

reductions that would have been applied to the baskets designated in § 61.42(d)(1), (d)(2), and (d)(6), except for the provisions of paragraphs (i)(1) and (i)(2) of this section, by the dollar amount associated with the PCI for the basket designated in § 61.42(d)(3), and multiplying the PCI for the basket designated in § 61.42(d)(3) by one minus the resulting ratio.

(j) In determining the extent of the targeting that shall occur pursuant to paragraphs (i)(1) and (i)(1) of this section, local exchange carriers shall (1) compute their anticipated residual interconnection charge amount by excluding revenues that are expected to be reallocated to cost-causative facilities-based charges in the future. To determine interconnection charge amounts so excluded in connection with the July 1, 1997 tariff filings, the following local exchange carriers shall use as an estimate of the residual interconnection charge revenues the specified residual interconnection charge percentage: NYNEX, 77.63 percent; BellSouth, 56.93 percent; U S West, 59.14 percent; Bell Atlantic, 63.96 percent; Southwestern Bell Telephone, 69.11 percent; and Pacific Bell and Nevada Bell, 53.52 percent. Each remaining price cap local exchange carrier shall estimate a residual interconnection charge in an amount equal to 55 percent of its current interconnection charge revenues. For subsequent tariff filings in which the PCI reductions are to be targeted to the interconnection charge, these initial estimates shall be adjusted to reflect the actual amounts that have or will be reallocated. If the use of these estimates results in more PCI reductions being targeted to the interconnection charge that required to eliminate the per-minute interconnection charge, the local exchange carrier shall make the necessary exogenous adjustments to reverse the effects of the access targeting.

(2) Not include the amount of any exogenous adjustments reflected in the z component of the formulas in §§ 61.44(b) and 61.45(c). Any such exogenous adjustments shall be reflected in the various PCIs and SIBs in the same manner as they would if there were no targeting.

(k) The calculation of the PCI for the basket designated in § 61.42(d)(3) shall include any residual interconnection charge revenues recovered pursuant to §§ 69.153 and 69.155 of this chapter.

(l) The calculation of the PCI for the basket designated in § 61.42(d)(6) shall include any marketing expense revenues recovered pursuant to §§ 69.153 and 69.156 of this chapter.

[55 FR 42383, Oct. 19, 1990; 55 FR 50558, Dec. 7, 1990, as amended at 56 FR 21617, May 10, 1991; 58 FR 36148, July 6, 1993; 60 FR 19527, Apr. 19, 1995; 60 FR 52346, Oct. 6, 1995; 62 FR 31930, 31941, June 11, 1997; 62 FR 40460, July 29, 1997]

**§ 61.46 Adjustments to the API.**

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (d) and (e) of this section, in connection with any price cap tariff filing proposing rate changes, the carrier must calculate an API for each affected basket pursuant to the following methodology:

$$API_t = API_{t-1} [\sum v_i (P_i/P_{t-1})_i]$$

where

API<sub>t</sub> = the proposed API value,

API<sub>t-1</sub> = the existing API value,

P<sub>i</sub> = the proposed price for rate element "i,"

P<sub>t-1</sub> = the existing price for rate element "i,"

and

v<sub>i</sub> = the current estimated revenue weight for rate element "i," calculated as the ratio of the base period demand for the rate element "i" priced at the existing rate, to the base period demand for the entire basket of services priced at existing rates.

(b) New services subject to price cap regulation must be included in the appropriate API calculations under paragraph (a) of this section beginning at the first annual price cap tariff filing following completion of the base period in which they are introduced. This index adjustment requires that the demand for the new service during the base period must be included in determining the weights used in calculating the API.

(c) Any price cap tariff filing proposing rate restructuring shall require an adjustment to the API pursuant to the general methodology described in paragraph (a) of this section. This adjustment requires the conversion of existing rates into rates of equivalent value under the proposed structure, and then the comparison of the existing rates

that have been converted to reflect restructuring to the proposed restructured rates. This calculation may require use of carrier data and estimation techniques to assign customers of the preexisting service to those services (including the new restructured service) that will remain or become available after restructuring.

(d)(1) Subject to paragraph (d)(2) of this section, and in connection with any price cap tariff proposing changes to rates for services in the basket designated in §61.42(d)(1), the maximum allowable carrier common line (CCL) charges shall be computed pursuant to the following methodology:

$$CCL_{MOU} = CL_{MOU} * (1 + \% \text{ change in CL PCI}) - (EUCL_{MOU} + PICC_{MOU}) * 1 / (1 + (g/2))$$

Where:

$CL_{MOU}$  = the sum of each of the proposed Carrier Common Line rates multiplied by its corresponding base period Carrier Common Line minutes of use, divided by the sum of all types of base period Carrier Common Line minutes of use,

$EUCL_{MOU}$  = the sum of each of the existing maximum allowable Carrier Common Line rates multiplied by its corresponding base period Carrier Common Line minutes of use, plus each existing maximum allowable End User Common Line (EUCL) rate multiplied by its corresponding base period lines, plus the common line portion of each existing maximum allowable Presubscribed Interexchange Carrier Charge (PICC) multiplied by its corresponding base period lines, divided by the sum of all types of base period Carrier Common Line minutes of use,

$EUCL_{MOU}$  = maximum allowable End User Common Line rates multiplied by base period lines, and divided by the sum of all types of base period Carrier Common Line minutes of use,

$PICC_{MOU}$  = the common line portion of maximum allowable Presubscribed Interexchange Carrier charge rates multiplied by base period lines, and divided by the sum of all types of base period Carrier Common Line minutes of use, and

$g$  = the ratio of minutes of use per access line during the base period to minutes of use per access line during the previous base period, minus 1.

(2) The formula set forth in paragraph (d)(1) of this section shall be used by a local exchange carrier subject to price cap regulation only if that carrier is imposing a per-minute carrier common line charge pursuant to §69.154 of

this chapter. Otherwise, adjustments to local exchange carrier APIs for the basket designated in §61.42(d)(1) shall be made pursuant to the formula set forth in paragraph (a) of this section.

(e)(1) In addition, for the purposes of paragraph (d) of this section, "Existing Carrier Common Line Rates" shall include existing originating premium, originating non-premium, terminating premium and terminating non-premium rates; and "End User Common Line Rates" used to calculate the  $CL_{MOU}$  and the  $EUCL_{MOU}$  factors shall include, but not be limited to, Residential and Single Line Business rates, Centrex rates, and the Special Access surcharge.

(2) For purposes of paragraph (d) of this section, "each existing Presubscribed Interexchange Carrier Charge" shall include all the charges specified in §69.153 of this chapter.

(f) The "1/(1+(g/2))" component of the  $CCL_{MOU}$  formula contained in paragraph (d) shall be employed only in the adjustment made in connection with the annual price cap filing.

(g) The calculation of the API for the basket designated in §61.42(d)(3) shall include any residual interconnection charge revenues recovered pursuant to §§69.153 and 69.155 of this chapter.

(h) The calculation of the API for the basket designated in §61.42(d)(6) shall include any marketing expense revenues recovered pursuant to §§69.153 and 69.156 of this chapter.

[54 FR 19843, May 8, 1989, as amended at 55 FR 42383, Oct. 19, 1990; 55 FR 50558, Dec. 7, 1990; 62 FR 31931, June 11, 1997]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 62 FR 31931, June 11, 1997, §61.46 was amended by revising paragraphs (d) and (e) and by adding paragraphs (g) and (h), effective Jan. 1, 1998. For the convenience of the user, the superseded text is set forth as follows:

**§61.46 Adjustments to the API.**

\* \* \* \* \*

(d) In connection with any price cap tariff proposing changes to rates for services in the basket designated in §61.42(d)(1), the maximum allowable carrier common line (CCL) charges shall be computed pursuant to the following methodology:

$$CCL_{MOU} = CL_{MOU} * (1 + \% \text{ change in CL PCI}) - EUCL_{MOU} * 1 / (1 + (g/2))$$

where

$CC_{LMOU}$  = The sum of each of the proposed Carrier Common Line rates multiplied by its corresponding base period Carrier Common Line minutes of use, divided by the sum of all types of base period Carrier Common Line minutes of use,

$CL_{MOU}$  = The sum of each of the existing maximum allowable Carrier Common Line rates multiplied by its corresponding base period Carrier Common Line minutes of use plus each existing End User Common Line (EUCL) rate multiplied by its corresponding base period lines, divided by the sum of all types of base period Carrier Common Line minutes of use,

$EUCL_{MOU}$  = Proposed End User Line rates multiplied by base period lines and divided by the sum of all types of base period Carrier Common Line minutes of use, and

$g$  = The ratio of minutes of use per access line during the base period to minutes of use per access line during the previous base period, minus 1.

(e) In addition, for the purposes of § 61.46(d), "Existing Carrier Common Line Rates" shall include existing originating premium, originating non-premium, terminating premium, and terminating non-premium rates; and "End User Common Line Rates" used to calculate the  $CL_{MOU}$  and the  $EUCL_{MOU}$  factors shall include, but not be limited to, Residential and Single Line Business rates, Multi-Line Business rates, Centrex rates, Limited Pay Telephone Rates, and the Special Access surcharge.

\* \* \* \* \*

**§ 61.47 Adjustments to the SBI; pricing bands.**

(a) In connection with any price cap tariff filing proposing changes in the rates of service categories or subcategories, the carrier must calculate an SBI value for each affected service category or subcategory pursuant to the following methodology:

$$SBI_t = SBI_{t-1} [\sum v_i (P_t/P_{t-1})_i]$$

where

- $SBI_t$  = the proposed SBI value,
- $SBI_{t-1}$  = the existing SBI value,
- $P_t$  = the proposed price for rate element "i,"
- $P_{t-1}$  = the existing price for rate element "i," and
- $v_i$  = the current estimated revenue weight for rate element "i," calculated as the ratio of the base period demand for the rate element "i" priced at the existing rate, to the base period demand for the entire group of rate elements comprising the service category priced at existing rates.

(b) New services that are added to existing service categories or subcategories must be included in the appropriate SBI calculations under paragraph (a) of this section beginning at the first annual price cap tariff filing following completion of the base period in which they are introduced. This index adjustment requires that the demand for the new service during the base period must be included in determining the weights used in calculating the SBI.

(c) In the event that the introduction of a new service requires the creation of a new service category or subcategory, a new SBI must be established for that service category or subcategory beginning at the first annual price cap tariff filing following completion of the base period in which the new service is introduced. The new SBI should be initialized at a value of 100, corresponding to the service category or subcategory rates in effect the last day of the base period, and thereafter should be adjusted as provided in paragraph (a) of this section.

(d) Any price cap tariff filing proposing rate restructuring shall require an adjustment to the affected SBI pursuant to the general methodology described in paragraph (a) of this section. This adjustment requires the conversion of existing rates in the rate element group into rates of equivalent value under the proposed structure, and then the comparison of the existing rates that have been converted to reflect restructuring to the proposed restructured rates. This calculation may require use of carrier data and estimation techniques to assign customers of the preexisting service to those services (including the new restructured service) that will remain or become available after restructuring.

(e) Pricing bands shall be established each tariff year for each service category and subcategory within a basket. Except as provided in paragraphs (f), (g), and (h) of this section, each band shall limit the pricing flexibility of the service category or subcategory, as reflected in the SBI, to an annual increase of five percent, relative to the percentage change in the PCI for that basket, measured from the levels in effect on the last day of the preceding