



October 8, 2004

Via UPS Overnight

Dale Hardy Roberts
Secretary/Chief Regulatory Law Judge
Missouri Public Service Commission
200 Madison, Ste. 100
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

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OCT 12 2004

*Records
Public Service Commission*

RE: Amendment replacing Superceding Certain Compensation, Interconnection and Trunking Amendment with a revised Superceding Certain Compensation, Interconnection and Trunking Amendment to the Missouri Interconnection Agreement (M2A) Between Southwestern Bell Telephone Company and McLeodUSA Telecommunications Services, Inc.

Dear Mr. Roberts:

Please find enclosed the original and four (4) copies of Amendment 5 to Missouri Interconnection Agreement that was effective June 7, 2002 between Southwestern Bell Telephone Company and McLeodUSA Telecommunications Services, Inc. McLeodUSA opted into the M2A Interconnection Agreement via letter filed June 7, 2002. Please see that the appropriate personnel receive this for review and filing with the Missouri Public Service Commission.

Amendment 5 replaces Superceding Certain Compensation, Interconnection and Trunking Provisions (Amendment 4) with a revised Superceding Certain Compensation, Interconnection and Trunking Amendment.

The fourth copy of the enclosures is an extra copy of this filing. Please date stamp one of the enclosed copies of this filing and return it in the self-addressed, postage-prepaid envelope provided. You may contact me at (319) 790-2250 with any questions. Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter.

Respectfully submitted,

Julia Redman-Carter

McLeodUSA Telecommunications Services, Inc.

Enclosures

*Second Amendment
Superseding Certain Intervening Law, Compensation,
Interconnection and Trunking Provisions*

This Second Amendment Superseding Certain Intervening Law, Reciprocal Compensation, Interconnection and Trunking Terms ("Second Amendment") is applicable to this and any future Interconnection Agreement(s) between SBC Telecommunications, Inc. on behalf of and as agent for 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, Wisconsin Bell Inc. d/b/a SBC Wisconsin, Nevada Bell Telephone Company d/b/a SBC Nevada, Pacific Bell Telephone Company d/b/a SBC California, The Southern New England Telephone Company, and Southwestern Bell Telephone, L.P. d/b/a SBC Missouri, SBC Oklahoma, SBC Texas, SBC Arkansas, and SBC Kansas and any of its future affiliates or subsidiaries which are the Incumbent Local Exchange Carrier (hereinafter each individually being a "SBC ILEC," and collectively being the "SBC ILECs") and McLeodUSA Telecommunications Services, Inc. ("McLeodUSA"), and the following subsidiaries of McLeodUSA which have since been merged into, or transferred all customers to, McLeodUSA ("Subsidiaries"): QST Communications, Inc, Consolidated Communications Telecom Services, Inc., BRE Communications, L.L.C. (d/b/a Phone Michigan), OCI of Wisconsin, Inc., Caprock Communications Corp., and any and all affiliates, subsidiaries, successors and assigns which are a Certified Local Exchange Carrier in California, Nevada, Texas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Kansas, Arkansas, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, or Connecticut through December 31, 2004 (hereinafter, "CLEC"), whether such Agreement is negotiated, arbitrated, or arrived at through the exercise of Section 252 (i) "Most Favored Nation" (MFN") rights. ILECs and CLEC may be referred to individually as "Party" or collectively as the "Parties".

WHEREAS, SBC ILECs and CLEC entered into interconnection agreements pursuant to Sections 251 and 252 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (the "Act") that were approved by the applicable state commissions (the "ICAs"); and

WHEREAS, for the states of California, Nevada, Texas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Kansas, Arkansas, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio and Connecticut, the Parties entered into an Amendment to CLEC Contracts Superseding Certain Reciprocal Compensation, Interconnection and Trunking Terms ("Superseding Amendment") which will expire on May 31, 2004; and

WHEREAS, Section 2 of the Superseding Amendment provides, in pertinent part, that if other rates, terms, and conditions have been voluntarily agreed to by SBC ILECs across the thirteen-state region as a whole, CLEC may exercise certain rights to obtain the rates, terms, and conditions in their entirety governing reciprocal compensation, POIs or trunking requirements to which SBC ILEC have agreed;

WHEREAS, CLEC claims it is entitled under 1.4 of its Superseding Amendment to obtain the Second Amendment Superseding Certain Compensation, Interconnection and Trunking Provisions by and between SBC ILECs and Level 3 dated May 29, 2003 ("Second Amendment") which supersedes certain intervening law, compensation, interconnection and trunking provisions; and

WHEREAS, SBC ILECs dispute CLEC's claim that it is entitled to obtain certain compensation provisions under the Second Amendment;

WHEREAS, the Parties wish to reduce the risk and expense of litigation of the this dispute by negotiating a compromise and settlement thereto;

WHEREAS, in order to effectuate such compromise and settlement, the Parties wish to enter into this Second Amendment to memorialize certain of the terms and conditions of such compromise and settlement;

WHEREAS, the Parties would not have agreed to such compromise and settlement, or any term and condition thereof, but for their mutual agreement upon each and every term and condition;

WHEREAS, the Parties also agree that neither one will argue or take the position before any regulatory commission or court that this Amendment constitutes an agreement as to whether or not a Party may adopt under Section 252(i) reciprocal compensation provisions or a waiver by either party of their position or their rights as to that issue; and

WHEREAS, simultaneously herewith, the Parties will enter into amendments to their underlying ICAs incorporating the rates, terms and conditions of the FCC's interim ISP terminating compensation plan; a copy of such amendment(s) is attached hereto as Exhibit A and incorporated by reference.

NOW, THEREFORE, for and in consideration of the premises, mutual promises and covenants contained in this Second Amendment, and other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged, the Parties agree as follows:

1.0 Scope of Agreement and Lock In:

1.1 The foregoing Recitals are hereby incorporated into and made a part of this Second Amendment.

1.2 Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Second Amendment, except for the waivers of intervening law in Section 2.2 and 2.3 and CLEC's waiver of 252(i) MFN rights in Section 1.6 which are unaffected by this Section, neither Party waives, but instead expressly reserves, all of their rights, remedies and arguments with respect to any orders, decisions, legislation or proceedings and any remands thereof and any other federal or state regulatory, legislative or judicial action(s), including, without limitation, their intervening law rights (including intervening law rights asserted via written notice as to the Separate Agreement) relating to the following actions, which the Parties have not yet fully incorporated into this Amendment, the underlying ICAs or any future interconnection agreements or which may be the subject of further government review: *Verizon v. FCC, et. al*, 535 U.S. 467 (2002); *USTA, et. al v. FCC*, 290 F.3d 415 (D.C. Cir. 2002) and following remand and appeal, *USTA v. FCC*, 359 F.3d 554 (D.C. Cir. 2004); the FCC's Triennial Review Order, CC Docket Nos. 01-338, 96-98 and 98-147 (FCC 03-36) and the FCC's Biennial Review Proceeding; the FCC's Supplemental Order Clarification (FCC 00-183) (rel. June 2, 2000), in CC Docket 96-98; and the FCC's Order on Remand and Report and Order in CC Dockets No. 96-98 and 99-68, 16 FCC Red 9151 (2001) (rel. April 27, 2001), which was remanded in *WorldCom, Inc. v. FCC*, 288 F.3d 429 (D.C. Cir. 2002), and as to the FCC's Notice of Proposed Rulemaking as to Intercarrier Compensation, CC Docket 01-92 (Order No. 01-132) (rel. April 27, 2001); and the FCC's Order In the Matter of Petition for Declaratory Ruling that AT&T's Phone-to-Phone IP Telephony Services are Exempt from Access Charges, WC Docket No. 02-361 (rel. April 21, 2004).

1.3 The Parties agree that this Second Amendment will act to supersede, amend and modify the applicable provisions currently contained in the ICAs. This Second Amendment shall also be incorporated into and become a part of, by exhibit, attachment or otherwise, and shall supersede, amend, and modify the applicable provisions of, any future interconnection agreement(s) between the Parties for the period from June 1, 2004 up through and including December 31, 2004, whether negotiated, arbitrated, or arrived at through the exercise of Section 252(i) MFN rights with respect to the intervening law, reciprocal compensation, interconnection and trunking terms set forth herein.

1.4 Any inconsistencies between the provisions of this Second Amendment and other provisions of the current ICAs or future interconnection agreement(s) described above for the period from June 1, 2004 through and including December 31, 2004, will be governed by the provisions of this Second Amendment, unless this Second Amendment is specifically and expressly superseded by a future amendment between the Parties.

1.5 If the underlying ICAs or any future interconnection agreement(s) expire sooner than December 31, 2004, the Parties agree that the Second Amendment shall not extend or otherwise alter the term and termination rights of the underlying ICAs or any future interconnection agreement(s), but instead, the Second Amendment will be incorporated into any successor interconnection agreement(s) between the Parties through December 31, 2004. Also, the Parties recognize that an MFN interconnection agreement often receives quicker state public utility commission ("PUC") approval than the negotiated Second Amendment which will be affixed to that interconnection agreement. To the extent that the date of state PUC approval of the underlying MFN interconnection agreement precedes the date of state PUC approval of the Second Amendment, the Parties agree that the rates, terms and conditions of the Second Amendment will, upon state PUC approval of the Second Amendment, apply retroactively to the date of such state PUC approval of the underlying interconnection agreement, or June 1, 2004, whichever is later so that the rates, terms and conditions contained herein will apply uninterrupted for the period from June 1, 2004 up through and including December 31, 2004. In no event shall this retroactivity apply prior to the effective date this Second Amendment is signed by CLEC.

1.6 CLEC hereby waives its section 252(i) MFN rights for any reciprocal compensation, points of interconnection ("POIs") or trunking requirements that are subject to this Second Amendment; provided, however, that if such other rates, terms, and conditions have been voluntarily agreed to by SBC ILEC across the thirteen-state region as a whole, CLEC may exercise its rights under section 252(i) to obtain the rates, terms, and conditions in their entirety governing reciprocal compensation, POIs or trunking requirements to which SBC ILEC have agreed. This waiver includes, but is not limited to, any lease, transfer, sale or other conveyance by CLEC of all or a substantial portion of its assets, in which case CLEC shall obtain the purchaser's agreement to be bound by the terms and conditions set forth herein, but only as to that portion of purchaser's operations resulting from the purchase of CLEC.

2.0 Intervening Law/Change of Law:

2.1 The Parties acknowledge and agree that on May 24, 2002, the D.C. Circuit issued its decision in *United States Telecom Association, et. al v. FCC*, 290 F.3d 415 (D.C. Cir. 2002) ("USTA decision"), in which the Court granted the petitions for review of the Federal Communications Commission's ("FCC") Third Report and Order and Fourth Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in CC Docket No. 96-98 (FCC 99-238) ("the UNE Remand Order") and the FCC's Third Report and Order in CC Docket No. 98-147 and Fourth Report and Order in CC Docket No. 96-98 (FCC 99-355) (rel. Dec. 9, 1999) ("the Line Sharing Order"), and vacated and remanded the Line Sharing and UNE Remand Orders in accordance with the decision. In addition, the FCC adopted its Triennial Review Order on February 20, 2003, on remand from the USTA decision and pursuant to the FCC's Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, *Review of Section 251 Unbundling Obligations of Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers*, CC Docket No. 01-338 (FCC 01-361) (rel. Dec. 20, 2001). Moreover, on January 25, 1999, the United States Supreme Court issued its opinion in *AT&T Corp. v. Iowa Utilities Bd.*, 525 U.S. 366

(1999) (and on remand, *Iowa Utilities Board v. FCC*, 219 F.3d 744 (8th Cir. 2000)) and *Ameritech v. FCC*, No. 98-1381, 1999 WL 116994, 1999 Lexis 3671 (1999) and on appeal to and remand by the United States Supreme Court, *Verizon v. FCC, et. al*, 535 U.S. 467 (2002) (all collectively referred to as the "Orders"). In entering into this Second Amendment, and except as otherwise set forth in Sections 2.2 and 2.3 below, neither Party waives, but instead expressly reserves, all of its rights, remedies and arguments with respect to the Orders and any other federal or state regulatory, legislative or judicial action(s), including but not limited to any legal or equitable rights of review and remedies (including agency reconsideration and court review), and its rights under this Intervening Law paragraph and as to any intervening law rights that either Party has in the current ICAs or any future interconnection agreement(s). Except as otherwise set forth in Sections 2.2 and 2.3 below, if any reconsideration, agency order, appeal, court order or opinion, stay, injunction or other action by any state or federal regulatory or legislative body or court of competent jurisdiction stays, modifies, or otherwise affects any of the rates, terms and/or conditions ("Provisions") in this Second Amendment or the current ICAs or any future interconnection agreement(s), specifically including, but not limited to, those arising with respect to the Orders, the affected Provision(s) will be immediately invalidated, modified or stayed as required to effectuate the subject order, but only after the subject order becomes effective, upon the written request of either Party ("Written Notice"). In such event, the Parties shall have sixty (60) days from the Written Notice to attempt to negotiate and arrive at an agreement on the appropriate conforming modifications. If the Parties are unable to agree upon the conforming modifications required within sixty (60) days from the Written Notice, any disputes between the Parties concerning the interpretation of the actions required or the provisions affected by such order shall be resolved pursuant to the dispute resolution process provided for in the current ICAs or any future interconnection agreement(s). In the event that any intervening law rights in the current ICAs or any future interconnection agreement(s) conflict with this Intervening Law paragraph and Section 2.2 and 2.3, for the time period from June 1, 2004 up through and including December 31, 2004, this Intervening Law paragraph and Sections 2.2 and 2.3 following shall supersede and control as to any such conflict(s) as to all rates, terms and conditions in the current ICAs and any future interconnection agreement(s) for such time period with respect to the intervening law, reciprocal compensation, interconnection and trunking terms set forth herein. .

2.2 Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 2.1 or anything else herein, during the period from June 1, 2003 up through and including May 31, 2004, the Parties waive any rights they may have under the Intervening Law/Change of Law provisions in this Second Amendment, the Parties' current ICAs or any future interconnection agreement(s) to which this Second Amendment is added, or any other amendments thereto with respect to any reciprocal compensation or Total Compensable Local Traffic (as defined herein), POIs or trunking requirements that are subject to this Second Amendment. The Parties specifically acknowledge their awareness of various pending regulatory actions which may affect the nature of reciprocal compensation and treatment of internet service provider ("ISP") traffic and other Total Compensable Local Traffic (as defined herein) for compensation purposes. Each Party specifically acknowledges that this Second Amendment is intended to be a binding agreement, without regard to the standards set

forth in subsections (b) and (c) of Section 251, made pursuant to Section 252 (a)(1) of the Act, and each Party further acknowledges that this Second Amendment is intended to and shall remain unaffected by and survive any regulatory, legislative or judicial actions which may affect reciprocal compensation or Total Compensable Local Traffic (as defined herein), POIs and trunking provisions set forth herein during the period from June 1, 2003 up through and including May 31, 2004 including, without limitation, the Federal Communications Commission'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 Reciprocal Compensation Order"). Except with respect to the specific exceptions in this Section 2.2 relating to reciprocal compensation or Total Compensable Local Traffic (as defined herein), POIs or trunking requirements, during the time period from June 1, 2003 up through and including May 31, 2004, each Party shall otherwise have full intervening law rights under Section 2.1 of this Second Amendment and any intervening law rights in the underlying ICAs or future interconnection agreement(s), and may invoke such intervening law/change in law rights as to any provisions in the Agreement (including any separate amendments to the Agreement) impacted by any regulatory, legislative or judicial action.

2.3 Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 2.1 or anything else herein, during the period from June 1, 2004 and thereafter up through and including December 31, 2004, the Parties waive any rights they may have under the Intervening/Change of Law provisions in this Second Amendment, the Parties' current ICAs or any future interconnection agreement(s) to which this Second Amendment is added, or any other amendments thereto with respect to any reciprocal compensation or Total Compensable Local Traffic (as defined herein), POIs or trunking requirements that are subject to this Second Amendment including, without limitation, waiving any rights to change the compensation in this Second Amendment in the event that SBC ILEC invoke the FCC terminating compensation plan pursuant to the FCC ISP Reciprocal Compensation Order in any particular state(s); provided however, that if a final, legally binding FCC order related to intercarrier compensation becomes effective after the Effective Date of this Second Amendment including, without limitation, an FCC Order that is issued upon the conclusion of the FCC's Notice of Proposed Rulemaking on the topic of Intercarrier Compensation, *In the Matter of Developing a Unified Intercarrier Compensation Regime*, CC Docket 01 92, established in Notice of Proposed Rulemaking Order No. 01-132 (April 27, 2001) (referred hereto as an "FCC Order:"), the affected provisions of this Second Amendment relating to reciprocal compensation, Total Compensable Local Traffic (as defined herein), POIs or trunking requirements shall be invalidated, modified, or stayed, consistent with such FCC Order, with such invalidation, modification, or stay becoming effective only upon the date of the written request of either Party once the FCC Order has become effective (the "Written Request"); provided further, however, that in no event shall any provisions of this Second Amendment, relating to reciprocal compensation, Total Compensable Local Traffic (as defined herein), POIs or trunking requirements be invalidated, modified, or stayed until June 1, 2004 at the earliest, consistent with Section 2.2 preceding. In such event, upon receipt of the

Written Request, the Parties shall expend diligent efforts to arrive at an agreement regarding the appropriate conforming modifications to the ICAs, future interconnection agreement(s) and Second Amendment (including any separate amendments to such agreements). If negotiations fail, disputes between the Parties concerning the interpretation of the actions required or provisions affected by such FCC Order shall be resolved pursuant to the dispute resolution process provided for in the ICAs or future interconnection agreement(s) provided, however, that the rates, terms and conditions ultimately ordered by a state commission in an arbitration or negotiated by the Parties shall be retroactive to the effective date of the Written Request following such FCC Order; provided, further, however that in no event shall any provisions of this Second Amendment relating to reciprocal compensation, Total Compensable Local Traffic (as defined herein), POIs, or trunking requirements be invalidated, modified, or stayed until June 1, 2004 at the earliest, consistent with Section 2.2 preceding. Except with respect to the exceptions relating to reciprocal compensation, Total Compensable Local Traffic (as defined herein), POIs and trunking requirements provisions set forth in this Section 2.3, during the time period from June 1, 2004 up through and including December 31, 2004, each Party shall have full intervening law rights under Section 2.1 of this Second Amendment and any intervening law rights in the underlying Agreement, and may invoke such intervening law/change in law rights as to any provisions in the ICA or future interconnections agreement(s) (including any separate amendments) impacted by any regulatory, legislative or judicial action as well as the intervening law rights relating to an FCC Order set forth in this Section 2.3.

3.0 Reservations of Rights:

3.1 The Parties continue to disagree as to whether ISP calls constitute local traffic subject to reciprocal compensation obligations. By entering into this Second Amendment, neither party waives its right to advocate its view with respect to this issue. The Parties agree that nothing in this Second Amendment shall be construed as an admission that ISP traffic is, or is not, local in nature. The Parties further agree that any payment to CLEC under the terms of this Second Amendment shall not be construed as agreement or acquiescence by the SBC ILECs that calls to ISPs constitute local traffic subject to reciprocal compensation obligations. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Parties agree that SBC ILECs shall make payments for calls to ISPs to CLEC pursuant to Sections 4, 5, and 6 herein during the term of this Second Amendment.

3.2 The Parties continue to disagree as to where POIs should be established and under what rates, terms, and conditions CLEC may lease facilities from SBC ILEC to establish such POIs. By entering into this Second Amendment, neither Party waives its right to advocate its view with respect to these issues. The Parties further agree that nothing in this Second Amendment shall be construed as an admission with respect to the proper establishment of POIs and the treatment of facilities used to establish such POIs under applicable federal and state law. The Parties further agree that the establishment of POIs pursuant to the rates, terms, and conditions specified in this Second Amendment shall not be construed as agreement or acquiescence by either Party as to the proper establishment of POIs and the treatment of facilities used to establish such POIs.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Parties agree that CLEC and SBC ILEC shall establish POIs pursuant to the rates, terms, and conditions called for in Section 4 herein during the term of this Second Amendment.

3.3. The Parties reserve the right to raise the appropriate treatment of Voice Over Internet Protocol ("VOIP") traffic under the Dispute Resolution provisions of the ICAs or any future interconnection agreement(s) between the Parties through December 31, 2004. The Parties further agree that this Second Amendment shall not be construed against either Party as a "meeting of the minds" that VOIP traffic is or is not local traffic subject to reciprocal compensation. By entering into the Second Amendment, both Parties reserve the right to advocate their respective positions before state or federal commissions whether in bilateral complaint dockets, arbitrations under Sec. 252 of the Act, commission established rulemaking dockets, or in any legal challenges stemming from such proceedings.

3.4 By entering into this Second Amendment, neither Party waives the right to advocate its views with respect to the use of, and compensation for, tandem switching and common transport facilities in connection with the carriage of Virtual Foreign Exchange traffic. The Parties further agree that nothing in this Second Amendment shall be construed as an admission with respect to the proper treatment of Virtual Foreign Exchange traffic. The Parties agree that the handling of Virtual Foreign Exchange traffic pursuant to the rates, terms, and conditions specified in this Second Amendment shall not be construed as agreement or acquiescence by either Party as to the proper treatment of such traffic. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Parties agree that all compensation between the Parties for the exchange of Virtual Foreign Exchange traffic shall be governed by the rates, terms, and conditions called for in Section 5.1 herein during the term of this Second Amendment.

4.0 Network Architecture Requirements:

4.1 CLEC will establish a physical point of interconnection (POI) in each mandatory local calling area in which it has assigned telephone numbers (NPA/NXXs) in the Local Exchange Routing Guide (LERG). Each Party shall be financially responsible for one hundred percent (100%) of the facilities, trunks, and equipment on its side of the POI.

(a) In California and Illinois, the Parties agree that this section is satisfied if CLEC (at its sole option) establishes a POI either:

(i) at each access or local tandem in which tandem serving area CLEC has established a working telephone number local to a rate center in that tandem serving area, and each end office where CLEC maintains a physical collocation arrangement (but only for those trunk groups associated with that end office); or

(ii) within 15.75 miles of the Vertical and Horizontal coordinate of each rate center where CLEC has established a working telephone number local to that rate center.

(b) In Connecticut, Indiana, Michigan, Nevada, Ohio, and Wisconsin, the Parties agree that this section is satisfied if, CLEC (at its sole option), establishes a POI either:

(i) at each access or local tandem in which tandem serving area CLEC has established a working telephone number local to a rate center in that tandem serving area, and each end office where CLEC maintains a physical collocation arrangement (but only for those trunk groups associated with that end office); or

(ii) within each mandatory local calling area where CLEC has established a working telephone number local to a rate center in that calling area.

(c) The Parties agree that the waivers contained in Sections 2.2 and 2.3 with respect to changes in law do not apply to state commission-required changes in the geographic scope or definition of local calling areas. Where the local calling scope has changed, either party may exercise the right to renegotiate the number and location of POIs required under this Second Amendment. This provision shall not be interpreted to affect how the Parties agree to exchange, and compensate one another for, Virtual Foreign Exchange traffic (as defined herein) pursuant to Sections 4, 5, and 6 during the term of this Amendment.

(d) CLEC may, at its sole option, establish a POI by obtaining dedicated Special Access services or facilities from SBC ILECs (without the need for CLEC equipment, facilities, or collocation at the SBC ILECs' offices), or services or facilities from a third party, by establishing collocation, by establishing a fiber meet, or by provisioning such services or facilities for itself.

4.2 Where CLEC leases facilities from SBC ILECs to establish a POI, CLEC shall be required to begin paying SBC ILEC for such facilities once the facilities are jointly tested and accepted at a trunk level.

4.3 CLEC agrees to abide by SBC ILECs' trunk engineering/administration guidelines as stated in the ICAs, including the following:

4.3.1 When interconnecting at SBC ILECs' digital End Offices, the Parties have a preference for use of B8ZS ESF two-way trunks for all traffic between their networks. Where available, such trunk equipment will be used for these Local Interconnection Trunk Groups. Where AMI trunks are used, either Party may request upgrade to B8ZS ESF when such equipment is available.

4.3.2 The Parties shall establish direct End Office primary high usage Local Interconnection trunk groups when end office traffic (actual or forecasted) requires twenty-four (24) or more trunks over three consecutive months for the exchange of IntraLATA Toll and Local traffic. These trunk groups will be two-way and will utilize Signaling System 7 ("SS7") signaling or MF protocol where required.

4.3.3 The Parties recognize that embedded one-way trunks may exist for Local/IntraLATA toll traffic via end point meet facilities. The Parties agree the existing architecture may remain in place and be augmented for growth as needed. The Parties may subsequently agree to a transition plan to migrate the embedded one-way trunks to two-way trunks via a method described in Appendix NIM. The Parties will coordinate any such migration, trunk group prioritization, and implementation schedule. SBC ILECs agree to develop a cutover plan and project manage the cutovers with CLEC participation and agreement.

4.4 Subject to Section 4.6, in order to qualify for receipt of reciprocal compensation in a given tandem serving area as provided in this amendment, CLEC will achieve and maintain a network architecture within that tandem serving area such that Direct End Office Trunking ("DEOT") does not fall below 70% for two consecutive months. Subject to Section 4.6, if CLEC has not established a POI required by Section 4.0, CLEC shall not be entitled to reciprocal compensation for calls from that local calling area.

4.5 For new interconnections, CLEC will achieve the DEOT criteria identified in Section 4.4 no later than six (6) months (or such other period as may be agreed to by the Parties) after the parties first exchange traffic for each new interconnection arrangement.

4.6 Under no circumstances shall CLEC have any liability or otherwise be penalized under this Second Amendment for non-compliance with the applicable POI and DEOT criteria specified herein during the transition period identified in Section 4.5. Furthermore, CLEC will have no liability and will face no penalty for non-compliance with the POI and DEOT criteria specified herein at any time thereafter if such non-compliance results from SBC ILEC's inability to provide staffing, collocation space, trunking, or facilities necessary to satisfy the transition or from SBC ILEC's failure to perform required network administration activities (including provisioning, activation, and translations), regardless of whether SBC ILEC's inability or failure to perform is related to a Force Majeure event as that term is described in the underlying ICAs.

4.6.1 Establishing a New POI in an Existing Local Calling Area (or other applicable serving area in California, Nevada, Connecticut, and Ameritech territory) where CLEC provides service as of the date of execution of this Second Amendment. CLEC will notify SBC ILEC of CLEC's intention to establish a new POI in an existing local calling area (or other applicable serving area in California, Nevada, Connecticut, and Ameritech territory) no later than 90 days prior to the end of the transition period by letter to the SBC ILEC Account Manager and project manager for CLEC. CLEC and SBC ILEC will meet within 10 business days of such notice to plan the transition to any new POI. This notice and subsequent meeting are intended to give both parties adequate time to plan, issue orders, and implement the orders in the transition period under Section 4.5. Nothing in this paragraph specifically or this Second Amendment generally shall prevent CLEC from ordering, or excuse SBC ILECs from provisioning,

trunks with respect to an existing POI for new growth or augments during the time that a new POI is being established.

4.6.2 Establishing a POI in a New Local Calling Area (or other applicable serving area in California, Nevada, Connecticut, and Ameritech territory) where CLEC does not provide service as of the date of execution of this Amendment. CLEC will notify its SBC ILEC Account Manager no later than 90 days prior to the LERG effective date for the new NPA-NXXs it wishes to activate. Joint planning meetings for the new POI will be held within 10 business days of SBC ILEC's receipt of such notification. The outcome of the joint planning meeting will be orders for facilities and trunks for the new POI to complete the establishment of the POI as promptly as possible, and in any event, by the LERG effective date for the new NPA-NXX. The POI must be established in the applicable Local Calling Area (or other applicable serving area in California, Nevada, Connecticut, and Ameritech territory) prior to the exchange of live traffic.

4.7 At any time as a result of either Party's own capacity management assessment, the Parties may begin the provisioning process. The intervals used for the provisioning process will be the same as those used for SBC ILECs' Switched Access service.

4.8 The movement of existing trunks to new POIs, either on a rollover basis or a disconnect and add basis, will not be counted against any limitations otherwise placed on CLEC's ability to order and receive trunks in any given market.

4.9 In a blocking situation, CLEC may escalate to its SBC ILEC Account Manager in order to request a shorter interval. The SBC ILEC Account Manager will obtain the details of the request and will work directly with the SBC ILEC LSC and network organizations in order to determine if CLEC's requested interval, or a reduced interval, can be met.

5.0 Compensable Traffic:

5.1 If CLEC designates different rating and routing points such that traffic that originates in one rate center terminates to a routing point designated by CLEC in a rate center that is not local to the calling party even though the called NXX is local to the calling party, such traffic ("Virtual Foreign Exchange" traffic) shall be rated in reference to the rate centers associated with the NXX prefixes of the calling and called parties' numbers, and treated as Local traffic for purposes of compensation.

5.2 Local, Virtual Foreign Exchange, Mandatory Local and Optional EAS traffic eligible for reciprocal compensation will be combined with traffic terminated to Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to determine the Total Compensable Local Traffic.

5.2.1 In determining the Total Compensable Local Traffic, InterLATA toll and IXC-carried intraLATA toll are excluded, and will be subject to Meet Point Billing as outlined in the interconnection agreement and applicable tariffs.

5.2.2 The rates for the termination of intraLATA toll and Originating 8YY traffic are governed by the parties' switched access tariffs.

5.2.3 In determining the Total Compensable Local Traffic, SBC ILECs-transited minutes of use (MOUs) will be excluded from these calculations.

5.2.4 The rates for SBC ILECs-transited MOUs will be governed by the interconnection agreement.

5.3 Subject to applicable confidentiality guidelines, SBC ILECs and CLEC will cooperate to identify toll and transiting traffic; originators of such toll and transiting traffic; and information useful for settlement purposes with such toll and transit traffic originators.

5.3.1 SBC ILECs and CLEC agree to explore additional options for management and accounting of toll and transit traffic, including, but not limited to the exchange of additional signaling/call-related information in addition to Calling Party Number.

5.3.2 The Parties agree to explore additional options for management and accounting of the jurisdictional nature of traffic exchanged between their networks.

6.0 Rate Structure and Rate Levels:

During the period from June 1, 2003 up through and including December 31, 2004, Total Compensable Local Traffic as defined herein will be exchanged in all states at the rate of \$.0005 per minute of use. This rate shall be payable to the party on whose network the call is terminating, and shall apply symmetrically for traffic originated by one party and terminated on the other party's network.

7.0 Additional Terms and Conditions:

7.1 This Second Amendment contains provisions that have been negotiated as part of an entire Second Amendment and integrated with each other in such a manner that each provision is material to every other provision.

7.2 The Parties agree that each and every rate, term and condition of this Second Amendment is legitimately related to, and conditioned on, and in consideration for, every other rate, term and condition in the underlying ICAs or interconnection agreement. The Parties agree that they would not have agreed to this Second Amendment except for the fact that it was entered into on a 13-State basis and included the totality of rates, terms and conditions listed herein.

7.3 Except as specifically modified by this Second Amendment with respect to their mutual obligations herein and subject to Section 2.0, neither Party relinquishes, and each Party instead fully reserves, any and all legal rights that it had, has and may have to assert any position with respect to any of the matters set forth herein before any state or federal administrative, legislative, judicial or other legal body.

7.4 This Second Amendment is the joint work product of the Parties and has been negotiated by the Parties and their respective counsel and shall be fairly interpreted in accordance with its terms and, in the event of any ambiguities, no inferences shall be drawn against either Party.

7.5 The terms contained in this Second Amendment constitute the agreement with regard to the superseding, modification, and amendment of the ICAs and incorporation into future interconnection agreement(s) through December 31, 2004, and shall be interpreted solely in accordance with their own terms.

7.6 The headings of certain sections of this Second Amendment are for convenience of reference only, and shall in no way define, modify or restrict the meaning or interpretation of the terms or provisions of this Second Amendment.

7.7 This Second Amendment may be executed in any number of counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original; but such counterparts shall together constitute one and the same instrument.

7.8 SBC Telecommunications, Inc. hereby represents and warrants that it is authorized to act as agent for, and to bind in all respects as set forth herein, the individual SBC ILECs.

8.0 Intentionally Omitted.

McLeodUSA Telecommunications Services, Inc., QST Communications, Inc, Consolidated Communications Telecom Services, Inc., BRE Communications, L.L.C. (d/b/a Phone Michigan), OCI of Wisconsin, Inc., and Caprock Communications Corp.

Signature: James E. Thompson

Name: James E. Thompson
(Print or Type)

Title: GVP General Counsel & Secretary
(Print or Type)

Date: 8/27/04

AECN/OCN: _____

Southwestern Bell Telephone , L.P. d/b/a SBC Missouri by SBC Telecommunications, Inc., its authorized agent

Signature: Mike Auinbauh

Name: Mike Auinbauh

Title: For/ Senior Vice President - Industry Markets and Diversified Businesses

Date: SEP 08 2004