timely or Completely Filing or Making Appropriate Payments to the HCSCM Fund	\$100

2012. - 2099. [Reserved].

OPERATING AUTHORITY

Authority to Offer Services – Discontinuances – Transfers – Interexchange Provider Registration

Basis, Purpose, and Statutory Authority

The basis and purpose of these rules is to establish regulations regarding: applications for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (CPCN) to provide basic emergency services; applications for Letters of Registration (LOR) to provide switched access services; applications of providers of Part IV services for a CPCN or LOR; applications to discontinue services; applications to execute a merger, encumbrance or transfer; and registrations.

The statutory authority for promulgation of these rules is found at §§ 24-4-103, 40-2-108, 40-15-111, 40-15-204, 40-15-301(2), 40-15-302(2), 40-15-302.5, 40-15-303, 40-15-305(2), 40-15-501, 40-15-502, 40-15-503(2), 40-15-503.5, and 40-15-509, C.R.S.

2100. Applicability.

Rules 2100 through 2119 apply to CPCNs, LORs, registrations for interexchange telecommunications service providers, authority to discontinue service, and authority to execute a transfer, encumbrance, or any combination of these.

2101. Definitions.

The following definitions apply only in the context of rules 2100 through 2119:

- (a) "Alternate provider" means any provider of telecommunications service certified by the Commission that has an effective tariff on file to provide basic emergency service.
- (b) "Encumbrance" means any liability, lien, claim or restriction placed on a provider of telecommunications service's CPCN or LOR.
- (c) "Transfer" means any or all of the following:

- (I) a transaction to convey, by sale, assignment, or lease: a CPCN; a LOR; or a combination of these;
- (II) a transaction to obtain, whether by conveyance of assets or shares, controlling interest in a provider defined as a public utility;
- (III) a conveyance of assets not in the ordinary course of business; or
- (IV) an execution of a merger of a provider of telecommunications service defined as a public utility.

2102. Application Procedures.

- (a) The applicant shall submit filings in accordance with rule 1204 and any supporting documentation.
- (b) Rule 1206 shall apply to applications made pursuant to this rule, except that the Commission need only give notice by electronic posting on its website within seven days of receipt of an application for a CPCN or a LOR. Unless otherwise ordered by the Commission, the notice period will expire 30 days after the notice is posted.
- (c) No discontinuance of basic emergency service; switched access service; or basic local exchange service from HCSM recipients; or encumbrance of a CPCN, or LOR shall become effective until the Commission issues an order approving such application.

2103. Application for CPCN or LOR.

To request a CPCN to provide basic emergency services or a LOR to provide switched access services, an applicant shall submit the required information by filing an application or the LOR form provided by the Commission on its website. No CPCN or LOR is required for services classified in Part IV of Article 15 of Title 40 of the Colorado Revised Statutes. A provider is not required to, but may apply for a CPCN to provide Part IV services pursuant to this section, unless otherwise required by law or Commission rule.

- (a) The application shall include, in the following order and specifically identified, the following information, either in the application or in appropriately identified attachments:
 - (I) the information required by paragraph 2002(b);
 - (II) name, mailing address, toll free telephone number, facsimile number, and e-mail address of applicant's representative responsible for responding to customer disputes;
 - (III) name, mailing address, telephone number, facsimile number, and e-mail address of applicant's representative responsible for responding to the Commission concerning customer informal complaints;
 - (IV) the applicant's applicable organizational documents, e.g., Articles of Incorporation; Partnership Agreement; Articles of Organization, etc.;
 - (V) if the applicant is not organized in Colorado, a current copy of the certificate issued by the Colorado Secretary of State authorizing the applicant to transact business in Colorado;
 - (VI) a description of the geographic service area for which the applicant seeks authority;

- (VII) name and address of applicant's Colorado agent for service of process;
- (VIII) a description of the applicant's affiliation, if any, with any other company and the name and address of all affiliated companies;
- (IX) the applicant's most recent audited balance sheet, income statement, and statement of retained earnings;
- (X) if the applicant is a newly created company that is unable to provide the audited financial information requested in subparagraph
- (XI) detailed information on the sources of capital funds that will be used to provide the services that are the subject of the application, including the amount of any loans, lines of credit, or equity infusions that have been received or requested, and the names of each source of capital funds
- (XII) the names, business addresses, and titles of all officers, directors, partners, agents and managers who will be responsible for the provisioning of services in Colorado;
- (XIII) any management contracts, service agreements, marketing agreements or any other agreements between the applicant and any other entity, including affiliates of the applicant, that relate to the provisioning of services in Colorado;
- (XIV) identification of any of the following actions by any court or regulatory body within the last five years regarding the provisioning of regulated telecommunications services by the applicant, by any of applicant's agents, officers, board members, managers, partners, or management company personnel, or by any of applicant's affiliates that resulted in:
 - (A) assessment of fines or civil penalties;
 - (B) assessment of criminal penalties;
 - (C) injunctive relief;
 - (D) corrective action;
 - (E) reparations;
 - (F) a formal complaint proceeding brought by any regulatory body;
 - (G) initiation of or notification of a possible initiation of a disciplinary action by any regulatory body, including, but not limited to, any proceeding to limit or to place restrictions on any authority to operate, any CPCN, or any service offered;
 - (H) refusal to grant authority to operate or to provide a service;
 - (I) limitation, de-certification, or revocation of authority to operate or to provide a service; or
 - (J) any combination of the above.

- (XV) For each item identified in subparagraph (XIV) of this paragraph: an identification of the jurisdiction, summary of any applicable notification of a possible initiation or pending procedure, including the docket/proceeding, case, or file number, and, upon the request of the Commission or Commission staff, a copy of any written decision; and
- (XVI) acknowledgment that by signing the application, the applicant:
 - (A) certifies that it possesses the requisite managerial qualifications, technical competence, and financial resources to provide the services for which it is applying;
 - (B) understands that:
 - (i) the filing of the application does not by itself constitute authority to operate; and
 - (ii) if the application is granted, the applicant shall not provide service until:
 - (a) the applicant complies with applicable Commission rules and any conditions established by Commission order granting the application;
 - and (b) has an effective tariff on file with the Commission, if applicable;
 - (C) agrees to respond in writing, within ten days, to all customer informal complaints made to the Commission;
 - (D) agrees to contribute, in a manner prescribed by statute, rule, or order of the Commission, to the funding of:
 - (i) Telecommunications Utility Fund
 - (ii) Colorado High Cost Support Mechanism;
 - (iii) Colorado Telephone Users with Disabilities Fund;
 - (iv) Emergency Telecommunications Services (e.g., 9-1-1 and E9-1-1); and
 - (v) any other financial support mechanism created by § 40-15-502(4), C.R.S., and adopted by the Commission, and
 - (E) certifies that it will not unjustly discriminate among customers in the same class of service; and
 - (F) certifies that the applicant will not permit any other person or entity to operate under its Commission-granted authority without explicit Commission approval.
- (b) An applicant may additionally seek a Commission determination that the services they provide or seek to provide are telecommunications services. An applicant may submit evidence, such as a verified statement from an officer, director, or manager detailing those services.
- (c) If an applicant is requesting a LOR for switched access services, its application shall include the information required by subparagraphs (a)(I) - (VII) and (XIII) – (XV).

2104. Registrations – Providers of Interexchange Telecommunications Service.

All providers of interexchange telecommunications service shall initially register and provide any necessary updates to their registration within 15 days after any change, including discontinuance, using the form provided by the Commission on its website. All forms shall be filed in the proceedings opened by the Commission for such purpose. All initial registrations will be effective 30 days from the date filed, unless the Commission orders otherwise.

2105. Application to Amend a CPCN or LOR.

To amend a CPCN or LOR, an applicant shall submit the required information by filing an application with the Commission.

- (a) The application shall include, in the following order and specifically identified, the following information, either in the application or in appropriately identified attachments, to the extent that information has changed since the original grant of authority:
 - (I) the information required for a CPCN or for a LOR by subparagraphs 2103(a)(I) – (III) and (VI);
 - (II) the services affected by the proposed amendment;
 - (III) the reason for requesting the proposed amendment;
 - (IV) acknowledgment that by signing the application, the applicant:
 - (A) certifies that it meets the requirements pursuant to subparagraph 2103(a)(XVI)(A)
 - (B) understands that:
 - (i) the filing of the application does not by itself constitute approval to amend its authority;
 - (ii) if the application is granted, the applicant shall not provide the proposed service until the requirements pursuant to subparagraph 2103(a)(XVI)(B)(ii) are met.
 - (C) agrees to contribute in the manner described in subparagraph 2103(a)(XVI)(D); and
 - (D) certifies that it will not unjustly discriminate among customers in the same class of service.

2106. Application to Change Exchange Area Boundaries.

This rule applies to ILECs that seek to change exchange area boundaries. An applicant shall submit the required information by filing an application with the Commission. If the exchange area boundary change affects more than one provider of telecommunications service, the affected providers shall file a joint application containing the information applicable to each provider.

- (a) The application shall include, in the following order and specifically identified, the following information, either in the application or in appropriately identified attachments:

- (I) the information required by paragraph 2002(b);
 - (II) the specific boundaries described by metes and bounds that the applicant proposes to change;
 - (III) the proposed exchange area maps;
 - (IV) the proposed effective date of the change;
 - (V) the facts (not in the form of conclusory statements) relied upon to show that the proposed change is consistent with, and not contrary to, the statements of public policy in §§ 40-15-101, 40-15-111(2), 40-15-501, and 40-15-502, C.R.S.; and
 - (VI) acknowledgment that by signing the application, the applicant understands and agrees to the requirements of subparagraph 2002(b)(IX).
- (b) If a grant of the application will result in changing a customer's provider of telecommunications service, phone number, local calling area, or rates, the applicant shall provide customer notice to affected customers as follows:
- (I) concurrent with the filing of the application, the applicant shall provide notice to the affected customers; and
 - (II) in addition to the information required by paragraph 2002(d), the notice shall provide details of the proposed change, including a description of changes in the provider of telecommunications service, rates, phone numbers, and local calling areas.

2107. Declaration of Intent to Serve within Territory of Rural Telecommunications Provider.

A provider that has been granted a CPCN to provide telecommunications services, and that wishes to provide such services in the service territory of an incumbent rural telecommunications provider, shall file with the Commission, a petition stating its Declaration of Intent to Serve at least 45 days prior to offering such services.

- (a) The petition shall include, in the following order and specifically identified, the following information, either in the petition or in appropriately identified attachments:
- (I) the information required by paragraph 2003(b);
 - (II) identification of the rural telecommunications provider(s) operating in the service territory proposed to be served;
 - (III) a description of the service territory proposed to be served including lists of exchange areas and local calling areas, and a copy of the exchange maps for the proposed service territory;
 - (IV) a description of the local telecommunications services to be provided;
 - (V) the method of providing each of the telecommunications services, i.e., resale, unbundled network elements, facilities-based, or a combination thereof; and
 - (VI) the notice provided to the affected rural telecommunications provider(s) as required by paragraph (c) below.

- (b) Commission notice. Within seven days of the receipt of the petition, the Commission shall provide notice by electronic posting on the Commission's website.
- (c) Petitioner notice. Concurrent with the filing of the petition with the Commission, the petitioner shall send by first-class mail written notice to the affected rural telecommunications provider(s) within the proposed service territory. Such notice shall state that an intervention must be filed in accordance with the timelines and form specified by rule 1401 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure or any applicable Commission order.
- (d) The Declaration shall become effective only upon order of the Commission.

2108. CPCN or LOR Deemed Null and Void.

A CPCN or a LOR shall be deemed null and void without further action of the Commission, if the provider of jurisdictional service fails to file an applicable tariff, if required, within one year after the effective date of the Commission order granting the CPCN and/or LOR. For good cause shown, the provider of jurisdictional service may file a motion to extend the one-year filing deadline at least 30 days prior to the expiration of the one-year deadline.

2109. Discontinuance of Services.

To discontinue basic emergency service or switched access service, any service required for the provisioning of basic emergency service, or basic local exchange service provided by an ETC or EP, in a selected service territory or portion(s) thereof, a provider of such service shall file an application with the Commission not less than 45 days prior to the effective date of the proposed discontinuance. The applicant may submit the required information by filing either a pleading or a completed application form provided by the Commission on its website.

- (a) An application to discontinue service is not required if any of the following apply:
 - (I) the provider has no customers in Colorado and has notified the Commission under paragraph (f) of this rule;
 - (II) the provider is discontinuing interexchange service and has notified the Commission under rule 2104;
 - (III) the provider is discontinuing facilities-based long distance service and has notified the Commission and the provider's customers under subparagraph (g); or
 - (IV) the discontinuance is the result of a transfer, no interruption or change of service will occur, and the provider has filed an application to transfer under rule 2110.
- (b) Compliance with reporting and regulatory funding requirements.
 - (I) If the application is for a discontinuance of all jurisdictional services in Colorado the provider shall:
 - (A) seek authority to cancel its tariffs;
 - (B) submit any required annual reports and remit payments for all amounts due to all applicable funds for the period prior to the effective date of the order granting the discontinuance;

- (C) identify the name, title, address, phone number, facsimile number, and e-mail address of the officer or officers or agent responsible for completion of all subsequent reports and payments required by the Commission and an affidavit from the officers acknowledging their responsibility under this rule; and
 - (D) make all necessary and appropriate arrangements with underlying facilities-based provider of jurisdictional service regarding the discontinuation of services provided.
 - (II) If the application is for a discontinuance of all facilities-based local exchange telecommunications services in Colorado the provider shall notify NANPA and/or the Number Pooling Administrator of the pending return of numbers if the applicant has been assigned numbering resources.
- (c) The application shall include, in the following order and specifically identified, the following information, either in the application or in appropriately identified attachments:
- (I) the information required by paragraph 2002(b);
 - (II) identification of the service territory or portion thereof proposed for discontinuance.
 - (III) a statement as to whether the granting of the application will result in the cancellation of its tariff in part or in its entirety, CPCN, and LOR.
 - (IV) a statement that the applicant has notified NANPA and/or the Number Pooling Administrator of the pending return of numbers, if applicable.
 - (V) the proposed effective date, which shall not be sooner than 45 days after the date on which the provider of telecommunications service files the application with the Commission.
 - (VI) the notice that will be provided to customers in accordance with paragraph (e) of this rule
 - (VII) acknowledgment that by signing the application, the applicant and its successors understand and agree that:
 - (A) filing of the application does not, by itself, constitute authority to discontinue any service;
 - (B) if the application is granted, any discontinuance is conditional upon fulfillment of conditions established by Commission order;
 - (C) if the application is granted, any discontinuance is conditional upon fulfillment of relevant statutory and regulatory obligations, including filing annual reports and remitting payments for all amounts due to all applicable funds for the period prior to the effective date of the order granting the discontinuance;
 - (D) acknowledgement that the officer or officers or agent named in its application may be held personally liable if reports are not completed and submitted and if payments are not submitted to the appropriate regulatory agency, in accordance with § 40-7-106, C.R.S., and that the officer or officers may be punished as provided in § 18-1-106, C.R.S.; and

- (E) if the application is granted, the provider of jurisdictional service shall, on not less than two business days' notice, make a compliance advice letter filing citing the applicable Commission decision number that cancels part or all of its tariffs.
- (d) If the applicant has been designated as a POLR, it shall supplement its application by providing the information required by the Commission's rule relating to relinquishment of the POLR designation, in accordance with rule 2186.
- (e) The applicant shall work with Commission staff on the content of the notice and shall provide such customer notice of the application to discontinue service.
 - (I) At least 30 days prior to the effective date of the proposed discontinuance, the applicant shall mail by a separate first-class mailing, or by hand delivery, the notice to each of the applicant's affected customers. A list of other providers of telecommunications service to include in the notice shall be obtained from the Commission.
 - (II) Except as may otherwise be ordered by the Commission, the notice shall:
 - (A) include the information required by subparagraphs 2002(d)(I) – (XII);
 - (B) provide details of the proposed discontinuance, including a description of the services affected;
 - (C) state the specific time period during which customers must select an alternate provider; and
 - (D) notify customers that if a customer does not select an alternate local provider within the specified time period, the customer's basic local exchange service will be disconnected, the customer will be without dialtone and the customer may not be able to retain his telephone number.
 - (III) The applicant shall file with the Commission an affidavit attesting to its compliance with this paragraph regarding notice not less than 15 days before the date of the proposed discontinuance. The affidavit shall state the date on which notice was completed and the method used to give notice. A copy the notice given shall accompany the affidavit.
- (f) If no customers are affected by the proposed discontinuance, the provider of telecommunications service is not required to file an application. However, at least 30 days prior to the proposed date of discontinuance, the provider of telecommunications service shall file with the Commission a written notification of discontinuance and an affidavit in the prescribed Commission format attesting that no customers will be affected.
- (g) If the proposed discontinuance requires an amendment of the provider's tariff, nothing in this rule shall be construed as a waiver or variance from statute or Commission rules regarding the provider's obligation to file an appropriate advice letter.

2110. Application to Transfer or Encumber.

To request authority to execute a transfer or encumbrance of a CPCN or LOR, the transferor and the transferee or lender for an encumbrance shall file a joint application with the Commission not less than 45 days prior to the effective date of the proposed transfer or encumbrance. If the transferee does not hold a Commission- issued CPCN and/or LOR, the transferee shall provide the Commission with the information required pursuant to rule 2103, and must receive an appropriate Commission grant of authority to assume

the transferor's CPCN and/or LOR. The joint applicants may submit the required information by filing either a pleading or a completed application form provided by the Commission on its website.

- (a) The application shall include, in the following order and specifically identified, the following information, either in the application or in appropriately identified attachments:
 - (I) the information required by paragraph 2002(b);
 - (II) name under which the transferee or encumberer is, or will be, providing service in Colorado if the transfer or encumbrance is approved;
 - (III) the specific assets, including any operating authority or rights obtained under such operating authority that the applicants propose to transfer or encumber;
 - (IV) a statement of the facts (not in the form of conclusory statements) relied upon to show that the proposed transfer or encumbrance is consistent with, and not contrary to, the statements of public policy in §§ 40-15-101, 40-15-501, and 40-15-502, C.R.S.; and
 - (V) acknowledgment that by signing the application, the joint applicants understand and agree that:
 - (A) the filing of the application does not, by itself, constitute authority to execute the transfer or encumbrance;
 - (B) the applicants shall not undertake the proposed transfer or encumbrance unless and until a Commission decision granting the application is issued;
 - (C) the granting of the application does not constitute execution of the transfer or encumbrance, but only represents the Commission's approval of the request for authority to transfer or encumber;
 - (D) if a transfer is granted, such transfer is conditional upon:
 - (i) the existence of applicable, effective tariffs for relevant services, including any required adoption notices;
 - (ii) compliance with the statutes and all applicable Commission rules, including the transferor's filing an annual report and remitting payment for all amounts due to all applicable funds or support mechanisms for the period up to the effective date of the transfer; and
 - (iii) compliance with all conditions established by Commission order; and
 - (E) if the application to transfer or encumber is granted, the joint applicants shall notify the Commission if the transfer is not consummated within 60 days of the proposed effective date stated in the application or if the proposed transfer terms are changed prior to the consummation date. This notice shall include the proceeding and decision number(s) which granted the authority to execute the transfer or encumbrance.
- (b) If the Commission has designated either the transferor or the transferee as a POLR, the application shall also include the information required by rule 2186 relating to relinquishment of POLR designation.

2111. Financial Assurance.

The Commission may require a bond or other security as a condition of obtaining a Commission operating authority.

2112. – 2119. [Reserved].

Advice Letters, Tariffs, and Terms of Service Documents

Basis, Purpose, and Statutory Authority

The basis and purpose of these rules is to describe the process by which a provider files tariffs, advice letters, or terms of service documents enabling the Commission to ensure that the rates, charges, terms, and conditions contained therein are just, reasonable, and not unduly discriminatory.

The statutory authority for the promulgation of these rules is found at §§ 40-3-101(1), 40-3-102, 40-3-103, 40-3-104, 40-3-104(1)(c)(V), and 40-2-108, 40-15-208 and 40-15-502, C.R.S.

2120. Applicability.

Rules 2120 through 2129 are applicable to providers of switched access service, basic emergency service, and basic service provided by HCSM recipients in HCSM-supported areas as provided in each rule.

2121. Definitions [Reserved].

2122. Tariffs, Advice Letters and Terms of Service Documents.

- (a) All tariffs and advice letters shall comply with rule 1210 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure.
- (b) All providers of basic emergency service shall file and maintain a tariff with the Commission.
- (c) All providers of switched access service shall file and maintain a tariff with the Commission.
- (d) HCSM recipients shall provide the Commission and publish on its website a Terms of Service document (TOS) for basic service offered in HCSM-supported areas. In addition to the requirements and contents in rule 1210, the following shall be included in a HCSM recipient's TOS, as applicable:
 - (I) a description of the provider's local calling areas, which shall include the exchange area and all other exchanges which are included in its local calling area;
 - (II) a currently applicable exchange area boundary map for each of its exchanges within the state in which the HCSM recipient has been granted authority to provide service. Each map shall identify clearly the boundary lines of the exchange area and shall include a map scale. Exchange boundary lines shall identify, by appropriate measurement, the boundary line if the boundary line is not otherwise located on section lines, waterways, railroads, or roads. Maps shall include detail equivalent to the detail provided on county highway maps;
 - (III) the rates and charges for basic service pursuant to § 40-15-401(1)(b)(IV)(B), C.R.S.;

- (IV) a description of subscribers' options regarding freezing their authorized local, intraLATA toll, and interLATA interexchange providers),;
 - (V) a description of the High Cost Support Mechanism (HCSM) surcharge, consistent with paragraphs 2847(f) and (g);
 - (VI) a description of the Telecommunications Relay Services (TRS) surcharge, consistent with rule 2827;
 - (VII) a description of all other state-mandated surcharges; and
 - (VIII) information sufficient to indicate that the HCSM recipient's terms of service comply with the requirements for basic service set forth in Rules 2300 through 2399.
- (e) All providers of telecommunications service proposing to introduce any jurisdictional service required to be tariffed shall file an advice letter and proposed tariff pages on not less than 30-days' notice to the Commission and to the public. The Commission may order the provider of telecommunications service to give additional notice of the proposed new service.
- (f) Notice requirements for all tariff and TOS changes.
- (I) Any provider of tariffed switched access or basic emergency services proposing to change any rate, or to change any rule, regulation, classification, term, or condition in a tariff that will result in an increase in rates or charges shall give notice in accordance with § 40-3-104, C.R.S.
 - (II) Any provider of tariffed switched access or basic emergency services proposing to change any rate in a tariff that will result in a decrease in rates or charges shall file an advice letter and tariff pages on not less than 14-days' notice to the Commission. No additional public notice shall be required.
 - (III) Changing tariff terms or conditions on not less than 14-days' notice. Any provider of tariffed switched access or basic emergency services proposing a change in its tariff terms or conditions shall file an advice letter and tariff pages on not less than 14-days' notice to the Commission. No additional notice is required, unless the Commission finds that it is in the public interest to order additional notice. If the Commission so orders, and to avoid rejection of the advice letter filing, the provider of telecommunications service shall extend the effective date of such advice letter to accommodate the additional notice.
 - (IV) A HCSM recipient shall notify the Commission of and publish on its website each change to its TOS document prior to that change taking effect, and shall notify the Commission at the same time it notifies its customers of each such change.
- (g) Changing tariffs upon less than 30-days' or 14-days' notice. A provider of tariffed switched access or basic emergency service may file an application for permission to change a tariff on less than 30-days or 14-days' notice, as applicable. The Commission, for good cause shown, under § 40-3-104(2), C.R.S., may grant permission to change a tariff without formal oral hearing on less than 30-days or 14-days' notice. No tariff change shall become effective unless the Commission orders: a change in the manner in which the tariff shall be filed and published; the change to be made to the tariff; and the date when the change shall take effect. In providing notice of the application, the provider of telecommunications service shall comply with paragraph 1207(a) concerning less-than-statutory notice. The following shall be included in the application: details of the proposed change to the provider's tariff; the tariff pages that the provider proposes to change; justification for the proposed change becoming effective on less than 14-days' or

30-days' notice, as applicable; any prior Commission action, in any proceeding, pertaining to the present or proposed tariff; and financial data supporting the proposed change, if appropriate.

- (h) Customer notice. If the utility is required by statute, Commission rule or order to provide additional notice to customers of the advice letter filing, such customer notice shall include, without limitation, the following:
 - (I) information required by subparagraphs 2002(d)(I) – (XII); and
 - (II) identification of the advice letter number, if known at the time the customer notice is provided.
- (i) All existing tariffs or tariff language on file with the Commission for services deregulated pursuant to § 40-15-401, C.R.S., are null and void. All tariffs on file with the Commission offering rates, terms and conditions for basic emergency service and tariffs offering rates, terms and conditions for the offering of switched access service remain effective.

2123. Customer-specific contracts and notice.

- (a) Irrespective of any tariff requirement, the Commission may permit a provider to contract for jurisdictional services.
- (b) A notice of contract shall be filed with the Commission under seal within 14 days of the date the contract is executed. The notice shall: disclose any early termination penalty to the customer; confirm that the charges exceed the company's costs; and confirm that the contract contains a provision acknowledging that it is subject to regulatory review. If a provider of jurisdictional service fails to timely make the required notice with the Commission, both parties of the contract may be subject to Commission sanctions, including civil penalties.
- (c) The contract shall be subject to Commission review to determine if:
 - (I) the negotiated contract is nondiscriminatory;
 - (II) the contract terms are not inconsistent with the public interest; and
 - (III) the contract terms are not inconsistent with applicable Commission rules.
- (d) The Commission may set the contract for hearing and, after hearing, may approve or disapprove the contract. At the hearing, the provider of jurisdictional services shall bear the burden of proof with respect to the contract. If the Commission does not set the contract for hearing, the contract is effective according to its terms.

2124. – 2129. [Reserved].

* * *

[indicates omission of unaffected rules (Rules 2130 - 2159 - 9-1-1)]

2160. – 2179. [Reserved].

Designation of Providers of Last Resort, Eligible Telecommunications Carriers and Eligible Providers and Relinquishment of Designations

The basis and purpose of these rules is to: establish regulations concerning the designation of providers of last resort (POLRs) in geographic support areas for which the Commission provides HCSM support; establish the obligations that attach to such designation; establish procedures for changing or relinquishing such designation; establish regulations concerning the designation and relinquishment of eligible telecommunications carriers (ETCs) and eligible providers (EPs).

The statutory authority for the promulgation of these rules is found at §§ 40-15-201, 40-15-301, 40-15-502(5) and (6), and 40-2-108, C.R.S. These rules are consistent with 47 U.S.C. 254 and 47 C.F.R., Part 54.

2180. Applicability.

Rules 2180 through 2199 are applicable to all providers seeking to be designated as a POLR, ETC or EP; or to relinquish a designation as a POLR or as an ETC or EP.

2181. Definitions.

The following definitions apply only in the context of rules 2180 through 2199.

- (a) "Geographic area" means a Commission defined geographic unit usually the same as or smaller than an existing provider's serving area.
- (b) "Service area" means a geographic area established by the Commission for the purpose of determining federal universal service obligations and support mechanisms.
 - (I) A service area defines the overall area for which the carrier may receive support from federal universal service support mechanisms. In the case of a service area served by a rural telephone company, "service area" means such company's "study area", as defined in 47 C.F.R., Part 36, unless and until the FCC and the Commission, after taking into account recommendations of a Federal-State Joint Board instituted under section 410(c) of the Telecommunications Act of 1934, establish a different definition of service area for such company.
 - (II) If the Commission proposes to define a service area served by a rural telephone company to be other than such company's study area, the FCC will consider that proposed definition in accordance with the procedures set forth in 47 C.F.R. § 54.207(c).

2182. Incorporation by Reference.

References in rules 2180 through 2199 to Parts 36 and 54 are references to rules issued by the FCC and have been incorporated by reference as identified in rule 2008.

2183. Designation of Providers of Last Resort.

- (a) A provider of basic local exchange service that receives HCSM support in a geographic area shall be considered a POLR in those geographic areas.
- (b) If multiple providers receive HCSM support in the same geographic area, the Commission:

- (I) may, in the case of an area served by a rural telecommunications provider, permit more than one POLR in a geographic area; and
- (II) Shall, in the case of all other areas, permit more than one POLR in a geographic area.
- (c) The Commission shall, upon request by a person within an unserved geographic area, or upon its own motion, designate a POLR for that unserved geographic area, based upon a determination of the provider best able to provide basic local exchange service to the area.

2184. Application for Designation as an Additional Provider of Last Resort.

- (a) A provider of basic local exchange service seeking designation as an additional POLR shall file an application with the Commission requesting designation as such for a specific geographic area in which it receives HCSM.
- (b) The application shall include, in the following order and specifically identified, the following information, either in the application or in appropriately identified attachments:
 - (I) the information required by paragraph 2002(b);
 - (II) a description of the geographic area for which applicant seeks designation as a POLR including a description of such geographic area by metes and bounds and a map displaying the service area;
 - (III) an affirmative statement that the applicant will accept the responsibilities identified in rule 2185;
 - (IV) the facts (not in the form of conclusory statements) relied upon by the applicant to demonstrate that it has the managerial, financial, and technical ability to provide basic local exchange service throughout that relevant geographic area notwithstanding whether there are other providers of basic local exchange service in that area;
 - (V) the facts (not in the form of conclusory statements) relied upon by the applicant to establish that the POLR designation for that geographic area serves the public interest by demonstrating that such designation is consistent with the legislative statements of intent in §§ 40-15-101, 40-15-501, and 40-15-502(7), C.R.S.;
 - (VI) a statement that the applicant understands that the filing of the application does not constitute, by itself, designation as a POLR; and
 - (VII) a statement that, if a designation is granted, applicant understands that such designation is conditional upon compliance with applicable Commission rules and any conditions established by Commission order.

2185. Obligations of Providers of Last Resort.

- (a) A POLR shall offer basic local exchange service to every customer who requests such service within a designated geographic area, regardless of the availability of facilities, unless said customer has an outstanding balance owing to the POLR and no agreement for repayment has been established.
- (b) A POLR shall advertise the availability of such service and charges using media of general distribution.

- (c) Report of held local exchange service orders exceeding 90 days (90-day held orders) and not subject to any applicable exceptions in rule 2308. This paragraph only applies with respect to a POLR's residential and small business customers. Consistent with paragraph 2308(f), when a does not supply basic local exchange service to any customer in an exchange area currently served by the POLR within 90 days, the POLR shall file a report with the Director of the Commission, stating the circumstances causing the delay, explaining if such circumstances are beyond the POLR's control, and providing an estimate of the time necessary to provide service. This report shall identify: the name and address of each applicant; the date of application for service; the class type applied for (e.g., residence or business); the date the application became a 90-day held order; the wire center from which the customer will receive service; and the order number assigned by the POLR to the application for service. This report shall be filed with the Director by the last business day of the following month and shall identify all customers where the period to provide local exchange service exceeds 90 days.
- (d) Report of service orders exceeding thresholds. This paragraph only applies with respect to a POLR's residential and small business customers. When the lesser of 50 or five percent of the total number of service applications in a wire center in a consecutive three-month period are held orders, the POLR shall, within five days of the close of the three-month period, submit to the Commission a report identifying the information required by subparagraph 2005(c)(IV) and identifying the number of days service has been delayed for each held order. The POLR shall further submit to the Commission, within 14 days of the close of the three-month period, a plan of its proposed action to reduce the number of these held service orders to fewer than the lesser of 50 or five percent of the total number of service applications in that wire center.

2186. Relinquishment of Designation as a Provider of Last Resort, Eligible Telecommunications Carrier or Eligible Provider.

- (a) As of July 1, 2016, only providers of basic local exchange service with POLR obligations in geographic areas in which they receive HCSM support retain POLR obligations.
- (b) Providers of basic local exchange service seeking to relinquish designation as a POLR, EP or an ETC, shall file an application with the Commission, at least 45 days before the effective date of the proposed relinquishment.
- (c) The application shall include, in the following order and specifically identified, the following information, either in the application or in appropriately identified attachments:
 - (I) the information required by paragraph 2002(b);
 - (II) a detailed explanation of the proposed relinquishment and the affected geographic area;
 - (III) an explanation as to how the customers currently served by the applicant will continue to be served. A list of known telecommunications providers of basic local exchange service shall be provided;
 - (IV) a plan for transition of customers to another provider of basic local exchange service, if the applicant proposes to discontinue the provision of basic local exchange service. The transition plan shall include sufficient notice to permit the purchase or construction of adequate facilities by a remaining POLR, ETC, EP or other provider of basic local exchange service; and
 - (V) the amount of support the provider of basic local exchange service receives from the federal universal service fund for the geographic serving area for which the relinquishment is sought.

- (d) If the applicant proposes to discontinue the provision of basic local exchange service, the Commission shall establish a time, not to exceed one year after the approval of the discontinuance, within which such purchase or construction of adequate facilities by a remaining POLR, ETC, EP or other provider of basic local exchange service shall be completed.
- (e) During the transition period, the applicant shall ensure that customers do not experience a break in service as a result of the applicant discontinuing service.
- (f) In addition to filing an application with the Commission, the applicant shall prepare a written notice regarding the proposed relinquishment and shall mail or hand-deliver the notice at least 30 days before the effective date to all currently served customers or subscribers, including all interconnecting telecommunications providers of basic local exchange service. The applicant shall separately provide notice to all potentially affected customers through publication for four consecutive weeks in a publication or publications that are distributed in the affected certificated area. A notice shall be mailed to the Board of County Commissioners of each affected county, and to the Mayor of each affected city, town or municipality.
 - (I) In addition to the requirements of paragraph 2002(d), the notice shall:
 - (A) be signed by an authorized officer of the provider or its representative; and
 - (B) include said officer or representative's title and address.
 - (II) At least 15 days before the date of the proposed relinquishment, the applicant shall file with the Commission a written affidavit stating its compliance with this paragraph. The affidavit shall state the date notice was completed and the method used to give notice. A copy of the notice shall accompany the affidavit.
- (g) No hearing needs to be held if no objection, protest, or intervention is filed. If a hearing is to be held on an application, the Commission shall endeavor, within its operating constraints, to hold the hearing, or a portion thereof, at a location within the local calling area of the affected community.
- (h) No proposed relinquishment shall be effective until the Commission issues an order approving it.

2187. Eligible Telecommunications Carrier Designation.

- (a) The Commission shall, upon application, designate a common carrier that meets the requirements of 47 C.F.R. § 54.201(d) and § 54.202 and paragraph 2187(b) as an ETC for a service area designated by the Commission.
- (b) Upon request and consistent with the public interest, convenience, and necessity, the Commission may, in the case of an area served by a rural telecommunications provider, and shall, in the case of all other areas, designate more than one common carrier as an ETC for a service area designated by the Commission, so long as each additional requesting carrier meets the requirements of 47 C.F.R. § 54.201(d) and § 54.202. Before designating an additional ETC for an area served by a rural telecommunications provider, the Commission shall find that the designation is in the public interest.
- (c) Pursuant to Subpart E of 47 C.F.R., Part 54, as of January 27, 2015 all ETCs shall make available Lifeline service, as defined in § 54.401, to qualifying low-income customers.

- (d) The application for designation as an ETC shall include, in the following order and specifically identified, the following information, either in the application or in appropriately identified attachments:
- (I) the information required by paragraph 2002(b);
 - (II) a description of the service area for which the applicant seeks designation as an ETC. The application shall include either a description of such service area by metes and bounds or the underlying carrier's exchange area map displaying the applicant's service area;
 - (III) the facts (not in the form of conclusory statements) relied upon by the applicant to demonstrate that it meets the requirements of 47 C.F.R. § 54.201(d) and § 54.202;
 - (IV) an affirmative statement that the applicant will offer the services that are supported by the federal universal service support mechanisms under 47 U.S.C. § 254(c);
 - (V) an affirmative statement that the applicant is a common carrier;
 - (VI) an affirmative statement that the applicant (ETC) will advertise the availability of such service and charges using media of general distribution pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 214(e)(1)(B) of the Communications Act of 1934 as amended by the Telecommunications Act of 1996;
 - (VII) an affirmative statement that the applicant will make available Lifeline service, as defined in 47 C.F.R. § 54.401, to qualifying low-income customers;
 - (VIII) an affirmative statement that the applicant is in compliance with the Commission's rules;
 - (IX) a demonstration of the applicant's ability to remain functional in emergency situations, including a demonstration that it has a reasonable amount of back-up power to ensure functionality without an external power source, is able to reroute traffic around damaged facilities, and is capable of managing traffic spikes resulting from emergency situations;
 - (X) a demonstration that the applicant will satisfy consumer protection and service quality standards. Wireless applicants that comply with the Cellular Telecommunications and Internet Association's (CTIA) Consumer Code for Wireless Service will satisfy this requirement;
 - (XI) a two-year build-out plan demonstrating how high-cost universal service support will be used to improve the applicant's coverage, service quality or capacity in every wire center for which it seeks designation and expects to receive universal service support. If a wire center is not part of the build-out plan and the applicant does not have existing facilities in the service area, a detailed explanation of how the applicant will provide service to a requesting customer in the service area for which it is seeking designation;
 - (XII) common carriers seeking designation as an eligible telecommunications for purposes of receiving support only for low-income consumers other than for the purpose of receiving Lifeline broadband support must provide:
 - (A) a demonstration that it is financially and technically capable of providing the Lifeline service in compliance with 47 C.F.R. § 54.400, Subpart E;

- (B) an affirmative statement that the applicant will offer local usage plans that meet the minimum service standards as prescribed by the FCC in order to receive Lifeline support; and
 - (C) an affirmative statement that the applicant will satisfy the requirements for an initial determination of a subscriber's eligibility and certification requirements pursuant to 47 C.F.R. § 54.400.
- (e) Within one year of the effective date of the Commission's decision approving an application for ETC designation, the ETC shall offer the supported services. If the ETC does not offer the supported services within one year, its ETC designation shall be cancelled and deemed null and void.
- (f) As required by the FCC's universal service regulations found at 47 C.F.R. § 54.313, and when appropriate, the Commission shall file an annual certification with the Administrator of the federal Universal Service Fund (USF) and the FCC on behalf of each ETC serving access lines in the state, stating that all federal high-cost support provided to such carriers within that state will be used only for the provision, maintenance, and upgrading of facilities and services for which the support is intended. The Commission shall require a carrier to provide the information it finds necessary and convenient to make such a certification. At a minimum, carriers shall furnish requested information outlined in paragraph (g). ETCs that have LATAs that cross the Colorado state boundary and have the primary study area located within an adjacent state to Colorado, will be allowed to file a copy of the adjoining state regulatory commission's ETC certification to the FCC in lieu of information requested in paragraph (g) no later than October 1st of each year.
- (g) Annual reporting requirements for Eligible Telecommunication Carriers.
 - (I) In order for an ETC previously designated by the Commission, or previously designated by the FCC, to be certified to receive federal support for the following calendar year, or to retain its ETC designation, it shall submit the reporting information specified below no later than August 15th of each calendar year to the Commission. ETCs failing to meet these annual report filing requirements and deadlines may not be certified by the Commission to the FCC and the Universal Service Administrative Company (USAC) as eligible to receive federal support for the following calendar year.
 - (II) FCC forms 481, 497, and 690.
 - (III) In addition to the information and certifications included in subparagraph (II) and required in §§ [54.313\(b\)](#), (c), (d) and 54.316, each ETC receiving federal high cost support shall provide the wire center names associated with each of the locations reported.
 - (IV) Certification that the ETC is complying with the applicable service quality standards and consumer protection rules, e.g., the CTIA Consumer Code for Wireless Service.
 - (V) Certification that the ETC is able to function in emergency situations as set forth in 47 C.F.R. § 54.202(a)(2).
 - (VI) The total amount of all federal high cost support received in the previous calendar year and year-to-date through June 30 for the current calendar year.
 - (VII) Documentation the carrier offers and advertises the rate and availability of Basic Universal Service offerings, Lifeline, and Linkup programs throughout the service areas in Colorado where the carrier has been designated an ETC. Copies of written material used in newspaper advertisements, press releases, posters, flyers and outreach efforts and a

log of when and where these materials were distributed. For newspaper advertisements, dated copies of the published newspaper advertisements may serve as copies of written material. For radio station advertising, a confirmation from broadcasters of when the public service announcement was aired.

- (VIII) A copy of cost study filing made on July 31st to NECA for current year. If an ETC is not required to file cost study to NECA, then a copy of the line count filing made to the FCC and USAC Administrator shall be submitted.
- (IX) Each ETC shall file with the Commission, on or before April 30 of each year, an annual report for the preceding calendar year. The ETC shall submit the annual report on forms prescribed and supplied by the Commission; shall properly complete the forms; and, shall ensure the forms are verified and signed by a person authorized to act on behalf of the ETC.
- (X) If a certified public accountant prepares an annual report for an ETC, within 30 days of publication, the ETC shall either file two copies of the report or shall file the report through the Commission's E-Fileings System.
- (XI) An affidavit attesting to the fact that the information reported on the annual report and information submitted under this rule is true and correct. The affidavit must also state that the ETC is aware of the purpose of the support for the federal high-cost support and it is complying with the requirement set forth by the FCC in 47 U.S.C. § 254(e). An officer, director, partner, or owner of the company must sign the affidavit.
- (XII) If a review of the data submitted by an ETC indicates that the ETC is no longer in compliance with the Commission's criteria for ETC designation, the Commission may refrain from certifying the carrier to the FCC or revoke the carrier's designation as an ETC. In addition, ETCs must submit their reports on a timely basis.

2188. Combined Applications.

Applicants may file to be designated as a POLR, to be designated as an ETC, and/or to be designated as an EP in a combined application. Applicants may file to relinquish designation as a POLR, to relinquish designation as an eligible provider, and to relinquish designation as an ETC in a combined application. In a combined application, the applicant shall follow the application process and shall provide all information required for each separate component of the combined application.

2189. Disaggregation Plans.

- (a) The Commission shall use the disaggregation plans of each rural ILEC established pursuant to 47 C.F.R. § 54.315, November 30, 2001 for disaggregation of the study area of the rural ILEC pursuant to 47 C.F.R. 54.207 into smaller discrete service areas.
- (b) A provider of telecommunications service must file an application to modify a disaggregation plan of a rural ILEC pursuant to paragraph (a). Such application shall include the information required by paragraph 2002(b) in addition to the requirements of this paragraph:
 - (I) a description of the geographic area to be disaggregated, other providers offering similar services in that geographic area, and the level of the proposed disaggregation;
 - (II) the proposed method of disaggregation and targeting of Universal service support plan, if applicable; and

- (III) support in the form of a description of the rationale used, including the methods and data relied upon to develop the disaggregation area.
- (c) The Commission shall make a determination as to whether the disaggregation plan is in the public interest.

2190. – 2199. [Reserved].

Regulation of Providers of Switched Access Services; Regulation of Providers of Interexchange Services; Reclassification of Parts II and III Services; and Effective Competition Areas.

Basis, Purpose, and Statutory Authority

The basis and purpose of these rules is to establish procedures and standards concerning: reclassifying a regulated telecommunications service as an emerging competitive service; deregulating an emerging competitive service; and conducting proceedings to determine effective competition areas.

The statutory authority for the promulgation of these rules is found at §§ 40-15-101, 40-15-203, 40-15-203.5, 40-15-207, 40-15-301, 40-15-302, 40-15-305, 40-15-501, 40-15-502, 40-15-503, and 40-2-108, C.R.S.

2200. Applicability.

Rules 2200 through 2299 are applicable to providers of Part II or Part III services pursuant to § 40-15-201, C.R.S. et seq., or § 40-15-301, C.R.S. et seq., and proceedings to reclassify Part II or Part III services or determine effective competition areas.

2201. Regulation for Providers of Switched Access Service.

- (a) Except where FCC rules and orders require otherwise or as otherwise provided by law, the Commission shall regulate the terms and conditions, including rates and charges, under which switched access service is offered and provided to customers exclusively in accordance with the provisions of §§ 40-4-101(1), 40-4-111, 40-4-112, 40-5-105, 40-15-301, 40-15-302, 40-15-303, and 40-15-307, C.R.S.
- (b) All tariffs and advice letters shall comply with rule 1210 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure.
- (c) In addition to the requirements and contents in rule 1210, providers of switched access service shall comply with the following:
 - (I) Consistent with § 40-15-105(1), C.R.S., and except where FCC rules and orders require otherwise or as otherwise provided by law:
 - (A) a provider's access charges shall be cost-based, as determined by the Commission; and
 - (B) shall not exceed the rate of the competing ILEC, unless the provider of telecommunications service is determined to be a rural CLEC pursuant to FCC 47 C.F.R. §§ 61.26 and 61.3. A rural CLEC competing with a non-rural ILEC, shall not file rates for its intrastate access above the rates prescribed in the NECA access tariff.

- (C) Each switched access provider's charges by rate element shall be capped at that provider of telecommunications service's tariffed rate as of January 1, 2012. The capping of rates does not affect any required implementation of rate changes pursuant to federal requirements.

2202. Regulation of Providers of Interexchange Service.

- (a) An Interexchange provider shall:
 - (I) agree to contribute, in a manner prescribed by statute, rule, or order of the Commission, to the:
 - (A) Telecommunications Utility Fund; and
 - (B) Colorado High Cost Support Mechanism; and
 - (C) any other financial support mechanism created by § 40-15-502(4), C.R.S., and adopted by the Commission, as required by § 40-15-503(2)(b)(V), C.R.S.; and
 - (II) file an updated registration form within 15 days of any change in the information previously provided to the Commission, including any discontinuance of service.
- (b) For the purposes of enforcing § 40-15-112, C.R.S. and § 40-15-113, C.R.S. the Commission may invoke all lawful remedies available under Title 40, Articles 1 through 7, C.R.S. Failure to comply with applicable statutes or Commission rules is cause for revocation of the registration, an order to cease and desist, an order to the appropriate local exchange providers of telecommunications service to disconnect an interexchange provider's service, or any other remedy deemed appropriate by the Commission.

2203. Reclassification of a Part II Service to a Part III Service.

- (a) The Commission, if it finds that effective competition exists in the relevant market for a Part II service and that reclassification of such service to a Part III service will promote the public interest and the provision of adequate and reliable service at just and reasonable rates, may reclassify such service upon its own motion or upon application by any Part II provider. Such reclassification shall be in compliance with the requirements of § 40-15-207, C.R.S.
- (b) Any application under this rule shall comply with the requirements of § 40-15-207, C.R.S. and shall include the information required by paragraph 2002(b).
- (c) At the time the application is filed, the applicant shall file its direct testimony and attachments to be offered at the hearing.
- (d) Concurrent with the filing of an application, the applicant shall provide notice of the application to all existing customers pursuant to § 40-3-104, C.R.S., unless the Commission approves or requires an alternative notice procedure. The notice shall include the requirements of paragraph 2002(d).

2204 Deregulation of Part III Services.

- (a) The Commission, if it finds that effective competition exists in the relevant market for a Part III service and that deregulation of such service to a Part IV service will promote the public interest and the provision of adequate and reliable service at just and reasonable rates, may deregulate

such service upon its own motion or upon application by any Part III provider of telecommunications service. Such deregulation shall be in compliance with the requirements of § 40-15-305, C.R.S.

- (b) Any application under this rule shall comply with the requirements of § 40-15-305, C.R.S., and shall include the information required by paragraph 2002(b).
- (c) At the time the application is filed, the applicant shall file its direct testimony and attachments to be offered at the hearing.
- (d) Concurrent with the filing of an application, the applicant shall provide notice of the application to all existing customers pursuant to § 40-3-104, C.R.S., unless the Commission approves or requires an alternative notice procedure. The notice shall include the requirements of paragraph 2002(d).

2205. Adjudicatory Proceedings for Determination of Effective Competition Areas

- (a) Based upon evidence provided through an adjudicatory proceeding initiated by the Commission or any person, the Commission may find that certain geographic areas in Colorado are designated as effective competition areas (ECAs).
- (b) A geographic area is defined as a wire center serving area unless the Commission determines otherwise. If a proposal for a relevant geographic service area that is smaller than a wire center for an ECA designation, the proponent must provide data and information supporting the use of such smaller geographic area.
- (c) In adjudicatory proceedings addressing evaluating the level of effective competition of basic local exchange service pursuant to § 40-15-207, C.R.S., the Commission may consider similar services offered by multiple, non-affiliated, providers of telecommunications service regardless of technology.
- (d) If the Commission finds that a geographic area is an ECA, then the ECA is deregulated pursuant to § 40-15-401, C.R.S.
- (e) HCSM support will be discontinued in an ECA beginning on the effective date of a Commission order designating the geographic area as an ECA.

2206. – 2299. [Reserved].

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN CUSTOMERS AND PROVIDERS

Services Provided to the Public

Basis, Purpose, and Statutory Authority

The basis and purpose of these rules is to establish standards for the adequate provisioning and performance of services.

The statutory authority for the promulgation of these rules is found at §§ 40-3-101, 40-3-102, 40-3-103, , 40-4-101(1), 40-4-101(2), 40-15-112, 40-15-113, 40-15-201(1), 40-15-302(1)(a), 40-15-503(2), and 40-2-108, C.R.S.

2300. Applicability.

Except as otherwise provided in rules 2305, 2308 and 2310, rules 2300 through 2310 apply only to basic emergency service, switched access service, and basic service provided by HCSM recipients.

2301. Definitions. [Reserved].

2302. Customer Deposits.

- (a) With the exception of paragraph (b) of this rule, this rule governs deposits for HCSM recipients.
 - (I) Each HCSM recipient shall process an application for service made orally, in writing, or via a secure website in a non-discriminatory manner.
 - (II) The HCSM recipient shall establish and maintain a written procedure for determining an applicant's credit status and include this on its website.
- (b) Each HCSM recipient's deposit and credit policy shall be equitable and non-discriminatory and shall not impose more stringent requirements than the HCSM imposes in areas where HCSM support is not provided.
- (c) A deposit required under this rule may be in addition to any advance payment, contribution to, or guarantee in connection with construction of lines or facilities, as provided in the line extension policy of the HCSM recipient's TOS documents, if applicable, on file with the Commission.
- (d) The payment of a deposit shall not relieve any customer of the obligation to pay current bills when due. If forfeited, a deposit shall be applied only to the indebtedness of the customer.
- (e) A customer who is required by an HCSM recipient to pay a deposit shall pay the deposit in full, prior to receiving service, or if agreed to by the HCSM recipient, enter into a written installment arrangement for payment of the deposit.
- (f) Interest and deposits.
 - (I) Simple interest shall be paid by the HCSM recipient upon a deposit at the percentage rate per annum as determined by Commission staff on an annual basis, payable upon the return of the deposit. Interest on a deposit shall be earned for the time the deposit is held by the HCSM recipient, and shall be calculated from the date the deposit is received by the HCSM recipient to the date of refund to the customer.
 - (II) When it is determined that a change in the interest rate is warranted, the Commission shall send a letter to each HCSM recipient within the state by November 15th identifying the new rate to be paid beginning on January 1 of the next year. Following notification by the Commission, each provider of telecommunications service shall change its TOS to be effective January 1 of the following year. To the extent any of the dates contemplated herein are modified, there shall be at least 30 days between the date of the notification letter and the effective date of the rate change.
- (g) Refund of deposits. Upon discontinuance of service, or when a customer establishes satisfactory credit, the HCSM recipient shall promptly refund any deposit, plus accrued simple interest, or the balance, if any, in excess of the unpaid bills.

- (h) Each HCSM recipient shall include in its TOS its deposit requirement policy, explaining in detail under what circumstances a deposit shall be required, and under what conditions the deposit shall be returned.

2303. Denial or Discontinuance of Service.

- (a) No HCSM recipient shall deny or discontinue service to a customer in an area where HCSM support is provided without prior written notice except for the following reasons.
 - (I) If a safety condition that is immediately dangerous or hazardous to life, physical safety, or property exists.
 - (II) Upon order by an appropriate court, the Commission, or any other duly authorized public authority.
 - (III) If service, having already been properly discontinued, has been restored by someone not authorized by the company and the original cause for discontinuance has not been cured.
 - (IV) Any condition that may adversely affect the safety of any person or the integrity of the provider of telecommunications service.
 - (V) Failure of the customer to permit the provider of telecommunications service reasonable access to its facilities or equipment.
 - (VI) The customer obtained service by subterfuge. Subterfuge includes, without limitation:
 - (A) obtaining service in another person's name with the intent to avoid outstanding charges; or
 - (B) applying for new service at a location:
 - (i) where a person has outstanding charges for basic service including outstanding charges for any associated taxes and surcharges; and
 - (ii) where such person continues to reside.
- (b) In an area where HSCM support is provided, a HCSM recipient may temporarily suspend or permanently discontinue service and may sever the connection and remove any of its equipment from the customer's premises after at least 15-days written notice only for one of the following reasons:
 - (I) non-payment of any past due bill for basic local exchange service and any associated taxes and surcharges. Solely for the purposes of this paragraph, a bill is past due if not paid within 30 days of the due date which must be at least 15 days after the billing date; or.
 - (II) if the HCSM recipient determines service was obtained fraudulently or is being used for fraudulent purposes.
- (c) Restrictions on denial or discontinuation of service in HCSM-supported area – Disposition of payments.

- (I) Basic local exchange service shall not be denied or discontinued for delinquency or nonpayment of charges for service unless the customer has been issued a bill for the charges consistent with the billing requirements under rule 2304.
- (II) A HCSM recipient shall not deny or discontinue basic local exchange service for delinquency in payment for service rendered to a previous occupant of the premises to be served, for unpaid charges for services or facilities not ordered by the applicant or customer, or for any other indebtedness, except as incurred for basic local exchange service and any associated taxes and surcharges.
- (III) A HCSM recipient may not use its purchase of a customer's indebtedness, i.e., the accounts receivable, from another provider of telecommunications service to deny or discontinue providing its basic services to that customer.
- (IV) If a customer pays or is willing to pay all current charges, a HCSM recipient shall not discontinue service for non-payment of a past due amount for these services when the customer has entered into a payment arrangement with the HCSM recipient. If the payment arrangement is not satisfied, the service may be disconnected for non-payment without further notice.
- (V) Unless requested by the customer, a HCSM recipient shall disconnect dial tone only during the normal business hours of the HCSM recipient's business or customer service offices. There shall be no disconnection of dial tone when the business or customer service offices of the HCSM recipient is not open or after noon the day before the business or customer service offices will not be open.
- (VI) Medical emergencies.
 - (A) A HCSM recipient shall postpone discontinuance of basic local exchange service to a residential customer for 60 days from the date of a medical certificate issued by a Colorado-licensed physician or health care practitioner acting under a physician's authority which evidences that discontinuance of service will aggravate an existing medical emergency or create a medical emergency for the customer or a permanent resident of the customer's household. The customer may receive a single 30-day extension by providing a second medical certification prior to the expiration of the original 60-day period. A customer may invoke this subparagraph 2303(c)(VII)(A) only once in any twelve consecutive months.
 - (B) As a condition of obtaining a new installment payment plan on or before the last day covered by a medical certificate, a customer who had already entered into a payment arrangement, but had broken the arrangement prior to seeking a medical certification, may be required to pay all amounts that were due up to the date of the original medical certificate as a condition of obtaining a new payment arrangement. At no time shall a payment from the customer be required as a condition of honoring a medical certificate.
 - (C) The certificate of medical emergency shall be in writing, sent to the HCSM recipient from the office of a licensed physician, and show clearly the name of the customer or individual whose illness is at issue; the Colorado medical identification number, phone number, name, and signature of the physician or health care practitioner acting under a physician's authority certifying the medical emergency. Such certification shall be incontestable by the LEC as to the

medical judgment, although the HCSM recipient may use reasonable means to verify the authenticity of such certification.

(d) Notice requirements.

- (I) Except where prior written notice is not required, consistent with paragraph 2303(a) above, the customer shall be notified of the intention of a HCSM recipient to discontinue basic local exchange service and shall be allowed no fewer than 15 days from the date the notice was issued in which to respond to the company. The notice shall clearly state the amount that is past due and the date by which an installment payment arrangement must be entered into or payment must be received to prevent interruption of service. It shall also state that disconnection of basic local exchange service cannot occur for non-payment of other charges, such as for optional services, wireless service, or other companies' services. If the customer has chosen electronic billing, the notice of disconnection may be provided electronically.
- (II) All discontinuance notices shall be printed in English and Spanish.

(e) Restoration of service

- (I) Any service already discontinued must be restored without any additional charge if it was not properly discontinued or restored as provided in this rule 2303.
- (II) Service must be restored within 24 hours, or by 5:00 p.m. on the next business day in the event the end of the 24-hour period falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday unless prevented by safety concerns, or circumstances beyond the company's control, if the customer:
 - (A) Within ten days of the discontinuance of service, remits the full amount shown on the notice for basic services, plus any deposit as may be specifically required by the HCSM recipient's TOS by:
 - (i) paying the HCSM recipient directly; or
 - (ii) paying an authorized payment agent of the HCSM recipient, contacting the HCSM recipient by telephone and providing the HCSM recipient with the date paid, the amount paid and the valid receipt information;
 - (B) Presents a medical certificate, as provided in subparagraph 2303(c)(VI), within 24 hours of a disconnection for non-payment; or
 - (C) Demonstrates to the HCSM recipient that the cause for the discontinuance, if other than non-payment, has been cured.

2304. Customer-Billing Requirements.

- (a) The Commission incorporates by reference the FCC's Truth in Billing Rules, as identified in rule 2008. In addition to the requirements found in the FCC's Truth in Billing Rules, all bills for basic service provided by HCSM recipients shall clearly display the billing date and the payment due date, which must be at least 15 days after the billing date. At the option of the customer, and where it is technically feasible, electronic billing (e-billing) is permitted.
- (b) Payment of bills, billing disputes, and bill credits or refunds for HSCM.

- (I) Whenever a customer makes a partial payment, the HCSM recipient shall apply it first to past due basic local exchange service and any associated taxes and surcharges in such a manner consistent with preserving basic local exchange service, unless otherwise instructed by the customer.
- (II) In the event of a billing dispute between the customer and the provider of telecommunications service, the provider may require the customer to pay the undisputed portion of the bill to avoid discontinuance of service for non-payment. The provider of telecommunications service shall make a prompt investigation appropriate to the case and report the results to the customer. In the event the dispute is not reconciled, the provider shall advise the customer that an informal complaint may be registered with Commission Staff or that a formal complaint may be filed with the Commission.
- (III) Whenever billing for basic local exchange service and any associated taxes and surcharges has not been determined accurately because of a HCSM recipient's omission or negligence, the HCSM recipient shall offer the following:
 - (A) Whenever a HCSM recipient over-bills a customer for the service, the HCSM recipient shall offer the customer a refund or credit. When the amount of the refund exceeds the charges for two months of basic local exchange service and any associated taxes and surcharges, the customer shall be offered the choice either to receive the refund as a one-time credit on the customer's bill or as a one-time payment from the company. If the customer elects a one-time payment, the HCSM recipient shall mail the refund within thirty days. If the customer discontinues service, the provider shall refund to the customer any remaining credit due within thirty days. Such over-billing shall not be subjected to interest. Refunds for over-billing shall not be provided for a period of time exceeding two years.
 - (B) Whenever a HCSM recipient under-bills a customer for service, the customer shall be allowed to make an installment payment arrangement when the amount exceeds the charges for two months of basic local exchange service and any associated taxes and surcharges. A customer shall be advised that any installment payment agreement may, at the option of the customer, extend over a time period equal in length to the period over which the errors were accrued. Charges for under-billing shall not be billed for a period of time exceeding two years and shall not include late payment fees or interest.
 - (C) Whenever a HCSM recipient collects from a customer more money than is due the HCSM recipient because of an erroneous payment or electronic transfer, the HCSM recipient shall electronically issue or mail the customer a credit or refund within five days of realizing the mistake. When the amount of the credit or refund exceeds the charges for two months of basic local exchange service and any associated taxes and surcharges, the customer shall be offered the choice either to receive the refund as a one-time credit on the customer's bill or as a one-time payment from the company. If the customer discontinues service, the provider shall refund to the customer any remaining credit due within thirty days. Such refunds shall not be subjected to interest. Refunds for erroneous payments shall not be provided for a period of time exceeding two years.
- (IV) In the event the customer's basic local exchange service is interrupted and remains out of order for eight or more hours during a continuous 24-hour period after being reported by the customer, or is found to be out of order by the HCSM recipient (whichever occurs

first), appropriate adjustments shall be automatically made by the HCSM recipient to the customer's bill.

- (A) The adjustment shall be, at a minimum, a credit on the monthly bill for basic local exchange service and any associated taxes and surcharges proportional to the duration of the service interruption, with each occurrence of the loss of service for eight or more hours during the 24-hour period counting as one day. For the purpose of administering this rule, every month is considered to have 30 days.
- (B) The HCSM recipient is not required to provide an adjustment for the loss of service during time periods due to the following conditions:
 - (i) the negligence or willful act of the customer;
 - (ii) a malfunction of facilities other than those under the control of the HCSM recipient;
 - (iii) natural disasters or other events affecting large numbers of customers such as described in paragraph 2336(c); or
 - (iv) the inability of the HCSM recipient to gain access to the customer's premises when required.
- (V) In the event the HCSM recipient misses a service call, i.e., an appointment for a premises visit associated with installation of new service by more than four hours, the HCSM recipient shall make a credit to the monthly bill of the customer in the amount of one-third the rate for installation as reflected in the HCSM recipient's TOS. This credit shall also apply when the HCSM recipient misses scheduled installation work to be done in the central office.
- (VI) The bill credit policies set forth in paragraphs (a) and (b) are minimum requirements. HCSM recipients that merely adopt paragraphs (a) and (b) as their bill credit policy are not required to file a TOS that incorporate this rule. HCSM recipients that wish to have additional bill credit policies shall file a TOS that fully describes such additional policies. All bill credit policies shall be non-discriminatory and non-preferential.

2305. Refund Plans.

Any provider proposing or required by Commission order to make a refund to customers by class of service shall file an application for Commission approval of the plan of refund. The application shall contain the analysis of the feasibility and costs of customer-specific refunds in lieu of a general refund.

- (a) Unless the Commission orders otherwise, an application for approval of a plan of refund shall include, in the following order and specifically identified, the following information, either in the application or in appropriately identified attachments:
 - (I) the information required by paragraph 2002(b);
 - (II) a detailed description of the proposed refund plan, including but not limited to: a description of the telecommunications service that is the subject of the refund plan; the dollar amount of the proposed refund by class of service; the date applicant proposes to start making the refund, which shall be at least 60 days after the filing of the application; the date by which the applicant proposes to complete the refund; the means by which the

refund is proposed to be made; an identification of the service area(s) impacted by the refund; the interest rate that will be paid to customers, equal to the current rate paid on customer deposits unless the Commission establishes an alternative interest rate; and the proposed treatment of unclaimed refunds, consistent with § 40-8-101, C.R.S., et seq.;

- (III) a statement describing in detail the extent to which the applicant has any financial interest in any other company involved in the refund plan;
 - (IV) a reference by proceeding number, decision number, and date of any Commission decision requiring the refund; and/or a copy of any federal agency or other state order, if the refund is to be made because of the applicant's receipt of monies under any such order;
 - (V) if the applicant proposes to refund less than all of the monies received as described in subparagraph (a)(II), a detailed statement justifying the proposed refund of a lesser amount, with a copy of applicant's most recent balance sheet, dated not earlier than three months before the date of the filing of the application, with a copy of an income statement and a retained earnings statement as of the date of the balance sheet;
 - (VI) a statement showing the accounting entries for the refund plan; and
 - (VII) a statement that if the application is granted, applicant will file an affidavit with the Commission establishing that the refund has been made in accordance with the Commission decision.
- (b) The Commission shall give notice of the filing of an application to make a refund, as provided in rule 1206 of the Rules Regulating Practice and Procedure.
 - (c) The applicant shall give notice of the filing of an application to make a refund, as provided in paragraphs 1207 of the Commission's Rules Regulating Practice and Procedure. Such notice shall also include the requirements of paragraph 2002(d).

2306. Public Information.

- (a) Each HCSM recipient shall have one or more business offices or customer service centers staffed to provide access in person or by telephone to qualified personnel, including supervisory personnel when warranted, to provide information relating to services and rates, accept and process applications for service, explain charges on customers' bills, adjust charges made in error, and generally act as customer service representatives of the HCSM recipient. Toll free calling to the business office and customer service centers shall be provided to customers.
- (b) Each HCSM recipient shall, at a minimum, provide the following information to the public, as applicable and upon request, at each business office open to the public and may also be available on the provider's website:
 - (I) copies of all TOS documents as filed with the Commission;
 - (II) for each exchange that includes any area where HCSM support is provided, maps showing the exchange, base rate area and zone (if applicable) boundaries in sufficient size and detail from which all customer locations can be determined and mileage and zone charges measured from these boundaries can be quoted;

- (III) publicly announced information about the present and intended future availability of services at the location of a potential customer; and
- (IV) publicly announced information concerning plans for major service changes in the area served by the provider of telecommunications service.

2307. Local Exchange Service Standards.

- (a) As part of its obligation to provide adequate basic local exchange service in areas where HCSM support is provided, each HCSM recipient shall construct and maintain its telecommunications network so that the instrumentalities, equipment, and facilities within the network shall be adequate, efficient, just, and reasonable in all respects in order to provide the following services or capabilities to each of its customers within its service area:
 - (I) individual line service or its functional equivalent constructed and maintained to meet the general parameters and characteristics of rule 2337;
 - (II) voice grade access to the public switched network;
 - (III) the local exchange usage necessary to place calls to or receive calls from all local exchange access lines within a Commission approved local calling area;
 - (IV) access to emergency services;
 - (V) access to toll services;
 - (VI) customer billing to the extent described in rule 2304;
 - (VII) public information assistance to the extent described in rule 2306;
 - (VIII) access to operator services;
 - (IX) provisioning of service during maintenance or emergencies to the extent described in rule 2335; and
 - (X) any HCSM recipient must offer basic local exchange service by itself as a separate offering; however, this subparagraph does not preclude the HCSM recipient from also offering basic local exchange service packaged with other services.
- (b) In order to maintain a reasonable uniformity between all localities in the state for adequate basic local exchange service in the ordinary course of its business, each HCSM recipient shall construct and maintain its telecommunications network so as to provide for universal (i.e., ubiquitous) availability of the following services or capabilities when requested by a customer within areas where HCSM support is provided:
 - (I) the basic service standard defined in paragraph 2307(a);
 - (II) E9-1-1 service, either by providing the necessary facilities and identification (name/number, etc.) information to a BESP or as provided by the LEC under rules 2130 through 2159; and
 - (III) services to which the customer may voluntarily subscribe:

- (A) services that deny or limit access to providers of interexchange service; and
 - (B) services that deny access to other information service providers.
- (c) In areas where HCSM support is provided, local calling areas as established by the Commission shall meet either the community of interest or incremental extended service criteria. Any HCSM recipient shall provide at least one option to its customers that includes that same local calling area, unless modified by order of the Commission. In general, and to the extent possible, each local calling area shall:
- (I) allow customers to place and receive calls without payment of a toll charge to 9-1-1, their county seat, municipal government, elementary and secondary school districts, libraries, primary centers of business activity, police and fire departments, and essential medical and emergency services;
 - (II) be provided in both directions between the two exchange areas; and
 - (III) not exhibit any discontinuities (i.e., an exchange area physically located between two exchanges that is not included in a local calling area that serves the two exchanges).

2308. Expanding a Local Calling Area.

LECs must notify the Commission 45 days prior to expanding any local calling area. The notice for an expanded local calling area shall include the following:

- (a) a description of the existing local calling area;
- (b) a description of the proposed local calling area;
- (c) attestation of the date the Local Exchange Routing Guides (LERG) will be modified;
- (d) customer and carrier notifications; and
- (e) the implementation date of the local calling area expansion.

2309. Availability of Service -- Adequacy of Facilities.

Each HCSM recipient shall employ prudent management planning practices, including budgeting and prioritizing resources, to ensure that adequate facilities and equipment are in service to provide service to prospective customers in its service territory and in areas where HCSM support is provided in conformance with the HCSM recipient's line extension policy.

- (a) Each HCSM recipient shall maintain, as part of its TOS, the rules, regulations, circumstances, terms, and conditions under which line extensions or extensions of service by the HCSM recipient will be made in order to render service to a prospective end user within the exchange area.

A HCSM recipient's line extension policies:

- (I) shall not discriminate among the HCSM recipient's prospective customer by class of service;
- (II) shall include rate schedules for service connections, extensions, and line mileage, as applicable;

- (III) shall provide a construction credit to prospective customers which reflects the amount of its capital investment that is supported by customers' revenues, the HCSM, and all other price support mechanisms established by the federal and state governments if the HCSM recipient receives support from such price support mechanisms (i.e., its supported costs); and
 - (IV) shall be on file at a business location in Colorado and shall be on the HCSM recipient's website, and shall be available for inspection by the public during normal business hours.
- (b) Date of application for service.
 - (I) When a customer orders service and the HCSM recipient is not required to provide a construction charge estimate prior to providing service at the customer's premises, the date of application for service shall be the date of the first oral or written customer contact with the HCSM recipient to request service.
 - (II) When a customer orders service and the HCSM recipient is required to provide a construction charge estimate prior to providing service at the customer's premises, the date of application for service shall be the date on which the customer makes payment or partial payment of initial construction charges. If no payment is required from the customer, the date of application for service is the date the estimate was provided to the customer.
- (c) Information to be provided to residential or small business customers at the time of application for service.
 - (I) At the time of the first customer contact to apply for service, the HCSM recipient shall provide the customer an order number. If construction charges are, or may be required to provide the customer service, the customer shall be informed during the first customer contact that construction may be required to provide service. The HCSM recipient must subsequently inform the customer within 30 days of the customer's first contact that construction will be required and a construction charge estimate is necessary before the HCSM recipient quotes the estimated construction charge. If the TOS documents of the HCSM recipient require the payment of an engineering fee prior to the provision of a construction charge estimate, the customer shall be informed of the required fee at the time of second customer contact.
 - (II) The HCSM recipient shall specifically ask customers who contact the HCSM recipient to inquire about service availability if the customer desires to initiate, at that time, a request for service. The HCSM recipient shall not discourage the customer from placing an order at the time of such inquiry and shall use the date offered for service or a date otherwise agreed upon with the customer for service as the due date for installation.
 - (III) A HCSM recipient shall provide any information and assistance necessary to enable customer to choose from the lowest cost basic service or other alternatives it provides which conform to the customer's or applicant's stated needs.
- (d) Construction charge estimate. When a customer orders service and the TOS document of the HCSM recipient requires the provision of a construction charge estimate, the HCSM recipient shall provide to the customer, within 30 days from the date of the customer's request for an estimate, a good faith written cost estimate of the amount of the required payment. If the HCSM recipient's TOS document requires the payment of an engineering fee prior to the provision of a construction charge estimate, the payment of the engineering fee shall be notice to the HCSM recipient that the customer desires a construction charge estimate to be performed within

30 days. For group applications, the 30 days commence after all applicants have paid the required engineering fee. The good faith written cost estimate shall inform the customer that receipt of payment or partial payment is required before the customer's request will be considered an application for service.

- (e) Notices to residential and small business customers. All customers who are not provided service within ten days of the date of application for service or by the customer's requested date for service, whichever is later, shall be provided a written notice by the HCSM recipient, stating the order number assigned by the HCSM recipient to the application for service, the general status of the order, and a phone number to call with questions. This notice shall be postmarked on or before the 15th day after the date of application.
- (f) Provision of basic local exchange service.
 - (I) Time frames for providing basic local exchange service and any remedies associated with not providing service by these time frames shall apply to all applications for service for the primary (first) residential and primary (first) business lines.
 - (II) Time frames for provision of service.
 - (A) Each HCSM recipient shall provide 95 percent of its customers with primary basic local exchange service no later than ten days from the date of the customer's application for service, except that when the customer requests a later date of service, the service shall be provided by the requested date, unless construction of new facilities is required in which case subparagraph (B) below shall apply. The HCSM recipient shall provide primary basic local exchange service to the remaining five percent of customers within 30 days of the application date for service.
 - (B) If construction of new facilities is required, the HCSM recipient shall provide that customer with basic local exchange service no later than 90 days from the date of the customer's application for service. When construction is required during the months of October through May, or when construction is required in counties that have construction moratoriums in place, a HCSM recipient shall provide primary basic local exchange service no later than 150 days from the date of the customer's application for service.
 - (III) Remedies to customers not receiving basic local exchange service within 30 days.
 - (A) If a HCSM recipient fails to provide basic local exchange service within the later of 30 days or (if applicable) the deadlines provided pursuant to subparagraph (f)(II)(B) above, the HCSM recipient shall provide a remedy to the customer for the first residential and the first business line. These remedies shall continue to be provided until the customer receives the basic local exchange service.
 - (B) Remedies shall include a credit that shall be applied to the customer's account no later than the second bill issued for service that has been provided in an amount at least equal to the pro rata monthly local exchange service charge for each day thereafter that service is not provided, a monthly credit up to \$40 to reimburse the cost of a temporary alternative to basic local exchange service and an installation charge waiver. These monthly credits shall accrue until the customer receives basic local exchange service.

- (IV) The credits and installation charge waivers described in subparagraph (III) shall be offered in addition to, and not in lieu of, any other remedy available to the customer or the Commission, including, but not limited to:
 - (A) an order by the Commission that the HCSM recipient provide basic local exchange service by a date certain; or
 - (B) penalties under § 40-7-105, C.R.S.
- (g) HCSM recipients may seek a variance of any part of this rule, subject to all the following limitations.
 - (I) A request by a HCSM recipient for a blanket variance shall not be granted. Requested variances for individual customers, or individual developments or areas, shall be considered.
 - (II) A variance may be granted only in those instances where the HCSM recipient has demonstrated a good faith effort to comply with the provisions of this rule and the Commission finds that good cause exists to grant the variance.
 - (III) All HCSM recipients may request a variance from the Commission by application that sets forth in detail the grounds upon which the variance is sought.

2310. Changing Providers of Interexchange Telecommunications Service/Carrier Presubscription

- (a) The following definitions apply only in the context of this rule.
 - (I) "Authorized carrier" means any interexchange telecommunications carrier chosen by the subscriber in accordance with the procedures specified in this rule. Authorized carrier can refer to a POLR, an intraLATA long distance carrier or an interLATA long distance carrier.
 - (II) "Electronic authorization" means approval for any carrier change that is initiated by a telephone call, either by the subscriber or by an independent third party.
 - (III) "Executing carrier" means any interexchange telecommunications carrier that implements a request that a subscriber's telecommunications carrier be changed.
 - (IV) "Slamming" means any change in an end-use subscriber's presubscription to a telecommunications service that is made without appropriate consent of the customer.
 - (V) "Submitting carrier" means any interexchange telecommunications carrier that requests that the subscriber's telecommunications carrier be changed.
 - (VI) "Subscriber" means any one of the following:
 - (A) the party identified in the account records of an interexchange carrier as responsible for payment of the telephone bill;
 - (B) any adult person authorized by such party to change interexchange telecommunications services or to charge services to the account; or

- (C) any person (e.g., a payphone agent or building owner) who is contractually or otherwise lawfully authorized to represent such party.
- (VII) "Unauthorized carrier" means any interexchange telecommunications carrier that is providing telecommunications service to a subscriber without the subscriber's authorization.
- (VIII) "Unauthorized change" means a change to a subscriber's carrier of interexchange telecommunications service that is made without the subscriber's authorization in accordance with the procedures specified in this rule.
- (b) Verification of orders for service.
 - (I) No interexchange telecommunications carrier shall submit or execute a change in a subscriber's authorized carrier except in accordance with the procedures in this rule.
 - (II) No submitting carrier shall request a change in a subscriber's authorized carrier prior to obtaining the subscriber's authorization by one of the following methods:
 - (A) A written or electronically signed (Internet or e-mail) letter of agency.
 - (i) A submitting carrier shall obtain a written or electronically signed letter of agency to obtain authorization to change a subscriber's authorized carrier. Any letter of agency that does not conform to this rule is void.
 - (ii) The letter of agency shall be a separate document or shall be located on a separate screen or web page including only the authorizing language described below. The sole purpose of the letter of agency is to authorize a carrier change. The letter of agency shall be signed and dated by the subscriber. The letter of agency shall not be combined with inducements of any kind on the same document, screen or web page. A letter of agency shall not be valid if it is presented to the customer for signature in connection with a sweepstakes or other game of chance.
 - (iii) The letter of agency may be combined with checks that include only the required letter of agency language prescribed and the necessary information to make the check a negotiable instrument. The letter of agency check shall not include any promotional language or material. The letter of agency check shall include, in easily readable, bold-faced type on the front of the check, a notice that the subscriber is authorizing a carrier change by signing the check. The letter of agency language also shall be placed near the signature line on the back of the check.
 - (iv) At a minimum, the letter of agency shall be printed in a sufficiently sized and readable type to be clearly legible and shall include clear and unambiguous language, in separate statements, that confirms: the subscriber's billing name and address, and each telephone number to be covered by the authorized carrier change order; the decision to change the authorized carrier from the current telecommunications carrier to the soliciting carrier; the subscriber's approval for the submitting carrier to act as the subscriber's agent for the respective authorized carrier change; the subscriber's understanding that one carrier can be, but does not have to be, the subscriber's authorized carrier for local exchange, intraLATA toll, and interLATA toll services (or any combination of these services) for

any one telephone number (although a separate letter of agency for each choice is not necessary); and the subscriber's understanding that a change in an authorized carrier may involve a charge to the subscriber.

- (v) Letters of agency shall not suggest or require that a subscriber take some action in order to retain the customer's current authorized carrier.
 - (vi) If any portion of a letter of agency is translated into another language, then all portions of the letter of agency must be translated into that language.
 - (vii) Letters of agency submitted with an electronically signed authorization must include the customer disclosures required by § 101(c) of the Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act.
- (B) Telephone call initiated by a subscriber. The subscriber must place a telephone call to the carrier of choice. The carrier shall obtain the subscriber's authorization that must confirm the subscriber's billing name and address, the decision to change to the new carrier, and the subscriber's understanding of the executing carrier's change fee. The submitting carrier electing to confirm a change in service electronically shall establish one or more toll free telephone numbers exclusively for that purpose. Calls to the toll free number(s) shall connect a subscriber to a voice response unit or similar mechanism that records the required information regarding the carrier change, including automatically recording the originating number using Automatic Number Identification (ANI).
- (C) Third-party verification.
 - (i) An independent third-party verifier shall not be owned, managed, controlled, or directed by the carrier or the carrier's marketing agent; shall not have any financial incentive to confirm authorized carrier change orders for the carrier or the carrier's marketing agent; and shall operate in a location physically separate from the carrier or carrier's marketing agent.
 - (ii) Automated third-party verification may be used for verification purposes as long as the requirements of subparagraphs (II)(C)(iii) and (iv) are satisfied.
 - (iii) A carrier or carrier's sales representative initiating a call through an automated verification system shall drop off the call once the three-way connection has been established.
 - (iv) All third-party verification methods shall elicit, at a minimum: the identity of the subscriber; confirmation that the person on the call is authorized to make the carrier change; confirmation that the person on the call intends to make the carrier change; the telephone number(s) to be switched; and the types of services involved in the change. Third-party verifiers may not market the carrier's services by providing additional information, including information regarding authorized carrier freeze procedures.

- (v) All third-party verifications shall be conducted in the same language that was used in the underlying sales transaction and shall be recorded in their entirety. Automated systems shall provide customers with an option to speak with a live person at any time during the call.
- (c) An interexchange telecommunications carrier shall submit an authorized carrier change on behalf of a subscriber within three days of obtaining the subscriber's authorization.
- (d) Each HCSM recipient's TOS shall describe the subscribers' options, if any, regarding freezing their authorized carriers.
- (e) Enforcement.
 - (I) A carrier that violates any provision included in these rules is subject to enforcement and penalties as provided in Articles 1-7 and 15 of Title 40, C.R.S.
 - (II) Upon notification from a subscriber of a change to another interexchange telecommunications carrier without authorization, the executing carrier shall switch the subscriber's line(s) back to the authorized carrier at no charge to the subscriber.
 - (III) An interexchange telecommunications carrier that initiates an unauthorized change in a subscriber's authorized interexchange telecommunications carrier, i.e., an unauthorized carrier, in violation of this section is liable:
 - (A) to the subscriber, the subscriber's previously selected carrier, or both, as determined by the Commission, for all intrastate long distance charges, all interstate long distance charges, local exchange charges, carrier switching fees, the value of any premiums to which the customer would have been entitled, and other relevant charges incurred by the subscriber during the period of the unauthorized change; and
 - (B) to the executing carrier for the change fees associated with the unauthorized change.
- (f) Waiver for the sale or transfer of subscribers.
 - (I) A HCSM recipient or ETC that acquires, through a sale or transfer, part or all of another carrier's subscriber base, shall comply with all the following provisions:
 - (A) No later than 45 days prior to the planned transfer of the affected subscribers from one carrier to another, the acquiring carrier shall file with the Commission an application for waiver of this rule. The application shall include the names of the parties to the transaction, the types of telecommunications services to be provided to the affected subscribers, and the proposed date of the transfer. This application for waiver shall also include a copy of the notice that will be sent to the affected subscribers.
 - (B) The notice to subscribers shall be provided at least 45 days prior to the transfer or sale. The acquiring carrier is required to fulfill the obligations set forth in the notice. The notice shall, in addition to the requirements of paragraph 2002(d)(I) – (XII), include:
 - (i) the proposed date on which the transfer will occur;

- (ii) the rates, charges, terms, and conditions of the service(s) to be provided by the acquiring carrier upon the transfer or sale;
- (iii) a statement that the acquiring carrier will be responsible for any charges associated with the transfer to the new carrier;
- (iv) a statement that reflects the subscriber's right to select a different authorized carrier for the telecommunications service(s), if an alternative carrier is available;
- (v) a statement that all subscribers receiving notice, even those with an authorized carrier freeze(s) in place, will be transferred to the acquiring carrier, unless the subscriber selects a different carrier before the transfer date;
- (vi) a statement that an existing authorized carrier freeze(s) will be lifted to execute the transfer, and advising the customer to ask the new carrier to institute a freeze after the transfer; and
- (vii) the toll free customer service number of the acquiring carrier.

2311. – 2329. [Reserved]

Quality of Services Provided to the Public

2330. Applicability.

Rules 2330 through 2359 apply to providers of switched access service, basic emergency service, and basic service provided by HCSM recipients as provided in each rule.

2331. Definitions [Reserved].

2332. Incorporation by Reference.

References in these rules to Part 68 are references to rules issued by the FCC and have been incorporated by reference as identified in rule 2008.

2333. Construction and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment -- Generally.

The telecommunications plant used to provide services identified in rule 2330 shall be constructed, installed, maintained and operated in accordance with good engineering practice in the telecommunications industry to assure, as far as reasonably possible, uniformity in the quality of service provided and the safety of persons and property.

2334. Construction and Maintenance Practices.

- (a) The provider of services identified in rule 2330 shall use, as a minimum standard of accepted good engineering practice, the 2007 National Electric Safety Code, as identified in rule 2008.
- (b) For any telecommunications plant constructed or installed prior to February 5, 2001, the minimum standard of accepted good engineering practice shall be the edition of the National Electric Safety Code in effect at the time of beginning construction or installation of the telecommunications plant.

- (c) Telecommunications plant that is constructed, installed, maintained, or operated in accordance with the National Electric Safety Code in effect at the time of its construction or installation shall be presumed to comply with accepted good engineering practice in the telecommunications industry and the provisions of this rule.
- (d) Providers of the services identified in rule 2330 shall use as a minimum standard of safe practice 47 C.F.R., Part 68, dated August 30, 2013, for the interconnection of new or existing telecommunications plant with terminal equipment of a customer.
- (e) The provider shall coordinate with other entities concerning construction work initiated by itself, or other entities, that may affect its facilities used for serving the public. For example, the provider of telecommunications service shall:
 - (I) economically minimize construction expenditures by coordinating construction with other entities, such as the joint use of trenches for cable, where joint construction is both safe, cost effective, and in the best interest of the provider;
 - (II) take reasonable action to protect service to the public, such as identifying the location of underground facilities that may be affected by construction work for other entities;
 - (III) maintain a database or some other form of quickly accessible information at its facilities sufficient to allow facility location coordination and participation in a program on a statewide basis to minimize service interruptions caused by accidental cutting of cables; and
 - (IV) engage in coordination with electric power utilities in the area prior to constructing new plant or a major rebuild of existing plant that may be impacted by inductive interference from the electric power systems.
- (f) Each provider of services identified in rule 2330 shall adopt a program of periodic tests, inspections, and preventative maintenance aimed at achieving efficient operation of its system to permit the rendering of safe, adequate, and continuous service at all times as recognized by general practices within the telecommunications industry. The presence of inductive interference, cut-offs, cross-talk, and excessive noise generation by communication system facilities are symptomatic of inadequate service, and a maintenance program shall be designed to minimize or prevent those occurrences.
- (g) Each provider of services identified in rule 2330 shall keep records of the tests and inspections necessary to meet industry and Commission service standards on file in its office for review by the Commission. These records shall show the nature of the equipment tested or inspected, the reason for the test or inspection, the general conditions under which the test or inspection was made, the results of the test or inspection, and any corrections made as a result of the test or inspection.

2335. The Provision of Service During Maintenance or Emergencies.

The following paragraphs describe minimum standards for maintaining service.

- (a) Each provider of services identified in rule 2330 shall make reasonable provisions to meet emergencies resulting from: power failures; sudden and prolonged increases in traffic; staff shortages; and fire, storm, or acts of God. Each such provider shall issue instructions to its employees identifying procedures to be followed in the event of an emergency in order to prevent or mitigate interruptions or impairment of telecommunications service.

- (b) In the event of a commercial power failure, each provider of services identified in rule 2330 shall furnish a minimum of four hours of backup power or battery reserve rated for peak traffic load requirements from the provider's power source to the network interface in landline (coaxial, fiber, or copper) applications in order to support existing basic service to lines that use a traditional ringer.
- (c) All local central offices, toll switching or tandem switching offices, repeater huts, microwave radio sites, and other interoffice facilities requiring supplied power shall have available a minimum of four hours of battery reserve (or backup power) rated for peak traffic load requirements. If the facility is not continuously attended by trained personnel, or does not include a permanent auxiliary power unit, additional battery reserve shall be installed to provide for travel time.
- (d) Service interruptions for an extended time due to maintenance requirements shall be performed at a time that causes minimal inconvenience to impacted customers. Each provider of services identified in rule 2330 shall take reasonable steps to notify the customer in advance of extended maintenance requirements. Such providers shall also make emergency service available when the provider knows that the service interruption affects 1,000 or more access lines and when the provider knows, based upon the prior experience of the provider, that the interruption may last more than four hours during the hours of 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. If the provider cannot provide emergency service, it shall file a report of the occurrence as required by paragraph 2143(h).
- (e) Each provider of services identified in rule 2330 shall develop a general contingency plan to prevent or minimize any service interruptions due to the catastrophic loss of a central office switch that serves more than 10,000 access lines or is the toll or tandem switching office for 10,000 access lines. The plan shall describe the actions and systems installed to prevent or minimize the probability of such an occurrence as well as describe the actions and systems available to minimize the extent of any incurred service interruption.

2336. Adequacy of Service.

- (a) Each provider of services identified in rule 2330 shall employ prudent management and engineering practices so that sufficient equipment and adequate personnel are available at all times, including the average busy hour of the busy season. To meet this objective, each such provider shall conduct traffic studies, employ reasonable procedures for forecasting future service demand and maintain the records necessary to demonstrate to the Commission that sufficient equipment is in use and that an adequate operating force is provided.
- (b) The criteria for quality of service define a minimum acceptable standard for the most basic elements of service. The rules do not attempt to define all criteria for all service applications or the most desirable service level for any basic element except for the minimal acceptable standard. In the event this subchapter does not cover a specific service element, each provider of services identified in rule 2330 shall meet generally accepted industry standards for that element and the total service. Organizations that are recognized for establishing standards that may be appropriate for telecommunications services provided in this state include the IEEE, ANSI, the Rural Utility Service (RUS), and the FCC.
- (c) The standards within this subchapter establish the minimum acceptable quality of service under normal operating conditions. They do not establish a level of performance to be achieved during the periods of emergency, catastrophe, natural disaster, severe storm, acts of terrorism, acts of negligent or willful misconduct by a customer or third parties including but not limited to outages originating from the introduction of a virus onto the network of a provider of services identified in rule 2330, or other events affecting large numbers of customers nor shall they apply to extraordinary or abnormal conditions of operation, such as those resulting from work stoppage, civil unrest, or other events for which a provider of telecommunications service may not have

been expected to accommodate, or which are outside of the provider's control including but not limited to failure of the customer to permit the provider of telecommunications service reasonable access to its facilities, equipment or customer premise, and delay caused by local, state, federal or tribal government entities in approving easements or access to rights of way. To the extent such conditions affect the measurement records required or the ability of the provider to meet any other service standards, it is the responsibility of the provider to separately document the duration and magnitude or effect of such occurrences in its records.

2337. Standard Performance Characteristics for Customer Access Lines.

Providers of services identified in Rule 2330 shall construct and maintain all basic service local access lines used for individual line service to meet generally accepted industry standards as the specifications evolve and improve over time. Organizations that are recognized for establishing standards that may be appropriate for local access lines include the IEEE, the ANSI and the FCC. Specifications for resale or unbundled network elements may also be appropriate for establishing such standards.

- (a) Testing. Each such provider shall, as good utility practice, engage in testing its physical plant for all the following purposes:
 - (I) identifying potential trouble (routine, preventive, or proactive testing).;
 - (II) locating or specifying the type of circuit problem or deficiency (diagnostic testing); and
 - (III) determining the appropriate course of action upon receipt of a customer trouble report to resolve the customer trouble report. Upon receipt of a trouble report pertaining to the provider's network, the provider shall test the local access line. The records of these test results shall be maintained pursuant to subparagraph 2005(c)(V). The test results shall be made available to the customer, upon request. This information shall be provided to the Commission upon request.

2338. Network Call Completion Requirements.

- (a) Direct dialed calls.
 - (I) Each HCSM recipient shall construct and maintain sufficient central office local usage message path capacity, interoffice channel capacity, and other necessary facilities to meet the following minimum requirements during any normal busy hour:
 - (A) dial tone within three seconds for 98 percent of call attempts on the switched network;
 - (B) correct termination of 98 percent of properly dialed intraoffice or interoffice calls within an extended service area; and
 - (C) correct termination of 98 percent of properly dialed intraLATA or interLATA calls when the call is routed entirely over the network of the HCSM recipient.
 - (II) A dialed call shall be considered properly terminated if:
 - (A) the calling party receives an indication of ringing, a ringing signal is delivered to the station location of the called party, the called party answers, and a connection is established between the calling and called parties;

- (B) if the called number is busy, the calling party receives a busy signal; or
 - (C) a call to a non-working code or inoperative customer number is directed to the intercept service of the HCSM recipient.
- (III) A dialed call shall not be considered properly terminated if a connection cannot be established between the calling and called parties, and the calling party receives an overflow announcement or an overflow signal that is different from the called party busy signal.

2339. – 2399. [Reserved].

* * *

[indicates omission of unaffected rules – (Rules 2400 – 2499 - Costing and Rates)]

PROVIDER OBLIGATIONS TO OTHER PROVIDERS

Basis, Purpose, and Statutory Authority

The basis and purpose of rules 2500-2599 is to: prescribe non-discriminatory access to, and interconnection with, the facilities of providers' networks by other providers; and provide for the unbundling of certain providers' networks. Nothing in these rules affects, modifies, or expands:

- (a) an entity's obligations under sections 251 and 252 of the federal "Communications Act of 1934," as amended, and codified in 47 U.S.C. § 251 and 252;
- (b) any commission authority over wholesale telecommunications rates, services, agreements, providers, or tariffs; or
- (c) any commission authority addressing or affecting the resolution of disputes regarding intercarrier compensation.

The statutory authority for the promulgation of these rules is found at §§ 40-15-109(3); 40-15-401(2)(a), (b) and (c), 40-15-404, 40-15-503(2)(c) and 40-2-108, C.R.S., and at 47 U.S.C. §§ 251 and 252.

Interconnection and Unbundling

2500. Applicability.

Rules 2500 through 2529 are applicable to all telecommunications carriers that provide telecommunications exchange services in the State of Colorado.

2501. Definitions.

The following definitions apply only in the context of rules 2500 through 2529:

- (a) "Common transport link" means a communications path:
 - (I) Used by multiple customers; and

- (II) Containing one or more circuits connecting two switching systems in a network.
- (b) "Customer network interface" or "network interface device" (NID) means the facilities on or near the customer's premises that allow the customer to connect to the network.
- (c) "Dedicated transport link" means a communications path:
 - (I) Used by one customer; and
 - (II) Containing one or more circuits connecting two switching systems in a network.
- (d) "Essential facilities" or "essential functions" mean those network elements that a telecommunications provider is required to offer on an unbundled basis.
- (e) "Exchange access" means the offering of access to telephone exchange services or facilities for the purpose of the origination or termination of telephone toll services.
- (f) "Interconnection" means the process of providing a seamless connecting link between competing networks for the completion of local traffic that originates in the network of one provider and terminates in the network of another provider.
- (g) "Loop" means the facilities that connect a customer network interface to a main distribution frame, or its equivalent.
- (h) "Operator systems" means systems that provide for live or mechanized operator functions that assist end users with call completion and directory assistance.
- (i) "Originating provider" means the telecommunications provider that serves the end user who originates a local call.
- (j) "Service control point" (SCP) means a node in the signaling network to which informational requests for service handling (for example, routing) are directed and processed. The SCP includes both the service logic and the customer specific information necessary to process individual requests.
- (k) "Signal transfer point" (STP) means a facility that provides the function of connecting signal links in order to transfer appropriate signals from and between the various elements of a signaling network.
- (l) "Signaling links" means transmission facilities in a signaling network which carry all out-of-band signaling traffic between the end office and signal transfer point, the tandem office and signal transfer point, the signal transfer point and service control point, and the signal transfer point and another signal transfer point.
- (m) "Switch" means a facility that provides the functionalities required to connect appropriate lines or trunks to a desired communications transmission path. These functionalities may include, but are not limited to, recognizing service requests, obtaining required call specific information, data analysis, route selection, call completion or hand-off, testing, recording, or signaling.
- (n) "Tandem switch" means a facility that provides the function of connecting trunks to trunks for the purpose of completing inter-switch calls.

- (o) "Telecommunications carrier" means any provider of telecommunications services, except that such term does not include aggregators of telecommunications services. This definition includes Commercial Mobile Radio Service (CMRS) providers, interexchange providers, and to the extent they are acting as telecommunications carriers, companies that provide both telecommunications and information services.
- (p) "Telecommunications service" means the offering of telecommunications for a fee directly to the public, or to such classes of users as to be effectively available directly to the public, regardless of the facilities used.
- (q) "Terminating provider" means the telecommunications provider that serves the end user who receives a local call.

2502. Interconnection.

- (a) All telecommunications carriers shall interconnect directly or indirectly with the facilities and equipment of other telecommunications carriers.
- (b) All LECs shall:
 - (I) Not prohibit and not impose unreasonable or discriminatory conditions or limitations on the resale of its telecommunications services;
 - (II) Provide number portability;
 - (III) Provide dialing parity to competing providers of telephone exchange service and telephone toll service;
 - (IV) Permit all competing providers to have non-discriminatory access to telephone numbers, operator services, directory assistance, and directory listings, with no unreasonable dialing delays;
 - (V) Afford access to the poles, ducts, conduits, and rights-of-way of such carrier to competing providers of telecommunications services on rates, charges, terms, and conditions that are consistent with 47 U.S.C. § 224; and
 - (VI) Establish reciprocal compensation arrangements for the transport and termination of telecommunications.
- (c) In addition to the above obligations, all ILECs shall provide for the interconnection with the facilities and equipment of any requesting telecommunications carrier:
- (d) In addition to the above obligations, all ILECs shall provide for the interconnection with the facilities and equipment of any requesting telecommunications carrier:
 - (I) For the transmission and routing of telephone exchange service and exchange access;
 - (II) At any technically feasible point within the ILEC's network;
 - (III) That is at least equal in quality to that provided by the ILEC to itself or to any subsidiary, affiliate, or any other party to which the ILEC interconnects;
 - (IV) At rates, charges, terms, and conditions that are just, reasonable, and non-discriminatory;

- (V) In accordance with the rates, charges, terms, and conditions established by the ILEC pursuant to contract or arbitration, as applicable; and
 - (VI) Consistent with the Commission's rules regarding the Costing and Pricing of Regulated Telecommunications Services.
- (e) Collocation: An ILEC shall provide, for the physical collocation of equipment necessary for interconnection or access to unbundled network elements at the ILEC's premises at rates, charges, terms, and conditions that are just, reasonable, and non-discriminatory. An ILEC may provide virtual collocation if the Commission determines that physical collocation is not practical for technical or space limitation reasons.
 - (f) Each telecommunications carrier shall be responsible for constructing and maintaining the facilities on its side of the point of interconnection unless the interconnecting carriers agree to some other arrangement.
 - (g) Each telecommunications carrier shall construct and maintain its interconnection facilities in accordance with accepted telecommunications engineering standards and practices. Each terminating carrier shall make available to all originating providers all technical references to documents that provide the technical specifications of the terminating provider's interconnection interfaces. In no event shall a telecommunications carrier construct or maintain its interconnection facilities under terms and conditions different from the terms and conditions the provider offers to itself, its affiliates, or another telecommunications carrier.
 - (h) All Commission quality of service rules shall apply to the provision of interconnection facilities, unless the provider has opted into a Performance Assurance Plan mechanism.
 - (i) Terminating providers shall make all required interconnection facilities available within 90 days of a bona fide written request. No unreasonable refusal or delay, or discriminatory provision of service by a terminating provider shall be allowed.

2503. Compensation for Terminating Local Traffic.

- (a) For purposes of this rule, local calls originate at the customer network interface of the calling party's provider and terminate at the customer network interface of the called party's provider.
- (b) Except as provided in paragraphs (g) and (h), a terminating provider may charge the originating provider a termination fee for all local calls that originate on the originating provider's network and terminate on the terminating provider's network.
- (c) The termination fee shall be based on the costs associated with each network element:
 - (I) On the terminating provider's side of the point of interconnection; and
 - (II) Used by the terminating provider to terminate the call.
- (d) If the originating provider is either interconnected to the terminating provider through the purchase of one or more unbundled elements owned by the terminating provider or a third provider, or uses one or more unbundled elements owned by the terminating provider or a third provider to originate the call:
 - (I) The terminating provider shall charge the originating provider a termination fee in accordance with this rule; and

- (II) The provider of the unbundled elements shall charge the originating provider for the use of the unbundled elements.
- (e) If the terminating provider is either interconnected to the originating provider through the purchase of one or more unbundled elements owned by the originating provider or a third provider, or uses one or more unbundled elements owned by a third provider to terminate the call:
 - (I) The terminating provider shall charge the originating provider a termination fee in accordance with this rule; and
 - (II) The provider of the unbundled elements shall charge the terminating provider for the use of the unbundled elements.
- (f) The termination fee, subject to Commission approval, may reflect:
 - (I) A usage-sensitive charge based on, for example, distance, duration, or time of day;
 - (II) A flat charge based on, for example, capacity port charges based on either the trunk group size or the peak-use of interconnecting capacity; or
 - (III) Any combination thereof or an alternative mechanism.
- (g) The terminating provider's costs associated with the termination of local calls may be recovered, as approved by the Commission, in the rates the terminating provider charges for services provided to its customers.
- (h) If the terminating provider provides the originating provider with dial tone, the terminating provider may charge the originating provider with the use of unbundled local switching for the generation of dial tone when the terminating provider terminates calls from the originating provider on the terminating provider's network.

2504. Other Intercompany Arrangements.

- (a) Telecommunications carriers shall deal with other telecommunications carriers in a good faith and cooperative manner.
- (b) All telecommunications carriers are obligated to serve their customers in accordance with the Commission's rules.
- (c) All telecommunications carriers shall provide reasonable access to poles, ducts, conduits, and rights-of-way when feasible and when access is necessary for other telecommunications carriers to provide service. Upon application by a telecommunications carrier, the Commission shall determine any matters concerning reasonable access to poles, ducts, conduits, and rights-of-way, upon which agreement cannot be reached, including but not limited to, matters regarding valuations, space, capacity restraints, and compensation for access.
- (d) All LECs shall provide interconnecting telecommunications carriers with both answer and disconnect supervision as well as all available call detail information necessary to enable proper customer billing.

- (e) Interconnecting telecommunications carriers shall be required to enter into mutual billing and collection agreements so that each telecommunications carrier can accept other telecommunications carrier's telephone line number and other nonproprietary calling cards and can bill collect or third-party calls to a number served by another provider.
- (f) All LECs shall offer the interoperability of non-optional operator services between networks including, but not limited to, the ability of operators on each network to perform such operator functions as completing collect calls, third-party calls, busy line verification calls, and busy line interrupt.
- (g) Telecommunications carriers shall develop mutually agreeable and reciprocal arrangements for the protection of their respective customer proprietary network information.
- (h) Telecommunications carriers shall cooperate in developing and implementing procedures for repair service referrals so that trouble reports are directed to the correct carrier or carriers.
- (i) All LECs shall offer, in a non-discriminatory manner pursuant to contract, the necessary operational support to enable other telecommunications carriers the opportunity to provide their customers quality of service as is available to the LEC's customers, consistent with rules 2330 through 2359. Such contracts shall be approved by the Commission, and available for review pursuant to Commission order.
- (j) Telecommunications carriers shall make available access to technically reasonable, non-proprietary, as determined by the Commission, signaling protocols used in the routing of local and interexchange traffic; including signaling protocols used in the query of call processing databases such as 800 Database Service, Alternate Billing Service (ABS), and Line Information Data Base (LIDB); and shall make available the signaling resources and information necessary for the routing of local and interexchange traffic.
- (k) Telecommunications carriers shall be prohibited from interfering with the transmission of signaling information between customers and other telecommunications providers in a manner that is injurious to network integrity or that results in fraud. This shall not preclude a telecommunications carrier from blocking specific signaling information to the extent required by the end user's service (e.g., CLASS services).

2505. Unbundling and Resale

- (a) As identified in rule 2008, the Commission incorporates by reference the regulations published in 47 C.F.R. 51.307 through 51.319.
- (b) Nothing in paragraph (a) shall be construed to limit the Commission's duties and responsibilities under § 40-15-503, C.R.S., et seq.
- (c) A detailed record of all requests for unbundling shall be documented and maintained in accordance with the requirements of the change management process. This information shall include the name of the requesting person, the date of the request, the specific type of unbundling requested, the provider's planned and actual response date, and the provider's response.
- (d) ILECs have the duty to provide unbundled access and resale pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 251(c)(3) and (4).

2506. Process and Imputation.

- (a) The LEC shall have the burden of proving that any proposed rates, charges, terms, or conditions are consistent with the following:
 - (I) rates shall be cost-based, just, and reasonable, and may include a reasonable profit;
 - (II) rates, charges, terms, and conditions shall be non-discriminatory and competitively neutral;
 - (III) rates, charges, terms, and conditions shall be established to promote a competitive telecommunications marketplace while protecting and maintaining the wide availability of high quality telecommunications service; and
 - (IV) rates shall be designed so that products or services that are subject to regulation do not subsidize products and services that have been specifically deregulated by statute, rule, or Commission order.
- (b) Imputation.
 - (I) As applicable, each LEC shall impute its rates for interconnection, the termination of local traffic, unbundled network elements, and directory listings into the rates of its own services in accordance with the Commission's rules on Costing and Pricing.
 - (II) Imputation of unbundled network elements shall only be required if the unbundled network element is a bottleneck monopoly input. The Commission shall, as necessary, determine if an unbundled network element is a bottleneck monopoly input.

2507. Exemption for Rural Telephone Companies.

- (a) Rules 2502, 2503, 2505, and 2506, and paragraphs 2504(d) through (j) and 2504(l) shall not apply to a rural telephone company until:
 - (I) such company has received a bona fide request for interconnection, services, or the purchase of an unbundled network element; and
 - (II) such request is deemed by the Commission to be technically feasible and not unduly economically burdensome.
- (b) A telecommunications carrier making such a bona fide request shall submit a notice of its request to the Commission.
 - (I) The Commission shall conduct a hearing for the purpose of determining whether to terminate the rural telecommunications carrier's exemption under paragraph (a).
 - (II) The Commission shall determine within 120 days after it receives notice of the request if such termination of the exemption is technically feasible, is not unduly economically burdensome, and is consistent with the state and federal universal service requirements.
 - (III) Upon termination of an exemption, the Commission shall establish an implementation schedule for compliance with the request.

- (c) A LEC with fewer than 2 percent of the aggregate nationwide installed subscriber lines may file an application with the Commission for a suspension, modification, or specific exemption of certain telephone exchange service facilities as specified in such application. The Commission grant the application.
- (d) The Commission shall act upon such application filed pursuant to paragraph (c) within 180 days after its receipt. Pending such action, the Commission may suspend enforcement of the requirement or requirements to which the application applies with respect to the carrier filing such application.

2508. – 2529. [Reserved].

Interconnection Agreements

Basis, Purpose, and Statutory Authority

The basis and purpose of these rules is to establish the process the Commission uses to review interconnection agreements and any amendments thereto; the criteria for Commission approval or rejection of such agreements; and the timelines for Commission action regarding both negotiated and arbitrated interconnection agreements.

The statutory authority for the promulgation of these rules is found at §§ 40-3-102; 40-15-401(2); 40-15-404; and 40-2-108, C.R.S., and at 47 U.S.C. §§ 252 and 271.

2530. Applicability.

Pursuant to 47 U.S.C. 252(a)(1), rules 2530 through 2549 apply to all agreements, and any amendments thereto, for interconnection, services, or network elements between ILECs and telecommunications carriers negotiated before or after February 8, 1996, the date of enactment of the Telecommunications Act of 1996. Pursuant to 47 U.S.C. 252(e)(1), any interconnection agreements adopted by negotiation or arbitration shall be submitted for approval to the Commission.

2531. Definitions.

The following definitions apply only in the context of rules 2530 through 2579.

- (a) "Arbitrated interconnection agreement" means an interconnection agreement or portion thereof, reached through compulsory arbitration.
- (b) "Interconnection agreement" (ICA) means, for purposes of § 252(e)(1) of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, a binding contractual agreement or amendment thereto, without regard to form, whether negotiated or arbitrated, between an ILEC and a telecommunications carrier or carriers that includes provisions concerning ongoing obligations pertaining to rates, charges, terms, and/or conditions for interconnection, network elements, resale, number portability, dialing parity, access to rights-of-way, reciprocal compensation, or collocation.
- (c) "Negotiated interconnection agreement" means an interconnection agreement, or portion thereof, reached through negotiation.
- (d) "Party to the agreement" means any telecommunications carrier that is a signatory to an interconnection agreement or any subsequent amendment submitted for approval to the Commission.

- (e) "Report of adoption" (report) means a filing with the Commission pursuant to rule 2533 made by a party seeking approval of an interconnection agreement or an amendment to an agreement previously approved by the Commission.
- (f) "Statement of generally available terms and conditions" (SGAT) means, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 252(f), a statement of the terms and conditions for wholesale products and services, including rates and charges, that an ILEC generally offers within Colorado.

2532. Incorporation by Reference.

References in these rules to Parts 51 and 69 are references to rules issued by the FCC and have been incorporated herein by reference, as identified in rule 2008.

2533. Submission of Agreement and Amendments for Approval.

- (a) Pursuant to 47 U.S.C. 252(a)(1) and 47 U.S.C. 252(e)(1), and within 30 days of execution of an interconnection agreement (ICA) or ICA amendment, by all parties, or one of the parties, shall submit the ICA, or ICA amendment, under a cover letter to the Commission for approval. The cover letter shall serve as notice to the Commission and shall include the following:
 - (I) The names and addresses of the parties;
 - (II) The name(s) under which the submitting party(ies) are or will be providing telecommunications service(s) in Colorado;
 - (III) The name(s) address, telephone number, facsimile number and e-mail address of the submitting party(ies) representative to whom all inquiries concerning the submission should be made;
 - (IV) The caption and proceeding number(s), if applicable, of the proceeding;
 - (V) The date of the submission of the ICA or ICA amendment;
 - (VI) A short description of the nature of the ICA, or ICA amendment;
 - (VII) A statement as to whether the ICA or ICA amendment was the result of negotiation or arbitration or whether it was an opt-in of a previously approved and effective SGAT or another previously approved and effective ICA or ICA amendment;
 - (VIII) In the case of a new ICA, the cover letter shall describe the primary source documents, if any, that served as the framework for the agreement. In the case of an amendment to an ICA, the cover letter shall list all sections of the ICA that have been amended;
 - (IX) A statement that intervention and public comment must be filed within ten days of the posting of the notice on the Commission's website for a negotiated ICA or an ICA amendment or within five days of the posting of the notice on the Commission's website for an arbitrated interconnection agreement or an amendment thereto. The statement shall indicate that any such filing(s) may not be accepted by the Commission if not filed in compliance with Commission rules; and
 - (X) A statement that the Commission Staff intervention shall be filed within 20 days of the posting of the notice on the Commission's website for a negotiated ICA or an ICA amendment or within 15 days of the posting of the notice on the Commission's website

for an arbitrated ICA or ICA amendment. The statement shall indicate that any such filing(s) may not be accepted by the Commission if not filed in compliance with Commission rules.

- (b) Filing entity. The Commission prefers that the parties jointly submit the ICA or ICA amendment. However, a single party may make the filing.
- (c) Number of copies. Unless filing through the Commission's E-Filings System, parties shall file an original plus two paper copies of the ICA or ICA amendment, an original plus two copies of the cover letter and a copy on disk in an electronic format acceptable to the Commission of the cover letter and the ICA or ICA amendment.
- (d) Upon initial receipt of an ICA the Commission will assign a proceeding number to the submission. Any subsequent amendment to the agreement submitted for approval to the Commission shall use the original proceeding number.

2534. Approval of Interconnection Agreements and Amendments to Interconnection Agreements.

- (a) Notice and opportunity for public comment.
 - (I) Notice. The cover letter submitted pursuant to paragraph 2533(a) shall serve as the notice and shall be submitted in an electronic format acceptable to the Commission. The Commission shall give notice of the filing of the ICA or ICA amendment by posting the cover letter on its website within two business days of the submission.
 - (II) Public review and comment.
 - (A) The ICA or ICA amendment shall be posted on the Commission's website within two business days of the filing and shall be available for review at the Commission during its normal business hours.
 - (B) Public comment on the submission seeking approval of a negotiated ICA or ICA amendment or an arbitrated ICA or ICA amendment shall be due within ten days of the posting of the required notice.
 - (C) The public comment shall include the following information at a minimum:
 - (i) a detailed statement of the person's interest in the ICA or ICA amendment, including a description of how approval of the agreement may adversely affect those interests;
 - (ii) specific allegations that the ICA or ICA amendment, or specific portion(s) thereof:
 - (1) discriminates against a telecommunications carrier that is not a party to the agreement;
 - (2) is not consistent with the public interest, convenience and necessity; and/or
 - (3) is not consistent with other requirements of state law.

- (iii) The specific facts upon which the allegations are based.
- (III) Intervention.
 - (A) Interventions shall be filed within ten days from posting of the notice of the submission for a negotiated ICA or ICA amendment or within five days from posting of the notice of the submission for an arbitrated ICA or ICA amendment.
 - (B) Interventions by Commission Staff shall be filed within 20 days from the posting of the notice of the submission for a negotiated ICA or ICA amendment or within five days from posting of the notice of the submission for an arbitrated ICA or ICA amendment.
- (IV) Commission review. The Commission will review the ICA or ICA amendment using the standards for review set forth in 47 U.S.C. § 252. Pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 252(e)(4), if the Commission does not act to approve or reject the ICA or ICA amendment within 90 days after submission by the parties of an ICA adopted by negotiation under 47 U.S.C. § 252(a), or within 30 days after submission by the parties of an ICA adopted by arbitration under 47 U.S.C. § 252(b), the ICA or ICA amendment shall be deemed approved.

2535. Confidentiality.

- (a) Information submitted to the Commission is subject to the provisions of §§ 24-72-201, C.R.S., et seq., and rules 1100 through 1102. Under those provisions it is generally presumed that information in Commission files is public information.
- (b) An agreement for interconnection services or network elements, including the detailed schedule of itemized charges, and any subsequent amendments shall not be considered confidential and shall, pursuant to the provisions of rule 2540, be made available for public inspection.

2536. – 2549. [Reserved].

Requests for Commission Participation in the Negotiation and Mediation of Interconnection Agreements

Basis, Purpose, and Statutory Authority

The basis and purpose of these rules is to establish the process to be used and the information required by the Commission when an entity negotiating an interconnection agreement requests that the Commission participate in the negotiation and, mediate any differences arising in the course of the negotiation.

The statutory authority for the promulgation of these rules is found at §§ 40-3-102; 40-15-404; 40-15-401(2); and 40-2-108, C.R.S., and at 47 U.S.C. §§ 251 and 252(a)(1), (a)(2), and (e).

2550. Applicability.

Rules 2550 through 2559 apply to any negotiation of an ICA relating to telecommunications services in Colorado in which any party to the negotiations has requested that the Commission mediate any differences arising during the negotiations.

2551. Definitions.

The following definitions apply only in the context of rules 2550 through 2559:

- (a) "Negotiation/mediation request" (request) means a filing made by a telecommunications carrier with the Commission asking the Commission to participate in the negotiation of an interconnection agreement (ICA) and to mediate any differences.
- (b) "Party to the negotiation" (party) means a telecommunications carrier negotiating for an agreement with another telecommunications carrier pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 252(a).
- (c) "Telecommunications mediator" (mediator) means the person assigned by the Commission to participate in the negotiation and to mediate any differences arising in the course of the negotiation.

2552. Request Process.

- (a) Pursuant to 47 U.S.C. 252(a)(2), any party to the negotiation may, at any point in the negotiation, ask the Commission to participate in the negotiation and to mediate any differences arising in the course of the negotiation.
- (b) A party shall file a letter with the Director to request negotiation/mediation.
- (c) The negotiation/mediation request shall include the following information, either in the request or in appropriately identified, attachments:
 - (I) the name, address, telephone number, facsimile number, and e-mail address, if applicable, of the party to the negotiation making the request;
 - (II) the name(s), address(es), telephone number(s), facsimile number(s), and e-mail address(es), if applicable, of the other parties to the negotiation;
 - (III) the name, address, telephone number, facsimile number, and e-mail address, if applicable, of the party's representative who is participating in the negotiations and to whom all inquiries should be made;
 - (IV) the negotiation history, meeting times, and locations;
 - (V) available schedule dates of party representatives; and
 - (VI) the issues on which the requestor seeks Commission participation and mediation.

2553. Negotiation/Mediation Process.

- (a) Pursuant to 47 U.S.C. 252(a)(2), the Commission shall participate in the ICA negotiations and mediate any differences arising in the course of the negotiation.
 - (I) Upon receipt of a request for Commission negotiation/mediation, the Commission shall assign a proceeding number to the matter.
 - (II) The Commission will respond to the request within ten days after receipt. The response shall identify the assigned mediator.

- (b) The mediator shall promptly schedule negotiation/mediation sessions. These sessions shall continue until:
 - (I) all outstanding issues are settled;
 - (II) a party makes a written declaration that the mediation proceedings are terminated; or
 - (III) the mediator makes a written declaration that further efforts at mediation are no longer worthwhile.

2554. Confidentiality.

The mediator shall not voluntarily disclose nor, through discovery, be required to disclose any oral or written communication prepared or expressed for the purposes of, in the course of, or pursuant to, any mediation or negotiation hereunder.

2555. – 2559. [Reserved].

Commission Arbitration

Basis, Purpose, and Statutory Authority

The basis and purpose of these rules is to establish a Commission process for arbitration of issues arising in the course of negotiation of interconnection agreements under 47 U.S.C. § 252.

The statutory authority for the promulgation of these rules is found at §§ 40-3-102; 40-15-404; 40-15-401(2); and 40-2-108, C.R.S., and at 47 U.S.C. §§ 251 and at 252(a)(1) and (e).

2560. Applicability.

Pursuant to 47 U.S.C. 252(b), rules 2560 through 2579 apply to any petition filed by any party to the negotiation of an interconnection agreement requesting that the Commission arbitrate any unresolved issues in the negotiations. These provisions apply only to petitions filed during the period from the 135th to the 160th day (inclusive) after the date on which an ILEC receives a request for negotiation under 47 U.S.C. § 251 and 47 U.S.C. § 252.

2561. Definitions.

The following definitions apply only in the context of rules 2560 through 2579.

- (a) "Agreement being negotiated" means an interconnection agreement (ICA) being negotiated between or among telecommunications carriers, following a request for negotiation made by a telecommunications carrier to an ILEC.
- (b) "Petition for arbitration" means the petition requesting arbitration of any unresolved issues in the interconnection agreement being negotiated.
- (c) "Petitioner" means the party to the interconnection agreement being negotiated that files the petition for arbitration.
- (d) "Respondent" means a non-petitioning party to the agreement being negotiated.

2562. Petition Process.

- (a) Pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 252(b), any party to an ICA being negotiated may, during the period from the 135th to the 160th day (inclusive) after the date on which an ILEC receives a request for negotiation under 47 U.S.C. § 252, petition the Commission to arbitrate any unresolved issues in the negotiation.
- (b) To request Commission arbitration, a party shall file a petition with the Commission. The petition shall include, in the following order and specifically identified, the following information, either in the petition or in appropriately identified attachments:
 - (I) Identifying information:
 - (A) the name, address, telephone number, facsimile number, and e-mail address, if applicable of the party to the negotiation making the request;
 - (B) the names, addresses, telephone number(s), facsimile number(s), and e-mail addresses, if applicable, of the other parties to the negotiation;
 - (C) the name, address, telephone number, facsimile number, and e-mail address, if applicable, of the petitioner's representative who is participating in the negotiations and to whom all inquiries should be made;
 - (D) the negotiation history, meeting times, and locations; and
 - (E) available schedule dates of party representatives.
 - (F) All other relevant documentation and arguments concerning:
 - (i) the unresolved issues;
 - (ii) the position of each of the parties with respect to those issues;
 - (iii) the specific relief requested by the petitioner with respect to each issue; and
 - (iv) any other issues discussed and resolved by the parties.

2563. Notice.

- (a) Pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 252(b)(2)(B), a party petitioning the Commission to arbitrate shall deliver by first-class mail, express mail, or by hand delivery a copy of the petition and any attached documents to the other party or parties to the agreement being negotiated no later than the day on which the Commission receives the petition.
- (b) The petitioner shall also furnish written notice to:
 - (I) any telecommunications carrier known to be negotiating an ICA, as included on a list maintained by the Commission; and
 - (II) any telecommunications carrier with an effective ICA with any of the parties to the petition.

- (c) Contents and manner of service. The written notice shall include a statement that a petition for arbitration has been filed with the Commission; the names of the parties; the date that the request for negotiation with the ILEC was made; a summary of the issues; and that interventions must be filed with the Commission within ten days of the filing date. The notice shall be delivered by first-class mail, by express mail, or by hand delivery not later than the day on which the petition for arbitration is filed with the Commission.
- (d) Certificate of service. The petition shall include a certificate of service showing that notice was given in accordance with this rule.

2564. Opportunity to Respond to Petition.

- (a) Other parties. A respondent shall respond to the petition for arbitration within 25 days after the petition is filed with the Commission. If a respondent seeks to have issues arbitrated that are not set out in the petition, the respondent shall state those issues, the position of each of the parties with respect to those issues, and the specific relief requested with respect to those issues. The respondent to a petition for arbitration shall become a party to arbitration proceedings upon service of the petition in accordance with paragraph 2563(a).
- (b) Intervention and public comment or intervention. A person seeking to intervene on the petition shall file a motion to intervene within ten days of the date that the petition for arbitration was filed with the Commission. A person may submit public comment on the petition within 25 days of the date that the petition for arbitration was filed with the Commission.

2565. Role of Commission during Arbitration.

- (a) The Commission shall:
 - (I) review all submitted documentation and written arguments; and
 - (II) hold a hearing on the petition.
- (b) The Commission may require the petitioning and responding parties to provide additional information as may be necessary for the Commission to reach a decision on the unresolved issues. If any party refuses or fails unreasonably to respond on a timely basis to any request from the Commission, the Commission may proceed on the basis of the best information available.
- (c) The Commission shall resolve each issue set forth in the petition and the response, if any, by imposing appropriate conditions as required to implement rule 2566 upon the parties to the arbitrated agreement.
- (d) The Commission shall conclude the resolution of any unresolved issues no later than nine months after the date on which the ILEC received the request for negotiation for interconnection under 47 U.S.C. § 252 in accordance with the Commission's own procedures and specified statutes or rules.
- (e) The Commission may order the parties to the arbitration to pay for a transcript of the arbitration proceedings. In such case, the Commission will apportion the cost among the parties in an equitable fashion.

2566. Standards for Arbitration.

Pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 252(c), in resolving any unresolved issues by arbitration under 47 U.S.C. § 252(b) and imposing conditions upon the parties to the agreement, the Commission shall:

- (a) ensure that such resolution and conditions meet the requirements of 47 U.S.C. § 251, including the regulations prescribed by the FCC pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 251;
- (b) establish any rates for interconnection, services, or network elements according to 47 U.S.C. § 252(d); and
- (c) provide a schedule for implementation of the rates, charges, terms, and conditions of the agreement by the parties.

2567. Duty to Negotiate in Good Faith during Arbitration.

Pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 251(c)(1), each ILEC has, among other duties, the duty to negotiate in good faith, in accordance with 47 U.S.C. § 252, the particular rates, charges, terms, and conditions of agreements to fulfill the duties described in 47 U.S.C. § 251(b)(1) through (5), and 47 U.S.C. § 251(c). The requesting telecommunications carrier also has the duty to negotiate in good faith the rates, charges, terms, and conditions of such agreements.

2568. Refusals to Negotiate.

Pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 252(b)(5), the refusal of any party to participate further in the negotiations, to cooperate with the Commission in carrying out its function as an arbitrator, or to continue to negotiate in good faith in the presence, or with the assistance, of the Commission shall be considered a breach of the duty to negotiate in good faith.

2569. - 2699. [Reserved].

NUMBERING ADMINISTRATION

Efficient Use of Telephone Numbers

Basis, Purpose, and Statutory Authority

The basis and purpose of these rules is to identify procedures to ensure the efficient use and assignment of telephone numbers.

The statutory authority for the promulgation of these rules is found at §§ 40-2-108, C.R.S. Relevant federal law exists at 47 U.S.C. § 251 (e)(1), 47 C.F.R., Part 52.15 (January 11, 2016) and Part 52.19 (October 1, 2002).

2700. Applicability.

Rules 2700 through 2719 are applicable to all providers who request telephone numbers directly from the numbering administrators and have accepted or make use of numbering resources in the Numbering Plan Areas (NPAs) assigned to Colorado or who assign numbering resources in any NPA assigned to Colorado.

2701. Definitions.

The following definitions apply only in the context of rules 2700 through 2719:

- (a) "Central office code" means the second three digits (NXX) of a ten-digit telephone number in the form NPA-NXX-XXXX. A central office code is also called an NXX code. The "N" denotes numbers 2 through 9 and X denotes numbers 0 through 9.
- (b) "Central office code administrator" means the entity responsible for the administration of the NXXs within an NPA. The central office code administrator is also known as the North American Numbering Plan Administrator (NANPA).
- (c) "Contaminated block" means any thousand block of telephone numbers where at least one telephone number is not available for assignment to end users.
- (d) "Numbering Plan Area" (NPA) means the first three digits of a ten-digit telephone number in the North American Numbering Plan. This is also called an area code. NPAs are classified as either geographic or non-geographic.
- (e) "NXX code holder" means any telecommunications service provider that has been assigned at least one central office code by the central office code administrator.
- (f) "Pooling administrator" means the entity responsible for the administration and assignment of the thousand blocks in a pooling environment.
- (g) "Thousand block" means a range of a thousand consecutive telephone numbers within a single NXX code, e.g., numbers NXX-1000 through NXX-1999 constitute a thousand block.

2702. Assignment of Telephone Numbers in Colorado.

- (a) All providers with numbers assigned from the NPAs in the Colorado (303, 719, 970, 720, or any future NPAs assigned to Colorado) shall assign numbers from a single opened thousand block within an NXX before assigning telephone numbers from an uncontaminated thousand block.
- (b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), a provider may assign telephone numbers in a thousand block different from the thousand block described in paragraph (a) if the available numbers in the opened thousand block are not sufficient to meet a specific customer request.
- (c) The Central Office Code Administrator and Pooling Administrator must perform their central office code administration and thousand block administration functions in such a manner as to support these rules.
- (d) Upon implementation of any number pooling between providers in Colorado, providers participating in pooling must make uncontaminated thousand blocks and thousand blocks with less than ten percent contamination available to the Pooling Administrator for possible reassignment to other providers in a number pooling process.
- (e) All providers that are required to be local number portability (LNP) capable pursuant to paragraph 2724(c) shall participate in number pooling for a particular geographic area when implemented by the Pooling Administrator.
- (f) All providers shall provide services in such a manner as not to encourage the inefficient use or depletion of telephone numbers in any Colorado NPA.

- (g) All VoIP providers authorized to request numbering resources directly from the Numbering Administrators must file a notice with the Commission at least 30 days before requesting numbers from the Numbering Administrators on a form provided by the Commission on its website.
- (h) All VoIP providers must maintain accuracy of all contact information and certification. If any contact information and certification is no longer accurate, the VoIP provider must file a correction with the Commission within 30 days of the change.

2703. Variance.

Any provider seeking relief from the requirements of rules 2700 through 2719 or pursuant to 47 C.F.R. 52.15(g) shall request a variance by request to Commission staff. The request shall demonstrate and provide (1) a request from an end-user customer detailing the specific need for telephone numbers; and (2) the carrier's inability to meet the customer's request from the carrier's current inventory of numbers. The designated Commission staff shall act on the request within 14 days of receiving the required information. If the provider disagrees with Commission staff's determination, the provider may formally file a petition requesting a Commission ruling.

2704. – 2719. [Reserved].

Local Number Portability and Administration

Basis, Purpose, and Statutory Authority

The basis and purpose of these rules is to establish local number portability (LNP) regulations so that end users can choose between providers without losing their telephone numbers; to establish mechanisms supporting LNP; and to identify LNP database network architecture.

The statutory authority for the promulgation of these rules is found at §§ 40-2-108 C.R.S. and 47 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart C.(November 30, 2015)

2720. Applicability.

Rules 2720 through 2739 shall apply to all providers who request telephone numbers directly from the numbering administrators.

2721. Definitions.

The following definitions apply only in the context of rules 2720 through 2739:

- (a) "Limited Liability Company" (LLC) means the legal entity given the responsibility of selecting and managing the Number Portability Administration Center (NPAC) in Colorado. This entity is made up of representatives of providers that are or will be porting numbers.
- (b) "Number portability administration center" (NPAC) means the independent third-party administrator of the Service Management System (SMS) and LNP database.
- (c) "Portable NXX" means an NXX that the public switched telephone network, in doing call routing, recognizes as an address that may require routing on the basis of something other than the dialed digits, and that the telephone company billing system, in determining which provider of serves the billed telephone number, recognizes may involve a provider other than the one to which the NXX is assigned.

- (d) "Ported telephone number" means a telephone number (TN) that is served (receives dial tone) from a switch other than the one to which the NXX is assigned.

2722. Incorporation by Reference.

The FCC's LNP First Report and Order, Decision No. FCC 96-286 in CC Docket No. 95-116, released July 2, 1996, is incorporated by reference, as identified in rule 2008.

2723. Customer Number Portability.

If a customer changes basic local exchange providers and remains within the same rate center, the customer shall have the option to retain the customer's telephone number(s).

2724. Provider Number Portability.

- (a) Number portability, as described in rule 2723, shall be attained by means of a database network architecture.
- (b) The database network architecture employed shall meet the following performance criteria:
 - (I) supports network services, features, and capabilities existing at the time number portability is implemented, including emergency services, Custom Local Area Signaling System (CLASS) features, operator and directory assistance services, and intercept capabilities;
 - (II) efficiently uses numbering resources;
 - (III) does not require customers to change their telephone numbers;
 - (IV) does not result in unreasonable degradation in service quality or network reliability;
 - (V) does not result in any degradation in service quality or network reliability when customers switch carriers;
 - (VI) does not result in a carrier having a proprietary interest in the network architecture;
 - (VII) is able to migrate to location and service portability; and
 - (VIII) has no significant adverse impact outside the areas where number portability is deployed.
- (c) Implementation. All providers offering service in the top 100 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) as defined by the U.S. Bureau of Census, including those listed in the FCC's LNP First Report and Order, Decision No. FCC 96-286 in CC Docket No. 95-116, Appendix D, must provide a long-term database method for number portability upon entry. All providers offering service in areas outside the top 100 MSAs must make number portability available six months after a request from a competing carrier.
- (d) NPAC.
 - (I) The long-term service provider portability database shall be administered by an NPAC. The NPAC shall be the exclusive source of LNP database information for facilities-based Colorado service providers.

- (II) The NPAC shall be selected and contracted to perform its duties by the LLC.

2725. – 2739. [Reserved].

N-1-1 Abbreviated Dialing Codes

Basis, Purpose, and Statutory Authority

The basis and purpose for these rules is to establish Colorado N-1-1 regulations so that the use of N-1-1 in Colorado is consistent with the FCC assignments by: identifying the designated uses of N-1-1 codes; identifying the limitations of the N-1-1 code usage; and establishing Commission procedures regarding petitions for N-1-1 use or assignment.

The statutory authority for the promulgation of these rules is found at §§ 40-3-102, 40-15-201, and 40-2-108, C.R.S. These rules are consistent with the FCC's rules found at 47 C.F.R., Part 52 (June 22, 2010).

2740. Applicability.

Rules 2740 through 2799 are applicable to all providers who request telephone numbers directly from the numbering administrators.

2741. Definitions.

- (a) "Abbreviated dialing codes" enable callers to connect to a location in the telephone network that otherwise would be accessible only through the use of a seven or ten-digit telephone number. The network must be pre-programmed to translate the three-digit code into the appropriate seven or ten-digit telephone number, including toll free numbers, and route the call accordingly.
- (b) "Affected area" means the geographic area within which a 3-1-1 abbreviated dialing code is sought to be used, will be used, or (after implementation) is used for the purpose of providing non-emergency police and other governmental service information to the public.
- (c) "Government entity" or "entity" means a department or agency of the state of Colorado, any county, or any city, municipality or town as those terms are defined in § 31-1-101 C.R.S.; and any Ambulance District, Fire Protection District, Health Service District or Metropolitan District as those terms are defined in § 32-1-103 C.R.S.
- (d) "N-1-1" codes are three-digit codes of which the first digit can be any digit other than 1 or 0, and the last two digits are both 1. N-1-1 codes "0-1-1" and "1-1-1" are unavailable because "0" and "1" are used for switching and routing purposes.

2742. Abbreviated Dialing Codes.

- (a) The following abbreviated dialing codes have been designated and assigned by the FCC and shall be used for the FCC's stated purpose in Colorado:
 - (I) 2-1-1 - Community Information and Referral Services;
 - (II) 3-1-1 - Non-emergency governmental police and other governmental service information;
 - (III) 5-1-1 - Traffic and Transportation Information;
 - (IV) 7-1-1 - Telecommunications Relay Service;

- (V) 8-1-1 - Advanced Notice of Excavation Activities; and
 - (VI) 9-1-1 - Emergency Service.
- (b) The following abbreviated dialing codes are commonly used for the FCC's stated purpose in Colorado, but may be used for other purposes:
- (I) 4-1-1 - Directory Assistance and Directory Assistance Call Completion; and
 - (II) 6-1-1 - Repair Service.
- (c) A provider in Colorado may assign or use N-1-1 dialing codes only as directed by the Commission.
- (d) The following limitations apply to a provider's use of N-1-1 dialing codes for internal business and testing purposes:
- (I) the provider's use shall not interfere with the assignment of such numbers by the FCC or with the North American Numbering Plan (NANP); and
 - (II) the provider's use shall be discontinued upon 30-days' notice if the dialing code is reassigned on a statewide or nationwide basis, provided that the code not be reassigned earlier than six months after the provider's use is discontinued in order to allow sufficient time for customer education regarding the discontinuance and reassignment of the dialing code.
- (e) An entity submitting a petition for use of an abbreviated dialing code established by the Commission, shall be granted use of that dialing code if it is found to meet a public benefit standard outlined in this rule. Any petitioner that is granted the authority to offer N-1-1 access shall comply with this rule and any provisions set out in the Commission decision granting such authority.
- (I) Assignment of N-1-1 abbreviated dialing code. The assignment of N-1-1 abbreviated dialing code will be considered by the Commission upon:
 - (A) the Commission's own motion; or
 - (B) the petition of an information and referral organization, governmental organization or other entity, as applicable.
 - (II) An entity filing a petition to request assignment of a N-1-1 abbreviated dialing code shall present evidence that a public benefit exists. The petition shall include, in the following order and specifically identified, the following information, either in the application or in appropriately identified attachments:
 - (A) background of the applicant, including composition of any governing board or agency;
 - (B) demonstration of public need;
 - (C) comprehensive list of participating agencies including proposed process to add to or delete agencies from the list;

- (D) historic volume of calls seeking relevant information;
 - (E) a description of the affected area including list of cities, towns, counties, and central offices, if known, and any plans for expansion of that initial geographic area;
 - (F) staffing expectations, including hours and days of operation;
 - (G) proposed cost recovery solution, including funding or support mechanisms;
 - (H) letters of support from stakeholders (e.g., community members, government agencies, non-profit organizations);
 - (I) a statement that the entity agrees to answer all questions propounded by the Commission or its Staff concerning the petition;
 - (J) proposed plan for community notification and outreach; and
 - (K) other information demonstrating a public benefit.
- (III) Additional requirements for entities filing a petition for 3-1-1 abbreviated dialing code for non-emergency governmental police and other governmental service information:
- (A) The proposed method for routing the 3-1-1 calls to the call center.
 - (B) Estimated cost of implementation and the on-going provisioning of the 3-1-1 abbreviated dialing code. If two or more entities file a petition with the Commission to use the same N-1-1 in the same or overlapping geographic areas, the Commission shall use the criteria in subparagraph (f)(II) to establish one assignee, except petitions for 3-1-1 shall attempt to negotiate a settlement as to which entity shall provide the service in conflict. In the event the entities are not able to resolve a conflicting request for 3-1-1 service, the Commission shall have the final authority to determine which entity shall provide 3-1-1 service.
- (IV) When a petition is granted by the Commission under subparagraph (f)(II), all providers that provide service in the geographic area outlined in the petition shall complete the following tasks:
- (A) If an affected provider is using N-1-1 code for purposes other than stated in subparagraph 2741(b), that provider shall discontinue use for that non-compliant purpose.
 - (B) If the affected provider plans to seek recovery of its costs associated with N-1-1 implementation, the affected provider shall calculate the cost for the necessary translations and facilities work and shall file with the Commission.
 - (C) The affected provider shall estimate the time required to perform the necessary translation and/or facilities work to allow N-1-1 call completion from its subscribers as requested in the petition.

- (V) Upon a showing that the public will benefit from the assignment of N-1-1 to a petitioner and factoring in the provider filed information, the Commission will establish a timeline for assignment and use of the N-1-1 abbreviated dialing code in the affected geographic area. All providers serving customers in the affected area shall comply with this assignment date unless a variance is sought and granted.
- (f) Discontinuance of offering of N-1-1 access.
 - (I) Any entity that has been granted the authority to offer N-1-1 access and wishes to discontinue providing the N-1-1 service shall file a notification with the Commission not fewer than 45 days prior to the effective date of the proposed discontinuance. The Commission may give notice of the notification if it determines notice would be in the public interest.
 - (II) Contents of the notification. The notification shall contain the following information:
 - (A) the entity's name, complete mailed address (street, city and zip code), telephone number, and e-mail address;
 - (B) name, mailing address, telephone number and e-mail address of the person to contact for questions regarding the discontinuance;
 - (C) the proposed effective date, which shall not be sooner than 45 days after the date on which the notification is filed with the Commission;
 - ((D) the reason(s) for the discontinuance;
 - (E) a detailed description of the affected area, including a map of the affected area; and
 - (F) the notice to the affected users of the discontinuance of N-1-1 service and a list of all the newspapers of general circulation in which the notice of discontinuance will be published.
- (g) Neither an entity granted the use of a N-1-1 abbreviated dialing code nor a provider of telecommunications service may charge end users a fee on a per-call or per-use basis for using the N-1-1 system without the consent of the Commission.
- (h) Sale or transfer of N-1-1 codes through private transactions is not allowed.

2743. – 2799. [Reserved].

PROGRAMS

2800. – 2819. [Reserved].

* * *

[indicates omission of unaffected rules (Rules 2820 – 2839 - TRS)]

* * *

[indicates omission of unaffected rules – (Rules 2840 – 2855 - HCSM)]

2856. – 2869. [Reserved].

Discount Rate for Eligible Intrastate Services Purchased by Eligible Colorado Schools and Libraries

Basis, Purpose, and Statutory Authority

The basis and purpose of these rules is to establish the discount rate for services that are available to elementary schools, secondary schools, and libraries consistent with 47 U.S.C. § 254(h).

The statutory authority for the promulgation of these rules is found at §§ 40-3-102, 40-3-103, and 40-2-108, C.R.S.

2870. Applicability.

The discounts included in rules 2870 through 2889 shall apply to the rates for all eligible intrastate services.

2871. Definitions.

The meaning of terms used within rules 2870 through 2889 shall be consistent with the definitions in the FCC's Universal Service Support for Schools and Libraries Rules found at 47 C.F.R., Part 54, Subpart F. The following definitions apply only in the context of rules 2870 through 2879:

- (a) "Eligible intrastate services" means services eligible for discounts including all commercially available and offered intrastate telecommunications services. In addition to intrastate telecommunications services, special services eligible for discounts include Internet access and installation and maintenance of internal connections.
- (b) "Rural or urban schools or libraries" means, pursuant to 47 C.F.R. § 54.505(b)(3)(i), the Administrator shall designate a school or library as urban if the school or library is located in an urbanized area or urban cluster area with a population equal to or greater than 25,000, as determined by the most recent rural-urban classification by the Bureau of the Census. The Administrator shall designate all other schools and libraries as rural.

2872. Incorporation by Reference.

References in rules 2870 through 2879 to Part 54 are references to rules issued by the FCC and have been incorporated by reference, as identified in rule 2008.

2873. Discount for Eligible Intrastate Services for Eligible Schools and Libraries.

After receiving a *bona fide* request from such schools or libraries, a provider of telecommunications service shall apply the specified discount rate to eligible intrastate services. The following matrix shall be used to set a discount rate to be applied to eligible intrastate services purchased by eligible schools, school districts, libraries, or library consortia based upon the institution's level of disadvantage or eligibility and the location in either an "urban" or "rural" area.

Schools & Libraries Discount

Percentage of Students Eligible for National School Lunch Program	Urban Discount Percent	Rural Discount Percent
<1%	20%	25%
1 – 19%	40%	50%
20 – 34%	50%	60%
35 – 49%	60%	70%
50 – 74%	80%	80%
75 – 100%	90%	90%

2874. Rate Disputes.

Pursuant to 47 C.F.R. § 54.504(c), schools, libraries, and consortia including those entities, and providers of telecommunications service may seek a determination from the Commission regarding intrastate rates if they believe that the lowest corresponding price is unfairly high or low.

2875. Discount Administration.

The FCC or its designee, pursuant to 47 C.F.R. § 54.707, shall determine the resolution of disputes dealing with the authority, practice, discount and fund accounting, and administration of the Schools and Libraries Discount Fund.

2876. Response to Request for Services.

A provider of telecommunications service shall respond in writing to a written request for eligible intrastate services within four weeks of the receipt of the request.

2877. – 2889. [Reserved].

* * *

[indicates omission of unaffected rules – (Rules 2890 – 2894 - No Call)]

2895. – 2899. [Reserved].

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

ABS	Alternate Billing Service
ALI	Automatic Location Identification
AMA	Automatic Message Accounting
AML	Actual Measured Loss
ANI	Automatic Number Identification
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
BER	Bit Error Rate
BESP	Basic Emergency Service Provider

BRI	Basic Rate Interface
BSA	Basic Serving Arrangement
BSE	Basic Service Element
CASB	Cost Accounting Standards Board
CCR	Code of Colorado Regulations
CEI	Comparably Efficient Interconnection
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CLASS	Custom Local Area Signaling System
CLEC	Competitive Local Exchange Carrier
CMRS	Commercial Mobile Radio Service
CNS	Complementary Network Service
CPCN	Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity
CPNI	Customer Proprietary Network Information
CRCP	Colorado Rules of Civil Procedure
CRS	Colorado Revised Statutes
CSR	Customer Service Record
dB	Decibel
DMS	Data Management System
DS0,DS1,DS3	Digital Signaling levels 0, 1 and 3
E9-1-1	Enhanced 911 e-mail Electronic mail
ENS	Emergency Notification Service
EP	Eligible Provider
ESP	Enhanced Service Provider
ETC	Eligible Telecommunications Carrier
ETS	Emergency Telephone Service
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FDC	Fully Distributed Cost
FOC	Firm Order Confirmation
GAAP	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
HCSM	High Cost Support Mechanism
Hz	Hertz
ICB	Individual Case Basis
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
ILEC	Incumbent Local Exchange Carrier
ISDN	Integrated Services Digital Network kbit/sec kilobit per second (1,000 bits per second)
LATA	Local Access Transport Area
LCA	Local Calling Area
LEC	Local Exchange Carrier
LIDB	Line Identification Database
LLC	Limited Liability Company
LNP	Local Number Portability
LOR	Letter of Registration
LRIC	Long Run Incremental Cost
LSR	Local Service Request
ma	milliamps
Mbps	Megabits per second
MLTS	Multi-line Telephone System
MSA	Metropolitan Statistical Area
MSAG	Master Street Address Guide
MTB	Minimum Transport Bandwidth
MTE	Multi-Tenant Environment
NANP	North American Numbering Plan
NANPA	North American Numbering Plan Administrator
NECA	National Exchange Carrier Association

NENA	National Emergency Number Association
NID	Network Interface Device
NIIF	Network Interconnection Interoperability Forum
NPA	Numbering Plan Area
NPAC	Number Portability Administration Center
OC1	Optical Carrier-Level 1 Signal
OCC	Office of Consumer Counsel
ONA	Open Network Architecture
OSS	Operational Support Systems
PCS	Personal Communications Service
PIN	Personal Account Identification Number
POLR	Provider of Last Resort
PRI	Primary Rate Interface
PSAP	Public Safety Answering Point
RBOC	Regional Bell Operating Company
RTEZ	Rural Technology Enterprise Zone
RTF	Rich Text Format
RUS	Rural Utility Service
SCP	Service Control Point
SGAT	Statement of Generally Available Terms and Conditions
SLU	Subscriber Line Usage
SS7	Signaling System #7
STP	Signal Transfer Point
TDD	Telecommunications Device for the Deaf
TRS	Telecommunications Relay Services
TSLRIC	Total Service Long Run Incremental Cost
UNE	Unbundled Network Element
USF	Universal Service Fund
USOA	Uniform System of Accounts
WATS	Wide Area Telephone Service
