

## Appendix A

EIGHTH ANNUAL CMRS REPORT (ADOPTED 6/26/03)	
<i>Page</i>	<i>Excerpt</i>
11	During 2002, the CMRS industry continued to experience increased service availability, lower prices for consumers, innovation, and a wider variety of service offerings.
23	Since the end of 1999, carriers have been building nationwide footprints through various forms of transactions. One of the driving forces behind many of these transactions has been the desire of large regional carriers to enhance their ability to compete with existing nationwide operators that offer attractive nationwide pricing plans. Also, as the Commission has previously concluded, operators with larger footprints can achieve certain economies of scale and increased efficiencies compared to operators with smaller footprints. More recently, national operators have sought to fill in gaps in their coverage areas, as well as to increase the capacity of their existing networks.
47	Roaming revenues as a percentage of total service revenue continued to decline, however, from 6.1 percent reported in 2001 to 5.1 percent in 2002. CTIA attributes this decline to the growth of DOR plans and the extended calling areas established by many of the larger carriers. It may also be the result of declining per-minute roaming rates.

NINTH ANNUAL CMRS REPORT (ADOPTED 9/29/04)	
<i>Page</i>	<i>Excerpt</i>
27	Consolidation in the mobile telecommunications market may enable carriers to achieve certain economies of scale and increased efficiencies compared to smaller operators. If the cost savings generated by consolidation encourage the newly enlarged carrier to compete more aggressively, consolidation could result in lower prices and new and innovative services for consumers. Moreover, it is unlikely that competitive harm will result from consolidation among service providers licensed to operate in separate geographic markets.
27	Since the end of 1999, carriers have been building nationwide footprints through various forms of transactions. One of the driving forces behind many of these transactions has been the desire of large regional carriers to enhance their ability to compete with existing nationwide operators that offer attractive nationwide pricing plans. Also, as the Commission has previously concluded, operators with larger footprints can achieve certain economies of scale and increased efficiencies compared to

	operators with smaller footprints. More recently, national operators have sought to fill in gaps in their coverage areas, as well as to increase the capacity of their existing networks.
61	Roaming revenues as a percentage of total service revenue also continued to decline, from 6.1 percent reported in 2001 to 5.1 percent in 2002 followed by 4.3 percent in 2003. One analyst attributes the decline in roaming revenues to “larger operators negotiating lower roaming rates, as well as national carriers expanding their footprints through buildout, acquisition, and joint buildout/roaming agreements.”

TENTH ANNUAL CMRS REPORT  
(ADOPTED 9/26/05)

<i>Page</i>	<i>Excerpt</i>
22	[referring to consolidation of service providers, specifically <b>Cingular/AT&amp;T</b> ] However, <b>consolidation</b> does not <b>always result in a</b> negative impact on consumers. Consolidation in the mobile telecommunications market may enable carriers to achieve certain economies of scale and increased efficiencies compared to smaller operators. If the cost savings generated by consolidation give the newly enlarged carrier the ability and the incentive to compete more aggressively, consolidation could result in lower prices and new and innovative services for consumers. Moreover, it is unlikely that competitive harm will result from consolidation among service providers <b>licensed to operate in separate geographic markets.</b>
23	Since the end of 1999, carriers have been building <b>nationwide</b> footprints through various forms of transactions. One of the driving forces behind many of these transactions has been the desire of large regional carriers to enhance their ability to compete with existing nationwide operators that offer attractive nationwide pricing plans. Also, as the Commission has previously concluded, operators with larger footprints can achieve <b>certain economies of scale and increased efficiencies compared to operators with smaller footprints.</b> More recently, national operators have sought to fill in gaps in their coverage areas, as well as to increase the capacity of their existing networks.
49	However, roaming revenues are under pressure as roaming rates have declined and <b>nationwide</b> carriers <b>continue to expand into smaller communities.</b>
50	However, the contribution of roaming revenues to total service revenues continued its decline, from 4.3 percent reported in 2003 to 4.1 percent in 2004, and down from over 10 percent five years ago.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL CMRS REPORT  
(ADOPTED 9/26/06)

<i>Page</i>	<i>Excerpt</i>
24	However, consolidation does not always result in a negative impact on consumers. <b>Consolidation in the mobile telecommunications market may enable carriers to achieve certain economies of scale and increased efficiencies compared to smaller operators.</b> If the cost savings generated by consolidation give the newly enlarged carrier the <b>ability and the incentive to compete more aggressively</b> , consolidation could result in <b>lower prices and new and innovative services for consumers.</b> Moreover, <b>it is unlikely that competitive harm will result from consolidation among service providers licensed to operate in separate geographic markets.</b>
24-25	Since the end of 1999, carriers have been building nationwide footprints through various forms of transactions. One of the driving forces behind many of these transactions has been <b>the desire of regional carriers to enhance their ability to compete with existing nationwide operators that offer attractive nationwide pricing plans.</b> Moreover, national operators have sought to fill in gaps in their coverage areas, as well as to increase the capacity of their existing networks. As the Commission has previously concluded, operators with larger footprints can achieve <b>certain economies of scale and increased efficiencies compared to operators with smaller footprints.</b>
57	The contribution of roaming revenues to total service revenues continued its decline, from <b>4.1 percent in 2004 to 3.3 percent in 2005</b> , down from over 10 percent six years ago. One analyst explains that these trends are not surprising “given the fall in roaming rates as well as the consolidation activity in the wireless industry. Also, a smaller portion of revenues are classified as roaming, as compared to historical years, given the proliferation of much larger ‘home’ footprints and national pricing plans.”