

22.8(3) Procedures and requirements for customer survey to establish EAS.

a. The customer survey for two-way EAS need not be taken more than once in any 18-month period and the survey letter should contain the following items:

- (1) An explanation of the purpose of the survey.
- (2) A statement which identifies by class and grade of service the existing rate, the amount of rate increase and the new rate associated with the addition of the proposed EAS.
- (3) A statement that more than 65 percent of the customers returning ballots must vote in favor of the proposal before further action will be taken.
- (4) A statement indicating the proposed date when service would be established which shall not be more than two years from the survey ballot return date, unless the delay is granted by the board due to the facility considerations.
- (5) The date by which the ballot must be returned to be considered shall be a minimum of 10 days and a maximum of 20 days from the date on which the survey letter is mailed to the customer. The ballots shall not be counted for 3 days following the survey ballot return date to allow all return cards to clear the post office. Results of the survey shall be provided to the board within 15 days of the return date.

b. Ballot by return postcard. The postage-paid, company-addressed return postcard included with the customer survey letter should contain the following information:

- (1) A statement explaining the EAS proposal being voted on as set out in the customer survey letter.
- (2) A place for the customer to indicate whether customer favors or is opposed to the establishment of EAS.
- (3) Lines designated for the customer's signature, telephone number and date.

c. The return ballot shall be retained by the company for at least two years and shall be available for review by the board staff during that time. After two years the ballots may be destroyed; however, the results of the survey as recorded from the return ballots shall be maintained for a period of five years.

d. If the customers in an exchange vote in favor of EAS to another exchange but concurrence in two-way EAS is not received from that second exchange then consideration may be given to one-way EAS. The same basic survey procedure shall be followed as provided herein, but the customer survey letter shall also include information concerning lack of concurrence on two-way service by the neighboring exchange and that another survey is being taken to determine interest in one-way calling.

22.8(4) Procedures and requirements for discontinuing EAS.

a. The initiative to discontinue EAS shall be in the form of a request presented to the company with evidence of support indicated by a petition signed by no less than 15 percent of the exchange customers. Only the person to whom the monthly bill is addressed may sign the petition. In the case of a business customer, only a duly authorized agent or representative may sign. Each signer must include address and telephone number. Initiative to discontinue EAS may also come from the company or the board.

b. Customer calling studies, cost and revenue studies may be conducted and submitted to the board. The board shall determine the merits of proceeding with a customer survey.

c. Records shall be kept of this procedure to substantiate the steps taken by the company. These studies need not be undertaken more than once in any 18-month period.

22.8(5) Procedures and requirements for customer survey to discontinue EAS.

a. The customer survey for two-way EAS need not be taken more than once in any 18-month period and the survey letter should contain the following items:

- (1) An explanation of the purpose of the survey.
- (2) A statement which identifies by class and grade of service the amount of rate decrease, if any, and the new rates associated with the proposed discontinuance of EAS.
- (3) A statement that more than 65 percent of the customers returning ballots must vote in favor of the discontinuance proposal before further action will be taken.
- (4) A statement indicating the proposed date when service would be discontinued (which shall not be more than six months from the survey ballot return date).
- (5) The date by which the ballots must be returned to be considered. This return date shall be a minimum of 10 days and a maximum of 20 days from the date on which the survey letter is mailed to the customer. The ballots shall not be counted for 3 days following the survey ballot return date to allow all return cards to clear the post office. Results of the survey shall be provided to the board within 15 days of the return date.

b. Ballot by return postcard. The postage-paid, company-addressed return postcard included with the customer survey letter should contain the following information:

- (1) A statement explaining the EAS proposal being voted on as set out in the customer survey letter.
- (2) A place for the customer to indicate whether customer favors or is opposed to the discontinuance of EAS.
- (3) Lines designated for the customer's signature, telephone number and date.

c. The return ballot shall be retained by the company for at least two years and shall be available for review by the board staff during that time. After two years, the ballot may be destroyed; provided, however, a record showing the results of the survey as recorded from the return ballots shall be maintained for a period of five years.

d. If the customers approve discontinuance of two-way EAS to another exchange and concurrence in that discontinuance cannot be obtained from the customers of the second exchange, consideration may be given to continuance of one-way EAS by that second exchange. The same basic survey procedure shall be followed as provided herein, but the customer survey letter shall also include a statement indicating that the neighboring exchange or its customers have voted to discontinue two-way EAS and that this survey is being taken to determine interest in one-way calling.

199—22.9(476) Terminal equipment. Terminal equipment is deregulated. Customers may secure terminal equipment through any provider.

199—22.10(476) Standards of competition. In areas of telephone service where customer provision of terminal equipment or new inside station wiring is permissible or required, a telephone utility's practices and actions shall be fair.

22.10(1) In order to promote fair treatment of customers, the telephone utility shall observe the following practices:

- a.* A telephone utility shall inform, in writing, all employees who may handle customer complaints, requests for information and communication services or equipment items which may be provided by customers, of the provisions of 22.3(5), 22.3(12), 22.4(1) "a" (2), 22.9(476) and 22.11(476).

b. Telephone utility personnel shall provide applicable rates and charges or any other information contained in the utility tariff, to answer inquiries as to the absence or presence of telephone utility equipment or services at a specified location, and to provide specifications which will permit customer-provided terminal equipment and new inside station wiring to gain access to the telephone network.

c. Upon the individual customer's request, each telephone utility shall perform a service check up to the demarcation point, without charge to the customer, and all costs for the service check up to the demarcation point will be assigned to the regulated services of the utility. However, as an exception, if the customer requests that the utility locate or repair any difficulty on the customer's side of the demarcation point, all costs and charges, if any, associated with the service on both the customer's side and the utility's side of the demarcation point will be assigned to the deregulated services of the utility.

22.10(2) All unfair or deceptive practices related to customer provision of equipment are prohibited. Any failure to provide information to customers or to deal with customers who provide their own terminal equipment or new inside station wiring or an alteration of the charges for or availability of equipment or services on that ground, unless specifically authorized by board order or rule and by the utility's tariff, shall constitute unfair or deceptive practices. In cases of equipment in compliance with federal communications commission registration requirements, telephone utility personnel are prohibited from making any statement, express or implied, to, or which will reach, a customer or prospective customer that terminal equipment in compliance with Federal Communications Commission registration requirements cannot properly be attached to the telephone network. This does not apply to good faith efforts to amend the Federal Communications Commission requirements.

The listing of unfair practices in this rule shall not limit the types of acts which may be found to be unfair nor shall those listed be used to establish decisional criteria operating to exempt any act otherwise unfair from the intent of this rule.

199—22.11(476) Existing and new inside station wiring.

22.11(1) *Treatment of existing and new inside station wiring.*

a. On and after the transition date, all telephone utilities shall, if new inside station wiring is offered, provide, sell or lease the new inside station wiring as nonutility functions. The repair and maintenance of existing and new inside station wiring shall be nonutility functions on and after the transition date. No telephone utility shall on and after the transition date be required to provide, sell, lease, install, maintain or repair new inside station wiring or maintain or repair existing inside station wiring. The costs and revenues associated therewith shall not be included in a telephone utility's revenue requirement for ratemaking purposes.

b. Each telephone utility shall be responsible for making all connections at the protector or providing a facility to permit connection with new inside station wiring at the demarcation point. Nothing contained in these rules shall require or necessitate changes or modifications to telephone utility connections with existing inside station wiring.

c. Each telephone utility shall maintain its accounting records to separately account for those costs and revenues associated with utility functions and those costs and revenues associated with nonutility functions. Identifiable costs and associated overheads will be directly assigned; common and joint costs will be allocated on a consistent basis between utility and nonutility functions. Each telephone utility shall have the burden of proof to establish that directly assigned and allocated costs are recorded in the appropriate accounts.

d. Each telephone utility shall within 120 days after the effective date of these rules file a revised tariff which provides the utility will not be responsible for providing, repairing and maintaining new inside station wiring and repairing and maintaining existing inside station wiring.

22.11(2) Suppliers. New inside station wiring may be secured from a telephone utility if new inside station wiring is offered, or from any other supplier. Repair or maintenance for existing or new inside station wiring may be secured from a telephone utility, if repair or maintenance is offered, or from any other supplier.

22.11(3) Amortization of existing inside station wiring. Complete expensing of subaccounts 233:1 and 233:2 shall be accomplished through use of an amortization period commencing from the effective date of these rules. The amortization period shall be the depreciation period established in the last rate proceeding completed prior to January 1, 1982, for each telephone utility, or ten years, whichever is less.

Existing inside station wiring, upon expiration of the amortization period for the respective subaccounts, shall be excluded from the utility's regulated books of account. No telephone utility shall be permitted to sell existing inside station wiring during the amortization period for the respective subaccounts, or at any time thereafter. No telephone utility shall be permitted to lease existing inside station wiring after the expiration of the amortization period.

22.11(4) Amortization of existing telephone utility cable within or between two or more buildings on the same premises. That portion of existing outside plant which represents the undepreciated investment of the utility in telephone utility cable within or between two or more buildings on the same premises shall be amortized over the remaining life of the amortization period established by subrule 22.11(3), commencing from the effective date of these rules. Each telephone utility shall transfer the dollar amount which is to be amortized from the outside plant account 242.1 to the inside station wiring account 233 on the utility's transition date. Existing users of telephone utility cable within or between two or more buildings on the same premises on the transition date shall not be denied use in the future equal to their use on the transition date, unless that user requests a decrease in service after the transition date. Existing telephone utility cable within or between buildings on the same premises, upon expiration of the amortization period for the respective subaccounts, shall be excluded from the utility's regulated books of account.

22.11(5) Construction by user limitation. A user shall not be allowed to construct inside station wiring from a demarcation point or between two or more buildings on the same premises to obtain service from an exchange other than that by which they would normally be served, excluding users being provided adjacent exchange service or foreign exchange service as provided in a company's tariff. Existing inside wiring obtaining local exchange service within another exchange boundary shall be disconnected by the user within ten days after receipt of written notification from the local exchange company.

22.11(6) Standards applicable to existing and new inside station wiring. The following technical standards must be complied with:

a. Intrasystem wiring in customer-provided PBX and key telephone systems shall be in compliance with applicable registration standards promulgated by the federal communications commission.

b. For use with telephone transmission service where only nonbutton or single button telephone stations and associated ancillary devices are utilized, new inside station wiring shall be in compliance with 47 CFR Part 68.

c. All existing and new inside station wiring must comply with applicable national, state or local building and electrical codes, including, National Electrical Code, NFPA No. 70-1978 (Article 800, Communications Circuits); and accepted good engineering practice in the communication industry to ensure, as far as reasonably possible, continuity of service, uniformity in the quality of service furnished, and safety of persons and property.

d. Telephone utilities shall generally endeavor to answer any questions concerning the installation, repair, and maintenance of new inside station wiring and the repair and maintenance of existing inside station wiring. Upon request, telephone utilities shall distribute to their customers or other interested parties, explanatory printed materials on new inside station wiring, including an explanation of how compliance with the above standards can be accomplished.

199—22.12(476) Contents of tariff filings proposing rates.

22.12(1) Construction of rule. This rule shall be construed in a manner consistent with its purpose to expedite informed consideration of tariff filings proposing rates by assuring the availability of relevant information on a standardized basis. Unless a waiver is granted prior to filing, this rule shall apply to all tariff filings by rate-regulated telephone utilities proposing rates, except the following:

a. Tariff filings of interexchange carriers not providing basic local service proposing new or changed intraLATA rates certified by an officer or employee with personal knowledge to be the same as the rates charged for the same deregulated services in the competitive interLATA market. These intraLATA tariff filings shall not be subject to the 20-day objection or request for docketing period in subrule 7.4(4) and shall be approved and made effective, subject to investigation or complaint, on an expedited basis by the board upon filing.

b. Tariff filings of AOS utilities that propose rates at or below the corresponding rates for similar services of utilities whose rates have been approved by the board in a rate case or set in a market determined by the board to be competitive.

22.12(2) Cost studies to be filed. Tariff filings proposing rates shall be accompanied by applicable cost studies performed in accordance with 22.13(476). These shall be accompanied by all work papers used.

22.12(3) Specification of cost methodologies. By September 1, 1982, all telephone utilities shall file cost study methods, consistent with 22.13(476).

a. This filing will include definitions which permit the assignment of tariffs to a cost study method, formulae or documentation for computer programs and applicable parameters, definitions, unit costs, and specific and common costs allocation factors.

b. Subsequent filings must be consistent with a filed method and contain an explanation as to how the cost study method used conforms with the filed definitions, unless an application is made to amend or revise the method on file.

22.12(4) Rescinded, effective June 10, 1987.

199—22.13(476) Methodology for determining costs to serve.

22.13(1) Construction of rule. This rule shall be construed in a manner consistent with its purpose to provide information on costs of supplying specific telephone services and on the relative contributions of general telephone service offerings to the rates of return to the telephone utilities. Unless a waiver is granted prior to filing, this rule shall require periodic fully distributed cost (FDC) studies to be prepared and submitted to the board and shall require individual tariff filings to be supported by cost studies except the following:

a. Tariff filings of interexchange carriers not providing basic local service proposing new or changed intraLATA rates certified by an officer or employee with personal knowledge to be the same as the rates charged for the same deregulated services in the competitive interLATA market. These intraLATA tariff filings shall not be subject to the 20-day objection or request for docketing period in subrule 7.4(4) and shall be approved and made effective, subject to investigation or complaint, on an expedited basis by the board upon filing.

b. Tariff filings of AOS utilities that propose rates at or below the corresponding rates for similar services of utilities whose rates have been approved by the board in a rate case or set in a market determined by the board to be competitive.

22.13(2) Fully distributed cost studies. As used in this chapter, an FDC study operates to estimate the costs to serve customer classes.

a. In an FDC analysis, the totality of all investment and operating costs for all services offered during a specified test period are first determined. In addition, the total volume of each service provided during the test period is determined from the utility's records. Direct costs which can be identified for a particular category of service are segmented and attributed to the relevant services. The remaining common and joint costs are allocated among the services according to quantitative determinations as to test period direct investment in each service or test period relative use which each service made of the facilities, personnel, and operations supported by such costs. Revenues are identified, segmented and attributed to the relevant services. At the conclusion of the process, it should be possible not only to compute a rate of return for each service, but also to estimate unit costs for each of the services offered during the test period, which can be used as a basis for assessing relative revenue requirement contributions for each service which would have satisfied the utility's total revenue requirement—including cost of capital. The rates for each service shall be computed so as to have contributed an equal rate of return on investment.

b. Service category cost studies shall be made a part of any cost study. The test period direct costs, common and joint costs, investments and revenues shall be identified and attributed to each of the categories.

Categories and subcategories of service to be studied include, but are not limited to, the following:

(1) Private line—group channel service; cable carrying charges; continuous property loop; signal grade subscriber loop; voice grade subscriber loop; signal grade and voice grade block loops; local wiring charge; airport lines; intercept lines; signal multiloop; channels for program transmission; intrastate video transmission channel; multipoint loudspeaker network transmission channel; industrial television; and interoffice mileage.

(2) Intrastate tolls—toll DDD service; operator-assisted; and WATS.

(3) Local exchange service—existing inside station wiring; transmission service; and EAS.

c. Reconciliations of the subcategory cost studies to the category cost studies and of the category cost studies to the test period investment and costs shall be provided.

22.13(3) Service class cost studies. As used in this rule, a cost study operates to determine the cost for a specific service or equipment offering within the service class.

a. Fully allocated cost studies or other board-approved cost studies shall be provided for discrete service and equipment offerings when rates are proposed therefor or when requested by the board.

For fully allocated cost studies, these studies shall identify directly attributable costs and investments to which must be added an appropriate allocation of general administrative costs and other overhead costs, as well as an allocation of common and joint costs. Where possible, allocations should be made in the same manner as in the utility's FDC study.

b. Fully allocated cost studies or other board-approved cost studies shall include:

(1) An explanation, on a separate page, of the sources, derivation and calculation of all values used.

(2) Definitions, statements of all assumptions, formulae or documentation or other company procedures utilized, unit costs, and allocation factors for specific and common costs.

(3) All work papers used.

199—22.14(476) Intrastate access charge application, tariff procedures, and rates.**22.14(1) Application of intrastate access charges.**

a. Intrastate access charges shall apply to all intrastate access services rendered to interexchange utilities. Intrastate access charges shall not apply to EAS traffic. In the case of resale of services of interexchange utilities, access charges shall apply as follows:

- (1) The interexchange utilities shall be billed as if no resale were involved.
- (2) The resale carrier shall be billed only for access services not already billed to the underlying interexchange utility.
- (3) Specific billing treatment and administration shall be provided pursuant to tariff.

b. Except as provided in 22.14(1)“*b*”(3), no person shall make any communication of the type and nature transmitted by telephone utilities, between exchanges located within Iowa, over any system or facilities, which are or can be connected by any means to the intrastate telephone network, and uses exchange utility facilities, unless the person shall pay to the exchange utility or utilities which provide service to the exchange where the communication is originated and the exchange where it is terminated, in lieu of the carrier common line charge, a charge in the amount of \$25 per month per circuit that is capable of interconnection. However, if the person provides actual access minutes to the exchange utility, the charge shall be the charge per access minute or fraction thereof provided in 22.14(2)“*d*”(1), not to exceed \$25 per line per month. The charge shall apply in all exchanges. However, if the person attests in writing that its facility cannot interconnect and is not interconnected with the exchange in question, the person will not be subject to the charge in that exchange.

(1) In the event that a communication is made without compliance with this rule, the telephone utility or utilities serving the person shall terminate telephone service after notice pursuant to subrule 22.4(5). The utility shall not reinstate service until the board orders the utility to restore service. The board shall order service to be restored when it has reasonable assurance that the person will comply with this rule.

(2) In any action concerning this rule, the burden of proof shall be upon the person making intrastate communications.

(3) This rule shall be inapplicable to:

1. Communications made by a person using facilities or services of telephone utilities to which an intrastate carrier common line charge applies pursuant to 22.14(3)“*a*.”
2. Administrative communications made by or to a telephone utility.

22.14(2) Filing of intrastate access service tariffs.

a. Tariffs providing for intrastate access services shall be filed with the board by a telephone utility which provides such services. Iowa intrastate access service tariffs of rate-regulated utilities shall be based only on Iowa intrastate costs. Unless otherwise provided, the filings are subject to the applicable rules of the board.

b. A non-rate-regulated local exchange utility in its general tariff may concur in the intrastate access tariff filed by another non-rate-regulated local exchange utility.

(1) Alternatively, a non-rate-regulated local exchange utility may voluntarily elect to join another nonrate regulated local exchange utility or utilities in forming an association of local exchange utilities. The association may file intrastate access service tariffs. A utility in its general tariff can concur in the association tariffs.

(2) All elements of the filings, under rule 22.14(476) including access service rate elements, shall be subject to review and approval by the board.

c. Rescinded IAB 2/7/90, effective 3/14/90.

d. All intrastate access service tariffs shall comply with the following:

(1) Carrier common line charge. The rate for the intrastate carrier common line charge shall be three cents per access minute or fraction thereof for both originating and terminating segments of the communication. The carrier common line charge shall be assessed to exchange access made by any interexchange telephone utility, including resale carriers. In lieu of this charge, interconnected private systems shall pay for access as provided in 22.14(1) "b."

(2) End-user charge. No intrastate end-user charge shall be assessed.

(3) Universal service fund. No universal service fund shall be established.

(4) Transitional and premium rates. There shall be no discounted transitional rate elements applied in Iowa except as otherwise specifically set forth in these rules.

(5) Recording function of billing and collections. The intrastate access service tariffs shall include the rate to be charged for performing the recording function associated with billing and collections.

(6) A telephone utility may, pursuant to tariff, bill for access on the basis of assumed minutes of use where measurement is not practical. However, if the interexchange utility provides actual minutes of use to the billing utility, the actual minutes shall be used.

(7) In the absence of a waiver granted by the board, local exchange utilities shall allow any interexchange utility the option to use its own facilities that were in service on March 19, 1992, to provide local access transport service to terminate its own traffic to the local exchange utility. The interexchange utility may use its facilities in the manner and to a meet point agreed upon by the local exchange utility and the interexchange utility as of March 19, 1992. Changes mutually agreeable to the local exchange utility and the interexchange utility after that date also shall be recognized in allowing the interexchange utility to use its own local access transport facilities to terminate its own traffic. Recognition under this rule will also be extended to improvements by an interexchange utility that provided all the transport facilities to an exchange on March 19, 1992, whether the improvements were mutually agreeable or not, unless the improvements are inconsistent with an agreement between the interexchange utility and the local exchange utility.

22.14(3) Rescinded, IAB 9/21/88, effective 10/26/88.

22.14(4) *Notice of intrastate access service tariffs.*

a. All telephone utilities that file new or changed tariffs relating to access charges, access service, or the recording function associated with billing and collection for access services shall give written notice of the new or changed tariffs to the consumer advocate and to all interexchange utilities registered with the board under paragraph "b" of this subrule. Notice shall be given on or before the date of filing of the tariff. The notice shall consist of a copy of the tariff transmittal letter, a listing of affected tariff pages, and a description of the proposed changes. If two or more local exchange utilities concur in a single tariff filing, the local exchange utilities may send a joint written notice to the consumer advocate and the interexchange utilities.

b. To receive notice of new or changed access service tariffs, an interexchange utility shall register with the board. An interexchange utility registers by filing a specific written request for registration, stating its name and the address where notice is to be sent.

c. Local exchange utilities shall file an affidavit listing all interexchange utilities notified of the proposed filing when the tariff is filed with the board.

d. The board shall not approve any new or changed tariff described in paragraph "a" until after the period for resistance provided in subrule 22.14(5), paragraph "a."

22.14(5) *Resistance to intrastate access service tariffs.*

a. If an interexchange utility affected by an access service filing or the consumer advocate desires to file a resistance to a proposed new or changed access service tariff, it shall file its resistance within 14 days after the filing of the proposed tariff. The interexchange utility shall send a copy of the resistance to all telephone utilities filing or concurring in the proposed tariff.

b. After receipt of a timely resistance, the board may:

(1) Deny the resistance if it does not on its face present a material issue of adjudicative fact or the board determines the resistance to be frivolous or otherwise without merit and allows the tariff to go into effect by order or by operation of law; or

(2) Either suspend the tariff or allow the tariff to become effective subject to refund; and initiate informal complaint proceedings; or

(3) Either suspend the tariff or allow the tariff to become effective subject to refund; and initiate contested case proceedings; or

(4) Reject the tariff, stating the grounds for rejection.

c. The interexchange utility or the consumer advocate shall have the burden to support its resistance.

d. If contested case proceedings are initiated upon resistance filed by an interexchange utility, the interexchange utility shall pay the expenses reasonably attributable to the proceeding unless the interexchange utility is the successful party as determined by the board.

22.14(6) *Access charge rules to prevail.* The provisions of rule 22.14(476) shall be determinative of the procedures relating to intrastate access service tariffs and shall prevail over all inconsistent rules.

199—22.15(476) Interexchange utility service and access.

22.15(1) *Interexchange utility service.* An interexchange utility may provide interexchange service by complying with the laws of this state and the rules of this board. Any company or other entity accessing local exchange facilities or services in order to provide interexchange communication services to the public shall be considered to be an interexchange utility and subject to the rules herein, unless otherwise exempted. Such utilities are required to file tariffs, reports and other items and are subject to service standards as specified in utilities division rules, chapters 7, 16, and 22, unless otherwise exempted.

22.15(2) *Interexchange utility intrastate access.* Intrastate access to local exchange services or facilities may be obtained by an interexchange utility by ordering and paying for such intrastate access pursuant to the applicable tariff filed by the exchange utility in question, or as otherwise provided by agreement between the parties.

22.15(3) *Willful violation.* Any interexchange utility which the board finds has willfully failed to pay the intrastate carrier common line charge as specified in 22.14(3)“a” shall be in willful violation of board rules.

199—22.16(476) Discontinuance of service. No local exchange utility or interexchange utility may discontinue providing intrastate service to any local exchange or part of a local exchange except in the case of emergency, nonpayment of account, or violation of rules and regulations; except as provided below.

22.16(1) Prior to discontinuing service, the utility shall file with the board and consumer advocate a notice of intent to discontinue service at least 90 days prior to the proposed date of discontinuance. However, if the utility shows it has no customers for the service it proposes to discontinue, the utility need only file such notice 30 days prior to discontinuance.

22.16(2) The notice of discontinuance of service shall include the following:

1. The name and address of the utility involved;
2. The name, title, and address of the person to whom correspondence concerning the notice should be directed;
3. A description of the nature of and reasons for the proposed discontinuance;

4. Identification of the exchange or part of exchange involved and the date on which the utility desires to discontinue service;

5. A description of the area affected and an assessment of the impact on present and future public convenience and necessity of such discontinuance, including the name and address of any other utility currently or potentially providing the same or substitute service to the area;

6. A description of the service proposed to be discontinued, of the existing service available to the exchange or part of exchange involved, and of the service of the applying utility or others which would remain in the event approval is granted.

22.16(3) If after 30 days of the filing of such notice, no action is taken by the board, the discontinuance may take place as proposed.

22.16(4) The board, on its own motion or at the request of the consumer advocate or affected customer, may hold a hearing on such discontinuance.

199—22.17(476) Resale of service.

22.17(1) Any landlord, owner, tenant association, or otherwise affiliated group shall be permitted to provide communications services within or between one or more buildings with a community of interest. The provision of this service will be treated as a deregulated service, if the following requirements are met:

a. No person within a building or facility providing resale services shall be denied access to the local exchange carrier. The local exchange carrier shall provide service at normal tariffed rates to the point of demarcation. The end-user shall be responsible for service beyond that point. However, no person shall unreasonably inhibit the end-user's access to the local exchange carrier.

b. Telephone rates charged to resale providers of communications services under this rule shall be made on the same basis as business service.

c. "Community of interest" will normally be indicated by joint or common ownership, but any other relevant factors may be considered.

22.17(2) Any interested person may request formal complaint proceedings with respect to any existing or proposed resale arrangement under this rule. Complaints may concern, but are not limited to:

a. Whether the reseller is, in fact, a local exchange carrier in its own right, as demonstrated by limitations on access to the original local exchange carrier, the geographical area of the offering, or other relevant factors; and

b. Whether the reseller is allowing access to the local exchange carrier on reasonable terms.

199—22.18(476) Low-income connection assistance program. Rescinded IAB 12/31/97, effective 1/1/98.

199—22.19(476) Alternative operator services.

22.19(1) Definitions. The definitions found in Iowa Code section 476.91 apply to this rule.

22.19(2) Tariffs. Alternative operator service companies must provide service pursuant to board-approved tariffs covering both rates and service.

22.19(3) Blocking. AOS companies shall not block the completion of calls which would allow the caller to reach a long distance telephone company different from the AOS company. All AOS company contracts with contracting entities must prohibit call blocking by the contracting entity. The contracting entity shall not violate that contract provision.

22.19(4) Posting. Contracting entities must post on or in close proximity to all telephones served by an AOS company the following information:

a. The name and address of the AOS company;

b. A customer service number for receipt of further service and billing information; and

c. Dialing directions to the AOS operator for specific rate information.

Contracts between AOS companies and contracting entities shall contain provisions for posting the information. The AOS companies also are responsible for the form of the posting and shall make reasonable efforts to ensure implementation, both initially and on an updated basis.

22.19(5) Oral identification. All AOS companies shall announce to the end-user customer the name of the provider carrying the call and shall include a sufficient delay period to permit the caller to terminate the call or advise the operator to transfer the call to the end-user customer's preferred carrier before billing begins.

22.19(6) Billing. All AOS company bills to end-user customers shall comply with the following requirements, in addition to the requirements of subrule 22.4(3):

a. All calls, except those billed to commercial credit cards, shall be itemized and identified separately on the bill. All calls will be rated solely from the end-user customer's point of origin to point of termination.

b. All bills, except those for calls billed to commercial credit cards, shall be rendered within 60 days of the provision of the service.

c. All charges for the use of a telephone instrument shall be shown separately for each call, except for calls billed to a commercial credit card.

22.19(7) Emergency calls. All AOS companies shall have a board-approved methodology to ensure the routing of all emergency zero-minus (0 -) calls in the fastest possible way to the proper local emergency service agency.

199—22.20(476) Service territories. Service territories are defined by the telephone exchange area boundary maps on file with the Iowa utilities board. The maps will be available for viewing at the board's office during regular business hours and copies are available at the cost of reproduction. This rule does not apply to resale of local telephone service pursuant to rule 22.17(476).

22.20(1) Issuance of certificates of authority to utilities on or prior to September 30, 1992. The initial nonexclusive certificate of authority will be issued by the board on or before September 30, 1992, to each land-line telephone utility providing local telecommunications service in Iowa. The certificate will authorize service within the territory as shown by boundary maps in effect on January 1, 1992, but will reference and include modifications approved by the board prior to the issuance of the certificate. The certificate will be in the form of an order issued by the board and may be modified only by subsequent board orders.

If a utility disputes the boundary identified in the January 1, 1992, maps or in a certificate, it may file an objection with the board. After notice to interested persons and an opportunity for hearing, the board will determine the boundary.

22.20(2) Procedures to revise maps and modify certificates. All territory in the state shall be served by a local exchange utility and inappropriate overlaps of service territories are to be avoided.

a. When the board, after informal investigation, determines a significant gap or overlap exists on the maps on file defining service territories, affected utilities and interested persons, including affected customers, will be notified. The board will direct the affected utilities to file a proposed boundary within 30 days, if the utilities can agree.

b. The boundary filing must include the name of each affected customer and justification for the proposed boundary, including a detailed statement of why the proposal is in the public interest. Prior to filing with the board, the serving utilities must notify interested persons of a convenient location where they can view the current and proposed maps, or copies of the maps covering their location must be mailed to them. The notice shall state the nature of the boundary filing and that any objections must be mailed to the board postmarked within 14 days of the mailing of the notice by the utility. The utility's filing shall also include a copy of the notice and the date on which the notice was mailed to customers.

c. Upon board approval of the proposed boundary, the affected utilities shall file revised maps which comply with subrule 22.20(3) and, upon approval of the maps, the board will modify the certificates.

d. If the utilities cannot agree on the boundary, or if an interested person timely mails material objections to the proposed boundary, the board will resolve the issues in contested case proceedings to revise the maps and modify the certificates after notice of the proceedings to all affected utilities and interested persons.

e. A voluntary modification petition filed jointly by all affected utilities pursuant to 1992 Iowa Acts, Senate File 511, shall contain the information required in 22.20(2)“b.” The notice and hearing requirements in 22.20(2)“b” through “d” shall be observed in voluntary modification proceedings.

f. A post-January 1, 1992, map will not be effective in defining a utility’s service territory until approved by the board.

22.20(3) Map specifications. All utilities shall have on file with the board maps which identify their exchanges and both internal exchange boundaries where the utility’s own exchanges abut and ultimate boundaries where the utility’s exchanges abut other utilities.

a. Each utility’s maps shall be on a scale of one inch to the mile. They shall include information equivalent to the county maps which are available from the Iowa department of transportation, showing all roads, railroads, waterways, plus township and range lines outside the municipalities. A larger scale shall be used where necessary to clarify areas. All map details shall be clean-cut and readable.

(1) Each filed map shall clearly show the ultimate utility boundary line; this line shall be periodically marked with the letter “U.” Exchange boundaries where the utility’s own exchanges abut shall be periodically marked with the letter “E.” Ultimate and exchange boundary lines shall be drawn on a section, half-section, or quarter-section line. If not, the distance from a section line or other fixed reference point shall be clearly noted. When using a fixed reference point, measurement shall always be from the center of the fixed point.

(2) The map shall also identify the utility serving each contiguous exchange. The utility names shall be placed about the exterior of the ultimate boundary. The points at which the adjacent exchange meets the ultimate boundary will be marked with arrows.

(3) Plant facilities shall not be shown on the boundary map. Approximate service locations may be shown but are not required.

(4) The name of the utility filing the map shall be placed in the upper right corner of the map. This will be followed by the names of each exchange shown on the map and served by that utility. The last item will be the date the map is filed and the proposed effective date, which will be 30 days after the filing date unless the board sets a different date.

b. If requested by the board, a legal description shall be filed to clarify an ambiguous boundary between utilities. The legal description shall conform with the standards set in Iowa Code section 114A.9.

22.20(4) Subsequent certificates. Any legal entity which desires to serve all or a portion of a territory which is currently assigned to another land-line utility may petition for a new certificate or a certificate modification depending upon whether the utility already has a certificate to serve. After notice to affected utilities and opportunity for hearing, the board will determine whether the new certificate or certificate modification will promote the public convenience and necessity. If the new or modified certificate is granted, the result may be two or more utilities serving all or a portion of an assigned territory.

22.20(5) Certificate revocation. Any five subscribers or potential subscribers, or consumer advocate upon filing a sworn statement showing a generalized pattern of inadequate telephone service or facilities may petition the board to begin formal certificate revocation proceedings against a local exchange utility. While similar in nature to a complaint filed under rule 199—6.2(476), a petition under this rule shall be addressed by the board under the following procedure and not the procedure found in 199—Chapter 6.

a. Upon receiving a petition, the board will make an informal preliminary investigation into the adequacy of the service and facilities provided by a local exchange utility. The board also may begin an informal preliminary investigation on its own motion at any time.

b. Prior to beginning formal revocation proceedings under 1992 Iowa Acts, Senate File 511, the board will provide notice to the utility of any alleged inadequacies in its service. The utility may admit or deny the allegations. If admitted, the utility will have a reasonable time to eliminate the inadequacies. If denied, the utility will have the opportunity to refute the allegations in contested case proceedings after mailed notice and an opportunity to intervene for the utility's affected customers.

c. If the board does not issue the notice of alleged inadequacies to the utility as provided in 22.20(2) "b" within 60 days after the filing of the petition, the petition will be deemed denied.

d. If the board finds significant inadequacies in service or facilities in any certificate revocation contested case, the utility will be allowed a reasonable time to eliminate the inadequacies.

e. If the utility fails to eliminate significant inadequacies in service or facilities within a reasonable time, the board, after mailed notice to all parties in the contested case, or to affected customers if the utility admitted the inadequacies, and after an opportunity for hearing, may revoke or condition the certificate as provided in 1992 Iowa Acts, Senate File 511.

f. Proceedings under this subrule may be combined with proceedings under subrule 22.20(4), or similar certification proceedings initiated on the board's own motion, to consider an appropriate replacement utility simultaneously with the revocation case.

199—22.21(476) Toll dialing patterns. All local exchange utilities may, and after June 19, 1994, shall, use the dialing pattern, 0 or 1 plus ten digits, for all toll calls either within a single numbering plan area or from one numbering plan area to another.

199—22.22(476) Requests for interconnection negotiations. Rescinded IAB 8/28/96, effective 8/2/96.

199—22.23(476) Unauthorized changes in telephone service.

22.23(1) Definitions. As used in this rule, unless the context otherwise requires:

"*Change in service*" means the designation of a new provider of a telecommunications service to a customer, including the initial selection of a service provider, and includes the addition or deletion of a telecommunications service for which a separate charge is made to a customer account.

"*Consumer*" means a person other than a service provider who uses a telecommunications service.

"*Cramming*" means the addition or deletion of a product or service for which a separate charge is made to a telecommunication customer's account without the verified consent of the affected customer. Cramming does not include the addition of extended area service to a customer account pursuant to board rules, even if an additional charge is made. Cramming does not include telecommunications services that are initiated or requested by the customer, including dial-around services such as "10-10-XXX," directory assistance, operator-assisted calls, acceptance of collect calls, and other casual calling by the customer.

"*Customer*" means the person other than a service provider whose name appears on the account and others authorized by that named person to make changes to the account.

“*Executing service provider*” means, with respect to any change in telecommunications service, a service provider who executes an order for a change in service received from another service provider or from its own customer.

“*Jamming*” means the addition of a preferred carrier freeze to a customer’s account without the verified consent of the customer.

“*Letter of agency*” means a written document complying with the requirements of 199 IAC 22.23(2) “b.”

“*Preferred carrier freeze*” means the limitation of a customer’s preferred carrier choices so as to prevent any change in preferred service provider for one or more services unless the customer gives the service provider from which the freeze was requested the customer’s express consent.

“*Service provider*” means a person providing a telecommunications service, not including commercial mobile radio service.

“*Slamming*” means the designation of a new provider of a telecommunications service to a customer, including the initial selection of a service provider, without the verified consent of the customer.

“*Soft slam*” means an unauthorized change in service by a service provider that uses the carrier identification code (CIC) of another service provider, typically through the purchase of wholesale services for resale.

“*Submitting service provider*” means a service provider who requests another service provider to execute a change in service.

“*Telecommunications service*” means a local exchange or long distance telephone service other than commercial mobile radio service.

“*Verified consent*” means verification of a customer’s authorization for a change in service.

22.23(2) Prohibition of unauthorized changes in telecommunications service.

a. *Verification required.* No service provider shall submit a preferred carrier change order or other change in service order to another service provider unless and until the change has first been confirmed in accordance with one of the following procedures:

(1) The service provider has obtained the customer’s written authorization in a form that meets the requirements of 199 IAC 22.23(2) “b”; or

(2) The service provider has obtained the customer’s electronic authorization to submit the preferred carrier change order. Such authorization must be placed from the telephone number(s) on which the preferred carrier is to be changed and must confirm the information required in subparagraph (1) above. Service providers electing to confirm sales electronically shall establish one or more toll-free telephone numbers exclusively for that purpose. Calls to the number(s) will connect a customer to a voice response unit, or similar mechanism that records the required information regarding the preferred carrier change, including automatically recording the originating automatic numbering identification; or

(3) An appropriately qualified independent third party has obtained the customer’s oral authorization to submit the preferred carrier change order that confirms and includes appropriate verification data (e.g., the customer’s date of birth or social security number). The independent third party must not be owned, managed, controlled, or directed by the service provider or the service provider’s marketing agent; must not have any financial incentive to confirm preferred carrier change orders for the service provider or the service provider’s marketing agent; and must operate in a location physically separate from the service provider or the service provider’s marketing agent. The content of the verification must include clear and conspicuous confirmation that the customer has authorized a preferred carrier change; or

(4) The local service provider may change the preferred service provider, for customer-originated changes to existing accounts only, through maintenance of sufficient internal records to establish a valid customer request for the change in service. At a minimum, any such internal records must include the date and time of the customer's request and adequate verification of the identification of the person requesting the change in service. The burden will be on the telecommunications carrier to show that its internal records are adequate to verify the customer's request for the change in service.

All verifications shall be maintained for at least two years from the date the change in service is implemented. Verification of service freezes shall be maintained for as long as the preferred carrier freeze is in effect.

b. Letter of agency form and content.

(1) A service provider may use a letter of agency to obtain written authorization or verification of a customer's request to change the customer's preferred service provider selection. A letter of agency that does not conform with this subrule is invalid for purposes of this rule.

(2) The letter of agency shall be a separate document (or an easily separable document) containing only the authorizing language described in subparagraph (5) below having the sole purpose of authorizing a service provider to initiate a preferred service provider change. The letter of agency must be signed and dated by the customer to the telephone line(s) requesting the preferred service provider change.

(3) The letter of agency shall not be combined on the same document with inducements of any kind.

(4) Notwithstanding subparagraphs (2) and (3) above, the letter of agency may be combined with checks that contain only the required letter of agency language as prescribed in subparagraph (5) below and the necessary information to make the check a negotiable instrument. The letter of agency check shall not contain any promotional language or material. The letter of agency check shall contain, in easily readable, boldface type on the front of the check, a notice that the customer is authorizing a preferred service provider change by signing the check. The letter of agency language shall be placed near the signature line on the back of the check.

(5) At a minimum, the letter of agency must be printed with a type of sufficient size and readable type to be clearly legible and must contain clear and unambiguous language that confirms:

1. The customer's billing name and address and each telephone number to be covered by the preferred service provider change order;

2. The decision to change the preferred service provider from the current service provider to the soliciting service provider;

3. That the customer designates [insert the name of the submitting service provider] to act as the customer's agent for the preferred service provider change;

4. That the customer understands that only one service provider may be designated as the customer's interstate or interLATA preferred interexchange service provider for any one telephone number. To the extent that a jurisdiction allows the selection of additional preferred service providers (e.g., local exchange, intraLATA/intrastate toll, interLATA/interstate toll, or international interexchange), the letter of agency must contain separate statements regarding those choices, although a separate letter of agency for each choice is not necessary; and

5. That the customer understands that any preferred service provider selection the customer chooses may involve a charge to the customer for changing the customer's preferred service provider.

(6) Any service provider designated in a letter of agency as a preferred service provider must be the service provider directly setting the rates for the customer.

(7) Letters of agency shall not suggest or require that a customer take some action in order to retain the customer's current service provider.

(8) 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. Every letter of agency must be translated into the same language as any promotional materials, oral descriptions or instructions provided with the letter of agency.

c. *Customer notification.* Every change in service shall be followed by a written notification to the affected customer to inform the customer of the change. Such notice shall be provided within 30 days of the effective date of the change. Such notice may include, but is not limited to, a conspicuous written statement on the customer's bill, a separate mailing to the customer's billing address, or a separate written statement included with the customer's bill. Each such statement shall clearly and conspicuously identify the change in service, any associated charges or fees, the name of the service provider associated with the change, and a toll-free number by which the customer may inquire about or dispute any provision in the statement.

d. *Preferred carrier freezes.*

(1) A preferred service provider freeze (or freeze) prevents a change in a customer's preferred service provider selection unless the customer gives the service provider from whom the freeze was requested express consent. All local exchange service providers who offer preferred service provider freezes must comply with the provisions of this subrule.

(2) All local exchange service providers who offer preferred service provider freezes shall offer freezes on a nondiscriminatory basis to all customers, regardless of the customer's service provider selections.

(3) Preferred service provider freeze procedures, including any solicitation, must clearly distinguish among telecommunications services (e.g., local exchange, intraLATA/intrastate toll, interLATA/interstate toll, and international toll) subject to a preferred service provider freeze. The service provider offering the freeze must obtain separate authorization for each service for which a preferred service provider freeze is requested.

(4) Solicitation and imposition of preferred service provider freezes.

1. All solicitation and other materials provided by a service provider regarding preferred service provider freezes must include:

- An explanation, in clear and neutral language, of what a preferred service provider freeze is and what services may be subject to a freeze;
- A description of the specific procedures necessary to lift a preferred service provider freeze; an explanation that these steps are in addition to the verification requirements in 22.23(2)"a" and 22.23(2)"b" for changing a customer's preferred service provider selections; and an explanation that the customer will be unable to make a change in service provider selection unless the freeze is lifted; and
- An explanation of any charges associated with the preferred carrier freeze.

2. No local exchange carrier shall implement a preferred service provider freeze unless the customer's request to impose a freeze has first been confirmed in accordance with one of the following procedures:

- The local exchange carrier has obtained the customer's written and signed authorization in a form that meets the requirements of 22.23(2)"d"(4)"3"; or
- The local exchange carrier has obtained the customer's electronic authorization, placed from the telephone number(s) on which the preferred service provider freeze is to be imposed, to impose a preferred service provider freeze. The electronic authorization shall confirm appropriate verification data (e.g., the customer's date of birth or social security number) and the information required in 22.23(2)"d"(4)"3." Service providers electing to confirm preferred service provider freeze orders electronically shall establish one or more toll-free telephone numbers exclusively for that purpose. Calls to the number(s) will connect a customer to a voice response unit, or similar mechanism that records the required information regarding the preferred service provider freeze request, including automatically recording the originating automatic numbering identification; or

- An appropriately qualified independent third party has obtained the customer's oral authorization to submit the preferred service provider freeze and confirmed the appropriate verification data (e.g., the customer's date of birth or social security number) and the information required in 22.23(2)“d”(4)“3.” The independent third party must not be owned, managed, or directly controlled by the service provider or the service provider's marketing agent; must not have any financial incentive to confirm preferred service provider freeze requests for the service provider or the service provider's marketing agent; and must operate in a location physically separate from the service provider or the service provider's marketing agent. The content of the verification must include clear and conspicuous confirmation that the customer has authorized a preferred service provider freeze.

3. A local exchange service provider may accept a written and signed authorization to impose a freeze on the customer's preferred service provider selection. Written authorization that does not conform with this subrule is invalid and may not be used to impose a preferred service provider freeze.

- The written authorization shall comply with 22.23(2)“b”(5)“2” and “3” and 22.23(2)“b”(8) concerning the form and content for letters of agency.

- At a minimum, the written authorization must be printed with a readable type of sufficient size to be clearly legible and must contain clear and unambiguous language that confirms: (1) the customer's billing name and address and the telephone number(s) to be covered by the preferred service provider freeze; (2) the decision to place a preferred service provider freeze on the telephone number(s) and particular service(s). To the extent that a jurisdiction allows the imposition of preferred service provider freezes on additional preferred service provider selections (e.g., for local exchange, intraLATA/intrastate toll, interLATA/interstate toll service, and international toll), the authorization must contain separate statements regarding the particular selections to be frozen; (3) that the customer understands that the customer will be unable to make a change in service provider selection unless the preferred service provider freeze is lifted; and (4) that the customer understands that any preferred carrier freeze may involve a charge to the customer.

(5) All local exchange service providers who offer preferred service provider freezes must, at a minimum, offer customers the following procedures for lifting a preferred service provider freeze:

1. A local exchange service provider administering a preferred service provider freeze must accept a customer's written and signed authorization stating the intention to lift a preferred service provider freeze; and

2. A local exchange service provider administering a preferred service provider freeze must accept a customer's oral authorization stating the intention to lift a preferred carrier freeze and must offer a mechanism that allows a submitting service provider to conduct a three-way conference call with the service provider administering the freeze and the customer in order to lift a freeze. When engaged in oral authorization to lift a preferred service provider freeze, the service provider administering the freeze shall confirm appropriate verification data (e.g., the customer's date of birth or social security number) and the customer's intent to lift the particular freeze.

22.23(3) Carrier registration.

a. Registration required. Each carrier that provides or bills for telecommunications services to customers located in Iowa shall register with the board and shall provide, at a minimum, the information specified in the form that appears in this subrule.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
UTILITIES BOARD
TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICE PROVIDER REGISTRATION

1. FULL NAME OF CARRIER PROVIDING SERVICE IN IOWA:

2. CARRIER MAILING ADDRESS (including 9-digit ZIP code):

3. NAME, TITLE, TELEPHONE NUMBER, E-MAIL ADDRESS, AND FAX NUMBER OF CONTACT PERSON:

4. ALL TRADE NAMES OR D/B/A'S USED BY CARRIER IN IOWA OR IN ADVERTISING OR BILLING THAT MAY REACH IOWA CUSTOMERS:

5. NAME, MAILING ADDRESS, AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF AGENT IN IOWA AUTHORIZED TO ACCEPT SERVICE OF PROCESS ON BEHALF OF CARRIER:

6. TYPES OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICE PROVIDED (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):

- LOCAL EXCHANGE SERVICE
- INTEREXCHANGE SERVICE
- DATA TRANSMISSION
- ALTERNATIVE OPERATOR SERVICES ONLY
- OTHER—PLEASE SPECIFY: _____

7. ATTESTATION. I, _____, certify that I am the company officer responsible for this registration, that I have examined the foregoing registration, and that to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief the information is accurate and will be updated as required.

Dated ____/____/____

SIGNATURE _____

b. Failure to register. Failure to file and reasonably update a registration, or provision of false, misleading, or incomplete information, may result in civil penalties under 22.23(5) and may be considered as evidence of a pattern or practice of violation of these rules.

22.23(4) Subscriber complaints regarding changes in service—procedures. When a telecommunications service provider is contacted by an Iowa customer alleging an unauthorized change in service, the service provider shall inform the customer of the customer's right to contact the board regarding the complaint. The service provider shall provide the customer with the board's toll-free number for complaints, (877)565-4450.

When a subscriber submits to the board a written complaint alleging an unauthorized change in service, the complaint will be processed by the board pursuant to 199—Chapter 6, “Complaint Procedures.”

22.23(5) *Civil penalties and assessment of damages.*

a. Civil penalties. In addition to any applicable civil penalty set out in Iowa Code section 476.51, a service provider who violates a provision of the anti-slamming statute, a rule adopted pursuant to the anti-slamming statute, or an order lawfully issued by the board pursuant to the anti-slamming statute is subject to a civil penalty, which, after notice and opportunity for hearing, may be levied by the board, of not more than \$10,000 per violation. Each violation is a separate offense.

b. Amount. A civil penalty may be compromised by the board. In determining the amount of the penalty, or the amount agreed upon in a compromise, the board may consider the size of the service provider, the gravity of the violation, any history of prior violations by the service provider, remedial actions taken by the service provider, the nature of the conduct of the service provider, and any other relevant factors.

c. Collection. A civil penalty collected pursuant to this subrule shall be forwarded by the executive secretary of the board to the treasurer of state to be credited to the general fund of the state and to be used only for consumer education programs administered by the board.

d. Exclusion from regulated rates. A penalty paid by a rate-of-return regulated utility pursuant to this subrule shall be excluded from the utility’s costs when determining the utility’s revenue requirement and shall not be included either directly or indirectly in the utility’s rates or charges to its customers.

e. Civil actions. The board shall not commence an administrative proceeding to impose a civil penalty under this rule for acts subject to a civil enforcement action pending in court under Iowa Code section 714D.7.

f. Assessment of damages among interested persons. As a part of formal complaint proceedings, the board may determine the potential liability, including assessment of damages, for unauthorized changes in service among the customer, the previous service provider, the executing service provider, the submitting service provider, and any other interested persons. In the event of a soft slam, the board may impose joint and several liability on the reseller and the facilities-based service provider. For purposes of this rule and in the absence of unusual circumstances, the term “damages” means charges directly relating to the telecommunications services provided to the customer that have appeared or may appear on the customer’s bill. The term “damages” does not include incidental, consequential, or punitive damages.

22.23(6) *Penalties for patterns of violations.* If the board determines, after notice and opportunity for hearing, that a service provider has shown a pattern of violations of these rules, the board may by order do any of the following:

a. Prohibit any other service provider from billing charges to residents of Iowa on behalf of the service provider determined to have engaged in such a pattern of violations.

b. Prohibit certificated local exchange service providers from providing exchange access services to the service provider.

c. Limit the billing or access services prohibition under paragraph “a” or “b” above to a period of time. Such prohibition may be withdrawn upon a showing of good cause.

d. Revoke the certificate of public convenience and necessity of a local exchange service provider.

22.23(7) *Service provider complaints regarding changes in service.* When a service provider files a written complaint charging another service provider with causing unauthorized changes in end user services to the detriment of the complaining service provider, the complaint will be processed pursuant to 199—Chapter 6, “Complaint Procedures,” except that any party to the proceeding may petition the board for an order initiating formal complaint proceedings at any time, regardless of the status of the informal complaint proceedings. The board will grant such petitions or enter such an order on its own motion if the board finds that informal complaint proceedings are unlikely to aid in the resolution of the complaint.

199—22.24(476) Applications for numbering resources.

22.24(1) Application to be filed with the board. Any communications service provider, including but not limited to local exchange carriers, wireless service providers, and paging companies, applying for numbering resources with the North American Numbering Plan Administrator (NANPA) or the Pooling Administrator (PA) shall send a draft application or executed application to the board by facsimile transfer or electronic mail at least two days prior to the date on which the original application is to be received by the NANPA or PA. A draft application shall contain substantially the same information that is to be contained in an executed application. The application may be faxed to (515)281-5329 or electronically mailed to iubrecordscenter@iub.state.ia.us. Electronic submissions shall include “NANPA Application” or “PA Application” in the subject line.

22.24(2) Confidential treatment. The information contained in the draft applications or executed applications for numbering resources shall be held as confidential for a period of 90 days or until the new codes are entered into the local exchange routing guide (LERG), whichever is later.

22.24(3) Content. Each application filed with the board under this rule shall include a reference to this rule and sufficient information to identify the service provider and a contact person.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 476.1 to 476.3, 476.5, 476.6, 476.8, 476.9, 476.29, 476.91, and 546.7 and Iowa Code Supplement section 476.103.

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◊Two ARCs.

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