

ATTACHMENT A GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. General Rule

Unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, when a term listed in this Glossary is used in this Agreement, the term shall have the meaning stated in this Glossary. A defined term intended to convey the meaning stated in this Glossary is capitalized when used. Other terms that are capitalized, and not defined in this Glossary or elsewhere in this Agreement, shall have the meaning stated in the Act. Additional definitions that are specific to the matters covered in a particular provision of this Agreement may appear in that provision. To the extent that there may be any conflict between a definition set forth in this Glossary and any definition in a specific provision, the definition set forth in the specific provision shall control with respect to that provision.

Unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, any term defined in this Glossary which is defined or used in the singular shall include the plural, and any term defined in this Glossary which is defined or used in the plural shall include the singular.

2. Definitions

- 2.1 "Access Services" refers to interstate and intrastate switched access and private line transport services.
- 2.2 "Act" means the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. §151 et seq.), as amended from time to time (including, but not limited to, by the Telecommunications Act of 1996).
- 2.3 "Affiliate" shall have the meaning set forth in the Act.
- 2.4 "Agent" shall include an agent or servant.
- 2.5 "Agreement" means this Agreement, as defined in Part B, Section 1 of the General Terms and Conditions.
- 2.6 "Ancillary Traffic" means all traffic that is destined to provide Services ancillary to Telecommunications Services, or that may have special routing or billing requirements, including but not limited to the following: 911/E911, Operator Services, Directory Assistance, third party (except for that third party traffic that is specifically addressed in this Agreement), collect and calling card database query and Service, 800/888 database query and Service, CNAM, LIDB, and voice information Service.
- 2.7 "Applicable Law" means all effective laws, administrative rules and regulations, and any court orders, rulings and decisions from courts of competent jurisdiction, applicable to each Party's performance of its obligations under this Agreement.
- 2.8 "Business Day" means Monday through Friday, except for BPS's holidays.
- 2.9 "Calendar Quarter" means January through March, April through June, July through September, or October through December

- 2.10 "Calendar Year" means January through December.
- 2.11 "Calling Party Number" or "CPN" means a CCS parameter that identifies the calling party's telephone number.
- 2.12 "Central Office" or "CO" refers to a local switching system for connecting lines to lines, lines to trunks, or trunks to trunks for the purpose of originating/terminating calls over the public switched telephone network. A single Central Office may handle several Central Office codes ("NXXs"). Sometimes this term is used to refer to a telephone company building in which switching systems and telephone equipment are installed.
- 2.13 "Central Office Switch" refers to a switch used to provide Telecommunications Services, including, but not limited to, End Office and Tandem Switches. A Central Office Switch may also be employed as a combination End Office/Tandem Office Switch.
- 2.14 "Commission" shall mean the Missouri Public Service Commission.
- 2.15 "Common Channel Signaling" or "CCS" refers to a method of transmitting call set-up and network control data over a digital signaling network separate from the public switched telephone network facilities that carry the actual voice or data content of the call. The CCS currently used by the Parties is SS7.
- 2.16 "Common Language Location Identifier" or "CLLI Code" refers to a code developed by Telcordia Technologies as a method of identifying physical locations and equipment such as buildings, Central Offices, poles and antennas. There are three (3) basic formats for CLLI Codes: network entity, network support site, and customer site.
- 2.17 "Competitive Local Exchange Carrier" or "CLEC" refers to any Local Exchange Carrier providing Local Exchange Telecommunications Service in any area where it is not an Incumbent Local Exchange Carrier ("ILEC").
- 2.18 "Customer" or "End User" means the residential or business subscriber that is the ultimate end user of Telephone Exchange Services provided by either of the Parties.
- 2.19 "Customer Proprietary Network Information" or "CPNI" is as defined in the Act.
- 2.20 "Day" means calendar days unless otherwise specified.
- 2.21 "End Office Switch" or "End Office" means a switching entity that is used to terminate Customer station Loops for the purpose of interconnection to each other and to trunks.
- 2.22 "Enhanced Services" shall mean services offered over common carrier transmission facilities used in interstate communications, which employ computer processing applications that act on the format, content, code, protocol or similar aspects of the Customer's transmitted information; provide the Customer with

additional, different, or restructured information; or involve Customer interaction with stored information.

- 2.23 "Enhanced Service Provider" or "ESP" shall mean a provider of Enhanced Services.
- 2.24 "Entrance Facility" shall mean the facilities between a Party's designated premises and the Central Office serving that designated premises.
- 2.25 "FCC" shall mean the Federal Communications Commission.
- 2.26 "Incumbent Local Exchange Carrier" or "ILEC" shall have the meaning stated in the Act.
- 2.27 "Interexchange Carrier" or "IXC" means a Telecommunications Carrier that provides, directly or indirectly, InterLATA or IntraLATA Telephone Toll Services.
- 2.28 "Internet" means the collective international network of interoperable public, private, managed and non-managed computer and Telecommunications facilities, including both hardware and software, which comprise the interconnected world-wide network of networks that employ the Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP), or any predecessor or successor protocols to such protocol, to communicate information of all kinds by wireline or wireless connections.
- 2.29 "Internet Protocol" refers to a standard networking protocol that provides information transmission across interconnected networks, between computers with diverse hardware architectures and various operating systems, and keeps track of Internet addresses for different nodes, routes outgoing information and recognizes incoming information.
- 2.30 "Internet Service Provider" or "ISP" is a vendor who provides access for Customers (companies and private individuals) to the Internet and the World Wide Web for Telecommunication Services or other means, but does not include a common carrier to the extent that it provides common carrier services.
- 2.31 "Internet Traffic" or "ISP Bound Traffic" means dial-up ISP traffic that is originated and dialed by an End User of one Party, delivered to the other Party, and terminated by the other Party to an ISP.
- 2.32 "IntraLATA Traffic" means telecommunications traffic that originates and terminates within the same LATA.
- 2.33 "Interconnection Point" or "IP" means the location on the incumbent LEC network of BPS at which the connection is made by BIG RIVER for the exchange of Local Traffic between the Parties.
- 2.34 "Local Access and Transport Area" or "LATA" shall have the meaning set forth in the Act.
- 2.35 "Local Calling Area" shall mean the local serving exchange area as defined by

the effective local exchange tariff(s) of BPS, in addition to areas contained within exchanges that are included in non-optional Extended Area Service plans contained in the effective local exchange tariff(s) of BPS and any other areas included by mandatory local calling scope arrangements established and defined by the Commission.

- 2.36 “Local Exchange Carrier” or “LEC” shall have the meaning set forth in the Act.
- 2.37 “Local Exchange Routing Guide” or “LERG” shall mean a Telcordia Technologies reference containing NPA/NXX routing and homing information.
- 2.38 “Local Internet Traffic” means Internet Traffic or ISP Bound Traffic that terminates to an NXX code assigned to the same local serving area, including mandatory local calling scope arrangements as the NXX code of the calling End User. A mandatory local calling scope arrangement is an arrangement that provides End Users a local calling scope; i.e. Extended Area Service (“EAS”), beyond the End User’s basic exchange serving area.
- 2.39 “Local Service Request” (“LSR”) means an industry standard form or a mutually agreed upon change thereof, used by the Parties to add, establish, change or disconnect local services.
- 2.40 “Local Traffic” or “Subject Traffic” means traffic that is originated by an End User of one Party on that Party’s network and terminates to an End User of the other Party on that other Party’s network within BPS’s local serving area as defined by the effective local exchange tariff(s) of BPS, including mandatory local calling scope arrangements and including Foreign Exchange (“FX”) Service provided in accordance with approved tariffs. A mandatory local calling scope arrangement is an arrangement that provides End Users a local calling scope; i.e. Extended Area Service (“EAS”), beyond the End User’s basic exchange serving area. Therefore Local Traffic, for purposes of this Agreement, includes both intra-exchange calls and non-optional EAS calls, and does not include any optional extended local scope service arrangement.
- 2.41 “North American Numbering Plan” (“NANP”) means the plan for the allocation of unique 10-digit directory numbers consisting of a three-digit area code, a three-digit office code, and a four-digit line number. The plan also extends to format variations, prefixes, and special code applications.
- 2.42 “Numbering Plan Area (“NPA”)” (sometimes referred to as an area code) is the three-digit indicator which is designated by the first three digits of each 10-digit telephone number within the NANP. Each NPA contains 800 possible NXX Codes. There are two general categories of NPA, “Geographic NPAs” and “Non-Geographic NPAs.” A “Geographic NPA” is associated with a defined geographic area, and all telephone numbers bearing such NPA are associated with services provided within that geographic area. A “Non-Geographic NPA,” also known as a “Service Access Code (SAC Code)” is typically associated with a specialized telecommunications service which may be provided across multiple geographic NPA areas; 500, 800, 900, 700, and 888 are examples of Non-Geographic NPAs.

- 2.43 "NXX," "NXX Code," "NNX," "COC," "Central Office Code," or "CO Code" is the three-digit switch entity indicator which is defined by the fourth, fifth and sixth digits of a 10-digit telephone number within NANP.
- 2.44 "Proprietary Information" shall have the same meaning as Confidential Information.
- 2.45 "Providing Party" means a Party offering or providing a Service to the other Party under this Agreement.
- 2.46 "Purchasing Party" means a Party requesting or receiving a Service from the other Party under this Agreement.
- 2.47 "Rate Center Area" refers to the geographic area that has been identified as being associated with a particular NPA-NXX code assigned to the LEC for its provision of Telephone Exchange Services. The Rate Center Area is the exclusive geographic area that the LEC has identified as the area within which it will provide Telephone Exchange Services bearing the particular NPA-NXX designation associated with the specific Rate Center Area.
- 2.48 "Rate Center Point" refers to a specific geographic point, defined by a V&H coordinate, located within the Rate Center Area and used to measure distance for the purpose of billing for distance-sensitive Telephone Exchange Services and Toll Traffic.
- 2.49 "Reciprocal Compensation" means the arrangement for recovering, in accordance with Section 251(b)(5) of the Act, costs incurred for the transport and termination of Subject Traffic originating by the Customers of one Party on that Party's network and terminating to the Customers of the other Party on that other Party's network.
- 2.50 "Service" means any Interconnection arrangement, Telecommunications Service, or other service, facility or arrangement, offered by a Party under this Agreement.
- 2.51 "Signaling System 7" or "SS7" refers to the common channel out-of-band signaling protocol (CCS) developed by the Consultative Committee for International Telephone and Telegraph (CCITT) and the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). BIG RIVER and BPS currently utilize this out-of-band signaling protocol.
- 2.52 "Subsidiary" means a corporation or other person that is controlled by a Party, controls a Party, or is under common control with a Party.
- 2.53 "Switched Exchange Access Service" means the offering of transmission and switching services for the purpose of the origination or termination of Toll Traffic. Switched Exchange Access Services include but may not be limited to: Feature Group A, Feature Group B, Feature Group D, 700 access, 800 access, 888 access and 900 access.
- 2.54 "Synchronous Optical Network ("SONET") is an optical interface standard that allows interworking of transmission products from multiple vendors (i.e., mid-

span meets). The base rate is 51.84 Mbps (OC-1/STS-1 and higher rates are direct multiples of the base rate up to 1.22 Gbps).

- 2.55 “Tariff” means a filing made at the state or federal level for the provision of a telecommunications service by a telecommunications carrier that provides for the terms, conditions and pricing of that service. Such filing may be required or voluntary and may or may not be specifically approved by the Commission or FCC.
- 2.56 “Telcordia Technologies” refers to Telcordia Technologies, Inc., formerly known as Bell Communications Research, Inc. (Bellcore).
- 2.57 “Telecommunications” is as defined in the Act.
- 2.58 “Telecommunications Carrier” shall have the meaning set forth in the Act.
- 2.59 “Telecommunications Services” shall have the meaning set forth in the Act.
- 2.60 “Telephone or Local Exchange Service” shall have the meaning set forth in the Act.
- 2.61 “Voice over Internet Protocol Traffic” or “VOIP Traffic” is voice communications traffic that utilizes Internet Protocol format for some or all of the transmission of the call.
- 2.62 “Wire Center” means a building or portion thereof which serves as the premises for one or more Central Office Switches and related facilities.