APP. DEFINE

APPENDIX DEFINE

Appendix DEFINE

1. DEFINITIONS

A. "Access Tandem" denotes a switching system that provides a concentration and distribution function for originating or terminating interexchange traffic between end offices and interexchange carriers.

B. "Ancillary Services" are services which support but are not required for interconnection of telecommunication networks between two or more parties, e.g., 911, DA, Operator Services, Directory and LIDB Service.

C. "Automatic Number Identification" or "ANI" is a switching system feature that forwards the telephone number of the calling party and is used for screening, routing and billing purposes.

D. "Calling Party Number" or "CPN" is a feature of Signaling System 7 (SS7) protocol whereby the 10-digit number of the calling party is forwarded from the end office.

E. "Central Office Switch" means a single switching system within the public switched telecommunications network, including the following:

"End Office Switches" which are Class 5 switches where end user Exchange Services are directly connected and offered.

"Tandem Office Switches" which are Class 4 switches used to connect and switch trunk circuits between Central Office Switches.

Central Office Switches may be employed as combination End Office/Tandem Office switches (combination Class 5/Class 4).

F. "Common Channel Signaling" or "CCS" is a special network, fully separate from the transmission path of the public switched network, that digitally transmits call set-up and network control data. SWBT uses the Bellcore version of CCS protocol, generally referred to as "SS7."

G. "EAS Traffic" means traffic that originates and terminates within SWBT exchanges sharing a two-way local calling scope, and includes Wide Area Calling Plans (WACPs).

H. "Exchange" is the geographic territory delineated as an exchange area for SWBT by official boundary maps filed with the Oklahoma Corporation Commission.

I. "Exchange Message Record" or "EMR" is the standard used for exchange of telecommunications message information among Local Exchange Carriers for billable, non-billable, sample, settlement and study data. EMR format is contained in BR-010-200-010 *CRIS Exchange Message Record*, a Bellcore document which defines industry standards for exchange message records.

J. "Exchange Services" are two-way switched voice-grade telecommunications services with access to the public switched network which originate and terminate within an exchange.

K. "ISDN" means Integrated Services Digital Network, a switched network service providing end-to-end digital connectivity for the simultaneous transmission of voice and data. Basic Rate Interface-ISDN (BRI-ISDN) provides for digital transmission of two 64 Kbps bearer channels and one 16 Kbps data channel (2B+D). Primary Rate Interface-ISDN (PRI-ISDN) provides for digital transmission of twenty-three (23) 64 Kbps bearer channels and one 16 Kbps data channel (23 B+D).

L. "Local Number Portability" or "LNP" is a service arrangement whereby an end user, who switches subscription for Exchange Services from one provider to another, is permitted to retain, for its use, the existing assigned number provided that the end user remains within the same SWBT wire center.

M. "Local Exchange Carrier" or "LEC" means the incumbent carrier that provides facility-based Exchange Services which has universal service and carrier of last resort obligations.

N. "Local Service Provider" or "LSP" is a nonincumbent carrier which has obtained the certification and authority necessary to provide Exchange Services.

O. "Local Tandem" denotes a switching system that provides a concentration and distribution function for originating or terminating local traffic between end offices.

P. "Local Traffic" means traffic that originates and terminates within a SWBT exchange including mandatory local calling scope arrangements. Mandatory Local Calling Scope is an arrangement that requires end users to subscribe to a local calling scope beyond their basic exchange serving area.

Q. "MECAB" refers to the *Multiple Exchange Carrier Access Billing (MECAB)* document prepared by the Billing Committee of the Ordering and Billing Forum (OBF), which functions under the auspices of the Carrier Liaison Committee (CLC) of the Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions (ATIS). The MECAB document, published by Bellcore as Special Report SR-BDS-000983, contains the recommended guidelines for the billing of access services provided to an IXC by two or more LECs, or by one LEC in two or more states within a single LATA. The latest release is issue No. 5, dated June 1994.

R. "MECOD" refers to the *Multiple Exchange Carriers Ordering and Design (MECOD) Guidelines for Access Services - Industry Support Interface,* a document developed by the Ordering/Provisioning Committee of the Ordering and Billing Forum (OBF), which functions under the auspices of the Carrier Liaison Committee (CLC) of the Alliance for Telecommunications Industry" Solutions (ATIS). The MECOD document, published by Bellcore as Special Report SR STS-002643, establish methods for processing orders for *access service* which is to be provided to an IXC by two or more telecommunications providers. The latest release is issue No. 3, dated February 1996.

S. "Meet-Point Billing" or "MPB" refers to a billing arrangement whereby two or more telecommunications providers jointly provide the transport element of a switched access service to an IXC, with each LEC receiving an appropriate share of the transport element revenues as defined by their effective access tariffs.

T. "North American Numbering Plan" or "NANP" means the system of telephone numbering employed in the United States, Canada, and certain Caribbean countries.

U. "Numbering Plan Area" or "NPA" is also called an area code. An NPA is the 3-digit code that occupies the A, B, and C positions in the 10-digit NANP format that applies throughout World Zone 1. NPAs are of the form NXX, where N represents the digits 2-9 and X represents any digit 0-9. In the NANP, NPAs are classified as either geographic or non-geographic.

a) Geographic NPAs are NPAs which correspond to discrete geographic areas within World Zone 1.

b) Non-geographic NPAs are NPAs that do not correspond to discrete geographic areas, but which are instead assigned for services with attributes, functionalities, or requirements that transcend specific geographic boundaries. The common examples are NPAs in the N00 format, "e.g., 800."

V. "NXX" "NXX Code," "Central Office Code" or "CO Code" is the three digit switch indicator which is defined by the "D", "E", and "F" digits of a 10-digit telephone number within the North American Numbering Plan ("NANP"). Each NXX Code contains 10,000 station numbers.

W. "Originating Traffic" is a voice-grade switched telecommunications service which is initiated as the result of an end-user's attempt to establish communications between itself and another end user(s).

X. "Terminating Traffic" is a voice-grade switched telecommunications service which is delivered to an end user(s) as a result of another end user's attempt to establish communications between the parties.

Y. "Through-put Transport" is the intermediate transport of local traffic between an originating LSP's or LEC's network and the terminating LEC's or LSP's network by a third-party carrier which neither originates nor terminates that traffic on its network.

APPENDIX ITR

APPENDIX ITR

Trunking Requirements:

This Appendix provides descriptions of the trunking requirements for LSPs to interconnect with SWBT. The attached scenarios depict the recommended trunk groups for message network, E911 and Operator Services interconnection. All references to incoming and outgoing trunk groups are from the perspective of the LSP.

A. LSP Originating (LSP to SWBT):

1. Local Traffic and IntraLATA Interexchange (Toll) Traffic:

When there are separate SWBT access and local tandems in an exchange, a separate local trunk group shall be provided to the local tandem and a separate intraLATA toll trunk group shall be provided to the access tandem. When SWBT has a combined local and access tandem in an exchange, intraLATA toll traffic may be combined with the local traffic on the same trunk group. When an LSP interconnects directly to a SWBT end office, local traffic may be terminated over a direct trunk group to the SWBT end office; however, intraLATA toll traffic shall be provided over a separate trunk group to the SWBT access tandem. This trunk group(s) shall be one-way outgoing only and can utilize either Multifrequency (MF) or Signaling System 7 (SS7) protocol signaling.

The designated trunk group traffic use code and modifier shall be as follows:

Trunk Group Type	To	Code & Mod		Scenario
Local Only	SWBT Local Tandem	TOJ		3,4
Local Only	SWBT End Office	IEJ		2,4
Local/IntraLATA Toll	SWBT Combined Local/ Access Tandem	DDJ	1,2	
IntraLATA Toll Only	SWBT Access Tandem	DDJ	3,4	

2. InterLATA Interexchange Traffic:

InterLATA traffic shall be transported to the SWBT access tandem over a separate trunk group from local and intraLATA toll traffic. This trunk group may be set up as one-way or two-way (two-way is preferred) and can utilize either MF or SS7 protocol signaling. The traffic use code and modifier for this trunk group should be MDJ (see Scenario 1, 2, 3 or 4).

3. IntraLATA 800/888:

A separate trunk group from the LSP to SWBT will be required for IntraLATA 800/888 service if the LSP chooses to handle the 800/888 database queries from its switch location. The purpose of the separate trunk group is to provide for the segregation of LSP originating 800/888 IntraLATA call volumes to ensure the proper billing of intercompany settlement compensation.

The trunk group shall be set up as one-way outgoing only and may utilize either MF or SS7 protocol signaling. The traffic use code and modifier for this trunk group should be **DD800J** (see Scenario 1, 2, 3 or 4).

When the LSP chooses SWBT to handle the 800/888 database queries from their switch location, all LSP originating 800/888 service queries will be routed over the InterLATA Interexchange Carrier (**MDJ**) trunk group. This traffic will include a combination of both InterLATA Interexchange Carrier 800/888 service and IntraLATA LEC 800/888 service that will be identified and segregated by carrier through the database query handled through the SWBT tandem switch.

4. E911:

A segregated trunk group will be required to each appropriate E911 tandem within the exchange in which the LSP offers Exchange Service. This trunk group shall be set up as a one-way outgoing only and shall utilize MF signaling. The traffic use code and modifier for this trunk group shall be **ESJ** (see Scenario 1, 2, 3 or 4).

5. Mass Calling (Public Response Choke Network):

A segregated trunk group shall be required to the designated Public Response Choke Network tandem in each serving area. This trunk group shall be one-way outgoing only and shall utilize MF signaling. It is recommended that this group be sized as follows:

< 15001 access lines (AC)	2 trunks (min)
15001 to 25000 AC	3 trunks
25001 to 50000 AC	4 trunks
50001 to 75000 AC	5 trunks
> 75000 AC	6 trunks (max)

The traffic use code and modifier for this trunk group shall be **TOCRJ** (see Scenario 1, 2, 3 or 4).

B. LSP Terminating (SWBT to LSP):

1. Local Traffic and IntraLATA Interexchange (Toll) Traffic:

SWBT shall provide local traffic to the LSP over a separate trunk group from the local tandem. SWBT may choose to trunk directly to an LSP from a SWBT end office. In those exchanges where SWBT has a combined local and access tandem, SWBT shall normally combine the local and the IntraLATA toll traffic over a single trunk group to the LSP. When SWBT has a separate access and local tandem in an exchange, a trunk group shall be established from each tandem to the LSP. This trunk group(s) shall be one-way incoming only and can utilize either MF or SS7 protocol signaling.

The designated trunk group traffic use code and modifier shall be as follows:

Trunk Group Type	From	Code & Mod	Scenario
Local Only	SWBT Local Tandem	TGJ	3,4
Local Only	SWBT End Office	IEJ	2,4
Local/IntraLATA Toll	SWBT Combined Local/ Access Tandem	TCJ	1,2
IntraLATA Toll Only	SWBT Access Tandem	TCJ	3,4

2. InterLATA Interexchange:

InterLATA traffic shall be transported from SWBT's access tandem over a separate trunk group from local and IntraLATA toll traffic. This trunk group may be set up as one-way or two-way (two-way is preferred) and can utilize either MF or SS7 protocol signaling. The traffic use code and modifier for this trunk group will be **MDJ** (see Scenario 1, 2, 3 or 4).

C. Operator Services:

1. No Operator Contract:

Inward Operator Assistance (Call Code 121) - LSP may choose from two interconnection options for Inward Operator Assistance as follows:

Option 1 - Interexchange Carrier (IXC) Interface

The LSP may utilize the Interexchange Carrier Network (see Scenario 6). The LSP operator will route its calls requiring inward operator assistance through its designated IXC POP to SWBT's TOPS tandem. SWBT shall route its calls requiring inward operator assistance to the LSP's Designated Operator Switch (TTC) through the designated IXC POP.

Option 2 - LSP Operator Switch

The LSP reports its switch as the designated serving operator switch (TTC) for its NPA-NXXs and requests SWBT to route its calls requiring inward operator assistance to LSP's switch. This option requires a segregated one-way (with MF signaling) trunk group from SWBT's Access Tandem to the LSP switch. The traffic use code and modifier for this trunk group should be **OAJ** (see Scenario 7). The LSP's operator will route its calls requiring inward operator assistance to SWBT's operator over an IXC network. Two-way trunking on the OA group is not recommended.

2. Operator Contract with SWBT:

a. Directory Assistance (DA):

The LSP may contract for DA services only. A segregated trunk group for these services would be required to SWBT's TOPS tandem. This trunk group is set up as one-way outgoing only and utilizes MF and Operator Services signaling. The traffic use code and modifier for this trunk group should be **DAJ** (see Scenario 5).

b. Directory Assistance Call Completion (DACC):

The LSP contracting for DA services may also contract for DACC. This requires a segregated one-way trunk group to SWBT's TOPS tandem. This trunk group is set up as one way outgoing only and utilizes MF signaling. The traffic use code and modifier for this trunk group should be **DACCJ** (see Scenario 5).

c. Busy Line Verification:

When SWBT's operator is under contract to verify the LSP's end user loop, SWBT will utilize a segregated one-way with MF signaling trunk group

from SWBT's Access Tandem to the LSP switch. The traffic use code and modifier for this trunk group should be **VRJ** (see Scenario 5).

d. Operator Assistance (0+, 0-):

This service requires a one-way trunk group from the LSP switch to SWBT's TOPS tandem. Two types of trunk groups may be utilized. If the trunk group transports DA/DACC, the trunk group will be designated as **ETCMFJ** (0-, 0+, DA, DACC) (see Scenario 5). If DA is not required or is transported on a segregated trunk group, then the group will be designated as **ETCM2J** (see Scenario 5). MF and Operator Services signaling will be required on the trunk group.

D. Trunk Design Blocking Criteria:

Trunk forecasting and servicing for the local and intraLATA toll trunk groups shall be based on the industry standard objective of 2% overall time consistent average busy season busy hour loads (1% from the End Office to the Tandem and 1% from tandem to End Office based on Neal Wilkinson B.01M [Medium Day-to-Day Variation] until traffic data is available). Listed below are the trunk group types and their objectives:

Trunk Group Type	Blocking Objective (Neal Wilkinson M)
Local Tandem	1%
Local Direct	2%
IntraLATA Interexchange	1%
911	1%
Operator Services (DA/DACC)	1%
Operator Services (0+, 0-)	0.5%
InterLATA Direct	1%
InterLATA Tandem	0.5%

E. Forecasting/Servicing Responsibilities:

SWBT shall be responsible for forecasting and servicing the trunk groups terminating to the LSP. The LSP shall be responsible for forecasting and servicing the trunk groups terminating to SWBT end users and/or to be used for tandem transit to other provider's networks, operator services and DA service, and interLATA toll service. Standard trunk traffic engineering methods will be used as described in Bell Communications Research, Inc. (Bellcore) document SR-TAP-000191, Trunk Traffic Engineering Concepts and Applications.

F. Servicing Objective/Data Exchange:

Each Party agrees to service trunk groups to the foregoing blocking criteria in a timely manner when trunk groups exceed measured blocking thresholds. Upon request, each Party will make available to the other, trunk group measurement reports for trunk groups terminating in the requesting Party's network. These reports will contain offered load, measured in CCS (100 call seconds), that has been adjusted to consider the effects of overflow, retrials and day-to-day variation. They will also contain overflow CCS associated with the offered load, day-to-day variation, peakedness factor, the date of the last week in the four week study period and the number of valid days of measurement. These reports shall be made available at a minimum on a semi-annual basis upon request.

Parties agree that no more than 2% of the first route, direct or alternate final trunk groups carrying local or intraLATA toll traffic will exceed a measured blocking threshold of 3% (1% design blocking objective) during a designated study period. Parties also agree that no more than 2% of the first route, direct or alternate final trunk groups carrying interLATA traffic will exceed a measured blocking threshold of 2% (1/2% design blocking objective) during a designated study period. These objectives shall be based upon 20 valid days of measurement data and a trunk group size of seven or more trunks. Parties shall monthly self report % No Circuit (NC) blocking on these groups to requesting parties by the 15th of the month following the report month based upon a designated four week study period ending the last full week, containing no holidays, of the calendar month. The % NC report will identify any trunk group that exceeds its measured blocking threshold by its common language code. The following information shall also be reported: design blocking objective, measured blocking, busy hour, number of valid days when all measurements were available during the study period and an explanation for the excessive blocking. The measured blocking % NC shall be calculated by dividing the number of blocked calls by the number of offered calls. Exceptions to the threshold objectives will be made for groups overflowing due to weather/natural disaster, facility/central office failure, mass calling/telemarketing events and other extreme non-representative events.

G. Trunk Facility Under Utilization:

At least once a year both parties will exchange trunk group measurement reports (as detailed in Section F) for trunk groups terminating to the other Party's network to determine whether there is excess trunk group capacity. Each Party will determine the required trunks for each of the other Party's trunk groups for the previous 12 months. The required trunks will be based on the objective blocking criteria included in Section D and time consistent average busy hour usage measurements from the highest four consecutive week (20 business day) study. Excess capacity exists when a trunk group, on a modular trunk group design basis, has 48 trunks. Trunk groups with excess capacity will be identified and communicated to the other party as candidates for downsizing. If excess capacity is found to exist, and a Party with excess capacity on a trunk group wishes to retain the current trunk group size or increase it, the Party agrees to compensate the other

Party if during the next 12-month period, the trunk group continues to have excess capacity. The Party agrees to a rate of $5,000 per year, per modular trunk design digroup (24 trunks), over the required trunks (plus 10% allowable spare expressed on modular trunk design basis).

APPENDIX DCO

APPENDIX DCO
INTERCONNECTION SCHEDULE

Metropolitan Exchange Area	Direction [1]	LSP Interconnection Wire Center (BIWC) [2]	SWBT Interconnection Wire Center (SIWC) [3]	NPOI [4]	Interconnection Activation Date

For the purposes of IntraLATA Meet Point Billing, the billing percentages will be 50% for SWBT and 50% for LSP. For InterLATA Meet Point Billing, the percentages will be 100% for LSP. As LSP enters additional markets, the Meet Point Billing Percentages will be negotiated based on ownership of facilities.

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[1] This column will be completed by indicating the direction of the terminating traffic (e.g., either LSP to SWBT or SWBT to LSP).

[2] **LSP INTERCONNECTION WIRE CENTER (BIWC)** - The address of the LSP location that will house the interconnection equipment and through which SWBT will terminate traffic on LSP's network.

[3] **SWBT INTERCONNECTION WIRE CENTER (SIWC)** - The address of the SWBT end office or tandem through which LSP will terminate traffic on SWBT's network.

[4] **NETWORK POINT OF INTERCONNECTION (NPOI)** - The NPOI is the location where SWBT and LSP facilities connect. The NPOI will be identified by address and V&H Coordinates. The NPOI for traffic going from LSP to SWBT and going from SWBT to LSP could be different. Where the physical interface occurs at a SWBT end office or tandem, the NPOI shall be located at the SIWC. Where the physical interface occurs at the LSP location, the NPOI for that interconnection shall be located at the LSP location.

APPENDIX CELLULAR

Appendix CELLULAR

This Appendix sets forth the terms and conditions under which the Parties will distribute revenue from their joint provision of Cellular Interconnection Service for calls terminating through the Parties' respective wireline switching networks within a Local Access and Transport Area ("LATA"). LSP shall be compensated under this Appendix only to the extent that it has not already been compensated under other tariffs, settlement agreements or contracts. This Appendix is subject to the terms and conditions of applicable tariffs.

I. Definitions

A. Cellular Interconnection Service - Origination and termination of calls between a Cellular Mobile Carrier's (CMC's) Mobile Telephone Switching Office (MTSO) through SWBT's point of switching for the interchange of traffic with the network.

B. Cellular Geographic Service Area ("CGSA") - The geographic area within which the cellular carrier is authorized to provide service under a single license under Part 22 of the FCC Rules and Regulations.

C. Cellular Mobile Carrier ("CMC") - A radio common carrier provider of domestic public cellular telecommunication service, as defined in Part 22, Subpart K, of the FCC Rules and Regulations.

D. End Office - A SWBT or LSP switching system where exchange service customer station loops are terminated for the purpose of interconnection to each other and to the network.

E. End Office Rate Center - An end office selected by the CMC for rating or measuring purposes of type 2A cellular interconnection.

F. Local Access and Transport Area ("LATA") - A geographic area marking the boundaries beyond which a Bell Operating Company formerly could not carry telephone calls pursuant to the terms of the Modification of Final Judgment (MFJ), *U.S. vs. American Tel. & Tel. Co.*, 552 F. Supp. 131 (D. D. C. 1982), *affirmed sub nom. Maryland v. United States*, 460 U.S. 1001 (1983).

G. Local Calling Area or Local Calling Scope - That area in which the message telephone exchange service between two or more end offices, without a toll charge, is provided.

H. Minutes of Use (MOU) - For the purposes of this Appendix, MOU means the Terminating Traffic as recorded by the Primary Company.

I. Mobile Telephone Switching Office ("MTSO") - A CMC's switching equipment or terminal used to provide the CMC's switching services or, alternatively, any other point of termination designated by the CMC. The MTSO directly connects the CMC's customers within its CGSA to the Primary Company's facilities.

J Primary Company - The Party that provides the End Office or Tandem Office where the CMC chooses to connect terminating traffic. The Primary Company also bills the CMC for Cellular Interconnection Service.

K. Revenues - Those monies the Primary Company bills and collects from the CMC for jointly provided Cellular Interconnection Service, using the Primary Company's applicable Cellular Interconnection Service tariffs or contracts.

L. Secondary Company - The Party that receives Terminating Traffic from the Primary Company.

M. Tandem office - A Party's switching system that provides an intermediate switching point for traffic between end offices or the network.

N. Terminating Traffic - That traffic which is delivered by a CMC to the Primary Company for termination at a point on the intraLATA wireline switching network.

II. Administration of Revenue Distribution

A. The Primary Company will compute, bill, collect and distribute the revenue for jointly provided Cellular Interconnection Service for calls terminating within a LATA. On jointly provided Cellular Interconnection Service, the Primary Company shall share the Local Transport (LT) Revenues as described below with the Secondary Company. The Primary Company shall distribute applicable Local Switching (LS) and Carrier Common Line (CCL) charges which are collected from the CMC to the Secondary Company, as described below.

B. When LSP is the Secondary Company, distribution of revenues will be computed using the rate elements as defined in SWBT's applicable cellular interconnection tariff.

C. When SWBT is the Secondary Company, distribution of revenues will be computed under terms and conditions comparable to those under which LSP receives revenues as a Secondary Company.

D. For Terminating Traffic, actual monthly cellular MOU for each office in the LATA will be measured by the Primary Company or provided to the Primary Company by the CMC in those cases where the Primary Company is unable to measure the actual terminating usage.

E. Each month, the amount of CCL and LS revenue (based on the rates in the Primary Company's applicable tariffs) due the Secondary Company from the Primary Company will be determined by totaling the actual terminating MOUs associated with each of the Secondary Company's end offices and multiplying those MOUs by the appropriate rates as set out above. The LT revenues due to the Secondary Company shall be determined for each Secondary Company end office by multiplying the billed MOUs by the appropriate LT rate multiplied by the applicable end office percentage ownership of facilities listed in Exhibit A to this Appendix.

F. The Primary Company will prepare a revenue and usage statement on a monthly basis. Within 90 calendar days after the end of each billing period, except in cases of disputes, the Primary Company shall remit the compensation amount due the Secondary Company. When more than one compensation amount is due, they may be combined into a single payment. No distribution shall be made for revenue the Primary Company is unable to collect.

G. The revenue and usage statement will contain the following information:

a. The number of MOU for each of the Secondary Company's end offices, the corresponding rate elements to be applied to the MOU for each end office, and the resulting revenues;

b. The total of the MOU and revenues for the Secondary Company;

c. The percent ownership factor used to calculate the distribution of Local Transport revenues; and,

d. Adjustments for uncollectibles.

H. The Parties agree that revenue distribution under this Appendix will apply as of the effective date of the Interconnection Agreement. The Primary Company will start revenue distribution on usage within 60 calendar days from the date this Appendix is effective.

III. Termination Provisions

A. This Appendix shall remain in effect until terminated by either Party upon a minimum of 30 calendar days written notice by such Party to the designated representative of the other.

B. This Appendix may be terminated by an order of an appropriate regulatory commission or a court of competent jurisdiction.

IV. Miscellaneous Provisions

A. Exhibit A to this Appendix is attached and incorporated into this Appendix by reference. From time to time, by written agreement of both parties, new Exhibits may be substituted for the attached Exhibit A, superseding and canceling the Exhibit A previously in effect.

B. Each party will, promptly upon request, furnish to the other such information as may reasonably be required to perform under this Appendix.

V. Notice

In the event any notices are required to be sent under the terms of this Appendix, they shall be sent by registered mail, return receipt requested to:

If to LSP: If to SWBT:

Exhibit A

Effective Date - Date on which the Interconnection Agreement becomes effective

Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
(Primary Company)

LSP
(Secondary Company)

End Office Percent Ownership

of Local Transport Facilities

CLLI Code	NPA-NXX	% Ownership of Transport Facilities