APPENDIX
INTERCARRIER COMPENSATION

(AFTER FCC ORDER NO. 01-131, AGREEING TO EXCHANGE ALL ISP-BOUND and SECTION 251(b)(5) TRAFFIC AT THE FCC RATES IN CERTAIN STATES, WHERE APPLICABLE)

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APPENDIX INTERCARRIER COMPENSATION

1. SCOPE OF APPENDIX

1.1 This Appendix sets forth the terms and conditions for Intercarrier Compensation of intercarrier telecommunications traffic between the applicable SBC Communications Inc (SBC) owned Incumbent Local Exchange Carrier and CLEC, but only to the extent they are interconnected and exchanging calls pursuant to a fully executed, underlying Interconnection Agreement approved by the applicable state or federal regulatory agency for telecommunications traffic in the applicable state(s).

1.2 [1]The provisions of this Appendix apply to telecommunications traffic originated over the originating carrier's facilities or over wholesale local switching purchased by CLEC from SBC 13-STATE on a wholesale basis.

1.3 The provisions of this Appendix do not apply to traffic originated over services provided under local Resale service. SBC-13STATE will compensate the terminating carrier in accordance with this Appendix for Section 251(b)(5) Traffic, ISP-Bound Traffic, Optional EAS Traffic (also known as "Optional Calling Area Traffic") and IntraLATA Toll Traffic that originates from an end user that is served by a carrier providing telecommunications services utilizing SBC-13STATE's Resale Service.

1.4 Any inconsistencies between the provisions of this Appendix and other provisions of the underlying Interconnection Agreement shall be governed by the provisions of this Appendix.

2. ILEC DESIGNATIONS

2.1 SBC Communications Inc. (SBC) means the holding company which directly or indirectly owns the following ILECs: Illinois Bell Telephone Company d/b/a SBC Illinois, Indiana Bell Telephone Company Incorporated d/b/a SBC Indiana, Michigan Bell Telephone Company d/b/a SBC Michigan, Nevada Bell Telephone Company d/b/a SBC Nevada, The Ohio Bell Telephone Company d/b/a SBC Ohio, Pacific Bell Telephone Company d/b/a SBC California, The Southern New England Telephone Company d/b/a SBC Connecticut, Southwestern Bell Telephone, L.P. d/b/a SBC Arkansas, SBC Kansas, SBC Missouri, SBC Oklahoma and/or SBC Texas and/or Wisconsin Bell, Inc. d/b/a SBC Wisconsin.

2.2 SBC-2STATE - As used herein, SBC-2STATE means SBC CALIFORNIA and SBC NEVADA, the applicable SBC-owned ILEC(s) doing business in California and Nevada.

2.3 SBC-4STATE - As used herein, SBC-4STATE means Southwestern Bell Telephone, L.P. d/b/a SBC Arkansas, SBC Kansas, SBC Missouri and SBC Oklahoma, the applicable SBC-owned ILEC(s) doing business in Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma.

2.4 SBC-7STATE - As used herein, SBC-7STATE means SBC SOUTHWEST REGION 5-STATE, SBC CALIFORNIA and SBC NEVADA, the applicable SBC-owned ILEC(s) doing business in Arkansas, California, Kansas, Missouri, Nevada, Oklahoma, and Texas.

2.5 SBC-8STATE - As used herein, SBC-8STATE means SBC SOUTHWEST REGION 5-STATE, SBC CALIFORNIA, SBC NEVADA, and SBC CONNECTICUT, the applicable SBC-owned ILEC(s) doing business in Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Kansas, Missouri, Nevada, Oklahoma, and Texas.

2.6 SBC-10STATE - As used herein, SBC-10STATE means SBC SOUTHWEST REGION 5-STATE and SBC MIDWEST REGION 5-STATE, the applicable SBC-owned ILEC(s) doing business in Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, Oklahoma, Texas, and Wisconsin.

2.7 SBC-12STATE - As used herein, SBC-12STATE means SBC SOUTHWEST REGION 5-STATE, SBC MIDWEST REGION 5-STATE and SBC-2STATE, the applicable SBC-owned ILEC(s) doing business in Arkansas, California, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Nevada, Ohio, Oklahoma, Texas, and Wisconsin.

[1] Settlement IC 1(a)

2.8 SBC-13STATE - As used herein, SBC-13STATE means SBC SOUTHWEST REGION 5-STATE, SBC MIDWEST REGION 5-STATE, SBC-2STATE and SBC CONNECTICUT, the applicable SBC-owned ILEC(s) doing business in Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Nevada, Ohio, Oklahoma, Texas, and Wisconsin.

2.9 SBC ARKANSAS - As used herein, SBC ARKANSAS means Southwestern Bell Telephone, L.P. d/b/a SBC Arkansas, the applicable SBC-owned ILEC doing business in Arkansas.

2.10 SBC CALIFORNIA – As used herein, SBC CALIFORNIA means Pacific Bell Telephone Company d/b/a SBC California, the applicable SBC-owned ILEC doing business in California.

2.11 SBC KANSAS - As used herein, SBC KANSAS means Southwestern Bell Telephone, L.P. d/b/a SBC Kansas, the applicable SBC-owned ILEC doing business in Kansas.

2.12 SBC ILLINOIS - As used herein, SBC ILLINOIS means Illinois Bell Telephone Company d/b/a SBC Illinois, the applicable SBC-owned ILEC doing business in Illinois.

2.13 SBC INDIANA - As used herein, SBC INDIANA means Indiana Bell Telephone Company Incorporated d/b/a SBC Indiana, the applicable SBC-owned ILEC doing business in Indiana.

2.14 SBC MICHIGAN - As used herein, SBC MICHIGAN means Michigan Bell Telephone Company d/b/a SBC Michigan, the applicable SBC-owned doing business in Michigan.

2.15 SBC MIDWEST REGION 5-STATE - As used herein, SBC MIDWEST REGION 5-STATE means Illinois Bell Telephone Company d/b/a SBC Illinois, Indiana Bell Telephone Company Incorporated d/b/a SBC Indiana, Michigan Bell Telephone Company d/b/a SBC Michigan, The Ohio Bell Telephone Company d/b/a SBC Ohio, and/or Wisconsin Bell, Inc. d/b/a SBC Wisconsin, the applicable SBC-owned ILEC(s) doing business in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

2.16 SBC MISSOURI - As used herein, SBC MISSOURI means Southwestern Bell Telephone, L.P. d/b/a SBC Missouri, the applicable SBC-owned ILEC doing business in Missouri.

2.17 SBC NEVADA - As used herein, SBC NEVADA means Nevada Bell Telephone Company d/b/a SBC Nevada, the applicable SBC-owned ILEC doing business in Nevada.

2.18 SBC OHIO - As used herein, SBC OHIO means The Ohio Bell Telephone Company d/b/a SBC Ohio, the applicable SBC-owned ILEC doing business in Ohio.

2.19 SBC OKLAHOMA - As used herein, SBC OKLAHOMA means Southwestern Bell Telephone, L.P. d/b/a SBC Oklahoma, the applicable SBC-owned ILEC doing business in Oklahoma.

2.20 SBC CONNECTICUT - As used herein, SBC CONNECTICUT means The Southern New England Telephone Company d/b/a SBC Connecticut, the applicable above listed ILEC doing business in Connecticut.

2.21 SBC SOUTHWEST REGION 5-STATE - As used herein, SBC SOUTHWEST REGION 5-STATE means Southwestern Bell Telephone, L.P. d/b/a SBC Arkansas, SBC Kansas, SBC Missouri, SBC Oklahoma and/or SBC Texas, the applicable above listed ILEC(s) doing business in Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Texas.

2.22 SBC TEXAS – As used herein, SBC TEXAS means Southwestern Bell Telephone, L.P. d/b/a SBC Texas, the applicable SBC-owned ILEC doing business in Texas.

2.23 SBC WISCONSIN - As used herein, SBC WISCONSIN means Wisconsin Bell, Inc. d/b/a SBC Wisconsin, the applicable SBC-owned ILEC doing business in Wisconsin.

3. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PARTIES

3.1 [2]For all traffic originated on a Party's network**s** including, without limitation, Switched Access Traffic, such Party shall provide CPN as defined in 47 C.F.R. § 64.1600(c) ("CPN") in accordance with Section 3.3 below. Each Party to this Agreement will be responsible for passing on any CPN it receives from a third party for traffic delivered to the other Party. In addition, each Party agrees that it shall not strip, alter, modify, add, delete, change, or incorrectly assign any CPN. If either party identifies improper, incorrect, or fraudulent use of local exchange services (including, but not limited to PRI, ISDN and/or Smart Trunks), or identifies stripped, altered, modified, added, deleted, changed, and/or incorrectly assigned CPN, the Parties agree to cooperate with one another to investigate and take corrective action.

3.2 If one Party is passing CPN but the other Party is not properly receiving information, the Parties will work cooperatively to correct the problem.

3.3 For traffic which is delivered by one Party to be terminated on the other Party's network in SBC SOUTHWEST REGION 5-STATE, SBC MIDWEST REGION 5-STATE and SBC CONNECTICUT , if the percentage of such calls passed with CPN is greater than ninety percent (90%), all calls delivered by one Party to the other for termination without CPN will be billed as either Section 251(b)(5) Traffic or IntraLATA Toll Traffic in direct proportion to the total MOUs of calls delivered by one Party to the other with CPN. If the percentage of calls passed with CPN is less than 90%, all calls delivered by one Party to the other without CPN will be billed at Intrastate Switched Access rates.

3.4 For those usage based charges where actual charge information is not determinable by SBC-2STATE because the jurisdiction (i.e., intrastate vs. local) or origin of the traffic is unidentifiable, the Parties will jointly develop a Percent Local Usage (PLU) factor in order to determine the appropriate charges to be billed to the terminating party in accordance with Section 14.2 below.

3.5 [3]CLEC has the sole obligation to enter into intercarrier compensation arrangements with third party telecommunications carriers regarding CLEC's traffic and such other carriers' traffic, including without limitation any where CLEC originates traffic to or terminates traffic from an end user being served by a third party telecommunications carrier who has purchased wholesale local switching from SBC-13STATE on a wholesale basis to such telecommunications carrier, and by which such telecommunications carrier uses it to offer to end users wireline local telephone exchange service. In no event will SBC-13STATE have any liability to CLEC or any third party if CLEC fails to enter into such compensation arrangement. SBC shall provide call detail records to Sprint when, where and in a manner that is currently available In the event that traffic is exchanged with a third party carrier with whom CLEC does not have a traffic compensation agreement, CLEC will indemnify, defend and hold harmless SBC-13STATE against any and all losses including without limitation, charges levied by such third party carrier. The third party carrier and CLEC will bill their respective charges directly to each other. SBC-13STATE will not be required to function as a billing intermediary, e.g., clearinghouse. SBC-13STATE may provide information regarding such traffic to other telecommunications carriers or entities as appropriate to resolve traffic compensation issues.

3.6 The Parties agree that, notwithstanding the classification of traffic under this Appendix, either Party is free to define its own "local" calling area(s) for purposes of its provision of telecommunications services to its end users.

3.7 [4]For Section 251(b)(5) Traffic, ISP-Bound Traffic, Optional EAS Traffic, and IntraLATA Toll Traffic, the Party whose End User originates such traffic shall compensate the Party who terminates such traffic to its End User for the transport and termination of such traffic at the applicable rate(s) provided in this Appendix and Appendix Pricing and/or the applicable switched access tariffs. In SBC CONNECTICUT, when CLEC purchases wholesale local switching from SBC CONNECTICUT on a wholesale basis to provide service to its end users, all Section 251(b)(5) Traffic, ISP-Bound Traffic, Optional EAS Traffic, and IntraLATA Toll

[2] Settlement IC 1(b)
[3] Settlement IC 4
[4] Settlement IC 1(c) and 1(d)

Traffic originated by CLEC's end users are not subject to intercarrier compensation as addressed in Section 5 below.

3.8 To the extent that the Parties are not currently exchanging traffic in a given LATA or Local Calling Area, the Parties' obligation to pay intercarrier compensation to each other shall commence on the date the Parties agree that the interconnection is complete (i.e., each Party has established its originating trunks as well as all ancillary traffic trunking such as Operator Services, 911 or Mass Calling trunks) and is capable of fully supporting originating terminating end user customers' traffic. In addition, the Parties agree that test traffic is not subject to compensation pursuant to this Appendix Intercarrier Compensation.

4. LONG TERM BILL AND KEEP ARRANGEMENTS FOR TERMINATION OF IN-BALANCE SECTION 251(B)(5) TRAFFIC AND ISP-BOUND TRAFFIC

4.1 Wireline Section 251(b)(5) Traffic shall mean telecommunications traffic, in which the originating End User of one Party and the terminating End User of the other Party are:

a. both physically located in the same ILEC Local Exchange Area as defined by the ILEC Local (or "General") Exchange Tariff on file with the applicable state commission or regulatory agency; or

b. both physically located within neighboring ILEC Local Exchange Areas that are within the same common mandatory local calling area. This includes but is not limited to, mandatory Extended Area Service (EAS), mandatory Extended Local Calling Service (ELCS), or other types of mandatory expanded local calling scopes.

4.2 In accordance with the FCC's Order on Remand and Report and Order, In the Matter of Implementation of the Local Compensation Provisions in the Telecommunications Act of 1996, Intercarrier Compensation for ISP-Bound Traffic, FCC 01-131, CC Docket Nos. 96-98, 99-68 (rel. April, 27, 2001) ("FCC ISP Compensation Order"), "ISP-Bound Traffic" shall mean telecommunications traffic exchanged between CLEC and SBC-13STATE in which the originating End User of one Party and the ISP served by the other Party are:

a. both physically located in the same ILEC Local Exchange Area as defined by the ILEC's Local (or "General") Exchange Tariff on file with the applicable state commission or regulatory agency; or

b. both physically located within neighboring ILEC Local Exchange Areas that are within the same common mandatory local calling area. This includes, but it is not limited to, mandatory Extended Area Service (EAS), mandatory Extended Local Calling Service (ELCS) or other types of mandatory expanded local calling scopes.

In states in which SBC-13STATE has offered to exchange Section 251(b)(5) Traffic and ISP-Bound traffic pursuant to the FCC's interim ISP terminating compensation plan set forth in the FCC ISP Compensation Order, traffic is presumed to be ISP-Bound Traffic in accordance with the rebuttable presumption set forth in Section 5.7 of this Appendix.

4.3 Long-Term Local Bill and Keep Arrangements for Section 251(b)(5) Traffic and ISP-Bound Traffic

Sprint has elected long-term local Bill and Keep as the reciprocal compensation arrangement for Section 251(b)(5) Traffic and ISP-Bound Traffic originated and terminated between SBC-13STATE and Sprint in SBC-13STATE so long as qualifying traffic between the parties remains in balance in accordance with this Section 4.3. Long-term local Bill and Keep applies only to Section 251(b)(5) Traffic and ISP-Bound Traffic as defined in Sections 4.1 and 4.2 of this Attachment and does not include, IntraLATA Toll Traffic, Meet Point Billing Traffic, FX Traffic, FGA Traffic, MCA Traffic or Optional EAS Traffic.

4.3.1 The Parties agree that Section 251(b)(5) Traffic and ISP-Bound Traffic exchanged between the Parties will be subject to Bill and Keep as the method of intercarrier compensation provided that Section 251(b)(5) Traffic and ISP-Bound Traffic exchanged between the Parties is "In-Balance." In- balance shall mean that Section 251(b)(5) Traffic and ISP-Bound Traffic exchanged between the Parties will be within +/-5% of equilibrium (50%).

4.3.2 The calculation for determining whether traffic is in balance will be based on the difference between the total Section 251(b)(5) Traffic and ISP-Bound Traffic originated by each Party's end users terminated to the other Party's End Users, divided by the sum of both Parties' end users' terminated Section 251(b)(5) Traffic, and ISP-Bound Traffic multiplied by 100.

4.3.3 The Parties agree that where Section 251(b)(5) Traffic and ISP-Bound Traffic is determined to be out-of-balance by more than 5% per month for three (3) consecutive months, Section shall immediately apply rates specified in Section 5.3.1 to all Section 251(b)(5) Traffic and ISP-Bound Traffic.

4.3.4 Once the rates found in Section 5.3.1 apply to CLEC's Section 251(b)(5)Traffic and ISP-Bound Traffic, it will apply for the remaining term of this Agreement.

4.3.5 In the event that either Party disputes whether its Section 251(b)(5) Traffic and ISP-Bound Traffic is in balance, the Parties agree to work cooperatively to reconcile the inconsistencies in their usage data.

4.3.6 Should the Parties be unable to agree on the amount and balance of Section 251(b)(5) Traffic and ISP-Bound Traffic exchanged between their End Users, either Party may invoke the dispute resolution procedures under this Agreement. In the event that dispute resolution procedures results in the calculations being delayed, the reciprocal compensation rates will apply retroactively to the date such reciprocal compensation were applicable.

4.3.7 Upon reasonable belief that traffic other than Section 251(b)(5) Traffic and ISP-Bound Traffic is being terminated under this long-term local Bill and Keep arrangement, either Party may request a meeting to confirm the jurisdictional nature of traffic delivered as Bill and Keep. Parties will consult with each other to attempt to resolve issues without the need for an audit. Should no resolution be reached within 60 days, an audit may be requested and will be conducted by an independent auditor under an appropriate non-disclosure agreement. Only one audit may be conducted by each Party within a six-month period.

4.3.8 The auditing Party will pay the audit costs unless the audit reveals the delivery of a substantial amount of traffic originating from a party in this Agreement other than Section 251(b)(5) Traffic and ISP-Bound Traffic for termination to the other party under the long term local Bill and Keep arrangement. In the event the audit reveals a substantial amount of traffic other than Section 251(b)(5) Traffic and ISP-Bound Traffic, the Party delivering such traffic will bear the cost of the audit and will pay appropriate compensation for such traffic with interest at the commercial paper rate as referenced in 9.1 of the General Terms and Conditions of this Agreement.

4.3.8.1 The Parties will consult and negotiate in good faith to resolve any issues of accuracy or integrity of data collected, generated, or reported in connection with audits or otherwise.

4.3.8.2 The audit provisions set out in Sections 4.3.7 through 4.3.8 above do not alter or affect audit provisions set out elsewhere in this Agreement.

5. COMPENSATION ARRANGEMENTS FOR TERMINATION OF OUT-OF-BALANCE SECTION 251(B)(5) TRAFFIC AND ISP-BOUND TRAFFIC

5.1 "Out-of-Balance" shall mean that Section 251(b)(5) Traffic and ISP-Bound Traffic exchanged between the Parties has not met the In-Balance qualifiers as defined in Section 4.3 above and has exceeded the specified thresholds set forth in Sections 4.3.1 and 4.3.2. This Section 5 applies to Out-of-Balance traffic.

5.2 SBC-12STATE made an offer (the "Offer") to all telecommunications carriers to exchange Section 251(b)(5) Traffic and ISP-Bound Traffic on and after the designated dates provided below pursuant to the terms and conditions of the FCC's interim ISP terminating compensation plan of the FCC's Order on Remand and Report and Order, In the Matter of Implementation of the Local Competition Provisions in the Telecommunications Act of 1996, Intercarrier Compensation for ISP-Bound Traffic, FCC 01-131, CC Docket

Nos. 96-98, 99-68 (rel. April 27, 2001)) ("FCC ISP Compensation Order") which was remanded but not vacated in *WorldCom, Inc. v. FCC*, No. 01-1218 (D.C. Cir. 2002).

SBC-13STATE and CLEC agree to carry out the FCC's interim ISP terminating compensation plan on the date designated by SBC-13STATE in a particular state without waiving, and expressly reserving, all appellate rights to contest FCC, judicial, legislative, or other regulatory rulings regarding ISP -Bound traffic, including but not limited to, appeals of the FCC's ISP Compensation Order. By agreeing to this Appendix, both Parties reserve the right to advocate their respective positions before courts, state or federal commissions, or legislative bodies.

5.2.1 [5]Should there be any change in law, the provisions of the General Terms and Conditions will prevail.

5.3 In SBC-12STATE the rates, terms and conditions for compensation of Section 251(b)(5) Traffic, as defined in Section 4.1 and ISP-Bound Traffic, as defined in Section 4.2 will be compensated at the rate set forth in Section 5.3.1 below in a specific state on the later of (i) the Effective Date of this Agreement and (ii) the effective date of the offer in a particular state if such traffic does not meet the in-balance requirements set forth in Section 4.3 above. The Parties acknowledge that SBC-12STATE has made such offer in its respective states of (i) Indiana, Ohio, Texas and Wisconsin effective on and after June 1, 2003, (ii) Arkansas and Michigan effective on and after July 6, 2003, California effective on and after August 1, 2003, and (iv) Illinois effective on and after September 1, 2003; Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Nevada on and after June 1, 2004. Until and unless SBC CONNECTICUT chooses to offer to exchange Section 251(b)(5) Traffic and ISP-Bound Traffic on and after a designated date pursuant to the terms and conditions of the FCC's interim ISP terminating compensation plan, the Parties agree that Section 251(b)(5) Traffic and ISP-Bound Traffic exchanged between the Parties will be compensated at the rate set forth in Section 5.3.1 below if such traffic does not meet the in-balance requirements set forth in Section 4.3 above.

5.3.1 SBC 13-STATE and Sprint agree to compensate each other for the transport and termination of all Section 251(b)(5) and ISP-Bound Traffic at $.0005 per minute of use if such traffic does not meet the in-balance requirements set forth in Section 4.3 above. Payment of Intercarrier Compensation on ISP-Bound Traffic and Section 251(b)(5) Traffic will not vary according to whether the traffic is routed through a tandem switch or directly to an end office switch.

5.4 ISP-Bound Traffic Rebuttable Presumption

5.4.1 In accordance with Paragraph 79 of the FCC's ISP Compensation Order, the Parties agree that there is a rebuttable presumption that any of the combined Section 251(b)(5) Traffic and ISP-Bound Traffic exchanged between the Parties in SBC 12-STATE exceeding a 3:1 terminating to originating ratio is presumed to be ISP-Bound Traffic subject to the compensation terms in this Section 5.4. Either Party has the right to rebut the 3:1 ISP-Bound Traffic presumption by identifying the actual ISP-Bound Traffic by any means mutually agreed by the Parties, or by any method approved by the Commission. If a Party seeking to rebut the presumption takes appropriate action at the Commission pursuant to Section 252 of the Act and the Commission agrees that such Party has rebutted the presumption, the methodology and/or means approved by the Commission for use in determining the ratio shall be utilized by the Parties as of the date of the Commission approval. During the pendency of any such proceedings to rebut the presumption, the Parties will remain obligated to pay the rates set forth in Section 5.3.1 for Section 251(b)(5) Traffic and ISP-Bound Traffic.

5.5 Intercarrier Compensation for Wholesale Local Switching Traffic

5.5.1 Where CLEC purchases any wholesale local switching from SBC-12STATE on a wholesale basis, CLEC will deal directly with third party carriers for purposes of reciprocal compensation for calls originated by or terminated to the end users served by such arrangements. SBC-12STATE is

[5] IC 8

required to provide CLEC with timely, complete and correct information to enable CLEC to meet the requirements of this section.

5.5.2 The following reciprocal compensation terms shall apply to all traffic exchanged between SBC-12STATE and CLECs when CLEC purchases wholesale local switching from SBC-12STATE on a wholesale basis:

5.5.2.1 For intra-switch Section 251(b)(5) Traffic and ISP-Bound Traffic exchanged between SBC-12STATE and CLEC, the Parties agree to impose no call termination charges pertaining to reciprocal compensation on each other.

5.5.2.2 For interswitch Section 251(b)(5) Traffic and ISP-Bound Traffic exchanged between SBC-12STATE and CLEC where CLEC's end user originates a call that is terminated to a SBC-12STATE end user, CLEC shall pay the rate set forth in Section 5.3.2 for the transport and termination of Section 251(b)(5) Traffic, and ISP-Bound Traffic.

5.5.3 [6]In SBC CONNECTICUT, when CLEC purchases wholesale local switching from SBC CONNECTICUT on a wholesale basis. to provide service to its end users, SBC CONNECTICUT will be solely responsible for compensating the terminating third party carrier for Section 251(b)(5) Traffic, ISP-Bound Traffic, Optional EAS Traffic and IntraLATA Toll Traffic that originates from CLEC's end users. When CLEC purchases wholesale local switching from SBC CONNECTICUT on a wholesale basis, CLEC can not seek intercarrier compensation from SBC CONNECTICUT for Section 251(b)(5) Traffic, ISP-Bound Traffic, Optional EAS Traffic and IntraLATA Toll Traffic that originates from either an SBC CONNECTICUT end user or a third party carrier's end user.

5.6 [7]Unless the parties are operating under a Long Term Bill and Keep arrangement as provided in Section 4 above, each party will invoice the other party on a monthly basis the rates set forth in Section 5.3.2 for the transport and termination of all Section 251(b)(5) Traffic and ISP-Bound Traffic exchanged between the Parties.

6. OTHER TELECOMMUNICATIONS TRAFFIC

6.1 Except as set forth in section 5 above, the terms of this appendix are not applicable to (i) interstate or intrastate Exchange Access traffic, (ii) Information Access traffic, or (iii) any other type of traffic found to be exempt from reciprocal compensation by the FCC or the Commission, with the exception of ISP-Bound Traffic which is addressed in this Appendix. All Exchange Access traffic and IntraLATA Toll Traffic shall continue to be governed by the terms and conditions of the applicable federal and state tariffs.

6.2 Foreign Exchange (FX) services are retail service offerings purchased by FX customers which allow such FX customers to obtain exchange service from a mandatory local calling area other than the mandatory local calling area where the FX customer is physically located, but within the same LATA as the number that is assigned. FX service enables particular end-user customers to avoid what might otherwise be toll calls between the FX customer's physical location and customers in the foreign exchange. FX Telephone Numbers" are those telephone numbers with rating and routing point that are different from those of the geographic area in which the end user is physically located. FX Telephone Numbers that deliver second dial tone and the ability for the calling party to enter access codes and an additional recipient telephone number remain classified as Feature Group A (FGA) calls, and are subject to the originating and terminating carrier's tariffed Switched Exchange Access rates (also known as "Meet Point Billed" compensation), or if jointly provisioned FGA service, subject to the terms and conditions of Appendix FGA. There are two types of FX service:

6.2.1 "Dedicated FX Traffic" shall mean those calls routed by means of a physical, dedicated circuit delivering dial tone or otherwise serving an end user's station from a serving Central Office (also known as End Office) located outside of that station's mandatory local calling area. Dedicated FX

[6] Settlement
[7] Settlement IC 3

Service permits the end user physically located in one exchange to be assigned telephone numbers resident in the serving Central (or End) Office in another, "foreign," exchange, thereby creating a local presence in that "foreign" exchange.

6.2.2 "Virtual Foreign Exchange (FX) Traffic" and "FX-type Traffic" shall refer to those calls delivered to telephone numbers that are rated as local to the other telephone numbers in a given mandatory local calling area, but where the recipient end user's station assigned that telephone number is physically located outside of that mandatory local calling area. Virtual FX Service also permits an end user physically located in one exchange to be assigned telephone numbers resident in the serving Central (or End) Office in another, foreign," exchange, thereby creating a local presence in the "foreign" exchange. Virtual FX Service differs from Dedicated FX Service, however, in that Virtual FX end users continue to draw dial tone or are otherwise served from a Central (or End) Office which may provide service across more than one Commission-prescribed mandatory local calling area, whereas Dedicated FX Service end users draw dial tone or are otherwise served from a Central (or End) Office located outside their mandatory calling area.

6.2.3 FX Traffic is not Section 251(b)(5) Traffic and instead the transport and termination compensation for FX Traffic is subject to a Bill and Keep arrangement in SBC 2-STATE, SBC MIDWEST REGION 5-STATE, SBC CONNECTICUT, SBC ARKANSAS, SBC KANSAS, SBC TEXAS AND SBC MISSOURI.

6.2.3.1 To the extent that ISP-Bound Traffic is provisioned via an FX-type arrangement, such traffic is subject to a Bill and Keep arrangement. "Bill and Keep" refers to an arrangement in which neither of two interconnecting parties charges the other for terminating FX traffic that originates on the other party's network.

6.2.4 Pursuant to the Oklahoma Commission Arbitration Award in Docket 449960, the transport and termination compensation for Virtual FX, Dedicated FX, and FX-type Traffic will be originating access charges in SBC OKLAHOMA.

6.2.4.1 To the extent that ISP-Bound Traffic is provisioned via an FX-type arrangement, such traffic is subject to originating access charges.

6.3 Private Line Services include private line-like and special access services and are not subject to intercarrier compensation. Private Line Services are defined as a digital point-to-point connection that provides a dedicated circuit of pre-subscribed bandwidth between any two points. Private Line Services are used to consolidate communications over one line-voice, data, video and multimedia.

6.4 The Parties recognize and agree that ISP and Internet traffic (excluding ISP-Bound Traffic as defined in Section 5.1) could also be exchanged outside of the applicable local calling scope, or routed in ways that could make the rates and rate structure in Sections 4 and 5 above not apply, including but not limited to ISP calls that fit the underlying Agreement's definitions of:

- FX Traffic
- Optional EAS Traffic
- IntraLATA Toll Traffic
- InterLATA Toll Traffic
- 800, 888, 877, ("8YY") Traffic
- Feature Group A Traffic
- Feature Group D Traffic

6.5 The Parties agree that, for the purposes of this Appendix, either Parties' End Users remain free to place ISP calls under any of the above classifications. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, to the extent such ISP calls are placed, the Parties agree that Sections 4 and 5 above do not apply. The applicable rates, terms and conditions for: (a) FX Traffic are set forth in Section 6.2; (b) Optional EAS Traffic are set forth in

Section 7; (c) 8YY Traffic are set forth in Section 10; (d) Feature Group A Traffic are set forth in Section 6.2; and/or e) IntraLATA Toll Traffic are set forth in Sections 12 and 13.

7. OPTIONAL CALLING AREA TRAFFIC – SBC ARKANSAS, SBC KANSAS, AND SBC TEXAS

7.1 Compensation for Optional Calling Area (OCA) Traffic, (also known as Optional Extended Area Service and Optional EAS) is for the termination of intercompany traffic to and from the Commission approved one-way or two-way optional exchanges(s) and the associated metropolitan area, except mandatory extended traffic as addressed in Sections 4.1 and 5.1 above. The transport and termination rate applies when SBC ARKANSAS, SBC KANSAS or SBC TEXAS transports traffic and terminates it at its own switch.

7.2 In the context of this Appendix, Optional Calling Areas (OCAs) exist only in the states of Arkansas, Kansas and Texas, and are outlined in the applicable state Local Exchange tariffs. This rate is independent of any retail service arrangement established by either Party. CLEC and SBC ARKANSAS, SBC KANSAS, and SBC TEXAS are not precluded from establishing its own local calling areas or prices for purposes of retail telephone service; however the terminating rates to be used for any such offering will still be administered as described in this Appendix.

7.3 The state specific OCA Transport and Termination rates are outlined in Appendix Pricing.

8. MCA TRAFFIC -- SBC MISSOURI

8.1 For compensation purposes in the state of Missouri, Section 251(b)(5) Traffic and ISP-Bound Traffic shall be further defined as "Metropolitan Calling Area (MCA) Traffic" and "Non-MCA Traffic." MCA Traffic is traffic originated by a party providing a local calling scope plan pursuant to the Missouri Public Service Commission Orders in Case No. TO-92-306 and Case No. TO-99-483 (MCA Orders) and the call is a Section 251(b)(5) Traffic based on the calling scope of the originating party pursuant to the MCA Orders. Non-MCA Traffic is all Section 251(b)(5) Traffic and ISP-Bound Traffic that is not defined as MCA Traffic.

8.1.1 Either party providing Metropolitan Calling Area (MCA) service shall offer the full calling scope prescribed in Case No. TO-92-306, without regard to the identity of the called party's local service provider. The parties may offer additional toll-free outbound calling or other services in conjunction with MCA service, but in any such offering the party shall not identify any calling scope other than that prescribed in Case No. TO-92-306 as "MCA" service.

8.1.2 Pursuant to the Missouri Public Service Commission Order in Case No. TO-99-483, MCA Traffic shall be exchanged on a bill-and-keep intercompany compensation basis meaning that the party originating a call defined as MCA Traffic shall not compensate the terminating party for terminating the call.

8.2 The parties agree to use the Local Exchange Routing Guide (LERG) to provision the appropriate MCA NXXs in their networks. The LERG should be updated at least forty-five (45) days in advance of opening a new code to allow the other party the ability to make the necessary network modifications. If the Commission orders the parties to use an alternative other than the LERG, the parties will comply with the Commission's final order.

8.3 If CLEC provides service via resale or in conjunction with ported numbers in the MCA, the appropriate MCA NXXs will be updated by SBC SOUTHWEST REGION 5-STATE.

9. PRIMARY TOLL CARRIER ARRANGEMENTS

9.1 A Primary Toll Carrier (PTC) is a company that provides IntraLATA Toll Traffic Service for its own end user customers and potentially for a third party ILEC's end user customers. In this ILEC arrangement, the PTC would receive the ILEC end user intraLATA toll traffic revenues and pay the ILEC for originating these toll calls (originating access and billing & collection charges). The PTC would also pay the terminating access charges on behalf of the ILEC. In those SBC-13STATEs where Primary Toll Carrier arrangements are mandated and for the intraLATA toll traffic which is subject to a PTC arrangement and where SBC-13STATE is functioning as the PTC for a third party ILEC's end user customers:

(i) SBC-13STATE shall deliver such intraLATA toll traffic that originated from that third party ILEC and terminated to CLEC as the terminating carrier in accordance with the terms and conditions of such PTC arrangement mandated by the respective state Commission. SBC-13STATE shall pay the CLEC on behalf of the originating third party ILEC for the termination of such intraLATA toll traffic at the terminating access rates as set forth in the CLEC's Intrastate Access Service Tariff, but such compensation shall not exceed the compensation contained in the SBC-13STATE Intrastate Access Service Tariff in the respective state; and/or

(ii) SBC-13STATE shall deliver such intraLATA toll traffic that originated from CLEC and terminated to third party ILEC in accordance with the terms and conditions of such PTC arrangement mandated by the respective state Commission. CLEC shall pay SBC-13STATE for the use of its facilities at the rates set forth in SBC-13STATE's Intrastate Access Service Tariff. CLEC shall pay the ILEC for the termination of such traffic originated from CLEC.

10. INTRALATA 800 TRAFFIC

10.1 The Parties shall provide to each other intraLATA 800 Access Detail Usage Data for Customer billing and intraLATA 800 Copy Detail Usage Data for access billing in Exchange Message Interface (EMI) format. On a monthly basis the Parties agree to provide this data to each other at no charge. In the event of errors, omissions, or inaccuracies in data received from either Party, the liability of the Party providing such data shall be limited to the provision of corrected data only. If the originating Party does not send an End User billable record to the terminating Party, the originating Party will not bill the terminating Party any interconnection charges for this traffic.

10.2 IntraLATA 800 Traffic calls are billed to and paid for by the called or terminating Party, regardless of which Party performs the 800 query. Billing shall be based on originating and terminating NPA/NXX.

11. MEET POINT BILLING (MPB) AND SWITCHED ACCESS TRAFFIC COMPENSATION

11.1 Intercarrier compensation for Switched Access Traffic shall be on a Meet Point Billing ("MPB") basis as described below.

11.2 The Parties will establish MPB arrangements in order to provide Switched Access Services via the respective carrier's Tandem Office Switch in accordance with the MPB guidelines contained in the Ordering and Billing Forum's MECOD and MECAB documents, as amended from time to time.

11.3 Billing for the Switched Exchange Access Services jointly provided by the Parties via MPB arrangements shall be according to the multiple bill/single tariff method. As described in the MECAB document, each Party will render a bill in accordance with its own tariff for that portion of the service it provides. Each Party will bill its own network access service rates. The residual interconnection charge (RIC), if any, will be billed by the Party providing the end office function.

11.4 The Parties will maintain provisions in their respective federal and state access tariffs, or provisions within the National Exchange Carrier Association (NECA) Tariff No. 4, or any successor tariff, sufficient to reflect this MPB arrangement, including MPB percentages.

11.5 As detailed in the MECAB document, the Parties will exchange all information necessary to accurately, reliably and promptly bill third parties for Switched Access Services traffic jointly handled by the Parties via the Meet Point Billing arrangement. Information shall be exchanged in a mutually acceptable electronic file transfer protocol. Where the EMI records cannot be transferred due to a transmission failure, records can be provided via a mutually acceptable medium. The exchange of Access Usage Records ("AURs") to accommodate MPB will be on a reciprocal, no charge basis. Each Party agrees to provide the other Party with AURs based upon mutually agreed upon intervals.

11.6 MPB shall also apply to all jointly provided Switched Access MOU traffic bearing the 900, or toll free NPAs (e.g., 800, 877, 866, 888 NPAs, or any other non-geographic NPAs). The Party that performs the SSP function (launches the query to the 800 database) will bill the 800 Service Provider for this function.

11.7 Each Party will act as the Official Recording Company for switched access usage when it is jointly provided between the Parties. As described in the MECAB document, the Official Recording Company for tandem routed traffic is: (1) the end office company for originating traffic, (2) the tandem company for terminating traffic and (3) the SSP company for originating 800 traffic.

11.8 SBC-13STATE and CLEC agree to provide the other Party with notification of any discovered errors in the record exchange process within ten (10) business days of the discovery.

11.9 In the event of a loss of data, both Parties shall cooperate to reconstruct the lost data within sixty (60) days of notification and if such reconstruction is not possible, shall accept a reasonable estimate of the lost data, based upon no more than three (3) to twelve (12) consecutive months of prior usage data.

12. [8]COMPENSATION FOR ORIGINATION AND TERMINATION OF INTERLATA TRAFFIC NOT SUBJECT TO MEET POINT BILLING

12.1 Where a CLEC originates or terminates its own end user InterLATA Traffic not subject to Meet Point Billing, the CLEC must purchase FGD access service from SBC-13STATE's state or federal access tariffs, whichever is applicable, to carry such InterLATA Traffic.

13. INTRALATA TOLL TRAFFIC COMPENSATION

13.1 For intrastate intraLATA toll traffic, compensation for termination of such traffic will be at terminating access rates for Message Telephone Service (MTS) and originating access rates for 800 Service, including the Carrier Common Line (CCL) charge where applicable, as set forth in each Party's Intrastate Access Service Tariff, but such compensation shall not exceed the compensation contained in an SBC-13STATE's tariff in whose exchange area the End User is located.

13.2 For interstate intraLATA toll traffic, compensation for termination of such traffic will be at terminating access rates for MTS and originating access rates for 800 Service including the CCL charge, as set forth in each Party's interstate Access Service Tariff, but such compensation shall not exceed the compensation contained in the SBC-13STATE's tariff in whose exchange area the End User is located. Common transport, (both fixed and variable), as well as tandem switching and end office rates apply only in those cases where a Party's tandem is used to terminate traffic.

14. BILLING ARRANGEMENTS FOR TERMINATION OF SECTION 251(B)(5) TRAFFIC, OPTIONAL EAS TRAFFIC, ISP-BOUND TRAFFIC AND INTRALATA TOLL TRAFFIC

14.1 In SBC-13STATE, each Party, unless otherwise agreed, will calculate terminating interconnection minutes of use based on standard switch recordings made within the terminating carrier's network for 251(b)(5) Traffic, Optional EAS Traffic, ISP-Bound Traffic and IntraLATA Toll Traffic. These recordings are the basis for each Party to generate bills to the other Party.

14.1.1 Where a terminating CLEC is not technically capable of billing the originating carrier through the use of terminating records, SBC-13STATE will provide the appropriate category of originating records to CLEC for the purposes of billing intercarrier compensation.

14.1.2 The decision by the CLEC to utilize terminating recordings does not in any way relieve the obligation of the CLEC to exchange the appropriate category of records with other LECs.

14.1.3 Where CLEC is using terminating recordings to bill intercarrier compensation, SBC-12STATE will provide the terminating Category 11-01-XX records by means of the Daily Usage File (DUF) to identify traffic that originates from an end user being served by a third party telecommunications carrier using an SBC-12STATE non-resale offering whereby SBC-12STATE provides the end office switching on a wholesale basis. Such records will contain the Operating Company Number (OCN) of

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the responsible LEC that originated the calls which CLEC may use to bill such originating carrier for MOUS terminated on CLEC's network.

14.2 For those usage based charges where actual charge information is not determinable by SBC-2STATE because the jurisdiction (i.e., intrastate vs. local) or origin of the traffic is unidentifiable, the Parties will jointly develop a Percent Local Usage (PLU) factor in order to determine the appropriate charges PLU is calculated by dividing the Local MOU delivered to a Party for termination by the total MOU delivered to a Party for termination.

14.2.1 CLEC and SBC 2-STATE agree to exchange such reports and/or data as provided in this Attachment to facilitate the proper billing of traffic. Either Party may request an audit of such usage reports on no fewer than thirty (30) business day's written notice and any audit shall be accomplished during normal business hours at the office of the Party being audited. Such audit must be performed by a mutually agreed-to auditor paid for by the Party requesting the audit. Such audits shall be requested within six months of having received the usage reports from the other Party and may not be requested more than twice per year, once per calendar year for each call detail type unless the audit finds there has been a 20% or higher net error or variance in calculations, in which case a subsequent audit is required. Based upon the audit, previous compensation, billing and/or settlements will be adjusted for the past six (6) months. Also, if the PLU is adjusted based upon the audit results, the adjusted PLU will apply for the six (6) month period following the completion of the audit. If, as a result of the audit, either Party has overstated the PLU or underreported the call detail usage by twenty percent (20%) or more, that Party shall reimburse the auditing Party for the cost of the audit and will pay for the cost of a subsequent audit which is to happen within nine (9) months of the initial audit.

14.3 In states in which SBC-12STATE has offered to exchange Section 251(b)(5) Traffic and ISP-Bound traffic pursuant to the FCC's interim ISP terminating compensation plan set forth in the FCC ISP Compensation Order, ISP-Bound Traffic will be calculated using the 3:1 Presumption as set forth in Section 5.7 of this Appendix.

14.4 The measurement of minutes of use over Local Interconnection Trunk Groups shall be in actual conversation seconds. The total conversation seconds over each individual Local Interconnection Trunk Group will be totaled for the entire monthly bill and then rounded to the next whole minute.

14.5 In the event of a loss of data, both Parties shall cooperate to reconstruct the lost data within sixty (60) days of notification and if such reconstruction is not possible, shall accept a reasonable estimate of the lost data, based upon no more than three (3) to twelve (12) consecutive months of prior usage data.

15. [9]SWITCHED ACCESS TRAFFIC

15.1 For purposes of this Agreement only, Switched Access Traffic shall mean all traffic that originates from an end user physically located in one local exchange and delivered for termination to an end user physically located in a different local exchange (excluding traffic from exchanges sharing a common mandatory local calling area as defined in SBC-13STATE's local exchange tariffs on file with the applicable state commission) including, without limitation, any traffic that (i) terminates over a Party's circuit switch, including traffic from a service that originates over a circuit switch and uses Internet Protocol (IP) transport technology (regardless of whether only one provider uses IP transport or multiple providers are involved in providing IP transport) and/or (ii) originates from the end user's premises in IP format and is transmitted to the switch of a provider of voice communication applications or services when such switch utilizes IP technology. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Agreement, all Switched Access Traffic shall be delivered to the terminating Party over feature group access trunks per the terminating Party's access tariff(s) and shall be subject to applicable intrastate and interstate switched access charges; provided, however, the following categories of Switched Access Traffic are not subject to the above stated requirement relating to routing over feature group access trunks:

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(i) IntraLATA toll Traffic or Optional EAS Traffic from a CLEC end user that obtains local dial tone from CLEC where CLEC is both the Section 251(b)(5) Traffic provider and the intraLATA toll provider,

(ii) IntraLATA toll Traffic or Optional EAS Traffic from an SBC end user that obtains local dial tone from SBC where SBC is both the Section 251(b)(5) Traffic provider and the intraLATA toll provider;

(iii) Switched Access Traffic delivered to SBC from an Interexchange Carrier (IXC) where the terminating number is ported to another CLEC and the IXC fails to perform the Local Number Portability (LNP) query; and/or

(iv) Switched Access Traffic delivered to either Party from a third party competitive local exchange carrier over interconnection trunk groups carrying Section 251(b)(5) Traffic and ISP-Bound Traffic (hereinafter referred to as "Local Interconnection Trunk Groups") destined to the other Party.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Agreement, each Party reserves it rights, remedies, and arguments relating to the application of switched access charges for traffic exchanged by the Parties prior to the Effective Date of this Agreement and described in the FCC's Order issued in the Petition for Declaratory Ruling that AT&T's Phone-to-Phone IP Telephony Services Exempt from Access Charges, WC Docket No. 01-361(Released April 21, 2004).

15.2 In the limited circumstances in which a third party competitive local exchange carrier delivers Switched Access Traffic as described in Section 15.1 (iv) above to either Party over Local Interconnection Trunk Groups, such Party may deliver such Switched Access Traffic to the terminating Party over Local Interconnection Trunk Groups. If it is determined that such traffic has been delivered over Local Interconnection Trunk Groups, the terminating Party may object to the delivery of such traffic by providing written notice to the delivering Party pursuant to the notice provisions set forth in the General Terms and Conditions and request removal of such traffic. The Parties will work cooperatively to identify the traffic with the goal of removing such traffic from the Local Interconnection Trunk Groups. If the delivering Party has not removed or is unable to remove such Switched Access Traffic as described in Section 16.1(iv) above from the Local Interconnection Trunk Groups within sixty (60) days of receipt of notice from the other party, the Parties agree to jointly file a complaint or any other appropriate action with the applicable Commission to seek any necessary permission to remove the traffic from such interconnection trunks up to and including the right to block such traffic and to obtain compensation, if appropriate, from the third party competitive local exchange carrier delivering such traffic to the extent it is not blocked.

16. [10]TRANSIT TRAFFIC - "Transit Traffic" means Telecommunications Traffic that originated on one Party's network, transited through the other Party's network, and terminated to a third party Telecommunications Carrier's network or that is originated on a third party Telecommunications Carrier's network, transited through a Party's network, and terminated to the other Party's network.

16.1 Exchange Of Traffic

16.1.1 The Parties may send each other Transit Traffic.

16.1.2 Each Party acknowledges that it is the originating Party's responsibility to enter into transiting arrangements with the third party providing the transit services.

16.1.3 Each Party acknowledges that it is the originating Party's responsibility to enter into arrangements with each third-party LEC, CLEC, or CMRS provider for the exchange of indirect traffic to that third party.

16.1.4 Each Party is responsible for the transport of originating calls from its network to its point of interconnection with the transiting party. The originating Party is responsible for the payment of transit charges assessed by the transiting party.

16.2 Rates for Transit Service:

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16.2.1 Transit service providers are rightly due compensation for the use of their tandem switching and common transport elements when providing a transit service. This compensation is based on TELRIC pricing and appears in Appendix PRICING - All Traffic.

16.2.2 Toll traffic, switched access, and special access traffic, if separately chargeable, shall be charged the appropriate rate out of the terminating LEC's tariff or via other appropriate meet point access arrangements.

16.3 The Transiting Party will use reasonable effort to deliver each call to the other Party's network with SS7 Common Channel Interoffice Signaling (CCIS) and other appropriate TCAP messages in order to facilitate full interoperability and billing functions. The Transiting Party agrees to send all message indicators according to industry standards and to provide the terminating Party information on traffic originated by a third-party CLEC, ILEC, or CMRS provider. To the extent that the industry adopts a standard record format for recording originating and/or terminating transit calls, both Parties agree to comply with the industry-adopted format to exchange records.