

TALK AMERICA HOLDINGS INC
Form 10-K
March 12, 2004

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003
Commission File No. 000-26728

TALK AMERICA HOLDINGS, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

23-2827736
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

12020 Sunrise Valley Drive, Suite 250
Reston, Virginia
(Address of principal executive offices)

20191
(zip code)

(703) 391-7500
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
None	Not applicable

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:
Common Stock, Par Value \$.01 Per Share
Rights to Purchase Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock
(Title of class)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports) and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes [X] No []

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment of this Form 10-K. []

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes [X] No []

As of June 30, 2003, the aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant, based on the average of the high and low prices of the common stock on June 30, 2003 of \$10.79 per share as reported on the Nasdaq National Market, was approximately \$280,519,337.15 (calculated by excluding solely for purposes of this form outstanding shares owned by directors and executive officers).

As of March 9, 2004, the registrant had issued and outstanding 26,670,050 shares of common stock, par value \$.01 per share.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the Proxy Statement for the 2004 Annual Meeting of Stockholders. Part III

TALK AMERICA HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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Unless the context otherwise requires, references to "us," "we," and "our" or to "Talk America" refer to Talk America Holdings, Inc. and its subsidiaries.

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PART I

Cautionary Note Concerning Forward-Looking Statements

Certain of the statements contained in this Form 10-K Report may be considered "forward-looking statements" for purposes of the securities laws. From time to time, oral or written forward-looking statements may also be included in other materials released to the public. These forward-looking statements are intended to provide our management's current expectations or plans for our future operating and financial performance, based on our current expectations and assumptions currently believed to be valid. For these statements, we claim protection of the safe harbor for forward-looking statements provided by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking words or phrases, including, but not limited to, "believes," "estimates," "expects," "expected," "anticipates," "anticipated," "plans," "strategy," "target," "prospects" and other words of similar meaning in connection with a discussion of future operating or financial performance. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, there can be no assurance that such expectations will prove to have been correct.

All forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties that may cause our actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements. This Form 10-K Report includes important information as to risk factors in the "Business" section under the headings "Business Operations," "Competition" and "Regulation" and in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations." In addition to those factors discussed in this Form 10-K Report, you should see our other reports on Forms 10-K, 10-Q and 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission from time to time for information identifying factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements.

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

OVERVIEW

Talk America Holdings, Inc., through its subsidiaries, offers a bundle of local and long distance phone services to residential and small business customers in the United States. We operate our own nationwide long distance network and deliver local services through wholesale operating agreements with the incumbent local exchange companies. We have developed integrated order processing, provisioning, billing, payment, collection, customer service and information systems that enable us to provide high-quality service to our customers. We deliver to our customers

savings through competitively priced telecommunication products, simplicity through consolidated billing and award winning customer service. We operate our own sales and customer service centers.

BUSINESS STRATEGY

Our business strategy is to build a large, profitable base of bundled phone service customers using the wholesale operating platforms of the incumbent local exchange companies and then to migrate customers to our own networking platform and further increase our revenues and profitability by offering new products and services to these customers. We refer to this strategy as our "customer first" strategy.

We offer diverse calling and service plans tailored to fit our customer's needs and use consultative sales tools to assist their selection of the right service plan for their telecommunications needs. Since entering the local services market in 2000, we have captured significant market share in the Michigan market. In 2003, we demonstrated our ability to market our local product into other markets and ended the year with 557,000 billed bundled lines.

To date, we have provided bundled local and long distance services to residential and small business customers using the unbundled network element platform from, and, to a lesser extent, resale agreements with, the incumbent local exchange companies to provide local telephone services and generally using our own nationwide long distance network to provide the long distance services component.

An integral element of our business strategy is our development of our own local networking capacity. This development, if successful, will enhance our operating flexibility and provide us with an alternative to the wholesale operating platforms of the incumbent local exchange companies. As the first step in enabling us to implement this stage of our business strategy, during 2003, we deployed networking assets in Michigan and have begun to carry test calls over our own switching platform. We also began

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developing the integrated information systems required to provide our own local network-based services and are in the process of developing plans for a broader roll-out of networking equipment. In addition, we plan to continue to add new services and enhance our existing offerings, as available, to increase our revenue and profitability from our customers.

BUSINESS OPERATIONS

Local Services

The unbundled network element platform of the incumbent local exchange companies offer to us, in an individual or combined form, a series of unbundled network elements, or UNEs, that comprise the most important facilities, features, functions and capabilities of an incumbent local exchange company's network. When offered in the combination known as the unbundled network element platform, these components include the loop and switching elements needed to provide local telephone service to a customer. We are currently operational in 28 states. We focus on providing consumers value through competitive plans designed to fit their particular calling patterns, broad feature selections and effective customer service.

Our bundled service generally includes: unlimited local usage dependent upon the service plan, free member-to-member calling, long distance service and calling cards, one convenient invoice available both in paper and electronically, and choices of various features such as caller ID, call waiting, voice mail and three-way calling.

The unbundled network element operating platform of the incumbent local exchange companies generally provides us with certain advantages, including: (i) offering local telephone service to customers located virtually anywhere without having to deploy local switching facilities; (ii) providing the same services as the incumbent local exchange companies; (iii) delivering higher margins than comparable service offered through resale agreements; and (iv) eliminating the requirement to pay certain local network access fees while collecting local network access fees for calls delivered to our local telephone customers. In some instances, however, such as customers having high usage volumes, resale may provide us with a lower cost structure than the use of the unbundled network element platform. The provision of local telephone service through use of the unbundled network element platform of the incumbent local exchange companies also allows us to pursue and execute our "customer first" strategy by enabling us currently to continue to build a base of bundled service customers that could be migrated to our own networking platform when implemented.

In 2003, we deployed and began testing a local switch and end office colocation in Michigan to offer local facilities-based phone service using our own network. In addition, we began developing the necessary operational processes and information systems required to provide our own local switch-based service. In 2004, we plan to add two more colocations in Michigan, begin provisioning local bundled customers over to our own network and develop plans for the deployment of our own networking assets in the Chicago and Atlanta metropolitan areas. We expect to have provisioned approximately 1,000 bundled local customers to our own local network by the end of the first quarter of 2004. In addition to providing us with alternatives to our reliance on the unbundled network element operating platforms of the incumbent local exchange companies, our own local networking should provide us with certain strategic benefits such as increased operating flexibility with respect to capability to enhance and expand our service and product offerings for our customers and the opportunity to increase our operating margins. In addition, we expect that newly available technology and networking architecture will provide us with the flexibility to utilize the switches that comprise our long distance network (located in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Dallas and Jacksonville) as host switches to remote switching technology located as far as 2,000 miles from the host switch, expediting the potential deployment of our own local network with reduced capital expenditures.

As we continue to pursue our "customer first" strategy and the development and deployment of our own networking platform, we expect that our capital expenditures will increase significantly from what they have been in previous years. In addition to the difficulties and uncertainties of operating a service that we have not previously operated, operating our own local switches will, as it does with our long distance switches, subject us to the risk of significant interruption. Fires or natural disasters, for example, could cause damage to our switching equipment or to transmission facilities connecting our switches. Any interruption in our services over our network caused by such damage could have a material adverse impact on our financial condition and results of operations. In such circumstances, we could attempt to minimize the interruption of our service by carrying traffic through one of our other local switches or obtaining a portable disaster recovery switch from Lucent.

As discussed under "Regulation", below, effective October 2, 2003, the Federal Communications Commission's Unbundled Network Element Triennial Review Order eliminated certain incumbent local exchange carrier unbundling obligations and, for other unbundled network elements, delegated to the state commissions the ultimate authority,

subject to the FCC's established guidelines, to determine whether such unbundled network elements should be available to competitors like us in local markets within the state's jurisdiction, including local circuit switching. The Order was subject to numerous federal judicial appeals, which were consolidated in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. The Court of Appeals, on March 2, 2004, issued an order that reversed the FCC's Order

in part and remanded to the FCC with instructions to revise the Order in material ways. The Court stayed its decision until the denial of any petitions for rehearing or for a 60 day period (i.e., until May 1, 2004), whichever is later. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia did, however, reaffirm the obligation of the incumbent local exchange companies to make switching available to competitors at "just and reasonable" rates pursuant to Section 271 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996. "Just and reasonable" rates under Section 271 of the Act have not been established at this time. Should local circuit switching not be available to us due to this adverse decision or otherwise, we would be unable to offer services on an unbundled network element platform basis and would instead have to serve customers through total service resale agreements with the incumbent local telephone companies, through network elements purchased from the Regional Bell Operating Companies at "just and reasonable" rates under Section 271 of the Act or through our own facilities or the switching facilities of other non-incumbent carriers, any of which could delay our service roll-out in some markets, increase our costs and negatively impact our business, prospects, operating margins, results of operations, cash flows and financial condition. See "Regulation."

Long Distance Services

We provide 1+ long distance telecommunication services both on a stand-alone basis and bundled with our local services. Our long distance voice services include intrastate, interstate, international and calling cards, at rates that are competitive within the industry. We generally use our own nationwide long distance network to provide services directly to our customers. We ended 2003 with approximately 251,000 billed stand-alone long distance subscribers.

Our long distance network is comprised of equipment and facilities that are either owned or leased by us. We contract for certain telecommunication services with a variety of other carriers. We own, operate and maintain five Lucent 5ESS-2000 switches in our long distance network. Our switches are generally considered extremely reliable and feature the Digital Networking Unit-SONET technology. The Digital Networking Unit is a switching interface that is designed to increase the reliability of the 5ESS-2000 and to provide much greater capacity in a significantly smaller footprint. The switches are connected to each other by connection lines and digital cross-connect equipment that we own or lease. We also have installed lines to connect our long distance switches to switches owned by various local telecommunication service carriers. We are responsible for maintaining these lines and have entered into a contract with a third party vendor with respect to the monitoring, servicing and maintenance of this equipment.

Since we operate our own switches, we are subject to the risk of significant interruption, as discussed with respect to our operation of our own local switches, above. In such circumstances, we could attempt to minimize the interruption of our long distance service by carrying traffic through our resale arrangements with other carriers.

With respect to connections to local carriers, international and operator assisted services, we had previously maintained contracts with more than one carrier for most of these services. In December 2003, we entered into a new four-year master carrier agreement with AT&T. The agreement provides us with a variety of services, including transmission facilities to connect our network switches as well as services for international calls, local traffic, international calling cards, overflow traffic and operator assisted calls. The agreement also provides that, subject to certain terms and conditions, we will purchase these services exclusively from AT&T during the term of the agreement, provided, however, that we are not obligated to purchase exclusively in certain cases, including if such purchases would result in a breach of any contract with another carrier that was in place when we entered into the AT&T agreement, or if vendor diversity is required. Certain of our network service agreements, including the AT&T agreement, contain certain minimum usage commitments. Our contract with AT&T establishes pricing and provides for annual minimum revenue commitments based upon usage as follows: 2004 - \$25 million, 2005 - \$32 million, 2006 - \$32 million and 2007 - \$32 million and obligates us to pay 65 percent of the revenue shortfall, if any. A separate contract with a different vendor establishes pricing and provides for annual minimum payments for 2004 of \$3.0 million. While we believe we will meet these annual minimum revenue commitments, and that we will not have to pay the shortfalls, there can be no assurances of this, and, if we are required to pay any of the shortfall amounts under one of these agreements, our costs of purchasing the services under the agreement will correspondingly increase.

Additional Services

As part of our "customer first" strategy, we seek to add new services and enhance our existing offerings, as part of our efforts to increase our revenues and profitability from our customers and reduce our customer turnover, or "churn."

- We developed and installed a new voicemail platform, during 2003, that allows us to provide previously unavailable features such as stutter tone and message indicator, to our customers located in the Detroit area under the unbundled network element platform that we utilize in Michigan. In addition to providing the expanded features, our new voicemail platform is less expensive than the platforms available to us from either the incumbent local exchange carrier providing the platform or third party vendors.
- We currently offer dial-up internet services to our bundled customers. We plan to launch a new product in 2004 that will offer higher connection speeds than our current dial-up product.
- We plan to begin developing and installing digital subscriber line, or DSL, internet services, using our own local networking assets. DSL is a broadband connection to the internet that provides people with a higher connection speed than standard dial-up connections. We are currently developing plans to offer DSL to customers in the Detroit market that are on our local network in 2004.
- In 2004, we plan to begin developing voice over internet protocol services, or VoIP. VoIP is a service that manages the delivery of voice information over data networks, using Internet Protocol. Rather than send voice information across traditional circuits through the public switched telephone network, VoIP sends voice information in digital form using discrete packets that are routed in the same manner as data packets. This will allow customers to make phone calls using their broadband (DSL or cable modem) connection to the internet. We plan on offering VoIP second line phone service to our bundled residential customers.

INTEGRATED INFORMATION SYSTEMS

We have integrated order processing, provisioning, billing, payment, collection, customer service and information systems that enable us to offer and deliver high-quality, competitively priced telecommunication services to our customers and process millions of call records each day. These operational support systems were developed by our employees and customized for our business and operational requirements and, due to the system's component-based architecture, provide an extensible framework for the introduction of new products and services. We use "state-of-the-art" software and hardware applications and products to support our systems and development efforts. Through dedicated electronic connections with our long distance network and the incumbent local exchange companies, we have designed our systems to process information on a "real time" basis. We are in the process of automating the business processes required to provide local switch-based service and to support the proposed deployment of our own local network.

Our core operational support systems include the following:

- Our leads database system is utilized in the marketing of our telecommunication services. The leads database system enables us to alter telemarketing campaigns to track areas where mass advertisements are airing, manage the bundled sales price by customer, zone and state, maintain customer credit information, and comply with various regulatory requirements.

· Our proprietary automated order processing system enables us to shorten the customer provisioning time cycle and reduce associated costs. Prior to submitting an order to provision a customer to our service, our system processes the customer's credit history, and, once the customer's credit is approved, the customer's service record detailing the customer's existing phone service is immediately verified. In addition, our system has enabled us to significantly increase our customer provisioning rate for qualified and verified orders while reducing the number of orders that are rejected by the incumbent local exchange carrier, reducing manual work requirements.

· Our automated service provisioning system enhances our ability to add customer lines to our telecommunication service and to change the features associated with that particular customer's service, reducing manual work requirements.

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· Our billing system enables us to preview and run a bill cycle each day of the month for the many different, tailored service packages, increasing customer satisfaction while minimizing revenue leakage in the provision of local telecommunication service.

· Our proprietary automated payment and collections management system is integrated with our billing and customer relationship management system. This system increases the efficiency of our collection process, accelerates the recovery of accounts receivable and assists in the retention of valuable customers.

· We are developing and implementing a new customer relationship manager system, which will enable our customer service representatives to access data in a real-time, organized manner, while the representative is speaking with the customer, thereby reducing the length of customer service calls and improving the customer experience.

In addition, we maintain our own web site at www.talkamerica.com and www.talk.com to provide for customer sign-up and to provide customers and potential customers with information about our products and services as well as billing information and customer service. We provide these services and features using our web-enabled technologies that allow us to offer our customers:

- Detailed rate schedules and product and service related information.
- Online sign-up for our telecommunication services.
- Credit card billing.
- Real-time and 24 x 7 billing services and online information, providing customers with up to the hour billing information.

The information functions of our systems are designed to provide easy access to all information about a customer, including volumes and patterns of use. This information can be used to identify emerging customer trends and to respond with services to meet customers' changing needs. This information also allows us to identify unusual usage by an individual customer, which may indicate fraud. FCC rules, however, may limit our use of customer proprietary network information. See "Regulation."

SALES AND MARKETING

We use diverse sales and marketing channels to reach the residential and small business markets with our service offerings. Our sales and marketing efforts focus on marketing a bundle of local and long distance telephone services directly to customers exclusively under our own brand. We currently market our bundled services to customers in those states, or certain areas of a state, where we can profitably offer services at competitive prices. We will market in

additional states (or certain areas of a particular state) as our pricing and cost structure permit us to profitably offer services in those areas at competitive rates. During 2003, we expanded our marketing efforts outside of Michigan, to include Georgia, Illinois, New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Wisconsin, Ohio and Maryland. During the fourth quarter 2003 and reflecting our expansion of the states into which we actively market, approximately 67% of our new bundled customers were from states other than Michigan, as compared to approximately 26% for the same period in 2002. We regularly review our product offerings, pricing and sales and marketing programs in an effort to improve the efficiency of our sales and marketing channels.

We employ a targeted approach to customer acquisition and use database-marketing tools to identify and prioritize target customers. We offer diverse calling and service plans tailored to fit the needs of the broader residential market with low base prices, free features, extended local calling areas and free member-to-member calling. Customers can switch to us online, through a telesales representative, or through an authorized agent, each of which uses consultative sales tools to assist the customer's selection of the right plan for their telecommunications needs. At the point of sale, we provide each customer with an estimate of their first month's invoice, including all fees and taxes. Customers are able to keep their same phone lines and number, can easily add features, and, generally within days of the sale, are switched to our service and receive a personalized welcome kit explaining their service.

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We market our bundled services within our targeted markets through the following channels:

- Telemarketing - We operate our own call centers and purchase residential and small business lead databases utilized for targeted, professional and courteous outbound telesales campaigns. Telemarketing is an important sales channel for us. Any changes in the federal or state "do not call" regulations could adversely affect us. See "Regulation."
- Direct Mail - We purchase small business and residential lead databases utilized for demographically targeted direct mail campaigns designed to direct inbound calls to our telemarketing centers.
- Referrals - We solicit, through the use of referral promotions and our member-to-member free long distance product, the names of potential customers or referrals from our existing customers.
- Online Marketing - We have developed a productive online marketing presence, through traditional online media and business relationships.
- Direct Sales - Utilizing independent agents, we solicit new customers in targeted geographic areas.
- Broadcast Media - We solicit inbound subscriber calls through advertising on television, radio and in print.

While we do not actively market our stand-alone long distance telecommunications service, we offer the long distance telecommunications service when contacted by persons located in those regions where local service is unavailable. We also add long distance customers when the customer requests its local service provider to provide the customer with our long distance telecommunications service.

We focus on targeting, acquiring and retaining profitable customers by providing savings, simplicity and service. We continue to seek new marketing partners and arrangements to expand both our opportunities to attract other customers to our services and the products and services that we offer to our customer base.

COMPETITION

The telecommunication industry is highly competitive. Major participants in the industry regularly introduce new services and marketing activities. Competition in the telecommunication industry is based upon pricing, customer service, billing services and perceived quality. We compete against numerous telecommunication companies that offer

essentially the same services as we do. Many of our competitors, including the incumbent local exchange companies, are substantially larger and have greater financial, technical and marketing resources. Our success will depend upon our continued ability to provide high quality, high value services at prices generally competitive with, or lower than, those charged by our competitors.

The incumbent local exchange companies and the major carriers, including SBC, Verizon, BellSouth, AT&T, Sprint Corporation and MCI/Worldcom, Inc., have targeted price plans at residential customers - our primary target market - with significantly simplified rate structures and with bundles of local services with long distance, which may lower overall local and long distance prices. Competition is also fierce for the small businesses that we also serve. Additional pricing pressure may also come from the introduction of new technologies, such as Voice over Internet Protocol, or VoIP, which seek to provide voice communications at a cost below that of traditional circuit-switched service. In addition, wireless carriers have marketed their services as an alternative to traditional long distance and local services, further increasing competition. Reductions in prices charged by competitors may have a material adverse effect on us.

The incumbent local exchange companies are well-capitalized, well-known companies that have the capacity to "bundle" other services, such as local and wireless telephone services and high speed Internet access, with long distance telephone services. The incumbent local exchange companies' name recognition in their existing markets, the established relationships that they have with their existing local service customers, their ability to take advantage of those relationships, and the possibility that interpretations of the Telecommunications Act may be favorable to the incumbent local exchange companies, also make it more difficult for us to compete with them.

REGULATION

General

Our provision of telecommunication services is subject to government regulation. Generally speaking, the FCC regulates interstate and international telecommunications, while the state commissions regulate telecommunications that originate and terminate within the same state.

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The Telecommunications Act of 1996 provides for a significant deregulation of the domestic telecommunications industry, including the opening of the local markets of the incumbent local exchange companies to competition and the ability, pursuant to certain market-opening conditions, of the Regional Bell Operating Companies, which are incumbent local exchange companies, to reenter the long distance industry. The Telecommunications Act remains subject to judicial review and additional FCC rulemaking, and thus it is difficult to predict what effect the legislation and regulations will have on us and our operations over time. As we discuss below, there are currently a number of regulatory proceedings underway, and being contemplated by federal and state authorities regarding the availability of the unbundled network element platform and other unbundled network elements, interconnection, pricing and other issues that could result in significant changes to the business conditions in the telecommunication industry, and have a material adverse effect on our operations and us. In addition, there has been discussion in Congress of modifying the Telecommunications Act in ways that could prove detrimental to us.

In January 1999, the U.S. Supreme Court confirmed the FCC's role in establishing national telecommunications policy through implementation of the Telecommunications Act, and thereby created greater certainty regarding the rules governing local competition going forward. The FCC's rules that permit us to purchase the unbundled network element

platform to provide local and long distance telecommunications services to our customers are the primary rules governing competition upon which we rely. Although the rights established in the Telecommunications Act are a necessary prerequisite to the introduction of full local competition, they must be properly implemented and enforced to permit competitive telephone companies like us to compete effectively with the incumbent carriers.

Regulation of Access to Unbundled Network Elements

Access to incumbent local exchange companies' unbundled network elements at cost-based rates is critical to our business. Our local telecommunications services are provided almost exclusively through the use of combinations of unbundled network elements, and it is the availability of cost-based rates for these elements that enables us to price our local telecommunications services competitively. However, the obligation of incumbent local exchange companies to provide unbundled network elements at such cost-based rates currently is the subject of regulatory and judicial actions that may affect their availability. Such proceedings could result in the availability of these elements being substantially reduced or otherwise subject to significantly higher, non-cost-based rates.

Access to incumbent local exchange companies' unbundled network elements in a fashion in which they are combined by the incumbent local exchange company is critical to our business. Our local telecommunications services are provided primarily through the use of the unbundled network element platform, in which unbundled network elements necessary to provide service to our customers (unbundled loops, transport, and local switching) are combined by the incumbent local exchange company and then leased to us. The existing set of unbundled network elements were largely established by the FCC in its 1996 Local Interconnection Order, and updated in a proceeding on remand from the Supreme Court's Iowa Utilities Board decision in 1999. The Supreme Court held that the FCC did not apply the correct standards when determining which network elements must be unbundled and made available to competitive telephone companies such as us. In November 1999, the FCC released its "UNE Remand Order", addressing the deficiencies in the FCC's original ruling cited by the Supreme Court. The UNE Remand Order was generally viewed as favorable to us and other competitive carriers because it ensured that incumbent local exchange companies would be required to make available those network elements, including the unbundled network element platform, that are crucial to our ability to provide local and other telecommunications services. The UNE Remand Order was appealed by the incumbent local exchange companies and, in May 2002, the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit released an opinion reversing and remanding the UNE Remand Order to the FCC for further consideration. The Court remanded the UNE Remand Order because (1) the FCC adopted, as to almost every unbundled element, a uniform national rule mandating the element's unbundling in every geographic market and customer class, without regard to the state of competition in any particular market; and (2) the FCC's concept of the circumstances in which cost disparities would, under the Telecommunications Act's standards, "impair" a competitor's ability to provide service without unbundled elements was considered too broad.

As part of its regular periodic review of the list of unbundled elements available to competitive carriers under the Telecommunications Act and in response to the remand of the UNE Remand Order, the FCC initiated its so-called Unbundled Network Element Triennial Review rulemaking proceeding on December 12, 2001. The FCC, in its Triennial Review and in response to the D.C. Circuit Court's decision, reviewed all unbundled network elements to determine whether incumbent local exchange companies should continue to be required to provide them to competitors.

requirements, while other network elements must continue to be offered subject to further, more detailed review by the state commissions. The FCC established guidelines for these state determinations, which are currently underway, and ordered state commissions to complete their reviews by July 2, 2004. Among the network elements subject to further state review is local circuit switching, which is a critical component of the unbundled network element platform. Also subject to further review are certain types of unbundled loops and interoffice transport.

The FCC's UNE Triennial Review Order was appealed by numerous parties. The federal judicial appeals were consolidated in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. On March 2, 2004, the Court released a decision that reversed, vacated and remanded the FCC's UNE Triennial Review Order in material respects. Of most importance to us, the Court determined that the FCC erred in delegating decision-making authority to state commissions, and in making national findings of impairment with respect to the switching and dedicated interoffice transport unbundled network elements. The Court stayed its decision until the denial of any petitions for rehearing or for a 60 day period (i.e., until May 1, 2004), whichever is later. Unless the Court's decision is itself stayed by the Court or the U.S. Supreme Court, or the FCC promulgates effective replacement rules, the result of the Court's decision will be that the FCC's rules requiring incumbent local telephone companies to make available the mass market switching and dedicated interoffice transport unbundled network elements to competitors at cost based rates pursuant to Section 251 of the Telecommunications Act will no longer be effective. However, the Court affirmed FCC rules that require former Regional Bell Operating Companies to make available similar unbundled network elements pursuant to Section 271 of the Telecommunications Act, albeit at rates that are "just and reasonable" rather than strictly cost based. Although prices for Section 271 unbundled network elements have not yet been established, it is probable that they will generally be higher than those charged for Section 251 unbundled network elements. Notably, in response to the Court's ruling, some state public utility commissions, but not all, have suspended their state impairment proceedings.

Should local circuit switching not be available to us due to this adverse decision or otherwise, we would be unable to offer services on an unbundled network element platform basis and would instead have to serve customers through total service resale agreements with the incumbent local telephone companies, through network elements purchased from the Regional Bell Operating Companies at "just and reasonable" rates under Section 271 of the Act or through our own facilities or the switching facilities of other non-incumbent carriers, any of which which could delay our service roll-out in some markets, increase our cost, and negatively impact our business, prospects, operating margins, results of operations, cash flows and financial condition.

A brief summary of the FCC's actions under its UNE Triennial Review Order that would likely have a significant impact on us is provided below:

Unbundled Local Switching and the Unbundled Network Element Platform: Our telecommunications services are provided primarily through the combination of unbundled network elements, including unbundled local circuit switching, loop and shared transport elements, commonly referred to as the unbundled network element platform. The FCC's rules previously required that the incumbent local exchange companies provide to competitors the unbundled network element platform, including all network elements required by the competitor to provide retail telecommunications services, in most geographic areas. Through the use of the unbundled network element platform, we are able to provide retail local services entirely through the use of the incumbent local exchange companies facilities at lower prices than those available for local resale through total resale service agreements with the incumbent local exchange companies.

Among the network elements made subject to further state review under the FCC's UNE Triennial Review Order is the local circuit switching unbundled network element, which is a critical component of the unbundled network element platform. With respect to the local circuit switching element, the FCC adopted a national finding that competitive carriers providing telecommunications services to "mass market" customers are impaired without access to unbundled local circuit switching. Accordingly, under the FCC's UNE Triennial Review Order, incumbent local exchange companies were required to provide to competitive carriers serving the mass market access to the local

circuit switching element, except where a state commission has determined in a nine-month proceeding, pursuant to the guidelines established by the FCC, that competitive carriers are not impaired without access to the local circuit switching element in a particular market, or otherwise that impairment in a particular market would be cured by implementation of a transitional local circuit switching regime. The state commissions could eliminate incumbent local exchange company unbundling requirements for local circuit switching in a

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particular market where one of the two "triggers" established by the FCC is satisfied: (1) three or more competing providers (providers not affiliated with each other or the incumbent local exchange company) serve mass market customers with the use of their own local circuit switches; or (2) two or more competing providers (providers not affiliated with each other or the incumbent local exchange company) offer wholesale local circuit switching service to carriers serving mass market customers using their own switches. In addition, where neither of the so-called "triggers" are satisfied for a particular market, the state commissions could nonetheless eliminate existing unbundling requirements for local circuit switching where market conditions would permit competitive entry through the deployment of new local circuits, or otherwise relax existing unbundling requirements where impairment in a particular market would be cured by implementation of a transitional local circuit switching regime. If the state commission determined that any of these tests is satisfied, then competitors could be foreclosed from submitting new orders for use of the local switching network element after five months, and they would be required to submit orders to migrate their embedded based of customers over a 13-27 month timeline.

However, as discussed above, the Court recently reversed, vacated and remanded both the FCC rules that delegated decision-making with respect to unbundled network elements to state commissions and the FCC's national findings that competitive carriers are impaired absent the availability of the mass market switching and dedicated interoffice transport unbundled network elements. Thus, current FCC rules requiring incumbent telephone companies to make the mass market switching and dedicated interoffice transport unbundled network elements available to competitors at call-based rates could expire as soon as May 1, 2004. Although the incumbent local exchange company unbundling requirements for local circuit switching arising under Section 251 of the Telecommunications Act may be eliminated or limited by state commissions acting under the FCC's UNE Triennial Review Order, or due to the Court's decision to reverse and vacate these rules, competitive carriers' access to local circuit switching on unbundled basis is preserved under Section 271 of the Telecommunications Act as a condition to the Regional Bell Operating Company's ability to provide in-region long distance services. However, the local circuit switching element, if accessible to competitive carriers only pursuant to Section 271 of the Telecommunications Act, may be offered at significantly higher rates, and subject to less favorable terms and conditions imposed by the incumbent local exchange companies, including the possibility that the incumbent local exchange companies will not be required to combine unbundled local circuit switching provided pursuant to Section 271 with other non-unbundled network elements or tariffed services. Should the local circuit switching element becomes effectively unavailable to serve a particular market, we would be unable to provide services on an unbundled network element platform basis and would instead have to serve customers through total service resale agreements with the incumbent local exchange companies, through network elements purchased from the Regional Bell Operating Companies at "just and reasonable" rates under Section 271 of the Act or through our own facilities or the switching facilities of other non-incumbent carriers. Our transition from providing telecommunications services on an unbundled network element platform basis may delay our service roll-out in some markets, increase our costs and negatively impact our business, prospects, operating margins, results of operations, cash flows and financial condition.

Unbundled Transport Facilities : We have installed a local switch in Michigan along with related colocation equipment and have begun to carry test calls over its circuits, using a combination of our own switching capacity and unbundled loop and dedicated interoffice transport facilities purchased from the incumbent local exchange companies. In addition, we are in the process of developing plans for a broader roll-out of networking equipment. The use of our own local switch will diminish our reliance on incumbent local exchange company-provided local circuit switching

and increase our reliance on incumbent local exchange company unbundled loop and unbundled transport facilities over time.

Under the FCC's UNE Triennial Review Order, "dedicated transport" is narrowly defined to include only those transmission facilities connecting incumbent local exchange company switches and wire centers within a local access and transportation area, or LATA. In general, with the exception of the optical carrier dedicated transport element, the FCC adopted a national finding that competitive carriers providing telecommunications services are impaired without access to incumbent local exchange company dedicated transport facilities on an unbundled basis. Accordingly, under the order, incumbent local exchange companies are required to provide to competitive carriers dedicated transport facilities on an unbundled basis along most requested routes. However, under the terms of the FCC's UNE Triennial Review Order, the continued availability of dedicated transport elements, including DS1, DS3 and dark fiber facilities, was made subject to further review by the state commissions, and incumbent local exchange company unbundling requirements could be eliminated where a state commission has determined in a nine-month proceeding, pursuant to the guidelines established by the FCC, that competitive carriers are not impaired without access to incumbent local exchange company dedicated transport facilities on an unbundled basis along certain requested routes. Specifically, the state commissions may eliminate unbundling requirements for incumbent local exchange company dedicated transport facilities for a requested route where one of

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the two "triggers" established by the FCC is satisfied: (1) where three or more competing providers (providers not affiliated with each other or the incumbent local exchange company) have self-provisioned DS3 or dark fiber facilities along the requested route, the state commission may eliminate incumbent local exchange company unbundling requirements for such facilities along the requested route; or (2) where two or more competing providers (providers not affiliated with each other or the incumbent local exchange company) currently offer wholesale dedicated transport facilities to carriers along the requested route, the state commission shall eliminate incumbent local exchange company unbundling requirements for such facilities along the requested route. In addition, even where the first of the so-called triggers is not satisfied, the state commissions could nonetheless eliminate existing unbundling requirements for dark fiber or DS3 facilities upon a separate factual determination that competitive carriers providing telecommunications services are not actually impaired without access to incumbent local exchange company dedicated transport facilities on an unbundled basis.

However, as discussed above, the Court recently reversed, vacated and remanded both the FCC rules that delegated decision-making with respect to unbundled network elements to state commissions and the FCC's national findings that competitive carriers are impaired absent the availability of the mass market switching and dedicated interoffice transport unbundled network elements. Thus, current FCC rules requiring incumbent telephone companies to make the mass market switching and dedicated interoffice transport unbundled network elements available to competitors at call-based rates could expire as soon as May 1, 2004.

In the event that the Court decision effectively eliminates existing unbundling requirements for certain dedicated transport unbundled network elements entirely along a requested route, we and other competitive carriers may be denied access to dedicated transport facilities on that route. To the extent that we expand upon our local switching, the unavailability of dedicated transport facilities along certain routes may adversely impact us where our own switching facilities have been deployed. However, under the FCC'S UNE Triennial Review Order, the shared transport facilities that comprise a part of the unbundled network element platform will continue to be available in markets where the local circuit switching unbundled network element remains available.

Unbundled Local Loops : In general, with the exception of optical carrier loops, the FCC adopted a national finding that competitive carriers providing telecommunications services over both mass market loops (including analog loops, DS0 loops, ISDN loops and xDSL loops) and enterprise loops (including dark fiber loops, DS1 loops and DS3 loops) are impaired without access to ILEC loop facilities on an unbundled basis. Accordingly, under the FCC'S UNE Triennial Review Order, incumbent local exchange companies are required to provide to competitive carriers unbundled loop facilities at most customer locations. However, the continued availability of unbundled enterprise or high-capacity loop facilities currently is subject to further review by the state commissions, and ILEC unbundling requirements may be eliminated where a state commission has determined in a nine-month proceeding, pursuant to the guidelines established by the FCC, that competitive carriers are not impaired without access to ILEC loop facilities on an unbundled basis at certain customer locations. Specifically, the state commissions may eliminate ILEC unbundling requirements for high-capacity loops, including dark fiber loops, DS1 loops and DS3 loops, where one of the two "triggers" established by the FCC is satisfied: (1) where a particular customer location currently is served by two or more competing providers (providers not affiliated with each other or the ILEC) using their own intermodal or intramodal loop transmission facilities at the relevant loop capacity, the state commission may eliminate ILEC unbundling requirements for such loop transmission facilities at that customer location; or (2) where two or more competing providers (providers not affiliated with each other or the ILEC) have deployed transmission facilities to a particular customer location and currently offer wholesale alternative loop facilities to competitive carriers at the same capacity level, the state commission may eliminate ILEC unbundling requirements for DS1 and DS3 loop transmission facilities at that customer location

Under the FCC'S UNE Triennial Review Order, the FCC preserved existing unbundling requirements for the mass market (that is, DS0) loops used by us for the vast majority of our unbundled network element platform and switch-based telecommunications operations. Furthermore, those unbundling requirements are not subject to further state review under the order, and therefore cannot be eliminated or otherwise restricted by the state commissions. Accordingly, the order will have little, if any, adverse impact on our ability to obtain the unbundled loops facilities critical to our telecommunications operations.

Access to Broadband : The FCC'S UNE Triennial Review Order does not require the incumbent local exchange companies to unbundle "next generation" network facilities, including new "fiber-to-the-home" loops and hybrid copper/fiber loops (to the extent requested for the purposes of providing broadband services to the mass market). While the FCC's policy of restricted access to the incumbent local exchange company's broadband network facilities may be unfavorable to us and other competitive carriers, the adverse impact of broadband deregulation under the order is softened by the continued availability to competitive carriers of incumbent local exchange company-provided Time Division Multiplexing functionality on an unbundling basis.

Unbundled Network Element Pricing: The current pricing rules for unbundled network elements were established in the FCC's 1996 Local Competition Order, in which the FCC ordered that the rates for unbundled network elements charged to new entrants must be based on the forward-looking costs incurred by the incumbent local exchange company in providing the interconnection services or unbundled network elements ordered, as calculated using the "total element long-run incremental cost," or TELRIC, methodology. The FCC rejected the use of historical or embedded costs in setting rates that new entrants pay. The FCC required that TELRIC be measured based on the use of the most efficient telecommunications technology currently available and the lowest cost network configuration, given the location of existing ILEC wire centers. Under the Telecommunications Act, state commissions set the actual unbundled network element rates based on the FCC's TELRIC methodology.

On remand from the U.S. Supreme Court in *AT&T v. Iowa Utilities Board*, the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals concluded in 2000 that the FCC's unbundled network element pricing rules violated the terms of the Telecommunications Act. The Eighth Circuit held that the FCC's TELRIC methodology incorrectly based costs associated with a "hypothetical network", and not on the actual cost of the particular facilities and equipment deployed by incumbent local exchange company. The Eighth Circuit, however, did not vacate the FCC's decision to use a forward-looking cost methodology. The Court determined that requiring that forward-looking costs be used to establish unbundled network element rates is a matter within the FCC's discretion. In 2002, the U.S. Supreme Court reversed the decision of the Eighth Circuit and validated the FCC's TELRIC methodology in its entirety.

Although the FCC's TELRIC methodology for establishing rates for unbundled network elements has been upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court, it is currently subject to comprehensive review by the FCC. On September 10, 2003, the FCC released a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking that addressed, among other issues, the impact of changes in ILEC unbundling obligations under the FCC's UNE Triennial Review Order on the FCC's rules for the pricing of unbundled network elements, or TELRIC NPRM. The FCC already has accepted Comments and Reply Comments filed by interested parties in response to the TELRIC NPRM, and currently is hearing *ex parte* presentations on matters related to this rulemaking proceeding. The availability of incumbent local exchange company unbundled network elements at cost-based rates is critical to our ability to provide competitively-priced local telecommunications services. Accordingly, any change to the FCC's current TELRIC pricing methodology that would increase the rates for unbundled network elements charged to competitive carriers could have material adverse effect on our operations.

Federal Regulation of Our Rates, Terms and Conditions

The FCC has imposed numerous reporting, accounting, record keeping and other regulatory obligations on us. We must offer interstate and international services under rates, terms and conditions that are just, reasonable and nondiscriminatory. We also must post publicly the rates, terms and conditions of our interstate and international long distance service on our web site or elsewhere, and are authorized to file interstate tariffs on an ongoing basis for interstate access services (rates charged among carriers for access to their networks). Although our interstate and international service rates, terms, and conditions are subject to review by the FCC, they are presumed to be lawful and have never been formally contested by customers or other consumers. Other FCC rules govern the procedures we use to solicit customers, our handling of customer information, our obligation to assist in funding the federal system of universal service, our billing practices and the like. We may be subject to forfeitures and other penalties if we violate the FCC's rules.

Long distance carriers pay local facilities-based carriers, including us, interstate access charges for both originating and terminating the interstate calls of long distance customers on the local carriers' networks and facilities, including the unbundled network element platform. Historically, the Regional Bell Operating Companies set access charges higher than cost and justified this pricing to regulators as a subsidy to the cost of providing local telephone service to higher cost customers. However, in 2000, the FCC established regulations that dramatically decreased the rates for interstate access charged by large incumbent local exchange companies, and, in 2001, established regulations that dramatically decreased the rates for interstate access charged by competitive carriers, including us. The FCC's interstate access charge reform regimes for incumbent local exchange companies and for competitive local exchange carriers, such as we, prescribes continuing access charge rate reductions through 2005. The FCC's access charge rules are the subject of ongoing rulemaking proceedings, which we believe will likely lead to additional reductions in access charge rates or to result in the total elimination of switched access charges.

Section 706 of the Telecommunications Act requires the FCC to encourage the deployment of advanced telecommunications capabilities to all Americans, and Section 10 of the Communications Act requires the FCC to forbear from applying regulation where forbearance from regulation would be in the public interest. Several incumbent local exchange companies have petitioned the FCC pursuant to these provisions to modify or eliminate network unbundling obligations, or to forbear from imposing the FCC's unbundling and interconnection rules. In addition, incumbent telephone companies have filed similar petitions asking the FCC to bar competitive carriers like us from billing and collecting interexchange carrier switched access charges when providing service through the use of the local switching unbundled network element. If any of these petitions for waiver or forbearance are approved by action or inaction of the FCC, our access to critical unbundled network elements could be thwarted, or our ability to collect switched access charges could be forestalled, which could have a material adverse effect on our operations.

Regulation of Voice Over Internet Protocol

Voice over Internet Protocol, or VoIP, is a service that manages the delivery of voice information over data networks, using Internet Protocol. Rather than send voice information across traditional circuits through the public switched telephone network, VoIP sends voice information in digital form using discrete packets that are routed in the same manner as data packets. The regulation of VoIP is unsettled, and the FCC and numerous state commissions have opened proceedings to determine whether VoIP should be regulated and, if so, how. Among these proceedings, incumbent local exchange companies have petitioned the FCC to rule that facilities over which they provide VoIP services are not regulated. If such petitions were granted, the result could be to deny us access to incumbent local exchange company unbundled network elements over the affected facilities, which in turn could have a material adverse impact on our operations. On March 10, 2004, the FCC released a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking to consider what regulatory framework to apply to VoIP and other IP-enabled services in the future, including without limitation, whether such services should be regulated by the FCC and how, and whether switched access charges should be imposed when IP-enabled services connect to the public switched telephone network.

Regulation of Marketing

Our current and past direct and partner marketing efforts all require compliance with relevant federal and state regulations that govern the sale of telecommunication services. The FCC and many states have rules that prohibit switching a customer from one carrier to another without the customer's express consent and specify how that consent must be obtained and verified. Most states also have consumer protection laws that further define the framework within which our marketing activities must be conducted. While directed at curbing abusive marketing practices, the design and enforcement of these rules can have the incidental effect of entrenching incumbent carriers and hindering the growth of new competitors, such as our business.

Our marketing efforts are carried out through a variety of marketing programs, including referrals from existing customers, outbound telemarketing, direct sales through independent agents, broadcast media, online marketing initiatives and direct mail. Restrictions on the marketing of telecommunication services are becoming stricter in the wake of widespread consumer complaints throughout the industry about "slamming" (the unauthorized change of a customer's service from one carrier to another carrier) and "cramming" (the unauthorized provision of additional telecommunication services). The Telecommunications Act strengthened penalties against slamming, and the FCC issued and updated rules tightening federal requirements for the verification of orders for telecommunication services and establishing additional financial penalties for slamming. In addition, many states have been active in restricting marketing through new legislation and regulation, as well as through enhanced enforcement activities. On October 1, 2003, the FCC's rules and regulations governing the creation and enforcement of national "do not call" databases became effective, which has had the effect of reducing the total number of leads available to us for outbound telemarketing (which is currently one of our important sales channels) in a given market. Notwithstanding, we can still market to these leads through our other sales channels, including direct mail. Our marketing activities have subjected us to investigations or enforcement actions by government authorities. The constraints of federal and state regulation,

as well as increased FCC, Federal Trade Commission and state enforcement attention, could limit the scope and the success of our marketing efforts and subject them to enforcement actions, which may have an adverse effect on us.

Statutes and regulations designed to protect consumer privacy also may have the incidental effect of hindering the growth of newer telecommunication carriers such as us. For example, the FCC rules that restrict the use of "customer proprietary network information" (information that a carrier obtains and uses about its customers through their use of the carrier's services) may make it more difficult for us to market additional telecommunication services (such as local and wireless), as well as other services and products, to our existing customers.

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Federal Legislation

Senior congressmen have recently suggested that Congress should consider rewriting substantial portions of the Telecommunications Act. Any effort to reform the Telecommunications Act could result in changes that would materially reduce the obligations of incumbent local exchange companies to interconnect with, or provide unbundled network elements to, competitors. Any such legislative change could have a material adverse impact on our operations.

Universal Service Fund Regulation

Pursuant to Section 254 of the Telecommunications Act, the FCC requires us and other providers of telecommunication services to contribute to a federally administered universal service fund, which helps to subsidize the provision of local telecommunication services and other services to low-income consumers, schools, libraries, health care providers, and rural and insular areas that are costly to serve. The Telecommunications Act requires every telecommunication carrier that provides interstate telecommunication services to contribute, on an equitable and nondiscriminatory basis, to the specific, predictable and sufficient mechanisms established by the FCC to preserve and advance universal service. These regulations were recently amended and contributions to the FCC's universal service funds are now assessed on telecommunication providers' projected combined interstate and international end user telecommunication revenues, and no longer permit telecommunication providers to recover margin on this assessment. In a December 2002 Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, the FCC has asked many broad-ranging questions regarding universal service, including, whether to change its method of assessing contributions due from carriers by basing it on the number and capacity of connections they provide, rather than on interstate and international end user revenues they earn. We cannot be sure that legislation or FCC rulemaking will not increase the size of its subsidy payments, the scope of the subsidy program or our costs of calculating, collecting and remitting the payments. Some states have similar universal fund programs, and in those instances we may be required to remit a portion of its intrastate revenue to such funds.

State Regulation

The vast majority of the states require us to apply for certification to provide local and intrastate telecommunication services, or at least to register or to be found exempt from regulation, before commencing intrastate service. The majority of states also require us to file and maintain detailed tariffs listing our rates for intrastate service. State law typically requires charges and terms for our services to meet certain standards, such as requiring that charges and practices be just, reasonable and not unreasonably discriminatory. Many states also impose various reporting requirements and/or require prior approval for transfers of control of certified carriers, corporate reorganizations, acquisitions of telecommunication operations, assignments of carrier assets, including subscriber bases, carrier stock offerings and incurrence by carriers of significant debt obligations. Certificates of authority can generally be

conditioned, modified, canceled, terminated or revoked by state regulatory authorities for failure to comply with state law and the rules, regulations and policies of the state regulatory authorities. Fines and other penalties, including the return of all monies received for intrastate traffic from residents of a state, may be imposed for such violations. State regulatory authorities may also place burdensome requirements on telecommunication companies seeking transfers of control for licenses and the like. Under the regulatory arrangement contemplated by the Telecommunications Act, state authorities continue to regulate certain matters related to universal service, public safety and welfare, quality of service and consumer rights. All of these regulations, however, must be competitively neutral and consistent with the Telecommunications Act, which generally prohibits state regulation that has the effect of prohibiting us from providing telecommunications services in any particular state. State commissions also enforce some of the Telecommunications Act's local competition provisions, including those governing the arbitration of interconnection disputes between the incumbent carriers and competitive telephone companies and the setting of rates for unbundled network elements.

CORPORATE HISTORY AND INFORMATION

Talk America Inc. (formerly, Talk.com Holding Corp. and Tel-Save, Inc.), our predecessor and now our principal operating subsidiary, was incorporated in Pennsylvania in May 1989 as a provider of long distance phone service. We were incorporated in June 1995. In 2000, we decided to expand beyond our historical long distance service offerings and utilize the unbundled network element platform to enter the large local telecommunications market and diversify our product portfolio through the bundling of local service with our core long distance service offerings.

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The address of our current principal executive offices is 12020 Sunrise Valley Drive, Suite 250, Reston, Virginia 20190, and our telephone number is (703) 391-7500. Our web address is www.talkamerica.com and www.talk.com. We make available free of charge on our websites, www.talkamerica.com and www.talk.com, our annual report on Form 10-K, our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, our current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to our reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as soon as reasonably practicable after we file such material with, or furnish it to, the Securities and Exchange Commission.

EMPLOYEES

As of December 31, 2003, we employed approximately 1,300 persons. We consider relations with our employees to be good.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

We lease 8,000 square feet of office space in Reston, Virginia, that serves as our headquarters and is the location of a number of our executive and network personnel and many of our marketing personnel. We own a 24,000 square foot facility in New Hope, Pennsylvania that is the location of certain other executives and our finance, legal and information technology development personnel and some of our marketing personnel. We also lease properties in the cities in which switches for our network have been installed (New York, New York; San Francisco, California; Chicago, Illinois; Dallas, Texas; Jacksonville, Florida; and Southfield, Michigan). We lease 3,500 square feet of office space in Chicago, Illinois for additional information technology development personnel.

With respect to our sales, provisioning and customer service operations, we own a 32,000 square foot facility located in Palm Harbor, Florida. We also lease the following facilities for sales, provisioning and customer service operations: a 29,000 square foot facility in Orlando, Florida; a 13,000 square foot facility in Greenville, South Carolina; a 12,000 square foot facility in Fort Myers, Florida; a 25,000 square foot facility in Palm Harbor, Florida, and; a 8,000 square foot facility in New Port Richey, Florida.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

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We are party to a number of legal actions and proceedings arising from our provision and marketing of telecommunications services, as well as certain legal actions and regulatory investigations and enforcement proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. During the second quarter 2003, we were made aware that AOL agreed to settle a class action case for approximately \$10 million; the claims in the case allegedly relate to marketing activities conducted pursuant to a former telecommunications marketing agreement, between us and AOL. At the time of the settlement agreement, AOL asserted that we are required to indemnify AOL in this matter under the terms of the marketing agreement and advised that it will seek such indemnification from us. We believe that we do not have an obligation to indemnify AOL in this matter and that any claim by AOL for this indemnification would be without merit. We have received no further information regarding this matter and it is our intention, if AOL initiates a claim for indemnification under the marketing agreement, to defend against the claim vigorously. We believe that the ultimate outcome of the foregoing actions will not result in liability that would have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

None.

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EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Our executive officers, as of March 12, 2004, were as follows:

Name	Age	Position
Gabriel Battista	59	Executive Chairman of the Board of Directors and Director
Warren Brasselle	46	Executive Vice President - Network Operations
Jeffrey Earhart	42	Executive Vice President - Customer Operations
Aloysius T. Lawn, IV	45	Executive Vice President - General Counsel and Secretary
Timothy W. Leonard	43	Chief Information Officer
Edward B. Meyercord, III	38	Chief Executive Officer, President and Director
Thomas Walsh	44	Senior Vice President - Finance and Treasurer
David G. Zahka	44	Chief Financial Officer

All officers are elected annually by the Board of Directors and hold office until their successors are elected and qualified.

GABRIEL BATTISTA. Mr. Battista currently serves as our Executive Chairman of the Board of Directors. From January 1999 through May 2001 Mr. Battista served as our Chairman of the Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officer and President. From May 2001 through December 2003, Mr. Battista served as our Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer. Prior to joining us in January of 1999 as a Director and Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Battista served as Chief Executive Officer of Network Solutions Inc., an Internet domain name registration company. Prior to joining Network Solutions, Mr. Battista served both as CEO and as President and Chief Operating Officer of Cable & Wireless, Inc., a telecommunication provider. His career also included management positions at US Sprint, GTE Telenet and The General Electric Company. Mr. Battista is a member of our Board of Directors and also serves as a director of Capitol College and of Systems & Computer Technology Corporation.

WARREN BRASSELLE. Mr. Brasselle currently serves us as Executive Vice President - Network Operations. Between April 2000 and February 2004, Mr. Brasselle served us as Senior Vice President - Operations. Prior to joining us, Mr. Brasselle was Vice President of Operations for Cable and Wireless North America since 1996, where he was broadly responsible for the design, provisioning, and maintenance of Cable & Wireless' voice, data, and IP network. Mr. Brasselle also held a variety of operational positions at MCI, now MCI WorldCom Inc. and Williams Telecommunications.

JEFFREY EARHART. Mr. Earhart currently serves us as Executive Vice President - Customer Operations. Between 2000 and 2004, he served us as Senior Vices President - Customer Operations and between 1997 and 2000, as Vice President, Operations. Mr. Earhart originally joined us as our Director of Retail Sales and Provisioning in 1990, a position he held until 1992. Prior to rejoining us in 1997, Mr. Earhart served as President of Collective Communications Services, an independent long distance reseller of our long distance services.

ALOYSIUS T. LAWN, IV. Mr. Lawn joined us in January 1996 and currently serves as our Executive Vice President - General Counsel and Secretary. Prior to joining us, from 1985 through 1995, Mr. Lawn was an attorney in private practice. Mr. Lawn is also a director of Stonepath Group, Inc., a global, integrated logistics services organization.

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TIMOTHY W. LEONARD. Mr. Leonard joined us in September 2000 and currently serves as our Chief Information Officer. Prior to joining us, from 1991 through 2000, Mr. Leonard was an independent contractor who performed engagements in the information technology area for numerous Fortune 1000 companies. From 1988 to 1991, Mr. Leonard served as a senior consultant with the PA Consulting Group, an information technology consulting company.

EDWARD B. MEYERCORD, III. Mr. Meyercord currently serves as our Chief Executive Officer and President. From May 2001 through December 2003, Mr. Meyercord served as our President. He served as our Chief Financial Officer between August 1999 and December 2001 and Chief Operating Officer between January 2000 and May 2001. He joined us in September of 1996 as the Executive Vice President, Marketing and Corporate Development. Prior to joining us, Mr. Meyercord was a Vice President in the Global Telecommunications Corporate Finance Group at Salomon Brothers, Inc., based in New York. Prior to Salomon Brothers he worked in the corporate finance department at PaineWebber Incorporated. Mr. Meyercord is also a member of our Board of Directors.

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THOMAS M. WALSH. Mr. Walsh joined us in September of 2000 and currently serves as our Senior Vice President - Finance and Treasurer. Before joining us, he served as a director at Comcast Cellular Communications, a telecommunications company, from 1996 to 1999, and Regional Controller of SBC Mobil Systems, a successor corporation, from 1999 to 2000. Prior to Comcast Cellular Communications, he worked for Call Technology Corporation, a telecommunications company, where he was responsible for all finance and accounting functions as Chief Financial Officer. Prior to his tenure with Call Technology Corporation, Mr. Walsh served as Audit Manager for Ernst & Young. Mr. Walsh is a Certified Public Accountant.

DAVID G. ZAHKA. Mr. Zahka joined us in December of 2001 as Chief Financial Officer. Before joining us, he spent more than 15 years with PaineWebber Incorporated, and its successor UBS Warburg, where he served most recently as Executive Director of the Financial Sponsors Group. At PaineWebber, Mr. Zahka also served as Senior Vice President of Debt Capital Markets and First Vice President of its Utility Finance Group.

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PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Our common stock, \$.01 par value per share, is traded on the Nasdaq National Market under the symbol "TALK". As of March 9, 2004, there were approximately 905 record holders of our common stock. We have never declared or paid any cash dividends on our capital stock and do not anticipate paying cash dividends in the foreseeable future. Our stockholders approved a one-for-three reverse stock split of our common stock, effective October 15, 2002, decreasing the number of common shares authorized from 300 million to 100 million. All applicable references to the number of shares of common stock and per share information, stock option data and market prices have been restated to reflect this reverse stock split. High and low quotations listed below are actual closing sales prices as quoted on the Nasdaq National Market:

Common Stock	Price Range Of Common Stock	
	High	Low
2002		
First Quarter	\$ 1.92	\$ 1.11
Second Quarter	12.39	1.32
Third Quarter	11.91	6.15
Fourth Quarter	9.18	5.43
2003		
First Quarter	7.34	3.52
	13.26	6.78

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Second Quarter		
Third Quarter	16.04	9.97
Fourth Quarter	15.39	9.68

COMPENSATION PLANS AND SECURITIES

The following table sets forth certain information as of December 31, 2003 with respect to compensation plans under which our equity securities are authorized for issuance:

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans(1)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	2,878,400	\$7.45	421,097
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders (2)	2,558,707	\$9.36	14,232
Total	5,437,107	\$8.35	435,329

(1) Under all plans, if any shares subject to a previous award are forfeited, or if any award is terminated without issuance of shares or satisfied with other consideration, the shares subject to such award shall again be available for future grants.

(2) These shares are primarily under our 2001 Non-Officer Long Term Incentive Plan, pursuant to which up to 1,666,666 shares of our common stock may be issued to our non-executive employees in the form of options, rights, restricted stock and incentive shares. The balance of these shares include shares issuable on exercise of certain options granted to non-executive employees and in connection with the initial employment of executive officers and without shareholder approval as permitted by the rules of Nasdaq. To the extent permitted by the rules of Nasdaq, there may be further grants of securities by option or otherwise without shareholder approval, both to non-executive employees and in connection with the initial employment of executive officers.

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ITEM 6. SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA

The selected consolidated financial data should be read in conjunction with, and are qualified in their entirety by, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and our Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere in this Form 10-K.

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
(In Thousands, Except For Per Share Amounts)					
Consolidated Statements of Operations Data:					
Revenue	\$ 382,663	\$ 317,507	\$ 488,158	\$ 525,712	\$ 516,548
Costs and expenses:					
Network and line costs	181,682	155,567	235,153	292,931	289,029

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General and administrative expenses	57,503	53,510	82,202	65,360	39,954
Provision for doubtful accounts	11,599	9,365	92,778	53,772	28,250
Sales and marketing expenses	48,277	27,148	73,973	152,028	96,264
Depreciation and amortization	18,344	17,318	34,390	19,257	6,214
Impairment and restructuring charges	--	--	170,571	--	--
Significant other charges (income)	--	--	--	--	(2,718)
	<u>317,405</u>	<u>262,908</u>	<u>689,067</u>	<u>583,348</u>	<u>456,993</u>
Total costs and expenses					
Operating income (loss)	65,258	54,599	(200,909)	(57,636)	59,555
Other income (expense):					
Interest income	388	802	1,220	4,859	3,875
Interest expense	(7,353)	(9,087)	(6,091)		