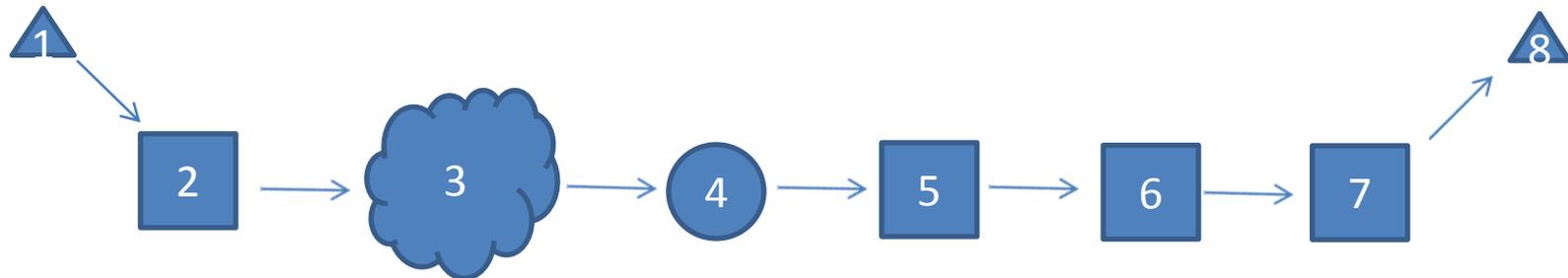


EXHIBIT A—TYPICAL CALL FLOW FOR A VOIP-TO-PSTN CALL



1. VOIP End User dials PSTN end user's number, using PC or VOIP provider-supplied handset
2. Cable company or other broadband provider transports call to local cable head end or equivalent facility, then forwards call to the Internet cloud with appropriate IP routing instructions.
3. IP backbone carriers transport the IP call to VOIP provider's IP/TDM gateway facility.
4. VOIP provider picks up the call at its IP/TDM gateway facility, generally collocated with a LEC, converts to TDM, and hands off to LEC.
5. LEC forwards TDM call over the PSTN to another LEC's tandem switch facility.
6. Tandem switch LEC delivers call to terminating LEC's switch facility.
7. Terminating LEC delivers call to PSTN end user.
8. PSTN end user receives the call.

In this common scenario, the VOIP provider supplies (1) a handset in some cases; (2) IP routing instructions and associated software; and (3) the IP/TDM conversion in some cases. In other words, the VOIP provider provides NO transport, NO switching, and NO network facilities.

The cable company supplies transport of the call from the end user premises all the way to the Internet cloud. IP backbone carriers transport the call across the Internet cloud. LECs supply origination, transit, and termination of the TDM call.