

Consolidated Communications Illinois Holdings, Inc.

Form 424B3

July 27, 2005

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Filed Pursuant to Rule 424(b)(3)  
Registration Nos. 333-119968 to 333-119968-02

**\$200,000,000**

**Consolidated Communications Illinois Holdings, Inc.**

**Consolidated Communications Texas Holdings, Inc.**

**Offer to exchange all outstanding 9<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>% Senior Notes due 2012**

**for an equal amount of 9<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>% Senior Notes due 2012,**

**which have been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.**

**The Exchange Offer**

Consolidated Communications Illinois Holdings, Inc., or Illinois Holdings, and Consolidated Communications Texas Holdings, Inc., or Texas Holdings, will exchange all 9<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>% Senior Notes due 2012, referred to as the outstanding notes, that are validly tendered and not validly withdrawn for an equal principal amount of 9<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>% Senior Notes due 2012, referred to as the exchange notes, that are freely tradeable in integral multiples of \$1,000.

You may withdraw tenders of outstanding notes at any time prior to the expiration of the exchange offer.

The exchange offer expires at 5:00 P.M., New York City time, on August 23, 2005, unless extended.

The exchange of outstanding notes for exchange notes in the exchange offer will not be a taxable event for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

We will not receive any proceeds from the exchange offer.

**The Exchange Notes**

We issued the outstanding notes on April 14, 2004, in a transaction not requiring registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, referred to as the Securities Act. We are offering you exchange notes in order to satisfy certain of our obligations under the registration rights agreement entered into in connection with that transaction.

The terms of the exchange notes to be issued in the exchange offer are substantially identical to the outstanding notes, except that the transfer restrictions, registration rights and additional interest provisions applicable to the outstanding notes will not apply to the exchange notes.

We do not intend to list the exchange notes on any securities exchange or automated dealer quotation system.

**Broker-Dealers and Affiliates**

If you are a broker-dealer and you receive exchange notes for your own account, you must acknowledge that you will deliver a prospectus in connection with any resale of such exchange notes. By making such acknowledgment, you will not be deemed to admit that you are an underwriter under the Securities Act. Broker-dealers may use this prospectus, as it may be amended from time to time, in connection with any resale of exchange notes received in exchange for outstanding notes where such outstanding notes were acquired by the broker-dealer as a result of market-making activities or trading activities. We have agreed that, for a period of 180 days after the expiration of the exchange offer, we will make this prospectus available to such broker-dealers for use in connection with any such resale. A broker-dealer may not participate in the exchange offer with respect to outstanding notes acquired other than as a result of market-making activities or trading activities. See Plan of Distribution .

If you are an affiliate of ours or are engaged in, or intend to engage in, or have an agreement or understanding to participate in, a distribution of the exchange notes, you cannot rely on the applicable interpretations of the SEC and you must comply with the registration requirements of the Securities Act in connection with any resale

transaction.

**See Risk Factors beginning on page 17 for a discussion of the factors that you should consider before participating in the exchange offer.**

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined that this prospectus is accurate or complete or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is July 26, 2005.

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**This prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell, or a solicitation of an offer to buy, any exchange notes offered hereby in any jurisdiction where, or to any person to whom, it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation. The information contained in this prospectus speaks only as of the date of this prospectus unless the information specifically indicates that another date applies. No dealer, salesperson or other person has been authorized to give any information or to make any representations other than those contained in this prospectus in connection with the offer contained herein and, if given or made, such information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by us. Neither the delivery of this prospectus nor any sales made hereunder shall under any circumstances create an implication that there has been no change in our affairs or that of our subsidiaries since the date hereof.**

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**SUMMARY**

*This summary highlights some of the information contained elsewhere in this prospectus. It may not include all the information that is important to you. Before participating in the exchange offer you should read the entire prospectus carefully, including the more detailed information in the financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus. See Risk Factors Risks Related to the Exchange Offer for factors that you should consider before participating in the exchange offer and Forward-Looking Statements for information relating to statements contained in this prospectus that are not historical facts.*

*The outstanding notes are, and any exchange notes issued in the exchange offer will be, the several obligations of Illinois Holdings and Texas Holdings, respectively. Throughout this prospectus, unless otherwise indicated or the context otherwise requires, all historical financial statements and other financial data are of Illinois Holdings and its consolidated subsidiaries and Texas Holdings and its consolidated subsidiaries, respectively. By contrast, references to pro forma financial statements are of Homebase Acquisition, LLC, or Homebase, which includes the results of Illinois Holdings and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis, which we refer to as CCI Illinois, and Texas Holdings and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis, which we refer to as CCI Texas.*

**The Company**

We are an established rural local exchange company that provides communications services to residential and business customers in Illinois and Texas. As of March 31, 2005, we estimate that we were the 15<sup>th</sup> largest local telephone company in the United States, based on industry sources, with approximately 253,071 local access lines and approximately 30,804 digital subscriber lines, or DSL lines, in service. Our main sources of revenues are our local telephone businesses in Illinois and Texas, which offer an array of services, including local dial tone, custom calling features, private line services, long distance, dial-up and high-speed Internet access, carrier access and billing and collection services. Each of the subsidiaries through which we operate our local telephone businesses is classified as a rural telephone company under the Telecommunications Act of 1996, or the Telecommunications Act. Our rural telephone companies, Illinois Consolidated Telephone Company, which we refer to as ICTC, Consolidated Communications of Fort Bend Company and Consolidated Communications of Texas Company, in general benefit from stable customer demand and a favorable regulatory environment. In addition, because our rural telephone companies primarily provide service in rural areas, competition for local telephone service has been limited due to the generally unfavorable economics of constructing and operating competitive systems in these areas.

For the year ended December 31, 2004 and the three months ended March 31, 2005, after giving effect to the transactions, we would have had \$323.5 million and \$79.8 million of revenues, respectively, of which approximately 15.9% and 17.2% came from state and federal subsidies. For the year ended December 31, 2004 and the three months ended March 31, 2005, we had a net loss of \$3.6 million and net income of \$0.7 million, respectively. As of March 31, 2005, we had \$624.9 million of total long-term debt (including current portion), an accumulated deficit of \$23.0 million and \$210.1 million redeemable preferred shares.

**CCI Illinois**

CCI Illinois operates its business in two segments, which we refer to as Illinois Telephone Operations and Other Illinois Operations.

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***Illinois Telephone Operations***

Illinois Telephone Operations consists of local telephone, long distance and data and Internet services and serves residential and business customers in central Illinois. As of March 31, 2005, our Illinois Telephone Operations had approximately:

86,624 local access lines in service, of which approximately 64% served residential customers and 36% served business customers;

64% long distance penetration of Illinois Telephone Operations' local access lines;

7,611 dial-up Internet customers; and

11,915 DSL lines, which represented an approximately 13.8% penetration of total local access lines.

Approximately 90% of Illinois Telephone Operations' total local access lines, excluding local access lines already served by other high speed connections, are DSL-capable.

In 2004, our Illinois Telephone Operations generated \$97.3 million of revenues and \$27.6 million of cash flows from operating activities. For the three months ended March 31, 2005, our Illinois Telephone Operations generated \$24.8 million of revenues and \$9.9 million of cash flows from operating activities. As of March 31, 2005, our Illinois Telephone Operations had total assets of \$260.9 million.

***Other Illinois Operations***

CCI Illinois also includes the following complementary businesses, which we collectively refer to as our Other Illinois Operations:

**Public Services** provides local and long distance service and automated collect calling from county jails and state prisons in Illinois;

**Operator Services** offers both live and automated local and long distance operator assistance and national directory assistance on a wholesale and retail basis;

**Market Response** provides telemarketing and order fulfillment services to customers nationwide;

**Business Systems** sells, installs and maintains telecommunications equipment and wiring to residential and business customers in and around our Illinois rural telephone company's service area; and

**Mobile Services** provides one-way messaging service to residential and business customers.

In 2004, our Other Illinois Operations generated \$39.2 million of revenues and \$2.8 million of cash flows from operating activities. For the three months ended March 31, 2005, our Other Illinois Operations generated \$8.8 million of revenues and \$0.4 million of cash flows from operating activities. As of March 31, 2005, our Other Illinois Operations had total assets of \$45.3 million.

**CCI Texas**

CCI Texas serves residential and business customers in east Texas and rural and suburban areas surrounding Houston. As of March 31, 2005, CCI Texas had approximately:

166,447 local access lines in service, of which approximately 68% served residential customers and 32% served business customers;

40% long distance penetration of CCI Texas' local access lines;

11,998 dial-up Internet customers; and

18,889 DSL lines, which represented an approximately 11.3% penetration of total local access lines.

Approximately 90% of CCI Texas' total local access lines, excluding local access lines already served by other

high speed connections, are DSL-capable.

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CCI Texas also includes the following complementary businesses:

**Directory Publishing** sells directory advertising and publishes yellow and white pages directories in and around the service areas of Consolidated Communications of Fort Bend Company's and Consolidated Communications of Texas Company's, which we refer to as our Texas rural telephone companies. The directories are each published once per year and have a combined circulation of approximately 400,000.

**Transport Services** provides connectivity to customers within Texas over a fiber optic transport network consisting of approximately 2,500 route-miles of fiber. This transport network supports CCI Texas' long distance, Internet access and data services and provides bandwidth on a wholesale basis to third party customers, including national long distance and wireless carriers.

In 2004, CCI Texas generated \$186.9 million of revenues and \$46.1 million of cash flows from operating activities on a combined historical basis. For the three months ended March 31, 2005, CCI Texas generated \$46.3 million of revenues and \$4.3 million of cash flows from operating activities. As of March 31, 2005, CCI Texas had total assets of \$697.8 million.

### **Our Strengths**

We believe our strengths include:

stable local telephone businesses;

favorable regulatory environment;

attractive markets and limited competition;

technologically advanced network;

broad service offerings and bundling of services; and

our experienced management team with proven track record.

### **Business Strategy**

Our current business strategy includes:

improving operating efficiencies and maintaining capital expenditure discipline;

increasing revenues per customer;

continuing to build on our reputation for high quality service; and

pursuing selective acquisitions.

### **The Transactions**

The offering of the outstanding notes was part of a series of simultaneous transactions that closed on April 14, 2004, which we refer to collectively as the transactions. When the transactions were consummated, Homebase, the parent of the issuers, through its indirect, wholly owned subsidiary Texas Acquisition, acquired all of the capital stock of TXUCV.

### **TXUCV Acquisition and Integration**

On April 14, 2004, through our indirect wholly owned subsidiary Texas Acquisition, we acquired TXUCV for \$524.1 million in cash net of cash acquired and including transaction costs. Promptly following the TXUCV acquisition, we began integrating the operations of CCI Illinois with the operations of CCI Texas. We currently expect to incur approximately \$14.5 million in operating expenses associated

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with the integration and restructuring process in 2004 and 2005, \$9.2 million of which had been incurred as of March 31, 2005. These one-time integration and restructuring costs will be in addition to certain ongoing expenses we expect to incur to expand certain administrative functions, such as those relating to SEC reporting and compliance, and do not take into account other potential cost savings and expenses of the TXUCV acquisition.

**Recent Developments**

**Dividend and Bank Amendment**

On June 7, 2005, we made a \$37.5 million cash distribution to Central Illinois Telephone LLC, an entity affiliated with our Chairman, Richard A. Lumpkin, or Central Illinois Telephone, Providence Equity Partners IV, L.P. and its affiliates, or Providence Equity, and Spectrum Equity Investors IV, L.P., and its affiliates, or Spectrum Equity, which we refer to collectively as our existing equity investors, from cash on our balance sheet.

**Proposed Initial Public Offering of Common Stock**

On December 8, 2004, we filed a registration statement on Form S-1 with the SEC in connection with a proposed initial public offering of common stock. We currently expect to price the initial public offering on July 21, 2005 and to close it on July 27, 2005, subject to specified closing conditions and market conditions.

Prior to, and conditioned upon the closing of the initial public offering, we plan to do the following:

We will effect a reorganization pursuant to which first Texas Holdings and then Homebase will merge with and into Illinois Holdings. The result of the mergers will be to have Illinois Holdings be the survivor of the mergers of itself, Texas Holdings and Homebase. Following the proposed reorganization, Illinois Holdings will change its name to Consolidated Communications Holdings, Inc., or Consolidated Holdings, and will succeed to all of the obligations of Texas Holdings and Homebase, including Texas Holdings' obligations under the indenture and Homebase's obligations under its limited non-recourse guarantee of the outstanding notes and the exchange notes, which we refer to collectively as the notes. As a result, there will only be one issuer of the notes, Consolidated Holdings, under the indenture. The purpose of the reorganization is to facilitate the initial public offering of common stock by simplifying our corporate structure; it will not substantively affect the rights of the note holders. For charts illustrating our current and post-IPO organizational structures, see [Organizational Charts](#) below, and for more information regarding the reorganization, see [Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions](#) [Reorganization](#) .

The board of directors of Consolidated Holdings will change along with other changes to our corporate governance as described in more detail under [Management](#) [Management and Corporate Governance Changes After the Proposed IPO](#) .

We will adopt a dividend policy that reflects an intention to distribute to our stockholders as regular quarterly dividends a substantial portion of the cash generated by our business in excess of our expected cash needs. For more information about the proposed initial public offering and dividend policy, see [IPO Matters](#) .

In connection with the above, we will further amend and restate our existing credit agreement to allow us, upon the satisfaction of certain financial tests, to pay dividends in accordance with the proposed dividend policy. For a summary of the amended and restated credit agreement, see [Description of Other Indebtedness](#) [Amended and Restated Credit Agreement](#) .



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We currently expect to use the net proceeds from the proposed initial public offering, together with borrowings under our new amended and restated credit facilities and cash on hand to:

redeem 35.0% of the aggregate principal amount of the notes and pay the associated redemption premium of 9.75% of the principal amount to be redeemed, together with accrued but unpaid interest through the date of redemption;

repay in full outstanding borrowings under our term loan A facility and term loan C facility, together with accrued but unpaid interest through the closing date of the proposed initial public offering;

pre-fund expected integration and restructuring costs for 2005 relating to the TXUCV acquisition; and

pay fees and expenses associated with the repayment of the term loan A facility and term loan C facility and the entering into of the new amended and restated credit facilities.

We refer to the reorganization, the initial public offering and these related transactions as the IPO transactions. As of March 31, 2005, after giving effect to the reorganization, the initial public offering, the amendment and restatement of our amended and restated credit facilities and our application of the net proceeds in the manner described above, we would have had \$423.9 million outstanding under a new term loan D facility and \$130.0 million in aggregate principal amount of the notes outstanding.

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**Organizational Charts**

The following chart illustrates our current organizational structure:

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The following chart illustrates our organizational structure upon completion of the proposed initial public offering and the related reorganization:

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**Information About Us**

The address of the principal executive office of Homebase and the issuers is 121 South 17th Street, Mattoon, Illinois 61938-3987. Our telephone number at that address is (217) 235-3311, and our website address is [www.consolidated.com](http://www.consolidated.com). Information on our website is not deemed to be a part of this prospectus.

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**Summary of Terms of the Exchange Offer**

On April 14, 2004, we completed the offering of \$200,000,000 aggregate principal amount of the outstanding notes in a transaction exempt from registration under the Securities Act. In connection with that offering, the issuers and Homebase entered into a registration rights agreement with the initial purchasers of the outstanding notes in which they agreed, among other things, to deliver this prospectus to you and to complete an exchange offer for the outstanding notes. You are entitled to exchange in the exchange offer your outstanding notes for exchange notes that are substantially identical to the outstanding notes except that the transfer restrictions, registration rights and additional interest provisions applicable to the outstanding notes will not apply to the exchange notes:

The following is a summary of the exchange offer. For a more detailed description of the terms of the exchange offer, see the section in this prospectus entitled "The Exchange Offer."

**The Exchange Offer**

We are offering to exchange up to \$200,000,000 aggregate principal amount of the issuers' exchange notes issued on a several, and not a joint, basis and registered under the Securities Act, for up to \$200,000,000 aggregate principal amount of the issuers' outstanding notes. Outstanding notes may be exchanged only in integral multiples of \$1,000.

**Resale**

Based on an interpretation by the staff of the SEC set forth in no-action letters issued to third parties, we believe that the exchange notes issued pursuant to the exchange offer in exchange for outstanding notes may be offered for resale, resold and otherwise transferred by you (unless you are an affiliate of either issuer, within the meaning of Rule 405 under the Securities Act) without compliance with the registration and prospectus delivery provisions of the Securities Act, provided that you are acquiring the exchange notes in the ordinary course of your business and that you are not engaged in, do not intend to engage in, and have no arrangement or understanding with any person to participate in, a distribution of the exchange notes.

Each participating broker-dealer that receives exchange notes for its own account pursuant to the exchange offer in exchange for outstanding notes that were acquired as a result of market-making or other trading activity must acknowledge that it will deliver a prospectus in connection with any resale of the exchange notes. See "Plan of Distribution."

Any holder of outstanding notes who:

is an affiliate of either issuer;

does not acquire exchange notes in the ordinary course of business; or

tenders in the exchange offer with the intention to participate, or for the purpose of participating, in a distribution of exchange notes,

cannot rely on the position of the staff of the SEC enunciated in *Exxon Capital Holdings Corporation* (available May 13, 1988) and *Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated* (available June 5, 1991) as interpreted in the SEC's letter to *Sherman & Sterling* (dated July 2, 1993), or similar no-action letters and, in the absence of an exemption therefrom, must comply with the



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registration and prospectus delivery requirement of the Securities Act in connection with the resale of the exchange notes.

Expiration Date; Tenders;  
Withdrawal

The exchange offer will expire at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on August 23, 2005, or such later date and time to which the issuers extend it, referred to in this prospectus as the expiration date. The issuers do not currently intend to extend the exchange offer. You may withdraw any outstanding notes that you tender for exchange at any time prior to the expiration date of the exchange offer. The issuers will accept any and all outstanding notes validly tendered and not validly withdrawn before the expiration date. Any outstanding notes not accepted for exchange for any reason will be returned without expense to the tendering holder promptly after the expiration and termination of the exchange offer. See The Exchange Offer Procedures for Tendering and Withdrawal of Tenders for a more detailed description of the tender and withdrawal procedures.

Conditions to the Exchange  
Offer

The exchange offer is subject to customary conditions, which we may waive. Please read the section captioned The Exchange Offer Conditions to the Exchange Offer of this prospectus for more information regarding the conditions to the exchange offer.

Procedures for Tendering  
Outstanding Notes

If you wish to accept the exchange offer, you must complete, sign and date the accompanying letter of transmittal, or a facsimile of the letter of transmittal, according to the instructions contained in this prospectus and the letter of transmittal. You must also mail or otherwise deliver the letter of transmittal, or a facsimile of the letter of transmittal, together with the outstanding notes and any other required documents, to the exchange agent at the address set forth on the cover page of the letter of transmittal. If you hold outstanding notes through The Depository Trust Company, or DTC, and wish to participate in the exchange offer, you must comply with the Automated Tender Offer Program procedures by DTC, by which you will agree to be bound by the letter of transmittal. By signing, or agreeing to be bound by the letter of transmittal, you will represent to us that, among other things:

any exchange notes that you receive will be acquired in the ordinary course of business;

you have no arrangement or understanding with any person or entity to participate in a distribution of the exchange notes within the meaning of the Securities Act;

you are not an affiliate, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act, of either issuer or, if you are an affiliate, you will comply with any applicable registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act;

if you are a broker-dealer, that you will receive exchange notes for your own account in exchange for outstanding notes that

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were acquired as a result of market-making activities or other trading activity, and that you will deliver a prospectus, in connection with any resale of such exchange notes; and

you are not acting on behalf of any person who could not truthfully make the foregoing representations.

Special Procedures for  
Beneficial Owners

If you are a beneficial owner of outstanding notes that are registered in the name of a broker, dealer, commercial bank, trust company or other nominee, and you wish to tender such outstanding notes in the exchange offer, you should contact such registered holder promptly and instruct such registered holder to tender on your behalf. If you wish to tender on your own behalf, you must, prior to completing and executing the letter of transmittal and delivering your outstanding notes, either make appropriate arrangements to register ownership of the outstanding notes in your name or obtain a properly completed bond power from the registered holder. The transfer of registered ownership may take considerable time and may not be able to be completed prior to the expiration date.

Guaranteed Delivery Procedures

If you wish to tender your outstanding notes and your outstanding notes are not immediately available or you cannot deliver your outstanding notes, the letter of transmittal or any other documents required by the letter of transmittal or comply with the applicable procedures under DTC's Automated Tender Offer Program prior to the expiration date, you must tender your outstanding notes according to the guaranteed delivery procedures set forth in this prospectus under "The Exchange Offer - Guaranteed Delivery Procedures".

Effect on Holders of  
Outstanding Notes

As a result of the making of, and upon acceptance for exchange of all validly tendered outstanding notes pursuant to the terms of the exchange offer, we will have fulfilled a covenant contained in the registration rights agreement and, accordingly, there will be no increase in the interest rate on the outstanding notes under the circumstances described in the registration rights agreement. If you are a holder of outstanding notes and you do not tender your outstanding notes in the exchange offer, you will continue to hold such outstanding notes and you will be entitled to all the rights and limitations applicable to the outstanding notes in the indenture, except for any rights under the registration rights agreement that by their terms terminate upon the consummation of the exchange offer. To the extent that outstanding notes are tendered and accepted in the exchange offer, the trading market for untendered outstanding notes will likely be adversely affected.

Consequences of Failure to  
Exchange

All untendered outstanding notes will continue to be subject to the restrictions on transfer provided for in the outstanding notes and in the indenture. In general, the outstanding notes may not be offered or sold, unless registered under the Securities Act, except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not



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subject to, the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws. Other than in connection with the exchange offer, we do not currently anticipate that we will register the outstanding notes under the Securities Act.

Material United States Federal Income Tax Consequences	Your exchange of outstanding notes for exchange notes to be issued in the exchange offer will not result in any gain or loss to you for U.S. federal income tax purposes. See <b>Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations</b> for a summary of U.S. federal income tax consequences associated with the exchange of outstanding notes for exchange notes.
Use of Proceeds	We will not receive any cash proceeds from the issuance of exchange notes pursuant to the exchange offer.
Exchange Agent	Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. The address and telephone number of the exchange agent for the exchange offer are set forth in the section entitled <b>The Exchange Offer Exchange Agent</b> of this prospectus.
Shelf Registration	If (i) because of any change in law or in applicable interpretations of the staff of the SEC, we are not permitted to effect the exchange offer, (ii) the exchange offer is not consummated within 300 days after the issuance of the outstanding notes, (iii) under certain circumstances, upon the request of any initial purchaser of the outstanding notes with respect to outstanding notes not eligible to be exchanged for exchange notes in the exchange offer or (iv) because of any applicable law or interpretation thereof, any holder (other than a broker-dealer that acquired outstanding securities for its own account as a result of market making activities) of outstanding notes is not eligible to participate in the exchange offer or any such holder does not receive freely tradeable exchange notes in the exchange offer, we will be required to use our reasonable best efforts to file and to cause to become effective a shelf registration statement under the Securities Act that would cover resales of outstanding notes.

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**The Exchange Notes**

*The summary below describes the principal terms of the exchange notes. Certain of the terms and conditions described below are subject to important limitations and exceptions. The Description of Notes section of this prospectus contains a more detailed description of the terms and conditions of the exchange notes.*

Issuers	Illinois Holdings and Texas Holdings on a several, and not joint, basis.
Securities Offered	\$200,000,000 aggregate principal amount of exchange notes.
Maturity Date	April 1, 2012.
Interest Payment Dates	Interest will be payable semi-annually in arrears on April 1 and October 1 of each year, commencing October 1, 2005.
Obligations of Illinois Holdings	Illinois Holdings will be severally liable with respect to the payment of, and interest on, 37.5% of each \$1,000 principal amount of the exchange notes.
Obligations of Texas Holdings	Texas Holdings will be severally liable with respect to the payment of, and interest on, 62.5% of each \$1,000 principal amount of the exchange notes.
Homebase Guarantee	Homebase will provide a guarantee of the several obligations of each of the issuers, which will be limited in recourse to a second priority pledge of the common stock of the issuers on the terms and conditions provided in the indenture.
Cross-Guarantees	Each issuer will guarantee the other issuer's payment obligations under the exchange notes on a senior unsecured basis on the terms and conditions provided in the indenture.
Ranking	<p>The exchange notes will be each issuer's senior unsecured obligations. Accordingly, the exchange notes and the related guarantees will rank:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>equal in right of payment to any of such issuer's existing and future senior unsecured indebtedness;</li> <li>senior in right of payment to any of such issuer's existing and future subordinated indebtedness; and</li> <li>effectively junior in right of payment to all of such issuer's existing and future secured indebtedness to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness.</li> </ul> <p>In addition, the exchange notes will be effectively subordinated to the existing and future liabilities, including trade payables and any preferred stock, of such issuer's subsidiaries.</p> <p>As of March 31, 2005:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CCI Illinois and CCI Texas had approximately \$624.9 million of senior indebtedness, including the outstanding notes and the cross-guarantees, \$424.9 million of which was secured indebtedness;</li> </ul>

CCI Illinois and CCI Texas had no subordinated indebtedness; and

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the issuers' subsidiaries had total indebtedness, including such subsidiaries' obligations under the existing credit facilities and the guarantees thereof, of approximately \$424.9 million.

**Optional Redemption**

The issuers may redeem the exchange notes at any time on or after April 1, 2008, in whole or in part, in cash, at the redemption prices described in this prospectus, plus accrued and unpaid interest to, and including, the date of redemption.

Any such partial redemption may be made by the two issuers concurrently on a *pro rata* basis (based on the relative proportions of such issuer's obligations under the exchange notes) or in disproportionate amounts. Any such partial redemption made in disproportionate amounts will reduce the respective, several liability of the two issuers disproportionately.

At any time prior to April 1, 2007, the issuers may, at their option and subject to certain requirements, redeem up to 35.0% of the aggregate principal amount of the exchange notes issued under the indenture with the net proceeds of certain equity offerings, including our proposed initial public offering of common stock, at a redemption price equal to 109.750% of the principal amount of the exchange notes plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon, if any, to the date of redemption.

**Special Redemption**

At any time prior to October 6, 2005, the issuers may redeem the exchange notes in whole but not in part with all or a portion of the net proceeds of an offering of a qualified income depository security at the redemption prices described in this prospectus, plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon, if any, to and including the date of redemption.

**Change of Control**

If we experience a Change of Control (as defined under "Description of Notes - Change of Control"), we will be required to make an offer to repurchase the exchange notes at a price equal to 101% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but excluding, the date of repurchase.

**Certain Covenants**

The exchange notes contain restrictive covenants that are identical to those contained in the outstanding notes. See "Description of Notes - Certain Covenants".

**No Prior Market**

The exchange notes will be new securities for which there is no market. Although the initial purchasers in the private offering of the outstanding notes have informed us that they intend to make a market in the outstanding notes and, if issued, the exchange notes, they are not obligated to do so and may discontinue market-making at any time without notice. Accordingly, we cannot assure you that a liquid market for the outstanding notes or exchange notes will develop or be maintained.

**Table of Contents****Summary Unaudited Pro Forma Financial and Other Data**

The pro forma statement of operations data, other pro forma financial data and the Homebase pro forma data summarized below have been derived from the unaudited pro forma condensed financial statements of Homebase. The unaudited pro forma condensed financial statements of Homebase have been prepared to give pro forma effect to the transactions as if they had occurred on January 1, 2004. The historical cash flow data for the year ended December 31, 2004 and the three months ended March 31, 2005 summarized below have been derived from the financial statements of each of Illinois Holdings and Texas Holdings and its related predecessor, the results of which have been combined. The Homebase balance sheet data as of March 31, 2005, have been derived from Homebase's unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheet. The other data referred to below are approximations as of December 31, 2004. You should read the information summarized below in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - CCI Illinois and CCI Texas, the unaudited pro forma condensed financial statements of Homebase and the related notes and the financial statements of each of Homebase, Illinois Holdings and Texas Holdings and the related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus.

	<b>Year Ended December 31, 2004</b>
	<b>(dollars in thousands)</b>
<b>Pro Forma Statement of Operations Data:</b>	
Total operating revenues	\$ 323,463
Cost of services and products (exclusive of depreciation and amortization shown separately below)	95,868
Selling, general and administrative	110,975
Intangible impairment charges	11,566
Depreciation and amortization	67,521
Income from operations	37,533
Interest expense, net	46,193
Other, net	4,764
Loss before income taxes	(3,896)
Income taxes	(307)
Net loss	\$ (3,589)
<b>Other Pro Forma Financial Data:</b>	
Total Telephone Operations revenues(1)	\$ 284,256
<b>Other Data:</b>	
Local access lines in service	
Residential	168,778
Business	86,430
Total local access lines	255,208
DSL subscribers	27,445
Total connections	282,653
<b>Homebase Pro Forma Data:</b>	
Cash interest expense	\$ 41,763



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	Year Ended December 31, 2004			Three Months Ended March 31, 2005		
	CCI Illinois	CCI Texas	Combined Historical	CCI Illinois	CCI Texas	Combined Historical
(dollars in thousands)						
<b>Historical Cash Flow Data:</b>						
Cash flows from operating activities	\$ 30,385	\$ 51,416	\$ 81,801	\$ 10,315	\$ 4,297	\$ 14,612
Cash flows used in investing activities	(13,339)	(543,780)	(557,119)	(1,421)	(4,112)	(5,533)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities	(10,462)	526,155	515,693	(1,802)	(2,823)	(4,625)
Capital expenditures	13,339	23,406	36,745	1,421	4,112	5,533

	As of March 31, 2005
	(dollars in thousands)
<b>Homebase Balance Sheet Data:</b>	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 56,538
Total current assets	103,916
Net plant, property & equipment	353,060
Total assets	1,002,243
Total long-term debt (including current portion)	624,909
Redeemable preferred shares and stockholders deficit	189,061

- (1) Total Telephone Operations revenues consist of the sum of the revenues from Illinois Telephone Operations of \$97.3 million and all CCI Texas revenues of \$186.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. We present this data to show the most comparable results of telephone operations of CCI Illinois and CCI Texas. Whereas CCI Illinois has two segments, Illinois Telephone Operations and Other Illinois Operations, CCI Texas has one reportable segment, which includes its rural telephone company, transport and directory publishing businesses.

**Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges**

The following table shows the ratio of earnings to fixed charges of CCI Illinois and CCI Texas. The ratio of earnings to fixed charges has been computed by dividing:

income before income taxes plus fixed charges, by

fixed charges.

Fixed charges include interest, whether expensed or capitalized, amortization of deferred financing costs, and the portion of rental expense that is representative of interest or financing charges. For the years ended December 31, 2000, 2001 and 2002, CCI Texas earnings were insufficient to cover fixed charges by \$7.8 million, \$27.1 million and \$132.0 million, respectively.

	<b>Fiscal Year</b>					<b>Three Months Ended</b>	
	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>March 31, 2004</b>	<b>March 31, 2005</b>
CCI Illinois ratio of earnings to fixed charges	2.20x	4.71x	7.95x	2.66x	1.53x	2.90x	2.07x
CCI Texas ratio of earnings to fixed charges	0.25x			3.07x	2.48x	1.30x	1.16x



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**RISK FACTORS**

*You should carefully consider the following factors in addition to the other information contained in this prospectus before deciding to tender your outstanding notes for exchange notes pursuant to the exchange offer.*

**Risks Related to the Exchange Offer**

***If you choose not to exchange your outstanding notes, the present transfer restrictions will remain in force and the market price of your outstanding notes could decline.***

If you do not exchange your outstanding notes for exchange notes in the exchange offer, then you will continue to be subject to the transfer restrictions on the outstanding notes as set forth in the confidential offering circular distributed in connection with the private offering of the outstanding notes. In general, the outstanding notes may not be offered or sold unless they are registered or exempt from registration under the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws. Except as required by the registration rights agreement, we do not intend to register resales of the outstanding notes under the Securities Act. You should refer to *The Exchange Offer* for information about how to tender your outstanding notes.

The tender of outstanding notes in the exchange offer will reduce the principal amount of the outstanding notes outstanding, which may have an adverse effect upon, and increase the volatility of, the market price of the outstanding notes due to a reduction in liquidity.

***An active trading market for the exchange notes may not develop, which could reduce their value.***

We are offering the exchange notes to the holders of the outstanding notes. The outstanding notes were offered and sold in April 2004 to a relatively small number of institutional investors and are eligible for trading in the Private Offerings, Resale and Trading through Automated Linkages (PORTAL) Market. We do not intend to apply to have the exchange notes listed on any securities exchange or automated dealer quotation system. Although the initial purchasers of the outstanding notes have advised us that they currently intend to make a market in the exchange notes, they are not obligated to do so. The initial purchasers could stop making a market at any time without notice. Accordingly, no market for the exchange notes may develop, and any market that develops may not last. Thus, we cannot ensure you that you will be able to sell any of the exchange notes at a particular time, at attractive prices, or at all. If the exchange notes are traded, they may trade at a discount from their initial offering price, depending on prevailing interest rates, the market for similar securities, our credit rating, our operating performance and financial condition and other factors. To the extent that an active trading market does not develop, the price at which you may be able to sell the exchange notes may be less than the price you paid for the outstanding notes.

**Risks Relating to Our Indebtedness and Our Capital Structure**

***We have a substantial amount of debt outstanding and have significant interest payments.***

We have a significant amount of debt outstanding. As of March 31, 2005, the issuers had \$624.9 million of total long-term debt (including current portion) outstanding and \$189.1 million of stockholders' equity. The degree to which we are leveraged has important consequences for you, including:

requiring us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to make payments on our debt, thereby reducing funds available for operations, future business opportunities and other purposes;

limiting our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and the industry in which we operate;

making it more difficult for us to satisfy our obligations with respect to the notes and our other debt obligations;

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limiting our ability to borrow additional funds, or to sell assets to raise funds, if needed, for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions or other purposes;

increasing our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions, including changes in interest rates;

limiting noteholders' rights to receive payments under the notes if lenders whose rights are senior have not been paid;

placing us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors which have less debt; and

preventing us from raising the funds necessary to repurchase notes tendered to us if there is a change of control, which would constitute a default under the indenture governing the notes and the existing credit agreement.

We cannot assure that we will generate sufficient revenues to service and repay our debt and have sufficient funds left over to achieve or sustain profitability in our operations, meet our working capital and capital expenditure needs or compete successfully in our markets.

Subject to the restrictions in the existing credit agreement and the indenture, we may be able to incur additional debt, including secured and guaranteed debt that would effectively rank senior to the notes. As of March 31, 2005, we expect to be able to incur approximately \$215.7 million of additional debt. Although the terms of the existing credit agreement and the indenture contain restrictions on our ability to incur additional debt, these restrictions are subject to a number of important exceptions. If we incur additional debt, the risks associated with our substantial leverage, including our ability to service our debt, would likely increase.

***We will require a significant amount of cash to service and repay our debt, including the notes, and our ability to generate cash depends on many factors beyond our control.***

Our ability to make payments on and repay our debt, including the notes, will depend on our ability to generate cash in the future, which will depend on many factors beyond our control. We cannot assure you that:

our business will generate sufficient cash flow from operations to service and repay our debt and to fund working capital and planned capital expenditures;

future borrowings will be available under our current or any future credit facilities in an amount sufficient to enable us to repay our debt; or

we will be able to refinance any of our debt on commercially reasonable terms or at all.

If we cannot generate sufficient cash from our operations to meet our debt service and repayment obligations, we may need to reduce or delay capital expenditures, the development of our business generally and any acquisitions. If for any reason we are unable to meet our debt service and repayment obligations, we would be in default under the terms of the agreements governing our debt, which would allow the lenders under the existing credit facilities to declare all borrowings outstanding to be due and payable, which would in turn trigger an event of default under the indenture. In addition, our lenders could compel us to apply all of our available cash to repay our borrowings or they could prevent us from making payments on the notes. If the amounts outstanding under the existing credit facilities or the notes were to be accelerated, we cannot assure you that our assets would be sufficient to repay in full the money owed to the lenders or to our other debt holders, including you as a noteholder.

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***The indenture and the existing credit agreement contain covenants that limit the discretion of our management in operating our business and could prevent us from capitalizing on business opportunities and taking other corporate actions.***

The indenture and the existing credit agreement impose significant operating and financial restrictions on us. These restrictions limit or restrict, among other things, our and our restricted subsidiaries' ability to:

incur additional debt and issue preferred stock;

make restricted payments, including paying dividends on, redeeming, repurchasing or retiring our capital stock;

make investments and prepay or redeem debt;

enter into agreements restricting our subsidiaries' ability to pay dividends, make loans or transfer assets to us;

create liens;

sell or otherwise dispose of assets, including capital stock of subsidiaries;

engage in transactions with affiliates;

engage in sale and leaseback transactions;

make capital expenditures;

engage in business other than telecommunications businesses; and

consolidate or merge.

In addition, the existing credit agreement requires, and any future credit agreements may require, us to comply with specified financial ratios, including regarding interest coverage, total leverage, senior secured leverage and fixed charge coverage. Our ability to comply with these ratios may be affected by events beyond our control. The restrictions contained in the indenture and the existing credit agreement:

limit our ability to plan for or react to market conditions, meet capital needs or otherwise restrict our activities or business plans; and

adversely affect our ability to finance our operations, enter into acquisitions or to engage in other business activities that would be in our interest.

In the event of a default under the existing credit agreement, the lenders could foreclose on the assets and capital stock pledged to them.

A breach of any of the covenants contained in the existing credit agreement, or in any future credit agreements, or our inability to comply with the financial ratios could result in an event of default, which would allow the lenders to declare all borrowings outstanding to be due and payable, which would in turn trigger an event of default under the indenture. In addition, our lenders could compel us to apply all of our available cash to repay our borrowings or they could prevent us from making payments on the notes. If the amounts outstanding under the existing credit facilities or the notes were to be accelerated, we cannot assure you that our assets would be sufficient to repay in full the money owed to the lenders or to our other debt holders, including you as a noteholder.

***Homebase's guarantee is limited to a pledge of the common stock of each issuer.***

Homebase provided a guarantee of the several obligations of each of the issuers that is limited in recourse to a second priority pledge of the common stock of the issuers. The guarantee is not a guarantee of payment or performance on the notes. If the issuers fail to fulfill their obligations under the notes or the indenture, you will not have the right to recover against any of Homebase's assets, other than the common stock of the issuers, after the

lenders under the existing credit facilities exercise any rights they will have against that guarantee. In addition, your rights under the pledge to foreclose on and sell the stock of the

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issuers would be subject to receipt of federal and Illinois regulatory commission approvals, which could be delayed, withheld or denied.

***The notes are effectively subordinated to our secured debt to the extent of the value of the collateral securing the debt.***

The indebtedness evidenced by the notes is our senior unsecured obligations. The notes rank equal in right of payment with all of our existing and future senior indebtedness, and senior to all of our existing and future subordinated indebtedness. Debt outstanding under the existing credit facilities is secured by a first priority security interest, subject to certain exceptions, in substantially all of our assets and, through secured guarantees, the assets of our subsidiaries. As of March 31, 2005, the total amount of our secured debt was \$424.9 million, excluding \$30.0 million in revolving credit availability and no outstanding letters of credit. In addition, in the future we may incur additional secured debt. The notes are also effectively subordinated to all of our secured indebtedness, including our obligations under the existing credit facilities, to the extent of the value of the assets securing such secured indebtedness.

If any of the following events were to occur, the holders of the secured debt could have the right to foreclose on their collateral to the exclusion of the holders of the notes even if an event of default were then to exist under the indenture governing the notes:

a bankruptcy, liquidation, reorganization or other winding up involving us or any of our subsidiaries;

a default in the payment under the existing credit facilities, the notes or other secured debt; or

an acceleration of any debt under the existing credit facilities, the notes or other secured debt.

Upon the occurrence of any of these events, there may not be sufficient funds to pay amounts due on the notes.

The indebtedness evidenced by the Homebase guarantee and the cross-guarantees of the issuers is senior unsecured indebtedness of the applicable guarantor. Such guarantees rank equal in right of payment with all existing and future senior indebtedness of such guarantor, and senior to all existing and future subordinated indebtedness of such guarantor. The guarantees are also effectively subordinated to any secured indebtedness of such guarantor, including the obligations of such guarantor under the existing credit facilities, to the extent of the value of the assets securing such secured indebtedness.

At March 31, 2005:

CCI Illinois and CCI Texas had approximately \$624.9 million of senior indebtedness, including the notes and the cross-guarantees, \$424.9 million of which was secured indebtedness of the issuers;

CCI Illinois and CCI Texas had no subordinated indebtedness; and

the issuers' subsidiaries had total indebtedness, including such subsidiaries' obligations under the existing credit facilities and the guarantees thereof, of approximately \$424.9 million.

***Each of the issuers is a holding company, and they may not have access to sufficient cash to make payments on the notes. In addition, the notes are effectively subordinated to the liabilities and any preferred stock of the issuers' subsidiaries.***

Each of the issuers is a holding company with no direct operations. The principal assets of each of the issuers are the equity interests it holds in its respective subsidiaries. As a result, the issuers are dependent upon dividends and other payments from their subsidiaries to generate the funds necessary to meet their outstanding debt and other obligations. The issuers' subsidiaries are legally distinct from the issuers and have no obligation to pay amounts due on the issuers' debt or to make funds available to the issuers for such payment. The issuers' subsidiaries may not generate sufficient cash from operations to enable the issuers to make principal and interest payments on their indebtedness, including the notes.

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The notes are the several obligations of the issuers. Since all of the operations of the issuers are conducted through their respective subsidiaries, none of which have guaranteed the notes, each issuer's ability to service its indebtedness, including the notes, will be dependent upon the earnings of its subsidiaries and the distribution of those earnings, or upon loans or other payments of funds, by those subsidiaries to such issuer. The payment of dividends and the making of loans and advances to each issuer by its subsidiaries may be subject to various restrictions, including restrictions under the existing credit agreement more fully described below. In addition, the ability of each issuer's subsidiaries to make such payments or advances to such issuer may be limited by the laws of the relevant states in which such subsidiaries are organized or located, including, in some instances, by requirements imposed by state regulatory bodies that oversee the telecommunications industry in such states. In certain circumstances, the prior or subsequent approval of such payments or advances by such subsidiaries to such issuer is required from such regulatory bodies or other governmental entities.

The notes will not be guaranteed by the issuers' subsidiaries. The existing credit facilities are, and future credit facilities may be, guaranteed by some of the issuers' subsidiaries. In addition, claims of creditors of such subsidiaries, including trade creditors, and claims of preferred stockholders (if any) of such subsidiaries generally will have priority with respect to the assets and earnings of such subsidiaries over the claims of creditors of such issuer. The notes, therefore, are effectively subordinated to creditors (including trade creditors) and preferred stockholders (if any) of the subsidiaries of such issuer. Although the indenture contains limitations on the amount of additional indebtedness that the issuers and their restricted subsidiaries may incur, the amounts of such indebtedness could be substantial and such indebtedness may be secured indebtedness. In addition, each of the issuers' subsidiaries have other liabilities, including contingent liabilities (including the cross-guarantee obligations under the existing credit facilities), that may be significant. As of March 31, 2005, the issuers' subsidiaries had total indebtedness and other liabilities of \$612.4 million.

The Illinois Commerce Commission, or ICC, and the Public Utility Commission of Texas, or the PUCT, may require our rural telephone companies to make minimum amounts of capital expenditures and could limit the amount of cash available to transfer from our rural telephone companies to the issuers. As part of the ICC's review of the reorganization we expect to implement in connection with our proposed initial public offering, the ICC imposed various conditions as part of its approval of the reorganization, including (1) prohibitions on the payment of dividends or other cash transfers from our Illinois rural telephone company to us if it fails to meet or exceed agreed benchmarks for a majority of seven service quality metrics and (2) the requirement that our Illinois rural telephone company have access to the higher of \$5.0 million or its currently approved capital expenditure budget for each calendar year through a combination of available cash and amounts available under credit facilities. In addition, the Illinois Public Utilities Act prohibits the payment of dividends by ICTC, except out of earnings and earned surplus, if ICTC's capital is or would become impaired by payment of the dividend, or if payment of the dividend would impair ICTC's ability to render reasonable and adequate service at reasonable rates, unless the ICC otherwise find that the public interest requires payment of the dividend, subject to any conditions imposed by the ICC.

In addition, the existing credit agreement restricts all payments to the issuers during the continuance of a payment default and also restrict payments to the issuers for a period of up to 180 days during the continuance of a non-payment default. The existing credit agreement also limits the amounts CCI Illinois and CCI Texas may spend on capital expenditures through 2011. CCI Illinois and CCI Texas are limited to aggregate capital expenditures of \$45.0 million per year. In the event the full amount allotted to capital expenditures is not spent during a fiscal year, the remaining balance may be carried forward to the following year only. However, the carried forward balance may not be utilized until such time as the amount originally established as the capital expenditure limit for such year has been fully-utilized.

The issuers' subsidiaries are permitted under the terms of our indebtedness to incur additional indebtedness that may restrict payments from the issuers' subsidiaries to the issuers. We cannot assure you that agreements governing current and future indebtedness of the issuers' subsidiaries will permit those subsidiaries to provide the issuers with sufficient cash to fund payments on the notes when due.



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***U.S. bankruptcy or fraudulent conveyance law may interfere with the payment of the notes.***

The incurrence by the issuers of debt, such as the notes, may be subject to review under U.S. federal bankruptcy law or relevant state fraudulent conveyance laws if a bankruptcy proceeding or lawsuit is commenced by or on behalf of unpaid creditors of the issuers. Under these laws, if in such a proceeding or lawsuit a court were to find that, at the time either of the issuers incurred debt (including debt represented by the notes),

either of the issuers incurred this debt with the intent of hindering, delaying or defrauding current or future creditors; or

either of the issuers received less than reasonably equivalent value or fair consideration for incurring this debt and either of the issuers:

were insolvent or were rendered insolvent by reason of any of the transactions;

were engaged, or about to engage, in a business or transaction for which the assets remaining with the applicable issuer constituted unreasonably small capital to carry on their business;

intended to incur, or believed that they would incur, debts beyond their respective ability to pay as these debts matured (as all of the foregoing terms are defined in or interpreted under the relevant fraudulent transfer or conveyance statutes); or

were defendants in an action for money damages or had a judgment for money damages docketed against them (if, in either case, after final judgment the judgment is unsatisfied),

then that court could avoid or subordinate the amounts owing under the notes to presently existing and future debt of the applicable issuer and take other actions detrimental to you.

The measure of insolvency for purposes of the foregoing considerations will vary depending upon the law of the jurisdiction that is being applied in any proceeding. Generally, a company would be considered insolvent if, at the time it incurred the debt,

the sum of its debts (including contingent liabilities) is greater than its assets, at fair valuation;

the present fair saleable value of its assets is less than the amount required to pay the probable liability on its total existing debts and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) as they become absolute and mature; or

it could not pay its debts as they became due.

We cannot predict what standards a court would use to determine whether either issuer was solvent at the relevant time, or whether the notes would not be avoided or further subordinated on another of the grounds set forth above. In rendering their opinions in connection with the transactions, counsel for the issuers did not express any opinion as to the applicability of federal or state fraudulent transfer and conveyance laws.

We believe that at the time the issuers initially incurred debt represented by the notes:

neither issuer was:

insolvent or rendered insolvent by the incurrence;

lacking sufficient capital to run its businesses effectively; or

unable to pay obligations on the notes as they mature or become due; and

each had sufficient assets to satisfy any probable money judgment against it in any pending action.

In reaching the foregoing conclusions, we relied upon our analyses of internal cash flow projections and estimated values of assets and liabilities of the issuers. We cannot assure you, however, that a court passing on the same questions would reach the same conclusions.



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***We may be unable to repurchase the notes upon a change of control as required by the indenture.***

Upon the occurrence of a change of control as specified in Description of Notes , we will be required to make an offer to repurchase all notes then outstanding. In this circumstance, we cannot assure you that we will have sufficient funds available to repay all of our senior debt and any other debt that would become payable upon a change of control and to repurchase the notes. Our failure to purchase the notes would be a default under the indenture, which would in turn trigger a default under the existing credit agreement, which we would need to cure or refinance the existing credit facilities, before making the change of control offer.

Agreements governing future senior indebtedness of the issuers may contain prohibitions of certain events that would constitute a change of control or require such senior indebtedness to be repurchased or repaid upon a change of control. Moreover, the exercise by the holders of their right to require the issuers to repurchase the notes could cause a default under such agreements, even if the change of control itself does not, due to the financial effect of such repurchase on the issuers. Finally, an issuer's ability to pay cash to the holders upon a repurchase may be limited by such issuer's then existing financial resources. There can be no assurance that sufficient funds will be available when necessary to make any required repurchases.

The definition of change of control includes a phrase relating to the sale or other transfer of all or substantially all of Homebase's or an issuer's assets. There is no precise definition of the phrase under applicable law. Accordingly, in certain circumstances there may be a degree of uncertainty in ascertaining whether a particular transaction would involve a disposition of all or substantially all of the assets of Homebase or the issuers, and therefore it may be unclear as to whether a change of control has occurred and whether the holders of the notes have the right to require the issuers to repurchase such notes.

***None of Homebase's owners or their affiliates will have any liability for payments on the notes.***

Our ability to make payments on the notes will be solely dependent upon our ability to generate sufficient cash from our operations. If we fail to fulfill our obligations under the notes or the indenture, you will not have the right to recover against any of Homebase's owners or against their respective parents or other affiliates.

***Should our proposed initial public offering occur, we will face several additional risks.***

We may face several additional risks following the consummation of the proposed initial public offering, including the following:

Pursuant to our proposed dividend policy, we expect to distribute to our stockholders a substantial portion of the cash generated by our business, which will significantly reduce the amount of excess cash available for other uses, including payments on our outstanding indebtedness. In addition, if the cash generated by our business were to fall below our current expectations, in order to continue to pay dividends in accordance with our proposed dividend policy, we may need to fund dividends from a variety of sources, including (a) by incurring additional debt, which would likely increase the risks associated with our substantial leverage, including reducing our ability to service our debt, and/or (b) from other sources, such as by asset sales or reducing other expected cash uses, such as capital expenditures, both which could have a material adverse affect on our business.

Our proposed dividend policy may limit our ability to pursue growth opportunities and otherwise make us more dependent upon third party financing in order to pursue growth opportunities, which may not be available to us on reasonable terms or at all.

As a public company with listed equity securities, we will need to comply with new laws, regulations and requirements, which will increase our costs and expenses and occupy a significant amount of our directors', officers' and management's time.

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**Risk Factors Relating to Our Business**

***The telecommunications industry is generally subject to substantial regulatory changes, rapid development and introduction of new technologies and intense competition that could cause us to suffer price reductions, customer losses, reduced operating margins or loss of market share.***

The telecommunications industry has been, and we believe will continue to be, characterized by several trends, including the following:

substantial regulatory change due to the passage and implementation of the Telecommunications Act, which included changes designed to stimulate competition for both local and long distance telecommunications services;

rapid development and introduction of new technologies and services;

increased competition within established markets from current and new market entrants that may provide competing or alternative services;

the blurring of traditional dividing lines between, and the bundling of, different services, such as local dial tone, long distance, wireless, cable, data and Internet services; and

an increase in mergers and strategic alliances that allow one telecommunications provider to offer increased services or access to wider geographic markets.

We expect competition to intensify as a result of new competitors and the development of new technologies, products and services. Some or all of these risks may cause us to have to spend significantly more in capital expenditures than we currently anticipate to keep existing, and attract new, customers.

Many of our voice and data competitors, such as cable providers, Internet access providers, wireless service providers and long distance carriers have brand recognition and financial, personnel, marketing and other resources that are significantly greater than ours. In addition, due to consolidation and strategic alliances within the telecommunications industry, we cannot predict the number of competitors that will emerge, especially as a result of existing or new federal and state regulatory or legislative actions. For example, the pending acquisition of AT&T, one of our largest customers, by SBC, the dominant local exchange company in the areas in which our Texas rural telephone companies operate, could increase competitive pressures for our services and impact our long distance and access revenues. Such increased competition from existing and new entities could lead to price reductions, loss of customers, reduced operating margins or loss of market share.

***The use of new technologies by other existing companies may increase our costs and cause us to lose customers and revenues.***

The telecommunications industry is subject to rapid and significant changes in technology, frequent new service introductions and evolving industry standards. Technological developments may reduce the competitiveness of our services and require unbudgeted upgrades, significant capital expenditures and the procurement of additional services that could be expensive and time consuming. New services arising out of technological developments may reduce the competitiveness of our services. If we fail to respond successfully to technological changes or obsolescence or fail to obtain access to important new technologies, we could lose customers and revenues and be limited in our ability to attract new customers or sell new services to our existing customers. The successful development of new services, which is an element of our business strategy, is uncertain and dependent on many factors, and we may not generate anticipated revenues from such services, which would reduce our profitability. We cannot predict the effect of these changes on our competitive position, costs or our profitability.

In addition, part of our marketing strategy is based on market acceptance of DSL. We expect that an increasing amount of our revenues will come from providing DSL service. The market for high-speed Internet access is still developing, and we expect current competitors and new market entrants to introduce competing services and to develop new technologies. The markets for our DSL services could fail to



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develop, grow more slowly than anticipated or become saturated with competitors with superior pricing or services. In addition, our DSL offerings may become subject to newly adopted laws and regulations. We cannot predict the outcome of these regulatory developments or how they may affect our regulatory obligations or the form of competition for these services. As a result, we could have higher costs and capital expenditures, lower revenues and greater competition than expected for DSL services.

***If we are not successful in integrating TXUCV, we may have higher costs and fail to achieve expected cost savings, among other things.***

Our future success, and thus our ability to pay interest and principal on the notes, will depend in part on our ability to integrate TXUCV into our business. We currently expect to incur approximately \$14.5 million in operating expenses associated with the integration and restructuring of TXUCV in 2004 and 2005. Of the \$14.5 million, approximately \$11.5 million relates to the integration and approximately \$3.0 million relates to restructuring. These one-time integration and restructuring costs will be in addition to certain ongoing costs we expect to incur to expand certain administrative functions, such as those relating to SEC reporting and compliance and do not take into account other potential cost savings and expenses of the TXUCV acquisition. The integration of TXUCV involves numerous risks, including the following:

greater demands on our management and administrative resources;

difficulties and unexpected costs in integrating the operations, personnel, services, technologies and other systems of CCI Illinois and CCI Texas;

possible unexpected loss of key employees, customers and suppliers;

unanticipated liabilities and contingencies of TXUCV and its business;

unexpected costs of integrating the management and operation of the two businesses; and

failure to achieve expected cost savings.

These challenges and uncertainties could increase our costs and cause our management to spend less time than expected executing our business strategy. We may not be able to manage the combined operations and assets effectively or realize all or any of the anticipated benefits of the acquisition. To the extent that we make any additional acquisitions in the future, these risks would likely be exacerbated.

We may become responsible for unexpected liabilities or other contingencies that we did not discover in the course of performing due diligence in connection with the acquisition. Under the stock purchase agreement, the parent company of TXUCV agreed to indemnify us against certain undisclosed liabilities. We cannot assure you, however, that any indemnification will be enforceable, collectible or sufficient in amount, scope or duration to fully offset any possible liabilities associated with the acquisition. Any of these contingencies, individually or in the aggregate, could increase our costs.

***Our possible pursuit of acquisitions is expensive, may not be successful and, even if it is successful, may be more costly than anticipated.***

Our acquisition strategy entails numerous risks. The pursuit of acquisition candidates is expensive and may not be successful. Our ability to complete future acquisitions will depend on our ability to identify suitable acquisition candidates, negotiate acceptable terms for their acquisition and, if necessary, finance those acquisitions, in each case, before any attractive candidates are purchased by other parties, some of whom may have greater financial and other resources than us. Whether or not any particular acquisition is closed successfully, each of these activities is expensive and time consuming and would likely require our management to spend considerable time and effort to accomplish them, which would detract from their ability to run our current business. We may face unexpected challenges in receiving any required approvals from the FCC, the ICC, or other applicable state regulatory commissions, which could result in delay or our not being able to consummate the acquisition. Although we may spend considerable

expense and effort to pursue acquisitions, we may not be successful in closing them.

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If we are successful in closing any acquisitions, we would face several risks in integrating them, including those listed above regarding the risks of integrating TXUCV. In addition, any due diligence we perform may not prove to have been accurate. For example, we may face unexpected difficulties in entering markets in which we have little or no direct prior experience or in generating expected revenue and cash flow from the acquired companies or assets. The risks identified above may make it more challenging and costly to integrate TXUCV if we have not done so fully by the time of any new acquisition.

Currently, we are not pursuing any acquisitions or other strategic combinations. But, if any of these risks materialize, they could have a material adverse effect on our business and our ability to achieve sufficient cash flow, provide adequate working capital, service and repay our indebtedness, including the notes.

### ***Poor economic conditions in our service areas in Illinois and Texas could cause us to lose local access lines and revenues.***

Substantially all of our customers and operations are located in Illinois and Texas. The customer base for telecommunications services in each of our rural telephone companies' service areas in Illinois and Texas is small and geographically concentrated, particularly for residential customers. Due to our geographical concentration, the successful operation and growth of our business is primarily dependent on economic conditions in our rural telephone companies' service areas. The economies of these areas, in turn, are dependent upon many factors, including:

demographic trends;

in Illinois, the strength of the agricultural markets and the light manufacturing and services industries, continued demand from universities and hospitals and the level of government spending; and

in Texas, the strength of the manufacturing and retail industries and continued demand from schools and hospitals.

Poor economic conditions and other factors beyond our control in our rural telephone companies' service areas could cause a decline in our local access lines and revenues.

### ***A system failure could cause delays or interruptions of service, which could cause us to lose customers.***

In the past, we have experienced short, localized disruptions in our service due to factors such as cable damage, inclement weather and service failures of our third party service providers. To be successful, we will need to continue to provide our customers reliable service over our network. The principal risks to our network and infrastructure include:

physical damage to our central offices or local access lines;

disruptions beyond our control;

power surges or outages; and

software defects.

Disruptions may cause interruptions in service or reduced capacity for customers, either of which could cause us to lose customers and incur unexpected expenses, and thereby adversely affect our business, revenues and cash flow.

### ***Loss of a large customer could reduce our revenues. In addition, a significant portion of our revenues from the State of Illinois is based on contracts that are favorable to the government.***

Our success depends in part upon the retention of our large customers such as AT&T, McLeodUSA and the State of Illinois. After giving effect to the TXUCV acquisition, AT&T accounted for 4.1% and the

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State of Illinois accounted for 6.1% of our revenues during 2004, and 4.0% and 5.7% of our revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2005, respectively. McLeodUSA, which in 2002 completed a bankruptcy restructuring, accounted for 6.3% and the State of Illinois's various relationships with CCI Illinois accounted for 14.5% of CCI Illinois revenues during 2004 and 4.4% and 13.7% for the three months ended March 31, 2005. In general, telecommunications companies such as ours face the risk of losing customers as a result of a contract expiration, merger or acquisition, business failure or the selection of another provider of voice or data services. In addition, we generate a significant portion of our operating revenues from originating and terminating long distance and international telephone calls for carriers such as AT&T and MCI, which are in the process of being acquired or are experiencing substantial financial difficulties. We cannot assure you that we will be able to retain long-term relationships or secure renewals of short-term relationships with our customers in the future.

In 2004, virtually all of the revenues of the Public Services business and 40.8% of the revenues of the Market Response business of our Other Illinois Operations were derived from our relationships with various agencies of the State of Illinois, principally the Department of Corrections and the Toll Highway Authority and various county governments in Illinois. Obtaining contracts from government agencies is challenging, and government contracts, like our contracts with the State of Illinois, often include provisions that are favorable to the government in ways that are not standard in private commercial transactions. Specifically, each of our contracts with the State of Illinois:

includes provisions that allow the respective state agency to terminate the contract without cause and without penalty under some circumstances;

is subject to decisions of state agencies that are subject to political influence on renewal;

gives the State of Illinois the right to renew the contract at its option but does not give us the same right; and

could be cancelled if state funding becomes unavailable.

The failure of the State of Illinois to perform under the existing agreements for any reason, or to renew the agreements when they expire, could have a material adverse effect on the revenues of CCI Illinois. For example, the State of Illinois, which represented 40.8% of Market Response's revenues for 2004, recently awarded the renewal of the Illinois State Toll Highway Authority contract, the sole source of those revenues, to another provider.

***If we are unsuccessful in obtaining and maintaining necessary rights-of-way for our network, our operations may be interrupted and we would likely face increased costs.***

We need to obtain and maintain the necessary rights-of-way for our network from governmental and quasi-governmental entities and third parties, such as railroads, utilities, state highway authorities, local governments and transit authorities. We may not be successful in obtaining and maintaining these rights-of-way or obtaining them on acceptable terms whether in existing or new service areas. Some of the agreements relating to these rights-of-way may be short-term or revocable at will, and we cannot be certain that we will continue to have access to existing rights-of-way after they have expired or terminated. If any of our rights-of-way agreements were terminated or could not be renewed, we may be forced to remove our network elements from under the affected rights-of-way or relocate or abandon our networks. We may not be able to maintain all of our existing rights-of-way and permits or obtain and maintain the additional rights-of-way and permits needed to implement our business plan. In addition, our failure to maintain the necessary rights-of-way, franchises, easements, licenses and permits may result in an event of default under the existing credit agreement and other credit agreements we may enter into in the future. As a result of the above, our operations may be interrupted and we may need to find alternative rights-of-way and make unexpected capital expenditures.

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***We are dependent on third party vendors for our information and billing systems. Any significant disruption in or relationship with these vendors could increase our costs and affect our operating efficiencies.***

Sophisticated information and billing systems are vital to our ability to monitor and control costs, bill customers, process customer orders, provide customer service and achieve operating efficiencies. We currently rely on internal systems and third party vendors to provide all of our information and processing systems. Some of our billing, customer service and management information systems have been developed by third parties for us and may not perform as anticipated. In addition, our plans for developing and implementing our information and billing systems rely primarily on the delivery of products and services by third party vendors. Our right to use these systems is dependent upon license agreements with third party vendors. Some of these agreements are cancelable by the vendor, and the cancellation or nonrenewable nature of these agreements could impair our ability to process orders or bill our customers. Since we rely on third party vendors to provide some of these services, any switch in vendors could be costly and affect operating efficiencies.

***We may be unable to repurchase the shares of Homebase as required by the Limited Liability Company Agreement of Homebase.***

After December 31, 2007, each of our existing equity investors will have the right to require Homebase to repurchase all of its shares of Homebase, subject to certain regulatory approvals. In this circumstance, we cannot assure you that we will have sufficient funds available to repurchase all of the shares or even be permitted to do so under the indenture or the terms of the existing credit agreement. Our failure to repurchase the shares would result in the commencement of a sale process of our company.

***We cannot predict how a change in control of our existing equity investors or an exit of any of them could affect our operations or business.***

Subject to certain restrictions, our existing equity investors may transfer their interests in Homebase or engage in other business combination transactions with a third party or with the other investors that could result in a change in control of any one of them or Homebase. Therefore, any transfer of an interest in Homebase or change of control of any one of our existing equity investors could affect our governance. We cannot predict how a change of existing equity investors would affect our operations or business.

Unless waived by each of our existing equity investors, the LLC agreement provides that a direct, and in the case of Central Illinois Telephone an indirect, transfer of an interest in Homebase generally may occur only after a certain date and only if the other existing equity investors are first offered the opportunity to purchase the interest. We cannot be certain that our existing equity investors will not sell, transfer or otherwise modify their ownership interest in us, whether in transactions involving third parties or the other investors.

***Our existing equity investors control important decisions affecting our governance and our operations and their interests may differ from our and your interests.***

Circumstances may arise in which the interests of our existing equity investors could be in conflict with yours as a holder of exchange notes. In particular, our existing equity investors may have an interest in pursuing certain strategies or transactions that, in their judgment, enhance the value of their investment in Homebase even though these strategies or transactions may involve risks to you as a holder of exchange notes. Further conflicts of interest may arise between you and our existing equity investors when we are faced with decisions that could have different implications for you and our existing equity investors, including financial budgets, potential competition, the issuance or disposition of securities, the payment of distributions by Homebase, regulatory and legal positions and other matters. Because our existing equity investors control Homebase, these conflicts may be resolved in a manner adverse to, or that imposes more risks on, the noteholders.



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In addition, conflicts of interest may arise between Homebase and one or more of our existing equity investors when we are faced with decisions that could have different implications for Homebase and our existing equity investors. Although our LLC agreement provides certain procedural protections and requires that any transaction or dealing between Homebase and an existing equity investor or one of its affiliates be approved on Homebase's behalf by a majority vote of the disinterested members of our board of managers, this does not address all conflicts of interest that may arise. For example, Homebase's existing equity investors and their affiliates are permitted to compete with us. Because our existing equity investors control us, conflicts of interest arising because of competition between Homebase and an existing equity investor could be resolved in a manner adverse to Homebase. It is possible that there will be situations where our existing equity investors' interests are in conflict with Homebase's interests, and Homebase's existing equity investors acting through the board of managers or through our executive officers could resolve these conflicts in a manner adverse to Homebase.

***Important decisions require the approval of our board of managers that are appointed by our existing equity investors and a failure to agree could result in deadlock.***

Under the terms of the LLC agreement, our board of managers manages and controls our business, property and affairs, including the determination and implementation of our strategic direction. Our board of managers consists of four directors, with one currently appointed by each of Providence Equity and Spectrum Equity and two currently appointed by Central Illinois Telephone. If, and after the date the ICC approves the new governance structure, which is summarized under Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions Limited Liability Company Agreement Action by the Board of Managers Action by the Board of Managers Following ICC Approval of Governance Change, each existing equity investor will effectively control one-third of our board of managers subject to specified rights of Mr. Lumpkin, as a director, or the other director designated by Central Illinois Telephone, as applicable, to approve certain actions. Prior to ICC approval of our new governance structure by the ICC, each of the directors will have one vote. While the directors appointed by Central Illinois Telephone are required to vote in favor of matters that do not affect CCI Illinois, or Homebase's interest in CCI Illinois, that are approved by the directors appointed by Providence Equity and Spectrum Equity, with regard to matters relating to CCI Illinois and Homebase's interest in CCI Illinois, it is possible that the board of managers may not reach agreement regarding matters that are important to us, which could result in a deadlock. The majority vote of the directors does not include procedures for resolving deadlocks. If deadlocks cannot be resolved, inaction may result, which could, among other things, result in us losing business opportunities.

***The loss of key management personnel, or the inability to attract and retain highly qualified management and other personnel in the future, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.***

Our success depends upon the talents and efforts of key management personnel, many of whom have been with our company and our industry for a long time, including Mr. Lumpkin, Robert J. Currey, Steven L. Childers, Joseph R. Dively, Steven J. Shirar, C. Robert Udell, Jr. and Christopher A. Young. There are no employment agreements with any of these senior managers. The loss of any such management personnel, due to retirement or otherwise, and the inability to attract and retain highly qualified technical and management personnel in the future, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

***If we are not able to implement the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 in a timely manner or with adequate compliance, we may be unable to provide the required financial information in a timely and reliable manner and may be subject to sanctions by regulatory authorities. The perception of these matters could cause our share price to fall.***

Changing laws, regulations and standards relating to corporate governance and public disclosure, including the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and related regulations implemented by the SEC are creating

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uncertainty for public companies, increasing legal and financial compliance costs and making some activities more time consuming. We will be evaluating our internal controls systems to allow management to report on, and our independent auditors to attest to, our internal controls. We will be performing the system and process evaluation and testing (and any necessary remediation) required to comply with the management certification and auditor attestation requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. While we anticipate being able to fully implement the requirements relating to internal controls and all other aspects of Section 404 by our December 31, 2006 deadline, we cannot be certain as to the timing of completion of our evaluation, testing and remediation actions or the impact of the same on our operations since there is presently no precedent available by which to measure compliance adequacy. If we are not able to implement the requirements of Section 404 in a timely manner or with adequate compliance, we might be subject to sanctions or investigation by regulatory authorities such as the SEC. Any such action could adversely affect our financial results or investors' confidence in our company. In addition, the controls and procedures that we will implement may not comply with all of the relevant rules and regulations of the SEC. If we fail to develop and maintain effective controls and procedures, we may be unable to provide the financial information in a timely and reliable manner.

### **Regulatory Risks**

***The telecommunications industry in which we operate is subject to extensive federal, state and local regulation that could change in a manner adverse to us.***

Our main sources of revenues are our local telephone businesses in Illinois and Texas. The laws and regulations governing these businesses may be, and in some cases have been, challenged in the courts, and could be changed by Congress, state legislatures or regulators at any time. In addition, new regulations could be imposed by federal or state authorities increasing our operating costs or capital requirements or that are otherwise adverse to us. We cannot predict the impact of future developments or changes to the regulatory environment or the impact such developments or changes may have on us. Adverse rulings, legislation or changes in governmental policy on issues material to us could increase our competition, cause us to lose customers to competitors and decrease our revenues, increase our costs and decrease profitability.

***Our rural telephone companies could lose their rural status under interconnection rules, which would increase our costs and could cause us to lose customers and the associated revenues to competitors.***

The Telecommunications Act imposes a number of interconnection and other requirements on local communications providers, including incumbent telephone companies. Each of the subsidiaries through which we operate our local telephone businesses is an incumbent telephone company and is also classified as a rural telephone company under the Telecommunications Act. The Telecommunications Act exempts rural telephone companies from some of the more burdensome interconnection requirements such as unbundling of network elements and sharing information and facilities with other communications providers. These unbundling requirements and the obligation to offer unbundled network elements, or UNEs, to competitors, impose substantial costs on, and result in customer attrition for, the incumbent telephone companies that must comply with these requirements. The ICC or the PUCT can terminate the applicable rural exemption for each of our rural telephone companies if it receives a bona fide request for full interconnection from another telecommunications carrier and the state commission determines that the request is technically feasible, not unduly economically burdensome and consistent with universal service requirements. Neither the ICC nor the PUCT has yet terminated, or proposed to terminate, the rural exemption for any of our rural telephone companies. However, our Illinois rural telephone company has received a request that we provide interconnection services that are not required of an incumbent telephone company holding a rural exemption, which could result in a request to the ICC to terminate our Illinois rural telephone company's exemption. If the ICC or PUCT terminates the applicable rural exemption in whole or in part for any of our rural telephone companies, or if the applicable state commission does not allow us adequate compensation for the costs of providing the interconnection or

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UNEs, our administrative and regulatory costs could increase significantly and we could suffer a significant loss of customers and revenues to existing or new competitors.

***Legislative or regulatory changes could reduce or eliminate the revenues our rural telephone companies receive from network access charges.***

A significant portion of our rural telephone companies' revenues come from network access charges paid by long distance and other carriers for originating or terminating calls in our rural telephone companies' service areas. The amount of network access charge revenues that our rural telephone companies receive is based on interstate rates set by the FCC and intrastate rates set by the ICC and PUCT. The FCC has reformed, and continues to reform, the federal network access charge system, and the states, including Illinois and Texas, often establish intrastate network access charges that mirror or otherwise interrelate with the federal rules.

Traditionally, regulators have allowed network access rates to be set higher in rural areas than the actual cost of originating or terminating calls as an implicit means of subsidizing the high cost of providing local service in rural areas. In 2001, the FCC adopted rules reforming the network access charge system for rural carriers, including reductions in per-minute access charges and increases in both universal service fund subsidies and flat-rate, monthly per line charges on end-user customers. Our Illinois rural telephone company's intrastate network access rates mirror interstate network access rates. Illinois does not provide, however, an explicit subsidy in the form of a universal service fund applicable to our Illinois rural telephone company. As a result, while subsidies from the federal universal service fund have offset Illinois Telephone Operations' decrease in revenues resulting from the reduction in interstate network access rates, there was not a corresponding offset for the decrease in revenues from the reduction in intrastate network access rates.

The FCC is currently considering even more sweeping potential changes in network access charges. Depending on the FCC's decisions, our current network access charge revenues could be reduced materially, and we do not know whether increases in other revenues, such as federal or Texas subsidies and monthly line charges, will be sufficient to offset any such reductions. The ICC and the PUCT also may make changes in our intrastate network access charges, which may also cause reductions in our revenues. To the extent any of our rural telephone companies become subject to competition and competitive telephone companies increase their operations in the areas served by our rural telephone companies, a portion of long distance and other carriers' network access charges will be paid to our competitors rather than to our companies. In addition, the compensation our companies receive from network access charges could be reduced due to competition from wireless carriers.

In addition, VOIP services are increasingly being embraced by cable companies, incumbent telephone companies, competitive telephone companies and long distance carriers. The FCC is considering whether VOIP services are regulated telecommunications services or unregulated information services and is considering whether providers of VOIP services are obligated to pay access charges for calls originating or terminating on incumbent telephone company facilities. We cannot predict the outcome of the FCC's rulemaking or the impact on the revenues of our rural telephone companies. The proliferation of VOIP, particularly to the extent such communications do not utilize our rural telephone companies' networks, may cause significant reductions to our rural telephone companies' network access charge revenues.

***We believe telecommunications carriers, such as long distance carriers or VOIP providers, are disputing and/or avoiding their obligation to pay network access charges to rural telephone companies for use of their networks. If carriers successfully dispute or avoid the applicability of network access charges, our revenues could decrease.***

In recent years, telecommunications carriers, such as long distance carriers or VOIP providers, have become more aggressive in disputing interstate access charge rates set by the FCC and the applicability of network access charges to their telecommunications traffic. We believe that these disputes have increased in part due to advances in technology that have rendered the identity and jurisdiction of traffic more difficult to

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ascertain and that have afforded carriers an increased opportunity to assert regulatory distinctions and claims to lower access costs for their traffic. As a result of the increasing deployment of VOIP services and other technological changes, we believe that these types of disputes and claims will likely increase. In addition, we believe that there has been a general increase in the unauthorized use of telecommunications providers' networks without payment of appropriate access charges, or so-called "phantom traffic", due in part to advances in technology that have made it easier to use networks without having to pay for the traffic. As a general matter, we believe that this phantom traffic is due to unintended usage and, in some cases, fraud. We cannot assure you that there will not be material claims made against us contesting the applicability of network access charges billed by our rural telephone companies or continued or increased phantom traffic that uses our network without paying us for it. If there is a successful dispute or avoidance of the applicability of network access charges, our revenues could decrease.

***Legislative or regulatory changes could reduce or eliminate the government subsidies we receive.***

The federal and Texas state system of subsidies, from which we derive a significant portion of our revenues, are subject to modification. Our rural telephone companies receive significant federal and state subsidy payments.

In 2004, CCI Illinois received \$10.6 million from the federal universal service fund and CCI Texas received an aggregate of \$40.9 million from the federal universal service fund and the Texas universal service fund, which in the aggregate comprised 15.9% of our revenues in 2004, after giving effect to the TXUCV acquisition.

For the three months ended March 31, 2005, CCI Illinois received \$4.2 million from the federal universal service fund and CCI Texas received an aggregate of \$9.5 million from the federal universal service fund and the Texas universal service fund, which in the aggregate comprised 17.2% of our revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2005

During the last two years, the FCC has made modifications to the federal universal service fund system that changed the sources of support and the method for determining the level of support recipients of federal universal service fund subsidies receive. It is unclear whether the changes in methodology will continue to accurately reflect the costs incurred by our rural telephone companies and whether we will continue to receive the same amount of federal universal service fund support that our rural telephone companies have received in the past. The FCC is also currently considering a number of issues regarding the source and amount of contributions to, and eligibility for payments from, the federal universal service fund, and these issues may also be the subject of legislative amendments to the Telecommunications Act.

In December 2004, Congress suspended the application of a law called the Urgent Deficiency Act to the FCC's universal service fund until December 31, 2005. The Urgent Deficiency Act prohibits government agencies from making financial commitments in excess of their funds on hand. Currently, the universal service fund administrator makes commitments to fund recipients in advance of collecting the contributions from carriers that will pay for these commitments. The FCC has not determined whether the Urgent Deficiency Act would apply to payments to our rural telephone companies. Congress is now considering whether to extend the current temporary legislation that exempts the universal service fund from the Urgent Deficiency Act. If it does not grant this extension, however, the universal service subsidy payments to our rural telephone companies may be delayed or reduced in the future.

We cannot predict the outcome of any federal or state legislative action or any FCC, PUCT or ICC rulemaking or similar proceedings. If our rural telephone companies do not continue to receive federal and state subsidies, or if these subsidies are reduced, our rural telephone companies will likely have lower revenues and may not be able to operate as profitably as they have historically. In addition, if the number of local access lines that our rural telephone companies serve increases, under the rules governing the federal universal service fund, the rate at which we can recover certain federal universal service fund payments may decrease. This may have an adverse effect on our revenues and profitability.

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In addition, under the Telecommunications Act, our competitors can obtain the same level of federal universal service fund subsidies as we do if the ICC or PUCT, as applicable, determines that granting these subsidies to competitors would be in the public interest and the competitors offer and advertise certain telephone services as required by the Telecommunications Act and the FCC. Under current rules, any such payments to our competitors would not affect the level of subsidies received by our rural telephone companies, but they would facilitate competitive entry into our rural telephone companies' service areas and our rural telephone companies may not be able to compete as effectively or otherwise continue to operate as profitably.

***The high costs of regulatory compliance could make it more difficult for us to enter new markets, make acquisitions or change our prices.***

Regulatory compliance results in significant costs for us and diverts the time and effort of management and our officers away from running our business. In addition, because regulations differ from state to state, we could face significant costs in obtaining information necessary to compete effectively if we try to provide services, such as long distance services, in markets in different states. These information barriers could cause us to incur substantial costs and to encounter significant obstacles and delays in entering these markets. Compliance costs and information barriers could also affect our ability to evaluate and compete for new opportunities to acquire local access lines or businesses as they arise.

Our intrastate services are also generally subject to certification, tariff filing and other ongoing state regulatory requirements. Challenges to our tariffs by regulators or third parties or delays in obtaining certifications and regulatory approvals could cause us to incur substantial legal and administrative expenses. If successful, these challenges could adversely affect the rates that we are able to charge to customers, which would negatively affect our revenues.

***Legislative and regulatory changes in the telecommunications industry could raise our costs by facilitating greater competition against us and reduce potential revenues.***

Legislative and regulatory changes in the telecommunications industry could adversely affect our business by facilitating greater competition against us, reducing our revenues or raising our costs. For example, federal or state legislatures or regulatory commissions could impose new requirements relating to standards or quality of service, credit and collection policies, or obligations to provide new or enhanced services such as high-speed access to the Internet or number portability, whereby consumers can keep their telephone number when changing carriers. Any such requirements could increase operating costs or capital requirements.

The Telecommunications Act provides for significant changes and increased competition in the telecommunications industry. This federal statute and the related regulations remain subject to judicial review and additional rulemakings of the FCC, as well as to implementing actions by state commissions.

Currently, there exists only a small body of law and regulation applicable to access to, or commerce on, the Internet. As the significance of the Internet expands, federal, state and local governments may adopt new rules and regulations or apply existing laws and regulations to the Internet. The FCC is currently reviewing the appropriate regulatory framework governing high speed access to the Internet through telephone and cable providers' communications networks. The outcome of these proceedings may affect our regulatory obligations and costs and competition for our services which could have a material adverse effect on our revenues.

***Do not call registries may increase our costs and limit our ability to market our services.***

Our Market Response business is subject to various federal and state do not call list requirements. Recently, the FCC and the Federal Trade Commission, or FTC, amended their rules to provide for a national do not call registry. Under these new federal regulations, consumers may have their phone numbers added to the national registry and telemarketing companies, such as our Market Response business, are prohibited from calling anyone on that registry other than for limited exceptions. In

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September 2003, telemarketers were given access to the registry and are now required to compare their call lists against the national do not call registry at least once every 31 days. We are required to pay a fee to access the registry on a quarterly basis. This rule may restrict our ability to market our services effectively to new customers. Furthermore, compliance with this new rule may prove difficult, and we may incur penalties for improperly conducting our marketing activities.

***Because we are subject to extensive laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment, natural resources and worker health and safety, we may face significant liabilities or compliance costs in the future.***

Our operations and properties are subject to federal, state and local laws and regulations relating to protection of the environment, natural resources and worker health and safety, including laws and regulations governing and creating liability relating to, the management, storage and disposal of hazardous materials, asbestos, petroleum products and other regulated materials. We also are subject to environmental laws and regulations governing air emissions from our fleets of vehicles. As a result, we face several risks, including the following:

Under certain environmental laws, we could be held liable, jointly and severally and without regard to fault, for the costs of investigating and remediating any actual or threatened environmental contamination at currently and formerly owned or operated properties, and those of our predecessors, and for contamination associated with disposal by us or our predecessors of hazardous materials at third party disposal sites. Hazardous materials may have been released at certain current or formerly owned properties as a result of historic operations.

The presence of contamination can adversely affect the value of our properties and our ability to sell any such affected property or to use it as collateral.

We could be held responsible for third party property damage claims, personal injury claims or natural resource damage claims relating to any such contamination.

The cost of complying with existing environmental requirements could be significant.

Adoption of new environmental laws or regulations or changes in existing laws or regulations or their interpretations could result in significant compliance costs or as yet identified environmental liabilities.

Future acquisitions of businesses or properties subject to environmental requirements or affected by environmental contamination could require us to incur substantial costs relating to such matters.

In addition, environmental laws regulating wetlands, endangered species and other land use and natural resource issues may increase costs associated with future business or expansion opportunities, delay, alter or interfere with such plans, or otherwise adversely affect such plans.

As a result of the above, we may face significant liabilities and compliance costs in the future.

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**FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS**

Any statements contained in this prospectus that are not statements of historical fact, including statements about our beliefs and expectations, are forward-looking statements and should be evaluated as such. The words anticipates , believes , expects , intends , plans , estimates , targets , projects , should , may , will and similar words intended to identify forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are contained throughout this prospectus, for example in Summary , Risk Factors , Dividend Policy and Restrictions , Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations CCI Illinois and CCI Texas , Business , Regulation and the unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial statements and the related notes. Such forward-looking statements reflect, among other things, our current expectations, plans and strategies, and anticipated financial results, all of which are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and factors that may cause our actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. Many of these risks are beyond our ability to control or predict. All forward-looking statements attributable to us or persons acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements contained throughout this prospectus. Because of these risks, uncertainties and assumptions, you should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Furthermore, forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made. We do not undertake any obligation to update or review any forward-looking information, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

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**THE TRANSACTIONS**

*We summarize below the transactions and the principal terms of the stock purchase agreement and other agreements that relate to the transactions. This summary is not a complete description of the terms of these agreements. For a summary of the effects of the proposed initial public offering and related matters, see *IPO Matters* .*

**Overview**

The offering of the outstanding notes was part of a series of simultaneous transactions. Upon consummation of the transactions on April 14, 2004, Homebase, the parent of the issuers, through its indirect, wholly owned subsidiary Texas Acquisition, acquired all of the capital stock of TXUCV and continued to own all of the capital stock of CCI Illinois. The transactions included the following:

the contribution by our existing equity investors of \$89.0 million in cash in exchange for additional class A preferred shares of Homebase, the distribution by CCI of \$63.4 million to Homebase and the contribution by Homebase of \$152.4 million to Texas Acquisition of the aggregate proceeds of such distribution and contribution;

the offering of the outstanding notes;

the borrowing by CCI and Texas Acquisition of \$437.0 million under the existing credit facilities;

the repayment of all the outstanding debt of CCI under its old credit facility;

the acquisition, pursuant to the stock purchase agreement, by Texas Acquisition of TXUCV from Pinnacle One Partners L.P., or Pinnacle One, an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of TXU Corp., for \$524.1 million in cash, net of cash acquired and including transaction costs; and

the payment of fees and expenses.

**Our Existing Equity Investors**

Homebase is a Delaware limited liability company that was formed on June 26, 2002. In connection with the acquisition of TXUCV, our existing equity investors made additional cash investments in Homebase in an aggregate amount of \$89.0 million in exchange for additional class A preferred shares of Homebase. As a result of these and prior cash contributions, they each beneficially own 3,000,000 common shares and approximately 60,666.7 class A preferred shares of Homebase, accounting for approximately 90% of the issued and outstanding common shares and 100% of the issued and outstanding class A preferred shares. The remainder of the common shares are owned by members of our management.

***Central Illinois Telephone***

Central Illinois Telephone is a limited liability company managed by our Chairman, Mr. Lumpkin. Mr. Lumpkin, members of his family and their respective affiliates beneficially own 90.9% of the equity interests in Central Illinois Telephone, and the remainder is owned by members of our management and other investors.

***Providence Equity***

Providence Equity is a private investment firm specializing in equity investments in telecommunications and media companies around the world. Providence Equity manages funds with over \$5.0 billion in equity commitments, including Providence Equity Partners IV, a private equity fund of approximately \$2.8 billion, and has invested in more than 70 companies. Providence Equity's investment professionals are located in North America and Europe, with offices in Rhode Island, New York and London, England. Some of its recent investments include eircom ltd, Madison River Telephone Company, LLC, Brooks Fiber Properties, Inc., Bresnan Broadband Holdings, LLC, VoiceStream Wireless Corp. and Yankees Entertainment and Sports Network, LLC.



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### ***Spectrum Equity***

Spectrum Equity is a private equity firm specializing in investments in the media and communications industries on a global basis. Based in Boston, Massachusetts and Menlo Park, California, Spectrum Equity has over \$3.0 billion in capital under management and its investment professionals have invested in more than 90 companies since the firm's inception. Some of its investments include American Cellular Corporation, American Tower Corporation, CBD Media LLC, Illuminet Holdings, Inc., Jazztel, p.l.c., and Patriot Media and Communications LLC.

### **Stock Purchase Agreement**

On January 15, 2004, Texas Acquisition and Pinnacle One entered into a stock purchase agreement pursuant to which Texas Acquisition acquired, effective as of April 14, 2004, all of the capital stock of TXUCV. Texas Acquisition is a Delaware corporation formed solely for the purpose of acquiring TXUCV. By acquiring the stock of TXUCV, Texas Acquisition acquired substantially all of TXU Corp.'s telecommunications business, consisting of the following:

Consolidated Communications of Fort Bend Company (formerly known as Fort Bend Telephone Company) and Consolidated Communications of Texas Company (formerly known as TXU Communications Telephone Company, which was formerly known as Lufkin-Conroe Telephone Exchange, Inc.), which together serve markets in Conroe, Katy and Lufkin, Texas;

a telephone directory publishing business; and

a transport services business.

The cash purchase price for the sale of TXUCV's capital stock was \$524.1 million, net of cash acquired and including transaction costs. All of TXUCV's outstanding indebtedness as of the closing date, other than the GECC capital leases and inter-company amounts relating to contracts that continued following the closing of the transactions, has been paid. In addition, Pinnacle One bore the first \$5.1 million of the severance and similar expenses associated with work force reductions occurring between the signing the stock purchase agreement on January 15, 2004 and the closing on April 14, 2004. Texas Acquisition was responsible for any amount in excess thereof. These severance and similar expenses totaled \$5.9 million, \$0.8 million of which were borne by Texas Acquisition.

The stock purchase agreement contains customary representations and warranties, covenants and indemnification provisions. In general, Pinnacle One may be liable to us for any breaches of representations and warranties to the extent that our losses, in the aggregate, exceed \$7.5 million, and then only up to \$131.8 million, in the aggregate, subject to specified exceptions. Most representations and warranties expired on April 30, 2005.

TXU Corp. has agreed to guarantee the payment obligations of Pinnacle One for up to the purchase price and has further agreed to guarantee certain tax indemnification obligations up to, and in excess of, the purchase price.

### **Other Agreements**

In connection with the closing of the acquisition, Homebase and/or its subsidiaries entered into several agreements including the following:

Post-Closing Guaranty, dated as of April 14, 2004, pursuant to which TXU Corp., subject to defined limitations, guaranteed Pinnacle One's obligations to indemnify Texas Acquisition under the stock purchase agreement following the closing of the transactions;

Trademark Assignment, dated as of 14, 2004, between TXUCV and TXU Corp., pursuant to which TXUCV assigned specified trademarks to TXU Corp.;

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Internet Domain Name License Agreement, dated as of April 14, 2004, between TXUCV and TXU Corp, pursuant to which TXU Corp. licensed specified domain names to TXUCV for a transition period of two years;

Software License and Services Agreement, dated as of December 24, 2003, between PeopleSoft USA, Inc. and TXUCV and Partial Assignment, Assumption and Release Agreement, dated as of December 22, 2003, by and between PeopleSoft USA, Inc., TXUCV and TXU Business Services Company, an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of TXU Corp., pursuant to which TXUCV obtained the right to continue to use PeopleSoft's applications for financial, human resources and inventory purposes following the closing of the transactions;

Professional Services Fee letter, dated April 14, 2004, pursuant to which CCI agreed to pay a professional services fee to our existing equity investors in the aggregate amount of \$2.0 million per year, as described under Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions – Professional Services Fee Agreements ; and

Professional Services Fee letter, dated as of April 14, 2004, pursuant to which Texas Acquisition agreed to pay a professional services fee to our existing equity investors in the aggregate amount of \$3.0 million per year, as described under Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions – Professional Services Fee Agreements .

In addition, we may modify the Services and Facilities Agreement as described under Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions – Services and Facilities Agreement to permit the allocation of common costs and expenses among CCI Illinois, CCI Texas and their subsidiaries. The modification may require prior filing with or approval of the ICC.

**USE OF PROCEEDS**

This exchange offer is intended to satisfy the obligations of the issuers and Homebase under the registration rights agreement. We will not receive any proceeds from the issuance of the exchange notes in the exchange offer. You will receive, in exchange for outstanding notes validly tendered and accepted for exchange pursuant to the exchange offer, exchange notes in the same principal amount as such outstanding notes. Outstanding notes validly tendered and accepted for exchange pursuant to the exchange offer will be retired and cancelled and cannot be reissued. Accordingly, the issuance of the exchange notes will not result in any increase of our outstanding debt.

**Table of Contents****CAPITALIZATION**

The following table sets forth as of March 31, 2005, the cash and cash equivalents and capitalization of each of CCI Illinois, CCI Texas and Homebase. You should read this table in conjunction with Use of Proceeds , Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations CCI Illinois and CCI Texas , the financial statements and the related notes of each of Illinois Holdings, Texas Holdings, and Homebase and the unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

	<b>As of March 31, 2005</b>		
	<b>CCI Illinois</b>	<b>CCI Texas</b>	<b>Homebase</b>
	<b>(in thousands)</b>		
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>	\$ 23,818	\$ 32,720	\$ 56,538
<b>Long-term debt (including current portion):</b>			
Existing credit facilities:			
Revolving credit facility(1)	\$	\$	\$
Term loan facilities(2)	164,702	259,148	423,850
Total credit facilities	164,702	259,148	423,850
Capital lease obligation(3)		1,059	1,059
9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> Senior Notes due 2012	75,000	125,000	200,000
Total long term debt (including current portion)	239,702	385,207	624,909
Redeemable preferred shares			210,092
Members deficit/stockholders equity:			
Common shares, no par value			
Additional paid-in capital	29,600	152,458	58
Accumulated earnings (deficit)	834	4,225	(23,033)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	927	1,017	1,944
Members deficit/stockholders equity	31,361	157,700	(21,031)
Total capitalization	\$ 271,063	\$ 542,907	\$ 813,970

- (1) The existing credit facilities contain a \$30.0 million revolving credit facility. See Description of Other Indebtedness Existing Credit Facilities .
- (2) As of March 31, 2005, the existing credit facilities included a \$112.0 million term loan A facility and a \$311.9 million term loan C facility. See Description of Other Indebtedness Existing Credit Facilities .
- (3) The capital lease obligation represents the outstanding balance under the GECC capital lease. On May 27, 2005, we elected to pay in full the outstanding balance on this capital lease. See Description of Other Indebtedness GECC Capital Leases .

**Table of Contents****SELECTED HISTORICAL AND OTHER FINANCIAL DATA ILLINOIS HOLDINGS**

Illinois Holdings is a holding company with no income from operations or assets except for the capital stock of CCI. CCI acquired ICTC and the related businesses on December 31, 2002. We believe the operations of ICTC and the related businesses prior to December 31, 2002 represent the predecessor of Illinois Holdings.

The selected consolidated financial information set forth below have been derived from the unaudited combined financial statements of ICTC and related businesses as of and for the year ended December 31, 2000, the audited combined financial statements of ICTC and related businesses as of and for the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2002, the audited consolidated financial statements of Illinois Holdings as of and for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2004 and the unaudited consolidated financial statements of Illinois Holdings as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2005. The unaudited combined financial statements of ICTC and related businesses, the predecessor of Illinois Holdings, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2000 and the unaudited consolidated financial statements of Illinois Holdings as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2005 reflect all adjustments that management believes to be of a normal and recurring nature and necessary for a fair presentation of the results for the period. Operating results for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2005 are not necessarily indicative of the results for the full year.

The following selected historical consolidated financial information should be read in conjunction with

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition CCI Illinois and CCI Texas and the audited and unaudited consolidated financial statements of Illinois Holdings and the audited and unaudited combined financial statements of ICTC and related businesses and the related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus.

	Year Ended December 31,				Three Months Ended March 31,		
	Predecessor of Illinois Holdings				Illinois Holdings		
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2004	2005
(dollars in millions)							
<b>Consolidated Statement of Operations Data:</b>							
Total operating revenues	\$ 117.1	\$ 115.6	\$ 109.9	\$ 132.3	\$ 136.5	\$ 34.1	\$ 33.6
Cost of services and products (exclusive of depreciation and amortization shown separately below)	39.0	38.9	35.8	46.3	46.2	12.4	11.0
Selling, general and administrative	42.1	36.0	35.6	42.5	45.5	10.6	12.0
Intangible assets impairment					11.6		
Depreciation and amortization(1)	33.6	31.8	24.6	22.5	22.3	5.4	5.8
Income from operations	2.4	8.9	13.9	21.0	10.9	5.7	4.8
Interest expense, net(2)	(1.8)	(1.8)	(1.6)	(11.9)	(19.5)	(2.8)	(4.2)
Other, net(3)	0.5	5.8	0.4	0.1	0.6		0.2
Income before income taxes	1.1	12.9	12.7	9.2	(8.0)	2.9	0.8
	(1.7)	(6.3)	(4.7)	(3.7)	2.9	(1.1)	(0.3)

Income tax (expense) benefit														
Net income (loss)	\$	(0.6)	\$	6.6	\$	8.0	\$	5.5	\$	(5.1)	\$	1.8	\$	0.5
<b>Other Financial Data:</b>														
Illinois Telephone Operations revenues	\$	82.0	\$	79.8	\$	76.7	\$	90.3	\$	97.3	\$	22.9	\$	24.7

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	Year Ended December 31,				Three Months Ended March 31,		
	Predecessor of Illinois Holdings				Illinois Holdings		
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2004	2005
(dollars in millions)							
<b>Other Data:</b>							
Local access lines in service							
Residential	63,064	62,249	60,533	58,461	55,627	58,345	55,407
Business	32,933	33,473	32,475	32,426	31,255	32,481	31,217
Total local access lines(3)	95,997	95,722	93,008	90,887	86,882	90,826	86,624
DSL subscribers		2,501	5,761	7,951	10,794	8,456	11,915
Total connections	95,997	98,223	98,769	98,838	97,676	99,282	98,539

**Consolidated Cash Flow****Data:**

Cash flows from operating activities	\$ 36.1	\$ 34.3	\$ 28.5	\$ 28.9	\$ 30.4	\$ 5.9	10.3
Cash flows used in investing activities	(21.8)	(13.1)	(14.1)	(296.1)	(13.3)	(2.7)	(1.4)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities	(21.5)	(18.9)	(16.6)	277.4	(10.5)	(2.6)	(1.8)
Capital expenditures	20.7	13.1	14.1	11.3	13.3	2.7	1.4

	As of December 31,				As of March 31, 2005	
	Predecessor of Illinois Holdings				Illinois Holdings	
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	
(dollars in millions)						

**Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:**

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 0.9	\$ 3.3	\$ 1.1	\$ 10.1	\$ 16.7	23.8
Total current assets	27.1	26.7	23.2	39.6	44.0	46.5
Net plant, property & equipment(4)	102.6	100.5	105.1	104.6	101.6	98.7
Total assets	270.0	248.9	236.4	317.6	307.9	306.2
Total long-term debt (including current portion)(5)	21.3	21.1	21.0	180.4	241.5	239.7

Shareholders equity	191.3	178.1	174.5	98.0	30.3	31.4
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- (1) On January 1, 2002, CCI Illinois adopted SFAS No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets. Pursuant to SFAS No. 142, CCI Illinois ceased amortizing goodwill on January 1, 2002 and instead tests for goodwill impairment annually. Amortization expense for goodwill and intangible assets was \$17.6 million in 2000 and 2001, \$10.1 million in 2002 and \$7.0 million in 2003. In accordance with SFAS 142, CCI Illinois recognized intangible asset impairments of \$11.6 million in 2004. Depreciation and amortization excludes amortization of deferred financing costs.
- (2) Interest expense includes amortization of deferred financing costs totaling \$0.5 million in 2003, \$5.2 million in 2004 and \$0.3 million and \$0.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2005, respectively.
- (3) On September 30, 2001, ICTC sold two exchanges of approximately 2,750 access lines, received proceeds from the sale of \$7.2 million and recorded a gain on the sale of assets of approximately \$5.2 million.
- (4) Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost. The cost of additions, replacements and major improvements is capitalized, while repairs and maintenance are charged to expenses. When property, plant and equipment are retired from ICTC, the original cost, net of salvage, is charged against accumulated depreciation, with no gain or loss recognized in accordance with composite group life remaining methodology used for regulated telephone plant assets.
- (5) In connection with the TXUCV acquisition on April 14, 2004, CCI Illinois and CCI Texas incurred, severally and not jointly, an aggregate of \$637.0 million of new long-term debt. As of March 31, 2005, CCI Illinois was severally responsible for \$75.0 million in outstanding notes and \$164.7 million in term loans under the existing credit facilities.

**Table of Contents****SELECTED HISTORICAL AND OTHER FINANCIAL DATA TEXAS HOLDINGS**

Texas Holdings is a holding company with no income from operations or assets except for the capital stock of Texas Acquisition. Texas Holdings and Texas Acquisition were formed for the sole purpose of acquiring TXUCV, which was renamed Texas Holdings after the closing of the acquisition. We believe that the operations of TXUCV prior to April 14, 2004 represent the predecessor of Texas holdings. In addition, TXU Corp. contributed the parent company of Fort Bend Telephone Company on August 11, 2000 to TXUCV. We believe the operations of Fort Bend Telephone Company prior to August 11, 2000 represent the predecessor of TXUCV.

The selected consolidated financial information set forth below have been derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of Fort Bend Telephone Company, the predecessor of TXUCV, as of and for the period ended August 10, 2000, the audited consolidated financial statements of TXUCV, the predecessor of Texas Holdings, as of and for the years ended December 31, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003 and as of and for the period ended April 13, 2004, the audited consolidated financial statements of Texas Holdings as of and for the period ended December 31, 2004, the unaudited consolidated financial statements of TXUCV as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and the unaudited consolidated financial statements of Texas Holdings as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2005. The unaudited consolidated financial statements of TXUCV as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and of Texas Holdings as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2005 reflect all adjustments that management believes to be of a normal and recurring nature and necessary for a fair presentation of the results for the period. Operating results for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2005 are not necessarily indicative of the results for the full year.

The following selected consolidated financial information should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition CCI Illinois and CCI Texas and the consolidated financial statements of TXUCV and Texas Holdings and the related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus.

**Year Ended December 31,**

<b>Predecessor to TXUCV</b>	<b>Predecessor to Texas Holdings</b>					<b>Period from 1/1/04 to 4/13/04</b>	<b>Period from 4/14/04 to 12/31/04</b>	<b>Three Months Ended March 31,</b>	
	<b>Period from 1/1/00 to 8/10/00</b>	<b>Period from 8/11/00 to 12/31/00</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>			<b>Predecessor 2004</b>	<b>Texas Holdings 2005</b>

(dollars in millions)

<b>Consolidated Statement of Operations Data:</b>									
Total operating revenues	\$ 93.2	\$ 67.9	\$ 207.5	\$ 214.7	\$ 194.8	\$ 53.9	\$ 133.1	\$ 45.4	\$ 46.3
Network operating costs (exclusive of depreciation and amortization shown separately below)	38.7	29.9	95.6	76.9	58.4	15.3	34.4	13.1	13.6



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Selling, general and administrative	31.8	32.1	88.7	109.4	75.4	24.2	42.4	15.1	14.3
Depreciation and amortization(1)	19.3	17.1	50.2	41.0	32.9	8.1	32.2	8.2	11.0
Restructuring, asset impairment and other charges(2)				101.4	0.2				
Goodwill impairment charges				18.0	13.2				
Income (loss) from operations	3.4	(11.2)	(27.0)	(132.0)	14.7	6.3	24.1	9.0	7.4
Interest expense, net(3)	(3.6)	(4.9)	(11.1)	(7.5)	(5.4)	(3.2)	(20.0)	(1.1)	(7.2)
Other, net(4)	5.8	10.9	9.9	11.4	0.8	1.2	3.0	0.8	0.3
Income (loss) before income taxes	5.6	(5.2)	(28.2)	(128.1)	10.1	4.3	7.1	8.7	0.5
Income taxes (expense) benefit	(3.8)	(0.3)	6.3	38.3	(12.4)	(2.5)	(3.1)	(3.2)	(0.3)
Net income (loss)	\$ 1.8	\$ (5.5)	\$ (21.9)	\$ (89.8)	\$ (2.3)	\$ 1.8	\$ 4.0	\$ 5.5	\$ 0.2

**Table of Contents****Year Ended December 31,**

Predecessor to TXUCV	Predecessor to Texas Holdings						Three Months Ended March 31,	
	Period from 1/1/00 to 8/10/00	Period from 8/11/00 to 12/31/00	2001	2002	2003	Period from 1/1/04 to 4/13/04	Period from 4/14/04 to 12/31/04	Predecessor 2004

(dollars in millions)

**Other Data:**Local access  
lines in  
service

Residential	117,130	119,488	119,060	116,862	n/a	113,151	116,485	112,610
Business	49,292	50,406	53,023	54,780	n/a	55,175	54,850	53,837

Total local  
access lines

DSL subscribers	1,593	4,069	5,423	8,668	n/a	16,651	10,592	18,903
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Total  
connectionsCLEC access  
lines

	18,541	58,591	26,088	n/a	n/a	n/a		
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**Consolidated  
Cash Flow  
Data:**Cash flows  
from (used  
in) operating  
activities

	\$ (16.5)	\$ 37.4	\$ 6.8	\$ 34.7	\$ 75.1	\$ 5.3	\$ 49.4	\$ 6.1	\$ 4.3
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Cash flows  
used in  
investing  
activities

	(27.3)	(48.3)	(59.9)	(21.3)	(14.3)	(6.3)	(540.8)	(4.5)	(4.1)
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Cash flows  
from (used  
in) financing  
activities

	34.2	(3.8)	46.3	(4.4)	(61.8)	(0.6)	526.7	(0.1)	(2.8)
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Capital  
expenditures

	36.0	59.2	67.0	27.4	18.2	6.7	16.7	4.8	4.1
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## As of December 31,

## Predecessor to Texas Holdings

As of  
March 31,

	2000	2001	2002	2003	As of 4/13/04	As of 12/31/04	2005
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(dollars in millions)

**Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:**

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 10.3	\$ 3.4	\$ 12.4	\$ 11.5	\$ 9.9	\$ 35.4	\$ 32.7
Total current assets	63.8	44.3	86.4	34.5	37.1	56.6	57.4
Net plant, property & equipment(5)	332.4	363.4	240.8	231.4	230.0	259.2	254.4
Total assets	787.0	800.4	700.1	647.9	625.2	702.2	697.8
Total long-term debt (including current portion)(6)	157.5	172.8	166.2	100.4	2.8	388.0	385.2
Shareholder s equity	490.5	496.6	407.6	410.9	513.3	156.4	157.7

- (1) On January 1, 2002, TXUCV adopted SFAS No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets. Pursuant to SFAS No. 142, TXUCV ceased amortizing goodwill on January 1, 2002, and instead tests for goodwill impairment annually. Amortization expense for goodwill and intangible assets was \$8.7 million in 2000 and \$13.7 million in 2001. Depreciation and amortization excludes amortization of debt issuance expenses. In accordance with SFAS 142, TXUCV recognized goodwill impairments of \$18.0 million in 2002 and \$13.2 million in 2003.
- (2) During 2002, TXUCV recognized restructurings, asset impairment and other charges of \$101.4 million due to the write down of assets relating to TXUCV s competitive telephone company and transport businesses.
- (3) Interest expense prior to the transactions was from the TXUCV s revolving credit facility, GECC capital leases, mortgage notes and is reduced by allowance for funds used during construction.
- (4) Other, net includes equity earnings from our investments in cellular partnerships, dividend income, recognizing the minority interests of investors in East Texas Fiber Line Incorporated as well as certain other miscellaneous non-operating items.

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See Note 6 to Texas Holdings' s audited consolidated financial statements for a description of these investments. The table below sets out the components of the Other, net:

	<b>Year Ended December 31, 2004</b>	<b>Three Months Ended March 31, 2004</b>	<b>Three Months Ended March 31, 2005</b>
<b>(dollars in millions)</b>			
Partnership income	\$ 2.5	\$ 0.9	\$ 0.3
Dividend income	2.3	0.1	0.1
Minority interest	(0.4)	(0.1)	(0.2)
Other	(0.2)	(0.1)	0.1
<b>Other, net</b>	<b>\$ 4.2</b>	<b>\$ 0.8</b>	<b>\$ 0.3</b>

- (5) Property, plant and equipment items are recorded at cost. The cost of additions, replacements and major improvements is capitalized, while repairs and maintenance are charged to expense.
- (6) In connection with the TXUCV acquisition on April 14, 2004, CCI Texas and CCI Illinois incurred, severally and not jointly, an aggregate of \$637.0 million of new long-term debt. As of March 31, 2005, CCI Texas was severally responsible for \$125.0 million in outstanding notes and \$259.0 million in term loans under the existing credit facilities.

**Table of Contents****SELECTED HISTORICAL AND OTHER FINANCIAL DATA HOMEBASE**

Homebase is a holding company with no income from operations or assets except for the capital stock of Illinois Holdings and Texas Holdings. Illinois Holdings was formed for the sole purpose of acquiring ICTC and the related businesses on December 31, 2002. We believe the operations of ICTC and the related businesses prior to December 31, 2002 represent the predecessor of Homebase. Texas Holdings is a holding company with no income from operations or assets except for the capital stock of Texas Acquisition. Texas Acquisition was formed for the sole purpose of acquiring TXUCV, which was acquired on April 14, 2004 and renamed CCV after the closing of the acquisition. Texas Holdings operates its business through and receives all of its income from Texas Acquisition, CCV and its subsidiaries. Results for the year ended December 31, 2004 include the results of operations of Texas Holdings since the date of the TXUCV acquisition.

The selected consolidated financial information set forth below have been derived from the unaudited combined financial statements of ICTC and related businesses as of and for the year ended December 31, 2000, the audited combined financial statements of ICTC and related businesses as of and for the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2002, the audited consolidated financial statements of Homebase as of and for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2004 and the unaudited consolidated financial statements of Homebase as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2005. The unaudited combined financial statements of ICTC and related businesses, the predecessor of Homebase, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2000 and the unaudited consolidated financial statements of Homebase as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2005 reflect all adjustments that management believes to be of a normal and recurring nature and necessary for a fair presentation of the results for the period. Operating results for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2005 are not necessarily indicative of the results for the full year.

The following selected historical consolidated financial information should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition CCI Illinois and CCI Texas, the audited and unaudited consolidated financial statements of Homebase and the audited combined financial statements of ICTC and related businesses and the related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus.

	Year Ended December 31,				Three Months Ended March 31,		
	Predecessor				Homebase		
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2004	2005
(dollars in millions)							
<b>Consolidated Statement of Operations Data:</b>							
Total operating revenues	\$ 117.1	\$ 115.6	\$ 109.9	\$ 132.3	\$ 269.6	\$ 34.1	\$ 79.8
Cost of services and products (exclusive of depreciation and amortization shown separately below)	39.0	38.9	35.8	46.3	80.6	12.4	24.4
Selling, general and administrative	42.1	36.0	35.6	42.5	87.9	10.6	26.2
Asset impairment					11.6		
Depreciation and amortization(1)	33.6	31.8	24.6	22.5	54.5	5.4	16.8
Income from operations	2.4	8.9	13.9	21.0	35.0	5.7	12.4
Interest expense, net(2)	(1.8)	(1.8)	(1.6)	(11.9)	(39.6)	(2.8)	(11.4)

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Other, net(3)	0.5	5.8	0.4	0.1	3.7		0.3
Income before income taxes	1.1	12.9	12.7	9.2	(0.9)	2.9	1.3
Income tax expense	(1.7)	(6.3)	(4.7)	(3.7)	(0.2)	(1.1)	(0.6)
Net income (loss)	\$ (0.6)	\$ 6.6	\$ 8.0	5.5	(1.1)	1.8	0.7
Dividends on redeemable preferred shares				(8.5)	(15.0)	(2.3)	(4.6)
Net loss applicable to common shares				\$ (3.0)	\$ (16.1)	\$ (0.5)	\$ (3.9)
Net loss per common share and diluted				\$ (0.33)	\$ (1.79)	\$ (0.06)	\$ (0.42)

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	Year Ended December 31,				Three Months Ended March 31,		
	Predecessor				Homebase		
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2004	2005
(dollars in millions)							
<b>Other Financial Data:</b>							
Telephone Operations revenues	\$ 82.0	\$ 79.8	\$ 76.7	\$ 90.3	\$ 230.4	\$ 22.9	\$ 71.0
<b>Other Data:</b>							
Local access lines in service							
Residential	63,064	62,249	60,533	58,461	168,778	58,345	168,017
Business	32,933	33,473	32,475	32,426	86,430	32,481	85,054
Total local access lines(3)	95,997	95,722	93,008	90,887	255,208	90,826	253,071
DSL subscribers		2,501	5,761	7,951	27,445	8,456	30,804
Total connections	95,997	98,223	98,769	98,838	282,653	99,282	283,875
<b>Consolidated Cash Flow Data:</b>							
Cash flows from operating activities	\$ 36.1	\$ 34.3	\$ 28.5	\$ 28.9	\$ 79.8	\$ 5.9	\$ 14.6
Cash flows used in investing activities	(21.8)	(13.1)	(14.1)	(296.1)	(554.1)	(2.7)	(5.5)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities	(21.5)	(18.9)	(16.6)	277.4	516.3	(2.6)	(4.6)
Capital expenditures	20.7	13.1	14.1	11.3	30.0	2.7	5.5
(dollars in millions)							
<b>Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:</b>							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 0.9	\$ 3.3	\$ 1.1	\$ 10.1	\$ 52.1	\$ 56.5	
Total current assets	27.1	26.7	23.2	39.6	98.9	103.9	
Net plant, property & equipment(4)	102.6	100.5	105.1	104.6	360.8	353.1	
Total assets	270.0	248.9	236.4	317.6	1,006.1	1,002.2	
	21.3	21.1	21.0	180.4	629.4	624.9	

Total long-term debt (including current portion)(5)

Redeemable preferred shares				101.5	205.5	210.1
Parent company investment/ Members deficit	191.3	178.1	174.5	(3.5)	(18.8)	(21.0)

- (1) On January 1, 2002, ICTC and related businesses adopted SFAS No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets. Pursuant to SFAS No. 142, ICTC ceased amortizing goodwill on January 1, 2002 and instead tested for goodwill impairment annually. Amortization expense for goodwill and intangible assets was \$17.6 million for 2000 and 2001, \$10.1 million in 2002 and \$7.0 million in 2003. Depreciation and amortization excludes amortization of deferred financing costs.
- (2) Interest expense includes amortization of deferred financing costs totaling \$0.5 million in 2003, \$6.4 million in 2004 and \$0.2 million and \$0.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2005, respectively.
- (3) On September 30, 2001, ICTC sold two exchanges of approximately 2,750 access lines, received proceeds from the sale of \$7.2 million and recorded a gain on the sale of assets of approximately \$5.2 million.
- (4) Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost. The cost of additions, replacements and major improvements is capitalized, while repairs and maintenance are charged to expenses. When property, plant and equipment are retired from ICTC, the original cost, net of salvage, is charged against accumulated depreciation, with no gain or loss recognized in accordance with composite group life remaining methodology used for regulated telephone plant assets.
- (5) In connection with the TXUCV acquisition on April 14, 2004, we issued \$200.0 million in aggregate principal amount of senior notes and entered into the existing credit facilities, of which \$423.9 million was outstanding as of March 31, 2005.



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**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION  
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS CCI ILLINOIS AND CCI TEXAS**

*We present below Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of each of CCI Illinois and CCI Texas followed by a discussion of liquidity and capital resources of CCI Illinois and CCI Texas on a combined basis after giving effect to the transactions and after giving effect to the IPO transactions. For the twelve months ended December 31, 2004, CCI Texas' financial results are presented on a combined historical basis, comprised of (a) TXUCV's historical results of operations for the period from January 1, 2004 through and including April 13, 2004 and (b) Texas Holdings' results of operations for the period from April 14, 2004 through and including December 31, 2004.*

*Homebase is a holding company with no income from operations or assets except for that which is derived from its ownership of CCI Illinois and CCI Texas. As a result, a separate Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for Homebase has not been provided because we do not believe such a discussion would provide additional meaningful information to holders of the notes. The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the historical consolidated financial statements and notes and other financial information related to CCI Illinois and CCI Texas appearing elsewhere in this prospectus.*

**CCI Illinois**

**Overview**

***CCI Illinois Business***

CCI Illinois is an established rural local exchange company that provides communications services to residential and business customers in Illinois. As of March 31 2005, we estimate that CCI Illinois would have been the 25th largest local telephone company in the United States had it been a separate company, based on industry sources, with approximately 86,624 local access lines and 11,915 DSL lines in service. CCI Illinois' main sources of revenues are our local telephone businesses in Illinois, which offer an array of services, including local dial tone, custom calling features, private line services, long distance, dial-up and high-speed Internet access, carrier access and billing and collection services. CCI Illinois also operates a number of complementary businesses, such as telephone service to county jails and state prisons, operator and national directory assistance and telemarketing and order fulfillment services and expects to begin publishing telephone directories in the third quarter of 2005.

***Segments***

In accordance with the reporting requirement of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards, or SFAS, No. 131, *Disclosure about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information*, CCI Illinois has two reportable business segments, Illinois Telephone Operations and Other Illinois Operations. The results of operations discussed below reflect the consolidated results of CCI Illinois.

***Acquisition from McLeodUSA***

CCI Illinois began operations in its present form with the acquisition of ICTC and several related businesses from McLeodUSA on December 31, 2002. As a result, period-to-period comparisons of CCI Illinois' financial results to date are not necessarily meaningful and should not be relied upon as an indication of future performance due to the following factors:

Revenues and expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2005 and for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2004 for certain long distance services and data and Internet services include services that were not part of the financial results of our Illinois Telephone Operations segment when it was owned by McLeodUSA in 2002. These services were provided, and revenues were recognized, by McLeodUSA as part of its competitive telephone company operations. In order for McLeodUSA to provide these services to customers in our Illinois rural telephone company's service area, ICTC provided McLeodUSA's competitive telephone company operations access to its network and billing and collection services for which it received network access charges and billing

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and collection fees. Following the acquisition by Homebase of ICTC and the related businesses, Illinois Telephone Operations launched its own business providing similar long distance and data and Internet services to customers primarily located in our Illinois rural telephone company's service area. As a result, the results of operations of Illinois Telephone Operations for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2005 and for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2004 include businesses that were not included in 2002 when ICTC and the related operations were owned by McLeodUSA.

Expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2005 and for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2004 included \$0.5 million, \$0.5 million, \$2.0 million and \$2.0 million, respectively, in aggregate professional services fees paid to Mr. Lumpkin, Providence Equity and Spectrum Equity pursuant to a professional services agreement. This is in addition to a professional services fee that was paid by CCI Texas to these parties under a separate professional services fee agreement, entered at the closing of the transactions. See *Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions - Professional Services Fee Agreements*.

In 2001 and 2002 McLeodUSA encountered financial difficulties and, as a result, initiated cost-cutting initiatives and reduced financial support for all operations other than ICTC. Although certain expenses were reduced as a result of these initiatives, revenues and income from operations also declined in these periods. In connection with its bankruptcy proceeding in 2002, McLeodUSA identified ICTC and the related businesses as assets held for sale and as discontinued operations.

**Revenues**

*Illinois Telephone Operations and Other Illinois Operations.* To date, CCI Illinois revenues have been derived primarily from the sale of voice and data communications services to residential and business customers in our Illinois rural telephone company's service area. For the three months ended March 31, 2005, approximately 73.8%, or \$24.8 million, of its operating revenues came from Illinois Telephone Operations and approximately 26.2%, or \$8.8 million, came from Other Illinois Operations. For the year ended December 31, 2004, approximately 71.3%, or \$97.3 million, of CCI Illinois operating revenues came from Illinois Telephone Operations and approximately 28.7%, or \$39.2 million, came from Other Illinois Operations. For the year ended December 31, 2003, approximately 68.3%, or \$90.3 million, of CCI Illinois operating revenues came from Illinois Telephone Operations and 31.7%, or \$42.0 million, came from Other Illinois Operations. For the year ended December 31, 2002, approximately 69.8%, or \$76.7 million, of CCI Illinois operating revenues came from Illinois Telephone Operations and 30.2%, or \$33.2 million, from Other Illinois Operations.

Illinois Telephone Operations added revenues in 2004 and in the three months ended March 31, 2005 from long distance and Internet services provided primarily to our Illinois rural telephone company's customers that had been previously provided by McLeodUSA. At March 31, 2005, Illinois Telephone Operations had approximately 55,318 long distance customers, which represented approximately a 63.9% penetration of CCI Illinois local access lines. At December 31, 2004, Illinois Telephone Operations had approximately 54,345 long distance customers, which represented approximately a 62.6% penetration of CCI Illinois local access lines. We do not anticipate significant growth in revenues for Illinois Telephone Operations due to its primarily rural service area, but we do expect relatively consistent cash flow from year to year due to stable customer demand, limited competition and a generally supportive regulatory environment.

For the three months ended March 31, 2005, Other Illinois Operations revenues were down from the same period in 2004, primarily due to losing the telemarketing and fulfillment contract with the Illinois Toll Highway Authority in mid-2004 and a decline in telephone system sales. In 2004, Other Illinois Operations revenues were down from 2003, reflecting the loss of the contract with the Illinois Toll Highway Authority and the repricing of some large Operator Services customer contracts at lower rates. We had success in growing Other Illinois Operations revenues between 2002 and 2003 for several reasons. Due to its financial difficulties and bankruptcy in 2002, McLeodUSA initiated cost-cutting initiatives and reduced financial support for all operations other than Illinois Telephone Operations and, as a result,



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revenues for Other Illinois Operations suffered. In 2003, following the acquisition from McLeodUSA, management renewed its focus on growing this segment. In addition, revenue growth was driven by the award to Public Services by the State of Illinois of an extension to the prison contract in December 2002, that nearly doubled the number of prison sites we served.

*Local Access Lines and Bundled Services.* Local access lines are an important element of our business. An access line is the telephone line connecting a person's home or business to the public switched telephone network. The monthly recurring revenue we generate from end users, the amount of traffic on our network and related access charges generated from other carriers, the amount of federal and state subsidies we receive and most other revenue streams are directly related to the number of local access lines in service. As of March 31, 2005, CCI Illinois had approximately 86,624 local access lines in service, which was a decrease of 258 from the 86,882 local access lines in service as of December 31, 2004, which was a decrease of 4,005 from the local access lines in service as of December 31, 2003.

Historically, rural telephone companies have experienced consistent growth in access lines because of positive demographic trends, insulated rural local economies and limited competition. Recently, many rural telephone companies have experienced a loss of local access lines due to challenging economic conditions, increased competition from wireless providers, competitive telephone companies and, in some cases, cable television operators. CCI Illinois has not been immune to these conditions. CCI Illinois has lost access lines in each of the last two years and its Telephone Operations have experienced difficult economic and demographic conditions. In addition, we believe CCI Illinois lost local access lines due to the disconnection of second telephone lines by our residential customers in connection with their substituting DSL or cable modem service for dial-up Internet access and wireless services for wireline service.

Despite the slight loss of local access lines, CCI Illinois has been able to mitigate the loss in its markets and has increased average revenue per customer by focusing on the following:

- aggressively promoting DSL service;

- bundling value-added services, such as DSL with a combination of local service, custom calling features, voicemail and Internet access;

- maintaining excellent customer service standards, particularly as we introduce new services to existing and new customers; and

- keeping a strong local presence in the communities we serve.

The number of DSL subscribers CCI Illinois serves grew substantially for the year ended 2004 and during the three months ended March 31, 2005. CCI Illinois' DSL lines in service increased 10.4% to approximately 11,915 lines as of March 31, 2005 from approximately 10,794 lines as of December 31, 2004, which was a 35.8% increase from approximately 7,951 lines as of December 31, 2003. Our penetration rate for DSL lines in service was approximately 13.8% of our Illinois rural telephone company's local access lines at March 31, 2005.

We have also been successful in growing our revenues in Illinois Telephone Operations by bundling combinations of local service, custom calling features, voicemail and Internet access. The number of these bundles, which we refer to as service bundles, increased 5.9% to approximately 9,300 service bundles at March 31, 2005 from over 8,700 service bundles at December 31, 2004, which itself was a 29.2% increase from over 6,700 service bundles at December 31, 2003.

CCI Illinois has implemented a number of initiatives to gain new access lines and retain existing access lines by enhancing the attractiveness of the bundle with new service offerings, including unlimited long distance (introduced in July 2004), digital video service (introduced in January 2005) and promotional offers like discounted second lines. In addition, we intend to continue to integrate best practices across our Illinois and Texas regions. These efforts may act to mitigate the financial impact of any access line loss we may experience. However, if these actions fail to mitigate access line loss, or we experience a higher degree of access line loss than we currently expect, it could have an

adverse impact on our revenues and earnings. Our strategy is to continue to execute the plan we have had for the past two years.

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***Expenses***

Historically, Illinois Telephone Operations had reported fairly consistent operating expenses. However, following the acquisition from McLeodUSA in 2003, Illinois Telephone Operations expenses increased substantially due to the start-up of the long distance and data and Internet businesses, the need to build new information technology and systems and the cost of hiring and retaining the senior management team.

In 2004, Other Illinois Operations experienced increased operating expenses. The increase was primarily due to the write-off of \$11.6 million to recognize impairment of goodwill and tradenames in two of our Other Illinois Operations business units. Operating expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2005 have decreased compared to the same period in 2004 primarily due to decreased sales costs.

CCI Illinois primary operating expenses consist of cost of services, selling, general and administrative expenses and depreciation and amortization expense.

***Cost of Services and Products***

CCI Illinois cost of services include:

operating expenses relating to plant costs, including those related to the network and general support costs, central office switching and transmission costs and cable and wire facilities;

general plant costs, such as testing, provisioning, network, administration, power and engineering; and

the cost of transport and termination of long distance and private lines outside our Illinois rural telephone company's service area.

Illinois Telephone Operations has agreements with McLeodUSA and other carriers to provide long distance transport and termination services. These agreements contain various commitments and expire at various times. We believe Illinois Telephone Operations will meet all commitments in the agreements and believe it will be able to procure services for future periods. We are currently procuring services for future periods, and at this time, the costs and related terms under which we will purchase long distance transport and termination services have not been determined. We do not, however, expect any material adverse changes from any changes in any new service contract.

***Selling, General and Administrative Expenses***

In general, selling, general and administrative expenses include:

selling and marketing expenses;

expenses associated with customer care;

billing and other operating support systems; and

corporate expenses, including professional service fees.

Illinois Telephone Operations incurs selling and marketing and customer care expenses from its customer service centers and commissioned sales representatives. Our Illinois customer service centers are the primary sales channels for residential and business customers with one or two phone lines, whereas commissioned sales representatives provide customized proposals to larger business customers. In addition, we use customer retail centers for various communications needs, including new telephone, Internet and paging service purchases.

Each of our Other Illinois Operations businesses primarily use an independent sales and marketing team comprised of dedicated field sales account managers, management teams and service representatives to execute our sales and marketing strategy.

CCI Illinois has operating support and other back office systems that are used to enter, schedule, provision and track customer orders, test services and interface with trouble management, inventory, billing, collection and customer care service systems for the local access lines in our operations. We are in the process of migrating key business processes of CCI Illinois and CCI Texas onto single, company-wide systems and platforms. Our objective is to improve profitability by reducing individual company costs through centralization, standardization and sharing of best practices. We expect that our operating support



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systems and customer care expenses will increase as we integrate CCI Illinois and CCI Texas back office systems. During 2004, \$5.5 million and \$1.5 million had been spent on integration in Texas and Illinois, respectively.

*Depreciation and Amortization Expenses*

CCI Illinois recognizes depreciation expenses for our regulated telephone plant using rates and lives approved by the ICC. The provision for depreciation on nonregulated property and equipment is recorded using the straight-line method based upon the following useful lives:

	Years
Buildings	15-20
Network and outside plant facilities	5-15
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	3-10

Amortization expenses are recognized primarily for our intangible assets considered to have finite useful lives on a straight-line basis. In accordance to SFAS No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*, goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives are not amortized but rather are tested annually for impairment. Because tradenames have been determined to have indefinite lives, they are not amortized. Software and customer relationships are amortized over their useful lives of five and ten years, respectively.

The following summarizes the revenues and operating expenses from continuing operations for (i) ICTC and related business, the predecessor of CCI Illinois, for the year ended December 31, 2002 and (ii) CCI Illinois for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2004 and for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2005, from these sources:

	Predecessor		CCI Illinois		Predecessor		CCI Illinois		Predecessor		CCI Illinois			
	Year Ended December 31,				Three Months Ended March 31,									
	2002	2003	2004	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	
	\$	% of	\$	% of	\$	% of	\$	% of	\$	% of	\$	% of	\$	% of
	(Millions)	Total	(Millions)	Total	(Millions)	Total	(Millions)	Total	(Millions)	Total	(Millions)	Total	(Millions)	Total
	Revenues	Revenues	Revenues	Revenues	Revenues	Revenues	Revenues	Revenues	Revenues	Revenues	Revenues	Revenues	Revenues	Revenues
<b>Revenues:</b>														
Illinois														
Telephone														
Operations(1)														
Local calling														
services	\$ 33.4	30.4%	\$ 34.4	26.0%	\$ 33.9	24.8%	\$ 8.5	24.9%	\$ 8.3	24.7%				
Network														
access														
services	29.0	26.4	27.5	20.8	30.3	22.2	6.6	19.5	6.8	20.2				
Subsidies	4.1	3.7	4.7	3.5	10.6	7.8	2.3	6.7	4.2	12.5				
Long distance														
services	1.4	1.3	8.8	6.7	7.7	5.6	2.0	5.9	1.9	5.7				
Data and														
Internet														
services	4.3	3.9	10.8	8.2	10.6	7.8	2.5	7.3	2.6	7.7				



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Other services	4.5	4.1	4.1	3.1	4.2	3.0	1.0	2.9	1.0	3.0
Total Illinois Telephone Operations	76.7	69.8	90.3	68.3	97.3	71.2	22.9	67.2	24.8	73.8
Other Illinois Operations	33.2	30.2	42.0	31.7	39.2	28.8	11.2	32.8	8.8	26.2
Total operating revenues	109.9	100.0	132.3	100.0	136.5	100.0	34.1	100.0	33.6	100.0

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	Predecessor				CCI Illinois					
	Year Ended December 31,				Three Months Ended March 31,					
	2002		2003		2004		2004		2005	
	\$	% of Total Revenues	\$	% of Total Revenues	\$	% of Total Revenues	\$	% of Total Revenues	\$	% of Total Revenues
(Millions)	(Millions)	(Millions)	(Millions)	(Millions)	(Millions)	(Millions)	(Millions)	(Millions)	(Millions)	(Millions)
<b>Expenses:</b>										
Operating expenses(2)										
Illinois Telephone Operations	46.9	42.7	54.7	41.3	56.7	41.5	13.5	39.6	14.6	43.4
Other Illinois Operations	24.6	22.4	34.1	25.8	46.6	34.2	9.5	27.9	8.3	24.7
Depreciation and amortization	24.5	22.3	22.5	17.0	22.3	16.3	5.4	15.8	5.8	17.3
Total operating expenses	96.0	87.4	111.3	84.1	125.6	92.0	28.4	83.3	28.7	85.4
Income from operations	13.9	12.6	21.0	15.9	10.9	8.1	5.7	16.7	4.9	14.6
Interest expense	1.6	1.5	11.9	9.0	19.7	14.4	2.8	8.2	4.4	13.1
Other income, net	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.6			0.3	0.9
Income taxes expense (benefit)	4.7	4.3	3.7	2.8	(2.9)	(2.1)	1.1	3.2	0.3	0.9
Net income (loss)	\$ 8.0	7.2%	\$ 5.5	4.2%	\$ (5.1)	(3.7)%	\$ 1.8	5.3%	\$ 0.5	1.5%

(1) This category corresponds to the line items presented under Business CCI Illinois Overview Illinois Telephone Operations and provides more detail than that presented in the consolidated statement of income of CCI Illinois. See Consolidated Financial Statements of CCI Illinois and audited Combined Financial Statements of ICTC and related businesses.

(2) This category reflects costs of services and products and selling, general and administrative expenses line items set forth in the Consolidated Financial Statement of Income of CCI Illinois and the audited Combined Statements of Income for ICTC.

## Results of Operations

### *Three Months Ended March 31, 2005 compared to March 31, 2004*

#### *CCI Illinois Revenues*

CCI Illinois revenues decreased by 1.5%, or \$0.5 million, to \$33.6 million in 2005 from \$34.1 million in 2004. An increase of \$1.9 million in our Telephone Operations revenue was offset by a decrease of \$2.4 million in our Other Operations revenue.

Illinois Telephone Operations revenues increased 8.3%, or \$1.9 million, to \$24.8 million in 2005 from \$22.9 million in 2004. As explained below, the increase was due to increased subsidy revenues.

Other Illinois Operations revenues decreased 21.4%, or \$2.4 million, to \$8.8 million in 2005 from \$11.2 million in 2004. The decrease was primarily due to a \$1.4 million decline in Market Response revenue that resulted from the loss in 2004 of the Illinois State Toll Highway Authority as a customer. In addition, a decrease in equipment sales and installations resulted in a \$0.7 million decrease in Business System revenue while a general decline in demand for its services led to a revenue decrease of \$0.3 million for Operator Services.

#### *Illinois Telephone Operations Revenues*

**Local calling services** revenues declined by 2.4%, or \$0.2 million, to \$8.3 million in 2005 from \$8.5 million in 2004. Local calling services revenues declined due to the loss of local access lines, which was partially offset by increased sales of our service bundles, in each case, for the reasons describe under **Overview Revenues Local Access Lines and Bundled Services** .

**Network access services** increased by 3.0%, or \$0.2 million, to \$6.8 million in 2005 from \$6.6 million 2004. In 2005, we adopted new revenue sharing arrangements that resulted in our recognizing \$0.5 million

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of revenue for services provided in prior periods. This revenue increase was partially offset by a decrease in end user revenues due to a decrease in lines in service and minutes used.

**Subsidies** revenues increased by 82.6%, or \$1.9 million, to \$4.2 million in 2005 from \$2.3 million in 2004. The subsidy settlement process relates to the process of separately identifying regulated assets that are used to provide interstate services, and therefore fall under the regulatory regime of the FCC, from regulated assets used to provide local and intrastate services, which fall under the regulatory regime of the ICC. Since our Illinois rural telephone company is regulated under a rate of return system for interstate revenues, the value of all assets in the interstate rate base is critical to calculating the rate of return and, therefore, the subsidies our Illinois rural telephone company will receive. In 2004 our Illinois rural telephone company analyzed its regulated assets and associated expenses and reclassified some of these for purposes of regulatory filings. Due to this reclassification, our Illinois rural telephone company received additional subsidy payments in 2005 in addition to \$1.6 million of subsidy payments recovered for prior years.

**Long distance services** revenues decreased 5.0%, or \$0.1 million, to \$1.9 million in 2005 from \$2.0 million in 2004 because of a decline in billable minutes due to the substitution of competitive services and the introduction of our unlimited long distance calling plans in Illinois. While these plans are helpful in attracting new customers, they can also lead to a reduction in long distance revenue as heavy users of our long distance services take advantage of the fixed pricing offered by these plans.

**Data and Internet** revenue increased by 4.0%, or \$0.1 million, to \$2.6 million in 2005 from \$2.5 million in 2004 due to the addition of over 3,400 DSL subscribers in Illinois, which was partially offset by a portion of our residential customers substituting other DSL or cable modem services for our dial-up Internet service.

**Other Services** revenue was \$1.0 million in both 2005 and 2004.

*Other Illinois Operations Revenue*

Other Illinois Operations revenues decreased by 21.4%, or \$2.4 million, to \$8.8 million in 2005 from \$11.2 million in 2004. The decrease was primarily due to a \$1.4 million decline in Market Response revenue that resulted from the loss in 2004 of the Illinois State Toll Highway Authority as a customer. In addition, a decrease in equipment sales and installations resulted in a \$0.7 million decrease in Business System revenue while a general decrease in demand for its services led to a revenue decline of \$0.3 million for Operator Services.

**Public Services** revenues remained constant at \$4.8 million from 2004 to 2005.

**Operator Services** revenues decreased by 15.0%, or \$0.3 million, to \$1.7 million in 2005 from \$2.0 million in 2004. The decrease was primarily due to competitive pricing pressure.

**Market Response** revenues declined by 60.9%, or \$1.4 million, to \$0.9 million in 2005 from \$2.3 million in 2004. Much of the decrease is due to the non-renewal of a service agreement with the Illinois State Toll Highway Authority, which resulted in a revenue loss of \$1.1 million.

**Business Systems** revenues declined by 38.9%, or \$0.7 million, to \$1.1 million in 2005 from \$1.8 million in 2004. Two large installations in 2004 resulted in revenue of \$0.6 million, which did not recur in 2005.

**Mobile Services** revenue remained constant at \$0.3 million from 2004 to 2005.

*CCI Illinois Operating Expenses*

CCI Illinois operating expenses increased 1.1%, or \$0.3 million, to \$28.7 million in 2005 from \$28.4 million in 2004. This increase was primarily due to increased depreciation and amortization expense, as well as \$0.6 million of CCI Illinois integration and restructuring expenses, which was partially offset by a reduction in Other Illinois Operations operating expense.

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*Illinois Telephone Operations Operating Expenses*

Operating expenses for Illinois Telephone Operations increased 8.1%, or \$1.1 million, to \$14.6 million in 2005 from \$13.5 million in 2004. Expenses incurred in connection with our integration and restructuring activities accounted for \$0.6 million of the increase in 2005. The balance of the increase is primarily attributable to cost of sales and acquisition expense associated with the introduction of our digital video service in selected Illinois markets and the start of our Illinois directory sales and production operations.

*Other Illinois Operations Operating Expenses*

Operating expenses for Other Illinois Operations decreased 12.6%, or \$1.2 million, to \$8.3 million in 2005 from \$9.5 million in 2004. Operating expenses for Business Systems and Market Response decreased by \$0.6 million and \$0.5 million, respectively, due to lower sales volumes, which resulted in a corresponding decrease in cost of sales.

*Depreciation and Amortization*

Depreciation and amortization increased by 7.4%, or \$0.4 million, to \$5.8 million in 2005 from \$5.4 million in 2004.

*Income from Operations*

Income from operations decreased by 14.0%, or \$0.8 million, to \$4.9 million in 2005 from \$5.7 million in 2004 due primarily to a revenue decrease of \$0.5 million.

*Interest Expense*

Interest expense increased 57.1%, or \$1.6 million, to \$4.4 million in 2005 from \$2.8 million in 2004. The increase in primarily due to the issuance of \$75.0 million of 9.75% senior notes in connection with the acquisition of TXUCV.

*Other Income (Expense)*

Other income increased to \$0.3 million in 2005, from \$0 in 2004, due to interest earned on our excess cash deposits.

*Income Taxes*

Provision for income taxes decreased 72.7%, or \$0.8 million, to \$0.3 million in 2005 from \$1.1 million in 2004. The effective income tax rate for 2005 and 2004 was 41.6% and 40.0% respectively.

*Net Income (Loss)*

Net income decreased by 72.2%, or \$1.3 million, to \$0.5 million in 2005 from \$1.8 million in 2004.

***Year Ended December 31, 2004 compared to December 31, 2003***

*CCI Illinois Revenues*

CCI Illinois revenues increased by 3.2%, or \$4.2 million, to \$136.5 million in 2004 from \$132.3 million in 2003. This increase was due to a \$7.0 million increase in Illinois Telephone Operations revenues, which was partially offset by a \$2.8 million decrease in Other Illinois Operations revenues.

Illinois Telephone Operations revenues increased 7.8%, or \$7.0 million, to \$97.3 million in 2004 from \$90.3 million in 2003. The increase was primarily due to the increase in subsidy revenue as well as recognition of prior period subsidy settlements revenue received in 2004.

Other Illinois Operations revenues decreased 6.7%, or \$2.8 million, to \$39.2 million in 2004 from \$42.0 million in 2003. The decrease was due primarily to a \$1.1 million decline in Operator Services revenues resulting from a general decline in the demand for these services and a \$1.3 million decrease in Market Response revenue due to the loss in 2004 of the Illinois State Toll Highway Authority as a customer.

**Table of Contents***Illinois Telephone Operations Revenues*

**Local calling services** revenues decreased 1.5%, or \$0.5 million, to \$33.9 million in 2004 from \$34.4 million in 2003. The decrease was primarily due to a decline in local access lines, which was partially offset by increased sales of our service bundles, in each case, for the reasons described under [Overview](#) [Revenues](#) [Local Access Lines and Bundled Services](#) .

**Network access services** revenues increased 10.2%, or \$2.8 million, to \$30.3 million in 2004 from \$27.5 million in 2003. The increase is primarily due to the recognition of interstate access revenues previously reserved during the FCC's prior two-year monitoring period. The current regulatory rules allow recognition of revenues earned when the FCC has deemed those rates to be lawful.

**Subsidies** revenues increased 125.5%, or \$5.9 million, to \$10.6 million in 2004 from \$4.7 million in 2003. The increase was primarily a result of an increase in universal service fund support due in part to normal subsidy settlement processes and in part to the FCC modifications to our Illinois rural telephone company's cost recovery mechanisms described above in network access services revenues. The subsidy settlement process relates to the process of separately identifying regulated assets that are used to provide interstate services, and therefore fall under the regulatory regime of the FCC, from regulated assets used to provide local and intrastate services, which fall under the regulatory regime of the ICC. Since our Illinois rural telephone company is regulated under a rate of return system for interstate revenues, the value of all assets in the interstate rate base is critical to calculating this rate of return and, therefore, the subsidies that our Illinois rural telephone company will receive. In 2004, our Illinois rural telephone company analyzed its regulated assets and associated expenses and reclassified some of these for purposes of regulatory filings. The net effect of this reclassification was that our Illinois rural telephone company was able to recover \$2.4 million of additional subsidy payments for prior years and for 2004.

**Long distance services** revenues decreased 12.5%, or \$1.1 million, to \$7.7 million in 2004 from \$8.8 million in 2003. The decrease was due to competitive pricing pressure, which led to our introduction of unlimited long distance calling plans in our Illinois markets beginning in July 2004. While these plans are helpful in attracting new customers, they can also lead to a reduction in long distance revenue as heavy users of our long distance services take advantage of the fixed pricing offered by these plans.

**Data and Internet** services revenues decreased 1.9%, or \$0.2 million, to \$10.6 million in 2004 from \$10.8 million in 2003 due to competitive pricing pressure for DSL as well as a portion of our residential customers substituting other DSL or cable modem services for our dial-up Internet service. In addition, as DSL becomes more competitive in pricing and performance, corporate customers are switching to DSL from higher cost private data lines. These decreases were partially offset by the addition of 2,843 DSL subscribers in Illinois.

**Other services** revenues increased 2.4%, or \$0.1 million, to \$4.2 million in 2004 from \$4.1 million in 2003. The increase was due primarily to an increase in directory advertising revenues.

*Other Illinois Operations Revenues*

Other Illinois Operations revenues decreased 6.7%, or \$2.8 million, to \$39.2 million in 2004 from \$42.0 million in 2003. The decrease was due primarily to a \$1.1 million decline in operator services revenues resulting from a general decline in demand for these services and a \$1.3 million decrease in Market Response revenue due to the loss in 2004 of the Illinois State Toll Highway Authority as a customer.

**Public Services** revenues increased 2.3%, or \$0.4 million, to \$18.1 million in 2004 from \$17.7 million in 2003. The increase was primarily due to the extension of the prison contract awarded by the State of Illinois Department of Corrections in December 2002 pursuant to which the number of prisons serviced by Public Services nearly doubled. The new prison sites were implemented during the first half of 2003. As a result, we did not receive the revenue from these additional prison sites for the entire year ended December 31, 2003.

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**Operator Services** revenues decreased 12.2%, or \$1.1 million, to \$7.9 million in 2004 from \$9.0 million in 2003. The decrease was due to a general decline in demand for these services and competitive pricing pressure.

**Market Response** revenues decreased by 17.8%, or \$1.3 million, to \$6.0 million in 2004 from \$7.3 million in 2003. The decrease is due to the non-renewal of a service agreement with the Illinois State Toll Highway Authority, which resulted in a revenue loss of \$1.6 million. This revenue decrease was partially offset by additional revenues from new customers added during 2004.

**Business Systems** revenues decreased 9.0%, or \$0.6 million, to \$6.1 million in 2004 from \$6.7 million in 2003. The decrease was primarily due to the weakened economy and general indecision or delay in equipment purchases.

**Mobile Services** revenues decreased 21.4%, or \$0.3 million, to \$1.1 million in 2004 from \$1.4 million in 2003. This decrease was primarily due to a continuing erosion of the customer base for one-way paging products as competitive alternatives are increasing in popularity.

*CCI Illinois Operating Expenses*

CCI Illinois operating expenses increased 12.8%, or \$14.3 million, to \$125.6 million in 2004 from \$111.3 million in 2003 due largely to \$11.6 million of impairment charges in Other Illinois Operations. The remaining increase was caused by increased labor costs and integration and restructuring charges of \$1.5 million.

*Illinois Telephone Operations Operating Expenses*

Operating expenses for Illinois Telephone Operations increased 3.7%, or \$2.0 million, to \$56.7 million in 2004 from \$54.7 million in 2003 primarily due to increased labor costs and expenses incurred in connection with CCI Illinois integration and restructuring activities.

*Other Illinois Operations Operating Expenses*

Operating expenses for Other Illinois Operations increased 36.7%, or \$12.5 million, to \$46.6 million in 2004 from \$34.1 million in 2003. In 2004, the Operator Services and Mobile Services units recognized \$11.5 million and \$0.1 million of intangible asset impairment, respectively. The remaining increase is due to increased costs incurred with the growth of the prison system business and increased expense in the telemarketing and fulfillment business unit.

*Depreciation and Amortization*

Depreciation and amortization decreased 0.9%, or \$0.2 million, to \$22.3 million in 2004 from \$22.5 million in 2003.

*Income from Operations*

Income from operations decreased 48.1%, or \$10.1 million, to \$10.9 million in 2004 from \$21.0 million in 2003 due to intangible asset impairment charges in Other Illinois Operations, which were partially offset by increased income from operations in our Illinois Telephone Operations.

*Interest Expense*

Interest expense increased 65.5%, or \$7.8 million, to \$19.7 million in 2004 from \$11.9 million in 2003. In connection with the acquisition of TXUCV, CCI Illinois refinanced its old credit facility resulting in a charge of \$4.2 million to write-off unamortized deferred financing costs. The remaining increase was primarily due to an increase in long-term debt to help fund the TXUCV acquisition. Interest bearing debt increased by \$60.4 million from \$182.8 million in 2003 to \$243.2 million in 2004.

*Other Income (Expense)*

Other income increased 700.0%, or \$0.7 million, to \$0.8 million in 2004 from \$0.1 million in 2003 due to increased interest income and dividends received from investments.

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*Income Taxes*

Provision for income taxes decreased 178.4%, or \$6.6 million, to \$(2.9) million in 2004 from \$3.7 million in 2003. The effective income tax rate for 2004 and 2003 was approximately (36.0)% and 40.3%, respectively.

*Net Income (Loss)*

Net income (loss) decreased 192.7%, or \$10.6 million, to \$(5.1) million in 2004 from \$5.5 million in 2003. The decrease was attributable to a \$11.6 million asset impairment expense.

***Year Ended December 31, 2003 compared to December 31, 2002***

*CCI Illinois Revenues*

CCI Illinois revenues increased by 20.4%, or \$22.4 million, to \$132.3 million in 2003 from \$109.9 million in 2002.

Illinois Telephone Operations revenues increased 17.7%, or \$13.6 million, to \$90.3 million in 2003 from \$76.7 million in 2002. The increase was due primarily to the inclusion of long distance and data and Internet revenues previously recognized by McLeodUSA.

Other Illinois Operations revenues increased 26.5%, or \$8.8 million, to \$42.0 million in 2003 from \$33.2 million in 2002. The increase was due primarily to a significant growth in Public Services revenues as a result of the inclusion of additional prisons when the applicable contract to provide telecommunications services to the State of Illinois Department of Corrections was renewed.

*Illinois Telephone Operations Revenues*

**Local calling services** revenues increased 3.0%, or \$1.0 million, to \$34.4 million in 2003 from \$33.4 million in 2002. The increase was due to an increase in fees paid to our Illinois rural telephone company by wireless carriers for local access. In addition, revenues from custom calling features and voicemail increased \$0.3 million due primarily to the success of selling service bundles. These increases were partially offset by the impact of a reduction in local access lines of 2,121 lines.

**Network access services** revenues decreased 5.2%, or \$1.5 million, to \$27.5 million in 2003 from \$29.0 million in 2002. During the last two years, the FCC instituted modifications to our Illinois rural telephone company's cost recovery mechanisms, decreasing implicit support, which allowed rural carriers to set interstate network access charges higher than the actual cost of originating and terminating calls, and increasing explicit support through subsidy payments from the federal universal service fund. The ICC similarly decreased intrastate network access charges but did not offset these reductions with state universal service fund subsidies.

**Subsidies** revenues increased 14.6%, or \$0.6 million, to \$4.7 million in 2003 from \$4.1 million in 2002. The increase was a result of an increase in federal universal service fund support due in part to normal subsidy settlement processes and in part due to the FCC modifications to our Illinois rural telephone company's cost recovery mechanisms described above in network access services revenues. The subsidy settlement process relates to the process of separately identifying regulated assets that are used to provide interstate services, and therefore fall under the regulatory regime of the FCC, from regulated assets used to provide local and intrastate services, which fall under the ICC for regulatory purposes. Since our Illinois rural telephone company is regulated under a rate of return system for interstate revenues, the value of all assets in the interstate rate base is critical to calculating this rate of return, and thus the extent to which our Illinois rural telephone company will receive subsidy payments. In 2003, our Illinois rural telephone company analyzed its regulated assets and reclassified some of these assets for purposes of regulatory filings. The net effect of this reclassification was that our Illinois rural telephone company was able to recover additional subsidy payments for prior years and for 2003.

**Long distance services** revenues increased 528.6%, or \$7.4 million, to \$8.8 million in 2003 from \$1.4 million in 2002. Illinois Telephone Operations did not provide interLATA long distance service in 2002, and instead this service was offered by other divisions of McLeodUSA. The only long distance



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service revenues included in 2002 was for intraLATA long distance services offered by our Illinois rural telephone company. At December 31, 2003 Illinois Telephone Operations long distance penetration was approximately 54.6%. LATAs are the 161 local access transport areas created to define the service areas of the RBOCs by the judgment breaking up AT&T. References to interLATA long distance service mean long distance service provided between LATAs and intraLATA refers to service within the applicable LATA.

**Data and Internet** services revenues increased 151.2%, or \$6.5 million, to \$10.8 million in 2003 from \$4.3 million in 2002. As with long distance services, while certain portions of revenues for DSL and non-local private lines was attributed to our Illinois Telephone Operations, the remainder of revenues from data and Internet services was included in other McLeodUSA divisions for 2002. Revenues from DSL service increased 70.0%, or \$0.7 million, in 2003. Total DSL lines in service increased 38.7% to approximately 7,951 lines as of December 31, 2003 from approximately 5,761 lines as of December 31, 2002.

**Other services** revenues decreased 8.9%, or \$0.4 million, to \$4.1 million in 2003 from \$4.5 million in 2002. The decrease was due primarily to a reduction in billing and collection revenues.

*Other Illinois Operations Revenues*

Other Illinois Operations revenues increased 26.5%, or \$8.8 million, to \$42.0 million in 2003 from \$33.2 million in 2002. The increase was primarily due to the extension of the prison contract awarded by the State of Illinois Department of Corrections in December 2002 pursuant to which the number of prisons serviced by Public Services nearly doubled and, secondarily, a more concerted commitment from management in 2003 to developing these services.

**Public Services** revenues increased 78.8%, or \$7.8 million, to \$17.7 million in 2003 from \$9.9 million in 2002. The increase was due to the extension of the prison contract awarded by the State of Illinois Department of Corrections in December 2002 pursuant to which the number of prisons serviced by Public Services nearly doubled.

**Operator Services** revenues decreased 20.4%, or \$2.3 million to \$9.0 million in 2003 from \$11.3 million in 2002. The decrease was due primarily to decreases in revenues from general declines in demand.

**Market Response** revenues increased 62.2%, or \$2.8 million, to \$7.3 million in 2003 from \$4.5 million in 2002. The increase was due to a renewed commitment from management to serving third party customers and a \$500,000 investment in technology that allowed a larger sales team to be more competitive in pursuing additional business opportunities.

**Business Systems** revenues increased 13.6%, or \$0.8 million, to \$6.7 million in 2003 from \$5.8 million in 2002. The increase was due in part to the ability to secure performance bonds necessary to bid on certain structured wiring business opportunities which CCI Illinois was previously unable to secure due to McLeodUSA's financial difficulties. The increase was also due to a general improvement in the demand for telecom equipment spending in CCI Illinois markets.

**Mobile Services** revenues decreased 6.6%, or \$0.1 million, to \$1.4 million in 2003 from \$1.5 million in 2002. This decrease was due to a continuing shift in demand from residential customers for one-way paging services to business customers who generate lower average revenues per customer.

*CCI Illinois Operating Expenses*

CCI Illinois operating expenses increased 24.2%, or \$17.3 million, to \$88.8 million in 2003 from \$71.5 million in 2002. The increase was due primarily to expenses incurred to generate new services. In addition, expenses increased compared to 2002 due to the growth in its continuing operations, expenses related to the acquisition of ICTC and the related businesses, including the re-establishment of the CCI brand, systems and other related separation expenses, the hiring and retention of the management team and \$2.0 million in professional services fees paid to our existing equity investors.

**Table of Contents***Illinois Telephone Operations Operating Expenses*

Operating expenses for Illinois Telephone Operations for 2003 increased 16.6%, or \$7.8 million, to \$54.7 million in 2003 from \$46.9 million in 2002. Expenses associated with the initiation of our Illinois Telephone Operations long distance services accounted for the majority of the variance resulting in \$6.5 million of direct costs associated with long distance services revenues and data and Internet services revenues that were not included in 2002. Information technology and systems expenses increased \$1.3 million in 2003 from \$4.3 million in 2002, as ICTC and the related businesses were separated from McLeodUSA and Illinois Telephone Operations invested in new systems and software. Executive compensation increased \$0.9 million primarily due to the hiring and retention of the management team. In addition, 2003 results include professional services fees paid to our existing equity investors. Other expenses, primarily equipment maintenance and office equipment rents, decreased from prior year results slightly offsetting the increases described above.

*Other Illinois Operations Operating Expenses*

Operating expenses for Other Illinois Operations increased 38.6%, or \$9.5 million, to \$34.1 million in 2003 from \$24.6 million in 2002. The increase was due principally to increased direct cost of sales associated with a higher revenues and an increase in expenses due to management's efforts to grow these other operations. Total commissions paid to the State of Illinois Department of Corrections in connection with the renewed prison contract increased \$4.7 million in 2003. In addition, due to the credit characteristics of the prison population served pursuant to the prison contracts, the increase in the number of prisons served under the contract also had a corresponding impact on bad debt expenses, which increased proportionately, \$1.3 million from 2002. In addition, expenses relating to the telemarketing and order fulfillment business increased by \$2.3 million to \$6.1 million in 2003 from \$3.8 million in 2002 as a result of management's effort to grow this business.

*Depreciation and Amortization*

Depreciation and amortization decreased 8.2%, or \$2.0 million, to \$22.5 million in 2003 from \$24.5 million in 2002. The majority of the decrease was due to the sale and leaseback of five buildings on December 31, 2002, as further described in Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions LATEL Sale/ Leaseback. McLeodUSA's decision not to invest in the Other Illinois Operations resulted in a reduction in capital expenditure in 2001 and 2002 which decreased depreciation expenses proportionately in 2003.

*Income from Operations*

Income from operations increased 51.1%, or \$7.1 million, to \$21.0 million in 2003 from \$13.9 million in 2002. The increase was due to the addition of long distance and data and Internet services of the type which had previously been attributable to other McLeodUSA divisions, resulting in \$8.5 million of incremental income from operations for Illinois Telephone Operations in 2003. The increase was offset by the expenses related to the acquisition of ICTC and the related businesses, as well as the \$2.0 million of professional services fees paid to our existing equity investors, increased costs associated with the hiring and retention of the management team and additional information technology expenses of \$1.3 million relating to the investment in information technology infrastructure necessary to transition from McLeodUSA to CCI Illinois.

*Interest Expense*

Interest expense increased 644.0%, or \$10.3 million, to \$11.9 million in 2003 from \$1.6 million in 2002. The increase was due to the increased interest incurred from borrowing under the old credit facility to fund, in part, the acquisition of ICTC and the related businesses from McLeodUSA on December 31, 2002.

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*Other Income (Expense)*

Other income decreased 75.0%, or \$0.3 million, to \$0.1 million in 2003 from \$0.4 million in 2002 due to a general reduction in, and intercompany elimination of, intrastate billing and collection fees revenues.

*Income Taxes*

Provision for income taxes decreased \$1.0 million, to \$3.7 million, in 2003 from \$4.7 million in 2002. The effective income tax rate for CCI Illinois increased to 40.3% in 2003 from 36.8% in 2002. The effective income tax rate for 2003 for CCI Illinois approximated the combined federal and state rate of approximately 40%. In conjunction with the acquisition on December 31, 2002, CCI Illinois made an election under the Internal Revenue Code that resulted in approximately \$172.5 million of goodwill and other intangibles, being deductible ratably over a 15-year period.

*Net Income*

Net income decreased 31.2%, or \$2.5 million, to \$5.5 million in 2003 from \$8.0 million in 2002. The decrease is primarily attributable to increased interest expense due to the borrowings incurred in connection with the acquisition of the predecessor of CCI Illinois, offset by revenues growth and additional income from operations.

**Critical Accounting Policies and Use of Estimates**

The accounting estimates and assumptions discussed in this section are those that we consider to be the most critical to an understanding of CCI Illinois' financial statements because they inherently involve significant judgements and uncertainties. In making these estimates, we considered various assumptions and factors that will differ from the actual results achieved and will need to be analyzed and adjusted in future periods. These differences may have a material impact on CCI Illinois' financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. We believe that of CCI Illinois' significant accounting policies, the following involve a higher degree of judgement and complexity.

***Subsidies Revenues***

CCI Illinois recognizes revenues from universal service subsidies and charges to interexchange carriers for switched and special access services. In certain cases, our Illinois rural telephone company, ICTC, participates in interstate revenue and cost sharing arrangements, referred to as pools, with other telephone companies. Pools are funded by charges made by participating companies to their respective customers. The revenue CCI Illinois receives from its participation in pools is based on its actual cost of providing the interstate services. Such costs are not precisely known until after the year-end and special jurisdictional cost studies have been completed. These cost studies are generally completed during the second quarter of the following year. Detailed rules for cost studies and participation in the pools are established by the FCC and codified in Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

***Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts***

We evaluate the collectibility of CCI Illinois' accounts receivable based on a combination of estimates and assumptions. When we are aware of a specific customer's inability to meet its financial obligations, such as a bankruptcy filing or substantial down-grading of credit scores, CCI Illinois records a specific allowance against amounts due to set the net receivable to an amount we believe is reasonable to be collected. For all other customers, we reserve a percentage of the remaining CCI Illinois outstanding accounts receivable balance as a general allowance based on a review of specific customer balances, trends and our experience with CCI Illinois' prior receivables, the current economic environment and the length of time the receivables are past due. If circumstances change, we review the adequacy of the CCI Illinois allowance to determine if our estimates of the recoverability of amounts due CCI Illinois could be reduced by a material amount. At March 31, 2005, CCI Illinois' total allowance for uncollectible accounts for all business segments was \$1.6 million. If our estimate were understated by 10%, the result would be a charge of approximately \$0.2 million to CCI Illinois' results of operations.

**Table of Contents*****Valuation of Goodwill and Tradenames***

We review CCI Illinois goodwill and tradenames for impairment as part of our annual business planning cycle in the fourth quarter and whenever events or circumstances make it more likely than not that an impairment may have occurred. Several factors could trigger an impairment review such as:

- a change in the use or perceived value of CCI Illinois tradenames;
- significant underperformance relative to expected historical or projected future operating results;
- significant regulatory changes that would impact future operating revenues;
- significant negative industry or economic trends; or
- significant changes in the overall strategy in which we operate our overall business.

We determine if an impairment exists based on a method of using discounted cash flows. This requires management to make certain assumptions regarding future income, royalty rates and discount rates, all of which affect this calculation. Upon completion of our impairment review in December 2004 and as a result of a decline in the future estimated cash flows in CCI Illinois Mobile Services and Operator Services businesses, CCI Illinois recognized impairment losses of \$0.1 million and \$11.5 million, respectively. The carrying value of CCI Illinois tradenames and goodwill totaled \$104 million at March 31, 2005.

***Pension and Postretirement Benefits***

The amounts recognized in our financial statements for pension and postretirement benefits are determined on an actuarial basis utilizing several critical assumptions.

A significant assumption used in determining CCI Illinois pension and postretirement benefit expense is the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets. We used an expected long-term rate of return of 8.5% in 2004 and 8.0% in the first three months of 2005 as we moved toward uniformity of assumptions and investment strategies across all our plans and in response to the actual returns on our portfolio in recent years being significantly below our expectations.

Another significant estimate is the discount rate used in the annual actuarial valuation of CCI Illinois pension and postretirement benefit plan obligations. In determining the appropriate discount rate, we consider the current yields on high quality corporate fixed-income investments with maturities that correspond to the expected duration of CCI Illinois pension and postretirement benefit plan obligations. For 2004 and for the first three months of 2005 we used a discount rate of 6.0%.

In 2004, we contributed \$0.9 million to the CCI Illinois pension plan and another \$0.8 million to CCI Illinois other postretirement plan. We do not expect to contribute to the CCI Illinois pension plan in 2005 but do expect to contribute \$0.8 million to the CCI Illinois postretirement plan.

The effect of the change in selected assumptions on CCI Illinois estimate of pension plan expense is shown below:

<b>Assumption</b>	<b>Percentage Point Change</b>	<b>December 31, 2004 Obligation Higher/(Lower)</b>	<b>2005 Expense Higher/(Lower)</b>
<b>(dollars in thousands)</b>			
Discount rate	±0.5 pts	\$(3,281)/\$3,634	\$(27)/\$26
Expected return on assets	±1.0 pts		\$(515)/\$515

The effect of the change in selected assumptions on CCI Illinois estimate of other postretirement benefit plan expense is shown below:

<b>Assumption</b>	<b>Percentage Point Change</b>	<b>December 31, 2004 Obligation Higher/(Lower)</b>	<b>2005 Expense Higher/(Lower)</b>
		<b>(dollars in thousands)</b>	
Discount rate	±0.5 pts	\$(346)/\$372	\$(14)/\$14

**Table of Contents****Liquidity and Capital Resources*****General***

Historically, the operating requirements of CCI Illinois and the predecessor business of CCI Illinois acquired from McLeodUSA have been funded from cash flow generated from its business and borrowings under credit facilities. As of March 31, 2005, CCI Illinois had \$239.7 million of debt, exclusive of unused commitments.

***Operating, Investing & Financing Activities******Operating Activities***

Cash provided by operating activities was \$10.3 million and \$5.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Net income adjusted for non-cash charges generated \$8.2 million of operating cash in 2005, compared to \$7.3 million in 2004. Changes in working capital components, particularly reductions in inventory and accounts receivable, accounted for the remaining change in cash from operating activities. As of January 1, 2005, CCI Texas began purchasing and holding all inventory for CCI Illinois, resulting in a \$2.1 million reduction in inventory for CCI Illinois. In addition, due to an increased collection effort, our accounts receivable balance decreased by \$1.6 million.

For the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, CCI Illinois generated net cash from operating activities of \$30.4 million and \$28.9 million, respectively, an increase of \$1.5 million. While net income (loss) decreased by \$10.6 million, non-cash adjustments to net income were \$41.3 million in 2004 compared to \$29.9 million in 2003, an increase of \$11.4 million. Differences totaling \$0.8 million in the components of working capital accounted for the remaining increase in cash from operating activities.

For the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002, CCI Illinois generated net cash from operating activities of \$28.9 million and \$28.5 million, respectively. Comparing 2003 to 2002, the change in net cash flows from operating activities increased \$0.4 million. For 2003, our net income before non-cash charges for depreciation and amortization and other long-term deferred credits reflect net cash provided of \$2.4 million, a \$4.6 million decrease from \$7.0 million provided in 2002. In 2003, CCI Illinois made estimated income tax payments of \$2.0 million for which no comparable payments were made in 2002.

***Investing Activities***

For the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, cash used in investing activities was \$1.4 million and \$2.7 million, respectively. In both periods, all cash used in investing activities was for capital expenditures.

For the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, net cash used in investing activities was \$13.3 million and \$296.1 million, respectively, a decline of \$282.8 million. The decrease was primarily due to the \$271.2 million cash portion of the purchase price and \$13.6 million of transaction fees and other expenses paid in 2003 in connection with the ICTC acquisition.

For the year ended December 31, 2003, net cash used in investing activities was \$296.1 million, primarily due to the ICTC acquisition from McLeodUSA. For the year ended December 31, 2003, capital expenditures accounted for \$11.3 million in cash used by investing activities. For the year ended December 31, 2002, CCI Illinois used \$14.1 million in cash for investing activities, all of which was due to capital expenditures. Over the three years ended December 31, 2004, CCI Illinois used \$38.7 million in cash for capital investments. Of that total, 78.8%, or \$30.5 million, was for the expansion or upgrade of outside plant facilities and switching assets.

***Financing Activities***

Payments of \$1.8 million and \$2.6 million made on long-term obligations were the primary uses of cash for financing activities during the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

For the year ended December 31, 2004, net cash used in financing activities was \$10.5 million compared to \$277.4 million of net cash provided by financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2003. In connection with the TXUCV acquisition in April 2004, CCI Illinois incurred \$245.0 of new long-

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term debt, repaid \$178.2 million of existing debt and distributed \$63.4 million in dividends to Homebase that was in turn contributed to Texas Acquisition. CCI Illinois also incurred \$8.1 million of costs to secure the new financing. In addition, \$4.0 million was used to retire debt prior to the TXUCV acquisition. To fund the ICTC acquisition in 2003, CCI Illinois received \$283 million from equity and debt issuances and approximately \$9.2 million in proceeds from the sale of the building subject to the LATEL sale/leaseback described under Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions LATEL Sale/ Leaseback . Long-term debt of \$10.2 million was also repaid in 2003.

For the year ended December 31, 2003, net cash provided by financing activities was \$277.4 million. The majority was from financing obtained to fund the ICTC acquisition described above. After settling the purchase consideration, funds from financing activities were also used to repay \$10.2 million of outstanding borrowings under the old credit facility in 2003. For the year ended December 31, 2002, net cash used in financing activities was \$16.6 million. 2002 financing activities were primarily attributable to funds required to settle intercompany net receivables with McLeodUSA.

***Debt and Capital Leases***

In connection with the acquisition by Homebase of ICTC and the related businesses, CCI entered into the old credit facility. The old credit facility provided for aggregate borrowings of \$195.0 million, consisting of a \$5.0 million revolving credit facility, a \$120.0 million term loan A facility and a \$70.0 million term loan B facility. Borrowings under the old credit facility were secured by substantially all of the assets of CCI and its subsidiaries. In connection with the closing of the transactions, all of CCI's debt outstanding under the old credit facility was repaid and replaced with the existing credit facilities that provided financing of \$467.0 million, consisting of: (a) \$122.0 million term loan A facility; (b) \$315.0 million term loan B facility; and (c) a 30.0 million revolving credit facility. See Description of Other Indebtedness Existing Credit Facilities .

On April 14, 2004, CCI and Texas Acquisition entered into the existing credit facilities pursuant to which CCI borrowed an aggregate of \$170.0 million, \$50.0 million under the term loan A facility and \$120.0 million under the term loan B facility. In addition, the existing credit facilities also provide for a \$30.0 million revolving credit facility, that is available to both CCI and Texas Acquisition in the same proportion as borrowings under the term loan facilities, none of which had been drawn as of March 31, 2005. Borrowings under the existing credit facilities are secured by substantially all of the assets of CCI (except ICTC, which is contingent upon obtaining the consent of the ICC for ICTC to guarantee \$195.0 million of the borrowings) and Texas Acquisition. For a detailed description of the collateral and guarantees securing borrowings under the existing credit facilities, see Description of Other Indebtedness Collateral and Guarantees elsewhere in this prospectus.

The borrowings under the existing credit facilities bear interest at a rate equal to an applicable margin plus, at the borrowers' election, either a base rate or the London Interbank Offered Rate, or LIBOR. The applicable margin is based upon the borrowers' total leverage ratio. As of December 31, 2004, the applicable margin for interest rates on LIBOR based loans was 2.25% on the term loan A facility and 2.50% on the term loan C facility. At December 31, 2004 the weighted average rate, including swaps, of interest on CCI's term debt facilities was 5.2% per annum. See Description of Other Indebtedness Existing Credit Facilities elsewhere in this prospectus.

On April 14, 2004, Illinois Holdings issued \$75.0 million of outstanding notes, which we are offering to exchange for exchange notes in this offering. The outstanding notes pay, and the exchange notes will pay, interest semi-annually on April 1 and October 1. See Description of Notes for a detailed discussion of the terms and conditions of the existing notes and the exchange notes.

On October 22, 2004, we amended and restated the existing credit facilities to, among other things, convert all borrowings then outstanding under the term loan B facility into approximately \$314.0 million of aggregate borrowings under a new term loan C facility. The term loan C facility is substantially identical to the term loan B facility, except that the applicable margin for borrowings under the term loan C facility through April 1, 2005 was 1.50% with respect to base rate loans and 2.50% with respect to LIBOR loans.

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Thereafter, provided certain credit ratings are maintained, the applicable margin for borrowings under the term loan C facility is 1.25% with respect to base rate loans and 2.25% with respect to LIBOR loans.

CCI has two operating leases with its affiliates. For a description of these leases and other related party transactions, see Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions LATEL Sale/ Leaseback and MACC, LLC .

**Capital Requirements**

In 2004, CCI Illinois primary uses of cash and capital consisted of:  
scheduled principal and interest payments on its long-term debt;

capital expenditures of approximately \$13.3 million for network, central offices and other facilities and information technology for operating support and other systems; and

\$1.5 million to integrate and restructure the operations of CCI Illinois and CCI Texas following the TXUCV acquisition.

In 2005, CCI Illinois expects that its primary uses of cash and capital will consist of:  
scheduled principal and interest payments on its long-term debt;

\$15.0 million of the \$37.5 million cash distribution to our existing equity investors;

capital expenditures of approximately \$14.8 million for similar investments as were made in 2004;

approximately \$2.5 million in TXUCV integration and restructuring costs; and

incremental costs associated with being a public company.

The expected one-time integration and restructuring costs of approximately \$4.0 million in 2004 and 2005 will be in addition to certain additional ongoing costs CCI Illinois will incur to expand certain administrative functions, such as those related to SEC reporting and compliance, and do not take into account other potential cost savings of and expenses of the TXUCV acquisition. CCI Illinois does not expect to incur costs relating to TXUCV integration after 2005.

Beyond 2005, CCI Illinois will require significant cash to service and repay debt and make capital expenditures. In the future, CCI Illinois will assess the need to expand its network and facilities based on several criteria, including the expected demand for access lines and communications services, the cost and expected return on investing to develop new services and technologies and competitive and regulatory factors. CCI Illinois believes that its current network in Illinois is capable of supporting video with limited additional capital investment.

**Surety Bonds**

In the ordinary course of business, CCI Illinois enters into surety, performance and similar bonds. As of March 31, 2005, CCI Illinois had approximately \$1.2 million of these types of bonds outstanding.

**Table of Contractual Obligations & Commitments**

As of March 31, 2005, CCI Illinois material contractual cash obligations and commitments, on an historical basis, were as follows:

	<b>Payments Due by Period</b>						
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>Thereafter</b>
Long-term debt	239,702	14,279	8,884	9,397	10,934	13,598	182,610
Operating leases	15,860	1,943	2,312	1,914	1,511	1,514	6,666
Pension and other post-retirement obligations	12,045	628	1,922	1,974	1,964	1,979	3,578



Total contractual cash obligations and commitments	267,607	16,850	13,118	13,285	14,409	17,091	192,854
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Pension funding is an estimate of our minimum contribution requirements through 2004 to provide pension benefits for employees. Obligations relating to other postretirement benefits are based on estimated future benefit payments.

Our estimates are based on forecasts of future benefit payments which may change over time due to a number of factors, including life expectancy, medical costs and trends and on the actual rate of return on the plan assets, discount rates, discretionary pension contributions and regulatory rules. For more information, see Note 10 (Pension Costs and Other Postretirement Benefits) to the audited consolidated financial statements of Illinois Holdings.

**Impact of Inflation**

The effect of inflation on CCI Illinois financial results has not been significant in the periods presented.

**Recent Accounting Pronouncements**

In December 2003, the U.S. Congress enacted the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003 that will provide a prescription drug subsidy beginning in 2006 to companies that sponsor post-retirement health care plans that provide drug benefits. Additional legislation is anticipated that will clarify whether a company is eligible for the subsidy, the amount of the subsidy available and the procedures to be followed in obtaining the subsidy. In May 2004, the FASB issued Staff Position 106-2 *Accounting and Disclosure Requirements Related to the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003*, which provides guidance on the accounting and disclosure for the effects of this Act. We have determined that CCI Illinois post-retirement prescription drug plan is actuarially equivalent and intend to reflect the impact beginning on July 1, 2004 without a material adverse effect on its financial condition or results of operations.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS 123R, which replaces SFAS 123 and supercedes APB Opinion No. 25. SFAS 123R requires all share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, to be recognized in the financial statements based on their fair values beginning with the first annual period after June 15, 2005, with early adoption encouraged. The pro forma disclosures previously permitted under SFAS 123 no longer will be an alternative to financial statement recognition. We are required to adopt SFAS 123R beginning January 1, 2006. Under SFAS 123R, we must determine the appropriate fair market value model to be used for valuing share-based payments, the amortization method for compensation cost and the transition method to be used at date of adoption. We are currently evaluating the effect SFAS 123R will have on our financial condition or results of operations, but we do not expect it to have a material impact.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 153, *Exchanges of Nonmonetary Assets - An Amendment of APB Opinion No. 29, Accounting for Nonmonetary Transaction*. SFAS 153 eliminates the exception from fair value measurement for nonmonetary exchanges of similar productive assets in paragraph 21(b) of APB Opinion No. 29,

*Accounting for Nonmonetary Transactions*, and replaces it with an exception for exchanges that do not have commercial substance. SFAS 153 specifies that a nonmonetary exchange has commercial substance if the future cash flows of the entity are expected to change significantly as a result of the exchange. SFAS 153 is effective for fiscal periods beginning after June 15, 2005 and is required to be adopted by us in the three months ended September 30, 2005. We are currently evaluating the effect that the adoption of SFAS 153 will have on our financial condition or results of operations, but do not expect it to have a material impact.

**Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk**

CCI Illinois is exposed to market risk from changes in interest rates on its long-term debt obligations. CCI Illinois estimates its market risk using sensitivity analysis. Market risk is defined as the potential change in the fair value of a fixed-rate debt obligation due to hypothetical adverse change in interest rates and the potential change in interest expense on variable rate long-term debt obligations due to a change in market interest rates. The fair value on long-term debt obligations is determined based on discounted cash flow analysis, using the rates and the maturities of these obligations compared to terms and rates currently

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available in long-term debt markets. The potential change in interest expense is determined by calculating the effect of the hypothetical rate increase on the portion of CCI Illinois variable rate debt that is not hedged through the interest swap agreements described below and does not assume changes in our capital structure. As of March 31, 2005, approximately 66.0% of CCI Illinois long-term debt obligations were fixed rate and approximately 34.0% were variable rate obligations that were not subject to interest rate swap agreements.

At March 31, 2005, CCI Illinois had \$164.7 million of debt outstanding under the existing credit facilities, including \$81.4 million of variable rate debt not covered by interest rate swap agreements. We have limited CCI Illinois exposure to fluctuations in interest rates by entering into interest rate swap agreements that effectively convert a portion of the variable rate debt to a fixed-rate basis, thus reducing the impact of interest rate changes on future interest expenses. At March 31, 2005, CCI Illinois had interest rate swap agreements covering \$83.2 million of aggregate principal amount of its variable rate debt at fixed LIBOR rates ranging from 2.99% to 3.35%. The swap agreements expire on December 31, 2006, May 19, 2007 and December 31, 2007. The fair value of the interest rate swaps amounted to an asset of \$1.5 million at March 31, 2005. The accumulated gain on derivative instruments of \$0.9 million net of tax, is included in other comprehensive income at March 31, 2005.

At March 31, 2005, CCI Illinois had \$75.0 million of aggregate principal amount of fixed rate long-term debt obligations and the fair market value of these obligations was estimated to be \$79.1 million based on the overall weighted average interest rate of CCI Illinois fixed rate long-term debt obligations of 9.75% and an overall weighted maturity of 7.0 years, compared to rates and maturities currently available in long-term debt markets. Market risk is estimated as the potential loss in fair value of CCI Illinois fixed rate long-term debt resulting from a hypothetical increase of 10% in interest rates. Such an increase in interest rates would result in an approximately \$3.4 million decrease in the fair value of CCI Illinois fixed rate long-term debt. At March 31, 2005, CCI Illinois had \$81.4 million of variable rate debt not covered by interest rate swap agreements. If market interest rates average 1% higher than the average rates that prevailed from January 1, 2005 through March 31, 2005, interest expense would increase by approximately \$0.2 million for the period.

**Table of Contents****CCI Texas****Overview*****CCI Texas Business***

CCI Texas is an established rural local exchange company that provides communications services to residential and business customers in Texas. As of March 31, 2005, we estimate that CCI Texas would have been the 18th largest local telephone company in the United States had it been a separate company, based on industry sources, with approximately 166,447 local access lines and approximately 18,889 DSL lines in service. CCI Texas' main source of revenues is its local telephone businesses in Texas, which offers an array of services, including local dial tone, custom calling features, private line services, long distance, dial-up and high-speed Internet access, carrier access and billing and collection services. CCI Texas also operates complementary businesses, including publishing telephone directories and offering wholesale transport services on a fiber optic network.

Beginning in 1999, CCI Texas began operating a competitive telephone company business in a number of local markets in Texas. The competitive telephone company business grew to more than 58,000 lines in service by the end of 2001, at which time CCI Texas reevaluated its strategic direction and decided to refocus on its rural telephone company business. During the subsequent 18 months, CCI Texas systematically exited certain of its less profitable competitive telephone company markets, ceased service to residential customers and concentrated on making the competitive telephone company profitable by focusing solely on business customers within a limited number of geographic markets. In late 2002, CCI Texas decided to exit the competitive telephone company business entirely, placed its competitive telephone company assets and customer base for sale and classified all competitive telephone company assets and liabilities as held for sale. In 2003, CCI Texas continued to rationalize its business plan and, in March 2003, CCI Texas sold the majority of its remaining competitive telephone company assets and customer base to Grande Communications. By the end of March 2003, with the exception of a small number of remaining competitive telephone company customers who were in the process of transitioning to other carriers, CCI Texas had effectively exited the competitive telephone company business.

Competitive telephone company revenues, reflected in Exited Operations, represent primarily local access revenues and features attributable to competitive telephone company customers. In addition, some competitive telephone company customers also subscribed to other CCI Texas services including long distance and dial-up Internet. For the relevant periods, the revenues from competitive telephone company customers associated with these products are included in the relevant product categories listed above.

In 2002, as a part of CCI Texas' refocus on its Texas rural telephone companies, CCI Texas initiated a process to sell its transport business. The transport assets were consequently classified as held for sale at the end of 2002. In early 2003, it became apparent that a sale of the entire company was likely and the decision was made to cease efforts to sell the transport network as a separate entity. Consequently, in June 2003, the transport assets were reclassified as held and used.

***The Transactions***

Prior to the closing of the transactions, TXUCV had been a direct, wholly owned subsidiary of Pinnacle One, which is owned by TXU Corp. When the transactions were consummated on April 14, 2004, Homebase, the parent of the issuers of the notes, through its indirect, wholly owned subsidiary Texas Acquisition, acquired all of the capital stock of TXUCV. Texas Holdings and Texas Acquisition were each formed solely for the purpose of acquiring TXUCV. TXUCV was subsequently renamed CCV.

***Revenues***

*Telephone Operations.* To date, CCI Texas' revenues have been derived primarily from the sale of voice and data communications services to residential and business customers in our Texas rural telephone companies' service areas. For the three months ended March 31, 2005, approximately 87.6%, or \$40.6 million, of our revenues were derived from local and long distance voice and data services, associated carrier access fees and subsidies associated with customers with CCI Texas' rural telephone companies

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service areas, approximately 6.5%, or \$3.0 million, came from directory services and approximately 5.9%, or \$2.7 million, was derived from transport services, primarily to other carriers. After giving effect to the transactions, for the year ended December 31, 2004, approximately 88.6% of CCI Texas' \$187.0 million of revenues were derived from local and long distance voice and data services, associated carrier access fees and subsidies associated with customers within CCI Texas' rural telephone companies' service areas. Of the remaining 11.4% of revenues, \$11.0 million, or 5.9%, was derived from directory services and \$10.3 million, or 5.5%, was derived from transport services, primarily to other carriers.

*Local Access Lines and Bundled Services.* Local access lines are an important element of our business. An access line is the telephone line connecting a person's home or business to the public switched telephone network. The monthly recurring revenue we generate from end users, the amount of traffic on our network and related access charges generated from other carriers, the amount of federal and state subsidies we receive and most other revenue streams are directly related to the number of local access lines in service. As of March 31, 2005, CCI Texas had approximately 166,447 local access lines in service, which was a decrease of 1,879 from 168,326 local access lines in service as of December 31, 2004, which was a decrease of 3,316 from 171,642 local access lines in service as of December 31, 2003.

Historically, rural telephone companies have experienced consistent growth in access lines because of positive demographic trends, insulated rural local economics and limited competition. Recently, many rural telephone companies have experienced a loss of local access lines due to challenging economic conditions, increased competition from wireless providers, competitive telephone companies and, in some cases, cable television operators. CCI Texas has not been immune to these conditions. We believe that the principal reason our Texas rural telephone companies lost local access lines during 2004 was due to the weak economy in Texas. In addition, we believe we lost local access lines due to the disconnection of second telephone lines by our residential customers in connection with their substituting DSL or cable modem service for dial-up Internet access and wireless service for wireline service. Furthermore, CCI Texas implemented a more stringent disconnect policy for non-paying customers in July 2003 following the consolidation of CCI Texas' two local billing systems. Partially offsetting some of this residential decline was an increase in housing starts in the suburban parts of our Texas rural telephone companies' service areas.

A significant portion of CCI Texas' line loss in the first quarter of 2005 is attributable to the migration of MCIMetro's Internet service provider, or ISP, traffic from our primary rate interface, or PRI, facilities and local T-1 facilities to interconnection trunks. As a result of this migration, CCI Texas experienced a loss of approximately 1,534 access lines during the first quarter of 2005 and expects to lose approximately 3,200 additional access lines during the second quarter of 2005. Because these access lines do not generate special feature, long distance, access or subsidy revenue, the revenue loss associated with the migration is approximately one fifth what it would have been if we had lost an equivalent number of commercial access lines. In other words, the loss of 1,534 ISP lines has a revenue impact comparable to the loss of 279 commercial access lines. The expected second quarter loss of 3,200 additional ISP lines will have a revenue impact comparable to the loss of 582 commercial lines. Once the migration of MCIMetro's ISP traffic is complete, we will have no remaining MCIMetro ISP lines in Texas and approximately 1,035 ISP lines remaining with other customers.

Despite the slight loss of local access lines, CCI Texas has been able to mitigate the loss in its markets and has increased average revenue per customer by focusing on the following:

- aggressively promoting DSL service;

- bundling value-added services, such as DSL with a combination of local service, custom calling features, voicemail and Internet access;

- maintaining excellent customer service standards, particularly as we introduce new services to existing and new customers; and

- keeping a strong local presence in the communities we serve.

CCI Texas number of DSL subscribers grew substantially in 2004 and during the three months ended March 31, 2005. We believe this growth was due to CCI Texas strong focus on selling DSL

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service, including the deployment of a customer self-installation kit. DSL lines in service increased 13.4% to approximately 18,889 lines as of March 31, 2005 from approximately 16,651 lines as of December 31, 2004. DSL lines in service increased 92.1% to approximately 16,651 lines as of December 31, 2004 from approximately 8,668 lines as of December 31, 2003. CCI Texas penetration rate for DSL lines in service was approximately 11.3% of our Texas rural telephone companies local access lines at March 31, 2005.

In October 2003, CCI Texas initiated a new campaign to market service bundles. While CCI Texas offered limited service bundles prior to 2003, this initiative was subsequently marketed more aggressively and took advantage of increased pricing flexibility associated with the change from a Chapter 59 to Chapter 58 state regulatory election. See Regulation State Regulation of CCI Texas . Between the introduction of five service bundles in October 2003 and December 31, 2003, CCI Texas sold over 7,500 service bundles, and has sold over 8,900 and 1,300 additional service bundles during 2004 and the three months ended March 31, 2005, respectively.

We have implemented a number of initiatives to gain new access lines and retain existing access lines by enhancing the attractiveness of the bundle with new service offerings. In addition, we intend to continue to integrate best practices across our Texas region. These efforts may act to mitigate the financial impact of any access line loss we may experience. However, if these actions fail to mitigate access line loss, or we experience a higher degree of access line loss than we currently expect, it could have an adverse impact on our revenues and earnings.

*Directory Publishing.* In 2002, CCI Texas began to sell and publish its yellow and white pages directories in-house. Until then, CCI Texas had contracted with a third party provider to sell, publish and distribute its directories. As compensation for selling and publishing the directories, CCI Texas had previously paid this contractor a portion of the directory revenues on a revenue share basis of between 32.5% and 35.5%. The first directory that CCI Texas produced in-house was the Lufkin directory published in August 2002, which was followed by the Conroe directory in February 2003 and the Katy directory in April 2003.

*Transport Services.* CCI Texas transport business has remained relatively stable despite the general pricing pressure in the wholesale transport business nationwide. This stability is partly due to the relative lack of competition on some of CCI Texas routes and CCI Texas having built fiber routes directly to some significant carrier customers. In 2002, CCI Texas began to investigate selling the transport network and, consequently did not focus on aggressively growing this part of its business. In light of TXU Corp.'s decision to sell the entire company in 2003, CCI Texas continued to manage the transport network in a maintenance mode and did not make any significant investments in the network. We intend to continue to evaluate the opportunities for growing the transport business going forward.

***Expenses***

Operating expenses include Network Operating Cost and Selling, General and Administrative expenses. They have fluctuated over the past three years because CCI Texas business strategy has undergone several significant changes. The exit from the competitive telephone company line of business contributed to a significant reduction in the size of the company and led to expense reductions primarily in employee expenses and network circuit and operating costs. Several significant systems projects contributed to higher costs historically than we anticipate will be the case. These projects included a financial system restructuring and conversion, the integration of the Fort Bend Communications Company billing and operations systems and projects designed to automate procedures and processes.

***Network Operating Costs***

CCI Texas cost of services includes:

expenses related to plant costs, including those related to network and general support costs, central office switching and transmission costs, and cable and wire facilities;

general plant costs, such as testing, provisioning, network, administration, power and engineering; and

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the cost of transport and termination of long distance and private lines outside our Texas rural telephone companies' service areas.

CCI Texas operates a dedicated long distance switch in Dallas and transports the majority of its long distance traffic to this switch over its transport network. Historically, CCI Texas was a party to several long distance contracts for the purchase of wholesale long distance minutes that involved minimum volume commitments and that, at times, resulted in above market rate average costs per minute for long distance services. CCI Texas has since terminated all such contracts requiring minimum volume commitments and now has considerably greater flexibility in its ability to select long distance carriers for its traffic and to manage a variety of carriers in order to minimize its cost of long distance minutes.

*Selling, General and Administrative Expenses*

In general, selling, general and administrative expenses include:

selling and marketing expenses;

expenses associated with customer care;

billing and other operating support systems; and

corporate expenses, including professional service fees.

CCI Texas markets to residential customers and small business customers primarily through its customer service centers and to larger business customers through a dedicated, commissioned sales force. The transport and directory divisions use dedicated sales forces.

CCI Texas has operating support and other back office systems that are used to enter, schedule, provision and track customer orders, test services and interface with trouble management, inventory, billing, collection and customer care service systems for the local access lines in our Texas rural telephone companies' operations.

We are in the process of migrating key business processes of CCI Illinois and CCI Texas onto single, company-wide systems and platforms. Our objective is to improve profitability by reducing individual company costs through centralization, standardization and sharing of best practices. We expect that our operating support systems costs will increase temporarily as we integrate CCI Illinois' and CCI Texas' back office systems. As of March 31, 2005, \$7.1 million and \$2.1 million had been spent on integration and restructuring in Texas and Illinois, respectively.

*Depreciation and amortization expenses*

CCI Texas recognizes depreciation expenses for our regulated telephone plant and equipment and nonregulated property and equipment using the straight-line method. The depreciation rates and depreciable lives for regulated telephone plant and equipment are approved by the PUCT. CCI Texas' depreciable assets have the following useful lives:

	<b>Years</b>
Buildings	15-35
Network and outside plant facilities	5-30
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	3-17

Amortization expenses were recognized on goodwill over its useful life, normally 15 to 40 years prior to January 1, 2002. Beginning January 1, 2002, CCI Texas implemented SFAS No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*. SFAS 142 requires that goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives not be amortized, but rather be tested annually for impairment. CCI Texas conducted impairment tests and recorded impairment losses of \$13.2 million and \$18.0 million respectively for 2003 and 2002.

The following summarizes revenues and operating expenses from continuing operations for (i) TXUCV, the predecessor of CCI Texas, for the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2003 and for the period from January 1, 2004 to April 13, 2004, (ii) CCI Texas for the period from April 14, 2004 to December 31, 2004, (iii) the combined



operations of TXUCV for the period from January 1, 2004 to April 13, 2004 and of CCI Texas for the period from April 14, 2004 to December 31, 2004, (iv) TXUCV

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for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and (v) CCI Texas for the three months ended March 31, 2005, CCI Texas believes the combined results for the year ended December 31, 2004 are useful to compare to the operations and financial results of TXUCV in the prior year period. The results of operations presented herein for all periods prior to the acquisition are sometimes referred to as the results of operations of the predecessor.

	Year Ended December 31,						Three Months Ended March 31,								
	Predecessor			CCI Texas			Predecessor			CCI Texas					
	2002	2003	1/1/04 to 4/13/04	4/14/04 to 12/31/04	Combined 2004	2004	2005	2002	2003	1/1/04 to 4/13/04	4/14/04 to 12/31/04	Combined 2004	2004	2005	
(Millions)	% of Total Revenues	(Millions)	% of Total Revenues	(Millions)	% of Total Revenues	(Millions)	% of Total Revenues	(Millions)	% of Total Revenues	(Millions)	% of Total Revenues	(Millions)	% of Total Revenues	(Millions)	% of Total Revenues
<b>Revenues(1)</b>															
Local															
Calling															
Services	\$ 54.3	25.3%	\$ 56.2	28.9%	\$ 16.9	31.4%	\$ 41.0	30.8%	\$ 57.9	31.0%	\$ 14.5	31.9%	\$ 14.2	30.0%	
Network															
Access															
Services	36.2	16.9	35.2	18.1	10.6	19.7	26.5	19.9	37.1	19.8	9.0	19.8	9.6	20.0%	
Subsidies	31.8	14.8	41.4	21.2	11.0	20.4	29.9	22.5	40.9	21.9	8.5	18.7	9.5	20.0%	
Long															
Distance															
Services	20.1	9.4	13.4	6.9	3.5	6.4	7.0	5.3	10.5	5.6	3.0	6.6	2.1	4.0%	
Data and															
Internet															
Services	14.1	6.6	14.7	7.5	3.9	7.2	10.3	7.7	14.2	7.6	3.5	7.7	3.9	8.0%	
Directory															
Publishing	9.6	4.4	10.4	5.3	3.1	5.8	7.9	5.9	11.0	5.9	2.7	6.0	3.0	6.0%	
Transport															
Services	12.6	5.8	12.8	6.6	3.2	5.9	7.1	5.3	10.3	5.5	2.8	6.2	2.7	5.0%	
Other															
Services	6.0	2.8	4.8	2.5	1.7	3.2	3.4	2.6	5.1	2.7	1.4	3.1	1.3	2.0%	
Limited															
Services	30.0	14.0	5.9	3.0		0.0		0.0		0		0		0.0%	
<b>Operating</b>															
<b>Revenues</b>	214.7	100.0	194.8	100.0	53.9	100.0	133.1	100.0	187.0	100	45.4	100	46.3	100.0%	
<b>Expenses</b>															
<b>Operating</b>															
<b>Expenses(2)</b>	186.3	86.8	133.8	68.7	39.5	73.3	76.8	57.7	116.3	62.2	28.2	62.1	27.9	60.0%	
Depreciation															
Amortization	41.0	19.1	32.9	16.9	8.1	15.0	32.2	24.2	40.3	21.5	8.2	18.1	11.0	23.0%	

per arges	119.4	55.6	13.4	6.9										
al erating enses	346.7	161.5	180.1	92.5	47.6	88.3	109.0	81.9	156.6	83.7	36.4	80.2	38.9	84.0
erating (ss) ome	(132.0)	(61.5)	14.7	7.5	6.3	11.7	24.1	18.1	30.4	16.3	9.0	19.8	7.4	16.0
al other (pense) income,	3.9	1.8	(4.6)	(2.3)	(2.0)	(3.7)	(17.0)	(12.8)	(19.0)	(10.2)	(0.3)	(0.7)	(6.9)	14.0
ss) ome ore ome es	(128.1)	(59.7)	10.1	5.2	4.3	8.0	7.1	5.3	11.4	6.1	8.7	19.1	0.5	0.0
ome tax (nefit) ense	(38.3)	(17.9)	12.4	6.4	2.5	4.6	3.1	2.3	5.6	3.0	3.2	(7.0)	0.3	0.0
t (loss) ome	\$ (89.8)	(41.8)%	\$ (2.3)	(1.2)%	\$ 1.8	3.4%	\$ 4.0	3.0%	\$ 5.8	3.1%	\$ 5.5	12.1%	\$ 0.2	0.0%

(1) This category corresponds to the line items presented under Business CCI Texas and provides more detail than that presented in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss of TXUCV. See the Consolidated Financial Statements of TXUCV and Texas Holdings.

(2) This line item includes network operating costs and selling, general and administrative expenses.

## Results of Operations

### Three Months Ended March 31, 2005 Compared to March 31, 2004

#### Revenues

CCI Texas total revenues increased by 2.0%, or \$0.9 million, to \$46.3 million in 2005 from \$45.4 million in 2004. The increase was primarily due to the timing of reimbursements received through the subsidy settlement process that is described below in the discussion of Subsidies revenues.

**Local services** revenue decreased 2.1%, or \$0.3 million, to \$14.2 million in 2005 from \$14.5 million in 2004 due to the loss of local access lines, which was partially offset by increased sales of our service bundles, in each case, for the reasons described under Overview Revenues Local Access Lines and Bundled Services .

**Network access** revenues increased 6.7%, or \$0.6 million, to \$9.6 million in 2005 from \$9.0 million in 2004 due to increased usage.

**Subsidies** revenues increased 11.8%, or \$1.0 million, to \$9.5 million in 2005 from \$8.5 million in 2004. The increase in subsidy revenue is due to timing of receipt as a result of the settlement process with the federal and state regulatory commissions.

**Long distance** services revenues decreased by 30.0%, or \$0.9 million, to \$2.1 million in 2005 from \$3.0 million in 2004 due to decreased minutes of use and a change in the average rate per minute due to customers selecting lower rate plans as part of bundle offerings.



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**Data and Internet services** revenues increased 11.4%, or \$0.4 million, to \$3.9 million in 2005 from \$3.5 million in 2004. DSL lines increased by 57.0%, or 6,861 lines, to 18,903 lines from 12,042 lines compared to 2004. The increased revenue from DSL was partially offset by a decrease in dial-up Internet service driven by the substitution by customers of high speed Internet access.

**Directory publishing** revenues increased by 11.1%, or \$0.3 million, to \$3.0 million in 2005 from \$2.7 million in 2004 due to increased advertising revenues generated on increased advertisements placed in the current phone books.

**Transport services** revenues decreased 2.5%, or \$0.1 million, to \$2.7 million in 2005 from \$2.8 million in 2004 primarily due to customer losses and lower demand.

**Other services** revenues decreased by 7.1%, or \$0.1 million, to \$1.3 million in 2005 from \$1.4 million in 2004 due to a reduction in equipment sales to our competitive telephone company customers.

*Operating Expenses*

Operating expenses decreased by 1.1%, or \$0.3 million, to \$27.9 million in 2005 from \$28.2 million in 2004. Expenses of \$1.6 million were incurred by CCI Texas in 2005 to integrate its operations with CCI Illinois. In addition, upon closing of the TXUCV acquisition CCI Texas entered into a professional services agreement with Mr. Lumpkin, Providence Equity and Spectrum Equity. Fees under this agreement totaled \$0.7 million in 2005. These costs were offset by \$1.7 million of savings as a result of a reduction in workforce after the acquisition. Results for 2004 also included non-recurring sale related charges of \$1.1 for due diligence, transaction costs and severance payments. The balance is primarily due to employee attrition post-acquisition.

*Depreciation and Amortization*

Depreciation and amortization expense increased by 34.2%, or \$2.8 million, to \$11.0 million in 2005 from \$8.2 million in 2004. The increase is primarily due to the amortization expense associated with intangibles acquired in the TXUCV acquisition.

*Other Income (Expense)*

Other expense increase by \$6.6 million to \$6.9 million in 2005 from \$0.3 million in 2004. In connection with the TXUCV acquisition, additional debt was incurred, causing an increase in net interest expense of \$6.1 million. In addition, income from partnership and other minority investments decreased by \$0.6 million in 2005 compared to 2004.

*Income Tax Expense*

Income tax expense decreased 90.6%, or \$2.9 million, to \$0.3 million in 2005 from \$3.2 million in 2004 due to a sharp decrease in pre-tax earnings. The effective income tax rate for 2005 and 2004 was (49.4%) and 37.1% respectively.

*Net Income (Loss)*

Net income decreased by 95.8%, or \$5.3 million, to \$0.2 million in 2005 from \$5.5 million in 2004.

***Year ended December 31, 2004 compared to December 31, 2003****Revenues*

CCI Texas total revenues decreased by 4.0%, or \$7.8 million, to \$187.0 million in 2004 from \$194.8 million in 2003. The decrease was primarily due to CCI Texas exit of the competitive telephone company and wholesale long distance businesses in 2003.

**Local services** revenue increased 3.0%, or \$1.7 million, to \$57.9 million in 2004 from \$56.2 million in 2003 despite a 1.9% decrease in local access lines. The net increase in local services revenue was primarily due to the success of targeted promotions of service bundles.

**Network access revenues** increased 5.4%, or \$1.9 million, to \$37.1 million in 2004 from \$35.2 million in 2003. This increase is attributable to increased universal service fund surcharge rates, a temporary

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increase in network access rates and increased revenue from charges to consumers for local number portability.

**Subsidies** revenues decreased 1.2%, or \$0.5 million, to \$40.9 million in 2004 from \$41.4 million in 2003. The decrease was due in part to the subsidy settlement processes that resulted in the recovery of additional subsidy payments in 2003. This additional recovery was associated with the requirement that rural telephone companies separately identify assets that are used to provide interstate services, and therefore fall under the regulatory regime of the FCC, from regulated assets used to provide local and intrastate services, which fall under the regulatory regime of the PUCT. Since our Texas rural telephone companies are regulated under a rate of return mechanism for interstate revenues, the value of assets in the interstate rate base is critical to calculating this rate of return and therefore, the subsidies our Texas rural telephone companies will receive. In 2003, our Texas rural telephone companies analyzed their regulated assets and reclassified some of these assets for purposes of regulatory filings. The net effect of the reclassification was that our Texas rural telephone companies were able to recover additional one-time subsidy payments for prior years and for 2003. Of the decrease, \$4.7 million related to subsidies received in the second quarter of 2003 that were related to prior years. Offsetting this decrease, there was an increase in the normal monthly reimbursement rate as a result of the settlement process.

**Long distance services** revenues decreased by 21.6%, or \$2.9 million, to \$10.5 million in 2004 from \$13.4 million in 2003 primarily due to decreased minutes of use and a decrease in the average rate per minute due to customers selecting lower rate plans as part of bundle offerings.

**Data and Internet services** revenues decreased by 3.4%, or \$0.5 million, to \$14.2 million in 2004 from \$14.7 million in 2003. The decrease was caused primarily by a decrease in dial-up Internet service as a portion of our residential customers substituted other DSL or cable modem services for our dial-up Internet access. This was partially offset by increased sales of DSL service. DSL lines increased by 83.0% compared to 2003 to a penetration rate of 9.0%, or 16,651 DSL lines in service as of December 31, 2004.

**Directory Publishing** revenues increased by 5.8%, or \$0.6 million, to \$11.0 million in 2004 from \$10.4 million in 2003. The increase was in part due to the transition from a third-party sales force to an internal sales force for the sale of advertising for yellow and white pages directories, beginning with the publication of the Lufkin directory in August 2002, followed by Conroe in February 2003 and Katy in April 2003. This resulted in increased sales productivity and higher revenue due to the addition of the approximately 35.5% of revenue previously shared with the prior publisher. Since CCI Texas recognizes the revenue from each directory over the 12-month life of the directory, 2003 revenue still reflects a combination of outsourced and in-house directory operations.

**Transport services** revenues decreased by 19.5%, or \$2.5 million, to \$10.3 million in 2004 from \$12.8 million in 2003 primarily due to higher revenues received from our non-recurring fiber agreements in 2003 and customer losses and lowered demand for our transmission services in 2004.

**Other services** revenues increased by 6.3%, or \$0.3 million, to \$5.1 million in 2004 from \$4.8 million in 2003. The increase was primarily due to an increase in the rate charged to customers for our inside wire maintenance contracts.

**Exited services** revenue from exited operations was \$5.9 million in 2003 compared to \$0 in 2004. CCI Texas exited both the competitive telephone company and the wholesale long distance service business in 2003. Of the \$5.9 million amount, \$3.9 million was related to the local service revenue from the competitive telephone company business and \$2.0 million was related to the wholesale long distance service.

*Operating Expenses*

Operating expenses decreased by 13.1%, or \$17.5 million, to \$116.3 million in 2004 from \$133.8 million in 2003. Network costs decreased primarily as a result of having exited in 2003 the wholesale long distance and the competitive telephone company businesses. Exiting these businesses led to the removal of leased circuit costs from SBC Communications and other providers. Total employee head count decreased from 655 at December 31, 2003 to 554 at December 31, 2004 as a result of the

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competitive telephone company exit and the TXUCV acquisition, resulting in savings in salaries and benefits. These savings were offset by \$5.7 million in severance, \$1.9 million in retention and project bonuses, \$5.5 million in integration and restructuring costs and \$1.0 million in transaction costs related to the TXUCV acquisition in 2004, compared to \$9.1 million in severance and retention costs in the comparable period of 2003.

Severance expenses for 2004 included \$5.2 million in severance expenses for approximately 70 TXUCV employees separated at the closing of the acquisition. The full year impact of the cost saving of these headcount reductions was approximately \$7.0 million, exclusive of other cost savings and expenses of the acquisition and current and future integration plans.

We currently expect to incur approximately \$14.5 million in operating expenses associated with the integration and restructuring process in 2004 and 2005. Of the \$14.5 million, approximately \$11.5 million relates to integration and approximately \$3.0 million relates to restructuring. As of December 31, 2004, CCI Texas had spent \$5.5 million on integration and restructuring. These one-time integration and restructuring costs will be in addition to certain ongoing expenses we expect to incur to expand certain administrative functions, such as those relating to SEC reporting and compliance, and do not take into account other potential cost savings and expenses of the TXUCV acquisition.

*Depreciation and Amortization*

Depreciation and amortization expense increased 22.5%, or \$7.4 million, to \$40.3 million in 2004 from \$32.9 million in 2003. The increase was primarily due to the amortization expense associated with intangibles acquired in the TXUCV acquisition.

*Other Income (Expense)*

Other income (expense) increased 219.5%, or \$14.4 million, to \$(19.0) million in 2004 from \$(4.6) million in 2003. The increase is primarily due to a \$17.8 million increase in interest expense associated with CCI Texas incurrence of \$392.0 million in debt, a \$1.9 million prepayment penalty incurred in connection with the termination of the old credit facility and the amortization of debt issuance costs of \$1.3 million, each incurred in connection with the TXUCV acquisition. Offsetting the decrease was a \$1.4 million increase in income received from investments in two cellular partnerships. The year ended December 31, 2003 also included \$0.5 million loss on the sale of the competitive telephone company business, a \$0.7 million write-down in connection with CCI Texas reevaluation of transport assets and \$0.3 million in due diligence costs to prepare TXUCV for sale.

*Income Tax Expense*

Income tax expense decreased by 54.8% or \$6.8 million to \$5.6 million in 2004 from \$12.4 million in 2003. The effective tax rate was approximately 49.1% and 122.8% for 2004 and 2003, respectively. During 2003 our income tax provision was exceptionally high due to a nondeductible goodwill impairment charge which increased our tax expense by \$4.7 million and a nondeductible increase in our valuation reserve of \$3.1 million.

***Year ended December 31, 2003 compared to December 31, 2002****Revenues*

CCI Texas total revenues decreased by 9.3%, or \$19.9 million, to \$194.8 million in 2003 from \$214.7 million in 2002. The decrease was primarily due to CCI Texas exit from the competitive telephone company business.

**Local services revenues** increased 3.5%, or \$1.9 million, to \$56.2 million in 2003 from \$54.3 million in 2002. The increase was primarily due to the success of targeted promotions of custom calling features.

**Network access revenues** decreased 2.8%, or \$1.0 million, to \$35.2 million in 2003 from \$36.2 million in 2002. During the last two years, the FCC instituted certain modifications to our Texas rural telephone companies cost recovery mechanisms, decreasing implicit support, which allowed rural carriers to set interstate network access charges higher than the actual cost of originating and terminating calls, and increasing explicit support through subsidy payments from the federal universal service fund.

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**Subsidies** revenues increased 30.2%, or \$9.6 million, to \$41.4 million in 2003 from \$31.8 million in 2002. The increase was due in part to the subsidy settlement processes resulting in the recovery of additional subsidy payments associated with prior years and 2003. Since our Texas rural telephone companies are regulated under a rate of return mechanism for interstate revenues, the value of assets in the interstate rate base is critical to calculating this rate of return and therefore, the subsidies our Texas rural telephone companies will receive. During 2003, the Texas rural telephone companies recognized revenues of \$6.4 million of receipts from the federal universal service fund that were attributable to 2002 and 2001, which was a larger out-of-period adjustment than in prior years. The receipts were the result of filings CCI Texas made in 2003 that updated prior year cost studies and reclassified certain asset and expense categories for regulatory purposes. The increase was also due to the FCC modifications to our Texas rural telephone companies cost recovery mechanisms described above in network access service revenues.

**Long distance services** revenues decreased by 33.3%, or \$6.7 million, to \$13.4 million in 2003 from \$20.1 million in 2002 due to decreased minutes of use and a change in the average rate per minute due to customers selecting lower rate plans.

**Data and Internet services** revenues increased by 4.3%, or \$0.6 million, to \$14.7 million in 2003 from \$14.1 million in 2002. The increase was primarily due to increased sales of DSL service. Growth in sales of DSL lines of 59.8% in 2003 contributed to a penetration of 5.1%, or approximately 8,668 DSL lines in service, as of December 31, 2003. The increase was offset by a decrease in dial-up Internet service driven by the substitution by customers of high speed Internet access and a decrease in dial-up and DSL customers as a result of CCI Texas exiting the competitive telephone company business.

**Directory Publishing** revenues increased by 8.3%, or \$0.8 million, to \$10.4 million in 2003 from \$9.6 million in 2002. The increase was in part due to the transition from a third party sales force to an internal sales force for the sale of advertising for yellow and white pages directories, beginning with the publication of the Lufkin directory in August 2002 and followed by Conroe in February 2003 and Katy in April 2003. This transition resulted in increased sales productivity and higher revenues due to the termination of revenue sharing with the previous publisher of between 32.5% and 35.5%. Since CCI Texas recognizes the revenues from each directory over the 12-month life of the directory, 2003 revenues still reflect a combination of outsourced and in-house directory operations.

**Transport services** revenues remained flat in 2003 with no significant customer gains or losses.

**Other services** revenues decreased by 20.0%, or \$1.2 million, to \$4.8 million in 2003 from \$6.0 million in 2002. The decrease was due to a reduction in equipment sales to our competitive telephone company customers and the termination of the pager product line.

**Exited services** revenues decreased 80.3%, or \$24.1 million, to \$5.9 million in 2003 from \$30.0 million in 2002. The decrease was due to decreases in revenues from the exit of the competitive telephone company business and from lower revenues from wholesale long distance service. Of this amount, \$19.6 million was related to the local service revenues from the competitive telephone company business and \$4.5 million was related to the wholesale long distance service resulting from the exit from these businesses.

*Operating Expenses*

Operating expenses decreased by 28.2%, or \$52.5 million, to \$133.8 million in 2003 from \$186.3 million in 2002. The decrease was due principally to the following factors.

Network costs decreased primarily as a result of CCI Texas having substantially exited the competitive telephone company business by the end of March 2003, which led to the removal of leased circuit costs from SBC and other carriers.

Related to the exit from the competitive telephone company business, total headcount decreased by 161 to 644 as of December 31, 2003. CCI Texas estimates that the actual expense of salaries and benefits for these employees was approximately \$4.4 million in addition to the \$4.4 million in severance costs CCI Texas incurred in connection with these terminations.



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Bad debt expense decreased by \$11.0 million from \$10.2 million in 2002 to a \$0.8 million benefit in 2003. This was primarily due to (1) a re-evaluation of the bad debt reserve from \$5.0 million at year-end 2002, which included a \$2.7 million reserve for MCI accounts receivable due to the bankruptcy of MCI's parent, Worldcom, Inc., to \$1.5 million at year-end 2003 and (2) a decrease in bad debt write-offs to \$2.3 million in 2003, which decrease primarily related to the exit from the competitive telephone company business.

Non-competitive telephone company network costs decreased due to process improvements and network optimization projects. Process improvements were related to implementation of an automated system for tracking circuit costs payable to other carriers, including a monthly feed to the general ledger. Network optimization projects included renegotiation of contracts with long distance and other carriers, which eliminated monthly minimum usage fees. In addition, network costs decreased due to the removal of circuits in connection with the exit from the wholesale long distance business.

Operating expenses decreased due to one-time system consolidation projects in 2002 that were not experienced in 2003. This decrease, however, was partially offset by expenses associated with a one-time software development project to enhance CCI Texas' customer billing system in connection with the sale process.

The incurrence of \$1.4 million of one-time transaction costs, including financial and legal expenses associated with preparing TXUCV for sale.

In addition, \$2.4 million in retention bonuses that were paid to key employees to facilitate the sales transaction process while running the day to day operations of the business.

*Depreciation and Amortization*

Depreciation and amortization expense decreased 19.8%, or \$8.1 million, to \$32.9 million in 2003 from \$41.0 million in 2002 primarily due to the decrease in depreciable asset base resulting from the impairment write-down of the transport and competitive telephone company assets. In connection with the impairment, TXUCV recorded a \$90.3 million write-down of the net book value of its transport and competitive telephone company depreciable assets from \$98.3 million to \$8.0 million.

*Other Charges*

Other charges decreased 88.8%, or \$106.0 million, to \$13.4 million in 2003 from \$119.4 million in 2002. This decrease is primarily due to asset impairment and restructuring charges for the competitive telephone company and transport business of \$0.2 million in 2003 compared to \$101.4 million in 2002. In accordance with SFAS 142, CCI Texas conducted impairment tests on October 1, 2003 and October 1, 2002 and, as a result of TXU's decision in 2003 to sell TXUCV for a known price and CCI Texas' decision to exit the competitive telephone company and transport businesses, recognized on its consolidated financial statements, goodwill impairment losses of \$13.2 million and \$18.0 million, respectively for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002.

*Other Income (Expense)*

Other income (expense) decreased 217.9%, or \$8.5 million, to \$(4.6) million from \$3.9 million. The decrease was primarily due to a decrease in interest expense of \$2.1 million (net of allowance for funds used during construction), a decrease in minority interest of \$8.9 million which resulted from the large transport impairment charges recorded in 2002, which was offset by an increase in partnership income of \$0.4 million. Partnership income is primarily derived from a minority interest in two wireless partnerships as further described in Business CCI Texas Overview Cellular Partnerships .

*Income Tax Expense (Benefit)*

Income tax expense increased by 132.4%, or \$50.7 million, to \$12.4 million in 2003 from \$(38.3) million in 2002. Of this increase, \$48.3 million was due to the federal income tax effect of the increase in income before income taxes of \$138.2 million primarily due to the significant one-time charges

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in 2002 discussed above. Related to this increase was the increase in state franchise tax of \$4.8 million and the tax effect on minority interest of \$3.1 million. The remaining \$(5.5) million of the change was primarily due to permanent differences and a change in the valuation reserve. See Note D (Income Taxes) to the audited Consolidated Financial Statements of TXUCV.

### **Critical Accounting Policies and Use of Estimates**

The accounting estimates and assumptions discussed in this section are those that we consider to be the most critical to an understanding of CCI Texas financial statements because they inherently involve significant judgements and uncertainties. In making these estimates, we considered various assumptions and factors that will differ from the actual results achieved and will need to be analyzed and adjusted in future periods. These differences may have a material impact on CCI Texas financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. We believe that of CCI Texas significant accounting policies, the following involve a higher degree of judgement and complexity.

#### ***Subsidies Revenues***

CCI Texas recognizes revenues from universal service subsidies and charges to interexchange carriers for switched and special access services. In certain cases, its rural telephone companies, Consolidated Communications of Texas Company and Consolidated Communications of Fort Bend Company, participate in interstate revenue and cost sharing arrangements, referred to as pools, with other telephone companies. Pools are funded by charges made by participating companies to their respective customers. The revenue CCI Texas receives from its participation in pools is based on its actual cost of providing the interstate services. Such costs are not precisely known until after the year-end and special jurisdictional cost studies have been completed. These cost studies are generally completed during the second quarter of the following year. Detailed rules for cost studies and participation in the pools are established by the FCC and codified in Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

#### ***Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts***

We evaluate the collectibility of CCI Texas accounts receivable based on a combination of estimates and assumptions. When we are aware of a specific customer's inability to meet its financial obligations, such as a bankruptcy filing or substantial down-grading of credit scores, CCI Texas records a specific allowance against amounts due to set the net receivable to an amount we believe is reasonable to be collected. For all other customers, we reserve a percentage of the remaining CCI Texas outstanding accounts receivable balance as a general allowance based on a review of specific customer balances, trends and our experience with CCI Texas prior receivables, the current economic environment and the length of time the receivables are past due. If circumstances change, we review the adequacy of the CCI Texas allowance to determine if our estimates of the recoverability of the amounts due CCI Texas could be reduced by a material amount. At March 31, 2005, the allowance for uncollectable accounts for CCI Texas was \$1.2 million. If our estimates were understated by 10%, the result would be a charge of approximately \$0.1 million to CCI Texas results of operations.

#### ***Valuation of Goodwill and Tradenames***

We review CCI Texas goodwill and tradenames for impairment as part of our annual business planning cycle in the fourth quarter and whenever events or circumstances make it more likely than not that an impairment may have occurred. Several factors could trigger an impairment review such as:

- a change in the use or perceived value of CCI Texas tradenames;
- significant underperformance relative to expected historical or projected future operating results;
- significant regulatory changes that would impact future operating revenues;
- significant negative industry or economic trends; or
- significant changes in the overall strategy in which we operate our overall business.

We determine if an impairment exists based on a method of using discounted cash flows. This requires management to make certain assumptions regarding future income, royalty rates and discount



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rates, all of which affect this calculation. Upon completion of our impairment review in December 2004, it was determined that an impairment did not exist for CCI Texas. The carrying value of CCI Texas goodwill totaled \$228.8 million at March 31, 2005.

***Pension and Postretirement Benefits***

The amounts recognized in our financial statements for pension and postretirement benefits are determined on an actuarial basis utilizing several critical assumptions.

A significant assumption used in determining CCI Texas pension and postretirement benefit expense is the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets. We used an expected long-term rate of return of 8.5% in 2004 and 8.0% in the first three months of 2005 as we moved toward uniformity of assumptions and investment strategies across all our plans and in response to the actual returns on our portfolio in recent years being significantly below our expectations.

Another significant estimate is the discount rate used in the annual actuarial valuation of CCI Texas pension and postretirement benefit plan obligations. In determining the appropriate discount rate, we consider the current yields on high quality corporate fixed-income investments with maturities that correspond to the expected duration of CCI Texas pension and postretirement benefit plan obligations. For 2004 and for the first three months of 2005 we used a discount rate of 6.0%.

In connection with the April 2004 sale of TXUCV, TXU Corp. contributed \$2.9 million to TXUCV's pension plan. In 2005, we expect to contribute \$2.2 million to the CCI Texas pension plan and \$1.0 million to the other CCI Texas postretirement benefits plans.

The effect of the change in selected assumptions on CCI Texas estimate of pension plan expense is shown below:

<b>Assumption</b>	<b>Percentage Point Change</b>	<b>December 31, 2004 Obligation Higher/(Lower)</b>	<b>2005 Expense Higher/(Lower)</b>
<b>(dollars in thousands)</b>			
Discount rate	±0.5 pts	\$(4,545)/\$5,110	\$(114)/\$116
Expected return on assets	±1.0 pts		\$(413)/\$413

The effect of the change in selected assumptions on CCI Texas estimate of our other postretirement benefit plan expense is shown below:

<b>Assumption</b>	<b>Percentage Point Change</b>	<b>December 31, 2004 Obligation Higher/(Lower)</b>	<b>2005 Expense Higher/(Lower)</b>
<b>(dollars in thousands)</b>			
Discount rate	±0.5 pts	\$(1,881)/\$2,125	\$(80)/\$33

**Liquidity and Capital Resources**

Historically, the operating requirements of TXUCV have been funded from cash flow generated from its business, borrowings under a credit facility provided by its parent, TXU Corp., other debt and capital contributions from a subsidiary of TXU Corp. All TXU Corp. debt was paid in full at the closing of the acquisition of TXUCV. As of March 31, 2005, CCI Texas had \$384.1 million of debt, exclusive of unused commitments. See Description of Other Indebtedness Existing Credit Facilities .

***Operating, Investing & Financing Activities******Operating Activities***

Cash provided by operating activities was \$4.3 million and \$6.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. This decrease was primarily due to a \$5.2 million decrease in our net income, which was offset by a \$2.9 million increase in depreciation and amortization as a result of the TXUCV acquisition.

For the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, CCI Texas generated net cash from operating activities of \$54.7 million and \$75.1 million, respectively, a decrease of \$20.4 million. Net income in 2004

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was \$8.1 million higher than 2003; however non-cash adjustments to net income decreased by \$18.0 from \$69.7 million in 2003 to \$49.4 million in 2004. In 2003 CCI Texas recognized \$13.2 million of goodwill impairment. Unfavorable changes in working capital components made up the remaining shortfall of \$7.2 million from 2004 compared to 2003.

CCI Texas generated net cash from operating activities of \$75.1 million, \$34.7 million and \$6.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively. The net loss of \$2.3 million and \$89.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively, were offset by non cash items of depreciation and amortization, \$32.9 million and \$41.0 million, long-lived asset impairments of \$0.2 million and \$101.4 million, goodwill impairment charges of \$13.2 million and \$18.0 million and a decrease in deferred income tax assets of \$22.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 and an increase in deferred income tax assets of \$38.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2002.

*Investing Activities*

For the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, cash used in investing activities was \$4.1 million and \$4.5 million, respectively. The primary use of cash for investing activities, including all of the 2005 amount, was for capital expenditures. Capital expenditures totaled \$4.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004.

CCI Texas net cash used in investing activities, after giving effect to the transactions, was \$547.1 million and \$14.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively. Acquisition costs, which include the purchase price and fees and expenses, totaled \$524.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. See Description of Other Indebtedness Existing Credit Facilities . Capital expenditures were \$23.4 million and \$18.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

CCI Texas net cash used in investing activities was \$14.3 million and \$21.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002 primarily due to capital expenditures of \$18.2 million and \$27.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

*Financing Activities*

Payments of \$2.7 million made on long-term obligations was the primary use of cash for financing activities during the three months ended March 31, 2005. Cash used for financing activities during the three months ended March 31, 2004 was \$0.1 million.

For the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, net cash provided by financing activities was \$526.2 million while we used \$61.8 million during 2003. In connection with the TXUCV acquisition, CCI Texas borrowed an aggregate of \$392.0 million and received \$152.5 million in equity contributions from Homebase. In 2004 CCI Texas made payments of \$23.6 million on its long-term obligations.

Cash used in financing activities were \$61.8 million and \$4.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002. Net reductions in debt of \$65.8 million and \$11.4 million occurred for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002. Equity contributions from TXU Corp. were \$4.3 million and \$7.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002.

*Working Capital*

At March 31, 2005, CCI Texas had a working capital surplus of \$2.4 million compared to deficiencies of \$3.6 million and \$102.1 million as of December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively. At December 31, 2002, CCI Texas had working capital of \$39.8 million. Pursuant to the stock purchase agreement for the TXUCV acquisition, all debt except the GECC capital leases was required to be retired prior to the closing of the acquisition on April 14, 2004. This resulted in \$95.7 million of debt, which would have been classified as long term absent the stock purchase agreement, being classified as short term at December 31, 2003. In addition, the change in treatment of transport assets from held for sale to held and used resulted in a transfer of approximately \$24.5 million of deferred tax assets from current to noncurrent. Also, assets held for sale at December 31, 2002 of \$8.0 million were characterized as property plant and equipment during 2003.

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***Debt and Capital Leases***

On April 14, 2004, CCI and Texas Acquisition entered into the existing credit facilities pursuant to which Texas Acquisition borrowed an aggregate of \$267.0 million, \$72.0 million under the term loan A facility and \$195.0 million under the term loan B facility. In addition, the existing credit facilities also provide for a \$30.0 million revolving credit facility, that is available to both Texas Acquisition and CCI in the same proportion as borrowings under the term loan facilities, none of which had been drawn as of June 30, 2004. Borrowings under the existing credit facilities are secured by substantially all of the assets of Texas Acquisition and CCI (except ICTC, which is contingent upon obtaining the consent of the ICC for ICTC to guarantee \$195.0 million of the borrowings). For a detailed description of the collateral and guarantees securing borrowings under the existing credit facilities, see Description of Other Indebtedness Collateral and Guarantees elsewhere in this prospectus.

The borrowings under the existing credit facilities bear interest at a rate equal to an applicable margin plus, at the borrowers election, either a base rate or the LIBOR. The applicable margin is based upon the borrowers total leverage ratio. As of December 31, 2004, the applicable margin for interest rates on LIBOR based loans was 2.25 on the term loan A facility and 2.5 on the term loan C facility. At December 31, 2004 the weighted average rate, including swaps, of interest on Texas Acquisitions term debt was 5.23% per annum. See Description of Other Indebtedness Existing Credit Facilities elsewhere in this prospectus.

On April 14, 2004, Texas Holdings issued \$125.0 million of outstanding notes, which we are offering to exchange for exchange notes in this offering. The outstanding notes pay, and the exchange notes will pay, interest semi-annually on April 1 and October 1. See Description of Notes for a detailed discussion of the terms and conditions of the outstanding notes and the exchange notes.

On October 22, 2004, we entered into an amended and restated credit facility to, among other things, convert all borrowings then outstanding under the term loan B facility into approximately \$314.0 million of aggregate borrowings under a new term loan C facility. The term loan C facility is substantially identical to the term loan B facility, except that the applicable margin for borrowings under the term loan C facility through April 1, 2005 was 1.50% with respect to base rate loans and 2.50% with respect to LIBOR loans. Thereafter, provided certain credit ratings are maintained, the applicable margin for borrowings under the term loan C facility is 1.25% with respect to base rate loans and 2.25% with respect to LIBOR loans.

CCI Texas is a party to a Master Lease Agreement with GECC, as further described in Description of Other Indebtedness GECC Capital Leases elsewhere in this prospectus. On May 27, 2005, CCI Texas elected to pay in full the outstanding balance on this lease.

***Capital Requirements***

In 2004, CCI Texas primary uses of cash and capital consisted of:

- scheduled principal and interest payments on its long-term debt;

- capital expenditures of approximately \$23.4 million for network, central offices and other facilities and information technology for operating support and other systems; and

- \$5.5 million to integrate and restructure the operations of CCI Illinois following the TXUCV acquisition.

In 2005, CCI Texas expects that its primary uses of cash and capital will consist of:

- scheduled principal and interest payments on its long-term debt;

- \$22.5 million of the \$37.5 million cash distribution to our existing equity investors;

- capital expenditures of approximately \$18.7 million for similar investments as were made in 2004;

- approximately \$5.0 million in TXUCV integration and restructuring costs; and

- incremental costs associated with being a public company.

The expected one-time integration and restructuring costs of approximately \$10.5 million in 2004 and 2005 will be in addition to certain additional ongoing costs CCI Texas will incur to expand certain administrative functions, such as those related to SEC reporting and compliance, and do not take into



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account other potential cost savings of and expenses associated with the acquisition. CCI Texas does not expect to incur costs relating to integration after 2005.

Beyond 2005, CCI Texas will require significant cash to service and repay debt and make capital expenditures. In the future, CCI Texas will assess the need to expand its network and facilities based on several criteria, including the expected demand for access lines and communications services, the cost and expected return on investing to develop new services and technologies and competitive and regulatory factors.

**Surety Bonds**

In the ordinary course of business, CCI Texas enters into surety, performance and similar bonds. As of March 31, 2005, CCI Texas has approximately \$1.8 million of these types of bonds outstanding.

**Table of Contractual Obligations & Commitments**

The following table contains a summary of CCI Texas material contractual cash obligations and commitments as of March 31, 2005:

	<b>Payments Due by Period</b>						
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>Thereafter</b>
	<b>(In thousands)</b>						
Long-term debt	\$ 384,148	\$ 21,890	\$ 13,016	\$ 13,753	\$ 15,966	\$ 19,802	\$ 299,721
Operating leases	8,416	1,701	1,584	1,255	1,090	1,057	1,729
Capital lease	1,059	398	563	98			
Minimum purchase contracts	1,056	297	396	363			
Pension and other post-retirement obligations	50,879	2,399	3,385	3,730	3,975	4,285	33,105
Total contractual cash obligations and commitments	\$ 445,558	\$ 26,685	\$ 18,944	\$ 19,199	\$ 21,031	\$ 25,144	\$ 334,555

As of March 31, 2005, the minimum purchase contract was a 60-month High-Capacity Term Payment Plan agreement with Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, dated November 25, 2002. The agreement requires CCI Texas to make monthly purchases of at least \$33,000 from Southwestern Bell Telephone Company on a take-or-pay basis. The agreement also provides for an early termination charge of 45% of the monthly minimum commitment multiplied by the number of months remaining through the expiration date of November 25, 2007. As of March 31, 2005, the potential early termination charge was approximately \$0.5 million.

Pension funding is an estimate of our minimum funding requirements through 2005 to provide pension benefits for employees based on service through 2004. Obligations relating to other post retirement benefits are based on estimated future benefit payments. Our estimates are based on forecasts of future benefit payments and the value of the related portfolio, which may change over time due to a number of factors, including life expectancy, medical costs and trends, the actual rate of return on the plan assets, discount rates, discretionary pension contributions and regulatory rules. For more information, see Note E (Post Retirement Benefit Plans) to the audited Consolidated Financial Statements of TXUCV and Note 12 (Pension Costs and Other Postretirement Benefits) to the audited Consolidated Financial Statements of Texas Holdings.

**Impact of Inflation**

The effect of inflation on CCI Texas financial results has not been significant in the periods presented.

**Recent Accounting Pronouncements**

In December 2003, the U.S. Congress enacted the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003 that will provide a prescription drug subsidy beginning in 2006 to companies that sponsor post-retirement health care plans that provide drug benefits. In May 2004, the FASB issued Staff Position 106-2 *Accounting and Disclosure Requirements Related to the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003* that provides guidance on the accounting and disclosure for

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the effects of this Act. We have determined that our post-retirement prescription drug plan is actuarially equivalent and intend to reflect the impact beginning on July 1, 2004.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS 123R, which replaces SFAS 123 and supersedes APB Opinion No. 25. SFAS 123R requires all share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, to be recognized in the financial statements based on their fair values beginning with the first annual period after June 15, 2005, with early adoption encouraged. The pro forma disclosures previously permitted under SFAS 123 no longer will be an alternative to financial statement recognition. We are required to adopt SFAS 123R beginning January 1, 2006. Under SFAS 123R, we must determine the appropriate fair market value model to be used for valuing share-based payments, the amortization method for compensation cost and the transition method to be used at date of adoption. We are currently evaluating the effect SFAS 123R will have on our financial condition or results of operations, but we do not expect it to have a material impact.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 153, *Exchanges of Nonmonetary Assets – An Amendment of APB Opinion No. 29, Accounting for Nonmonetary Transaction*. SFAS 153 eliminates the exception from fair value measurement for nonmonetary exchanges of similar productive assets in paragraph 21(b) of APB Opinion No. 29, *Accounting for Nonmonetary Transactions*, and replaces it with an exception for exchanges that do not have commercial substance. SFAS 153 specifies that a nonmonetary exchange has commercial substance if the future cash flows of the entity are expected to change significantly as a result of the exchange. SFAS 153 is effective for fiscal periods beginning after June 15, 2005 and is required to be adopted by us in the three months ended September 30, 2005. We are currently evaluating the effect that the adoption of SFAS 153 will have on our financial condition or results of operations, but do not expect it to have a material impact.

**Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk**

CCI Texas is exposed to market risk from changes in interest rates on its long-term debt obligations. CCI Texas estimates its market risk using sensitivity analysis. Market risk is defined as the potential change in the fair value of a fixed-rate debt obligation due to hypothetical adverse change in interest rates and the potential change in interest expense on variable rate long-term debt obligations due to a change in market interest rates. The fair value on long-term debt obligations is determined based on discounted cash flow analysis, using the rates and the maturities of these obligations compared to terms and rates currently available in long-term debt markets. The potential change in interest expense is determined by calculating the effect of the hypothetical rate increase on the portion of CCI Texas variable rate debt that is not hedged through the interest swap agreements described below and does not assume changes in our capital structure. As of March 31, 2005, approximately 67.0% of CCI Texas long-term debt obligations were fixed rate and approximately 33.0% were variable rate obligations that were not subject to interest rate swap agreements.

At March 31, 2005, CCI Texas had \$259.2 million of debt outstanding under the existing credit facilities, including \$126.8 million of variable rate debt not covered by interest rate swap agreements. We have limited our exposure to fluctuations in interest rates by entering into interest rate swap agreements that effectively convert a portion of the variable rate debt to a fixed-rate basis, thus reducing the impact of interest rate changes on future interest expenses. At March 31, 2005, CCI Texas had interest rate swap agreements covering \$132.4 million of aggregate principal amount of its variable rate debt at fixed LIBOR rates ranging from 3.26% to 3.31%. The swap agreements expire on May 19, 2007. The fair value of the interest rate swaps amounted to an asset of \$2.3 million at March 31, 2005. The accumulated gain on derivative instruments of \$1.3 million, net of tax, is included in other comprehensive income at March 31, 2005.

At March 31, 2005, CCI Texas had \$125.0 million of aggregate principal amount of fixed rate long-term debt obligations and the fair market value of these obligations was estimated to be \$131.9 million based on the overall weighted average interest rate of CCI Texas fixed rate long-term debt obligations of 9.75% and an overall weighted maturity of 7.0 years, compared to rates and maturities currently available in long-term debt markets. Market risk is estimated as the potential loss in fair value of CCI Texas fixed

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rate long-term debt resulting from a hypothetical increase of 10% in interest rates. Such an increase in interest rates would result in an approximately \$5.6 million decrease in the fair value of CCI Texas fixed rate long-term debt. At March 31, 2005, CCI Texas had \$126.8 million of variable rate debt not covered by interest rate swap agreements. If market interest rates average 1% higher than the average rates that prevailed from January 1, 2005 through March 31, 2005, interest expense would increase by approximately \$0.3 million for the period.

**Combined Liquidity and Capital Resources****General**

Following the closing of the transactions, the principal liquidity requirements of CCI Illinois and CCI Texas became to service and repay debt, integrate the operations of CCI Illinois and CCI Texas, and meet our capital expenditure needs. After the closing of the transactions, CCI Illinois and CCI Texas became significantly leveraged. As of March 31, 2005, CCI Illinois and CCI Texas had outstanding \$624.9 million of debt, exclusive of unused commitments. Following the closing of the proposed initial public offering, we expect that our operating requirements will continue to be funded from cash flow generated from our business and borrowings under our revolving credit facility.

**Operating, Investing and Financing Activities**

Our borrowings for working capital have traditionally been minimal because our operations have generated sufficient cash to meet our operating and capital expenditure needs. Because we have operated in markets with relatively little competition, our operating cash flows have historically been stable and predictable. Our borrowings have been primarily for acquisitions and capital expenditures. As of March 31, 2005, we had a cash balance of \$56.5 million and no borrowings on our revolving credit facilities.

The following table summarizes our sources and uses of cash for the year ended December 31, 2004 and for the three months ended March 31, 2005.

	<b>Homebase</b>	
	<b>Year Ended December 31,  2004</b>	<b>Three Months Ended March 31,  2005</b>
	<b>(in millions)</b>	
<b>Net Cash Provided (Used):</b>		
Operating Activities	79.8	14.6
Investing Activities	(554.1)	(5.5)
Financing Activities	516.3	(4.6)

**Operating Activities**

Cash provided by operating activities has historically been generated primarily by net income adjusted for non-cash charges.

Cash provided by operating activities was \$14.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2005. Net income adjusted for non-cash charges generated \$21.2 million of operating cash. Partially offsetting the cash generated were cash payments related to certain working capital components, primarily annual payments for prepaid insurance, taxes and other items.

For the year ended December 31, 2004, a net loss of \$1.1 million adjusted for \$76.5 million of non-cash charges accounted for the majority of our \$79.8 million of operating cash flows. The primary component of our non-cash

charges is depreciation and amortization, which was \$54.5 million in 2004. In addition, we recorded \$11.6 million of intangible asset impairment charges and our provision for bad debt losses was \$4.7 million. We also recorded non-cash interest expense of \$2.3 million for the amortization of deferred financing costs and wrote off \$4.2 million of deferred financing costs upon entering into our existing credit facilities in connection with the TXUCV acquisition.

**Table of Contents***Investing Activities*

Cash used in investing activities has traditionally been for capital expenditures or acquisitions. Cash used in investing activities of \$5.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2005 was entirely for capital expenditures. Of the \$554.1 million used for investing activities during the year ended December 31, 2004, \$524.1 million, net of cash acquired and including transaction costs, was for the acquisition of TXUCV. We used \$30.0 million for capital expenditures for the year ended December 31, 2004.

We expect our remaining capital expenditures for 2005 will be approximately \$28.0 million, which will be used primarily to maintain and upgrade our physical plant.

*Financing Activities*

Payments of \$4.5 million made on our long-term obligations were the primary uses of cash for financing activities during the three months ended March 31, 2005. No new financing was obtained during this period.

For the year ended December 31, 2004, net cash provided by financing activities was \$516.3 million. In connection with the TXUCV acquisition in April 2004, we incurred \$637.0 of new long-term debt, repaid \$178.2 million of debt and received \$89.0 million in net capital contributions from our equity investors. In addition, we incurred \$19.0 million of expenses to finance the TXUCV acquisition. New long-term debt of \$8.8 million was also repaid after the TXUCV acquisition in 2004.

*Debt and Capital Leases*

On the closing of the transactions, CCI terminated the old credit facility, Texas Acquisition and CCI severally entered into, and borrowed under, the existing credit facilities, CCI Illinois and CCI Texas severally issued the outstanding notes and CCI Texas assumed the former TXUCV capital leases.

The following table summarizes our indebtedness and capital leases as of March 31, 2005:

**Historical Debt and Capital Leases**

	Amount	Maturity Date	Rate(1)
	(In thousands)		
Revolving credit facility	\$	April 14, 2010	LIBOR + 2.25%
Term loan A facility	112,000	April 14, 2010	LIBOR + 2.25%
Term loan C facility	311,850	October 14, 2011	LIBOR + 2.50%
Senior notes	200,000	April 1, 2012	9.75%
Capital lease	1,059	March 1, 2007	6.50%

(1) As of March 31, 2005, the 90-day LIBOR rate was 3.12%.

*Existing Credit Facilities*

On April 14, 2004, CCI and Texas Acquisition entered into the existing credit facilities pursuant to which CCI borrowed an aggregate of \$170.0 million, \$50.0 million under the term loan A facility and \$120.0 million under the term loan B facility, and Texas Acquisition borrowed an aggregate of \$267.0 million, \$72.0 million under the term loan A facility and \$195.0 million under the term loan B facility. In addition, the existing credit facilities also provide for a \$30.0 million revolving credit facility, that is available to both CCI and Texas Acquisition in the same proportion as borrowings under the term loan facilities, none of which had been drawn as of March 31, 2005. Borrowings under the existing credit facilities are secured by substantially all of the assets of CCI (except ICTC, which is contingent upon obtaining the consent of the ICC for ICTC to guarantee \$195.0 million of the borrowings) and Texas Acquisition. For a detailed description of the collateral and guarantees securing borrowings under the existing credit facilities, see *Description of Other Indebtedness Collateral and Guarantees* elsewhere in this prospectus.

The borrowings under the existing credit facilities bear interest at a rate equal to an applicable margin plus, at the borrowers' election, either a base rate or LIBOR. The applicable margin is based upon the

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borrowers' total leverage ratio. As of March 31, 2005, the applicable margin for interest rates on LIBOR based loans was 2.25% on the term loan A facility and 2.50% on the term loan C facility. The applicable margin for the alternative base rate loans was 1.25% per year for the revolving loan facility and term loan A facility and 1.75% for the term loan C facility. At March 31, 2005, the weighted average interest rate, including swaps, of interest on CCI's term debt and on Texas Acquisition's term debt was 5.4% per annum. See "Description of Other Indebtedness - Existing Credit Facilities" elsewhere in this prospectus.

On October 22, 2004, we amended and restated the existing credit facilities to, among other things, convert all borrowings then outstanding under the term loan B facility into approximately \$314.0 million of aggregate borrowings under a new term loan C facility. The term loan C facility is substantially identical to the term loan B facility, except that the applicable margin for borrowings under the term loan C facility through April 1, 2005 was 1.50% with respect to base rate loans and 2.50% with respect to LIBOR loans. Thereafter, provided certain credit ratings are maintained, the applicable margin for borrowings under the term loan C facility is 1.25% with respect to base rate loans and 2.25% with respect to LIBOR loans.

### *Senior Notes*

In connection with the transactions, Illinois Holdings and Texas Holdings severally issued \$200.0 million in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding notes. The outstanding notes are each issuer's senior unsecured obligation. Each issuer guaranteed the other issuer's obligations on a senior unsecured basis. Homebase provided a non-recourse guarantee of the several obligations of each of the issuers, which is limited in recourse to a second priority pledge of the common stock of the issuers. The indenture contains customary covenants that restrict our, and our restricted subsidiaries' ability to, incur debt and issue preferred stock, make restricted payments (including paying dividends on, redeeming, repurchasing or retiring our capital stock), enter into agreements restricting our subsidiaries' ability to pay dividends, make loans or transfer assets to us, create liens, sell or otherwise dispose of assets, including capital stock of subsidiaries, engage in transactions with affiliates, engage in sale and leaseback transactions, engage in business other than telecommunications businesses and consolidate or merge. See "Description of Notes" elsewhere in this prospectus.

### *GECC Capital Leases*

CCI Texas was a party to a Master Lease Agreement with GECC, as further described in "Description of Other Indebtedness - GECC Capital Leases" elsewhere in this prospectus. On May 27, 2005, CCI Texas elected to pay in full the outstanding balance on this lease.

### ***Capital Requirements***

In 2004, our primary uses of cash and capital consisted of the following:

- scheduled principal and interest payments on our long-term debt;

- capital expenditures of approximately \$30.0 million for network, central offices and other facilities and information technology for operating support and other systems; and

- approximately \$7.0 million in aggregate to integrate and restructure the operations of CCI Illinois and CCI Texas following the TXUCV acquisition.

In 2005, we expect that our primary uses of cash and capital will consist of the following:

- interest payments on our long-term debt;

- a \$37.5 million cash distribution to our existing equity investors;

- capital expenditures of approximately \$33.5 million for similar investments as we made in 2004;

- approximately \$7.5 million in TXUCV integration and restructuring costs; and

following the closing of the proposed initial public offering, incremental costs associated with being a public company.

The expected one-time integration and restructuring costs of approximately \$14.5 million in aggregate for 2004 and 2005 will be in addition to certain additional ongoing costs we will incur to expand certain administrative functions, such as those relating to SEC reporting and compliance, and do not take into



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account other potential cost savings and expenses of the TXUCV acquisition. We do not expect to incur costs relating to the TXUCV integration after 2005.

Beyond 2005, we will require significant cash to service and repay debt, and make capital expenditures. In the future, we will assess the need to expand our network and facilities based on several criteria, including the expected demand for access lines and communications services, the cost and expected return on investing to develop new services and technologies and competitive and regulatory factors. We believe that our current network in Illinois is capable of supporting video with limited additional capital investment.

In the future, we also expect to assess the cost and benefit of selected acquisitions, joint ventures and strategic alliances as market conditions and other factors warrant. If we were to make an acquisition, we could fund any such acquisition by using available cash, incurring debt, subject to the restrictions in the agreements governing or debt, issuing equity securities or raising proceeds from the sale of assets or a combination of these funding sources. Currently, we are not pursuing any acquisition or other strategic transaction.

The ICC and the PUCT could require us to make minimum amounts of capital expenditures and could limit the amount of cash available to transfer from our rural telephone companies to the issuers. As part of the ICC's review of the reorganization we expect to implement in connection with our proposed initial public offering, the ICC imposed various conditions as part of its approval of the reorganization, including (1) prohibitions on the payment of dividends or other cash transfers from our Illinois rural telephone company to us if it fails to meet or exceed agreed benchmarks for a majority of seven service quality metrics and (2) the requirement that our Illinois rural telephone company have access to the higher of \$5.0 million or its currently approved capital expenditure budget for each calendar year through a combination of available cash and amounts available under credit facilities.

In addition, the existing credit agreement restricts all payments to the issuers during the continuance of a payment default and also restricts payments to the issuers for a period of up to 180 days during the continuance of a non-payment default. The existing credit agreement also limits the amounts CCI Illinois and CCI Texas may spend on capital expenditures between 2004 and 2011.

CCI Illinois and CCI Texas are limited to aggregate capital expenditures of \$45.0 million per year. In the event the full amount allotted to capital expenditures is not spent during a fiscal year, the remaining balance may be carried forward to the following year only. However, the carried forward balance may not be utilized until such time as the amount originally established as the capital expenditure limit for such year has been fully utilized.

We believe that cash flow from operating activities, together with our existing cash and borrowings available under the existing credit facilities, will be sufficient for approximately the next twelve months to fund our currently anticipated requirements for debt service and repayments, capital expenditures and the costs of integrating TXUCV into our business. After 2005, our ability to fund these requirements and to comply with the financial covenants under our debt agreements will depend on the results of future operations, performance and cash flow. Our ability to do so will be subject to prevailing economic conditions and to financial, business, regulatory, legislative and other factors, many of which are beyond our control.

We may be unable to access the cash flow of our subsidiaries since certain of our subsidiaries are parties to credit or other borrowing agreements that restrict the payment of dividends or making intercompany loans and investments, and those subsidiaries are likely to continue to be subject to such restrictions and prohibitions for the foreseeable future. In addition, future agreements that our subsidiaries may enter into governing the terms of indebtedness may restrict our subsidiaries' ability to pay dividends or advance cash in any other manner to us.

To the extent that our business plans or projections change or prove to be inaccurate, we may require additional financing or require financing sooner than we currently anticipate. Sources of additional financing may include commercial bank borrowings, other strategic debt financing, sales of nonstrategic assets, vendor financing or the private or public sales of equity and debt securities. We cannot assure you

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that we will generate sufficient cash flow from operations in the future, that anticipated revenue growth will be realized or that future borrowings or equity contributions will be available in amounts sufficient to provide adequate working capital, service our indebtedness or make anticipated capital expenditures. Failure to obtain adequate financing, if necessary, could require us to significantly reduce our operations or level of capital expenditures which could have a material adverse effect on our projected financial condition and results of operations.

**Surety Bonds**

In the ordinary course of business, CCI Illinois and CCI Texas enter into surety, performance and similar bonds. As of March 31, 2005, we had approximately \$3.0 million of these types of bonds outstanding.

**Table of Contractual Obligations & Commitments**

As of March 31, 2005, CCI Illinois and CCI Texas material contractual cash obligations and commitments were as follows:

	<b>Payments Due by Period</b>						
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>Thereafter</b>
	<b>(in thousands)</b>						
Long-term debt(a)	\$ 623,850	\$ 36,169	\$ 21,900	\$ 23,150	\$ 26,900	\$ 33,400	\$ 482,331
Operating leases	24,276	3,644	3,896	3,169	2,601	2,571	8,395
Capital lease(b)	1,059	398	563	98			
Minimum purchase contracts(c)	1,056	297	396	363			
Pension and other post-retirement obligations(d)	62,924	3,027	5,307	5,704	5,939	6,264	36,683
Total contractual cash obligations and commitments	\$ 713,165	\$ 43,535	\$ 32,062	\$ 32,484	\$ 35,440	\$ 42,235	\$ 527,409

- (a) This item consists of loans outstanding under our existing credit facilities and our notes. Our existing credit facilities consist of a \$112.0 million term loan A facility with a maturity of six years, a \$311.9 million term loan C facility with a maturity of seven years and six months, and a \$30.0 million revolving credit facility with a maturity of six years, which is fully available.
- (b) This item consists of a \$1.1 million capital lease entered into by CCI Texas with GECC. On May 27, 2005, CCI Texas elected to pay in full the outstanding balance on this lease. See Description of Other Indebtedness GECC Capital Leases .
- (c) As of March 31, 2005, the minimum purchase contract was a 60-month High-Capacity Term Payment Plan agreement with Southwestern Bell, dated November 25, 2002. The agreement requires CCI Texas to make monthly purchases of at least \$33,000 from Southwestern Bell on a take-or-pay basis. The agreement also provides for an early termination charge of 45.0% of the monthly minimum commitment multiplied by the number of months remaining through the expiration date of November 25, 2007. As of March 31, 2005, the potential early termination charge was approximately \$0.5 million.

- (d) Pension funding is an estimate of our minimum funding requirements to provide pension benefits for employees based on service through 2004. Obligations relating to other post retirement benefits are based on estimated future benefit payments. Our estimates are based on forecasts of future benefit payments which may change over time due to a number of factors, including life expectancy, medical costs and trends and on the actual rate of return on the plan assets, discount rates, discretionary pension contributions and regulatory rules. See Note E (Post Retirement Benefit Plans) to the consolidated financial statements of TXUCV and Note 12 (Pension Costs and Other Post Retirement Benefits) consolidated financial statements of Homebase.

**Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk**

CCI Illinois and CCI Texas are exposed to market risk from changes in interest rates on their long-term debt obligations. CCI Illinois and CCI Texas estimate their market risk using sensitivity analysis. Market risk is defined as the potential change in the fair value of a fixed-rate debt obligation due to hypothetical adverse

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change in interest rates and the potential change in interest expense on variable rate long-term debt obligations due to a change in market interest rates. The fair value on long-term debt obligations is determined based on discounted cash flow analysis, using the rates and the maturities of these obligations compared to terms and rates currently available in long-term debt markets. The potential change in interest expense is determined by calculating the effect of the hypothetical rate increase on the portion of variable rate debt of CCI Illinois and CCI Texas that is not hedged through the interest swap agreements described below and does not assume changes in our capital structure. As of December 31, 2004, approximately 62.1% of the long-term debt obligations of CCI Illinois and CCI Texas were fixed rate and approximately 37.9% were variable rate obligations that were not subject to interest rate swap agreements.

At March 31, 2005, CCI Illinois and CCI Texas had \$423.9 million of debt, including \$210.2 million of variable rate debt not covered by interest rate swap agreement outstanding under the existing credit facilities. We have limited our exposure to fluctuations in interest rates by entering into interest rate swap agreements that effectively convert a portion of the variable rate debt to a fixed-rate basis, thus reducing the impact of interest rate changes on future interest expenses. At March 31, 2005, CCI Illinois and CCI Texas had interest rate swap agreements covering \$215.6 million of aggregate principal amount of their variable rate debt at fixed LIBOR rates ranging from 2.99% to 3.35%. CCI Illinois swap agreements expire on December 31, 2006, May 19, 2007 and December 31, 2007. CCI Texas swap agreements expire on May 19, 2007. The fair value of the interest rate swaps amounted to an asset of \$3.8 million at March 31, 2005. The accumulated gain on derivative instruments of \$2.2 million, net of tax, is included in other comprehensive income for CCI Illinois and CCI Texas at March 31, 2005.

At March 31, 2005, CCI Illinois and CCI Texas had \$200.0 million of aggregate principal amount of fixed rate long-term debt obligations and the fair market value of these obligations was estimated to be \$211.0 million based on the overall weighted average interest rate of the fixed rate long-term debt obligations of CCI Illinois and CCI Texas of 9.75% and an overall weighted maturity of 7.0 years, compared to rates and maturities currently available in long-term debt markets. Market risk is estimated as the potential loss in fair value of the fixed rate long-term debt of CCI Illinois and CCI Texas resulting from a hypothetical increase of 10% in interest rates. Such an increase in interest rates would result in an approximately \$9.0 million decrease in the fair value of the fixed rate long-term debt of CCI Illinois and CCI Texas. At March 31, 2005, CCI Illinois and CCI Texas had \$210.2 million of variable rate debt not covered by the interest rate swap agreements. If market interest rates average 1% higher than the average rates that prevailed from January 1, 2005 through March 31, 2005, interest expense would increase by approximately \$0.5 million for the period.

**Effect of the Proposed IPO*****Effect of the Initial Public Offering and the Related Transactions on Results of Operations, Liquidity and Capital Resources***

We expect that the IPO transactions will have the following effects on our results of operations, liquidity and capital resources in the future:

***Results of Operations***

We expect to pay approximately \$13.6 million in one-time fees and expenses.

We expect to pay a premium of \$6.8 million in connection with the redemption of the notes.

We expect to have a net decrease in interest expense of \$6.8 million per year due to the partial redemption of the notes and amendment and restatement of the amended and restated credit facility.

We expect to have a net increase in deferred financing costs, due to the write-off of approximately \$2.5 million of deferred financing costs relating to the partial redemption of the notes, and the incurrence of approximately \$3.4 million of deferred financing costs to amend and restate the amended and restated credit facilities.

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As a result of the amendment and restatement of our amended and restated credit facility, we expect to (a) have approximately \$18.1 million less in scheduled amortization payments due to the elimination of the requirement to amortize outstanding principal amounts and (b) no longer be required to prepay our outstanding term loans with 50% of our excess cash flow.

As a public company, we expect to incur approximately \$1.0 million in incremental ongoing expenses.

Following the proposed initial public offering, we will have \$5.0 million less annually in selling, general and administrative expenses from the termination of the two professional service agreements.

We expect to incur a non-cash compensation expense of \$8.8 million as a result of the amendment and restatement of our restricted share plan in connection with the proposed initial public offering. In the future, we expect to incur an additional \$8.8 million of non-cash compensation expense under the restricted share plan that will be recognized ratably over the remaining three year vesting period of the issued, but unvested restricted shares outstanding at the offering date. We may also incur additional non-cash compensation expenses in connection with any new grants under our proposed 2005 long-term incentive plan, consistent with other public companies.

As a result of the proposed dividend policy we currently intend to pay approximately \$46.0 million in aggregate dividends for the first year following the closing of the proposed initial public offering, subject to various restrictions on our ability to do so.

**Capital Resources**

Upon consummation of the proposed initial public offering, our debt is currently expected to decrease by approximately \$70.0 million due to the redemption of \$70.0 million of the notes. Although we expect to have a net debt reduction, we will still be able to incur additional debt under the amended and restated credit facility and the indenture governing our notes.

**Debt and Capital Leases**

The following tables summarize our indebtedness and capital leases as of March 31, 2005 on a pro forma basis to give effect to this initial public offering and the related transactions:

	Amount	Maturity Date	Rate(1)
(Dollars in thousands)			
Revolving credit facility	\$	April 14, 2010	LIBOR + 2.00%
Term loan D facility	423,850	October 14, 2011	LIBOR + 2.50%
Senior notes	130,000	April 1, 2012	9.75%
Capital lease	1,059	March 1, 2007	6.50%

(1) As of March 31, 2005, the 90-day LIBOR rate was 3.12%.

**Existing Credit Facilities and Amended and Restated Credit Facilities**

Concurrently with the closing of the initial public offering, we will amend and restate our existing credit facilities with a group of lenders, including Citigroup Global Markets Inc. and Credit Suisse First Boston, acting through its Cayman Islands branch, an affiliate of Credit Suisse First Boston LLC, underwriters in this offering, providing for a total of up to \$455.0 million in new term and revolving credit facilities, which we refer to as the amended and restated credit facilities.

The amended and restated credit facilities will provide financing of up to \$455.0 million, consisting of:  
a new term loan D facility of up to \$425.0 million maturing on October 14, 2011; and

a \$30.0 million new revolving credit facility maturing on April 14, 2010.

The amended and restated credit facilities will bear the same rates of interest as before their amendment and restatement and that they will require no amortization of principal before their maturity. However, under certain circumstances, we may be required to make annual mandatory prepayments with a portion of our available cash, as described under Description of Indebtedness Amended and Restated Credit

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Facilities Restricted Payments . For a more complete description of the expected terms of the amended and restated credit facilities, see Description of Indebtedness Amended and Restated Credit Facilities .

Upon closing of the amended and restated credit facilities, we intend to repay in full the \$112.0 million of debt under our term loan A facility and the \$311.9 million of debt under our term loan C facility (plus any revolving debt, which we anticipate will be zero) and to borrow \$423.9 million under a new term loan D facility. Upon the closing of the amended and restated credit facilities and such repayment, we will have a total of \$423.9 million outstanding under the term loan D facility and no debt outstanding under the revolving credit facility.

We expect the term loan D facility will provide for up to \$425.0 million in commitments by the lenders and to borrow approximately \$423.9 million on the closing of this offering based on our March 31, 2005 cash balance. If, at the closing, our cash balance is less than our cash balance on March 31, 2005, we could borrow up to the entire amount of the term loan D facility. See Description of Indebtedness Amended and Restated Credit Facilities .

*Senior Notes*

Following the initial public offering, we plan on redeeming 35.0% of the aggregate amount of the senior notes, or \$70.0 million, with a portion of the net proceeds we will receive from this offering, pursuant to an optional redemption provision. We expect the total cost of the redemption, including the redemption premium, to be \$76.8 million.

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**BUSINESS**

**Overview**

We are an established rural local exchange company that provides communications services to residential and business customers in Illinois and Texas. As of March 31, 2005, we estimate that we were the 15th largest local telephone company in the United States, based on industry sources, with approximately 253,071 local access lines and approximately 30,804 DSL lines in service. Our main sources of revenues are our local telephone businesses in Illinois and Texas which offer an array of services, including local dial tone, custom calling features, private line services, long distance, dial-up and high-speed Internet access, carrier access and billing and collection services. We also operate a number of complementary businesses. In Illinois, we provide additional services such as telephone services to county jails and state prisons, operator and national directory assistance and telemarketing and order fulfillment services and expect to begin publishing telephone directories in the third quarter of 2005. In Texas, we publish telephone directories and offer wholesale transport services on a fiber optic network.

Each of the subsidiaries through which we operate our local telephone businesses is classified as a rural telephone company under the Telecommunications Act. Our rural telephone companies, ICTC, Consolidated Communications of Fort Bend Company and Consolidated Communications of Texas Company, in general benefit from stable customer demand and a favorable regulatory environment. In addition, because we primarily provide service in rural areas, competition for local telephone service has been limited due to the generally unfavorable economics of constructing and operating competitive systems in these areas.

For the year ended December 31, 2004 and the three months ended March 31, 2005, after giving effect to the transactions, we would have had \$323.5 million and \$79.8 million of revenues, respectively, of which approximately 15.9% and 17.2% came from state and federal subsidies. For the year ended December 31, 2004 and the three months ended March 31, 2005, we had a net loss of \$3.6 million and net income of \$0.7 million, respectively. As of March 31, 2005, we had \$624.9 million of total long-term debt (including current portion), an accumulated deficit of \$23.0 million and \$210.1 million redeemable preferred shares.

**Our Strengths**

**Stable Local Telephone Businesses**

We are the incumbent local telephone company in the rural communities we serve, and demand for local telephone services from our residential and business customers has been stable despite changing economic conditions. We operate in a favorable regulatory environment, and competition in our markets is limited. As a result of these favorable characteristics, the cash flow generated by our local telephone business is relatively consistent from year to year, and our long-standing relationship with our local telephone customers provides us with an opportunity to pursue increased revenue per access line by selling additional services to existing customers using integrated packages, or bundles, of local, long distance and internet service on a single monthly bill.

**Favorable Regulatory Environment**

Each of the subsidiaries through which we operate our local telephone businesses is classified as a rural telephone company under the Telecommunications Act. As a result, we are exempt from some of the more burdensome interconnection and unbundling requirements that have affected larger incumbent telephone companies. Also, we benefit from federal and Texas state subsidies designed to promote widely available, quality telephone service at affordable prices in rural areas, which are also referred to as universal service. For the year ended December 31, 2004, CCI Illinois received \$10.6 million from the federal universal service fund, \$2.4 million of which represented the recovery of additional subsidy payments from the federal universal service fund for prior periods. CCI Texas received an aggregate \$40.9 million from the federal universal service fund and the Texas universal service fund, \$2.0 million of which represented the recovery of additional subsidy payments from the federal universal service fund for prior periods. In the aggregate, the \$51.5 million comprised 15.9% of our revenues for the year ended December 31, 2004, after giving effect to the TXUCV acquisition. For the three months ended March 31,



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2005, CCI Illinois received \$4.2 million from the federal universal fund, \$1.6 million of which represented the recovery of additional subsidy payments from the federal universal service fund for prior periods and CCI Texas received an aggregate \$9.5 million from the federal universal service fund and the Texas universal service fund. In the aggregate, the \$13.7 million comprised 17.2% of our revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2005.

### **Attractive Markets and Limited Competition**

The geographic areas in which our rural telephone companies operate are characterized by a balanced mix of stable, insular territories in which we have limited competition and growing suburban areas where we expect our business to grow in tandem. Currently, we have limited competition for basic voice services from wireless carriers and cable providers.

Our Lufkin, Texas and central Illinois markets have experienced nominal population growth over the past decade. As of March 31, 2005, 134,142, or approximately 53% of our 253,071 local telephone access lines were located in these markets. We have experienced limited competition in these markets because the low customer density and high residential component have discouraged the significant capital investment required to offer service over a competing network.

Our Conroe, Texas and Katy, Texas markets are suburban areas located on the outskirts of the Houston metropolitan area that have experienced above-average population and business employment growth over the past decade as compared to Texas and the United States as a whole. According to the most recent census, the median household income in the primary county in our Conroe market was over \$50,000 per year and in our Katy market was over \$60,000 per year, both significantly higher than the median household income in Texas of \$39,927 per year. As of March 31, 2005, 118,929, or approximately 47% of our 253,071 local access lines were located in these markets.

### **Technologically Advanced Network**

We have invested significantly in the last several years to build a technologically advanced network capable of delivering a broad array of reliable, high quality voice and data and Internet services to our customers on a cost-effective basis. For example, as of March 31, 2005, approximately 90% of our total local access lines in both Illinois and Texas were DSL-capable, excluding access lines already served by other high speed connections. The service options we are able to provide over our existing network allow us to generate additional revenues per customer. We believe our current network in Illinois is capable of supporting video with limited additional capital investment.

### **Broad Service Offerings and Bundling of Services**

We offer our customers a single point of contact for access to a broad array of voice and data and Internet services. For example, we offer all of our customers custom calling features, such as caller name and number identification, call forwarding and call waiting. In addition, we offer value-added services such as teleconferencing and voicemail. These service options allow us to generate additional revenues per customer.

We also generate additional revenues per customer by bundling services. Bundling enables us to provide a more complete package of services to our customers at a relatively small incremental cost to us. We believe the bundling of services results in increased customer loyalty and higher customer retention. As of March 31, 2005, our Illinois Telephone Operations had approximately 7,300 customers who subscribed to service bundles that included local service, custom calling features and voicemail and approximately 2,000 additional customers who subscribed to service bundles that included these services and Internet access. This represents an increase of approximately 5.9% over the number of Illinois customers who subscribed to service bundles as of December 31, 2004. As of March 31, 2005, our Texas Telephone Operations had over 22,600 customers who subscribed to service bundles that included local service, custom calling features and voicemail. This represents an increase of approximately 6.2% over the number of Texas customers who subscribed to service bundles as of December 31, 2004.

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**Experienced Management Team with Proven Track Record**

With an average of approximately 20 years of experience in both regulated and non-regulated telecommunications businesses, our management team has demonstrated the ability to deliver profitable growth while providing high levels of customer satisfaction. Specifically, our management team has:

particular expertise in providing superior quality services to rural customers in a regulated environment;

a proven track record of successful business integrations, including the integration of ICTC and several related businesses, including long distance and private line services, into McLeodUSA in 1998; and

a proven track record of launching and growing of new, regulated services, such as long distance and DSL services, and complementary services, such as operator and telemarketing and order fulfillment services.

**Business Strategy**

**Improve Operating Efficiency and Maintain Capital Expenditure Discipline**

Since acquiring ICTC and the related businesses in December 2002, we have made significant operating and management improvements. We have centralized many of our business and back office functions for our Illinois Telephone Operations. By providing these centrally managed resources to our Illinois operating companies, we have allowed our management and customer service functions to focus on their business and to better serve our customers in a cost-effective manner. We intend to continue to seek and implement more cost efficient methods of managing our business, including sharing best practices across our operations.

We believe we have successfully managed the capital expenditures for our Illinois Telephone Operations in order to optimize our returns, while appropriately allocating resources to allow us to maintain and upgrade our network. We intend to maintain our capital expenditure discipline across our company.

**Increase Revenues Per Customer**

We will continue to focus on increasing our revenues per customer, primarily by seeking to increase our DSL service's market penetration, increasing the sale of other value-added services and encouraging customers to subscribe for service bundles. We believe that this strategy enables us to provide a more complete package of services to our customers and increase our revenues per customer at a relatively small incremental cost to us.

We are expanding our service bundle in Illinois with the introduction of an all-digital video service. Having made the necessary upgrades to our network and purchased programming content, we launched digital video service in the first quarter of 2005 in our key Illinois exchanges: Mattoon; Charleston; and Effingham. Initial customer feedback has been positive, and management believes that video will enhance the competitive appeal of our service bundle and increase revenue per customer.

We plan to use innovative marketing strategies for enhanced, ancillary services and to continue to offer new applications and technologies. By building on our long-standing relationships with our customers while continuing to offer new services, we believe we can continue to generate strong revenues and cash flow.

**Build on our Reputation for High Quality Service**

We will seek to continue to build on our strong reputation, which dates to 1894 in Illinois and 1898 in Texas. We plan to do this by continuing to offer a broad array of high quality telecommunications services and consistent, high quality customer service. We have consistently exceeded all ICC and PUCT quality of service requirements, and we believe we can continue this standard of excellence throughout the company. We will continue to focus on building long-term relationships with our customers by having an active local

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presence. We believe these strategies will lead to high levels of customer loyalty and increased demand for our services in Illinois and Texas.

### **Selective Acquisitions**

We intend to pursue a disciplined process of selective acquisitions of access lines from Regional Bell Operating Companies and other rural local exchange carriers, as well as acquiring providers of businesses complementary to ours, such as dial-up and DSL Internet access services. Over the past five years, Regional Bell Operating Companies have divested a significant number of access lines nationwide and are expected to continue these divestitures in order to focus on larger markets. We also believe there may be attractive opportunities to acquire rural local exchange carriers. For example, in Illinois and Texas, there are approximately 90 rural local exchange carriers serving a fragmented market representing approximately 1.5 million total access lines. Our acquisition criteria include:

attractiveness of the markets;

quality of the network;

our ability to integrate the acquired company efficiently;

potential operating synergies; and

the potential of any proposed transaction to permit increased dividends on our common stock. Currently, we are not pursuing any acquisitions or other strategic transactions.

### **History of the Company**

Founded in 1894 as the Mattoon Telephone Company by the great-grandfather of our Chairman, Mr. Lumpkin, CCI Illinois began as one of the nation's first independent telephone companies. After several subsequent acquisitions, the Mattoon Telephone Company was incorporated as the Illinois Consolidated Telephone Company, or ICTC, on April 10, 1924. On September 24, 1997, McLeodUSA acquired the predecessor of CCI.

The Lumpkin family has been continuously involved in managing CCI Illinois since inception, including the period during which it was owned by McLeodUSA, when Mr. Lumpkin served as Vice Chairman of McLeodUSA and Chairman of ICTC. In December 2002, Mr. Lumpkin, through his affiliated entity Central Illinois Telephone, together with Providence Equity and Spectrum Equity, purchased the capital stock and assets of ICTC and several related businesses from McLeodUSA for \$284.8 million and assumed specified liabilities. Illinois Holdings, a Delaware corporation, was formed on March 22, 2002 as an acquisition vehicle for the purpose of acquiring ICTC and several related businesses from McLeodUSA.

TXUCV began operations in November 1997 with the acquisition by TXU Corp. of Lufkin-Conroe Communications, a fourth-generation family-owned business founded in 1898. The rural telephone company subsidiary of Lufkin-Conroe Communications was renamed TXU Communications Telephone Company. In August 2000, TXU Corp. contributed the parent company of Fort Bend Telephone Company, a family-owned business based in Katy, Texas which began operations in 1914, to TXUCV. Beginning in 1999, TXUCV began operating a competitive telephone company in a number of local markets within Texas. In late 2001, TXUCV decided to refocus its business strategy on its Texas rural telephone companies. TXUCV systematically exited its competitive telephone company markets, culminating in the sale of some of its competitive telephone company operations to Texas-based Grande Communications in March 2003 and the termination of the remainder of its competitive telephone company operations by June 2003.

On April 14, 2004, we acquired TXUCV, an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of TXU Corp., for a cash purchase price of \$524.1 million, net of cash acquired and including transaction costs. Texas Holdings, a Delaware corporation, was formed on January 29, 2004 as a holding company for Texas Acquisition, a Delaware corporation formed on October 8, 2003, which acquired TXUCV from TXU Corp. TXUCV was subsequently renamed to CCV.

**Table of Contents****CCI Illinois****Overview**

CCI Illinois operates its business in two segments, which we refer to as Illinois Telephone Operations and Other Illinois Operations.

***Illinois Telephone Operations***

Illinois Telephone Operations consists of local telephone, long distance and data and Internet services and serves residential and business customers in central Illinois. As of December 31, 2004, our Illinois Telephone Operations had approximately:

86,624 local access lines in service, of which approximately 64% served residential customers and 36% served business customers;

64% long distance penetration of Illinois Telephone Operations' local access lines;

7,611 dial-up Internet customers; and

11,915 DSL lines, which represented an approximately 13.8% penetration of total local access lines.

Approximately 90% of Illinois Telephone Operations' total local access lines, excluding local access lines already served by other high speed connections, are DSL-capable.

In 2004, our Illinois Telephone Operations generated \$97.3 million of revenues and \$27.6 million from cash flows from operating activities. For the three months ended March 31, 2005, our Illinois Telephone Operations generated \$24.8 million of revenues and \$9.9 million of cash flows from operating activities. As of March 31, 2005, our Illinois Telephone Operations had total assets of \$260.9 million.

The following chart summarizes the primary sources of revenues for our Illinois Telephone Operations for the three months ended March 31, 2005.

<b>Revenue Source</b>	<b>% of Net Revenue of Illinois Telephone Operations</b>	<b>Description</b>
Local Calling Services	33.6%	Offers the local customer the ability to originate and receive an unlimited number of calls within a defined local calling area. The customer is charged a flat monthly fee for basic service, including local calls, and service charges for custom calling features, value added services and local private line services
Network Access Services	27.5%	Offers long distance and other carriers the opportunity to use our Illinois rural telephone company's network to originate or terminate long distance calls in our Illinois rural telephone company's service area. Network access charges are paid by the long distance or other carriers to our Illinois rural telephone company and are regulated by the FCC and the ICC. These revenues also include special



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<b>Revenue Source</b>	<b>% of Net Revenue of Illinois Telephone Operations</b>	<b>Description</b>
Subsidies	17.0%	Our Illinois rural telephone company receives federal subsidy payments designed to promote widely available, quality telephone service at affordable prices in rural areas
Long Distance Services	7.7%	Offers intrastate and interstate long distance services provided to local customers who subscribe to Illinois Telephone Operations long distance services
Data and Internet Services	10.6%	Offers DSL, non-local private line service, dial-up Internet access and frame relay networks and related enhanced Internet services
Other Services	3.6%	Offers other services, including billing and collection services and commissions from the sale of advertising for yellow and white pages directories

The percentages of revenues listed above have been adjusted to eliminate intra-company revenues and provide more detail than that presented in the consolidated statement of income of CCI Illinois. See consolidated financial statements of CCI Illinois and audited combined financial statements of ICTC and the related businesses.

**Local calling services** include dial tone and local calling services. Illinois Telephone Operations generally charges residential and business customers a fixed monthly rate for access to the network and for originating and receiving telephone calls within their local calling area, which is the geographic area established for administration and pricing of telecommunications services. Custom calling features consist of caller name and number identification, call forwarding and call waiting. Value added services consist of teleconferencing and voicemail. For custom calling features and value added services, Illinois Telephone Operations usually charges a flat monthly fee, which varies depending on the type of service. In addition, Illinois Telephone Operations offers local private lines providing direct connections between two or more local locations primarily to business customers at flat monthly rates.

**Network access services** allow the origination or termination of calls in our Illinois service area for which our Illinois Telephone Operations charge long distance or other carriers network access charges, which are regulated. Network access fees also apply to private lines provisioned between a customer in our Illinois service area and a location outside of our Illinois service area. For long distance calls, our Illinois Telephone Operations bill the long distance or other carrier on a per minute or per minute, per mile usage basis. For private lines, our Illinois Telephone Operations bill the long distance or other carrier at a flat monthly rate. Included in this category are subscriber line charges paid by the end user.

Our Illinois Telephone Operations record the details of the long distance and private line calls through its carrier access billing system and bills the applicable carrier on a monthly basis. The network access charge rates for intrastate long distance calls and private lines within Illinois are regulated and approved by the ICC, whereas the access charge rates for interstate long distance calls and private lines are regulated and approved by the FCC.

**Subsidies** consist of federal subsidies designed to promote widely available, quality telephone service at affordable prices in rural areas. The subsidies are allocated and distributed to our Illinois Telephone Operations from funds to which telecommunications providers, including local, long distance and wireless

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carriers, must contribute on a monthly basis. Funds are distributed to our Illinois Telephone Operations on a monthly basis based upon our costs for providing local service in Illinois. Unlike our Texas Telephone Operations, our Illinois Telephone Operations receive federal but not state subsidies.

**Long distance services** in Illinois include services provided to subscribers to long distance plans to originate calls that terminate outside the caller's local calling area. For this service, our Illinois Telephone Operations charges its subscribers a combination of subscription and usage fees.

**Data and Internet services** include revenues from non-local private lines and the provision of access to the Internet by DSL, T-1 lines and dial-up access. Illinois Telephone Operations also offers a variety of data connectivity services, including frame relay networks. Frame relay networks are public data networks commonly used for local area network to local area network communications as an alternative to private line data communications. In addition, our Illinois Telephone Operations offer enhanced Internet services, which include basic web site design and hosting, content feeds, domain name services, e-mail services and obtaining Internet protocol addresses.

**Other services** includes revenues from billing and collection services. Our Illinois Telephone Operations also receive what is referred to as revenue retention payments. These payments are essentially a commission on advertising revenues paid to ICTC by The Yell Group, which publishes yellow and white pages directories for our Illinois service area.

In connection with the TXUCV acquisition, we acquired a directory sales and publishing group, which currently publishes the telephone directories for CCI Texas. We intend to have this group publish directories for CCI Illinois as well. As such, we notified Yellow Book on November 8, 2004 of our intention to terminate our directory publishing agreement. We expect to begin publishing telephone directories for CCI Illinois beginning in the third quarter of 2005.

### ***Other Illinois Operations***

Our Other Illinois Operations consist of the following complementary businesses:

**Public Services** provides local and long distance service and automated collect calling from county jails and state prisons in Illinois under multi-year contracts as described under Customers and Markets. These services include fraud control, customer service, call management and technical field support. The range of customized applications include institution-specific branding, call time and dollar limits, 3-way call detection, Personal Identification Number System, call blocking and screening, public defender access, call restriction application, on-site training, fully automated collect calls, touch tone and rotary dial acceptable, inmate tested equipment and monitors and recorders. Public Services also provides payphone services to approximately 356 payphones in our Illinois service area.

**Operator Services** offers both live and automated local and long distance operator assistance and national directory assistance on a wholesale and retail basis to incumbent telephone companies, competitive telephone companies, long distance companies and payphone providers. Operator Services also provides specialized message center services and corporate and governmental attendant services and private corporate directory assistance and messaging services to corporations and government agencies.

**Market Response** provides telemarketing and order fulfillment services to customers nationwide. Our order fulfillment services provide our clients with the ability to quickly and cost-effectively meet their customers requests for shipment of information and products. Typically, these customers are responding to a direct-response advertising campaign by the Internet, mail or telephone.

**Business Systems** sells, installs and maintains telecommunications equipment and wiring to residential and business customers in our Illinois rural telephone company's service area and in nearby, larger markets including Champaign, Decatur and Springfield, Illinois. This operation allows us to cross-sell our services to many of our Illinois Telephone Operations' business customers, such as colleges, hospitals and secondary schools.



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**Mobile Services** provides one-way messaging service to residential and business customers. The basic paging capability has been supplemented with other complimentary mobile information services, including Internet, 800 service, info-text and voicemail.

In 2004, our Other Illinois Operations generated \$39.2 million of revenues and \$2.8 million from cash flows from operating activities. For the three months ended March 31, 2005, our Other Illinois Operations generated \$8.8 million of revenues and \$0.4 million of cash flows from operating activities. As of March 31, 2005, our Other Illinois Operations had total assets of \$45.3 million.

**Customers and Markets*****Illinois Telephone Operations***

Illinois Telephone Operations' local telephone markets consist of 35 geographically contiguous exchanges serving predominantly small towns and rural areas in an approximately 2,681 square mile area in central Illinois. An exchange is a geographic area established for administration and pricing of telecommunications services. Illinois Telephone Operations is the incumbent provider of basic telephone services within these exchanges, with approximately 86,624 local access lines, or approximately 32 lines per square mile, as of March 31, 2005. Approximately 64% of our Illinois local access lines serve residential customers and the remainder serve business customers. Our Illinois business customers, 75% of which have one to three lines, are predominantly in the light manufacturing and services industries or are universities and hospitals. AT&T and McLeodUSA accounted for approximately 12.1% and 10.2% of the revenues of Illinois Telephone Operations in 2004 and for the three months ended March 31, 2005, respectively.

The local telephone markets served by Illinois Telephone Operations include all or a substantial percentage of five counties: Coles; Christian; Montgomery; Effingham; and Shelby. According to the U.S. Census 2000, the population in these counties has grown slightly in the last ten years, which is consistent with our belief that these markets are mature and stable.

***Key Market Data:***

We list below selected data from the U.S. Census 2000, together with our number of local access lines as of March 31, 2005.

	<b>Coles</b>	<b>Christian</b>	<b>Montgomery</b>	<b>Effingham</b>	<b>Shelby</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Totals</b>
<b>2000 Census Data</b>							
County Population (2000)	53,196	35,372	30,652	34,264	22,893	n/a	176,377
County Population CAGR 1990-2000	0.30%	0.27%	(0.03)%	0.78%	0.28%	n/a	n/a
County Median Household Income	\$ 32,286	\$ 36,561	\$ 33,123	\$ 39,379	\$ 37,313	n/a	n/a
Market Territory (sq. miles)	531	662	585	26	520	357	2,681
<b>Local Access Lines</b>							
Residence	19,095	12,276	9,564	4,369	6,002	4,101	55,407
Business	12,859	4,670	4,239	5,568	1,958	1,923	31,217
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,954</b>	<b>16,946</b>	<b>13,803</b>	<b>9,937</b>	<b>7,960</b>	<b>6,024</b>	<b>86,624</b>
Number of Exchanges	5	9	7	1	8	5	35

Each of the counties in which our Illinois rural telephone company operates consists of predominantly small towns and agricultural areas with a mix of small businesses. Illinois Telephone Operations' two largest exchanges are Mattoon and Charleston, which are in Coles County. Effingham County's largest town is Effingham, which is Illinois Telephone Operations' third largest exchange, tied for seventh place in Site Selection Magazine's March 2003 ranking

of the best U.S. small town for corporate facilities.

Illinois Telephone Operations' largest network access customers include AT&T, McLeodUSA and MCI, collectively representing 13.5% and 13.0% of our Illinois Telephone Operations' revenues for 2004 and the three months ended March 31, 2005, respectively.

**Table of Contents*****Other Illinois Operations***

**Public Services** has provided service to inmates in Illinois state correctional facilities since 1990 and is currently providing service to 56 state and county correctional institutions. In 2004 and for the three months ended March 31, 2005, approximately 92.8% and 92.7%, respectively, of Public Services revenues, which was approximately 42.8% and 50.4%, respectively, of our Other Illinois Operations revenues over the same period, was derived from a contract with the Department of Corrections of the State of Illinois. Under the contract, the State of Illinois does not pay Public Services directly, but rather, Public Services bills and collects revenue from the called parties and rebates commissions to the State of Illinois based on this revenue. In 2004 and for the three months ended March 31, 2005, the actual commissions recognized by Public Services to the State of Illinois under this contract was approximately \$9.4 million and \$2.5 million, respectively. The initial term of the contract expires on June 2007, with five additional one-year extensions available at the State of Illinois option. Public Services currently serves all 46 Illinois state correctional facilities pursuant to this contract.

**Operator Services** offers service to callers nationwide. McLeodUSA represented 48.1% and 43.1%, respectively, of Operator Services revenues for 2004 and for the three months ended March 31, 2005, which was 9.7% and 8.5%, respectively, of our Other Illinois Operations revenues over the same periods.

**Market Response** provides telemarketing and order fulfillment services to customers nationwide. The State of Illinois represented 40.8% of Market Response's revenues, which was 6.2% of our Other Illinois Operations revenues during 2004, and 2.9% and 0.4% was derived from McLeodUSA during 2004 and for the three months ended March 31, 2005. Revenues derived from the State of Illinois related to a contract with the Illinois State Toll Highway Authority pursuant to which Market Response distributed to customers and provided customer service for transponders used for electronic toll collection on Illinois toll-roads. In May 2004, the State of Illinois informed us that it had awarded the renewal of this contract to another provider. Market Response ended its provision of service to the Illinois State Toll Highway Authority in September 2004. While the recent non-renewal of the contract with the Illinois State Toll Highway Authority will have a material impact on the revenues generated by our Market Response business in the near-term, we do not expect the loss of this contract to have a material adverse impact on our results of operations as a whole.

**Business Systems** sells, installs and maintains telecommunications equipment and wiring primarily in our Illinois rural telephone company's service area and nearby cities. Revenues are derived from equipment sales and maintenance contracts. Most of Business Systems' equipment sales are telephone systems and associated wiring to small business customers.

**Mobile Services** provides paging services as a convenience to some of Illinois Telephone Operations' emergency medical and government customers in and around our Illinois rural telephone company's service area.

In 2004 and for the three months ended March 31, 2005, 49.6% and 51.1%, respectively, of the revenues of our Other Illinois Operations were derived from our relationships with various agencies of the State of Illinois, principally the Department of Corrections. Overall, during 2004 and for the three months ended March 31, 2005, 6.1% and 5.7%, respectively, of CCI Illinois revenues were derived from our various relationships with the State of Illinois. In addition, Public Services receives revenues from various counties in Illinois. CCI Illinois and its predecessor's relationship with the Department of Corrections and the Toll Highway Authority have existed since 1990 and 1997, respectively, despite changes in government administrations. Nevertheless, obtaining contracts from government agencies is challenging, and government contracts, like our contracts with the State of Illinois, often include provisions that are favorable to the government in ways that are not standard in private commercial transactions. Specifically, each of our contracts with the State of Illinois:

includes provisions that allow the respective state agency and county to terminate the contract without cause and without penalty under some circumstances;

is subject to decisions of state agencies and counties that are subject to political influence on renewal;

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gives the State of Illinois the right to renew the contract at its option but does not give us the same right; and  
could be cancelled if state funding becomes unavailable.

**Sales and Marketing**

Key components of CCI Illinois overall sales and marketing strategy have included the following:  
positioning itself as a single point of contact for customers telecommunications needs;

providing its customers with a broad array of voice and data services and bundling services where possible;

providing excellent customer service, including providing 24-hour, 7-day a week centralized customer support to coordinate installation of new services, repair and maintenance functions;

developing and delivering new services; and

leveraging the history of CCI Illinois and its involvement with its local communities and expanding Consolidated Communications and Consolidated brand recognition, subject to regulatory and strategic business considerations. We have combined the management teams for sales and marketing for CCI Illinois and CCI Texas into a single centralized organization. Our combined strategy is focused on:

accelerating DSL service penetration in all of our rural telephone companies service areas;

cross-selling our services;

developing additional services to maximize revenues and increase average revenues per customer;

increasing customer loyalty through superior customer service, local presence and motivated service employees; and

leveraging the CCI Illinois telemarketing, order fulfillment and directory-assistance capabilities to provide functions that are currently being outsourced by CCI Texas, a process that has already begun with the migration of Texas directory assistance traffic to the CCI Illinois system in May 2004.

***Illinois Telephone Operations***

Illinois Telephone Operations currently has two main sales channels: customer service centers and commissioned sales people. Our Illinois customer service centers are the primary sales channels for residential and business customers with one or two phone lines, whereas commissioned sales representatives provide customized proposals to larger business customers. In addition, our customers can also visit customer retail centers for various communications needs, including new telephone, Internet and paging service purchases. We believe that customer service centers have helped decrease our customers late payments and bad debt due to their ability to pay their bills easily at these centers. Illinois Telephone Operations sales efforts are supported by direct mail, bill inserts, newspaper advertising, public relations activities, sponsorship of community events and website promotions.

***Other Illinois Operations***

Each of our Other Illinois Operations businesses primarily use an independent sales and marketing team comprised of dedicated field sales account managers, management teams and service representatives to execute our sales and marketing strategy. These efforts are supported by attendance at industry trade shows and leadership in industry groups including the United States Telecom Association, the Associated Communications Companies of America and the Independent Telephone and Telecommunications Alliance.

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**Information Technology and Support Systems**

CCI Illinois information technology and support systems staff is a seasoned organization that supports day-to-day operations and develops system enhancements. The technology supporting CCI Illinois is centered on a core of commercially available and internally maintained systems.

We have developed detailed plans to migrate key business processes of CCI Illinois and CCI Texas onto single, company-wide systems and platforms. Our objective is to improve profitability by reducing individual company costs through the sharing of best practices, centralization or standardization of functions and processes and the use of technologies and systems that provide for greater efficiencies. A number of key billing, network provisioning, network management and workforce management systems of CCI Illinois and CCI Texas already use common software and hardware platforms, and both CCI Illinois and CCI Texas have successfully completed large-scale customer and billing migration projects in the last five years. We believe our core operating systems and hardware platform will have significant scalability.

**Network Architecture and Technology**

Our local network in Illinois is based on a carrier serving area architecture. Carrier serving area architecture is a structure that allows access equipment to be placed closer to customer premises enabling the customer to be connected to the equipment over shorter copper loops than would be possible if all customers were connected directly to the carrier's main switch. The access equipment is then connected back to that switch on a high capacity fiber circuit, resulting in extensive fiber deployment throughout the network. The access equipment is sometimes referred to as a digital loop carrier and the geographic area that it serves is the carrier serving area.

We have begun the integration of the CCI Texas and CCI Illinois long distance networks and are leveraging the combined usage of the two networks to obtain reduced costs of transport and termination from wholesale vendors of those services. A single engineering team is responsible for the overall architecture and interoperability of the various elements in the combined network of CCI Illinois and CCI Texas. Currently, CCI Illinois has a network operations center in Mattoon, which monitors network performance 24 hours per day, 365 days per year. We believe this network operations center allows CCI Illinois to maintain high network performance standards. Our goal is to interconnect the Illinois and Texas network operations centers, using common network systems and platforms where possible. We expect this will allow us to share weekend and after-hours coverage between markets and more efficiently allocate personnel to manage fluctuations in our workload volumes.

Our CCI Illinois network is supported by three advanced 100% digital switches, with a fiber network connecting 33 of our 35 exchanges and 69 of our 103 field-deployed carriers. These switches provide all of our Illinois Telephone Operations local telephone customers with access to custom calling features, value-added services and dial-up Internet access. In addition, as of March 31, 2005, approximately 90% of our Illinois Telephone Operations total local access lines, excluding local access lines already served by other high speed connections, are served by exchanges or carriers equipped with digital subscriber line access multiplexers, or DSLAMs, and are within distance limitations for providing DSL service. DSLAMs are devices designed to separate voice-frequency signals from DSL traffic. CCI Illinois has two additional switches, one primarily dedicated to long distance service and the other primarily dedicated to Public Services and Operator Services.

In late 2003, we commenced the network improvements needed to support the introduction of an all digital video service that is functionally similar to a digital cable television offering in our Illinois markets of Mattoon, Charleston and Effingham. We have since completed the initial capital investments necessary to provide these services and introduced digital video services in these markets in January, 2005. Other than the provision of success-based set-top boxes to subscribers, we do not anticipate having to make any material capital upgrades to our network infrastructure in connection with our introduction of digital video services in these markets. As of March 31, 2005, these services were available to approximately 74% of our residential customers in these markets, which represented approximately 25% of all of our Illinois residential customers.

**Table of Contents****Employees**

As of March 31, 2005, CCI Illinois had a total of 746 employees, 634 of which were full-time and 112 of which were part-time. Of these 746 employees, 304 employees are attributable to our Illinois rural telephone company. In addition, at March 31, 2005, Market Response had 165 temporary employees hired through a local temporary employment agency. 340 of our Illinois full-time employees and 102 part-time employees are represented by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The current collective bargaining agreement expires on November 15, 2005. We believe management currently has a good relationship with our Illinois union and non-union employees.

**Properties**

Our headquarters and most of the administrative offices for CCI Illinois are located in Mattoon, Illinois. The properties that CCI Illinois leases are pursuant to leases that expire at various times between 2004 and 2007. The following chart summarizes the principal facilities CCI Illinois owned or leased as of March 31, 2005.

<b>Location</b>	<b>Primary Use</b>	<b>Owned/ Leased</b>	<b>Approx. Sq. Ft.</b>
Charleston	Illinois Telephone Operations Communications Center and Market Response Offices(1)	Leased	33,987
Effingham	Office and Illinois Telephone Operations Communications Center	Leased	2,500
Mattoon	Sales and Administration Office(1)	Leased	30,687
Mattoon	Corporate Headquarters(1)	Leased	49,054
Mattoon	Operator Services and Operations	Owned	36,263
Mattoon	Archive	Owned	9,097
Mattoon	Operations and Distribution Center(1)	Leased	30,883
Mattoon	Communications Center	Leased	5,677
Mattoon	Market Response Order Fulfillment(2)	Leased	20,000
Mattoon	Office	Owned	10,086
Taylorville	Operations and Branch Distribution Center(1)	Leased	14,655
Taylorville	Office and Illinois Telephone Operations Communications Center	Owned	15,934
Taylorville	Operator Services Call Center(2)	Leased	11,500

(1) In 2002, CCI Illinois sold these facilities to, and leased them back from, LATEL, LLC, or LATEL, an entity affiliated with Mr. Lumpkin. For more information about these arrangements, see *Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions - LATEL Sale/ Leaseback* .

(2) All properties listed above other than these two properties are used by both Illinois Telephone Operations and Other Illinois Operations. These two properties are used by Other Illinois Operations only.

In addition to the facilities listed above, CCI Illinois owns or has the right to use 181 additional properties consisting of central offices, remote switching sites and buildings, tower sites, small offices, storage sites and parking lots. Some of the facilities listed above also serve as central office locations.

**Legal Proceedings**

CCI Illinois, currently and from time to time, is subject to claims arising in the ordinary course of business. Except as described below, CCI Illinois is not currently subject to any such claims that we believe could reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on CCI Illinois' results of operation or financial condition.

In addition, on March 1, 2005, Michael Hinds filed a claim against us and certain of our existing equity investors in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas, Galveston division, asserting various contract and tort claims relating to an alleged oral agreement to provide Mr. Hinds with compensation and investment opportunities in

connection with the acquisition of TXUCV. Mr. Hinds is seeking approximately \$75.0 million in compensatory damages, punitive damages and reimbursement of his

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attorneys' fees and expenses. Although we believe that this suit is without merit and intend to vigorously defend our position, we cannot predict at this time the outcome of this matter. If adversely determined, this lawsuit could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

**CCI Texas**

**Overview**

CCI Texas operates its business as one segment and serves residential and business customers in east Texas and rural and suburban areas surrounding Houston. As of December 31, 2004, CCI Texas had approximately:

166,447 local access lines in service, of which approximately 68% served residential customers and 32% served business customers;

40% long distance penetration of CCI Texas' local access lines;

11,998 dial-up Internet customers; and

18,889 DSL lines, which represented an approximately 11.3% penetration of total local access lines.

Approximately 90% of CCI Texas' total local access lines, excluding local access lines already served by other high speed connections, are DSL-capable.

CCI Texas also includes the following complementary businesses:

**Directory Publishing** sells directory advertising and publishes yellow and white pages directories in and around our Texas rural telephone companies' service areas. The directories are each published once per year and have a combined circulation of approximately 400,000.

**Transport Services** provides connectivity to customers within Texas over a fiber optic transport network consisting of approximately 2,500 route-miles of fiber. This transport network supports CCI Texas' long distance, Internet access and data services and provides bandwidth on a wholesale basis to third party customers, including national long distance and wireless carriers. The transport network includes fiber owned by Consolidated Communications Transport Company, a wholly owned subsidiary of CCV and East Texas Fiber Line Incorporated, a corporation in which CCI Texas owns a 63.0% equity interest. In addition, Consolidated Communications Transport Company owns a 39.1% equity interest in, and is the managing partner of, Fort Bend Fibernet, a partnership.

**Cellular Partnerships.** CCI Texas holds limited partnership interests in the following two cellular partnerships:

GTE Mobilnet of South Texas, which serves the greater Houston metropolitan area. CCI Texas owns approximately 2.3% of this partnership. In 2004, CCI Texas recognized income of \$2.5 million and received cash distributions totaling \$3.2 million from this partnership. For the three months ended March 31, 2005, CCI Texas did not receive any income or receive any cash distributions from this partnership.

GTE Mobilnet of Texas RSA #17, which serves rural areas in and around Conroe, Texas. CCI Texas owns approximately 17.0% of this partnership. In 2004, CCI Texas recognized income of \$1.7 million and received cash distributions totaling \$0.8 million from this partnership. For the three months ended March 31, 2005,

CCI Texas recognized income of \$0.3 million, but did not receive any cash distributions from this partnership.

San Antonio MTA, L.P., a wholly owned partnership of Cellco Partnership (doing business as Verizon Wireless), is the general partner for both partnerships.

In 2004, CCI Texas generated \$186.9 million of revenues and \$46.1 million from cash flows from operating activities on a combined historical basis. For the three months ended March 31, 2005, CCI Texas generated \$46.3 million of revenues and \$4.3 million of cash flows from operating activities. As of March 31, 2005, CCI Texas had total assets of \$697.8 million.



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The following chart summarizes the primary sources of revenues for CCI Texas for the three months ended March 31, 2005.

<b>Revenue Source</b>	<b>% of Net Revenue of CCI Texas</b>	<b>Description</b>
Local Calling Services	30.7%	Offers the local customer the ability to originate and receive an unlimited number of calls within a defined local calling area. The customer is charged a flat monthly fee for basic service, including local calls, and service charges for custom calling features, voicemail and local private line services.
Network Access Services	20.7%	Offers long distance and other carriers the opportunity to use our Texas rural telephone companies network to originate or terminate long distance calls in our Texas rural telephone companies service areas. Network access charges are paid by the long distance or other carriers to our Texas rural telephone companies and are regulated by the FCC and PUCT. These revenues also include special access and certain regulated, end user charges.
Subsidies	20.5%	Our Texas rural telephone companies receive federal and state subsidy payments designed to promote widely available, quality telephone service at affordable prices in rural areas.
Long Distance Services	4.5%	Offers intrastate and interstate long distance services provided to local customers who subscribe to CCI Texas long distance services.
Data and Internet Services	8.4%	Offers DSL, non-local private line service, dial-up Internet access, Asynchronous Transfer Mode, or ATM, based services and frame relay networks and related enhanced Internet services.
Directory Publishing	6.5%	Offers the sale of directory advertising and publishes yellow and white pages directories in and around our Texas rural telephone companies service areas.
Transport Services	5.9%	Offers connectivity to customers within Texas over a fiber-optic transport network.

Other Services	2.8%	Offers other services, including equipment sales and billing and collection services.
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The percentages of revenues listed above have been adjusted to eliminate intra-company revenues and provides more detail than that presented in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive income of CCI Texas. See the consolidated financial statements of CCI Texas and its predecessor, TXUCV.

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**Local calling services** include dial tone and local calling services. CCI Texas generally charges residential and business customers a fixed monthly rate for access to the network and for originating and receiving telephone calls within their local calling areas. Custom calling and other features include caller name and number identification, call forwarding, call waiting and voicemail. For custom calling features, CCI Texas usually charges a flat monthly fee, which varies depending on the type of service. In addition, CCI Texas offers local private lines providing direct connections between two or more local locations primarily to business customers at flat monthly rates.

**Network access services** allow the origination or termination of calls in our Texas service areas for which our Texas Telephone Operations charge long distance or other carriers network access charges. The network access fees also apply to private lines provisioned between a customer in one of our Texas Telephone Operations service areas and a location outside of such service area. For long distance calls, our Texas Telephone Operations bill the long distance or other carrier on a per minute or per minute per mile usage basis. For private lines, our Texas Telephone Operations bill the long distance or other carrier at a flat monthly rate. Included in this category are subscriber line charges paid by the end user.

CCI Texas records the details of the long distance and private line calls through its carrier access billing system and bills the applicable carrier on a monthly basis. The network access charge rates for intrastate long distance calls and private lines within Texas are regulated and approved by the PUCT, whereas the access charge rates for interstate long distance calls and private lines are regulated and approved by the FCC.

**Subsidies** consist of federal and state subsidies designed to promote widely available, quality telephone service at affordable prices in rural areas. The federal and state subsidies are allocated and distributed to our Texas Telephone Operations from funds to which telecommunications providers, including local, long distance and wireless carriers, must contribute on a monthly basis. Funds are distributed to our Texas Telephone Operations on a monthly basis based upon our costs for providing local service in Texas.

**Long distance services** in Texas include services provided to subscribers to long distance plans to originate calls that terminate outside the caller's local calling area. For this service, CCI Texas charges its subscribers a combination of subscription and usage fees.

**Data and Internet services** includes revenues from non-local private lines and the provision of access to the Internet by DSL, T-1 lines and dial-up access. CCI Texas also offers a variety of data connectivity services, including ATM services and frame relay networks. ATM is a high-speed switching technique used to transmit voice, data and video. In addition, CCI Texas offers enhanced Internet services, which include domain name services, obtaining Internet protocol addresses, e-mail services and web site and hosting services.

**Directory Publishing** includes revenues from the sale of directory advertising and the publication of yellow and white pages directories in and around our Texas service areas.

**Transport services** includes revenues from the sale of transmission services for high-capacity data circuits over a fiber-optic transport network within Texas.

**Other services** includes revenues from equipment sales and billing and collection services.

**Exited services** are services that are no longer offered by CCI Texas, including its competitive telephone company operations and wholesale long distance services.

### **Customers and Markets**

CCI Texas 21 exchanges serve three principal geographic markets, Conroe, Lufkin and Katy, Texas in an approximately 2,054 square mile area. Lufkin is located in east Texas and Katy and Conroe are located in the suburbs of Houston and adjacent rural areas. CCI Texas is the incumbent provider of basic telephone services within these exchanges, with approximately 166,447 local access lines, or approximately 81 lines per square mile, as of March 31, 2005. As of March 31, 2005, approximately 68% of our Texas local access lines served residential customers and the remainder served business customers. Our Texas business customers, approximately 75% of which have one to three lines, are predominately in the

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manufacturing and retail industries, and our largest business customers are hospitals, local governments and school districts.

The local telephone markets served by CCI Texas include all or parts of three counties: Angelina, Fort Bend and Montgomery. The population growth within Fort Bend and Montgomery has outpaced both the Texas and U.S. national averages. According to data from the U.S. Census 2000, the population of these counties grew by 3.6% annually between 1990 and 2000. This compares to a growth rate of 1.9% for Texas and 1.2% for the United States during the same period. In addition, according to the most recent census, the weighted average median household income in our three Texas markets was \$55,298, which was higher than the average for Texas, which was \$39,927, and for the United States, which was \$42,148.

**Key Market Data:**

We list below selected data from the U.S. Census 2000, together with our number of local access lines as of March 31, 2005.

	<b>Conroe Market (Montgomery County)</b>	<b>Lufkin Market (Angelina County)</b>	<b>Katy Market (Fort Bend County)</b>	<b>Totals</b>
<b>2000 Census Data</b>				
County Population (2000)	293,768	80,130	354,452	728,350
County Population CAGR 1990-2000	4.9%	1.4%	4.6%	
County Median Household Income	\$ 50,864	\$ 33,806	\$ 63,831	
Market Territory (sq. miles)	433	1,080	541	2,054
<b>Local Access Lines</b>				
Residential	49,868	30,552	32,190	112,610
Business	23,400	16,966	13,471	53,837
<b>Total</b>	<b>73,268</b>	<b>47,518</b>	<b>45,661</b>	<b>166,447</b>
Number of Exchanges	7	9	5	21

The Conroe market is located primarily in Montgomery County and is centered approximately 40 miles north of Houston on Interstate I-45. Parts of the Conroe operating territory extend south to within 28 miles of downtown Houston, including parts of the affluent suburb of The Woodlands. Major industries in this market include education, health care, manufacturing, retail and social services.

The Lufkin market is centered primarily in Angelina County in east Texas approximately 120 miles northeast of Houston and extends into three neighboring counties. Lufkin is the largest town within this market, which also includes the towns of Diboll, Hudson and Huntington. The area is a center for the lumber industry. Other significant industries include education, health care, manufacturing, retail and social services.

The Katy market is located in parts of Fort Bend, Harris, Waller and Brazoria counties and is centered approximately 30 miles west of downtown Houston along the busy and expanding I-10 corridor. The majority of the Katy market is considered part of metropolitan Houston with major industries including administrative, education, health care, management, professional, retail, scientific and waste management services.

Some of CCI Texas largest network access customers include AT&T, MCI and Sprint.

**Directory Publishing** sells advertising and publishes yellow and white pages directories in our Texas rural telephone companies service areas and neighboring communities, with approximately 75% of yellow and white pages revenues as of March 31, 2005 derived from customers within our Texas rural telephone companies service areas.

Directory Publishing customers are primarily small- to medium-sized local businesses and companies in surrounding service areas and large national accounts that advertise nationally in local yellow and white pages directories.

**Transport Services** provides connectivity in and between major markets in Texas, including Austin, Corpus Christi, Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, San Antonio and many second- and third-tier markets in-

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between these centers. Major third party customers include some of the largest national wireless and long distance carriers, such as Cingular Wireless and AT&T.

### **Sales and Marketing**

Key components of CCI Texas overall sales and marketing strategy have included the following:

positioning itself as a single point of contact for customers telecommunications needs;

providing its customers with a broad array of voice and data services and bundling services where possible;

providing excellent customer service, including providing 24-hour, 7-day a week repair and maintenance functions;

developing and delivering new services; and

leveraging the history of CCI Texas and its involvement with its local communities.

We have combined the management teams for sales, marketing and customer service for CCI Illinois and CCI Texas into a single centralized organization. Our combined strategy is described above under CCI Illinois Sales and Marketing .

CCI Texas currently has two main sales channels: customer service centers and commissioned sales people. Our Texas customer service centers are the primary sales channels for residential customers and business customers with one or two phone lines, whereas commissioned sales people provide customized proposals to larger businesses. In addition, CCI Texas field service technicians are trained in customer service and are provided with incentives to cross-sell additional services to customers. Our sales efforts in Texas are supported by local print and electronic media advertising, and also by bill inserts, door hangers, special promotional activities and sponsorship of community events.

Directory Publishing is supported by a dedicated sales force, which spends a certain number of months each year focused on each of the directory markets in order to maximize the advertising sales in each directory. We believe the directory business has been an efficient tool for marketing our other CCI Texas services and for promoting brand development and awareness.

Transport Services has a sales force that consists of commissioned sales people specializing in wholesale transport products.

### **Information Technology and Support Systems**

CCI Texas information technology and support systems staff is a seasoned organization that supports day-to-day operations and develops system enhancements. The technology supporting CCI Texas is centered on a core of commercially available and internally maintained systems.

We have developed detailed plans to migrate key business processes of CCI Illinois and CCI Texas onto single, company-wide systems and platforms and are currently implementing these plans as further described above under CCI Illinois Information Technology and Support Systems .

### **Network Architecture and Technology**

Our local network in Texas is based on a carrier serving area architecture. CCI Texas network is supported by advanced 100% digital switches, with fiber network connecting all of our 21 exchanges and 68% of our wire centers. These switches provide all of our CCI Texas local telephone customers with access to custom calling features. In addition, as of March 31, 2005, approximately 90% of CCI Texas total local access lines, excluding local access lines already served by other high speed connections, were served by exchanges or carriers are equipped with DSLAMs and were within distance limitations for providing DSL service. CCI Texas also dedicates a separate switch for the provision of long distance service.

CCI Texas transport network consists of approximately 2,500 route-miles of fiber optic cable. Approximately 54% of this network consists of cable sheath owned by CCI Texas, either directly or through CCI Texas majority-owned subsidiary East Texas Fiber Line Incorporated and a partnership



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partly owned by CCI Texas, Fort Bend Fibernet. For most of the remaining route-miles of the network, CCI Texas purchased strands on third-party fiber networks pursuant to contracts commonly known as indefeasible rights of use. In limited cases, CCI Texas also leases capacity on third-party fiber networks to complete routes, in addition to these fiber routes.

We have begun the integration of the CCI Texas and CCI Illinois long distance networks and are leveraging the combined usage of the two networks to obtain reduced costs of transport and termination from wholesale vendors of those services. A single engineering team is responsible for the overall architecture and interoperability of the various elements in the combined network of CCI Illinois and CCI Texas. Currently, CCI Texas has a network operations center in Lufkin, Texas, which monitors network performance 24 hours per day, 365 days per year. We are interconnecting the Illinois and Texas NOCs, using common network systems and platforms. We expect this will allow us to share weekend and after hours coverage between markets and more efficiently allocate personnel to manage fluctuations in our workload volumes across both states.

**Employees**

As of March 31, 2005, CCI Texas had a total of 534 employees, of which 529 were full-time and five of which were part-time. Approximately 223 of the employees located in Lufkin or Conroe, are represented by a collective bargaining agreement with the Communications Workers of America, which expired on October 16, 2004. On November 4, 2004, CCI Texas signed a new three-year labor agreement with its unionized employees, which included one-time signing bonuses of \$225,000 and other ongoing benefits. In the winter of 2003, a union expansion campaign was initiated in Katy but was unsuccessful. CCI Texas is not aware of any further attempts to organize employees. We believe that management currently has a good relationship with our Texas union and non-union employees.

**Properties**

The headquarters for CCI Texas is located in Mattoon, Illinois. In addition, CCI Texas expects to continue to execute its current strategy of moving all employees into owned space, with the exception of the offices in Irving and the long distance switch location in Dallas, and canceling or subletting leased office space. The properties that CCI Texas leases are pursuant to leases that expire at various times between 2004 and 2015. CCI Texas has recently initiated legal proceedings to terminate our office lease in Irving, Texas. We do not believe, however, that any liability that may result from such lease termination would have a material adverse effect on CCI Texas results of operations or financial condition.



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The following chart summarizes the principal facilities CCI Texas owned or leased as of March 31, 2005:

<b>Location</b>	<b>Primary Use</b>	<b>Owned/ Leased</b>	<b>Approx. Sq. Ft.</b>
Brookshire	Office	Owned	4,400
Conroe	Regional Office	Owned	51,875
Conroe	Warehouse & Plant	Owned	28,500
Conroe	Office	Owned	10,650
Dallas	Current Texas Headquarters Administration	Leased	5,997
Irving	Office	Leased	44,060
Katy	Regional Office	Owned	6,500
Katy	Office (Electric Shop)	Owned	1,600
Katy	Warehouse	Owned	13,983
Katy	Office	Owned	5,733
Lufkin	Regional Office	Owned	30,145
Lufkin	Business Office	Owned	23,190
Lufkin	Warehouse	Owned	14,240
Lufkin	Office and Data Center	Owned	11,920
Lufkin	Office	Owned	8,000
Lufkin	Office and Parking Area	Owned	7,925
Needville	Office	Owned	6,649
Rosenberg	Storage	Leased	10,000

In addition to the facilities listed above, CCI Texas owns or has the right to use 275 additional properties consisting of cabinet/pop sites, central offices, remote switching sites and buildings, small offices, tower sites, storage sites and parking lots. Some of the facilities listed above also serve as central office locations.

**Legal Proceedings**

CCI Texas currently, and from time to time, is subject to claims arising in the ordinary course of business, including property damage claims. Except as described below, CCI Texas is not currently subject to any such claims that we believe could reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on CCI Texas' results of operation or financial condition.

In addition, on March 1, 2005, Michael Hinds filed a claim against us and certain of our existing equity investors in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas, Galveston division, asserting various contract and tort claims relating to an alleged oral agreement to provide Mr. Hinds with compensation and investment opportunities in connection with the acquisition of TXUCV. Mr. Hinds is seeking approximately \$75.0 million in compensatory damages, punitive damages and reimbursement of his attorneys' fees and expenses. Although we believe that this suit is without merit and intend to vigorously defend our position, we cannot predict at this time the outcome of this matter. If adversely determined, this lawsuit could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

**Industry Overview and Competition***Local Exchange Market*

The telecommunications industry is comprised of companies involved in the transmission of voice, data and video communications over various media and through various technologies. There are two predominant types of local telephone service providers, or carriers, in the telecommunications industry: incumbent telephone companies and competitive telephone companies. An incumbent telephone company refers to the regional bell operating companies, which were the local telephone companies created from the break up of AT&T in 1984 and independent telephone companies, such as Cincinnati Bell Inc. and Sprint's local telephone division, which sell local telephone service. These incumbent telephone companies



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were the traditional monopoly providers of local telephone service prior to the break up of AT&T. Within the incumbent telephone company sector, there are rural telephone companies, such as our local telephone operations that operate primarily in rural areas, and regional bell operating companies, such as SBC and Verizon Communications. Each of our subsidiaries that operates our local telephone businesses is classified as an incumbent telephone company and a rural telephone company under the Telecommunications Act. A competitive telephone company is a competitor to local telephone companies that has been granted permission by a state regulatory commission to offer local telephone service in an area already served by an incumbent telephone company.

The most common measure of the relative size of an incumbent telephone company, including our rural telephone companies, is the number of access lines it operates. An access line is the telephone line connecting a person's home or business to the public switched telephone network. An incumbent telephone company can acquire access lines either through normal growth or through a transaction with another incumbent telephone company. We believe the net increase or decrease in access lines incurred by an incumbent telephone company on an annual basis is a relevant measure because the access line is the foundation for a majority of incumbent telephone company revenues and it is also an indicator of customer growth or contraction. An incumbent telephone company experiences normal growth when it activates additional access lines in a particular market due to increased demand for telephone service by current customers or from new customers, such as a result of the construction of new residential or commercial buildings. Growth in access lines through transactions with other incumbent telephone companies occurs less frequently. Typically, one incumbent telephone company purchases access lines as well as the associated network infrastructure from another incumbent telephone company. Such purchases usually provide the acquiring incumbent telephone company the opportunity to expand the geographic areas it serves, rather than increasing its access line totals in markets that it already serves.

***Rural Telephone Company Cost Structure and Competition***

In general, telecommunications service in rural areas is more costly to provide than service in urban areas because the lower customer density necessitates higher capital expenditures on a per customer basis. In rural areas, local access line density is relatively low, typically less than 100 local access lines per square mile versus urban areas that can be in excess of 300 local access lines per square mile. This low customer density in rural areas means that switching and other facilities serve few customers. It also means that a given length of cable, connecting the telephone company office to end users, serves fewer customers than it would in a more densely populated area. As a result, the average operating and capital cost per line is higher for rural telephone companies than non-rural operators. An industry source estimates that the total investment cost per loop for rural operators is \$5,000, compared to \$3,000 for non-rural carriers. The amount is estimated to be as high as \$10,000 for the smallest rural carriers. The rural telephone companies' higher cost structure has two important consequences.

The first consequence is that it is generally not commercially viable to overbuild a rural telephone company. In urban areas, where population density is higher, some competitive telephone companies have built redundant wireline telephone networks within the incumbent provider's service territory. These facilities-based competitive telephone companies compete with the incumbent providers on their own stand-alone networks. Because it is comparatively more expensive to build a redundant network in rural areas, overbuilding is less common in rural telephone company service territories.

The second consequence associated with the rural telephone company's higher cost structure is the existence of federal and state subsidies designed to promote widely available, quality telephone service at affordable prices in rural areas. This is accomplished through two principal mechanisms. The first mechanism is through network access fees that regulators historically have allowed to be set at higher rates in rural areas than the actual cost of originating or terminating interstate and intrastate calls. The second mechanism is through explicit transfers to rural telephone companies via the universal service fund and state funds such as the Texas universal service fund.

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Furthermore, rural telephone companies face less regulatory oversight than the larger carriers and are exempt from the more burdensome interconnection requirements of the Telecommunications Act such as unbundling of network elements, information sharing and co-location.

### ***Wireline Competition***

Despite the barriers to entry for voice services described above, rural telephone companies face some competition for voice services from new market entrants, such as cable providers, competitive telephone companies and electric utility companies. Cable providers are entering the telecommunications market by upgrading their networks with fiber optics and installing facilities to provide fully interactive transmission of broadband voice, data and video communications. Electric utility companies have existing assets and low cost access to capital that may allow them to enter a market rapidly and accelerate network development. Increased competition could lead to price reductions, reduced operating margins and loss of market share. While we have limited competition for basic voice services from cable providers and electric utilities, we cannot guarantee that we will not face increased competition from such providers in the future.

### ***Wireless Competition***

Rural telephone companies are facing increasing competition for voice services from wireless carriers. In particular, the FCC's new number portability rules may result in increased competition from wireless providers. As of May 2004, the FCC requires all rural telephone companies to allow consumers to move a phone number from a wireline phone to a wireless phone. Generally, rural telephone companies face less wireless competition than non-rural providers of voice services because wireless networks in rural areas are generally less developed than in urban areas. Our Texas rural telephone companies' service areas in Conroe and Katy, Texas are exceptions to this general rule due to their proximity to Houston and, as a result, are facing increased competition from wireless service providers. Although we do not believe that wireless technology represents a significant threat to our rural telephone companies in the near term, we expect to face increased competition from wireless carriers as technology, wireless network capacity and economies of scale improve, wireless service prices continue to decline and subscribers continue to increase.

### ***VOIP Competition***

VOIP service is increasingly being embraced by all industry participants. VOIP service essentially involves the routing of voice calls, at least in part, over the Internet through packets of data instead of transmitting the calls over the existing telephone system. While current VOIP applications typically complete calls using incumbent telephone company infrastructure and networks, as VOIP services obtain acceptance and market penetration and technology advances further, a greater quantity of communication may be placed without the use of the telephone system. On March 10, 2004, the FCC issued a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking with respect to IP-enabled Services. Among other things, the FCC is considering whether VOIP Services are regulated telecommunications services or unregulated information services. We cannot predict the outcome of the FCC's rulemaking or the impact on the revenues of our rural telephone companies. The proliferation of VOIP, particularly to the extent such communications do not utilize our rural telephone companies' networks, may result in an erosion of our customer base and loss of access fees and other funding.

### ***Internet Competition***

The Internet services market in which our company operates is highly competitive and there are few barriers to entry. Industry sources expect competition to intensify. Internet services, meaning both Internet access, wired and wireless, and on-line content services, are provided by cable providers, Internet service providers, long distance carriers and satellite-based companies. Many of these companies provide direct access to the Internet and a variety of supporting services to businesses and individuals. In addition, many of these companies offer on-line content services consisting of access to closed, proprietary information networks. Cable providers and long distance carriers, among others, are aggressively entering the Internet access markets. Both have substantial transmission capabilities, traditionally carry data to large numbers of customers and have a billing system infrastructure that permits them to add new services. Satellite



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companies are also offering broadband access to the Internet. We expect that competition for Internet services will increase.

### ***Long Distance Competition***

The long distance telecommunications market is highly competitive. Competition in the long distance business is based primarily on price, although service bundling, branding, customer service, billing service and quality play a role in customers' choices.

### ***Other Competition***

Our other lines of business are subject to substantial competition from local, regional and national competitors. In particular, our directory publishing and transport businesses operate in competitive markets. We expect that competition as a general matter in our businesses will continue to intensify as new technologies and new services are offered. Our businesses operate in a competitive environment where long-term contracts are either not the norm or have cancellation clauses that allow quick termination of the agreements. Where long-term contracts are common, they are being renewed with shorter duration terms. Customers in these businesses can and do change vendors frequently. Customer business failures and consolidation of customers through mergers and buyouts can cause loss of customers.

### ***Related Risks***

Our ability to compete successfully in our markets will depend on several factors, including the following:  
how well we market our existing services and develop new technologies;

the quality and reliability of our network and service; and

our ability to anticipate and respond to various competitive factors affecting the telecommunications industry, including a changing regulatory environment that may affect us differently from our competitors, pricing strategies by competitors, changes in consumer preferences, demographic trends and economic conditions.

We expect competition to intensify as a result of new competitors and the development of new technologies, products and services. In addition, we believe that the traditional dividing lines between different telecommunications services will be blurred and that mergers and strategic alliances may allow one telecommunications provider to offer increased services or access to wider geographic markets. Some or all of these risks may cause us to have to spend significantly more in capital expenditures than we currently anticipate to keep existing and attract new customers.

Some of our voice and data competitors, such as cable providers, Internet access providers, wireless service providers and long distance carriers have brand recognition and financial, personnel, marketing and other resources that are significantly greater than ours. In addition, due to consolidation and strategic alliances within the telecommunications industry, we cannot predict the number of competitors that will emerge, especially as a result of existing or new federal and state regulatory or legislative actions. For example, the pending acquisition of AT&T, one of our largest customers, by SBC, the dominant local exchange company in the areas in which our Texas rural telephone companies operate, could increase competitive pressures for our services and impact our long distance and access revenues. Such increased competition from existing and new entities could lead to price reductions, loss of customers, reduced operating margins or loss of market share.

### ***Market and Industry Data***

Market and industry data and other information used throughout this prospectus are based on independent industry publications, government publications, publicly available information, reports by market research firms or other published independent sources. Some data is also based on estimates of our management, which are derived from their review of internal surveys and industry knowledge. Although we believe these sources are reliable, we have not independently verified the information. In addition, we note that our market share in each of our markets or for our services is not known or reasonably obtainable given the nature of our businesses and the telecommunications market in general (for example, wireless providers both compete with and complement local telephone services).

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**REGULATION**

*The following summary does not describe all present and proposed federal, state and local legislation and regulations affecting the telecommunications industry. Some legislation and regulations are currently the subject of judicial proceedings, legislative hearings and administrative proposals that could change the manner in which this industry operates. Neither the outcome of any of these developments, nor their potential impact on us, can be predicted at this time. Regulation can change rapidly in the telecommunications industry, and these changes may have an adverse effect on us in the future. See Risk Factors Regulatory Risks .*

**Overview**

The telecommunications industry in which we operate is subject to extensive federal, state and local regulation. Pursuant to the Telecommunications Act, federal and state regulators share responsibility for implementing and enforcing statutes and regulations designed to encourage competition and the preservation and advancement of widely available, quality telephone service at affordable prices. At the federal level, the FCC generally exercises jurisdiction over facilities and services of local exchange carriers, such as our rural telephone companies, to the extent they are used to provide, originate or terminate interstate or international communications. State regulatory commissions, such as the ICC in Illinois and the PUCT in Texas, generally exercise jurisdiction over these facilities and services to the extent they are used to provide, originate or terminate intrastate communications. In particular, state regulatory agencies have substantial oversight over interconnection and network access by competitors of our rural telephone companies. In addition, municipalities and other local government agencies regulate the public rights-of-way necessary to install and operate networks.

The FCC has the authority to condition, modify, cancel, terminate or revoke our operating authority for failure to comply with applicable federal laws or rules, regulations and policies of the FCC. Fines or other penalties also may be imposed for any of these violations. In addition, the states have the authority to sanction our rural telephone companies or to revoke our certifications if we violate relevant laws or regulations.

**Federal Regulation**

Our rural telephone companies must comply with the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, or the Communications Act, which requires, among other things, that telecommunications carriers offer services at just and reasonable rates and on non-discriminatory terms and conditions. The amendments to the Communications Act enacted in 1996 and contained in the Telecommunications Act dramatically changed, and are expected to continue to change, the landscape of the telecommunications industry.

***Removal of Entry Barriers***

The central aim of the Telecommunications Act is to open local telecommunications markets to competition while enhancing universal service. Prior to the enactment of the Telecommunications Act, many states limited the services that could be offered by a company competing with an incumbent telephone company. The Telecommunications Act preempts these state and local laws.

The Telecommunications Act imposes a number of interconnection and other requirements on all local communications providers. All telecommunications carriers have a duty to interconnect directly or indirectly with the facilities and equipment of other telecommunications carriers. Local exchange carriers, including our rural telephone companies, are required to:

allow others to resell their services;

where feasible, provide number portability;

ensure dialing parity, whereby consumers can choose their local or long distance telephone company over which their calls will automatically route without having to dial additional digits;

ensure that competitors' customers receive nondiscriminatory access to telephone numbers, operator service, directory assistance and directory listing;

afford competitors access to telephone poles, ducts, conduits and rights-of-way; and



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establish reciprocal compensation arrangements for the transport and termination of telecommunications traffic. Furthermore, the Telecommunications Act imposes on incumbent telephone companies, other than rural telephone companies that maintain their so-called rural exemption, additional obligations, by requiring them to:

negotiate any interconnection agreements in good faith;

interconnect their facilities and equipment with any requesting telecommunications carrier, at any technically feasible point, at nondiscriminatory rates and on nondiscriminatory terms and conditions;

provide nondiscriminatory access to unbundled network elements, commonly known as UNEs, such as local loops and transport facilities, at any technically feasible point, at nondiscriminatory rates and on nondiscriminatory terms and conditions;

offer their retail services for resale at discounted wholesale rates;

provide reasonable notice of changes in the information necessary for transmission and routing of services over the incumbent telephone company's facilities or in the information necessary for interoperability; and

provide, at rates, terms and conditions that are just, reasonable and nondiscriminatory, for the physical co-location of equipment necessary for interconnection or access to UNEs at the premises of the incumbent telephone company.

The unbundling requirements, while not applicable to our rural telephone companies as long as they maintain their rural exemption, have been some of the most controversial requirements of the Telecommunications Act. The FCC has generally required incumbent telephone companies to lease a wide range of unbundled network elements to competitive telephone companies to enable delivery of services to the competitor's customers in combination with the competitive telephone companies' network or as a recombined service offering on an UNEP. These unbundling requirements, and the duty to offer UNEs to competitors, imposed substantial costs on, and resulted in customer attrition for, the incumbent telephone companies that had to comply with these requirements. A decision by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit vacated several components of the latest FCC ruling concerning incumbent telephone companies' obligations to offer UNEs and UNEPs to competitors, effective June 30, 2004. In response to this court ruling the FCC issued revised rules on February 4, 2005 that reinstated some unbundling requirements for incumbent telephone companies that are not protected by the rural exemption but eliminated certain other unbundling requirements. Those new rules are subject to further court proceedings.

***Rural Exemption***

Each of the subsidiaries through which we operate our local telephone businesses is an incumbent telephone company and a rural telephone company under the Telecommunications Act. The Telecommunications Act exempts rural telephone companies from certain of the more burdensome interconnection requirements such as unbundling of network elements, information sharing and co-location.

As to each of our rural telephone companies, the ICC or PUCT can remove the applicable rural exemption if the rural telephone company receives a bona fide request for full interconnection and the state commission determines that the request is technically feasible, not unduly economically burdensome and consistent with universal service requirements. Neither the ICC nor the PUCT has yet terminated, or proposed to terminate, the rural exemption for any of our rural telephone companies. However, our Illinois rural telephone company has received a request that we provide interconnection services that are not required of an incumbent telephone company holding a rural exemption, which could result in a request to the ICC to terminate our Illinois rural telephone company's exemption. If the ICC or PUCT rescinds the applicable rural exemption in whole, or in part, for any of our rural telephone companies or if the applicable state commission does not allow us adequate compensation for the costs of providing the interconnection or UNEs, our administrative and regulatory costs could significantly increase and we could suffer a significant loss of customers to existing or new competitors.



**Table of Contents*****Access Charges***

A significant portion of our rural telephone companies' revenues come from network access charges paid by long distance and other carriers for originating or terminating calls within our rural telephone companies' service areas. The amount of network access charge revenues our rural telephone companies receive is based on rates set by federal and state regulatory commissions, and these rates are subject to change at any time. The FCC regulates the prices our rural telephone companies may charge for the use of our local telephone facilities in originating or terminating interstate and international transmissions. The FCC has structured these prices as a combination of flat monthly charges paid by the end-users and usage sensitive charges or flat monthly rate charges paid by long distance or other carriers. Intrastate network access charges are regulated by state commissions, which in our case are the ICC and the PUCT. Our Illinois rural telephone company's intrastate network access charges currently mirror interstate network access charges for all but one element, local switching. In contrast, in accordance with the regulatory regime in Texas, our Texas rural telephone companies may charge significantly higher intrastate network access charges than interstate network access charges.

The FCC regulates levels of interstate network access charges by imposing price caps on RBOCs and large incumbent telephone companies. These price caps can be adjusted based on various formulae, such as inflation and productivity, and otherwise through regulatory proceedings. Small incumbent telephone companies may elect to base network access charges on price caps, but are not required to do so. Our Illinois rural telephone company and Texas rural telephone companies elected not to apply federal price caps. Instead, our rural telephone companies employ rate-of-return regulation for their network interstate access charges, whereby they earn a fixed return on their investment over and above operating costs. The FCC determines the profits our rural telephone companies can earn by setting the rate-of-return on their allowable investment base, which is currently 11.25%.

Traditionally, regulators have allowed network access rates to be set higher in rural areas than the actual cost of terminating or originating long distance calls as an implicit means of subsidizing the high cost of providing local service in rural areas. Following a series of federal circuit court decisions in 2001 ruling that subsidies must be explicit rather than implicit, the FCC began to consider various reforms to the existing rate structure for interstate network access rates as proposed by the Multi Association Group, and the Rural Task Force, each of which is a consortium of various telecommunications industry groups. We believe that the states will likely mirror any FCC reforms in establishing intrastate network access charges.

In 2001, the FCC adopted an order implementing the beginning phases of the plan of the Multi Association Group to reform the network access charge system for rural carriers. The FCC reforms reduced network access charges and shifted a portion of cost recovery, which historically was based on minutes of use and was imposed on long distance carriers, to flat-rate, monthly subscriber line charges imposed on end-user customers. While the FCC has simultaneously increased explicit subsidies through the universal service fund to rural telephone companies, the aggregate amount of interstate network access charges paid by long distance carriers to access providers, such as our rural telephone companies, has decreased and may continue to decrease. In addition, the FCC initiated a rulemaking proceeding to investigate the Multi Association Group's proposed incentive regulation plan for small incumbent telephone companies and other means of allowing rate-of-return carriers to increase their efficiency and competitiveness.

The FCC's 2001 access reform order had a negative impact on the intrastate network access revenues of our Illinois rural telephone company. Under Illinois network access regulations, our Illinois rural telephone company's intrastate network access rates mirror interstate network access rates. Illinois, however, unlike the federal system, does not provide an explicit subsidy in the form of a universal service fund. Therefore, while subsidies from the federal universal service fund offset Illinois Telephone Operations' decrease in revenues resulting from the reduction in interstate network access rates, there was not a corresponding offset for the decrease in revenues from the reduction in intrastate network access rates. In Texas, because the intrastate network access rate regime applicable to our Texas rural telephone companies does not mirror the FCC regime, the impact of the reforms was revenue neutral. The ICC and

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the PUCT are continuing to investigate possible changes to the structure for intrastate access charges in their respective states.

VOIP service is increasingly being embraced by many industry participants, including AT&T, SBC and Time Warner. On March 10, 2004, the FCC issued a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking with respect to issues relating to services and applications of IP-enabled services. Among other things, the FCC is considering whether VOIP services are regulated telecommunications services or unregulated information services. We cannot predict the outcome of the FCC's rulemaking or the impact on the revenues of our rural telephone companies. The proliferation of VOIP, particularly to the extent such communications do not utilize our rural telephone companies' networks, may result in an erosion of our customer base and loss of access fees and other funding.

In recent years, long distance carriers, such as AT&T, MCI and Sprint, have become more aggressive in disputing interstate access charge rates set by the FCC and the applicability of access charges to their telecommunications traffic. We believe that these disputes have increased in part due to advances in technology which have rendered the identity and jurisdiction of traffic more difficult to ascertain and which have afforded carriers an increased opportunity to assert regulatory distinctions and claims to lower access costs for their traffic. For example, in October 2002, AT&T filed a petition with the FCC challenging its current and prospective obligation to pay access charges to local exchange carriers for the use of their networks. The FCC rejected AT&T's petition. In September 2003, Vonage Holdings Corporation filed a petition with the FCC to preempt an order of the Minnesota Public Utilities Commission which had issued an order requiring Vonage to comply with the Minnesota Commission's order. The FCC determined that Vonage's VOIP service was such that it was impossible to divide it into interstate and intrastate components without negating federal rules and policies. Accordingly, the FCC found it was an interstate service not subject to traditional state telephone regulation. While the FCC order did not specifically address the issue of the application of intrastate access charges to Vonage's VOIP service, the fact that the service was found to be solely interstate raises that concern. We cannot predict what other actions that other long distance carriers may take before the FCC or with their local exchange carriers, including our rural telephone companies, to challenge the applicability of access charges. To date, no long distance or other carrier has made a claim to us contesting the applicability of network access charges billed by our rural telephone companies. We cannot assure you, however, that long distance or other carriers will not make such claims to us in the future nor, if such a claim is made, can we predict the magnitude of the claim. As a result of the increasing deployment of VOIP services and other technological changes, we believe that these types of disputes and claims will likely increase.

***Promotion of Universal Service***

In general, telecommunications service in rural areas is more costly to provide than service in urban areas because there is a lower customer density and higher capital requirements compared to urban areas. The low customer density in rural areas means that switching and other facilities serve fewer customers and loops are typically longer requiring greater capital expenditure per customer to build and maintain. By supporting the high cost of operations in our rural markets, the federal universal service fund subsidies our rural telephone companies receive are intended to promote widely available, quality telephone service at affordable prices in rural areas. In 2004 and for the three months ended March 31, 2005, CCI Illinois received \$10.6 million and \$4.2 million, respectively, from the federal universal service fund and CCI Texas received an aggregate of \$40.9 million and \$9.5 million, respectively, from the federal universal service fund and Texas universal service fund.

The administration of collections and distributions of federal universal service fund payments is performed by the National Exchange Carrier Association, or NECA, which was formed by the FCC in 1983 to perform telephone industry tariff filings and revenue distributions following the breakup of AT&T. The board of directors of NECA is comprised of representatives from the RBOCs, large and small incumbent telephone companies and other industry participants. NECA also performs various other functions including filing access charge tariffs with the FCC, collecting and validating cost and revenues data, assisting with compliance with FCC rules and processing FCC regulatory fees.

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NECA distributes federal universal service fund subsidies only to carriers that are designated as eligible telecommunications carriers, or ETCs, by a state commission. Each of our rural telephone companies has been designated as an ETC by the applicable state commission. Under the Telecommunications Act, however, competitors can obtain the same level of federal universal service fund subsidies as we do, per line served, if the ICC or PUCT, as applicable, determines that granting such federal universal service fund subsidies to competitors would be in the public interest and the competitors offer and advertise certain telephone services as required by the Telecommunications Act and the FCC. One such application for ETC designation by a potential competitor in Illinois was recently dismissed by the ICC due to the applicant's lack of appropriate ICC certifications and at least two such applications are presently pending before the ICC. We are not aware of any having been filed in our Texas service areas. Under current rules, the subsidies received by our rural telephone companies are not affected by any such payments to competitors.

With some limitations, incumbent telephone companies receive federal universal service fund subsidies pursuant to existing mechanisms for determining the amounts of such payments on a cost per loop basis. The FCC has adopted, with modifications, the proposed framework of the Rural Task Force for rural, high-cost universal service fund subsidies. The FCC order modifies the existing universal service fund mechanism for rural telephone companies and adopts an interim embedded, or historical, cost mechanism for a five-year period that provides predictable levels of support to rural carriers. The FCC intends to develop a long-term plan based on forward-looking costs when the five-year period expires in 2006.

During the last two years, the FCC has made modifications to the universal service support system that changed the sources of support and the method for determining the level of support. These changes, which, among other things, removed the implicit support from network access charges and made it explicit support, have been, generally, revenue neutral to our rural telephone companies' operations. It is unclear whether the changes in methodology will continue to accurately reflect the costs incurred by our rural telephone companies and whether it will provide for the same amount of universal service support that our rural telephone companies have received in the past. In addition, several parties have raised objections to the size of the federal universal service fund and the types of services eligible for support. A number of issues regarding the source and amount of contributions to, and eligibility for payments from, the federal universal service fund need to be resolved in the near future. The FCC recently adopted new rules making it more difficult for competitors to qualify for federal universal service subsidies.

In December 2004, Congress suspended the application of a law called the Urgent Deficiency Act to the FCC's universal service fund until December 31, 2005. The Urgent Deficiency Act prohibits government agencies from making financial commitments in excess of their funds on hand. Currently, the universal service fund administrator makes commitments to fund recipients in advance of collecting the contributions from carriers that will pay for these commitments. The FCC has not determined whether the Urgent Deficiency Act would apply to payments to our rural telephone companies. Congress is now considering whether to extend the current temporary legislation that exempts the universal service fund from the Urgent Deficiency Act. If it does not grant this extension, however, the universal service subsidy payments to our rural telephone companies may be delayed or reduced in the future.

We cannot predict the outcome of any FCC rulemaking or similar proceedings. The outcome of any of these proceedings or other legislative or regulatory changes could affect the amount of universal service support received by our rural telephone companies.

***Rural Telephone Company Services Regulation***

The FCC treats our rural telephone companies' DSL services as interstate network access services, and therefore regulates the rates, terms and conditions for these services. This regulation requires us to give advance notice of proposed rate changes and new service offerings, and allows the FCC to suspend and investigate proposed changes, thereby limiting our flexibility to respond to offerings by providers of competing services such as cable broadband. The FCC is currently considering two proposals that may increase our competitive flexibility. Under one proposal, DSL services would be classified as information services, not telecommunications, and thereby would become exempt from all FCC price regulation. Under



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the second proposal, DSL would continue to be regulated as a telecommunications service, but the FCC would forbear from enforcing some or all of its regulatory requirements on this service. We cannot predict when, or if, the FCC will act, or whether it will eventually adopt either of these proposals.

The FCC requires incumbent telephone companies providing interstate long distance services originating from their local exchange service territories to operate in accordance with separate affiliate rules. These rules require that our subsidiaries providing long distance service do the following:

maintain separate books of account;

not own transmission or switching facilities jointly with our rural telephone companies; and

acquire any services from our rural telephone companies at tariffed rates, term and conditions.

The FCC has initiated a rulemaking proceeding to examine whether there is a continuing need for these requirements. We cannot predict, however, the outcome of that proceeding.

In addition, generally, the FCC must approve in advance most transfers of control, and assignments of operating authorizations by, FCC-regulated entities. Therefore, if, in the future, we seek to acquire a company holding an FCC authorization, in most instances we will be required to seek approval from the FCC prior to completing the acquisition. Similarly, we would need to obtain FCC approval to dispose of our rural telephone company properties, or for our existing equity investors to transfer control of our rural telephone companies to third parties.

States may also require prior approvals or notifications for certain acquisitions and transfers or dispositions of assets, customers, or ownership of regulated entities, issuance of debt and equity, and in certain instances, transactions between an incumbent telephone company and its affiliates.

### **State Regulation of CCI Illinois**

Illinois requires providers of telecommunications services to obtain authority from the ICC prior to offering common carrier services. Our Illinois rural telephone company is certified to provide local telephone services. In addition, Illinois Telephone Operations long distance, operator services and payphone services subsidiaries hold the necessary certifications in Illinois and the other states in which they operate. In Illinois, our long distance, operator services and payphone services subsidiaries are required to file tariffs with the ICC but generally can change the prices, terms and conditions stated in their tariffs on one day's notice, with prior notice of price increases to affected customers. Our Illinois Telephone Operations other services are not subject to any significant state regulations in Illinois. Our Other Illinois Operations are not subject to any significant state regulation outside of any specific contractually imposed obligations.

Our Illinois rural telephone company operates as a distinct company from an Illinois regulatory standpoint and is regulated under a rate of return system for intrastate revenues. Although the FCC has preempted certain state regulations pursuant to the Telecommunications Act, as explained above, Illinois retains the authority to impose requirements on our Illinois rural telephone company to preserve universal service, protect public safety and welfare, ensure quality of service and protect consumers. For instance, our Illinois rural telephone company must file tariffs setting forth the terms, conditions and prices for their intrastate services and these tariffs may be challenged by third parties. Our Illinois rural telephone company has not had, however, a general rate proceeding before the ICC since 1983.

The ICC has broad authority to impose service quality and service offering requirements on our Illinois rural telephone company, including credit and collection policies and practices, and to require our Illinois rural telephone company to take other actions in order to insure that it meets its statutory obligation to provide reliable local exchange service. In particular, we were required to obtain the approval of the ICC to effect the reorganization we expect to implement in connection with our proposed initial public offering. As part of the ICC's review of the reorganization we expect to implement in connection with our proposed initial public offering, the ICC imposed various conditions as part of its approval of the reorganization, including (1) prohibitions on payment of dividends or other cash transfers from ICTC to us if it fails to meet or exceed agreed benchmarks for a majority of seven service quality metrics and (2) the requirement that our Illinois rural telephone company have access to the higher of \$5.0 million or





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its currently approved capital expenditure budget for each calendar year through a combination of available cash and amounts available under credit facilities.

Any requirements or restrictions of this type could limit the amount of cash that is available to be transferred from our Illinois rural telephone company to Illinois Holdings and could adversely impact our ability to meet our debt service requirements and repayment obligations.

The Illinois General Assembly has made major revisions and added significant new provisions to the portions of the Illinois Public Utilities Act governing the regulation and obligations of telecommunications carriers on at least three occasions since 1985. However, the Illinois General Assembly concluded its session in May 2005 and made no changes to the current state telecommunications law except to extend the sunset date from July 1, 2005 to July 1, 2007. The governor is expected to sign this extension into law prior to July 1, 2005.

### ***Local Government Authorizations***

In Illinois, we historically have been required to obtain franchises from each incorporated municipality in which our Illinois rural telephone company operates. Effective January 1, 2003, an Illinois state statute prescribes the fees that a municipality may impose on our Illinois rural telephone company for the privilege of originating and terminating messages and placing facilities within the municipality. Illinois Telephone Operations may also be required to obtain from municipal authorities permits for street opening and construction, or operating franchises to install and expand fiber optic facilities in specified rural areas and from county authorities in unincorporated areas. These permits or other licenses or agreements typically require the payment of fees.

### **State Regulation of CCI Texas**

Texas requires providers of telecommunications services to obtain authority from the PUCT prior to offering common carrier services. Our Texas rural telephone companies are each certified to provide local telephone services in their respective territories. In addition, CCI Texas long distance and transport subsidiaries are registered with the PUCT as interexchange carriers. The transport subsidiary also has obtained from the PUCT a service provider certificate of operating authority to better assist the transport subsidiary with its operations in municipal areas. While our Texas rural telephone company services are extensively regulated by the PUCT, CCI Texas other services, such as long distance and transport services, are not subject to any significant state regulation.

Our Texas rural telephone companies operate as distinct companies from a Texas regulatory standpoint. Each Texas rural telephone company is separately regulated by the PUCT in order to preserve universal service, protect public safety and welfare, ensure quality of service and protect consumers. Each Texas rural telephone company also must file and maintain tariffs setting forth the terms, conditions and prices for its intrastate services.

Currently, both Texas rural telephone companies have immunity from adjustments to their rates, including their intrastate network access rates, due to their election of incentive regulation under the Texas Public Utilities Regulatory Act, or PURA. In order to qualify for this incentive regulation, our rural telephone companies agreed to fulfill certain infrastructure requirements and, in exchange, they are not subject to challenge by the PUCT regarding their rates, overall revenues, return on invested capital or net income.

There are two different forms of incentive regulation designated by PURA: Chapter 58 and Chapter 59. Generally under either election, the rates, including network access rates, an incumbent telephone company may charge in connection with basic local services cannot be increased from the amount(s) on the date of election without PUCT approval. Even with PUCT approval, increases can only occur in very specific situations. Pricing flexibility under Chapter 59 is extremely limited. In contrast, Chapter 58 allows greater pricing flexibility on non-basic network services, customer specific contracts and new services.

Initially, both Texas rural telephone companies elected incentive regulation under Chapter 59 and fulfilled the applicable infrastructure requirements to maintain their election status. Consolidated

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Communications of Texas Company made its election on August 17, 1997. Consolidated Communications of Fort Bend Company made its election on May 12, 2000. On March 25, 2003, both Texas rural telephone companies changed their election status from Chapter 59 to Chapter 58. The rate freezes for basic services with respect to the current Chapter 58 elections are due to expire on March 24, 2007.

In connection with the 2003 election by each of our Texas rural telephone companies to be governed under an incentive regulation regime, our Texas rural telephone companies were obligated to fulfill certain infrastructure requirements. While our Texas rural telephone companies have met the current infrastructure requirements, the PUCT could impose additional or other restrictions of this type in the future. Any requirements or restrictions of this type could limit the amount of cash that is available to be transferred from our rural telephone companies to Texas Holdings and could adversely impact our ability to meet our debt service requirements and repayment obligations.

Telecommunications regulation in Texas may undergo extensive changes in the future. The Texas Legislature has made major revisions to PURA on numerous occasions since its adoption in 1975. Various changes were proposed but not adopted in the most recent legislative session and can be expected to be revisited in future legislative sessions. We cannot predict the nature or extent of the legislative changes that may result or the impact these changes may have on CCI Texas, its incumbent telephone companies or our other subsidiaries operating in Texas.

### ***Texas Universal Service***

The Texas universal service fund was established within PURA and is administered by NECA. The law directs the PUCT to adopt and enforce rules requiring local exchange carriers to contribute to a state universal service fund which assists telecommunications providers in providing basic local telecommunications service at reasonable rates in high cost rural areas. The Texas universal service fund is also used to reimburse telecommunications providers for revenues lost by providing Tel-Assistance and to reimburse carriers for providing lifeline service. The Texas universal service fund is funded by a statewide charge payable by specified telecommunications providers at rates determined by the PUCT. Our Texas rural telephone companies qualify for disbursements from this fund pursuant to criteria established by the PUCT. In 2003, CCI Texas received Texas universal service fund subsidies of \$20.0 million, or 10.3% of CCI Texas revenues.

### ***Local Government Authorizations***

In Texas, incumbent telephone companies have historically been required to obtain franchises from each incorporated municipality in which our Texas rural telephone companies operate. In 1999, Texas enacted legislation generally eliminating the need for incumbent telephone companies to obtain franchises or other licenses to use municipal rights-of-way for delivering services. Payments to municipalities for rights-of-way are administered through the PUCT and through a reporting process by each incumbent telephone company and other similar telecommunications provider. Incumbent telephone companies still need to obtain permits from municipal authorities for street opening and construction, but most burdens of obtaining municipal authorizations for access to rights-of-way have been streamlined or removed.

Our Texas rural telephone companies still operate pursuant to the terms of municipal franchise agreements in some territories served by Consolidated Communications of Fort Bend Company. As the franchises expire, they are not being renewed.

### ***Potential Internet Regulatory Obligations***

Our Internet access offerings may become subject to newly adopted laws and regulations. Currently, there exists only a small body of law and regulation applicable to access to, or commerce on, the Internet. As the significance of the Internet expands, federal, state and local governments may adopt new rules and regulations or apply existing laws and regulations to the Internet. The FCC is currently reviewing the appropriate regulatory framework governing high speed access to the Internet through telephone and cable providers' communications networks. We cannot predict the outcome of these proceedings, and they may affect our regulatory obligations and the form of competition for these services.

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**Direct Marketing Regulation**

Our Market Response business is subject to various federal and state do not call list requirements. Recently, the FCC and the FTC amended their rules to provide for a national do not call registry. Under these new federal regulations, consumers may have their phone numbers added to the national registry and telemarketing companies, such as our Market Response business, are prohibited from calling anyone on that registry other than for limited exceptions. In September 2003, telemarketers were given access to the registry and are now required to compare their call lists against the national do not call registry at least once every 31 days. We are required to pay a fee to access the registry on a quarterly basis. In addition, the rule provides for fines of up to \$11,000 per violation and other possible penalties. This rule may restrict our ability to market our services effectively to new customers. Furthermore, compliance with this new rule may prove difficult, and we may incur penalties for improperly conducting our marketing activities. A recent decision by the court of appeals for the Tenth Circuit rejected challenges to several aspects of the do not call rules, but we cannot predict whether there will be any further appeal of this decision or what the outcome of such appeals might be. In addition, under the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2004, the FTC has proposed amending the rules to require that telemarketers access the registry and purge numbers from their call lists every month.

**Table of Contents****MANAGEMENT****Board of Managers and Executive Officers**

Each of the issuers is managed by its parent and sole stockholder, Homebase. Homebase is managed by a board of managers consisting of four members, referred to as directors. Our existing equity investors, as members of Homebase, exercise their authority to manage and control the issuers through the board of managers, subject to delegation of authority to the executive officers discussed below. Currently, each existing equity investor has the right to designate directors as follows:

two directors are designated by Central Illinois Telephone, currently Messrs. Lumpkin and Currey;

one director is designated by Providence Equity, currently Mark A. Pelson; and

one director is designated by Spectrum Equity, currently Kevin J. Maroni.

The businesses of CCI Illinois and CCI Texas are managed functionally. The following table lists information about the directors and executive officers of Homebase and its subsidiaries and their ages as of May 31, 2005:

<b>Name</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Position</b>
Richard A. Lumpkin	70	Chairman of the board of managers and Director of Homebase
Robert J. Currey	59	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director of Homebase, Illinois Holdings and Texas Holdings
Steven L. Childers	49	Chief Financial Officer of Illinois Holdings and Texas Holdings
Joseph R. Dively	45	Senior Vice President of Illinois Holdings and Texas Holdings and President of Telephone Operations of Illinois Holdings
Steven J. Shirar	46	Senior Vice President of Illinois Holdings and Texas Holdings and President of Enterprise Operations of Illinois Holdings and Texas Holdings
C. Robert Udell, Jr.	39	Senior Vice President of Illinois Holdings and Texas Holdings and President of Telephone Operations of Texas Holdings
Christopher A. Young	49	Chief Information Officer of Illinois Holdings and Texas Holdings
Steven L. Grissom	52	Treasurer and Secretary of Illinois Holdings and Texas Holdings
Kevin J. Maroni	42	Director
Mark A. Pelson	43	Director

*Richard A. Lumpkin* is the Chairman of the board of managers and a director of Homebase. Mr. Lumpkin has served in these positions since 2002. From 1997 to 2002, Mr. Lumpkin served as Vice Chairman of McLeodUSA, which acquired the predecessor of CCI in 1997. From 1963 to 1997, Mr. Lumpkin served in various positions at the predecessor of CCI and ICTC, including Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, President and Treasurer. Mr. Lumpkin is currently a director of Ameren Corp., a public utility holding company, First Mid-Illinois Bancshares, Inc., or First Mid-Illinois, a financial services holding company, and Agracel, Inc., a real estate investment company, and serves on the advisory board of Eastern Illinois University and as a director of The Lumpkin Family Foundation. Mr. Lumpkin is also a former director, former President and former Treasurer of the United States Telecom Association and a former president of the Illinois Telecommunications Association. Mr. Lumpkin has also served on the University



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*Robert J. Currey* serves as the President, Chief Executive Officer and a director of Homebase, Illinois Holdings and Texas Holdings. Mr. Currey served as a director of Homebase since 2002 and as President and Chief Executive Officer of CCI since 2002. From 2000 to 2002, Mr. Currey served as Vice Chairman of RCN Corporation, a competitive telephone company providing telephony, cable and Internet services in high-density markets nationwide. From 1998 to 2000, Mr. Currey served as President and Chief Executive Officer of 21st Century Telecom Group. From 1997 to 1998, Mr. Currey served as Director and Group President of Telecommunications Services of McLeodUSA, which acquired the predecessor of CCI in 1997. Mr. Currey joined the predecessor of CCI in 1990 and served as President through its acquisition in 1997. Mr. Currey is also a director of Management Network Group, Inc., Telution Inc., The United States Telecom Association and the Illinois Business Roundtable.

*Steven L. Childers* serves as Chief Financial Officer of Illinois Holdings and Texas Holdings. Mr. Childers has served in this position for CCI since April 2004. From April 2003 to April 2004, Mr. Childers served as Vice President of Finance of CCI. From January 2003 to April 2003, Mr. Childers served as the Director of Corporate Development of CCI. From 1997 to 2002, Mr. Childers served in various capacities at McLeodUSA, including as Vice President of Customer Service and, most recently, as a member of its Business Process Teams, leading an effort to implement new revenue assurance processes and controls. Mr. Childers joined the predecessor of CCI in 1986 and served in various capacities through its acquisition in 1997, including as President of its then existing Market Response division and in various finance and executive roles. Mr. Childers is a member of the board of directors and serves as Treasurer of the Eastern Illinois University Foundation.

*Joseph R. Dively* serves as Senior Vice President of Illinois Holdings and Texas Holdings and President of Telephone Operations of Illinois Holdings. Mr. Dively has served in this position for CCI since 2002. From 1999 to 2002, Mr. Dively served as Vice President and General Manager of ICTC. In 2001, Mr. Dively also assumed responsibility for the then existing non-regulated subsidiaries of the predecessor of CCI, including Operator Services, Public Services, and Market Response. From 1997 to 1999, Mr. Dively served as Senior Vice President of Sales of McLeodUSA. Mr. Dively joined the predecessor of CCI in 1991 and served in various capacities through its acquisition in 1997, including Vice President and General Manager of Consolidated Market Response and Vice President of Sales and Marketing of Consolidated Communications. Mr. Dively is currently a director of First Mid-Illinois. Mr. Dively currently serves on the boards of the Sarah Bush Lincoln Health System, the Lincoln-Sargent Foundation and chairs the EIU Business School Advisory Board. He is also past president of the Charleston Area Chamber of Commerce.

*Steven J. Shirar* serves as Senior Vice President of Illinois Holdings and Texas Holdings and President of Enterprise Operations of Illinois Holdings and Texas Holdings. Mr. Shirar has served in this position for CCI since 2003. From 1997 to 2002, Mr. Shirar served in various capacities at McLeodUSA, progressing from Chief Marketing Officer to Chief Sales and Marketing Officer. From 1996 to 1997, Mr. Shirar served as President of the predecessor of CCI's then existing software development subsidiary, Consolidated Communications Systems and Services, Inc.

*C. Robert Udell, Jr.* serves as Senior Vice President of Illinois Holdings and Texas Holdings and President of Telephone Operations of Texas Holdings. From 1999 to 2004, Mr. Udell served in various capacities at the predecessor of CCI Texas, including Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer. He is also Chairman of East Texas Fiber Line Incorporated. Prior to joining the predecessor of CCI Texas in March 1999, Mr. Udell was employed by the predecessor of CCI from 1993 to 1999 in a variety of senior roles including Senior Vice President, Network Operations, and Engineering.

*Christopher A. Young* serves as Chief Information Officer of Illinois Holdings and Texas Holdings. Mr. Young served in this position for CCI since 2003. From 2000 to 2003, Mr. Young served as Chief Information Officer of NewSouth Communications, Inc., a broadband communications provider. From 1998 to 2000, Mr. Young served as Chief Information Officer for 21st Century Telecom Group.

*Steven L. Grissom* serves as Treasurer and Secretary of Illinois Holdings and Texas Holdings. Mr. Grissom has served in this position for CCI since 2002. Since 1997, Mr. Grissom has also served as the administrative officer of SKL Investment Group, LLC, or SKL Investment Group, an investment



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holding company. Since 1989, Mr. Grissom has served as Treasurer of ICTC. Mr. Grissom is currently a director of First Mid-Illinois. Mr. Grissom is also a director of Agracel, Coles Together, Mattoon Area Industrial Development Corporation and The Lumpkin Family Foundation.

*Kevin J. Maroni* has been a director of Homebase since 2002. Mr. Maroni is a General Partner of Spectrum Equity. Mr. Maroni has worked for Spectrum Equity since its inception in 1994.

*Mark A. Pelson* has been a director of Homebase since 2002. Mr. Pelson is a Managing Director of Providence Equity. Mr. Pelson has worked for Providence Equity since 1996. Mr. Pelson is also a director of Madison River Telephone Company, LLC.

Each of Messrs. Lumpkin, Shirar, Dively, Childers and Grissom were employed by McLeodUSA during 2002. In January 2002, in order to complete a recapitalization, McLeodUSA filed a prenegotiated plan of reorganization through a Chapter 11 bankruptcy petition in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. In April 2002, McLeodUSA's plan of reorganization became effective and McLeodUSA emerged from Chapter 11 protection. Messrs. Lumpkin and Shirar resigned from McLeodUSA in April 2002 and June 2002, respectively. In addition, Mr. Currey was employed by RCN Corporation from 2000 to 2002. In May 2004, RCN Corporation filed a plan of reorganization through a Chapter 11 bankruptcy petition on a voluntary basis.

### **Management and Corporate Governance Changes After the Proposed IPO**

Our Board of Managers currently consists of four members, Messrs. Lumpkin, Currey, Maroni and Pelson.

Upon closing of the proposed initial public offering, the board of directors of Consolidated Holdings will consist of five members, taking into account the resignation of Messrs. Maroni and Pelson and the election of three new members, Messrs. Blumenstein and Moore and Ms. Rahe. Each of the new directors will qualify as an independent director under applicable SEC and Nasdaq rules. These rules require that Consolidated Holdings has a majority of independent directors on its board of directors and that its compensation and corporate governance committees be comprised solely of independent directors no later than the first anniversary of the listing date.

Pursuant to the charter of Consolidated Holdings, the board of directors will be divided into three classes. The members of each class will serve for a staggered, three-year term. Upon the expiration of the term of a class of directors, directors in that class will be elected for a three-year term at the annual meeting of stockholders in the year in which their term expires. The classes will be comprised as follows:

*Class I Directors.* Mr. Lumpkin will be the Class I director, whose term will expire at the 2006 annual meeting of stockholders;

*Class II Directors.* Messrs. Moore and Blumenstein will be the Class II directors, whose terms will expire at the 2007 annual meeting of stockholders; and

*Class III Directors.* Mr. Currey and Ms. Rahe will be the Class III directors, whose terms will expire at the 2008 annual meeting of stockholders.

Any additional directorship resulting from an increase in the number of directors will be distributed among the three classes so that, as nearly as possible, each class will consist of one-third of our directors.

### **Committees of the Board**

The standing committees of Consolidated Holdings' board of directors will consist of an audit committee, a compensation committee and a corporate governance committee.

*Audit Committee.* Upon completion of the initial public offering, Consolidated Holdings will have an audit committee that will be comprised of Messrs. Blumenstein, Moore and Ms. Rahe, each of whom will qualify as an independent director under applicable SEC and Nasdaq rules.

The principal duties and responsibilities of the audit committee will be to assist the board of directors in its oversight of:

the integrity of our financial statements and reporting process;



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our compliance with legal and regulatory matters;

the independent registered public accounting firm's qualifications and independence; and

the performance of our registered public accounting firm.

Our audit committee will also be responsible for:

conducting an annual performance evaluation of the audit committee;

compensating, retaining and overseeing the work of our registered public accounting firm;

establishing procedures for (a) receipt and treatment of complaints on accounting and other related matters and (b) submission of confidential employee concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters; and

preparing reports to be included in our public filings with the SEC.

The audit committee will have the power to investigate any matter brought to its attention within the scope of its duties. It will also have the authority to retain counsel and advisors to fulfill its responsibilities and duties. Our board of directors will adopt a written charter for the audit committee, which will be posted on our website.

*Compensation Committee.* Upon completion of the initial public offering, Consolidated Holdings will have a compensation committee that will be comprised of Messrs. Lumpkin, Blumenstein and Moore. The board of directors will determine that each of Messrs. Blumenstein and Moore qualify as an independent director under applicable Nasdaq rules. The principal duties and responsibilities of the compensation committee will be as follows:

to review and approve goals and objectives relating to the compensation of our chief executive officer and, based upon a performance evaluation, to determine and approve the compensation of the chief executive officer;

to make recommendations to our board of directors on the compensation of other executive officers and on incentive compensation and equity-based plans; and

to prepare reports on executive compensation to be included in our public filings with the SEC.

*Corporate Governance Committee.* Upon completion of the initial public offering, Consolidated Holdings will have a corporate governance committee that will be comprised of Messrs. Lumpkin, Moore and Ms. Rahe. Our board of directors has determined that each of Mr. Moore and Ms. Rahe qualify as an independent director under applicable Nasdaq rules. The principal duties and responsibilities of the corporate governance committee will be as follows:

to identify individuals qualified for membership on our board of directors and to select, or recommend for selection, director nominees;

to develop and recommend to our board of directors a set of corporate governance principles; and

to oversee the evaluation of our board of directors and management.

**Table of Contents****Compensation of Executive Officers****Summary Compensation Table**

The following table lists information regarding the compensation of our Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and the four next most highly compensated executive officers, to whom we refer to, collectively, as the named executive officers. The compensation of each of these named executive officers exceeded \$100,000 in each of the years indicated.

Name(1)	Fiscal Year	Annual Compensation			Long-Term Compensation 2003		All Other Compensation(9)
		Salary	Bonus	Other Annual Compensation	Restricted Share Plan Awards(8)		
Richard A. Lumpkin Chairman of the board of managers and Director	2004	\$ 1,528,205(2)		\$ 653,019(3)		\$ 5,538	
	2003	\$ 816,205(2)		\$ 21,945(4)		\$ 2,077	
Robert J. Currey President, Chief Executive Officer and Director	2004	\$ 301,923	\$ 400,000	\$	\$ 0	\$ 8,931	
	2003	\$ 263,846	\$ 300,000	\$ 13,847(5)	\$ 0	\$ 3,077	
Steven J. Shirar Senior Vice President and President of Enterprise Operations	2004	\$ 193,846	\$ 100,000	\$ 8,123(5)	\$ 0	\$ 5,873	
	2003	\$ 178,615	\$ 90,000	\$ 5,138(5)	\$ 0	\$ 2,769	
Joseph R. Dively Senior Vice President and President of Telephone Operations of Illinois Holdings	2004	\$ 170,769	\$ 115,000	\$ 6,141(5)	\$ 0	\$ 6,828	
	2003	\$ 148,846	\$ 70,000	\$ 1,979(5)	\$ 0	\$ 2,423	
Steven L. Childers Chief Financial Officer	2004	\$ 157,692	\$ 125,000	\$ 834(5)	\$ 0	\$ 6,250	
	2003	\$ 106,692	\$ 65,000	\$ 86,978(6)	\$ 0	\$ 1,246	
Christopher A. Young Chief Information Officer	2004	\$ 166,923	\$ 85,000	\$ 3,568(5)	\$ 0	\$ 6,791	
	2003	\$ 144,615	\$ 74,000	\$ 58,724(7)	\$ 0	\$ 1,108	

(1) Each of the named executive officers served in their positions throughout fiscal years 2003 and 2004, other than Mr. Young, who was hired on February 3, 2003 and Mr. Childers, who was hired on January 13, 2003.

- (2) Includes professional services fees of \$1,378,205 and \$666,667 in 2004 and 2003, respectively, paid to Mr. Lumpkin as one of our existing equity investors. See *Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions Professional Services Fee Agreements* . Pursuant to a side letter agreement with some of the other investors in Central Illinois Telephone, including affiliates of Mr. Lumpkin and members of his family, whereby Mr. Lumpkin shares a portion of this professional services fee, Mr. Lumpkin retained only \$967,547 and \$492,468 of the professional services fee in 2004 and 2003, respectively. In addition, the remaining \$150,000 and \$149,538 in the table above represents amounts paid to Mr. Lumpkin for his services to ICTC in 2004 and 2003, respectively.
- (3) Includes a lump sum payment of \$649,617 by ICTC to Mr. Lumpkin to terminate the Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan for Mr. Lumpkin. See *Employment and Other Arrangements Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan* . The amount in the table above also includes \$3,402 for the reimbursement of taxes.
- (4) Includes \$21,050 we paid to purchase Mr. Lumpkin's personal automobile, \$542 attributable to Mr. Lumpkin's personal use of the automobile in 2003 and \$353 for the reimbursement of taxes.
- (5) All amounts represent reimbursement of taxes.
- (6) Includes a relocation allowance of \$86,978. Of the relocation allowance \$25,781 represents reimbursement of taxes.

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- (7) Includes a relocation allowance of \$58,724. Of the relocation allowance, \$24,315 represents reimbursement of taxes.
- (8) Our board of managers ascribed no value to the restricted shares on the date awarded. The value of the restricted common shares held by each of the named executive officers as of December 31, 2004 was as follows:

Named Officer	Restricted Shares Held	Value as of December 31, 2004
Robert J. Currey	300,000	\$ 0
Steven J. Shirar	100,000	\$ 0
Joseph R. Dively	100,000	\$ 0
Steven L. Childers	100,000	\$ 0
Christopher A. Young	62,500	\$ 0

25.0% of these shares vested on December 31, 2004 and 25% will vest on the day prior to the completion of the proposed initial public offering. The remaining 50% (or 75% in the event the proposed initial public offering is not consummated) will vest in three equal installments on December 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007. Holders of restricted common shares are entitled to receive dividends and other distributions if and when declared by the board of managers.

- (9) Amounts listed consist of CCI's matching contributions to its 401(k) plan. We also provide the named executive officers with certain group life, health, medical and other non-cash benefits generally available to all salaried employees and excluded from this column pursuant to SEC rules.

**Board of Managers Compensation**

Directors who are affiliates of the existing equity investors receive no salary or other compensation for their services. Homebase does, however, reimburse each director for reasonable travel and other incidental expenses incurred in connection with the director's service on the board of managers.

**Restricted Share Plan*****General***

In August 2003, the board of managers adopted the 2003 Restricted Share Plan, or the restricted share plan. The restricted share plan authorizes the board of managers to grant to members of management, as incentive compensation, awards of restricted common shares of Homebase or securities convertible into common shares of Homebase. Unless altered by the board of managers, awards under the restricted share plan cannot exceed an aggregate of 1,000,000 common shares. As of March 31, 2005, the entire 1,000,000 shares had been awarded under the plan and were issued and outstanding. The restricted share plan provides for adjustment of the number of common shares of Homebase available for grant in the event of an increase or reduction in the number of the common shares of Homebase, an exchange of common shares of Homebase for a different number or type of security of Homebase or other specified changes in the capitalization of Homebase. All common shares awarded under the restricted share plan are and will be subject to restrictions on transfer.

In connection with the proposed initial public offering, we will effect a reorganization pursuant to which all holders of Homebase restricted common shares will receive similarly restricted shares of Consolidated Holdings common stock.

***Administration and Terms of Awards***

The board of managers administers the restricted share plan and designates the employees to receive awards. The board of managers of Homebase will determine the nature of the awards, the number of common shares of Homebase subject to the awards and the terms and conditions of each award. In connection with the proposed initial public offering, the restricted share plan will be amended to eliminate the board's ability to make any future awards under the plan.



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***Vesting***

25.0% of the 975,000 shares granted in 2003 will vest every December 31st, beginning December 31, 2004 and ending December 31, 2007. The remaining 25,000 shares and, unless otherwise agreed, all subsequent awards under the restricted share plan will vest 25.0% on the second anniversary date of the award and 25.0% each following year through the fifth anniversary date of the award. In connection with the proposed initial public offering, the restricted share plan will be amended to provide that 25% of the Homebase shares granted in 2003 will vest on the day prior to the completion of the offering (which is in addition to the 25% of such shares that vested on December 31, 2004) and the remaining 50% of the Consolidated Holdings shares received in exchange for unvested Homebase shares granted in 2003 will vest in three equal installments on December 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007. The shares granted in 2004 will vest 25% on the day prior to the completion of the offering and 25% on each of December 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007.

All common shares of Homebase awarded under the restricted share plan will automatically vest:

if the board of managers accelerates the vesting of common shares at any time for any reason, which it is entitled to do; or

upon a change of control (as defined in the restricted share plan) of Homebase, if the employee is terminated without cause, the employee's compensation is reduced below 90.0% of the compensation prior to the change of control or the employee is assigned duties and responsibilities materially inconsistent with his or her previous level of responsibility.

If the employee is terminated without cause by Homebase or as a result of death or disability, subject to Homebase's right to purchase the shares described below under "Call Rights", the employee will retain all vested shares but will forfeit all of his or her rights to unvested shares.

All common shares of Homebase, vested or unvested, awarded under the restricted share plan are subject to forfeiture and employees are required to sell to Homebase, at the price the employee paid for the common shares, upon any of the following events: termination of employment for cause or any attempt by the employee to transfer the common shares of Homebase without the prior written approval of the board of managers.

***Call Rights***

For one year following an employee's death, disability or termination of employment for any reason other than for cause, Homebase has the right to buy all vested shares at a price per share equal to the lesser of (1) the fair market value of a vested share, as determined by the board of managers in good faith, and (2) the amount determined by dividing the enterprise value of Homebase (as defined in the restricted share plan) and its subsidiaries by the total number of common shares outstanding as of the date of the triggering event. In connection with the proposed initial public offering, the restricted share plan will be amended to remove this call right.

***Drag-Along Rights***

If a majority of our existing equity investors decide to sell more than 50% of Homebase to a third party, employees granted shares will be required to sell the common shares awarded under the restricted share plan to the third party at the price and on the other terms agreed to by the majority of the existing equity investors. In connection with the proposed initial public offering, the restricted share plan will be amended to remove the drag-along rights.

***Other Shareholder Rights***

Other than as described above, employees will have all of the rights of a shareholder, including the right to vote the shares and receive dividends and other distributions.

***Term***

The restricted share plan will continue in effect until August 28, 2013, unless terminated prior to that date by the board of managers.

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### **Committees of the Board of Managers**

The board of managers of Homebase expects to perform the functions of an audit committee, a compensation committee and a disclosure committee.

### **Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation**

Our board of managers performs the functions of a compensation committee. Following the proposed initial public offering, the compensation levels of our executive officers will be determined by the board of directors upon recommendation of the compensation committee. In 2004, Mr. Currey, our President and Chief Executive Officer, and Mr. Lumpkin, our Chairman, both employees of ICTC, participated in deliberations of the board of managers regarding executive compensation.

### **Employment and Other Arrangements**

#### ***Employment Arrangements***

We do not anticipate entering into any employment agreements with our officers or employees.

On March 27, 2003, TXUCV entered into a retention and change in control agreement with Mr. Udell. Pursuant to the retention agreement, TXUCV named Mr. Udell as Executive Vice President through March 27, 2005. The retention agreement provided that Mr. Udell would receive an annual base salary of \$243,775 with a bonus based on the greater of 45.0% of his base salary and \$109,698 and Mr. Udell was also entitled to participate in an annual incentive plan and all benefit plans, programs and arrangements and fringe benefit policies applicable generally to other employees. The retention agreement also provided that Mr. Udell would receive a one time payment upon a change of control, which included the closing of the transactions. In addition, Mr. Udell's salary may not be decreased for a period of two years following the closing of the transactions.

In connection with the transactions, we paid Mr. Udell \$706,948 to terminate the retention agreement without the other benefits described in the preceding paragraph in exchange for continuing to be employed in the position described above under Board of Managers and Executive Officers. Mr. Udell's annual base salary is now \$200,000 with a potential bonus of up to 50% of his annual salary based on the achievement of various corporate objectives.

#### ***Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan***

The Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan for Mr. Lumpkin has been effective since 1986 and provided that Mr. Lumpkin or his beneficiary would have been entitled to supplemental benefits of \$50,000 per year, payable monthly for a period of twenty years, if Mr. Lumpkin retired after age 65 or if his employment was terminated prior to such time due to his death. On July 29, 2004, the board of directors of ICTC paid Mr. Lumpkin a lump sum of \$649,617 to terminate the Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan for Mr. Lumpkin.

#### ***Directors and Officers Indemnification and Insurance***

Pursuant to the LLC agreement, Homebase agreed:

to indemnify, to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law, its directors, employees and agents and the existing equity investors and their respective directors, stockholders, members, partners, representatives or agents for losses which the indemnified person may incur as a result of any act or omission performed by the indemnified person on behalf of Homebase in a manner reasonably believed to be within the scope of authority provided by the LLC agreement; and

to obtain a policy of directors and officers liability insurance in an amount of at least \$12.5 million.

Upon consummation of the proposed initial public offering, our amended and restated certificate of incorporation will provide that, to the fullest extent permitted by the Delaware General Corporation Law, or the DGCL, and except as otherwise provided in the amended and restated bylaws, none of our directors shall be personally liable to us or our stockholders for monetary damages for a breach of fiduciary duty. In

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addition, our amended and restated certificate of incorporation permits indemnification of, and the advancement of expenses to, any person who was or is a party, or threatened to be made a party to any threatened, pending or completed action, suit or other proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative (other than an action by or in the right of the registrant) by reason of the fact that he or she was director or officer of CCI Holdings, or service as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise at our request to the fullest extent authorized under the DGCL against all expenses (including attorneys fees), judgments, fines and amounts paid in settlement actually and reasonably incurred by him or her in connection with such action, suit or proceeding. Further, our amended and restated certificate of incorporation will provide that we may purchase and maintain insurance on our own behalf and on behalf of any other person who is or was a director, officer or agent of ours or was serving at our request as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise.



**Table of Contents****SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT*****Illinois Holdings***

Homebase owns all of the outstanding capital stock of Illinois Holdings, which, in turn, owns all of the outstanding capital stock of CCI.

***Texas Holdings***

Homebase owns all of the outstanding capital stock of Texas Holdings, which, in turn, owns all of the outstanding capital stock of Texas Acquisition, which, in turn, owns all of the outstanding capital stock of CCV.

***Homebase***

Membership interests in Homebase are represented by common shares and Class A preferred shares. As of May 31, 2005, Homebase had issued and outstanding 9,995,000 of its common shares and 182,000 of its Class A preferred shares. We refer to Homebase's common shares and Class A preferred shares, collectively, as the shares.

The following table lists information regarding the beneficial ownership of Homebase of:

each person or entity who is known to us to beneficially own more than 5.0% of Homebase shares;

our named executive officers and directors; and

our directors and executive officers as a group, in each case, as of May 31, 2005. Beneficial ownership has been determined in accordance with the applicable rules and regulations of the SEC, which generally require inclusion of shares over which a person has voting or investment power. Share ownership in each case includes shares that may be acquired within 60 days through the exercise of any options. Unless otherwise indicated, the address of all individuals listed in the table is c/o Homebase, P.O. Box 1234, Mattoon, Illinois 61938.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Number of Common Shares	Percentage of Common Shares	Number of Class A Preferred Shares	Percentage of Class A Preferred Shares
Central Illinois Telephone(a)	3,000,000	30.0%	60,666.7	33.3%
Providence Equity(b)	3,000,000	30.0%	60,666.7	33.3%
Spectrum Equity(c)	3,000,000	30.0%	60,666.7	33.3%
<b>Named Executive Officers and the Board of Managers</b>				
Richard A. Lumpkin(d)				
Robert J. Currey(e)	300,000	3.0%		
Steven J. Shirar(f)	100,000	1.0%		
Joseph R. Dively(g)	100,000	1.0%		
Steven L. Childers(h)	100,000	1.0%		
Christopher A. Young(i)	62,500	*		
Kevin J. Maroni(j)		*		
Mark A. Pelson(k)		*		
<b>All directors and executive officers as a group (10 persons)(l)</b>	<b>707,500</b>	<b>7.1%</b>		

\* Less than 1% ownership.

- (a) The equity interests in Central Illinois Telephone are approximately 81.9% owned by SKL Investment Group, a Delaware limited liability company, approximately 9.5% owned by LTIC, LLC, an Illinois limited liability company, approximately 1.0% owned by GRISS, LLC, an Illinois limited liability company, and approximately 7.6% owned collectively by Messrs. Currey, Shirar, Dively, Udell and

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others, either directly or indirectly through retirement accounts and various trusts. SKL Investment Group is owned by Mr. Lumpkin and members of his family, Mr. Lumpkin is the sole manager of an SKL Investment Group investment fund and has the sole power to direct the voting and disposition of its investments. LTIC, LLC is managed by Agracel, an Illinois corporation, which has a four member board of directors, two of whom are Messrs. Lumpkin and Grissom. In addition, Mr. Lumpkin and members of his family own approximately 50.0% of Agracel and Mr. Grissom owns approximately 2.6% of Agracel. In addition, GRISS, LLC is approximately 80.0% owned by Mr. Grissom and members of his family, and Mr. Grissom is also a co-trustee of trusts that own approximately 37.4% of the common shares of Central Illinois Telephone through SKL Investment Group. As a result of the above, Messrs. Lumpkin, Currey, Shirar, Dively, Udell and Grissom may be deemed to share beneficial ownership of the shares of Homebase owned by Central Illinois Telephone. Each of them disclaims this beneficial ownership. Mr. Lumpkin is the sole manager of Central Illinois Telephone and has sole investment and voting power with respect to the shares held by Central Illinois Telephone. The address of Central Illinois Telephone and Mr. Lumpkin is c/o Homebase, P.O. Box 1234, Mattoon, Illinois 61938.

- (b) Consists of 2,990,355 common shares and 60,471.6 Class A preferred shares held by Providence Equity Partners IV, L.P. and 9,645 common shares and 195 Class A preferred shares held by Providence Equity Operating Partners IV, L.P. Providence Equity GP IV, L.P. is the general partner of each of these entities and Providence Equity Partners IV, LLC is the general partner of Providence Equity GP IV, L.P. Providence Equity Partners IV, LLC has the sole power to direct the voting and disposition of the shares. As a result, each of the entities may be deemed to share beneficial ownership of the shares owned by the others. Each of the entities disclaims this beneficial ownership. Jonathan M. Nelson, by virtue of his ownership interest in, and as managing member of, Providence Equity Partners IV, LLC, may also be deemed to possess indirect beneficial ownership of the securities owned by these entities. He disclaims such beneficial ownership except to the extent of his pecuniary interest in those securities. Glenn M. Creamer and Paul J. Salem are the remaining voting members of Providence Equity Partners IV, LLC, but neither has a voting interest sufficient, by itself, to either direct or prevent the voting or disposition of the shares deemed to be aired by Providence Equity Partners IV, LLC. The address of Providence Equity and Mr. Nelson is c/o Providence Equity Partners, Inc., 50 Kennedy Plaza, 18th Floor, Providence, Rhode Island 02903.
- (c) Consists of 2,702,563 common shares and 54,651.8 Class A preferred shares held by Spectrum Equity Investors IV, L.P. ( SEI4 ); 32,183 common shares and 650.8 Class A preferred shares held by Spectrum IV Investment Managers Fund, L.P. ( SIM4 ); 15,954 common shares and 322.6 Class A preferred shares held by Spectrum Equity Investors Parallel IV, L.P. ( SEIP4 ); 239,328 common shares and 4,839.7 Class A preferred shares held by Spectrum Equity Investors III, L.P. ( SEI3 ); 7,479 common shares and 151.2 Class A preferred shares held by SEI III Entrepreneurs Fund, L.P. ( SEI3E ); and 2,493 common shares and 50.4 Class A preferred shares held by Spectrum III Investment Managers Fund, L.P. ( SIM3 ). Spectrum Equity Associates IV, L.P. ( SEA4 ) is the sole general partner of SEI4 and SEIP4. Spectrum Equity Associates III, L.P. ( SEA3 ) is the sole general partner of SEI3. SEI III Entrepreneurs LLC ( SEI3LLC ) is the general partner of SEI3E. Because these funds ultimately are under common management that shares the power to direct the voting and disposition of the shares, each of these entities may be deemed to share beneficial ownership of the shares owned by the others. Each of these entities disclaims this beneficial ownership except to the extent of their pecuniary interest therein. Because decisions by each of the entities serving as the ultimate general partners of the individual funds in question are made by majority vote of either four or seven partners or members, as the case may be, no individual partner of SEA4, SIM4, SEA3 or SIM3, and no individual member of SEI3LLC, has the power alone to direct the voting or disposition of the shares, and no such individual has the power to prevent the voting or disposition of such shares over his objection. The address of Spectrum Equity is c/o Spectrum Equity Investors, One International Place, 29th Floor, Boston, Massachusetts 02110.
- (d)

Mr. Lumpkin and his family own a majority of the common shares of Central Illinois Telephone, Mr. Lumpkin is its sole manager and has the sole power to direct the voting of its shares. As a result,

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Mr. Lumpkin may be deemed to share beneficial ownership of the shares of Homebase owned by Central Illinois Telephone. Mr. Lumpkin disclaims this beneficial ownership except to the extent of his pecuniary interest in those securities.

- (e) Consists of common shares initially awarded under the restricted share plan. See Management Restricted Share Plan . In addition, Mr. Currey, through an IRA trust, owns less than 1.0% of Central Illinois Telephone. As a result, Mr. Currey may be deemed to share beneficial ownership of the shares of Homebase owned by Central Illinois Telephone. Mr. Currey disclaims this beneficial ownership except to the extent of his pecuniary interest in those securities.
- (f) Consists of common shares initially awarded under the restricted share plan. See Management Restricted Share Plan . In addition, Mr. Shirar, through a trust, owns less than 1.0% of Central Illinois Telephone. As a result, Mr. Shirar may be deemed to share beneficial ownership of the shares of Homebase owned by Central Illinois Telephone. Mr. Shirar disclaims this beneficial ownership except to the extent of his pecuniary interest in those securities.
- (g) Consists of common shares initially awarded under the restricted share plan. See Management Restricted Share Plan . In addition, Mr. Dively owns less than 1.0% of Central Illinois Telephone. As a result, Mr. Dively may be deemed to share beneficial ownership of the shares of Homebase owned by Central Illinois Telephone. Mr. Dively disclaims this beneficial ownership.
- (h) Consists of common shares initially awarded under the restricted share plan. See Management Restricted Share Plan .
- (i) Consists of common shares initially awarded under the restricted share plan. See Management Restricted Share Plan .
- (j) Mr. Maroni is a general partner or managing member of, and holds a minority interest in, the Spectrum Equity funds that own Homebase shares. As a result, Mr. Maroni may be deemed to share beneficial ownership of the shares of Homebase owned by Spectrum Equity. Mr. Maroni disclaims this beneficial ownership.
- (k) Mr. Pelson is a Managing Director of Providence Equity and holds a minority interest in the Providence Equity funds that own Homebase shares. As result, Mr. Pelson may be deemed to share beneficial ownership of the shares of Homebase owned by Providence Equity. Mr. Pelson disclaims this beneficial ownership.
- (l) Excludes 287,500 common awarded to employees, other than our executive officers, under the restricted share plan.

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**THE EXCHANGE OFFER**

**General**

We hereby offer, upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in this prospectus and in the accompanying letter of transmittal (which together constitute the exchange offer), to exchange up to \$200.0 million aggregate principal amount of the issuers' outstanding notes for a like aggregate principal amount of the issuers' exchange notes, properly tendered on or prior to the expiration date and not withdrawn as permitted pursuant to the procedures described below. The exchange offer is being made with respect to all of the outstanding notes.

As of the date of this prospectus \$200.0 million aggregate principal amount of the outstanding notes are outstanding. This prospectus, together with the letter of transmittal, is first being sent on or about July 26, 2005 to all holders of outstanding notes known to us. Our obligation to accept outstanding notes for exchange pursuant to the exchange offer is subject to certain conditions set forth under "Conditions to the Exchange Offer" below. We currently expect that each of the conditions will be satisfied and that no waivers will be necessary.

**Purpose and Effect of the Exchange Offer**

The issuers and Homebase have entered into a registration rights agreement with the initial purchasers of the outstanding notes in which we agreed, under some circumstances, to file a registration statement relating to an offer to exchange the outstanding notes for exchange notes. We also agreed to use our reasonable best efforts to cause the exchange offer registration statement to become effective under the Securities Act and to keep the exchange offer open for at least 10 business days. The exchange notes will have terms substantially identical to the outstanding notes, except that the transfer restrictions, registration rights and additional interest provisions applicable to the outstanding notes will not apply to the exchange notes. The outstanding notes were issued on April 14, 2004.

Under certain circumstances set forth in the registration rights agreement, we will use our reasonable best efforts to cause the SEC to declare effective a shelf registration statement with respect to the resale of the outstanding notes and keep the registration statement effective for up to two years after the date on which the outstanding notes were issued.

If we fail to comply with certain obligations under the registration rights agreement, we will be required to pay additional interest to holders of the outstanding notes.

Each holder of outstanding notes that wishes to exchange outstanding notes for transferable exchange notes in the exchange offer will be required to make the following representations:

any exchange notes will be acquired in the ordinary course of its business;

the holder will have no arrangements or understanding with any person to participate in the distribution of the exchange notes within the meaning of the Securities Act;

the holder is not an "affiliate", as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act, of either issuer or, if it is an affiliate, that it will comply with applicable registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act to the extent applicable;

if the holder is a broker-dealer, that it will receive exchange notes for its own account in exchange for outstanding notes that were acquired as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities and that it will be required to acknowledge that it will deliver a prospectus meeting the requirements of the Securities Act in connection with any resale of the exchange notes. See "Plan of Distribution"; and

the holder is not acting on behalf of any person who could not truthfully make the foregoing representations.

**Resale of Exchange Notes**

Based on interpretations of the SEC staff set forth in no action letters issued to unrelated third parties, we believe that exchange notes issued under the exchange offer in exchange for outstanding notes

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may be offered for resale, resold and otherwise transferred by any exchange note holder without compliance with the registration and prospectus delivery provisions of the Securities Act, if:

the holder is not an affiliate of either issuer within the meaning of Rule 405 under the Securities Act;

the exchange notes are acquired in the ordinary course of the holder's business; and

the holder does not intend to participate in the distribution of the exchange notes.

Any holder who tenders in the exchange offer with the intention of participating in any manner in a distribution of the exchange notes:

cannot rely on the position of the staff of the SEC set forth in *Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated* (available June 5, 1991) and *Exxon Capital Holdings Corporation* (available May 13, 1988), as interpreted in the SEC's letter to *Shearman & Sterling* (dated July 2, 1993), or similar no-action letters; and

in the absence of any exemption therefrom, must comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act in connection with a secondary resale transaction.

This prospectus may be used for an offer to resell, for the resale or for other retransfer of exchange notes only as specifically set forth in this prospectus. With regard to broker-dealers, only broker-dealers that acquired the outstanding notes as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities may participate in the exchange offer. Each broker-dealer that receives exchange notes for its own account in exchange for outstanding notes, where the outstanding notes were acquired by the broker-dealer as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities, must acknowledge that it will deliver a prospectus in connection with any resale of the exchange notes. Please read the section captioned **Plan of Distribution** for more details regarding the transfer of exchange notes.

**Terms of the Exchange Offer**

Upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in this prospectus and in the accompanying letter of transmittal, we will accept for exchange any outstanding notes properly tendered and not withdrawn prior to the expiration date. We will issue \$1,000 principal amount of exchange notes in exchange for each \$1,000 principal amount of outstanding notes surrendered under the exchange offer. Outstanding notes may be tendered only in integral multiples of \$1,000.

The form and terms of the exchange notes will be substantially identical to the form and terms of the outstanding notes except the exchange that the transfer restrictions, registration rights and additional interest provisions applicable to the outstanding notes will not apply to the exchange notes. The exchange notes will evidence the same debt as the outstanding notes. The exchange notes will be issued under and entitled to the benefits of the same indenture that authorized the issuance of the outstanding notes. Consequently, the outstanding notes and the exchange notes will be treated as a single class of debt securities under the indenture.

The exchange offer is not conditioned upon any minimum aggregate principal amount of outstanding notes being tendered for exchange.

As of the date of this prospectus, \$200.0 million aggregate principal amount of the outstanding notes are outstanding. This prospectus and a letter of transmittal are being sent to all registered holders of outstanding notes. There will be no fixed record date for determining registered holders of outstanding notes entitled to participate in the exchange offer.

We intend to conduct the exchange offer in accordance with the provisions of the registration rights agreement, the applicable requirements of the Securities Act and the Exchange Act, and the rules and regulations of the SEC. Outstanding notes that are not tendered for exchange in the exchange offer will remain outstanding and continue to accrue interest and will be entitled to the rights and benefits the holders have under the indenture relating to the outstanding notes and the registration rights agreement, except for any rights under the registration rights agreement that by their terms terminate upon the consummation of the exchange offer.

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We will be deemed to have accepted for exchange properly tendered outstanding notes when we have given oral or written notice of the acceptance to the exchange agent. The exchange agent will act as agent for the tendering holders for the purposes of receiving the exchange notes from us and delivering exchange notes to the holders. We reserve the right to amend or terminate the exchange offer, and not to accept for exchange any outstanding notes not previously accepted for exchange, upon the occurrence of any of the conditions specified below under the caption **Conditions to the Exchange Offer**.

Holders who tender outstanding notes in the exchange offer will not be required to pay brokerage commissions or fees or, subject to the instructions in the letter of transmittal, transfer taxes with respect to the exchange of outstanding notes. We will pay all charges and expenses, other than certain applicable taxes described below, in connection with the exchange offer. It is important that you read the section labeled **Fees and Expenses** below for more details regarding fees and expenses incurred in the exchange offer.

### **Expiration Date; Extensions; Amendments**

The exchange offer will expire at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on August 23, 2005, unless in our sole discretion we extend it.

In order to extend the exchange offer, we will notify the exchange agent orally or in writing of any extension. We will notify the registered holders of outstanding notes of the extension by press release or other public announcement no later than 9:00 a.m., New York City time, on the business day immediately following the previously scheduled expiration date.

We reserve the right, in our sole discretion:

to delay accepting for exchange any outstanding notes;

to extend the exchange offer or to terminate the exchange offer and to refuse to accept outstanding notes not previously accepted if any of the conditions set forth below under **Conditions to the Exchange Offer** have not been satisfied, by giving oral or written notice of the delay, extension or termination to the exchange agent; or

to amend the terms of the exchange offer in any manner.

Any delay in acceptance, extension, termination, or amendment will be followed as promptly as practicable by oral or written notice to the registered holders of outstanding notes. If we amend the exchange offer in a manner that we determine constitutes a material change, we will promptly disclose the amendment in a manner reasonably calculated to inform the holder of outstanding notes of the amendment.

Without limiting the manner in which we may choose to make public announcements of any delay in acceptance, extension, termination or amendment of the exchange offer, we will have no obligation to publish, advertise, or otherwise communicate any public announcement, other than by making a timely release to a financial news service.

### **Conditions to the Exchange Offer**

Despite any other term of the exchange offer, we will not be required to accept for exchange, or issue any exchange notes for, any outstanding notes, and we may terminate the exchange offer as provided in this prospectus before accepting any outstanding notes for exchange if in our reasonable judgment:

the exchange notes to be received will not be tradable by the holder without restriction under the Securities Act and the Exchange Act and without material restrictions under the blue sky or securities laws of substantially all of the states of the United States;

the exchange offer, or the making of any exchange by a holder of outstanding notes, violates applicable law or any applicable interpretation of the staff of the SEC; or

any action or proceeding has been instituted or threatened in any court or by or before any governmental agency with respect to the exchange offer that, in our judgment, would reasonably be expected to impair our ability to proceed with the exchange offer.





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In addition, we will not be obligated to accept for exchange the outstanding notes of any holder that has not made to us:

the representations and acknowledgements described under Purpose and Effect of the Exchange Offer , Procedures for Tendering and Plan of Distribution ; and

such other representations as may be reasonably necessary under applicable SEC rules, regulations or interpretations to make available to it an appropriate form for registration of the exchange notes under the Securities Act.

We expressly reserve the right, at any time or at various times, to extend the period of time during which the exchange offer is open. Consequently, we may delay acceptance of any outstanding notes by giving oral or written notice of the extension to their holders. During any such extensions, all outstanding notes previously tendered will remain subject to the exchange offer, and we may accept them for exchange. We will return any outstanding notes that we do not accept for exchange for any reason without expense to their tendering holder as promptly as practicable after the expiration or termination of the exchange offer.

We expressly reserve the right to amend or terminate the exchange offer, and to reject for exchange any outstanding notes not previously accepted for exchange, upon the occurrence of any of the conditions of the exchange offer specified above. We will give oral or written notice of any extension, amendment, nonacceptance, or termination to the holders of the outstanding notes as promptly as practicable. In the case of any extension, such notice will be issued no later than 9:00 a.m., New York City time, on the business day immediately following the previously scheduled expiration date.

These conditions are for our sole benefit and we may assert them regardless of the circumstances that may give rise to them or waive them in whole or in part at any or at various times in our sole discretion. If we fail at any time to exercise any of the foregoing rights, this failure will not constitute a waiver of this right. Each right will be deemed an ongoing right that we may assert at any time or at various times.

In addition, we will not accept for exchange any outstanding notes tendered, and will not issue exchange notes in exchange for any outstanding notes, if at the time any stop order will be threatened or in effect with respect to the registration statement of which this prospectus constitutes a part or the qualification of the indenture under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939.

### **Procedures for Tendering**

Only a holder of outstanding notes may tender the outstanding notes in the exchange offer. To tender in the exchange offer, a holder must:

complete, sign and date the accompanying letter of transmittal, or a facsimile of the letter of transmittal; have the signature on the letter of transmittal guaranteed if the letter of transmittal so requires; and mail or deliver the letter of transmittal or facsimile to the exchange agent prior to the expiration date; or

comply with DTC's Automated Tender Offer Program procedures described below.

In addition, either:

the exchange agent must receive certificates for the outstanding notes along with the accompanying letter of transmittal prior to the expiration date; or

the exchange agent must receive, prior to the expiration date, a timely confirmation of book-entry transfer of the outstanding notes into the exchange agent's account at DTC according to the procedures for book-entry transfer described below or a properly transmitted agent's message; or

the holder must comply with the guaranteed delivery procedures described below.

To be tendered effectively, the exchange agent must receive any physical delivery of a letter of transmittal and other required documents at the address set forth below under Exchange Agent prior to the expiration date.



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The tender by a holder that is not withdrawn prior to the expiration date will constitute an agreement between the holder and us in accordance with the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in this prospectus and in the accompanying letter of transmittal.

**The method of delivery of outstanding notes, the letter of transmittal and all other required documents to the exchange agent is at the holder's election and risk. Rather than mail these items, we recommend that holders use an overnight or hand delivery service. In all cases, holders should allow sufficient time to assure delivery to the exchange agent before the expiration date. Holders should not send the letter of transmittal or outstanding notes to us. Holders may request their respective brokers, dealers, commercial banks, trust companies or other nominees to effect the above transactions for them.**

Any beneficial owner whose outstanding notes are registered in the name of a broker, dealer, commercial bank, trust company or other nominee and who wishes to tender should contact the registered holder promptly and instruct it to tender on the owner's behalf. If the beneficial owner wishes to tender on its own behalf, it must, prior to completing and executing the accompanying letter of transmittal and delivering its outstanding notes either:

make appropriate arrangements to register ownership of the outstanding notes in such owner's name; or

obtain a properly completed bond power from the registered holder of outstanding notes.

The transfer of registered ownership may take considerable time and may not be completed prior to the expiration date.

Signatures on a letter of transmittal or a notice of withdrawal described below must be guaranteed by a member firm of a registered national securities exchange or of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., a commercial bank or trust company having an office or correspondent in the United States or another eligible institution within the meaning of Rule 17Ad-15 under the Exchange Act, unless the outstanding notes are tendered:

by a registered holder who has not completed the box entitled "Special Issuance Instructions" or "Special Delivery Instructions" on the accompanying letter of transmittal; or

for the account of an eligible institution.

If the accompanying letter of transmittal is signed by a person other than the registered holder of any outstanding notes listed on the outstanding notes, the outstanding notes must be endorsed or accompanied by a properly completed bond power. The bond power must be signed by the registered holder as the registered holder's name appears on the outstanding notes and an eligible institution must guarantee the signature on the bond power.

If the accompanying letter of transmittal or any outstanding notes or bond powers are signed by trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, attorneys-in-fact, officers of corporations or others acting in a fiduciary or representative capacity, these persons should so indicate when signing. Unless waived by us, they should also submit evidence satisfactory to us of their authority to deliver the accompanying letter of transmittal.

The exchange agent and DTC have confirmed that any financial institution that is a participant in DTC's system may use DTC's Automated Tender Offer Program to tender. Participants in the program may, instead of physically completing and signing the accompanying letter of transmittal and delivering it to the exchange agent, transmit their acceptance of the exchange offer electronically. They may do so by causing DTC to transfer the outstanding notes to the exchange agent in accordance with its procedures for transfer. DTC will then send an agent's message to the exchange agent. The term "agent's message" means a message transmitted by DTC, received by the exchange agent and forming part of the book-entry confirmation, to the effect that:

DTC has received an express acknowledgment from a participant in its Automated Tender Offer Program that is tendering outstanding notes that are the subject of the book-entry confirmation;

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the participant has received and agrees to be bound by the terms of the accompanying letter of transmittal, or, in the case of an agent's message relating to guaranteed delivery, that the participant has received and agrees to be bound by the applicable notice of guaranteed delivery; and

the agreement may be enforced against that participant.

We will determine in our sole discretion all outstanding questions as to the validity, form, eligibility, including time or receipt, acceptance of tendered outstanding notes and withdrawal of tendered outstanding notes. Our determination will be final and binding. We reserve the absolute right to reject any outstanding notes not properly tendered or any outstanding notes the acceptance of which would, in the opinion of our counsel, be unlawful. We also reserve the right to waive any defects, irregularities or conditions of tender as to particular outstanding notes. Our interpretation of the terms and conditions of the exchange offer, including the instructions in the accompanying letter of transmittal, will be final and binding on all parties. Unless waived, any defects or irregularities in connection with tenders of outstanding notes must be cured within such time as we will determine. Although we intend to notify holders of defects or irregularities with respect to tenders of outstanding notes, neither we, the exchange agent, nor any other person will incur any liability for failure to give the notification. Tenders of outstanding notes will not be deemed made until any defects or irregularities have been cured or waived. Any outstanding notes received by the exchange agent that are not properly tendered and as to which the defects or irregularities have not been cured or waived will be returned to the exchange agent without cost to the tendering holder, unless otherwise provided in the letter of transmittal, as soon as practicable following the expiration date.

In all cases, we will issue exchange notes for outstanding notes that we have accepted for exchange under the exchange offer only after the exchange agent timely receives:

outstanding notes or a timely book-entry confirmation of the outstanding notes into the exchange agent's account at DTC; and

a properly completed and duly executed letter of transmittal and all other required documents or a properly transmitted agent's message.

By signing the accompanying letter of transmittal or authorizing the transmission of the agent's message, each tendering holder of outstanding notes will represent or be deemed to have represented to us that, among other things: any exchange notes that the holder receives will be acquired in the ordinary course of its business;

the holder has no arrangement or understanding with any person or entity to participate in the distribution of the exchange notes;

the holder is not an affiliate, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act, of either issuer or, if the holder is an affiliate, it will comply with any applicable registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act;

if the holder is not a broker-dealer, that it is not engaged in and does not intend to engage in the distribution of the exchange notes;

if the holder is a broker-dealer, that will receive exchange notes for its own account in exchange for outstanding notes that were acquired as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities, that it will deliver a prospectus, as required by law, in connection with any resale of any exchange notes. See Plan of Distribution; and

the holder is not acting on behalf of any person who could not truthfully make the foregoing representations.

### **Book-Entry Transfer**

The exchange agent will make a request to establish an account with respect to the outstanding notes at DTC for purposes of the exchange offer promptly after the date of this prospectus. Any financial institution participating in DTC's system may make book-entry delivery of outstanding notes by causing DTC to transfer the outstanding notes

into the exchange agent's account at DTC in accordance with DTC's procedures for transfer. Holders of outstanding notes who are unable to deliver confirmation of the

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book-entry tender of their outstanding notes into the exchange agent's account at DTC or all other documents required by the letter of transmittal to the exchange agent on or prior to the expiration date must tender their outstanding notes according to the guaranteed delivery procedures described below.

### **Guaranteed Delivery Procedures**

Holders wishing to tender their outstanding notes but whose outstanding notes are not immediately available or who cannot deliver their outstanding notes, the accompanying letter of transmittal or any other available required documents to the exchange agent or comply with the applicable procedures under DTC's Automated Tender Offer Program prior to the expiration date may tender if:

the tender is made through an eligible institution;

prior to the expiration date, the exchange agent receives from the eligible institution either a properly completed and duly executed notice of guaranteed delivery, by facsimile transmission, mail or hand delivery, or a properly transmitted agent's message and notice of guaranteed delivery:

setting forth the name and address of the holder, the registered number(s) of the outstanding notes and the principal amount of outstanding notes tendered:

stating that the tender is being made thereby; and

guaranteeing that, within three New York Stock Exchange trading days after the expiration date, the accompanying letter of transmittal, or facsimile thereof, together with the outstanding notes or a book-entry confirmation, and any other documents required by the accompanying letter of transmittal will be deposited by the eligible institution with the exchange agent; and

the exchange agent receives the properly completed and executed letter of transmittal, or facsimile thereof, as well as all tendered outstanding notes in proper form for transfer or a book-entry confirmation and all other documents required by the accompanying letter of transmittal, within three New York Stock Exchange trading days after the expiration date.

Upon request to the exchange agent, a notice of guaranteed delivery will be sent to holders who wish to tender their outstanding notes according to the guaranteed delivery procedures set forth above.

### **Withdrawal of Tenders**

Except as otherwise provided in this prospectus, holders of outstanding notes may withdraw their tenders at any time prior to the expiration date.

For a withdrawal to be effective:

the exchange agent must receive a written notice of withdrawal, which notice may be by telegram, telex, facsimile transmission or letter of withdrawal at one of the addresses set forth below under "Exchange Agent", or

holders must comply with the appropriate procedures of DTC's Automated Tender Offer Program system.

Any notice of withdrawal must:

specify the name of the person who tendered the outstanding notes to be withdrawn;

identify the outstanding notes to be withdrawn, including the principal amount of the outstanding notes; and

where certificates for outstanding notes have been transmitted, specify the name in which the outstanding notes were registered, if different from that of the withdrawing holder.

If certificates for outstanding notes have been delivered or otherwise identified to the exchange agent, then, prior to the release of the certificates, the withdrawing holder must also submit:

the serial numbers of the particular certificates to be withdrawn; and

a signed notice of withdrawal with signatures guaranteed by an eligible institution unless the holder is an eligible institution.



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If outstanding notes have been tendered pursuant to the procedure for book-entry transfer described above, any notice of withdrawal must specify the name and number of the account at DTC to be credited with the withdrawn outstanding notes and otherwise comply with the procedures of that facility. We will determine all questions as to the validity, form and eligibility, including time of receipt, of the notices, and our determination will be final and binding on all parties. We will deem any outstanding notes so withdrawn not to have been validly tendered for exchange for purposes of the exchange offer. Any outstanding notes that have been tendered for exchange but that are not exchanged for any reason will be returned to their holder without cost to the holder, or, in the case of outstanding notes tendered by book-entry transfer into the exchange agent's account at DTC according to the procedures described above, the outstanding notes will be credited to an account maintained with DTC for outstanding notes, as soon as practicable after withdrawal, rejection of tender or termination of the exchange offer. Properly withdrawn, outstanding notes may be retendered by following one of the procedures described under "Procedures for Tendering" above at any time on or prior to the expiration date.

**Exchange Agent**

Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. has been appointed as exchange agent for the exchange offer. You should direct questions and requests for assistance, requests for additional copies of this prospectus or for the letter of transmittal and requests for the notice of guaranteed delivery to the exchange agent as follows:

*By Registered and Certified Mail*

Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.  
Corporate Trust Operations  
MAC N9303-121  
P.O. Box 1517  
Minneapolis, MN 55480

*By Overnight Courier or Regular Mail*

Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.  
Corporate Trust Operations  
MAC N9303-121  
6<sup>th</sup> & Marquette Avenue  
Minneapolis, MN 55479

*By Hand Delivery*

Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.  
Corporate Trust Services  
608 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue South  
Northstar East Building 1<sup>st</sup> Floor  
Minneapolis, MN 55402

*Or*

By Facsimile Transmission:

(612) 667-4927

Confirm by Telephone:

(612) 667-9764

**Delivery of the letter of transmittal to an address other than as set forth above or transmission via facsimile other than as set forth above does not constitute a valid delivery of the letter of transmittal.**

**Fees and Expenses**

We will bear the expenses of soliciting tenders. The principal solicitation is being made by mail; however, we may make additional solicitations by telephone or in person by our officers and regular employees and those of our affiliates.

We have not retained any dealer-manager in connection with the exchange offer and will not make any payments to broker-dealers or others soliciting acceptance of the exchange offer. We will, however, pay the exchange agent reasonable and customary fees for its services and reimburse it for its related reasonable out-of-pocket expenses.

We will pay the cash expenses to be incurred in connection with the exchange offer. The expenses are estimated in the aggregate to be approximately \$310,000. They include:

SEC registration fees;

fees and expenses of the exchange agent and trustee;

accounting and legal fees and printing costs; and

related fees and expenses.



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### **Transfer Taxes**

We will pay all transfer taxes, if any, applicable to the exchange of outstanding notes under the exchange offer. The tendering holder, however, will be required to pay any transfer taxes, whether imposed on the registered holder or any other person, if:

certificates representing outstanding notes for principal amounts not tendered or accepted for exchange are to be delivered to, or are to be issued in the name of, any person other than the registered holder of outstanding notes tendered;

tendered outstanding notes are registered in the name of any person other than the person signing the letter of transmittal; or

a transfer tax is imposed for any reason other than the exchange of outstanding notes under the exchange offer.

If satisfactory evidence of payment of the taxes is not submitted with the letter of transmittal, the amount of the transfer taxes will be billed to that tendering holder.

### **Consequences of Failure to Exchange**

Holders of outstanding notes who do not exchange their outstanding notes for exchange notes under the exchange offer will remain subject to the restrictions on transfer of the outstanding notes:

as set forth in the legend printed on the outstanding notes as a consequence of the issuance of the outstanding notes under the exemption from, or in transactions not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws; and

otherwise as set forth in the offering circular distributed in connection with the private offering of the outstanding notes.

In general, you may not offer or sell the outstanding notes unless they are registered under the Securities Act, or if the offer or sale is exempt from registration under the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws. Except as required by the registration rights agreement, we do not intend to register resales of the outstanding notes under the Securities Act. Based on interpretations of the SEC staff, exchange notes issued in the exchange offer may be offered for resale, resold or otherwise transferred by their holders (other than any holder that is an affiliate of either issuer within the meaning of Rule 405 under the Securities Act) without compliance with the registration and prospectus delivery provisions of the Securities Act, provided that the holders acquired the exchange notes in the ordinary course of the holders' business and the holders have no arrangement or understanding with respect to the distribution of the exchange notes to be acquired in the exchange offer. Any holder who tenders in the exchange offer for the purpose of participating in a distribution of the exchange notes:

cannot rely on the applicable interpretations of the SEC; and

must comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act in connection with a secondary resale transaction.

### **Accounting Treatment**

We will record the exchange notes in our accounting records at the same carrying value as the outstanding notes, which is the aggregate principal amount, as reflected in our accounting records on the date of exchange. Accordingly, we will not recognize any gain or loss for accounting purposes in connection with the exchange offer. We will record the expenses of the exchange offer as incurred.

### **Other**

Participation in the exchange offer is voluntary, and you should carefully consider whether to accept. You are urged to consult your financial and tax advisors in making your own decision on what action to take.

We may in the future seek to acquire untendered outstanding notes in open market or privately negotiated transactions, through subsequent exchange offers or otherwise. We have no present plans to acquire any outstanding notes that are not tendered in the exchange offer or to file a registration statement to permit resales of any untendered

outstanding notes.

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**CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

**Limited Liability Company Agreement**

Homebase is a Delaware limited liability company organized on June 26, 2002. The LLC agreement provides for Homebase's capitalization, management and the conduct of its business. Except as provided below, the provisions of the LLC agreement will terminate upon completion of the proposed initial public offering.

Pursuant to the LLC agreement, in connection with the acquisition of TXUCV, our existing equity investors made cash contributions to Homebase in the aggregate amount of \$89.0 million. As a result of these and prior cash contributions, they each currently beneficially own 3,000,000 common shares and approximately 60,666.7 Class A preferred shares of Homebase, accounting for 90% of the issued and outstanding common shares and 100% of the issued and outstanding Class A preferred shares of Homebase. The remainder of the common shares of Homebase are owned by members of management of our company.

Homebase has 10,000,000 of its common shares and 182,000 of its Class A preferred shares authorized for issuance in the discretion of the board of managers. Of the authorized shares, 9,995,000 of Homebase's common shares and 182,000 of its Class A preferred shares are issued and outstanding. All but 5,000 of the common shares reserved for issuance pursuant to a restricted share plan have been granted.

Holders of common shares are entitled to one vote per share in matters submitted to the shareholders. The Class A preferred shares have no voting rights except as required by law.

***Action by the Board of Managers***

The board of managers is authorized to exercise the authority of the members of Homebase to manage and control the company, subject to delegation of authority to the executive officers, except as required by law or as otherwise specified in the LLC agreement. So long as each existing equity investor maintains a specified ownership interest in Homebase, each will have the right to designate directors as follows:

two directors designated by Central Illinois Telephone;

one director designated by Providence Equity; and

one director designated by Spectrum Equity.

***Action by the Board of Managers Prior to ICC Approval of Governance Change***

As described below, we expect to make certain changes to our governance provisions to limit the scope of the right of Central Illinois Telephone to block specified actions by our board of managers. Approval of the ICC is required in order to adopt these changes to our governance structure. Until such time as the changes are implemented, the consent of a majority of the board of managers is required for Homebase, or its subsidiaries, to take specified actions, including the following:

issuing equity securities;

effecting a merger, consolidation, liquidation, dissolution or similar transaction, except as provided in the LLC agreement;

acquiring or disposing of businesses or assets outside the ordinary course of business;

incurring debt, other than working capital borrowings of subsidiaries in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$1,000,000, or granting liens on property of Homebase or its subsidiaries to secure any debt;

making capital investments in excess of \$500,000;

entering into material contracts or commitments in excess of \$500,000 in any year;

engaging in transactions with the existing equity investors, except as provided in the LLC agreement;



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establishing committees of the board of managers or appointing directors thereto;

waiving material rights or settling litigation;

instituting material litigation and similar proceedings outside the ordinary course of business;

filing for protection under any bankruptcy or insolvency law;

adopting or amending the annual plan, which includes monthly capital and operating expenses budgets, cash flow statements and profit and loss projections; and

filing a registration statement with the SEC for any securities of Homebase.

Currently, each member of the board of managers has one vote. As a result, Central Illinois Telephone has the right to block the actions of our board of managers. Upon the occurrence of the following board shift events, the director appointed by Providence Equity and the director appointed by Spectrum Equity will each have two votes, meaning Central Illinois Telephone's right to block the specified actions by our board of managers will cease with respect to the foregoing matters:

Mr. Lumpkin ceases to make the business and affairs of our company his principal business activity or otherwise ceases to be a director or to be involved in our business and affairs at a level consistent with that of a director;

Mr. Lumpkin's death or disability;

Mr. Lumpkin ceases to have sole voting control of at least 51.0% of the shares of Homebase held by Central Illinois Telephone as of the date of the acquisition of TXUCV; or

any of Mr. Lumpkin, specified members of his family or Central Illinois Telephone exercises their respective put rights in accordance with the LLC agreement, as summarized below under **Put Rights**.

In addition, upon the occurrence of the following put breach events, the director appointed by Providence Equity and the director appointed by Spectrum Equity will each have two votes:

the failure of Homebase to comply with the appraisal rights granted to Providence Equity and Spectrum Equity, which may be exercised at any time after June 30, 2007, in accordance with the terms of the LLC agreement; or

the failure of Homebase to comply with the put rights of Mr. Lumpkin and his affiliates, Providence Equity or Spectrum Equity in accordance with the terms of the LLC agreement.

Until ICC approval of the governance change is obtained, Central Illinois Telephone has agreed to cause its directors to vote in favor of matters that do not affect CCI Illinois, or Homebase's interest in CCI Illinois, and are approved by the directors appointed by Providence Equity and Spectrum Equity.

*Action By the Board of Managers Following ICC Approval of Governance Change*

If, and after the date the ICC approves our new governance structure, the directors appointed by each of Providence Equity and Spectrum Equity will have the number of votes equal to the number of common shares held by that existing equity investor and the directors appointed by Central Illinois Telephone will each have the number of votes equal to 50% of the number of common shares held by Mr. Lumpkin, his affiliates and his family.

Prior to a board shift event, a put breach event, a public equity offering by Homebase or Mr. Lumpkin's failure to purchase CCI Illinois after offering to do so, the board of managers may not permit Illinois Holdings or any of its subsidiaries or any of their respective boards, without the consent of Mr. Lumpkin or one of the directors appointed by Central Illinois Telephone, to:

effect a sale of CCI Illinois other than to Mr. Lumpkin;

effect a sale of Homebase prior to January 1, 2006, unless specified rights of Central Illinois Telephone remain in place following any such sale;

incur debt in excess of specified leverage ratios;

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relocate our headquarters and our senior management team from Mattoon, Illinois;

terminate Mr. Currey as our chief executive officer prior to April 14, 2006;

incorporate or merge into a dormant corporation, unless immediately prior to, and in connection with, a public equity offering; or

with regard to Illinois Holdings or its subsidiaries:

adopt or amend the annual plan, as summarized below under Annual Plan ;

acquire or dispose of business or assets outside of the ordinary course of business;

make capital investments in excess of \$500,000;

enter into contracts or commitments, other than in connection with incurring debt, in excess of \$500,000 a year;

waive any material rights or settle or initiate any litigation;

liquidate, dissolve or file for protection under any bankruptcy or insolvency law;

conduct a public offering of common shares;

hire, fire or change the compensation of management; or

effect transactions with CCI Texas or its subsidiaries, except in limited circumstances, including those related to the and Facilities Agreement discussed below.

The LLC agreement further provides that, following ICC approval, the right to designate members of the boards of directors, or bodies serving similar functions, of Homebase s subsidiaries, including the boards of directors of the issuers, will be similarly distributed among designees of our existing equity investors and their affiliates.

***Annual Plan***

Under the LLC agreement, at least 30 days prior to the beginning of each fiscal year, Homebase is required to prepare and submit to the board of managers an annual plan for such year, including monthly capital and operating expenses budgets, cash flow statements and profit and loss projections. Homebase is authorized, without further action by the board of managers, to expend funds in a manner consistent with the then approved current annual plan.

***Preemptive Rights***

Except under limited circumstances, if Homebase offers to issue capital stock or other ownership interests of Homebase at any time prior to conducting an initial public offering, our existing equity investors have the right to purchase that number of offered securities that allows the existing equity investors to maintain their respective ownership percentages in Homebase.

***Distributions***

The holders of Homebase s Class A preferred shares are entitled to receive distributions before the holders of the common shares until each holder of Class A preferred shares receives the cumulative amount of such holder s investment in respect to its Class A preferred shares, plus a return on that investment, accruing at the rate of 9.0% per year. Thereafter, distributions are to be made in accordance with each member s relative holdings of common shares.

In addition, Homebase is required to make tax distributions to its members in an amount equal to 45.0% of the cumulative amount of taxable income and gain allocated to the members on account of their common shares.

***Transfer Restrictions***

Prior to December 30, 2005 or, if the ICC has not approved our new governance structure, December 30, 2007, our existing equity investors are prohibited from transferring their common shares or

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Class A preferred shares except to certain successors or affiliates that agree in writing to become a party to the LLC agreement.

Thereafter, any existing equity investor may sell its shares subject to a right of co-sale and first refusal granted to each of the other existing equity investors. If an existing equity investor desires to sell its shares, that existing equity investor must first give written notice to each of the other existing equity investors. Within 15 days after receiving such notice, the other existing equity investors may elect to participate with the selling existing equity investor in selling their shares of the same class and on the same terms as those set forth in the offer notice. An existing equity investor that does not participate in the sale will then have the option, exercisable by delivering written notice of the exercise to any selling equity investor within 45 days after receiving the original offer notice, to elect to purchase all of the shares of the selling existing equity investor and those that have elected to participate in the sale on the terms described in the original offer notice. Unless otherwise agreed, if more than one existing equity investor delivers notice of acceptance of the offer, then the shares will be transferred in proportion to the applicable existing equity investor's current ownership percentage.

If a non-selling existing equity investor does not elect to purchase all of the shares offered for sale within 45 days after the receipt of the original offer notice, the selling existing equity investor will have a further 60 days during which it may consummate the sale of its shares to a third-party. The sale to a third-party must be at a price and on such other terms that are no more favorable to the third-party than the terms offered to the non-selling existing equity investor. If the sale is not completed within 60 days, the original offer notice will expire, and a new notice and offer shall be required before the selling existing equity investor may make any transfer of its shares.

Furthermore, Mr. Lumpkin has agreed that neither he, nor any member of his family, will divest more than 33<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub>% of their current ownership interest in Central Illinois Telephone, nor otherwise dispose of that interest to the extent that that disposition would contravene the purposes of the transfer restrictions.

In addition, any member of management who has been granted common shares under the restricted share plan will not be permitted to transfer shares except under limited circumstances.

### ***Tag Along Rights***

Following the proposed initial public offering, each of our existing equity investors will have the right to participate, on a proportional basis, in any sale of our equity securities that would result in either the purchaser of those securities becoming the largest single holder of our equity securities or the holder of more than 40.0% of our outstanding voting securities.

### ***Right of First Offer to Purchase the Capital Securities of CCI Illinois***

Following approval by the ICC of our new governance arrangements, Central Illinois Telephone will have a right of first offer to acquire CCI Illinois at fair market value before any sale of Homebase.

### ***Put Rights***

After June 30, 2007, Providence Equity and Spectrum Equity will have the right, up to twice in any twelve month period, to have the value of their common shares appraised. For 30 days following that appraisal, either of Providence Equity or Spectrum Equity can require Homebase to purchase all, but not less than all, of that existing equity investor's shares. If either Providence Equity or Spectrum Equity requires Homebase to purchase its shares, the other existing equity investors will have additional time to elect to sell their shares to Homebase on similar terms. This put right will terminate upon the consummation of the proposed initial public offering.

### ***Registration Rights***

In connection with the proposed initial public offering, the existing equity investors will be granted registration rights that provide each existing equity investor with:

up to two demand registrations rights;

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unlimited shelf registration rights; and

unlimited piggyback registration rights.

***Competing Businesses***

Providence Equity and Spectrum Equity are free to engage, or possess an interest, in any business and to avail themselves of any business opportunity without having to offer Homebase, its subsidiaries or any of our members the opportunity to participate in that business. In addition, Providence Equity and Spectrum Equity are not required to present any particular investment opportunity to Homebase even if that opportunity is related to our business.

***Indemnification and Limitations on the Fiduciary Duty of Members***

Under the LLC agreement, Homebase agreed to indemnify, to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law, its directors, employees and agents and the existing equity investors and their respective directors, stockholders, members, partners, representatives or agents for losses which the indemnified person may sustain, incur or assume as a result of, or relative to, any act or omission performed by the indemnified person on behalf of Homebase in a manner reasonably believed to be within the scope of authority provided by the LLC agreement. The indemnification does not apply to any loss incurred by the indemnified person as a result of his or its gross negligence or willful misconduct. Furthermore, this indemnity is limited to the value of the assets of Homebase.

Under the LLC agreement, none of Homebase's members, directors, employees or agents will be liable to Homebase or other members, directors, employees or agents of Homebase for acts undertaken in good faith reliance on the provisions of the LLC agreement.

***Amendment***

Waivers and amendments to the LLC agreement require the written consent of the board of managers and the existing equity investors holding more than 50.0% of the common shares then held by all of Homebase's members, excluding any common shares issued to employees under the restricted share plan. The consent of a majority of the shares of an existing equity investor, however, is required if that existing equity investor's rights or duties are affected in a manner that is materially different from other existing equity investors.

***Governing Law***

The LLC agreement is governed by Delaware law.

***Reorganization Agreement***

Our existing equity investors and members of management who will own shares of common stock will enter into a reorganization agreement, effective immediately prior to the closing of the initial public offering, which sets forth the terms of the reorganization and the certain other rights and obligations of our existing equity investors in connection with this offering. The reorganization agreement will provide first for the merger of Consolidated Communications Texas Holdings, Inc. with and into CCI Holdings and then for the merger of Homebase with and into CCI Holdings, in each case, with CCI Holdings being the entity surviving the merger. CCI Holdings, the issuer in this offering, is presently a wholly owned subsidiary of Homebase Acquisition, LLC. In connection with the reorganization, we will amend and restate our certificate of incorporation to, among other things, change our name from Consolidated Communications Illinois Holdings, Inc. to Consolidated Communications Holdings, Inc. Throughout this prospectus, unless the context otherwise requires, we have assumed that the foregoing reorganization and name change have been completed.

In connection with the merger of Homebase with and into CCI Holdings:

Central Illinois Telephone will receive from Homebase an aggregate of 7,504,001 shares of common stock;

Spectrum Equity will receive from Homebase an aggregate of 7,504,003 shares of common stock;

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Providence Equity will receive from Homebase an aggregate of 7,504,001 shares of common stock; and

our management stockholders will receive from Homebase an aggregate of 1,175,509 shares of common stock.

The number of shares of common stock received by each of Central Illinois Telephone, Providence Equity, Spectrum Equity and our management in the reorganization will be determined based on the relative value of the Homebase preferred and common shares assuming a liquidation of Homebase as part of the reorganization. The aggregate equity value of Homebase will be assumed to be equal to our aggregate equity value immediately prior to the offering after giving effect to the reorganization and was based upon an initial public offering price of \$15.00 per share. In the reorganization, each preferred share in Homebase will be exchanged for a number of shares of our common stock with a value at the initial public offering price that equals the liquidation preference of such preferred share at the closing of the initial public offering. The holders of Homebase common shares will receive shares of common stock representing the remaining equity value of the company based upon their respective number of Homebase common shares.

The reorganization agreement also provides for the following:

***Registration Rights***

In connection with this offering and the related transactions, we will grant registration rights to each of our existing equity investors that provide each such investor with:

up to two demand registration rights;

unlimited shelf registration rights; and

unlimited piggyback registration rights.

**Professional Services Fee Agreements**

Homebase and certain of its subsidiaries have entered into two professional services fee agreements, each effective as of April 14, 2004, with Mr. Lumpkin and Providence Equity and Spectrum Equity. One agreement requires CCI to pay to Mr. Lumpkin and such affiliates of Providence Equity and Spectrum Equity an annual professional services fee in the aggregate amount of \$2.0 million for consulting, advisory and other professional services provided to CCI and its subsidiaries relating to the Illinois operations. The other agreement requires Texas Acquisition to pay to Mr. Lumpkin and such affiliates of Providence Equity and Spectrum Equity an annual professional services fee in the aggregate amount of \$3.0 million for consulting, advisory and other professional services provided to Texas Acquisition and its subsidiaries relating to the Texas operations. The professional services fees are generally payable in cash. The professional services fees, however, must be paid in the form of class A preferred shares if payment in cash is prohibited by the existing credit agreement or if consolidated EBITDA (determined in accordance with the existing credit agreement) is less than or equal to \$106.0 million. Payment of the professional services fees is subordinate to the obligations under the existing credit agreement and the notes. The rights of Mr. Lumpkin and the affiliates of Providence Equity and Spectrum Equity to receive professional services fees described above will automatically terminate upon the consummation of the proposed initial public offering.

**Cash Distribution to the Existing Equity Investors**

On June 7, 2005, we made a \$37.5 million cash distribution to our existing equity investors from cash on our balance sheet.

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**LATEL Sale/ Leaseback**

In 2002, in connection with the acquisition by Homebase of ICTC and several related businesses from McLeodUSA, each of ICTC and Consolidated Communications Market Response, Inc., or Consolidated Market Response, an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of Illinois Holdings, entered into separate agreements with LATEL, pursuant to which each of them sold to LATEL real property for total consideration of approximately \$9.2 million and then leased the property back from LATEL. LATEL is owned 50.0% by Mr. Lumpkin and 50.0% by Agracel. Agracel is the sole managing member of LATEL. Mr. Lumpkin, together with members of his family, beneficially owns 49.7% and Mr. Grissom owns 2.6% of Agracel. In addition, Messrs. Lumpkin and Grissom are directors of Agracel.

The initial term of both leases was one year beginning on December 31, 2002. Each lease automatically renews for successive one year terms through 2013, unless either ICTC or Consolidated Market Response provides one year prior written notice that it intends to terminate its respective lease. Collectively, the lease expense for 2004 was approximately \$1.2 million, of which ICTC paid approximately \$1.0 million and Consolidated Market Response paid the remainder. These lease payments represent 100% of the revenues of LATEL. The annual rent for each lease will increase by 2.5% upon each renewal. Either subsidiary can terminate its lease agreement with LATEL at any time by giving LATEL one year prior written notice.

The sale prices for the properties sold to LATEL were determined based on an appraisal of each property. We believe the sale prices were reasonable and comparable to those that could have been obtained in an arm's length transaction.

Upon the occurrence of any the following events, LATEL has the option to convert the term of the lease to a fixed term of six years which would commence on the date LATEL exercises its option:

a public offering of our equity securities;

a change of control, defined as the acquisition of control by a person, group or entity other than one or more affiliates of Mr. Lumpkin or LATEL, of either ICTC, Consolidated Market Response or any entity that directly or indirectly controls either of them;

a board shift event, as described under Limited Liability Company Agreement Action By the Board of Managers Action By the Board of Managers Prior to ICC Approval of Governance Change ; or

a put breach event, as described under in Limited Liability Company Agreement Action by the Board of Managers Action By the Board of Managers Prior to ICC Approval of Governance Change .

Upon the consummation of the proposed initial public offering, we expect that LATEL will exercise its option to convert the term of the lease to a fixed term of six years commencing on the date the option is exercised. Currently, the leases are recorded as operating leases of ICTC and Consolidated Market Response.

**MACC, LLC**

In 1997, prior to our acquisition of ICTC at the end of 2002, Consolidated Market Response entered into a lease agreement with MACC LLC, or MACC, an Illinois limited liability company, pursuant to which Consolidated Market Response agreed to lease office space for a period of five years. Agracel is the sole managing member and 66.7% owner of MACC, LLC, or MACC, an Illinois limited liability company. Mr. Lumpkin and members of his family directly own the remainder of MACC. The parties extended the lease for an additional five years beginning October 14, 2002. Consolidated Market Response paid MACC rent for 2004 in the amount of \$123,278. These payments represent approximately 58.0% of MACC's total revenues for 2004. The lease provides for a cost of living increase to the annual lease payments based on the Revised Consumers Price Index, All Urban Consumers published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the United States Department of Labor. Neither party has the right to terminate this agreement by the terms of the agreement. We believe the terms of this lease are reasonable and comparable to those that could have been obtained in an arm's length transaction.

**Table of Contents****SKL Investment Group, LLC**

Mr. Lumpkin, together with members of his family, beneficially owns 100% of SKL Investment Group, a Delaware limited liability company which is an investment company serving the Lumpkin family. Mr. Lumpkin and members of his family are the sole voting members of SKL Investment Group. SKL Investment Group paid to CCI \$76,800 in 2004 for the use of office space, computers and telephones and for other office related expenses. This amount also includes a reimbursement of approximately \$34,750 in 2004 for a pro rata portion of Mr. Grissom's salary paid by CCI. Mr. Grissom serves as Administrative Officer of SKL Investment Group. The amount CCI charged SKL for the use of its office space, equipment and other office related expenses is based upon the amounts incurred by CCI. For example, in 2004 SKL paid \$28,100 to rent approximately 1,677 square feet of office space, which is equivalent to CCI's base rent per square foot plus SKL's pro rata share of real estate taxes, utilities and maintenance. SKL's use of equipment and other office related expenses was based on actual third-party charges or SKL's estimated usage. We believe these terms are reasonable and comparable to those that could have been obtained in an arms length transaction.

**First Mid-Illinois**

Pursuant to various agreements with CCI, First Mid-Illinois provides CCI Illinois with general banking services, including depository, disbursement and payroll accounts, on terms comparable to those available to other large unaffiliated business accounts. Mr. Lumpkin and members of his family own approximately 29.0% of the common stock of First Mid-Illinois, Mr. Grissom owns less than 1%, and is the co-trustee of trusts, with discretionary voting power, that hold 5.8% of the common stock of First Mid-Illinois and Mr. Dively owns less than 1% of the common stock of First Mid-Illinois. In addition, Messrs. Lumpkin, Grissom and Dively are directors of First Mid-Illinois. The fees charged and earnings received on deposits, through repurchase agreements, are based on First Mid-Illinois's standard schedule for large customers. During 2004, CCI Illinois paid maintenance and activity related charges of \$5,465 to First Mid-Illinois and earned \$170,219 of interest on its deposits. In addition, First Mid-Illinois administers CCI Illinois' hourly 401(k) plan. During 2004, CCI paid \$77,222 to First Mid-Illinois for this service, which is a competitive market rate based on assets under management that we believe is comparable to rates charged by independent third parties.

In 2004, a wholly owned subsidiary of First Mid-Illinois received a commission from Arthur J. Gallagher Risk Management Services, Inc., or AJG Risk Management, a company which provides insurance and risk management services, for introducing CCI to AJG Risk Management. CCI selected AJG Risk Management because it was the lowest cost provider among the three companies that supplied bids to us for insurance and risk management services. In 2004, CCI Illinois paid AJG Risk Management approximately \$2.0 million for insurance and risk management services.

Illinois Telephone Operations provides First Mid-Illinois with local dial tone, custom calling features, long distance and other related services. In 2004, First Mid-Illinois paid Illinois Telephone Operations \$462,498 for these services. These services are regulated and, as a result, First Mid-Illinois paid the same rate that is applicable to all customers.

***Business Systems***

Consolidated Communications Business Services, Inc., or Consolidated Business Services, an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Illinois Holdings, provides repair services and, if First Mid-Illinois elects, maintenance services for First Mid-Illinois's communications equipment, all of which are pursuant to standard Centrex sales pricing formulas, which we believe are comparable to those charged to independent third parties. First Mid-Illinois paid \$10,892 in 2004 to Consolidated Business Services for these services. The contracts automatically renew annually unless either party provides prior written notice of termination.

***Mobile Services***

Consolidated Communications Mobile Services, Inc., or Consolidated Mobile Services, an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Illinois Holdings, provides paging services to First Mid-Illinois. During 2004, First Mid-Illinois paid \$2,616 to Consolidated Mobile Services. The amounts received from First Mid-Illinois were equal to or greater than the rate charged to customers that are not affiliated with us.





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**DESCRIPTION OF OTHER INDEBTEDNESS**

*We summarize below certain terms of our existing credit agreement, the amended and restated credit agreement we expect to enter in connection with the proposed initial public offering the CCI Texas capital leases and other indebtedness. This summary is not a complete description of all of the terms and provisions of the agreements governing this debt.*

**Existing Credit Facilities**

CCI and Texas Acquisition entered into a Credit Agreement, dated as of April 14, 2004, with a syndicate of banks and other financial institutions led by Credit Suisse First Boston, acting through its Cayman Islands branch, and Citigroup Global Markets Inc., as joint lead arrangers and joint bookrunners, Citicorp North America, Inc., as administrative agent, Credit Suisse First Boston, acting through its Cayman Islands branch, as syndication agent, and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as documentation agent.

Our existing credit facilities provide financing of \$467.0 million, consisting of:

\$122.0 million term loan A facility with a six year maturity;

\$315.0 million term loan B facility with a seven year and six-month maturity; and

\$30.0 million revolving credit facility with a six year maturity.

Each of CCI and Texas Acquisition is a borrower under the existing credit facilities. CCI has borrowed approximately \$50.0 million of loans under the term loan A facility and approximately \$120.0 million of loans under the term loan B facility and Texas Acquisition has borrowed the remaining loans under each of these facilities. The revolving credit facility is available to either borrower. The borrowers' obligations under the existing credit facilities will be several and not joint.

The proceeds of the term loans were drawn on the closing date and the proceeds thereof were used to finance the acquisition, refinance certain existing indebtedness of CCI and to pay related costs and expenses. The revolving credit facility includes a subfacility for letters of credit as well as a swingline subfacility. The revolving credit facility was undrawn on the closing date and remains available for general corporate purposes. We refinanced the term loan B borrowings and amended and restated the existing credit agreement on October 22, 2004. For a description of the amendment and restatement, see Existing Credit Facilities, Amendment and Restatement below.

*Amortization; Prepayments.* Our existing credit agreement requires the borrowers to make amortization payments as follows:

with respect to the term loan A facility, the amortization is 8.2% (payable in quarterly installments) in the first year, increasing in each of the following five years to 12.3%, 16.4%, 16.4%, 20.5% and 26.2%, respectively.

with respect to the term loan B facility, the amortization is 1.0% per year (payable in quarterly installments for each quarter ended on or prior to December 31, 2010) with the remaining amount payable in four equal payments in the final year prior to the maturity date.

Principal amounts outstanding under the revolving credit facility will be due and payable in full at maturity, six years from April 14, 2004, the closing date of the existing credit facilities.

*Prepayments.* The existing credit agreement requires CCI and Texas Acquisition to prepay the outstanding term loans, subject to certain exceptions, with:

50.0% of excess cash flow;

100% of the net proceeds of all non-ordinary course asset sales and any insurance or condemnation proceeds, not reinvested within required time periods;

100% of the net proceeds of certain incurrences of indebtedness; and

50.0% of the net proceeds from certain issuances of equity.



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We may also voluntarily repay outstanding loans under the existing credit facilities at any time without any premium or penalty, other than customary breakage costs with respect to LIBOR loans.

*Interest Rates and Fees.* The borrowings under the existing credit facilities bear interest at a rate equal to an applicable margin plus, at the borrowers' option, either a base rate or a LIBOR rate. The initial applicable margin for borrowings under the existing credit facilities is:

in respect of the term loan A facility and the revolving credit facility, 1.50% with respect to base rate loans and 2.50% with respect to LIBOR loans; and

in respect of the term loan B facility, 1.75% with respect to base rate loans and 2.75% with respect to LIBOR loans.

Upon the occurrence of certain events, the applicable margin in respect of the term loan A facility and the revolving credit facility will be subject to adjustment.

In addition to paying interest on outstanding principal under the existing credit facilities, the borrowers are required to pay a commitment fee to the lenders under the revolving credit facility in respect of unutilized commitments thereunder at a rate equal to 0.50%, subject to adjustment upon the occurrence of certain events. The borrowers will also pay customary letter of credit fees and fees of the administrative agent.

*Collateral and Guarantees.* Homebase has guaranteed the obligations of each of CCI and Texas Acquisition on a limited, non-recourse basis with recourse only to a first priority security interest in the outstanding shares of capital stock of Illinois Holdings and Texas Holdings (for which the notes will have a second priority security interest).

Texas Holdings and each of its existing (other than Texas Acquisition, East Texas Fiber Line Incorporated and Telecon, Inc.) and certain future direct and indirect subsidiaries, or the Texas Subsidiary Guarantors, have unconditionally guaranteed the obligations of Texas Acquisition on a joint and several basis and Texas Holdings, Texas Acquisition and the Texas Subsidiary Guarantors have guaranteed the obligations of CCI on a joint and several basis. Illinois Holdings and each of its existing (other than CCI and in the case of ICTC, subject to obtaining the consent of the ICC for ICTC to guarantee \$195.0 million of the borrowings) and certain future direct and indirect subsidiaries, or the Illinois Subsidiary Guarantors, have unconditionally guaranteed the obligations of CCI on a joint and several basis and Illinois Holdings, CCI and the Illinois Subsidiary Guarantors have guaranteed the obligations of Texas Acquisition on a joint and several basis.

The obligations under the existing credit facilities and all the guarantees (other than the guarantee by Homebase) are secu