which the called party is located. This is not consistent with the long line of FCC and state commission cases that hold that the jurisdiction and nature of a call is determined by the locations of the calling and called party. And finally, even if Halo could be deemed to provide CMRS to its ESP customer, the location of the calling party and not the location of the ESP's "mobile device" would determine the jurisdiction of the call.

2. The MoPSC and FCC Have Held that VOIP Traffic is Subject to Compensation Obligations

The MoPSC has held that VoIP traffic is subject to compensation, including access charges. Section 392.550.2 of the Revised Statutes of the State of Missouri provides as follows:

Interconnected voice over internet protocol service shall be subject to appropriate exchange access charges to the same extent that telecommunication services are subject to such charges.

Recently in an arbitration proceeding between AT&T, on the one hand, and Global Crossing Telemanagement Inc. and Global Crossing Local Services Inc., ("Global Crossing"), on the other hand, the MoPSC was required, among other things, to decide how AT&T and Global Crossing shall bill one another for traffic exchanged over the public switched telephone network (PSTN) that uses internet protocol (IP) at some point in such traffic. The MoPSC resolved the dispute by adopting neither party's proposed language and directed that the following language be inserted into their interconnection agreement:

Consistent with Missouri law, interconnected voice over Internet protocol traffic that is not within one local exchange is subject to access charges as is any other switched traffic, regardless of format.³⁷

Accordingly, Missouri law is clear that VoIP traffic, to the extent it originates and terminates in different local exchanges, is subject to access charges just like telecommunications traffic. Therefore, Halo's "High Volume" VoIP traffic is fully subject to applicable access charges. This is consistent with the FCC's determination that a VoIP provider's ability to interconnect with a LEC through a telecommunications carrier numbering partner is conditioned upon the numbering partner entering into a Section 251 arrangement to compensate the LEC. Halo has not done this, and the Missouri RLECs are under no obligation to terminate the VoIP traffic of Halo's ESP customer.

As discussed above, Halo appears to have no *bona fide* CMRS traffic. To the extent that any of the traffic is CMRS, a substantial percentage of such CMRS traffic is interMTA traffic subject to access charges.³⁹ Therefore, the Missouri RLECs properly billed Halo for terminating

³⁶ For example, a call that originates and terminates in the same state does not become an interstate call merely because it may be carried by facilities that cross a state line.

³⁷ MoPSC File No. 10-2011-0057, Decision issued December 15, 2010, p. 18-19.

³⁸ In re Time Warner Cable Request for Declaratory Ruling that Competitive Local Exchange Carriers May Obtain Interconnection Under Section 251 of the Communications Act of 1934, as Amended, to Provide Wholesale Telecommunications Services to VoIP Providers, 22 FCC Rcd 3513 at ¶ 14 (2007) ("Time Warner").

³⁹ Halo's argument that all of its traffic is intraMTA is based on the notion that its "base station" through which a Halo call is routed is located in the same MTA as the Missouri RLEC exchange in which the call terminates. Even

Halo's traffic, and such traffic was fully subject to applicable MoPSC requirements. To the extent that Halo may provide some intraMTA CMRS, Halo should have negotiated with the Missouri RLECs, specifically with Citizens and Green Hills pursuant to their requests under Section 20.11(e) of the FCC's Rules, to resolve the issue and adopt appropriate interconnection arrangements. In addition, Halo should have requested interconnection and negotiated appropriate interconnection arrangements for the termination of its VoIP traffic. As discussed below, however, Halo chose instead to maneuver to avoid negotiations and the payment of any terminating compensation.

V. Halo Has Erected a Straw Man Barrier to Negotiating Indirect Interconnection and Compensation Arrangements with the Missouri RLECs.

Halo has erected an elaborate straw man barrier to negotiating indirect interconnection and compensation arrangements with the Missouri RLECs pursuant to Sections 251(a) and 251(b) of the Act and FCC Rule 20.11(e). Essentially, Halo argues that it cannot obtain interconnection and the establishment of appropriate compensation arrangements as a requesting carrier because the Missouri RLECs may assert the Section 251(f) rural exemption to the obligations of Section 251(c). Halo argues that some rural telephone companies have asserted, and "at least two states" have agreed, that if a rural LEC is exempted from the obligations of Section 251(c), then there is no duty to negotiate in good faith, there is nothing for the state to arbitrate, and there are no remaining standards that the state commission must apply in arbitrating any dispute. Halo speculates that as a requesting carrier it would have no way to force the Missouri RLECs to negotiate in good faith toward reasonable terms for interconnection under the procedures of Section 252, and therefore "state-level arbitration is not an option if and to the extent Halo is the requesting carrier." Halo also argues that it is not required to negotiate a Section 251(a) indirect interconnection arrangement in the context of a Section 252 proceeding.

In Halo's view, if the Missouri RLECs do not want to accept "default" bill and keep for all traffic, then under the T-Mobile $Order^{44}$ and implementing rules, the Missouri RLECs must

by Halo's own logic and description of its network, however, all calls from Halo to customers of Mark Twain would be interMTA calls subject to access charges. Mark Twain's service area is located entirely within the St. Louis MTA. Because of the way the MTA boundaries are drawn in Missouri, and the differences between MTA and LATA boundaries, however, Mark Twain's exchanges subtend the AT&T tandem in Kansas City, in the Kansas City, MTA, but Mark Twain's customers are located in the St. Louis MTA. By Halo's own explanation of its network, calls bound for Mark Twain would be handled by Halo's base station in Junction City, KS for transit through AT&T's Kansas City LATA tandem. These calls to Mark Twain end users, however, cross the MTA boundary and would terminate in the St. Louis MTA. Therefore, by Halo's own logic, *all* calls to Mark Twain would be interMTA calls subject to access charges, and Halo's refusal to pay bills from Mark Twain based upon access rates cannot be justified based on Halo's contention all of this traffic is intraMTA. This anomaly is not limited to Mark Twain. A number of the exchanges served by Mid-Missouri, Northeast, and Chariton Valley subtend AT&T's Kansas City tandem, but are located in the St. Louis MTA.

⁴⁰ See, e.g., Complaint pp. 12-14.

⁴¹ See id.

⁴² *Id.* at p. 15.

⁴³ See, e.g., 2/14/11 Letter from Halo Wireless, Complaint Exhibit 11.

⁴⁴ In re Developing a Unified Intercarrier Compensation Regime, T-Mobile et al. Petition for Declaratory Ruling Regarding Incumbent LEC Wireless Termination Tariffs, Declaratory Ruling and Report and Order, CC Docket 01-92, FCC 05-42, 20 FCC Rcd 4855 (2005) ("T-Mobile Order").

"request" direct interconnection with Halo. 45 According to Halo, once the RLECs "request" interconnection, they are subject to all of the obligations of Section 251(c) and must directly interconnect at a technically feasible point on Halo's network using packet-switched 4G technology rather than the circuit-switched technology currently used in the Missouri RLEC's networks. 46

Halo's arguments are without merit, and the Missouri LECs will not attempt to address every disputed or incorrect point in Halo's Complaint regarding interconnection.⁴⁷ What is significant to note, is that Halo is engaging in elaborate contortions and maneuvering to avoid the establishment of interconnection and compensation arrangements between the parties in order to continue to avoid paying *any* compensation for *any* traffic.

The Missouri RLECs have not asserted the Section 251(f) exemption from the obligations of 251(c) and have reached agreements – primarily through negotiation, but where necessary through arbitration – with every other CMRS carrier in Missouri. The MoPSC has asserted jurisdiction over, and has arbitrated Section 251(a)/251(b) indirect interconnection agreements between LECs and CMRS carriers, and has established company-specific Total Element Long Run Incremental Costs (TELRIC)-based pricing. Accordingly, the MoPSC is the appropriate forum for resolving the interconnection and compensation arrangements between Halo and the Missouri RLECs, and, if necessary, Halo can obtain resolution of any disputed issues through the Section 252 process.

Halo's tortured reading of the *T-Mobile Order* and implementing rules is incorrect. Contrary to Halo's argument, the Missouri RLECs are not required to "request interconnection" pursuant to Section 251(c) in order to trigger a wireless carrier's obligations under the *T-Mobile Order* and FCC Rule 20.11(e). Nor are they required to "request" Halo to submit to commission arbitration. In the *T-Mobile Order* and Rule 20.11(e), the FCC addressed the concern of small incumbent LECs that they would be unable to obtain a compensation arrangement "by providing them with a new right to initiate a section 252 process through which they can obtain a reciprocal compensation arrangement with any CMRS provider." As Halo noted in its Complaint, the FCC knew that most small LECs and CMRS carriers are interconnected indirectly. Accordingly, it would have been inefficient and nonsensical for the FCC to require the small LEC to request direct interconnection with the CMRS carrier in order to effectuate a reciprocal compensation arrangement pursuant to Section 251(b).

⁴⁵ See Complaint at pp. 16-17.

⁴⁶ See id. at p. 17.

⁴⁷ Resolution of these complex factual and legal issues is appropriate before the MoPSC in an arbitration or complaint proceeding and wholly inappropriate for resolution on the Accelerated Docket. Citizens and Green Hills anticipate filing petitions for arbitration with the MoPSC of these disputed interconnection matters once the arbitration window opens pursuant to Citizens and Green Hills' Rule 20.11(e) requests to Halo.

⁴⁸ At no time have the Missouri RLECs asserted the rural exemption as an impediment to such negotiations or arbitration. The Missouri RLECs generally deny Halo's allegation that they have failed to negotiate in good faith.

⁴⁹ See, e.g., in re Petition for Arbitration of Unresolved Issues in a Section 251(b)(5) Agreement with T-Mobile USA, Inc., Arbitration Order, Case No. TO-2006-0147 et al. (MoPSC 2006) (consolidated arbitration proceeding including Citizens, Green Hills and Mark Twain), subsequent history omitted; in re Petition of Alma Telephone Company for Arbitration of Unresolved Issues Pertaining to a Section 251(b)(5) Agreement with T-Mobile USA, Inc., Arbitration Report, Case No. 10-2005-0468 (MoPSC 2005) (consolidated arbitration including Chariton Valley, Mid-Missouri, and Northeast), subsequent history omitted.

⁵⁰ T-Mobile Order RFA ¶ 20.

Green Hills and Citizens also dispute Halo's claims that they have not properly invoked Section 20.11(e) or negotiated in good faith. In fact, it is Halo that is not acting in good faith. Halo misstates the Missouri RLECs' position when it states that the Missouri RLECs expect Halo "to simply sign their proffered terms containing non-cost-based prices using legacy interconnection methods rather than modern IP based technology. . "51 First, this statement is at odds with the 12/30/10 letter from W.R. England, III, 52 which states as follows:

Citizens and Green Hills currently have a number of Traffic Termination or Interconnection Agreements with wireless carriers for the indirect interconnection and exchange of intraMTA wireless traffic and they would propose using one of those arrangements as a starting point for purposes of these negotiations.

(emphasis added). Clearly this is not a "take-it-or-leave-it" proposition.

Second, Halo neglects to inform the FCC that, in a March 4, 2011, telephone conversation with Citizens' and Green Hills' counsel, Halo was advised that, as a result of a MoPSC arbitration case between a number of Missouri RLECs, on the one hand, and T-Mobile and Cingular, on the other hand, the MoPSC has established cost-based rates, based on TELRIC, for these companies. Counsel for Citizens and Green Hills followed up that telephone conversation with an email to Halo's General Counsel containing a summary of the terms of those arbitrated agreements, including their company-specific, TELRIC-based rates, interMTA factors and other traffic factors. In addition, counsel for Citizens and Green Hills supplied copies of actual agreements which resulted from that arbitration. A copy of this email correspondence to Halo is attached to this letter as Attachment No. 2. In short, the Missouri RLECs have not claimed exempt status under Section 251(f) for purposes of negotiating an agreement with wireless carriers or with Halo, nor have the Missouri RLECs proffered an existing agreement as a "take-it-or-leave-it" agreement for purposes of interconnection.

The Missouri RLECs remain willing to work with Halo to negotiate arrangements and to engage in the Section 252 process, including MoPSC arbitration if necessary. It is Halo that has maneuvered to erect barriers to the establishment of an interconnection and compensation arrangements and that has refused to fully compensate the Missouri RLECs as required. It is Halo's actions that forced the Missouri RLECs to avail themselves of the remedies available under the MoPSC ERE Rules.

VI. Halo Is Failing to Deliver Required Originating Caller Information.

The Missouri ERE Rules require an originating carrier or traffic aggregator to deliver originating caller identification.⁵³ The ERE Rules define originating caller identification as "the ten (10)-digit telephone number of the caller who originates the telecommunication that is placed

⁵¹ Complaint at p. 9.

⁵² Exhibit 2 to the Complaint.

⁵³ See 4 CSR 240-29.040(1) & (5).

on the LEC-to-LEC network. This feature is also known as . . . calling party number (CPN) . . ."⁵⁴ The ERE Rules also provide, "The originating telephone number shall be the telephone number of the end user responsible for originating the telephone call."⁵⁵

The Missouri RLECs believe that Halo is failing to deliver the caller identification information required by the ERE Rules and industry standards and that Halo's practices also may violate the Truth in Caller Identification Act. ⁵⁶ Halo vociferously denies that it is failing to pass required call information. ⁵⁷ This issue is extremely complex. It will require technical discovery and expert analysis to determine whether Halo is in fact complying with the law and applicable industry standards. Currently, Halo is in exclusive possession of most of the information necessary to resolve this matter.

What the Missouri RLECs *do know*, however, is that prior to mid-February of 2011, they were receiving information that allowed them to identify the telephone number of the actual calling party. This originating caller identification information indicated that "Halo" calls actually were originating from callers with numbers assigned to various wireline and third-party wireless carriers. After the Missouri RLECs questioned Halo about this traffic, the Missouri RLECs stopped receiving the originating caller identification of the calling party. Instead, originating caller identification information reflects the same Halo number. This change strongly suggests that Halo and/or its ESP partner altered the information that they send to the Missouri RLECs in order to further the access avoidance scheme. To the extent that Halo's "service package" could allow its ESP partner "options and capabilities" that may include failing to deliver or altering the originating caller identification of the end user that actually initiates a telephone call, then the terms and conditions of Halo's service to its ESP customer, as well as Halo's relationship to its ESP customer are relevant to Halo's compliance with applicable law and resolution of this issue.⁵⁸

What the Missouri RLECs also know, is that this highly technical issue is not appropriate for consideration on the Accelerated Docket.

VII. Blocking Halo's Traffic from the LEC-to-LEC Network Pursuant to the MoPSC ERE Rules Is Not an Unjust or Unreasonable Practice in Violation of Section 201(b) of the Act.

Halo alleges that the Missouri RLECs violated section 201(b) of the Act by engaging in call blocking without FCC permission.⁵⁹ Halo also argues that this matter may not be resolved by the MoPSC and must be resolved by the Commission because the traffic at issue is jurisdictionally interstate. The Missouri RLECs disagree.

⁵⁴ 4 CSR 240-29.020(28).

^{55 4} CSR 240-29.040(6).

⁵⁶ Pub. L. No. 111-331, codified at 47 U.S.C. § 227(e). The Truth in Caller ID Act prohibits anyone in the United States from causing any caller identification service to knowingly transmit misleading or inaccurate caller ID information with the intent to defraud, cause harm, or wrongfully obtain anything of value.

⁵⁷ See Complaint at pp. 17-20.

Should Halo file an Accelerated Docket complaint, in addition to the signaling information that Halo says it will automatically produce, *see* Complaint at p. 20, Halo also must produce contracts with its ESP and information regarding the relationship of Halo and its ESP partner as this information is relevant to resolution of the issues in this dispute. See 47 C.F.R. § 1.729(i)(1).

⁵⁹ See Complaint at p. 23.

The Missouri RLEC's implementation of remedies pursuant to the MoPSC ERE Rules is not an unjust and unreasonable practice prohibited by Section 201(b) of the Act and is consistent with FCC precedent. Although the FCC has held that unreasonable call blocking, especially when employed as a self help measure, is not permitted, the FCC has allowed call blocking in limited circumstances. 60 Specifically, the FCC has allowed call blocking in order to prevent a scheme to game access charge payments.⁶¹ As explained above, the Missouri RLECs believe that Halo is engaged in a scheme to deliver wireline and VoIP interexchange traffic as if it were intraMTA CMRS traffic in order to avoid lawful access charges. Frustration of this access avoidance scheme pursuant to lawful MoPSC rules falls squarely within the limited circumstances exception to the FCC's general call blocking prohibition.⁶²

The Missouri RLECs actions in this dispute also is consistent with the Act and FCC rules, because the Missouri RLECs did not engage in self help, ⁶³ but rather invoked state law procedures, the MoPSC's ERE Rules. These rules, which were adopted after a lengthy and carefully considered proceeding, set out clear rules for carriers utilizing the FGC LEC-to-LEC network in Missouri. The rules protect the integrity of the Missouri FGC LEC-to-LEC network. Notably, they limit the type of traffic that may be routed on that network, and establish record exchange, compensation, and signaling requirements regarding traffic on the network.

The ERE Rules also establish a procedure that requires the tandem provider to block traffic from the LEC-to-LEC network if a carrier does not follow the rules. Notably, the tandem provider is required to block traffic if the originating carrier and/or traffic aggregator in question has failed to fully compensate the terminating carrier or failed to deliver originating caller identification.64

The rules also establish due process procedures for a carrier that is to be blocked to challenge the requested blocking in a MoPSC proceeding. Specifically, the carrier whose traffic is to be blocked may file a complaint with MoPSC and the tandem provider must cease preparations to implement blocking until the MoPSC resolves the matter. 65

As discussed above, Halo has refused to pay lawful charges, and to otherwise enter into arrangements for compensation. The MoPSC ERE Rules allow blocking for Halo's failure to fully compensate the Missouri RLECs, and this action is consistent with the Act and FCC law. The FCC also has made clear that its general blocking prohibition does not apply to blocking for nonpayment of bills or violations of applicable terms and conditions of valid access tariffs, (a

⁶⁰ See in re Establishing Just and Reasonable Rates for Local Exchange Carriers, Call Blocking by Carriers, WC Docket No. 07-135, Declaratory Ruling, 22 FCC Rcd 11629 (WCB 2007) ("Declaratory Ruling").

⁶¹ See Total Telecommunications Services, Inc. and Atlas Telephone Company, Inc. v. AT&T Corp., Memorandum Opinion and Order, 16 FCC Rcd 5726 (2001).

⁶² In addition and as noted above, Halo was not authorized to operate wireless facilities in Kansas or Missouri until April 15, 2011.

⁶³ See Declaratory Ruling, supra, ¶ 5 ("By issuing this Declaratory Ruling, we seek to alleviate any possible confusion by clarifying that carriers cannot engage in self help by blocking traffic to LECs allegedly engaged in the conduct described herein.").
⁶⁴ See 4 CSR 240-29.130(2) & (3).

⁶⁵ See 4 CSR 240-29.130(9) & (10) (Originating carrier and/or traffic aggregator may "immediately seek action by the commission through the filing of a formal complaint...[and] shall include a request for expedited resolution.").

point implicitly conceded by Halo in its Complaint).⁶⁶ The ERE Rules have the force of law, and accordingly, failure to comply with ERE requirements is an even more serious offense than failing to comply with the conditions of a tariff.⁶⁷

Equally as important, the MoPSC rules require carriers utilizing the LEC-to-LEC network in Missouri to deliver originating caller identification information. As discussed above, Halo is not delivering this required information and the MoPSCs rules clearly provide for blocking in order to protect the network and the carriers that make up the network.

Moreover, the blocking instituted in this case is limited. Consistent with the MoPSC rules, the blocking only prevents Halo traffic from being transited through the AT&T tandem on FGC trunks on the LEC-to-LEC network. The blocking implements reasonable trunking limitations contained in the ERE Rules which generally prohibit carriers from sending interexchange traffic on FGC trunks unless otherwise approved by the MoPSC. Halo violated the terms of use of the FGC trunks, but has other means to deliver its traffic to the Missouri RLECs. Notably, Halo can properly route its interexchange traffic on the interexchange network and/or take numerous other steps to prevent or alleviate the blocking.

Finally, Halo had a due process opportunity to participate before the MoPSC to demonstrate that its traffic should not be blocked. It declined to do so. Although Halo claims that it is not subject to the ERE rules, Halo has chosen not to raise that issue before the MoPSC or in any way avail itself of the state law procedures that could have avoided the implementation of the call blocking remedy. Instead, Halo is attempting to use the FCC's Accelerated Docket procedures to engage in an improper collateral attack on MoPSC administrative remedies and avoid or at least further delay paying lawful intercarrier compensation. Halo failed to avail itself of any of the appropriate procedures at the MoPSC, and the FCC should not entertain Halo's collateral attack on the MoPSC's rules.

It is apparent to the Missouri RLECs that Halo is aggregating access traffic but refusing to pay the prescribed compensation for such traffic. Halo also is refusing to negotiate

⁶⁶ See, e.g., in the Matter of Local Exchange Carrier Blocking of Feature Group B Traffic Transiting Access Tandems, 61 Rad. Reg. 2d (P & F) 437 (CCB 1986) at n. 11 (emphasis supplied), in which the FCC clarified: Some confusion apparently was engendered by our statement in the Iowa Order to the effect that the existence of a dispute over the appropriate compensation level does not provide ECs [exchange carriers] with grounds for denying interconnection for interstate telecommunication services. [citations omitted]. Several parties contend that this is a blanket prohibition that does not allow ECs to block calls for the nonpayment of bills or for other violations of valid access tariffs. Nothing in the language of the lowa Order should be read to bar denial of service in accord with proper tariff provisions for such acts as nonpayment of bills or other violations of access tariff terms and conditions.

⁶⁷ Halo's argument that the Missouri RLECs violated various Part 63 rules likewise fails as these provisions are generally not applicable to the denial of service for lack of payment or violation of applicable terms and conditions. Moreover, these rules are applicable when a carrier seeks to "discontinue, reduce or impair interstate or foreign telephone or telegraph service to a community, or a part of a community" and that is not the case here. *See* 47 C.F.R. § 63.61.

⁶⁸ See 4 CSR 240-29.010(1).

⁶⁹ Halo asserts that the MoPSC ERE Rules do not apply. The Missouri RLECs disagree and can provide full legal analysis to the Division if requested. The determination of whether or not the MoPSC rules apply or not, however, is a matter that should have been raised with and decided by the MoPSC pursuant to its lawfully adopted procedures and process. It is not a matter appropriate for resolution on the Accelerated Docket.

compensation arrangements unless the Missouri RLECs structure the "request" and negotiation in the manner demanded by Halo. Further, Halo has failed to deliver the required call identification information and is violating the terms of use of the FGC network. Accordingly, the Missouri RLECs availed themselves of the lawfully adopted remedy available under the ERE Rules. The MoPSC has adopted rules for use of the LEC-to-LEC telephone network in Missouri. Halo has not followed those rules, and the Missouri RLEC's invocation of the ERE Rules to prevent Halo's abuse of the Missouri network is just and reasonable under the circumstances and consistent with the Act and FCC rules.

VIII. The Missouri RLECs Have Not Violated Section 201(b) by Blocking VoIP Traffic.

Halo's argument that the blocking of VoIP traffic received from Halo's ESP partner is a separate violation of Section 201(b) of the Act also fails. The Commission has made absolutely clear that wireline originated interexchange traffic remains subject to lawful access charges despite the fact that the traffic may at some point be routed over IP facilities⁷⁰ and has expressly refused to forbear from applying access charges to voice embedded Internet communications.⁷¹ Indeed, with respect to interconnected VoIP services, the Commission has yet to rule whether such services are information service or telecommunications services. If they are the former, the Missouri RLECs are under no duty to provide interconnection or exchange access services under Section 251 of the Act. 72 While the FCC has held that certain information providers can obtain interconnection by partnering with a wholesale telecommunications services provider that is covered by Section 251 of the Act, the Commission has also made it abundantly clear that such interconnection arrangements are conditioned on the wholesale provider's assumption of responsibility for compensating the incumbent local exchange carrier for the termination of traffic under a Section 251 arrangement between the two parties.⁷³ In the present case, Halo has repeatedly refused to assume this compensation responsibility thereby relieving the Missouri RLECs of any obligation under the Act to terminate the VoIP traffic generated by Halo's ESP partner.

IX. This Dispute Is Not Appropriate for Resolution on the Accelerated Docket

This dispute is not appropriate for consideration and resolution on the Accelerated Docket for numerous reasons. First, prior to April 15, 2011, Halo was not authorized to operate the wireless facilities through which the traffic at issue allegedly was being delivered. The FCC should not entertain an accelerated complaint regarding traffic which Halo lacked authority to generate.

⁷⁰ In re Petition for Declaratory Ruling that AT&T's Phone-to-Phone IP Telephony Services are Exempt from Access Charges 19 FCC Red 7457 (2004).

Charges, 19 FCC Rcd 7457 (2004).

The Matter of Feature Group IP Petition for Forbearance From Section 251(g) of the Communications Act and Sections 51.701(b)(1) and 69.5(b) of the Commission's Rules, 24 FCC Rcd 1571 (2009), recon. den. 25 FCC Rcd 8867 (2010).

In re Time Warner Cable Request for Declaratory Ruling that Competitive Local Exchange Carriers May Obtain Interconnection Under Section 251 of the Communications Act of 1934, as Amended, to Provide Wholesale Telecommunications Services to VoIP Providers, 22 FCC Rcd 3513 (2007) ("Time Warner") ¶ 14.

73 See id. at ¶ 17. As noted above, Missouri law is clear that VoIP traffic, to the extent it originates and terminates in

different local exchanges, is subject to access charges just like telecommunications traffic. See note 37 supra, and accompanying text.

Second, the numerous and complex issues of this dispute are not suited for a decision under the constraints of the Accelerated Docket. The dispute involves numerous complex issues that are either highly factual or legally complex or both. These include, without limitation, determining: the extent to which Halo is aggregating and attempting to disguise wireline, LEC-originated traffic as CMRS traffic in order to avoid paying access; the nature of Halo's traffic, and whether there is any bona fide CMRS traffic (and if so whether it its InterMTA); the equipment used in Halo's operations and its capabilities; Halo's relationship with its alleged ESP numbering partner; whether the ERE Rules apply; whether Halo's access avoidance scheme justifies application of the Missouri ERE Rules; whether federal law preempts the Missouri ERE Rules; the respective interconnection obligations of the parties and resolution of their differing interpretations of the *T-Mobile Order*; whether Halo is complying with applicable signaling and billings orders, rules, and requirements and delivering caller identification information.

Third, these issues will require extensive and complex discovery and fact finding. This will include such matters as the SS7 signaling messages, call detail records, billing records, information regarding the type of equipment used by Halo's customers, and extensive discovery for resolution of the issues noted above and as otherwise noted herein. The discovery of this information will not be possible under the constraints of the Accelerated Docket, ⁷⁵ and would best be handled (and typically is handled) in a state commission proceeding.

Forth, the dispute is inappropriate for resolution on the Accelerated Docket because Halo failed to exhaust its remedies before the MoPSC. Halo could file a complaint with the MoPSC and request expedited consideration of these disputed matters. The MoPSC in the first instance would be the appropriate fact-finding body to consider and resolve this dispute.

Fifth, the dispute is wholly inappropriate for resolution on the Accelerated Docket because Halo requests preemption of validly adopted rules of the MoPSC.⁷⁶ The MoPSC should be a party to any proceeding seeking to preempt or otherwise negate the effect of the MoPSC's rules, and the Accelerated Docket is not an appropriate process for a collateral attack on the MoPCS rules.

Sixth, this dispute is the leading edge of similar disputes with telephone companies all across Missouri. The Missouri RLECs adamantly believe that the MoPSC is the proper forum for resolving these matters pursuant to due process and procedures provide under the MoPSC's rules. This matter could be resolved globally through a MoPSC proceeding and/or commission arbitration, whereas FCC consideration of the issues will of necessity be piecemeal and will only lead to further MoPSC proceeding.

Seventh, expedited resolution of this dispute on Accelerated Docket will not advance competition in the telecommunications market because Halo is not a bona fide wireless competitor. Instead Halo is merely aggregating and disguising interexchange traffic to avoid paying access.

⁷⁴ See 47 C.F.R. § 1.730(e)(3).

⁷⁵ See 47 C.F.R. § 1.730(e)(3) (Whether dispute suitable for Accelerated Docket resolution may entail, inter alia, "the likely complexity of the necessary discovery...").

⁷⁶ See 47 C.F.R. § 1.730(e)(6).

For these and the reasons discussed throughout, resolution of this dispute is not appropriate for the Accelerated Docket. The Missouri RLECs are, however, willing to engage in staff-supervised settlement discussions to attempt to resolve the dispute.

Sincerely,

Gregory W. Whiteaker

Howard S. Shapiro

Counsel for the Missouri RLECs

Attachments (1 & 2)

cc: Matthew A. Henry, counsel for Halo (via Email and U.S. Mail)

W. Scott McCollough, counsel for Halo (via Email and U.S. Mail)

Leo J. Bub, AT&T (via Email only)

Anisa A. Latif, AT&T (via Email only)

William L. Roughton, AT&T (via Email only)

W. R. England, III, counsel for Citizens, Green Hills & Mark Twain (via Email)

Craig S. Johnson, counsel for Chariton Valley, Mid-Missouri & Northeast (via Email)

	RATE CENTER			KANSASCITY	BOCA RATON		KANSAS CITY				CROMWELL	CLINTON				BOCA RATON			KANSASCITY	KANSASCITY	HOLDEN	HOLDEN	BOCARATON	NWYRCYZN01	BUCARATUN		WARRENSBURG	GLENDALE	KANSAS CITY	KANSAS CITY	KANSAS CITY		KANSASCITY	SPRINGFLD	WARRENSRIRG	ODESSA	WARRENSBURG	BLACKBURN	BLUESPG	KANSASCITY	BLUESPG	WARRENSBURG	ROCA RATON	BLACKBURN	WARRENSBURG	WARRENSBURG	HAYS	HOLDEN	WARRENSBURG	KANSASCITY	DAVENPORT	ODESSA	LAWSON	ODESSA	
	CPN COMPANY NAME (ASSUMING CPN IS NOT PORTED)		INVALID CPN	SPRINT SPECTRUM LP	BELL SOUTH TELECOMM INC DBA SOUTHERN BELL TEL&TEL	INVALID CPN	SOUTHWESTERN BELL	INVALID CPN	TOLL FREE	TOLL FREE	INVENTIVE TECHNOLOGH LTD - OK	VERIZON WIRELESS(VAW) LLC	INVALID CPN	TOLL FREE	INVALID CPN	BELL SOUTH TELECOMM INC DBA SOUTHERN BELL TEL&TEL	INVALID CPN	TOUR EREE	LEVELS COMMUNICATIONS LLC - MO	SPRINT SPECTRUM LP	EMBARQ MISSOURI INC-MO DBA CENTURYLINK	EMBARQ MISSOURI INC-MO DBA CENTURYLINK	BELL SOUTH TELECOMM INC DBA SOUTHERN BELL TEL&TEL	LEVELS COMMUNICATIONS LLC - NY DELL COLLECTER TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND THE COLLECTER ATTE	INVALID CON	INVALID CPN	NEXTEL COMMUNICATIONS INC	NEW CINGULAR WIRELESS PCS LLC - IL	LEAP WIRELESS INTL INC DBA CRICKET COMM INC	LEAP WIRELESS BUIL INC DBA LRICKET COMMING. INVALID CON	LEAP WIRELESS INTLINC DBA CRICKET COMM INC	INVALID CPN	LEAP WIRELESS INTL INC DBA CRICKET COMM INC	NEW CINGULAR WIRELESS PCS LLC - IL	SPRINT SPECTRUM IP	EMBARQ MISSOURI INC-MO DBA CENTURYLINK	SOCKET TELECOM LLC - MO	EMBARQ MISSOURI INC-MO DBA CENTURYLINK CDBINT COSTOLINA IO	SOUTHWESTERN BELL	CELLCO PARTNERSHIP DBA VERIZON WIRELESS - MO	SOUTHWESTERN BELL	SOCKET TELECOM LLC - MO	REST COULT TELECOMM INC DRA COLLTHERN BEST TELETEL	EMBARQ MISSOUR! INC-MO DBA CENTURYLINK	SOCKET TELECOM LLC - MQ	SOCKET TELECOM LLC - MO	SOUTHWESTERN BELL	EMBARL MISSOURI INC-MO UBA CENTURALINA AMERITECH ILINOIS	SOCKET TELECOM LLC - MO	SOUTHWESTERN BELL	SPRINT SPECTRUM LP	AERIAL COMMONICATIONS EMBARO MISSOURI INC.MO DBA CENTURYLINK	SPECTRA COMMUNICATIONS GROUP LLC DBA CENTURYLINK	EMBARQ MISSOURI INC-MO DBA CENTURYLINK SPRINT SPECTRUM LP	
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!	TOTAL	TIME	3.47	0.7	0.81	0.39	1.78	4.36	0.42	6.0	2.35	91.61	0.38	0.62	0.4	0.91	0.85	0.83	3.47	2.79	0.1	0.28	1.15	2.39	0.4	0.41	0.3	3.06	0.1	1.57	0.07	1.02	0.07	4.34) č	1.92	0.95	1.39	1.05	0.91	6.0	5 5	1.07	0.65	0.95	96.0	1.94	1.05	96.0	3.95	0.78	1.37	0.13	11.53	
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Missouri RLEC Attachment 1 - HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL

KANSASCITY WAVERLY	KANSASCITY	PIERCY	WELLINGTON	LEXINGTON	RICHMOND	KANSASCITY	WSHNGTNZNI	LAWSON	ODESSA	HOLDEN	WINTER	WARRENSBURG	DAYTONABCH	CONCORDIA	Carranones	CONCORDIA	DAKGROVE	CONCURUIA	KANSASCITY	LADUE	CAMERON	CEXINGION	IADIIF	DALLAS	BLUESPG	KANSASCITY	CONCORDIA	GLENDALE	KANSASCITY	ST CHARLES	DENVER	DALLAS	JEFFERSONCY	OAKGROVE	ODESSA	OSHAWA	MARYVILLE	CONCORDIA		JEFFERSONCY	WARRENSBURG	BRUNSWICK	DORA		LEXINGTON	KANSASCITY	KANSASCITY	DALLAS	FXINGTON	WINDNA	OSHAWA	CONCORDIA	LEXINGTON	CONCORDIA
SOUTHWESTERN BELL EMBARQ MISSOURI INC-MO DBA CENTURYLINK	SPRINT SPECTRUM LP	PAC-WEST TELECOMM INC	EMBARQ MISSOURI INC. MO DBA CENTURYLINK	EMBARQ MISSOURI INC-MO DBA CENTURYLINK	TOLL FREE	AERIAL COMMUNICATIONS	SPRINT SPECTRUM LP SPECTRA COMMUNICATIONS SPOTID 11C DBA CENTURY INV.	SPECTRA COMMUNICATIONS GROUP ILC DBA CENTURYLINK	EMBARQ MISSOURI INC-MO DBA CENTURYLINK	EMBARQ MISSOURI INC-MO DBA CENTURYLINK NEW CINCILLAD WIDELESS DESTITE ON	INVALID CPN	SPRINT SPECTRUM LP	LEVEL3 COMMUNICATIONS LLC - FL	SPECTRA COMMUNICATIONS GROUP LLC DBA CENTURYLINK GHIETELEBHONE CO DBA CENTIERVINK	TOLL FREE	SPECTRA COMMUNICATIONS GROUP LLC DBA CENTURYLINK	EMBARQ MISSOURI INC-MO DBA CENTURYLINK	TOIL ERFF	SPRINT SPECTRUM LP	SPRINT SPECTRUM LP	CELLCO PARTNERSHIP DBA VERIZON WIRELESS - MO	EMBARQ MISSOURI INC. MO DBA CENI DRYLINK	SPRINT SPECTRUM IP	XO TEXAS INC	SOUTHWESTERN BELL	SOUTHWESTERN BELL EDECTED COMMAN INICATIONS CROUID IS DRA CENTINGUING	TOLL FREE	NEW CINGULAR WIRELESS PCS LLC - IL	NEXTEL COMMUNICATIONS INC	SOUTHWESTERN BELL	GWEST CORPORATION	XO TEXAS INC	EMBARQ MISSOURI INC-MO DBA CENTURYLINK	EMBARQ MISSOURTING-MO DBA CENTURYLINK EMBARO MISSOURTING-MO DBA CENTURYLINK	EMBARQ MISSOURI INC-MO DBA CENTURYLINK	BELLCANADA	LEVELS COMMUNICATIONS LLC - MO	SPECTRA COMMUNICATIONS GROUP LLC DBA CENTURYLINK	TOLL FREE	EMBARQ MISSOURI INC-MO DBA CENTURYLINK	EMBARO MISSOURI INC-MO DBA CENTURYUNK	SPECTRA COMMUNICATIONS GROUP LLC DBA CENTURYLINK	CENTURYTEL MISSOURI LLC(SOUTHWEST) DBA CENTURYLINK	TOLL FREE	EMBARQ MISSOURI INC. MO DBA CENTURYLINK	SUREWEST KANSAS LICENSES LLC - KS	SUREWEST KANSAS LICENSES LLC - KS	XU LEXAS INC.	EMBARO MISSOURI INC-MO DBA CENTURY INK	VERIZON WIRELESS(VAW) LLC	BELL CANADA	SPECTRA COMMUNICATIONS GROUP LLC DBA CENTURYLINK AFRIAL COMMUNICATIONS	EMBARQ MISSOURI INC-MO DBA CENTURYLINK	SPECTRA COMMUNICATIONS GROUP LLC DBA CENTURYLINK
0.69	2.33	0.55	4.65	1.67	0.1	2.61	0.62	0.12	0.53	5.93	0.12	65.0	4.25	0.96	0.21	2.37	25.83	0.00	2.74	0.27	1.06	7.7	19.36	0.84	2.41	11.47	0.95	9.52	0.77	0 :	0.93	1.72	71.1	23.07	0.3	0.41	0.1	0.68	0.38	63.03	0.35	1.63	4.29	1.81	6.26	1.28	1.36	77.71	69.0	18.6	0.5	4.75	0.74	2.07
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1.75	2.32	0.54	4.63	1.65	0.08	2.6	0.01	0.1	0.52	1.85	0.1	0.57	4.24	1.32	0.19	2.35	1111	0.01	2.73	0.25	1.05	68.8	19.34	0.83	2.39	11.45	0.94	9.5	0.76	97:0	0.92	1.71	71.08	23.06	0.29	0.41	65.69	99.0	0.37	0.56	0.33	1.61	4.28	67.1	6.24	1.26	134	17.7	0.67	18.59	0.49	4.73	0.72	5.06
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LEXINGTON	147 BE 4347	VVARSAW	CENTON	CONCORDIA	VANCACITY	KANSASCITY	WARRENSBURG	WAVERLY	WARSAW	WARRENSBURG	CEDARFALLS	WARRENSBURG	WARRENSBURG		LEXINGTON	KANSASCITY	LEXINGTON	DENVER	KANSASCITY	WARRENSBURG	WARRENSBURG	CONCORDIA		LEXINGION	CONCORDIA	Chesta	MANERIA	IEXINGTON		CONCORDIA	ODESSA	ODESSA	KANSAS CITY	ODESSA	MARYVILLE	CONCORDIA	BUTLER	CONCORDIA	KANSAS CILY	I CTOMING	RICHMOND	BUTLER	KANSAS CITY	BETHANY	HOLDEN	LEXINGTON	WARRENSBURG	CUNCURDIA	WAVERLY	BELOIT	OAK GROVE	TROY	WARRENSBURG	ARLIGINHTS	AUGONOS	SNENGRHI	LEXINGTON	SYRACUSE	JEFFERSONCY	WARRENSBURG	LSAN DA 14	WARRENSBURG	RICHMOND	KANSASCITY
EMBARQ MISSOURI INC-MO DBA CENTURYLINK SOUTHWESTERN BELL	VINITAGE TRANSPORT OF CHILD INCOME.	CAMBAND ANGOLDS AND TON CONTRACT AND	EMBANQ MISSOUNTING-MO DOS CENTURIENS	FASSES AMERICAN USA CENTURY LINK	CODINT COECTOING INC. MICHAEL CENTURALITY	SPRINT SPECTRUM IP	SPRINT SPECTRUM LP	EMBARQ MISSOURI INC-MO DBA CENTURYLINK	EMBARQ MISSOURI INC-MO DBA CENTURYLINK	SPRINT SPECTRUM LP	AT&T LOCAL	SPRINT SPECTRUM LP	EMBARQ MISSOURI INC-MO DBA CENTURYLINK	TOLL FREE	EMBARQ MISSOURI INC-MO DBA CENTURYLINK	SUREWEST KANSAS LICENSES LLC - KS	EMBARQ MISSOURI INC-MO DBA CENTURYLINK	QWEST CORPORATION	SPRINT SPECTRUM LP	EMBARQ MISSOURI INC-MO DBA CENTURYLINK	EMBARQ MISSOURI INC-MO DBA CENTURYLINK	SPECTRA COMMUNICATIONS GROUP LLC DBA CENTURYLINK	INVALID CPN	EMBAKIZ MISSUURI INC-MU UBA CENTURYIZINK	SPECINA COMMUNICATIONS GROUP LLC DBA CENTURALINA EMBADO MISCOLIDITACINA DBA CENTURALINA	ACRIAN COMMUNICATIONS	EMAKAD MISSON INC. MO. DOA CENTRON INV.	FMBARD MISSORIRI INC. MO DRA CENTIRALINE	TOLI FREE	SPECTRA COMMUNICATIONS GROUP LLC DBA CENTURYLINK	EMBARQ MISSOURI INC-MO DBA CENTURYLINK	AERIAL COMMUNICATIONS	SOUTHWESTERN BELL	EMBARQ MISSOURI INC-MO DBA CENTURYLINK	SPRINT SPECTRUM LP	SPECTRA COMMUNICATIONS GROUP LLC DBA CENTURYLINK	EMBARQ MISSOURI INC-MO DBA CENTURYLINK	SPECTRA COMMUNICATIONS GROUP LLC DBA CENTURYLINK	WINDSTREAM NUVOX MISSOURI INC - MO	CAMBARO MISCOLINICAMO DRA CENTILIDALINIA	SOUTHWESTERN BELL	EMBARQ MISSOURI INC. MO DBA CENTURYLINK	SPRINT SPECTRUM LP	CELLCO PARTNERSHIP DBA VERIZON WIRELESS - MO	EMBARQ MISSOURI INC. MO DBA CENTURYLINK	EMBARQ MISSOURI INC-MO DBA CENTURYLINK	EMBARQ MISSOURI INC-MO DBA CENTURYLINK	SPECIFIC COMMONICATIONS GROUP LLC DBA CENTURY INC. FARBARD MISSOLIPTING AND ORA CENTURY INC.	EMBARQ MISSOURI INC-MO DBA CENTURYLINK	VERIZON WIRELESS(VAW) LLC	EMBARQ MISSOURI INC-MO DBA CENTURYLINK	CENTURYTEL MISSOURI LLC(SOUTHWEST) DBA CENTURYLINK	EMBARQ MISSOURI INC-MO DBA CENTURYLINK	AMERITECH ILLINOIS	SPECTRA COMMUNICATIONS GROUP LIC DRA CENTURY INK	LEVELS COMMUNICATIONS LIC. CA	EMBARQ MISSOURI INC-MO DBA CENTURYLINK	NEW CINGULAR WIRELESS PCS LLC - DC	EMBARQ MISSOURI INC. MO DBA CENTURYLINK	EMBARQ MISSOURI INC-MO DBA CENTURYLINK	SPRINT SPECTRUM LP FMRARO MISSOLIBLING AND DRA CENTRIDALINA	EMBARO MISSOURI INC. MO DBA CENTURY LINK	SOUTHWESTERN BELL	TCG KANSAS CITY, INC - MO
0.11	91.0	10.13	6.50	0.52	7.47	2 6	2.4	0.58	6.0	1.48	0.05	1.85	1.17	97.0	7.41	1.24	2.98	0.89	0.72	0.62	0.95	1.81	0.38	1.29	8 6	20.0	9 6	1.08	0.07	9.21	0.38	5.97	97.0	5.53	1.77	0.61	0.1	133	67.79	60.0	22.88	7.06	89.0	1.68	1.25	92.0	6.5	, g	1.47	95.0	1.79	1.68	2.02	٠,	404	0.45	0.72	69.0	1.92	0.47	0.08 A 39	0.33	96.0	0.64
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0.09	21.0	10.57	200	9	2,15	0.29	2.38	0.57	0.89	1.46	0.04	1.83	1.15	0.75	7.39	1.22	2.97	0.88	0.7	9.6	0.93	6/1	0.36	/7.7	70.0	2 6	740	1.07	90'0	9.19	0.36	5.96	0.24	5.51	1.75	0.59	80.0	ויין ני	0.07	200	22.86	7.04	99.0	1.67	1.24	0.75	58.7	5.08	1.46	0.55	1.78	1.66	7 ;	1.17	4.08	0.43	0.7	0.67	1.91	0.46	0.U6 4 37	0.31	0.94	79.0
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ODESSA	KANSASCITY	_	OAK GROVE	KANSASCITY	LEXINGTON	SYRACUSE	JEFFERSONCY	LSAN DA 14	WARRENSBURG	KANSASCITY	CONCORDIA		KANSAS CITY	GALLATIN	WELLINGTON	CENTERVIEW	KANSAS CITY	SYRACUSE	KANSAS CITY	KANSAS CITY		KANSAS CITY	BLUE SPG	KANSAS CITY	SPRING	CONCORDIA	BLUE SPG	KANSAS CITY	CONCORDIA	LADUE	LAWSON	LEES SUMMIT	SYRACUSE	LEXINGTON	COZARK	WARRENSBURG
EMBARQ MISSOUR! INC-MO DBA CENTURYLINK	SOUTHWESTERN BELL	CENTURYTEL MISSOURI LLC(SOUTHWEST) DBA CENTURYLINK	EMBARQ MISSOURI INC-MO DBA CENTURYLINK	TCG KANSAS CITY, INC - MO	EMBARQ MISSOURI INC-MO DBA CENTURYLINK	NEW CINGULAR WIRELESS PCS LLC - DC	EMBARQ MISSOURI INC-MO DBA CENTURYLINK	SPRINT SPECTRUM LP	EMBARQ MISSOURI INC-MO DBA CENTURYLINK	SOUTHWESTERN BELL	SPECTRA COMMUNICATIONS GROUP LLC 08A CENTURYLINK	INVALID CPN	SOUTHWESTERN BELL	WINDSTREAM MISSOURI INC	EMBARQ MISSOURI INC-MO DBA CENTURYLINK	EMBARQ MISSOURI INC-MO DBA CENTURYLINK	SPRINT SPECTRUM LP	CHOICE ONE COMMUNICATIONS INC - NY	SPRINT SPECTRUM LP	SOUTHWESTERN BELL	TOLL FREE	SPRINT SPECTRUM LP	SOUTHWESTERN BELL	LEAP WIRELESS INTL INC DBA CRICKET COMM INC	SPRINT SPECTRUM LP	SPECTRA COMMUNICATIONS GROUP LLC DBA CENTURYLINK	SOUTHWESTERN BELL	NEXTEL COMMUNICATIONS INC	SPECTRA COMMUNICATIONS GROUP LLC DBA CENTURYLINK	DAVIDSON TELECOM LLC - MO	SPECTRA COMMUNICATIONS GROUP LLC DBA CENTURYLINK	SOUTHWESTERN BELL	NEW CINGULAR WIRELESS PCS LLC - DC	EMBARQ MISSOURI INC-MO DBA CENTURYLINK	CENTURYTEL MISSOURI LLC(SOUTHWEST)DBA CENTURYLINK	EMBARQ MISSOURI INC-MO DBA CENTURYLINK
1.34	0.37	20.41	12.27	5.1	5.9	69.0	3.4	90.0	1.58	0.63	1.45	0.44	2.74	5.01	1.08	5.29	2.19	0.07	28.57	1.41	0.1	0.92	1.53	2.39	1.49	95'0	1.77	3.01	8.0	0.61	0.13	1.13	0.7	5.19	0.28	1.82
908	224	12246	7361	3059	3540	411	2038	34	948	380	872	263	1646	3005	646	3174	1311	4	17140	846	63	554	916	1436	891	337	1061	1805	478	366	9/	680	422	3112	170	1092
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17	13	20	70	70	21	77	21	21	22	77	75	75	23	54	56	56	56	77	22	23	28	28	53	æ	8	31	35	35	35	33	34	34	34	34	34	34
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1.33	0.36	20.39	12.25	5.08	5.88	0.67	3.39	0.04	1.56	0.62	1.44	0.42	2.73	4.99	1.06	5.27	2.17	0.05	28.56	1.4	60.0	0.91	1.52	2.38	1.47	0.55	1.75	5.99	0.78	0.59	0.11	1.12	69.0	5.17	0.27	1.8
796	215	12236	7350	3049	3530	401	2034	52	938	371	862	254	1636	2995	929	3164	1301	30	17135	837	55	544	911	1427	882	327	1052	1795	468	356	99	670	412	3102	161	1082
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----Original Message----

From: Trip England

Sent: Friday, March 11, 2011 1:35 PM

To: 'jmarks@halowireless.com'

Subject: Summary of RLEC Agreements with Cingular and T-Mobile

Attached per our telephone discussion is a summary of indirect interconnection Traffic Termination Agreements between our Missouri rural local exchange carrier (RLEC) clients and Cingular and/or T-Mobile. This summary was compiled some time ago, and we have not reviewed it recently. Of course, the executed agreements will control if there is any difference between this summary and the actual agreements.

Also enclosed are copies of the Agreements between Citizens Telephone Company and Cingular and T-Mobile. With the exception of the rates, traffic factors and the provision for transit traffic to Alma Telephone Company, the terms and conditions of these agreements are very similar, if not identical, to those with the other RLECs listed on the summary.

Trip

Summary of Indirect Interconnection Traffic Termination Agreements between Missouri Small Rural LECs and Cingular/T-Mobile

LEC	CMRS Provider	Docket #	IntraMTA Rate	Traffic Factor	InterMTA Factor
BPS	Cingular	TK-2006-0513	0.0093	76/24% (MTL/LTM)	32%
BPS	T-Mobile	TK-2006-0503	0.0093	84/16% (MTL/LTM)	52%
Citizens	Cingular	TK-2006-0520	0.0073 Transit Rate 0.01	89/11% (MTL/LTM)	0%
Citizens	T-Mobile	TK-2006-0505	0.0073	84/16% (MTL/LTM)	0%
Craw Kan	Cingular	TK-2007-0464	0.0257	79/21% (MTL/LTM)	7%
Craw Kan	T-Mobile	TK-2006-0506	0,0257	84/15% (MTL/LTM)	7%
Ellington	Cingular	TK-2006-0521	0.0277	82/18% (MTL/LTM)	0%
Ellington	T-Mobile	TK-2006-0507	0.0277	84/16% (MTL/LTM)	0%
Farber	Cingular	TK-2006-0522	0.018	86/14% (MTL/LTM)	0%
arber	T-Mobile	TK-2006-0545	0.018	84/16% (MTL/LTM)	0%
Fidelity	Cingular	TO-2004-0445	0.035	90/10% (MTL/LTM)	None
Fidelity I (CLEC)	Cingular	TO-2004-0446	0.035	90/10% (MTL/LTM)	None
idelity II (CLEC)	Cingular	TO-2004-0447	0.035	90/10% (MTL/LTM)	None
Goodman	Cingular	TK-2007-0014	0.0168	78/22% (MTL/LTM)	0%
Goodman	T-Mobile	TO-2007-0224	0.0168	84/16% (MTL/LTM)	0%
Granby	Cingular	TK-2007-0011	0.0054	84/16% (MTL/LTM)	0%
Granby	T-Mobile	TK-2006-0508	0.0054	84/16% (MTL/LTM)	0%
Grand River	Cingular	TK-2006-0523	0.0209	84/16% (MTL/LTM)	0%
Grand River	T-Mobile	TK-2006-0509	0.0209	84/16% (MTL/LTM)	0%
Green Hills	Cingular	TK-2006-0514	0.0269	87/13% (MTL/LTM)	0%
Green Hills	T-Mobile	TK-2006-0510	0.0269	84/16% (MTL/LTM)	0%
Green Hills (CLEC)	T-Mobile		Confidential	Confidential	Confidential
lolway	Cingular	TK-2006-0525		90/10% (MTL/LTM)	0%
lolway	T-Mobile	TK-2006-0511		B4/16% (MTL/LTM)	0%
amo	Cingular	TK-2006-0526	0.041	88/12% (MTL/LTM)	0%
amo	T-Mobile	TK-2006-0512	0.041	84/16% (MTL/LTM)	0%
ingdom	Cingular	TK-2006-0515	0.023	73/27% (MTL/LTM)	0%
ingdom	T-Mobile	TK-2006-0534	0.023	84/16% (MTL/LTM)	0%
LM	Cingular	TK-2006-0527	0.0212	B7/13% (MTL/LTM)	0%
LM	T-Mabile	TK-2006-0535	0.0212	34/16% (MTL/LTM)	0%
athrop	Cingular	TK-2006-0528	0.0069	72/28% (MTL/LTM)	0%

Lathrop	T-Mobile	TK-2006-0536	0.0069	84/16%	10%
				(MTL/LTM)	
Le-Ru	Cingular	TK-2006-0529	0.0166	78/22% (MTL/LTM)	0%
Le-Ru	T-Mobile	TK-2006-0537	0.0166	84/16% (MTL/LTM)	0%
Mark Twain Rural	Cingular	TK-2007-0463	0.0289	90/10% (MTL/LTM)	32%
Mark Twain Rural	T-Mobile	TK-2006-0538	0.0289	84/16% (MTL/LTM)	70%
Mark Twaln (CLEC)	T-Mobile		Confidential	Confidential	Confidential
McDonald County	Cingular	TK-2006-0517	0.0083	80/20% (MTL/LTM)	0%
McDonald County	T-Mobile	TK-2007-0009	0.0083	84/16% (MTL/LTM)	0%
Miller	Cingular	TK-2006-0518	0.0072	80/20% (MTL/LTM)	0%
Milier	T-Mobile	TK-2006-0546	0.0072	84/16% (MTL/LTM)	0%
New Florence	Cingular	TK-2006-0519	0.0079	82/18% (MTL/LTM)	2%
New Florence	T-Mobile	TK-2006-0539	0.0079	84/16% (MTL/LTM)	2%
New London	Cingular	TK-2006-0154	0.01954	None	0%
New London	T-Mobile	TO-2006-0324	0.0175	65/35% (MTL/LTM)	2%
Orchard Farm	Cingular	TK-2006-0154	0.019655	None	0%
Orchard Farm	T-Mobile	TO-2006-0324	0.0175	65/35% (MTL/LTM)	D%
Oregon Farmers	Cingular	TK-2007-0012	0.0108	85/15% (MTL/LTM)	0%
Oregon Farmers	T-Mobile	TK-2006-0540	0.0108	84/16% (MTL/LTM)	0%
Ozark	Cingular	TK-2006-0532	0.0179	85/15% (MTL/LTM)	0%
Ozark	T-Mobile	TO-2007-0223	0.0179	84/16% (MTL/LTM)	0%
Peace Valley	Cingular	TK-2006-0530	0.0166	91/9% (MTL/LTM)	0%
Peace Valley	T-Mobile	TK-2006-0542	0.0166	84/16% (MTL/LTM)	۵%
Rock Port	Cingular	TK-2006-0531	0.0273	78/22% (MTL/LTM)	0%
Rock Port	T-Mobile	TK-2006-0543	0.0273	84/16% (MTL/LTM)	0%
Seneca	Cingular	TK-2006-0533	0.0073	80/20% (MTL/LTM)	0%
Seneca	T-Mobile	TO-2007-0225	0.0073	84/16% (MTL/LTM)	0%
Steelville	Cingular	TK-2007-0013	0.0095	77/23% (MTL/LTM)	0%
Steelville	T-Mobile	TK-2006-0544	0.0095	84/16% (MTL/LTM)	0%
Stoutland	Cingular	TK-2006-0154	0.01476	None	0%
Stoutland	T-Mobile	TO-2006-0324	0.0175	65/35% (MTL/LTM)	2%

TRAFFIC TERMINATION AGREEMENT

This Agreement for the termination of traffic between Citizens Telephone

Company of Higginsville, Missouri, an Incumbent Local Exchange Carrier ("ILEC")

certificated to provide local exchange services in the State of Missouri, and Cingular

Wireless LLC, also on behalf of its subsidiaries or affiliates (as listed on Appendix 3),

("Cingular Wireless") licensed by the FCC to provide commercial radio service, effective upon April 29, 2005. ("Effective Date"). This Agreement has been executed pursuant to Section 251(b)(5) of the Telecommunications Act of 1996. (ILEC and Cingular Wireless are also sometimes referred to herein as "Party" or, collectively, "Parties.")

ILEC is a local exchange carrier operating in Missouri. Cingular Wireless is a commercial mobile radio service carrier operating in Missouri. Each party originates traffic on its networks for termination on the other Party's network.

In consideration of the mutual covenants contained in this Agreement, the Parties agree as follows:

SECTION 1 - SCOPE OF AGREEMENT

1.1 This Agreement shall cover traffic originated by one of the Parties and terminated to the other Party without the direct interconnection of the Parties' networks. This Agreement shall cover both Local and Non-local Traffic as those terms are defined in Section 2 of this Agreement. This Agreement shall not apply to traffic or calls completed by either Party in compliance with any obligation to port numbers of the former customers of one Party when that customer takes service from the other Party.

1.2 This Agreement shall also cover traffic originated by, and under the responsibility of, Cingular Wireless, which transits the network of ILEC and is terminated to Alma Telephone Company, Alma, Missouri ("Transit Traffic").

SECTION 2 - DEFINITIONS

Certain terms used in this Agreement shall have the meanings as defined below.

Other terms used but not defined herein will have the meanings ascribed to them in the Act or in the Rules and Regulations of the FCC or the Missouri Public Service

Commission. The Parties acknowledge that other terms appear in this Agreement that are not defined or ascribed as stated above. The Parties agree that any such terms shall be construed in accordance with their customary usage in the telecommunications industry as of the Effective Date of this Agreement.

- 2.1 "Act" the Communications Act of 1934, as amended by the

 Telecommunications Act of 1996, and as further amended from time to time and as
 interpreted in the duly authorized rules and regulations and Orders of the Federal
 Communication Commission or a state regulatory commission.
- 2.2 "CMRS" Commercial Mobile Radio Service, as defined in the Act.
- 2.3 "Commission" Missouri Public Service Commission.
- 2.4 "CTUSR" Cellular Transiting Usage Summary Report, provided by Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, tracks the minutes of Transiting Traffic for calls originating from CMRS providers and terminating to LECs.
- 2.5 "FCC" Federal Communications Commission.

- 2.6 "LEC" Local Exchange Carrier, includes any provider of local exchange telecommunications service that holds a certificate of public convenience and necessity or certificate of service authority from the Missouri Public Service Commission.
- 2.7 "Local Traffic" Local traffic under this Agreement is traffic between an ILEC and Cingular Wireless that, at the beginning of the call, originates and terminates within the same Major Trading Area (MTA). For ILEC, the origination or termination point of a call shall be the end office switch that serves, respectively, the calling or called party at the beginning of the call. For Cingular Wireless, the origination or termination point of a call shall be the cell site/base station that serves, respectively, the calling or called party at the beginning of the call.
- 2.8 "MTA" Major Trading Area as defined in 47 C.F.R. 24 of the FCC Rules and Regulations.
- 2.9 "Non-local Traffic" Non-local Traffic under this Agreement is traffic between ILEC and Cingular Wireless that is not Local Traffic. Non-local Traffic may be either interstate or intrastate traffic, depending on the locations where the call originates and terminates.
- 2.10 "Transit Traffic" Local or Non-local traffic originated by Cingular Wireless and terminated to Alma Telephone Company through the transport and switching facilities of Citizens Telephone Company.

SECTION 3 - TRAFFIC EXCHANGE

3.1 Each Party shall be responsible for provisioning its traffic, if any, exchanged under this Agreement. Each Party shall be responsible for establishing appropriate

contractual relationships with the third-party LEC(s), if any, that Party selects for transiting traffic to the other Party. Each Party shall be responsible for providing the trunks from its network to the point of interconnection with the third-party LEC(s) network and for paying the third-party LEC(s) network provider for the costs of transiting calls that the Party originates.

SECTION 4 - COMPENSATION

- 4.1 Compensation for traffic originated by a Party and terminated to the other Party's network shall be based upon the specific type and jurisdiction of the call as follows:
- 4.1.1 Local Traffic Local Traffic calls as defined in Section 2 of this Agreement shall be compensated based on the rates established in Appendix 1.
- 4.1.2 Non-local Intrastate Traffic Non-local Traffic (as defined in Section 2 of this Agreement) originated by Cingular Wireless and terminating to ILEC within the same State will be compensated based upon the rate for termination of non-local intrastate traffic identified in Appendix 2. Compensation for Non-local Intrastate Traffic originated by ILEC and terminating to Cingular Wireless shall be based on the rate for termination of non-local intrastate traffic identified in Appendix 2.
- 4.1.3 Non-local Interstate Traffic Non-local Traffic (as defined in Section 2 of this Agreement) originated by Cingular Wireless and terminating to ILEC within different States will be compensated based upon the rate for termination of non-local interstate traffic identified in Appendix 2. Compensation for Non-local Interstate Traffic originated by ILEC and terminating to Cingular Wireless shall be based on the rate for termination of non-local interstate traffic identified in Appendix 2.

- 4.1.4 Transit Traffic Compensation for Local Traffic which transits the network of ILEC shall be based on the Transit Traffic rate established in Appendix 1. Compensation for Non-local Traffic which transits the network ILEC shall be based on the appropriate (i.e., intrastate or interstate) access tariffs of ILEC.
- 4.2 Factors For the purposes of this Agreement, the Parties agree to use the percentages referenced in Appendix 2 as a fair estimate of the proportions of the total amount of traffic originated by Cingular Wireless and ILEC that is assignable to each of the three different jurisdictions identified in Section 4.1 above. This percentage shall remain in effect until amended as provided in Section 5.2 below.
- Each Party will pay to the other Party the local interconnection rates as set forth in Appendix 1 for terminating its Local Traffic (as defined in the Definitions Section of this Agreement) on the other's network. Where ILEC has the capability to record terminating traffic from Cingular, charges for terminating traffic will be based upon accumulated conversation minutes, whole and partial, measured from receipt of answer supervision to receipt of disconnect supervision and rounded up to the next whole minute at the close of the billing period. Where ILEC does not have the capability to record terminating traffic from Cingular, ILEC may bill for terminating traffic based on records received from an intermediate LEC (such as CTUSRs or ATIS/OBF EMI Category 11-01-XX records). Until such time as Cingular obtains measurement capability, Cingular will charge ILEC a percentage of the ILEC's bill for the previous month for all mobile-originated usage. The method of computation and the appropriate traffic ratio to be applied are shown on Appendix 1 attached hereto. At its option, ILEC may implement a net billing arrangement so that ILEC will be the only Party rendering the bill. In such case, ILEC

will deduct from the amount billed to Cingular the amount that Cingular would have billed to ILEC (for the applicable billing period), using the method of computation and the appropriate traffic ratio as shown in Appendix 1 attached hereto. If only the net amount owed by one of the Parties is billed, each Party shall nevertheless collect, report and remit taxes on the basis of the gross billings that resulted in such net amount.

- 4.4 Once an intraMTA traffic ratio has been established by the Commission pursuant to Appendix 1, either Party may, no more than once per twelve-month period, perform a traffic study, using a minimum of 60 days of traffic information, to determine if the intraMTA traffic ratio has changed. If the study appropriately demonstrates that the intraMTA traffic ratio has changed, the Parties will employ the correct ratio on a going-forward basis for billing purposes. If agreement cannot be reached on the appropriateness of the new study, either Party may invoke the dispute resolution procedures herein.
- 4.5 ILEC agrees that it will accumulate monthly traffic volumes until a minimum billing threshold of five thousand (5000) minutes is reached prior to billing Cingular Wireless, provided that in no event will ILEC bill Cingular Wireless less frequently than quarterly for any volume of minutes, regardless of whether this threshold is reached.

SECTION 5 - RECORD EXCHANGES AND BILLING

5.1 The Party terminating traffic under this Agreement (i.e., the "Billing Party") shall issue bills based on the best information available including, but not limited to, records of terminating traffic created by the Party at its end office or tandem switch. Records should be provided at an individual call detail record, if possible, with sufficient information to identify the specific date and time of the call, the call duration, and the originating and

terminating numbers or locations. The Parties agree that CTUSRs provided by SBC previously reported volumes of traffic originated by Cingular Wireless and terminated to ILEC. Since July of 2004, these traffic volumes have been reported by SBC by the use of an ATIS/OBF EMI Category 11-01-XX record. In the future, this record format could change. Until more detailed records are reasonably available, the SBC currently provided ATIS/OBF EMI Category 11-01-XX record will be considered a sufficient billing record. The Parties will work cooperatively to provide or exchange billing records in industry standard formats containing available detail, if any, about call jurisdictions, for calls they originate that terminate on the other Party's network, and which are subject to this Agreement. Neither Party shall be obligated as a result of this Agreement to develop or create new billing formats or records to satisfy any duty or obligation hereunder, or to pay for the services of transiting ILECs or other entities for billing format or record creation to satisfy any duty or obligation hereunder.

As of the effective date of this Agreement, the Parties are unable to measure the amount of interMTA traffic exchanged between the Parties. For purposes of this Agreement, the Parties agree to use the percentage referenced in Appendix 2 as a fair estimate of the interMTA traffic exchanged between the Parties. This percentage shall remain in effect until amended as provided herein. If either Party provides to the other a valid traffic study, or a valid study of interMTA traffic by access jurisdiction, the Parties shall use such traffic study or reexamination to negotiate in good faith a mutually acceptable revised local traffic factor, or interMTA or access jurisdiction percentage.

For purposes of this Agreement, a "valid interMTA traffic study" may be based upon, but not necessarily limited to, calling and called party information (i.e., originating

and terminating NPA NXX, minutes of use, available detail, if any, identifying location of Cingular Wireless calling or called customer, or available detail, if any, identifying location of cell tower serving Cingular Wireless calling or called customers, etc.) which, for at least three consecutive billing periods, indicates an amount of interMTA traffic that is at least five percentage points greater or lesser than the interMTA percentage amount to which the Parties previously agreed. Either Party who has performed an interMTA traffic study for the purpose of proposing changes to this interMTA percentage will provide the other Party not less than thirty (30) days' notice of the results of such study, and the opportunity for the other Party to review such study. Either Party initiating an interMTA traffic study for the purpose of proposing changes to this Agreement will provide the other Party not less than thirty (30) days' notice of intent to conduct the study, and the opportunity for the other Party to participate in the establishment, conduct, and results of the study. Thereafter, the Parties agree to cooperate in good faith to amend this Agreement to reflect this revised interMTA percentage, and such revised percentage will be effective upon amendment of this Agreement, including any state commission approval, if required. Such studies or reexaminations shall be conducted no more frequently than once annually.

For purposes of this Agreement, a "valid study of interMTA traffic by access jurisdiction" may be based upon, but not necessarily limited to, calling and called party information (i.e., originating and terminating NPA NXX, minutes of use, available detail, if any, identifying location of Cingular Wireless calling or called customer, or available detail, if any, identifying location of cell tower serving Cingular Wireless calling or called customers, etc.) which, for at least three consecutive billing periods, indicates an