

FRONTIER COMMUNICATIONS CORP
Form 424B3
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File No. 333-160789

Ivan Seidenberg
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Verizon Communications Inc.

140 West Street
New York, New York 10007

May 28, 2010

To the Stockholders of Verizon Communications Inc.:

As previously announced, Verizon Communications Inc., which we refer to as Verizon, will spin off shares of New Communications Holdings Inc., a subsidiary of Verizon, which we refer to as Spinco, for the benefit of our stockholders.

Spinco will hold defined assets and liabilities of the local exchange business and related landline activities of Verizon in Arizona, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Nevada, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin, and in portions of California bordering Arizona, Nevada and Oregon, collectively referred to as the Spinco territory, including Internet access and long distance services and broadband video provided to designated customers in the Spinco territory. In connection with the spin-off, Verizon and its subsidiaries will receive from Spinco \$3.333 billion in aggregate value, comprised of \$3.083 billion in the form of cash and \$250 million in the form of a debt reduction. Immediately following the spin-off, Spinco will merge with and into Frontier Communications Corporation, which we refer to as Frontier. As a result, Verizon stockholders will receive Frontier common stock rather than shares of Spinco. After the merger, Frontier will continue to be a separately traded public company and will then own and operate the combined businesses of Spinco and Frontier.

As a result of the merger, Verizon stockholders will receive an aggregate number of shares of Frontier common stock equal to (1) \$5,247,000,000, divided by (2) the Frontier average price, which is the average of the volume-weighted averages of the trading prices of Frontier common stock for the 30 consecutive trading days ending on the third trading day before the closing of the merger, provided that if an ex-dividend date occurs during this 30 day period, then the trading price for a share of Frontier common stock for each day before the stock begins trading ex-dividend will be reduced for purposes of this calculation by the amount of the dividend payable. The aggregate number of shares of Frontier common stock to be issued pursuant to the merger agreement will therefore change depending on the Frontier average price and will not be known until the closing of the merger. The merger agreement provides that if the Frontier average price, as calculated, exceeds \$8.50, then the Frontier average price will be \$8.50, and if the Frontier average price, as calculated, is less than \$7.00, then the Frontier average price will be \$7.00.

For example, if the closing of the merger had occurred on May 24, 2010, prior to the elimination of fractional shares, Verizon stockholders would have received an aggregate of 672,740,418 shares of Frontier common stock in the merger. This amount would have represented approximately 68.2% of the combined company's equity immediately after the closing of the merger if the closing had occurred on that date. Based on these assumptions, each Verizon stockholder would have received one share of Frontier common stock for approximately every 4.2 shares of Verizon common stock the Verizon stockholder owned on the assumed record date for the spin-off. For a more complete discussion of the calculation of the number of shares of Frontier common stock to be issued, see page 41 of this information statement/prospectus.

If the number of shares of Frontier common stock that the Verizon stockholder is entitled to receive results in or includes a fraction of a share of Frontier common stock, that stockholder will receive cash representing the value of the fractional share of Frontier common stock. While we expect that the receipt of Frontier common stock in the merger will be tax-free to Verizon stockholders, they will be required to pay tax on any cash payment that they receive.

Verizon stockholders will not be required to pay for any shares of Frontier common stock they will receive and will also retain all of their shares of Verizon common stock.

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Verizon's Board of Directors has determined that the spin-off and the merger with Frontier are advisable and in the best interests of Verizon and its stockholders. Verizon has approved this transaction as the current sole stockholder of Spinco, and Verizon stockholders are not required, and are not being asked, to vote on the spin-off or the merger.

This information statement/prospectus contains important information describing Spinco, the combined company and the terms of the spin-off and the merger, including the calculation of the number of shares of Frontier common stock that Verizon stockholders will receive. It is also a prospectus relating to the Frontier common stock that Verizon stockholders will receive in the merger. Please read it carefully.

We look forward to completing this transaction.

Sincerely,

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities regulator has approved or disapproved the merger described in this information statement/prospectus or the Frontier common stock to be issued pursuant to the merger agreement, or determined if this information statement/prospectus is accurate or adequate. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this information statement/prospectus is May 28, 2010.

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WHERE YOU CAN FIND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Verizon stockholders who have questions regarding the spin-off, the merger or any other matter described in this information statement/prospectus should contact:

Investor Relations

Verizon Communications Inc.

One Verizon Way

Basking Ridge, NJ 07920

Telephone: (212) 395-1525

Spinco has filed a registration statement on Form 10 (File No. 000-53950) with the Securities and Exchange Commission, referred to as the SEC, to register the class of common stock of Spinco that will be distributed to Verizon stockholders in the spin-off. This information statement/prospectus is included in the registration statement on Form 10.

In addition, Frontier has filed a registration statement on Form S-4 (File No. 333-160789) with the SEC, of which this information statement/prospectus is a part.

This information statement/prospectus incorporates additional information about Frontier that is not included in or delivered with this information statement/prospectus. Copies of Frontier's filings with the SEC are available to recipients of this information statement/prospectus without charge by request made to Frontier in writing, by telephone or by e-mail with the following contact information or through Frontier's website at www.frontier.com:

Frontier Communications Corporation

Attn: Investor Relations Department

3 High Ridge Park

Stamford, Connecticut 06905

Telephone: (866) 491-5249

E-mail: frontier@frontiercorp.com

Frontier makes available on its website at www.frontier.com its Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K and all amendments to these reports as soon as reasonably practicable after it files these materials with, or furnishes these materials to, the SEC. Frontier's filings with the SEC are available to the public over the Internet at the SEC's website at www.sec.gov, or at the SEC's public reference room located at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, DC 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the operation of the public reference room.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS INFORMATION STATEMENT/PROSPECTUS WITH RESPECT TO VERIZON OR SPINCO AND THEIR RESPECTIVE SUBSIDIARIES HAS BEEN PROVIDED BY VERIZON. ALL OTHER INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS INFORMATION STATEMENT/PROSPECTUS, INCLUDING PRO FORMA INFORMATION, HAS BEEN PROVIDED BY FRONTIER.

CERTAIN DEFINITIONS

Unless the context otherwise requires, references in this information statement/prospectus to Frontier mean Frontier Communications Corporation, together with its subsidiaries, references to Verizon mean Verizon Communications Inc., together with its subsidiaries, and

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references to the combined company mean Frontier Communications Corporation, together with its subsidiaries, following the completion of the transactions (as defined herein). Neither Cellco Partnership doing business as Verizon Wireless, referred to as Cellco, nor any of its subsidiaries is deemed to be a subsidiary or an affiliate of Verizon for purposes of the distribution agreement or the merger agreement (each as defined in this information statement/prospectus). This information statement/prospectus describes Spinco as if it had the assets, liabilities and customers that will be transferred to it prior to the completion of the spin-off and the merger for all periods and dates presented.

Pro forma condensed combined financial information in this information statement/prospectus, and the phrase on a pro forma basis, give pro forma effect to the transactions (as defined herein), including, among other things, the incurrence of indebtedness by Spinco to finance the special cash payment (as defined herein) and the expected repayment, on June 1, 2010, of \$175 million of indebtedness of Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations, that would otherwise have constituted distribution date indebtedness (as defined herein), all as if they had occurred on January 1, 2009, for statement of operations purposes, and on March 31, 2010, for balance sheet purposes. See Summary Historical Consolidated and Combined Financial Information and Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information Pro Forma Combined and Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q: What are the transactions described in this information statement/prospectus?

A: References to the transactions are to the spin-off, the merger and the related transactions to be entered into by Verizon, Spincor and Frontier, including their respective affiliates, as described under The Transactions and elsewhere in this information statement/prospectus.

Q: What will happen in the spin-off?

A: Pursuant to the distribution agreement, dated as of May 13, 2009, as amended by Amendment No. 1 thereto, dated as of July 24, 2009, and Amendment No. 2 thereto, dated as of March 23, 2010, by and between Verizon and Spincor, referred to as the distribution agreement, Verizon will contribute to Spincor defined assets and liabilities of the local exchange business and related landline activities of Verizon in Arizona, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Nevada, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin, and in portions of California bordering Arizona, Nevada and Oregon, collectively referred to as the Spincor territory, including Internet access and long distance services and broadband video provided to designated customers in the Spincor territory, collectively referred to as the Spincor business. In addition, the combined company will also serve approximately 300 customers in a portion of Virginia bordering West Virginia.

In connection with these contributions, Verizon will receive from Spincor \$3.333 billion in aggregate value in the form of:

a special cash payment of \$3,083 million (referred to as the special cash payment)

a reduction in the consolidated indebtedness of Verizon of \$250 million as a result of pre-existing long-term indebtedness to third parties of Verizon subsidiaries that conduct the Spincor business (referred to as the distribution date indebtedness) becoming the consolidated indebtedness of Spincor as a result of the spin-off (and, as a result of the merger, becoming part of the consolidated indebtedness of the combined company), referred to as the Verizon debt reduction.

Also in connection with these contributions, Spincor will issue additional shares of Spincor common stock to Verizon, which will be distributed in the spin-off as described below.

On April 12, 2010, Spincor issued \$500,000,000 principal amount of 7.875% Senior Notes due 2015, \$1,100,000,000 principal amount of 8.250% Senior Notes due 2017, \$1,100,000,000 principal amount of 8.500% Senior Notes due 2020 and \$500,000,000 principal amount of 8.750% Senior Notes due 2022 (referred to collectively as the notes). The notes were issued in a private transaction (referred to as the notes offering) that was not subject to the registration requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. The gross proceeds of the notes offering, plus an amount in cash contributed by Frontier that equals the amount of interest that will accrue on the notes from April 12, 2010 to October 1, 2010, were deposited into an escrow account. Immediately prior to the spin-off and the completion of the merger, the gross proceeds of the notes offering (less the initial purchasers' discount) will be released from the escrow account and used to make the special cash payment by Spincor to Verizon, with any such amount in excess of the special cash payment to be retained by the combined company. Spincor completed the notes offering in order to provide debt financing to finance the special cash payment, referred to as the special cash payment financing, as required by the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of May 13, 2009, as amended by Amendment No. 1 thereto, dated as of July 24, 2009, by and among Verizon, Spincor and Frontier, referred to as the merger agreement. See Financing of the Combined Company.

Immediately prior to the merger, Verizon will spin off Spincor by distributing all of the shares of Spincor common stock to Computershare Trust Company, N.A., as third-party distribution agent, to be held for the benefit of Verizon stockholders. Spincor will then merge with and into Frontier, and the shares of Spincor common stock will be immediately converted into that number of shares of Frontier common stock that

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Verizon stockholders will be entitled to receive in the merger. The third-party distribution agent will then distribute shares of Frontier common stock and cash in lieu of fractional shares to Verizon stockholders on a pro rata basis in accordance with the terms of the merger agreement.

Q: What will happen in the merger?

A: In the merger, Spinco will merge with and into Frontier in accordance with the terms of the merger agreement. Spinco will no longer be a separate company, and Frontier will survive the merger as a stand-alone company holding and conducting the combined business operations of Frontier and Spinco.

Q: What will Verizon stockholders be entitled to receive pursuant to the merger?

A: As a result of the merger, Verizon stockholders will receive an aggregate number of shares of Frontier common stock equal to (1) \$5,247,000,000, divided by (2) the Frontier average price, which is the average of the volume-weighted averages of the trading prices of Frontier common stock for the 30 consecutive trading days ending on the third trading day before the closing of the merger, referred to as the Frontier average price calculation period, provided that if an ex-dividend date occurs during this 30 day period, then the trading price for a share of Frontier common stock for each day before the stock begins trading ex-dividend will be reduced for purposes of this calculation by the amount of the dividend payable. Frontier has declared a dividend of \$0.25 per share of its common stock, payable on June 30, 2010, to holders of record of its common stock at the close of business on June 9, 2010, and therefore it is expected that the calculation of the Frontier average price will reflect adjustments to the trading price for shares of Frontier common stock before June 7, 2010, reducing the trading prices for purposes of this calculation for those days by \$0.25. The aggregate number of shares of Frontier common stock to be issued pursuant to the merger agreement will therefore change depending on the Frontier average price. However, the merger agreement provides that if the Frontier average price, as calculated, exceeds \$8.50, then the Frontier average price will be \$8.50, and if the Frontier average price, as calculated, is less than \$7.00, then the Frontier average price will be \$7.00. These limitations on the Frontier average price are referred to as the collar.

Depending on the trading prices of Frontier common stock prior to the closing of the merger and before accounting for the elimination of fractional shares, Verizon stockholders will collectively own between approximately 66% and 71% of the combined company's outstanding equity immediately following the closing of the merger, and Frontier stockholders will collectively own between approximately 29% and 34% of the combined company's outstanding equity immediately following the closing of the merger. Each Verizon stockholder will receive a number of shares of Frontier common stock equal to the product of the aggregate number of shares of Frontier common stock to be issued pursuant to the merger agreement multiplied by a fraction, the numerator being the number of shares of Verizon common stock owned by that stockholder as of the record date for the spin-off and the denominator being the total number of shares of Verizon common stock outstanding as of that record date plus the total number of shares of Verizon common stock issuable pursuant to employee stock options held on that record date and exercised by the holders thereof between that record date and the date of the spin-off.

For example, if the closing of the merger had occurred on May 24, 2010, based on the average of the volume-weighted averages of the trading prices of Frontier common stock for the 30 consecutive trading days ending May 19, 2010 (the third trading day before May 24, 2010), as reported by the New York Stock Exchange, referred to as the NYSE, the Frontier average price would have equaled \$7.80. Prior to the elimination of fractional shares, Verizon stockholders would have received an aggregate of 672,740,418 shares of Frontier common stock in the merger. This amount would have represented approximately 68.2% of the combined company's equity immediately after the closing of the merger if the closing had occurred on that date.

Based on these assumptions, each Verizon stockholder would have received one share of Frontier common stock for approximately every 4.2 shares of Verizon common stock the Verizon stockholder owned on the assumed record date for the spin-off. However, any change in the Frontier average price from the sample calculation of the Frontier average price used in the above example will, subject to the collar, cause the

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aggregate number of shares of Frontier common stock to be issued pursuant to the merger agreement (and the per share consideration to be received by Verizon stockholders in the merger) to change. In addition, any change in the number of shares of Verizon common stock outstanding prior to the record date of the spin-off (together with any shares of Verizon common stock issued pursuant to the exercise of Verizon stock options between the record date for the spin-off and the date of the spin-off) will cause the per share consideration to be received by Verizon stockholders to change.

No fractional shares of Frontier common stock will be issued to Verizon stockholders in the merger. Each Verizon stockholder will receive a cash payment in lieu of any fractional share of Frontier common stock to which he or she would otherwise be entitled. See The Transaction Agreements Merger Agreement Merger Consideration and Material United States Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Spin-Off and the Merger The Merger.

Q: Will Verizon stockholders who sell their shares of Verizon common stock shortly before the completion of the spin-off and the merger still be entitled to receive shares of Frontier common stock with respect to the shares of Verizon common stock that were sold?

A: It is currently expected that beginning not earlier than two business days before June 7, 2010, which is the record date for the spin-off, and continuing through the closing date of the merger (or the previous business day, if the merger closes before the opening of trading in Verizon common stock and Frontier common stock on the NYSE on the closing date), there will be two markets in Verizon common stock on the NYSE and on The NASDAQ Stock Market: a regular way market and an ex-distribution market.

If a Verizon stockholder sells shares of Verizon common stock in the regular way market under the symbol VZ during this time period, that Verizon stockholder will be selling both his or her shares of Verizon common stock and the right (represented by a due-bill) to receive shares of Spinco common stock that will be converted into shares of Frontier common stock, and cash in lieu of fractional shares (if any), at the closing of the merger. Verizon stockholders should consult their brokers before selling their shares of Verizon common stock in the regular way market during this time period to be sure they understand the effect of the due-bill procedures. The due-bill process is not managed, operated or controlled by Verizon.

If a Verizon stockholder sells shares of Verizon common stock in the ex-distribution market during this time period, that Verizon stockholder will be selling only his or her shares of Verizon common stock, and will retain the right to receive shares of Spinco common stock that will be converted into shares of Frontier common stock, and cash in lieu of fractional shares (if any), at the closing of the merger. It is currently expected that ex-distribution trades of Verizon common stock will settle within three business days after the closing date of the merger and that if the merger is not completed all trades in this ex-distribution market will be cancelled.

After the closing date of the merger, shares of Verizon common stock will no longer trade in the ex-distribution market, and shares of Verizon common stock that are sold in the regular way market will no longer reflect the right to receive shares of Spinco common stock that will be converted into shares of Frontier common stock, and cash in lieu of fractional shares (if any), at the closing of the merger.

Trading in Verizon common stock on the London Stock Exchange during this period is expected to be subject to the London Stock Exchange's ordinary course procedures for transactions of this type.

Q: Has Verizon set a record date for the distribution of shares of Spinco common stock in the spin-off?

A: Ownership will be determined as of 5:00 p.m., Eastern time, on June 7, 2010. References to the record date for the spin-off in this information statement/prospectus refer to this date and time.

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Q: How may Verizon stockholders sell the shares of Frontier common stock which they are entitled to receive pursuant to the merger agreement prior to receiving those shares of Frontier common stock?

A: It is currently expected that beginning not earlier than two business days before June 7, 2010, which is the record date for the spin-off, and continuing through the closing date of the merger (or the previous business day, if the merger closes before the opening of trading in Verizon common stock and Frontier common stock on the NYSE on the closing date), there will be two markets in Frontier common stock on the NYSE: a regular way market and a when issued market.

The regular way market will be the regular trading market for issued shares of Frontier common stock under the symbol FTR.

The when issued market will be a market for the shares of Frontier common stock that will be issued to Verizon stockholders at the closing of the merger. If a Verizon stockholder sells shares of Frontier common stock in the when issued market during this time period, that Verizon stockholder will be selling his or her right to receive shares of Frontier common stock at the closing of the merger. It is currently expected that when issued trades of Frontier common stock will settle within three business days after the closing date of the merger and that if the merger is not completed, all trades in this when issued market will be cancelled. After the closing date of the merger, shares of Frontier common stock will no longer trade in this when issued market.

Q: How can Verizon stockholders sell their shares of Frontier common stock after the distribution?

A: Verizon stockholders who are record holders of shares of Frontier common stock after the distribution date may request, if they choose to do so, that the Frontier transfer agent either sell their book-entry shares or send electronically all or a portion of their book-entry shares to a broker for a sale.

In the case of Verizon stockholders who hold their shares of Frontier common stock through a brokerage account, book-entry shares can be moved to or from the stockholders' brokerage accounts electronically through Frontier's transfer agent's direct registration system. Verizon stockholders who hold their shares through a brokerage account should contact their brokers for more information.

Q: In what ways will being a stockholder of both Verizon and the combined company differ from being a stockholder of Verizon?

A: Following the spin-off and the merger, Verizon stockholders will continue to own all of their shares of Verizon common stock. Their rights as Verizon stockholders will not change, except that their shares of Verizon common stock will represent an interest in Verizon that no longer includes the ownership and operation of the Spinco business. Verizon stockholders will also separately own stock of the combined company, which will include the combined business operations of Frontier and Spinco.

The combined company's business will differ in several important ways from that of Verizon:

The combined company's business will focus on providing a broad array of communications services to business and residential customers in the markets currently served by Frontier and the Spinco business, while Verizon will focus on providing wireless voice and data products and services, and converged communications, information and entertainment services over its advanced fiber-optic network in the United States, as well as expansive end-to-end global Internet Protocol (IP) networks to business and government customers around the world;

The combined company will be significantly smaller than Verizon; and

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Although Frontier expects the combined company to obtain an investment grade credit rating in the future, immediately after the closing of the merger the combined company is expected to have a higher amount of indebtedness relative to its market capitalization than Verizon, and may be subject to higher financing costs and more restrictive debt covenants than Verizon.

For a more complete description of the characteristics of the combined company's business, see Description of the Business of the Combined Company.

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Q: Will the spin-off and the merger affect employees and former employees of Verizon who hold Verizon stock options and other stock-based awards?

A: Yes. Pursuant to the terms of the plans under which those Verizon stock options and other stock-based awards were issued, Verizon expects to adjust the exercise price of and number of shares of Verizon stock underlying the outstanding options to take into account any decrease in the value of Verizon common stock immediately following the spin-off and the merger. Also, holders of Verizon restricted stock units and Verizon performance stock units will receive additional units equivalent to the cash value of the Frontier common stock that they would have received with respect to each hypothetical share of Verizon common stock held in respect of those units. See The Transactions Effects of the Merger and Spin-Off on Verizon Stock Options and Other Verizon Stock-Based Awards.

Q: How will shares of Frontier common stock be distributed to Verizon stockholders?

A: Holders of Verizon common stock on the record date for the spin-off will receive shares of Frontier common stock in book-entry form. Record stockholders will receive additional information from Frontier's transfer agent shortly after the distribution date. Beneficial holders will receive information from their brokerage firms or other nominees.

Q: Who is the transfer agent and the distribution agent?

A: Computershare Trust Company, N.A. is the current transfer agent for shares of Verizon common stock and for shares of Frontier common stock, and it will also serve as the distribution agent for the shares of Frontier common stock to be distributed to Verizon stockholders following the spin-off and the merger. Any questions regarding the distribution of shares of Frontier common stock to Verizon stockholders or the ownership of Frontier common stock following the distribution should be directed to Computershare Trust Company, N.A. at (877) 770-0496. Holders of Verizon common stock who hold their shares through a brokerage account should contact their brokers with any questions.

Q: Will Verizon stockholders who currently participate in the full reinvestment option contained in the Verizon Communications Direct Invest plan automatically be enrolled in Frontier's dividend reinvestment plan?

A: Yes. A Verizon stockholder who currently participates in the full reinvestment option contained in the Verizon Communications Direct Invest plan, which is a direct stock purchase and share ownership plan for holders of Verizon common stock, will have the account holding the shares of Frontier common stock that he or she receives in the merger automatically enrolled in Computershare CIP, a direct stock purchase and dividend reinvestment plan for Frontier common stock. Computershare CIP is sponsored by Computershare Trust Company, N.A. and not by Frontier. Verizon stockholders who do not wish to participate in Computershare CIP with respect to the shares of Frontier common stock that they will receive in the merger should notify Computershare Trust Company, N.A. at the telephone number specified in the previous paragraph immediately following the merger. A Verizon stockholder who participates in the Verizon Communications Direct Invest Plan with respect to only some of his or her shares of Verizon common stock will not be automatically enrolled in Computershare CIP following the merger with respect to the shares of Frontier common stock that he or she receives in the merger.

Q: Are Verizon stockholders required to do anything?

A: Verizon stockholders are not required to take any action to approve the spin-off or the merger. However, Verizon stockholders should carefully read this information statement/prospectus, which contains important information about the spin-off, the merger, Spinco, Frontier and the combined company. After the merger, Frontier will mail to holders of Verizon common stock who are entitled to receive shares of Frontier

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common stock book-entry statements evidencing their ownership of Frontier common stock, cash payments in lieu of fractional shares (if any) and related tax information, and other information regarding their receipt of Frontier common stock.

VERIZON STOCKHOLDERS WILL NOT BE REQUIRED TO SURRENDER THEIR SHARES OF VERIZON COMMON STOCK IN THE SPIN-OFF OR THE MERGER AND THEY SHOULD NOT RETURN THEIR VERIZON STOCK CERTIFICATES. THE SPIN-OFF AND THE MERGER WILL NOT RESULT IN ANY CHANGE IN VERIZON STOCKHOLDERS' OWNERSHIP OF VERIZON COMMON STOCK FOLLOWING THE MERGER.

Q: How will the rights of stockholders of Frontier and Verizon change after the merger?

A: The rights of stockholders of Frontier will not change as a result of the merger. Except for the amendment of Frontier's restated certificate of incorporation to increase the number of authorized shares of Frontier common stock, which was approved by Frontier's stockholders, Frontier does not expect to further amend its restated certificate of incorporation or its by-laws in connection with the merger. The rights of stockholders of Verizon will also remain the same as prior to the merger, except that their shares of Verizon common stock will represent an interest in Verizon that no longer reflects the ownership and operation of the Spinco business, and stockholders of Verizon will also receive shares of Frontier common stock and cash paid in lieu of fractional shares (if any) in the merger. See Description of Capital Stock of Frontier and the Combined Company.

Q: What will Frontier's dividend policy be following the merger?

A: The amount and timing of dividends payable on Frontier's common stock are within the sole discretion of its board of directors. Frontier currently pays an annual cash dividend of \$1.00 per share of Frontier common stock, subject to applicable law and agreements governing Frontier's indebtedness and within the sole discretion of the Frontier board. After the closing of the merger, Frontier intends to pay an annual cash dividend of \$0.75 per share of Frontier common stock, subject to applicable law and agreements governing the combined company's indebtedness and within the sole discretion of the Frontier board. Frontier believes that this dividend policy will allow the combined company to invest in its markets, including extending its broadband capacity in the Spinco territory over the next few years. See The Transactions Dividend Policy of Frontier and the Combined Company.

Q: Will Frontier pay a dividend for the quarter in which the merger is completed?

A: Yes. Unless the closing date of the merger occurs on the first day of a fiscal quarter, Frontier intends to pay a pro-rated dividend for the quarter in which the merger is completed to Frontier stockholders of record as of the close of business on the business day immediately preceding the closing date of the merger based on its current policy of paying dividends on each share of its common stock at a rate of \$0.25 per share per quarter. The pro-rated dividend would be payable for the period from the first day of the fiscal quarter in which the closing date of the merger occurs through and including the day immediately preceding the closing date of the merger. Subject to the satisfaction of closing conditions in the merger agreement, Frontier and Verizon expect the closing date of the merger to occur on July 1, 2010. If a pro-rated dividend is paid, Verizon stockholders who receive shares of Frontier common stock as a result of the merger will not be entitled to receive this pro-rated dividend in respect of the shares received in the merger. In addition, unless the closing date of the merger occurs on the first day of a fiscal quarter, Frontier intends to pay a pro-rated dividend at a rate of \$0.1875 per share per quarter for the period beginning on the closing date of the merger through and including the last day of the fiscal quarter in which the closing of the merger occurs. Existing Frontier stockholders and Verizon stockholders who receive shares of Frontier common stock as a result of the merger and who continue to hold the shares on the relevant record date would be entitled to receive this pro-rated dividend. However, as noted above, no pro-rated dividend will be paid in the event that the closing of the merger occurs on the first day of a fiscal quarter.

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Q: Who will serve on the board of directors of the combined company?

A: Currently, the Frontier board (which will become the board of directors of the combined company) consists of ten directors plus two vacancies. All of Frontier's current directors will continue to serve on Frontier's board after the merger, with the exception of Ms. Lawton Fitt, who has agreed to resign immediately prior to the merger. Frontier expects that Mary Agnes Wilderotter, Frontier's current Chairman of the Board of Directors, President and Chief Executive Officer, will continue to serve in such roles with the combined company. On July 6, 2010, or if the merger were to close later, the day immediately prior to the merger, three nominees designated by Verizon will be elected to fill vacancies on Frontier's board. Following such elections, Frontier's board will consist of twelve directors. Verizon has designated Edward Fraioli, Pamela D.A. Reeve and Mark Shapiro to be elected to the board of directors of the combined company in connection with the closing of the merger.

Q: Will Frontier's current senior management team manage the business of the combined company following the merger?

A: Yes. Frontier's senior management team will continue to manage the business of the combined company after the merger. In addition, Frontier expects to supplement Frontier's current senior management team with members of Verizon's regional management team who currently manage the Spinco business. See Management of the Combined Company.

Q: What will be the indebtedness of the combined company immediately following completion of the spin-off and merger?

A: By virtue of the merger, the combined company will have approximately \$3.5 billion of additional indebtedness compared to Frontier's indebtedness immediately prior to the merger. This additional indebtedness will consist primarily of \$3.2 billion of special cash payment financing and \$250 million of distribution date indebtedness. The combined company will also continue to be obligated in respect of Frontier's indebtedness existing at the time of the merger. Based upon Frontier's outstanding indebtedness as of March 31, 2010 of approximately \$4.8 billion, Frontier expects that, immediately following the merger, the combined company will have approximately \$8.3 billion in total debt.

Q: Will there be a post-closing working capital adjustment?

A: Pursuant to the distribution agreement, Spinco is required to have, at the closing of the merger, defined current assets in an amount that is at least equal to the amount of defined current liabilities as of such time, referred to as the distribution date working capital. If the distribution date working capital of Spinco exceeds zero, no payment will be made by either party with respect to such excess. If the distribution date working capital of Spinco is less than zero, Verizon will pay to the combined company an amount equal to the full amount of the deficit. In the event that the combined company disagrees with Verizon's calculation of the distribution date working capital, the combined company may dispute that calculation if the amount in dispute exceeds \$250,000.

Q: What are the material tax consequences to Verizon stockholders resulting from the spin-off and the merger?

A: Verizon stockholders are not expected to recognize any gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a result of the spin-off or the merger, except for any gain or loss attributable to the receipt of cash in lieu of a fractional share of Frontier common stock. The material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the spin-off and the merger are described in more detail under Material United States Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Spin-Off and the Merger.

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Q: Are there risks associated with the merger?

A: Yes. The combined company may not achieve the expected benefits of the merger because of the risks and uncertainties discussed in the sections titled Risk Factors and Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements. Those risks include, among other things, risks relating to the uncertainty that the combined company will fully realize the anticipated growth opportunities and cost synergies from the merger and uncertainties relating to the performance of the combined company following the completion of the merger.

Q: Does Frontier have to pay anything to Verizon if the merger agreement is terminated?

A: Depending on the reasons for termination of the merger agreement, Frontier may have to pay Verizon a termination fee of \$80 million. For a discussion of the circumstances under which the termination fee is payable by Frontier to Verizon, see The Transaction Agreements The Merger Agreement Termination Fee Payable in Certain Circumstances.

Q: Can Verizon or Frontier stockholders demand appraisal of their shares?

A: No. Neither Verizon nor Frontier stockholders have appraisal rights under Delaware law in connection with the spin-off or the merger.

Q: When will the merger be completed?

A: Subject to the satisfaction of the closing conditions in the merger agreement, Frontier and Verizon expect the merger to close on July 1, 2010. For a discussion of the conditions to the merger, see The Transaction Agreements The Merger Agreement Conditions to the Completion of the Merger.

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SUMMARY

*This summary highlights selected information from this information statement/prospectus and may not contain all of the information that is important to you. To understand the transactions fully and for a more complete description of the terms of the spin-off and the merger, please carefully read this entire information statement/prospectus and the other documents referred to in this information statement/prospectus. See also *Where You Can Find Additional Information*.*

This information statement/prospectus is:

an information statement of Spinco relating to the distribution in the spin-off of shares of its common stock to the distribution agent for the benefit of Verizon stockholders; and

a prospectus of Frontier relating to the issuance of shares of Frontier common stock to Verizon stockholders in connection with the merger.

The Companies

Frontier Communications Corporation

Frontier is a communications company providing services to rural areas and small and medium-sized towns and cities. Frontier generated revenues of approximately \$2.1 billion for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009 and approximately \$519.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2010. Frontier operated in 24 states with approximately 2,083,000 access lines, 644,000 Internet subscribers and 176,000 video subscribers as of March 31, 2010.

Incorporated in November 1935, Frontier is the sixth largest incumbent local exchange carrier (ILEC) in the United States based on number of access lines. Frontier is typically the leading incumbent carrier in the markets it serves and provides the last mile of communications services to residential and business customers in these markets.

From May 2000 until July 31, 2008, Frontier was named Citizens Communications Company.

Spinco

The Spinco business had approximately 4,108,000 access lines as of March 31, 2010. Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations generated revenues of approximately \$4.1 billion for the year ended December 31, 2009 and approximately \$964 million for the three months ended March 31, 2010.

Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations' financial information is included elsewhere in this information statement/prospectus before taking into account any of the pro forma adjustments detailed in Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information. This financial information, together with the pro forma adjustments detailed in Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information, reflects the operations that will comprise the Spinco business in connection with the spin-off.

Pursuant to the distribution agreement, Verizon will contribute to Spinco defined assets and liabilities of its local exchange business and related landline activities in the Spinco territory, including Internet access and long distance services and broadband video provided to designated customers in the Spinco territory. This information statement/prospectus describes Spinco as if it had the assets, liabilities and customers that will be transferred to it prior to completion of the spin-off and the merger for all periods and dates presented. The Spinco business consists of local exchange service, designated intrastate and interstate long distance service, network access service, Internet access service, enhanced voice and data services, digital subscriber line services, referred to as

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DSL, fiber-to-the-premises voice, broadband and video services, wholesale services, operator services, directory assistance services, customer service to end users, and, in connection with the foregoing, repairs, billing and collections, as well as other specified activities of Verizon in the Spinco territory. The conveyed assets will specifically include designated fiber-to-the-premises network elements and customer premises equipment at fiber-to-the-premises subscriber locations in the states of Indiana, Oregon and Washington and specified related transmission facilities.

The Combined Company

The combined company is expected to be the nation's largest communications services provider focused on rural areas and small and medium-sized towns and cities, and the nation's fifth largest incumbent local exchange carrier, with approximately 6.2 million access lines, 7.7 million voice and broadband connections and 13,800 employees in 27 states on a pro forma basis as of March 31, 2010. The combined company will offer voice, data and video services to customers in its expanded geographic footprint. Assuming the merger had occurred on January 1, 2009, the combined company's revenues on a pro forma basis would have been approximately \$6.1 billion for the year ended December 31, 2009 and approximately \$1.5 billion for the three months ended March 31, 2010.

The Transactions

The Spin-Off (See **The Transactions** **The Spin-Off** beginning on page 40)

As part of the spin-off, pursuant to the distribution agreement, Verizon will, pursuant to a series of restructuring transactions prior to the spin-off (collectively referred to as the contribution) contribute to Spinco and its subsidiaries defined assets and liabilities of the local exchange business and related landline activities of Verizon in the Spinco territory, including Internet access and long distance services and broadband video provided to designated customers in the Spinco territory. In connection with the contribution, Verizon will receive from Spinco \$3.333 billion in aggregate value in the form of:

a special cash payment of \$3,083 million; and

the Verizon debt reduction in the amount of \$250 million.

Also in connection with the contribution, Spinco will issue additional shares of Spinco common stock to Verizon, which will be distributed in the spin-off as described below.

After the contribution and immediately prior to the merger, Verizon will spin off Spinco by distributing all of the shares of Spinco common stock to the distribution agent to be held collectively for the benefit of Verizon stockholders, which transactions are referred to collectively as the distribution. Spinco will then merge with and into Frontier, and the shares of Spinco common stock will be immediately converted into the number of shares of Frontier common stock that Verizon stockholders will be entitled to receive in the merger. The distribution agent will then distribute these shares of Frontier common stock and cash in lieu of fractional shares to Verizon stockholders on a pro rata basis in accordance with the terms of the merger agreement.

The Merger (See **The Transactions** **The Merger** beginning on page 41)

In the merger, Spinco will merge with and into Frontier in accordance with the terms of the merger agreement and, following completion of the merger, the separate existence of Spinco will cease. Frontier will survive the merger as the combined company and will hold and conduct the combined business operations of Frontier and Spinco.

Verizon stockholders will be entitled to receive a number of shares of common stock of Frontier, as the combined company, to be determined based on the calculation set forth in **The Transactions** **Calculation of**

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Merger Consideration. Verizon stockholders will receive a cash payment in lieu of any fractional shares of Frontier common stock that they would otherwise receive. Verizon stockholders will not be required to pay for any of the shares of Frontier common stock they receive and will also retain all of their shares of Verizon common stock. Existing shares of Frontier common stock will remain outstanding.

Frontier, Spinco and Verizon stockholders will not be entitled to exercise appraisal rights or to demand payment for their shares in connection with the spin-off or the merger.

Approval of the Transactions

On October 27, 2009, Frontier stockholders voted to adopt the merger agreement and approve the issuance of Frontier common stock pursuant to the merger agreement. No vote by Verizon stockholders is required or is being asked for in connection with the spin-off or the merger. Verizon, as the sole stockholder of Spinco, has already approved the merger.

Opinions of Financial Advisors to Frontier (See The Transactions Opinions of Frontier's Financial Advisors beginning on page 51)

The Frontier board received an oral opinion of Evercore Group L.L.C., referred to as Evercore, on May 12, 2009, which opinion was confirmed by a written opinion dated May 12, 2009, to the effect that, as of that date and based on and subject to the assumptions made, matters considered and limitations on the scope of review undertaken by Evercore as set forth therein, the aggregate merger consideration to be delivered by Frontier in respect of the Spinco common stock pursuant to the merger agreement entered into by Verizon, Spinco and Frontier on May 13, 2009, which was prior to any subsequent amendment and is referred to as the original merger agreement, was fair, from a financial point of view, to Frontier and the holders of Frontier common stock (solely in their capacity as holders of Frontier common stock). The full text of Evercore's written opinion, which sets forth, among other things, the procedures followed, assumptions made, matters considered and limitations on the scope of review undertaken by Evercore in connection with delivering its opinion, is attached as Annex B-1 to this information statement/prospectus and is incorporated by reference in its entirety into this information statement/prospectus. The opinion of Evercore was provided to the Frontier board in connection with its evaluation of the consideration provided for in the merger and does not address the fairness of the spin-off or the merger from a financial point of view to Verizon, Spinco, or their respective stockholders or any other aspect of the proposed transactions, and does not constitute a recommendation to the recipients of this information statement/prospectus or any other person with respect to the spin-off, the merger or any other transaction. Evercore did not provide any advice or opinion to Verizon, Spinco or their respective boards of directors with respect to the spin-off, the merger or any other aspect of the proposed transactions.

The Frontier board also received an oral opinion of Citigroup Global Markets Inc., referred to as Citi, on May 12, 2009, which opinion was subsequently confirmed by a written opinion dated May 13, 2009, to the effect that, as of that date and based upon and subject to the assumptions, limitations and considerations set forth therein, the aggregate merger consideration to be delivered by Frontier in respect of the Spinco common stock pursuant to the original merger agreement was fair, from a financial point of view, to Frontier and the holders of Frontier common stock. The full text of Citi's written opinion, which sets forth the assumptions made, general procedures followed, matters considered and limits on the review undertaken by Citi in connection with its opinion, is attached as Annex B-2 to this information statement/prospectus and is incorporated by reference in its entirety into this information statement/prospectus. The opinion of Citi was provided to the Frontier board in connection with its evaluation of the consideration provided for in the merger and does not address the fairness of the spin-off or the merger from a financial point of view to Verizon, Spinco, or their respective stockholders or any other aspect of the proposed transactions, and does not constitute a recommendation to the recipients of this information statement/prospectus or any other person with respect to the spin-off, the merger or any other

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transaction. Citi did not provide any advice or opinion to Verizon, Spinco or their respective boards of directors with respect to the spin-off, the merger or any other aspect of the proposed transactions.

Board of Directors and Management of the Combined Company (See Management of the Combined Company beginning on page 183)

Immediately prior to the merger, the Frontier board (which will become the board of directors of the combined company) will consist of twelve directors, nine of whom will be initially designated by Frontier and three of whom will be initially designated by Verizon. However, in the event that the closing date of the merger occurs on or prior to July 6, 2010, there will be three vacancies on the Frontier board immediately prior to the merger and the three Verizon director nominees will become members of the board of directors of the combined company on July 6, 2010. If the closing date of the merger occurs after July 6, 2010, the three Verizon director nominees will become members of the board of the combined company on the day immediately prior to the merger. Verizon's director nominees may not be employees of Verizon, its affiliates or Cellco or any of its subsidiaries, and must satisfy the requirements for director independence under the rules and regulations of the SEC and the NYSE. The officers of Frontier immediately prior to the merger will continue as the officers of the combined company immediately following the merger. In addition, Frontier expects to supplement its current senior management team with members of Verizon's regional management team who currently manage the Spinco business.

Risk Factors (See Risk Factors beginning on page 22)

You should carefully consider the matters described in the section Risk Factors, as well as other information included in this information statement/prospectus and the other documents to which you have been referred.

Regulatory Matters (See The Transaction Agreements The Merger Agreement Regulatory Matters beginning on page 82)

The merger agreement provides that each of the parties to the merger agreement will use all commercially reasonable efforts to obtain all necessary actions, waivers, consents and approvals from any governmental authority, and to take all steps as may be necessary to obtain an approval or waiver from, or to avoid an action by, any governmental authority. This includes making all necessary filings and defending or contesting all actions or proceedings (subject to certain limitations).

Financing (See The Transaction Agreements The Merger Agreement Financing Matters beginning on page 85)

The gross proceeds of the notes offering (less the initial purchasers' discount) will be used to make the special cash payment by Spinco to Verizon, with any such amount in excess of the special cash payment to be retained by the combined company.

Conditions (See The Transaction Agreements The Merger Agreement Conditions to the Completion of the Merger beginning on page 89)

As more fully described in this information statement/prospectus and in the merger agreement and distribution agreement, consummation of the merger is subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, including (1) the absence of any order by a court or governmental authority enjoining or prohibiting any of the transactions, (2) the absence of any action taken by any governmental authority in connection with the transactions that would reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on Verizon (assuming Verizon were comparable in size

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to the combined company) or the combined company, (3) the continuing effectiveness of applicable regulatory consents, (4) the receipt of certain tax opinions, (5) the absence of a material adverse effect on Frontier, on Spinco or on the Spinco business, (6) the receipt by Verizon and Frontier of a solvency opinion of a nationally recognized independent valuation firm, and (7) other customary closing conditions. There can be no assurance when, or if, the conditions to the merger will be satisfied or waived, or that the merger will be completed.

Termination (See The Transaction Agreements The Merger Agreement Termination beginning on page 91)

The merger agreement may be terminated by:

- (a) the mutual written consent of the parties;
- (b) any of the parties if the merger is not consummated by July 31, 2010, subject to certain extension rights;
- (c) any of the parties if the merger is permanently enjoined or prohibited, or if a final, non-appealable order has been entered into that would constitute a materially adverse regulatory condition;
- (d) Frontier, on the one hand, or Verizon and Spinco, on the other hand, if the other party or parties breach the merger agreement in a way that would entitle the party or parties seeking to terminate the agreement not to consummate the merger, subject to the right of the breaching party or parties to cure the breach;
- (e) Verizon and Spinco, if the Frontier board withdraws or adversely modifies its recommendation; or
- (f) Verizon and Spinco on any date, if on that date (1) the average of the volume-weighted averages of the trading prices of the Frontier common stock for any period of 60 consecutive trading days that ended within three business days prior to that date is below \$3.87 and (2) Verizon and Spinco notify Frontier in writing that they are terminating the merger agreement in accordance with this provision.

Frontier will pay to Verizon a termination fee of \$80 million in the event that:

Verizon and Spinco terminate the merger agreement under clause (e) above; or

- (1) Frontier receives a competing acquisition proposal and one of the parties terminates under clause (b) above or Verizon and Spinco terminate the merger agreement because Frontier breaches certain specified provisions of the merger agreement, and
- (2) within 12 months after such termination of the merger agreement, Frontier consummates a business combination transaction or enters into a definitive agreement with respect to such a transaction.

Material United States Federal Income Tax Consequences (See Material United States Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Spin-off and the Merger beginning on page 73)

Verizon stockholders are not expected to recognize any gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a result of the spin-off or the merger, except for any gain or loss attributable to the receipt of cash in lieu of a fractional share of Frontier common stock.

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The following tables present summary historical consolidated financial and operating information of Frontier as of the dates and for the periods indicated. The summary historical consolidated financial information of Frontier as of March 31, 2010 and for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009 have been derived from the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements of Frontier included elsewhere in this information statement/prospectus. The summary historical consolidated financial information of Frontier as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 and for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2009 is derived from the audited historical consolidated financial statements of Frontier included elsewhere in this information statement/prospectus. The summary historical consolidated financial information of Frontier as of December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 and for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2006 is derived from the audited historical consolidated financial statements of Frontier not included in this information statement/prospectus. The operating data of Frontier below is unaudited for all periods. The operating results of Frontier for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and for the year ended December 31, 2009 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for any future periods.

This information is only a summary and should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and the consolidated financial statements and related notes of Frontier referred to above.

(In thousands)	Three months ended March 31, (Unaudited)			Year ended December 31,			
	2010	2009	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Statements of Operations Information:							
Revenue ⁽¹⁾	\$ 519,849	\$ 537,956	\$ 2,117,894	\$ 2,237,018	\$ 2,288,015 ⁽³⁾	\$ 2,025,367	\$ 2,017,041
Operating income	161,862	139,510	606,165	642,456	705,416	644,490	588,968
Income from continuing operations ⁽²⁾	43,472	36,955	123,181	184,274	216,514 ⁽⁴⁾	258,321 ⁽⁵⁾	189,923
Net income attributable to common shareholders of Frontier	42,565	36,303	120,783	182,660	214,654	344,555	202,375
Other financial data:							
Capital expenditures	\$ 69,606 ⁽⁶⁾	\$ 54,572	\$ 255,965 ⁽⁶⁾	\$ 288,264	\$ 315,793	\$ 268,806	\$ 259,448

(In thousands, except for operating data)	As of March 31, (Unaudited)		As of December 31,				
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	
Balance sheet data:							
Total assets	\$ 6,793,623	\$ 6,878,255	\$ 6,888,676	\$ 7,256,069	\$ 6,797,536	\$ 6,427,567	
Long-term debt	4,796,474	4,794,129	4,721,685	4,736,897	4,467,086	3,995,130	
Total shareholders' equity of Frontier	296,763	327,611	519,045	997,899	1,058,032	1,041,809	
Operating data:							
Access lines	2,082,812	2,117,512	2,254,333	2,429,142	2,126,574	2,237,539	
High-speed Internet subscribers	644,060	635,947	579,943	522,845	393,184	318,096	
Video subscribers	175,775	172,961	119,919	93,596	62,851	32,326	

(1) Operating results include activities for Commonwealth Telephone Enterprises Inc., referred to as Commonwealth or CTE, from the date of its acquisition on March 8, 2007, and for Global Valley Networks Inc. and GVN Services, together referred to as GVN, from the date of their acquisition on October 31, 2007.

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- (2) Operating results exclude activities for Electric Lightwave, LLC (ELI) for 2006 and 2005. In 2006, Frontier sold ELI, its competitive local exchange carrier (CLEC) business, for \$255.3 million (including the sale of associated real estate) in cash plus the assumption of approximately \$4.0 million in capital lease obligations. Frontier recognized a pre-tax gain on the sale of ELI of approximately \$116.7 million. Frontier's after-tax gain on the sale was \$71.6 million.

- (3) Revenue for 2007 includes the favorable one-time impact of \$38.7 million (\$24.4 million after tax) for a significant settlement of a carrier dispute.

- (4) Operating results for 2007 reflect the positive pre-tax impact of a pension curtailment gain of \$14.4 million (\$9.1 million after tax), resulting from the freeze placed on certain pension benefits of the former CTE non-union employees.

- (5) Operating results for 2006 reflect the favorable pre-tax impact of a \$61.4 million (\$38.7 million after tax) gain recognized on the liquidation and dissolution of Rural Telephone Bank.

- (6) Capital expenditures for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and for 2009 include \$29.7 million and \$25.0 million, respectively, related to integration activities.

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Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations are comprised of the local exchange business and related landline activities of Verizon in Arizona, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Nevada, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin, including Internet access and long distance services and broadband video provided to designated customers in those states. Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations comprise portions of Verizon California Inc. and Verizon South Inc., and the stock of Contel of the South, Inc., Verizon Northwest Inc., Verizon North Inc., and Verizon West Virginia Inc. (after the transfer of specific operations, assets and liabilities of Verizon North Inc. and Verizon Northwest Inc.); also included in Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations are customer relationships for related long distance services offered by portions of Verizon Long Distance LLC and Verizon Enterprise Solutions LLC and Verizon Online LLC in the Spinco territory. Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations exclude all activities of Verizon Business Global LLC and Celco Partnership (doing business as Verizon Wireless). The following summary historical combined special-purpose financial data of Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009 and as of March 31, 2010 have been derived from the unaudited interim condensed combined special-purpose financial statements of Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations included elsewhere in this information statement/prospectus. The summary historical combined special-purpose financial data for each of the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 and as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 have been derived from the audited combined special-purpose financial statements of Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations included elsewhere in this information statement/prospectus. The summary historical combined special-purpose financial data for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006 and as of December 31, 2007 and 2006 have been derived from the audited combined special-purpose financial statements of Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations that have not been included in this information statement/prospectus. The summary historical combined special-purpose financial data for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005 and as of December 31, 2005, have been derived from the unaudited combined special-purpose financial statements of Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations that have not been included in this information statement/prospectus.

See **Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information** for a detailed description of assets and liabilities of Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations that will be contributed to Spinco, other assets and liabilities of Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations that will not be contributed to Spinco, and expenses that will not be expenses of the combined company as well as other similar adjustments.

The summary historical combined financial data of Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations should be read in conjunction with the unaudited interim condensed combined special-purpose financial statements of Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009 and the notes thereto and the audited combined special-purpose financial statements of Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 and the notes thereto and **Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations** included elsewhere in this information statement/prospectus.

(\$ in millions)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2010 2009 (Unaudited)		2009	Year ended December 31, 2008 2007 2006			2005 (Unaudited)
	2010	2009		2008	2007	2006	
Statements of Income:							
Operating revenues	\$ 964	\$ 1,043	\$ 4,065	\$ 4,352	\$ 4,527	\$ 4,674	\$ 4,831
Operating income ⁽¹⁾	84	287	542	1,044	1,159	1,162	1,046
Net income	2	172	292	552	603	638	538
Other Financial Data:							
Capital expenditures ⁽²⁾	\$ 96	\$ 135	\$ 558	\$ 730	\$ 703	\$ 702	\$ 733

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(\$ in millions)	As of	As of December 31,				
	March 31, 2010 (Unaudited)	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005 (Unaudited)
Statements of Selected Assets, Selected Liabilities and Parent Funding:						
Total selected assets	\$ 8,192	\$ 8,356	\$ 8,926	\$ 9,059	\$ 9,119	\$ 9,375
Long-term debt, including current portion	425	625	622	1,319	1,315	1,732
Employee benefit obligations	1,236	1,240	1,160	1,068	991	930
Parent funding	4,451	4,445	4,952	4,548	4,443	4,270

- (1) Operating expenses in the three months ended March 31, 2010 and the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, 2007 and 2006 included charges related to pension settlement losses, pension and other postretirement curtailment losses and severance plans of \$127 million, \$397 million, \$107 million, \$53 million and \$42 million, respectively. Operating expenses in the three months ended March 31, 2010 and the year ended December 31, 2009 also included charges of \$9 million and \$26 million, respectively, related to activities to enable Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations to operate on a stand-alone basis in connection with the proposed spin-off and business combination with Frontier.
- (2) Capital expenditures in the three months ended March 31, 2010 and the year ended December 31, 2009 excluded \$13 million and \$34 million, respectively, related to network, non-network software and other activities to enable Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations to operate on a stand-alone basis in connection with the proposed spin-off and business combination with Frontier.

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The following table shows summary unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial data about the combined company's financial condition and results of operations, after giving effect to the transactions (including, among other things, the notes offering) and the expected repayment, on June 1, 2010, of \$175 million of indebtedness of Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations, that would otherwise have constituted distribution date indebtedness, and is based upon the historical consolidated financial data of Frontier and the historical combined special-purpose financial data of Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations included elsewhere in this information statement/prospectus. The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial data has been prepared to reflect the transactions based on the acquisition method of accounting, with Frontier treated as the accounting acquirer. Under the acquisition method, the assets and liabilities of Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations will be recorded by Frontier at their respective fair values as of the date the merger is completed. The unaudited pro forma condensed combined statements of operations information, which have been prepared for the three months ended March 31, 2010, and for the year ended December 31, 2009, give effect to the transactions and the repayment of indebtedness as if they had occurred on January 1, 2009. The unaudited pro forma condensed combined balance sheet data has been prepared as of March 31, 2010, and gives effect to the transactions and the repayment of indebtedness as if they had occurred on that date. The summary unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial data has been derived from and should be read in conjunction with the historical consolidated financial statements and the related notes of Frontier and the combined special-purpose financial statements and the related notes of Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations included elsewhere in this information statement/prospectus, as well as in conjunction with Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

The summary unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial data is presented for informational purposes only and is not necessarily indicative of the financial position or results of operations that would have been achieved had the transactions been completed at the dates indicated above. In addition, the summary unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial data does not purport to project the future financial position or results of operations of Frontier and the combined company, after completion of the transactions. As explained in more detail in the accompanying notes to the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information included elsewhere in this information statement/prospectus, the preliminary allocation of the transaction consideration reflected in the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information is subject to adjustment and may vary significantly from the actual transaction consideration allocation that will be recorded as of completion of the merger.

(In millions, except per share amounts)	Pro forma	
	Three months ended March 31, 2010	Year ended December 31, 2009 (Unaudited)
Statements of Operations Information:		
Revenue	\$ 1,456	\$ 6,071
Operating income	335	1,373
Net income	92	433
Basic and diluted income per common share	0.09	0.44
	As of March 31, 2010 (Unaudited)	
Balance Sheet Data:		
Property, plant and equipment, net	\$ 8,394	
Goodwill, net	6,267	
Total assets	17,596	
Long-term debt	8,247	
Stockholders' equity	5,520	

Table of Contents**COMPARATIVE HISTORICAL AND PRO FORMA PER SHARE DATA**

The following table sets forth, for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and the year ended December 31, 2009, selected per share information for Frontier common stock on a historical and pro forma combined basis. Except for the historical information as of and for the year ended December 31, 2009, the information in the table is unaudited. You should read the data in conjunction with the historical consolidated financial statements and related notes of Frontier included elsewhere in this information statement/prospectus.

The Frontier pro forma combined income per share was calculated using the methodology described under Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information included elsewhere in this information statement/prospectus and assuming the issuance of the number of shares that would be issued at the mid-point of the collar (\$7.75 per share of Frontier common stock). After the closing of the merger, Frontier intends to reduce its annual cash dividend from \$1.00 per share to \$0.75 per share. This change in dividend policy is reflected below in the column Pro Forma Combined. The Frontier pro forma combined book value per share was calculated by dividing total pro forma combined common shareholders' equity by the number of shares expected to be outstanding after giving pro forma effect to the issuance of Frontier common stock pursuant to the merger agreement.

	Frontier	
	Historical	Pro Forma Combined
Basic and diluted income per common share		
Three months ended March 31, 2010	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.09
Year ended December 31, 2009	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.44
Cash dividends declared per common share⁽¹⁾		
Three months ended March 31, 2010	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.1875
Year ended December 31, 2009		\$ 1.00
		0.75
Book value per common share		
As of March 31, 2010	\$ 0.95	\$ 5.58

(1) Frontier intends to pay an annual cash dividend of \$0.75 per share after the closing of the merger.

Table of Contents**HISTORICAL MARKET PRICE AND DIVIDEND DATA OF FRONTIER COMMON STOCK**

Frontier common stock currently trades on the NYSE under the symbol FTR. On May 12, 2009, the last trading day before the announcement of the signing of the merger agreement, the last sale price of Frontier common stock reported by the NYSE was \$7.57. On May 24, 2010, the last practicable trading day for which information is available as of the date of this information statement/prospectus, the last sale price of Frontier common stock reported by the NYSE was \$7.84. Prior to July 31, 2008, the common stock of Frontier, then named Citizens Communications Company, traded under the symbol CZN. The following table sets forth the high and low prices per share of Frontier common stock for the periods indicated. For current price information, Frontier and Verizon stockholders are urged to consult publicly available sources.

	Frontier Communications Corporation Common Stock	
	High	Low
Calendar Year Ending December 31, 2010		
Second Quarter (through May 24, 2010)	\$ 8.15	\$ 7.25
First Quarter	\$ 8.02	\$ 7.23
Calendar Year Ending December 31, 2009		
Fourth Quarter	\$ 8.57	\$ 7.12
Third Quarter	\$ 7.60	\$ 6.43
Second Quarter	\$ 8.16	\$ 6.62
First Quarter	\$ 8.87	\$ 5.32
Calendar Year Ended December 31, 2008		
Fourth Quarter	\$ 11.80	\$ 6.35
Third Quarter	\$ 12.94	\$ 11.14
Second Quarter	\$ 11.96	\$ 10.01
First Quarter	\$ 12.84	\$ 9.75

The following table shows the dividends that have been declared and paid on Frontier common stock during 2010, 2009 and 2008:

	Per Share Dividend Declared	Date Declared	Date Paid or Payable
Calendar Year Ending December 31, 2010			
Second Quarter	\$ 0.25	5/12/2010	6/30/2010
First Quarter	\$ 0.25	2/17/2010	3/31/2010
Calendar Year Ending December 31, 2009			
Fourth Quarter	\$ 0.25	11/28/2009	12/31/2009
Third Quarter	\$ 0.25	7/30/2009	9/30/2009
Second Quarter	\$ 0.25	5/13/2009	6/30/2009
First Quarter	\$ 0.25	2/6/2009	3/31/2009
Calendar Year Ended December 31, 2008			
Fourth Quarter	\$ 0.25	11/6/2008	12/31/2008
Third Quarter	\$ 0.25	7/31/2008	9/30/2008
Second Quarter	\$ 0.25	5/14/2008	6/30/2008
First Quarter	\$ 0.25	2/21/2008	3/31/2008

Frontier's current dividend policy is to pay quarterly dividends at a rate of \$0.25 per share to the extent dividends are permitted by applicable law and agreements governing Frontier's indebtedness. Following the

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merger, Frontier intends to pay annual dividends at a rate of \$0.75 per share to the extent permitted by applicable law and agreements governing the combined company's indebtedness. The amount and timing of dividends payable on Frontier's common stock are within the sole discretion of its board of directors and subject to applicable law and any restrictions in the agreements governing the combined company's indebtedness. For more information on Frontier's current dividend policy and the expected dividend policy of the combined company following the merger, see The Transactions' Dividend Policy of Frontier and the Combined Company.

Market price data for Spinco has not been presented because Spinco is currently a wholly owned subsidiary of Verizon and its common stock is not publicly traded.

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RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the following risks, together with the other information contained in this information statement/prospectus and the annexes hereto. The risks described below are not the only risks facing Frontier and the combined company. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known or that are currently deemed to be immaterial may also materially and adversely affect the combined company's business operations or the price of the combined company's common stock following completion of the merger.

Risks Related to the Spin-Off and the Merger

The calculation of the merger consideration will not be adjusted in the event the value of the Spinco business or assets declines before the merger is completed. The value of the Spinco business and assets may have an effect on the value of Frontier common stock following completion of the merger. As a result, it is not known what the value of the Frontier common stock will be following the completion of the merger.

The calculation of the number of shares of Frontier common stock to be issued to Verizon stockholders pursuant to the merger agreement will not be adjusted in the event the value of the Spinco business declines, including as a result of the loss of access lines. If the value of the Spinco business declines, the market price of the common stock of the combined company following completion of the merger may be less than Frontier stockholders anticipated when they voted to approve the merger proposals. Conversely, any decline in the Frontier average price as a result of a decrease in the price of Frontier common stock during the Frontier average price calculation period will, subject to the collar, increase the aggregate number of shares of Frontier common stock to be issued pursuant to the merger agreement. While Frontier will not be required to consummate the merger upon the occurrence of any event or circumstance that has, or would reasonably be expected to have, individually or in the aggregate, a material adverse effect on Spinco or the Spinco business, neither Verizon nor Frontier will be permitted to terminate the merger agreement because of any changes in the value of the Spinco business that do not rise to the level of a material adverse effect on Spinco or the Spinco business. Frontier will also not be permitted to terminate the merger agreement because of any changes in the market price of Frontier common stock.

Frontier's effort to combine Frontier's business and the Spinco business may not be successful.

The acquisition of the Spinco business is the largest and most significant acquisition Frontier has undertaken. The management of the combined company will be required to devote a significant amount of time and attention to the process of integrating the operations of Frontier's business and the Spinco business, which may decrease the time they will have to serve existing customers, attract new customers and develop new services or strategies. Frontier expects that the customer-facing operations of the Spinco business will operate on an independent basis, separately from Verizon's other businesses and operations, for at least 60 days prior to the closing of the spin-off and merger (other than with respect to the portion operated in West Virginia, which is expected to be ready for integration into Frontier's existing business at the closing of the merger) and will not require significant post-closing integration for the combined company to continue the operations of the Spinco business immediately after the merger. However, the size and complexity of the Spinco business and the process of using Frontier's existing common support functions and systems to manage the Spinco business after the merger, if not managed successfully by the management of the combined company, may result in interruptions of the business activities of the combined company, a decrease in the quality of the combined company's services, a deterioration in the combined company's employee and customer relationships, increased costs of integration and harm to its reputation, all of which could have a material adverse effect on the combined company's business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, Frontier management will be required to devote a significant amount of time and attention before completion of the merger to the process of migrating the systems and processes supporting the operations of the Spinco business in West Virginia from systems owned and operated by Verizon to those owned and operated by Frontier. The size, complexity and timing of this migration, if not managed successfully by Frontier management, may result in interruptions of Frontier's business activities.

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The spin-off and the merger are subject to certain conditions, and therefore the spin-off and the merger may not be consummated on the terms or timeline currently contemplated or at all.

The consummation of the spin-off and the merger remains subject to certain conditions, including (1) the absence of any order by a court or governmental authority enjoining or prohibiting any of the transactions, (2) the absence of any action taken by any governmental authority in connection with the transactions that would reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on Verizon (assuming Verizon were comparable in size to the combined company) or the combined company, (3) the continuing effectiveness of applicable regulatory consents, (4) the receipt of certain tax opinions, (5) the absence of a material adverse effect on Frontier, on Spinco or on the Spinco business, (6) the receipt by Verizon and Frontier of a solvency opinion of a nationally recognized independent valuation firm and (7) other customary closing conditions. In addition, regulatory staffs in Ohio, Oregon and Washington, in connection with their process for approval of the transactions, are monitoring Verizon's operation of the segregated customer-facing operational support systems of the Spinco business (other than the portion conducted in West Virginia). Verizon delivered a notification to Frontier indicating that it has completed this segregation, and Frontier is in the process of validating and confirming, but has not yet validated and confirmed, that the segregation has been completed pursuant to and in accordance with the terms of the merger agreement, which validation and confirmation is required prior to the closing of the merger. Although the parties have received all necessary regulatory approvals, a party has filed for reconsideration of the approval in West Virginia, and certain of the orders granting these approvals may be challenged through appeals in applicable courts. In addition, the parties to the merger agreement have the right to terminate the merger agreement under certain circumstances. See The Transaction Agreements The Merger Agreement Termination. Neither Frontier nor Spinco can assure you that the spin-off and the merger will be consummated on the terms or timeline currently contemplated or at all.

Frontier has and will continue to expend a significant amount of capital and its management's time and resources on the spin-off and the merger, and a failure to consummate the transactions as currently contemplated could have a material adverse effect on its business and results of operations. Moreover, Frontier is obligated to pay interest on the special cash payment financing prior to the completion of the merger without yet having achieved any of the expected benefits from the merger. The amount of such interest expense may be significant if the closing of the merger is delayed for a significant period of time.

The combined company may not realize the growth opportunities and cost synergies that are anticipated from the merger.

The benefits that Frontier expects to achieve as a result of the merger will depend, in part, on the ability of the combined company to realize anticipated growth opportunities and cost synergies. The combined company's success in realizing these growth opportunities and cost synergies, and the timing of this realization, depends on the successful integration of Frontier's business and operations and the Spinco business and operations. Even if the combined company is able to integrate the Frontier and Spinco businesses and operations successfully, this integration may not result in the realization of the full benefits of the growth opportunities and cost synergies that Frontier currently expects from this integration within the anticipated time frame or at all. For example, the combined company may be unable to eliminate duplicative costs. Moreover, the combined company may incur substantial expenses in connection with the integration of Frontier's business and the Spinco business. While Frontier anticipates that certain expenses will be incurred, such expenses are difficult to estimate accurately, and may exceed current estimates. For example, Frontier's estimate of expected 2010 capital expenditures related to integration activities has recently increased from \$75 million to \$180 million, attributable in large part to costs to be incurred in connection with third-party software licenses necessary to operate the Spinco business after the closing of the merger. Accordingly, the benefits from the merger may be offset by costs incurred or delays in integrating the businesses.

After the close of the transaction, sales of Frontier common stock may negatively affect its market price.

The market price of Frontier common stock could decline as a result of sales of Frontier common stock in the market after the completion of the merger or the perception that these sales could occur. To the extent

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permitted under the tax sharing agreement, any effort by the combined company to obtain additional capital by selling equity securities in the future will be made more difficult by such sales, or the possibility that such sales may occur. See The Transaction Agreements Additional Agreements Between Frontier, Verizon and their Affiliates The Tax Sharing Agreement.

Depending on the trading prices of Frontier common stock prior to the closing of the merger, before accounting for the elimination of fractional shares, Verizon stockholders will collectively own between approximately 66% and 71% of the combined company's outstanding equity immediately following the closing of the merger. Certain Verizon stockholders (such as certain index funds and institutional investors with specific investment guidelines that do not cover Frontier common stock) who receive shares of Frontier common stock pursuant to the merger agreement may be required to sell their shares of Frontier common stock immediately after the merger, which may negatively affect the price of the combined company's common stock.

If the assets contributed to Spinco by Verizon are insufficient to operate the Spinco business, it could adversely affect the combined company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Pursuant to the distribution agreement, Verizon will contribute to Spinco defined assets and liabilities of its local exchange business and related landline activities in the Spinco territory, including Internet access and long distance services and broadband video provided to designated customers in the Spinco territory. The merger agreement requires Verizon to segregate the Spinco business (other than the portion conducted in West Virginia) from Verizon's other businesses and for the Spinco business to operate independently from Verizon's other businesses for at least 60 days prior to the closing of the spin-off and merger. See The Transaction Agreements The Distribution Agreement Preliminary Transactions. On April 16, 2010, Verizon delivered a notification to Frontier indicating that it has completed this segregation. Frontier is in the process of validating and confirming, but has not yet validated and confirmed, that the segregation has been completed pursuant to and in accordance with the terms of the merger agreement, which validation and confirmation is required prior to the closing of the merger. In addition, the contributed assets may not be sufficient to operate all aspects of the Spinco business, and the combined company may need to use assets or resources from Frontier's existing business or acquire additional assets in order to operate the Spinco business, which could adversely affect the combined company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Pursuant to the distribution agreement, the combined company has certain rights to cause Verizon to transfer to it any assets required to be contributed to Spinco under that agreement that were not contributed as required. If Verizon were to be unable or unwilling to transfer those assets to the combined company, or if Verizon and the combined company were to disagree about whether those assets were required to be contributed to Spinco under the distribution agreement, the combined company might not be able to obtain those assets or similar assets from others without significant costs or at all.

The combined company's business, financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected following the merger if it is not able to obtain consents to assign certain Verizon contracts to Spinco.

Certain wholesale, large business, Internet service provider and other customer contracts that are required to be assigned to Spinco by Verizon require the consent of the customer party to the contract to effect this assignment.

Verizon and the combined company may be unable to obtain these consents on terms favorable to the combined company or at all, which could have a material adverse impact on the combined company's business, financial condition and results of operations following the merger.

Conditions imposed by regulatory authorities in connection with their approval of the spin-off and the merger may diminish the anticipated benefits of the merger.

Completion of the spin-off and the merger is conditioned upon the receipt of certain governmental consents, approvals, orders and authorizations. See The Transaction Agreements The Merger Agreement Conditions

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to the Completion of the Merger. The parties have received the required approvals of the Federal Communications Commission and of state regulatory authorities. In connection with its approval, the FCC imposed certain conditions that will result in capital expenditures and operating requirements for the combined company's business for specified periods of time post-closing. These conditions include the expansion of broadband availability over the transferred lines at minimum speeds, with thresholds to be met over time, wholesale competitive requirements and data collection and reporting. In addition, certain state regulatory commissions have, in connection with granting their approvals, specified certain capital expenditure and operating requirements for the combined company's business for specified periods of time post-closing. These requirements focus primarily on a variety of capital investment commitments, including the expansion of broadband availability (with Frontier agreeing to place an aggregate amount of \$55 million in cash in escrow accounts to satisfy all or part of such capital investment commitments). Frontier expects to pre-fund additional post-closing capital spending by the combined company for broadband and other network investments by placing cash into escrow or segregated accounts established for such purpose, which cash amounts could be in excess of the existing escrow commitments. In addition, in certain states, the combined company will be subject to operating restrictions such as rate caps (including maintenance of existing rates on residential and business products and existing prices and terms of interconnection agreements with competitive local exchange carriers and arrangements with carriers), continuation of existing product bundle offerings, waiver of certain customer early termination fees and restrictions on others, restrictions on caps on usage of broadband capacity, and certain minimum service quality standards for a defined period of time (the failure of which to meet, in one state, will result in penalties, including cash management restrictions on certain of the combined company's subsidiaries in that state). In one state, the subsidiaries of the combined company will be subject to cash management restrictions for a period of four years after the closing. The combined company will also be required to report certain financial information and adhere for a period of time to certain conditions regulating competition and consumer protection. See Description of the Business of the Combined Company Regulatory Environment. These conditions may restrict the combined company's ability to modify the operations of its business in response to changing circumstances for a period of time after the closing of the merger and its ability to expend cash for other uses.

The merger agreement contains provisions that may discourage other companies from trying to acquire Frontier.

The merger agreement contains provisions that may discourage a third party from submitting a business combination proposal to Frontier prior to the closing of the merger that might result in greater value to Frontier stockholders than the merger. The merger agreement generally prohibits Frontier from soliciting any acquisition proposal, and Frontier may not terminate the merger agreement in order to accept an alternative business combination proposal that might result in greater value to Frontier stockholders than the merger. In addition, before the Frontier board may withdraw or modify its recommendation, Verizon has the opportunity to offer to modify the terms of the merger in response to any competing acquisition proposals that may be made. If the merger agreement is terminated by Frontier or Verizon in certain circumstances, Frontier may be obligated to pay a termination fee of \$80 million to Verizon, which would represent an additional cost for a potential third party seeking a business combination with Frontier.

If the spin-off does not qualify as a tax-free spin-off under Section 355 of the Internal Revenue Code, referred to as the Code, including as a result of subsequent acquisitions of stock of Verizon or Frontier, then Verizon or Verizon stockholders may be required to pay substantial U.S. federal income taxes, and Frontier may be obligated to indemnify Verizon for such taxes imposed on Verizon or Verizon stockholders as a result thereof.

The spin-off and merger are conditioned upon Verizon's receipt of a private letter ruling from the Internal Revenue Service, referred to as the IRS, to the effect that the spin-off and certain related transactions will qualify as tax-free to Verizon, Spinco and the Verizon stockholders for U.S. federal income tax purposes, referred to as the IRS ruling. A private letter ruling from the IRS generally is binding on the IRS. The favorable IRS ruling has been received by Verizon; however, the IRS ruling does not rule that the spin-off satisfies every requirement for a tax-free spin-off, and the parties will rely solely on the opinion of counsel described below to determine that such additional requirements are satisfied.

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The spin-off and merger are also conditioned upon Verizon's receipt of an opinion of Debevoise & Plimpton LLP, referred to as Debevoise, counsel to Verizon, to the effect that the spin-off and certain related transactions will qualify as tax-free to Verizon, Spinco and the stockholders of Verizon. The opinion will rely on the IRS ruling as to matters covered by it.

The IRS ruling is, and the opinion of counsel will be, based on, among other things, certain representations and assumptions as to factual matters made by Verizon, Spinco and Frontier. The failure of any factual representation or assumption to be true, correct and complete in all material respects could adversely affect the validity of the IRS ruling or the opinion of counsel. An opinion of counsel represents counsel's best legal judgment, is not binding on the IRS or the courts, and the IRS or the courts may not agree with the opinion. In addition, the IRS ruling is, and the opinion of counsel will be, based on current law, and cannot be relied upon if current law changes with retroactive effect.

The spin-off will be taxable to Verizon pursuant to Section 355(e) of the Code if there is a 50% or more change in ownership of either Verizon or Spinco, directly or indirectly, as part of a plan or series of related transactions that include the spin-off. Because Verizon stockholders will collectively own more than 50% of the Frontier common stock following the merger, the merger alone will not cause the spin-off to be taxable to Verizon under Section 355(e). However, Section 355(e) might apply if other acquisitions of stock of Verizon before or after the merger, or of Frontier after the merger, are considered to be part of a plan or series of related transactions that include the spin-off. If Section 355(e) applied, Verizon might recognize a very substantial amount of taxable gain.

Under the tax sharing agreement, in certain circumstances, and subject to certain limitations, Frontier is required to indemnify Verizon against taxes on the spin-off that arise as a result of actions or failures to act by Frontier, or as a result of changes in ownership of the stock of Frontier after the merger. See [Risk Factors](#) [Risks Related to the Spin-Off and the Merger](#) Frontier will be unable to take certain actions after the merger because such actions could jeopardize the tax-free status of the spin-off or the merger, and such restrictions could be significant and [The Transaction Agreements](#) [Additional Agreements Between Frontier, Verizon and Their Affiliates](#) [The Tax Sharing Agreement](#). In some cases, however, Verizon might recognize gain on the spin-off without being entitled to an indemnification payment under the tax sharing agreement.

See [Material United States Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Spin-Off and the Merger](#).

If the merger does not qualify as a tax-free reorganization under Section 368 of the Code, Frontier and the stockholders of Verizon may be required to pay substantial U.S. federal income taxes.

The obligations of Verizon and Frontier to complete the merger are conditioned, respectively, on Verizon's receipt of an opinion of Debevoise, counsel to Verizon, and Frontier's receipt of an opinion of Cravath, Swaine & Moore LLP, referred to as Cravath, counsel to Frontier, in each case to the effect that the merger will qualify as a tax-free reorganization under Section 368(a) of the Code, and that no gain or loss will be recognized as a result of the merger by Spinco or by Spinco stockholders (except for cash in lieu of fractional shares). These opinions will be based upon, among other things, certain representations and assumptions as to factual matters made by Verizon, Spinco and Frontier. The failure of any factual representation or assumption to be true, correct and complete in all material respects could adversely affect the validity of the opinions. An opinion of counsel represents counsel's best legal judgment, is not binding on the IRS or the courts, and the IRS or the courts may not agree with the opinion. In addition, the opinions will be based on current law, and cannot be relied upon if current law changes with retroactive effect. If the merger were taxable, Spinco stockholders would recognize taxable gain or loss on their receipt of Frontier stock in the merger, and Spinco would be considered to have made a taxable sale of its assets to Frontier. If the combined company is required to make a material payment to Verizon under the tax sharing agreement, it may have a material adverse effect on its financial condition and results of operations.

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Frontier will be unable to take certain actions after the merger because such actions could jeopardize the tax-free status of the spin-off or the merger, and such restrictions could be significant.

The tax sharing agreement prohibits Frontier from taking actions that could reasonably be expected to cause the spin-off to be taxable or to jeopardize the conclusions of the IRS ruling or opinions of counsel received by Verizon or Frontier. In particular, for two years after the spin-off, Frontier may not:

enter into any agreement, understanding or arrangement or engage in any substantial negotiations with respect to any transaction involving the acquisition, issuance, repurchase or change of ownership of Frontier capital stock, or options or other rights in respect of Frontier capital stock, subject to certain exceptions relating to employee compensation arrangements, stock splits, open market stock repurchases and stockholder rights plans;

permit certain wholly owned subsidiaries owned by Spinco at the time of the spin-off to cease the active conduct of the Spinco business to the extent it was conducted immediately prior to the spin-off; or

voluntarily dissolve, liquidate, merge or consolidate with any other person, unless Frontier survives and the transaction otherwise complies with the restrictions in the tax sharing agreement.

Nevertheless, Frontier is permitted to take any of the actions described above if it obtains Verizon's consent, or if it obtains a supplemental IRS private letter ruling (or an opinion of counsel that is reasonably acceptable to Verizon) to the effect that the action will not affect the tax-free status of the spin-off or the merger. However, the receipt by Frontier of any such consent, opinion or ruling does not relieve Frontier of any obligation it has to indemnify Verizon for an action it takes that causes the spin-off to be taxable to Verizon.

Because of these restrictions, for two years after the merger, Frontier may be limited in the amount of capital stock that it can issue to make acquisitions or to raise additional capital. Also, Frontier's indemnity obligation to Verizon may discourage, delay or prevent a third party from acquiring control of Frontier during this two-year period in a transaction that stockholders of Frontier might consider favorable. See *The Transaction Agreements* *The Merger Agreement*, *The Transaction Agreements* *Additional Agreements Between Frontier, Verizon and Their Affiliates* *The Tax Sharing Agreement* and *Material United States Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Spin-Off and the Merger*.

The pendency of the merger could potentially adversely affect the business and operations of Frontier and the Spinco business.

In connection with the pending merger, some customers of each of Frontier and the Spinco business may delay or defer decisions or may end their relationships with the relevant company, which could negatively affect the revenues, earnings and cash flows of Frontier and the Spinco business, regardless of whether the merger is completed. Similarly, it is possible that current and prospective employees of Frontier and the Spinco business could experience uncertainty about their future roles with the combined company following the merger, which could materially adversely affect the ability of each of Frontier and the Spinco business to attract and retain key personnel during the pendency of the merger.

Risks Related to the Combined Company's Business Following the Merger

The combined company will likely face further reductions in access lines, switched access minutes of use, long distance revenues and federal and state subsidy revenues, which could adversely affect it.

The businesses that will make up the combined company have experienced declining access lines, switched access minutes of use, long distance revenues, federal and state subsidies and related revenues because of economic conditions, increasing competition, changing consumer behavior (such as wireless displacement of wireline use, e-mail use, instant messaging and increasing use of Voice over Internet Protocol, referred to as VOIP), technology changes and regulatory constraints. For example, Frontier's access lines declined 6% between

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March 31, 2009 and March 31, 2010 and declined 6% in 2009 and 7% in 2008 (excluding the access lines added through Frontier's acquisitions of Commonwealth and GVN). In addition, Frontier's switched access minutes of use declined 13% during the three months ended March 31, 2010 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2009, 12% in 2009 and 9% in 2008 (after excluding the switched access minutes added through Frontier's acquisitions in 2007). The Spinco business's access lines declined 11% between March 31, 2009 and March 31, 2010, 12% in 2009 and 10% in 2008. In addition, the Spinco business's switched access minutes of use declined 11% during the three months ended March 31, 2010 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2009, 15% in 2009 and 10% in 2008. These factors, among others, are likely to cause the combined company's local network service, switched network access, long distance and subsidy revenues to continue to decline, and these factors may cause the combined company's cash generated by operations to decrease.

The combined company will face intense competition, which could adversely affect it.

The communications industry is extremely competitive and competition is increasing. The traditional dividing lines between local, long distance, wireless, cable and Internet service providers are becoming increasingly blurred. Through mergers and various service expansion strategies, service providers are striving to provide integrated solutions both within and across geographic markets. The combined company's competitors will include competitive local exchange carriers and other providers (or potential providers) of services, such as Internet service providers, wireless companies, VOIP providers and cable companies that may provide services competitive with the services that the combined company will offer or intends to introduce. Competition will continue to be intense following the merger, and neither Frontier nor Spinco can assure you that the combined company will be able to compete effectively. The merger agreement and the distribution agreement do not contain any restrictions on either party's ability to compete with the other party following the merger. Frontier also believes that wireless and cable telephony providers have increased their penetration of various services in Frontier's and Spinco's markets. Frontier expects the combined company to continue to lose access lines and that competition with respect to all the products and services of the combined company will increase. Following the merger, the combined company will compete with Verizon with respect to long distance, wireless, voice and data services and other services, including services to business customers of Spinco, which Verizon will continue to offer in the Spinco territory.

Frontier expects competition to intensify as a result of the entrance of new competitors, penetration of existing competitors into new markets, changing consumer behavior and the development of new technologies, products and services that can be used in substitution for the combined company's products and services. Neither Spinco nor Frontier can predict which of the many possible future technologies, products or services will be important in order to maintain the combined company's competitive position or what expenditures will be required to develop and provide these technologies, products or services. The combined company's ability to compete successfully will depend on the success and cost of capital expenditure investments in the Spinco territory and the territory currently served by Frontier as well as the cost of marketing efforts and on the combined company's ability to anticipate and respond to various competitive factors affecting the industry, including a changing regulatory environment that may affect the combined company and that of its competitors differently, new services that may be introduced (including wireless broadband offerings), changes in consumer preferences, demographic trends, economic conditions and pricing strategies by competitors. Increasing competition may reduce the combined company's revenues and increase the combined company's marketing and other costs as well as require the combined company to increase its capital expenditures and thereby decrease its cash flow.

Some of the combined company's future competitors will have superior resources, which may place the combined company at a cost and price disadvantage.

Some of the companies that will be competitors of the combined company will have market presence, engineering, technical and marketing capabilities and financial, personnel and other resources substantially greater than those of the combined company. In addition, some of these future competitors will be able to raise

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capital at a lower cost than the combined company will be able to. Consequently, some of these competitors may be able to develop and expand their communications and network infrastructures more quickly, adapt more swiftly to new or emerging technologies and changes in customer requirements, take advantage of acquisition and other opportunities more readily and devote greater resources to the marketing and sale of their products and services than the combined company will be able to. Additionally, the greater brand name recognition of some future competitors may require the combined company to price its services at lower levels in order to retain or obtain customers. Finally, the cost advantages of some of these competitors may give them the ability to reduce their prices for an extended period of time if they so choose.

The combined company may be unable to grow its revenues and cash flows despite the initiatives Frontier has implemented and intends to continue after the merger.

The combined company must produce adequate revenues and cash flows that, when combined with funds available under Frontier's new revolving credit facility, will be sufficient to service the combined company's debt, fund its capital expenditures, pay its taxes, fund its pension and other employee benefit obligations and pay dividends pursuant to its dividend policy. Frontier has identified some potential areas of opportunity and implemented and will continue to implement several growth initiatives that will affect the combined company, including increasing marketing promotions and related expenditures and launching new products and services with a focus on areas that are growing or demonstrate meaningful demand such as wireline and wireless high-speed Internet, referred to as HSI, satellite video products and the Frontier Peace of Mind suite of products, including computer technical support. Neither Spincor nor Frontier can assure you that the combined company's management will choose the best initiatives to pursue, that its approach to these opportunities will be successful or that these initiatives will improve the combined company's financial position or its results of operations.

Weak economic conditions may decrease demand for the combined company's services.

The combined company could be sensitive to the ongoing recession if current economic conditions or their effects continue following the merger. Downturns in the economy and competition in the combined company's markets could cause some of the combined company's customers to reduce or eliminate their purchases of the combined company's basic and enhanced services, HSI and video services and make it difficult for the combined company to obtain new customers. In addition, if current economic conditions continue, they could cause the combined company's customers to delay or discontinue payment for its services.

Disruption in the combined company's networks, infrastructure and information technology may cause the combined company to lose customers and incur additional expenses.

To attract and retain customers, the combined company will need to provide customers with reliable service. Some of the risks to the combined company's networks, infrastructure and information technology include physical damage, security breaches, capacity limitations, power surges or outages, software defects and disruptions beyond its control, such as natural disasters and acts of terrorism. From time to time in the ordinary course of business, the combined company could experience short disruptions in its service due to factors such as cable damage, inclement weather and service failures of the combined company's third-party service providers. The combined company could experience more significant disruptions in the future. The combined company could also face disruptions due to capacity limitations if changes in the combined company's customers' usage patterns for its HSI services result in a significant increase in capacity utilization, such as through increased usage of video or peer-to-peer file sharing applications. Disruptions may cause interruptions in service or reduced capacity for customers, either of which could cause the combined company to lose customers and incur additional expenses, and thereby adversely affect its business, revenues and cash flows.

The combined company's business will be sensitive to the creditworthiness of its wholesale customers.

The combined company will have substantial business relationships with other telecommunications carriers for whom it will provide service. While bankruptcies of these carriers have not had a material adverse effect on

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Frontier or the Spinco business in recent years, future bankruptcies in their industry could result in the loss of significant customers by the combined company, as well as more price competition and uncollectible accounts receivable. Such bankruptcies may be more likely in the future if current economic conditions continue through 2010 or beyond. As a result, the combined company's revenues and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

A significant portion of the combined company's workforce will be represented by labor unions and will therefore be subject to collective bargaining agreements, and if the combined company is unable to enter into new agreements or renew existing agreements before they expire, the combined company's workers subject to collective bargaining agreements could engage in strikes or other labor actions that could materially disrupt the combined company's ability to provide services to its customers.

As of March 31, 2010, Frontier had approximately 5,400 active employees. Approximately 2,750, or 51%, of these employees were represented by unions and were therefore subject to collective bargaining agreements. Of the union-represented employees as of March 31, 2010, approximately 750, or 27%, were subject to collective bargaining agreements that expire in 2010 and approximately 1,300, or 47%, were subject to collective bargaining agreements that expire in 2011.

As of March 31, 2010, assuming the contribution had taken place as of that date, Spinco would have had approximately 8,400 active employees. Approximately 6,050, or 72%, of these employees were represented by unions and were therefore subject to collective bargaining agreements. Of the union-represented employees as of March 31, 2010, approximately 1,450, or 24%, were subject to collective bargaining agreements that expire in 2010 and approximately 2,500, or 41%, were subject to collective bargaining agreements that expire in 2011.

Neither Spinco nor Frontier can predict the outcome of negotiations of their collective bargaining agreements covering their respective employees who will continue as employees of the combined company. If the combined company is unable to reach new agreements or renew existing agreements, employees subject to collective bargaining agreements may engage in strikes, work slowdowns or other labor actions, which could materially disrupt the combined company's ability to provide services. New labor agreements or the renewal of existing agreements may impose significant new costs on the combined company, which could adversely affect its financial condition and results of operations in the future.

A significant portion of the combined company's work force will be eligible for retirement.

As of March 31, 2010, approximately 1,250, or 23%, of Frontier's approximately 5,400 active employees were retirement eligible and, assuming the contribution had taken place as of that date, approximately 1,750, or 21%, of the Spinco business's approximately 8,400 active employees were retirement eligible. If a substantial portion of these employees were to retire and could not be replaced (and, if necessary, their replacements could not be trained promptly), the combined company's customer service could be negatively impacted, which could have a material impact on its operations and financial results. Also, the Spinco business has recently experienced increased vacancies resulting primarily from employees taking retirement, and Verizon has been hiring (and, if necessary, training) additional employees for the Spinco business to fill such vacancies. Spinco expects that at the time of the spin-off and the merger, Spinco will have up to 9,000 active employees.

If the combined company is unable to hire or retain key personnel, it may be unable to operate its business successfully.

The combined company's success will depend in part upon the continued services of its management. Neither Spinco nor Frontier can guarantee that their personnel will not leave or compete with the combined company. The loss, incapacity or unavailability for any reason of key members of the combined company's management team could have a material impact on its business. In addition, the combined company's financial results and its ability to compete will suffer should the combined company become unable to attract, integrate or retain other qualified personnel in the future.

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The combined company may complete a future significant strategic transaction that may not achieve intended results or could increase the number of its outstanding shares or amount of outstanding debt or result in a change of control.

The combined company will evaluate and may in the future enter into additional strategic transactions. Any such transaction could happen at any time following the closing of the merger, could be material to the combined company's business and could take any number of forms, including, for example, an acquisition, merger or a sale of all or substantially all of the combined company's assets.

Evaluating potential transactions and integrating completed ones may divert the attention of the combined company's management from ordinary operating matters. The success of these potential transactions will depend, in part, on the combined company's ability to realize the anticipated growth opportunities and cost synergies through the successful integration of the businesses the combined company acquires with its existing business. Even if the combined company is successful in integrating the acquired businesses neither Spinco nor Frontier can assure you that these integrations will result in the realization of the full benefit of any anticipated growth opportunities or cost synergies or that these benefits will be realized within the expected time frames. In addition, acquired businesses may have unanticipated liabilities or contingencies.

If the combined company completes an acquisition, investment or other strategic transaction, the combined company may require additional financing that could result in an increase in the number of its outstanding shares or the aggregate amount of its debt, although there are restrictions on the ability of the combined company to issue additional shares of stock for these purposes for two years after the merger. See **Risk Factors** **Risks Related to the Spin-Off and the Merger** Frontier will be unable to take certain actions after the merger because such actions could jeopardize the tax-free status of the spin-off or the merger, and such restrictions could be significant and **The Transaction Agreements** **Additional Agreements Between Frontier, Verizon and Their Affiliates** **Tax Sharing Agreement**. The number of shares of the combined company's common stock or the aggregate principal amount of its debt that it may issue may be significant. A strategic transaction may result in a change in control of the combined company or otherwise materially and adversely affect its business.

Risks Related to Liquidity, Financial Resources and Capitalization

If the lingering impact of the severe contraction in the global financial markets and current economic conditions continue through 2010, this economic scenario may have an impact on the combined company's business and financial condition.

The diminished availability of credit and liquidity due to the lingering impact of the severe contraction in the global financial markets and current economic conditions may continue through 2010. This economic scenario may affect the financial health of the combined company's customers, vendors and partners, which in turn may negatively affect the combined company's revenues, operating expenses and cash flows. In addition, Frontier currently has a \$250.0 million revolving credit facility and, in connection with the transactions, Frontier has entered into a new \$750 million revolving credit facility to replace that facility upon and subject to the closing of the merger and termination of the existing revolving credit facility. Although Frontier believes, based on currently available information, that the financial institutions with commitments under Frontier's new revolving credit facility will be able to fulfill their commitments to the combined company, future adverse economic conditions could prevent them from doing so.

Volatility in asset values related to Frontier's pension plan and the combined company's assumption of Spinco's pension plan obligations may require the combined company to make cash contributions to fund pension plan liabilities.

As a result of the ongoing payment of benefits and negative investment returns arising from a contraction in the global financial markets, Frontier's pension plan assets have declined from \$822.2 million at December 31, 2007, to \$613.6 million at March 31, 2010, a decrease of \$208.6 million, or 25%. This decrease consisted of a

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decline in asset value of \$52.2 million, or 6%, and benefits paid of \$156.4 million, or 19%. As a result of the continued accrual of pension benefits under the applicable pension plan and the cumulative negative investment returns arising from the continued contraction of the global financial markets since 2007, Frontier's pension expenses increased in 2009. While pension asset values increased in 2009, Frontier expects to make a cash contribution to its pension plan of \$10.0 million in 2010, \$2.6 million of which has already been made. Once the merger is consummated, the combined company will maintain Frontier's pension plan and will be responsible for contributions to fund the plan's liabilities, and may be required to continue making these cash contributions in respect of liabilities under Frontier's pension plan. The combined company will also, upon consummation of the merger, maintain pension plans that assume the Spincos business's pension plan liabilities for active employees. The applicable Verizon tax qualified pension plans will transfer assets to the Spincos pension plans pursuant to applicable law and the terms of the employee matters agreement entered into among Verizon, Spincos and Frontier, referred to as the employee matters agreement. The aggregate transfer related to the tax-qualified pension plans for active Spincos union employees will be sufficient for full funding of projected benefit obligations in the aggregate. Following the merger, the combined company will be responsible for making any required contributions to the new pension plans to fund liabilities of the plans, and the ongoing pension expenses of the Spincos business may require the combined company to make cash contributions in respect of the Spincos business's pension plan liabilities.

Substantial debt and debt service obligations may adversely affect the combined company.

Frontier has a significant amount of indebtedness, which amounted to approximately \$4.8 billion at March 31, 2010. Upon completion of the merger, the combined company will have additional indebtedness in the amount of approximately \$3.5 billion. After the merger, Frontier will have access to its new \$750 million revolving credit facility and may also obtain additional long-term debt and working capital lines of credit to meet future financing needs, subject to certain restrictions under the terms of its existing indebtedness, which would increase its total debt. Despite the substantial additional indebtedness that the combined company will have, it will not be prohibited from incurring additional indebtedness. If the combined company were to incur additional indebtedness, the risks that result from its substantial indebtedness could be magnified.

The potential significant negative consequences on the combined company's financial condition and results of operations that could result from its substantial debt include:

limitations on the combined company's ability to obtain additional debt or equity financing;

instances in which the combined company is unable to meet the financial covenants contained in its debt agreements or to generate cash sufficient to make required debt payments, which circumstances would have the potential of accelerating the maturity of some or all of the combined company's outstanding indebtedness;

the allocation of a substantial portion of the combined company's cash flow from operations to service the combined company's debt, thus reducing the amount of the combined company's cash flow available for other purposes, including operating costs, capital expenditures and dividends that could improve the combined company's competitive position, results of operations or stock price;

requiring the combined company to sell debt or equity securities or to sell some of its core assets, possibly on unfavorable terms, to meet payment obligations;

compromising the combined company's flexibility to plan for, or react to, competitive challenges in its business and the communications industry; and

the possibility of the combined company being put at a competitive disadvantage with competitors who do not have as much debt as the combined company, and competitors who may be in a more favorable position to access additional capital resources.

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The combined company will require substantial capital to upgrade and enhance its operations.

Verizon's historical capital expenditures in connection with the Spinco business, excluding expenditures relating to Verizon's fiber-to-the-home network (FiOS), have been significantly lower than Frontier's level of capital expenditures when compared on a per access line basis. Replacing or upgrading the combined company's infrastructure will require significant capital expenditures, including any expected or unexpected expenditures necessary to make replacements or upgrades to the existing infrastructure of the Spinco business. If this capital is not available when needed or required as a result of the regulatory approval process in connection with the transactions, the combined company's business will be adversely affected. Responding to increases in competition, offering new services, and improving the capabilities of, or reducing the maintenance costs associated with, the combined company's plant may cause the combined company's capital expenditures to increase in the future. In addition, the combined company's anticipated annual dividend of \$0.75 per share will utilize a significant portion of the combined company's cash generated by operations and therefore could limit the combined company's ability to increase capital expenditures significantly. While Frontier believes that the combined company's anticipated cash flows will be adequate to maintain this dividend policy while allowing for appropriate capital spending and other purposes, any material reduction in cash generated by operations and any increases in planned capital expenditures, interest expense or cash taxes would reduce the amount of cash available for further capital expenditures and payment of dividends. Accelerated losses of access lines, the effects of increased competition, lower subsidy and access revenues and the other factors described above may reduce the combined company's cash generated by operations and may require the combined company to increase capital expenditures.

Risks Related to Regulation

Changes in federal or state regulations may reduce the access charge revenues the combined company will receive.

A significant portion of Frontier's revenues (approximately \$58.8 million, or 11%, for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and \$246.3 million, or 12%, in 2009) and a significant portion of Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations' revenues (approximately \$43 million, or 4%, for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and \$190 million, or 5%, in 2009) are derived from access charges paid by other carriers for services Frontier and the Spinco business provide in originating and terminating intrastate and interstate long distance traffic. As a result, Frontier expects a significant portion of the combined company's revenue will continue to be derived from access charges paid by these carriers for services that the combined company will provide in originating and terminating this traffic. The amount of access charge revenues that Frontier and the Spinco business receive (and, after the closing, the combined company will receive) for these services is regulated by the Federal Communications Commission, referred to as the FCC, and state regulatory agencies.

The FCC is considering proposals that may significantly change interstate, intrastate and local intercarrier compensation. On March 16, 2010, an FCC staff team issued a National Broadband Plan (the National Broadband Plan) that recommends reducing intrastate terminating switched access rates to interstate terminating switched access levels over a two- to four-year period beginning in 2012. The National Broadband Plan further recommends eliminating all per-minute intercarrier compensation charges by 2020. This plan must still be considered by the full FCC, which may adopt, reject or modify these proposals. The FCC also has an ongoing proceeding considering whether to make changes to its regulatory regime governing special access services, including whether to mandate lower rates, change standards for deregulation and pricing flexibility, or to require changes to other terms and conditions. When and how these proposed changes will be addressed are unknown and, accordingly, neither Frontier nor Spinco can predict the impact of future changes on the combined company's results of operations. However, future reductions in the combined company's access revenues will directly affect the combined company's profitability and cash flows as those regulatory revenues do not have substantial associated variable expenses.

Certain states also have open proceedings to address reform to access charges and other intercarrier compensation. Neither Frontier nor Spinco can predict when or how these matters will be decided or the effect on

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the combined company's subsidy or access revenues. In addition, Frontier has been approached by, and is currently involved in formal state proceedings with, various carriers seeking reductions in intrastate access rates in certain states. Certain of those claims have led to formal complaints to the applicable state regulatory agencies. A material reduction in the access revenues the combined company will receive would adversely affect its financial results.

The combined company will be reliant on support funds provided under federal and state laws.

A portion of Frontier's revenues (approximately \$29.9 million in the aggregate, or 6%, for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and \$113.3 million in the aggregate, or 5%, in 2009) and a portion of Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations' revenues (approximately \$58 million in the aggregate, or 6%, for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and \$220 million in the aggregate, or 5%, in 2009) are derived from federal and state subsidies for rural and high cost support, commonly referred to as universal service fund subsidies, including the Federal High Cost Loop Fund, federal interstate access support, federal interstate common line support, federal local switching support fund, various state funds and surcharges billed to customers. The FCC and state regulatory agencies are currently considering a number of proposals for changing the manner in which eligibility for federal and state subsidies is determined as well as the amounts of such subsidies. The FCC issued an order on May 1, 2008 to cap the amounts that competitive eligible telecommunications carriers, referred to as CETCs, may receive from the high cost Federal Universal Service Fund, referred to as the USF. In 2009, a Federal court upheld the FCC's order and the cap remains in place pending any future reform. In November 2008, the FCC issued a Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking seeking comment on several different alternatives, some of which could significantly reduce the amount of federal high cost universal service support that the combined company would receive. The National Broadband Plan, released on March 16, 2010, recommends transitioning all of the existing federal high cost subsidy programs, including the Federal High Cost Loop Fund, federal interstate access support, federal interstate common line support and the federal local switching support fund (not including surcharges billed to customers), into a new fund focusing on broadband infrastructure buildout in unserved areas. The National Broadband Plan further recommends that there would be only one subsidized provider of broadband per geographic area, and that eligibility criteria would be company and technology agnostic, so long as the service provided meets the specifications set by the FCC. There is no assurance that a carrier that receives support under the existing federal high cost subsidy programs would receive support under the new broadband fund. In addition, the National Broadband Plan proposes that the total federal universal service fund, including high cost support, low income support and support to schools and libraries, remain close to its current size in 2010 dollars. Neither Frontier nor Spinco can predict whether or when the FCC will take additional actions or the effect of any such actions on the combined company's subsidy revenues.

Federal subsidies representing interstate access support, rural high cost loop support and local switching support represented approximately \$69.1 million and \$17.1 million, or 3% (in each case) of Frontier's revenues in 2009 and in the three months ended March 31, 2010, and approximately \$113 million and \$29 million, or 3% (in each case), of Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations' revenues in 2009 and in the three months ended March 31, 2010, respectively. Frontier currently expects that as a result of both an increase in the national average cost per loop and a decrease in Frontier's and the Spinco business's cost structure, there will be a decrease in the subsidy revenues Frontier and the Spinco business will earn in 2010 through the Federal High Cost Loop Fund. The amount of federal interstate access support funds received may also decline as that fund is also subject to a national cap and the amounts allocated among carriers within that cap can vary from year to year. State subsidies represented approximately \$8.7 million and \$2.4 million, or less than 1% (in each case), of Frontier's revenues in 2009 and in the three months ended March 31, 2010, respectively, and approximately \$20 million and \$5 million, or less than 1% and 1%, of Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations' revenues in 2009 and in the three months ended March 31, 2010, respectively. Approximately \$35.5 million and \$10.4 million, or 2% (in each case), of Frontier's revenues in 2009 and in the three months ended March 31, 2010, and approximately \$87 million and \$24 million, or 2% (in each case), of Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations' revenues in 2009 and in the three months ended March 31, 2010, respectively, represent a surcharge to customers (local, long distance and interconnection) to recover universal service fund contribution fees which are remitted

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to the FCC and recorded as an expense in other operating expenses. Frontier expects that approximately 5% of the combined company's revenue will continue to be derived from federal and state subsidies, and from surcharges to customers.

The combined company and its industry will likely remain highly regulated, and the combined company will likely incur substantial compliance costs that could constrain its ability to compete in its target markets.

As an incumbent local exchange carrier, some of the services offered by the combined company will be subject to significant regulation from federal, state and local authorities. This regulation could impact the combined company's ability to change its rates, especially on its basic voice services and its access rates, and could impose substantial compliance costs on the combined company. Regulation could constrain the combined company's ability to compete and, in some jurisdictions, it may restrict how the combined company is able to expand its service offerings. In addition, changes to the regulations that govern the combined company's business (including any implementation of the National Broadband Plan) may have an adverse effect on its business by reducing the allowable fees that it may charge, imposing additional compliance costs, reducing the amount of the combined company's subsidies or otherwise changing the nature of its operations and the competition in its industry.

Pending FCC rulemakings and state regulatory proceedings, including those relating to intercarrier compensation, universal service and broadband services, could have a substantial adverse impact on the combined company's operations.

Risks Related to Technology

In the future, as competition intensifies within the combined company's markets, the combined company may be unable to meet the technological needs or expectations of its customers, and may lose customers as a result.

The communications industry is subject to significant changes in technology. If the combined company does not replace or upgrade technology and equipment, it may be unable to compete effectively because it will not be able to meet the needs or expectations of its customers. Replacing or upgrading the combined infrastructure could result in significant capital expenditures.

In addition, rapidly changing technology in the communications industry may influence the combined company's customers to consider other service providers. For example, the combined company may be unable to retain customers who decide to replace their wireline telephone service with wireless telephone service. The combined company may be unable to attract or retain new customers from cable companies due to their deployment of new DOCSIS 3.0 technology, which many cable companies employ to provide Internet access to their customers. In addition, VOIP technology, which operates on broadband (WiMAX and 4G) technology, now provides the combined company's competitors with a competitive alternative to provide voice services to the combined company's customers, and wireless broadband technologies may permit the combined company's competitors to offer broadband data services to the combined company's customers throughout most or all of its service areas.

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This information statement/prospectus contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 with respect to the financial condition, results of operations, business strategies, operating efficiencies or synergies, revenue enhancements, competitive positions, growth opportunities, plans and objectives of the management of Frontier and the combined company, the merger and the market for Frontier common stock and other matters. Statements in this document and the documents incorporated by reference herein that are not historical facts are hereby identified as forward-looking statements for the purpose of the safe harbor provided by Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. These forward-looking statements, including, without limitation, those relating to the future business prospects, revenues and income of Frontier and the combined company, wherever they occur in this document, speak as of the date of this information statement/prospectus only and are necessarily estimates reflecting the best judgment of Frontier management and involve a number of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those suggested by the forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements should, therefore, be considered in light of various important factors, including those set forth in and incorporated by this information statement/prospectus.

Words such as estimate, project, plan, intend, expect, anticipate, believe, would, should, could and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are found at various places throughout this information statement/prospectus, including in the section entitled Risk Factors. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those indicated by such forward-looking statements include those set forth under Risk Factors, as well as, among others, risks and uncertainties relating to:

the ability of Spinco and Frontier to complete the merger;

the continuing effectiveness of all regulatory approvals for the transactions and any adverse conditions contained in regulatory approvals for the merger;

for two years after the merger, the combined company may be limited in the amount of capital stock that it can issue to make acquisitions or to raise additional capital. Also, the combined company's indemnity obligation to Verizon may discourage, delay or prevent a third party from acquiring control of the combined company during this two-year period in a transaction that stockholders of the combined company might consider favorable;

the ability to successfully integrate the Spinco business's operations into Frontier's existing operations;

the effects of increased expenses due to activities related to the merger;

the ability to successfully migrate the Spinco business's West Virginia operations from Verizon owned and operated systems and processes to Frontier owned and operated systems and processes;

the risk that the growth opportunities and cost synergies from the merger may not be fully realized or may take longer to realize than expected;

the sufficiency of the assets contributed by Verizon to Spinco to enable the combined company to operate the Spinco business;

disruption from the merger making it more difficult to maintain relationships with customers, employees or suppliers;

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the effects of greater than anticipated competition requiring new pricing, marketing strategies or new product or service offerings and the risk that the combined company will not respond on a timely or profitable basis;

reductions in the number of the combined company's access lines that cannot be offset by increases in HSI subscribers and sales of other products;

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the ability to sell enhanced and data services in order to offset ongoing declines in revenues from local services, switched access services and subsidies;

the effects of ongoing changes in the regulation of the communications industry as a result of federal and state legislation and regulation;

the effects of changes in the availability of federal and state universal funding to Frontier and its competitors;

the effects of competition from cable, wireless and other wireline carriers (through VOIP, DOCSIS 3.0, 4G or otherwise);

the ability to adjust successfully to changes in the communications industry and to implement strategies for growth;

adverse changes in the credit markets or in the ratings given to Spinco's, Frontier's or the combined company's debt securities by nationally accredited ratings organizations, which could limit or restrict the availability, or increase the cost, of financing;

continued reductions in switched access revenues as a result of regulation, competition or technology substitutions;

the effects of changes in both general and local economic conditions on the markets the combined company will serve, which can affect demand for its products and services, customer purchasing decisions, collectability of revenues and required levels of capital expenditures related to new construction of residences and businesses;

the ability to effectively manage service quality in the combined company's territories;

the ability to successfully introduce new product offerings, including the ability to offer bundled service packages on terms that are both profitable to the combined company and attractive to customers;

changes in accounting policies or practices adopted voluntarily or as required by generally accepted accounting principles or regulations;

the ability to manage effectively the combined company's operations, operating expenses and capital expenditures, and to repay, reduce or refinance the combined company's debt;

the effects of bankruptcies and home foreclosures, which could result in difficulty in collection of revenues and loss of customers;

the effects of technological changes and competition on the combined company's capital expenditures and product and service offerings, including the lack of assurance that the combined company's network improvements will be sufficient to meet or exceed the capabilities and quality of competing networks;

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the effects of increased medical, retiree and pension expenses and related funding requirements;

changes in income tax rates, tax laws, regulations or rulings, or federal or state tax assessments;

the effects of state regulatory cash management policies on the combined company's ability to transfer cash among the combined company's subsidiaries and to the parent company;

the ability to successfully renegotiate union contracts expiring in 2010 and thereafter;

declines in the value of the combined company's pension plan assets, which could require the combined company to make contributions to the pension plan in 2011 and beyond;

the ability of the combined company to pay dividends on its common shares, which may be affected by the combined company's cash flow from operations, amount of capital expenditures, debt service requirements, cash paid for income taxes and liquidity;

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the effects of any unfavorable outcome with respect to any of Frontier's or the Spinco business's current or future legal, governmental or regulatory proceedings, audits or disputes;

the possible impact of adverse changes in political or other external factors over which the combined company would have no control; and

the effects of hurricanes, ice storms or other natural disasters.

Any of the foregoing events, or other events, could cause financial information to vary materially from the forward-looking statements included in this information statement/prospectus. You should consider these important factors, as well as the risk factors set forth in this information statement/prospectus, in evaluating any statement made in this offering memorandum. See Risk Factors. For the foregoing reasons, you are cautioned against relying on any forward-looking statements. Neither Spinco nor Frontier undertakes any obligation to update or revise these forward-looking statements, except as required by law.

Table of Contents**THE TRANSACTIONS****General**

On May 13, 2009, Verizon and Frontier announced that they had entered into a transaction providing for the spin-off of Verizon's local exchange business in the Spinco territory and the subsequent merger of Spinco with and into Frontier. In order to effect the spin-off and merger, Verizon, Spinco and Frontier entered into a number of agreements, including the merger agreement and the distribution agreement (each of which has been subsequently amended). These agreements, which are described in greater detail in this information statement/prospectus, provide for the contribution to Spinco of defined assets and liabilities of the local exchange business and related landline activities of Verizon in the Spinco territory, including Internet access and long distance services and broadband video provided to designated customers in the Spinco territory. More specifically, Verizon's local exchange business in the Spinco territory is currently conducted by a number of Verizon entities. Certain of these entities conduct business only in the Spinco territory, while others conduct business both within and outside the Spinco territory. The entities that conduct business only in the Spinco territory will be contributed to Spinco without realignment of their assets and liabilities. The other entities either (i) will be contributed to Spinco after transferring their non-Spinco assets and liabilities to another subsidiary of Verizon or (ii) will transfer their Spinco assets and liabilities to newly created entities which will then be contributed to Spinco. In connection with its contribution to Spinco, Verizon will receive \$3.333 billion in aggregate value in the form of the special cash payment and the Verizon debt reduction. In connection with these transactions, Spinco also will issue additional shares of Spinco common stock to Verizon, which will be distributed in the spin-off as described below. These agreements also provide for Verizon's distribution of all of the shares of Spinco common stock to a third-party distribution agent to be held collectively for the benefit of Verizon stockholders, the merger of Spinco with and into Frontier, with Frontier continuing as the combined company, and the conversion of shares of Spinco common stock into shares of Frontier common stock and the payment of cash in lieu of fractional shares.

Transaction Timeline

Below is a step-by-step list illustrating the sequence of material events relating to the spin-off of Spinco and merger of Spinco with and into Frontier. Each of these events is discussed in more detail elsewhere in this information statement/prospectus. Except as further described below, Verizon and Frontier anticipate that the steps will occur in the following order:

Step 1 Verizon will engage in a series of restructuring transactions to effect the transfer of (i) defined assets and liabilities of the local exchange business and related landline activities of Verizon in the Spinco territory to certain entities that will become Spinco subsidiaries to the extent such assets and liabilities are not currently located within an entity that will become a Spinco subsidiary and (ii) defined assets and liabilities not related to the local exchange business and related landline activities of Verizon in the Spinco territory and currently located within an entity that will become a Spinco subsidiary to Verizon or another subsidiary of Verizon that will not become a Spinco subsidiary.

Step 2 Spinco will incur indebtedness to make a special cash payment to Verizon in an amount not to exceed the lesser of (i)(x) \$3.333 billion minus (y) the distribution date indebtedness and (ii) Verizon's estimate of its tax basis in the assets transferred to Spinco. Verizon currently anticipates that its tax basis in the assets to be transferred to Spinco will be greater than or equal to \$3.333 billion.

Step 3 Verizon will contribute to Spinco all of the equity interests in the entities that will become Spinco subsidiaries and related customer relationships for Internet access, long distance services and broadband video currently provided to designated customers in the Spinco territory to a subsidiary of Spinco in exchange for (i) the special cash payment to Verizon described in Step 2 above and (ii) if required, the issuance to Verizon of senior unsecured debt securities of Spinco, having a principal amount equal to (A) \$3.333 billion less (B) the sum of (1) the special cash payment and (2) the distribution date indebtedness, which are referred to as the Spinco debt securities.

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Step 4 Verizon will be permitted to exchange the Spinco debt securities for debt obligations of Verizon or otherwise transfer those Spinco debt securities to stockholders or creditors of Verizon. However, if Verizon elects to make this exchange concurrently with the distribution and prior to the closing of the merger, the distribution and the merger will be conditioned upon, among other things, Verizon having exchanged a principal amount of Spinco debt securities sufficient to retire indebtedness of Verizon in the aggregate principal amount equal to \$3.333 billion less the sum of the special cash payment and the distribution date indebtedness.

Step 5 Verizon will then spin off Spinco by distributing all of the shares of Spinco common stock to the distribution agent to be held collectively for the benefit of Verizon stockholders.

Step 6 Spinco will merge with and into Frontier, with Frontier surviving as the combined company, and the shares of Spinco common stock held by the distribution agent will be converted into the number of shares of Frontier common stock that Verizon stockholders will be entitled to receive in the merger.

Step 7 The distribution agent will distribute shares of Frontier common stock and cash in lieu of fractional shares to Verizon stockholders on a pro rata basis in accordance with the terms of the merger agreement.

As the parties do not believe that any Spinco debt securities will be issued pursuant to Step 3, Step 4 likely will not occur. In addition, as of the date of this information statement/prospectus, Step 2 had already been completed.

The Spin-Off

As part of the spin-off, Verizon will engage in a series of preliminary restructuring transactions to effect the transfer to entities that will become Spinco subsidiaries of defined assets and liabilities of the local exchange business and related landline activities of Verizon in the Spinco territory, including Internet access and long distance services and broadband video provided to designated customers in the Spinco territory. In addition, entities that have been designated as Spinco subsidiaries but which hold non-Spinco assets and liabilities will transfer those assets and liabilities to Verizon or another subsidiary of Verizon that will not become a Spinco subsidiary. In connection with these preliminary restructuring transactions, and immediately prior to the distribution and closing of the merger, Verizon will contribute all of the equity interests of the Spinco subsidiaries to Spinco, and in connection with such contribution receive:

the special cash payment;

the Verizon debt reduction; and

if required, the Spinco debt securities.

Also in connection with these contributions, Spinco will issue additional shares of Spinco common stock to Verizon, which will be distributed in the spin-off as described below.

As a result of the transactions, Verizon will receive \$3.333 billion in aggregate value in the form of the special cash payment and the Verizon debt reduction. The \$3.333 billion in aggregate value to be received by Verizon in the transactions was determined in the negotiations between Verizon and Frontier regarding the overall valuation of the transactions.

Verizon intends to use the special cash payment to repay debt, repurchase stock or pay dividends.

On April 12, 2010, Spinco issued \$500,000,000 principal amount of 7.875% Senior Notes due 2015, \$1,100,000,000 principal amount of 8.250% Senior Notes due 2017, \$1,100,000,000 principal amount of 8.500% Senior Notes due 2020 and \$500,000,000 principal amount of 8.750% Senior Notes due 2022, in the notes offering. The gross proceeds of the notes offering, plus an amount in cash contributed by Frontier that equals the amount of interest that will accrue on the notes from the issue date to October 1, 2010, were deposited into an

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escrow account. Immediately prior to the spin-off and the completion of the merger, the gross proceeds of the notes offering (less the initial purchasers' discount) will be released from the escrow account and used to make the special cash payment by Spincor to Verizon, with any such amount in excess of the special cash payment to be retained by the combined company. If, however, the merger agreement is terminated or the spin-off and the merger are not completed on or before October 1, 2010, the funds in the escrow account will be released and used to redeem each series of the notes, in each case at a price equal to 100% of the issue price, plus accrued and unpaid interest on the principal amount, of such series of notes. For a more complete discussion of the financing of the combined company, see "Financing of the Combined Company."

After the contribution and immediately prior to the merger, Verizon will spin off Spincor by distributing all of the shares of Spincor common stock to the distribution agent to be held collectively for the benefit of Verizon stockholders. Spincor will then merge with and into Frontier, and the shares of Spincor common stock will be immediately converted into the number of shares of Frontier common stock Verizon stockholders will be entitled to receive in the merger. The distribution agent will then distribute these shares of Frontier common stock and cash in lieu of fractional shares to Verizon stockholders on a pro rata basis in accordance with the terms of the merger agreement.

The Merger

In the merger, Spincor will merge with and into Frontier in accordance with the terms of the merger agreement. The separate existence of Spincor will cease and Frontier will survive the merger as a stand-alone company and will hold and conduct the combined business operations of Frontier and Spincor.

Verizon stockholders will be entitled to receive a number of shares of Frontier common stock to be determined based on the calculation set forth below under "Calculation of Merger Consideration." Holders of Verizon common stock will not be required to pay for the shares of Frontier common stock they receive and will also retain all of their shares of Verizon common stock. Existing shares of Frontier common stock will remain outstanding.

By virtue of the merger, in addition to remaining the obligor on all then-existing Frontier debt, the combined company will have additional indebtedness of approximately \$3.5 billion representing debt incurred by Spincor in connection with the special cash payment financing and the distribution date indebtedness. Based upon Frontier's outstanding indebtedness as of March 31, 2010, of approximately \$4.8 billion, Frontier currently anticipates that the combined company will have approximately \$8.3 billion in total debt immediately following the closing of the merger.

Calculation of Merger Consideration

The merger agreement provides that Frontier will issue to holders of Verizon common stock an aggregate number of shares of Frontier common stock equal to (1) \$5,247,000,000, divided by (2) the Frontier average price. The quotient of this equation is referred to as the aggregate merger consideration. The aggregate number of shares of Frontier common stock to be issued as the aggregate merger consideration will therefore change depending on the Frontier average price, which is the average of the volume-weighted averages of the trading prices of Frontier common stock for the Frontier average price calculation period, provided that if an ex-dividend date occurs during this 30 day period, then the trading price for a share of Frontier common stock for each day before the stock begins trading ex-dividend will be reduced for purposes of this calculation by the amount of the dividend payable. Frontier has declared a dividend of \$0.25 per share of its common stock, payable on June 30, 2010, to holders of record of its common stock at the close of business on June 9, 2010, and therefore it is expected that the calculation of the Frontier average price will reflect adjustments to the trading price for shares of Frontier common stock before June 7, 2010, reducing the trading prices for purposes of this calculation for those days by \$0.25. However, the merger agreement provides that if the Frontier average price, as calculated, exceeds \$8.50, then the Frontier average price will be \$8.50, and if the Frontier average price, as calculated, is

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less than \$7.00, then the Frontier average price will be \$7.00. Pursuant to the distribution agreement, Verizon will distribute shares of Spinco common stock to the distribution agent for the benefit of Verizon stockholders. Each share of Spinco common stock held by the distribution agent will be converted into the right to receive a number of shares of Frontier common stock equal to (a) the aggregate merger consideration divided by (b) the number of shares of Spinco common stock outstanding as of the closing of the merger. The quotient of this equation is referred to as the per share merger consideration.

Depending on the Frontier average price, it is currently expected that Verizon stockholders will collectively own between approximately 66% and 71% of the combined company's outstanding equity immediately following the closing of the merger, and Frontier stockholders will collectively own between approximately 29% and 34% of the combined company's outstanding equity immediately following the closing of the merger (in each case, prior to the elimination of fractional shares). For example, if the closing of the merger had occurred on May 24, 2010, based on the average of the volume-weighted averages of the trading prices of Frontier common stock for the period of 30 consecutive trading days ending May 19, 2010 (the third trading day before May 24, 2010), as reported by the NYSE, the Frontier average price would have equaled \$7.80. Prior to the elimination of fractional shares, Verizon stockholders would have received an aggregate of 672,740,418 shares of Frontier common stock in the merger. This amount would have represented approximately 68.2% of the combined company's equity immediately after the closing of the merger if the closing occurred on that date. Based on these assumptions, each Verizon stockholder would have received one share of Frontier common stock for approximately every 4.2 shares of Verizon common stock the Verizon stockholder owned on the assumed record date for the spin-off. However, any change in the Frontier average price from the sample calculation of the Frontier average price used in the above example will, subject to the collar, cause the aggregate number of shares of Frontier common stock to be issued pursuant to the merger agreement (and the per share consideration to be received by Verizon stockholders in the merger) to change. In addition, any change in the number of shares of Verizon common stock outstanding prior to the record date of the spin-off (together with any shares of Verizon common stock issued pursuant to the exercise of Verizon stock options between the record date for the spin-off and the date of the spin-off) will cause the per share consideration to be received by Verizon stockholders to change.

No fractional shares of Frontier common stock will be issued to Verizon stockholders in the merger. Each Verizon stockholder will receive a cash payment in lieu of any fractional share of Frontier common stock to which he or she would otherwise be entitled. The ownership percentages in this section have been calculated prior to the elimination of fractional shares in the merger. This elimination will result in a lower percentage ownership of the combined company by Verizon stockholders.

Please read carefully the composite forms of the merger agreement and the distribution agreement, which incorporate the amendment to the merger agreement dated as of July 24, 2009 and the amendments to the distribution agreement dated as of July 24, 2009 and March 23, 2010 and are attached as Annex A-1 and Annex A-2, respectively, to this information statement/prospectus and incorporated in this information statement/prospectus by reference, because they set forth the terms of the merger and the distribution of shares of Frontier common stock to Verizon stockholders.

Trading Markets

Verizon Common Stock

It is currently expected that beginning not earlier than two business days before June 7, 2010, the record date for the spin-off, and continuing through the closing date of the merger (or the previous business day, if the merger closes before the opening of trading in Verizon common stock and Frontier common stock on the NYSE on the closing date), there will be two markets in Verizon common stock on the NYSE and on The NASDAQ Stock Market: a regular way market and an ex-distribution market.

If a Verizon stockholder sells shares of Verizon common stock in the regular way market under the symbol VZ during this time period, that Verizon stockholder will be selling both his or her shares of Verizon common stock and the right (represented by a due-bill) to receive shares of Spinco common

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stock that will be converted into shares of Frontier common stock, and cash in lieu of fractional shares (if any), at the closing of the merger. Verizon stockholders should consult their brokers before selling their shares of Verizon common stock in the regular way market during this time period to be sure they understand the effect of the due-bill procedures. The due-bill process is not managed, operated or controlled by Verizon.

If a Verizon stockholder sells shares of Verizon common stock in the ex-distribution market during this time period, that Verizon stockholder will be selling only his or her shares of Verizon common stock, and will retain the right to receive shares of Spingo common stock that will be converted into shares of Frontier common stock, and cash in lieu of fractional shares (if any), at the closing of the merger. It is currently expected that ex-distribution trades of Verizon common stock will settle within three business days after the closing date of the merger and that if the merger is not completed all trades in this ex-distribution market will be cancelled.

After the closing date of the merger, shares of Verizon common stock will no longer trade in the ex-distribution market, and shares of Verizon common stock that are sold in the regular way market will no longer reflect the right to receive shares of Spingo common stock that will be converted into shares of Frontier common stock, and cash in lieu of fractional shares (if any), at the closing of the merger.

Trading in Verizon common stock on the London Stock Exchange during this period is expected to be subject to the London Stock Exchange's ordinary course procedures for transactions of this type.

Frontier Common Stock

It is currently expected that beginning not earlier than two business days before June 7, 2010, the record date for the spin-off, and continuing through the closing date of the merger (or the previous business day, if the merger closes before the opening of trading in Verizon common stock and Frontier common stock on the NYSE on the closing date), there will be two markets in Frontier common stock on the NYSE: a regular way market and a when issued market.

The regular way market will be the regular trading market for issued shares of Frontier common stock under the symbol FTR.

The when issued market will be a market for the shares of Frontier common stock that will be issued to Verizon stockholders at the closing of the merger. If a Verizon stockholder sells shares of Frontier common stock in the when issued market during this time period, that Verizon stockholder will be selling his or her right to receive shares of Frontier common stock at the closing of the merger. It is currently expected that when issued trades of Frontier common stock will settle within three business days after the closing date of the merger and that if the merger is not completed, all trades in this when issued market will be cancelled. After the closing date of the merger, shares of Frontier common stock will no longer trade in this when issued market.

Background of the Merger

In the ordinary course of business, Frontier periodically reviews and assesses industry developments and available strategic alternatives to enhance stockholder value. During the past two years, representatives of Frontier held various conversations with representatives of other communications companies and initiated due diligence activities in connection with potential business combination transactions in which Frontier would either be the acquirer or the seller. None of these conversations or activities, other than those with Verizon, ultimately resulted in an agreement.

In early January 2009, Frontier's senior leadership team met for several days to discuss strategic and other operational matters. During this time, Mary Agnes Wilderotter, Frontier's Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer, met with the chief executive officer of another communications company, referred to as Company A, and the two discussed the state of the communications industry and the possibility of a business combination transaction between Company A and Frontier, including potential terms and structure of such a transaction.

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On January 21, 2009, Mrs. Wilderotter met with the chief executive officer of another communications company to discuss industry issues and to explore the possibility of Frontier acquiring certain assets from that company. That chief executive officer indicated that the assets were not for sale.

On January 22, 2009, Frontier and Company A entered into a mutual confidentiality agreement, and thereafter exchanged non-public information regarding their respective businesses. From late January 2009 through the third week of February 2009, representatives of Frontier and Company A conducted due diligence and held various discussions regarding the potential terms and structure of a business combination transaction involving an acquisition of Frontier by Company A, including valuation, closing certainty and post-closing management and board composition of the combined company. In addition, during this period, the Frontier board met several times and received updates from Frontier management and advisors concerning the status of such discussions. At the strategic planning meeting of the Frontier board held from February 4 to February 6, 2009, during which the chief executive officer of Company A addressed the Frontier board regarding the possible business combination between Company A and Frontier, the Frontier board, after considering updates on the status of discussions with Company A as well as other possible strategic alternatives, directed Mrs. Wilderotter to continue discussions with Company A but to also make contact with the chief executive officers of certain other companies to see if they had any interest in pursuing a transaction with Frontier. During subsequent negotiations, Frontier and Company A were unable to reach agreement on the terms of a transaction, and discussions were terminated by Company A on February 23, 2009. At a meeting of the Frontier board on February 24, 2009, Frontier management advised the Frontier board of the termination of discussions with Company A, and the Frontier board directed Frontier management to continue to evaluate other potential opportunities for a strategic transaction while also focusing on operating Frontier as a stand-alone company, including issuing new debt securities in one or more offerings, the proceeds of which could be used to retire existing debt obligations.

On February 11, 2009, Mrs. Wilderotter contacted Ivan Seidenberg, Verizon's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, by telephone to discuss whether Verizon would be interested in having Frontier acquire certain portions of Verizon's local exchange business. During the telephone conversation, Mr. Seidenberg did not express any specific interest in such a transaction, but agreed to have a meeting with Mrs. Wilderotter on March 11, 2009, and to consider a preliminary proposal from Frontier for such a transaction.

In early March, Mrs. Wilderotter and Mr. Seidenberg held a telephone conversation during which they confirmed the details of the March 11, 2009 meeting, including the fact that Donald R. Shassian, Frontier's Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, and John W. Diercksen, Verizon's Executive Vice President Strategy, Development and Planning, would be attending.

On or about March 9, 2009, Mr. Shassian and Mr. Diercksen participated in a telephone conversation during which they discussed the general parameters of what Frontier intended to present to Verizon at the meeting scheduled for March 11, 2009.

On March 11, 2009, Mrs. Wilderotter and Mr. Shassian met with Messrs. Seidenberg and Diercksen to discuss Frontier's preliminary proposal for a potential transaction pursuant to which Frontier would acquire Verizon's local exchange business in eleven states. The group discussed certain assumptions relating to the operations of Verizon's local exchange business in these eleven states, the benefits of the proposed transaction to Frontier and Verizon and Frontier's ability to successfully integrate and operate the larger business that would result from the proposed transaction. The group also discussed including two additional states in the scope of the proposed transaction. In addition, Frontier proposed certain terms for the proposed transaction based solely on publicly available information and other assumptions made by Frontier with respect to the Verizon business Frontier proposed to acquire. At the conclusion of the meeting, Mr. Seidenberg told Mrs. Wilderotter and Mr. Shassian that he would respond to Frontier's preliminary proposal in approximately two weeks and would at that time indicate whether Verizon would be interested in pursuing a transaction with Frontier. In the interim, Mr. Seidenberg authorized Mr. Diercksen to continue working on an accelerated basis with Mr. Shassian to refine the framework of Frontier's proposal.

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Later in the day on March 11, 2009, Mrs. Wilderotter and Mr. Shassian updated the Frontier board concerning the nature of their discussions with Messrs. Seidenberg and Diercksen earlier that day.

From March 11 through March 17, 2009, Mrs. Wilderotter had various communications with Mr. Seidenberg, and Mr. Shassian had various communications with Mr. Diercksen, regarding the possible Verizon state operations that might be included in a potential transaction and Frontier's experience in integrating and operating other acquired businesses, including those acquired from GTE Corporation, a predecessor of Verizon.

On March 16, 2009, Mrs. Wilderotter discussed with the chief executive officer of another communications company whether that company would be interested in a strategic combination of all or part of that company with Frontier. That chief executive officer responded to Mrs. Wilderotter that such company was not interested in engaging in any discussions at that time.

On March 19, 2009, Frontier and Verizon entered into a mutual confidentiality agreement. Later that same day, representatives of Verizon provided Frontier information about Verizon's proposed structure for implementing a transaction with Frontier, including the separation and spin-off of the specific business that Verizon proposed to transfer, referred to as the transferring business, and its acquisition by Frontier by means of a simultaneous merger with Frontier.

On March 25, 2009, Verizon sent to Frontier a term sheet containing certain non-financial terms concerning the potential transaction, including a proposed structure for the transaction, the states to be included in the transaction and details regarding the assets that would be included and excluded from the transaction.

Also on March 25, 2009, Mrs. Wilderotter and Mr. Shassian held a telephone conversation with Messrs. Seidenberg and Diercksen, in which Mr. Seidenberg indicated that Verizon was prepared to proceed with further discussions concerning the proposed transaction. After the call, representatives of Frontier and Verizon discussed the process for further discussions, including plans for exchanging additional non-public information and conducting due diligence reviews of their respective businesses. On a conference call later in the day on March 25, 2009, Mrs. Wilderotter and Mr. Shassian updated the Frontier directors as to the status of the discussions with Verizon. The Frontier directors encouraged Frontier management to continue to explore the proposed transaction with Verizon.

On March 26, 2009, Verizon provided certain preliminary non-public information concerning the transferring business that had been requested by Frontier.

On March 27, 2009, Mr. Shassian, together with other representatives of Frontier, met with Mr. Diercksen and other representatives of Verizon at the offices of Frontier to discuss the non-financial terms concerning the potential transaction contained in the term sheet prepared by Verizon.

From March 27, 2009 through April 1, 2009, representatives of Frontier and Verizon engaged in discussions and e-mail communications regarding the operational and financial performance of the transferring business.

On March 30 and April 3, 2009, electronic data rooms containing non-public information related to Frontier's business and the transferring business were opened for review by the parties in connection with the proposed transaction. In addition, representatives of Frontier and Verizon began engaging in numerous due diligence discussions and meetings with respect to different areas of their respective businesses. These discussions continued until the execution of definitive documentation for the transaction.

On April 13, 2009, Frontier and its legal and financial advisors received from Debevoise, counsel to Verizon, drafts of the merger agreement, the distribution agreement and the tax sharing agreement in connection with the proposed transaction.

On April 16, 2009, the Frontier board held a special meeting, during which Frontier management provided the Frontier board with a comprehensive review of the discussions to date regarding the proposed Verizon

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transaction, a description of the significant outstanding business and legal issues and an update on the status of Frontier's due diligence review of the transferring business. Representatives of Evercore and Citi, Frontier's financial advisors, presented an overview of the communications industry and reviewed strategic opportunities available to Frontier, including the proposed transaction with Verizon, and compared these opportunities to Frontier's outlook as a stand-alone company and to the previously discussed transaction with Company A. In addition, representatives of Cravath, Frontier's legal advisor, provided an overview of applicable legal standards and director fiduciary duties in the context of considering a business combination transaction and other strategic alternatives. After extensive consideration, the Frontier board directed Frontier management to continue to pursue discussions with Verizon.

From April 21 through April 29, 2009, Mrs. Wilderotter, Mr. Shassian and other representatives of Frontier, including Frontier's financial advisors, had a number of meetings and communications with Mr. Dierksen and other representatives of Verizon, including Verizon's financial advisors, to obtain additional information regarding the transferring business in each of the states to be included in the potential transaction and to discuss various terms of such a transaction. The parties discussed various aspects of the operational and financial performance of the transferring business in the context of a discussion on valuation, and shared certain additional data addressing certain of those matters. After a substantial negotiation, the parties ultimately agreed (subject to agreement on other material structural and other terms of a transaction) on a working framework for the valuation terms of the potential transaction, including:

an enterprise valuation for Spinco of \$8.6 billion;

the aggregate amount of the special cash payment, Verizon debt reduction and, if required, Spinco debt securities that Verizon would receive of \$3.333 billion;

the method for determining the amount of Frontier common stock to be issued as aggregate merger consideration, which would be based on the average trading prices of Frontier common stock for the period of 30 trading days ending shortly prior to the closing of the merger, with a 15% up or down collar on the average Frontier common stock price around the 30 trading day average closing price prior to signing the merger agreement (which at the time would have represented a minimum average Frontier common stock price of \$6.21 and a maximum average Frontier common stock price of \$8.40); and

Verizon having a termination right if the average trading price of Frontier common stock during any period of 60 trading days prior to the closing of the merger is below 50% of the Frontier common stock price at the time of signing of the merger agreement.

On April 30, 2009, Mrs. Wilderotter and Mr. Shassian had a telephone conversation with Messrs. Seidenberg and Dierksen to discuss the progress that had been made to date on the status of the proposed transaction and the areas in which significant business and legal issues remained unresolved.

On May 1, 2009, the Frontier board held a special meeting. At that meeting, Frontier management and financial advisors gave presentations regarding the economic terms of the proposed transaction and the relative merits of the proposed transaction as compared to Frontier's other strategic options, including the option of continuing as a stand-alone company, and Cravath reviewed with the Frontier board the fiduciary duties of the Frontier board in connection with its evaluation of the proposed transaction. The Frontier board engaged in an extensive discussion regarding the proposed transaction and Frontier's strategic options. Thereafter, the Frontier board instructed management to continue its due diligence review and proceed with contract negotiations with Verizon on the proposed transaction.

On May 3, 2009, representatives of Frontier sent to representatives of Verizon comments to the draft merger agreement, the draft distribution agreement and certain other draft transaction agreements. On May 5, 2009, representatives of Verizon proposed adding certain of Verizon's businesses in portions of California bordering Arizona, Nevada and Oregon to the scope of the transferring business, which Frontier agreed to on May 7, 2009.

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Between May 6 and May 9, 2009, representatives of Frontier and Verizon discussed the principal business and legal issues and negotiated the terms of the draft transaction documents, and exchanged revised versions of the documents.

During the course of discussions between Frontier and Verizon, the chief executive officer of Company A contacted Mrs. Wilderotter from time to time seeking to schedule a meeting regarding the possibility of re-starting discussions concerning a potential sale of Frontier to Company A. The chief executive officer of Company A, however, did not offer any concrete proposal regarding what the terms of such a transaction would be. At the direction of the Frontier board, Mrs. Wilderotter indicated that it was not the right time to have such discussions and did not engage in any substantive discussions with the chief executive officer of Company A during this period. The chief executive officer of Company A and Mrs. Wilderotter planned to meet sometime in early May to discuss whether any further discussions regarding a possible transaction between Company A and Frontier were warranted.

In the afternoon on May 9, 2009, prior to any meeting with the chief executive officer of Company A, Mrs. Wilderotter received a telephone call from the chief executive officer of Company A, who indicated that Company A planned to deliver a letter to Frontier later that day concerning a proposed transaction. Later that day, Company A delivered to Frontier a letter proposing that Company A acquire Frontier on the same economic terms as last proposed by Company A in February 2009, before discussions between Frontier and Company A were terminated. The letter indicated that Company A was willing to accept several of Frontier's prior requests relating to increased transaction certainty, but did not otherwise provide details concerning the terms of Company A's proposal.

On the evening of May 10, 2009, the Frontier board held a special telephonic meeting to discuss the letter from Company A. Frontier management and its financial and legal advisors provided a summary concerning the Company A letter and the status of the Verizon negotiations. The Frontier board engaged in an extensive discussion regarding the Company A letter and the proposed Verizon transaction with Frontier's senior management and legal and financial advisors, and discussed the relative merits and risks of the two potential transactions, as compared to each other and to Frontier's other strategic options, including the option of continuing as a stand-alone company. The Frontier board instructed Frontier management to continue negotiations with Verizon on the terms of the proposed transaction with Verizon, including seeking improvements on the economic terms thereof. The Frontier board also instructed Mrs. Wilderotter to contact Company A and request its best and final proposal on price and contract terms, including a merger agreement that Company A would be willing to execute, by May 12, 2009.

On the morning of May 11, 2009, Mr. Shassian and another Frontier representative met with Mr. Diercksen and another Verizon representative to discuss revising the economic terms of the proposed transaction with Verizon. After substantial discussion, Frontier and Verizon agreed in principle that the Frontier average price for determining the aggregate merger consideration would not be less than \$7.00 or greater than \$8.50 (as opposed to the \$6.21 and \$8.40 that had been previously discussed), which reflected an approximate 10% up or down collar on Frontier's then-current common stock price of approximately \$7.75.

Also on the morning of May 11, 2009, following the instruction from the Frontier board, Mrs. Wilderotter contacted the chief executive officer of Company A and asked him to provide Company A's best and final offer on value, along with a proposed merger agreement, by early May 12, 2009. The Company A chief executive officer indicated that Company A would do so.

During the rest of the day on May 11, 2009, representatives of Frontier and Verizon negotiated the final material terms of the proposed transaction documents between Frontier and Verizon.

On the evening of May 11, 2009, the Verizon board of directors, referred to as the Verizon board, met to discuss the proposed transaction and approved the proposed transaction. Verizon management, together with Verizon's financial advisors Barclays Capital and JP Morgan Chase, also reviewed and discussed with the Verizon board certain financial analyses relating to the terms of the spin-off and the proposed merger with

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Frontier. Debevoise also discussed the transaction and described the proposed terms of the transaction agreements. Thereafter, the Verizon board unanimously approved the spin-off and the merger agreement and approved the merger with Frontier in accordance with Delaware law.

On May 12, 2009, Company A sent Frontier a letter reaffirming the economic terms of its May 9, 2009 proposal to Frontier, without any changes, along with a proposed draft merger agreement, which was substantially similar to the last draft merger agreement proposed by Company A in February 2009 prior to the termination of discussions. Frontier and its advisors evaluated the terms of Company A's proposal, including the terms of the draft merger agreement, and prepared a summary thereof for the Frontier board.

Later in the day on May 12, 2009, the Frontier board held a special meeting at the offices of Frontier. At the meeting, Frontier management updated the Frontier board on the status of the negotiations with Verizon and the terms of the latest offer from Company A, including the strategic rationale and potential benefits and risks of each of the potential transactions. Representatives of Cravath reviewed and discussed with the Frontier board the fiduciary duties of directors in the context of considering Frontier's strategic alternatives, and reviewed with the Frontier board the principal terms of the merger agreement and other transaction agreements for the proposed Verizon transaction as well as the principal terms of the Company A merger agreement. Frontier management, together with representatives of Evercore and Citi, also reviewed and discussed with the Frontier board certain financial analyses relating to the terms of each of the potential transactions. The Frontier board then considered and discussed the relative strategic benefits and risks of each potential transaction, as compared to each other and to Frontier's stand-alone position. The Frontier board then asked Evercore and Citi to provide a financial analysis of the potential Verizon transaction, and Evercore and Citi indicated they were each prepared to deliver an opinion to the Frontier board to the effect that, as of such date, and based on and subject to the assumptions made, matters considered and limitations on the scope of review undertaken by each of Evercore and Citi as set forth in their respective opinions, the aggregate merger consideration to be delivered by Frontier in respect of the Spinco common stock pursuant to the original merger agreement with Verizon was fair, from a financial point of view, to Frontier and holders of Frontier common stock (solely in their capacity as holders of Frontier common stock with regard to Evercore's opinion). Members of the Frontier board then discussed the two transactions among themselves and with Frontier management and Frontier's legal and financial advisors. After a lengthy discussion, the Frontier board had an executive session in which they discussed the transactions separately with Mrs. Wilderotter, and then with Frontier's legal and financial representatives without the presence of any members of Frontier management. Mrs. Wilderotter and members of Frontier management then rejoined the meeting and the Frontier board unanimously determined that the merger agreement and proposed transaction with Verizon were advisable, fair to and in the best interests of Frontier and its stockholders, approved the merger agreement and the proposed transaction with Verizon in accordance with Delaware law and recommended that the Frontier stockholders adopt the Verizon merger agreement, amend the Frontier restated certificate of incorporation to increase the number of authorized shares of Frontier common stock and approve the issuance of Frontier common stock pursuant to the merger agreement. The Frontier board also authorized the appropriate officers of Frontier to finalize, execute and deliver the merger agreement and the other transaction documents.

Following the Frontier board meeting, representatives of Frontier and Verizon finalized and executed the merger agreement and the other transaction documents on May 13, 2009.

On May 13, 2009, the transactions were announced before the opening of trading on the NYSE.

On July 24, 2009, representatives of Frontier and Verizon finalized and executed an amendment to the merger agreement clarifying the arrangements relating to retained and shared customers after the closing of the merger. On July 24, 2009, Verizon and Spinco also finalized and executed, and Frontier consented to, an amendment to the distribution agreement to reflect minor adjustments to the assets to be contributed by Verizon to Spinco, and the manner in which the special cash payment to be made to Verizon prior to the closing is to be calculated.

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On September 21, 2009, Frontier began mailing to its stockholders a proxy statement/prospectus dated as of September 16, 2009 and an accompanying proxy card in connection with a special meeting of its stockholders. On October 27, 2009, at the special meeting of Frontier, Frontier stockholders voted to adopt the merger agreement, approved an amendment to Frontier's restated certificate of incorporation to increase the number of authorized shares in order to allow for the issuance of Frontier common stock to Verizon stockholders pursuant to the merger agreement and approved such issuance of Frontier common stock.

Frontier's Reasons for the Merger

In reaching its decision to approve the merger agreement and the merger, the Frontier board consulted with Frontier's management and legal and financial advisors, and considered a variety of factors weighing in favor of or relevant to the merger, including the following:

The substantial long-term free cash flow per share accretion that the merger is expected to provide to Frontier's stockholders.

The stronger financial profile for the combined company that would result from the merger (taking into account the proposed reduction in the annual dividend to \$0.75 per share), with lower leverage, more balance sheet flexibility and greater cash flow generation, which is expected to enable the combined company to obtain an investment grade credit rating in the future and provide a more stable dividend payout ratio, and which could not be achieved by Frontier to the same extent either on a stand-alone basis or through pursuing other strategic alternatives.

The increased scale and scope of the combined company, which are expected to provide greater revenue opportunities by allowing Frontier to bring new or different value-added products and services to more customers and implement its successful operating strategy in additional markets.

The broader, rural geographic footprint of the combined company, which is expected to reduce the risk of over-reliance on any single geographic area and minimize the importance of urban and suburban markets where competition from cable and wireless providers is more acute.

The fact that 11 of the 14 states in the Spinco territory are states in which Frontier already conducts business and therefore has existing working relationships in those states from an employee, customer, supplier, community and regulatory perspective.

The benefit to the combined company from capital and operating synergy opportunities that are expected to result from the combination of Frontier's business with the Spinco business (such as leveraging Frontier's existing common support functions and systems to manage the Spinco business), including an anticipated \$500 million annual reduction in operating costs for the combined company.

The fact that the combined company is expected to be managed by Frontier's current senior management team, which has successfully operated the Frontier business and has an established track record of successful business integration as demonstrated by Frontier's prior acquisitions.

The lower leverage, greater market capitalization and broader scale and scope of the combined company, which are expected to provide greater opportunities for Frontier to invest in new or different services and technologies and to participate in further industry consolidation and other strategic opportunities in the future and which could not be achieved by Frontier to the same extent either on a stand-alone basis or through pursuing other strategic alternatives.

In addition to the strategic factors described above, the Frontier board also considered the following additional factors, all of which it viewed as relevant to its decision to approve the merger agreement and the merger:

Frontier's knowledge of the operations, financial condition, earnings and prospects of the Spinco business, taking into account the results of Frontier's due diligence review of the Spinco business.

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The current and prospective competitive climate in the communications industry, including the potential for further consolidation.

The strategic alternatives reasonably available to Frontier, including proceeding on a stand-alone basis and pursuing other strategic transactions (including a transaction with Company A).

The current and prospective regulatory landscape in the communications industry.

The structure of the merger and the terms and conditions of the merger agreement, including the collar placed on the movement of the trading prices of Frontier common stock prior to the closing for purposes of calculating the aggregate merger consideration, and the parties' commitment to complete the merger.

The potential short-term effects on Frontier's stock price from the announcement of the proposed reduction in dividend after the closing of the merger.

The requirement that the realignment of the Spinco business (other than the portion relating to West Virginia) be completed at least 60 days prior to the closing of the merger, giving Frontier the opportunity to confirm that the Spinco business has been segregated, and has been operating on an independent basis, from the other businesses of Verizon in accordance with the merger agreement without any need for transition services from Verizon (other than in respect of West Virginia).

The opinions of Evercore and Citi, each delivered orally to the Frontier board on May 12, 2009 and subsequently confirmed in writing by Evercore on May 12, 2009 and by Citi on May 13, 2009, to the effect that, as of that date, and based on and subject to the assumptions made, matters considered and limitations on the scope of review undertaken by each of Evercore and Citi as set forth in their respective opinions, the aggregate merger consideration to be delivered by Frontier in respect of the Spinco common stock pursuant to the original merger agreement was fair, from a financial point of view, to Frontier and holders of Frontier common stock (solely in their capacity as holders of Frontier common stock with regard to Evercore's opinion), as more fully described below under the captions "Opinions of Frontier's Financial Advisors."

The fact that the existing Frontier stockholders are expected to own between approximately 29% and 34% of the combined company, which percentages are reflected in the relative valuations of Frontier and Spinco, assuming there are no adjustments for amounts paid, payable or forgone by Verizon pursuant to orders or settlements that are issued or entered into in order to obtain governmental approvals in the Spinco territory that are required to complete the merger or the spin-off.

The Frontier board weighed these advantages and opportunities against a number of other factors identified in its deliberations as weighing against the merger, including:

The challenges inherent in the combination of two businesses of the size and scope of Frontier and the Spinco business and the size of the companies relative to each other, including the risk that integration costs to be borne by Frontier or the combined company may be greater than anticipated and the possible diversion of management attention for an extended period of time both prior to and after the closing of the merger.

The risk that in connection with the creation of Spinco and its carve-out from Verizon, as a result of which it will not have all of the same non-network assets, contracts and resources as it had as part of Verizon, the value of the Spinco business (whether as a result of a reduction in sales or the incurrence of additional costs) may be less than the value the parties assigned to the Spinco business during their negotiations, or that the Spinco business may not operate independently at the time of the closing notwithstanding Frontier's ability to evaluate such independent operation prior to the closing.

The risk of not capturing all the cost savings and operational synergies anticipated from the merger of Frontier and Spinco and the risk that other anticipated benefits might not be realized, and that the long-term free cash flow per share accretion to the Frontier stockholders might not be realized.

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The understanding that, while the transaction is expected to be substantially accretive to Frontier's free cash flow per share over time and be more accretive in the long term than other possible strategic alternatives, the transaction is expected to be dilutive to Frontier's free cash flow per share in the first full year of the combined company's operations and be less accretive in the short term than other possible strategic alternatives.

The risk that the revenues and access lines related to the Spinco business will decline at a significantly faster rate prior to the closing of the merger than the rate at which Frontier had anticipated based on its due diligence review and financial analyses of the Spinco business and the merger.

The risk that the capital expenditures required to be spent in the 14 states in which the Spinco business operates after the closing of the merger could be higher than anticipated by Frontier based on its due diligence review and financial analyses of the Spinco business and the merger.

The risk that the merger may not be consummated despite the parties' efforts, including as a result of the parties' inability to obtain the required regulatory approvals or obtain the special cash payment financing, in each case on terms that satisfy the terms of the merger agreement.

Frontier's inability to terminate the merger agreement to accept an unsolicited third party's alternative strategic proposal that the Frontier board deems to be superior to the merger (but recognizing the Frontier board's right to change its recommendation to Frontier stockholders in the circumstances specified in the merger agreement), together with the \$80 million termination fee payable to Verizon if the merger agreement is terminated under certain circumstances specified in the merger agreement.

The risks of the type and nature described under **Risk Factors**, and the matters described under **Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements**.

The Frontier board determined that these negative factors were outweighed by the advantages and opportunities offered by the merger.

This discussion of the factors considered by the Frontier board includes the principal factors considered, but is not intended to be exhaustive. In view of the wide variety of factors considered in connection with its evaluation of the merger and the complexity of these matters, the Frontier board did not find it useful to and did not quantify or assign any relative or specific weights to the various factors that it considered in reaching its determination that the merger is advisable, fair to and in the best interests of Frontier and its stockholders. Rather, the Frontier board conducted an overall review of all of the relevant factors. In addition, individual members of the Frontier board may have given differing weights to different factors.

Approval by Frontier's Board of Directors and Stockholders

Frontier's board of directors unanimously approved the merger agreement and unanimously recommended that Frontier stockholders vote to adopt the merger agreement and approve the issuance of Frontier common stock pursuant to the merger agreement. This approval was received at a special meeting of Frontier stockholders, which was held on October 27, 2009.

Opinions of Frontier's Financial Advisors

Opinion of Evercore Group L.L.C.

In May 2009, Frontier formally engaged Evercore to act as its financial advisor with respect to potential strategic transactions. Frontier engaged Evercore to act as a financial advisor based on its qualifications, experience and reputation. Evercore is an internationally recognized investment banking firm and is regularly engaged in the valuation of businesses in connection with mergers and acquisitions, leveraged buyouts, competitive biddings, private placements and valuations for corporate and other purposes.

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On May 12, 2009, at a meeting of the Frontier board, Evercore delivered to the Frontier board an oral opinion, which opinion was confirmed by delivery of a written opinion dated May 12, 2009, to the effect that, as of that date and based on and subject to assumptions made, matters considered and limitations on the scope of review undertaken by Evercore as set forth therein, the aggregate merger consideration to be delivered by Frontier in respect of the Spinco common stock pursuant to the original merger agreement is fair, from a financial point of view, to Frontier and the holders of Frontier common stock (solely in their capacity as holders of Frontier common stock).

The full text of Evercore's written opinion, dated May 12, 2009, which sets forth, among other things, the procedures followed, assumptions made, matters considered and limitations on the scope of review undertaken in rendering its opinion, is attached as Annex B-1 to this information statement/prospectus and is incorporated by reference in its entirety into this information statement/prospectus. Evercore's opinion was directed to the Frontier board and addresses only the fairness to Frontier and the holders of Frontier common stock (solely in their capacity as holders of Frontier common stock), from a financial point of view, of the aggregate merger consideration to be delivered by Frontier in respect of the Spinco common stock pursuant to the original merger agreement. The opinion does not address any other aspect of the proposed merger and does not constitute a recommendation to the Frontier board or to any other persons in respect of the merger, including as to how any holder of shares of Frontier common stock should vote or act in respect of the merger. Evercore's opinion does not address the fairness of the spin-off or the merger or any other aspect of the proposed transactions from a financial point of view to Verizon, Spinco or their respective stockholders, and does not constitute a recommendation to the recipients of this information statement/prospectus or any other person with respect to the spin-off, the merger or any other aspect of the proposed transactions. Evercore did not provide any advice or opinion to Verizon, Spinco or their respective boards of directors with respect to the spin-off, the merger or any other aspect of the proposed transactions.

In connection with rendering its opinion, Evercore, among other things:

reviewed certain publicly available business and financial information relating to Frontier and Verizon in respect of Spinco, respectively, that Evercore deemed to be relevant;

reviewed certain non-public historical financial statements and other historical non-public financial data relating to Frontier and Verizon in respect of Spinco, respectively, prepared and furnished to Evercore by the respective managements of Frontier and Verizon;

reviewed certain non-public projected financial data relating to Frontier and Spinco prepared and furnished to Evercore by the management of Frontier;

reviewed certain historical and projected non-public operating data relating to Frontier and Spinco prepared and furnished to Evercore by the management of Frontier;

discussed the past and current operations, financial projections and current financial condition of Frontier with the management of Frontier (including their views on the risks and uncertainties of achieving such projections);

reviewed the amount and timing of the cost savings and operating synergies estimated by the management of Frontier to result from the merger, referred to as the synergies, and the associated integration costs;

reviewed the reported prices and the historical trading activity of Frontier common stock;

compared the financial performance of Frontier and its stock market trading multiples with those of certain other publicly traded companies that Evercore deemed relevant;

compared the financial performance of Frontier and Spinco and the valuation multiples relating to the merger with those of certain other transactions that Evercore deemed relevant;

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reviewed a draft of the original merger agreement, dated May 12, 2009, and a draft of the distribution agreement entered into by Verizon and Spinco on May 13, 2009, which was prior to any subsequent amendment and is referred to as the original distribution agreement, which draft was dated May 12, 2009; and

performed such other analyses and examinations and considered such other factors that Evercore deemed appropriate. For purposes of its analysis and opinion, Evercore assumed and relied upon, without undertaking any independent verification of, the accuracy and completeness of all of the information publicly available, and all of the information supplied or otherwise made available to, discussed with, or reviewed by Evercore, and Evercore assumed no liability for such information. With respect to the projected financial data relating to Frontier and Spinco referred to above, Evercore assumed that they were reasonably prepared on bases reflecting the best currently available estimates and good faith judgments of the management of Frontier as to the matters covered thereby. Evercore did not receive any projected financial data from Verizon relating to Verizon or Spinco. Evercore also assumed that the synergies are reasonably obtainable, on bases reflecting the best currently available estimates and good faith judgments of the future competitiveness, operating and regulatory environments and related financial performance of the combined company and will be realized in the amounts and at the times indicated thereby.

For purposes of rendering its opinion, Evercore assumed, in all respects material to its analysis, that the representations and warranties of each party contained in the original merger agreement are true and correct, that each party would perform all of the covenants and agreements required to be performed by it under the original distribution agreement and the original merger agreement and that all conditions to the consummation of the transactions contemplated by such agreements, including, without limitation, the merger, would be satisfied without material waiver or modification. Evercore also assumed that all governmental, regulatory or other consents, approvals or releases necessary for the consummation of the merger and the transactions contemplated by the original distribution agreement would be obtained without any material delay, limitation, restriction or condition that would have an adverse effect on Frontier or the consummation of the merger or materially reduce the benefits of the merger to Frontier.

Evercore also assumed that the contribution, the distribution and all of the transactions described in the original distribution agreement would be consummated in accordance with the terms of the original distribution agreement, without any limitations, restrictions, conditions, amendments or modifications, regulatory or otherwise, that collectively would have a material adverse effect on Verizon or Spinco. In addition, Frontier informed Evercore, and accordingly for purposes of rendering its opinion Evercore assumed that the merger, the contribution, the distribution and the other transactions contemplated by the original merger agreement would qualify for the intended tax-free treatment as set forth in the original merger agreement and the distribution agreement. Furthermore, at Frontier's direction and with its consent, Evercore assumed for purposes of rendering its opinion, that the amount of the special cash payment, together with the principal amount of the Spinco debt securities and any distribution date indebtedness, would be approximately \$3.333 billion, that the financial terms of the special cash payment financing would be on economic terms no less favorable to Spinco than those set forth in assumptions provided to Evercore by the management of Frontier, and that the financial terms of the Spinco debt securities would be consistent with those described in Financing of the Combined Company. Evercore also assumed that the final forms of the original merger agreement and original distribution agreement would not differ in any material respect from the last draft of each such agreement reviewed by Evercore.

Evercore did not make or assume any responsibility for making any independent valuation or appraisal of the assets or liabilities of Frontier, Spinco or Verizon and was not furnished with any such appraisals, nor did Evercore evaluate the solvency or fair value of Frontier, Spinco or Verizon under any state or federal laws relating to bankruptcy, insolvency or similar matters. Evercore's opinion was necessarily based on economic, market and other conditions as in effect on, and on the information made available to Evercore as of, the date of

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its opinion and accordingly did not consider any amendments to the original merger agreement or the original distribution agreement entered into after the date of its opinion. Subsequent developments may affect Evercore's opinion and Evercore does not have any obligation to update, revise or reaffirm its opinion.

Evercore was not asked to pass upon, and expressed no opinion with respect to, any matter other than the fairness to Frontier and holders of Frontier common stock (solely in their capacity as holders of Frontier common stock), from a financial point of view, of the aggregate merger consideration to be delivered by Frontier in respect of the shares of Spinco common stock. Evercore did not express any view on, and its opinion did not address, the fairness of the proposed transaction to, or any consideration received in connection with the transaction by, the holders of any other securities, creditors or other constituencies of Frontier, or as to the fairness of the amount or nature of any compensation to be paid or payable to any of the officers, directors or employees of Frontier, or any class of such persons, whether relative to the aggregate merger consideration or otherwise. Evercore's opinion does not address the fairness of the spin-off or the merger or any other aspect of the proposed transactions from a financial point of view to Verizon, Spinco or their respective stockholders, and does not constitute a recommendation to the recipients of this information statement/prospectus or any other person with respect to the spin-off, the merger or any other aspect of the proposed transactions. Evercore assumed that any modification to the structure of the transaction would not vary in any respect material to its analysis. Evercore's opinion does not address the relative merits of the merger as compared to other business or financial strategies that might be available to Frontier, nor does it address the underlying business decision of Frontier to engage in the merger. Evercore is not a legal, regulatory, accounting or tax expert and assumed the accuracy and completeness of assessments by Frontier and its advisors with respect to legal, regulatory, accounting and tax matters. Evercore did not provide any advice or opinion to Verizon, Spinco or their respective boards of directors with respect to the spin-off, the merger or any other aspect of the proposed transactions. The issuance of Evercore's opinion was approved by an opinion committee of Evercore.

Under the terms of Evercore's engagement, Frontier has agreed to pay Evercore an aggregate fee of \$18 million (which may be increased by Frontier, at its discretion, to \$19 million), of which \$4 million became payable when Evercore rendered its opinion and the remainder of which will become payable upon the closing of the merger. Additional fees may become payable by Frontier to Evercore if any additional services are requested by Frontier. In addition, Frontier has agreed to reimburse Evercore's reasonable and customary out-of-pocket expenses and to indemnify Evercore and related parties for certain liabilities, including liabilities under federal securities laws, arising out of its engagement. Prior to its engagement, Evercore and its affiliates provided financial advisory services to Frontier, for which Frontier had reimbursed Evercore's expenses. Evercore may provide financial or other services to Frontier or Verizon in the future and in connection with any such services Evercore may receive compensation.

In the ordinary course of business, Evercore or its affiliates may actively trade the securities or related derivative securities, or financial instruments of Frontier, Verizon and their respective affiliates, for its own account and for the accounts of its customers and, accordingly, may at any time hold a long or short position in such securities or instruments.

Opinion of Citigroup Global Markets Inc.

Citi was retained in May 2009 to act as financial advisor to Frontier in connection with the transactions involving Spinco and other potential strategic transactions. The material terms of Citi's engagement letter with Frontier are described below. On May 12, 2009, at a meeting of the Frontier board, Citi delivered to the Frontier board an oral opinion, which opinion was subsequently confirmed by delivery of a written opinion, dated May 13, 2009, to the effect that, as of that date and based upon and subject to the assumptions, limitations and considerations set forth therein, Citi's work described below and other factors it deemed relevant, the aggregate merger consideration to be delivered by Frontier in respect of the Spinco common stock pursuant to the original merger agreement was fair, from a financial point of view, to Frontier and the holders of Frontier common stock.

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The full text of Citi's opinion, which sets forth the assumptions made, general procedures followed, matters considered and limits on the review undertaken, is included as Annex B-2 to this information statement/prospectus. The summary of Citi's opinion set forth below is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the opinion. Citi's opinion does not address the fairness of the spin-off or the merger or any other aspect of the proposed transactions from a financial point of view to Verizon, Spinco or their respective stockholders, and does not constitute a recommendation to the recipients of this information statement/prospectus or any other person with respect to the spin-off, the merger or any other aspect of the proposed transactions. Citi did not provide any advice or opinion to Verizon, Spinco or their respective boards of directors with respect to the spin-off, the merger or any other aspect of the proposed transactions.

In arriving at its opinion, Citi:

reviewed the original merger agreement and the original distribution agreement and held discussions with certain senior officers, directors and other representatives and advisors of Frontier and certain senior officers and other representatives and advisors of Verizon concerning the businesses, operations and prospects of Frontier, Verizon and Spinco;

examined certain publicly available business and financial information relating to Frontier and Verizon as well as certain financial forecasts and other information and data relating to Frontier, Verizon and Spinco which were provided to or discussed with Citi by the respective managements of Frontier and Verizon (except that Citi did not receive any financial forecasts from Verizon relating to Verizon or Spinco);

reviewed information relating to the potential strategic implications and operational benefits (including the amount, timing and achievability thereof) anticipated by the management of Frontier to result from the merger;

reviewed the financial terms of the merger as set forth in the original merger agreement in relation to, among other things: current and historical market prices and trading volumes of Frontier common stock; the historical and projected earnings and other operating data of Frontier and Spinco; and the capitalization and financial condition of Frontier;

considered, to the extent publicly available, the financial terms of certain other transactions which it considered relevant in evaluating the merger and analyzed certain financial, stock market and other publicly available information relating to the businesses of other companies whose operations it considered relevant in evaluating those of Frontier and Spinco;

evaluated certain potential pro forma financial effects of the merger; and

conducted such other analyses and examinations and considered such other information and financial, economic and market criteria as it deemed appropriate in arriving at its opinion.

The issuance of Citi's opinion was authorized by its fairness opinion committee.

In rendering its opinion, Citi assumed and relied upon, without independent verification, the accuracy and completeness of all financial and other information and data publicly available or provided to or otherwise reviewed by or discussed with it. With respect to financial forecasts and other information and data relating to Frontier, Verizon and Spinco provided to or otherwise reviewed by or discussed with Citi, Citi was advised by the management of Frontier that such forecasts and other information and data were reasonably prepared on bases reflecting the best currently available estimates and judgments of the management of Frontier as to the future financial performance of Frontier and Spinco, the potential strategic implications and operational benefits anticipated to result from the merger, the potential terms of the financing to be obtained by Spinco and the other matters covered thereby, and assumed, with the consent of Frontier, that the financial results (including the

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potential strategic implications and operational benefits anticipated to result from the merger) reflected in such forecasts and other information and data will be realized in the amounts and at the times projected. Citi did not receive any financial forecasts from Verizon relating to Verizon or Spinco.

Citi assumed, with the consent of Frontier, that the merger will be consummated in accordance with its terms, without waiver, modification or amendment of any material term, condition or agreement and that, in the course of obtaining the necessary financings, regulatory or third-party approvals, consents and releases for the merger, no delay, limitation, restriction or condition will be imposed that would have a material adverse effect on Frontier, Spinco or the contemplated benefits of the merger. Citi also assumed, with the consent of Frontier, that the contribution, the distribution and all of the transactions in the original distribution agreement will be consummated in accordance with the terms of the original distribution agreement, without waiver, modification or amendment of any material term, condition or agreement, approvals, consents, releases or otherwise, that collectively would have a material adverse effect on Verizon or Spinco. Citi also assumed that Spinco will be able to secure the financing, in accordance with the terms of the original merger agreement, necessary to consummate the merger. Citi also assumed, with the consent of Frontier, that the contribution, the distribution, the merger and the other transactions contemplated by the original merger agreement and the original distribution agreement will be treated as tax-free reorganizations for federal income tax purposes.

Citi did not express any opinion as to what the value of Frontier common stock actually will be when issued pursuant to the merger or the price at which Frontier common stock will trade at any time. Citi did not make and was not provided with an independent evaluation or appraisal of the assets or liabilities (contingent or otherwise) of Frontier, Verizon or Spinco nor did Citi make any physical inspection of the properties or assets of Frontier, Verizon or Spinco.

Citi was not requested to, and did not, solicit third-party indications of interest in the possible acquisition of all or a part of Frontier, nor was it requested to consider, and its opinion does not address, the underlying business decision of Frontier to effect the merger, the relative merits of the merger as compared to any alternative business strategies that might exist for Frontier or the effect of any other transaction in which Frontier might engage. Citi also expressed no view as to, and its opinion did not address, the fairness (financial or otherwise) of the amount or nature or any other aspect of any compensation to any officers, directors or employees of any parties to the merger, or any class of such persons, relative to the aggregate merger consideration. Citi's opinion was necessarily based upon information available to it, and financial, stock market and other conditions and circumstances existing, as of May 13, 2009 and accordingly did not consider any amendments to the original merger agreement or the original distribution agreement entered into after the date of its opinion. The credit, financial and stock markets were experiencing unusual volatility and Citi expressed no opinion or view as to any potential effects of such volatility on Frontier, Verizon, or Spinco or the contemplated benefits of the merger.

Citi's advisory services and opinion were provided for the information of the Frontier board, and its opinion was not intended to be and does not constitute a recommendation to any other person with respect to any matters relating to the merger. Citi's opinion does not address the fairness of the spin-off or the merger or any other aspect of the proposed transactions from a financial point of view to Verizon, Spinco or their respective stockholders, and does not constitute a recommendation to the recipients of this information statement/prospectus or any other person with respect to the spin-off, the merger or any other aspect of the proposed transactions. Citi did not provide any advice or opinion to Verizon, Spinco or their respective boards of directors with respect to the spin-off, the merger or any other aspect of the proposed transactions.

Citi is an internationally recognized investment banking firm engaged in, among other things, the valuation of businesses and their securities in connection with mergers and acquisitions, restructurings, leveraged buyouts, negotiated underwritings, competitive biddings, secondary distributions of listed and unlisted securities, private placements and valuations for estate, corporate and other purposes. Frontier selected Citi to act as its financial advisor on the basis of Citi's international reputation and Citi's familiarity with Frontier. Citi and its affiliates in

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the past have provided, and currently provide, services to Frontier and its affiliates unrelated to the merger, for which services Citi and its affiliates have received and expect to receive compensation, including, without limitation, acting as a bookrunner, arranger and lender in connection with various Frontier credit facilities and debt offerings. In addition, Citi and its affiliates in the past have provided services to Verizon and its affiliates unrelated to the merger, for which services Citi and its affiliates have received compensation, including, without limitation, acting as a manager, bookrunner, arranger and lender in connection with various Verizon credit facilities and debt offerings. In addition, Citi or one of its affiliates may be a participant in any financing obtained by Spinco in connection with the merger, for which services such entity would receive compensation. In the ordinary course of its business, Citi and its affiliates may actively trade or hold the securities of Frontier or Verizon for its own account or for the account of customers and, accordingly, may at any time hold a long or short position in such securities. In addition, Citi and its affiliates, including Citigroup Inc. and its affiliates, may maintain relationships with Frontier, Verizon and their respective affiliates.

Under the terms of Citi's engagement, Frontier has agreed to pay Citi an aggregate fee of \$18 million (which may be increased by Frontier, at its discretion, to \$19 million), of which \$4 million became payable when Citi rendered its opinion and the remainder of which will become payable upon the closing of the merger. Additional fees may become payable by Frontier to Citi if any additional services are requested by Frontier. In addition, Frontier has also agreed to reimburse Citi for its reasonable travel and other out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with its engagement, including the reasonable fees and expenses of its counsel, and to indemnify Citi against specific liabilities and expenses relating to or arising out of its engagement, including liabilities under the federal securities laws.

Summary of Joint Financial Analyses

Set forth below is a summary of the material financial analyses reviewed with the Frontier board on May 12, 2009, in connection with Evercore's opinion dated May 12, 2009, and Citi's oral opinion, which opinion was subsequently confirmed by delivery of a written opinion dated May 13, 2009.

Except as described above under *Opinion of Evercore Group L.L.C.* and *Opinion of Citigroup Global Markets Inc.*, Frontier imposed no instructions or limitations on Evercore or Citi with respect to the investigations made or the procedures followed by Evercore or Citi in rendering its opinion. Evercore's and Citi's respective opinions were only one of many factors considered by the Frontier board in its evaluation of the merger and should not be viewed as determinative of the views of the Frontier board or management with respect to the merger or the aggregate merger consideration. See *The Transactions* Frontier's *Reasons for the Merger*.

The aggregate merger consideration to be delivered by Frontier in respect of the Spinco common stock pursuant to the original merger agreement was determined through negotiations between Frontier and Verizon and was approved by the Frontier board. Neither Evercore nor Citi recommended any specific merger consideration to Frontier nor that any given merger consideration constituted the only appropriate merger consideration.

In connection with the review of the merger by the Frontier board, Evercore and Citi each performed a variety of financial and comparative analyses, which are summarized below, for purposes of rendering their respective opinions. The preparation of a fairness opinion is a complex process and is not necessarily susceptible to partial analysis or summary description. Selecting portions of the analyses or of the summary described below, without considering the analyses as a whole, could create an incomplete view of the processes underlying each of Evercore's and Citi's respective opinions. In arriving at their respective fairness determinations, Evercore and Citi each considered the results of all the analyses summarized below and did not draw, in isolation, conclusions from or with regard to any one analysis or factor considered by it for purposes of its opinion. Rather, Evercore and Citi each made its determination as to fairness on the basis of its experience and professional judgment after considering the results of all the analyses. In addition, each of Evercore and Citi may have considered various

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assumptions more or less probable than other assumptions, so that the range of valuations resulting from any particular analysis described above should therefore not be taken to be either Evercore's or Citi's view of the value of Frontier or Spinco. No company used in the analyses summarized below as a comparison is identical to Frontier or Spinco, and no transaction used is identical to the merger. Accordingly, such analyses may not necessarily utilize all companies or transactions that could be deemed comparable to Frontier, Spinco or the merger. Further, Evercore's and Citi's analyses involve complex considerations and judgments concerning financial and operating characteristics and other factors that could affect the acquisition, public trading or other values of the companies or transactions used, including judgments and assumptions with regard to industry performance, general business, economic, market and financial conditions and other matters, many of which are beyond the control of Frontier, Verizon and Spinco.

Each of Evercore and Citi conducted the analyses summarized below for the purpose of providing an opinion to the Frontier board as to the fairness to Frontier and the holders of Frontier common stock (solely in their capacity as holders of Frontier common stock with regard to Evercore's opinion), from a financial point of view, of the aggregate merger consideration to be delivered by Frontier in respect of the Spinco common stock pursuant to the original merger agreement. These analyses do not purport to be appraisals or to necessarily reflect the prices at which the business or securities of Frontier, Verizon or Spinco actually may trade or be sold. Estimates contained in these analyses are not necessarily indicative of actual future results, which may be significantly more or less favorable than suggested by such estimates. Accordingly, estimates used in, and the results derived from, the analyses summarized below are inherently subject to substantial uncertainty, and neither Evercore nor Citi assumes any responsibility if future results are materially different from those forecasted in such estimates.

Except as otherwise noted, the following quantitative information, to the extent that it is based on market data, is based on market data as it existed on or before May 8, 2009, and is not necessarily indicative of current or future market conditions.

The following summary of financial analyses includes information presented in tabular format. These tables alone do not constitute a complete description of the financial analyses and must be read together with the text of each summary in order to understand fully the financial analyses. Considering the tables below without considering the full narrative description of the financial analyses, including the methodologies and assumptions underlying the analyses, could create a misleading or incomplete view of such financial analyses. In connection with certain of their analyses, Frontier's financial advisors utilized financial forecasts for Frontier prepared by Frontier's management, referred to as the Frontier Management Base Case and the Frontier Management Alternative Case, and financial forecasts for Spinco prepared by Frontier's management.

In conducting their analyses, Frontier's financial advisors used various methodologies to review the valuation of Frontier on a stand-alone basis and Frontier and Spinco on a relative basis, to assess the fairness of the aggregate merger consideration to be delivered by Frontier in respect of the Spinco common stock. Specifically, Frontier's financial advisors conducted analyses of historical share price, research analyst price targets, dividend yield, selected publicly traded companies, selected precedent transactions, discounted cash flow, implied percentage ownership and relative contribution to the combined company.

Stand-alone Valuation Analyses

Historical Share Price Analysis. Evercore and Citi noted that the trailing low and high 52-week intra-day trading prices for shares of Frontier common stock, as of May 8, 2009, were \$5.32 per share and \$12.94 per share, respectively. Evercore and Citi then compared the 52-week intra-day trading prices to the projected price range for shares of Frontier common stock to be issued to holders of shares of Verizon common stock as the aggregate merger consideration, referred to as the collar, with the low end of the collar being \$7.00 per share of

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Frontier common stock, the mid-point of the collar being \$7.75 per share of Frontier common stock and the high end of the collar being \$8.50 per share of Frontier common stock.

Research Analyst Price Targets. Evercore and Citi compared selected recent publicly available research analyst price targets for Frontier from the following selected firms who published price targets for Frontier as of May 8, 2009:

Bank of America	Hudson Square
Barclays	JPMorgan
Citi	Piper Jaffray
D.A. Davidson	Raymond James
Goldman Sachs	Stifel Nicolaus
Hilliard Lyons	UBS

Evercore and Citi examined the price targets published by each of the firms above and noted that the low and high per share equity value price targets for Frontier common stock were \$7.00 and \$12.50, respectively. Evercore and Citi then compared the low and high per share equity value analyst price targets to the low end of the collar (\$7.00 per share of Frontier common stock), mid-point of the collar (\$7.75 per share of Frontier common stock) and high end of the collar (\$8.50 per share of Frontier common stock).

Dividend Yield Analysis. Evercore and Citi calculated the implied equity value per share of Frontier common stock based on a range of assumed annual dividends per share and a range of selected dividend yields. Evercore and Citi reviewed the annual dividend yields of Selected Comparable Companies (as defined below) with higher leverage and higher dividend payout ratios (such as Consolidated Communications Holdings, Inc., Iowa Telecommunications Services, Inc. and Windstream Corporation) and the annual dividend yields of Selected Comparable Companies with lower leverage and lower dividend payout ratios (such as AT&T Inc., CenturyTel Communications, Inc., Embarq Corporation, Qwest Communications International Inc. and Verizon). Evercore and Citi noted that the annual dividend yields for the Selected Comparable Companies with higher leverage and higher dividend payout ratios had a range of approximately 11.0% to 12.8% and the annual dividend yields for the Selected Comparable Companies with lower leverage and lower dividend payout ratios had a range of approximately 6.2% to 9.2%.

Evercore and Citi derived ranges of implied equity values per share of Frontier common stock by dividing an assumed annual dividend per share of Frontier Common Stock by an annual dividend yield range that Evercore and Citi selected from the annual dividend yield ranges described above, which they judged, based on their financial advisory experience, to be most appropriate in order to perform their analysis of Frontier. Utilizing Frontier's current annual dividend per share of \$1.00 and a selected annual dividend yield range of approximately 11.0% to 12.5%, Evercore and Citi derived a range of implied equity values per share of Frontier common stock of \$7.99 to \$9.05. Utilizing the projected annual dividend per share of the combined company of \$0.75 and a selected annual dividend yield range of approximately 9.0% to 11.0%, Evercore and Citi derived a range of implied equity values per share of Frontier common stock of \$6.79 to \$8.33.

Evercore and Citi then compared the above calculated values to the low end of the collar (\$7.00 per share of Frontier common stock), mid-point of the collar (\$7.75 per share of Frontier common stock) and high end of the collar (\$8.50 per share of Frontier common stock).

Analysis of Selected Publicly Traded Companies. Evercore and Citi compared certain financial and operating information and commonly used valuation measurements for Frontier to corresponding information and measurements for a group of nine publicly traded comparable companies that participate predominantly in

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the communications industry, referred to as the Selected Comparable Companies, in order to derive implied per share equity value reference ranges for Frontier and implied firm value reference ranges for Spinco based on the stock market trading multiples of the Selected Comparable Companies. With respect to Spinco, this analysis was conducted in order to provide a basis for certain of the other analyses performed by Evercore and Citi and described below under Relative Valuation Analyses. The Selected Comparable Companies were:

AT&T Inc.	Iowa Telecommunications Services, Inc.
CenturyTel, Inc	Qwest Communications International Inc.
Cincinnati Bell Inc.	Windstream Corporation
Consolidated Communications Holdings, Inc.	Verizon
Embarq Corporation	

With respect to Verizon as a Selected Comparable Company, Evercore and Citi examined Verizon both on a consolidated basis (including 100% of Verizon Wireless) and on the basis of the implied value of Verizon after subtracting from Verizon the value of Verizon Wireless utilizing an assumed 6x multiple of estimated 2009 earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, referred to as EBITDA.

Evercore and Citi reviewed, among other things, firm values, calculated as equity value based on closing stock prices on May 8, 2009, plus debt, preferred stock and minority interests, less cash and cash equivalents and investments, as a multiple of the estimated EBITDA and EBITDA less capital expenditures of the Selected Comparable Companies for calendar years 2009 and 2010. When applicable, firm values were adjusted to exclude the net present value of future taxes shielded by net operating losses. Evercore and Citi also reviewed the equity values as a multiple of levered free cash flow (levered free cash flow being defined for this purpose as EBITDA less capital expenditures, interest expenses and taxes), referred to as LFCF, for the Selected Comparable Companies for calendar years 2009 and 2010. Financial forecasts for Frontier and Spinco were based on the Frontier Management Base Case, the Frontier Management Alternative Case and other information and projections for Spinco provided to Evercore and Citi by Frontier management. Evercore and Citi also used publicly available information concerning historical and projected financial performance, including published historical financial information and publicly available third-party research.

Evercore and Citi selected the companies listed above because their businesses and operating profiles are relevant to that of Frontier and the Spinco business. However, because of the inherent differences between the businesses, operations and prospects of Frontier and Spinco and the businesses, operations and prospects of the Selected Comparable Companies, no comparable company is exactly the same as Frontier or Spinco. Therefore, Evercore and Citi believed that it was inappropriate to, and therefore did not, rely solely on the quantitative results of the comparable company analysis. Accordingly, Evercore and Citi also made qualitative judgments concerning differences between the financial and operating characteristics and prospects of Frontier and Spinco and the Selected Comparable Companies that would affect the public trading values of each in order to provide a context in which to consider the results of the quantitative analysis. These qualitative judgments related primarily to the differing sizes, capital structure, growth prospects, profitability levels, degree of operational risk and recent and/or pending transactions between Frontier and Spinco and the Selected Comparable Companies.

Selected Publicly Traded Companies Analysis of Frontier. Evercore and Citi then applied ranges of selected firm value to adjusted EBITDA (defined as EBITDA plus stock-based compensation, non-cash pension expenses and restructuring costs, and referred to as Adjusted EBITDA) multiples and selected equity value to LFCF multiples derived from the Selected Comparable Companies to corresponding financial data of Frontier based on the Frontier Management Base Case and the Frontier Management Alternative Case. The high and low of the relevant multiples derived for each of the Selected Comparable Companies is reflected in the column of the chart titled All Selected Comparable Companies. Evercore and Citi selected from among such multiples the range of

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multiples reflected in the column of the chart below titled Selected Valuation Multiple Ranges for Frontier, which they judged, based on their financial advisory experience, to be most appropriate in order to perform their analysis of Frontier. This analysis indicated the following implied equity value per share valuation reference ranges for Frontier as presented below, which were compared to the low end of the collar (\$7.00 per share of Frontier common stock), the mid-point of the collar (\$7.75 per share of Frontier common stock) and the high end of the collar (\$8.50 per share of Frontier common stock):

Valuation Methodology	All Selected Comparable Companies		Selected Valuation Multiple Ranges for Frontier		Implied Equity Value per Share Valuation Reference Ranges for Frontier	
Firm Value as a Multiple of:						
2009 Estimated Adjusted EBITDA (Frontier Management Alternative Case)	3.9	6.7x	5.0	6.0x	\$ 4.83	\$8.74
2009 Estimated Adjusted EBITDA (Frontier Management Base Case)	3.9	6.7x	5.0	6.0x	\$ 3.95	\$7.68
2010 Estimated Adjusted EBITDA (Frontier Management Alternative Case)	4.0	6.7x	5.25	6.25x	\$ 5.79	\$9.70
2010 Estimated Adjusted EBITDA (Frontier Management Base Case)	4.0	6.7x	5.25	6.25x	\$ 3.86	\$7.40
2009 Estimated Adjusted EBITDA less Capital Expenditures (Frontier Management Alternative Case)	5.7	25.8x	7.0	8.0x	\$ 6.83	\$9.91
2009 Estimated Adjusted EBITDA less Capital Expenditures (Frontier Management Base Case)	5.7	25.8x	7.0	8.0x	\$ 5.60	\$8.50
2010 Estimated Adjusted EBITDA less Capital Expenditures (Frontier Management Alternative Case)	6.6	27.3x	7.5	8.5x	\$ 8.47	\$11.55
2010 Estimated Adjusted EBITDA less Capital Expenditures (Frontier Management Base Case)	6.6	27.3x	7.5	8.5x	\$ 5.83	\$8.57
Equity Value as a Multiple of:						
2009 Estimated LFCF (Frontier Management Alternative Case)	3.9	10.8x	5.0	6.0x	\$ 7.66	\$9.18
2009 Estimated LFCF (Frontier Management Base Case)	3.9	10.8x	5.0	6.0x	\$ 7.95	\$9.54
2010 Estimated LFCF (Frontier Management Alternative Case)	4.6	9.6x	5.5	6.5x	\$ 8.26	\$9.76
2010 Estimated LFCF (Frontier Management Base Case)	4.6	9.6x	5.5	6.5x	\$ 7.47	\$8.82

Selected Publicly Traded Companies Analysis of Spinco. In order to provide a basis for certain of the other analyses performed by Evercore and Citi and described below under Relative Valuation Analyses, Evercore and Citi then applied ranges of selected firm value to Adjusted EBITDA multiples derived from the Selected Comparable Companies to corresponding financial data of Spinco based on information and projections prepared by Frontier management and provided to Evercore and Citi. No equity value to LFCF comparisons of Spinco were conducted by Evercore and Citi because Spinco was not capitalized as an independent public company as of

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the date of this analysis. Evercore and Citi selected from among the multiples derived for each of the Selected Comparable Companies (the high and low of such multiples being reflected in the column of the chart below titled "All Selected Comparable Companies") the range of multiples reflected in the column of the chart below titled "Selected Valuation Multiple Ranges for Spinco" that they judged, based on their financial advisory experience, to be most appropriate in order to perform their analysis of Spinco. This analysis indicated the following implied firm value reference ranges for Spinco:

Valuation Methodology	All Selected Comparable Companies		Selected Valuation Multiple Ranges for Spinco		Implied Firm Value Valuation Reference Ranges for Spinco (\$ in millions)	
Firm Value as a Multiple of:						
2009 Estimated Adjusted EBITDA	3.9	6.7x	4.5	5.5x	\$8,233	\$10,063
2010 Estimated Adjusted EBITDA	4.0	6.7x	4.75	5.75x	\$8,085	\$9,787
2009 Estimated Adjusted EBITDA less Capital Expenditures	5.7	25.8x	6.0	7.0x	\$8,536	\$9,959
2010 Estimated Adjusted EBITDA less Capital Expenditures	6.6	27.3x	6.5	7.5x	\$8,491	\$9,797

None of the Selected Comparable Companies utilized as a comparison is identical to Frontier or Spinco. Accordingly, Evercore and Citi believe the analysis of publicly traded comparable companies is not simply mathematical. Rather, it involves complex considerations and qualitative judgments, reflected in Evercore's and Citi's opinions, concerning differences in financial and operating characteristics and other factors that could affect the public trading value of the Selected Comparable Companies to which Frontier and Spinco are compared.

Analysis of Selected Precedent Transactions. Evercore and Citi reviewed the financial terms, to the extent publicly available, of twelve merger and acquisition transactions announced between November 2001 and May 2009 of companies that Evercore and Citi, based on their experience with merger and acquisition transactions, deemed relevant to arriving at their opinions. Evercore and Citi chose the transactions, referred to as the Selected Precedent Transactions, based on the similarity of the target companies in the transactions to Spinco in terms of the size, mix, margins and other characteristics of their businesses. The Selected Precedent Transactions were:

Acquirer	Target	Date Transaction Announced
Windstream Corp.	D&E Communications, Inc.	May 2009
CenturyTel, Inc.	Embarq Corporation	October 2008
Consolidated Communications Holdings, Inc.	North Pittsburgh Systems, Inc.	July 2007
Windstream Corp.	CT Communications, Inc.	May 2007
FairPoint Communications, Inc.	Verizon and Northern New England Spinco Inc.	January 2007
CenturyTel, Inc.	Madison River Communications Corp.	December 2006
Citizens Communications Company	Commonwealth Telephone Enterprises Inc.	September 2006
Alltel Corporation	Valor Communications Group Inc.	December 2005

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Acquirer	Target	Date Transaction Announced
Quadrangle Capital Partners LP	nTelos, Inc.	January 2005
The Carlyle Group	Verizon Hawaii	May 2004
Consolidated Communications, Inc.	TXU Communications	January 2004
D&E Communications, Inc.	Conestoga Enterprises, Inc.	November 2001

For each of the Selected Precedent Transactions, Evercore and Citi calculated certain financial multiples for the target company derived from certain publicly available information for the target company. Specifically, in performing this analysis, Evercore and Citi determined the multiples of firm value and adjusted to exclude an estimated value of the target company's non-incumbent local exchange carrier businesses to the forward twelve-months of incumbent local exchange carrier EBITDA, referred to as ILEC Forward EBITDA, for the Selected Precedent Transactions. When publicly available, the synergies expected from the transaction were included. The following table presents a summary of the results of this analysis and also sets forth the multiples implied by the merger:

	Firm Value as a Multiple of ILEC Forward EBITDA		
	Without Synergies	Without Synergies Less Capital Expenditures	With Synergies
Frontier/Spinco Merger	4.7x	6.0x	3.4x
Low	4.3x	5.9x	3.7x
High	10.9x	33.3x	7.2x
Mean	7.0x	11.6x	5.6x
Median	6.9x	9.7x	5.7x

Because the reasons for, and the circumstances surrounding, each of the Selected Precedent Transactions analyzed were so diverse, and because of the inherent differences between the operations and the financial condition of Frontier and Spinco and the companies involved in the Selected Precedent Transactions, Evercore and Citi believe that a comparable transaction analysis is not simply mathematical. Rather, it involves complex considerations and qualitative judgments, reflected in the opinions of Evercore and Citi, concerning differences between the characteristics of these transactions and the merger that could affect the value of the subject companies, Frontier and Spinco.

Discounted Cash Flow Analysis of Frontier. As part of their analyses, and in order to estimate the implied present value of the equity value per share for Frontier, Evercore and Citi prepared a four and three-quarter years discounted cash flow analysis for Frontier, calculated as of March 31, 2009, of after-tax unlevered free cash flows for fiscal years 2009 (nine months after March 31, 2009 only) through 2013, using both the Frontier Management Base Case and the Frontier Management Alternative Case.

A discounted cash flow analysis is a valuation methodology used to derive a valuation of an asset by calculating the present value of estimated future cash flows to be generated by the asset. Present value refers to the current value of future cash flows or amounts and is obtained by discounting those future cash flows or amounts by a discount rate that takes into account macro-economic assumptions and estimates of risk, the opportunity cost of capital, expected returns and other appropriate factors. Evercore and Citi performed a discounted cash flow analysis for Frontier by adding (1) the present value of Frontier's projected after-tax unlevered free cash flows for fiscal years 2009 (nine months after March 31, 2009 only) through 2013 to (2) the present value of the terminal value of Frontier as of the end of fiscal year 2013. Terminal value refers to the value at a particular point in time of all future cash flows to be generated by an asset.

Evercore and Citi estimated a range of terminal values as of the end of fiscal year 2013 calculated based on selected perpetuity growth rates of 1.0% to 1.0%. Evercore and Citi discounted the after-tax unlevered free cash

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flow streams and the estimated terminal values to a present value at a range of discount rates from 8.5% to 9.5%. The discount rates utilized in this analysis were chosen by Evercore and Citi based on their expertise and experience with the incumbent local exchange carrier industry and also on an analysis of the weighted average cost of capital, which is a commonly used method for purposes of calculating discount rates in financial analyses, of Frontier and other comparable companies. Evercore and Citi calculated per share equity values by first determining a range of firm values of Frontier by adding the present values of the after-tax unlevered free cash flows and terminal values for each perpetuity growth rate and discount rate scenario, and then subtracting from the firm values the net debt, calculated as total debt minus cash and investments, of Frontier, and then dividing those amounts by the number of fully diluted shares of Frontier. Based on financial estimates provided by Frontier management, this analysis indicated the following implied per share equity value reference ranges for Frontier:

Valuation Methodology	Implied per Share Equity Value Reference Ranges for Frontier
Discounted Cash Flow Analysis (Frontier Management Alternative Case)	\$ 4.53 - \$10.09
Discounted Cash Flow Analysis (Frontier Management Base Case)	\$3.29 - \$8.48

Discounted Cash Flow Analysis of Spinco. In order to provide a basis for certain of the other analyses performed by Evercore and Citi and described below under Relative Valuation Analyses, Evercore and Citi prepared a four and three-quarter years discounted cash flow analysis for Spinco, calculated as of March 31, 2009, of after-tax unlevered free cash flows for fiscal years 2009 (nine months after March 31, 2009 only) through 2013, using projections provided by Frontier management. Evercore and Citi performed a discounted cash flow analysis for Spinco by adding (1) the present value of Spinco's projected after-tax unlevered free cash flows for fiscal years 2009 (nine months after March 31, 2009 only) through 2013 to (2) the present value of the terminal value of Spinco as of the end of fiscal year 2013.

Evercore and Citi estimated a range of terminal values as of the end of fiscal year 2013 calculated based on selected perpetuity growth rates of 1.0% to 1.0%. Evercore and Citi discounted the after-tax unlevered free cash flow streams and the estimated terminal values to a present value at a range of discount rates from 8.5% to 9.5%. The discount rates utilized in this analysis were chosen by Evercore and Citi based on their expertise and experience with the incumbent local exchange carrier industry and also on an analysis of the weighted average cost of capital, which is a commonly used method for purposes of calculating discount rates in financial analyses, of Spinco and other comparable companies. Evercore and Citi calculated firm values of Spinco by adding the present values of the after-tax unlevered free cash flows and terminal values for each perpetuity growth rate and discount rate scenario. Based on financial estimates provided by Frontier management, this analysis indicated the following firm value reference ranges for Spinco:

Valuation Methodology	Firm Value Reference Ranges for Spinco (\$ in millions)
Discounted Cash Flow Analysis Without Synergies	\$8,361 - \$10,683
Discounted Cash Flow Analysis With Synergies	\$9,561 - \$13,953

Relative Valuation Analyses

Implied Percentage Ownership Analysis. Based on the implied valuations for each of Frontier and Spinco derived above under Analysis of Selected Publicly Traded Companies, Analysis of Selected Precedent Transactions, Discounted Cash Flow Analysis of Frontier and Discounted Cash Flow Analysis of Spinco, Evercore and Citi calculated an implied equity ownership range for Frontier in the combined company and compared it to the proposed equity ownership for Frontier in the combined company to result from the merger.

For each of the analyses (other than the Analysis of Selected Precedent Transactions) referred to above, Evercore and Citi calculated the low end of each Frontier implied equity ownership range assuming the lowest

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implied per share equity value for Frontier and the highest implied firm value for Spinco, less an assumed \$3.333 billion of Spinco debt through the special cash payment financing, the Spinco debt securities and the distribution date indebtedness, derived from each of the foregoing valuation analyses. Evercore and Citi then calculated the high end of each Frontier implied equity ownership range assuming the highest implied per share equity value for Frontier and the lowest implied firm value for Spinco, less an assumed \$3.333 billion of Spinco debt through the special cash payment financing, the Spinco debt securities and the distribution date indebtedness, derived from each of the foregoing valuation analyses.

For the Analysis of Selected Precedent Transactions, Evercore and Citi calculated the low end of the Frontier implied equity ownership range assuming the mid-point of the collar (\$7.75 per share of Frontier common stock) and the highest implied firm value for Spinco, less an assumed \$3.333 billion of Spinco debt through the special cash payment financing, the issuance of Spinco debt securities, if required, and the distribution date indebtedness, derived from the Analysis of Selected Precedent Transactions. Evercore and Citi then calculated the high end of the Frontier implied equity ownership range assuming the mid-point of the collar (\$7.75 per share of Frontier common stock) and the lowest implied firm value for Spinco, less an assumed \$3.333 billion of Spinco debt through the special cash payment financing, the Spinco debt securities and the distribution date indebtedness, derived from the Analysis of Selected Precedent Transactions.

The proposed equity ownership percentage by current holders of shares of Frontier common stock in the combined company after giving effect to the merger (before accounting for the elimination of fractional shares and any amounts paid, payable or forgone by Verizon pursuant to orders or settlements that are issued or entered into in order to obtain governmental approvals in the Spinco territory that are required to complete the merger or the spin-off), in accordance with the terms of the collar of 29% to 34%, was compared to Frontier's implied equity ownership utilizing the implied valuations from the Frontier Management Base Case and the Frontier Management Alternative Case projections, as set forth below:

Method (Utilizing Frontier Management)

Base Case Projections)	Frontier Implied Equity Ownership Range
<i>Selected Publicly Traded Companies Analysis</i>	
2009 Adjusted EBITDA	15% - 33%
2010 Adjusted EBITDA	16% - 33%
2009 Adjusted EBITDA less Capital Expenditures	21% - 34%
2010 Adjusted EBITDA less Capital Expenditures	22% - 34%
<i>Selected Precedent Transactions Analysis</i>	26% - 35%
<i>Discounted Cash Flow Analysis</i>	
Spinco Without Synergies	12% - 35%
Spinco With Synergies	9% - 30%

Method (Utilizing Frontier Management)

Alternative Case Projections)	Frontier Implied Equity Ownership Range
<i>Selected Publicly Traded Company Analysis</i>	
2009 Adjusted EBITDA	18% - 36%
2010 Adjusted EBITDA	22% - 39%
2009 Adjusted EBITDA less Capital Expenditures	24% - 37%
2010 Adjusted EBITDA less Capital Expenditures	29% - 41%
<i>Selected Precedent Transactions Analysis</i>	26% - 35%
<i>Discounted Cash Flow Analysis</i>	
Spinco Without Synergies	16% - 39%
Spinco With Synergies	12% - 34%

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Contribution Analysis. Evercore and Citi analyzed the respective contributions of Frontier and Spinco to the access lines, Adjusted EBITDA, LFCF, equity value (assuming the mid-point of the collar, i.e., a Frontier average price of \$7.75) and firm value of the combined company for actual fiscal year 2008 through estimated fiscal year 2013. For certain metrics, Evercore and Citi analyzed the contributions on both an unlevered basis and a levered basis, which assumed \$5.110 billion of debt, \$504 million of cash and \$3 million of investments at Frontier and \$3.333 billion of debt at Spinco. This analysis was based on the Frontier Management Base Case for Frontier's financial contributions and included the achievement of synergies identified by Frontier management, before taking into account non-recurring integration costs relating to the merger and excluded HSI and FiOS capital expenditures for Spinco's financial contributions. This analysis was compared to the proposed equity ownership in the combined company by current holders of shares of Frontier common stock after giving effect to the merger (before accounting for the elimination of fractional shares and any adjustments required as a result of any amounts paid, payable or forgone by Verizon pursuant to orders or settlements that are issued or entered into in order to obtain governmental approvals in the Spinco territory that are required to complete the merger or the spin-off), which was 29% to 34% based on the collar. The following table presents the results of this analysis:

	Implied Frontier Contribution	
	Unlevered	Levered
2008 Actual Access Lines	32%	5%
2009 Estimated Access Lines	33	8
2009 Estimated Adjusted EBITDA	39	19
2010 Estimated Adjusted EBITDA	39	20
2011 Estimated Adjusted EBITDA	37	16
2009 Estimated LFCF		36
2010 Estimated LFCF		34
2011 Estimated LFCF		32
2012 Estimated LFCF		28
2013 Estimated LFCF		26
Equity Value		32
Firm Value	45	

Combination Analysis

Pro Forma Cash Flow Analysis. In order to evaluate the estimated ongoing impact of the merger, Evercore and Citi analyzed certain pro forma financial effects of the merger. Based on its analysis, Evercore and Citi computed the resulting dilution/accretion based on Frontier management's base case estimated LFCF of the combined company for the fiscal years ending in 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 (excluding extraordinary HSI and FiOS capital expenditures) and assumed the achievement of synergies identified by Frontier management that Frontier and Spinco could achieve if the merger were consummated before taking into account non-recurring integration costs relating to the merger and also assumed a 8.5% weighted average cost of debt on the new financing required to be incurred by Spinco under the original merger agreement. Evercore and Citi noted that the merger would be dilutive to Frontier's estimated free cash flow for the fiscal year ending 2011 and would be accretive to Frontier's estimated free cash flow for each of the fiscal years ending 2012, 2013 and 2014.

Verizon's Reasons for the Spin-Off and the Merger

As part of Verizon's periodic review process, Verizon management reviews its portfolio of assets to evaluate its current structure and composition, to determine whether changes might be advisable, and to look for attractive ways to add value for its stockholders. Verizon also regularly receives expressions of interest in its access line properties. When those expressions are credible, Verizon investigates and evaluates the proposals to satisfy its fiduciary responsibility to stockholders. The decision to pursue the proposed transaction involving the transfer of the Spinco business to Frontier followed the receipt of an inquiry from Frontier that initially expressed an interest in acquiring substantially all of the Spinco business.

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Verizon's board of directors consulted with its financial and legal advisors and considered a wide variety of factors in deciding whether to approve the spin-off and the merger with Frontier and certain related transactions. These factors at that time included:

Verizon's belief that (i) its strategic position would be enhanced by the transactions because Verizon's current strategy is focused on creating value for its stockholders by bringing broadband service to its customers and (ii) the transactions would allow Verizon to focus on providing wireless voice and data products and services, and converged communications, information and entertainment services over its advanced fiber-optic network in the United States, as well as expansive end-to-end global Internet Protocol (IP) networks to business and government customers around the world.

Verizon's belief that the spin-off and the merger will enable the Spinco business to be operated by a company with an appropriate capital structure and dividend policy, while enhancing Verizon's financial flexibility, and that the assets of the Spinco business will be managed by an experienced management team exclusively focused on assets of such type.

Verizon's expectation that it will receive the special cash payment and, if required, Spinco debt securities, and that the distribution date indebtedness will become a part of the consolidated indebtedness of the combined company, which together would permit Verizon to reduce up to \$3.333 billion of the debt of Verizon or to pay dividends or repurchase Verizon common stock.

The potential value, as determined by evaluating pre- and post-transaction discounted cash flows and the valuation of comparable businesses, of the approximately 66% to 71% of the combined company that Verizon stockholders will collectively own after the spin-off and merger, before accounting for the elimination of fractional shares or any adjustments required as a result of any amounts related to governmental approvals paid, payable or forgone by Verizon as described in the section "The Transaction Agreements" "The Merger Agreement" "Merger Consideration."

The tax-efficient structure for Verizon stockholders of the spin-off and merger of Spinco with Frontier.

The availability of other transactions, including a spin-off of the operations in the Spinco territory to stockholders of Verizon without a subsequent merger.

The benefits that might accrue to Verizon stockholders as owners of Frontier common stock after the merger, including the fact that Frontier intends to pay an annual dividend of \$0.75 per share after the merger, recognizing that the payment of such dividend (including the amount and timing thereof) is subject to applicable law and agreements governing the combined company's indebtedness and within the sole discretion of the Frontier board, and the fact that Verizon stockholders, as owners of Frontier common stock, could benefit from synergies resulting from the integration of the assets of the Spinco business into Frontier's existing operations.

Verizon also considered the potential risks associated with the spin-off and merger, including that the anticipated benefits of the merger might not occur. See "Risk Factors" "Risks Related to the Spin-Off and the Merger."

Board of Directors and Management of the Combined Company

There are currently ten directors serving on the Frontier board plus two vacancies. The merger agreement provides that immediately prior to the effective time of the merger, the Frontier board (which will become the board of directors of the combined company) will consist of twelve directors, three of whom will be initially designated by Verizon and nine of whom will be initially designated by Frontier. However, in the event that the closing date of the merger occurs on or prior to July 6, 2010, there will be three vacancies on the Frontier board immediately prior to the merger and the three Verizon director nominees will become members of the board of directors of the combined company on July 6, 2010. If the closing date of the merger occurs after July 6, 2010, the three Verizon director nominees will become members of the board of the combined company on the day immediately prior to the merger. Verizon has designated Edward Fraioli, Pamela D.A. Reeve and Mark Shapiro

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to be elected to the board of directors of the combined company in connection with the closing of the merger. Verizon's director designees are not employees of Verizon, its affiliates or Cellco or any of its subsidiaries, and must satisfy director independence requirements of the SEC and the NYSE. Frontier expects that Mary Agnes Wilderotter, Frontier's current Chairman of the Board of Directors, President and Chief Executive Officer, will continue to serve in such roles with the combined company, and that the other currently serving members of the Frontier board of directors, with the exception of Ms. Lawton W. Fitt, who has agreed to resign upon completion of the merger, will continue to serve as directors of the combined company.

The merger agreement also provides that the officers of Frontier at the effective time of the merger will become the initial officers of the combined company following the merger. In addition, Frontier expects to supplement its current senior management team with members of Verizon's current regional management team who currently manage the Spinco business. See Management of the Combined Company.

Ownership of Frontier Following the Merger

Frontier anticipates that, before accounting for the elimination of fractional shares, and depending on the trading prices of Frontier common stock prior to closing of the merger, Verizon stockholders will collectively own between approximately 66% and 71% of the combined company's outstanding equity immediately following the closing of the merger, and Frontier stockholders will collectively own between approximately 29% and 34% of the combined company's outstanding equity immediately following the closing of the merger. Based on ownership levels at May 24, 2010, Frontier does not expect there to be any holder of 5% or more of the outstanding common stock of the combined company immediately following the closing of the merger.

Effects of the Merger and Spin-Off on Verizon Stock Options and Other Verizon Stock-Based Awards

The exercise price of and number of shares of Verizon common stock underlying options to purchase shares of Verizon common stock held by any current or former Verizon employee (including a Verizon employee who continues as an employee of the combined company following the spin-off and the merger) will be adjusted, in an amount yet to be determined, pursuant to the terms of the applicable Verizon equity incentive plans, taking into account any decrease in the value of Verizon common stock immediately following the spin-off and the merger. No adjustment will be made to the outstanding options if there is no decrease in the value of Verizon's common stock as a result of the spin-off and the merger. In order to avoid adverse tax treatment for option holders under the Code, the number of shares of Verizon common stock subject to the adjusted options will be rounded down to the nearest whole share, and the per share exercise price will be rounded up to the nearest whole cent.

Verizon restricted stock units, referred to as Verizon RSUs, awarded pursuant to Verizon equity incentive plans and held by any current or former Verizon employee (including a Verizon employee who continues as an employee of the combined company following the spin-off and the merger) at the time of the spin-off and the merger will continue to represent the right to receive the cash value equivalent of the hypothetical shares of Verizon common stock subject to the award. Each current or former Verizon employee who holds Verizon RSUs at the time of the spin-off will receive additional Verizon RSUs approximately equal to the cash value of the Frontier common stock that would be received with respect to each hypothetical share of Verizon common stock held by the current or former Verizon employee under the Verizon RSU program.

Verizon performance stock units, referred to as Verizon PSUs, awarded pursuant to Verizon equity incentive plans and held by any current or former Verizon employee (including a Verizon employee who continues as an employee of the combined company following the spin-off and the merger) at the time of the spin-off and the merger will continue to represent the right to receive the cash value equivalent of the hypothetical shares of Verizon common stock subject to the award. Each current or former Verizon employee who holds Verizon PSUs at the time of the spin-off will receive additional Verizon PSUs approximately equal to the cash value of the Frontier common stock that would be received with respect to each hypothetical share of Verizon common stock held by the current or former Verizon employee under the Verizon PSU program.

Table of Contents**Interests of Certain Persons in the Merger**

Recipients of this information statement/prospectus should be aware of potential conflicts of interest of, and the benefits available to, certain Frontier officers. These officers may have interests in the merger that may be different from, or in addition to, the interests of Frontier and Verizon stockholders as a result of, among other things, certain severance protection that applies to them following the merger.

Employment and Change in Control Agreements

Each of Mary Agnes Wilderotter, Donald R. Shassian, Daniel J. McCarthy, Peter B. Hayes, Cecilia K. McKenney, Kathleen Q. Abernathy, Hilary E. Glassman and Melinda White is subject to an agreement with Frontier under which she or he is entitled to certain severance payments and benefits in the event of termination without cause by Frontier or resignation by the executive on account of certain material changes in his or her employment relationship. Certain of these executives are entitled to severance payments and benefits only if any such termination or resignation occurs following a change in control (as defined in the agreements). Other of these executives are entitled to such severance payments and benefits if any such termination or resignation occurs whether or not a change in control has occurred but may resign for additional reasons and receive such severance payments and benefits following a change in control. See Executive Compensation of Frontier Employment Arrangements; Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change in Control for a description of the agreements with Mrs. Wilderotter, Mr. Shassian, Mr. McCarthy, Mr. Hayes and Ms. McKenney.

Frontier entered into a letter agreement with Hilary E. Glassman, dated July 8, 2005, and amended in December 2008. If Ms. Glassman's employment is terminated by Frontier without cause or by Ms. Glassman for good reason or within one year following a change in control as a result of certain material changes in her employment relationship (all as defined in the letter agreement), Ms. Glassman will be entitled to the sum of one times base salary and a prorated target bonus, an amount equal to one year's COBRA premiums for medical, dental and other health benefits coverage, life insurance coverage for one year and full vesting of her restricted shares.

Each of Kathleen Q. Abernathy and Melinda White is party to an arrangement with Frontier whereby, all of such executive's restricted shares will become fully vested if, within one year following a change in control, her employment is terminated by Frontier without cause or she terminates her employment as a result of certain material changes in her respective employment relationship (all as defined in the arrangement).

The consummation of the merger will constitute a change in control for purposes of these agreements. If a change in control occurred as of December 31, 2009, and these executives were terminated or resigned as of that date under the circumstances covered by the agreements, the executives would have been entitled to base salary payment, bonus payments, accelerated vesting of restricted shares and benefits as follows (Ms. Abernathy joined Frontier as an officer on March 1, 2010 and accordingly is not included in the table below):

Name	Base Salary	Bonus	Value of Accelerated Restricted Stock ⁽¹⁾	Benefits	Total
Mrs. Wilderotter	\$ 2,775,000	\$ 2,775,000	\$ 5,935,748	\$ 41,164 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	\$ 11,526,912
Mr. Shassian	\$ 900,000	\$ 900,000	\$ 1,562,023	0	\$ 3,362,023
Mr. McCarthy	0	0	\$ 898,767	0	\$ 898,767
Mr. Hayes	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 830,297	\$ 15,844 ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 1,446,141
Ms. McKenney	\$ 290,000	\$ 217,500	\$ 814,153	0	\$ 1,321,653
Ms. Glassman	\$ 308,700	\$ 231,525	\$ 675,667	\$ 6,187 ⁽²⁾	\$ 1,222,079
Ms. White	0	0	\$ 422,865	0	\$ 422,865

(1) Consists of the number of shares multiplied by the \$7.81 closing price per share on December 31, 2009.

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- (2) Consists of the applicable monthly COBRA premium for the type of medical, dental and vision coverage in effect for the executive on December 31, 2009 and the applicable monthly insurance premium for the life insurance coverage in effect for the executive on December 31, 2009, each multiplied by the applicable number of months (for Mrs. Wilderotter, 36; for Ms. Glassman, 12).
- (3) Although Mrs. Wilderotter was entitled to a tax gross-up payment in certain circumstances under the terms of her employment agreement as in effect on December 31, 2009, no gross-up payment is estimated to be payable based on a termination on December 31, 2009 and the payments and benefits described above.
- (4) Consists of the applicable monthly COBRA premium for the type of medical coverage in effect for Mr. Hayes on December 31, 2009, multiplied by 12.

Executive Deferred Savings Plan

Under the Executive Deferred Savings Plan, upon a change in control (as defined in the plan) all matching contributions become fully vested and all vested account balances must be distributed to participating executives. The consummation of the merger will constitute a change in control under the plan, resulting in accelerated vesting of matching contributions and distribution of the vested account balance of one officer.

Regulatory Approvals

Telecommunications Regulatory Approvals

The transactions contemplated by the merger agreement will require approval of the state regulatory agencies of the following states in their capacities as regulators of incumbent local exchange and intrastate toll carrier operations of Verizon or Frontier: Arizona, California, Illinois, Nevada, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Washington and West Virginia. Although the scope of matters that must be approved varies by state, the foregoing approvals are generally required for the transfer of Verizon's local exchange and intrastate toll businesses in the Spinco territory to companies to be controlled by Frontier (including the Spinco subsidiaries after the merger), which will be deemed to occur upon completion of the merger and the other transactions described elsewhere in this information statement/prospectus.

Frontier and Verizon applied for and have received pre-closing approvals from Arizona, California, Illinois, Nevada, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Washington and West Virginia. A party has filed for reconsideration of the approval in West Virginia, and certain of the orders granting these regulatory approvals may be challenged through appeals in state court. Regulatory staffs in Ohio, Oregon and Washington, in connection with their process for approval of the transactions, are monitoring Verizon's operation of the segregated customer-facing operational support systems of the Spinco business (other than the portion conducted in West Virginia). Verizon delivered notification to Frontier indicating that it has completed this segregation early in the second quarter of 2010. Frontier is in the process of validating and confirming the completion of this segregation, which validation and confirmation is required prior to the closing of the merger. In addition, certain state regulatory commissions have, in connection with granting their approvals, specified certain capital expenditure and operating requirements for the combined company's business for specified periods of time post-closing. These requirements focus primarily on a variety of capital investment commitments, including the expansion of broadband availability (in some cases, with Frontier agreeing to place cash in escrow accounts to satisfy all or part of such capital investment commitments). Frontier expects to pre-fund additional post-closing capital spending by the combined company for broadband and other network investments by placing cash into escrow or segregated accounts established for such purpose, which cash amounts could be in excess of the existing escrow commitments. In addition, in certain states, the combined company will be subject to operating restrictions such as rate caps (including maintenance of existing prices on residential and business products and existing rates and terms of interconnection agreements with competitive local exchange carriers and arrangements with carriers), continuation of existing product bundle offerings, waiver of certain customer early termination fees and restrictions on others, restrictions on caps on usage of broadband capacity, and certain minimum service quality standards for a defined period of time (the failure of which to meet, in one state, will result in penalties, including cash management restrictions on certain of the combined company's subsidiaries in that state). In one state, the subsidiaries of the combined company will be subject to cash management restrictions for a period of four years.

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after the closing. The combined company will also be required to report certain financial information and adhere for a period of time to certain conditions regulating competition and consumer protection. Although most of these requirements are generally consistent with the combined company's business plans, they may restrict its flexibility in operating its business during the specified periods, including its ability to raise rates in a declining revenue environment and to manage cash transfers from its subsidiaries in two states. Also, the regulatory agency in Pennsylvania approved the transfer of Verizon's ILEC operations in that state, which Verizon will retain, to a newly created Verizon operating company and North Carolina and Virginia have granted Certificates of Public Convenience to Frontier.

Frontier and Verizon also applied to 41 local franchising authorities in Oregon and Washington for approval to transfer control of Verizon's franchises to provide video services in those states to Frontier. All of those local franchising authorities have granted approval to permit Verizon to transfer control of the franchises to Frontier, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions.

Verizon and Frontier applied to the FCC for and on May 21, 2010, the FCC approved, the transfer and assignment of the FCC licenses and authorizations pursuant to the Communications Act of 1934. In connection with its approval, the FCC imposed certain conditions that will result in capital expenditures and operating requirements for the combined company's business for specified periods of time post-closing. These conditions include the expansion of broadband availability over the lines subject to the transactions at minimum speeds, with thresholds to be met over time, wholesale competitive requirements and data collection and reporting. The FCC order may be appealed.

Each party's obligations to complete the merger are subject to the continuing effectiveness of the approvals of the state regulatory agencies referred to above and the FCC, in each case, without the imposition of conditions that would reasonably be expected to be materially adverse to Frontier, to Spinco or to Verizon (assuming for this purpose that the business, assets, properties and liabilities of each of (1) Verizon and all Verizon subsidiaries and (2) Frontier and all Frontier subsidiaries are comparable in size to those of Spinco and all Spinco subsidiaries). The merger agreement provides that each party to the merger agreement, subject to customary limitations, will use all commercially reasonable efforts to promptly take all actions and to assist and cooperate with the other parties in doing all things necessary, proper or advisable under applicable laws and regulations to consummate the merger and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement. Frontier and Verizon have also agreed to use all commercially reasonable efforts to resolve any objections or challenges from a regulatory authority, except that the parties are not obligated to appeal any final order by the FCC or any state regulatory agency.

Antitrust Approvals

Under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Act and the rules promulgated under that act by the Federal Trade Commission, the merger may not be completed until notifications have been given and information furnished to the Federal Trade Commission and to the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice and the specified waiting period has been terminated or has expired. The parties filed their Hart-Scott-Rodino Act application on August 21, 2009. On September 1, 2009, the Federal Trade Commission granted the parties' request for early termination of the waiting period under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Act. At any time before or after completion of the merger, the Federal Trade Commission or the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice could take any action under the antitrust laws that it deems necessary or desirable in the public interest, including seeking to enjoin completion of the spin-off and the merger or seeking divestiture of substantial assets of Frontier or Spinco. The spin-off and the merger are also subject to review under state antitrust laws and could be the subject of challenges by private parties under the antitrust laws.

Accounting Treatment

The merger will be accounted for by applying the acquisition method, which requires the determination of the acquirer, the acquisition date, the fair value of assets and liabilities of the acquiree and the measurement of goodwill. The accounting standard regarding Business Combinations provides that in identifying the acquiring

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entity in a combination effected through an exchange of equity interests, all pertinent facts and circumstances must be considered, including: the constituent company issuing its equity interest in the business combination, the relative voting rights of the stockholders of the constituent companies in the combined entity, the composition of the board of directors and senior management of the combined company, the relative size of each company and the terms of the exchange of equity securities in the business combination, including payment of any premium.

Based on Frontier being the entity issuing its equity interests in the merger, the Frontier-designated directors representing nine out of twelve directors on the board of the combined company and the Frontier senior management team being the senior management team of the combined company, Frontier has concluded that it is appropriate to treat Frontier as the acquirer of Spinco for accounting purposes. This means that Frontier will allocate the transaction consideration to the fair value of Spinco's assets and liabilities at the acquisition date, with any excess of the transaction consideration over fair value being recorded as goodwill.

No Appraisal Rights

None of the stockholders of Frontier or Verizon will be entitled to appraisal rights or to demand payment for their shares in connection with the spin-off or the merger.

Listing

After the merger, shares of common stock of Frontier, as the combined company, will continue to trade on the NYSE under the symbol FTR.

Dividend Policy of Frontier and the Combined Company

The amount and timing of dividends payable on Frontier common stock are within the sole discretion of the Frontier board. Frontier currently pays an annual cash dividend of \$1.00 per share of Frontier common stock. After the closing of the merger, Frontier intends to pay an annual cash dividend of \$0.75 per share of common stock of the combined company, subject to applicable law and agreements governing the combined company's indebtedness and at the discretion of the Frontier board. Frontier expects that the dividend policy after the closing of the merger will allow Frontier to invest in the existing Frontier and Spinco markets, offer new products and services and extend and increase broadband capability to the existing Frontier and Spinco markets.

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MATERIAL UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE SPIN-OFF AND THE MERGER

The following summarizes the material United States federal income tax consequences of the spin-off and the merger. This summary is based on the Code, the Treasury regulations promulgated under the Code, and interpretations of the Code and the Treasury regulations by the courts and the IRS, all as they exist as of the date hereof and all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. This is not a complete summary of all of the tax consequences of the spin-off and the merger. In particular, it may not address United States federal income tax considerations applicable to Frontier or Verizon stockholders subject to special treatment under United States federal income tax law, such as financial institutions, dealers in securities, traders in securities who elect to apply a mark-to-market method of accounting, insurance companies, tax-exempt entities, partnerships and other pass-through entities, stockholders who hold their shares as part of a hedge, straddle, conversion or constructive sale transaction, stockholders who are subject to the alternative minimum tax and stockholders who acquired their shares upon the exercise of employee stock options or otherwise as compensation. In addition, this summary is limited to stockholders that hold their Frontier or Verizon common stock as a capital asset. Finally, this summary does not address any estate, gift or other non-income tax consequences or any state, local or foreign tax consequences.

This summary is limited to stockholders of Frontier or Verizon that are United States holders. A United States holder is a beneficial owner of Frontier or Verizon stock, other than an entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for United States federal income tax purposes, that is, for United States federal income tax purposes:

an individual who is a citizen or a resident of the United States;

a corporation, or other entity taxable as a corporation for United States federal income tax purposes, created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia;

an estate, the income of which is subject to United States federal income taxation regardless of its source; or

a trust, if (i) a court within the United States is able to exercise primary jurisdiction over its administration and one or more United States persons have the authority to control all of its substantial decisions, or (ii) in the case of a trust that was treated as a domestic trust under the law in effect before 1997, a valid election is in place under applicable Treasury regulations.

Verizon and Frontier stockholders are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the tax consequences of the spin-off and the merger to them, including the effects of United States federal, state, local, foreign and other tax laws.

The Spin-Off

The spin-off and merger are conditioned upon Verizon's receipt of the IRS ruling, which Verizon has received. Although a private letter ruling from the IRS generally is binding on the IRS, the ruling does not rule that the spin-off satisfies every requirement for a tax-free spin-off, and the parties will rely solely on the opinion of counsel described below for comfort that such additional requirements are satisfied.

The spin-off and merger are also conditioned upon Verizon's receipt of an opinion of Debevoise, counsel to Verizon, to the effect that the spin-off and certain related transactions will qualify as tax-free to Verizon, Spinco and the stockholders of Verizon, referred to as the opinion of Verizon's counsel. The opinion of Verizon's counsel will rely on the IRS ruling as to matters covered by it.

The IRS ruling is, and the opinion of Verizon's counsel will be, based on, among other things, certain representations and assumptions as to factual matters made by Verizon, Spinco and Frontier, including

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assumptions concerning Section 355(e) of the Code as discussed below. The failure of any factual representation or assumption to be true, correct and complete in all material respects could adversely affect the validity of the ruling or opinion. An opinion of counsel represents counsel's best legal judgment, is not binding on the IRS or the courts, and the IRS or the courts may not agree with the opinion. In addition, the IRS ruling is, and the opinion of Verizon's counsel will be, based on current law, and cannot be relied on if current law changes with retroactive effect.

The IRS ruling concludes, and the opinion of Verizon's counsel is expected to conclude, that:

- (1) the contribution by Verizon to Spinco of assets of the Spinco business and related liabilities, in exchange for additional shares of Spinco common stock, receipt by Verizon of the special cash payment and, in certain circumstances, the Spinco debt securities, followed by the distribution of the Spinco common stock in the spin-off, will qualify as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a)(1)(D) of the Code, and Verizon and Spinco will each be a party to a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(b) of the Code;
- (2) no gain or loss will be recognized by Verizon on the contribution or the spin-off under Section 361 of the Code provided that (i) the cash received by Verizon does not exceed the amount of Verizon's tax basis in the assets contributed to Spinco (less liabilities assumed) and (ii) the special cash payment and Spinco debt securities, if any, are distributed in pursuance of the plan of reorganization;
- (3) Verizon will not recognize any income, gain, loss or deduction with respect to the Spinco debt securities, except in certain enumerated cases;
- (4) no gain or loss will be recognized by stockholders of Verizon on the receipt of the Spinco common stock in the spin-off under Section 355(a)(1) of the Code, except for holders of Verizon restricted stock who have not made a valid election under Section 83 of the Code;
- (5) each Verizon stockholder's holding period in the Spinco common stock received in the spin-off will include the holding period of the Verizon common stock with respect to which the distribution of the Spinco common stock is made; and
- (6) each Verizon stockholder's basis in a share of Verizon common stock will be allocated between the share of Verizon common stock with respect to which the distribution of the Spinco common stock is made and the share of Spinco common stock (or allocable portions thereof) received with respect to such share of Verizon common stock in proportion to their fair market values.

The IRS ruling concludes, and the opinion of Verizon's counsel is also expected to conclude, that certain internal contributions and distributions in connection with the spin-off will be tax-free to Verizon.

If the spin-off does not qualify as a tax-free spin-off under Section 355 of the Code, each Verizon stockholder who receives Spinco common stock would be treated as receiving a taxable dividend in an amount equal to the fair market value of the Spinco stock received, to the extent of such stockholder's ratable share of Verizon's earnings and profits.

In addition, if the spin-off does not qualify under Section 355 of the Code, Verizon would have taxable gain equal to the excess of the value of the assets transferred to Spinco plus liabilities assumed by Spinco over Verizon's tax basis for those assets. Even if the spin-off otherwise qualifies as a tax-free spin-off under Section 355 of the Code, the spin-off will be taxable to Verizon pursuant to Section 355(e) of the Code if there is a 50% or more change in ownership of either Verizon or Spinco, directly or indirectly, as part of a plan or series of related transactions that include the spin-off. Because Verizon stockholders will collectively own more than 50% of the Frontier common stock following the merger, the merger alone will not cause the spin-off to be taxable to Verizon under Section 355(e). However, Section 355(e) might apply if other acquisitions of stock of Verizon before or after the merger, or of Frontier after the merger, are considered to be part of a plan or series of related transactions that include the spin-off. In connection with the request for the IRS ruling, Verizon has

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represented and in connection with the opinion of Verizon's counsel, Verizon will represent, that the spin-off is not part of any such plan or series of related transactions. If Section 355(e) of the Code applied, Verizon might recognize a very substantial amount of taxable gain.

Under the tax sharing agreement, in certain circumstances, and subject to certain limitations, Frontier is required to indemnify Verizon for taxes on the spin-off that arise as a result of actions or failures to act by Frontier, or as a result of changes in ownership of the stock of Frontier after the distribution and merger. See The Transaction Agreements Additional Agreements Between Frontier, Verizon and Their Affiliates Tax Sharing Agreement. In some cases however, Verizon might recognize gain on the spin-off without being entitled to an indemnification payment under the tax sharing agreement. Even if Section 355(e) of the Code causes the spin-off to be taxable to Verizon, the spin-off will nevertheless remain tax-free to Verizon stockholders.

United States Treasury regulations require each Verizon stockholder that owns at least 5% of the total outstanding stock of Verizon and receives stock in the spin-off to attach to its United States federal income tax return for the year in which the spin-off occurs a detailed statement containing certain information relating to the tax-free nature of the spin-off. Upon request, Verizon will provide stockholders of 5% or more of its outstanding stock who received Frontier common stock in the merger with any pertinent information that is in Verizon's possession and is reasonably available, to the extent necessary to comply with that requirement.

The Merger

The obligations of Verizon and Frontier to consummate the merger are conditioned, respectively, on Verizon's receipt of the opinion of Debevoise, counsel to Verizon, and Frontier's receipt of an opinion of Cravath, counsel to Frontier, to the effect that the merger will qualify as a tax-free reorganization under Section 368(a) of the Code, and that no gain or loss will be recognized on the merger by Spinco or by Spinco stockholders (except for cash in lieu of fractional shares), referred to as the opinion of Frontier's counsel. These opinions will be based on, among other things, certain representations and assumptions as to factual matters made by Verizon, Spinco and Frontier. The failure of any factual representation or assumption to be true, correct and complete in all material respects could adversely affect the validity of the opinions. An opinion of counsel represents counsel's best legal judgment, is not binding on the IRS or the courts, and the IRS or the courts may not agree with the opinion. In addition, the opinions will be based on current law, and cannot be relied on if current law changes with retroactive effect. A private letter ruling from the IRS regarding the qualification of the merger as a reorganization has also been received by Verizon, but the receipt of the private letter ruling is not a condition to the obligations of the parties to the merger.

The IRS ruling concludes, and the tax opinions are expected to conclude, that:

the merger will qualify as a reorganization under Section 368(a)(1)(A) of the Code and Spinco and Frontier will each be a party to a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(b) of the Code,

no gain or loss will be recognized by Spinco on the transfer of its assets to Frontier and Frontier's assumption of Spinco liabilities;

no gain or loss will be recognized by Spinco stockholders upon the receipt of Frontier common stock in the merger, except with respect to cash received in lieu of a fractional share of Frontier common stock;

the tax basis of Frontier common stock received in the merger, including any fractional share of Frontier common stock deemed received, will be the same as the tax basis in the shares of Spinco common stock deemed exchanged therefor;

the holding period of Frontier common stock received by a Spinco stockholder in the merger will include the holding period of the Spinco common stock deemed exchanged therefor; and

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gain or loss will be recognized by Spinco stockholders on any cash received in lieu of a fractional share of Frontier common stock equal to the difference between the amount of cash received and the tax basis of such fractional share.

If the merger was taxable, Spinco stockholders would recognize taxable gain or loss on their receipt of Frontier stock in the merger, and Spinco would be considered to have made a taxable sale of its assets to Frontier.

Non-corporate holders of Verizon common stock may be subject to information reporting and backup withholding tax on any cash payments received in lieu of a fractional share of Frontier common stock. Any such holder will not be subject to backup withholding tax, however, if the holder furnishes or has previously furnished a Form W-9 or substitute Form W-9 or successor form stating a correct taxpayer identification number and certifying that the holder is not subject to backup withholding tax. Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding tax rules will be allowed as a refund or credit against a holder's United States federal income tax liability provided that the holder furnishes the required information to the IRS.

Verizon stockholders who own at least 1% of the total outstanding stock of Spinco immediately after the spin-off but prior to the merger and receive Frontier common stock as a result of the merger will be required to retain records pertaining to the merger and will be required to file with their United States federal income tax return for the year in which the merger takes place a statement setting forth certain facts relating to the merger.

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THE TRANSACTION AGREEMENTS

The Merger Agreement

The following is a summary of selected material provisions of the merger agreement. This summary is qualified in its entirety by reference to the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of May 13, 2009, and Amendment No. 1 thereto, dated as of July 24, 2009. The composite form of the merger agreement, reflecting Amendment No. 1 thereto, is incorporated by reference in its entirety and attached to this information statement/prospectus as Annex A-1. Recipients of this information statement/prospectus are urged to read the merger agreement in its entirety. The merger agreement has been included to provide recipients of this information statement/prospectus information regarding its terms. The merger agreement is not intended to provide any other factual information about Verizon, Spingo, Frontier or the combined company following completion of the merger. Information about Verizon, Spingo, Frontier and the combined company can be found elsewhere in this information statement/prospectus.

The merger agreement contains representations and warranties that Verizon, Spingo and Frontier made to each other. These representations and warranties have been made solely for the benefit of the other parties to the merger agreement and have been qualified by certain information that has been disclosed to the other parties to the merger agreement and that is not reflected in the merger agreement. In addition, these representations and warranties may be intended as a way of allocating risks among parties if the statements contained therein prove to be incorrect, rather than as actual statements of fact. Accordingly, recipients of this information statement/prospectus should not rely on the representations and warranties as characterizations of the actual state of facts. Moreover, information concerning the subject matter of the representations and warranties may have changed since the date of the merger agreement, which subsequent information may or may not be fully reflected in the companies' public disclosures.

The Merger

Under the merger agreement and in accordance with Delaware law, Spingo will merge with and into Frontier. As a result of the merger, the separate corporate existence of Spingo will terminate and Frontier will continue as the combined company. Frontier's restated certificate of incorporation and by-laws as in effect immediately prior to the merger will be the certificate of incorporation and by-laws of the combined company.

Effective Time

The merger will become effective at the time of filing of a certificate of merger with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware or at such later time as Verizon, Spingo and Frontier may agree. The closing of the merger will take place no later than 2:00 p.m., prevailing Eastern time, on the last business day of the month in which, on such last business day, the conditions precedent to the merger are satisfied or waived, but in any event not earlier than the last business day of April 2010, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties. The parties have agreed, subject to the satisfaction of closing conditions in the merger agreement, to close the merger on July 1, 2010.

Merger Consideration

The merger agreement provides that all of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock of Spingo will be automatically converted into an aggregate number of shares of common stock of Frontier equal to (i) \$5,247,000,000 divided by (ii) the Frontier average price. However, the merger agreement provides that if the Frontier average price exceeds \$8.50, then the Frontier average price for purposes of the merger agreement will be \$8.50, and if the Frontier average price is less than \$7.00, then the Frontier average price for purposes of the merger agreement will be \$7.00. Additionally, the merger agreement provides that the amount referred to in clause (i) is subject to increase by any amounts paid, payable or forgone by Verizon pursuant to orders or settlements that are issued or entered into in order to obtain governmental approvals in the Spingo territory that are required to complete the merger or the spin-off, which increase will result in a corresponding increase in the number of shares of Frontier common stock being issued pursuant to the merger agreement.

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Distribution of Per Share Merger Consideration

Prior to or at the effective time of the merger, Frontier will deposit with the distribution agent certificates or book-entry authorizations representing the shares of Frontier common stock for the benefit of the Verizon stockholders entitled to receive shares of Spinco common stock in the distribution. Each Verizon stockholder will be entitled to receive the number of whole shares of Frontier common stock (in lieu of the shares of Spinco common stock otherwise distributable to that stockholder) that the stockholder has the right to receive pursuant to the merger agreement. Shortly following the merger, the distribution agent will distribute these shares of Frontier common stock to those persons.

Treatment of Fractional Shares

The distribution agent will not deliver any fractional shares of Frontier common stock to Verizon stockholders pursuant to the merger agreement. Instead, promptly following the merger, the distribution agent will aggregate all fractional shares of Frontier common stock and sell them on behalf of those Verizon stockholders who otherwise would be entitled to receive a fractional share. It is anticipated that these sales will occur as soon as practicable following the merger. Those Verizon stockholders will then receive a cash payment in an amount equal to their pro rata share of the total net proceeds of those sales. If a Verizon stockholder physically holds Verizon stock certificates or holds its stock in book-entry form, that stockholder's check for any cash that it may be entitled to receive instead of fractional shares of Frontier common stock will be mailed to the stockholder separately.

Under the merger agreement, all shares held by a holder of record will be aggregated for purposes of determining fractional shares. Any Spinco shares held in street name will be aggregated with all other shares held by the holder of record for purposes of determining fractional shares. It is anticipated that some shares of Frontier common stock held in street name will be sold post-merger by brokers or other nominees according to their standard procedures to avoid allocating fractional shares to customer accounts, and that brokers or other nominees may request the distribution agent to sell these shares of Frontier common stock on their behalf. Any such sale would not occur pursuant to the merger agreement. Verizon stockholders should contact their brokers or other nominees for additional details.

None of Verizon, Spinco or Frontier or the distribution agent will guarantee any minimum sale price for the fractional shares of Frontier common stock. None of Frontier, Spinco or Verizon will pay any interest on the proceeds from the sale of fractional shares of Frontier common stock. The distribution of the cash proceeds from the sale of aggregated fractional shares of Frontier common stock is expected to be made net of commissions and other fees required to be paid by the distribution agent in connection with the sale of those shares. The receipt of cash in lieu of fractional shares of Frontier common stock will generally be taxable to the recipient stockholders. See Material United States Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Spin-Off and the Merger.

Officers and Directors of the Combined Frontier

The parties to the merger agreement have agreed that the officers and directors of Frontier at the effective time of the merger will continue to be the officers and directors of the combined company following the merger. The merger agreement also provides that the parties will take all action necessary to cause the Frontier board immediately prior to the effective time of the merger to consist of twelve members, three of whom will be initially designated by Verizon and nine of whom will be initially designated by Frontier. However, in the event that the closing date of the merger occurs on or prior to July 6, 2010, there will be three vacancies on the Frontier board immediately prior to the merger and the three Verizon director nominees will become members of the board of directors of the combined company on July 6, 2010. If the closing date of the merger occurs after July 6, 2010, the three Verizon director nominees will become members of the board of the combined company on the day immediately prior to the merger. Verizon's director nominees may not be employees of Verizon, its affiliates or Cellco or any of its subsidiaries, and all such nominees are required to satisfy the requirements for director independence under the rules and regulations of the SEC and the NYSE. The officers of Frontier immediately prior to the merger will continue as the officers of the combined company immediately following the merger.

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Stockholders Meeting

Under the terms of the merger agreement, Frontier agreed to call a special meeting of its stockholders for the purpose of voting upon the adoption of the merger agreement, the amendment of Frontier's certificate of incorporation to increase the number of authorized shares of Frontier common stock and the issuance of Frontier common stock pursuant to the merger agreement and to deliver a proxy statement/prospectus to its stockholders in accordance with applicable law and its organizational documents.

In addition, subject to certain exceptions as described in this information statement/prospectus, the Frontier board was obligated to recommend that Frontier's stockholders vote for the merger proposals. Even if the Frontier board changed its recommendation, Frontier was required to submit the merger proposals to a stockholder vote. See "No Solicitation."

Frontier delivered a proxy statement/prospectus to its stockholders recommending that they vote in favor of a proposal to adopt the merger agreement, to approve an amendment to Frontier's restated certificate of incorporation to increase the number of authorized shares in order to allow for the issuance of Frontier common stock to Verizon stockholders pursuant to the merger agreement and to approve such issuance of Frontier common stock. On October 27, 2009, Frontier stockholders voted to adopt the merger agreement, to approve such amendment and to approve such issuance of Frontier common stock.

Representations and Warranties

The merger agreement contains representations and warranties between Verizon and Spinco, on the one hand, and Frontier, on the other. These representations and warranties, which are substantially reciprocal, relate to, among other things:

due organization, good standing and qualification;

capital structure;

authority to enter into the merger agreement (and the other agreements executed in connection therewith) and no conflicts with or violations of governance documents, other obligations or laws;

financial statements and absence of undisclosed liabilities;

absence of certain changes or events;

absence of material investigations or litigation;

compliance with applicable laws;

accuracy of information supplied for use in the proxy statement/prospectus previously mailed to Frontier stockholders in connection with the merger, the registration statements/information statements and other governmental filings;

environmental matters;

tax matters;

employee benefit matters and compliance with ERISA;

labor matters;

intellectual property matters;

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communications regulatory matters;

material contracts;

approval by the board of directors;

interests in real properties;

possession of required licenses and regulatory approvals;

payment of fees to finders or brokers in connection with the merger (representation given by Verizon and Frontier, not Spinco); and

affiliate transactions.

Frontier has also made representations and warranties to Verizon and Spinco relating to filings with the SEC, the opinions of Frontier's financial advisors, the inapplicability to the merger of state anti-takeover laws and Frontier's rights plan and the required vote of Frontier stockholders to approve the merger proposals.

Verizon and Spinco also made representations and warranties to Frontier relating to the sufficiency of assets to be contributed to Spinco and the absence of ownership by Verizon or Spinco of any shares of Frontier capital stock.

Many of the representations and warranties contained in the merger agreement are subject to materiality qualifications, knowledge qualifications, or both, and none of the representations and warranties survive the effective time of the merger. The merger agreement does not contain any post-closing indemnification obligations with respect to these matters.

Conduct of Business Pending Closing

Each of the parties has undertaken to perform certain covenants in the merger agreement and agreed to restrictions on its activities until the effective time of the merger. In general, each of Spinco, each of the subsidiaries of Verizon contributing assets to Spinco and Frontier is required to conduct its business in the ordinary course (other than as required to consummate the transactions), to use all reasonable efforts to preserve its present business organization, to keep available the services of its current officers and other key employees and preserve its relationships with customers and vendors with the intention that its goodwill and ongoing businesses will not be materially impaired. In addition, each of Verizon (with respect to the Spinco business only), Spinco and Frontier has agreed to specific restrictions applicable prior to the effective time of the merger relating to the following:

issuing, delivering, or selling any shares of its capital stock or any securities convertible into or exercisable for, or any right to acquire, capital stock, other than (a) the issuance of shares by Frontier in connection with the exercise of certain stock options or the vesting of certain restricted stock units or restricted stock, (b) issuances of capital stock by any wholly owned subsidiary of Spinco, on the one hand, or Frontier, on the other hand, to their respective parents or to another of their respective wholly owned subsidiaries, (c) grants by Frontier of certain options, restricted stock units or restricted stock in the ordinary course of business, consistent with past practice, (d) issuances by Frontier pursuant to its rights plan and (e) issuances by Spinco or its subsidiaries pursuant to the merger agreement, the distribution agreement or the contribution;

amending certificates of incorporations or by-laws, subject to certain exceptions;

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making acquisitions of a substantial equity interest or assets of another entity;

selling, leasing, licensing, disposing of or otherwise encumbering assets (including the capital stock of certain subsidiaries, but excluding surplus real estate, inventory or obsolete equipment in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice) other than, with respect to Frontier, any liens to be created in connection with certain of its financing arrangements;

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except in the ordinary course, consistent with past practice, making capital expenditures that are not included in such party's capital expenditures budget and that are in excess of \$10 million in the aggregate, subject to certain exceptions;

incurring debt, other than (a) in connection with customer contracts or equipment leasing in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice, (b) with respect to Spinco, as contemplated by the special cash payment financing and the Spinco debt securities, (c) with respect to Frontier, refinancings of indebtedness completed prior to March 1, 2010 that are unsecured and do not conflict with the terms of the special cash payment financing or the Spinco debt securities or (d) with respect to Frontier, incurrence of indebtedness under its revolving credit facility;

effecting the complete or partial liquidation or dissolution of Spinco or Frontier or any of their respective subsidiaries;

compensation and benefit matters with respect to directors, officers and employees;

in the case of Spinco, subject to certain exceptions, establishing, adopting, entering into, terminating or amending any collective bargaining agreement or other arrangement for the benefit of directors, officers or employees, except as contemplated by the employee matters agreement (see *The Transaction Agreements - Additional Agreements Between Frontier, Verizon and Their Affiliates - The Employee Matters Agreement*);

making any material change in its accounting methods, other than in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, referred to as U.S. GAAP, or as required by Verizon's or Frontier's respective auditors;

making or rescinding any material tax elections or settling or compromising any material income tax claims, amending any material tax returns and materially changing any method of reporting income or deductions;

paying, discharging or satisfying any material claims, liabilities or obligations (absolute, accrued, asserted or unasserted, contingent or otherwise), other than in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice and subject to certain other exceptions;

entering into or amending agreements or arrangements with certain affiliated parties on non-arm's-length terms; and

modifying, amending or terminating any material contract or waiving, releasing or assigning any material rights or claims, except in the ordinary course of business, consistent with past practice.

In addition, Spinco agreed not to amend the distribution agreement without Frontier's consent.

Verizon has also agreed to cause Spinco to adhere to the covenants listed above.

Frontier agreed to additional restrictions relating to the following:

declaring or paying dividends or other distributions in respect of its capital stock; provided that Frontier may continue paying quarterly dividends in an amount not to exceed \$0.25 per share in accordance with its dividend payment practices in 2008;

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from and after March 1, 2010, offering or engaging in negotiations concerning any potential issuance of debt securities other than the financing contemplated by the merger agreement and described below under Financing Matters ;

splitting, combining or reclassifying its capital stock or issuing securities in respect of, in lieu of or in substitution for its capital stock; and

redeeming, repurchasing or otherwise acquiring its capital stock.

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Non-Competition

The merger agreement and the distribution agreement do not contain any restrictions on either party's ability to compete with the other party following the merger.

Proxy Materials

The parties agreed to prepare a proxy statement/prospectus and a related registration statement of Frontier, and Frontier agreed to file them with the SEC and use all commercially reasonable efforts to have the SEC complete its review of such proxy statement/prospectus and declare the registration statement effective. The Frontier registration statement on Form S-4 was declared effective by the SEC on September 15, 2009, and Frontier delivered the proxy statement/prospectus included in that registration statement to its stockholders in connection with Frontier's special meeting. The parties also agreed to prepare a registration statement of Spinco on Form 10, of which this information statement/prospectus is a part, to effect the registration of the shares of Spinco common stock to be issued in connection with the distribution, and Spinco agreed to file that registration statement with the SEC and use all commercially reasonable efforts to have the registration statement declared effective by the SEC prior to the distribution.

Listing

Frontier has agreed to make application to the NYSE for the listing of the shares of its common stock to be issued pursuant to the merger agreement and use all commercially reasonable efforts to cause such shares to be approved for listing.

Efforts to Close

The merger agreement provides that each party to the merger agreement, subject to customary limitations, will use all commercially reasonable efforts to take all actions and to do all things necessary, proper or advisable to consummate the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, the distribution agreement, the cutover plan support agreement, the employee matters agreement, the intellectual property agreement, the software license agreement, the FiOS intellectual property agreement, the FiOS software license agreement, the FiOS trademark license agreement, the joint defense agreement and the tax sharing agreement, collectively referred to as the transaction agreements, including executing such documents, instruments or conveyances that may be reasonably necessary or advisable to carry out any of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and the other transaction agreements.

Regulatory Matters

The merger agreement provides that each of the parties to the merger agreement will use all commercially reasonable efforts to take all actions and to do all things necessary, proper or advisable under applicable laws and regulations to consummate the transactions, including:

obtaining all necessary actions, waivers, consents, and approvals from any governmental authority;

obtaining the consents of the FCC and state and local regulatory agencies relating to telecommunications regulatory matters, in each case without the imposition of any conditions or restrictions other than those as Frontier may offer in its discretion and other than those that would not reasonably be expected to constitute a materially adverse regulatory condition (as described further under *Conditions to the Completion of the Merger*);

defending any lawsuits or other legal proceedings challenging the merger agreement or the consummation of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement;

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contesting any actions or proceedings instituted by a regulatory authority; and

resolving any objections or challenges from a regulatory authority; provided, however, that the parties are not obligated to appeal the denial of approval by the FCC or any state public service or public utility commission or similar state regulatory body.

Verizon, Spinco and Frontier have also agreed to (a) make all required filings under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Act, and (b) file all required applications with the FCC and state and local regulatory agencies relating to telecommunications regulatory matters.

Certain Third-Party Consents

The merger agreement provides that each of Verizon and Spinco will use all commercially reasonable efforts to identify and obtain any material third-party consents necessary to consummate the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement or the distribution agreement (including for up to six months following the closing), and the parties have agreed on an allocation of the costs associated with obtaining those consents. Verizon has also agreed to use all commercially reasonable efforts to identify and obtain any third-party intellectual property consents required in connection with the consummation of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement or the distribution agreement (including for up to six months following the closing), and the parties have agreed on an allocation of the costs associated with obtaining such consents. To the extent any required consent is not received prior to the closing of the merger, then (a) if applicable, the contract that is subject to that consent will not be assigned in the contribution and (b) if applicable, to the extent any such contract may only be enjoyed by an affiliate of Verizon, that contract will be transferred to another affiliate of Verizon, and in each case Verizon will use all commercially reasonable efforts to make the benefits of any such contract available to the combined company for the duration of such contract (excluding any renewal period that will come into effect after six months following the closing of the merger).

Verizon and Frontier have also agreed to use all commercially reasonable efforts to obtain any necessary consent from the counterparty to any blended customer contract to separate the portion of that contract relating to the goods or services purchased from or supplied to the Spinco business under the contract and transfer such portion to Spinco.

The merger agreement also provides that with respect to certain retained customer accounts, with respect to any customer contract that is required to be transferred pursuant to the distribution agreement but not assigned and with respect to any blended customer contract that is not assumed due to the failure to obtain the necessary consent, (a) to the extent that contract involves the provision of incumbent local exchange carrier services that are part of the Spinco business, Verizon will use the combined company to provide those services and (b) to the extent that contract involves the provision of services other than incumbent local exchange carrier services, Verizon will continue to provide specified services to the customer in accordance with such contract. Verizon agreed to make certain payments to the combined company in connection with the delivery of those services to the applicable customers.

Employee Matters

The merger agreement provides that throughout the internal restructurings taken in contemplation of the merger agreement, including the contribution, the distribution and the merger, the employees of the Spinco business will maintain uninterrupted continuity of employment, compensation and benefits (and with respect to union-represented employees, uninterrupted continuity of representation for purposes of collective bargaining and uninterrupted continuity of coverage under their collective bargaining agreements), as contemplated by the employee matters agreement. See *Additional Agreements Between Frontier, Verizon and Their Affiliates* The Employee Matters Agreement.

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No Solicitation

The merger agreement contains detailed provisions restricting Frontier's ability to seek an alternative transaction. Under these provisions, Frontier agrees that it and its subsidiaries will not, and will use all commercially reasonable efforts to cause its and its subsidiaries' officers, directors, employees, advisors and agents not to, directly or indirectly:

knowingly solicit, initiate or encourage any inquiry or proposal that constitutes or could reasonably be expected to lead to an acquisition proposal;

provide any non-public information or data to any person relating to or in connection with an acquisition proposal, engage in any discussions or negotiations concerning an acquisition proposal, or otherwise knowingly facilitate any effort or attempt to make or implement an acquisition proposal;

approve, recommend, agree to or accept, or propose publicly to approve, recommend, agree to or accept, any acquisition proposal; or

approve, recommend, agree to or accept, or propose to approve, recommend, agree to or accept, or execute or enter into, any letter of intent, agreement in principle, merger agreement, acquisition agreement, option agreement or other similar agreement related to any acquisition proposal.

Frontier also agreed to cease and cause to be terminated any existing activities, discussions or negotiations with any persons conducted prior to the execution of the merger agreement with respect to any acquisition proposal.

The merger agreement provides that the term "acquisition proposal" means any proposal regarding:

any merger, consolidation, share exchange, business combination, recapitalization or other similar transaction or series of related transactions involving Frontier or any of its significant subsidiaries;

any direct or indirect purchase or sale, lease, exchange, transfer or other disposition of the consolidated assets (including stock of Frontier's subsidiaries) of Frontier and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole, constituting 15% or more of the total consolidated assets of Frontier and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole, or accounting for 15% or more of the total consolidated revenues of Frontier and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole, in any one transaction or in a series of transactions;

any direct or indirect purchase or sale of or tender offer, exchange offer or any similar transaction or series of related transactions engaged in by any person following which any person or group of persons would own 15% or more of the outstanding shares of Frontier common stock; or

any other substantially similar transaction or series of related transactions that would reasonably be expected to prevent or materially impair or delay the consummation of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement or the other agreements executed in connection therewith.

The merger agreement does not prevent Frontier or its board of directors from engaging in any discussions or negotiations with, or providing any non-public information to, any person in response to an unsolicited bona fide superior proposal or acquisition proposal that the Frontier board, after consulting with a financial advisor of nationally recognized reputation, determines in good faith would reasonably be expected to lead to a superior proposal. However, Frontier or its board of directors may take such actions only if and to the extent that:

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Frontier stockholders have not yet approved the merger proposals;

the Frontier board, after consulting with its legal advisors, determines in good faith that failure to take such action would reasonably be expected to result in a breach of its fiduciary duties to Frontier stockholders under applicable laws; and

before providing any information or data to any person in connection with an acquisition proposal by that person, such information is provided to Verizon at the same time it is provided to that person (to the extent not previously provided or made available to Verizon);

and before providing any non-public information or data to any person or entering into discussions or negotiations with any person, the Frontier board promptly notifies Verizon of any such inquiry, proposal or offer

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or any request for information, or any discussions or negotiations sought to be initiated or continued with Frontier, and identifies the material terms and conditions of the acquisition proposal and the identity of the person making such acquisition proposal. Frontier has agreed to keep Verizon reasonably informed on a reasonably prompt basis (and in any event within 24 hours following receipt of any acquisition proposal or changes thereto) of the status and material terms of any proposals or offers and the status of discussions and negotiations.

The merger agreement provides that the term "superior proposal" means any proposal or offer made by a third party to acquire, directly or indirectly, by merger, consolidation or otherwise, for consideration consisting of cash and/or securities, at least a majority of the shares of Frontier's common stock then outstanding or all or substantially all of the assets of Frontier and its subsidiaries and otherwise on terms which the Frontier board, after consultation with its legal and financial advisors, determines in its good faith judgment to be more favorable to Frontier stockholders than the merger (taking into account all of the terms and conditions of such proposal and of the merger agreement as well as any other factors deemed relevant by the Frontier board) and reasonably capable of being consummated on the terms so proposed, taking into account all financial, regulatory, legal and other aspects of such proposal.

Prior to the approval of the merger proposals by Frontier stockholders, the Frontier board may withdraw or modify its recommendation that Frontier stockholders vote for the merger proposals if, after consulting with its legal advisors, it concludes in good faith that failure to take such action would reasonably be expected (taking into account any new or revised proposals made by Verizon) to result in a breach of its fiduciary duties to Frontier stockholders under applicable law, but only if:

Frontier provides Verizon with written notice at least five business days before taking such action and indicates in its notice (A) if the change of recommendation is not being made as a result of a superior proposal, the Frontier board's reasons for taking such action, and (B) if the change of recommendation is being made as a result of a superior proposal or involves the recommendation of a superior proposal, the material terms and conditions of the superior proposal (including the identity of the party making such superior proposal); and

prior to effecting the change in recommendation or recommending a superior proposal, Frontier provides Verizon the opportunity to submit an amended written proposal or to make a new written proposal to Frontier during the five business day notice period. Frontier is required to deliver a new written notice to Verizon in the event of material revisions to such a third-party acquisition proposal and again comply with the above requirements, except the notice period will be reduced to two business days.

In addition, the merger agreement does not prevent Frontier from disclosing to Frontier stockholders a position with respect to a tender offer as required by law or from making any disclosure to Frontier stockholders if, in the good faith judgment of the Frontier board, after consultation with its legal advisors, it is required to do so in order to comply with its fiduciary duties to Frontier stockholders under applicable law.

Frontier is required to submit the merger agreement to a stockholder vote even if the Frontier board changes its recommendation of the merger (including in connection with a superior proposal), and Frontier may not terminate the merger agreement to accept a superior proposal.

Financing Matters

Pursuant to the distribution agreement, Verizon is entitled to receive a special cash payment from Spinco immediately prior to the distribution. This special cash payment is contemplated to be financed through the special cash payment financing. Additionally, in certain circumstances, Spinco debt securities may be issued to

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Verizon pursuant to the distribution agreement. The merger agreement contains various covenants of Verizon, Frontier and Spinco relating to the special cash payment financing and the Spinco debt securities, including agreements by Verizon and Frontier:

to meet from time to time to discuss strategy and timing for seeking proposals from reputable lenders or underwriters to provide, arrange or underwrite the special cash payment financing (which may be negotiated, drawn down or issued in one or more tranches);

to jointly solicit proposals from reputable financing sources no later than nine months after the date of the merger agreement, with Frontier having the right to select from among the proposals received one or more which Frontier reasonably determines to be the most favorable and to take the lead in negotiations with financing sources (subject to the obligation to keep Verizon informed of all material developments and to allow Verizon to participate in the negotiations);

to use all commercially reasonable efforts to finalize all documentation with respect to the special cash payment financing and, subject to the extension rights and Frontier's rights to not accept the financing as described below, to accept and execute (and to cause Spinco to execute) documentation relating thereto;

if Spinco debt securities are to be issued, to have Frontier (A) take the lead in the negotiation of the terms and conditions thereof with the financial institutions selected by Verizon to be party to any debt exchange elected to be consummated by Verizon, subject to keeping Verizon informed of all material developments and providing Verizon with an opportunity to participate in all negotiations relating to the terms of such Spinco debt securities and (B) determine, in consultation with Verizon, the final form of the Spinco debt securities and related agreements (including registration rights arrangements and indenture) consistent with the terms described in this information statement/prospectus under the heading Financing of the Combined Company, provided that the covenants and economic terms thereof would reasonably be expected to result in the Spinco debt securities being exchanged for Verizon obligations in an equal principal amount; and

if Spinco debt securities are to be issued and if Verizon elects to consummate the debt exchange, to allow Verizon to have the sole right to structure the arrangements relating thereto with underwriters, arrangers and other third parties relating to the debt exchange, provided that Verizon keeps Frontier reasonably informed regarding such arrangements.

The merger agreement provides the parties with certain rights to defer consummating the financing (and thereby defer the closing). Specifically, if at the time proposed for acceptance and execution of documentation relating to the special cash payment financing and, if required, the Spinco debt securities, the negotiated terms do not satisfy the requirements for the financing that are described in the immediately following paragraph, and if at that time the other conditions to closing have been satisfied (other than those that would be satisfied by action at the closing and other than the condition to the obligation of Verizon related to its receipt of financing proceeds), either Verizon or Frontier may elect to defer the closing (subject to the satisfaction of the closing conditions on such deferral date) until the final business day of the next calendar month. If elected, the parties will cooperate in seeking to improve the proposed terms of the special cash payment financing and, if applicable, the Spinco debt securities during such deferral period. This right of deferral may be elected on one or more occasions but no more than four times in total by Frontier and Verizon, and, if elected for a fourth time, the period of such deferral will last until the final business day of the second calendar month following the date on which such deferral is elected.

Frontier is not obligated under the merger agreement to accept or execute documentation relating to the special cash payment financing or, if required, the Spinco debt securities if:

either (A) the weighted average life of the aggregate of such financing and securities, together with any distribution date indebtedness, is less than five years or (B) any of the special cash payment financing

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or the Spinco debt securities would have a final maturity of earlier than January 1, 2014, other than any bridge financing with a maturity of at least 364 days in an aggregate amount not in excess of \$600 million;

such financing or securities or any distribution date indebtedness would be secured by any assets of any operating company;

the terms or provisions of such financing or securities or of any distribution date indebtedness would cause their incurrence or assumption by Frontier in or as a result of the merger to be prohibited by or cause (with or without notice or the lapse of time) a default under Frontier's existing credit agreements or indentures as in effect on the date of the merger agreement; or

both (I) the proposed covenants and other terms and conditions in such documentation (excluding (A) any terms of the Spinco debt securities described in this information statement/prospectus under the heading "Financing of the Combined Company," and (B) the rate, yield or tenor thereof) are not, in the aggregate, substantially in accordance with then prevailing market terms for similarly sized term loan bank borrowings and/or capital market issuances by companies of a size and with credit ratings similar to the combined company and (II) the effect of such covenants and other terms and conditions that are not in accordance with the prevailing market terms (excluding (A) any terms of the Spinco debt securities described in this information statement/prospectus under the heading "Financing of the Combined Company," and (B) the rate, yield or tenor thereof) would, in the aggregate, be materially adverse to the combined company.

Additionally, Frontier is not obligated to accept or execute documentation relating to the special cash payment financing or the Spinco debt securities if as a result thereof the weighted average annual cash interest rate (including annual accretion of original issue discount with respect to indebtedness issued with a material amount of original issue discount) payable on the aggregate of the special cash payment financing, the Spinco debt securities and any distribution date indebtedness would exceed 9.5%, unless Frontier reasonably determines in good faith that these coverage costs would not be unduly burdensome.

Not later than 60 days prior to the reasonably anticipated closing date, Verizon will deliver to Frontier a certificate setting forth the anticipated amount of the special cash payment, along with Verizon's then-current estimate of (1) distribution date indebtedness and (2) Verizon's tax basis in Spinco as of the distribution. Verizon will have the right to update such certificate up to 15 days prior to the closing of the merger in light of any updated information of Verizon regarding its tax basis in Spinco and the amount of distribution date indebtedness.

Realignment Activities of Verizon

Verizon has agreed to segregate the operation of the Spinco business in the Spinco territory (other than West Virginia) from Verizon's other businesses, referred to as the realignment, such that the sufficiency of assets representation of Verizon included in the merger agreement will be accurate as of the closing of the merger in accordance with the closing condition set forth in the merger agreement. The sufficiency of assets representation is subject to qualifications and assumptions and should be read in its entirety. No later than 60 days prior to the reasonably anticipated closing date, Verizon will notify Frontier stating that the realignment has been completed as of the date of such notice, and Frontier will be granted reasonable rights of access from time to time to validate and confirm the completion of the realignment (including the functioning of principal operating systems) in accordance with the merger agreement. Verizon has agreed that it will not take any action in connection with the realignment that would result in any material increase in the number of employees performing each material function of the Spinco business above the number of employees performing such function as of the date of the merger agreement.

Verizon has also agreed to create a separate instance of the Verizon proprietary software systems used in the conduct of the Spinco business in the Spinco territory (other than West Virginia) and to install that software on

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equipment the majority of which will be located in a data center in Fort Wayne, Indiana, that will be owned by a subsidiary of Spinco as of the closing of the merger (with the balance of this equipment to be made available on a firewall basis from Verizon after the closing of the merger and to be transferred by Verizon to the Fort Wayne data center within one year following the closing of the merger).

Director and Officer Insurance and Release

Under the terms of the merger agreement, the parties have agreed that Frontier, the combined company and each of their respective subsidiaries will assist Verizon in maintaining after the closing of the merger, at Verizon's expense, directors' and officers' liability insurance policies and fiduciary liability insurance policies covering certain officers, directors, trustees and fiduciaries of Verizon, its subsidiaries and certain other entities, referred to as the covered persons. The parties also agreed that as of the effective time of the merger, the combined company, on behalf of itself, its subsidiaries and their respective successors and assigns, will execute releases releasing the covered persons from any and all claims pertaining to acts or omissions by the covered persons prior to the closing of the merger, provided that such covered persons also execute such releases releasing the combined company, its subsidiaries and their respective successors and assigns from any and all claims that such covered persons have or may have of any kind.

Tax Matters

The merger agreement contains certain additional representations, warranties and covenants relating to the preservation of the tax-free status of (i) the series of preliminary restructuring transactions to be engaged in by Verizon, (ii) the contribution transactions, (iii) the distribution transactions, (iv) the exchange of the Spinco debt securities for Verizon debt and (v) the merger of Spinco and Frontier (which the merger agreement refers to collectively as the tax-free status of the transactions). Additional representations, warranties and covenants relating to the tax-free status of the transactions are contained in the tax sharing agreement. Indemnification for all matters relating to taxes is governed by the terms, provisions and procedures described in the tax sharing agreement. See [Additional Agreements Between Frontier, Verizon and Their Affiliates](#) The Tax Sharing Agreement.

Certain Other Covenants and Agreements

The merger agreement contains certain other covenants and agreements, including covenants (with certain exceptions specified in the merger agreement) relating to:

post-signing disclosure that Verizon will make available to Frontier (and thereby modify applicable representations) regarding the California operations of the Spinco business;

financial statements for the Spinco business that Verizon will provide on a quarterly basis between the signing of the merger agreement and the closing;

actions to be taken by the independent auditors of Frontier and Verizon;

ensuring effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting of the combined company;

an ancillary agreement that has been entered into between Verizon and/or its affiliates, on the one hand, and Spinco and/or affiliates of Frontier, on the other hand, regarding video transport services;

certain telephone directories agreements that Spinco will offer to enter into with Directories Media Inc. (a former affiliate of Verizon) to the extent such agreements are binding upon the Spinco business as of immediately prior to the time of the merger; and

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the negotiation of a joint defense agreement setting forth the procedures for defending and resolving any matters of common interest to Verizon and Frontier arising from the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, distribution agreement and related agreements.

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Conditions to the Completion of the Merger

The respective obligations of Frontier, Verizon and Spinco to complete the merger are subject to the satisfaction or waiver of various conditions, including:

the completion of the distribution in accordance with the terms of the distribution agreement;

the termination or expiration of the applicable waiting period under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Act;

receipt of the requisite consents of telecommunications regulatory agencies;

the absence of conditions imposed in connection with obtaining telecommunications regulatory consents that constitute a materially adverse regulatory condition (which means any condition, obligation or restriction sought to be imposed in connection with obtaining a telecommunications regulatory consent that, taken together with any other conditions or restrictions sought to be imposed to obtain any other telecommunications regulatory consent, would reasonably be expected to be materially adverse to Frontier, to Spinco or to Verizon (assuming for this purpose that the business, assets, properties and liabilities of each of (i) Verizon and all Verizon subsidiaries and (ii) Frontier and all Frontier subsidiaries are comparable in size to those of Spinco and all Spinco subsidiaries), disregarding for this purpose any condition or requirement on Frontier or the combined company (a) to make capital expenditures substantially consistent with the amounts and general categories of expenditures set forth in (1) Frontier's 2009 capital expenditure budget or (2) Verizon's 2009 capital expenditure budget for the Spinco business, (b) that is offered by Frontier in its discretion at any time within nine months of the date of the merger agreement in an application for an order approving the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement or in any related filing or testimony made within nine months of the date of the merger agreement or (c) to abide by any written binding commitments made by Verizon or any Verizon subsidiary with respect to the Spinco business, or by Frontier or any of its subsidiaries, to any governmental authority prior to the date of the merger agreement);

the effectiveness of Frontier's registration statement on Form S-4 filed with the SEC to register the Frontier common stock to be issued to Verizon stockholders pursuant to the merger agreement and the receipt of all necessary permits and authorizations under state and federal securities laws;

the approval for listing on the NYSE of the Frontier common stock to be issued pursuant to the merger agreement;

the approval of the merger proposals by Frontier stockholders at the special meeting, in accordance with applicable law and the rules and regulations of the NYSE;

the absence of any decree, judgment, injunction, writ, ruling or other order issued by a court or governmental authority which restrains, enjoins or prohibits the contribution transactions, the distribution transaction or the merger;

the absence of any action taken, and the absence of any statute, rule, regulation or executive order having been enacted, entered, promulgated or enforced by any governmental authority, having the effect of (1) restraining, enjoining or prohibiting the contribution, the distribution, the merger or the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, the distribution agreement or the employee matters agreement, or (2) imposing any burdens, liabilities, restrictions or requirements on such transactions or on Verizon, Spinco or Frontier with respect to such transactions that would reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on Verizon (assuming for such purposes that Verizon were the size of the combined company) or the combined company;

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receipt by Verizon and Spinco of the IRS ruling;

receipt by each of Verizon and Spinco, on the one hand, and Frontier, on the other hand, of a legal opinion stating that the merger will constitute a reorganization under Section 368(a) of the Code;

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receipt by Verizon of a legal opinion from Verizon's counsel to the effect that the distribution will qualify as tax-free to Verizon, Spinco and the stockholders of Verizon under Section 355 and related provisions of the Code, which opinion will rely on the IRS ruling as to matters covered by the ruling; and

receipt by Verizon and Frontier of a customary solvency opinion of a nationally recognized independent valuation firm selected by Verizon attesting to the solvency of the combined company on a pro forma basis immediately after the closing of the merger. Verizon and Spinco's obligations to complete the merger are also subject to the satisfaction or waiver of the following additional conditions:

performance by Frontier, in all material respects, of all its obligations and compliance by Frontier, in all material respects, with all covenants required by the merger agreement to be performed or complied with prior to closing, as certified in writing by a senior officer of Frontier;

the accuracy of Frontier's representations and warranties set forth in the merger agreement (subject to certain exceptions), without any qualification as to materiality or material adverse effect set forth therein, except where the failure of such representations and warranties to be true and correct would not, individually or in the aggregate, reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on Frontier and its subsidiaries, as certified in writing by a senior officer of Frontier;

receipt by Verizon of the special cash payment, and, if required, a principal amount of Spinco debt securities that, together with the amount of any distribution date indebtedness, totals \$3.333 billion, and, if Spinco debt securities are issued and if Verizon desires to consummate a debt exchange, the consummation of the debt exchange with respect to a principal amount of Spinco debt securities equal to (x) \$3.333 billion minus (y) the sum of (A) the amount of the special cash payment and (B) the amount of any distribution date indebtedness;

the absence of any state of fact, change, development, event, effect, condition or occurrence since December 31, 2008 that has had or would reasonably be expected to have, individually or in the aggregate, a material adverse effect on Frontier; and

execution and, to the extent applicable, timely performance by Frontier in all material respects of the transaction agreements. Frontier's obligation to complete the merger is also subject to the satisfaction or waiver of the following additional conditions:

performance by Verizon and Spinco, in all material respects, of all their respective obligations and compliance by Verizon and Spinco, in all material respects, with all covenants required by the merger agreement to be performed or complied with prior to closing, as certified in writing by a senior officer of each of Verizon and Spinco;

the accuracy of Verizon and Spinco's representations and warranties set forth in the merger agreement (subject to certain exceptions), without any qualification as to materiality or material adverse effect set forth therein, except where the failure of such representations and warranties to be true and correct would not, individually or in the aggregate, reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on Verizon, Spinco or the Spinco business, as certified in writing by a senior officer of each of Verizon and Spinco;

execution and, to the extent applicable, timely performance by Spinco and Verizon (or a subsidiary thereof) in all material respects of the distribution agreement and the other ancillary transaction agreements; and

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the absence of any state of fact, change, development, event, effect, condition or occurrence since December 31, 2008 that has had or would reasonably be expected to have, individually or in the aggregate, a material adverse effect on Spinco or the Spinco business.

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Termination

The merger agreement may be terminated by:

the mutual written consent of the parties;

any of the parties if the merger is not consummated by July 31, 2010, referred to as the end date (such date may be extended in certain circumstances by either Verizon or Frontier for one month periods that shall not exceed four months in the aggregate in order to obtain outstanding regulatory consents or one month and two month periods that shall not exceed five months in the aggregate in order to complete certain financing transactions as described above under Financing Matters);

any of the parties if the merger is permanently enjoined or prohibited, or if a final, non-appealable order has been entered into that would constitute a materially adverse regulatory condition;

Frontier, on the one hand, or Verizon and Spinco, on the other hand, if the other party or parties breach the merger agreement in a way that would entitle the party or parties seeking to terminate the agreement not to consummate the merger, subject to the right of the breaching party or parties to cure the breach;

Frontier, on the one hand, or Verizon and Spinco, on the other hand, if the requisite Frontier stockholder approvals have not been obtained at the special meeting, except that Frontier will not be permitted to terminate the merger agreement because of the failure to obtain the stockholder approval if that failure was caused by Frontier's actions or inactions that constitute a material breach of the merger agreement;

Verizon and Spinco, if (1) the Frontier board withdraws or adversely modifies its recommendation of the merger proposals (including recommending a competing acquisition proposal) or (2) Frontier fails to call and hold the special meeting within 60 days after the date on which the SEC shall have completed its review of the proxy statement/prospectus delivered to Frontier's stockholders in connection with the merger and, if required by the SEC as a condition to the mailing of such proxy statement/prospectus, the date of effectiveness of the registration statement on Form S-4 of which it is a part; or

Verizon and Spinco on any date, if on that date (1) the average of the volume-weighted averages of the trading prices of the Frontier common stock for any period of 60 consecutive trading days that ended within three business days prior to that date is below \$3.87 and (2) Verizon and Spinco notify Frontier in writing that they are terminating the merger agreement in accordance with this provision.

Termination Fee Payable in Certain Circumstances

Frontier has agreed to pay Verizon a termination fee of \$80 million in the event that:

Verizon and Spinco terminate the merger agreement as a result of the Frontier board withdrawing or adversely modifying its recommendation of the merger proposals (including recommending a competing acquisition proposal) or Frontier failing to call and hold the special meeting within 60 days after the date on which the SEC shall have completed its review of the proxy statement/prospectus and, if required by the SEC as a condition to the mailing of this proxy statement/prospectus, the date of effectiveness of the registration statement on Form S-4 of which it is a part, or

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(i) Frontier receives a competing acquisition proposal after the date of the merger agreement, (ii) one of the parties terminates the merger agreement due to the passing of the end date or Verizon and Spinco terminate the merger agreement because Frontier breaches certain specified provisions of the merger agreement, or a competing acquisition proposal has been publicly announced prior to Frontier

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stockholders meeting and Frontier stockholders fail to approve the merger proposals and (iii) within 12 months after such termination of the merger agreement, Frontier consummates a business combination transaction or enters into a definitive agreement with respect to such a transaction.

Indemnification

The representations and warranties made by the parties in the merger agreement and the pre-closing covenants of the parties thereunder do not survive the closing of the merger and, except as described below, the merger agreement does not contain any post-closing indemnification obligations with respect to these matters.

Under the merger agreement, the combined company is obligated to indemnify Verizon and its affiliates against all losses and expenses arising out of:

its failure to timely pay for liabilities related to the Spinco business;

its failure to perform certain obligations under the merger agreement and the distribution agreement; and

any untrue statement or alleged untrue statement of a material fact contained in this information statement/prospectus or the registration statement on Form 10 of which it is a part or in Frontier's proxy statement/prospectus, or the registration statement on Form S-4 of which it is a part, or any omission or alleged omission to state a material fact necessary to make the statements contained herein or therein not misleading (the combined company is not responsible, however, for certain information provided by Verizon as to itself and its subsidiaries, including Spinco).

The merger agreement also provides that Verizon will indemnify the combined company and its affiliates against all losses and expenses arising out of:

its failure to timely pay for liabilities related to its business other than liabilities assumed by Spinco in the contribution;

any amount of indebtedness of Spinco on the distribution date to the extent not included in an estimate of such amount that Verizon is required to provide to Frontier prior to the closing;

its failure to perform certain obligations under the merger agreement and the distribution agreement (provided that any claim for indemnification arising from any failure to transfer any Spinco asset to Spinco must be asserted within 18 months following the closing of the merger); and

any untrue statement or alleged untrue statement of a material fact contained in this information statement/prospectus or the registration statement on Form 10 of which it is a part or in Frontier's proxy statement/prospectus, or the registration statement on Form S-4 of which it is a part, or any omission or alleged omission to state a material fact necessary to make the statements contained herein or therein not misleading, but only with respect to information provided by Verizon as to itself and its subsidiaries, including Spinco.

Expenses

The merger agreement provides that, except as otherwise set forth in any of the transaction agreements, each party will pay its own fees and expenses in connection with the merger agreement, the merger and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, provided that:

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if the merger is consummated, Verizon and the combined company will each bear 50% of all transfer taxes arising from the transactions and all recording, application and filing fees associated with the transfer of the Spinco assets in connection with the contribution and distribution;

if the debt exchange is consummated, Verizon will pay and be responsible for any fees and reimbursable expenses of the counterparties to such debt exchange and financial and legal advisors and Verizon and the combined company will each bear 50% of all other costs and expenses in connection with the debt exchange (including any printing costs, trustees fees and roadshow expenses);

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Verizon will pay the fees and reimbursable expenses of the independent valuation firm incurred in connection with the preparation and delivery of the solvency opinion; and

Verizon and Frontier will each bear 50% of the costs of any filing fees or any advisor or consultant hired by any governmental agency with the mutual consent of Verizon and Frontier (or to which neither party has the right to disapprove), regardless of which party is allocated such cost by law.

If a party pays an amount that is the responsibility of the other party, the paying party will be promptly reimbursed for such amount.

Amendments

The merger agreement may be amended by the parties at any time before or after approval by Frontier stockholders, provided that, after approval by Frontier stockholders, no amendment which by law or under the rules of any relevant stock exchange or automated inter-dealer quotation system requires further stockholder approval may be made to the merger agreement without obtaining that further approval. All amendments to the merger agreement must be in writing and signed by each party.

The Distribution Agreement

The following is a summary of selected material provisions of the distribution agreement. This summary is qualified in its entirety by reference to the Distribution Agreement, dated as of May 13, 2009, Amendment No. 1 thereto, dated as of July 24, 2009, and Amendment No. 2 thereto, dated as of March 23, 2010. The composite form of the distribution agreement, reflecting Amendment No. 1 and Amendment No. 2 thereto, is incorporated by reference in its entirety and attached to this information statement/prospectus as Annex A-2. The rights and obligations of the parties are governed by the express terms and conditions of the distribution agreement and not by this summary or any other information included in this information statement/prospectus. Recipients of this information statement/prospectus are urged to read the distribution agreement in its entirety. The distribution agreement has been included to provide recipients of this information statement/prospectus with information regarding its terms. It is not intended to provide any other factual information about Verizon, Spinco, Frontier or the combined company. Information about Verizon, Spinco, Frontier and the combined company can be found elsewhere in this information statement/prospectus.

Descriptions regarding the assets and liabilities conveyed to Spinco and retained by Verizon contained in the distribution agreement are qualified by certain information that has been exchanged between Verizon and Spinco and that is not reflected in the distribution agreement. Accordingly, recipients of this information statement/prospectus should not rely on the general descriptions of assets and liabilities in the distribution agreement, as they have been modified in important ways by the information exchanged between Verizon and Spinco.

General

The distribution agreement between Verizon and Spinco provides for, among other matters, the principal corporate transactions required to effect the proposed contribution of the Spinco business to Spinco and distribution of Spinco common stock to Verizon stockholders and certain other terms governing the relationship between Verizon and Spinco with respect to or in consequence of the contribution and the distribution.

Preliminary Transactions

Transfer of Assets. Pursuant to the distribution agreement, and subject to certain exclusions, Verizon will transfer or cause to be transferred to Spinco subsidiaries the rights of Verizon in the assets primarily used or held for use in or that primarily arise from the conduct of the Spinco business, including current assets (other than cash), which are the subject of the post-closing working capital adjustment described below. This business consists of local exchange service, designated intrastate and interstate long distance service, network access

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service, Internet access service, enhanced voice and data services, DSL, fiber-to-the-premises voice, broadband and video services, wholesale services, operator services, directory assistance services, customer service to end users, and, in connection with the foregoing, repairs, billing and collections, as well as other specified activities of Verizon in the Spinco territory. The conveyed assets will specifically include designated fiber-to-the-premises network elements and customer premises equipment at fiber-to-the-premises subscriber locations in the states of Indiana, Oregon and Washington and specified related transmission facilities. In addition, the Spinco business will also include certain assets in a portion of Virginia bordering West Virginia.

The Spinco business also includes the origination of central office voice switched long distance services in the Spinco territory switched by wire centers that are Spinco assets and providing dial-up and broadband Internet access services and related value-added services provided to broadband customers located in the Spinco territory.

Transfer of Liabilities. The transfer of assets to Spinco is made subject to the assumption by subsidiaries of Spinco of certain liabilities of Verizon or its subsidiaries to the extent relating to or arising from the Spinco business or the transferred assets, subject to certain exceptions. These include current liabilities that are the subject of the working capital adjustment described below.

Exceptions to Transfers. The distribution agreement does not purport to transfer assets or liabilities in respect of taxes (except for certain pre-closing tax assets and liabilities associated with the Spinco business that are taken into account in the working capital adjustment described below), intellectual property assets or employee benefit plans and arrangements, which are the subject of other transaction agreements described below. Additionally, certain assets and liabilities, including certain affiliate agreements, and assets (other than customer relationships) of the dial-up, DSL and dedicated Internet access services and related DSL value-added services taken by DSL customers and long distance portions of the business are excluded from these transfers, as described in the distribution agreement. Transfers of assets and liabilities are subject to receipt of applicable consents, waivers and approvals.

Consideration. Following certain preliminary transfers of assets and liabilities, and immediately prior to the effective time of the merger, Verizon will contribute all of the stock of the Spinco subsidiaries to Spinco in exchange for:

a special cash payment to Verizon in an amount not to exceed the lesser of (i)(x) \$3.333 billion minus (y) the distribution date indebtedness and (ii) Verizon's estimate of its tax basis in the assets transferred to Spinco, and

if the total amount of the special cash payment plus the amount of any distribution date indebtedness is less than \$3.333 billion, a distribution by Spinco to Verizon of the Spinco debt securities having a principal amount equal to such shortfall, which securities Verizon may exchange for outstanding debt obligations of Verizon or otherwise transfer to Verizon stockholders or creditors.

As a result of these transactions, Verizon will receive \$3.333 billion in aggregate value in the form of the special cash payment, the Verizon debt reduction and, if required, Spinco debt securities. The parties do not expect that any Spinco debt securities will be issued. The financing associated with these transactions is described further in *The Merger Agreement Financing Matters* and *Financing of the Combined Company*. Also in connection with these transactions, Spinco will issue additional shares of Spinco common stock to Verizon, which will be distributed in the spin-off.

Working Capital Adjustment

The parties to the distribution agreement have agreed that within 90 days after the closing of the merger, Verizon will cause to be prepared and delivered to the combined company a statement setting forth the working capital of Spinco and its subsidiaries (as defined in the distribution agreement) as of the opening of business on the distribution date. If the distribution date working capital of Spinco exceeds zero, no payment will be made by

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either party with respect to such excess. If the distribution date working capital of Spinco is less than zero, Verizon will pay to the combined company an amount equal to the full amount of the deficit. In the event that the combined company disagrees with Verizon's calculation of the distribution date working capital, the combined company may dispute that calculation if the amount in dispute exceeds \$250,000.

Covenants

Each of Verizon and Spinco has agreed to take specified actions after the signing of the distribution agreement. These actions include the following:

immediately prior to the distribution, terminating all material contracts, licenses, agreements, commitments and other arrangements, formal and informal (including with respect to intercompany cash balances and accounts and notes payable), (x) between Verizon and its subsidiaries (such subsidiaries determined assuming that the distribution has occurred), on the one hand, and either Spinco or any of its subsidiaries, collectively referred to as the Spinco Group on the other hand, or (y) between Cellco or any of its subsidiaries, on the one hand, and the Spinco Group, on the other hand (except as contemplated by the other agreements executed in connection with the transactions); and

cooperating in seeking to release Verizon and its subsidiaries (such subsidiaries determined assuming that the distribution has occurred), on the one hand, and the Spinco Group, on the other hand, from guarantee obligations that either group may have entered into with respect to the other's business.

Conditions to the Completion of the Spin-Off

The distribution agreement provides that the distribution of Spinco common stock will occur only if each condition to the obligations of Verizon and Spinco to consummate the merger shall have been fulfilled or waived by Verizon (except for the consummation of the contribution and the distribution). See Merger Agreement Conditions to the Completion of the Merger.

Subsequent Transfers

In the event that at any time during the 18-month period following the spin-off Verizon becomes aware that it possesses any assets that should have been transferred to Spinco or its subsidiaries as part of the contribution, Verizon will hold those assets in trust and cause the prompt transfer of the assets to Spinco or the combined company as its successor. In the event that at any time during the 18-month period following the spin-off Spinco or its subsidiaries (or the combined company as its successor) becomes aware that it possesses any assets that should not have been transferred to Spinco, Spinco or the combined company as its successor will hold those assets in trust and cause the prompt transfer of the applicable assets to Verizon.

Mutual Release

Spinco and Verizon have each agreed to release the other party and the other party's respective subsidiaries and representatives from any and all liabilities that it may have against the other party which arise out of or relate to events, circumstances or actions taken by the other party occurring or failing to occur or any conditions existing at or prior to the time of the spin-off. The mutual release is subject to specified exceptions set forth in the distribution agreement. The specified exceptions include:

any liability assumed, transferred, assigned or allocated to Spinco or to Verizon in accordance with, or any liability or obligation (including any liability with respect to payment, reimbursement, indemnification or contribution) of either of them arising under the distribution agreement, any other transaction agreements or any of the contracts or affiliate arrangements contemplated thereby;

the ability of any person to enforce its rights under the distribution agreement, any other transaction agreements or any of the contracts or affiliate arrangements contemplated thereby; and

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any liability the release of which would result in the release of any person other than Spinco, Verizon or their respective subsidiaries or representatives.

Expenses

All fees and expenses incurred by the parties in connection with the transactions contemplated by the distribution agreement and the other transaction agreements will be paid as provided for in the merger agreement, provided that (i) Spinco will reimburse Verizon for all financial printer costs in connection with the preparation of any information statement and Form 8-K in connection with the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and distribution agreement and all mailing costs associated with delivery to Verizon stockholders of such information statement and (ii) Spinco will bear the fees and expenses payable to legal advisors and accountants of Spinco or Verizon incurred in connection with the special cash payment financing, but Verizon will reimburse Spinco for the amounts referred to in clause (ii) of this sentence. The foregoing costs of Spinco will be excluded from the working capital calculation described above. See The Merger Agreement Expenses.

Additional Post-Closing Covenants

The distribution agreement contains additional post-closing covenants of Verizon and Spinco (as the combined company following the merger), including:

restrictions on the Spinco Group and Verizon using any material showing any affiliation with the other group (and the Verizon name being removed from the corporate names of the Spinco Group) other than as provided in the transaction agreements;

Verizon's agreement to use commercially reasonable efforts to assert claims under occurrence-based insurance policies with respect to incidents occurring prior to the distribution (subject to cost reimbursement);

Verizon's agreement to use commercially reasonable efforts to obtain from the relevant third-party insurer an assignment to Spinco of any rights to prosecute claims properly asserted by Spinco prior to the distribution under insurance policies written on a claims made basis;

assert claims under occurrence-based insurance policies with respect to incidents occurring prior to the distribution (subject to cost reimbursement); and

the terms on which books and records relating to the Spinco business will be made available to the combined company following the distribution.

Termination

Following termination of the merger agreement, the distribution agreement may be terminated and the spin-off abandoned at any time prior to the distribution by and in the sole discretion of Verizon.

Additional Agreements Between Frontier, Verizon and Their Affiliates

Frontier, Spinco and Verizon have entered into or, before the completion of the distribution and the merger, will enter into, certain additional agreements and various interim and ongoing relationships. The following is a summary of the material provisions of those agreements to the extent that such agreements are material. The rights and obligations of the parties are governed by the express terms and conditions of the respective agreements and not by the summary thereof or any other information included in this information statement/prospectus. It is not intended to provide any other factual information about Verizon, Spinco, Frontier or the combined company. Information about Verizon, Spinco, Frontier and the combined company can be found elsewhere in this information statement/prospectus.

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The Employee Matters Agreement

Verizon, Spinco and Frontier entered into an employee matters agreement to govern their respective rights and obligations with respect to current and former employees of the Verizon companies whose duties relate primarily to the Spinco business. Pursuant to the employee matters agreement, all Verizon employees whose primary duties relate to the Spinco business, excluding those employees designated by Verizon, will continue to be employees of Spinco (or one of its subsidiaries) upon the consummation of the merger, referred to as the Spinco employees. Under the employee matters agreement, (i) Verizon will generally retain all liabilities with respect to employees who are not employees of the Spinco business as of the effective time of the merger and (ii) the combined company will generally assume all liabilities with respect to the Spinco employees, with the exception of certain liabilities relating to Spinco employees that were expressly retained by Verizon. The employee matters agreement addresses certain issues including assuming and honoring any collective bargaining agreements governing the employment of the Spinco employees, the establishment of employee benefit plans and arrangements for the Spinco employees, the transfer of pension plan assets from Verizon's pension plans to pension plans maintained by the combined company for the benefit of the Spinco employees and the treatment of equity and incentive plan awards under Verizon's equity and incentive plans that are held by the Spinco employees, each of which are explained in greater detail below.

For one year following the consummation of the merger, the combined company (or one of its subsidiaries) will provide Spinco employees who are not represented by a union, referred to as Spinco management employees, with at least the same rate of base salary and annual bonus opportunities at the same target level (using Frontier performance metrics consistent with those used for similarly situated Frontier employees) as in effect immediately prior to consummation of the merger. The consummation of the merger (and the related transactions) will not trigger severance benefits for the Spinco employees. During the first 18 months after the merger, the combined company will not be permitted to terminate the employment, other than for cause, of any of the Spinco employees who, at the time of the merger, are actively employed as installers or technicians or who, at the time of the merger, are installers and technicians on a leave of absence or other authorized absence with a right to reinstatement. There will be uninterrupted continuity of union representation and maintenance of collective bargaining agreements throughout the transactions.

Spinco is required under the employee matters agreement to establish benefit plans for Spinco employees that provide benefits that are identical in all material respects to the benefits received by them under Verizon's health plans, welfare plans, 401(k) saving plans and Verizon's management pension plans and union pension plans, referred to as the Spinco plans. Assets and liabilities will be transferred to the Spinco plans in accordance with the terms set forth in the employee matters agreement. Spinco has the ability to amend the Spinco plans following the consummation of the merger, subject to collective bargaining restrictions for Spinco employees who are represented by a union and subject to the agreement that, for the remainder of the calendar year in which the consummation of the merger occurs, the benefits under Spinco plans for Spinco management employees will be substantially comparable in the aggregate to the benefits provided by Verizon under comparable Verizon plans prior to the merger.

The Spinco plans will include the following benefits:

Benefits for Spinco employees who are subject to collective bargaining agreements will be provided in accordance with the applicable collective bargaining agreements.

A defined benefit pension plan and related trust will be established for active Spinco management employees that is identical in all material respects to the applicable Verizon pension plan that covered the Spinco management employees prior to the merger. Assets will be transferred from the applicable Verizon pension plan to the new Spinco pension plan for Spinco management employees based on actuarial assumptions agreed upon by the parties and designed to comply with applicable law.

Defined benefit pension plans and a related trust will be established for active collectively bargained Spinco employees that are identical in all material respects to the applicable Verizon pension plans that

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covered the Spinco employees who are covered by collective bargaining agreements prior to the merger. Assets will be transferred from the applicable Verizon pension plans to the applicable new Spinco collectively bargained pension plans based on actuarial assumptions agreed upon by the parties and designed to comply with applicable law.

A provision has been included to ensure that Verizon's aggregate transfer related to the tax-qualified pension plans is sufficient for full funding of projected liabilities in the aggregate. Specifically, if the aggregate assets transferred from the tax-qualified Verizon pension plans to the tax-qualified Spinco pension plans are less than the aggregate projected benefit obligations for all the Spinco participants under such plans as of the closing of the merger, Verizon will pay to Frontier or to the Spinco pension plans an amount equal to such underfunding. Any such payment to Frontier is required to be contributed by Frontier to one or more of the underfunded Spinco pension plans as soon as practicable.

A nonqualified excess pension plan also will be established for active Spinco management employees who are eligible for benefits under the Verizon Excess Pension Plan. This new Spinco nonqualified excess pension plan will assume the liabilities related to applicable Spinco management employees, but Verizon will not transfer any assets to this new Spinco nonqualified excess pension plan.

Defined contribution plans providing for 401(k) contributions and employer matching contributions will be established by Spinco for active Spinco management employees and for Spinco employees who are covered by a collective bargaining agreement. Each such plan will be identical in all material respects to the applicable Verizon 401(k) plan that covered the applicable group of Spinco employees prior to the merger. Assets, participant loan liabilities and beneficiary designations will be transferred from the applicable Verizon 401(k) plans to these new Spinco 401(k) plans.

Benefit plans providing comprehensive medical, life insurance, disability, dependent day care and medical reimbursement accounts and similar benefits that are identical in all material respects to Verizon's corresponding benefit plans will be established by Spinco for Spinco employees. These new Spinco benefit plans will waive all limitations as to pre-existing condition exclusions, service conditions and waiting period limitations, and will give credit for deductibles and co-payments incurred by the Spinco employees under the corresponding Verizon benefit plans during the calendar year in which the merger occurs. No assets will be transferred to Spinco with respect to these medical, life insurance, disability and similar benefit plans, except that a net payment will be made to Spinco representing the net balances in Spinco employees' flexible reimbursement accounts.

Frontier (or one of its subsidiaries) will also provide severance benefits in accordance with the applicable collective bargaining agreements for Spinco employees who are represented by a union. Spinco management employees who are terminated within one year following the consummation of the merger will be provided with severance benefits that are no less favorable in the aggregate than the severance benefits provided by Verizon prior to the execution of the merger agreement.

Verizon will retain liabilities under its long-term incentive plans. Outstanding Verizon stock options held by Spinco employees are currently fully vested and will continue to be exercisable until the original expiration date under the terms of the option grants. Restricted stock units and performance stock units will remain payable under the terms and conditions of the Verizon long-term incentive plan and the applicable award agreements. The units held by Spinco employees will immediately vest upon the consummation of the merger, subject to the attainment of any applicable performance goals, and will be payable on their regularly scheduled date. No further deferrals of these units will be allowed by Spinco employees. To the extent not already vested, balances under Verizon's deferred compensation plans will become 100% vested for Spinco employees but will remain with Verizon and will be paid out as provided for under the terms of the Verizon plans.

Accrued time off and leave, incentive and commission bonus programs, and worker's compensation liabilities will be assumed in full by Spinco for all Spinco employees.

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The solicitation and hiring of each other's employees is limited by various provisions applicable to Verizon, on the one hand, and to Frontier and Spinco and their subsidiaries (such subsidiaries determined assuming that the merger has occurred), referred to in this section as the Frontier Group, on the other hand. The following restrictive provisions generally apply, unless Verizon and Frontier otherwise mutually agree to make an exception:

During the time period beginning May 13, 2009 and ending one year after the consummation of the merger, Verizon and its subsidiaries (such subsidiaries determined assuming that the distribution has occurred) may not hire an employee of the Frontier Group who voluntarily terminates employment with the Frontier Group until the date that is six months following such termination.

During the time period beginning May 13, 2009 and ending one year after the consummation of the merger, the Frontier Group may not hire an employee of Verizon and its subsidiaries (such subsidiaries determined assuming that the distribution has occurred) who voluntarily terminates employment with Verizon until the date that is six months following such termination.

During the time period beginning May 13, 2009 and ending one year after the consummation of the merger, Verizon and its subsidiaries (such subsidiaries determined assuming that the distribution has occurred) may not solicit for hire any employee of the Frontier Group and the Frontier Group may not solicit for hire any employee of Verizon and its subsidiaries (such subsidiaries determined assuming that the distribution has occurred).

The Tax Sharing Agreement

The tax sharing agreement will govern the respective rights, responsibilities and obligations of the combined company and Verizon after the distribution and the merger with respect to taxes, including Frontier's and Verizon's obligations to file tax returns and remit taxes, Frontier's and Verizon's control over tax contests and Frontier's and Verizon's obligations to cooperate after the merger in tax return preparation and record-keeping matters.

The tax sharing agreement generally provides that Verizon will be responsible for all taxes (other than taxes on the spin-off and related transactions) for periods before the distribution that are reportable on any tax return that includes Verizon or one of its non-Spinco subsidiaries, on the one hand, and Spinco or one of its subsidiaries, on the other hand. Spinco and Frontier will be responsible for all such taxes reportable on any tax return that includes Spinco or its subsidiaries but does not include any non-Spinco subsidiaries. Additional rules apply to subsidiaries engaged in both the retained Verizon business and the Spinco business prior to the merger. The responsibility for transfer taxes is determined under the merger agreement.

The tax sharing agreement further provides that Frontier, Spinco and certain Spinco subsidiaries will indemnify Verizon for (i) taxes on the spin-off and related transactions resulting from (A) any of their actions (or failures to take certain actions) that disqualify the spin-off and related transactions as tax-free or (B) any issuance of stock by Frontier or any of its affiliates or change in ownership of any such entities (other than changes in ownership solely caused by Verizon) that would cause Section 355(d), Section 355(e) and/or Section 355(f) of the Code to apply to the distribution or any internal spin-off, (ii) taxes on the spin-off and related transactions resulting from the disqualification of the spin-off due to breaches by Frontier or, after the merger, Spinco of representations and covenants and (iii) taxes of Spinco attributable to the Spinco business for which Verizon is not otherwise responsible and that are not related to the spin-off or any related transaction. The indemnification requirement under clauses (i)(A) and (ii) does not extend to taxes related to the spin-off and related transactions that would have been imposed or incurred in the absence of any event described in those clauses. Verizon will indemnify Frontier for (i) the taxes of Verizon and (ii) taxes of Spinco resulting from the spin-off and related transactions unless, in each case, Frontier, Spinco or the Spinco subsidiaries are otherwise responsible for such taxes as described above. However, if the spin-off is taxable as a result of certain actions by both parties, the liability for such taxes is shared equally between Frontier and Verizon.

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All parties to the tax sharing agreement have agreed to report the spin-off and the merger as tax-free. Frontier has agreed to adhere to Verizon's determination of the tax basis of the Spinco assets and the value of any tax attribute, such as a net operating loss carryover, absent a final determination to the contrary or manifest error.

To preserve the tax-free status of the distribution, the tax sharing agreement provides for certain restrictions on Frontier's ability to pursue strategic or other transactions. Additionally, Frontier has agreed not to take certain actions which could cause the spin-off to be disqualified as a tax-free spin-off, including: for two full years after the spin-off, Frontier will not enter into any agreement, understanding or arrangement or any substantial negotiations involving the acquisition of stock of Frontier (including by Frontier or its subsidiaries) or a shift of ownership of Frontier, and will not issue additional shares of stock, modify any organizational document or transfer or modify any option, warrant or convertible instrument that is related to an equity interest in Frontier, other than (i) certain issuances to service providers or with respect to a Frontier retirement plan as provided in an applicable safe harbor of the Treasury Regulations or (ii) pursuant to a Frontier stockholder rights plan that meets the requirements of an IRS revenue ruling; for two years after the spin-off Frontier may not repurchase any stock except as allowed under an IRS revenue procedure; and for two years after the spin-off, (a) the Spinco business must actively continue to operate and (b) Frontier will not dissolve, liquidate, merge or consolidate unless it is the survivor in a merger or consolidation. Frontier has also agreed not to pre-pay, pay down, retire, acquire or significantly modify the Spinco debt securities prior to their maturity. However, Frontier may engage in these activities (without limiting its indemnity obligations) if it receives an IRS ruling, Verizon's consent or a legal opinion reasonably satisfactory to Verizon that the tax-free status of the spin-off and the merger will not be adversely affected.

The Cutover Plan Support Agreement

The following is a summary of selected material provisions of the cutover plan support agreement that relates to Verizon's local exchange business in West Virginia.

The cutover plan support agreement, dated as of May 13, 2009, by and between Frontier and Verizon Information Technologies LLC, referred to as the supplier, sets forth the terms and conditions for the provision by the supplier to Frontier, prior to the consummation of the merger, of services relating to the operation by Frontier following the merger of Verizon's local exchange business in West Virginia.

The term of the cutover plan support agreement extends from May 13, 2009 until the earlier of (i) the termination date of the merger agreement and (ii) the cutover date, which is anticipated to be on or shortly after the closing date of the merger.

The services will consist of preparatory work necessary to implement an effective cutover plan such that Frontier receives the information and data regarding the business of Verizon West Virginia Inc. necessary to accomplish a transition at the closing of the merger from Verizon's systems and procedures to Frontier's systems and procedures for Verizon's local exchange business in West Virginia and establish certain interfaces with Frontier's systems.

The cutover plan support agreement requires Frontier and the supplier to establish, and they have established, a planning committee consisting of representatives of both Frontier and the supplier to discuss, plan and organize a process to facilitate the independent operation of Verizon's local exchange business in West Virginia by the combined company upon the closing of the merger.

Frontier will not pay the supplier any fees for its services other than \$150 per hour for the services of subject matter experts provided by the supplier, at Frontier's request, to answer questions relating to systems and operations that are not related to the cutover plan or specific to Verizon's methods and manner of conducting Verizon's local exchange business in West Virginia, plus the reasonable out-of-pocket travel related costs and expenses incurred by the supplier in connection with such services.

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Neither party will be liable to the other party for any indirect, special, consequential, punitive or exemplary damages. The supplier will not be liable to Frontier for any claim or any damages of any kind or nature other than claims arising out of or resulting from the supplier's willful misconduct in performing the supplier's obligations under the cutover plan support agreement.

Intellectual Property Agreements

Except as to agreements described below that were entered into prior to the date hereof, Verizon and Spincor have agreed to enter into agreements as of the closing of the spin-off relating to intellectual property containing substantially the following terms:

The Intellectual Property Agreement

Assignments. Pursuant to the intellectual property agreement, Spincor and its subsidiaries, subject to previously granted licenses, will assign to Verizon all (i) statutory intellectual property (e.g., U.S. patents and patent applications, copyrights, works of authorship, trademarks, trade names, service marks and domain names, together with all goodwill associated therewith, all applications or registrations, as applicable, for any of the foregoing, and any rights or licenses in the foregoing) and (ii) soft intellectual property (e.g., unpatented inventions, trade secrets, know-how and other proprietary information), together with any rights or licenses thereto, but excluding customer listing data and the copyrights therein, in each case to the extent owned by Spincor or its subsidiaries prior to closing.

Subject to any previously granted licenses, Verizon, at closing, will convey to the combined company (i) an undivided joint ownership of all non-technical, non-public information included in the soft intellectual property owned by Verizon as of the closing after giving effect to the assignment in the preceding paragraph and used in the Spincor business at any time during the twelve-months prior to the closing date, but excluding the customer listing data; and (ii) all right, title and interest of Verizon in all customer data and personnel information of Verizon or its affiliates who are in the employ of Verizon immediately prior to the closing, and in the employ of Spincor after the closing. The customer data consists of all customer information obtained in connection with the Spincor business related to providing products and services to customers in the Spincor territory, including, among other things, names, customer addresses, accounts and transaction data. Verizon will have no restrictions on the use or disclosure of any such customer data to the extent it is already in the possession of Verizon or any of its U.S. affiliates but was collected or used other than in connection with the Spincor business.

License Grants. After giving effect to the assignments described in the above section, Spincor will grant to Verizon and its affiliates a personal, royalty-free, fully paid-up, irrevocable, non-exclusive, perpetual and worldwide license to use, publish and create derivative works of the Spincor customer listing data, and to provide directory products or services without in any way accounting to the combined company, Spincor or their respective affiliates.

After giving effect to the assignments described in the above section, Verizon will grant to the combined company and its subsidiaries a personal, non-exclusive, royalty free, fully paid up, irrevocable (except if terminated) and non-transferable (except as otherwise permitted) license under the licensed intellectual property, which includes (1) the soft intellectual property (but excluding (i) non-technical, non-public information owned by Verizon as of the closing and used in the Spincor business at any time during the twelve-months prior to the closing, (ii) Spincor customer listing data and (iii) Verizon proprietary software), and (2) all U.S. patents and patent applications, copyrights, works of authorship, and all applications or registrations, as applicable, for any of the foregoing that, in each case, is used in the Spincor business at any time during the period commencing twelve-months prior to the closing and is owned by Verizon as of the closing, solely for use in connection with the Spincor business (as conducted during the twelve-month period immediately preceding the closing date in the Spincor territory, as reflected in the products and services offered by Spincor in the Spincor territory during such twelve-month period) conducted by the combined company or its subsidiaries in the Spincor territory. The

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licensed intellectual property excludes: (a) patents and patent applications claiming a filing date after the closing date, (b) copyrights in material created after the filing date, (c) all trademarks and domain names (other than a limited phase-out license), (d) Verizon proprietary software (which is licensed pursuant to a separate agreement), (e) all other intellectual property owned by Verizon, (f) all third-party intellectual property and (g) all Verizon intellectual property related to FiOS products and services (which are licensed under a separate agreement with similar terms and conditions). The license does not include the right to (i) use the licensed intellectual property outside of the Spinco territory (other than by third-party service providers in support of the Spinco business in the Spinco territory in the licensed field of use), (ii) disclose the licensed intellectual property to any person (other than third-party service providers), (iii) grant sublicenses to any person, (iv) assign the license other than to permitted successors and assigns or (v) use the licensed intellectual property for any modifications, improvements, enhancements, additions or derivations of the Spinco business after the closing date that are outside of the licensed field of use.

Verizon also agrees not to sue Spinco and its subsidiaries for (i) modifications and improvements to products and services that are used in the Spinco business by Spinco and its subsidiaries in the Spinco territory that are a reasonably foreseeable expansion of the Spinco business, as reflected by the products and services offered by Spinco as of the closing date, and throughout the term of the agreement, and (ii) products and services in the Spinco business that are bundled with the products and services identified in (i), provided that, in each case, the covenant not to sue excludes any products and services that are wireless or wireless access products or services, VoIP products, products or services based on the Long Term Evolution technology (Cellco's next generation network access technology), long-haul or backbone products or services or their terminations.

Verizon will grant to the combined company and its subsidiaries a limited right, for a phase-out period not to exceed 120 days following the closing, to use those Verizon marks used in the Spinco business as of the closing date solely for conducting the Spinco business in the Spinco territory. During the phase-out period, the combined company is required to replace, remove or cover over the licensed Verizon marks affixed to Spinco assets no later than 120 days following the closing date, provided that the combined company will have (i) six months to remove the licensed Verizon marks from signs and motor vehicles and (ii) nine months to remove the licensed Verizon marks from tools, equipment or written materials that are used solely for internal purposes and are not visible by the public. In addition, for up to 120 days following the closing date the combined company may use the licensed Verizon marks in a non-trademark manner for purposes of conveying to customers or the general public of the change in ownership and that the name of business has changed. Beginning on the closing date, as soon as practicable following discovery of any use, the combined company, Spinco and its subsidiaries must destroy or deliver to Verizon all items carrying the licensed Verizon marks that have no continuing use in the operation of the Spinco business to the extent that the use of such items could reasonably be construed to create a legal obligation on behalf of Verizon. The combined company, Spinco and its subsidiaries, acknowledging Verizon's exclusive rights in the Verizon marks, agree not to contest Verizon's ownership in, or the validity of, the Verizon marks. The combined company, Spinco and its subsidiaries agree to cooperate reasonably with Verizon in the procurement of any registration of the Verizon marks, including providing evidence of use of such marks.

The combined company, on behalf of itself, Spinco and Spinco's subsidiaries, agrees that the use of the Verizon marks will be in accordance with the license and in conformity with applicable law and will not reflect adversely upon the good name of Verizon, that the operation of the Spinco business will be of a high standard and skill that is at least commensurate with the standard of the Spinco business immediately prior to the closing, and that Verizon has the right to control the nature and quality of the goods and services rendered by the combined company, Spinco and its subsidiaries in connection with the Verizon marks. The combined company acknowledges that its failure to cease use of the Verizon marks as required by the agreement, or improper use of the Verizon marks, will result in immediate and irreparable harm to Verizon, for which there is no adequate remedy at law, and that in the event of such failure to cease use of the Verizon marks, Verizon will be entitled to immediate equitable relief.

For any customers of the Spinco business who, as of the closing date, have e-mail addresses pursuant to the products or services provided to such customers by the Spinco business that contain a Verizon mark in the e-mail

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address, Verizon shall redirect e-mail traffic to such customers to e-mail servers operated by the combined company for a period of ninety days, such that the combined company may establish new e-mail addresses for such customers.

Indemnification and Limitation of Liability. The combined company, Spinco and the Spinco subsidiaries will jointly and severally indemnify, defend and hold harmless Verizon from all losses, damages and judgments in connection with third-party claims arising directly or indirectly from the use by the Spinco business of the Verizon marks after the closing.

Verizon is not required to secure or maintain in force any licensed intellectual property, and does not provide any representations or warranties as to (i) the validity or scope of the licensed intellectual property or (ii) that the use of licensed intellectual property or the provision of products and services by the combined company will be free from infringement of the intellectual property of a third party.

Neither party will be liable to the other for any indirect damages, including lost profits, or other special, incidental or consequential damages.

The Software License Agreement

License Grant. Pursuant to the software license agreement proposed to be entered into among Verizon Information Technologies LLC, an affiliate of Verizon, Spinco and the combined company, referred to as the licensee, and Verizon will grant, and cause its affiliates to grant, to the combined company and its subsidiaries a royalty-free, restricted, non-transferable, and non-exclusive, internal use only license to:

use certain Verizon proprietary software in the Spinco territory in support of the Spinco business, (a) as it has been conducted in the Spinco territory during the twelve-month period immediately prior to closing, as reflected in the products and services offered by Spinco in the Spinco territory during such twelve-month period, and existing as of the closing; and (b) the Spinco business as conducted by the licensee in the Spinco territory from and after the closing, as reflected in any other products or services, but only to the extent such other products and services are compatible with the licensed software, and specifically excluding products and services that include, relate to, or rely upon the transmission of any digital data over an optical fiber network to the customer's premises to provide audio, video, or data services, including all products and services offered by Verizon under the FiOS brand. The licensed software includes (i) object code versions of the Verizon proprietary software that supports and enables the products, functions and services of the Spinco business during the twelve-month period immediately prior to closing, (ii) updates to such licensed software (if any) in the form they exist within Verizon during the term of the software license agreement (including supporting information), (iii) software modifications made to any third party software by or for Verizon, and (iv) documentation (which, for object code, will be the then current user manuals and other user documentation provided to other users of the licensed software; for any source code, then current documents in existence within Verizon that are reasonably necessary to maintain and modify such licensed software; and for third party software, then current user manuals and other related documentation that Verizon has received from such third party that Verizon has the right to transfer) and updates to the foregoing;

install updates to the licensed software provided by Verizon to the licensee; and

copy the licensed software for internal use in the Spinco business as conducted by the licensee.

Verizon will deliver the licensed software to the combined company on a date to be agreed upon by the parties.

License Exclusions. The license granted by Verizon to the combined company excludes:

the right to use any third-party intellectual property, even if included in or required for the use of the licensed software;

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unless otherwise indicated, the right to obtain or use source code;

the right to create any modifications or derivative works from the licensed software;

the right to use the licensed software outside of the Spincos territory or outside the scope of the license granted;

the right to use the licensed software to provide data processing services to a third party or, unless otherwise indicated, to interconnect with facilities based voice or data telecommunications services of a third party;

the right to use, access or transport the licensed software outside the United States; and

a license to any Verizon FiOS related software, which license is the subject of a separate FiOS software license agreement proposed to be entered between the parties.

Restrictions on the License Granted. Unless otherwise provided by the software license agreement, the licensee will have no right to:

grant sublicenses to the licensed software, or any portion thereof, other than to its subsidiaries and service providers for the purpose of providing services to the combined company;

market, disclose, distribute, rent, lease, loan, encumber or otherwise transfer copies of the licensed software, or any portion thereof, to any third party; or

grant any security interests, or otherwise encumber the licensed software.

The licensee may disclose or otherwise make available the licensed software to any third-party service provider providing services to the licensee, provided that, prior to any such disclosure or transfer, the licensee: has provided written notice to Verizon, obtained such third-party service provider's agreement to a confidentiality obligation that is no less restrictive than the terms set forth in the agreement and to the transfer and ownership restrictions set forth therein, and ensured that the third-party service provider is not in the business of providing facilities-based voice or data telecommunications services to any third party. Any breach of the terms of the software license agreement by the third-party service provider will be deemed to be a breach by the licensee.

Verizon will own the licensed software, and all improvements thereto, including improvements made by or for the licensee, which improvements the licensee will assign to Verizon.

Maintenance and Other Support. During the maintenance term (which will start on the closing date of the merger and end on the fifth anniversary thereof, unless earlier terminated), Verizon will offer to provide training services to the combined company, at a date and time mutually agreed upon by the parties, at an agreed rate per hour.

Subject to the payment of an annual maintenance fee of \$94 million, Verizon will provide maintenance services to the licensee during the maintenance term. At any time after six months after the closing, the licensee, upon six months' written notice, may terminate all or a portion of such maintenance services. If a portion of such services are terminated, the annual maintenance fee will be reduced by an appropriate amount, unless Verizon can reasonably demonstrate that the cost of providing maintenance services will not be reduced, in which case the parties will discuss any adjustment to the annual maintenance fee. Beginning on the third anniversary of the closing, Verizon may, upon twelve-months' written notice, inform the licensee that it intends to terminate maintenance services. Further, upon six months' prior written notice, Verizon may notify the combined company that it will no longer provide maintenance services for a portion of the licensed software. Should Verizon (a) terminate the provision of maintenance services for all or a portion of the licensed software during the maintenance term, (b) terminate the software license agreement with respect to a portion of the licensed software,

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or (c) otherwise stop supporting a portion of the licensed software, Verizon will provide to the licensee the source code for such portion of the licensed software at no charge. Maintenance services do not include the service of hardware, hardware platforms, or any third-party intellectual property, all of which will be obtained by the licensee at its own expense.

The licensee agrees to install all upgrades to the licensed software as may be provided by Verizon, and Verizon will have no obligation to provide maintenance services for the licensed software for which the licensee has failed to install such upgrades, until such upgrades have been installed. If failure to install an upgrade increases the cost or time required to provide maintenance services for any licensed software, the combined company will pay Verizon for such increased cost or time, at a mutually agreed rate per hour.

Upon the expiration of the software license agreement, the parties will negotiate in good faith the terms and conditions for the license of source code for those portions of the licensed software licensed to the licensee immediately prior to the expiration of the agreement. Additionally, if Verizon (i) fails or refuses to provide software modifications reasonably requested by the licensee that are consistent with the architecture and direction of the licensed software and do not materially affect the interoperability of the licensed software with other software, (ii) fails or refuses to make software modifications reasonably requested by the combined company, or (iii) makes a general assignment for the benefit of its creditors or files for voluntary bankruptcy under any Chapter of Title 11 of the United States Code, other than a reorganization where Verizon assumes the agreement, Verizon will provide the source code for such portion of the licensed software to the licensee at no charge, provided that the licensee is not in material breach of the software license agreement.

FiOS Agreements

Verizon and Spinco have agreed to enter into a FiOS intellectual property agreement having terms similar to the intellectual property agreement with respect to intellectual property relating to Verizon's FiOS video operations. In addition, the FiOS intellectual property agreement includes a trademark license which would grant the combined company a license to use certain trademarks used by Verizon in the offering of FiOS video services in Indiana, Oregon, and Washington.

Verizon and Spinco have also agreed to enter into a FiOS software license agreement on terms similar to the software license agreement, except that the combined company will have no obligation to pay any maintenance fees for the maintenance of the FiOS software licensed to Spinco.

Verizon and Frontier have also entered into an Interactive Media Guide Agreement pursuant to which Verizon has agreed to assist Frontier in the design of a facility for a video interactive media guide to use with the FiOS video product in the Spinco territory.

Agreement Regarding Intellectual Property Matters

On March 23, 2010, Verizon, Spinco and the Company entered into an Agreement Regarding Intellectual Property Matters (the "IP Matters Agreement"). Among other things, the IP Matters Agreement requires (i) Frontier to pay \$105 million at the closing of the merger to reimburse Verizon for licenses to certain third-party software Frontier will acquire pursuant to the merger, (ii) Verizon to obtain the consents necessary for Frontier to operate certain third-party software after the merger, and (iii) Verizon and Frontier to allocate the costs associated with obtaining consents pursuant to clause (ii) of this sentence.

Ancillary Agreements

Pursuant to the merger agreement, Verizon and Frontier have also entered into a Video Transport Agreement to provide transport services for video content for up to two years after the closing of the merger. Frontier will also obtain other designated services from Verizon for an interim period after the closing of the merger.

Table of Contents**FINANCING OF THE COMBINED COMPANY****Description of Frontier Indebtedness**

Immediately following completion of the merger, Frontier's debt financing arrangements existing immediately prior to the closing of the merger, other than its current revolving credit facility, as described below, will remain in place (subject to any permitted refinancing or repayment thereof by Frontier).

Frontier Credit Facilities

Frontier currently has a revolving credit facility with seven financial institutions in the aggregate amount of \$250.0 million. As of March 31, 2010, the revolving credit facility was undrawn. Associated facility fees vary from time to time depending on Frontier's leverage ratio (as defined in the credit agreement governing such revolving credit facility): 0.175% per annum if such leverage ratio is less than or equal to 3.00 to 1.00, 0.200% per annum if such leverage ratio is greater than 3.00 to 1.00 but less than or equal to 3.50 to 1.00, 0.225% per annum if such leverage ratio is greater than 3.50 to 1.00 but less than or equal to 4.00 to 1.00, and 0.275% per annum if such leverage ratio is greater than 4.00 to 1.00. The expiration date for the revolving credit facility is May 18, 2012. During the term of the revolving credit facility, Frontier may borrow, repay and reborrow funds, and may obtain letters of credit under the revolving credit facility to support Frontier's obligations to third parties, subject to customary borrowing conditions. Loans under the revolving credit facility bear interest based on the alternate base rate or the adjusted LIBO rate (each as determined in the credit agreement governing such revolving credit facility), at Frontier's election, plus a margin of (1) for alternate base rate borrowings, 0.000% per annum if Frontier's leverage ratio is less than or equal to 4.00 to 1.00 and 0.250% if such leverage ratio is greater than 4.00 to 1.00 and (2) for adjusted LIBO rate borrowings, 0.625% per annum if Frontier's leverage ratio is less than or equal to 3.00 to 1.00, 0.750% per annum if such leverage ratio is greater than 3.00 to 1.00 but less than or equal to 3.50 to 1.00, 0.875% per annum if such leverage ratio is greater than 3.50 to 1.00 but less than or equal to 4.00 to 1.00 and 1.250% per annum if such leverage ratio is greater than 4.00 to 1.00. Letters of credit issued under the revolving credit facility are also subject to fees that vary depending on Frontier's leverage ratio. The revolving credit facility is available for general corporate purposes but may not be used to fund dividend payments.

In connection with the transactions, Frontier has entered into a new \$750.0 million revolving credit facility that will become effective upon, and subject to, the closing of the merger and the termination of Frontier's existing revolving credit facility described above and other customary conditions. Associated facility fees under the new revolving credit facility will vary from time to time depending on the combined company's debt rating (as defined in the credit agreement governing the new revolving credit facility) from Moody's and S&P: 0.375% per annum if the debt rating from Moody's is Baa3 or higher and the debt rating from S&P is BBB- or higher, 0.500% per annum if the debt rating from Moody's is Ba1 and the debt rating from S&P is BB+, 0.625% per annum if the debt rating from Moody's is Ba2 and the debt rating from S&P is BB, and 0.750% per annum if the debt rating from Moody's is Ba3 or lower and the debt rating from S&P is BB- or lower; provided that (a) if the respective debt ratings issued by the foregoing rating agencies differ by one level, then the facility fee applicable to the higher of the two ratings shall apply, (b) if the respective debt ratings issued by the foregoing agencies differ by more than one level, then the facility fee applicable to a rating that is one level higher than the lower of the two ratings shall apply, (c) if there is only one debt rating, then the facility fee that is applicable to a rating that is one level lower than that debt rating shall apply and (d) if there is no debt rating, then a facility fee of 0.750% per annum shall apply. The new revolving credit facility is scheduled to terminate on the date that is three years and six months after the effective date of the facility. During the term of the new revolving credit facility, the combined company may borrow, repay and reborrow funds, and may obtain letters of credit, subject to customary borrowing conditions. Loans under the new revolving credit facility will bear interest based on the alternate base rate or the adjusted LIBO rate (each as determined in the credit agreement governing the new revolving credit facility), at the combined company's election, plus a margin of (1) for alternate base rate borrowings, 1.75% per annum if the debt rating from Moody's is Baa3 or higher and the debt rating from S&P is BBB- or higher, 2.00% per annum if the debt rating from Moody's is Ba1 and the debt rating from S&P is BB+,

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2.25% per annum if the debt rating from Moody's is Ba2 and the debt rating from S&P is BB and 2.75% if the debt rating from Moody's is Ba3 or lower and the debt rating from S&P is BB- or lower and (2) for adjusted LIBO rate borrowings, 2.75% per annum if the debt rating from Moody's is Baa3 or higher and the debt rating from S&P is BBB- or higher, 3.00% per annum if the debt rating from Moody's is Ba1 and the debt rating from S&P is BB+, 3.25% per annum if the debt rating from Moody's is Ba2 and the debt rating from S&P is BB and 3.75% if the debt rating from Moody's is Ba3 or lower and the debt rating from S&P is BB- or lower; provided that in each case (a) if the respective debt ratings issued by the foregoing rating agencies differ by one level, then the margin applicable to the higher of the two ratings shall apply, (b) if the respective debt ratings issued by the foregoing agencies differ by more than one level, then the margin applicable to a rating that is one level higher than the lower of the two ratings shall apply, (c) if there is only one debt rating, then the margin that is applicable to a rating that is one level lower than that debt rating shall apply and (d) if there is no debt rating, then the margin applicable to a debt rating from Moody's of Ba3 or lower and a debt rating from S&P of BB- or lower shall apply. Letters of credit issued under the revolving credit facility will also be subject to fees that vary depending on the combined company's debt ratings. The new revolving credit facility will be available for general corporate purposes but may not be used to fund dividend payments. As of the date of this information statement/prospectus, Frontier has debt ratings of Ba2 and BB from Moody's and S&P, respectively.

On March 28, 2008, Frontier borrowed \$135.0 million under a senior unsecured term loan facility that was established on March 10, 2008. The loan matures in 2013 and bears interest based on the prime rate or London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR), at Frontier's election, plus a margin of (1) with respect to interest based on the prime rate, 1.00% per annum and (2) with respect to interest based on LIBOR, 1.75% per annum if Frontier's leverage ratio (as defined in the credit agreement governing the term loan credit facility) is less than 4.00 to 1.00 and 2.00% per annum if such leverage ratio is greater than 4.00 to 1.00.

In December 2006, Frontier borrowed \$150.0 million under a senior unsecured term loan agreement. The loan matures in 2012 and bears interest based on the prime rate or LIBOR, at Frontier's election, plus a margin of (1) with respect to interest based on the prime rate, 0.25% per annum and (2) with respect to interest based on LIBOR, 1.375% per annum if Frontier's leverage ratio (as defined in the credit agreement governing the term loan credit facility) is less than 4.00 to 1.00 and 1.625% per annum if such leverage ratio is greater than or equal to 4.00 to 1.00.

On October 24, 2001, Frontier borrowed \$200.0 million under a senior unsecured term loan agreement with the Rural Telephone Finance Cooperative (RTFC). The loan matures in 2011 and has a fixed interest rate of 6.27%.

The revolving credit and term loan facilities described above each contain a maximum leverage ratio covenant that requires Frontier to maintain, at the end of each fiscal quarter, a ratio of (1) total indebtedness minus cash and cash equivalents in excess of \$50.0 million, to (2) consolidated EBITDA (as defined in the applicable agreements) over the immediately preceding four fiscal quarters, that is no greater than 4.50 to 1. They also contain covenants limiting Frontier's ability to incur or guarantee additional debt, create certain liens, merge with other entities or engage in other change of control transactions, sell assets and engage in affiliate transactions, as well as other customary covenants, representations and warranties and events of default. All of the revolving credit and term loan facilities described above are unsecured.

Frontier Notes and Debentures

At March 31, 2010, Frontier's notes and debentures represented approximately \$4.34 billion of its approximately \$4.88 billion of indebtedness outstanding. At such date, Frontier had outstanding:

\$76.1 million in principal amount of 9.250% Senior Notes due 2011;

\$580.7 million in principal amount of 6.250% Senior Notes due 2013;

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\$600.0 million in principal amount of 8.250% Senior Notes due 2014;

\$300.0 million in principal amount of 6.625% Senior Notes due 2015;

\$600.0 million in principal amount of 8.125% Senior Notes due 2018;

\$434.0 million in principal amount of 7.125% Senior Notes due 2019;

\$345.9 million in principal amount of 7.875% Senior Notes due 2027;

\$945.3 million in principal amount of 9.000% Senior Notes due 2031; and

\$458.9 million in principal amount of Debentures with weighted average interest rates of 7.229% and maturities ranging from 2025-2046.

Each of Frontier's outstanding senior notes (other than the debentures) may be redeemed at any time at Frontier's option, in whole or in part, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof plus a make-whole premium, if any, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the date of redemption. The debentures are not redeemable by Frontier. In addition, certain outstanding senior notes obligate Frontier to offer to repurchase such notes at a purchase price of 101% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the date of repurchase, if an event constituting a change of control of Frontier, as defined in the relevant indentures, occurs.

The indentures governing Frontier's outstanding senior notes and debentures contain covenants limiting Frontier's ability to enter into mergers, consolidations and sales of all or substantially all of its assets. The indentures governing certain senior notes also contain covenants with respect to (1) limitations on subsidiary debt, (2) limitations on liens and (3) certain reporting requirements. Frontier's senior notes and debentures are subject to acceleration, at the option of the holders thereof, if certain events of default exist under the applicable indentures.

There are no scheduled principal payments required on any of these senior notes or debentures until their final maturities. Frontier's outstanding senior notes and debentures are senior, unsecured obligations that rank equally in right of payment with all of its existing and future senior indebtedness and rank senior in right of payment to all of its existing and future subordinated indebtedness.

None of Frontier's existing or new revolving credit facilities, term loans or outstanding senior notes or debentures are guaranteed by its subsidiaries.

Description of Spinco Indebtedness

As of March 31, 2010, Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations had approximately \$425 million aggregate principal amount of indebtedness. The parties expect that \$175 million of such indebtedness will be repaid at maturity prior to the closing date of the merger. The parties therefore anticipate that the distribution date indebtedness will consist of:

\$200 million in principal amount of 6.73% Debentures, Series G, due 2028 of Verizon North Inc., as obligor; and

\$50 million in principal amount of 8.40% Debentures due 2029 of Verizon West Virginia Inc., as obligor; provided, however, that if the \$175 million in principal amount of 6.30% Debentures, Series C, due 2010 of Verizon Northwest Inc., as obligor, which are scheduled to mature on June 1, 2010, is not repaid prior to the closing date of the merger, the obligations under the 6.30% Debentures, Series C, due 2010 will also constitute distribution date indebtedness.

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In October 1989, The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of West Virginia, a subsidiary of Verizon renamed Verizon West Virginia Inc. that will become a Spinco subsidiary, issued \$50.0 million in

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aggregate principal amount of 8.40% Debentures due October 15, 2029 in a private placement. The West Virginia debentures are the obligor's senior, unsecured obligations that rank equally in right of payment with all of the obligor's existing and future senior indebtedness and rank senior in right of payment to all of the obligor's existing and future subordinated indebtedness. None of these debentures have been, or will be, guaranteed by Spinco or any of its subsidiaries.

In February 1998, GTE North Incorporated, a subsidiary of Verizon renamed Verizon North Inc. that will become a Spinco subsidiary, issued \$200,000,000 in aggregate principal amount of 6.73% Debentures, Series G, due February 15, 2028 in a transaction registered under the Securities Act. The GTE North debentures are the obligor's senior, unsecured obligations that rank equally in right of payment with all of the obligor's existing and future senior indebtedness and rank senior in right of payment to all of the obligor's existing and future subordinated indebtedness. None of these debentures have been, or will be, guaranteed by Spinco or any of its subsidiaries.

In June 1998, GTE Northwest Incorporated, a subsidiary of Verizon renamed Verizon Northwest Inc. that will become a Spinco subsidiary, issued \$175,000,000 in aggregate principal amount of 6.30% Debentures, Series C, due June 1, 2010 in a transaction registered under the Securities Act. The GTE Northwest debentures are the obligor's senior, unsecured obligations that rank equally in right of payment with all of the obligor's existing and future senior indebtedness and rank senior in right of payment to all of the obligor's existing and future subordinated indebtedness. None of these debentures have been, or will be, guaranteed by Spinco or any of its subsidiaries.

There are no scheduled principal payments required on any of these debentures until their final maturities. These debentures will be senior, unsecured obligations of subsidiaries of Spinco (and, as a result of the merger, the combined company) that rank equally in right of payment with all of the obligor's existing and future senior indebtedness and rank senior in right of payment to all of the obligor's existing and future subordinated indebtedness. None of these debentures have been, or will be, guaranteed by Spinco or any of its subsidiaries.

A subsidiary of Verizon is currently the obligor on certain capitalized vehicle leases, totaling approximately \$5 million, associated with trucks used in the operation of the Spinco business. It is anticipated that these vehicle leases will become the obligations of a subsidiary of Spinco that will become a subsidiary of the combined company following the merger or another subsidiary of Frontier and may be subject to a guarantee by Frontier. The amount of these capitalized leases will not be considered distribution date indebtedness for purposes of calculating the amount of the special cash payment to be made by Spinco to Verizon.

On April 12, 2010, Spinco issued \$500,000,000 principal amount of 7.875% Senior Notes due 2015, \$1,100,000,000 principal amount of 8.250% Senior Notes due 2017, \$1,100,000,000 principal amount of 8.500% Senior Notes due 2020 and \$500,000,000 principal amount of 8.750% Senior Notes due 2022, as separate series of notes under an indenture between Spinco and The Bank of New York Mellon, as trustee. The notes were issued in a private transaction that was not subject to the registration requirements of the Securities Act. The gross proceeds of the offering, plus an amount in cash contributed by Frontier that equals the amount of interest that will accrue on the notes from April 12, 2010 to October 1, 2010, were deposited into an escrow account. Immediately prior to the spin-off and the completion of the merger, the gross proceeds of the notes offering (less the initial purchasers' discount) will be released from the escrow account and used to make the special cash payment by Spinco to Verizon, with any amounts in excess of the special cash payment to be retained by the combined company.

In the event that the merger agreement governing the merger is terminated or the spin-off and the merger are not completed on or before October 1, 2010, the notes will be subject to a special mandatory redemption. The special mandatory redemption price for each series of notes is equal to 100% of the issue price, plus accrued and unpaid interest on the principal amount of such series of notes to, but not including, the date of redemption, which date of redemption will be no later than October 1, 2010 (or the next business day if additional time is required for redemption).

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Upon the completion of the merger, the notes will be unsecured senior obligations of Frontier and will rank equally with all of Frontier's other unsecured senior indebtedness from time to time outstanding.

Following the completion of the merger, Frontier may, at its option, redeem some or all of the notes at any time by paying a make-whole premium, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of the redemption.

Frontier has agreed to file a registration statement with the SEC after the completion of the merger relating to an offer to exchange the notes for new exchange notes having substantially identical terms or, in certain circumstances, to register the resale of the notes.

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**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the financial statements of Frontier and Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations and the notes thereto included elsewhere in this information statement/prospectus. Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations' financial information is included elsewhere in this information statement/prospectus before taking into account any of the pro forma adjustments detailed in Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information. This financial information, together with the pro forma adjustments detailed in Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information, reflects the operations that will constitute the Spinco business in connection with the spin-off.

The following discussion includes forward-looking statements. For a discussion of important factors, including the integration of the Spinco business into Frontier's existing business, the continuing development of the combined company's business following the merger, actions of regulatory authorities and competitors and other factors that could cause actual results of Frontier, Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations or the combined company to differ materially from the results referred to in the forward-looking statements, see Risk Factors and Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements.

Overview

Frontier expects the combined company to be the nation's largest communications services provider focused on rural areas and small and medium-sized towns and cities, and the nation's fifth largest ILEC, with approximately 6.2 million access lines, 7.7 million voice and broadband connections and 13,800 employees in 27 states on a pro forma basis as of March 31, 2010. On a pro forma basis, the combined company's revenues would have been approximately \$6.1 billion for the year ended December 31, 2009 and approximately \$1.5 billion for the three months ended March 31, 2010.

Based on the level of debt and projected cash flows that the combined company will be assuming from Spinco, its overall debt will increase but its capacity to service the debt will be significantly enhanced as compared to Frontier's capacity today.

Competition in the communications industry is intense and increasing. Frontier expects that the combined company will experience competition from many communications service providers. These providers include cable operators offering video, data and VOIP products, wireless carriers, long distance providers, competitive local exchange carriers, Internet providers and other wireline carriers. Frontier also believes that competition will continue to intensify in 2010 and beyond and may result in reduced revenues for the combined company.

The lingering impact of the severe contraction in the global financial markets that occurred in 2008 and 2009 and the subsequent recession has impacted residential and business customer behavior, causing them to reduce expenditures by not purchasing Frontier's services or by discontinuing some or all of Frontier's services. These trends may continue and may result in a continued challenging revenue environment. These factors could also result in increased delinquencies and bankruptcies and, therefore, affect the combined company's ability to collect money owed to it by residential and business customers.

The combined company will employ a number of strategies to combat the competitive pressures and changes in consumer behavior noted above. These strategies will focus on preserving and generating new revenues through customer retention, upgrading and up-selling services to existing customers, new customer growth, win backs of former customers, new product deployment, and managing the combined company's profitability and cash flow through targeted reductions in operating expenses and capital expenditures.

The combined company will seek to achieve its customer retention goals by offering attractive packages of value-added services to its local access line customers and providing exemplary customer service. Bundled

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services include HSI, unlimited long distance calling, enhanced telephone features and video offerings. The combined company will tailor these services to the needs of its residential and business customers and continually evaluate the introduction of new and complementary products and services, many of which can also be purchased separately. Customer retention will also be enhanced by offering one-, two- and three-year price protection plans where customers commit to a term in exchange for predictable pricing and/or promotional offers. Additionally, the combined company will focus on enhancing the customer experience, as Frontier believes exceptional customer service will differentiate it from its competition. The combined company will demonstrate its commitment to providing exemplary customer service by continuing Frontier's expanded customer service hours, shorter scheduling windows for in-home appointments and the call reminders and follow-up calls for service appointments. In addition, the combined company's local area markets will be operated by local managers with responsibility for the customer experience, as well as the financial results, in those markets. Customers in its markets will have direct access to those local managers to help them manage their communications needs.

The combined company will utilize targeted and innovative promotions like aspirational gifts (e.g., personal computers) or promotional credits to attract new customers, including those moving into its territory, to win back former customers and to upgrade and up-sell existing customers a variety of service offerings including HSI, video, and enhanced long distance and feature packages in order to maximize the average revenue per customer (wallet share) paid to the combined company. Depending upon market and economic conditions, the combined company may offer such promotions to drive sales in the future.

The combined company will also focus on increasing sales of newer products, including unlimited long distance minutes, bundles of long distance minutes, wireless data, Internet portal advertising, and the Frontier Peace of Mind product suite. This last category is a suite of products that is aimed at managing the total communications and personal computing experience for the combined company's customers and is designed to provide value and simplicity to meet customers' ever-changing needs. The Frontier Peace of Mind products and services suite includes services such as an in-home, full installation of the combined company's HSI product, two-hour appointment windows for the installation, hard drive back-up services, 24-7 help desk PC support and inside wire maintenance (when bundled). In 2009 and in the three months ended March 31, 2010, the Frontier Peace of Mind products generated approximately \$3.2 million and \$1.2 million, respectively, in revenue for Frontier and Frontier plans to make it available to all of the combined company's customers. The combined company will also continue to offer the myfitv.com website, which provides easy online access to video content, entertainment and news available on the worldwide web. Hard drive back-up services, 24-7 help desk PC support and myfitv.com services will also be available outside of the combined company's service territories. Although Frontier is optimistic about the opportunities provided by each of these initiatives to increase revenue and reduce customer churn (i.e., customer attrition), neither Spinco nor Frontier can provide assurance about their long-term profitability or impact on revenue.

The combination of offering multiple products and services to the combined company's customers pursuant to price protection programs, billing them on a single bill, providing superior customer service, and being active in the combined company's local communities may make its customers more loyal, and, as a result, may help the combined company generate new, and retain existing, customer revenue.

Expected cost savings resulting from the merger

Based on current estimates and assumptions, Frontier expects to achieve significant cost savings and other synergies as a result of the merger, principally (1) by leveraging the scalability of Frontier's existing corporate administrative functions and information technology and network systems to cover certain existing Spinco business functions and (2) by internalizing certain functions formerly provided by third-party service providers to the Spinco business. Frontier expects that these cost savings will have significant effects on the combined company's results of operations that are not reflected in the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information included in this information statement/prospectus.

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Pursuant to the merger agreement and the other transaction agreements, Frontier expects that the Spinco business (other than with respect to West Virginia) will continue to operate with its existing single platform on an independent basis immediately following the merger, and the Spinco business with respect to West Virginia will be integrated into Frontier's existing systems contemporaneously with the closing of the merger. The main integration effort required for us to operate the Spinco business immediately following the merger will therefore be completed prior to the closing of the merger, freeing up the combined company's resources to implement further strategies to achieve cost savings and drive revenue enhancements.

Frontier estimates that, by 2013, the combined company's annual net cost savings will reach approximately \$500 million, which represents approximately 18% of the operating expenses, excluding depreciation and amortization expense, of the Spinco business in 2009. The realization of these annual cost savings is expected to be fully achieved in 2013, when the Spinco business's network and information technology systems and processes are fully integrated with those of Frontier.

The foregoing cost savings and synergies are based on estimates and assumptions made by Frontier that are inherently uncertain, though considered reasonable by Frontier. These expected cost savings and synergies are subject to significant business, economic, competitive and regulatory uncertainties and contingencies, all of which are difficult to predict and many of which are beyond the combined company's control. As a result, there can be no assurance that these or any other cost savings or synergies will actually be realized. See *Risk Factors* *Risks Related to the Spin-Off and the Merger*. The combined company may not realize the growth opportunities and cost synergies that are anticipated from the merger.

Results of operations

The following table lists summary financial and operating information for Frontier and Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and the year ended December 31, 2009:

	Three months ended March 31, 2010		Year ended December 31, 2009	
	Frontier	Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations	Frontier	Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations
(In millions, except for access lines and HSI subscribers)				
Access lines and HSI subscribers (as of end of period, in thousands)	2,727	5,023	2,754	5,128
Revenues	\$ 520	\$ 964	\$ 2,118	\$ 4,065
Cash provided by operating activities	\$ 123	\$ 305	\$ 743	\$ 1,366
Capital expenditures	\$ 70	\$ 96	\$ 256	\$ 558
Revenues				

Frontier expects the combined company to derive its revenues as follows:

Local services. The combined company will provide basic telephone wireline services to residential and business customers in its service areas. The combined company's service areas will be largely residential and generally less densely populated than the primary service areas of the largest ILECs. The combined company will also provide enhanced services to its customers by offering a number of calling features, including call forwarding, conference calling, caller identification, voicemail and call waiting. All of these local services will be billed monthly in advance. The combined company will also offer packages of communications services. These packages will permit customers to bundle their basic telephone line service with their choice of enhanced, long distance, video and Internet services for a monthly fee or usage fee, depending on the plan.

The combined company intends to seek to increase the penetration of those enhanced and other services described above. Frontier believes that increased sales of such services will produce revenues with higher

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operating margins due to the relatively low marginal operating costs necessary to offer such services. Frontier believes the combined company's ability to integrate these services with other services will provide it with the opportunity to capture an increased percentage of its customers' communications expenditures (wallet share).

Data and internet services. The combined company will offer data services including Internet access (via high-speed or dial up Internet access), portal and e-mail products, frame relay, Metro Ethernet, asynchronous transfer mode switching services, hard drive back-up services and 24-7 help desk PC support. The combined company will offer other data transmission services to other carriers and high-volume commercial customers with dedicated high-capacity circuits. Such services are generally offered on a contract basis and the service is billed on a fixed monthly recurring charge basis. Data and Internet services are typically billed monthly in advance.

Access services. The combined company's switched access services allow other carriers to use its facilities to originate and terminate their long distance voice and data traffic. These services are generally offered on a month-to-month basis and the service is generally billed on a minutes-of-use basis. Access charges are based on access rates filed with the FCC for interstate services and with the respective state regulatory agency for intrastate services. In addition, subsidies received from state and the USF based on the higher cost of providing telephone service to certain rural areas will be a part of the combined company's access services revenues. Monthly recurring access service fees will be billed in advance.

Long distance services. The combined company will offer long distance services to customers in its territories, as Frontier currently believes that many customers prefer the convenience of obtaining their long distance service through their local telephone company and receiving a single bill. Long distance network service to and from points outside the combined company's operating territories will be provided by interconnection with the facilities of interexchange carriers. The combined company's long distance services will be billed either on an unlimited or fixed number of minutes basis in advance or on a per minute-of-use basis in arrears.

Directory services. Directory services involves the provision of white and yellow page directories for residential and business listings. The combined company will provide this service through third-party contractors. In most of the combined company's markets that were Frontier's markets prior to the merger, the third-party contractors will be paid a percentage of revenues from the sale of advertising in these directories. In the remaining markets that were Frontier's markets prior to the merger, the combined company will receive a flat fee from the contractors. In the Spinco territory, the directory services are expected to be provided through a third-party contractor, but the combined company will not receive any fees for listing or advertising. The combined company's directory service will also include Frontier Pages, an Internet-based directory service which generates advertising revenues.

Other services. Other services that Frontier expects the combined company to provide are as follows:

Video services. The combined company will continue to offer a video product under an agency relationship with DISH Network in the areas in which Frontier currently operates and DirecTV in the Spinco territory (other than West Virginia, where the combined company will sell the DISH product after completion of the merger but will continue to support existing customers who have the DirecTV product). The combined company will receive from the applicable satellite provider and recognize as revenue activation fees, other residual fees and nominal management, billing and collection fees. The combined company will also purchase receivables at a discount and will bill customers for the monthly services and remit those billings to the applicable satellite provider without recognizing any revenue. Additionally, the combined company will continue to offer broadband video services that are similar to FiOS in the states of Indiana, Oregon and Washington.

The combined company will also continue to offer Frontier's myfitv website which provides easy online access to video content, entertainment and news available on the worldwide web. This service will be available to consumers in and outside of the combined company's service territories.

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Wireless data services. The combined company will offer wireless data services in select markets. The combined company's wireless data services will utilize technologies that are relatively new, and it will depend to some degree on the representations of equipment vendors, lab testing and the experiences of others who have been successful at deploying these new technologies. Revenue will be recognized when services are provided to customers. Long-term contracts will be billed in advance on an annual or semi-annual basis. End-user subscribers will be billed in advance on a monthly recurring basis and colleges, universities and businesses will be billed on a monthly recurring basis for a fixed number of users. Hourly, daily and weekly casual end-users are billed by credit card at the time of use.

Expenses

The combined company's expenses are expected to be categorized as network access expenses, other operating expenses and depreciation and amortization expenses.

Network access expenses. Network access expenses generally are composed of costs associated with the interconnection and routing of traffic to or from customers in the combined company's service territories with territories outside its service markets. Typical examples include costs to provide long distance services and Internet services. Access expenses also include equipment installed at customer locations.

Other operating expenses. Other operating expenses include wages, benefits, property taxes, utilities, facilities, marketing, consulting and other direct costs of the business.

Depreciation and amortization expenses. Depreciation and amortization expenses include: (1) the estimated periodic charge (depreciation) for the use of property, plant and equipment and (2) the estimated periodic charge (amortization) associated with acquired intangible assets, primarily customer relationships.

Because the Spinco business has been operated as a local exchange carrier division of Verizon in the Spinco territory, utilizing certain shared services and resources, and not as a stand-alone communications provider, the historical operating results of Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and the year ended December 31, 2009, include approximately \$219 million and \$906 million, respectively, of expenses for services provided by Verizon and its affiliates, including information systems and information technology, shared assets including office space outside of the Spinco territory, supplemental customer sales and service and operations. After the merger, the combined company will provide these services from internal operations or obtain them from third-party service providers.

Competition with Verizon

Historically, Frontier and Verizon did not compete in the offering of ILEC services in their respective service areas, as their ILEC footprints did not overlap. However, Verizon has historically offered other services in the Spinco territory in addition to those offered by the Spinco business. The merger agreement and the distribution agreement do not contain any restrictions on either party's ability to compete with the other party following the merger. Following the merger, the combined company will compete with Verizon with respect to the following services, which Verizon has indicated that it will continue to offer in the Spinco territory:

the offering of long distance services;

the offering of products and services to business and government customers other than as the ILEC, including but not limited to carrier services, data customer premises equipment and software, structured cabling, call center solutions and the products and services formerly offered by MCI, Inc.; and

the offering of wireless voice, wireless data and other wireless services.

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The combined company will offer long distance services in the Spinco territory and will compete with Verizon for these services. The combined company will also offer services to businesses and government customers in these states, and will also compete directly with Verizon with respect to those services.

Frontier's results of operations

Three months ended March 31, 2010

Revenue

Frontier's revenue is generated primarily through the provision of local, network access, long distance, and data and internet services. Such revenues are generated through either a monthly recurring fee or a fee based on usage at a tariffed rate and revenue recognition is not dependent upon significant judgments by management, with the exception of a determination of a provision for uncollectible amounts.

Revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2010 decreased \$18.1 million, or 3%, to \$519.8 million as compared with the prior year period. This decline during the first three months of 2010 is a result of decreases in the number of residential and business customers, switched access revenue and directory revenue, partially offset by a \$6.6 million, or 4%, increase in data and internet services revenue, each as described in more detail below.

Change in the number of Frontier's access lines is one factor that is important to its revenue and profitability. Frontier has lost access lines primarily because of changing consumer behavior (including wireless substitution), economic conditions, changing technology, competition, and by some customers disconnecting second lines when they add HSI or cable modem service. Frontier lost approximately 34,700 access lines (net) during the three months ended March 31, 2010, and Frontier's access lines declined 6% between March 31, 2009 and March 31, 2010. This represents an improvement in Frontier's rate of access line loss over 2009, during which Frontier lost approximately 37,500 access lines (net) during the three months ended March 31, 2009, or 7% between March 31, 2008 and March 31, 2009. Frontier believes this improvement is attributable to the customer recognition of the value of its product bundles, fewer residential moves out of territory, fewer moves by businesses to competitors and its ability to compete with cable telephony in a maturing marketplace. Economic conditions and/or increasing competition could make it more difficult for Frontier to sell its bundles, and cause Frontier to increase its promotions and/or lower its prices for its products and services, which would adversely affect its revenue, profitability and cash flow.

During the three months ended March 31, 2010, Frontier added approximately 8,100 HSI subscribers. Frontier expects to continue to increase HSI subscribers during the remainder of 2010 (although not enough to offset the expected continued loss in access lines).

While the number of access lines is an important metric to gauge certain revenue trends, it is not necessarily the best or only measure to evaluate Frontier's business. Frontier's management believes that customer counts and understanding different components of revenue is most important. For this reason, presented in the table titled "Other Financial and Operating Data" below is a breakdown that presents residential customer counts, average monthly revenue, percentage of customers on price protection plans and churn. It also categorizes revenue into customer revenue (residential and business) and regulatory revenue (switched access and subsidy revenue). Despite the 7% decline in residential customers and the 6% decline in total access lines, Frontier's customer revenue, which is all revenue except switched access and subsidy revenue, declined in the first three months of 2010 by less than 4% as compared to the prior year period. The decline in customers and access lines is partially offset by increased penetration of additional products sold to both residential and business customers, which has increased Frontier's average monthly revenue per customer. A substantial further loss of customers and access lines, combined with increased competition and the other factors discussed herein may cause Frontier's revenue, profitability and cash flows to decrease in 2010.

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The financial tables below include a comparative analysis of Frontier's results of operations on a historical basis as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009.

OTHER FINANCIAL AND OPERATING DATA

	As of March 31, 2010	As of March 31, 2009	% Increase (Decrease)	
Access lines:				
Residential	1,322,665	1,427,149	(7%)	
Business	760,147	789,654	(4%)	
Total access lines	2,082,812	2,216,803	(6%)	
High-Speed Internet (HSI) subscribers	644,060	600,047	7%	
Video subscribers	175,775	146,010	20%	
			For the three months ended March 31,	
	2010	2009	\$ Increase (Decrease)	% Increase (Decrease)
Revenue (in 000 \$):				
Residential	\$ 220,396	\$ 230,466	\$ (10,070)	(4%)
Business	210,669	217,425	(6,756)	(3%)
Total customer revenue	431,065	447,891	(16,826)	(4%)
Regulatory (Access Services)	88,784	90,065	(1,281)	(1%)
Total revenue	\$ 519,849	\$ 537,956	\$ (18,107)	(3%)
Switched access minutes of use (in millions)	2,077	2,377	(13%)	
Average monthly total revenue per access line	\$ 82.51	\$ 80.21	3%	
Average monthly customer revenue per access line	\$ 68.42	\$ 66.78	2%	
			As of or for the three months ended March 31,	
	2010	2009	% Increase (Decrease)	
Residential customer metrics:				
Customers	1,230,426	1,323,369	(7%)	
Revenue (in 000 \$)	\$ 220,396	\$ 230,466	(4%)	
Average monthly residential revenue per customer	\$ 59.13	\$ 57.53	3%	
Percent of customers on price protection plans	55.3%	48.2%	15%	
Customer monthly churn	1.37%	1.49%	(8%)	
Products per residential customer ⁽¹⁾	2.54	2.42	5%	
Business customer metrics:				
Customers	138,223	149,901	(8%)	
Revenue (in 000 \$)	\$ 210,669	\$ 217,425	(3%)	
Average monthly business revenue per customer	\$ 503.41	\$ 478.56	5%	

(1) Products per residential customer: primary residential voice line, HSI and video products have a value of 1. Frontier long distance, Frontier Peace of Mind, second lines, feature packages and dial-up have a value of 0.5.

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(\$ in thousands)	For the three months ended March 31,			
	2010	2009	\$ Increase (Decrease)	% Increase (Decrease)
Local and long distance services	\$ 223,581	\$ 242,308	\$ (18,727)	(8%)
Data and internet services	163,368	156,730	6,638	4%
Switched access and subsidy	88,784	90,065	(1,281)	(1%)
Directory services	24,617	27,705	(3,088)	(11%)
Other	19,499	21,148	(1,649)	(8%)
	\$ 519,849	\$ 537,956	\$ (18,107)	(3%)

Local and Long Distance Services

Local and long distance services revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2010 decreased \$18.7 million, or 8%, to \$223.6 million, as compared with the three months ended March 31, 2009. Local and enhanced services revenue declined \$18.4 million, primarily due to the continued loss of access lines and, to a lesser extent, decreases in private line services and feature packages.

Long distance services revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2010 decreased \$0.3 million, as compared with the three months ended March 31, 2009, primarily due to lower minutes of use and average revenue per minute of use, offset by an increase in the number of long distance customers using Frontier's bundled service offerings. Frontier expects its long distance services revenue to continue to trend downward. Frontier has actively marketed a package of unlimited long distance minutes with its digital phone and state unlimited bundled service offerings. These offerings have resulted in an increase in long distance customers, and an increase in the minutes used by these customers. This has lowered Frontier's overall average rate per minute billed. While these package offerings have grown Frontier's long distance customer base, those customers who still pay on a per minute of use basis have reduced their calling volumes.

Economic conditions and/or increasing competition could make it more difficult to sell Frontier's packages and bundles, and cause it to increase its promotions and/or lower its prices for those products and services, which would adversely affect its revenue, profitability and cash flow.

Data and Internet Services

Data and Internet services revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2010 increased \$6.6 million, or 4%, to \$163.4 million, as compared with the three months ended March 31, 2009, primarily due to the overall growth in the number of HSI subscribers and high-capacity Internet and ethernet circuits purchased by customers. Data services revenue increased \$3.0 million to \$90.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2010. As of March 31, 2010, the number of Frontier's HSI subscribers had increased by approximately 44,000, or 7%, since March 31, 2009. Frontier has used aspirational gifts or promotional credits to drive growth in HSI subscribers. Data and internet services also includes revenue from data transmission services to other carriers and high-volume commercial customers with dedicated high-capacity Internet and ethernet circuits. Nonswitched access revenue increased \$3.6 million to \$72.7 million in 2010, as compared with 2009, primarily due to growth in the number of those circuits.

On March 16, 2010, the FCC released, as required under the 2009 American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, referred to as the ARRA, its National Broadband Plan. The National Broadband Plan proposes a series of actions that could result in additional regulatory requirements for broadband services as well as a series of other regulatory reforms. The FCC has initiated the first of multiple proceedings on a broad number of topics. Frontier cannot predict, however, what outcomes or impacts these proposals may have on its business.

Table of Contents**Switched Access and Subsidy**

Switched access and subsidy revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2010 decreased \$1.3 million, or 1%, to \$88.8 million, as compared with the three months ended March 31, 2009. Switched access revenue for the first quarter of 2010 of \$58.8 million decreased \$3.8 million, or 6%, as compared with the first quarter of 2009, primarily due to the impact of a decline in minutes of use related to access line losses and the displacement of minutes of use by wireless, email and other communications services. Switched access and subsidy revenue includes subsidy payments Frontier received from federal and state agencies, including surcharges billed to customers which are remitted to the FCC. Subsidy revenue, including surcharges-billed to customers of \$10.4 million, for the three months ended March 31, 2010 of \$29.9 million increased \$2.5 million, or 9%, as compared with the three months ended March 31, 2009, primarily due to higher receipts under the end user and long distance USF program related to an increase in the contribution factor in 2010.

Federal subsidies are driven by many factors, including the National Average Cost per Local Loop (NACPL). Many factors may lead to further increases in the NACPL, thereby resulting in decreases in Frontier's federal subsidy revenue in the future. The FCC and state regulatory agencies are currently considering a number of proposals for changing the manner in which eligibility for federal subsidies is determined as well as the amounts of such subsidies. On May 1, 2008, the FCC issued an order to cap Competitive Eligible Telecommunications Companies (CETC) receipts from the high cost Federal Universal Service Fund. In 2009, the federal court upheld the FCC's order and the cap remains in place pending any future reform.

The FCC is considering proposals that may significantly change interstate, intrastate and local intercarrier compensation and would revise the Federal Universal Service funding and disbursement mechanisms. When and how these proposed changes will be addressed are unknown and, accordingly, Frontier is unable to predict the impact of future changes on its results of operations. However, future reductions in Frontier's subsidy and access revenues will directly affect its profitability and cash flows as those regulatory revenues do not have associated variable expenses.

Certain states have open proceedings to address reform to intrastate access charges and other intercarrier compensation. Frontier cannot predict when or how these matters will be decided or the effect on its subsidy or access revenues. In addition, Frontier has been approached by, and/or is involved in formal state proceedings with, various carriers seeking reductions in intrastate access rates in certain states.

Directory Services

Directory services revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2010 decreased \$3.1 million, or 11%, to \$24.6 million, as compared with the three months ended March 31, 2009, due to a decline in yellow pages advertising.

Other

Other revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2010 decreased \$1.6 million, or 8%, to \$19.5 million, as compared with the three months ended March 31, 2009, primarily due to a decrease in equipment sales and lower service fee activation revenue, partially offset by reduced DISH video credits and lower bad debt expenses that are charged against revenue.

Operating expenses**NETWORK ACCESS EXPENSES**

(\$ in thousands)	For the three months ended March 31,			
	2010	2009	\$ Increase (Decrease)	% Increase (Decrease)
Network access	\$ 53,543	\$ 60,684	\$ (7,141)	(12%)

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Network access expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2010 decreased \$7.1 million, or 12%, to \$53.5 million, as compared with the three months ended March 31, 2009, primarily due to lower aspirational gift and long distance carriage costs in 2010. In the first quarter of 2009, Frontier expensed \$6.7 million for the cost of new personal computers provided to customers in connection with its Rolling Thunder promotion which resulted in additional DISH video and HSI subscribers.

As Frontier continues to offer aspirational gifts as part of its promotions, increase its sales of data products such as HSI and increase the penetration of its unlimited long distance calling plans, its network access expense may increase in the future.

OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

(\$ in thousands)	For the three months ended March 31,			
	2010	2009	\$ Increase (Decrease)	% Increase (Decrease)
Wage and benefit expenses	\$ 104,987	\$ 105,791	\$ (804)	(1%)
All other operating expenses	88,038	94,413	(6,375)	(7%)
	\$ 193,025	\$ 200,204	\$ (7,179)	(4%)

Wage and benefit expenses

Wage and benefit expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2010 decreased \$0.8 million, or 1%, to \$105.0 million, as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2009, as decreases in compensation costs due to significant headcount reductions were partially offset by higher benefit costs.

Pension costs are included in Frontier's wage and benefit expenses. The decline in the value of Frontier's pension plan assets during 2008 resulted in an increase in its pension expense in 2009 and 2010. Pension costs for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009 were approximately \$7.3 million and \$8.2 million, respectively. Pension costs include pension expense of \$9.0 million and \$10.2 million, less amounts capitalized into the cost of capital expenditures of \$1.7 million and \$2.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Frontier's pension plan assets have increased from \$608.6 million at December 31, 2009 to \$613.6 million at March 31, 2010, an increase of \$5.0 million, or 1%. This increase is a result of positive investment returns of \$20.6 million, partially offset by ongoing benefit payments of \$15.6 million during the first three months of 2010.

Based on current assumptions and plan asset values, Frontier estimates that its 2010 pension and other postretirement benefit expenses (which were \$48.6 million in 2009) will be approximately \$40.0 million to \$50.0 million. Frontier expects that it will make a \$10.0 million cash contribution to its pension plan in 2010, including a payment of \$2.6 million which was made in April 2010.

All other operating expenses

All other operating expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2010 decreased \$6.4 million, or 7%, to \$88.0 million, as compared with the three months ended March 31, 2009, due to lower marketing expenses and consulting fees.

Table of Contents**DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSE**

(\$ In thousands)	For the three months ended March 31,			
	2010	2009	\$ Increase (Decrease)	% Increase (Decrease)
Depreciation expense	\$ 86,996	\$ 92,888	\$ (5,892)	(6%)
Amortization expense	14,053	44,670	(30,617)	(69%)
	\$ 101,049	\$ 137,558	\$ (36,509)	(27%)

Depreciation and amortization expense for the three months ended March 31, 2010 decreased \$36.5 million, or 27%, to \$101.0 million, as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2009. The decrease is primarily due to reduced amortization expense, as discussed below, and a declining net asset base, partially offset by changes in the remaining useful lives of certain assets. An independent study updating the estimated remaining useful lives of Frontier's plant assets is performed annually. Frontier revised its useful lives based on the study effective October 1, 2009. Frontier's composite depreciation rate decreased from 5.6% to 5.2% as a result of the study. Frontier anticipates depreciation expense of approximately \$335.0 million to \$345.0 million and amortization expense of approximately \$56.2 million for 2010 related to its currently owned properties. Amortization expense for the three months ended March 31, 2009 is comprised of \$30.6 million for amortization associated with Frontier's legacy properties, which were fully amortized in June 2009, and \$14.1 million for intangible assets (customer base and trade name) that were acquired in the CTE and GVN acquisitions.

ACQUISITION AND INTEGRATION COSTS

(\$ In thousands)	For the three months ended March 31,			
	2010	2009	\$ Increase (Decrease)	% Increase (Decrease)
Acquisition and integration costs	\$ 10,370	\$	\$ 10,370	NM

Acquisition and integration costs represent expenses incurred to close the transaction (legal, financial advisory, accounting, regulatory and other related costs) and integrate the network and information technology platforms. While Frontier continues to evaluate certain expenses, it currently expects to incur acquisition and integration costs of approximately \$100.0 million in 2010.

INVESTMENT INCOME/OTHER INCOME, NET/INTEREST EXPENSE/**INCOME TAX EXPENSE**

(\$ In thousands)	For the three months ended March 31,			
	2010	2009	\$ Increase (Decrease)	% Increase (Decrease)
Investment income	\$ 2,497	\$ 3,562	\$ (1,065)	(30%)
Other income, net	\$ 4,956	\$ 4,685	\$ 271	6%
Interest expense	\$ 93,787	\$ 88,749	\$ 5,038	6%
Income tax expense	\$ 32,056	\$ 22,053	\$ 10,003	45%

Investment Income

Investment income for the three months ended March 31, 2010 declined \$1.1 million, or 30%, to \$2.5 million as compared with the three months ended March 31, 2009, primarily due to a decrease of \$0.9 million in income from short-term investments of cash and cash equivalents, as higher cash balances were more than offset by lower short-term investment rates.

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Frontier's average cash balance was \$344.9 million and \$170.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Other Income, Net

Other income, net for the three months ended March 31, 2010 improved \$0.3 million, or 6%, to \$5.0 million, as compared with the three months ended March 31, 2009, primarily due to an increase of \$2.2 million in settlement of customer advances, partially offset by a decrease of \$1.9 million in litigation settlement proceeds.

Interest expense

Interest expense for the three months ended March 31, 2010 increased \$5.0 million, or 6%, to \$93.8 million, as compared with the three months ended March 31, 2009, primarily due to higher average debt levels and interest rates in 2010. Frontier's composite average borrowing rate as of March 31, 2010 as compared with the prior year was 32 basis points higher, increasing from 7.54% to 7.86%. Frontier's average debt outstanding was \$4,883.7 million and \$4,732.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Interest expense increased due to the registered offerings of \$600.0 million aggregate principal amount of 8.25% senior unsecured notes due 2014, completed in April 2009, and \$600.0 million aggregate principal amount of 8.125% senior unsecured notes due 2018, completed in October 2009. The net proceeds from these offerings were used during 2009 primarily to retire debt that was maturing in 2011 and 2013.

Income tax expense

The effective tax rate for the first three months of 2010 and 2009 was 42.4% and 37.4%, respectively. Income tax expense for the three months ended March 31, 2010 increased \$10.0 million, or 45%, to \$32.1 million, as compared with the three months ended March 31, 2009, primarily due to higher taxable income and the impact of a \$4.1 million charge resulting from the enactment of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010, referred to collectively as the Health Care Act. The Health Care Act enacted in March 2010 has eliminated the tax deduction for the subsidy that Frontier receives under Medicare Part D for prescription drug costs. Frontier did not pay any cash taxes during the three months ended March 31, 2010 as compared to \$1.3 million for the first three months of 2009. Frontier expects that its cash taxes in 2010 will be less than \$10.0 million. Frontier's 2010 cash tax requirements will be reduced as a result of 2009 loss carryforwards. In addition, Frontier's 2010 cash taxes will be impacted by approximately \$60.0 million of tax benefits arising from 2009 and 2010 financing and integration costs. Absent the tax benefits generated by integration and refinancing expenses and 2009 loss carryforwards, Frontier estimates that cash taxes would be approximately \$60.0 million to \$70.0 million in 2010.

INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE NONCONTROLLING INTEREST IN A PARTNERSHIP

(\$ in thousands)	For the three months ended March 31,			
	2010	2009	\$ Increase (Decrease)	% Increase (Decrease)
Income attributable to the noncontrolling interest in a partnership	\$ 907	\$ 652	\$ 255	39%
Income attributable to the noncontrolling interest relates to Frontier's joint venture, Mohave Cellular LP.				

Fiscal year ended December 31, 2009

Frontier's historical results include the results of operations of CTE from the date of its acquisition on March 8, 2007 and of GVN from the date of its acquisition on October 31, 2007. Accordingly, results of

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operations for 2009, 2008 and 2007 are not directly comparable as 2009 and 2008 results reflect the inclusion of a full year of operations of CTE and GVN, whereas 2007 results reflect the inclusion of approximately ten months of operations of CTE and of two months of operations of GVN.

Revenue

Consolidated revenue for 2009 decreased \$119.1 million, or 5%, to \$2,117.9 million as compared to 2008. This decline is a result of lower local services revenue, switched access revenue, long distance services revenue and subsidy revenue, partially offset by a \$31.3 million, or 5%, increase in data and Internet services revenue, each as described in more detail below.

Consolidated revenue for 2008 decreased \$51.0 million, or 2%, to \$2,237.0 million as compared to 2007. Excluding additional revenue attributable to the CTE and GVN acquisitions for a full year in 2008 and for a partial period in 2007, Frontier's revenue decreased \$107.3 million during 2008, or 5%, as compared to 2007. During the first quarter of 2007, Frontier had a significant favorable settlement of a carrier dispute that resulted in a favorable one-time impact to its revenue of \$38.7 million. Excluding the additional revenue due to the one-time favorable settlement in the first quarter of 2007 and the additional revenue attributable to the CTE and GVN acquisitions in 2008 and 2007, Frontier's revenue for the year ended December 31, 2008 declined \$68.6 million, or 3%, as compared to the prior year. This decline is a result of lower local services revenue, switched access revenue and subsidy revenue, partially offset by a \$37.3 million, or 8%, increase in data and Internet services revenue, each as described in more detail below.

In 2009, Frontier lost approximately 136,800 access lines (net), or 6% on an annual basis. This represents an improvement in its rate of access line loss over 2008, during which Frontier lost approximately 174,800 access lines (net) or 7% on an annual basis. During 2009, Frontier added approximately 56,000 HSI subscribers.

Presented in the table titled "Other financial and operating data" below is a breakdown that presents residential customer counts, average monthly revenue, percentage of customers on price protection plans and churn. It also categorizes revenue into customer revenue (residential and business) and regulatory revenue (switched access and subsidy revenue). Despite the 7% decline in residential customers and the 6% decline in total access lines, Frontier's customer revenue, which is all revenue except switched access and subsidy revenue, declined in 2009 by 4% as compared to the prior year period.

OTHER FINANCIAL AND OPERATING DATA

	As of December 31, 2009	% Increase (decrease)	As of December 31, 2008	% Increase (decrease)	As of December 31, 2007
Access lines:					
Residential	1,349,510	(7%)	1,454,268	(8%)	1,587,930
Business	768,002	(4%)	800,065	(5%)	841,212
Total access lines	2,117,512	(6%)	2,254,333	(7%)	2,429,142
High-Speed Internet subscribers	635,947	10%	579,943	11%	522,845
Video subscribers	172,961	44%	119,919	28%	93,596

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	For the year ended December 31,						2007
	2009	\$ Increase (decrease)	% Increase (decrease)	2008	\$ Increase (decrease)	% Increase (decrease)	
Revenue (in 000 s):							
Residential	\$ 899,800	\$ (49,484)	(5%)	\$ 949,284	\$ (9,169)	(1%)	\$ 958,453
Business	858,460	(24,561)	(3%)	883,021	32,921	4%	850,100
Total customer revenue	1,758,260	(74,045)	(4%)	1,832,305	23,752	1%	1,808,553
Regulatory (Access services)	359,634	(45,079)	(11%)	404,713	(74,749)	(16%)	479,462
Total revenue	\$ 2,117,894	\$ (119,124)	(5%)	\$ 2,237,018	\$ (50,997)	(2%)	\$ 2,288,015
Switched access minutes of use (in millions)	8,854		(12%)	10,027		(5%)	10,592
Average monthly total revenue per access line	\$ 80.74		1%	\$ 79.62		2%	\$ 77.72(1)
Average monthly customer revenue per access line	\$ 67.03		3%	\$ 65.22		4%	\$ 62.49

	As of December 31, 2009	% Increase (decrease)	As of December 31, 2008
Residential customer metrics:			
Customers	1,254,508	(7%)	1,347,423
Revenue (in 000 s)	\$ 899,800	(5%)	\$ 949,284
Average monthly residential customer revenue per customer	\$ 57.62	2%	\$ 56.42
Percent of customers on price protection plans	53.2%	19%	44.6%
Customer monthly churn	1.47%	(6%)	1.57%
Products per residential customer ⁽²⁾	2.54	7%	2.37

- (1) For the year ended December 31, 2007, the calculation includes CTE and GVN data and excludes the \$38.7 million favorable one-time impact from the first quarter 2007 settlement of a switched access dispute. The amount is \$79.06 with the \$38.7 million favorable one-time impact from the settlement.
- (2) Products per residential customer: primary residential voice line, HSI and video products have a value of 1. Frontier long distance, Frontier Peace of Mind, second lines, feature packages and dial-up have a value of 0.5.

REVENUE

(\$ in thousands)	2009			2008			2007
	Amount	\$ Increase (decrease)	% Increase (decrease)	Amount	\$ Increase (decrease)	% Increase (decrease)	Amount
Local services	\$ 781,388	\$ (67,005)	(8%)	\$ 848,393	\$ (27,369)	(3%)	\$ 875,762
Data and Internet services	636,943	31,328	5%	605,615	61,851	11%	543,764
Access services	359,634	(45,079)	(11%)	404,713	(74,749)	(16%)	479,462
Long distance services	165,774	(16,785)	(9%)	182,559	2,034	1%	180,525
Directory services	107,096	(6,251)	(6%)	113,347	(1,239)	(1%)	114,586
Other	67,059	(15,332)	(19%)	82,391	(11,525)	(12%)	93,916
	\$ 2,117,894	\$ (119,124)	(5%)	\$ 2,237,018	\$ (50,997)	(2%)	\$ 2,288,015

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Local services revenue for 2009 decreased \$67.0 million, or 8%, to \$781.4 million as compared with 2008, primarily due to the continued loss of access lines that accounted for \$41.9 million of the decline and a reduction in all other related services revenue of \$25.1 million. Enhanced services revenue in 2009 decreased \$14.7 million, as compared with 2008, primarily due to a decline in access lines and a shift in customers purchasing Frontier's unlimited voice communications packages with features included in the bundle instead of purchasing individual features.

Local services revenue for 2008 decreased \$27.4 million, or 3%, to \$848.4 million as compared to 2007. Local services revenue for 2008 increased \$20.4 million as a result of the CTE and GVN acquisitions, and legacy Frontier operations decreased \$47.8 million, or 6%, as compared to 2007, primarily due to the continued loss of access lines which accounted for \$40.4 million of the decline and a reduction in all other related services of \$7.4 million. Enhanced services revenue for 2008, excluding the impact of the CTE and GVN acquisitions for 2008 and 2007, decreased \$5.6 million, or 3%, as compared to 2007, primarily due to a decline in access lines and a shift in customers purchasing Frontier's unlimited voice communications packages instead of individual features. Rate increases that were effective August 2007 resulted in a favorable 2008 impact of \$3.0 million.

Data and internet services

Data and Internet services revenue for 2009 increased \$31.3 million, or 5%, to \$636.9 million as compared with 2008, primarily due to the overall growth in the number of HSI subscribers and high-capacity Internet and ethernet circuits purchased by customers. As of December 31, 2009, the number of Frontier's HSI subscribers had increased by approximately 56,000, or 10%, since December 31, 2008. Revenue from dedicated high-capacity circuits increased \$7.3 million in 2009, as compared with 2008, primarily due to growth in the number of those circuits.

Data and Internet services revenue for 2008 increased \$61.9 million, or 11%, to \$605.6 million as compared to 2007. Data and Internet services revenue for 2008 increased \$24.6 million as a result of the CTE and GVN acquisitions, and legacy Frontier operations increased \$37.3 million, or 8%, as compared to 2007, primarily due to the overall growth in the number of HSI subscribers. As of December 31, 2008, the number of Frontier's HSI subscribers increased by approximately 57,100, or 11%, since December 31, 2007. Revenue from dedicated high-capacity circuits, including the impact of \$10.5 million attributable to the CTE and GVN acquisitions, increased \$26.9 million in 2008, as compared to 2007, primarily due to growth in the number of those circuits.

Access services

Access services revenue for 2009 decreased \$45.1 million, or 11%, to \$359.6 million as compared with 2008. Switched access revenue in 2009 of \$246.3 million decreased \$38.6 million, or 14%, as compared with 2008, primarily due to the impact of a decline in minutes of use related to access line losses and the displacement of minutes of use by wireless, email and other communications services. Access services revenue includes subsidy payments Frontier receives from federal and state agencies, including surcharges billed to customers that are remitted to the FCC. Subsidy revenue, including surcharges billed to customers, for 2009 of \$113.3 million decreased \$6.5 million, or 5%, as compared with 2008, primarily due to lower receipts under the Federal High Cost Fund (FHCF) program resulting from its reduced cost structure and an increase in the program's NACPL used by the FCC to allocate funds among all recipients.

Access services revenue for 2008 decreased \$74.7 million, or 16%, to \$404.7 million as compared to 2007. Access services revenue for 2008 increased \$2.6 million as a result of the CTE and GVN acquisitions, and legacy Frontier operations decreased \$77.3 million, or 19%, as compared to 2007. Switched access revenue for 2008, excluding the unfavorable impact of the CTE and GVN acquisitions, decreased \$56.8 million, or 20%, as compared to 2007, primarily due to the settlement of a carrier dispute resulting in a favorable impact on

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Frontier's 2007 revenue of \$38.7 million (a one-time event), and the impact of a decline in minutes of use related to access line losses and the displacement of minutes of use by wireless, email and other communications services. Excluding the impact of that one-time favorable settlement in 2007, Frontier's switched access revenue for 2008 declined by \$18.1 million, or 7% from 2007. Subsidy revenue for 2008, excluding the additional subsidy revenue attributable to the CTE and GVN acquisitions in 2008 and 2007, decreased \$20.5 million, or 16%, in 2008 to \$104.1 million, as compared to 2007, primarily due to lower receipts under the FHCF program resulting from its reduced cost structure and an increase in the program's NACPL used by the FCC to allocate funds among all recipients. Subsidy revenue in 2008 was also negatively impacted by \$2.5 million in unfavorable adjustments resulting from audits of the FHCF program.

Long distance services

Long distance services revenue for 2009 decreased \$16.8 million, or 9%, to \$165.8 million as compared with 2008, primarily due to a 3% reduction in the overall minutes of use and a reduction in the average revenue per minute of use.

Long distance services revenue for 2008 increased \$2.0 million, or 1%, to \$182.6 million as compared to 2007. Long distance services revenue for 2008 increased \$5.8 million as a result of the CTE and GVN acquisitions, and legacy Frontier operations decreased \$3.8 million, or 2%, as compared to 2007. During 2008, Frontier actively marketed a package of unlimited long distance minutes with its digital phone and state unlimited bundled service offerings.

Directory services

Directory services revenue for 2009 decreased \$6.3 million, or 6%, to \$107.1 million as compared with 2008, primarily due to lower revenues from yellow pages local advertising.

Directory services revenue for 2008 decreased \$1.2 million, or 1%, to \$113.3 million as compared to 2007. Directory services revenue for 2008 increased \$2.8 million as a result of the CTE and GVN acquisitions, and legacy Frontier operations decreased \$4.0 million, or 4%, as compared to 2007 due to lower revenues from yellow pages advertising, mainly in Rochester, New York.

Other

Other revenue for 2009 decreased \$15.3 million, or 19%, to \$67.1 million as compared with 2008, primarily due to video promotional discounts of approximately \$13.6 million.

Other revenue for 2008 decreased \$11.5 million, or 12%, to \$82.4 million as compared to 2007. Other revenue was impacted by a decrease in equipment sales of \$7.0 million, a decrease in service activation fee revenue of \$3.3 million and decreased bill and collect fee revenue of \$3.2 million, partially offset by higher DISH video revenue of \$3.3 million.

Operating expenses**NETWORK ACCESS EXPENSES**

(\$ in thousands)	2009			2008			2007
	Amount	\$ Increase (decrease)	% Increase (decrease)	Amount	\$ Increase (decrease)	% Increase (decrease)	Amount
Network access	\$ 225,907	\$ 3,894	2%	\$ 222,013	\$ (6,229)	(3%)	\$ 228,242

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Network access expenses for 2009 increased \$3.9 million, or 2%, to \$225.9 million as compared to 2008 due to higher aspirational gift costs (e.g., personal computers), higher long distance carriage costs and additional data backbone costs.

Network access expenses for 2008 decreased \$6.2 million, or 3%, to \$222.0 million as compared to 2007 primarily due to decreasing rates resulting from more efficient circuit routing for Frontier's long distance and data products. Network access expenses for 2008 increased \$8.9 million as a result of the CTE and GVN acquisitions, and legacy Frontier operations decreased \$15.1 million, or 8%, as compared to 2007.

During 2008, Frontier expensed \$4.2 million of promotional costs for Master Card gift cards issued to new HSI customers entering into a two-year price protection plan and to existing customers who purchased additional services under a two-year price protection plan and \$3.0 million for a flat screen television promotion. In the fourth quarter of 2007, Frontier expensed \$11.4 million of promotional costs associated with fourth quarter HSI promotions that subsidized the cost of a new personal computer or a new digital camera provided to customers entering into a multi-year commitment for certain bundled services.

OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

(\$ in thousands)	2009			2008			2007
	Amount	\$ Increase (decrease)	% Increase (decrease)	Amount	\$ Increase (decrease)	% Increase (decrease)	Amount
Wage and benefit expenses	\$ 360,551	\$ (23,173)	(6%)	\$ 383,724	\$ (12,210)	(3%)	\$ 395,934
Pension costs	34,196	34,033	NM	163	14,771	101%	(14,608)
Severance and early retirement costs	3,788	(3,810)	(50%)	7,598	(6,276)	(45%)	13,874
Stock based compensation	9,368	1,580	20%	7,788	(1,234)	(14%)	9,022
All other operating expenses	373,194	(38,281)	(9%)	411,475	7,196	2%	404,279
	\$ 781,097	\$ (29,651)	(4%)	\$ 810,748	\$ 2,247	0%	\$ 808,501

Wage and benefit expenses

Wage and benefit expenses for 2009 decreased \$23.2 million, or 6%, to \$360.6 million as compared to 2008, primarily due to headcount reductions, decreases in compensation, reduced overtime costs and lower benefit expenses.

Wage and benefit expenses for 2008 decreased \$12.2 million, or 3%, to \$383.7 million as compared to 2007. Wage and benefit expenses related to the CTE and GVN acquisitions decreased \$4.2 million and legacy Frontier operations decreased \$8.0 million primarily due to headcount reductions and associated decreases in compensation and benefit costs attributable to the integration of the back office, customer service and administrative support functions of the CTE and GVN operations acquired in 2007.

Pension costs

The decline in the value of Frontier's pension plan assets during 2008 resulted in an increase in its pension expense in 2009. Pension costs for 2009 and 2008 were approximately \$34.2 million and \$0.2 million, respectively. Pension costs for 2009 include pension expense of \$41.7 million, less amounts capitalized into the cost of capital expenditures of \$7.5 million.

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Pension costs for 2008 and 2007 were approximately \$0.2 million and \$(14.6) million, respectively. The amount for 2007 includes the costs for Frontier's CTE plans acquired in 2007 and reflects the positive impact of a pension curtailment gain of \$14.4 million, resulting from the freeze placed on certain pension benefits of the former CTE non-union employees. Also, effective December 31, 2007, the CTE Employees' Pension Plan was merged into the Frontier Pension Plan.

Frontier's pension plan assets have increased from \$589.8 million at December 31, 2008 to \$608.6 million at December 31, 2009, an increase of \$18.8 million, or 3%. This increase is a result of positive investment returns of \$90.2 million, or 15%, partially offset by ongoing benefit payments of \$71.4 million, or 12%, during 2009.

No contributions were made to Frontier's pension plan during 2007, 2008 and 2009.

Severance and early retirement costs

Severance and early retirement costs for 2009 decreased \$3.8 million, or 50%, to \$3.8 million as compared with 2008.

Severance and early retirement costs for 2008 decreased \$6.3 million, or 45%, as compared to 2007. Severance and early retirement costs of \$7.6 million in 2008 include charges recorded in the first half of 2008 of \$3.4 million related to employee early retirements and terminations for 42 Rochester, New York employees. Additional severance costs of \$4.0 million were recorded in the fourth quarter of 2008, including \$1.7 million of enhanced early retirement pension benefits related to 55 employees.

Severance and early retirement costs of \$13.9 million in 2007 include a third quarter charge of approximately \$12.1 million related to initiatives to enhance customer service, streamline operations and reduce costs. Approximately 120 positions were eliminated as part of this 2007 initiative, most of which were filled by new employees at Frontier's remaining call centers. In addition, approximately 50 field operations employees agreed to participate in an early retirement program and another 30 employees from a variety of functions left Frontier in 2007.

Stock based compensation

Stock based compensation for 2009 increased \$1.6 million, or 20%, to \$9.4 million as compared with 2008, due to increased costs for restricted stock awards.

Stock based compensation for 2008 decreased \$1.2 million, or 14%, as compared to 2007 due to reduced costs associated with stock units and stock options.

All other operating expenses

All other operating expenses for 2009 decreased \$38.3 million, or 9%, to \$373.2 million as compared to 2008, due to reduced costs for outside contractors and other vendors, as well as lower fuel, travel and USF surcharges, partially offset by slightly higher marketing expenses.

All other operating expenses for 2008 increased \$7.2 million, or 2%, to \$411.5 million as compared to 2007, primarily due to the additional expenses attributable to the CTE and GVN acquisitions of \$10.0 million in 2008 versus 2007, as 2008 includes a full year of expenses for CTE and GVN while 2007 included approximately ten months of costs for CTE and two months of costs for GVN. Frontier's purchase of CTE has enabled Frontier to realize cost savings by leveraging its centralized back office, customer service and administrative support functions over a larger customer base.

Table of Contents**DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSE**

(\$ in thousands)	2009			2008			2007
	Amount	\$ Increase (decrease)	% Increase (decrease)	Amount	\$ Increase (decrease)	% Increase (decrease)	Amount
Depreciation expense	\$ 362,228	\$ (17,262)	(5%)	\$ 379,490	\$ 5,055	1%	\$ 374,435
Amortization expense	114,163	(68,148)	(37%)	182,311	10,890	6%	171,421
	\$ 476,391	\$ (85,410)	(15%)	\$ 561,801	\$ 15,945	3%	\$ 545,856

Depreciation and amortization expense for 2009 decreased \$85.4 million, or 15%, to \$476.4 million as compared to 2008. The decrease is primarily due to reduced amortization expense, as discussed below, and a declining net asset base, partially offset by changes in the remaining useful lives of certain assets. An independent study updating the estimated remaining useful lives of Frontier's plant assets is performed annually. Frontier revised its useful lives based on the study effective October 1, 2009. Frontier's composite depreciation rate decreased from 5.6% to 5.2% as a result of the study.

Amortization expense for 2009 is comprised of \$57.9 million for amortization associated with legacy Frontier properties, which were fully amortized in June 2009, and \$56.3 million for intangible assets (customer base and trade name) that were acquired in the CTE and GVN acquisitions. Amortization expense for legacy Frontier properties was \$126.4 million for 2008 and 2007.

Depreciation and amortization expense for 2008 increased \$15.9 million, or 3%, to \$561.8 million as compared to 2007. Depreciation and amortization expense increased \$26.6 million as a result of the CTE and GVN acquisitions, and decreased \$10.7 million, or 2%, as compared to 2007, primarily due to a declining net asset base for legacy Frontier properties, partially offset by changes in the remaining useful lives of certain assets.

ACQUISITION AND INTEGRATION COSTS

(\$ in thousands)	2009			2008			2007
	Amount	\$ Increase (decrease)	% Increase (decrease)	Amount	\$ Increase (decrease)	% Increase (decrease)	Amount
Acquisition and integration costs	\$ 28,334	\$ 28,334	100%	\$	\$		\$

Acquisition and integration costs represent expenses incurred to close the merger (legal, financial advisory, accounting, regulatory and other related costs) and integrate the network and information technology platforms.

INVESTMENT INCOME/OTHER INCOME (LOSS), NET/INTEREST EXPENSE/INCOME TAX EXPENSE

(\$ in thousands)	2009			2008			2007
	Amount	\$ Increase (decrease)	% Increase (decrease)	Amount	\$ Increase (decrease)	% Increase (decrease)	Amount
Investment income	\$ 6,285	\$ (9,833)	(61%)	\$ 16,118	\$ (21,523)	(57%)	\$ 37,641
Other income (loss), net	\$ (41,127)	\$ (35,957)	NM	\$ (5,170)	\$ 12,663	71%	\$ (17,833)
Interest expense	\$ 378,214	\$ 15,580	4%	\$ 362,634	\$ (18,062)	(5%)	\$ 380,696
Income tax expense	\$ 69,928	\$ (36,568)	(34%)	\$ 106,496	\$ (21,518)	(17%)	\$ 128,014

Table of Contents***Investment income***

Investment income for 2009 declined \$9.8 million, or 61%, to \$6.3 million as compared with 2008 primarily due to reduced equity earnings of \$4.2 million and a decrease of \$5.6 million in income from short-term investments of cash and cash equivalents, as higher cash balances were more than offset by significantly lower short-term investment rates.

Investment income for 2008 decreased \$21.5 million, or 57%, to \$16.1 million as compared to 2007, primarily due to a decrease of \$22.1 million in income from short-term investments of cash and cash equivalents due to a lower investable cash balance.

Frontier's average cash balances were \$318.0 million, \$177.5 million and \$594.2 million for 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The 2007 amount reflects the impact of borrowing \$550.0 million in December 2006 in anticipation of the Commonwealth acquisition in 2007.

Other income (loss), net

Other income (loss), net for 2009 declined \$36.0 million to \$(41.1) million as compared with 2008, primarily due to premiums paid on the early retirement of debt of \$45.9 million in 2009, partially offset by increased litigation settlement proceeds of \$3.8 million.

Other income (loss), net for 2008 improved \$12.7 million, or 71%, to \$(5.2) million as compared to 2007. Other income (loss), net improved in 2008 primarily due to a reduction in the loss on retirement of debt of \$11.9 million and the \$4.1 million expense of a bridge loan fee recorded during the first quarter of 2007.

Interest expense

Interest expense for 2009 increased \$15.6 million, or 4%, to \$378.2 million as compared with 2008, primarily due to higher average debt levels and interest rates in 2009. Frontier's composite average borrowing rate as of December 31, 2009 as compared with the prior year was 31 basis points higher, increasing from 7.54% to 7.85%.

Interest expense for 2008 decreased \$18.1 million, or 5%, to \$362.6 million as compared to 2007, primarily due to the amortization of the deferred gain associated with the termination of its interest rate swap agreements and retirement of related debt during the first quarter of 2008, along with slightly lower average debt levels and average interest rates. Frontier's composite average borrowing rate as of December 31, 2008, as compared to 2007, was 40 basis points lower, decreasing from 7.94% to 7.54%.

Frontier's average debt outstanding was \$4,867.2 million, \$4,753.0 million and \$4,834.5 million for 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The higher average debt levels for 2009 result primarily from its April 2009 debt offering of \$600.0 million, as the net proceeds were not fully utilized to retire existing debt until the fourth quarter of 2009.

Income tax expense

Income tax expense for 2009 decreased \$36.6 million, or 34%, to \$69.9 million as compared with 2008, primarily due to lower taxable income arising from lower operating income, lower investment income and loss on debt repurchases. The second quarter of 2008 included a reduction in income tax expense of \$7.5 million that resulted from the expiration of certain statute of limitations on April 15, 2008, as discussed below.

The effective tax rate for 2009 was 36.2% as compared with 36.6% for 2008 and 37.2% for 2007.

Cash paid for taxes was \$59.7 million, \$78.9 million and \$54.4 million in 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Frontier's 2009 cash taxes were lower than 2008 and reflect the benefits from accelerated tax

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depreciation arising from the ARRA, utilization of alternative minimum tax credits and higher interest expense arising from its debt offerings not fully offset by debt repurchases.

Refunds of approximately \$56.2 million have been applied for in Frontier's 2008 tax returns. The refunds result from a tax methods change applied for during the third quarter of 2009. Refunds are recorded on its balance sheet at December 31, 2009 in current assets within income taxes. Frontier recorded approximately \$8.2 million (net) related to uncertain tax positions under FASB Interpretation No. (FIN) 48 (ASC Topic 740) in 2009.

Income tax expense for 2008 decreased \$21.5 million, or 17%, as compared to 2007, primarily due to lower taxable income and the reduction in income tax expense of \$7.5 million recorded in the second quarter of 2008 that resulted from the expiration of certain statute of limitations on April 15, 2008, as discussed below.

As a result of the expiration of certain statutes of limitations on April 15, 2008, the liabilities on Frontier's books as of December 31, 2007 related to uncertain tax positions recorded under FASB Interpretation No. (FIN) 48 (ASC Topic 740) were reduced by \$16.2 million in the second quarter of 2008. This reduction lowered income tax expense by \$7.5 million, goodwill by \$3.0 million and deferred income tax assets by \$5.7 million during the second quarter of 2008.

INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE NONCONTROLLING INTEREST**IN A PARTNERSHIP**

(\$ in thousands)	2009			2008			2007
	Amount	\$ Increase (decrease)	% Increase (decrease)	Amount	\$ Increase (decrease)	% Increase (decrease)	Amount
Income attributable to the noncontrolling interest in a partnership	\$ 2,398	\$ 784	49%	\$ 1,614	\$ (246)	(13%)	\$ 1,860
Income attributable to the noncontrolling interest relates to Frontier's joint venture, Mohave Cellular LP.							

Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations results of operations

Verizon's wireline business provides customers with communications services that include voice, Internet access, broadband video and data, next generation IP network services, network access, long distance and other services. Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations represent a portion of Verizon's wireline business but have not been operated as a distinct business separate from Verizon's wireline business and do not constitute a separate legal entity. Consequently, financial statements had not historically been prepared for Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations. Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations had approximately 8,400 employees as of March 31, 2010.

Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations are comprised of the local exchange business and related landline activities of Verizon in the states of Arizona, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Nevada, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin, including long distance services, Internet access and broadband video provided to designated customers in those states.

Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations are comprised of portions of Verizon California Inc. and Verizon South Inc., and the stock of Contel of the South, Inc., Verizon Northwest Inc., Verizon North Inc., and Verizon West Virginia Inc. (after the transfer of certain operations, assets and liabilities of Verizon North Inc. and Verizon Northwest Inc.); also included in Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations are portions of Verizon Long Distance LLC and Verizon Enterprise Solutions LLC and Verizon Online LLC. Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations exclude all activities of Verizon Business Global LLC and Cellco Partnership (doing business as Verizon Wireless).

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Verizon California Inc., Verizon Northwest Inc., Verizon North Inc., Verizon South Inc. and Contel of the South, Inc., are wholly owned subsidiaries of GTE Corporation, which is a subsidiary of Verizon. Verizon West Virginia Inc. is a wholly owned subsidiary of Verizon. Verizon Long Distance LLC, Verizon Enterprise Solutions LLC and Verizon Online LLC are indirect wholly owned subsidiaries of Verizon.

Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations have one reportable segment, servicing territories consisting of local access and transport areas (LATAs) in Arizona, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Nevada, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin. These LATAs are generally centered on a city or based on some other identifiable common geography. Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations include regulated and unregulated carrier business in thirteen states, consisting principally of:

local wireline customers and related operations and assets used to deliver:

- i local exchange service,
- i intraLATA toll service,
- i network access service,
- i enhanced voice and data services, and
- i products at retail stores;

consumer and small business switched long distance customers (excluding any customers of Verizon Business Global LLC);

dial-up, high-speed Internet (or digital subscriber line) and fiber-to-the-premises Internet service provider customers; and

broadband video in areas of Indiana, Oregon and Washington.

Many of the communications services Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations provide are subject to regulation by the state regulatory commissions of Arizona, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Nevada, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin, with respect to intrastate rates and services and other matters. In Idaho, Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations has made the election under a statutory amendment into a deregulatory regime that phases out all price regulation. The FCC regulates rates that Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations charge long distance carriers and end-user subscribers for interstate access services and interstate traffic. All of the broadband video services Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations provides, including the payment of franchise fees, are subject to regulation by state regulatory commissions or local governmental authorities.

The sections that follow provide information about the important aspects of Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations and discuss their results of operations, financial position and sources and uses of cash and investments. Also highlighted are key trends and uncertainties related to Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations to the extent practicable. In its operation of Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations, Verizon management also monitors several key economic indicators as well as the state of the United States economy in general in evaluating operating results and assessing the potential impacts of these trends on Verizon's businesses. While most key economic indicators, including gross domestic product, affect Verizon's operations to some degree, Verizon management historically has noted higher correlations to non-farm employment, personal consumption expenditures and capital spending, as well as more general economic indicators such as inflationary or recessionary trends and housing starts.

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Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations' results of operations, financial position and sources and uses of cash in the periods presented have reflected, and prior to the merger are expected to continue to reflect, a focus on the following strategic imperatives:

Revenue Growth. To generate revenue growth, Verizon management, including in managing Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations, is devoting resources to higher growth markets such as broadband markets as

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well as continuing to develop and market innovative product bundles to include local, long distance and broadband data and video services for consumer and general business retail customers. Verizon management believes these efforts will help counter the effects of competition and technology substitution that have resulted in access line losses.

Profitability Improvement. Verizon management, including in managing Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations, continues to be sharply focused on cost controls with the objective of driving efficiencies to offset access line losses.

Operational Efficiency. While focusing resources on revenue growth and market share gains, Verizon management, including in managing Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations, is continually challenging its team to lower expenses, particularly through technology-assisted productivity improvements, including self-service initiatives. The effect of these and other efforts, such as real estate consolidation and call center routing improvements has led to changes in Verizon's cost structure, including in managing Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations, with a goal of maintaining and improving operating income margins.

Customer Service. Verizon management's goal is to be the leading company in customer service in every area Verizon serves. Verizon management, including in managing Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations, views superior product offerings and customer service experiences as a competitive differentiator and a catalyst to growing revenues and gaining market share. It is committed to providing high-quality customer service and continually monitoring customer satisfaction.

Performance-Based Culture. Verizon management, including in managing Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations, embraces a culture of accountability, based on individual and team objectives that are performance-based and tied to Verizon's strategic imperatives. Key objectives of Verizon's compensation programs are pay-for-performance and the alignment of executives' and shareowners' long-term interests. Verizon, including Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations, also employs a highly diverse workforce, since respect for diversity is an integral part of Verizon's culture and a critical element of its competitive success.

Basis of presentation

Historically, financial statements have not been prepared for Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations, as they were not operated as a distinct business separate from Verizon's wireline business and do not constitute a separate legal entity. The accompanying combined special-purpose financial statements have been prepared to present the statements of selected assets, selected liabilities and parent funding, and statements of income, parent funding and cash flows of Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations in contemplation of a proposed spin-off and business combination of Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations. The accompanying combined special-purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP using specific information where available and allocations where data is not maintained on a state-specific basis within Verizon's books and records. The allocations impacted substantially all of the income statement items, other than operating revenues, and balance sheet items with the exception of plant, property and equipment, accumulated depreciation and materials and supplies, which were maintained at the state level. Verizon management believes the allocations used to determine selected amounts in the financial statements are appropriate methods to reasonably reflect the related assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations. The financial statements of Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations reflect all adjustments that are necessary for a fair presentation of results of operations and financial condition for the years and interim periods shown including normal recurring accruals and other items. The results for the interim periods are not necessarily indicative of results for the full year.

The combined special-purpose financial statements include the wireline-related businesses, Internet access and long distance services provided by Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations to customers in the thirteen states in which it operates. All significant intercompany transactions have been eliminated.

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Transactions with affiliates

Operating revenue reported by Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations includes transactions with Verizon for the provision of local telephone services, network access, billing and collection services, interconnection agreements and the rental of facilities and equipment. These services were reimbursed by Verizon based on tariffed rates, market prices, negotiated contract terms that approximated market rates, or actual costs incurred by Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations.

Verizon was reimbursed by Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations for specific goods and services it provided to, or arranged for, Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations based on tariffed rates, market prices or negotiated terms that approximated market rates. These goods and services included items such as communications and data processing services, office space, professional fees and insurance coverage.

Verizon was also reimbursed by Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations for Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations' share of costs incurred by Verizon to provide services on a common basis to all of its subsidiaries. These costs included allocations for marketing, sales, accounting, finance, materials management, procurement, labor relations, legal, security, treasury, human resources, and tax and audit services. The allocations were based on actual costs incurred by Verizon and periodic studies that identified employees or groups of employees who were totally or partially dedicated to performing activities that benefited Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations. These allocations were also based on the size of Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations relative to other Verizon subsidiaries. Verizon management believes that these cost allocations are reasonable for the services provided and also believes that these cost allocations are consistent with the nature and approximate amount of the costs that Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations would have incurred on a stand-alone basis; however, costs may be higher on a stand-alone basis depending on facts and circumstances.

Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations also recognized an allocated portion of interest expense in connection with their contractual agreements with Verizon for the provision of short-term financing and cash management services. Verizon issues commercial paper and obtains bank loans to fund its working capital requirements, including those of Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations, and invests funds in temporary investments.

The affiliate operating revenue and expense amounts included only Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations local exchange business and related landline activities. Because operating expenses associated with Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations' long distance and Internet operations were determined predominantly through allocations, separate identification of the affiliate transactions was not available.

Table of Contents**Results of operations****Three months ended March 31, 2010 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2009**

(\$ in millions)	Three Months Ended March 31,		% Change
	2010	2009	
Operating revenues	\$ 964	\$ 1,043	(7.6)
Operating expenses			
Cost of services and sales (exclusive of items shown below)	338	328	3.0
Selling, general and administrative expense	362	236	53.4
Depreciation and amortization expense	180	192	(6.3)
Total operating expenses	880	756	16.4
Operating income	84	287	(70.7)
Interest expense	20	25	(20.0)
Income tax provision	62	90	(31.1)
Net income	\$ 2	\$ 172	(98.8)

	As of or for the Three Months Ended March 31,		% Change
	2010	2009	
Operating data (in thousands)			
Switched access lines in service	4,108	4,628	(11.2)
Minutes of use (MOUs)	3,831,000	4,286,000	(10.6)
FiOS Internet subscribers	151	126	19.8
FiOS TV subscribers	114	87	31.0
High-Speed Internet subscribers	915	903	1.3
Operating revenues			

Operating revenues during the three months ended March 31, 2010 declined \$79 million, or 7.6%, compared to the same period in 2009. This decrease was principally related to 11.2% fewer switched access lines in service as of March 31, 2010 compared to March 31, 2009, driven by continued competition and technology substitution, partially offset by revenue growth associated with FiOS Internet, FiOS TV and high-speed Internet subscriber additions of 19.8%, 31.0% and 1.3%, respectively. Fewer access lines resulted in lower local exchange service revenues and lower Universal Service Fund and end-user common line charge revenues. Partially offsetting these declines were increases in Internet and video revenues resulting principally from increased FiOS and high-speed Internet subscribers, which totaled \$13 million.

Operating expenses

Cost of services and sales. Cost of services and sales during the three months ended March 31, 2010 increased \$10 million, or 3.0%, compared to the same period in 2009. The increase was primarily due to higher content costs associated with continued FiOS subscriber growth, as well as realignment charges of \$9 million related to activities to enable Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations to operate on a stand-alone basis in connection with the proposed merger with Frontier. No similar charges were recorded during the same period in 2009.

Selling, general and administrative expense. Selling, general and administrative expense during the three months ended March 31, 2010 increased \$126 million, or 53.4%, compared to the same period in 2009. This increase was primarily due to pension settlement losses of \$127 million recorded during the three months ended March 31, 2010. No similar charges were recorded during the same period in 2009.

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Depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization expense during the three months ended March 31, 2010 decreased \$12 million, or 6.3%, compared to the same period in 2009. The decrease was primarily driven by lower rates of depreciation, partially offset by growth in depreciable telephone plant and equipment as a result of capital spending.

Other results

Interest expense. Interest expense during the three months ended March 31, 2010 decreased \$5 million, or 20.0%, compared to the same period in 2009. The decrease was primarily driven by lower average debt balances during the three months ended March 31, 2010 compared to the same period in 2009. During the first quarter of 2010, \$200 million of long-term debt with an interest rate of 6.375% was repaid. In addition, the average interest rate on affiliate payables decreased approximately 1% during the three months ended March 31, 2010 compared to the same period in 2009.

Income taxes. The effective income tax rate is the income tax provision stated as a percentage of income before the provision for income taxes. The effective income tax rate for the three months ended March 31, 2010 compared to the similar period in 2009 increased to 96.9% from 34.4%. The increase was primarily driven by a one-time, non-cash income tax charge of \$40 million, resulting in a 62.5 percentage point increase to our effective tax rate, as a result of the enactment of the Health Care Act. Under the Health Care Act, beginning in 2013, Verizon and other companies that receive a subsidy under Medicare Part D to provide retiree prescription drug coverage will no longer receive a federal income tax deduction for the expenses incurred in connection with providing the subsidized coverage to the extent of the subsidy received. Because future anticipated retiree prescription drug plan liabilities and related subsidies are already reflected in Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations financial statements, this change required Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations to reduce the value of the related tax benefits recognized in its financial statements in the period during which the Health Care Act was enacted. The ongoing impact on Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations 2010 effective tax rate from the lower federal income tax deduction is not expected to be significant.

Year ended December 31, 2009 compared to the year ended December 31, 2008

(\$ in millions)	Year ended December 31,		% Change
	2009	2008	
Operating revenues	\$ 4,065	\$ 4,352	(6.6)
Operating expenses			
Cost of services and sales (exclusive of items shown below)	1,380	1,435	(3.8)
Selling, general and administrative expense	1,362	1,114	22.3
Depreciation and amortization expense	781	759	2.9
Total operating expenses	3,523	3,308	6.5
Operating income	542	1,044	(48.1)
Other income, net	1	7	(85.7)
Interest expense	92	186	(50.5)
Income tax provision	159	313	(49.2)
Net income	\$ 292	\$ 552	(47.1)

	As of or for the Year Ended December 31,		% Change
	2009	2008	
Operating data (in thousands)			
Switched access lines in service	4,215	4,766	(11.6)
Minutes of use (MOUs)	15,904,000	18,711,000	(15.0)
FiOS Internet subscribers	148	110	34.5
FiOS TV subscribers	111	69	60.9
High-Speed Internet subscribers	913	887	2.9

Table of Contents***Operating revenues***

Operating revenues in 2009 of \$4,065 million declined \$287 million, or 6.6%, compared to 2008. This decrease was principally related to 11.6% fewer switched access lines in service as of December 31, 2009 compared to December 31, 2008, driven by continued competition and technology substitution, partially offset by revenue growth associated with FiOS Internet, FiOS TV and high-speed Internet subscriber additions of 34.5%, 60.9% and 2.9%, respectively. Fewer access lines resulted in lower local exchange service revenues and lower Universal Service Fund and end-user common line charge revenues. However, increases in Internet and video revenues resulting principally from increased FiOS and high-speed Internet subscribers totaled \$66 million.

Operating expenses

Cost of services and sales. Cost of services and sales in 2009 of \$1,380 million declined \$55 million, or 3.8%, compared to 2008. The decrease was primarily the result of lower MOUs, reduced repair and maintenance expenses and lower Universal Service Fund charges, driven by the decrease in access lines. Partially offsetting this decrease in cost of services and sales were higher costs associated with FiOS Internet, FiOS TV and high-speed Internet subscriber additions, as well as realignment charges of \$26 million related to activities to enable Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations to operate on a stand-alone basis in connection with the proposed business combination with Frontier.

Selling, general and administrative expense. Selling, general and administrative expense in 2009 of \$1,362 million increased \$248 million, or 22.3%, compared to 2008. Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations recorded pension settlement losses, pension and other postretirement curtailment losses and severance charges of \$397 million in 2009 compared to \$107 million of similar charges in 2008. These increases were partially offset by lower operating taxes and lower salary and benefits costs associated with lower headcount and cost reduction initiatives.

Depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization expense in 2009 of \$781 million increased \$22 million, or 2.9%, compared to 2008. The increase was primarily driven by growth in depreciable telephone plant and equipment from additional capital spending and the impact of asset life changes effective January 1, 2009.

Other results

Other income, net. Other income, net includes interest income and other non-operating income and expense items. Other income, net in 2009 of \$1 million decreased \$6 million, or 85.7%, compared to 2008 as a result of lower income on short-term investments, driven by lower average short-term investment balances during 2009 compared to 2008.

Interest expense. Interest expense in 2009 of \$92 million decreased \$94 million, or 50.5%, compared to 2008. The decrease was primarily driven by lower average debt balances during 2009 compared to 2008. During the fourth quarter of 2008, \$700 million of long-term debt with a weighted-average interest rate of 6.1% was repaid. In addition, the average interest rate on affiliate payables decreased from 3% in 2008 to 1% in 2009.

Income taxes. The effective income tax rate is the income tax provision stated as a percentage of income before the provision for income taxes. The effective income tax rate for Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations during 2009 was 35.3% compared to 36.2% during 2008. The decrease was primarily due to an increase in percentage impact related to Medicare subsidy tax benefit.

Table of Contents**Year ended December 31, 2008 compared to the year ended December 31, 2007**

(\$ in millions)	Year ended December 31,		% Change
	2008	2007	
Operating revenues	\$ 4,352	\$ 4,527	(3.9)
Operating expenses			
Cost of services and sales (exclusive of items shown below)	1,435	1,523	(5.8)
Selling, general and administrative expense	1,114	1,049	6.2
Depreciation and amortization expense	759	796	(4.6)
Total operating expenses	3,308	3,368	(1.8)
Operating income	1,044	1,159	(9.9)
Other income, net	7	10	(30.0)
Interest expense	186	203	(8.4)
Income tax provision	313	363	(13.8)
Net income	\$ 552	\$ 603	(8.5)

	As of or for the Year Ended December 31,		% Change
	2008	2007	
Operating data (in thousands)			
Switched access lines in service	4,766	5,307	(10.2)
Minutes of use (MOUs)	18,711,000	20,902,000	(10.5)
FiOS Internet subscribers	110	71	54.9
FiOS TV subscribers	69	26	165.4
High-Speed Internet subscribers	887	848	4.6

Operating revenues

Operating revenues during 2008 of \$4,352 million declined \$175 million, or 3.9%, compared to 2007. This decrease was principally related to 10.2% fewer switched access lines in service as a result of continued competition and technology substitution, partially offset by revenue growth associated with FiOS Internet, FiOS TV and high-speed Internet subscriber additions of 54.9%, 165.4% and 4.6%, respectively. Fewer access lines resulted in lower local exchange service revenues and lower Universal Service Fund and end-user common line charge revenues. However, increases in Internet and video revenues resulting principally from increased FiOS and high-speed Internet subscribers totaled \$92 million.

Operating expenses

Cost of services and sales. Cost of services and sales in 2008 of \$1,435 million declined \$88 million, or 5.8%, compared to 2007. The decrease was primarily the result of lower MOUs, reduced repair and maintenance expenses and lower Universal Service Fund charges, driven by 10.2% fewer access lines, as well as productivity improvements. Partially offsetting this decrease in cost of services and sales were higher costs associated with FiOS Internet, FiOS TV and high-speed Internet subscriber additions.

Selling, general and administrative expense. Selling, general and administrative expense in 2008 of \$1,114 million increased \$65 million, or 6.2%, compared to 2007. Higher advertising, contractor and other costs associated with the growth of FiOS Internet, FiOS TV and the high-speed Internet business and lower gains on asset sales in 2008 as well as pension settlement losses of \$98 million were partially offset by lower salary and benefits costs associated with lower allocated headcount and cost reduction initiatives.

Depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization expense in 2008 of \$759 million decreased \$37 million, or 4.6%, compared to 2007 primarily driven by lower rates of depreciation, partially offset by growth in depreciable telephone plant and equipment from additional capital spending.

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Other results

Other income, net. Other income, net in 2008 of \$7 million declined \$3 million, or 30.0%, compared to 2007 as a result of lower income on short-term investments, driven by lower average short-term investment balances during 2008 compared to 2007.

Interest expense. Interest expense in 2008 of \$186 million declined \$17 million, or 8.4%, compared to 2007. The decrease was primarily driven by lower average debt balances during 2008 compared to 2007. During the fourth quarter of 2008, \$700 million of long-term debt with a weighted-average interest rate of 6.1% was repaid. In addition, the average interest rate on affiliate payables decreased from 5.3% in 2007 to 3% in 2008. These decreases were partially offset by higher average affiliate payables in 2008 compared to 2007.

Income taxes. The effective income tax rate for Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations during 2008 was 36.2% compared to 37.6% during 2007. The decline in the effective income tax rate was primarily due to a tax benefit recorded in 2008 related to interest on uncertain tax positions.

Liquidity and capital resources

The combined company

As a result of the spin-off and merger, the combined company will have significantly larger business operations and, consequently, greater working capital, capital expenditure and other liquidity needs. Upon the completion of the spin-off and merger, the combined company will have approximately \$3.5 billion of additional indebtedness (including the notes) compared to Frontier's indebtedness immediately prior to the merger. As of March 31, 2010, Frontier had outstanding indebtedness equal to approximately \$4.8 billion, which will remain an obligation of the combined company. As a result of the combined company's greater liquidity requirements, Frontier has entered into a new \$750 million revolving credit facility that will replace Frontier's existing revolving credit facility upon and subject to the closing of the merger and the termination of the existing revolving credit facility in order to ensure that the combined company has additional flexibility to meet its liquidity needs. See Financing of the Combined Company Description of Frontier Indebtedness Frontier Credit Facilities. In addition, the combined company may need or elect to raise capital in order to finance or pre-fund commitments which may be made to governmental authorities in connection with the spin-off and merger, including commitments with regard to capital expenditures. See Business Regulatory Environment Regulation of the Combined Company's Business After the Spin-off and Merger. The payment obligations that will arise from such assumed and existing indebtedness, and any potential future indebtedness the combined company incurs, will constitute a significant use of its operating cash flows. See Financing of the Combined Company.

Assuming completion of the spin-off and merger, based on the level of debt and the projected cash flows that the combined company will be assuming from Spinco, the combined company's overall debt will increase but its capacity to service the debt will be significantly enhanced as compared to Frontier's capacity today.

Frontier anticipates that the combined company's operating cash flows, together with any cash balances and borrowing capacity under its new revolving credit facility, will be adequate to finance its working capital requirements, fund capital expenditures, make required debt payments, pay taxes, pay dividends to its stockholders in accordance with its dividend policy and support its short-term and long-term operating strategies. However, a number of factors, including, but not limited to, losses of access lines, pricing pressure from increased competition, lower subsidy and access revenues and the impact of the current economic environment, may reduce the combined company's operating cash flows.

Table of Contents***Frontier*****Three months ended March 31, 2010**

As of March 31, 2010, Frontier had cash and cash equivalents aggregating \$331.1 million. Frontier's primary source of funds continued to be cash generated from operations. For the three months ended March 31, 2010, Frontier used cash flow from operations and cash on hand to fund all of its investing and financing activities, including debt repayments.

Frontier believes its operating cash flows, existing cash balances, and existing revolving credit facility will be adequate to finance its working capital requirements, fund capital expenditures, make required debt payments, pay taxes, pay dividends to its stockholders in accordance with its dividend policy, pay its acquisition and integration costs and capital expenditures, and support its short-term and long-term operating strategies through 2010. However, a number of factors, including but not limited to, losses of access lines, pricing pressure from increased competition, lower subsidy and switched access revenues and the impact of the current economic environment are expected to reduce Frontier's cash generated by operations. In addition, although Frontier believes, based on information available to it, that the financial institutions syndicated under its existing revolving credit facility (as well as the new revolving credit facility that will replace the existing revolving credit facility upon closing of the merger) would be able to fulfill their commitments to Frontier, given the current economic environment and the recent severe contraction in the global financial markets, this could change in the future. Further, Frontier's below-investment grade credit ratings may also make it more difficult and expensive to refinance its maturing debt. As of March 31, 2010, Frontier has approximately \$6.3 million of debt maturing during the last nine months of 2010 and approximately \$280.0 million of debt maturing in 2011.

Cash flow provided by operating activities

Cash flow provided by operating activities declined \$23.9 million, or 16%, for the three months ended March 31, 2010 as compared with the prior year period, as Frontier's operating income before depreciation and amortization decreased during the first three months of 2010 as compared to 2009.

Frontier did not pay any cash taxes during the first three months of 2010. Frontier expects that for the full year of 2010 its cash taxes will be less than \$10.0 million. Frontier's 2010 cash tax requirements will be reduced as a result of 2009 loss carryforwards. In addition, Frontier's 2010 cash taxes will be impacted by approximately \$60.0 million of tax benefits arising from 2009 and 2010 financing and integration costs. Absent the tax benefits generated by integration and refinancing expenses and 2009 loss carryforwards, Frontier estimates that cash taxes would be approximately \$60.0 million to \$70.0 million in 2010.

In connection with the pending spin-off and merger, Frontier commenced activities during 2009 to obtain the necessary regulatory approvals, plan and implement systems conversions and begin other initiatives necessary to effectuate the closing, and enable the combined company to implement Frontier's go to market strategy at closing. As a result, Frontier incurred \$10.4 million of acquisition and integration costs and \$29.7 million in capital expenditures related to Verizon integration activities during the first three months of 2010. While Frontier continues to evaluate certain expenses, it currently expects to incur operating expenses, including deal costs, and capital expenditures of approximately \$100.0 million and \$180.0 million, respectively, in 2010 related to these integration activities.

Cash flow used by investing activities***Capital expenditures***

For the three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009, Frontier's capital expenditures were \$69.6 million (including \$29.7 million of Spincor integration related capital expenditures) and \$54.6 million, respectively. Frontier continues to closely scrutinize all of its capital projects, emphasize return on investment and focus its

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capital expenditures on areas and services that have the greatest opportunities with respect to revenue growth and cost reduction. Frontier anticipates capital expenditures of approximately \$220.0 million to \$240.0 million for 2010 related to its currently owned properties.

In connection with the pending acquisition of approximately 4.1 million access lines (as of March 31, 2010) from Verizon, Frontier has commenced activities to obtain the necessary regulatory approvals, plan and implement systems conversions and other initiatives necessary to effectuate the closing and enable the combined company to implement Frontier's go to market strategy at closing. As a result, Frontier expects to incur operating expenses, including deal costs, and capital expenditures of approximately \$100.0 million and \$180.0 million, respectively, in 2010 related to the pending spin-off and merger.

In February 2009, the President signed into law an economic stimulus package, the ARRA, that includes \$7.2 billion in funding, through grants and loans, for new broadband investment and adoption in unserved and underserved communities. Frontier filed applications for the first round of stimulus funding in West Virginia, but was notified in February 2010 that it was not selected. The State of West Virginia was selected to receive \$130.0 million in stimulus funding and Frontier will seek to work with the state in these projects. The federal agencies responsible for administering the programs released rules and evaluation criteria for the second round of funding, with applications due by March 15, 2010. Frontier filed a single application for \$5.0 million in the second round for a middle mile project in Idaho.

Cash flow used by and provided from financing activities

Debt reduction

During the first three months of 2010, Frontier retired an aggregate principal amount of \$1.0 million of debt, consisting of \$0.7 million of senior unsecured debt and \$0.3 million of rural utilities service loan contracts.

Frontier may from time to time repurchase its debt in the open market, through tender offers, exchanges of debt securities, by exercising rights to call or in privately negotiated transactions. Frontier may also refinance existing debt or exchange existing debt for newly issued debt obligations.

Interest rate management

On January 15, 2008, Frontier terminated all of its interest rate swap agreements representing \$400.0 million notional amount of indebtedness associated with its Senior Notes due in 2011 and 2013. Frontier no longer maintains any interest rate swap arrangements.

Credit facilities

As of March 31, 2010, Frontier had an available line of credit under its revolving credit facility with seven financial institutions in the aggregate amount of \$250.0 million. Associated facility fees vary, depending on Frontier's debt leverage ratio, and were 0.275% per annum as of March 31, 2010. The contractual expiration date for this \$250.0 million five-year revolving credit agreement is May 18, 2012. However, Frontier expects that the new revolving credit facility will replace the existing revolving credit facility upon completion of the merger, as discussed below. During the term of the credit facility Frontier may borrow, repay and reborrow funds, subject to customary borrowing conditions. The credit facility is available for general corporate purposes but may not be used to fund dividend payments.

On March 24, 2010, Frontier entered into a new \$750.0 million revolving credit facility (the New Credit Facility) that will become effective upon, and subject to (1) the closing of the merger, (2) the termination of Frontier's existing revolving credit facility and (3) other customary conditions. The terms of the New Credit Facility are set forth in the Credit Agreement, dated as of March 23, 2010, among Frontier, the Lenders party

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thereto, and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Administrative Agent (the Credit Agreement). Associated facility fees under the New Credit Facility will vary from time to time depending on Frontier's credit rating (as defined in the Credit Agreement). The New Credit Facility is scheduled to terminate on the date that is three years and six months after the effective date of the New Credit Facility. During the term of the New Credit Facility, Frontier may borrow, repay and reborrow funds, and may obtain letters of credit, subject to customary borrowing conditions. Loans under the New Credit Facility will bear interest based on the alternate base rate or the adjusted LIBOR rate (each as determined in the Credit Agreement), at Frontier's election, plus a margin specified in the Credit Agreement based on Frontier's credit rating. Letters of credit issued under the New Credit Facility will also be subject to fees that vary depending on Frontier's credit rating. The New Credit Facility will be available for general corporate purposes but may not be used to fund dividend payments.

Covenants

The terms and conditions contained in Frontier's indentures and credit facility agreements include the timely payment of principal and interest when due, the maintenance of Frontier's corporate existence, keeping proper books and records in accordance with U.S. GAAP, restrictions on the allowance of liens on Frontier's assets, and restrictions on asset sales and transfers, mergers and other changes in corporate control. Except in connection with the spin-off and the merger, as described below, Frontier currently has no restrictions on the payment of dividends either by contract, rule or regulation, other than those imposed by the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware, referred to as the DGCL. However, Frontier would be restricted under its credit facilities from declaring dividends if an event of default has occurred and is continuing at the time or will result from the dividend declaration.

Frontier's \$200.0 million term loan facility with the Rural Telephone Finance Cooperative, referred to as the RTFC, which matures in 2011, its \$250.0 million credit facility, and its \$150.0 million and \$135.0 million senior unsecured term loans, each contain a maximum leverage ratio covenant. Under those covenants, Frontier is required to maintain a ratio of (i) total indebtedness minus cash and cash equivalents in excess of \$50.0 million to (ii) consolidated adjusted EBITDA (as defined in the agreements) over the last four quarters no greater than 4.50 to 1.

Frontier's credit facilities and certain indentures for its senior unsecured debt obligations limit its ability to create liens or merge or consolidate with other companies and its subsidiaries' ability to borrow funds, subject to important exceptions and qualifications.

As of March 31, 2010, Frontier was in compliance with all of its debt and credit facility covenants.

Dividends

Frontier intends to pay regular quarterly dividends. Frontier's ability to fund a regular quarterly dividend will be impacted by its ability to generate cash from operations. The declarations and payment of future dividends will be at the discretion of Frontier's board of directors, and will depend upon many factors, including its financial condition, results of operations, growth prospects, funding requirements, applicable law, restrictions in agreements governing Frontier's indebtedness and other factors its board of directors deems relevant. Frontier has announced that after the closing of the spin-off and merger it intends to reduce its annual cash dividend from \$1.00 per share to \$0.75 per share, subject to applicable law and within the discretion of its board of directors, as discussed above. Until consummation of the spin-off and the merger or termination of the merger agreement, Frontier is also restricted from increasing the amount of its dividends by the terms of its merger agreement with Verizon.

Off-balance sheet arrangements

Frontier does not maintain any off-balance sheet arrangements, transactions, obligations or other relationships with unconsolidated entities that would be expected to have a material current or future effect upon its financial statements.

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Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

There have been no material changes to Frontier's critical accounting policies and estimates in the three months ended March 31, 2010. See Fiscal year ended December 31, 2009 Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates.

Fiscal year ended December 31, 2009

As of December 31, 2009, Frontier had cash and cash equivalents aggregating \$358.7 million. Its primary source of funds continued to be cash generated from operations. For the year ended December 31, 2009, Frontier used cash flow from operations, new borrowings and cash on hand to fund all of its investing and financing activities, including debt repayments.

Cash flow provided by operating activities

Cash flow provided by operating activities improved \$3.5 million for 2009 as compared to 2008.

Cash flow provided by operating activities declined \$82.4 million, or 10%, for 2008 as compared to 2007. The decline resulted from a drop in operating income, as adjusted for non-cash items, lower investment income, a decrease in accounts payable and an increase in current income tax expenditures. These declines were partially offset by a decrease in accounts receivable that positively impacted Frontier's cash position as compared to the prior year. Frontier paid \$78.9 million in cash taxes during 2008.

Cash paid for taxes was \$59.7 million, \$78.9 million and \$54.4 million in 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Frontier's 2009 cash taxes were lower than 2008 and reflect the benefits from accelerated tax depreciation arising from the ARRA, utilization of alternative minimum tax credits and higher interest expense arising from its debt offerings not fully offset by debt repurchases.

Frontier incurred \$28.3 million of acquisition and integration costs and \$25.0 million in capital expenditures related to Spinco integration activities in 2009.

Cash flow used by investing activities

Acquisitions

On March 8, 2007, Frontier acquired Commonwealth in a cash-and-stock taxable transaction, for a total consideration of approximately \$1.1 billion. Frontier paid \$804.1 million in cash (\$663.7 million net, after cash acquired) and issued its common stock with a value of approximately \$249.8 million.

In connection with the acquisition of Commonwealth, Frontier assumed \$35.0 million of debt under a revolving credit facility and \$191.8 million face amount of Commonwealth convertible notes (fair value of \$209.6 million). During March 2007, Frontier paid down in full the \$35.0 million credit facility. Frontier retired all of the Commonwealth notes as of December 31, 2008.

On October 31, 2007, Frontier acquired GVN for a total cash consideration of \$62.0 million.

Capital expenditures

In 2009, 2008 and 2007, Frontier's capital expenditures were \$256.0 million (including \$25.0 million of Spinco integration-related capital expenditures), \$288.3 million and \$315.8 million, respectively.

Cash flow used by and provided from financing activities

Issuance of debt securities

On October 1, 2009, Frontier completed a registered debt offering of \$600.0 million aggregate principal amount of 8.125% senior unsecured notes due 2018. The issue price was 98.441% of the principal amount of the

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notes, and Frontier received net proceeds of approximately \$578.7 million from the offering after deducting underwriting discounts and offering expenses. Frontier used the net proceeds from the offering, together with cash on hand (including cash proceeds from its April 2009 debt offering described below), to finance a cash tender offer for its outstanding 9.250% Senior Notes due 2011 (the 2011 Notes) and its outstanding 6.250% Senior Notes due 2013 (the 2013 Notes), as described below.

On April 9, 2009, Frontier completed a registered offering of \$600.0 million aggregate principal amount of 8.250% senior unsecured notes due 2014. The issue price was 91.805% of the principal amount of the notes. Frontier received net proceeds of approximately \$538.8 million from the offering after deducting underwriting discounts and offering expenses. Frontier used the net proceeds from the offering to repurchase outstanding debt, as described below.

On March 28, 2008, Frontier borrowed \$135.0 million under a senior unsecured term loan facility that was established on March 10, 2008. The loan matures in 2013 and bears interest based on the prime rate or LIBOR at Frontier's election, plus a margin which varies depending on its debt leverage ratio. Frontier used the proceeds to repurchase, during the first quarter of 2008, \$128.7 million principal amount of the 2011 Notes and to pay for the \$6.3 million of premium on early retirement of those notes.

On March 23, 2007, Frontier issued in a private placement an aggregate \$300.0 million principal amount of 6.625% Senior Notes due 2015 and \$450.0 million principal amount of 7.125% Senior Notes due 2019. Proceeds from the sale were used to pay down in full \$200.0 million principal amount of indebtedness borrowed on March 8, 2007 under a bridge loan facility in connection with the acquisition of Commonwealth, and to redeem, on April 26, 2007, \$495.2 million principal amount of its 7.625% Senior Notes due 2008. In the second quarter of 2007, Frontier completed an exchange offer (to publicly register the debt) for the \$750.0 million in total of private placement notes described above, in addition to the \$400.0 million principal amount of 7.875% Senior Notes due 2027 issued in a private placement on December 22, 2006, for registered notes.

Debt reduction

In 2009, Frontier retired an aggregate principal amount of \$1,048.3 million of debt, consisting of \$1,047.3 million of senior unsecured debt, as described in more detail below, and \$1.0 million of rural utilities service loan contracts.

During the fourth quarter of 2009, Frontier purchased and retired, in accordance with the terms of the tender offer referred to above, approximately \$564.4 million aggregate principal amount of the 2011 Notes and approximately \$83.4 million aggregate principal amount of the 2013 Notes. The aggregate consideration for these debt repurchases was \$701.6 million, which was financed with the proceeds of the October 2009 debt offering and a portion of the proceeds of the April 2009 debt offering, each as described above. The repurchases in the tender offer resulted in a loss on the early retirement of debt of approximately \$53.7 million, which Frontier recognized in the fourth quarter of 2009.

In addition to the debt tender offer, Frontier used \$388.9 million of the April 2009 debt offering proceeds to repurchase in 2009 \$396.7 million principal amount of debt, consisting of \$280.8 million of the 2011 Notes, \$54.1 million of its 7.875% Senior Notes due January 15, 2027, \$35.9 million of the 2013 Notes, \$16.0 million of its 7.125% Senior Notes due March 15, 2019, and \$9.9 million of its 6.800% Debentures due August 15, 2026. An additional \$7.8 million net gain was recognized and included in Other income (loss), net in its consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2009 as a result of these other debt repurchases.

As a result of these 2009 debt transactions described above, as of December 31, 2009, Frontier had reduced its debt maturities through 2013 to approximately \$7.2 million maturing in 2010, \$280.0 million maturing in 2011, \$180.4 million maturing in 2012 and \$709.9 million maturing in 2013.

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In 2008, Frontier retired an aggregate principal amount of \$144.7 million of debt, consisting of \$128.7 million principal amount of the 2011 Notes, \$12.0 million of other senior unsecured debt and rural utilities service loan contracts, and \$4.0 million of 5% Company Obligated Mandatorily Redeemable Convertible Preferred Securities (EPPICS.)

In 2007, Frontier retired an aggregate principal amount of \$967.2 million of debt, including \$3.3 million of EPPICS, and \$17.8 million of 3.25% Commonwealth convertible notes that were converted into its common stock. On April 26, 2007, Frontier redeemed \$495.2 million principal amount of its 7.625% Senior Notes due 2008 at a price of 103.041% plus accrued and unpaid interest. During the first quarter of 2007, Frontier borrowed and repaid \$200.0 million utilized to temporarily fund the acquisition of Commonwealth, and Frontier paid down in full the \$35.0 million Commonwealth credit facility. Through December 31, 2007, Frontier retired \$183.3 million face amount of Commonwealth convertible notes for which Frontier paid \$165.4 million in cash and \$36.7 million in common stock. Frontier also paid down \$44.6 million of industrial development revenue bonds and \$4.3 million of rural utilities service loan contracts.

EPPICS

As of December 31, 2008 and 2009, there was no EPPICS related debt outstanding to third parties. The following disclosure provides the history regarding this issuance.

In 1996, Frontier's consolidated wholly owned subsidiary, Citizens Utilities Trust (the Trust), issued, in an underwritten public offering, 4,025,000 shares of 5% EPPICS, representing preferred undivided interests in the assets of the Trust, with a liquidation preference of \$50 per security (for a total liquidation amount of \$201.3 million). These securities had an adjusted conversion price of \$11.46 per share of Frontier's common stock. The conversion price was reduced from \$13.30 to \$11.46 during the third quarter of 2004 as a result of the \$2.00 per share of common stock special, non-recurring dividend. The proceeds from the issuance of the EPPICS and a Frontier capital contribution were used to purchase \$207.5 million aggregate liquidation amount of 5% Partnership Convertible Preferred Securities due 2036 from another wholly owned consolidated subsidiary, Citizens Utilities Capital L.P. (the Partnership). The proceeds from the issuance of the Partnership Convertible Preferred Securities and a Frontier capital contribution were used to purchase from Frontier \$211.8 million aggregate principal amount of 5% Convertible Subordinated Debentures due 2036. The sole assets of the Trust were the Partnership Convertible Preferred Securities, and Frontier's Convertible Subordinated Debentures were substantially all the assets of the Partnership. Frontier's obligations under the agreements relating to the issuances of such securities, taken together, constituted a full and unconditional guarantee by Frontier of the Trust's obligations relating to the EPPICS and the Partnership's obligations relating to the Partnership Convertible Preferred Securities.

In accordance with the terms of the issuances, Frontier paid the annual 5% interest in quarterly installments on the Convertible Subordinated Debentures in 2008 and 2007. Cash was paid (net of investment returns) to the Partnership in payment of the interest on the Convertible Subordinated Debentures. The cash was then distributed by the Partnership to the Trust and then by the Trust to the holders of the EPPICS.

As of December 31, 2008, EPPICS representing the total aggregate liquidation preference of \$197.8 million have been converted into 15,969,645 shares of its common stock. There were no outstanding EPPICS as of December 31, 2008 and 2009. As a result of the redemption of all outstanding EPPICS as of December 31, 2008, the \$10.5 million in debt with related parties was reclassified by Frontier against an offsetting investment.

Interest rate management

On January 15, 2008, Frontier terminated all of its interest rate swap agreements representing \$400.0 million notional amount of indebtedness associated with its 2011 Notes and 2013 Notes. Cash proceeds from the swap terminations of approximately \$15.5 million were received in January 2008. The related gain has been deferred

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on the consolidated balance sheet, and is being amortized into interest expense over the term of the associated debt. Frontier recognized \$7.6 million and \$5.0 million of deferred gain during 2009 and 2008, respectively, and anticipates recognizing an additional \$1.0 million of deferred gain during 2010. For 2007, the interest expense resulting from these interest rate swaps totaled approximately \$2.4 million. At December 31, 2009, and 2008, Frontier did not have any derivative instruments.

Credit facility

As of December 31, 2009, Frontier had an available line of credit under its existing revolving credit facility with seven financial institutions in the aggregate amount of \$250.0 million and there were no outstanding standby letters of credit issued under the facility. Associated facility fees were 0.225% per annum as of December 31, 2009.

Proceeds from the sale of equity securities

Frontier receives proceeds from the issuance of its common stock upon the exercise of options pursuant to its stock-based compensation plans. For the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, Frontier received approximately \$0.8 million, \$1.4 million and \$13.8 million, respectively, upon the exercise of outstanding stock options.

Share repurchase programs

There were no shares repurchased during 2009 under a share repurchase program.

During 2008, Frontier repurchased 17,778,300 shares of its common stock at an aggregate cost of \$200.0 million. During 2007, Frontier repurchased 17,279,600 shares of its common stock at an aggregate cost of \$250.0 million.

Future commitments

A summary of its future contractual obligations and commercial commitments as of December 31, 2009 is as follows:

Contractual Obligations:

(\$ in thousands)	Total	2010	Payment due by period		Thereafter
			2011-2012	2013-2014	
Long-term debt obligations, excluding interest	\$ 4,884,151	\$ 7,236	\$ 460,322	\$ 1,310,372	\$ 3,106,221
Interest on long-term debt	4,593,546	362,308	703,055	592,803	2,935,380
Operating lease obligations	64,288	24,417	20,034	12,903	6,934
Purchase obligations	30,269	11,026	10,828	8,250	165
Liability for uncertain tax positions	56,860	3,454	45,538	7,587	281
Total	\$ 9,629,114	\$ 408,441	\$ 1,239,777	\$ 1,931,915	\$ 6,048,981

At December 31, 2009, Frontier had outstanding performance letters of credit totaling \$27.7 million.

Divestitures

On August 24, 1999, Frontier's board of directors approved a plan to divest its public utilities services businesses, which included gas, electric and water and wastewater businesses. Frontier has sold all of these

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properties. In 2006, Frontier disposed of ELI, its former CLEC business. All of the agreements relating to the sales provide that Frontier will indemnify the buyer against certain liabilities (typically liabilities relating to events that occurred prior to sale), including environmental liabilities, for claims made by specified dates and that exceed threshold amounts specified in each agreement (see Note 21 to Frontier's audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this information statement/prospectus).

Critical accounting policies and estimates

Frontier reviews all significant estimates affecting its consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis and records the effect of any necessary adjustment prior to their publication. Uncertainties with respect to such estimates and assumptions are inherent in the preparation of financial statements; accordingly, it is possible that actual results could differ from those estimates and changes to estimates could occur in the near term. The preparation of Frontier's financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and judgments are used when accounting for allowance for doubtful accounts, impairment of long-lived assets, impairment of intangible assets, depreciation and amortization, pension and other postretirement benefits, income taxes, contingencies and purchase price allocations, among others.

Frontier's management has discussed the development and selection of these critical accounting estimates with the audit committee of its board of directors and its audit committee has reviewed its disclosures relating to such estimates.

Allowance for doubtful accounts

Frontier maintains an allowance for estimated bad debts based on its estimate of collectability of its accounts receivable through a review of aging categories and specific customer accounts. In 2009 and 2008, Frontier had no critical estimates related to telecommunications bankruptcies.

Asset impairment

In 2009 and 2008, Frontier had no critical estimates related to asset impairments.

Intangibles

Frontier's indefinite lived intangibles consist of goodwill and trade name, which resulted from the purchase of ILEC properties. Frontier tests for impairment of these assets annually, or more frequently, as circumstances warrant. Frontier reorganized its management and operating structure during the first quarter of 2009 to include its Rochester market with its existing New York State properties and the rest of the East Region. This structure is consistent with how its Chief Operating Decision Makers (CEO, CFO and COO) review its results on a daily, weekly and monthly basis. As a result of the change, Frontier's operating segments (reporting units) decreased from 4 (at December 31, 2008) to 3 (effective as of March 31, 2009). After making the change in its operating segments, Frontier reviewed its goodwill impairment test by comparing the EBITDA multiples for each reporting unit to their carrying values noting that no impairment indicator was present. Further, Frontier determined that no impairment was indicated at December 31, 2008 and March 31, 2009 for either the East or Rochester reporting units and combining them did not alter the conclusion at either date. No potential impairment was indicated and no further analysis was deemed necessary.

All of Frontier's ILEC properties share similar economic characteristics and, as a result, Frontier aggregates its three operating segments into one reportable segment. In determining fair value of goodwill during 2009 Frontier compared the net book value of the reporting units to current trading multiples of ILEC properties as

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well as trading values of its publicly traded common stock. Additionally, Frontier utilized a range of prices to gauge sensitivity. Its test determined that fair value exceeded book value of goodwill for each of its reporting units as of December 31, 2009.

Goodwill by reporting unit (operating segment) at December 31, 2009 is as follows:

(\$ in thousands)	Reporting units		
	East	West	Central
Goodwill	\$ 1,201,387	\$ 34,736	\$ 1,406,200

Frontier did not have any changes to its operating segments, reporting units, or changes in the allocation of goodwill by reporting unit during the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2008. During the first quarter of 2007 Frontier acquired Commonwealth and included its operations and any related goodwill in Frontier's Central region.

Each of the above noted reporting units is an operating segment. The first step in the goodwill impairment test compares the carrying value of net assets of the reporting unit to its fair value. The result of this first step indicated that fair value of each reporting unit exceeded the carrying value of such reporting units by a wide margin. As a result, the second step of the goodwill impairment test was not required.

Frontier estimates fair value in two ways: (1) market or transaction based and (2) equity based utilizing its share price. Market values for rural ILEC properties are typically quoted as a multiple of cash flow or EBITDA. Marketplace transactions and analyst reports support a range of values around a multiple of 6 to 6.5 times annualized EBITDA. For the purpose of the goodwill impairment test Frontier defines EBITDA as operating income plus depreciation and amortization. Frontier determined the fair value estimates using 6 times EBITDA but also used lower EBITDA multiples to gauge the sensitivity of the estimate and its effect on the margin of excess of fair value over the carrying values of the reporting units. Additionally, a second test was performed using its public market equity value or market capitalization. Market capitalization (current market stock price times total shares outstanding) is a public market indicator of equity value and is useful in corroborating the 6 times EBITDA valuation because Frontier is singularly engaged in rural ILEC operating activities. Its stock price on December 31, 2009 was \$7.81 and when compared to the fair value using the EBITDA multiple obtained above, exceeded such value before consideration of any applicable control premium. Frontier also used lower per share stock prices to gauge the sensitivity of the estimate and its effect on the margin of excess fair value over the carrying value. Total market capitalization determined in this manner is then allocated to the reporting units based upon each unit's relative share of consolidated EBITDA. Frontier's method of determining fair value has been consistently applied for the three years ending December 31, 2009.

Depreciation and amortization

The calculation of depreciation and amortization expense is based on the estimated economic useful lives of the underlying property, plant and equipment and identifiable intangible assets. An independent study updating the estimated remaining useful lives of its property, plant and equipment assets is performed annually. Frontier adopted the lives proposed in the study effective October 1, 2009. Its composite depreciation rate decreased from 5.6% to 5.2% as a result of the study. Frontier anticipates depreciation expense of approximately \$335.0 million to \$355.0 million for 2010 related to its currently owned properties. Frontier periodically reassesses the useful life of its intangible assets to determine whether any changes to those lives are required.

Pension and other postretirement benefits

Frontier's estimates of pension expense, other postretirement benefits including retiree medical benefits and related liabilities are critical accounting estimates. Frontier sponsors a noncontributory defined benefit pension plan covering a significant number of its current and former employees and other postretirement benefit plans

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that provide medical, dental, life insurance and other benefits for covered retired employees and their beneficiaries and covered dependents. The pension plans for the majority of its current employees are frozen. All of the employees who are still accruing pension benefits are represented employees. The accounting results for pension and other postretirement benefit costs and obligations are dependent upon various actuarial assumptions applied in the determination of such amounts. These actuarial assumptions include the following: discount rates, expected long-term rate of return on plan assets, future compensation increases, employee turnover, healthcare cost trend rates, expected retirement age, optional form of benefit and mortality. Frontier reviews these assumptions for changes annually with its independent actuaries. Frontier considers its discount rate and expected long-term rate of return on plan assets to be its most critical assumptions.

The discount rate is used to value, on a present value basis, its pension and other postretirement benefit obligations as of the balance sheet date. The same rate is also used in the interest cost component of the pension and postretirement benefit cost determination for the following year. The measurement date used in the selection of its discount rate is the balance sheet date. Its discount rate assumption is determined annually with assistance from its actuaries based on the pattern of expected future benefit payments and the prevailing rates available on long-term, high quality corporate bonds that approximate the benefit obligation. In making this determination Frontier considers, among other things, the yields on the Citigroup Pension Discount Curve, the Citigroup Above-Median Pension Curve, the general movement of interest rates and the changes in those rates from one period to the next. This rate can change from year-to-year based on market conditions that affect corporate bond yields. Its discount rate was 5.75% at year-end 2009, and 6.50% at year-end 2008.

The expected long-term rate of return on plan assets is applied in the determination of periodic pension and postretirement benefit cost as a reduction in the computation of the expense. In developing the expected long-term rate of return assumption, Frontier considered published surveys of expected market returns, 10 and 20 year actual returns of various major indices, and its own historical 5 year, 10 year and 20 year investment returns. The expected long-term rate of return on plan assets is based on an asset allocation assumption of 35% to 55% in fixed income securities, 35% to 55% in equity securities and 5% to 15% in alternative investments. Frontier reviews its asset allocation at least annually and makes changes when considered appropriate. Frontier's asset return assumption is made at the beginning of its fiscal year. In 2009, Frontier changed its expected long-term rate of return on plan assets to 8.0% from the 8.25% used in 2008. For 2010, Frontier will assume a rate of return of 8.00%. Its pension plan assets are valued at fair value as of the measurement date.

Frontier expects that its pension and other postretirement benefit expenses for 2010 will be \$45.0 million to \$55.0 million (they were \$48.6 million in 2009), and that Frontier will make a \$10.0 million cash contribution to its pension plan in 2010. No contributions were made to its pension plan during 2007, 2008 or 2009.

Income taxes

Frontier's effective tax rates in 2007, 2008 and 2009 were approximately at the statutory rates.

Contingencies

At December 31, 2006, Frontier had a reserve of \$8.0 million in connection with a potential environmental claim in Bangor, Maine. This claim was settled with a payment of \$7.625 million plus additional expenses during the third quarter of 2007.

Frontier currently does not have any contingencies in excess of \$5.0 million recorded on its books.

Purchase price allocation Commonwealth and GVN

The allocation of the approximate \$1.1 billion paid to the fair market value of the assets and liabilities of Commonwealth is a critical estimate. Frontier finalized its estimate of the fair values assigned to plant, customer

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list and goodwill, as more fully described in Notes 3 and 6 to Frontier's consolidated financial statements disclosed elsewhere in this information statement/prospectus. Additionally, the estimated expected life of a customer (used to amortize the customer list) is a critical estimate.

New accounting pronouncements

The following new accounting standards were adopted by Frontier in 2009 without any material financial statement impact:

Fair Value Measurements (SFAS No. 157, ASC Topic 820), as amended;

Business Combinations (SFAS No. 141R, ASC Topic 805), as amended;

Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements (SFAS No. 160, ASC Topic 810);

Determining Whether Instruments Granted in Share-Based Payment Transactions are Participating Securities (FSP EITF No. 03-6-1, ASC Topic 260);

Subsequent Events (SFAS No. 165, ASC Topic 855);

The FASB Accounting Standards Codification and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (SFAS No. 168, ASC Topic 105); and

Employers' Disclosures about Postretirement Benefit Plan Assets (FSP SFAS No. 132(R)-1, ASC Topic 715).

All of these standards are more fully described in Note 2 to Frontier's audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this information statement/prospectus.

Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations

Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations use net cash generated from operations to fund capital expenditures and repay external and affiliate debt.

Cash flows provided by operating activities. Net cash provided by operating activities was \$305 million and \$462 million for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and \$1,366 million, \$1,426 million and \$1,181 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Historically, Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations' principal source of funds was cash generated from operations.

In the three months ended March 31, 2010, cash from operating activities decreased by \$157 million compared to the same period in 2009. The decrease was primarily driven by a decrease in earnings as well as changes in working capital.

In 2009, cash from operating activities decreased \$60 million compared to 2008 primarily as a result of an increase in working capital requirements. The increase in working capital requirements was due to decreases in accounts payable and accrued liabilities and other current liabilities, partially offset by an increase in earnings.

In 2008, cash from operating activities increased \$245 million compared to 2007 as a result of an increase in earnings and a decrease in working capital requirements. The decrease in working capital requirements was driven by an increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Cash flows used in investing activities. Net cash used in investing activities was \$109 million and \$114 million for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and \$567 million, \$578 million and \$660 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Capital expenditures were Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations' primary use of capital resources and facilitated the introduction of

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new products and services, enhanced responsiveness to competitive challenges and increased the operating efficiency and productivity of Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations' networks. Including capitalized software, Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations invested \$96 million and \$135 million during the three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and \$558 million, \$730 million and \$703 million during the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The decrease in capital expenditures during the three months ended March 31, 2010, compared to the similar period in 2009, was primarily due to lower legacy spending requirements and capital expenditures related to FiOS. The decrease in capital spending in 2009 compared to 2008 was primarily due to lower capital spending levels across Verizon's wireline operations. The increase in capital spending in 2008 was primarily due to increased spending in high growth areas, including FiOS Internet, FiOS TV and high-speed Internet. In addition to the investment discussed above, Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations invested \$13 million and \$34 million during the first quarter of 2010 and in 2009 respectively, in capital expenditures to enable Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations to operate on a stand-alone basis in connection with the proposed business combination with Frontier.

Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations' short-term investments principally include cash equivalents held in trust accounts for payment of employee benefits. In 2009, 2008 and 2007, Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations invested \$1 million, \$13 million and \$160 million, respectively, in short-term investments, to pre-fund active employees' health and welfare benefits. In 2009 and 2008, Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations significantly decreased its annual trust funding. Proceeds from the sales of all short-term investments, principally for the payment of employee benefits, were \$1 million, \$4 million and \$28 million in 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Cash flows used in financing activities. Net cash used in financing activities was \$196 million and \$348 million for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and \$799 million, \$848 million and \$521 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The funding sources of Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations are included in parent funding in the combined statements of selected assets, selected liabilities and parent funding of Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations without regard to whether the funding represents intercompany debt or equity. Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations participate in the centralized cash management services provided by Verizon. Verizon issued commercial paper and obtained bank loans to fund the working capital requirements of Verizon subsidiaries, including the companies that comprise Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations, and invested funds in temporary investments on their behalf.

During the three months ended March 31, 2010, Verizon North Inc.'s 6.375% Debentures in the principal amount of \$200 million matured and were repaid.

During the fourth quarter of 2008, Verizon North Inc.'s 5.65% debentures of \$250 million, Verizon Northwest Inc.'s 5.55% debentures of \$200 million and Verizon North Inc.'s 6.9% debentures of \$250 million matured and were repaid.

Distribution date indebtedness

Prior to the distribution date, all intercompany loans from Verizon to the Spinco business will be settled. The parties anticipate that distribution date indebtedness will consist of the debentures described below. In addition, the \$175 million in principal amount of 6.30% Debentures, Series C, due June 1, 2010, issued by GTE Northwest Incorporated, referred to as the GTE Northwest debentures, are expected to mature prior to the closing date of the merger; therefore, the obligations under the GTE Northwest debentures are not expected to be included in the distribution date indebtedness.

Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of West Virginia \$50,000,000 8.40% Debentures due 2029

In October 1989, The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of West Virginia, a subsidiary of Verizon renamed Verizon West Virginia Inc. that will become a Spinco subsidiary, issued \$50,000,000 in

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aggregate principal amount of 8.40% Debentures due October 15, 2029, referred to as the West Virginia debentures, in a private placement. The West Virginia debentures are the obligor's senior, unsecured obligations that rank equally in right of payment with all of the obligor's existing and future senior indebtedness and rank senior in right of payment to all of the obligor's existing and future subordinated indebtedness. None of these debentures have been, or will be, guaranteed by Spinco or any of its subsidiaries.

GTE North Incorporated \$200,000,000 6.73% Debentures, Series G, due 2028

In February 1998, GTE North Incorporated, a subsidiary of Verizon renamed Verizon North Inc. that will become a Spinco subsidiary, issued \$200,000,000 in aggregate principal amount of 6.73% Debentures, Series G, due February 15, 2028, referred to as the GTE North debentures, in a transaction registered under the Securities Act. The GTE North debentures are the obligor's senior, unsecured obligations that rank equally in right of payment with all of the obligor's existing and future senior indebtedness and rank senior in right of payment to all of the obligor's existing and future subordinated indebtedness. None of these debentures have been, or will be, guaranteed by Spinco or any of its subsidiaries.

If the GTE Northwest debentures do not mature and are not repaid prior to the closing date of the merger, the distribution date indebtedness will also include the GTE Northwest debentures described below.

GTE Northwest Incorporated \$175,000,000 6.30% Debentures, Series C, due 2010

In June 1998, GTE Northwest Incorporated, a subsidiary of Verizon renamed GTE Northwest Inc. that will become a Spinco subsidiary, issued \$175,000,000 in aggregate principal amount of 6.30% Debentures, Series C, due June 1, 2010, in a transaction registered under the Securities Act. The GTE Northwest debentures are the obligor's senior, unsecured obligations that rank equally in right of payment with all of the obligor's existing and future senior indebtedness and rank senior in right of payment to all of the obligor's existing and future subordinated indebtedness. None of these debentures have been, or will be, guaranteed by Spinco or any of its subsidiaries.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements. For a description of certain indebtedness which will be an obligation of Frontier after the merger, see discussion regarding Spinco's notes offering in Recent Development.

Summary of contractual obligations

The following table discloses aggregate information about Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations' contractual obligations as of December 31, 2009, and the periods in which payments are due:

(dollars in millions)	Total	Payment due by Period			
		Less Than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	More Than 5 Years
Contractual obligations:					
Long-term debt, including current maturities	\$ 625	\$ 375	\$	\$	\$ 250
Interest on long-term debt	333	24	35	35	239
Operating leases, excluding with affiliate companies	30	10	12	7	1
Total contractual obligations	\$ 988	\$ 409	\$ 47	\$ 42	\$ 490

Note : Verizon management is not able to make a reliable estimate of when the balance of \$58 million of unrecognized tax benefits and related interest and penalties that exist at December 31, 2009, will be settled with the respective taxing authorities until issues or examinations are further developed. Consequently, no amounts related to these tax benefits were included in the table above.

Table of Contents***Critical Accounting Policies***

Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations' critical accounting policies are as follows:

accounting for income taxes; and

depreciation of plant, property and equipment.

Accounting for Income Taxes. Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations' current and deferred income taxes, and any associated valuation allowances, are impacted by events and transactions arising in the normal course of business as well as in connection with the adoption of new accounting standards, changes in tax laws and rates, acquisitions and dispositions of business and non-recurring items. Assessment of the appropriate amount and classification of income taxes is dependent on several factors, including estimates of the timing and realization of deferred income tax assets and the timing and amount of income tax payments. Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations account for tax benefits taken or expected to be taken in Verizon's tax returns in accordance with the accounting standard relating to uncertainty in income taxes, which requires the use of a two-step approach for recognizing and measuring tax benefits taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations review and adjust their liability for unrecognized tax benefits based on their best judgment given the facts, circumstances and information available at each reporting date. To the extent that the final outcome of these tax positions is different than the amounts recorded, such differences may impact income tax expense and actual tax payments. Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations recognized any interest and penalties accrued related to unrecognized tax benefits in income tax expense. Actual tax payments may materially differ from estimated liabilities as a result of changes in tax laws as well as unanticipated transactions impacting related income tax balances.

Depreciation of Plant, Property and Equipment. Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations recognize depreciation on plant, property, and equipment principally on the composite group remaining life method and straight-line composite rates, which provides for the recognition of the cost of the remaining net investment in telephone plant, less anticipated net salvage value, over the remaining asset lives. An increase or decrease of 50 basis points to the composite rates would result in an increase or decrease of approximately \$96 million to depreciation expense based on year-end plant balances at December 31, 2009.

All of Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations' significant accounting policies are described in Note 1 to the combined special-purpose financial statements of Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations for the year ended December 31, 2009 included elsewhere in this information statement/prospectus.

Quantitative and qualitative disclosure about market risk

The combined company will be exposed to market risk in the normal course of its business operations due to ongoing investing and funding activities, including those associated with its pension assets. Market risk refers to the potential change in fair value of a financial instrument as a result of fluctuations in interest rates and equity prices. The combined company will not hold or issue derivative instruments, derivative commodity instruments or other financial instruments for trading purposes. As a result, the combined company will not undertake any specific actions to cover its exposure to market risks, and it will not be party to any market risk management agreements other than in the normal course of business. The combined company's primary market risk exposures will be interest rate risk and equity price risk.

Interest rate exposure

The combined company's exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates will relate primarily to the interest-bearing portion of its investment portfolio. Frontier's long-term debt as of March 31, 2010 was approximately 94% fixed rate debt with minimal exposure to interest rate changes. All of the indebtedness that would have constituted distribution date indebtedness as of March 31, 2010, consisted of fixed rate debt. Neither the Spinco business nor Frontier had interest rate swap agreements related to their respective fixed rate debt in effect at March 31, 2010.

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The combined company's objectives in managing its interest rate risk will be to limit the impact of interest rate changes on earnings and cash flows and to lower its overall borrowing costs. All but \$277.4 million of Frontier's outstanding borrowings, and all of the distribution date indebtedness, at March 31, 2010, had fixed interest rates. In addition, its new \$750.0 million revolving credit facility to be effective upon the closing of the merger has interest rates that float with LIBOR. Consequently, the combined company will have limited material future earnings or cash flow exposures from changes in interest rates on its long-term debt. An adverse change in interest rates would increase the amount that the combined company would pay on its variable obligations and could result in fluctuations in the fair value of its fixed rate obligations. Based upon the overall interest rate exposure of Frontier and the Spinco business at March 31, 2010, Frontier believes that a near-term change in interest rates would not materially affect the combined company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

On January 15, 2008, Frontier terminated all of its interest rate swap agreements representing \$400.0 million notional amount of indebtedness associated with its Senior Notes due in 2011 and 2013. Cash proceeds on the swap terminations of approximately \$15.5 million were received by Frontier in January 2008. Frontier's related gain has been deferred on its consolidated balance sheet, and is being amortized into interest expense over the term of the associated debt.

Sensitivity analysis of interest rate exposure. At March 31, 2010, the fair value of Frontier's long-term debt was estimated to be approximately \$4.6 billion, based on Frontier's overall weighted average borrowing rate of 7.86% and its overall weighted average maturity of approximately 11 years. As of March 31, 2010, there has been no material change in the weighted average maturity applicable to Frontier's obligations since December 31, 2009.

At December 31, 2009, the fair value of Frontier's long-term debt was estimated to be approximately \$4.6 billion, based on its overall weighted average borrowing rate of 7.85% and its overall weighted average maturity of approximately 11.5 years. As of December 31, 2009, the weighted average maturity applicable to Frontier's obligations had been extended over the weighted average maturity as of December 31, 2008 by approximately 1.5 years due to the debt offerings and refinancing activities that occurred during 2009.

At March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, the fair value of the Spinco business's long-term debt was estimated to be approximately \$434 million and \$637 million, respectively, based on its overall weighted average borrowing rate of 6.75% and 6.63%, respectively.

Equity price exposure

Frontier's exposure to market risks for changes in security prices as of March 31, 2010 was limited to its pension assets. After the closing of the merger, Frontier does not expect that the combined company will have any other security investments of any material amount, other than assets related to its pension plans.

During 2008 and 2009, the diminished availability of credit and liquidity in the United States and throughout the global financial system resulted in substantial volatility in financial markets and the banking system. These and other economic events have had an adverse impact on Frontier's investment portfolios.

The decline in the value of Frontier's pension plan assets during 2008 resulted in an increase in its pension expense in 2009 and 2010. Frontier's pension plan assets have increased from \$608.6 million at December 31, 2009 to \$613.6 million at March 31, 2010, an increase of \$5.0 million, or 1%. This increase is a result of positive investment returns of \$20.6 million, partially offset by ongoing benefit payments of \$15.6 million during the first three months of 2010. Frontier expects that it will make a \$10.0 million cash contribution to its pension plan in 2010, including a payment of \$2.6 million which was made in April 2010.

Frontier's pension plan assets increased from \$589.8 million at December 31, 2008, to \$608.6 million at December 31, 2009, an increase of \$18.8 million, or 3%. This increase is a result of positive investment returns of \$90.2 million, or 15%, partially offset by ongoing benefit payments of \$71.4 million, or 12%, during 2009.

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The combined company will maintain Frontier's pension plan and will be responsible for contributions to fund the plan's liabilities, and may be required to continue making these cash contributions in respect of liabilities under Frontier's pension plan. The combined company will also, upon the consummation of the merger, maintain pension plans that assume the Spinco business's pension plan liabilities for active employees. The applicable Verizon tax-qualified pension plans will transfer assets to the Spinco pension plans pursuant to applicable law and the terms of the employee matters agreement entered into among Verizon, Spinco and Frontier. The aggregate transfer related to the tax-qualified pension plans for active Spinco union employees will be sufficient for full funding of projected benefit obligations in the aggregate. Following the merger, the combined company will be responsible for making any required contributions to the new pension plans to fund liabilities of the plans, and the ongoing pension expenses of the Spinco business may require it to make cash contributions in respect of the Spinco business's pension plan liabilities.

Recent development

On April 12, 2010, Spinco completed the issuance of \$3.2 billion in principal amount of senior notes in the notes offering. The gross proceeds of the notes offering, plus an amount in cash contributed by Frontier that equals the amount of interest that will accrue on the notes from April 12, 2010 to October 1, 2010, were deposited into an escrow account. Spinco intends to use the net proceeds from the offering to fund the special cash payment to Verizon in connection with the spin-off of Spinco to Verizon's shareholders and the subsequent merger of Spinco with and into Frontier. The net proceeds from the offering are sufficient to fund the entire special cash payment, which is one of the conditions to closing the merger. If, the merger agreement is terminated or the spin-off and the merger are not completed on or before October 1, 2010, the funds in the escrow account will be used to redeem the notes.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS OF THE COMBINED COMPANY

General

Frontier expects the combined company to be the nation's largest communications services provider focused on rural areas and small and medium-sized towns and cities, and the nation's fifth largest ILEC, with approximately 6.2 million access lines, 7.7 million voice and broadband connections and 13,800 employees in 27 states on a pro forma basis as of March 31, 2010. On a pro forma basis, the combined company's revenues would have been approximately \$6.1 billion for the year ended December 31, 2009 and approximately \$1.5 billion for the three months ended March 31, 2010. See Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information.

Competitive Strengths

Frontier believes that, following the completion of the merger, the combined company will be distinguished by the following competitive strengths:

Enhanced scale and scope. The combined company's increased scale and scope will allow it to leverage its common support functions and systems (such as corporate administrative functions and information technology and network systems) to achieve both operating expense and capital expenditure synergies. Frontier currently anticipates that, by 2013, the combined company's annualized cost synergies will reach approximately \$500 million, which represents approximately 18% of the operating expenses, excluding depreciation and amortization expense, of Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations in 2009. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Overview Expected cost savings resulting from the merger.

Broader footprint and greater revenue opportunities. Although Frontier currently operates in 11 of the 14 states in which the Spinco business operates, the existing ILEC footprints of the businesses do not overlap. In addition, the customers of the Spinco business generally have a profile similar in characteristics such as age, income and property ownership to Frontier's existing customers. The combined company will therefore have a broader operating footprint that will provide greater revenue opportunities through the expansion of Frontier's existing operating strategies into the Spinco territory, as well as through greater broadband penetration and new product and services offerings (such as bundled service packages) in the Spinco territory.

Strong financial profile with lower leverage. For the year ended December 31, 2009 and the three months ended March 31, 2010, on a pro forma basis, the combined company would have generated revenue of approximately \$6.1 billion and \$1.5 billion, respectively, compared to revenue of approximately \$2.1 billion and \$520 million for Frontier for the year ended December 31, 2009 and the three months ended March 31, 2010. Taking into account the significant decrease in the combined company's leverage as a result of the transactions and the anticipated reduction of its annual dividend to \$0.75 per share of common stock, as previously announced, Frontier anticipates that the combined company will have a strengthened financial profile, with a more sustainable dividend payout ratio.

Experienced management team with proven track record of successful business integration. The combined company will be managed by Frontier's current senior management team with a proven track record of successful business integration, as demonstrated by its integration of former GTE Corporation properties and former Commonwealth and GVN businesses into Frontier, as well as its consolidation of five billing systems covering 2.1 million access lines into a single system over the past six years.

Combined Company Strategies

Frontier expects that, following the completion of the merger, the key elements of the combined company's strategy will be as follows:

Expand broadband footprint. The combined company will concentrate on broadband as a core component of its service offering and growth. As of March 31, 2010, approximately 92% of the households in Frontier's

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territories had access to Frontier's broadband products, whereas only approximately 64% of the households in the Spinco territory had access to Verizon's broadband products. Frontier anticipates that the combined company will earmark capital expenditures for the expansion of broadband availability in the Spinco territory and views this expansion as an opportunity to satisfy customer needs and expectations, retain a greater number of customers and increase average revenue per customer. In addition, in connection with the approval of the transactions by certain state regulatory commissions, Frontier has committed to expand broadband availability in certain areas of the Spinco territory. See Regulatory Environment Regulation of the combined company's business after the spin-off and the merger.

Increase revenue per customer. The combined company will apply the sales and marketing practices that Frontier currently employs throughout its markets, including the sale of voice, data and video services as bundled packages and the use of promotions and incentives, including gifts such as personal computers, digital cameras and gift cards, to drive market share. Frontier believes that these marketing strategies will present a significant opportunity to increase revenue per customer, as well as strengthen customer relationships and improve customer retention. The combined company will tailor its services to the needs of its residential and business customers in the markets it serves and continually evaluate the introduction of new and complementary products and services. The combined company may seek, over time, to increase broadband availability to the current Spinco customer base currently served by the Spinco business and, through innovative packages and promotions, improve subscription rates for broadband services in the Spinco territory. The combined company may also develop broadband video services in certain parts of its territories and incorporate these services into the combined company's offerings, while at the same time continuing to offer satellite video products. As the combined company strives to provide its customers with a diverse range of communications services, it will consider entering into and enhancing partnerships for other services that Frontier or the Spinco business do not currently provide in their markets. In addition, Frontier has implemented, and, after the consummation of the merger, the combined company will continue to implement, several growth initiatives that will affect it, including efforts to increase Frontier's marketing expenditures and launching new products and services with a focus on areas that are growing or demonstrate meaningful demand, such as wireline and wireless HSI, satellite video products and the Frontier Peace of Mind computer technical support. The combined company will also focus on providing a number of different service offerings, including unlimited long distance minutes, bundles of long distance minutes, wireless data and Internet portal advertising.

Enhance customer loyalty through local engagement. The combined company will continue Frontier's existing strategy of engaging the markets at the local level to ensure that it has a customer-driven sales and service focus, including differentiating the service offerings and bundled packages to customers in different markets to ensure that customers are satisfied based on their specific needs. The combined company's local markets will be operated by local managers with responsibility for the customer experience, as well as the financial results, in those markets. The combined company will also continue the current community involvement practices of Frontier and the Spinco business to create a competitive advantage through long-term customer loyalty. The combined company will be committed to providing best-in-class service throughout its markets and, by doing so, Frontier expects the combined company to maximize retention of current Spinco and Frontier customers and gain new customers.

Ensure integration of the Spinco business. Pursuant to the merger agreement and the other transaction agreements, Frontier expects that the Spinco business (other than with respect to West Virginia) will continue to operate with its existing single platform on an independent basis immediately following the merger, and the Spinco business with respect to West Virginia will be integrated into Frontier's existing systems contemporaneously with the closing of the merger. The main integration effort required for the combined company to operate the Spinco business immediately following the merger will therefore be completed prior to the closing of the merger, freeing up the combined company's resources to implement further strategies to achieve cost savings and drive revenue enhancements.

Increase operating efficiencies and realize cost savings. The combined company will aim to achieve cost savings by applying Frontier's existing corporate administrative functions and information technology and

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network systems to cover certain existing Spinco business functions (including certain functions formerly provided by Verizon, or other third-party service providers, to the Spinco business). Frontier anticipates that the combined company will realize these annualized cost savings by 2013, once the Spinco business's network and information technology systems and processes are fully integrated with those of Frontier. However, there can be no assurance that these or any other cost savings will actually be realized. See Risk Factors Risks Related to the Spin-Off and the Merger The combined company may not realize the growth opportunities and cost synergies that are anticipated from the merger.

Growth through selective acquisitions. Following the completion of the merger, the combined company will continue to evaluate and pursue select strategic acquisitions that would enhance revenues and cash flows, although for two years following the completion of the merger the combined company may not enter into any agreement, understanding or arrangement with respect to any transaction involving the acquisition, issuance, repurchase, or change of ownership of the combined company's capital stock. The combined company will continue to adhere to Frontier's traditional selective criteria in its acquisition analysis.

Services

The combined company will offer a broad portfolio of high-quality communications services for residential and business customers in each of the markets in which Frontier and the Spinco business currently operate. These include services traditionally associated with local telephone companies, as well as other services such as long distance, Internet access and broadband-enabled services as well as video services. Based on Frontier's and Spinco's understanding of their respective local customers' needs, the combined company will offer bundled service packages designed to simplify customer purchasing decisions as well as to provide pricing discounts. The combined company will also offer incentives and promotions such as gifts to influence customers to purchase or retain certain services. Customer retention will also be enhanced by offering one-, two- and three-year price protection plans where customers commit to a term in exchange for predictable pricing or other incentives and promotions. The combined company will be staffed locally with skilled technicians and supervisory personnel, which will enable it to provide efficiently and reliably an array of communications services to meet its customers' needs. Local markets will be operated by local managers with responsibility for the customer experience, as well as the financial results, in those markets.

Generation of Revenue

The combined company will primarily generate revenue through the provision of basic local telephone wireline services to residential and business customers in its service areas; network access to interexchange carriers for origination and termination of long distance voice and data traffic; long distance services; data and Internet services; directory listing and advertising; sales of third-party and owned video services; and wireless data services.

Local services. The combined company will provide basic telephone wireline services to residential and business customers in its service areas. The combined company's service areas will be largely residential and generally less densely populated than the primary service areas of the largest ILECs. The combined company will also provide enhanced services to its customers by offering a number of calling features, including call forwarding, conference calling, caller identification, voicemail and call waiting. All of these local services will be billed monthly in advance. The combined company will also offer packages of communications services. These packages will permit customers to bundle their basic telephone line service with their choice of enhanced, long distance, video and Internet services for a monthly fee or usage fee depending on the plan.

The combined company intends to continue its efforts to increase the penetration of its enhanced services. Increased sales of such services may produce revenue with higher operating margins due to the relatively low marginal operating costs necessary to offer such services. Frontier believes that the combined company's ability to integrate these services with other services may provide it with the opportunity to capture an increased percentage of its customers' communications expenditures (wallet share).

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Data and internet services. The combined company will offer data services including Internet access (via high-speed or dial up Internet access), portal and e-mail products, frame relay, Metro Ethernet, asynchronous transfer mode switching services, hard drive back-up services and 24-7 help desk PC support. The combined company will offer other data transmission services to other carriers and high-volume commercial customers with dedicated high-capacity circuits. Such services are generally offered on a contract basis and the service is billed on a fixed monthly recurring charge basis. Data and Internet services are typically billed monthly in advance.

Access services. The combined company's switched access services will allow other carriers to use its facilities to originate and terminate their long distance voice and data traffic. These services will be generally offered on a month-to-month basis and the service billed on a minutes-of-use basis. Access charges will be based on access rates filed with the FCC for interstate services and with the respective state regulatory agency for intrastate services. In addition, subsidies received from state and the USF based on the higher cost of providing telephone service to certain rural areas will be a part of the combined company's access services revenue. Monthly recurring access service fees will be billed in advance.

Long distance services. The combined company will offer long distance services in its territories to its customers, as Frontier currently believes that many customers prefer the convenience of obtaining their long distance service through their local telephone company and receiving a single bill. Long distance network service to and from points outside the combined company's operating territories will be provided by interconnection with the facilities of interexchange carriers. The combined company's long distance services will be billed either as unlimited/fixed number of minutes in advance or on a per minute-of-use basis.

Directory services. Directory services involves the provision of white and yellow page directories for residential and business listings. The combined company will provide this service through third-party contractors. In most of the combined company's markets that were Frontier's markets prior to the merger, the third-party contractors will be paid a percentage of revenues from the sale of advertising in these directories. In the remaining markets that were Frontier's markets prior to the merger, the combined company will receive a flat fee from the contractors. In the Spinco territory, the directory services are expected to be provided through a third-party contractor, but the combined company will not receive any fees for listing or advertising. The combined company's directory service will also include Frontier Pages, an Internet-based directory service which generates advertising revenues.

Other services. Other services that Frontier expects the combined company to provide include:

Video services. The combined company will continue to offer a video product under an agency relationship with DISH Network in the areas in which Frontier currently operates and with DirecTV in the Spinco territory (other than West Virginia where the combined company will sell the DISH product after completion of the merger but will continue to support existing customers who have the DirecTV product). The combined company will receive from the applicable satellite provider and recognize as revenue activation fees, other residual fees and nominal management, billing and collection fees. The combined company will also purchase receivables at a discount and will bill customers for the monthly services and remit those billings to the applicable satellite provider without recognizing any revenue. Additionally, the combined company will continue to offer broadband video services that are similar to FiOS in the states of Indiana, Oregon and Washington.

The combined company will also continue to offer Frontier's myfitv website which provides easy online access to video content, entertainment and news available on the worldwide web. This service will be available to consumers in and outside of the combined company's service territories.

Wireless data services. The combined company will offer wireless data services in select markets. The combined company's wireless data services will utilize technologies that are relatively new, and it will depend to some degree on the representations of equipment vendors, lab testing and the experiences of others who have been successful at deploying these new technologies. Long-term contracts will be billed in advance on an annual

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or semi-annual basis. End-user subscribers will be billed in advance on a monthly recurring basis and colleges, universities and businesses will be billed on a monthly recurring basis for a fixed number of users. Hourly, daily and weekly casual end-users are billed by credit card at the time of use.

The following table sets forth the combined number of access lines and HSI subscribers in the states in which Frontier and the Spinco business operated as of December 31, 2009.

State	Access lines and HSI subscribers of Frontier	Access lines and HSI subscribers of the Spinco business	Access lines and HSI subscribers of the combined company	Percentage of access lines and HSI subscribers of the combined company
West Virginia	189,097	656,145	845,242	10.7%
Indiana	6,303	801,481	807,784	10.2
New York	782,742		782,742	9.9
Illinois	129,040	637,272	766,312	9.7
Ohio	747	687,202	687,949	8.7
Washington		635,717	635,717	8.0
Michigan	24,006	496,993	520,999	6.6
Pennsylvania	487,931		487,931	6.2
Wisconsin	77,634	302,796	380,430	4.8
Oregon	16,737	331,555	348,292	4.4
North Carolina		298,340	298,340	3.8
Minnesota	276,497		276,497	3.5
California	188,138	22,614	210,752	2.7
Arizona	189,578	5,480	195,058	2.5
Idaho	25,757	120,234	145,991	1.8
South Carolina		120,001	120,001	1.5
Other States ⁽¹⁾	359,252	34,488	393,740	5.0
Total:	2,753,459	5,150,318	7,903,777	100.0

* This table does not reflect FiOS Internet subscribers.

(1) Includes Tennessee, Nevada, Iowa, Nebraska, Alabama, Utah, Georgia, New Mexico, Montana, Mississippi and Florida.

Sales and Marketing

The combined company will focus on service to local communities, utilizing Frontier's local leadership model in the execution of sales, marketing and service initiatives. The combined company will also maintain Frontier's traditional focus on individual customers. Frontier anticipates that the combined company will invest in infrastructure improvements and enhancements each year, recognizing that the economic livelihood of the communities it will serve will affect opportunities to grow the business. The combined company will therefore have a vested interest in the economic development of the communities it serves.

The combined company will seek to differentiate itself from its competitors by providing an attractive range of services and a superior level of service to each of its customers, supported by local sales and service representatives, technicians and supervisory personnel. Local market operations will be managed by local leadership with responsibility for the customer experience, as well as the financial results, in those markets. The combined company will offer competitively priced bundled services across voice, data and video products and other incentives and promotions (such as gifts) to further enhance the combined company's market position.

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As the combined company strives to provide its customers with a diverse range of communications services, it will also consider entering into and enhancing partnerships for other services that Frontier and Spinco do not

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currently provide through their own networks. Frontier has implemented and the combined company will continue to implement several growth initiatives, including the launch of new products and services with a focus on areas that are growing or demonstrate meaningful demand. Some of the products and services that Frontier has already launched in certain areas include unlimited long distance minutes, wireline and wireless HSI, satellite video products, Frontier Peace of Mind computer technical support, Internet-based directory services and Internet portal advertising. The combined company will continue to focus on growing those products and services and to offer new ones, should it determine that they would be attractive to the combined company's customers.

Network Architecture and Technology

The combined company's local exchange carrier networks will consist of central office hosts and remote sites, primarily equipped with digital switches. The outside plant will consist of transport and distribution delivery networks connecting its host central office with remote central offices and ultimately with its customers. The combined company will own fiber optic and copper cable, which have been deployed in Frontier's and the Spinco business's networks and will be the primary transport technologies between its host and remote central offices and interconnection points with other incumbent carriers.

The combined company's fiber optic and copper transport system will be capable of supporting increasing customer demand for high bandwidth transport services. This system supports advanced services including ATM, Frame Relay, VOIP, Ethernet and Internet Protocol Transport, facilitating delivery of advanced services as demand warrants.

As of March 31, 2010, approximately 92% of the households in Frontier's territories had access to Frontier's broadband products. As of March 31, 2010, approximately 64% of the households in the Spinco territory had access to Verizon's broadband products.

Rapid and significant changes in technology are expected in the communications industry. The combined company's success will depend, in part, on its ability to anticipate and adapt to technological changes. Frontier believes that its existing network architecture will enable the combined company to respond to these technological changes efficiently after the consummation of the spin-off and merger. In addition, Frontier expects to improve profitability by reducing costs through the sharing of best practices across operations, centralization or standardization of functions and processes, and deployment of technologies and systems that provide for greater efficiencies and profitability.

Competition

Competition in the communications industry is intense and increasing. Frontier expects that the combined company will experience competition from many communications service providers. These providers include cable operators offering video, data and VOIP products, wireless carriers, long distance providers, competitive local exchange carriers, Internet providers and other wireline carriers. Frontier also believes that competition will continue to intensify in 2010 and beyond and may result in reduced revenues for Frontier and the Spinco business.

The lingering impact of the severe contraction in the global financial markets that occurred in 2008 and 2009 and the subsequent recession may cause residential and business customers to reduce expenditures by not purchasing the combined company's services, reducing usage of its services or by discontinuing some or all of the services of Frontier or the Spinco business. These trends may continue and may result in a continued challenging revenue environment for the combined company. These factors could also result in increased delinquencies and bankruptcies and, therefore, affect the combined company's ability to collect money owed to it by residential and business customers.

The combined company will employ a number of strategies to combat the competitive pressures and changes in consumer behavior noted above. The combined company's strategies will be focused on preserving

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and generating new revenue through customer retention, upgrading and up-selling services to its existing customer base, new customer growth, win backs of former customers, new product deployment, and upon managing the combined company's profitability and cash flow through targeted reductions in operating expenses and capital expenditures.

The combined company will seek to achieve its customer retention goals by offering attractive packages of value-added services to its access line customers and providing exemplary customer service. Bundled services include HSI, unlimited long distance calling, enhanced telephone features and video offerings. The combined company will tailor these services to the needs of its residential and business customers and continually evaluate the introduction of new and complementary products and services, many of which can also be purchased separately. Customer retention will also be enhanced by offering one-, two- and three-year price protection plans where customers commit to a term in exchange for predictable pricing and/or promotional offers. Additionally, the combined company will focus on enhancing the customer experience and providing exceptional customer service to differentiate itself from the competition. The combined company's commitment to providing exemplary customer service will be demonstrated by the expansion of existing customer services hours, shorter scheduling windows for in-home appointments and the implementation of call reminders and follow up calls for service appointments. In addition, local markets will be operated by local managers with responsibility for the customer experience, as well as the financial results, in those markets. Customers in the combined company's markets will have direct access to those local managers to help them manage their communications needs.

The combined company will utilize targeted and innovative promotions like aspirational gifts (e.g., personal computers) or promotional credits to attract new customers, including those moving into its territory, to win back former customers and to upgrade and up-sell existing customers a variety of service offerings, including HSI, video, and enhanced long distance and feature packages in order to maximize the average revenue per customer (wallet share) paid to it. Depending upon market and economic conditions, the combined company may offer such promotions to drive sales in the future.

Frontier has restructured and augmented its sales distribution channels to improve coverage of all segments of its business customer base. This included adding new sales teams dedicated to small business customers and enhancing the business selling and support skills in its customer sales and service centers. Frontier has also increased its focus on customer premise equipment (CPE) sales for customers requiring an equipment solution, and has extended its CPE sales reach beyond a handful of markets. In addition, Frontier is introducing new products utilizing wireless and Internet technologies. Frontier believes the combination of new products and distribution channel improvements will help the combined company improve business customer acquisition and retention efforts, after the consummation of the merger.

The combined company will also focus on increasing sales of newer products, including unlimited long distance minutes, bundles of long distance minutes, wireless data, Internet portal advertising, and the Frontier Peace of Mind product suite. This last category is a suite of products aimed at managing the total communications and personal computing experience for customers and are designed to provide value and simplicity to meet customers' ever-changing needs. The Frontier Peace of Mind products and services suite includes services such as an in-home, full installation of the combined company's HSI product, two hour appointment windows for the installation, hard drive back-up services, 24-7 help desk PC support and inside wire maintenance (when bundled). In 2009 and in the three month ended March 31, 2010, the Frontier Peace of Mind products generated approximately \$3.2 million and \$1.2 million, respectively in revenue for Frontier. Most recently, Frontier introduced its myfitv.com website which provides easy online access to video content, entertainment and news available on the worldwide web. Although Frontier is optimistic about the opportunities provided by each of these initiatives to increase its revenue and reduce its customer churn (i.e., customer attrition), neither Spincor nor Frontier can provide assurance about their long term profitability or impact on revenue. The combined company's hard drive back-up services, 24-7 help desk PC support and myfitv.com services will also be available outside of its service territories.

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Frontier believes that the combination of offering multiple products and services to customers pursuant to price protection programs, billing customers in a single bill, providing superior customer service, and being active in local communities makes customers more loyal, and helps generate additional, and retain existing, customer revenue.

Employees

Upon the consummation of the merger, Frontier estimates that the combined company will have approximately 14,500 employees, of whom an estimated 65% will be represented by a labor union and whose employment therefore will be subject to collective bargaining agreements.

Properties

Frontier currently owns or leases from third parties, and the Spinco business, immediately prior to the spin-off, will own or lease from third parties, all of the properties material to their respective businesses. The combined company's headquarters will be located in leased premises at 3 High Ridge Park, Stamford, Connecticut, which currently serves as the headquarters of Frontier. Frontier believes that the properties of the combined company will be suitable and adequate for the business conducted therein and will have sufficient capacity for their intended purposes.

Following the merger, the parties expect that subsidiaries of Verizon that will become subsidiaries of Frontier in connection with the spin-off and the merger will occupy certain properties that are owned or leased by other subsidiaries of Verizon pursuant to lease or sublease agreements, and an entity that will become a subsidiary of Frontier will lease or sublease properties to subsidiaries of Verizon. Each sublease agreement is expected to be on terms substantially similar to those contained in the respective underlying lease.

Intellectual Property

Frontier believes that the combined company will have the trademarks, trade names and intellectual property licenses that are necessary for the operation of its business as Frontier currently expects it to be conducted after the merger.

Legal Proceedings

From time to time, Frontier and the Spinco business are involved, and may be involved, in litigation and regulatory proceedings arising out of their and its respective operations. See Regulatory Environment, Note 21 to the audited consolidated financial statements of Frontier and Note 10 to the audited combined financial statements of Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations, in each case included elsewhere in this information statement/prospectus. Frontier believes that if the merger had occurred as of the date of this information statement/prospectus, the combined company would not have been a party to any legal proceedings the adverse outcome of which, individually or in the aggregate, would have a material adverse effect on its financial position (although such adverse outcome could have a material adverse effect on its results of operations).

Regulatory Environment

The majority of Frontier's and Spinco's operations are regulated by the FCC and various state regulatory agencies, often called public service or utility commissions.

Certain of Frontier's and Spinco's revenue is subject to regulation by the FCC and various state regulatory agencies. Frontier expects federal and state lawmakers to continue to review the statutes governing the level and type of regulation for telecommunications services.

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Regulation of the combined company's business after the spin-off and merger

The following summary does not describe all present and proposed federal, state and local legislation and regulations affecting the communications industry. Some legislation and regulations are or could in the future be the subject of judicial proceedings, legislative hearings and administrative proposals which could change the manner in which this industry operates. Neither the outcome of any of these developments, nor their potential impact on the combined company, can be predicted at this time. Regulation can change rapidly in the communications industry, and such changes may have an adverse effect on us. See Risk Factors Risks Related to Regulation Changes in federal or state regulation may reduce the access charge revenues the combined company will receive.

The merger of Frontier and Spinco will affect the regulatory operations and risks of Frontier in several specific ways:

The closing of the merger is subject to the continuing effectiveness of certain state and federal regulatory approvals. Regulatory agencies have imposed requirements (including service quality and capital expenditures requirements) on the combined company's business operations for specified periods of time post-closing in connection with granting such approvals, which may restrict its ability to modify the operations of its business as needed in reaction to changing circumstances.

Most of Frontier and some parts of the Spinco business have previously operated under different statutory classifications that can affect their obligations to interconnect with competing carriers and, under current FCC rules, also affect the computation of USF funds. All of Frontier's current ILEC operations other than Rochester Telephone are defined as rural telephone companies under Section 3(37) of the Communications Act, while at least some of the current operations of the Spinco business are non-rural telephone companies. Irrespective of whether they are statutorily classified as rural telephone companies, none of the current operations of the Spinco business have reduced obligations to interconnect with competing carriers.

Prior to the transactions, Frontier served fewer than 2% of the wireline subscriber lines in the aggregate nationwide, which permitted Frontier to have reduced regulatory obligations. Following the transactions, the combined company will serve more than 2% of the wireline subscriber lines in the aggregate nationwide, which will mean that it will no longer be eligible for those reduced obligations. The combined company's regulated communications services will continue to be subject to federal, state and local regulation. The combined company will hold various regulatory authorizations for its regulated service offerings. At the federal level, the FCC generally exercises jurisdiction over facilities and services of communications common carriers, such as the combined company, to the extent those facilities are used to provide, originate or terminate interstate or international communications. State regulatory commissions generally exercise jurisdiction over common carriers' facilities and services to the extent those facilities are used to provide, originate or terminate intrastate communications. In addition, pursuant to the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (the 1996 Act or the Telecommunications Act), state and federal regulatory agencies share responsibility for implementing and enforcing the domestic pro-competitive policies introduced by that legislation. In particular, state regulatory agencies have substantial oversight over the provision by incumbent telephone companies of interconnection and non-discriminatory network access to competitive communications providers. Local governments often regulate the public rights-of-way necessary to install and operate networks, and may require communications services providers to obtain licenses or franchises regulating their use of public rights-of-way. Additionally, municipalities and other local government agencies may regulate limited aspects of the combined company's business, including its use of public rights-of-way, and by requiring it to obtain construction permits and abide by building codes.

Frontier believes that competition in the combined company's telephone service areas will increase in the future as a result of the Telecommunications Act and actions taken by the FCC and state regulatory authorities, and through increased deployment of various types of technology, although the ultimate form and degree of competition cannot be predicted at this time. Competition may lead to loss of revenues and profitability as a result of loss of customers; reduced usage of the combined company's network by its customers who may use

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alternative providers for long distance, voice and data services; and reductions in prices for its services which may be necessary to meet competition.

Under the 1996 Act, state regulatory commissions have jurisdiction to arbitrate and review interconnection disputes and agreements between ILECs and competitive local exchange carriers, in accordance with rules set by the FCC. State regulatory commissions also may impose fees on providers of communications services within their respective states to support state universal service programs. States often require prior approvals or notifications for certain acquisitions and transfers of assets, customers, or ownership of regulated entities.

Frontier and Verizon applied for and have received pre-closing approvals from Arizona, California, Illinois, Nevada, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Washington and West Virginia. A party has filed for reconsideration of the approval in West Virginia, and certain of the orders granting these regulatory approvals may be challenged through appeals in state court. Regulatory staffs in Ohio, Oregon and Washington, in connection with their process for approval of the transactions, are monitoring Verizon's operation of the segregated customer-facing operational support systems of the Spinco business (other than the portion conducted in West Virginia). Verizon delivered a notification to Frontier indicating that it has completed this segregation. Frontier is in the process of validating and confirming, but has not yet validated and confirmed, that the segregation has been completed pursuant to and in accordance with the terms of the merger agreement, which validation and confirmation is required prior to the closing of the merger. In addition, certain state regulatory commissions have, in connection with granting their approvals, specified certain capital expenditure and operating requirements for the combined company's business for specified periods of time post-closing. These requirements focus primarily on a variety of capital investment commitments, including the expansion of broadband availability (with Frontier agreeing to place an aggregate amount of \$55 million in cash in escrow accounts to satisfy all or part of such capital investment commitments). Frontier expects to pre-fund additional post-closing capital spending by the combined company for broadband and other network investments by placing cash into escrow or segregated accounts established for such purpose, which cash amounts could be in excess of the existing escrow commitments. In addition, in certain states, the combined company will be subject to operating restrictions such as rate caps (including maintenance of existing rates on residential and business products and existing prices and terms of interconnection agreements with competitive local exchange carriers and arrangements with carriers), continuation of existing product bundle offerings, waiver of certain customer early termination fees and restrictions on others, restrictions on caps on usage of broadband capacity, and certain minimum service quality standards for a defined period of time (the failure of which to meet, in one state, will result in penalties, including cash management restrictions on certain of the combined company's subsidiaries in that state). In one state, the subsidiaries of the combined company will be subject to cash management restrictions for a period of four years after the closing. The combined company will also be required to report certain financial information and adhere for a period of time to certain conditions regulating competition and consumer protection. Although most of these requirements are generally consistent with the combined company's business plans, they may restrict its flexibility in operating its business during the specified periods, including its ability to raise rates in a declining revenue environment and to manage cash transfers from its subsidiaries in two states. Also, the regulatory agency in Pennsylvania approved the transfer of Verizon's ILEC operations in that state, which Verizon will retain, to a newly created Verizon operating company, and North Carolina and Virginia have granted Certificates of Public Convenience to Frontier.

Frontier and Verizon also applied to 41 local franchising authorities in Oregon and Washington for approval to transfer control of Verizon's franchises to provide video services in those states to Frontier. All of those local franchising authorities have granted approval to permit Verizon to transfer control of the franchises to Frontier, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions.

Verizon and Frontier applied to the FCC for, and on May 21, 2010 the FCC approved, the transfer and assignment of the FCC licenses and authorizations pursuant to the Communications Act of 1934. In connection with its approval, the FCC imposed certain conditions that will result in capital expenditures and operating requirements for the combined company's business for specified periods of time post-closing. These conditions include the expansion of broadband availability over the lines subject to the transaction at minimum speeds, with thresholds to be met over time, wholesale competitive requirements and data collection and reporting. The FCC order may be appealed.

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Regulation of the telecommunications industry at the federal and state level

The 1996 Act dramatically changed the telecommunications industry. The main purpose of the 1996 Act was to open local telecommunications marketplaces to competition. The 1996 Act preempts state and local laws to the extent that they prevent competition with respect to communications services. Under the 1996 Act, however, states retain authority to impose requirements on carriers necessary to preserve universal service, protect public safety and welfare, ensure quality of service and protect consumers. States are also responsible for mediating and arbitrating interconnection agreements between CLECs and ILECs if voluntary negotiations fail. The 1996 Act imposes a number of requirements for access to network facilities and interconnection on all local communications providers. Incumbent local carriers must interconnect with other carriers, unbundle some of their services at wholesale rates, permit resale of some of their services, enable collocation of equipment, provide local telephone number portability and dialing parity, provide access to poles, ducts, conduits and rights-of-way, and complete calls originated by competing carriers under termination arrangements.

At the federal level and in a number of the states in which the combined company will operate, it will be subject to price cap or incentive regulation plans under which prices for regulated services are capped in return for the elimination or relaxation of earnings oversight. The goal of these plans is to provide incentives to improve efficiencies and increased pricing flexibility for competitive services while ensuring that customers receive reasonable rates for basic services. Some of these plans have limited terms and, as they expire, the combined company may need to renegotiate with various states. These negotiations could impact rates, service quality and/or infrastructure requirements which could impact the combined company's earnings and capital expenditures. In other states in which the combined company will operate, it will be subject to rate of return regulation that limits levels of earnings and returns on investments. The National Broadband Plan recommends requiring all incumbent local exchange carriers to be regulated for interstate services, if at all, under incentive regulation. The combined company will continue to advocate its position for no regulation with various regulatory agencies. In some of states, Frontier has already been successful in reducing or eliminating price regulation on end-user services under state commission jurisdiction.

For interstate services regulated by the FCC, Frontier has elected to comply with price caps for most of its operations and all of the current operations of the Spinco business are subject to price caps as well. In May 2000, the FCC adopted a methodology for regulating the interstate access rates of price cap providers through May 2005, which has continued in effect in the absence of any changes in FCC rules. The FCC has been considering a number of different proposals for comprehensive intercarrier compensation reform, including changes to the regulation of interstate access rates. The National Broadband Plan recommends reducing intrastate terminating switched access rates to interstate terminating switched access levels over a two to four year period beginning in 2012, and eliminating all per-minute intercarrier compensation charges by 2020. This plan must still be considered by the full FCC which may adopt, reject or modify these proposals. In addition, the FCC also has an ongoing proceeding considering whether to make changes in its regulatory regime governing special access services, including whether to mandate lower rates, change standards for deregulation and pricing flexibility, or to require changes to other terms and conditions.

Another goal of the 1996 Act was to remove implicit subsidies from the rates charged by local telecommunications companies. Some state legislatures and regulatory agencies are looking to reduce the implicit subsidies in intrastate rates. The most common subsidies are in intrastate access rates that historically have been priced above their costs to allow basic local rates to be priced below cost. Legislation has been considered in several states to require regulators to eliminate these subsidies and implement state universal service programs where necessary to maintain reasonable basic local rates. However, not all the reductions in access charges would be fully offset. Frontier anticipates additional state legislative and regulatory pressure to lower intrastate access rates.

The National Broadband Plan recommends transitioning all of the existing federal high cost subsidy programs, including the Federal High Cost Loop Fund, federal interstate access support, federal interstate common line support, federal local switching support fund (but not including surcharges billed to customers),

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into a new fund focusing on broadband infrastructure buildout in unserved areas. The National Broadband Plan recommends that there would be only one subsidized provider of broadband per geographic area, and that eligibility criteria would be company and technology agnostic so long as the service provided meets the specifications set by the FCC. There is no assurance that a carrier that receives support under the existing federal high cost subsidy programs would receive support under the new broadband fund. In addition, the National Broadband Plan proposes that the total federal universal service fund, including high cost support, low income support and support to schools and libraries, remain close to its current size in 2010 dollars.

Telephone companies are subject to FCC rules governing privacy of customer information. Among other things, these rules obligate carriers to protect customer information from inappropriate disclosure, set requirements for obtaining customer permission to use information in marketing and for disclosure of information to customers, and require carriers to certify annually that they are in compliance with the rules.

Most states have certification requirements that require providers of communications services to obtain authority from the state regulatory commission prior to offering common carrier services. Most of the local exchange companies that will be operated by the combined company will operate as incumbent carriers in the states in which they operate and are certified in those states to provide local telephone services. State regulatory commissions generally regulate the rates ILECs charge for intrastate services, including rates for intrastate access services paid by providers of intrastate long distance services.

Local government authorizations

The combined company may be required to obtain from municipal authorities permits for street opening and construction or operating franchises to install and expand facilities in certain communities. Some of these franchises may require the payment of franchise fees. Frontier has historically obtained municipal franchises as required. In some areas, the combined company will not need to obtain permits or franchises because the subcontractors or electric utilities with which it will have contracts already possess the requisite authorizations to construct or expand Frontier's networks.

Promotion of local service competition and traditional telephone companies. The Telecommunications Act provides, in general, for the removal of barriers to entry into the communications marketplace. With respect to facilities, the FCC has determined that certain unbundling requirements that apply to narrowband facilities do not apply to broadband facilities such as fiber-to-the-premises loops and packet switches. With respect to services, the FCC has concluded that broadband Internet access services offered by telephone companies, cable companies, electric utilities, wireless providers and their affiliates qualify as information services and are not subject to mandatory common carriage regulation. The FCC has also concluded that telephone companies may offer the underlying broadband transmission services that are used as an input to Internet access services through private carriage arrangements on negotiated commercial terms. In addition, a Verizon petition asking the FCC to forbear from applying common carrier regulation to certain broadband services sold primarily to larger business customers when those services are not used for Internet access was deemed granted by operation of law on March 19, 2006, when the FCC did not deny the petition by the statutory deadline. Frontier received similar relief for certain broadband services in a forbearance petition granted in an order adopted by the FCC on October 24, 2007. In the National Broadband Plan, an FCC staff team recommended that the FCC review its wholesale regulatory framework for broadband services, including competitive access to local fiber facilities, copper retirement rules and implementation of Section 271 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

Promotion of universal service. Current FCC rules provide different methodologies for the determination of universal service payments to rural and non-rural telephone company areas. In general, the rules provide high-cost support to rural telephone company study areas where the company's actual costs exceed a preset nationwide benchmark level. High-cost support for non-rural telephone company areas, on the other hand, is determined by a nationwide proxy cost model. The FCC's current rules for support to high-cost areas served by non-rural local telephone companies were previously remanded by U.S. Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit,

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which had found that the FCC had not adequately justified these rules. The FCC has initiated a rulemaking proceeding in response to the court's remand, but its rules remain in effect pending the results of the rulemaking. The Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service is also considering proposals to update the proxy model used to determine non-rural high-cost funding is determined. In 2000, the FCC also created an explicit support mechanism to replace implicit support that was previously recovered in interstate access charges for carriers subject to price-cap regulation. Most of the combined company's price-cap regulated study areas will receive this interstate access support.

The payments received by Frontier's and Spinco's rural local exchange carriers from the rural and high cost portions of the USF are intended to support the high cost of the combined company's operations in rural markets. Various parts of the federal rural and the high cost USF are subject to caps that can reduce the amount of support provided from year to year. For example, payments from the USF will fluctuate based upon the combined company's average cost per loop in a study area compared with the national average cost per loop. For areas classified as rural telephone companies, if the national average cost per loop increases and the combined company's operating costs and average cost per loop increase at a lower rate, remain constant or decrease, the payments the combined company will receive from the USF will decline. Conversely, if the national average cost per loop decreases and the combined company's operating costs and average cost per loop decrease at a lower rate, remain constant or increase, the payments the combined company will receive from the USF will increase. Over the past year, the national average cost per loop in relation to the average cost per loop for the majority of Frontier study areas has increased, and Frontier believes the national average cost per loop will likely continue to increase in relation to its average cost per loop. As a result, the payments from the rural portions of the USF that the combined company will receive with respect to the operations of the current Frontier business will likely decline. In addition, subsidy revenue received under the federal interstate access support fund may also decline, as that fund is also subject to a national cap and the formula used to allocate funds among recipients may cause the combined company's support to decline, as occurred for the Frontier business and the Spinco business in 2008 and 2009. Furthermore, the proposed changes in the federal rules governing both the collection and distribution of the USF are pending before the FCC. If the combined company's rural local exchange carriers were unable to receive USF payments, or if those payments were reduced, many of its rural local exchange carriers may operate less profitably as they have historically under Frontier in the absence of the combined company's implementation of increases in charges for other services. Moreover, if the combined company raise prices for services to offset loss of USF payments, the increased pricing of the combined company's services may disadvantage it competitively in the marketplace, resulting in additional potential revenue loss.

Universal service rules have been adopted by both the FCC and some state regulatory commissions. USF disbursements may be distributed only to carriers that are designated as eligible telecommunications carriers by a state regulatory commission. All of the incumbent local exchange carriers that will be operated by the combined company have been designated as eligible telecommunications carriers pursuant to the Telecommunications Act. However, under the Telecommunications Act, competitors can obtain the same support payments per line served as the combined company will if a state regulatory commission determined that granting support payments to competitors would be in the public interest, although the FCC placed a temporary cap on high-cost support paid to CETCs in May 2008. The FCC is currently considering revisions to the distribution mechanisms for universal service funds.

In May 2007, the FCC requested comment on the possible use of reverse auctions to determine recipients of high-cost universal service reform, as well as on other rule changes that could reduce support in the future, or provide for new support, such as for broadband services. The FCC issued a Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking on November 5, 2008, with a range of different proposals. Some of these proposals would likely substantially reduce the universal service support Frontier would receive, if ultimately adopted without change. Neither Spinco nor Frontier can predict what course the FCC will take on universal service distribution reform, but it is possible that the remedy selected by the FCC could materially affect the amount of universal service funding the combined company will receive. It is possible that the Joint Board will recommend and the FCC will adopt additional mechanisms to reduce the amount of high-cost universal service support disbursed in rural areas to ILECs, as it recently did with respect to CETCs.

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As discussed above, the National Broadband Plan recommends transitioning all of the existing federal high cost subsidy programs into a new fund focusing on broadband infrastructure building out unserved areas with support going to only one subsidized provider per geographic area. There is no assurance that a carrier that receives support under the existing federal high cost subsidy programs would receive support under the new broadband fund. The National Broadband Plan also recommends that the federal universal service fund in total remain close to its current size in 2010 dollars.

Universal service funding is currently collected through a surcharge on interstate and international end-user revenues. Declining long distance revenues, the popularity of service bundles that include local and long distance services, and the growth in the size of the fund, due primarily to increased funding to CETCs, are all causing the FCC to consider alternative and more sustainable means for collecting this funding. One alternative under active consideration would be to impose surcharges on telephone numbers or network connections. As an interim step, in June 2006, the FCC ordered that providers of certain VOIP services are subject to federal universal service obligations. The FCC also increased the percentage of revenues subject to federal universal service obligations that wireless providers may use as a safe harbor. The FCC is considering revisions to the contribution methodology for funding universal service. In the National Broadband Plan, an FCC staff team recommended broadening the universal service contribution base, and discussed proposals to include broadband revenues or to assess broadband connections through a hybrid numbers and connections-based approach, but also noted that some suggest that broadband should not be assessed. Any further change in the current assessment mechanism could result in a change in the contribution that local telephone companies, wireless carriers or others must make and that would be collected from customers.

Neither Frontier nor Spinco can predict whether the FCC or Congress will require modification to any of the universal service rules, or the ultimate impact that any such modification might have on the combined company.

Recent and potential regulatory developments

Federal legislators, the FCC and state regulators are currently considering a number of proposals for changing the manner in which eligibility for federal subsidies is determined as well as the amounts of such subsidies. In May 2008, the FCC issued an order to cap CETC receipts from the high cost Federal Universal Service Fund. In 2009, the federal court upheld the FCC's order and the cap remains in place pending any future reform.

The FCC is considering proposals that may significantly change interstate, intrastate and local intercarrier compensation and would revise the Federal Universal Service funding and disbursement mechanisms to incentivize expanded broadband availability. The National Broadband Plan recommends eliminating all per-minute intercarrier compensation charges by 2020, and reducing intrastate terminating switched access rates to interstate terminating switched access levels over a two to four year period beginning in 2012. The National Broadband Plan also recommends transitioning all of the existing federal high cost subsidy programs, including the Federal High Cost Loop Fund, federal interstate access support, federal interstate common line support, federal local switching support fund (but not including surcharges billed to customers), into a new fund focusing on broadband infrastructure buildout in unserved areas. The National Broadband Plan further recommends that there would be only one subsidized provider of broadband per geographic area, and that eligibility criteria would be company and technology agnostic, so long as the service provided meets the specifications set by the FCC. However, there is no assurance that a carrier that receives support under the existing federal high cost subsidy programs would receive support under the new broadband fund. In addition, the National Broadband Plan proposes that the total federal universal service fund, including high cost support, low income support and support to schools and libraries, remain close to its current size in 2010 dollars. The National Broadband Plan proposals could be accepted, rejected or modified significantly by the FCC. The FCC also has an ongoing proceeding considering whether to make changes in its regulatory regime governing special access services, including whether to mandate lower rates, change standards for deregulation and pricing flexibility, or to require changes to other terms and conditions. When and how these proposed changes will be addressed are unknown.

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and, accordingly, Frontier and Spinco are unable to predict the impact of future changes on the combined company's results of operations. However, future reductions in the combined company's subsidy and access revenues will directly affect its profitability and cash flows as those regulatory revenues do not have associated variable expenses. Frontier's access and subsidy revenues declined in 2009 compared to 2008 and are both likely to decline further in 2010.

Certain states have opened proceedings to address reform to intrastate access charges and other intercarrier compensation. Neither Spinco nor Frontier can predict when or how these matters will be decided or the effect on the combined company's subsidy or access revenues. In addition, Frontier has been approached by, and/or is involved in formal state proceedings with, various carriers seeking reductions in intrastate access rates in certain states.

Regulators at both the federal and state levels continue to address whether VOIP services are subject to the same or different regulatory and intercarrier compensation regimes as traditional telephony. The FCC has concluded that certain VOIP services are jurisdictionally interstate in nature and states therefore are preempted from regulating the rates, terms and conditions on which providers offer these services. The FCC has not addressed other related issues, such as: whether or under what terms VOIP originated traffic may be subject to intercarrier compensation; and whether VOIP services are subject to general state requirements relating to taxation and general commercial business requirements. The FCC has stated its intent to address these open questions in subsequent orders in its ongoing IP-Enabled Services Proceeding. Internet telephony may have an advantage over the traditional services of Frontier and Spinco if it remains less regulated.

In January 2008, the FCC released public notices requesting comments on two petitions that have been filed regarding net neutrality and the application of the FCC's Internet Policy Statement. In October 2009 the FCC issued a proposed rulemaking looking at rules to Preserve a Free and Open Internet, including proposed restrictions on broadband network management practices. That proceeding remains pending.

Some state regulators have in the past considered imposing on regulated companies (including us) cash management practices that could limit the ability of a company to transfer cash between its subsidiaries or to its parent company. None of the existing state requirements materially affect the cash management of Frontier, but future changes by state regulators could affect the combined company's ability to freely transfer cash within its consolidated companies.

In February 2009, the President signed into law an economic stimulus package, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA), that includes \$7.2 billion in funding, through grants and loans, for new broadband investment and adoption in unserved and underserved communities. Frontier filed applications for the first round of stimulus funding in West Virginia, but was notified in February 2010 that it was not selected. The federal agencies responsible for administering the programs released rules and evaluation criteria for the second round of funding, with applications due by March 15, 2010. Frontier has applied for one funding of approximately \$5.5 million in this round.

In May 2010, the West Virginia commission directed Verizon West Virginia to certify, prior to the earlier of July 6, 2010 or closing of the merger, that it has established an escrow account funded with \$72.4 million to be used for service quality initiatives.

Current and potential internet regulatory obligations

In connection with the combined company's Internet access offerings, the combined company could become subject to laws and regulations as they are adopted or applied to the Internet. There is currently only limited regulation applicable to these services. As the significance of the Internet expands, federal, state and local governments may adopt rules and regulations, or apply existing laws and regulations to the Internet (including Internet access services), and related matters are under consideration in both federal and state legislative and regulatory bodies. Neither Frontier nor Spinco can predict whether the outcome of pending or future proceedings will prove beneficial or detrimental to the combined company's competitive position.

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The FCC adopted orders which put wireline broadband Internet access service, commonly delivered by DSL or fiber technology, as well as mobile wireless based broadband Internet access service and other forms of broadband Internet access services on an equal regulatory footing with cable modem service. This approach is consistent with a United States Supreme Court decision upholding the FCC's classification of cable modem services as information services not subject to mandatory common carriage regulation. Specifically, the FCC has determined that these information services are functionally integrated with any underlying telecommunications component, and that there is no obligation to separate out and offer that transmission component subject to common carriage regulation. The FCC provides the option, however, for rate of return carriers to voluntarily provide wireline broadband Internet access service as a common-carrier offering. In the National Broadband Plan, the FCC staff team indicates that the FCC will consider the legal classification of broadband as it reviews the Plan.

The FCC has imposed particular regulatory obligations on broadband services. For example, it has concluded that VOIP and facilities-based broadband Internet access providers must comply with the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act, a decision that the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit has upheld. The FCC has also required VOIP providers to provide enhanced 911 emergency calling capabilities. Recently, there have also been discussions among policymakers concerning net neutrality or the potential requirement for non-discriminatory treatment of traffic over broadband networks. The FCC has sought comment on industry practices in connection with this issue. However, neither Spinco nor Frontier can predict what, if any, impact this may have on the combined company's business.

The National Broadband Plan proposes a series of other actions that could result in additional regulatory requirements for broadband services. These proposals include, but are not limited to, mandating specific disclosures to customers concerning actual speed of service; new regulations governing customer privacy; reports to the government on service outages; providing emergency alerts and access to next-generation 911 services; evaluating the resiliency of broadband networks in disasters and emergencies; and providing priority access to first responders in emergencies. The FCC staff has indicated that the FCC will initiate proceedings on these and other issues over the next several months. Neither Spinco nor Frontier can predict, however, what, if any, impact these proposals may have on the combined company's business.

Video programming. The combined company will provide video programming in Oregon, Washington, and Indiana, pursuant to franchises, permits, and similar authorizations issued by local franchising authorities. Each local franchising authority in Oregon and Washington often must approve a transfer to another party. Most franchises are subject to termination proceedings in the event of a material breach. In addition, most franchises require payment of a franchise fee to the granting authority.

Many franchises establish comprehensive facilities and service requirements, as well as specific customer service standards and monetary penalties for non-compliance. In many cases, franchises are terminable if the franchisee fails to comply with significant provisions set forth in the franchise agreement governing system operations. Franchises are generally granted for fixed terms of at least ten years and must be periodically renewed. Local franchising authorities may resist granting a renewal if either past performance or the prospective operating proposal is considered inadequate.

For information regarding approvals by local franchising authorities in connection with the transactions, see Regulation of the business of the combined company after the spin-off and merger.

Federal, state and local governments extensively regulate the video services industry. The combined company's video programming operations will be subject to, among other things, subscriber privacy regulations; requirements that the combined company carries a local broadcast station or obtain consent to carry a local or distant broadcast station; rules for franchise renewals and transfers; the manner in which program packages are marketed to subscribers; and program access requirements.

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Environmental regulation

Like all other local telephone companies, the local exchange carrier subsidiaries that will be operated by us are subject to federal, state and local laws and regulations governing the use, storage, disposal of, and exposure to hazardous materials, the release of pollutants into the environment and the remediation of contamination. As an owner and former owner of property, the combined company could be subject to environmental laws that impose liability for the entire cost of cleanup at contaminated sites, including sites formerly owned by Frontier or the Spingo business, regardless of fault or the lawfulness of the activity that resulted in contamination. Frontier believes that the combined company's operations will be in substantial compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations.

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UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information is based upon the historical consolidated financial information of Frontier and the historical combined special-purpose financial information of Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations included elsewhere in this information statement/prospectus, and has been prepared to reflect the transactions based on the acquisition method of accounting. The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information presents the combination of the historical financial statements of Frontier and the historical financial statements of Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations, adjusted to give effect to (1) the transfer of specified assets and liabilities from Verizon to Spinco in the distribution immediately prior to the spin-off that are not included in Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations' historical balance sheet as of March 31, 2010 and the retention of specified assets and liabilities by Verizon that are included in Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations' historical balance sheet as of March 31, 2010, as more fully described in note 4(c) below, (2) the expected repayment on June 1, 2010, of \$175 million of indebtedness of Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations that would otherwise have constituted distribution date indebtedness, (3) the completion of the notes offering to make the special cash payment to Verizon, as more fully described in note 4(a) below, (4) the distribution of shares of Spinco common stock to a third-party distribution agent for the benefit of Verizon stockholders, (5) the receipt by Verizon from Spinco of \$3,333 million in aggregate value in the form of the special cash payment and the Verizon debt reduction as more fully described in note 4(a) below and (6) the merger of Spinco with and into Frontier, with Frontier considered the accounting acquirer, based on the assumptions and adjustments described in the accompanying notes to the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information. The historical financial information has been adjusted to give effect to events that are directly attributable to the transactions and factually supportable and, in the case of the statements of operations information, that are expected to have a continuing impact.

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined balance sheet information has been prepared as of March 31, 2010, and gives effect to the transactions and other events described above as if they had occurred on that date. The unaudited pro forma condensed combined statements of operations information, which have been prepared for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and for the year ended December 31, 2009, give effect to the transactions and other events described above as if they had occurred on January 1, 2009.

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information was prepared using (1) the unaudited interim condensed combined special-purpose financial statements of Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2010, included in this information statement/prospectus, (2) the audited combined special-purpose financial statements of Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations as of and for the year ended December 31, 2009, included in this information statement/prospectus, (3) the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements of Frontier as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2010, included in this information statement/prospectus, and (4) the audited consolidated financial statements of Frontier as of and for the year ended December 31, 2009, included in this information statement/prospectus.

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information is presented for informational purposes only and is not necessarily indicative of the financial position or results of operations that would have been achieved had the transactions and other events described above been completed at the dates indicated. In addition, the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information does not purport to project the future financial position or results of operations of the combined company after completion of the merger. In the opinion of Frontier's management, all adjustments considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included.

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information does not give effect to any potential cost savings or other operating efficiencies that could result from the merger. In addition, the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed are based upon estimates. The final allocation is dependent upon valuations and other studies that will not be completed until after the merger is consummated. Accordingly, pro forma adjustments for the allocation of the value of Frontier common stock to be issued by Frontier as consideration as discussed in note (2) below are preliminary and have been made solely for the purpose of providing unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information in this information statement/prospectus.

Table of Contents**Frontier Communications Corporation and Subsidiaries****Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Balance Sheet Information**

As of March 31, 2010

(\$ in millions)

	Frontier	Verizon s Separate Telephone Operations As Reported	Incurrence of New Debt (4a)	Spinco Special Cash Payment and Repayment of Indebtedness (4b)	Additional Transfer of Assets and Liabilities to/from Verizon (4c)	Verizon s Separate Telephone Operations as Adjusted	Pro Forma Adjustments (4d)	Pro Forma Combined
ASSETS:								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 331	\$	\$ 3,130	\$ (3,083)	\$	\$ 47	\$	\$ 378 ^(4e)
Accounts receivable, net	190	411				411		601
Other current assets	106	246			(113)	133		239
Total current assets	627	657	3,130	(3,083)	(113)	591		1,218
Property, plant and equipment, net	3,116	5,180			98	5,278		8,394
Goodwill, net	2,642						3,625	6,267
Other intangibles, net	234						1,152	1,386
Other assets	175	2,355	70		(2,269)	156		331
Total assets	\$ 6,794	\$ 8,192	\$ 3,200	\$ (3,083)	\$ (2,284)	\$ 6,025	\$ 4,777	\$ 17,596
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY								
Long-term debt due within one year	\$ 7	\$ 175	\$	\$ (175)	\$	\$	\$	\$ 7
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	319	665			(247)	418	35	772
Total current liabilities	326	840		(175)	(247)	418	35	779
Deferred income taxes	730	1,291			(468)	823	426	1,979
Other liabilities	633	1,360			(922)	438		1,071
Long-term debt	4,797	250	3,200			3,450		8,247
Total long-term liabilities	6,160	2,901	3,200		(1,390)	4,711	426	11,297
Stockholders' equity	308	4,451		(2,908)	(647)	896	4,316	5,520
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 6,794	\$ 8,192	\$ 3,200	\$ (3,083)	\$ (2,284)	\$ 6,025	\$ 4,777	\$ 17,596

See notes to unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information.

Table of Contents**Frontier Communications Corporation and Subsidiaries****Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Statement of Operations Information****For the year ended December 31, 2009****(\$ in millions, except per share amounts)**

	Frontier	Verizon s Separate Telephone Operations	Adjustments	Pro forma combined
Revenue	\$ 2,118	\$ 4,065	\$ 16 ^(5a)	\$ 6,071
			(66) ^(5b)	
			(62) ^(5d)	
Cost and expenses (exclusive of depreciation and amortization)	1,007	2,742	10 ^(5a)	3,193
			(63) ^(5b)	
			(412) ^(5c)	
			(62) ^(5d)	
			(26) ^(5e)	
			(1) ^(5f)	
			(2) ^(5h)	
Depreciation and amortization	477	781	3 ^(5a)	1,505
			230 ^(5g)	
			14 ^(5h)	
Acquisition and integration costs	28		(28) ^(5e)	
Total operating expenses	1,512	3,523	(337)	4,698
Operating income	606	542	225	1,373
Investment and other income (expense), net	(37)	1		(36)
Interest expense	378	92	267 ⁽⁵ⁱ⁾	663
			(74) ^(5j)	
Income tax expense	70	159	12 ^(5k)	241
Net income	\$ 121	\$ 292	\$ 20	\$ 433
Basic and diluted income per common share:	\$ 0.38			\$ 0.44
Weighted-average shares outstanding (in millions)	310			987 ⁽³⁾

See notes to unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information.

Table of Contents**Frontier Communications Corporation and Subsidiaries****Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Statement of Operations Information****For the three months ended March 31, 2010****(\$ in millions, except per share amounts)**

	Frontier	Verizon s Separate Telephone Operations	Adjustments	Pro Forma Combined
Revenue	\$ 520	\$ 964	\$ 4 ^(5a)	\$ 1,456
			(14) ^(5b)	
			(18) ^(5d)	
Cost and expenses (exclusive of depreciation and amortization)	247	700	2 ^(5a)	777
			(14) ^(5b)	
			(130) ^(5c)	
			(18) ^(5d)	
			(9) ^(5e)	
			(1) ^(5h)	
Depreciation and amortization	101	180	1 ^(5a)	344
			58 ^(5g)	
			4 ^(5h)	
Acquisition and integration costs	10		(10) ^(5e)	
Total operating expenses	358	880	(117)	1,121
Operating income	162	84	89	335
Investment and other income (expense), net	7			7
Interest expense	94	20	67 ⁽⁵ⁱ⁾	165
			(16) ^(5j)	
Income tax expense	32	62	14 ^(5k)	85
			(23) ^(5l)	
Net income	\$ 43	\$ 2	\$ 47	\$ 92
Basic and diluted income per common share:	\$ 0.14			\$ 0.09
Weighted-average shares outstanding (in millions)	310			987 ⁽³⁾

See notes to unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information.

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Notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed

Combined Financial Information

1. Description of the Transactions

On May 13, 2009, Verizon, Frontier and Spinco, a wholly owned subsidiary of Verizon, entered into the merger agreement pursuant to which Spinco will merge with and into Frontier, with Frontier surviving the merger as the combined company. Pursuant to the merger agreement, Verizon stockholders will receive shares of Frontier common stock in an amount to be determined at the closing of the merger, which shares of Frontier common stock are assumed for purposes of the pro forma condensed combined financial information to have a value of \$5,247 million.

Immediately prior to the merger, Spinco (1) will hold defined assets and liabilities of the local exchange business and related landline activities of Verizon in Arizona, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Nevada, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin and in portions of California bordering Arizona, Nevada and Oregon, including Internet access and long distance services and broadband video provided to designated customers in those states, and (2) will be spun off to Verizon stockholders. In connection with the spin-off, Verizon will receive from Spinco \$3,333 million in aggregate value in the form of the special cash payment, the Verizon debt reduction and, if required, Spinco debt securities. The parties expect, and it is assumed for purposes of the pro forma condensed combined financial information, that no Spinco debt securities will be issued to Verizon in connection with the transactions.

The exact number of shares to be issued by Frontier will be equal to (1) \$5,247 million divided by (2) the Frontier average price, which is the average of the volume-weighted averages of the trading prices of Frontier common stock for the 30 consecutive trading days ending on the third trading day before the closing of the merger, provided that if an ex-dividend date occurs during this 30 day period, then the trading price for a share of Frontier common stock for each day before the stock begins trading ex-dividend will be reduced for purposes of this calculation by the amount of the dividend payable. The aggregate number of shares of Frontier common stock to be issued pursuant to the merger agreement will therefore change depending on the Frontier average price and will not be known until the closing of the merger. The merger agreement provides that if the Frontier average price, as calculated, exceeds \$8.50, then the Frontier average price will be \$8.50, and if the Frontier average price, as calculated, is less than \$7.00, then the Frontier average price will be \$7.00. Depending on the trading prices of Frontier common stock prior to the closing of the merger, immediately after the closing of the merger, Verizon stockholders will own between approximately 66% and 71% of the combined company's outstanding equity, and Frontier stockholders will own between approximately 29% and 34% of the combined company's outstanding equity.

Verizon received a favorable ruling from the IRS indicating, with certain caveats, that the spin-off and merger qualify as tax-free transactions, except to the extent that cash is paid to Verizon stockholders in lieu of fractional shares. As expected, the IRS ruling does not rule that the spin-off satisfies every requirement of a tax-free spin-off, and the parties will rely solely on an opinion of counsel to determine that such additional requirements are satisfied.

The pro forma condensed combined financial information was prepared using the accounting standard regarding Business Combinations. For purposes of the pro forma condensed combined financial information, the aggregate estimated transaction costs (other than debt incurrence fees in connection with the notes offering, as set forth in note 4(a)), which will be charged as an expense of Frontier as they are incurred, are expected to be approximately \$55 million and include estimated costs associated with investment banker advisory fees, legal fees, and regulatory and auditor services of Frontier. Approximately \$2 million and \$18 million of transaction costs were recognized by Frontier for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and the year ended December 31, 2009, respectively, and the balance of \$35 million is reflected as an accrual in the Pro Forma Adjustments column on the unaudited pro forma condensed combined balance sheet. These costs are eliminated as a pro forma adjustment in the unaudited pro forma condensed combined statements of operations for the three months ended

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March 31, 2010 and the year ended December 31, 2009. In addition, the combined company will incur integration costs primarily related to information systems, network and process conversions (including hardware and software costs). The specific details of these integration plans will be refined as the integration is implemented over the next three years after completion of the merger and will be recorded based on the nature and timing of the specific action. For purposes of the pro forma condensed combined financial information, it is assumed that no amounts will be paid, payable or forgone by Verizon pursuant to orders or settlements issued or entered into in order to obtain governmental approvals in the Spinco territory that are required to complete the merger or the spin-off.

Frontier is considered the accounting acquirer for purposes of the preparation of the pro forma condensed combined financial information. This conclusion is based upon Frontier's consideration of all relevant factors included in the accounting standard regarding Business Combinations including (1) the issuance by Frontier of its common stock to Verizon stockholders to acquire the Spinco business through the merger of Spinco with and into Frontier, (2) the composition of the board of directors of the combined company, which will initially consist of nine Frontier-selected directors and three Verizon-selected directors, and (3) the composition of the executive management team of the combined company, which will be led by current Frontier executives, including its Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer and Chief Financial Officer.

The merger is subject to customary closing conditions and continuing effectiveness of regulatory approvals. Subject to these conditions, it is anticipated that the merger will be completed on July 1, 2010.

2. Basis of Preliminary Estimated Transaction Consideration Allocation

The allocation presented below represents the effect of recording on a preliminary basis the value of Frontier common stock to be issued by Frontier as consideration in the merger under the acquisition method of accounting (dollars in millions):

Estimated transaction consideration:		\$ 5,247
Current assets	\$ 591	
Property, plant & equipment net	5,278	
Goodwill	3,625	
Customer list	1,152	
Other assets	156	
Current liabilities	(418)	
Deferred income taxes	(1,249)	
Long-term debt	(3,450)	
Other liabilities	(438)	
Total net assets acquired	\$ 5,247	

The allocation of the value of the Frontier common stock to be issued by Frontier as consideration in the merger to assets and liabilities is preliminary. The final allocation of the value of the Frontier common stock to be issued by Frontier as consideration in the merger will be based on the actual value of the Frontier common stock to be issued by Frontier as consideration in the merger and the fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed as of the effective time of the merger, determined based upon a third-party valuation. The valuation will be completed after consummation of the merger. There can be no assurance that the actual allocation will not differ significantly from the preliminary allocation.

The above noted preliminary allocation includes deferred taxes that are established at acquisition. Deferred taxes represent the tax effect at 37% of the non-deductible step-up in value of the customer list ($(\$1,152 \text{ million} \times 0.37) = \426 million). The offsetting entry to establish the deferred tax liability is recorded as goodwill.

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3. Frontier common stock to be issued:

The following assumptions have been made regarding the number of shares to be issued by Frontier and show the resulting impact on relative share ownership and earnings per share:

Projected Value of shares to be issued (in millions)	\$ 5,247	\$ 5,247	\$ 5,247
Divided by Price Per Share	\$ 7.00	\$ 7.75	\$ 8.50
Projected Shares to be Issued to Verizon stockholders (in millions)	750	677	617
Frontier Shares Outstanding at March 31, 2010, pre-merger (in millions)	313	313	313
Total Shares after merger (in millions)	1,063	990	930
Percentage ownership by Frontier stockholders after merger	29%	32%	34%
Percentage ownership by Verizon stockholders after merger	71%	68%	66%

Impact on Pro Forma Earnings Per Share (basic and diluted), Year Ended December 31, 2009:

Pro Forma Weighted Average Shares Outstanding (in millions):			
Frontier pre merger		310	310
Plus shares issued in the merger		750	677
Total Pro Forma Weighted Average Shares Outstanding		1,060	987
Pro Forma Net Income (dollars in millions)		\$ 433	\$ 433
Pro Forma Earnings Per Share (basic and diluted)		\$ 0.41	\$ 0.44

4. Balance Sheet Adjustments:

- (a) Spinco completed a financing of \$3,200 million in principal amount of notes on April 12, 2010. The gross proceeds of the notes offering, plus an amount in cash contributed by Frontier that equals the amount of interest that will accrue on the notes from April 12, 2010 to October 1, 2010, were deposited into an escrow account. Immediately prior to the spin-off and the completion of the merger, the gross proceeds of the notes offering (less the initial purchasers' discount) will be released from the escrow account and used to make the special cash payment by Spinco to Verizon, with any such amount in excess of the special cash payment to be retained by the combined company. The amount of the special cash payment is subject to a limit of \$3,333 million and will be reduced by the amount of long-term debt of Verizon that will become the consolidated indebtedness of Spinco at the time of the spin-off. At March 31, 2010, Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations had long-term debt, including current maturities, of \$425 million. Of the \$425 million of Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations' debt as of March 31, 2010, \$175 million will mature on June 1, 2010. The adjustment presented therefore reflects debt incurrence of \$3,200 million in connection with the notes offering with net cash proceeds, after assumed debt incurrence fees, of \$3,130 million, \$3,083 million of which will be used by Spinco to make the special cash payment. This adjustment also assumes estimated debt incurrence fees of \$70 million. The notes issued in the notes offering were issued at par and bear interest at a weighted average rate of 8.36%.

Total cash to be paid to Verizon of \$3,083 million plus remaining distribution date indebtedness of Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations of \$250 million provides Verizon with total value of \$3,333 million.

The parties expect, and it has been assumed for purposes of the pro forma condensed combined financial information, that no Spinco debt securities will be issued to Verizon in connection with the transactions.

- (b) This adjustment represents a special cash payment to Verizon by Spinco from the net cash proceeds of the notes offering described in 4(a) above and reflects the repayment by Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations prior to the merger date of \$175 million of its outstanding indebtedness that would otherwise constitute distribution date indebtedness.

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- (c) Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations are adjusted to (1) include assets and liabilities that will be transferred to Spinco but are not included in Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations' financial statements provided elsewhere in this information statement/prospectus and (2) exclude assets and liabilities that will be retained by Verizon that are included in Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations' financial statements provided elsewhere in this information statement/prospectus. A brief description of these items follows (dollars in millions):

Balance	Amount	Reason
Other current assets	\$ (75)	Intercompany receivables retained by Verizon
	(1)	Receivables related to businesses retained by Verizon
	2	Receivables related to approximately 22,000 California access lines transferred to Spinco but not included in Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations financial information
	(8)	Deferred income taxes related to uncertain tax balances and postemployment benefits retained by Verizon
	(31)	Inventory net transfer
	\$ (113)	
Property, plant and equipment, net	\$ 24	Fixed assets related to approximately 22,000 California access lines referenced above
	(64)	Fixed assets related to Verizon's national operations to be retained by Verizon
	58	Verizon corporate real estate in the Spinco territory transferred to Spinco
	75	Capital expenditures to permit stand-alone operation of Spinco
	5	Corporate leased vehicles in the Spinco territory to be transferred to Spinco
	\$ 98	
Other assets	\$ (2,222)	Prepaid pension in excess of actuarial liability retained by Verizon
	(47)	Reclassify capital expenditures to permit stand-alone operation of Spinco to Property, plant and equipment
	\$ (2,269)	
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	\$ (108)	Intercompany payables retained by Verizon
	(128)	Accrued income taxes retained by Verizon
	(14)	Postemployment benefits retained by Verizon
	3	Accounts payable and accrued liabilities related to approximately 22,000 California access lines referenced above
	\$ (247)	

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Balance	Amount	Reason
Other liabilities	\$ (872)	Pension, other postretirement employee benefits of retirees, stock-based compensation and postemployment benefits retained by Verizon
	5	Corporate leased vehicles in the Spinco territory transferred to Spinco
	3	Other liabilities related to approximately 22,000 California access lines referenced above
	(58)	Accrued uncertain tax position liability retained by Verizon
	\$ (922)	
Deferred income taxes	\$ (468)	Deferred income taxes on the adjustments above
Parent funding	\$ (647)	Reflects the aggregate impact of the above noted entries

The pension and other postretirement employee benefits adjustments are based on a preliminary actuarial evaluation obtained from a third party. The final actuarial evaluation completed at the time of completion of the merger may be different from that reflected in the pro forma condensed combined financial information. This difference, including the related impact on deferred taxes, may be material.

- (d) (i) This adjustment in the amount of \$3,625 million (\$3,199 million + \$426 million) reflects the goodwill associated with the excess of the transaction consideration issued over the preliminary estimated fair value of the underlying identifiable net tangible and intangible assets at March 31, 2010 (\$3,199 million), and reflects the impact of the deferred taxes established in (iii) below (\$426 million).
- (ii) This adjustment in the amount of \$1,152 million reflects the preliminary fair value of the identifiable intangible asset (customer list) which was estimated by Frontier's management based on the fair values assigned to similar assets in recently completed acquisitions (a market approach). A third party valuation firm will be utilized to help determine the final fair value after the merger is completed. The estimated useful life of the customer list asset was assumed to be five years.
- (iii) This adjustment in the amount of \$426 million reflects the deferred taxes associated with the non-deductible customer list asset (\$1,152 million x 37% = \$426 million) based on an assumed tax rate of 37%.
- (iv) This adjustment in the amount of \$35 million records the estimated unpaid non-recurring costs for acquisition related transaction costs, primarily bankers, lawyers and consulting advisory fees.
- (v) This adjustment in the amount of \$4,316 million (\$5,247 million - \$896 million - \$35 million) eliminates the as adjusted net equity of Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations (\$896 million) and reflects Frontier's issuance of common stock to Verizon stockholders (\$5,247 million) less unpaid estimated transaction costs of \$35 million as of March 31, 2010.
- (e) A portion of the pro forma combined cash and cash equivalents is expected to be held in escrow accounts or otherwise restricted after the closing of the merger in order to satisfy certain commitments to be made by Frontier in connection with obtaining regulatory approvals for the transactions. The amount of such restricted cash will be determined in connection with obtaining those regulatory approvals.
5. Income Statement Adjustments:
- (a) This adjustment reflects results of operations related to the transfer of approximately 22,000 California access lines, representing a portion of the Spinco business not included in Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations, to the combined company.
- (b) This adjustment reflects results of operations of wireless directory assistance, long distance revenues from calling cards and discontinued services, and customer premises equipment contracts that will not be transferred in the transactions.

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- (c) This adjustment reflects pension, other postretirement employee benefits of retirees and postemployment benefits retained by Verizon.
- (d) This adjustment conforms the classification of bad debt expenses by Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations to the classification policy of Frontier.
- (e) This adjustment reflects the removal of acquisition, integration and realignment expenses related to activities to enable Spinco to operate on a stand-alone basis in connection with the proposed business combination with Frontier.
- (f) This adjustment reflects the removal of transactions between Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations and Frontier.
- (g) This adjustment reflects amortization expense associated with the customer list asset estimated in note 4(d) above assuming an estimated useful life of five years which corresponds to an increase in depreciation and amortization of \$58 million and \$230 million for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and the year ended December 31, 2009, respectively.
The actual depreciation and amortization expense will be based on the final fair value attributed to the identifiable tangible and intangible assets based upon the results of the third-party valuation of the acquired assets. The depreciation and amortization rates may also change based on the results of this third-party valuation. There can be no assurance that the actual depreciation and amortization expense will not differ significantly from the pro forma adjustment presented.
- (h) This adjustment reflects depreciation on Verizon corporate real estate in the Spinco territory transferred to Spinco, net of depreciation in fixed assets related to Verizon national operations to be retained by Verizon and related rent expense allocated to Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations.
- (i) This adjustment reflects additional interest expense on \$3,200 million of notes issued in the notes offering, based on a weighted average interest rate of 8.36%.
- (j) This adjustment adjusts interest expense of Spinco to represent the annualized third-party interest charge on the long-term debt (\$250 million) contributed by Verizon to Spinco.
- (k) This adjustment reflects the tax effect of the adjustments described in notes 5(a) through 5(j) above, using an estimated effective income tax rate of 37%.
- (l) This adjustment reflects the reversal of a portion of Verizon's Separate Telephone Operations' one-time, non-cash tax charge as a result of the enactment of the Health Care Act. This portion of the charge relates to retiree prescription drug coverage benefits for which the obligation will be retained by Verizon.

Table of Contents**MANAGEMENT OF THE COMBINED COMPANY****Management**

The following table provides the name, age and title of each person who is currently expected to be a member of the senior management of the combined company immediately following the merger.

Name	Age	Current position
Mary Agnes Wilderotter	55	Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer
Donald R. Shassian	54	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Kathleen Quinn Abernathy	53	Chief Legal Officer and Executive Vice President, Regulatory and Government Affairs
Peter B. Hayes	52	Executive Vice President, Commercial Sales
Robert J. Larson	51	Senior Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer
Daniel J. McCarthy	46	Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer
Cecilia K. McKenney	47	Executive Vice President, Human Resources and Call Center Sales & Services
Melinda White	50	Executive Vice President and General Manager, Marketing and New Business Operations

MARY AGNES WILDEROTTER has been with Frontier since November 2004. She was elected President and Chief Executive Officer in November 2004 and Chairman of the Board in December 2005. Prior to joining Frontier, she was Senior Vice President Worldwide Public Sector of Microsoft Corp. from February 2004 to November 2004 and Senior Vice President Worldwide Business Strategy of Microsoft Corp. from 2002 to 2004. Before that she was President and Chief Executive Officer of Wink Communications from 1997 to 2002.

DONALD R. SHASSIAN has been with Frontier since April 2006. He is currently Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer. Previously, he was Chief Financial Officer from April 2006 to February 2008. Prior to joining Frontier, Mr. Shassian had been an independent consultant since 2001 primarily providing M&A advisory services to several organizations in the communications industry. In his role as independent consultant, Mr. Shassian also served as Interim Chief Financial Officer of the Northeast region of Health Net, Inc. for a short period of time, and assisted in the evaluation of acquisition, disposition and capital raising opportunities for several companies in the communications industry, including AT&T, Consolidated Communications and smaller companies in the rural local exchange business. Mr. Shassian is a certified public accountant, and served for 5 years as the Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Southern New England Telecommunications Corporation and for more than 16 years at Arthur Andersen, where his last position was as Partner in Charge of the North American Telecom Industry.

KATHLEEN QUINN ABERNATHY joined Frontier's management team in March 2010 as Chief Legal Officer and Executive Vice President, Regulatory and Government Affairs, after serving as a member of Frontier's board of directors from April 2006 to March 2010. From October 2008 to March 2010, Ms. Abernathy was a partner at the law firm of Wilkinson Barker Knauer, LLP. Prior to that time, she was a partner at the law firm of Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld LLP from March 2006 to October 2008. From June 2001 to December 2005, she served as a Commissioner at the Federal Communications Commission. Prior to that time, she was Vice President, Public Policy at Broadband Office Communications, Inc., a provider of commercial communications services, from 2000 to 2001.

PETER B. HAYES has been with Frontier since February 2005. He is currently Executive Vice President, Commercial Sales. Previously, Mr. Hayes was Executive Vice President, Sales, Marketing and Business Development from December 2005 to August 2009 and prior to that, Senior Vice President, Sales, Marketing and Business Development from February 2005 to December 2005. Prior to joining Frontier, he was associated with Microsoft Corp. and served as Vice President, Public Sector, Europe, Middle East, Africa from 2003 to 2005 and Vice President and General Manager, Microsoft U.S. Government from 1997 to 2003.

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ROBERT J. LARSON has been with Frontier since July 2000. He was elected Senior Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer of Frontier in December 2002. Previously, he was Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer from July 2000 to December 2002. Prior to joining Frontier, he was Vice President and Controller of Century Communications Corp.

DANIEL J. McCARTHY has been with Frontier since December 1990. He is currently Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer. Previously, he was Senior Vice President, Field Operations from December 2004 to December 2005. He was Senior Vice President Broadband Operations from January 2004 to December 2004, President and Chief Operating Officer of Electric Lightwave from January 2002 to December 2004, President and Chief Operating Officer, Public Services Sector from November 2001 to January 2002, Vice President and Chief Operating Officer, Public Services Sector from March 2001 to November 2001 and Vice President, Citizens Arizona Energy from April 1998 to March 2001.

CECILIA K. McKENNEY has been with Frontier since February 2006. She is currently Executive Vice President, Human Resources and Call Center Sales & Service. Previously, she was Senior Vice President, Human Resources from February 2006 to February 2008. Prior to joining Frontier, she was the Group Vice President of Headquarters of Human Resources of The Pepsi Bottling Group (PBG) from 2004 to 2005. Previously at PBG Ms. McKenney was the Vice President, Headquarters Human Resources from 2000 to 2004.

MELINDA WHITE has been with Frontier since January 2005. She is currently Executive Vice President and General Manager, Marketing and New Business Operations. Previously, she was Senior Vice President and General Manager, Marketing and New Business Operations from July 2009 to November 2009. Prior to that, Ms. White was Senior Vice President and General Manager of New Business Operations from October 2007 to July 2009 and prior to that, Senior Vice President, Commercial Sales and Marketing from January 2006 to October 2007. Ms. White was Vice President and General Manager of Electric Lightwave from January 2005 to July 2006. Prior to joining Frontier, she was Executive Vice President, National Accounts/Business Development for Wink Communications from 1996 to 2002. From 2002 to 2005, Ms. White pursued a career in music.

Pursuant to the merger agreement, the officers of Frontier immediately prior to the merger will remain as officers of the combined company. Frontier anticipates that Frontier's senior management team will continue to manage the combined company's business, subject to additions and departures in the ordinary course. In addition, Frontier expects to supplement Frontier's current senior management team with members of Verizon's current regional management team who currently manage the Spinco business.

Board of directors

The board of directors of the combined company will consist of twelve directors, three of whom will be initially designated by Verizon and nine of whom will be initially designated by Frontier. The Frontier board currently consists of ten directors plus two vacancies. Ms. Lawton W. Fitt has agreed to resign upon the effectiveness of the merger, and it is expected that the remaining members of the Frontier board will continue to serve as the directors designated by Frontier. Verizon has designated Edward Fraioli, Pamela D.A. Reeve and Mark Shapiro to be appointed to the board of directors of the combined company in connection with the closing of the merger. Verizon's director designees are not employees of Verizon or its affiliates or of Cellco Partnership or any of its subsidiaries, and must satisfy director independence requirements of the SEC and the NYSE. Frontier expects that Mary Agnes Wilderotter, Frontier's current Chairman of the Board of Directors, President and Chief Executive Officer, will continue to serve in those roles with the combined company. Myron A. Wick, III currently serves as Frontier's Lead Director. Frontier's board of directors has given careful consideration to separating the roles of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and has determined that Frontier and its stockholders are best served at this time by having Mrs. Wilderotter serve as both Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. The Frontier board believes that Frontier's Chief Executive Officer is best situated to serve as Chairman because she is the director most familiar with Frontier's business and industry, and most capable of effectively identifying strategic priorities and leading the discussion and execution of strategy. Independent directors and

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management have different perspectives and roles in strategy development. Frontier's independent directors bring experience, oversight and expertise from outside Frontier and its industry. The Frontier board also believes that the combined role of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer promotes information flow between management and the board of directors and strikes the appropriate balance between strategy development and independent oversight of management, which are essential to effective governance.

Set forth below are the names, ages and biographical information of the current members of the Frontier board who are expected to continue as members of the board of directors of the combined company following the merger:

LEROY T. BARNES, JR., 58, has served as a director of Frontier since May 2005. Prior to his retirement, he was Vice President and Treasurer of PG&E Corp., a holding company for energy-based businesses, from 2001 to 2005 and Vice President and Treasurer of Gap Inc., a clothing retailer, from 1997 to 2001. Mr. Barnes has been a director of The McClatchy Company since September 2000 and a director of Herbalife Ltd. since December 2004. He was a director of Longs Drugs Stores Corporation from February 2002 to October 2008.

Mr. Barnes is a skilled financial leader with an extensive background in finance and treasury from his career as treasurer of several public companies, including the Gap and PG&E. Mr. Barnes' experiences have provided him with a wealth of knowledge in dealing with complex financial issues and an understanding of financial strategy in challenging economic environments. Mr. Barnes also has extensive experience serving on public company audit, nominating, governance and pension committees which he can apply as a member of the Frontier board and its committees.

PETER C.B. BYNOE, 59, has served as a director of Frontier since October 2007. Since January 2008, Mr. Bynoe has served as a Senior Counsel in the Chicago office of the international law firm DLA Piper US LLP. Since February 2008, he has been associated with Loop Capital Markets LLP, most recently as a partner. From March 1995 until December 2007, Mr. Bynoe was a senior Partner at DLA Piper US LLP and served on its Executive Committee. Prior to that, he managed Telemat Ltd., a business consulting firm that he founded in 1982. Mr. Bynoe has been a director of Covanta Holding Corporation since July 2004. He was a director of Rewards Network Inc from 2003 to May 2008.

Mr. Bynoe brings a varied business, legal and public policy background to the Frontier board. Mr. Bynoe served as the Executive Director of the Illinois Sports Facilities Authority, a joint venture of the City of Chicago and State of Illinois created to develop the new Comiskey Park for the Chicago White Sox and was Managing General Partner of the National Basketball Association's Denver Nuggets. Mr. Bynoe also served as a consultant to the Atlanta Fulton County Recreation Authority and the Atlanta Committee to Organize the Olympic Games in preparation for the 1996 Summer Olympic Games. Mr. Bynoe also has experience serving on boards of directors of public companies, including as a nominating and governance committee member and chair and as a compensation committee member.

JERI B. FINARD, 50, has served as a director of Frontier since December 2005. Since December 2008, Ms. Finard has been Senior Vice President, Global Brand President of Avon Products, Inc., a global beauty products company. She was Executive Vice President and Chief Marketing Officer of Kraft Foods, Inc., a manufacturer and marketer of packaged foods and beverages, from April 2006 to May 2007. Prior to that time, Ms. Finard was Executive Vice President, Global Category Development of Kraft Foods, Inc. from April 2005 to April 2006, Group Vice President and President of N.A. Beverages Sector of Kraft Foods, Inc. from October 2004 to April 2005, Executive Vice President of Kraft Foods North America from 2000 to 2004 and General Manager of Kraft's Coffee Division in 2004 and of Kraft Food's Desserts Division from 2000 to 2003.

Ms. Finard has extensive experience in marketing and leading large organizations from her career as a marketing executive at Kraft Foods and Avon Products. Frontier believes that her marketing acumen brings a unique customer perspective to the Frontier board as Frontier seeks to compete in an increasingly competitive environment while always putting the customer first.

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WILLIAM M. KRAUS, 84, has served as a director of Frontier since July 2002. Prior to his retirement, Mr. Kraus was a director of Century Communications Corp. and Centennial Cellular Corp. from 1985 to 1999. Mr. Kraus has extensive experience in the communications industry. In addition to his service on the Frontier board, Mr. Kraus has served on the boards of two public telecommunications companies, Century Communications, a cable television consolidator, and Century's publicly traded cellular telephone venture, Centennial Cellular.

Mr. Kraus has tested leadership skills, having served as Chairman of Kraus Sikes, Inc., a publishing company. Mr. Kraus also has public company board committee experience, having served on compensation, executive, audit and employee stock option and equity plan committees.

HOWARD L. SCHROTT, 55, has served as a director of Frontier July 2005. Since February 2006, Mr. Schrott has been a Principal in Schrott Consulting, a division of AMMC, Inc., a management consulting firm, for which he also serves as Chief Financial Officer. Prior to that time, he was Chief Financial Officer of Liberty Corporation, a television broadcaster, from 2001 to February 2006. Mr. Schrott was a director of Time Warner Telecom Holdings Inc. from 2004 to 2006.

Mr. Schrott brings a wealth of financial and operational experience to the Frontier board, having served as the Chief Financial Officer of three different companies in the media and technology space and running his own management consulting firm. He has also served as the chairman of the audit committee of Time Warner Telecom Holdings Inc. In addition, Mr. Schrott serves on the boards of directors of several private companies involved in media and technology, including Maverick Media, LLC, a radio broadcasting company, and Weather Central Holdings, Inc., a software and technology company, and previously served on the boards of Wide Orbit, Inc. and Gannaway Web Holding, LLC.

LARRAINE D. SEGIL, 61, has served as a director of Frontier since March 2005. Ms. Segil has been Chief Executive Officer of Lorraine Segil Inc. (formerly Lorraine Segil Productions, Inc.), since 1987 and Co-Founder of The Lared Group, a business strategy consulting group, since 1987. She has also been a senior research fellow at the IC2 Institute at the University of Texas, Austin on strategy and alliances, since 1991, a member of the Entrepreneurs Board of Advisors for the UCLA Anderson School of Management since 1991 and a member of the board of LARTA, the Los Angeles Technology Alliance from 1994 to 2008. In January 2009, Ms. Segil was appointed to the board of Strategic Alliances Advisory Group for the Tropical Diseases Group of the World Health Organization in Geneva, Switzerland. From 2003 until December 2006, Ms. Segil was a Partner of Vantage Partners, a business strategy consulting group.

Ms. Segil has extensive experience in the area of strategic alliances. In addition, she is a former partner of a business strategy consulting group. Frontier believes that Ms. Segil's unique experience is a valuable asset to the Frontier board, particularly in light of the acquisition activity engaged in by Frontier over the past several years.

DAVID H. WARD, 72, has served as a director of Frontier since May 2003. Mr. Ward was Treasurer of Voltarc Technologies, Inc., a specialty lamp manufacturer, from 2007 until July 2009 and was Chief Financial Officer of Voltarc from 2001 to 2007. In October 2008, Voltarc filed a voluntary petition for relief under chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code. In July 2009, the case was converted to a chapter 7 filing and Voltarc ceased operations. Mr. Ward has also been a Principal of Lighting Technologies Holdings, Inc. (successor to Innovative Technologies Group LLC), a holding company owning several lighting manufacturing companies, since 1999.

Mr. Ward brings public accounting and financial experience to the Frontier board. His position as a partner of Deloitte & Touche, a public accounting firm, for 25 years provides him with a wealth of knowledge of complex accounting issues. Mr. Ward's position as the chief financial officer of a privately held company provides valuable insight into financial and operations matters.

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MYRON A. WICK, III, 66, has served as a director of Frontier since March 2005. Mr. Wick has been Managing Director of McGettigan & Wick, Co., an investment banking firm, since 1988 and a Principal of Proactive Partners, L.P., a merchant banking fund, since 1989. He has also been Managing Director of Hola Television Group, a private Spanish media company, since September 2009. He was a director of Modtech Holdings, Inc. from 1994 to 2008.

Mr. Wick has over two decades of investment banking experience with an extensive knowledge of operational and financial transactions. Mr. Wick has served as chairman, chief executive officer and chief operating officer of a variety of enterprises spanning aquaculture, biotech, education, television broadcasting and investment banking. Mr. Wick is a co-founder of an investment banking firm that provides financial services to small private and public companies and a merchant banking fund, investing in and providing advisory services to micro cap public companies. Mr. Wick's background provides the Frontier board with a lead director with experience during a time of significant acquisition activity by Frontier. He also has experience serving on the boards of directors of public companies, including as an audit and compensation committee member.

MARY AGNES WILDEROTTER, 55, has served as a director of Frontier since September 2004. She has served as Frontier's President and Chief Executive Officer since November 2004 and as its Chairman of the Board since December 2005. Prior to joining Frontier, she was Senior Vice President World Wide Public Sector of Microsoft Corp. from February 2004 to November 2004 and Senior Vice President Worldwide Business Strategy of Microsoft Corp. from 2002 to 2004. From 1997 to 2002, she was President and Chief Executive Officer of Wink Communications, an interactive telecommunications and media company. Mrs. Wilderotter has been a director of Xerox Corporation since May 2006 and a director of The Procter & Gamble Company since August 2009. She was a director of The McClatchy Company from January 2001 to August 2007 and a Director of Yahoo!, Inc. from July 2007 to December 2009.

Mrs. Wilderotter serves as Frontier's Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer and President and is a 30-year veteran of the cable and communications and information technology industries. She is a recognized leader in these fields and was recently selected as one of Fortune magazine's 50 Most Powerful Women. Her career has given her in-depth knowledge and placed her in leadership positions of companies at the convergence of communications and information technology. Early in her career at Cabledata (now DST), she ran the largest management information systems and billing company in the cable industry. Thereafter, she was Regional President managing McCaw Cellular Communications California, Nevada, and Hawaii regions and then Senior Vice President of McCaw. Following McCaw's acquisition by AT&T, she was Chief Executive Officer of AT&T's Aviation Communications Division and later Executive Vice President of National Operations for AT&T Wireless Services, Inc. After seven years in the wireless industry, Mrs. Wilderotter became President and CEO of Wink Communications, which provided cable operators with a cost-effective technology to deliver interactive television services. After taking Wink public and negotiating its sale to Liberty Media, Mrs. Wilderotter joined Microsoft in 2002 as Senior Vice President-World Wide Public Sector and Senior Vice President Worldwide Business Strategy. During her career, Mrs. Wilderotter has sat on the boards of more than 20 public companies and now serves on the boards of Procter & Gamble and Xerox Corporation. Her board experience includes chair and membership on audit committees; chair and membership on compensation committees; and membership on finance committees and governance and public responsibility committees. Frontier believes that Mrs. Wilderotter's industry and leadership experience provides the Frontier board with industry knowledge, vision, innovation and strategic direction.

Set forth below are the names, ages and biographical information of the individuals designated by Verizon to be elected to the board of directors of the combined company in connection with the closing of the merger.

EDWARD FRAIOLI, 63, has been a partner with Ernst & Young LLP, a public accounting firm, since 1984. He will retire from Ernst & Young prior to his appointment to the board of directors of the combined company. He has served as Professional Practice Director for Ernst & Young's Private Equity practice since 2008, where he has been responsible for support of engagement teams on accounting and auditing matters. From 2005 through

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2008, Mr. Fraioli served as Ernst & Young's Global Vice Chairman for Independence matters within Global Quality and Risk Management, where he was responsible for the Ernst & Young's global independence organization. Prior to 2005, he served as lead audit partner on a number of public and global companies.

Mr. Fraioli was with Ernst & Young for over 35 years. As such, his public accounting and financial expertise will provide the board with a valuable resource.

PAMELA D.A. REEVE, 60, has been a director of American Tower Corporation since March 2002 and serves as the Lead Director and a member of the compensation and nominating and corporate governance committees of the American Tower board. From November 1989 to August 2004, Ms. Reeve was the founder and a director of Lightbridge, Inc., a global provider of mobile business software and technology solutions, offering products and services for the wireless telecommunications industry, where she held various executive positions, including President and Chief Executive Officer. Ms. Reeve served on the board of directors of LiveWire Mobile, Inc. from 1997 until November 2009.

Ms. Reeve has leadership, operational and financial expertise, particularly in the communications and technologies industries, and has extensive corporate governance experience, having served on public company audit, compensation and nominating and corporate governance committees.

MARK SHAPIRO, 39, served as President, Chief Executive Officer and a director of Six Flags Entertainment Corporation (formerly Six Flags, Inc.), a theme park company, from December 2005 until May 2010. In June 2009, Six Flags and certain of its subsidiaries filed voluntary petitions for relief under chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code. In April 2010, Six Flags emerged from chapter 11. Prior to joining Six Flags, Mr. Shapiro spent 12 years at ESPN, Inc., where he served as Executive Vice President, Programming and Production and in various other capacities. From October 2005 until December 2005, Mr. Shapiro served as Chief Executive Officer of Red Zone LLC. Mr. Shapiro has been a director of Live Nation, Inc. since November 2008 and a trustee on the board of Equity Residential since January 2010.

Coupling his board service with experience in executive-level positions at large organizations facing complex business challenges, Mr. Shapiro brings business acumen and front-line exposure to many of the issues and challenges facing public companies, along with innovation and critical insight in the areas of marketing and branding.

Committees of the board of directors

The members of the committees of the board of directors of the combined company will not be determined until the board of directors of the combined company holds its initial meeting. Upon completion of the merger, the then existing board of directors will make determinations with respect to each committee member's independence in accordance with the director independence requirements of the SEC and the NYSE.

Audit committee

Upon completion of the merger, the combined company's board of directors will make determinations regarding the financial literacy and financial expertise of each member of the audit committee in accordance with the requirements of the SEC and the NYSE.

The audit committee will select an independent registered public accounting firm for the combined company. The audit committee will also assist the board of directors in undertaking and fulfilling its responsibilities in monitoring (1) the integrity of the combined company's consolidated financial statements, (2) the combined company's compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, (3) the qualifications of the combined company's internal auditors and the independence and qualifications of the combined company's independent registered public accounting firm and (4) the performance of the combined company's internal audit function and independent registered public accounting firm.

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In accordance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and the rules of the SEC and the NYSE, the audit committee will pre-approve all auditing and permissible non-auditing services that will be provided by the combined company's independent registered public accounting firm.

In accordance with the rules of the SEC, the combined company's audit committee will continue Frontier's established procedures to receive, retain and treat complaints received regarding accounting, internal accounting controls, or auditing matters and to allow for the confidential and anonymous submission by employees of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters.

Compensation committee

The compensation committee will review the combined company's general compensation strategies; act as the committee for the combined company's incentive compensation plans; and establish and review compensation for the combined company's Chief Executive Officer and other senior executive officers. The compensation committee will also oversee and approve compensation policy and incentive plan design, costs and administration.

Specifically, the compensation committee's responsibilities, as set forth in its existing charter, will include, among other duties, the responsibility to:

annually review and approve, for the combined company's Chief Executive Officer and the other senior executive officers, (1) the annual base salary level, (2) the annual incentive opportunity level, (3) the long-term incentive compensation opportunity level, (4) employment agreements, severance arrangements, and change in control agreements/provisions, in each case as, when and if appropriate, and (5) any special or supplemental benefits;

review periodically and recommend to the board the compensation of all directors;

review the combined company's incentive compensation plans and equity-based plans and recommend to the board changes in such plans as needed; the compensation committee will exercise all authority of the board with respect to the administration of such plans; and

review and approve all grants of awards, including the award of shares or options to purchase shares, pursuant to the combined company's incentive and equity-based compensation plans.

The combined company's Chief Executive Officer will make recommendations with respect to the compensation for the combined company's other senior executive officers to the compensation committee for their final review and approval.

The compensation committee may form, and delegate any of its responsibilities to, a subcommittee so long as such subcommittee is composed solely of one or more members of the compensation committee. The compensation committee will engage compensation consultants from time to time to assist the committee in evaluating the design and assessing the competitiveness of its executive compensation program.

Nominating and corporate governance committee

The nominating and corporate governance committee will recommend candidates for election to the board of directors. The nominating and corporate governance committee will use a variety of means of identifying nominees for director, including recommendations from existing board members and from stockholders. In determining whether to nominate a candidate, the nominating and corporate governance committee will consider the then-existing composition and capabilities of serving board members, as well as additional capabilities considered necessary or desirable in light of the combined company's then-existing needs, and assess the need for new or additional members to provide those capabilities. In addition, the nominating and corporate governance committee will take a leadership role in shaping the combined company's corporate governance, including making recommendations on matters relating to the composition of the board of directors and its various committees and the combined company's corporate governance guidelines.

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Retirement plan committee

The retirement plan committee will oversee the combined company's retirement plans, including reviewing the investment strategies and asset performance of the plans, compliance with the plans and the overall quality of the asset managers, plan administrators and communications with employees.

Director Independence

Frontier's board of directors undertakes an annual review of director independence as required by the listing standards of the NYSE. As a result of this review, Frontier's board of directors has affirmatively determined that Messrs. Barnes, Bynoe, Kraus, Schrott, Ward and Wick and Ms. Finard, Fitt and Segil are independent under the rules of the NYSE. Frontier's board of directors also affirmatively determined that each of Ms. Abernathy, who resigned from the board in January 2010, and Mr. Dugan, who resigned from the board in November 2009, was independent under the rules of the NYSE during 2009. In determining director independence, Frontier's board of directors reviewed not only relationships between the director and Frontier, but also relationships between Frontier and the organizations with which the director is affiliated. After considering the relevant facts and circumstances, Frontier's board of directors determined that none of these individuals has a material relationship with Frontier (either directly or as a partner, shareholder or officer of an organization that has a relationship with Frontier), other than as a director of Frontier, and that each of these directors is free from any relationship with Frontier that would impair the director's ability to exercise independent judgment. Frontier's board determined that the following relationships are not material relationships and therefore do not affect the independence determinations: While serving on the Frontier board in 2009, Mr. Dugan was a Senior Technical Advisor and a member of the board of directors of EchoStar Corporation. Frontier made payments to DISH Network Corporation, an affiliate of EchoStar, under its agreement with DISH which accounted for less than 1% of DISH's gross consolidated revenues in each of the last three years. Ms. Fitt is a member of the board of directors of Ciena Corporation and The Progressive Corporation. Over the past three years, Frontier purchased an immaterial amount of communications equipment from an affiliate of Ciena and received payments from Progressive for telecommunications services in the ordinary course of business, which payments were not material. These relationships arose solely from Ms. Fitt's position as a director of these entities and she was not involved in the negotiations of the terms of the transactions and did not receive any special benefits as a result of the transactions. Ms. Abernathy was a partner at the law firm of Wilkinson Barker Knauer, LLP during 2009. Frontier paid Wilkinson Barker Knauer, LLP an immaterial amount for legal services in 2009.

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COMPENSATION OF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE COMBINED COMPANY

Pursuant to the merger agreement, the officers of Frontier immediately prior to the merger will become the officers of the combined company. The compensation committee of the board of directors of the combined company will oversee the compensation of the combined company's chief executive officer and other executive officers and senior management. Frontier's compensation committee is expected to review its compensation policies and programs with respect to the executive officers of the combined company following the merger.

Table of Contents**EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION OF FRONTIER****Compensation Discussion and Analysis**

This section provides information regarding the 2009 compensation program in place for Frontier's Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer (Frontier's CEO), Frontier's Chief Financial Officer (Frontier's CFO) and Frontier's three most highly-compensated executive officers other than Frontier's CEO and CFO. These are the executive officers named in the Summary Compensation Table presented in this information statement/prospectus (the named executive officers). This section includes information regarding Frontier's executive compensation philosophy, the overall objectives of its compensation program and each component of compensation that Frontier provides. This section also describes the key factors the Frontier Compensation Committee (referred to as the Compensation Committee) considered in determining the compensation for the named executive officers in 2009. The compensation decisions described in this section were made based on Frontier's current size and performance, without giving effect to the merger with Spinco. The Compensation Committee expects to review its compensation policies and programs with respect to the named executive officers following the closing of the merger.

Executive Compensation Philosophy

Frontier's executive compensation philosophy is designed to achieve a number of objectives:

Establish clear alignment between the interests of Frontier's executives and those of its stockholders. Frontier's executive compensation program is designed to align the interests of its executives with those of its stockholders by rewarding performance measured by certain key financial metrics, including revenue growth, earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) and EBITDA less capital expenditures (operating free cash flow), and specific operating goals. In the case of annual awards, these metrics and goals are derived from Frontier's annual business plan and are discussed in more detail below.

Additionally, the interests of Frontier's executives are aligned with its stockholders' interests through the use of restricted stock awards rather than cash as a significant component of annual compensation. This encourages Frontier's executives to focus their attention on decisions that emphasize long-term returns for its stockholders. Frontier also has established and maintained minimum stock ownership guidelines for its CEO and her direct reports who are members of its Senior Leadership Team (which includes all named executive officers and two other executive officers).

Reinforce Frontier's performance culture. Frontier's executive compensation program is designed to reward superior performance. Frontier accomplishes this goal by making a majority of its named executive officers' compensation at risk and contingent upon achievement of specified company and individual performance goals and commencing with 2010, by not having any executive employment arrangements with guaranteed minimum equity award provisions. The components of executive compensation that are at risk are: the annual cash bonus, restricted stock awards, the profit sharing contribution and the Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP).

Annual cash bonuses are paid based upon achievement of specified company level financial and non-financial targets and individual performance.

Restricted stock is awarded annually to executives based on achievement of specified company level financial targets and individual performance. In addition to the value executives derive from the restricted stock award itself, they also receive value from the dividends they receive from the vested and unvested shares that they have been awarded. Since the awards vest over a four year period, the value of the awards is directly linked to Frontier's long-term performance, further reinforcing its performance culture.

Profit Sharing contributions are made to executives' 401(k) accounts if Frontier exceeds its EBITDA goal. These awards are made in the exact same manner to all of Frontier's participating non-union employees.

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The **LTIP** is designed to promote long-term performance by rewarding the achievement of specified company level financial targets over three-year performance periods. LTIP awards are payable in shares of Frontier's common stock at the end of the applicable three-year performance period. Frontier did not offer an LTIP opportunity in 2009 and does not plan to do so for 2010 due to the pending transaction with Verizon. Frontier anticipates establishing new target-award opportunities in 2011.

Compensation based on the achievement of specified goals and targets reinforces Frontier's performance culture, which is one of its priorities. Given the intensely competitive environment in the communications services industry, Frontier believes that it is important that it has a culture that rewards performance with respect to critical strategic, financial and operational goals.

Frontier also reinforces a performance culture through the benefits it offers and those that it does not offer to its executives. Frontier provides comprehensive healthcare benefits and expects the executives to pay a higher percentage of the costs than frontline employees. The only retirement benefit Frontier offers to executives is a 401(k) match. Frontier does not currently offer any active pension benefits or post-retirement medical benefits to executive officers. Frontier does not believe in rewarding its executives with tenure based benefits such as pension plans or post-retirement medical benefits.

Hire and retain talented executives. The quality of the individuals Frontier employs at all levels of the organization is a key driver of its performance as a company, both in the short-term and in the long-term. Accordingly, it is critical for Frontier to be able to hire and retain the best executive talent in the marketplace and one of the important tools to do so is to pay competitive total compensation.

In order for Frontier to hire and retain high performing executives with the skills critical to its long-term success, it has implemented a compensation program that is competitive with compensation that is paid to executives in comparable companies. Frontier has also established multi-year vesting schedules for restricted stock awards that are designed to help it retain valuable executives notwithstanding the competition for talent.

Ensure company goals are fully aligned throughout the organization. Each year, Frontier establishes goals in three broad categories that it refers to as the 3Ps (People, Product and Profit). These goals reflect the performance objectives that Frontier has established for the relevant year for all employees, including the named executive officers. In the fourth quarter of 2008, Mrs. Wilderotter, Frontier's CEO, along with the top company leaders, created Frontier's business plan for 2009. The 3Ps for 2009 were derived from the 2009 business plan, both of which were reviewed by Frontier's Compensation Committee and adopted by Frontier's board of directors. Following their approval, the 3P goals were communicated to all employees in the first quarter of 2009 to drive Frontier's performance. The named executive officers are accountable for leading Frontier to achieve the 3P goals each year and are rewarded based on achieving specified 3P goals that are the key priorities for Frontier's business.

Compensation Program Design

To achieve the objectives described above, Frontier offers a straightforward executive compensation program that is designed to reward its executives for both short term (one year) and long term performance. For 2009, four primary components of compensation were available to Frontier's executives: base salary, an annual cash bonus opportunity, restricted stock awards and a profit sharing contribution. Of these, only base salary represented fixed compensation. Each of the other components was variable based on the performance of both the company and, except for the profit sharing contribution, the individual executive, measured against specific pre-established goals and targets. Frontier did not offer an LTIP award opportunity in 2009.

The Compensation Committee considers many factors in determining the amount of total compensation and the individual components of that compensation for each named executive officer, including the executive's experience level, value to the organization and scope of responsibility. Since the market for talented executives is highly competitive, the Compensation Committee also considers the compensation that is paid to executives in

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comparable companies with whom Frontier competes for talent, which it refers to as its peer group. For more information about Frontier's peer group, see "Market and Peer Group Reviews" below. The peer group information provides valuable comparative insights and is one of many factors considered by the Compensation Committee in setting executive compensation. In general, it is Frontier's aim to offer total compensation to its executives that would place them in the 50th to 75th percentile rank for the peer group. By targeting the 50th to 75th percentile of its peer group for total compensation, Frontier believes it can successfully hire, motivate and retain talented executives.

Roles and Responsibilities

The Compensation Committee is responsible for overseeing and approving Frontier's executive compensation philosophy and compensation programs, as well as determining and approving the compensation for Frontier's CEO and other key senior executives. At the beginning of each year, the Compensation Committee reviews and approves the 3Ps, as well as individual performance goals for the named executive officers, and approves the target levels for each of the compensation components that apply to the named executive officers for the upcoming year. Each year, at its February committee meeting, the Compensation Committee assesses the CEO's performance for the year just ended to determine the appropriate award for each component of her total compensation. The Compensation Committee then reviews its recommendations for the CEO with the other non-management directors before finalizing its decision.

Frontier's CEO annually reviews the performance of the other key senior executives for the year just ended, including the named executive officers, and presents to the Compensation Committee her performance assessments and compensation recommendations, including the award for each component of the executive's total compensation. Mrs. Wilderotter's review consists of an assessment of the executive's performance against the company level and individual goals and targets. The Compensation Committee then follows a review process with respect to these executives similar to that undertaken for Mrs. Wilderotter. After review and any adjustments, as appropriate, the Compensation Committee approves the compensation decisions for these executives.

The Compensation Committee retains an independent executive compensation consultant to assist in the development of compensation programs, evaluation of compensation practices and the determination of compensation awards. The role of the compensation consultant is to provide objective third-party data, advice and expertise in executive compensation matters. In 2009, the Compensation Committee again engaged Compensia, Inc. as its independent executive compensation consultant. The decisions made by the Compensation Committee are the responsibility of the Compensation Committee and reflect factors and considerations in addition to the information and recommendations provided by the compensation consultant.

The Compensation Committee reviews on a periodic basis Frontier's management compensation programs, including any management incentive compensation plans, to determine whether they are appropriate, properly coordinated and achieve their intended purposes(s), and recommends to the board any modifications or new plans or programs.

Components of the Executive Compensation Program

The following components comprise Frontier's executive compensation program and post-employment compensation, the rationale for each component and how awards were determined for 2009.

Cash Compensation

Base Salary. Base salary levels for Frontier's executives are set at approximately the 50th percentile for comparable executives within its peer group. Frontier believes a salary scale set at this level, when considered together with the other components of compensation, is sufficient to attract and retain talented executives. Frontier conducts an annual merit review of its executives, generally held in February of each year, where each

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executive's performance for the year just ended is reviewed against his or her individual and company goals. The overall budget for merit increases is set by management using an average of the merit increase percentages in national compensation surveys in each year and consideration of Frontier's performance. Executives are eligible for increases to their base salary based on individual performance.

An executive may also receive an increase in base salary when promoted, if the executive is given increased responsibility or if the executive's base salary is determined to be below the 50th percentile of Frontier's peer group. The Compensation Committee determines all changes to the base salary of Mrs. Wilderotter, which are then subsequently reviewed by the non-management directors. Mrs. Wilderotter recommends changes in the base salary for Frontier's other named executive officers to the Compensation Committee for its review and approval. Base salary is targeted to represent between 15 and 20 percent of total compensation for 2009 for the CEO and between 25 and 30 percent of each other named executive officer (for this purpose, total compensation consists of base salary, the annual cash bonus payment and the grant date fair market value of restricted stock awards). This is consistent with Frontier's philosophy of having a majority of the named executive officer's compensation at risk and contingent upon specified company and individual performance goals.

In 2009, Frontier took two actions that affected base salary levels. First, no merit increases were granted for salaried employees, including the named executive officers. Second, Frontier instituted a mandatory company-wide furlough program which involved all salaried and non-union employees taking off twelve unpaid days commencing with the second quarter. The named executive officers did not take the twelve days off but were subject to the salary reduction referred to below in connection with the furlough. For union employees, the actual manner in which the furlough program was administered varied and was ultimately governed by the terms of their collective bargaining agreements or other specially negotiated arrangements with their union representatives. The furlough resulted in a 6.15% pay reduction for salaried employees during the last three quarters of 2009. The furlough program ended on December 31, 2009.

Annual Bonus. The named executive officers participate in the Frontier Bonus Plan, which is the same bonus plan in which all of Frontier's non-union employees participate. This component of executive compensation is designed to incent and reward Frontier's executives for achieving pre-established and measurable performance goals. Target bonuses are established at the beginning of each year and are set as a percentage of the named executive officer's base salary, ranging from 75% to 100% of base salary. The target bonus for Mrs. Wilderotter is 100% of her base salary in accordance with the terms of her employment agreement. The terms of her employment agreement are described below under *Employment Arrangements; Potential Payments upon Termination or Change in Control.* The annual cash bonus is targeted to represent between 15 and 20 percent of total compensation for 2009 for the CEO and between 25 and 30 percent for each other named executive officer.

The performance goals for the Frontier Bonus Plan are based on Frontier's 3P goals and each of the named executives has his or her individual goals, which are consistent with its overall 3P goals. These goals are stretch goals that are designed to incent Frontier's executives to drive high performance and achieve the company's strategic operational and financial objectives. As a result, Frontier believes the goals will be difficult to achieve but are attainable with significant effort. In the last three years, Frontier has performed at varying levels of the established 3P goals, but in each year the bonus pool has been less than 100% of the target.

Bonuses may be paid upon partial or full achievement of company and individual goals. Eighty-five percent of an executive's bonus is determined based on the percentage achievement of certain predetermined 3P goals. The remaining 15 percent of the executive's bonus is based on his or her leadership and performance against the individual goals set for the applicable year. The actual bonus payout can be up to 120% of each executive's target bonus opportunity. The Compensation Committee uses negative discretion to determine the actual bonus payout for Mrs. Wilderotter (subject to the same range), which is then subsequently reviewed by the non-management directors. Mrs. Wilderotter recommends bonus payouts for the other named executive officers to the Compensation Committee for its review and approval. The Committee also uses negative discretion to determine actual payouts for such officers.

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For 2009, the 3P goals for Profit included achieving specified target levels for revenue, EBITDA and operating free cash flow. The 3P goals for Product included implementing critical customer sales and service enhancements and achieving specified sales target levels for voice, broadband, video and bundled products. The People goals included certification training programs for general managers and technicians. These 3P goals were weighted at 85% for the Senior Leadership Team, with 50% weighted to the Profit goals. The executive's individual leadership and performance was weighted at 15%. The bonus pool for 2009 was established in proportion to Frontier's performance on the 3P goals.

In determining bonus payouts for the named executive officers for 2009, Frontier's performance against the Profit goals was as follows:

revenue, 94.4%, with actual revenue of \$2,117.9 million versus a target of \$2,243.5 million;

EBITDA (defined as operating income plus depreciation and amortization), 93.5%, with actual EBITDA of \$1,134.9 million versus a target of \$1,214.4 million;

operating free cash flow, 96.2%, with actual operating free cash flow of \$903.9 million versus a target of \$939.4 million.

For the Product goals, Frontier's performance against the quantifiable goals, such as total product units, was 95.2%, measured as a percentage of achievement versus the targets for those goals. The Product goals also included the execution of customer sales and service improvements and product enhancements. The customer sales and service improvements included implementing two-hour appointment windows for high speed installations, call center automation and service improvements. Performance against these goals was determined by the Compensation Committee to be 97.1% based on its qualitative evaluation of Frontier's progress against these objectives. For the People goals, Frontier's performance against each of the general manager leadership certification and Customer First training for technicians goals was 100%.

The payout for Profit goals was 94.7%, the payout for Product goals was 96.5%, the payout for People goals was 100.0% for an aggregate bonus payout of 96.3% of each executive's target bonus opportunity. For each named executive officer (other than herself), Mrs. Wilderotter provided to the Compensation Committee a performance evaluation against his or her People goals, including a qualitative assessment of the executive's contributions and effectiveness on an individual basis and as a leader in the organization. The payout for these individual goals were 105.0% for Mr. Shassian, 110.0% for Mr. McCarthy, 90.0% for Mr. Hayes and 110.0% for Ms. McKenney. For Mrs. Wilderotter, the Compensation Committee performed a similar assessment. The payout for individual goals for Mrs. Wilderotter was 110.0%. Total bonus payouts, as a percent of the executive's target were then determined for each named executive officer as follows: Mrs. Wilderotter, 98.4%, Mr. Shassian, 97.6%, Mr. McCarthy, 98.4%, Mr. Hayes, 95.4% and Ms. McKenney, 98.4%. The amount of the bonus payout for each named executive officer was determined using the executive's base salary as of December 31, 2009.

For 2010, the goals and corresponding weightings to be used in determining bonus payouts for the named executive officers are shown in the following table and narrative.

2010 Bonus Goals	Weighting
(1) Achievement of financial target Revenue, EBITDA, Operating Free Cash Flow	34%
(2) Achievement of Frontier's 3P targets People, Product, Profit	17%
(3) Successful close of the merger and integration of the Spinco business	34%
(4) Leadership and individual performance	15%
	100%

Performance against Frontier's financial targets for revenue, EBITDA and operating free cash flow will be weighted at 34%. Performance against Frontier's 3P goals will be weighted at 17%. Frontier's 3P goals include

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10 People goals, 16 Product goals and 14 Profit goals. The People goals include targets for hiring, critical training, performance management and results from Frontier's employee survey. The Product goals include specific targets for product sales, implementation and execution of important customer service initiatives and expansion of product offerings. The Profit goals include reducing customer churn, increasing the percentage of customers on price protection plans and financial targets (revenue, EBITDA, capital expenditures and operating free cash flow) and the closing of the merger and integration of the Spincos business. Performance against the closing of the merger and integration of the Spincos business goal will be weighted at 34% and includes operational and financial goals for 2010 post-closing, including integration of employees, customers and necessary systems and achievement of estimated cost synergies. Finally, 15% of the executive's bonus will be based on the assessment of the executive's leadership and performance against individual goals.

The bonus pool for 2010 for the Senior Leadership Team will be established based on Frontier's performance on the first three goals shown in the table above, namely achievement of financial targets, achievement of Frontier's 3P goals, and successful closing of the merger and integration of the Spincos business, using the weightings shown.

Profit Sharing Contribution. Consistent with Frontier's pay-for-performance philosophy, in years when Frontier exceeds its annual EBITDA target, Frontier provides eligible employees with a profit sharing match to their 401(k) account. For each 1% that Frontier exceeds the EBITDA target, Frontier makes a matching contribution of 0.5% of eligible base salary up to a maximum contribution of 3%. The eligible base salary is capped at the annual compensation limit in Section 401(a)(17) of the Internal Revenue Code, as adjusted for increases in the cost of living. The maximum eligible base salary for 2009 was \$245,000. Executives are eligible to participate in this arrangement on the same basis as all of Frontier's non-union, full-time employees. In order to receive the profit sharing award, the executive must contribute a minimum of 1% of his or her base salary to Frontier's 401(k) plan. Frontier created the profit sharing plan in 2003, the year it froze the Frontier Pension Plan for all eligible non-union employees. The profit sharing plan was implemented to reinforce Frontier's performance culture with another component of performance-based compensation. Frontier did not make profit sharing contributions in 2009 because it did not exceed the specified EBITDA target for the year.

Perquisites and Other Benefits. Frontier provides perquisites to the named executive officers in limited situations where it believes it is appropriate to assist the executives in the performance of their duties, to make the executives more efficient and effective and for recruitment and retention purposes. Perquisites provided to the named executive officers during 2009 included a housing allowance for Mr. Hayes and the payment of Mrs. Wilderotter's legal expenses in connection with amendments to her employment agreement, primarily pursuant to the deferred compensation rules imposed by Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code. Frontier believes that providing the housing allowance was necessary to hire and retain a talented executive critical to Frontier's long term success. Frontier also believes that Mrs. Wilderotter should not be responsible for the expenses incurred in amending her employment agreement with Frontier pursuant to changes to the Internal Revenue Code. Frontier provided a tax gross-up payment on the housing allowance because it believes that the executive should not be responsible for the taxes on company-related expenses.

In addition, Frontier provides other benefits to its named executive officers on the same basis as all of its non-union, full-time employees. These benefits include medical, dental and vision insurance, basic life and disability insurance and matching contributions to Frontier's 401(k) plan for employees who participate in the plan.

Equity Compensation

Restricted Stock Awards. Frontier uses restricted stock awards to achieve three primary objectives:

- (1) to incent and reward the executives for annual company performance;
- (2) to enable us to hire and retain talented executives; and
- (3) to align the interests of Frontier's executives with those of its stockholders through long-term executive ownership of common stock.

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Restricted stock awards are granted each year based on performance to the CEO, the other named executive officers, Senior Vice Presidents, Vice Presidents and approximately 35% of Directors, Regional Vice Presidents and Assistant Vice Presidents, a total of approximately 85 employees. For the named executive officers, restricted stock awards, taken together with any annualized LTIP award opportunities then available, are targeted at the 75th percentile of Frontier's peer group for long term compensation consistent with its philosophy of targeting the 50th - 75th percentile for total compensation.

Based on this criterion, the Compensation Committee sets a target dollar range for restricted stock awards for each named executive officer. Except in the case of Mrs. Wilderotter's restricted stock awards discussed below, the restricted stock plan has a minimum financial performance gate in order for any restricted stock grants to be awarded. The Compensation Committee set a minimum performance threshold of 90% of each of the three approved budgeted levels for revenue, EBITDA and operating free cash flow for any restricted stock awards to be granted in 2009. The actual dollar value of restricted stock that is awarded to each executive is based on his or her position level and individual performance. This dollar amount is then converted to a number of shares of restricted stock based on the market price of Frontier's common stock on the date of grant. All restricted stock awards for named executive officers vest in 25% increments over four years, except for Mrs. Wilderotter whose stock awards prior to 2007 vest in 20% increments over five years. Restricted stock awards have no market or performance conditions to vesting. The value of the restricted stock awards is targeted to represent between 60 and 70 percent of total compensation for 2009 for the CEO and between 40 and 50 percent for each other named executive officer, which is consistent with Frontier's philosophy of having a majority of the named executive officer's compensation at risk and contingent upon specified company and individual performance goals. In February 2010, the Compensation Committee granted restricted stock awards to the named executive officers as set forth below under 2009 Named Executive Officer Compensation.

Prior to April 2010, Mrs. Wilderotter's employment agreement provided that she receive an annual minimum restricted stock award valued at between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000, as determined by the Compensation Committee. As discussed below, in connection with the amendment of her employment agreement in March 2010, Mrs. Wilderotter no longer is entitled to guaranteed minimum equity awards. In addition, the Compensation Committee has adopted a policy not to enter into any future employment arrangements with Frontier's executives that contain guaranteed minimum equity award provisions. These actions were taken by the Compensation Committee to reinforce Frontier's performance culture. The Compensation Committee determines the actual amount of the restricted stock award for Mrs. Wilderotter based on Frontier's performance and her individual performance, which is then subsequently reviewed by the non-management directors. Mrs. Wilderotter recommends the restricted stock awards for the other executives, including the other named executive officers, to the Compensation Committee for their final review and approval.

The Compensation Committee follows a general practice of making all restricted stock awards to Frontier's executives, including the named executive officers, on a single date each year, with the exception of awards to eligible new hires, which are awarded as of the date of hire. Typically, the Compensation Committee makes these restricted stock grants at its meeting in February based on the prior year's results.

Long-Term Incentive Program Awards. In March 2008, the Compensation Committee, in consultation with the non-management directors and the Committee's independent executive compensation consultant, adopted the LTIP. The LTIP covers the named executive officers and certain other officers. The LTIP is designed to incent and reward Frontier's senior executives if they achieve aggressive growth goals over three year performance periods, which are referred to as Measurement Periods. LTIP awards will be granted in shares of Frontier's common stock following the applicable Measurement Period if pre-established performance goals are achieved over the Measurement Period. There are currently no LTIP target-award opportunities or Measurement Periods outstanding nor does Frontier plan to establish any in 2010 due to the uncertain timing and expected impact of the transaction with Spinco. Frontier anticipates establishing new target-award opportunities and Measurement Periods in 2011 with appropriate long-term goals for Frontier at that time.

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Stock Options. Frontier does not make stock option awards to executive officers and has not done so since 2002. Given the historical price range of Frontier's common stock, the stock's volatility characteristics and its common stock dividend, Frontier believes a selective restricted stock grant is more valuable and appropriate than an option grant and, therefore, a stronger hiring and retention tool. Further, restricted stock awards result in the issuance of fewer shares.

Stock Ownership Guidelines. To further align Frontier's executives' interests with those of its stockholders, in 2007, Frontier's board of directors approved new stock ownership guidelines for the CEO and the other members of the Senior Leadership Team. The CEO is expected to own shares of Frontier common stock having a minimum value of two times her base salary and each other member of the Senior Leadership Team is expected to own shares of Frontier common stock having a minimum value of one times his or her base salary. The CEO and the other members of the Senior Leadership Team have three years after joining the Senior Leadership Team to comply with this guideline and must retain ownership of at least that amount as long as he or she serves on the Senior Leadership Team. The guidelines are based on a survey of similar policies among the companies in Frontier's peer group and its board of directors' judgment regarding a meaningful investment in Frontier. Restricted stock awards are counted for purposes of fulfilling this requirement. Currently, all members of the Senior Leadership Team, including Frontier's CEO, are in compliance with these guidelines.

Post-Employment Compensation

Frontier Pension Plan. This defined benefit pension plan was frozen for all non-union participants in 2003 or earlier depending on the participant's employment history. The plan was frozen both with respect to participation and benefit accruals. Daniel McCarthy, Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer, is the only named executive officer for 2009 who has vested benefits under the Frontier Pension Plan, as all other named executive officers joined Frontier after the plan was frozen.

Termination of Employment and Change in Control Arrangements. To attract talented executives, Frontier provides certain post-employment benefits to the named executive officers. These benefits vary among the named executive officers depending on the arrangements negotiated with the individual executive upon his or her joining Frontier. Frontier's change in control arrangements promote the unbiased and disinterested efforts of its executives to maximize stockholder value before, during and after a change in control of the company which may impact the employment status of the executives. The benefits for the named executive officers are described below under Employment Arrangements; Potential Payments upon Termination or Change in Control.

As described in more detail under Employment Arrangements; Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change in Control, Mrs. Wilderotter's employment agreement was amended in March 2010 following extensive negotiations between Mrs. Wilderotter and the Compensation Committee. The Compensation Committee retained an independent counsel to advise it in connection with the negotiations. As with any negotiations, the Compensation Committee had to balance the need to retain and motivate Mrs. Wilderotter and address Mrs. Wilderotter's expectations based on certain provisions that it had previously agreed to with Mrs. Wilderotter with the need to address current best practices and concerns raised by stockholders as it relates to executive compensation. Accordingly, the parties agreed that:

Mrs. Wilderotter would no longer be entitled to guaranteed minimum equity awards;

the gross-up payments Mrs. Wilderotter was entitled to would be removed and replaced with a provision that would cap the amounts Mrs. Wilderotter may receive in connection with a change in control, unless the total payments to be received by her would result in a higher after tax benefit (Mrs. Wilderotter would still be required to pay any excise taxes); and

Mrs. Wilderotter would no longer be eligible for severance payments if Frontier decides not to renew her employment agreement. The Compensation Committee made (and Mrs. Wilderotter as Frontier's chairman and chief executive officer agreed to) these changes to further reinforce Frontier's pay for performance culture.

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Other Benefits. Frontier currently offers to retired members of the board of directors the opportunity to continue their medical, dental and vision coverage from it for themselves and their spouses, with the retired board member paying 100% of the cost. As a member of the board of directors, Mrs. Wilderotter will be eligible, following post-employment coverage she may receive under her employment agreement, to continue her medical, dental and vision coverage if she so elects by paying 100% of the cost of such coverage when she leaves the board, if such coverage is available at that time. No other named executive officer is on the board and thus none of them are eligible for this benefit.

Market and Peer Group Reviews

To assess the competitiveness of Frontier’s executive compensation levels, the Compensation Committee directed its independent executive compensation consultant to develop a peer group and then conduct a comprehensive study with respect to the compensation of the Senior Leadership Team. The study included comparing the compensation of certain senior executives to the compensation of executives holding comparable positions at companies in the peer group as reported in publicly-available documents. The peer group companies included in this study were:

CenturyLink, Inc.	PAETEC Holding Corp.
Charter Communications Inc.	Qwest Communications International Inc.
Cincinnati Bell Inc.	tw telecom inc.
Fairpoint Communications, Inc.	Windstream Corporation

Mediacom Communications Corp

The peer group was changed from the 2008-2009 peer group to reflect the merger of CenturyTel Inc. and Embarq Corporation.

In the case of executives for whom there was no publicly available data or no comparable position at the companies in the peer group, the results from the following two published executive compensation surveys were analyzed:

2009 Watson Wyatt Top Management CompQuest Survey

2009 Mercer Benchmark Database Executive Survey

To determine the best job match for the positions to be evaluated based in the Watson Wyatt Survey, companies with revenues of between \$1 billion and \$5 billion in general industry were identified. For the Mercer Survey, companies in the telecommunications industry and general industry were identified with revenues between \$500 million and \$2.5 billion. The analysis included examining how each executive’s compensation compared to the results in the two surveys for base salary, total cash compensation, long term incentives and total direct compensation.

The peer review study indicated that the total compensation for all of the named executive officers was between the 50th and 75th percentile with the exception of Mr. McCarthy whose total compensation fell below the 50th percentile. The Compensation Committee reviewed and considered the results of the study and other factors as described above under Compensation Program Design in determining Frontier’s CEO’s compensation

and that of the Senior Leadership Team for performance in 2009.

2009 Named Executive Officer Compensation

In February 2010, the Compensation Committee met to evaluate the performance of Frontier's CEO and the other named executive officers, and to determine merit increases to 2010 base salaries, as well as annual cash bonus payouts and restricted stock awards related to 2009 performance.

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For Mrs. Wilderotter, the Compensation Committee reviewed Frontier's financial performance (as measured by revenue, EBITDA, capital expenditures and operating free cash flow), its performance on the weighted 3P goals and her performance against her 2009 goals, including evaluating strategic alternatives for the company that resulted in the pending merger, the effectiveness of her leadership of Frontier, advancement of long-term, strategic initiatives for Frontier and development of the executive team. The Committee also took into account competitive market data provided by its independent executive compensation consultant. Based on this review and the factors discussed above under Components of the Executive Compensation Program, the Committee, in consultation with the other non-management directors, approved for Mrs. Wilderotter a merit increase to her 2010 base salary, an annual cash incentive bonus payout and a restricted stock award (each in the amount set forth below) for 2009 performance. The bonus and restricted stock awards relating to 2009 performance were awarded to Mrs. Wilderotter in February 2010. These compensation decisions place her total compensation for 2009 in the 50th - 75th percentile of Frontier's peer group. As shown in the Summary Compensation Table below, Mrs. Wilderotter's 2009 total compensation is approximately 32% less than her 2008 total compensation.

For the other named executive officers whose performance was judged based on the same 3P criteria as Mrs. Wilderotter, the Compensation Committee reviewed Mrs. Wilderotter's performance assessments for each executive and her recommendations with respect to merit increases in base salary, annual cash incentive bonus payouts and restricted stock awards. The Committee then discussed their assessments of each named executive officer and approved the base salaries for 2010, annual cash bonus payouts and restricted stock awards set forth below.

Name	2010 Base Salary (1)	2009 Incentive Bonus Payout	Grant Date Fair Value of Stock Award (2)
Mrs. Wilderotter	\$ 960,000	\$ 910,200	\$ 3,648,815
Mr. Shassian	\$ 468,000	\$ 439,200	\$ 829,292
Mr. McCarthy	\$ 360,000	\$ 330,456	\$ 631,499
Mr. Hayes	\$ 300,000	\$ 286,050	\$ 378,112
Ms. McKenney	\$ 300,000	\$ 213,911	\$ 404,164

(1) Includes merit increases for each of the named executive officers effective March 1, 2010. For Mr. McCarthy, also includes a market-based adjustment to his base salary based on the results of the peer review study, as discussed above under Market and Peer Group Reviews.

(2) The amounts in this column represent the grant date fair value, pursuant to Topic 718, of restricted stock awards made in February 2010 in recognition of 2009 performance.

Internal Revenue Code Section 162(m) Policy

Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code generally disallows a tax deduction to public companies for compensation over \$1,000,000 paid to the chief executive officer or any of the four most highly compensated executive officers (other than the chief executive officer). Section 162(m) provides that qualifying performance-based compensation will not be subject to the tax deduction limit if certain requirements are met. The Compensation Committee believes it is important to maximize the corporate tax deduction, thereby minimizing Frontier's tax liabilities. Accordingly, the Compensation Committee has designed the Frontier Bonus Plan and the 2009 Equity Incentive Plan and amended the 2000 Equity Incentive Plan to make compensation awarded under these plans deductible under Section 162(m) as performance based compensation. The Frontier Bonus Plan and the amended 2000 Equity Incentive Plan went into effect with respect to 2008 compensation, which was paid in February and March 2009. The 2009 Equity Incentive Plan went into effect with respect to 2009 compensation, which was paid in February 2010. Amounts that were guaranteed at the time of payment under Frontier's employment agreements with the named executive officers were not deductible by Frontier under Section 162(m) as such amounts did not qualify as performance-based compensation.

Under certain circumstances, Mrs. Wilderotter's compensation may not be deductible under Section 162(m). Frontier may also award amounts in the future that are not deductible under Section 162(m) if the Compensation Committee determines that it is in the best interests of Frontier and its stockholders to do so.

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The following table sets forth the compensation awarded to, earned by, or paid to Frontier's Chief Executive Officer, its Chief Financial Officer and each of its other three most highly compensated current executive officers in 2009, 2008 and 2007.

Name and Principal Position(s)	Year	Salary ⁽¹⁾	Bonus	Stock Awards ⁽²⁾	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation ⁽³⁾	All Other Compensation ⁽⁴⁾	Total
Mary Agnes Wilderotter Chairman of the Board of Directors, President and Chief Executive Officer	2009	\$ 882,308		\$ 3,000,000	\$ 910,200	\$ 26,626	\$ 4,819,134
	2008	\$ 920,833		\$ 5,260,151	\$ 878,611	\$ 4,049	\$ 7,063,644
	2007	\$ 875,000		\$ 2,404,800	\$ 895,410	\$ 2,071	\$ 4,177,281
Donald R. Shassian Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer ⁽⁵⁾	2009	\$ 429,231		\$ 924,996	\$ 439,200	\$ 7,804	\$ 1,801,231
	2008	\$ 448,000	\$ 2,500	\$ 834,941	\$ 425,790	\$ 8,624	\$ 1,719,855
	2007	\$ 435,834	\$ 50,000	\$ 601,200	\$ 439,051	\$ 9,154	\$