901 NPA (TENNESSEE)
Final Jeopardy Procedures
Extraordinary Code Conservation Measures

Table C Code Allocation Process				
When Eligible Requests are Greater Than the number of available codes...		**The following restrictions will apply...**	**Codes will be allocated in this manner...**	**And the effect on the following month will be...**
If the total number of OCNs submitting eligible Requests is...	***Equal To*** codes available for assignment that month	2nd- and 5th- choice code requests will be denied	Each OCN receives one NXX assigned to their 1st-choice request	No effect; each available code will be assigned
	Less Than codes available for assignment that month	No restrictions	a) Each OCN receives at least one NXX assigned to their 1st-choice request b) Lottery will be used to determine which OCN(s) receive the remaining code(s)	Any unassigned code quantity will carryover to the following month
	Greater Than codes available for assignment that month	2nd- and 5th -choice code requests will be denied	a) **Only eligible 1st–choice requests will participate in the allocation process** b) Lottery will be used to determine which OCN(s) receive a code assignment c) Some OCNs will receive an NXX; others will not	**OCN's that do not receive a code in a given month's lottery will not have to resubmit a new Part 1 code request. Priority Numbers will NOT be assigned.**

901 NPA (TENNESSEE)
Final Jeopardy Procedures
Extraordinary Code Conservation Measures

Priority Numbers Option (Refer to Table C)

The local industry team determined the method by which code requests that do not receive an assignment in the lottery will be handled.

1) OCNs that do no receive a code in a given month's lottery will ***not*** have to resubmit a new Part 1 code request if the OCN still needs an NXX assignment; Priority Numbers will NOT be assigned with this option.

Modifications to These Procedures

These procedures will be modified in the following circumstances:

1) If, during Industry relief planning meetings, consensus is reached to add, modify or delete specific dates and intervals identified on Table A.

- OR-

2) If the State Commission NPA Relief Order specifies implementation dates that are different from those initially proposed by the industry relief planning team.

Minutes
Tennessee 901 NPA
Jeopardy Conference Call
March 31, 2000

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

Ms. Linda Hymans, NPA Relief Planner, NeuStar, Inc. NANPA, opened the meeting with introductions and objectives of the call. A list of attendees can be found at the end of this document.

Ms. Hymans stated that jeopardy was declared in the 901 NPA on March 16, 2000 and that the ATIS (Alliance for Telecommunications Solutions) approved industry consensus process will be followed. She reminded the industry of the consensus definition read on the prior portion of the conference call to review the minutes and industry recommendation for the 901 NPA relief plan.

NPA STATUS

Dora Wirth of NeuStar, Inc. NANPA Central Office Code Administration reviewed the current status of the 901 NPA.

NPA	901
Total Assigned NXXs	577
Protected	38
Reserved	3
Hold	3
Test NXXs	9
Unavailable NXXs	16
Available NXXs	154

Code Assignment History

May '99	Jun '99	Jul '99	Aug '99	Sept '99
6	12	2	5	10
Oct '99	**Nov '99**	**Dec '99**	**Jan '00**	**Feb '00**
4	12	30	3	8
Mar '00				
22				

Notes:

Total Unavailable NXXs include the "odd" NXXs, e.g., N11, 950, 976, 700, etc.

Discussion took place about the number of unassignable NXX codes. Bell South advised that a list of unassignable codes for multiple states was sent to NANPA Code Administration and requested NANPA to review the list to see if any codes in the 901 NPA could be released for assignment. Ms. Cheryl Dixon, Senior Code Administrator, stated that the review of unassignable codes in the 901 NPA would be given priority. There was also discussion about the number of CLECs that were recently approved in TN 901 that may be establishing footprints.

CONSENSUS ON JEOPARDY

Ms. Hymans reviewed the previously distributed document of interim procedures and the proposed extraordinary final procedures. The attached extraordinary procedures reflect the industry's changes and consensus.

Based upon industry consensus that a possible September 17, 2001 mandatory dialing period and a November 1, 2001 earliest effective date for activation of an NXX in the new NPA be used as relief dates, Ms. Wirth determined 8 codes could be assigned per month. **Consensus was reached to assign 8 codes per month and to review that allocation in approximately five months**. Industry discussed the number of code requests allowed per month. It was proposed that five requests per OCN be allowed. **Consensus was reached for five requests.**

The industry discussed one versus two pools. **Consensus was reached to have one pool.**

Discussion about the two options for priority numbers ensued in detail. **Consensus was reached to use Option #2 that permits no priority numbers and with which it is not necessary to resubmit part 1s in the following month.**

Consensus was reached to adopt the procedures as modified on the call and to adopt the Final Extraordinary Jeopardy procedures beginning with April 1, 2000 business.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Any questions or corrections regarding these minutes may be directed to Linda Hymans, NPA Relief Planner, at 512-996-8757 or by e-mail at linda.hymans@neustar.com. You may also contact Dora Wirth, Code Administrator, at 925-363-8745 or by e-mail at dora.wirth@neustar.com.

ATTENDEES

Leslie Miklos	Adelphia Business Systems
Doug McCollough	Bell South
Jerry Jones	Bell South
Randy Hudson	Bell South
Cindy Wieties	Bell South Mobility
Teresa Karayiannis	Bell South Mobility
Kathy Rodgers	GTE Wireless
David Espinoza	Millington Telephone

Lisa Ball	Millington Telephone
Cheryl Dixon	NANPA Code Administration
Dora Wirth	NANPA Code Administration
Linda Hymans	NANPA NPA Relief Planning
Sandy Tokarek	NANPA NPA Relief Planning
Diane Welsh	Teletouch Communications
Carla Soellner	Time Warner
Terri Newkirk	Time Warner
Ellen Bryson	TN Telecommunications Association
Eddie Robertson	Tennessee Regulatory Authority
Lewis DeBoard	Tennessee Regulatory Authority

EXHIBIT B

NPA exhaust projections contained herein may change based on demand for numbering resources and will be modified or revised by the NANPA as new data becomes available and are analyzed.

1999 COCUS and NPA Exhaust Analysis**
January 18, 2000 Update

Sorted by State

Locality		NPA	Dec 99	Apr 99	+/-	Notes
Alabama		205	2002 4Q	2002 3Q	(0)	
Alabama		256	2004 3Q	2005 4Q	(1)	
Alabama		334	2002 3Q	2002 1Q	(0)	
Alaska		907	2006 1Q	2010 3Q	(4)	Correction in code assignment records
Arizona		480	2004 4Q	2016 2Q	(12)	3.2X incr. in code growth rate
Arizona		520	2001 3Q	2001 4Q	(0)	
Arizona		602	2003 2Q	2016 2Q	(13)	2.0X incr. in code growth rate
Arizona		623	2010 2Q	2016 3Q	(6)	2.4X incr. in code growth rate
Arkansas		501	2002 4Q	2004 1Q	(2)	
Arkansas		870	2016 4Q	2016 4Q	(0)	
California	R	209	2003 2Q	2004 4Q	(1)	
California		213	2002 3Q	2006 1Q	(4)	2.5X incr. in code growth rate
California	I R	310	2000 3Q	2005 3Q	(5)	Pooling planned for 3/00; April forecast included relief NPA
California	R	323	2002 3Q	2002 3Q	(0)	
California	I R	408	2003 1Q	2006 3Q	(3)	
California	I R	415	2001 4Q	2000 4Q	(-1)	
California	I R	510	2002 4Q	2001 1Q	(-1)	
California	R	530	2002 4Q	2000 4Q	(-2)	
California	R	559	2003 1Q	2004 4Q	(1)	
California		562	2001 3Q	2001 4Q	(0)	
California	X I	619	2004 4Q	2000 1Q	(-4)	Introduction of relief NPA
California	R	626	2003 1Q	2001 2Q	(-2)	
California	I R	650	2002 3Q	2001 2Q	(-1)	
California		661	2002 4Q	2005 1Q	(3)	
California	R	707	2001 3Q	2001 2Q	(0)	
California	I R	714	2002 1Q	2001 1Q	(-1)	
California	I R	760	2002 4Q	2001 2Q	(-1)	
California	R	805	2002 3Q	2004 3Q	(2)	
California	R	818	2002 3Q	2001 1Q	(-1)	
California		831	2005 2Q	2006 2Q	(1)	
California		858	2003 4Q	NA	(NA)	New NPA
California	X I	909	2002 4Q	2000 3Q	(-2)	Introduction of relief NPA
California	R	916	2002 1Q	2002 1Q	(0)	
California	R	925	2001 4Q	2000 2Q	(-1)	
California	R	949	2002 4Q	2002 2Q	(0)	
CNMI		670	2307 1Q	NA	(NA)	New projection by NANPA
Colorado		303/720	2003 3Q	2003 2Q	(0)	NPA 303 is capped
Colorado		719	2008 4Q	2011 3Q	(3)	
Colorado		720/303	2003 3Q	2003 2Q	(0)	NPA 303 is capped
Colorado		970	2007 4Q	2002 4Q	(-5)	Decrease in code growth rate
Connecticut	I R	203	2001 2Q	2001 2Q	(0)	
Connecticut	I R	860	2001 3Q	2000 4Q	(-1)	

X = Indicates relief planning is underway and the exhaust projection reflects impact of assignment of new NPA code

R = Relief date based upon rationing amount

| = Indicates a relief NPA code has been assigned

NA = Not Applicable

** = Code data used for study as of 12/1/99

Capped = Overlaid NPA where the supply of NXX codes is exhausted. Codes are assigned if they become available.

NPA exhaust projections contained herein may change based on demand for numbering resources and will be modified or revised by the NANPA as new data becomes available and are analyzed.

1999 COCUS and NPA Exhaust Analysis**
January 18, 2000 Update

Locality		NPA	Dec 99	Apr 99	+/-	Notes
Delaware		302	2004 3Q	2006 1Q	(2)	
Florida	R	305-A	2001 3Q	NA	(NA)	Florida Keys only
Florida		305/786	2003 2Q	2003 2Q	(0)	
Florida		321-A	2005 4Q	NA	(NA)	Brevard County only
Florida		321/407	2004 1Q	2004 1Q	(0)	
Florida		352	2008 1Q	2011 4Q	(3)	
Florida		407/312	2004 1Q	2004 1Q	(0)	
Florida	R	561	2002 4Q	2002 3Q	(0)	
Florida		727	2009 3Q	2004 4Q	(-5)	Decrease in code growth rate
Florida		786/305	2003 2Q	2003 2Q	(0)	
Florida		813	2006 4Q	2004 2Q	(-2)	
Florida		850	2004 2Q	2008 3Q	(4)	1.7X incr. in code growth rate
Florida		863	2006 3Q	NA	(NA)	New NPA
Florida	R	904	2002 2Q	2001 4Q	(-1)	
Florida	X |	941	2002 4Q	2002 3Q	(0)	
Florida	R	954	2002 3Q	2002 2Q	(0)	
Georgia		404	2004 1Q	2005 3Q	(1)	
Georgia		678/770	2000 4Q	2001 3Q	(1)	NPA 770 is capped
Georgia		706	2003 1Q	2002 2Q	(-1)	
Georgia		770/678	2000 4Q	2001 3Q	(1)	NPA 770 is capped
Georgia	R	912	2002 1Q	2002 1Q	(0)	
Guam		671	2173 4Q	NA	(NA)	New projection by NANPA
Hawaii		808	2007 2Q	2007 1Q	(0)	
Idaho		208	2004 4Q	2006 1Q	(2)	
Illinois		217	2003 2Q	2007 2Q	(4)	2.3X incr. in code growth rate
Illinois		309	2010 1Q	2009 4Q	(-1)	
Illinois	I	312	2002 1Q	2001 4Q	(-1)	Pooling implemented 8/99
Illinois		618	2003 1Q	2009 2Q	(6)	3.3X incr. in code growth rate
Illinois	I	630	2000 3Q	2000 1Q	(0)	Pooling implemented 8/99
Illinois	I	708	2001 1Q	2000 4Q	(-1)	Pooling planned 3/00
Illinois	I	773	2002 1Q	2001 2Q	(-1)	Pooling implemented 10/99
Illinois		815	2003 2Q	2002 3Q	(-1)	
Illinois	I	847	2000 3Q	NA	(NA)	Pooling implemented 6/98; Forecast for 847 only
Illinois	X	847/224	2016 1Q	2029 2Q	(13)	Pooling implemented 6/98; 2.0X incr. in code growth rate
Indiana	R	219	2001 4Q	2001 1Q	(0)	
Indiana		317	2002 2Q	2002 3Q	(0)	
Indiana		765	2002 4Q	2001 4Q	(-1)	
Indiana		812	2003 3Q	2005 3Q	(2)	
Iowa		319	2002 3Q	2002 3Q	(0)	
Iowa	R	515	2001 3Q	2001 2Q	(0)	
Iowa		712	2010 2Q	2007 1Q	(-3)	
Kansas		316	2002 3Q	2002 2Q	(0)	
Kansas		785	2007 2Q	2008 4Q	(1)	
Kansas	R	913	2006 1Q	2006 3Q	(0)	

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1999 COCUS and NPA Exhaust Analysis**
January 18, 2000 Update

Locality		NPA	Dec 99	Apr 99	+/-	Notes
Kentucky		270	2006 3Q	2006 3Q	(0)	
Kentucky		502	2004 1Q	2007 1Q	(3)	
Kentucky	I R	606	2000 4Q	2000 4Q	(0)	
Louisiana		225	2010 1Q	2010 1Q	(0)	
Louisiana	X I	318	2004 3Q	2000 3Q	(-4)	Introduction of relief NPA
Louisiana		337	2006 2Q	NA	(NA)	New NPA
Louisiana	R	504	2003 1Q	2003 1Q	(0)	
Maine		207	2002 2Q	2001 4Q	(-1)	Pooling planned for 6/00
Maryland		240/301	2002 1Q	2001 4Q	(-1)	NPA 301 is capped
Maryland		301/240	2002 1Q	2001 4Q	(-1)	NPA 301 is capped
Maryland		410/443	2000 4Q	2002 1Q	(2)	NPA 410 is capped
Maryland		443/410	2000 4Q	2002 1Q	(2)	NPA 410 is capped
Massachusetts		413	2002 3Q	2003 2Q	(1)	
Massachusetts	R	508	2002 1Q	2001 2Q	(-1)	
Massachusetts	R	617	2001 2Q	2001 1Q	(0)	
Massachusetts	R	781	2001 3Q	2001 2Q	(0)	
Massachusetts	R	978	2001 4Q	2001 3Q	(0)	
Michigan		231	2003 1Q	2002 2Q	(-1)	
Michigan	I R	248	2001 4Q	2000 1Q	(-1)	
Michigan	I	313	2001 3Q	2001 1Q	(0)	
Michigan	X I	517	2004 3Q	2000 3Q	(-4)	Introduction of relief NPA
Michigan	R	616	2001 2Q	2002 2Q	(1)	
Michigan	I	734	2001 2Q	2000 2Q	(-1)	
Michigan	I R	810	2000 4Q	2001 2Q	(1)	
Michigan		906	2013 4Q	2013 4Q	(0)	
Minnesota		218	2013 1Q	2013 1Q	(0)	
Minnesota		320	2018 4Q	2018 1Q	(0)	
Minnesota		507	2008 1Q	2006 3Q	(-2)	
Minnesota	X I	612	2009 1Q	2001 1Q	(-8)	Introduction of relief NPA
Minnesota		651	2008 4Q	2004 2Q	(-4)	Decrease in code growth rate
Mississippi		228	2035 4Q	2035 4Q	(0)	
Mississippi	X I	601	2004 3Q	2000 3Q	(-4)	Introduction of relief NPA
Mississippi		662	2008 1Q	NA	(NA)	New NPA
Missouri	X I	314	2001 3Q	2000 2Q	(-1)	
Missouri		417	2005 1Q	2019 2Q	(14)	3.0X incr. in code growth rate
Missouri		573	2004 4Q	2016 2Q	(12)	3.0X incr. in code growth rate
Missouri		636	2004 3Q	NA	(NA)	New NPA
Missouri		660	2019 4Q	2019 4Q	(0)	
Missouri		816	2001 4Q	2001 2Q	(0)	
Montana		406	2004 1Q	2004 1Q	(0)	
Nebraska		308	2032 4Q	2031 3Q	(-1)	
Nebraska		402	2000 4Q	2000 4Q	(0)	
Nevada		702	2004 2Q	2004 2Q	(0)	
Nevada		775	2003 1Q	2006 3Q	(3)	
New Hampshire	R	603	2001 4Q	2001 1Q	(0)	
New Jersey	R	201	2001 4Q	2000 4Q	(-1)	

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NPA exhaust projections contained herein may change based on demand for numbering resources and will be modified or revised by the NANPA as new data becomes available and are analyzed.

1999 COCUS and NPA Exhaust Analysis**
January 18, 2000 Update

Locality		NPA	Dec 99	Apr 99	+/-	Notes
New Jersey		609	2002 3Q	2000 1Q	(-2)	Introduction of relief NPA
New Jersey	R	732	2001 1Q	2000 1Q	(-1)	
New Jersey		856	2002 3Q	NA	(NA)	New NPA
New Jersey		908	2003 1Q	2001 4Q	(-2)	
New Jersey	R	973	2001 2Q	2000 1Q	(-1)	
New Mexico	R	505	2002 3Q	2004 2Q	(2)	
New York		212/646	2002 2Q	NA	(NA)	NPA 212 is capped; New projection
New York		315	2001 1Q	2000 3Q	(-1)	
New York		347/718	2002 3Q	NA	(NA)	NPA 718 is capped; New projection
New York	X I	516	2001 1Q	2000 2Q	(-1)	
New York	R	518	2002 3Q	2000 3Q	(-2)	
New York		607	2006 3Q	2004 4Q	(-2)	
New York		631	2006 4Q	NA	(NA)	New NPA
New York		646/212	2002 2Q	NA	(NA)	NPA 212 is capped; New projection
New York	R	716	2001 4Q	2001 4Q	(0)	Pooling planned 4/00
New York		718/347	2002 3Q	NA	(NA)	NPA 718 is capped; New projection
New York	I	914	2000 1Q	2000 3Q	(0)	
New York		917	2000	NA	(NA)	NPA 917 is capped. Codes are assigned if they become available
North Carolina		252	2007 3Q	2019 3Q	(12)	2.3X incr. in code growth rate
North Carolina		336	2003 1Q	2002 4Q	(-1)	
North Carolina	I R	704	2001 3Q	2000 4Q	(-1)	
North Carolina		828	2011 4Q	2011 4Q	(0)	
North Carolina		910	2003 4Q	2006 3Q	(3)	
North Carolina		919	2002 2Q	2002 2Q	(0)	
North Dakota		701	2006 4Q	2004 3Q	(-2)	
Ohio		216	2006 2Q	2008 3Q	(2)	
Ohio	I	330	2001 2Q	2000 3Q	(-1)	
Ohio		419	2001 3Q	2002 1Q	(1)	
Ohio		440	2003 3Q	2001 4Q	(-2)	
Ohio		513	2001 3Q	2002 1Q	(1)	
Ohio		614	2002 2Q	2004 1Q	(2)	
Ohio		740	2004 4Q	2004 4Q	(0)	
Ohio		937	2004 4Q	2005 4Q	(1)	
Oklahoma		405	2002 3Q	2003 3Q	(1)	
Oklahoma		580	2006 4Q	2007 3Q	(1)	
Oklahoma		918	2002 1Q	2003 1Q	(1)	
Oregon		503A	2002 2Q	NA	(NA)	Coastal Counties only
Oregon		503/971	2007 2Q	2000 2Q	(-7)	Introduction of relief NPA
Oregon		541	2002 4Q	2002 2Q	(0)	
Oregon		971/503	2007 4Q	2000 2Q	(-7)	Introduction of relief NPA
Pennsylvania	R	215/267	2003 1Q	2007 1Q	(4)	5.0X incr. in code growth rate NPA 215 is capped

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1999 COCUS and NPA Exhaust Analysis**
January 18, 2000 Update

Locality		NPA	Dec 99	Apr 99	+/-	Notes
Pennsylvania	R	267/215	2003 1Q	2007 1Q	(4)	5.0X incr. in code growth rate NPA 215 is capped
Pennsylvania	R	412	2002 1Q	2001 3Q	(-1)	
Pennsylvania	R	484/610	2001 4Q	2004 4Q	(3)	610 NPA is capped
Pennsylvania		570	2002 1Q	2009 2Q	(7)	4.5X incr. in code growth rate
Pennsylvania	R	610/484	2001 4Q	2004 4Q	(3)	610 NPA is capped
Pennsylvania		717	2001 2Q	2009 4Q	(8)	4.5X inrcr. In code growth rate
Pennsylvania	I	724	2002 1Q	2002 1Q	(0)	
Pennsylvania		814	2010 4Q	2010 4Q	(0)	
Puerto Rico	R	787	2004 3Q	NA	(NA)	New projection by NANPA Interim rationing at 3 codes/mo.
Rhode Island		401	2001 1Q	2002 2Q	(1)	
South Carolina		803	2005 1Q	2008 3Q	(3)	
South Carolina		843	2003 1Q	2004 2Q	(1)	
South Carolina		864	2005 2Q	2005 2Q	(0)	
South Dakota		605	2007 4Q	2004 4Q	(-3)	
Tennessee	X I	423	2004 1Q	2000 2Q	(-4)	Introduction of relief NPA
Tennessee		615	2002 4Q	2000 4Q	(-2)	
Tennessee		865	2005 4Q	NA	(NA)	New NPA
Tennessee		901	2002 1Q	2002 3Q	(0)	
Tennessee		931	2008 4Q	2007 1Q	(-1)	
Texas		210	2004 1Q	2005 1Q	(1)	
Texas		214/469/ 972	2001 4Q	2003 4Q	(2)	
Texas		254	2017 1Q	2040 2Q	(23)	2.0X incr. in code growth rate
Texas		281/713/ 832	2002 3Q	2002 2Q	(0)	
Texas		361	2006 3Q	2005 2Q	(-1)	
Texas	X I	409	2007 1Q	2000 4Q	(-7)	Introduction of relief NPA
Texas		469/214/ 972	2001 4Q	2003 4Q	(2)	
Texas	R	512	2004 1Q	2002 4Q	(-2)	
Texas		713/281/ 832	2002 3Q	2002 2Q	(0)	
Texas		806	2016 1Q	2020 3Q	(4)	1.1X incr. in code growth rate
Texas	R	817	2000 4Q	2000 4Q	(0)	
Texas		830	2008 3Q	2014 4Q	(6)	1.8X incr. in code growth rate
Texas		832/281/ 713	2002 3Q	2002 2Q	(0)	
Texas		903	2002 2Q	2003 2Q	(1)	
Texas		915	2003 1Q	2005 3Q	(2)	
Texas		940	2012 1Q	2017 2Q	(5)	1.5X incr. in code growth rate
Texas		956	2007 1Q	2007 1Q	(0)	
Texas		972/214/ 469	2001 4Q	2003 4Q	(2)	
US Virgin Islands		340	2293 2Q	NA	(NA)	First projection by NANPA
Utah		435	2017 1Q	2015 3Q	(-2)	Decrease in code growth rate
Utah	R	801	2001 1Q	2001 1Q	(0)	

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1999 COCUS and NPA Exhaust Analysis**
January 18, 2000 Update

Locality		NPA	Dec 99	Apr 99	+/-	Notes
Vermont		802	2011 1Q	2007 4Q	(-4)	Decrease in code growth rate
Virginia	R	540	2002 1Q	2002 2Q	(0)	
Virginia		571/703	2005 4Q	2005 4Q	(0)	
Virginia		703/571	2005 4Q	2005 4Q	(0)	
Virginia		757	2002 1Q	2002 3Q	(0)	
Virginia	R	804	2001 3Q	2001 1Q	(0)	
Washington		206	2002 2Q	2002 2Q	(0)	
Washington		253	2004 1Q	2006 2Q	(2)	
Washington	I R	360	2000 4Q	2000 3Q	(0)	
Washington		425	2002 3Q	2003 4Q	(1)	
Washington		509	2002 2Q	2007 3Q	(5)	2.5X incr. in code growth rate
Washington D.C.		202	2004 2Q	2004 2Q	(0)	
West Virginia		304	2004 3Q	2004 1Q	(0)	
Wisconsin		262	2005 2Q	NA	(NA)	New NPA
Wisconsin	X I	414	2006 1Q	2000 4Q	(-6)	Introduction of relief NPA
Wisconsin		608	2009 2Q	2009 2Q	(0)	
Wisconsin		715	2004 4Q	2003 3Q	(-1)	
Wisconsin		920	2004 1Q	2001 1Q	(-3)	
Wyoming		307	2012 3Q	2025 3Q	(13)	2.0X incr. in code growth rate

X = Indicates relief planning is underway and the exhaust projection reflects impact of assignment of new NPA code

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EXHIBIT C

LECs as well as new LEC entrants, and also apply to cellular, broadband PCS, and covered SMR providers. According to the SBA definition, incumbent LECs do not qualify as small businesses because they are dominant in their field of operation. Accordingly, we will not address the impact of these rules on incumbent LECs.

15. However, our rules may have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small businesses insofar as they apply to telecommunications carriers other than incumbent LECs. The rules may have such an impact upon new entrant LECs as well as cellular, broadband PCS, and covered SMR providers. Based upon data contained in the most recent census and a report by the Commission's Common Carrier Bureau, we estimate that 2,100 carriers could be affected. See supra □□ 4-7 (discussion of estimated number of small businesses affected). We request comment on this estimate. These entities could include various categories of carriers, including competitive access providers, cellular carriers, interexchange carriers, mobile service carriers, operator service providers, pay telephone operators, PCS providers, covered SMR providers, and resellers. The SIC codes which describe these groups are 4812 and 4813.

16. Reporting, Recordkeeping and Other Compliance Requirements: The Further Notice requests comment on the appropriate method by which the costs of long-term number portability should be recovered. One possible cost recovery method would be based upon a percentage of a carrier's gross revenues. Such a rule, if promulgated, would not impose a reporting requirement on LECs because they already file information about gross revenues with the Commission for other purposes. There are no other reporting requirements contemplated by the Further Notice.

17. Federal Rules Which Overlap, Duplicate or Conflict with these Rules: None.

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APPENDIX D - 100 LARGEST METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS (MSAs) AND THEIR POPULATIONS

1. Los Angeles, CA 9,150,000
2. New York, NY 8,584,000
3. Chicago, IL 7,668,000
4. Philadelphia, PA 4,949,000
5. Washington, DC 4,474,000
6. Detroit, MI 4,307,000
7. Houston, TX 3,653,000
8. Atlanta, GA 3,331,000
9. Boston, MA* 3,211,000
10. Riverside, CA 2,907,000
11. Dallas, TX 2,898,000
12. Minneapolis, MN 2,688,000
13. Nassau, NY 2,651,000
14. San Diego, CA 2,621,000
15. Orange Co., CA 2,543,000
16. St. Louis, MO 2,536,000
17. Phoenix, AZ 2,473,000
18. Baltimore, MD 2,458,000
19. Pittsburgh, PA 2,402,000
20. Akron, OH 2,222,000
21. Oakland, CA 2,182,000
22. Seattle, WA 2,180,000
23. Tampa, FL 2,157,000
24. Miami, FL 2,025,000
25. Newark, NJ 1,934,000
26. Denver, CO 1,796,000
27. Portland, OR 1,676,000
28. Kansas City, KS 1,647,000
29. San Francisco, CA 1,646,000
30. Cincinnati, OH 1,581,000
31. San Jose, CA 1,557,000
32. Norfolk, VA 1,529,000

33. Fort Worth, TX 1,464,000
34. Indianapolis, IN 1,462,000
35. Milwaukee, WI 1,456,000
36. Sacramento, CA 1,441,000
37. San Antonio, TX 1,437,000
38. Columbus, OH 1,423,000
39. Fort Lauderdale, FL 1,383,000
40. Orlando, FL 1,361,000
41. New Orleans, LA 1,309,000
42. Bergen, NJ 1,304,000
43. Charlotte, NC 1,260,000
44. Buffalo, NY 1,189,000
45. Salt Lake City, UT 1,178,000
46. Hartford, CT* 1,156,000
47. Providence, RI* 1,131,000
48. Greensboro, NC 1,107,000
49. Rochester, NY 1,090,000
50. Las Vegas, NV 1,076,000
51. Nashville, TN 1,070,000
52. Middlesex, NJ 1,069,000
53. Memphis, TN 1,056,000
54. Monmouth, NJ 1,035,000
55. Oklahoma City, OK 1,007,000
56. Grand Rapids, MI 985,000
57. Louisville, KY 981,000
58. Jacksonville, FL 972,000
59. Raleigh, NC 965,000
60. Austin, TX 964,000
61. Dayton, OH 956,000
62. West Palm Beach, FL 955,000
63. Richmond, VA 917,000
64. Albany, NY 875,000
65. Honolulu, HI 874,000
66. Birmingham, AL 872,000
67. Greenville, SC 837,000
68. Fresno, CA 835,000
69. Syracuse, NY 754,000
70. Tulsa, OK 743,000
71. Tucson, AZ 732,000
72. Ventura, CA 703,000
73. Cleveland, OH 677,000
74. El Paso, TX 665,000
75. Omaha, NE 663,000
76. Albuquerque, NM 646,000
77. Tacoma, WA 638,000
78. Scranton, PA 637,000
79. Knoxville, TN 631,000
80. Gary, IN 620,000
81. Toledo, OH 614,000
82. Allentown, PA 612,000
83. Harrisburg, PA 610,000
84. Bakersfield, CA 609,000
85. Youngstown, OH 604,000
86. Springfield, MA* 584,000
87. Baton Rouge, LA 558,000
88. Jersey City, NJ 552,000
89. Wilmington, DE 539,000
90. Little Rock, AR 538,000
91. New Haven, CT* 527,000
92. Charleston, SC 522,000
93. Sarasota, FL 518,000
94. Stockton, CA 518,000
95. Ann Arbor, MI 515,000
96. Mobile, AL 512,000

97. Wichita, KS 507,000
98. Columbia, SC 486,000
99. Vallejo, CA 483,000
100. Fort Wayne, IN 469,000

* Population figures for New England's city and town based MSAs are for 1992, while others are for 1994.

APPENDIX E - DESCRIPTION OF NUMBER PORTABILITY METHODS

1. Database methods

1. Location Routing Number (LRN). Under AT&T's LRN proposal, a carrier seeking to route a call to a ported number queries or "dips" an external routing database, obtains a ten-digit location routing number for the ported number, and uses that location routing number to route the call to the end office switch which serves the called party. The carrier dipping the database may be the originating carrier, the terminating carrier, or the N-1 carrier (the carrier prior to the terminating carrier). Under the LRN method, a unique location routing number is assigned to each switch. For example, a local service provider receiving a 7-digit local call, such as 887-1234, would examine the dialed number to determine if the NPA-NXX is a portable code. If so, the 7 digit dialed number would be prefixed with the NPA and a 10-digit query (e.g., 679-887-1234) would be launched to the routing database. The routing database then would return the LRN (e.g., 679-267-0000) associated with the dialed number which the local service provider uses to route the call to the appropriate switch. The local service provider then would formulate an SS7 call set up message with a generic address parameter, along with the forward call indicator set to indicate that the query has been performed, and route the call to the local service provider's tandem for forwarding.

2. LRN is a "single-number solution" because only one number (i.e., the number dialed by the calling party) is used to identify the customer in the serving switch. Each switch has one network address -- the location routing number. The record and the Industry Numbering Committee (INC) indicate that LRN supports custom local area signalling services (CLASS), emergency services, and operator and directory services, but may result in some additional post-dial delay. LRN can support location and service as well as service provider portability. Finally, LRN supports wireless-wireline and wireless-wireless service provider portability.

3. Carrier Portability Code (CPC). Under CPC, each local service provider within a given area would be assigned a three-digit Carrier Portability Code (CPC). The database serving that area would contain all the telephone numbers that have been transferred from one carrier to another and their corresponding CPCs. A carrier querying the database for purposes of routing a call to a customer that has transferred his or her telephone number would know from the NXX code of the dialed number that the telephone number may have been transferred to another local service provider. The carrier would query a database serving that area, which would return to the carrier a three-digit CPC corresponding to the service provider serving the dialed number. The carrier then would route the call according to the carrier portability code and the dialed NXX code. For example, an IXC delivering a call to the 301 NPA would query the database serving the 301 area code. In return, that database would transmit back to the IXC a ten-digit number consisting of the three-digit NPA replaced with the CPC for the LEC serving that customer, plus the customer's seven-digit telephone number. The IXC then would route the call to the location pre-designated by the terminating carrier based on the six-digit CPC-NXX. Similarly, carriers providing service within the area would query the same database to identify the local service provider responsible for handling specific local calls.

4. AT&T asserts that CPC is compatible with LRN by permitting adoption of switch trigger mechanisms, switch interfaces, signalling translations, and the development of an SMS to an LRN environment. CPC supports an N-1 call processing scenario, avoids routing calls through incumbent LEC networks, permits carriers to own or provide for their own routing databases, and supports vertical features. On the other hand, the CPC method essentially uses two NPA codes, and therefore precludes use of the second