ANWR AND THE ALASKA ECONOMY AN ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT

PREPARED FOR:

SUPPORTING ALASKA FREE ENTERPRISE (SAFE)



Research-Based Consulting

Juneau Anchorage

SEPTEMBER 2002

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The purpose of this study is to assess the potential economic impacts in Alaska from oil development in the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. Key findings of this study are summarized below.

- Based on \$22 per barrel oil (West Coast), annual Alaska revenues from ANWR oil production could peak at over \$800 million. This includes royalties (assuming a 50/50 state/federal royalty split), severance taxes, property taxes and corporate income taxes. This is based on the "mean" resource volume estimate of 10 billion barrels of technically recoverable oil in ANWR.
- Five years after the first barrel of ANWR oil is pumped, annual state revenues would total approximately \$300 million and after ten years, \$600 million. Peak revenues are reached after approximately 17 years. In addition, lease bonus revenues would add an estimated \$1.5 billion to state coffers.
- With higher oil prices, total annual state revenues could peak at about \$1.3 billion (\$24 per barrel oil). The price of ANS West Coast oil currently stands at about \$27 per barrel.

State of Alaska Revenues from ANWR Oil Production Peak Annual Values (millions of dollars)

West Coast Price	e (\$/bbl) \$20.00	\$22.00	\$24.00
Royalties (50/50 state/federal split)	\$130	\$200	\$320
Royalties (90/10 state/federal split)	230	360	570
Severance Taxes	270	420	660
Corporate Income Taxes	60	100	160
Property Taxes	80	100	140
Total Alaska Revenues (50/50 royalty split)	\$540	\$830	\$1,280
Total Alaska Revenues (90/10 royalty split)	\$650	\$990	\$1,530

Subtotals may not add to totals due to rounding.

- Based on \$22 per barrel oil, development of ANWR's oil resources could create approximately 25,000 jobs in Alaska and \$1.7 billion in labor income (assuming a 50/50 royalty split).
- Five years after the first barrel of ANWR oil is pumped, Alaska employment gains would total approximately 10,000 jobs and after ten years, 19,000 jobs. Peak employment would be reached after approximately 17 years.
- With higher oil prices, total Alaska employment could peak at just over 38,000 jobs and \$2.6 billion in labor income (\$24 per barrel oil).

Employment and Labor Income Impacts of Oil Development in ANWR Peak Annual Employment and Labor Income

West Coast Price (\$/bbl)	\$20.00	\$22.00	\$24.00
Peak Employment			
Oil Industry	9,000	14,000	21,000
State and Local Governments	7,000	11,000	17,000
Peak ANWR-Related Employment	17,000	25,000	38,000
Peak Labor Income (millions)			
Oil Industry	\$800	\$1,200	\$1,900
State and Local Governments	300	500	800
Peak ANWR-Related Income	\$1,200	\$1,700	\$2,600

Subtotals may not add to totals due to rounding.

- To place these employment figures in perspective, Alaska's economy now includes approximately 280,000 wage and salary jobs, accounting for \$9.7 billion in total annual payroll.
- This analysis focuses primarily on economic impacts after production begins. However, in a five-year construction and development phase, employment and labor income could peak at 11,000 jobs and just over \$500 million.
- Additional jobs and income will be created in the Alaska economy through ANWR-related contributions to the Permanent Fund. Contributions to the Permanent Fund from ANWR revenues could total just under \$3 billion over the first 15 years of ANWR production, based on \$22/barrel oil.
- ANWR-related Permanent Fund dividends paid to Alaskans would reach an accumulated total in excess of \$300 million after 15 years of ANWR production. In-state spending of those dividends would create approximately 700 jobs annually (jobs not included in the table above).

The purpose of this study is to estimate potential economic impact in Alaska from oil production from the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR). Several studies have been conducted on the potential volume of technically recoverable oil contained in Area 1002 and adjacent areas. The United States Geological Survey (USGS) conducted the most comprehensive assessment of the economically recoverable oil contained in Area 1002. However, this is the first effort to predict the economic benefits that could accrue to Alaska as a result of oil development in ANWR.

It is important that readers of this report understand the uncertainty inherent in this type of analysis. Following are several of the critical sources of uncertainty:

- The volume of ANWR oil that is technically recoverable. As described later in this report, geologists estimate that ANWR contains between 6 billion and 15 billion barrels of technically recoverable oil. The potential economic benefits from ANWR development could be similarly divergent. Added to this uncertainty is the potential for technological advances, which most certainly will occur over the multi-decade potential productive life of the ANWR fields. Such advances would increase the volume of technically recoverable oil. They can also increase the volume of oil that is economically recoverable. The nature and timing of such advances, however, is impossible to predict.
- Future oil prices. The price of oil is the key factor in determining how much oil could be economically produced from ANWR. With oil prices subject to occasionally wild swings, the volume of ANWR oil in the ground that is "economic" may in six months be double what it is today, or conversely, half of what it is today.
- Cost factors. The cost of production, including royalty rates and taxes, is at this time uncertain with regard to ANWR. Royalty rates could be between 12.5 percent and 16.7 percent, the difference of course representing millions of dollars to state and federal government, and potentially thousands of jobs in Alaska. The effect of other cost and revenue factors are similarly difficult to foresee, such as the Economic Limit Factor (ELF, applied to severance tax calculations) which depends on the number of producing wells and the volume of oil produced during any given period.

In addition to the questions surrounding the volume and value of the ANWR oil resource, there is significant uncertainty about how production would translate into economic benefits for Alaska. Economists use models to predict the number of jobs and income that would be created by increased spending in an economy, whether from new oil development, a new fish processing plant, or increased tourism. However, even the most sophisticated model represents a gross simplification of the highly complex, real-world economy.

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¹ Economics of Undiscovered Oil in the 1002 Area of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, Chapter EA (Economic Analysis), Emil D. Attanasi, 1999, U.S. Geological Survey, Open File Report 98-34.

While recognizing this uncertainty, every effort has been made to incorporate reasonable, and generally conservative, assumptions into this analysis. The assessment is intended to add more information to the ANWR debate. As better data becomes available in the future, the assumptions made here can be refined, and a clearer picture of the potential economic benefits of ANWR presented.

This economic analysis focuses primarily on the Alaska employment and labor income effects of ANWR development. The analysis included use of IMPLAN Pro version 2.0, a software package that provides a predictive model of local and state economies.

The results of this analysis are time-dependent only to the extent that economic linkages between sectors of the Alaska economy change over time. In other words, employment and labor income estimates are based on present-day multipliers. Ten years from now, for example, Alaska's economy will likely have changed, and economic relationships, represented by multipliers, may be different. Otherwise, oil prices and cost factors have been held constant.

ANWR Oil Resources

In May 1998, the United States Geological Survey (USGS) released a report regarding the oil and gas potential for the 1002 area of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR). This report provided an update of a USGS assessment conducted ten years earlier. The new report, entitled "The Oil and Gas Resource Potential of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge 1002 Area, Alaska," used data generated from wells drilled, oil discoveries made near ANWR, improved technological processes and interpretative methodologies to generate updated oil and gas resource estimates.

The entire coastal plain area includes 1.5 million acres of Federal 1002 land. Within the area there are approximately 92,000 acres of subsurface estate owned by the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation (ASRC), which are subject to Refuge regulations.² There are also more than 10,000 acres of other privately owned Native allotments within ANWR that are not subject to Refuge regulations. The area includes State land between the coast and the three-mile off-shore boundary. It is estimated that 74 percent of technically recoverable oil is located on Federal land, with the remaining 26 percent divided between the private and State lands.³

In-Place Oil Resources

The 1998 USGS report estimated in-place oil resources within the Federal 1002 area at between 11.6 and 31.5 billion barrels (95 and 5 percent probabilities, respectively), with a mean value of 20.7 billion barrels.⁴ This estimate differs from the 1987 in-place oil resource assessment of 4.8 and 29.4 billion barrels (95 and 5 percent probabilities), with a mean value of 13.8 billion barrels of oil. In-place oil resources represent the estimated natural endowment or occurrence of oil resources based upon geologic knowledge and theory. It does not take into account the recoverability of the resource.

Table 1
In-Place ANWR Oil Resources, 1987 and 1998 USGS Assessments

Statistical Estimate	1987 USGS Federal 1002 Area Assessment (BBO) ¹	1998 USGS Federal 1002 Area Assessment (BBO) ¹	1998 USGS Entire Coastal Plain Area Assessment (BBO)
95% (19 in 20 chance)	4.8	11.6	15.6
Mean Value	13.8	20.7	27.8
5% (1 in 20 chance)	29.4	31.5	42.3

^{1 –} The Oil and Gas Resource Potential of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge 1002 Area, Alaska (May, 1998).

² The surface estate is owned by Kaktovik Inupiat Corporation (KIC), an Alaska Native village corporation.

³ Technically recoverable oil is the volume of oil that can be recovered with existing technology, regardless of cost.

⁴ A 95 percent probability means that there is a 19 in 20 chance of finding this volume of oil. A 5 percent probability means there is a 1 in 20 chance.

Technically Recoverable Resources

Technically recoverable resources are that volume of the resource that may be recoverable given current technology while disregarding the cost of recovery. This can also be interpreted as estimating the supply of oil given current recovery technology, without regard to the demand, or the amount that could be profitably produced at a given market price. The 1998 USGS report estimated the technically recoverable petroleum resources of the Federal 1002 area between 4.3 and 11.8 billion barrels (95 and 5 percent probabilities), with a mean value of 7.7 billion barrels of oil. The amount of technically recoverable resources within the entire coastal plain area is estimated to be between 5.7 and 16 billion barrels (95 and 5 percent probabilities), with a mean value of 10.3 billion barrels of oil.

Table 2
Technically Recoverable Oil Resources in Federal 1002 Area and the
Entire ANWR Coastal Plain

Statistical Estimate	Federal 1002 Area (BB0) ²	Entire ANWR Coastal Plain (BBO) ¹
95% (19 in 20 chance)	4.3	5.7
Mean Value	7.7	10.3
5% (1 in 20 chance)	11.8	16.0

^{1 –} Potential Oil Production from the Coastal Plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge: Updated Assessment, (May, 2000), Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy.

Economically Recoverable Resources

Both in-place and technically recoverable resources are static numbers (not considering technological advances). A third measure of oil resources is highly dynamic. Economically recoverable resources are those resources that would be produced given a certain market price. Economically recoverable resources are therefore a function of price. Given the volatility of oil prices, it is difficult to predict clearly how much oil would be produced at any given time. For the Federal 1002 area of ANWR, given a market price of \$15 a barrel (1996 dollars, West Coast delivery, or about \$16.60 in current dollars), no oil production would occur, according to the USGS assessment. When the market price increases to \$20 (1996 dollars), 3.2 billion barrels or 42 percent of the estimated mean amount of technically recoverable oil is economic to produce. When the market price increases to \$24 a barrel (1996 dollars), the economically recoverable amount of oil increases to 5.2 billion barrels, or 68 percent of the estimated mean value of 7.7 billion barrels of oil.

^{2 –} The Oil and Gas Resource Potential of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge 1002 Area, Alaska: Economic Analysis (1999). U.S. Geological Survey, Open File Report 98-34.

Table 3
Economically Recoverable Oil Resources in ANWR
At Various Oil Price Levels
Federal 1002 Area¹

Incremental Cost or Market Price of a Barrel of Oil	Economically Recoverable Oil (billion barrels)	Percent of Mean Value for Federal 1002 Area of ANWR
15.2	00.0	00.0
15.3	0.8	10.3
16	1.1	14.1
17	1.8	23.9
18	2.4	31.1
19	2.6	34.3
20	3.2	41.6
21	4.0	51.8
22	4.4	56.6
23	5.0	65.4
24	5.2	68.1
25	5.6	73.2
26	5.8	75.5
27	6.1	78.5
28	6.2	80.7
29	6.3	81.8
30	6.3	81.9

^{1 -} E. Attanasi USGS (August, 2002). Prices in 1996 dollars, West Coast delivery.

ANWR Oil Production Rates

The Energy Information Administration (EIA), within the U.S. Department of Energy, estimates that the period of time required from approval to conduct lease sales to production of oil from ANWR would be between seven and 12 years (the EIA authors assume nine years in their analysis).

Regarding production rates, the EIA formulated production schedules based on technically recoverable resource estimates. Assuming a one-year lag between developments, the EIA estimated 40-year production schedules with new fields coming online each year for 25 years. Given this production schedule for technically recoverable oil resources, oil production would occur over 65 years. For purposes of this analysis, this production schedule is independent of price.

The production schedules postulated by the EIA are based upon increasing field production rates for the first two years, followed by a peak production rate in the third year. Beginning the fourth year, production would decline. The assumptions made in this production schedule differ from the schedule produced by the EIA two years later. In February of 2002 the EIA suggested that there would be a two-year lag between fields coming online. Further, production rates would increase for three to four years before peaking and going into decline.

In this study, the production rates predicted by the EIA in 2002 were used, though the rates were applied to estimates of the economically recoverable oil, not all technically recoverable oil. Production rates are provided in the appendices to this report and are based on three price scenarios; \$20, \$22 and \$24 per barrel, West Coast delivery, in 2001 dollars. These prices are approximately equivalent to \$18, \$20 and \$22 per barrel oil in 1996 dollars, as presented in Table 3. ANS West Coast oil prices as of August 29, 2002, were at \$27.40 per barrel. Since 1990, real (inflation-adjusted) ANS West Coast prices have averaged about \$22 per barrel.

CHAPTER II: STATE OF ALASKA REVENUES FROM ANWR DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION

Introduction

There would be four major sources of State revenues from oil development in ANWR—State and Federal mineral lease revenues, property taxes, production taxes, and corporate income tax. There have been no significant changes since 1995 in the State or Federal statutes governing these sources. This section of the report describes these revenue sources and the assumptions made to estimate revenues for ANWR.

Mineral Lease Revenues

Mineral lease revenues include cash bonuses, lease rentals, and royalties. This economic impact analysis focuses only on royalties. Lease rentals are generally an insignificant source of revenue compared to royalties. Bonuses can be very significant, but unpredictable. The potential lease bonus revenue from ANWR has been estimated at \$1.5 billion.⁵

The State Division of Oil and Gas, Department of Natural Resources has an ongoing leasing program in the State waters off ANWR, out to the 3-mile boundary of State jurisdiction. All State lease sales off ANWR have used a fixed 12.5 percent royalty.

Federal lease sales in ANWR's 1002 Area could include royalties as high as 16.7 percent. Recent lease sales in the National Petroleum Reserve – Alaska (NPRA) have used a 12.5 percent royalty in areas with low petroleum potential, and a 16.7 royalty in high potential areas. The total volume of ANWR's technically recoverable oil is comparable to NPRA. But, it is concentrated in larger accumulations in an area 1/12 the size of NPRA, close to existing feeder pipelines. ANWR recovery is potentially far more economic than even NPRA's high potential acreage.⁶

The USGS economic analysis of ANWR assumed a 16.7 percent royalty (on Federal lands).⁷

Legislative bill H.R. 4, which authorizes ANWR 1002 Area development, passed the U.S. House August 2, 2001. It is now in conference with the Senate-passed version of H.R. 4, which contains no ANWR development authorization. Section 6506(a)(1) of H.R. 4, as passed by the House, provides that ANWR leases shall have a minimum royalty of 12.5 percent.

Under the Alaska Statehood Act, the State is entitled to 90 percent of Federal mineral lease revenues. However, Congressional authorization of oil and gas leasing in ANWR is likely to reduce that to 50 percent. Section 6512 of H.R. 4 provides for a 50-50 State/Federal split of bonuses, lease rentals, and royalties. The 50/50 split is the

From the Energy Information Administration web site t http://www.eia.doe.gov/oiaf/aeo/leg_reg.html

⁶ U.S. Geological Survey 2002 Petroleum Assessment of the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska (NPRA), USGS, May 2002.

⁷ Economics of Undiscovered Oil in the 1002 Area of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, Chapter EA (Economic Analysis), Emil D. Attanasi, 1999 in U.S. Geological Survey, Open File Report 98-34.

most likely division of revenues if ANWR development is authorized. This economic analysis is based on the 50/50 split, though the impacts of a 90/10 split on state revenues are considered.

Property Tax

Under AS 43.56, the State levies a 20-mill tax (2 percent) on the assessed value of all oil and gas exploration, production, and transportation tangible property. Municipalities may also levy a tax on the property, up to 20 mills. Taxpayers are allowed a credit against their tax liability to the State for any property taxes paid to municipalities. In FY 2001, the North Slope Borough's property tax levy left about 5 percent of the total authorized tax to the State. In other words, the Borough levied a tax of about 19 mills, leaving one mill for the State after the credit.⁸

Property tax revenues to the state and local governments will depend on the schedule and value of investments made in development and production from ANWR. The USGS has made estimates of rates of development, and has formulated cost factors in its ANWR economic analysis. However, specific development schedules and associated costs are not available. In this analysis, a flat rate of \$0.50 per barrel of oil produced is used to estimate total property tax revenues. This includes tax revenues to the state and local governments. This rate was used in a recent NPRA economic assessment.9

Statewide, property taxes on tangible oil and gas property have produced revenues ranging from about \$0.60 to \$0.75 per barrel (2001 dollars) over the past 12 years.¹⁰

Production (Severance) Taxes

Under AS 43.55, the State levies a tax on the production of oil, excluding the Federal or State government's royalty share of production. The tax is the higher of a percent of value or a cents per barrel tax, in both cases multiplied by the economic limit factor (ELF). For ANWR, the tax would be 12.25 percent of the gross value of production at the wellhead for the first five years of production and 15 percent thereafter. The cents per barrel tax is 80 cents, adjusted for crude oil API gravity.

The cents per barrel tax can be ignored. USGS' latest analysis¹¹ indicates no commercial development of ANWR would occur if oil prices were below \$13 in 1996 dollars. In today's dollars the minimum threshold would be even greater. The 80 cents per barrel tax would be effective only with wellhead prices below \$6.53 during the first five years of production or below \$5.33 thereafter.

The ELF formula for oil production is

ELF = (1-(300 X Wells)/Volume)^((150,000/Volume)^1.5333)

⁸ Spring 2002 Revenue Sources Book, Alaska Department of Revenue, Tax Division, page 73, http://www.tax.state.ak.us/SourcesBook/2002SpringSources/index.htm.

⁹ *NPRA Final Integrated Activity Plan/Environmental Impact Statement*, US Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management and Minerals Management Service, August 1998. http://aurora.ak.blm.gov.NPRA/final/html.

¹⁰ Based on data provided in DOR's Spring 2002 Revenue Sources Book and earlier editions of the same publication.

¹¹ Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, 1002 Area, Petroleum Assessment, 1998, Including Economic Analysis, USGS, April 2001.

Where "Wells" is the number of producing wells in the field and "Volume" is the total daily production for the field. The ELF reduces the production tax on wells as their productivity declines. It also reduces the tax on small fields. In this study an ELF is assumed to be 1.0 for the first 17 years of ANWR production (until production peaks), then it is assumed to decline at an annual rate of 2 percent (0.02) annually thereafter.

There is also a State Hazardous Release Surcharge on production taxes. The money is to be used for prevention of, and emergency response to, hazardous substance spills. The tax rate is 3 cents per barrel on all oil production, except Federal and State royalty production. The tax rate is 5 cents per barrel when the balance in the State's Oil and Hazardous Substance Release Prevention and Response Fund falls below \$50 million. During Fiscal Year 2001, the fund balance exceeded \$50 million. Because this is a minor tax, it is not included in this analysis.

Corporate Income Tax

Under AS 43.20.072, the State levies a corporate income tax on oil and gas production and transportation. It is based on a 2- or 3-factor apportionment of a corporation's worldwide income from oil and gas activities. The factors are Alaska's proportion of worldwide production, property, and sales. Petroleum producers are apportioned based on production and property, including intangible as well as tangible drilling and development costs. Pipeline operators are apportioned based on property and sales, including tariffs. Producers and pipeline operators are apportioned based on all three factors. The tax is a graduated rate on taxable income up to \$90,000. The marginal rate on income above \$90,000 is 9.4 percent.

Since 1985, corporate income taxes paid by the oil industry in Alaska have averaged 25 percent of total royalty payments. This is purely a statistical relationship; however, in the absence of better data it provides a starting point for estimating ANWR-related corporate income tax revenues.

Summary

The following table provides estimated Alaska revenues from ANWR, under various price scenarios (West Coast delivery price). These estimates include revenues to local government from property taxes, as well as estimated royalties to private ANWR landowners. Detailed annual estimates are provided in the appendix.

Table 4
Alaska Revenues from ANWR Oil Production
Peak Annual Values (millions of dollars)

West Coast Price (\$/bbl)	\$20.00	\$22.00	\$24.00
Royalties (50/50 state/federal split)	\$130	\$200	\$320
Royalties (90/10 state/federal split)	230	360	570
Severance Taxes	270	420	660
Corporate Income Taxes	60	100	160
Property Taxes	80	100	140
Total Alaska Revenues (50/50 royalty split)	\$540	\$830	\$1,280
Total Alaska Revenues (90/10 royalty split)	\$650	\$990	\$1,530

Economic Impacts During Exploration and Development

Before oil begins to flow from ANWR, seven to 12 years of exploration and development work would be required. During this period, the economic impact in Alaska of ANWR development would include lease bonuses and employment stemming from exploration and construction activity. These impacts are addressed below.

Pre-Production Revenues to the State

The Congressional Budget Office estimated that a total \$3.0 billion in bonus bids would be received from ANWR. ¹² Assuming a 50/50 state/federal split, Alaska's share would total \$1.5 billion. The timing of when these bonuses would be received is somewhat uncertain, but it is likely to occur within three to four years of the date that ANWR development is authorized.

Half of the state's \$1.5 billion share would be deposited in the Permanent Fund. Also, 0.5 percent would be deposited in the Public School Fund Trust. The balance would go to the state's general fund where it would be spent on a range of public services or capital projects. Because these bonus revenues would be a one-time contribution to the general fund it is not appropriate to attribute a specific number of jobs to the ANWR revenues. However, including direct, indirect and induced effects, this \$740 million in general fund money would translate into an equivalent amount of payroll for Alaskan workers.¹³

Other than the lease bonuses, there are no significant pre-production revenues to state government. There would be rental incomes generated between the time that the bids occur and production (while exploration and development is taking place); however, these per-acre rental incomes would be insignificant from a state budgeting perspective. Property tax revenues would also begin flowing pre-production, mostly to the North Slope Borough.

Oil Industry Pre-Production Employment and Labor Income

Thousands of jobs will be created during the pre-production phase of ANWR's development. This includes wildcat drilling, development drilling, pipeline construction and construction of field facilities (drill pads, flow lines from drilling sites, the central processing unit, and facilities for housing workers).

Because most of ANWR's oil is apparently contained in a number of moderate-size and smaller fields (rather than one "elephant" field), investment will be incremental, beginning with the largest, lowest-cost fields followed by the smaller, higher-cost

¹² "Budget Options", issued February 2001, Congressional Budget Office http://www.cbo.gov/.

 $^{^{13}}$ Based on labor income per dollar of output ratio for state and local government of about $\bar{1}$ to 1, as indicated by the IMPLAN model.

fields, as market conditions allow. In any case, very little data exists on initial investment and manpower requirements for ANWR oil development. The USGS estimates that construction of an 85-mile pipeline from the TAPS to a central location in the Western Area of Area 1002 would cost \$378 million in 1996 dollars. ¹⁴ This includes cost of materials, pipe, installation, pump stations and construction of a parallel gravel haul road. Another \$198 million pipeline would be required to link the Eastern Area, but presumably this investment would occur well after the Western Area was at or near full production.

Drilling costs are estimated to average \$8 to \$10 million per wildcat well. Drilling and completion costs per production wells for depths to 5,000 feet are assumed at \$2.2 million, 5,000 to 10,000 feet \$2.73 million, 10,000 to 15,000 feet \$3.31 million, greater than 15,000 feet, \$5.76 million (all in 1996 dollars).¹⁵

The greatest cost associated with ANWR development would be in facilities investment, which is dependent on the size of fields being developed. Facilities investment costs range from over \$4 per barrel for fields of under 100 million barrels to around \$1 per barrel for large fields (1 billion barrels), according to the USGS. It is not possible to predict with any degree of certainty the intensity of the initial ANWR development effort; however, it is reasonable to assume that facilities to produce one-third of the economic oil reserves – about a billion barrels of oil – would be constructed. Assuming an average cost of \$2 per barrel, initial investment in facilities would cost approximately \$2 billion total. Add to that pipeline construction costs and drilling costs, and the initial investment could total approximately \$3 billion.

This investment, which would occur over several years, would translate into substantial employment and labor income impacts. Based on the assumed investment schedule shown in the following table, this construction and development phase employment would peak at 11,000 jobs with labor income of just over \$500 million.¹⁶

Table 5
Pre-Production ANWR Investment, Employment and Labor Income

	Investment		Labor Income
Fiscal Year	(millions)	Employment	(millions)
Years 1 - 4	_	_	_
Year 5	\$300	4,000	\$170
Year 6	400	6,000	260
Year 7	600	8,000	350
Year 8	700	10,000	430
Year 9	900	11,000	520

Source: McDowell Group estimates, includes direct and indirect employment and income.

¹⁴ USGS Open-File Report 98-34, page EA-37.

¹⁵ Ibid, page EA-39.

¹⁶ IMPLAN multipliers for New Industrial and Commercial Buildings were used to estimate total employment impacts.

Oil Industry Employment and Income Impacts from ANWR Production

This section provides estimates of oil industry employment and payroll associated with ANWR oil production. These jobs include employment associated with finding, developing, and producing ANWR oil. Indirect and induced jobs are also considered. Indirect jobs are those created in the many businesses that provide goods and services to the oil industry. Induced impacts occur through in-state spending of employee payroll dollars. Multipliers generated by the IMPLAN model are used to estimate these impacts. These multipliers are shown in Table 5.

Table 6
IMPLAN Multipliers for Oil and Gas Production in Alaska

	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Employment dollars of output (1)	2.66	2.127	3.237	8.024
Labor Income (2)	0.2734	0.1044	0.1066	0.4847

^{1 -} Based on 1998 dollars, jobs per million dollars of output.

These multipliers suggest that for each million dollars of output (oil produced) a total of eight jobs are created in Alaska. For every million dollars in output, \$480,000 in direct, indirect and induced labor income is created.

Direct employment and labor income multipliers are applied to the value of ANWR oil at the Valdez terminal (well-head plus transportation to the TAPS, plus the TAPS tariff). To avoid potential double counting of jobs created by state spending of ANWR revenue, indirect and induced employment are based on Valdez value less taxes and royalties.

It should be noted that these IMPLAN multipliers are based on 1998 dollars. Therefore, the revenue estimates were adjusted to 1998 dollars before the multipliers were applied.¹⁷

Annual oil industry employment estimates due to ANWR production are provided in the Appendix to this report. Oil industry-related employment, including direct, indirect and induced employment, steadily increases from initial production to a peak of approximately 14,000 jobs.¹⁸

State Government Revenue-Related Employment and Payroll

The economic impact of state revenues derived from ANWR production would depend on several factors. Most important is how the money is used. ANWR revenue would be split along three paths: to the Alaska Permanent Fund, to the state operating budget, or the state capital projects budget. The next section describes how ANWR revenue to the state is likely to be distributed among these three categories. Then the employment and payroll impacts of state spending of ANWR

^{2 -} Labor income per dollar of output.

¹⁷ The Producer Price Index (PPI) for crude petroleum, domestic production, as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, was used to convert 2001 oil values to 1998 oil values.

¹⁸ Based on an average price of \$22 per barrel oil.

revenue are described (based on the assumptions made about the distribution of ANWR-related revenue into various state coffers).

Distribution of State Revenue from ANWR

For fields leased prior to 1980, at least one-quarter (25 percent) of all mineral lease rentals, royalties, royalty sale proceeds, federal mineral revenue sharing payments and bonuses received by the State of Alaska must be deposited in the Permanent Fund.¹⁹ For fields leased after 1980, a 50 percent contribution to the Permanent Fund is required. In addition, a contribution of 0.5% of all royalties and bonuses must be deposited in the Public School Fund Trust.

Of the balance, 95 percent of revenues are assumed to be spent through the state operating budget. Over the past five fiscal years, the unrestricted General Fund split between operating and capital budgets has between 95 percent and 97 percent operating and 3 to 5 percent capital.²⁰

Table 7
Alaska State Operating and Capital Projects
Enacted Budgets, FY 1997 to FY 2001 (millions of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Operating Expenditures	Capital Expenditures	Percent Operating
1997	\$2,046.2	\$100.0	95%
1998	\$2,033.6	\$97.7	95%
1999	\$2,022.8	\$89.9	96%
2000	\$1,973.9	\$81.5	96%
2001	\$2,014.0	\$71.8	97%

Source: Alaska State Legislature, Legislative Finance Division.

Employment and Payroll from Operating Budget Expenditures

IMPLAN splits state and local government into two components: education and non-education. In this analysis it is assumed that 35 percent of the ANWR revenues spent through the operating budget would be spent on education.²¹

Direct, indirect, induced and total multipliers are provided in the following table. The education component of government has relatively high direct multipliers because payroll is (usually by far) a school district's single largest budget item.

IMPLAN reports a zero indirect multiplier for state and local government. While a low indirect multiplier would be expected, a zero multiplier clearly understates actual indirect impacts. Nevertheless, the IMPLAN multipliers taken as a whole appear reasonable and are used in this analysis.

¹⁹ Spring 2002 Revenue Source Book, Alaska Department of Revenue, Tax Division, page 75. http://www.tax.state.ak.us/SourcesBook/2002SpringSources/index.htm.

²⁰ Based on data provided by the Legislative Finance Division at http://www.legfin.state.ak.us/. This distribution does not include "Statewide" expenditures, such as supplemental appropriations, debt retirement and fund capitalization. In the economic impact analysis Statewide expenditures are treated as operating expenditures.

²¹ Based on the FY 2001 budget, Summary of Appropriation, Legislative Finance Division, http://www.legfin.state.ak.us/.

Table 8
IMPLAN Multipliers for State and
Local Government Operations in Alaska

	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Employment (1)				
State and Local Government - Education	22.313	0	6.368	28.681
State and Local Government - Non-Education	14.917	0	5.019	19.936
Weighted Average (35% Education)	17.506	0	5.491	22.997
Labor Income (2)				
State and Local Government - Education	1.000	0	0.1830	1.183
State and Local Government - Non-Education	0.784	0	0.1446	0.929
Weighted Average (35% Education)	0.860	0	0.1580	1.0179

^{1 -} Based on 1998 dollars, jobs per million dollars of output.

These multipliers indicate that state revenue spent on education generates a total of 28.7 jobs per million dollars of output (or expenditure). State spending on other operating budget items creates a total of approximately 20 jobs per million dollars. To estimate total state and local government employment impacts from ANWR revenue to state government, a weighted average of 23 jobs per million dollars was used. Revenue estimates, made in 2001 dollars, were adjusted to 1998 dollars before the multipliers were applied.²²

Labor income multipliers are also provided in Table 8. These multipliers indicate that for every dollar of ANWR revenue that flows to the state operating budget, a total of \$1.02 of labor income will be created.

Employment and Payroll from Capital Budget Expenditures

Though a relatively small part of the overall impact, the employment and income effects of capital budget expenditures must be considered separately because of significantly different multiplier effects. Table 9 provides IMPLAN multipliers for two categories of construction, New Highways and Streets, and New Government Facilities. For purposes of this analysis, it was assumed that 80 percent of the capital project budget would be spent on highway construction-related projects. This assumption results in a total multiplier of 13.6 jobs per million dollars. Labor income totals \$600,000 per million dollars of expenditure.

^{2 -} Labor income per dollar of output.

²² Adjustment from 2001 dollars to 1998 dollars was based on the Anchorage Consumer Price Index.

Table 9
IMPLAN Multipliers for Capital Projects in Alaska

	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Employment (1)				
New Highways and Streets	7.813	2.622	3.376	13.810
New Government Facilities	5.494	3.688	3.599	12.781
Weighted Average (80% Highways)	7.349	2.835	3.4206	13.604
Labor Income (2)				
New Highways and Streets	0.408	0.0875	0.01	0.595
New Government Facilities	0.402	0.124	0.106	0.633
Weighted Average (80% Highways)	0.407	0.0947	0.029	0.603

^{1 -} Based on 1998 dollars, jobs per million dollars of output.

It is important to recognize that the assessment of capital budget-related employment and labor income effects does not consider the federal match on State of Alaska capital projects. The case could be made that ANWR revenue would leverage additional federal dollars into Alaska and therefore the economic impact of ANWR includes jobs and income created through expenditure of federal matching money. This analysis, however, considers expenditure of the state portion only.

Permanent Fund Dividend-Related Employment and Payroll

Fifty percent of royalties and severance taxes generated from ANWR would be deposited in the Permanent Fund. These deposits will create additional dividends for Alaskans and spending of those dividends will create jobs and income in the state's economy. Dividends are assumed to equal half of an assumed real 4 percent annual earnings on the Permanent Fund.

The economic impact of the Permanent Fund Dividend program was addressed in a study by Scott Goldsmith in 1989.²³ That study found that the dividend created approximately 13 jobs per million dollars, in 1988 dollars. Since 1988, Alaska's economy has undergone significance support sector expansion, meaning that relatively more of the dividend may be spent in Alaska today than in 1988. On the other hand, inflation has been at work, and in 2001 dollars, the 13 jobs per million spent translates to about nine jobs per million. It is assumed that these two factors are approximately equal and off-setting, and a 13 jobs per million estimate is used here.

^{2 -} Labor income per dollar of output.

²³ The Economic Impact of the Alaska Permanent Fund Dividend, prepared by Institute of Social and Economic research, University of Alaska Anchorage, for the Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation.

Summary of Production Impacts

Table 10 summarizes the employment and labor income impacts in Alaska stemming from oil development in ANWR. The table provides peak employment and income, which occurs about 17 years after the first barrel of oil is pumped. These estimates are based on a 50/50 royalty split.

Table 10
Employment and Labor Income Impacts of Oil Development in ANWR
Peak Annual Employment and Labor Income

West Coast Price (\$/bbl)	\$20.00	\$22.00	\$24.00
Peak Employment			
Oil Industry	9,000	14,000	21,000
State and Local Governments	7,000	11,000	17,000
Peak ANWR-Related Employment (1)	17,000	25,000	38,000
Peak Labor Income (millions)			
Oil Industry	\$800	\$1,200	\$1,900
State and Local Governments	300	500	800
Peak ANWR-Related Income (1)	\$1,200	\$1,700	\$2,600

^{1 -} Subtotals may not add to totals due to rounding.

These totals do not include jobs and income generated through ANWR-related Permanent Fund Dividends. The employment and income effects related to the Permanent Fund Dividend increase over time, as annual deposits add to the principal of the fund and dividends increase. After 30 years, ANWR will have generated \$5 billion in contributions to the principal, based on \$22 per barrel oil. Instate spending of dividends paid to Alaskans would create hundreds of jobs in the Alaska economy. After 30 years of ANWR production, spending of ANWR generated dividends would be responsible for over 1,000 jobs a year in the Alaska economy. This employment and payroll is not included in Table 10.

Appendix

Revenue, Employment and Labor Income Impacts of ANWR Production (\$24/barrel)

50/50 Royalty Split, \$24 Per Barrel Average Price (all dollar values in 000s of 2001 dollars)

Year	Volume Mbbis/Day	Tech Volume Mbbls/Year	Production Mbbls/Year	ANWR Wellhead Value (000\$)	ANWR Value Valdez (000\$)	Total Royalties	State Royalties	State Royalties	Severance Tax	ELF	Property Tax	State Corporate	Total state revenue	Total state revenue	Permanent Fund	Total Unrestricted State	Revenues to Operating
							2	8				XB 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3		0000		Revenues	Budget
0 +	0 9	0 83		0		0 5	1	0	0		0			0	0	0	0
- ^	115					18,838		9,419	16,134	0.5	17,14			34,459	12,786	21,673	20,589
ı π	265		55,343		1,236,184	124,804	112,323	62.402	107,019	0.0	27,672	31.201	278.215	228.293	84.710	143 583	136 404
4	401			-	-	188,724		94,362	161,831	1.0	41,844			345,219	128,097	217,122	206,266
ın (524			_	2,442,210	246,563		123,281	211,427	1.0	54,668			451,017	167,354	283,663	269,480
10	635	231,650		CÚ (2,960,580	298,897		149,448	313,841	1.0	66,272			604,286	231,645	372,641	354,009
~ 0	735			7	3,429,621	346,250		173,125	363,563	0.1	76,771			700,022	268,344	431,678	410,094
00	976			3,112,782	3,854,027	389,098		194,549	408,553	0.6	86,271		•	786,647	301,551	485,097	460,842
. O	886		205,733	3,422,942	4,230,043	457,000		213,834	449,261	5 6	94,888			865,029	331,598	533,432	506,760
5 =	1 050			3 957 524	4,000,019	464,940		201,474	400,090	2 5	102,540			935,953	338,785	5//,168	548,309
- 21	1.111		232.104	4 187 296	5 184 414	523 412	471 071	261,343	549 583	5 5	116.052			1,000,126	383,383	615,741	585,904
13	1,167		243,628	4,395,202	5,441,829	549,400	494,460	274.700	576,870	0.0	121.814		Ċ	1 110 734	425 785	684 949	650 702
41	1,216			4,583,324	5,674,748	572,915	515,624	286,458	601,561	0.1	127,028		•	1.158.276	444,009	714.266	678.553
15	1,262	460,510	263,491	4,753,543	5,885,501	594,193	534,774	297,096	623,903	1.0	131,745		•	1,201,293	460,499	740,793	703,753
5 i	1,303			4,907,564	6,076,199	613,446	552,101	306,723	644,118	1.0	136,014		•	1,240,216	475,420	764,796	726,556
<u>+</u>	1,340	488,932	279,753	5,046,928	6,248,750	630,866	567,779	315,433	662,409	0.1	139,877		•	1,275,435	488,921	786,514	747,189
10	1,333			5,022,323	6,218,286	627,790	565,011	313,895	593,262	6.0	139,195		•	1,203,299	453,579	749,721	712,235
P C	1,288		243,447	4,853,851	6,009,695	606,731	546,058	303,366	560,620	0.88	134,525			1,150,194	431,993	718,201	682,291
21	1,055			3 973 997	4 920 322	496 750	484,084	248,497	495,74	8 8	110 140			1,029,209	385,119	644,091	611,886
55	954			3.595.821	4 452 092	449 478	404 530	276,373	387,000	9.0	90,140		•	920,635	343,234	5//,582	348,702
23	864	315,203	180,350	3,253,633	4,028,419	406,704	366.034	203.352	341 632	0.02	90,175			736 835	272,492	317,090	492,003
24	781			2,944,009	3,645,064	368,001	331,201	184,001	301,393	0.78	81.594			658.988	242 697	416 291	395 476
52	707		147,658	2,663,850	3,298,191	332,981	299,683	166,491	265,719	0.76	73,829	83,245	722,477	589,284	216,105	373,179	354,520
52 50	640	233,508	133,607	2,410,351	2,984,326	301,294	271,164	150,647	234,105	0.74	66,803			526,879	192,376	334,503	317,778
27	579		120,892	2,180,976	2,700,330	272,622	245,360	136,311	206,102	0.72	60,446			471,015	171,207	299,808	284,818
87 78	524	191,180	109,388	1,9/3,428	2,443,360	246,679	222,011	123,339	181,309	0.70	54,694			421,012	152,324	268,688	255,253
8	429		89,559	1,615,707	2,000,643	201,204	181 767	100,002	130 061	0.00	94,84			375,250	135,485	240,775	228,736
31	388	141,630	81,037	1,461,952	1,810,085	182.744	164.470	91.372	122,804	9.0	40.518	45,686		300,280	107.088	103 202	183 628
32	351		73,325	1,322,829	1,637,833	165,354	148.818	82,677	107,645	0.62	36.662			268 323	95 161	173,162	164 504
33	318		66,347	1,196,945	1,481,973	149,618	134,656	74,809	94,259	0.60	33,174		299,494	239,647	84,534	155,112	147,357
¥ 5	287	104,922	60,033	1,083,040	1,340,944	135,380	121,842	069'29	82,446	0.58	30,017	33,845	268,150	213,998	75,068	138,930	131,983
33	260		54,320	979,976	1,213,336	122,497	110,247	61,248	72,028	0.56	27,160		240,060	191,061	66,638	124,423	118,202
9 6	235		49,151	886,719	1,097,872	110,840	99,756	55,420	62,846	0.54	24,576		214,888	170,552	59,133	111,419	105,848
38	213	70 331	44,474	802,336	963,396	100,292	90,263	50,146	54,759	0.52	22,237		192,332	152,215	52,453	99,763	94,775
8 8	471		36.412	406,027	090,002	90,740	2,0,0	475,044	540,74	0.00	121,02			135,824	46,508	89,316	84,850
9	158	57,582	32 947	594 385	735.926	74 298	66,868	37 140	4, 383	0.40	16,474			671,121	41,220	79,954	75,957
55	31		6.543	118.046	146.156	14.756	13.280	7.378	2,000	0.16	3 272			16,817	30,310	11,000	14,307
26	27		5,687	102,604	127,037	12,825	11,543	6,413	1,885	0.14	2.844			14.348	4,149	10 199	9,689
25	24		4,913	88,631	109,737	11,079	9,971	5,539	1,396	0.12	2,456			12,162	3,468	8,694	8,259
28	50		4,212	75,988	94,084	9,499	8,549	4,749	266	0.10	2,106			10,227	2,873	7,354	986'9
96	17	6,253	3,578	64,549	79,920	8,069	7,262	4,034	678	0.08	1,789	2,017	11,746	8,518	2,356	6,162	5,854
3	-		2,551	04,190	t01,10	2//0	780°0	100'0	176	0.0	7/1,5U			7,010	1,967	5,103	4,848
_	Total	10405723	5953860														
Variables																	
% Economically Recoverable	Recoverable	57.2%															
Rovalty rate	(<0015)	\$18.04 12.50%															
Property tax (per bbl)	r bbl)	\$0.50															
Corp Inc																	

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25.0%

2. 26.6 2. 26.6 3. 39.5 5. 169 6. 169 6. 169 7. 774 7. 707 7. 100 10. 107 11. 208 12. 280 12. 308 12. 308 13. 309 14. 30 15. 30 16. 30 17. 774 17. 774	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	26,318 75,665 174,359 34,466 411,578 411,578 597,759 691,175 691,176 890,400 890,400 887,023 887,023 887,033 881,361 887,644	30, 106 86, 554 1199, 451 1199, 451 301, 604 304, 0036 465, 534 465, 534 465, 534 866, 408 666, 408 666, 408 815, 219 815, 219 815, 219 825, 696 822, 582 962, 583 965, 696 962, 580 963, 580 963, 580 964, 117 772, 686 963, 580 964, 117 772, 686	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	0 1,116 83 3,204 325 7,387 1,740 14,538 4,412 2,862 18,230 4,412 2,862 18,230 6,412 2,862 18,230 6,412 2,862 18,230 10,464 2,864 28,262 11,0464 20,468 11,232 30,488 11,232 30,488 11,232 30,488 11,232 30,488 30,433 30,488 30,748 30,748 30,748 30,748 30,748 30,748 30,748 30,748 30,748 30,748 30,748 30,748	78, 178 27, 4345 517, 4045 517, 4045 102, 506 1, 557, 506 1, 557, 506 1, 557, 506 1, 694, 323 1, 694, 324 1, 694
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10,380 9,440 9,440 6,740 1,754 6,384 1,764 1,764 1,768 1,265		693,992 627,949 568,192	791,297			
9 410 9 410 1 446 1 754 1 755 1 703 1 703		627,949 568,192	717.986			
8,546 7,77 7,754 6,384 6,384 4,768 6,255 7,92 3,561 2,93 2,189 2,189 1,189 1,189		568,192				
7,754 7,036 6,384 4,792 8,255 3,561 2,931 2,931 2,189 1,188		614 433	651,463	1,872		
7,036 9,884 6,782 6,782 6,785 7,285 7,285 7,189 1,188 1,188		27, 4, 16	591,098			_
5,384 5,785 5,265 4,768 3,361 2,931 2,631 2,189 1,188 1,188	ν-	465,196	536,323		50,288 21,531	_
5,782 6,255 7,255 7,256 3,521 2,931 2,189 2,189 1,188		420,927	486,619			_
2,255 4,768 4,768 2,255 2,231 2,531 2,189 2,189 2,189		380,871	441,519			_
4,786 9,925 9,925 2,931 2,189 1,188 1,188		344,626	400,596	2,170	•	1,067,373
3,525 3,661 3,661 2,031 2,659 2,189 1,188	1,031	317,830	363,463			
3,555 3,555 3,231 2,659 2,413 2,189 1,886		255,130	329,770		56,190 13,920	883,240
3,231 2,831 2,433 2,413 2,188		231,010	271.457		57,009 12,012	
2,931 2,659 2,413 2,189 1,986	994 4.675	209.026	246.288			
2,659 2,413 2,189 1,986		189,135	223,450		58.961 10.093	
2,413 2,189 1,986	1,317 3,750	171,136	202,729			
2,189		154,850	183,927	2,398 5		509,803
1,986		140,114	166,869			
		126,781	151,391			
	••	114,716	137,348		_	
1,635	ς΄	103,799	124,607			
337		20,615	25,728	2,524 6	3,077 3,316	
		17,918	22,419			
151 255 8,407	1,407 262	15,478	19,415	2,527 6		
186		13,270	10,088			•
92 157 4 034		212,11	14,211		63,183 2,956	94,811

Revenue, Employment and Labor Income Impacts of ANWR Production (\$22/barrel)

50/50 Royalty Split, \$22 Per Barrel Average Price (all dollar values in 000s of 2001 dollars)

Revenues to Operating Budget	0	13,493	38,791	89,389	176.596	231.521	268,200	301,389	331,420	383 179	405,427	425,557	443,771	460,253	475,165	488,659	466,296	440,792	359.478	322.408	289,138	259,280	232,487	208,445	186,873	167,520	130,157	120,612	108,082	96,844	99,766	77,730	129'69	55.851	50,013	44.781	7,485	6,424	5,479	4,637	3,887	3,221	
Total Unrestricted State Revenues	0	14,203	40,833	94,093	185 891	243,706	282,316	317,252	348,863	403 347	426,765	447,955	467,128	484,476	500,174	514,378	490,837	474,907	378 398	339,377	304,356	272,927	244,723	219,416	196,709	176,337	158,060	126 960	113,770	101,941	91,333	81,821	13,292	58 790	52,645	47,138	7,879	6,762	5,767	4,881	4,092	3,390	
Permanent Legal Permanent Contribution	0	8,160	23,459	94,038	106 797	147.823	171,243	192,433	211,608	244 656	258,860	271,713	283,343	293,866	303,388	312,003	289,449	245 762	219 046	195,189	173,890	154,876	137,906	122,764	109,255	97,205	00,439 76,878	68:338	60,727	53,945	47,905	42,525	32,730	929,479	26,305	23,304	3,145	2,648	2,213	1,834	1,503	117,1	
Total state revenue 50/50	0	22,362	64,292	146,131	292 687	391,529	453,559	509,685	560,470	648.003	685,625	719,668	750,471	778,342	803,562	826,381	745.087	667 635	597,444	534,566	478,245	427,803	382,630	342,180	305,964	273,542	218 544	195,298	174,497	155,886	139,237	124,346	00 118	88.469	78,950	70,441	11,024	9,410	7,980	6,714	5,595	100,4	
Total state Total state revenue revenue 90/10 50/50	0	27,171	78,117	372 203	355,625	467,825	541,942	900,609	724 594	774.277	819,231	859,907	896,712	930,015	960,149	987,415	940,535	807,770	724.244	649,299	582,060	521,738	467,626	419,088	375,553	336,508	270.097	241,945	216,705	194,077	173,794	155,614	124,718	111.633	99,910	89,406	14,790	12,683	10,808	9,139	7,655	186,0	
State Corporate Income Tax	0	3,005	8,641	30 108	39,336	47,685	55,240	62,075	58,261	78,927	83,503	87,649	91,401	94,795	100,867	100,646	96,796	87,584	79,250	71,708	64,884	58,710	53,123	48,067	43,493	38,354	32,221	29,154	26,380	23,870	21,598	19,543	16,000	14.478	13,100	11,853	2,354	2,046	1,767	1,515	1,287	20,7	
Property Tax	0	3,038	8,733	30,123	39,759	48,198	55,834	62,743	74 651	79,770	84,401	88,592	92,384	95,815	96,979	101,728	97.837	88 526	80,102	72,479	65,582	59,341	53,694	48,584	43,961	35,003	32,567	29,468	26,664	24,126	21,830	19,753	16 172	14,633	13,241	11,981	2,379	2,068	1,786	1,532	105,1	1,032	
E.		0.7	0.6	5 5	5 0	0.1	1.0	0.7	0, 0	5 0	1.0	1.0	0.1	0 9	5 6	2 0	98.0	0.00	98.0	0.82	0.80	0.78	0.76	0.74	0.72	0.70	0.66	0.64	0.62	09.0	0.58	8 5	0.52	0.50	0.48	0.46	0.16	0.14	0.12	0.10	0.0	33	
Severance Tax	0	10,308	29,637	103 272	134,922	200,277	232,006	260,716	310 200	331,469	350,714	368,128	383,884	398,141	141,041	378 588	357 757	316.355	279,593	246,963	218,011	192,333	169,568	149,393	131,523	101,01	89,315	78,367	68,693	60,151	52,613	40,900	34 945	30,403	26,409	22,901	1,582	1,203	891	636	272		
State Royalties 50/50	0	6,011	17,281	60.217	78,671	95,370	110,479	124,151	130,521	157,842	167,007	175,299	182,802	189,591	201,04	201,292	193 592	175.169	158,499	143,416	129,768	117,419	106,245	96,135	90,930	71 218	64,441	58,309	52,760	47,739	43,196	35,366	32,000	28,955	26,200	23,707	4,708	4,092	3,535	3,031	2,374	1	
State Royalties 90/10	0	10,819	31,106	108 390	141,609	171,666	198,862	223,471	265,886	284,116	300,612	315,538	329,043	341,254	362,321	360,560	348 465	315,304	285,299	258,149	233,583	211,355	191,242	1/3,043	141 675	128 193	115,994	104,956	94,968	85,930	70.254	63.659	57,601	52,119	47,160	42,672	8,475	7,366	6,363	5,455	3 891		
Total Royalties	0	12,022	34,362	120,434	157,343	190,740	220,958	248,301	295.429	315,685	334,013	350,598	365,604	301,460	402 585	400 622	387.183	350,338	316,999	286,832	259,537	234,839	212,491	192,270	175,975	142 437	128,882	116,617	105,520	95,478	286,392	70.732	64,001	57,910	52,400	47,413	9,416	8,185	0,0,0	6,001	4.323		
ANWR Value Valdez (000\$)	0	122,273	810.056	1.224.944	1,600,351	1,940,032	2,247,389	2,525,497	3.004.835	3,210,862	3,397,284	3,565,965	3,718,593	3,030,030	4 094 730	4 074 767	3.938.080	3,563,322	3,224,227	2,917,402	2,639,774	2,388,566	2,161,264	1,955,593	1,08,494	1 448 739	1,310,873	1,186,127	1,073,252	971,119	795.704	719 422	650,960	589,013	532,961	482,243	95,774	83,246	908,17	20,10	43.972		
ANWR Wellhead Value (000\$)	0	96,173	637 143	963.470	1,258,743	1,525,917	1,767,666	1,986,410	2,363,429	2,525,479	2,672,107	2,804,782	2,924,831	3,133,433	3 220 678	3.204.976	3,097,466	2,802,703	2,535,991	2,294,659	2,076,294	1,878,708	1,699,926	1,050,130	1,391,701	1,139,494	1,031,057	932,939	844,158	763,826	625,130	565,856	512,008	463,284	419,196	379,305	75,330	65,4/6	20,360	40,492	34,586		
Production Mbbls/Year	0	6,075	40.250	60,864	79,517	96,395	111,667	125,486	149,303	159,540	168,803	177,184	184,768	197,830	203.457	202,465	195,673	177,053	160,204	144,958	131,164	118,682	107,388	97, 109 87, 023	79.55	71.984	65,134	58,936	53,327	48,252	39.506	35.746	32,345	29,267	26,482	23,961	4,759	4,136	3,073	2,003	2,185		4,330,080
Tech Volume Mbbis/Year	0	14,600	96.725	146,265	191,090	231,650	268,350	331,605	358,793	383,394	405,654	425,795	444,020	475.431	488.932	486,549	470,228	425,480	384,990	348,353	315,203	285,207	258,066	211 287	191 180	172,987	156,525	141,630	128,152	115,957	94 937	85,903	77,728	70,331	63,638	57,582	11,436	9,940 8,586	7 362	6.253	5,251		10,405,723
Volume Mbbis/Day	0 (04 t	265	401	524	635	735	978	983	1,050	1,111	1,167	1,216	1303	1340	1,333	1,288	1,166	1,055	954	864	/81	/0/	273	524	474	429	388	351	318	797	235	213	193	174	158	33	17	7 %	17	4		Ţij.
Year	0 1	- 0	4 m	4	S	9 1	~ 0	0 0	, c	=	5 5	5 5	<u>‡</u> ψ	16	17	18	19	50	21	22	53	24	£ 52	2, 7,	28	53	30	31	32	33	33.5	98	37	38	39	9 ,	က ရ	8 6	2.5	9 6	9		Total

	41.6%	\$15.83	12.50%	\$0.50		25.0%
Variables	% Economically Recoverable	Well-Head Price (2001\$)	Royalty rate	Property tax (per bbl) Corp Inc	Tax, % of	Royalties

Revenues to Capital Budget	State Spending- Related Jobs (operating)	State Spending- Related Jobs (capital)	Oil Industry Employment (Direct Only)	Indirect and Induced Oil Industry Employment	State Spending- Related Labor Income (operating)	State Spending Related Labor Income (capital)	Oil Industry Labor Income (Direct Only)	Oil Industry Labor Income (Indirect and Induced)	Permanent Fund-Related Employment	Permanent Fund- Related Labor Income	Total ANWR- Related Employment	Total ANWR Related Labor Income
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
710	294		168	260	13,734	428	17,246	19,808	2	53	733	51,269
2,042	844		482	747	39,486	1,231	49,582	56,948	2	54	2,102	147,301
4,705	1,946		1,112	1,721	686'06	2,836	114,255	131,229	80	208	4,848	339,516
7,114	2,942		1,681	2,603	137,590	4,288	172,773	198,440	23	565	7,341	513,657
9,295	3,844		2,196	3,401	179,757	5,602	225,723	259,256	4	1,110	9,605	671.449
12,185	5,040		2,662	4,021	235,665	7,345	273,634	306,539	73	1.826	11.953	825,008
14,116	5,838		3,084	4,658	273,001	8,508	316,985	355,103	113	2.815	13.875	956 412
15,863	6,560		3,466	5,235	306,784	9,561	356,211	399,046	159	3,967	15.624	1.075.569
17,443	7,214		3,811	5,756	337,352	10,514	391,704	438,807	211	5.264	17.217	1 183 641
18,873	7,806		4,123	6,228	365,011	11,376	423,820	474,785	268	6.691	18,668	1,281,682
20,167	8,341		4,406	6,655	390,038	12,156	452,879	507,338	330	8,235	19.991	1.370.647
21,338	8,825		4,662	7,042	412,684	12,861	479,173	536,794	396	9.887	21,199	1.451.399
22,398	9,263		4,894	7,391	433,174	13,500	502,965	563,447	466	11,635	22.302	1.524.721
23,356	9,660		5,103	7,708	451,715	14,078	524,493	587,563	539	13,470	23,310	1,591,319
24,224	10,018		5,292	7,994	468,491	14,601	543,972	609,385	616	15,384	24.232	1,651,833
25,009	10,343		5,464	8,253	483,671	15,074	561,597	629,130	695	17,370	25.077	1,706,842
25,719	10,637		5,619	8,487	497,406	15,502	577,545	646,996	777	19,421	25,852	1,756,869
24,542	10,150		5,592	8,562	474,642	14,792	574,729	652,715	862	21,530	25.482	1,738,409
23,515	9,725		5,404	8,298	454,789	14,174	555,450	632,535	940	23,495	24,670	1,680,444
21,094	8,724		4,890	7,528	407,953	12,714	502,592	573,893	1,015	25,365	22,429	1,522,518
18,920	7,825		4,425	6,830	365,913	11,404	454,764	520,684	1,082	27,037	20,405	1,379,802
16,969	7,018		4,004	6,197	328,179	10,228	411,488	472,405	1,142	28,527	18,578	1,250,827
15,218	6,294		3,623	5,622	294,313	9,172	372,329	428,600	1,195	29,855	16,929	1,134,270
13,545	5,644		3,278	5,101	263,921	8,225	336,898	388,854	1,242	31,038	15,440	1,028,935
12,236	190'6	158	2,966	4,628	236,648	7,375	304,838	352,791	1,284	32,091	14,096	933,743
10.90	156,4		2,684	4,199	212,176	6,613	275,828	320,070	1,322	33,029	12,883	847,716
9,835	890,4		2,428	3,809	190,218	5,928	249,580	290,382	1,355	33,864	11,787	769,973
70,017	3,046		761.7	3,456	1/0,518	5,314	225,829	263,446	1,385	34,608	10,798	699,715
206,7	07,0	70.	1,486	3,135	152,845	4,763	204,339	239,007	1,411	35,269	9,905	636,223
200,	676,7	- G	667.	2,844	136,991	4,269	184,893	216,833	1,435	35,857	660'6	578,844
2 2 2	2,023	2 64	070,1	L9C'7	177,771	3,826	167,298	196,715	1,456	36,380	8,371	526,991
200.0	2,555	2 9	1,4/3	7,341	110,016	3,429	151,378	178,463	1,474	36,845	7,714	480,131
4.567	1,880	8 4	1,333	2,124	98,577	3,0/2	136,972	161,903	1,491	37,258	7,121	437,783
100	1,603	5 2	1,200	1,32,1	00,0	7,732	123,938	146,878	906,1	37,625	986,9	399,513
3,665	1,516	5 4	780	787	121,87	2,466	104 470	133,247	91c,1	37,951	6,102	364,929
3.282	1,357	45	8833	1439	63.479	1 978	91.815	100,661	544	38 407	3,000	000,070
2,940	1,216	38	808	1,305	56.850	1 772	83.078	99,482	155	28,725	3,212	270,45
2,632	1,089	34	731	1,184	50,908	1,587	75,172	90,247	1,558	38 927	4 595	256 841
2,357	975	30	662	1,074	45,582	1.421	68.018	81.869	1.565	39 106	4 306	235 996
394	163	υp	131	221	7,619	237	13,509	16,885	1.611	40.253	2 132	78 502
338	140	4	114	193	6,539	204	11,741	14.712	1.612	40 274	2 063	73.471
288	119	4	66	167	5,577	174	10,143	12.740	1.612	40.292	2,001	68 925
244	101	ო	85	144	4,720	147	969'8	10,950	1,613	40.307	1.945	64 819
205	82	ო	72	122	3,957	123	7,387	9,324	1,613	40,320	1,895	61,111
1/0	70	2	9	103	3,278	102	6,202	7,848	1,614	40,330	1,849	57,761

Revenue, Employment and Labor Income Impacts of ANWR Production (\$20/barrel)

50/50 Royalty Split, \$20 Per Barrel Average Price (all dollar values in 000s of 2001 dollars)

Towns save refinition. Unrestricted revenue revenue Fund State 90/10 50/50 Contribution Revenues
0 14 748
14,748 42,399
0 14,748 5,265 42,399 15,137 97,703 34,881 147,743 52,746 193,022 68,911
7 7 7 7
1,939 1,939 12,847 19,428 25,843 40,054 44,045 44,045 66,656
2.278 1 6.550 2 5 6.550 4 19 2 6.550 4 19 2 6.50 4 19
5555555555
6.878 6.652 (151 19,173 (151 19,173 (155 66,636 (1763 19,702 (1763 1149,702 (1763 1149,702 (1763 1149,703 (1763
3,878 1,151 25,695 38,855 36,763 60,763 77,1287 80,108 88,090 98,090
6,981 20,071 46,251 69,939 91,373 110,768 128,316 144,195 158,563 171,563
7,757 22,301 51,390 77,710 101,526 123,075 142,574 160,217
81,631 234,688 540,802 817,786 1,068,411 1,295,187 1,500,381
62,055 178,410 411,118 621,681
4,557 13,100 30,187 45,648 59,638
0 14,600 41,975 96,725 146,265
40 115 265 401
0 4 5 %

	31.2%	\$13.62	12.50%	\$0.50		25.0%
Variables	% Economically Recoverable	Well-Head Price (2001\$)	Royalty rate	Property tax (per bbl)	Corp Inc Tax,	% of Royalties

Revenues to Capital Budget	State Spending- Related Jobs (operating)	State Spending- Related Jobs (capital)	Oil Industry Employment (Direct Only)	Indirect and Induced Oil Industry Employment	State Spending- Related Labor Income (operating)	State Spending Related Labor Income (capital)	Oil Industry Labor Income (Direct Only)	Oil Industry Labor Income (Indirect and Induced)	Permanent Fund-Related Employment	Permanent Fund- Related Labor Income	Total ANWR- Related Employment	Total ANWR Related Labor Income
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
474	196	9	112	174	9,170	286	11,514	13,291	-	¥.	490	34,294
1,363	564	92	322	501	26,363	822	33,102	38,211	-	32	1,406	98,532
3,141	1,299	9	742	1,155	60,749	1,893	76,278	88,052	5	134	3,242	227,106
4,750	1,964	61	1,122	1,747	91,863	2,863	115,345	133,149	15	365	4,909	343,585
6,206	2,566	8	1,466	2,282	120,016	3,740	150,695	173,955	29	716	6,423	449,123
8,115	3,356	104	1,777	2,701	156,945	4,891	182,681	205,880	47	1,178	7,986	551,575
9,401	3,888	121	2,059	3,129	181,810	5,666	211,623	238,497	73	1,817	9,269	639,412
10,564	4,369	136	2,314	3,516	204,308	6,367	237,810	268,011	102	2,560	10,437	719,056
11,617	4,804	150	2,544	3,866	224,666	7,002	261,506	294,715	136	3,396	11,500	791,285
12,569	5,198	162	2,753	4,183	243,086	7,576	282,947	318,879	173	4,317	12,469	856,804
13,431	5,555	173	2,942	4,470	259,753	8,095	302,347	340,743	213	5,314	13,352	916,252
14,211	5,877	183	3,112	4,729	274,834	8,565	319,901	360,526	255	6,379	14,157	970,206
14,916	6,169	192	3,267	4,964	288,480	8,991	335,785	378,427	300	7,507	14,893	1,019,190
15,555	6,433	200	3,407	5,177	300,827	9,375	350,157	394,624	348	8,692	15,565	1,063,676
16,132	6,672	208	3,533	5,369	312,000	9,724	363,161	409,280	397	9,927	16,179	1,104,092
16,655	6,888	214	3,648	5,543	322,109	10,039	374,928	422,541	449	11,208	16,742	1,140,825
17,128	7,084	221	3,751	5,700	331,256	10,324	385,575	434,541	501	12,531	17,257	1.174.227
16,366	6,769	211	3,733	5,748	316,518	9.864	383,696	438,148	556	13,892	17.016	1.162.118
15,686	6,487	202	3,608	5,569	303,364	9.454	370,825	424,557	607	15,160	16.473	1.123.360
14,074	5,821	181	3,265	5,053	272,199	8.483	335,536	385,157	655	16.367	14.974	1 017 742
12,628	5,222	163	2,954	4,584	244,219	7,611	303,606	349.410	869	17.445	13 621	652 265
11,329	4,685	146	2,673	4,158	219,100	6,828	274,714	316,979	737	18,407	12,399	836,028
10,163	4,203	131	2,418	3,772	196,549	6,126	248,571	287,557	177	19,264	11,295	758,066
9,116	3,770	117	2,188	3,422	176,306	5,495	224,916	260,863	801	20,027	10,299	687,608
8,177	3,382	105	1,980	3,104	158,137	4,928	203,513	236,646	829	20,707	9,400	623,931
7,333	3,033	7 6	1,792	2,816	141,828	4,420	184,146	214,676	853	21,312	8,588	566,382
6,577	2,720	85	1,621	2,555	127,192	3,964	166,622	194,744	874	21,851	7,855	514,373
5,897	2,439	92	1,467	2,317	114,056	3,555	150,766	176,662	894	22,331	7,193	467,369
5,288	2,187	89	1,327	2,102	102,269	3,187	136,419	160,257	911	22,757	6,595	424,890
4,741	1,961	61	1,201	1,907	91,693	2,858	123,437	145,375	926	23,137	6,056	386,499
4,250	1,758	22	1,087	1,730	82,203	2,562	111,690	131,874	939	23,474	5,569	351,804
3,810	1,576	49	983	1,569	73,689	2,297	101,061	119,626	951	23,774	5,129	320,448
3,415	1,412	44	890	1,424	66,051	2,059	91,444	108,515	962	24,041	4,732	292,110
3,061	1,266	36	802	1,291	59,199	1,845	82,742	98,436	972	24,278	4,373	266,500
2.743	1,135	35	728	1,171	53,054	1,653	74,868	89,292	980	24,488	4,050	243,355
2,458	1,017	32	629	1,063	47,542	1,482	67,744	80,997	286	24,675	3,757	222,438
2,203	911	78	296	964	42,598	1,328	61,297	73,472	994	24,841	3,494	203,535
1,973	816	25	240	874	38,165	1,189	55,464	66,646	1,000	24,988	3,255	186,451
1,768	731	73	488	793	34,190	1,066	50,186	60,453	1,005	25,118	3,040	171,012
1,584	655	50	442	719	30,626	954	45,410	54,836	1,010	25,233	2,846	157,059
267	110	m ·	88	148	5,157	161	9,018	11,294	1,039	25,973	1,389	51,603
229	35	e .	76	129	4,429	138	7,839	9,840	1,040	25,987	1,343	48,232
195	88	e .	99	112	3,779	118	6,771	8,520	1,040	25,999	1,301	45,187
165	89	7	99	96	3,200	100	5,805	7,322	1,041	26,008	1,264	42,436
139	/\$	7	48	82	2,685	8	4,931	6,235	1,041	26,016	1,230	39,951
115	48	•	40	69	2.226	69	4 141	5 247	1 041	26.033	1 200	27 706