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JAN 11 '88

Before the
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20554

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

In the Matter of

Integration of Rates and Services)
for the Provision of Communications)
by Authorized Common Carriers between)
the Contiguous States and Alaska,)
Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin)
Islands.)

CC Docket No.
83-1376
RM 4436

To: The Commission

REPLY COMMENTS WITH RESPECT TO AT&T'S "PETITION
FOR A LAWFUL INTERIM DIVISION OF CHARGES"

The State of Alaska (the State or Alaska), by its attorneys, and pursuant to the Commission's Public Notice released November 23, 1987 (DA 87-1666), hereby files its Reply Comments in connection with AT&T's "Petition for A Lawful Interim Division of Charges" (Petition).^{1/}

The State, after thorough review of the comments and opposition filed with regard to the Petition, reiterates its conclusion that grant of the Petition would be unwise, would undercut fundamental and important national telecommunications policies, including rate integration and universal service, and would violate the Communications Act.

In its Petition, AT&T seeks institution of dramatic changes in the manner in which Alaska telephone service is provided. It

^{1/} The State filed an Opposition to the Petition on November 16, 1987.

does so even though:

(1) AT&T is fully compensated for the costs of providing Alaska service through the rates charged for its national, geographically averaged rates;^{2/}

(2) These proposed changes would bring the Commission's rate integration policy to an end,^{3/} and in so doing, undermine universal service for Alaska;^{4/}

(3) The effects of implementing its proposed changes would not be "interim" in nature;

(4) The economic condition of Alaska is particularly poor;

(5) The Joint Board is concluding its consideration of the issues, including separation issues, which are at the heart of AT&T's Petition;

(6) AT&T's proposal, as the State has pointed out, contravenes Sections 410(c) and 202(a) of the Communications Act; and

^{2/} It appears, therefore, that AT&T is also seeking to end national geographic rate averaging. The Commission has, however, frequently repeated its commitment to national, geographically averaged rates, both in its own orders, and in statements to Congress.

See also Reply Comments of AT&T, filed May 9, 1984, at 22, in which AT&T states all of its costs are recovered by nationwide averaged rates, and Opposition of Alascom, Inc., filed December 18, 1987, at 22-23.

^{3/} Alaska's concerns about the effect of AT&T's proposal on rate integration are also found in the Comments of the State of Hawaii (See Comments of the State of Hawaii, filed December 18, 1987, at 2-4).

^{4/} Alascom estimates the costs of AT&T's proposal would involve at minimum an 130 percent increase per access line above the present integrated interstate southbound MTS/WATS rates. See Opposition of Alascom, Inc., filed December 18, 1987, at 20, 21 and Attachment A.

(7) There is no compelling reason or harm suffered which could justify a course of action which has no public benefits and so many detriments.

In these circumstances, Alaska again strongly urges the Commission to deny AT&T's Petition, and to allow the Joint Board process to continue undisturbed.

Respectfully submitted,

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I, Linda K. Smith, do hereby certify that, on January 11, 1988, I have caused to be sent a copy of the foregoing "Reply Comments With Respect to AT&T's Petition For a Lawful Interim Division of Charges" by United States Mail, postage prepaid, to the following:

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BEFORE THE
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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20554

In the Matter of

Integration of Rates and Services	)	CC Docket No.
for the Provision of Communications	)	83-1376
by Authorized Common Carriers Between	)	
the Contiguous States and Alaska,	)	RM 4436
Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin	)	
Islands.	)	

COMMENTS OF THE
STATE OF ALASKA ON THE
COMMENTS OF AT&T

The State of Alaska (Alaska or the State), by its attorneys, hereby submits Comments on AT&T's "Comments on Alascom, Inc.'s Submission of its Alaska Intrastate Tariff Proposal," filed February 22, 1988. The State asks that its Comments be accepted for filing and included in the record of this proceeding.

1. In commenting on Alascom's proposed intrastate rate revisions, AT&T says "... additional revenues can be developed from intrastate services to support an increase in Alascom's intrastate revenue requirement." (AT&T Comments, at 2). This statement is, however, wholly unsupported. It runs counter to an important and explicitly enunciated criterion used in Alascom's proposed rate redesign, namely, promotion of universal service. It also runs counter to the Commission's support of universal service. And it is made without any apparent recognition of the

fact that Alaska has for years remained one of the bottom five states in terms of telephone penetration.^{1/}

2. Even more egregious and unsupported is AT&T's conclusion that, State funds having been used to support rural electrification, "[s]imilar support for high cost intrastate rural telecommunications might also be available, if needed." (AT&T Comments at 3.) The State has provided literally hundreds of pages of information documenting the dramatic downturn in the Alaska economy, the draconian cuts that have been made in the State's budget, and the extreme demands that are being placed on the sharply limited funds available to the State. (See Data Response, at Sections G and H.) Now to blandly assert that the State can pay, and that funds might be "available, if needed" involves cavalier disregard for facts in the record.

The record amply demonstrates that Alaskans are suffering from a serious economic downturn, with serious effects on Alaskans and the State. These effects are ongoing. For example, in a state with a population of only a little more than a half a million people, in the period July 1, 1986 to July 1, 1987, 57,000 people (a little over 10 per cent of the State's total population) left the State. Alaska Department of Labor, News Release, March 1, 1988. This population loss was not replaced by natural

^{1/} It would be no answer to assert that the rates questioned by AT&T are "short-haul" (40 to 400 miles) and therefore involve "urban" or related areas. Even in Alaska's larger communities, many people are under severe economic strain. (See text at 3-5.) Simply to assert that more money can be extracted for short haul routes completely overlooks these, and other, facts about individuals' and the State's economic circumstances, set forth in detail in the State's initial response to the Joint Board's Data Request.

increases (births minus deaths) nor by in-migration. (Id.) In addition, foreclosures doubled from 1985 to 1986, and redoubled from 1986 to 1987. Trustee Deeds By Recording Office, prepared by Motznik Computer Services Inc., March 4, 1988. If the trend in the first two months of 1988 continues, the number of foreclosures will increase again in 1988. (Id.)^{2/}

In a recent survey of over 1000 Railbelt residents, 53 percent believed their area's economy was "pretty bad" or "bad", 50 percent said the economy was worse than a year ago, and 54 percent reported they or members of their family living with them had faced wage cuts, reduced work hours or lay-offs in the last two years. Railbelt Economic Assessment Survey, January 1988, prepared by Dittman Research Corporation of Alaska for the Leadership of the Alaska Senate, at 1 (Railbelt Survey). Over half the survey respondents (54 percent) did not see things improving in the next two years. (Id. at 4.)^{3/} Not surprisingly in light of these survey data, about one in four (24 percent) reported they were seriously considering leaving Alaska due to the

^{2/} The Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC) holds more than \$4 billion in Alaska residential mortgages or about 60 percent of the outstanding Alaska home mortgage debt in 1987. Alaska Review of Social and Economic Conditions, February 1988, "Alaska Housing and the Recession", at 3 (Alaska Review). AHFC's inventory of foreclosures has climbed "relentless[ly] from 1984 - before the start of the recession - through 1987." (Id. at 10.) AHFC's foreclosure inventory more than doubled from 1984 to 1985, redoubled from 1985 to 1986, and increased about 2 1/3 times from 1986 to 1987. (Id.)

^{3/} There was, however, some increase in employment in the last quarter of 1987, but little of it, apparently, in the Railbelt. Memorandum of Senior Economist, Office of the Governor, Division of Policy, March 4, 1988.

economy, and about one in five (19 percent) said they were "quite" or "very likely" to move to another state in the next two years. (Id. at 4-5.)

These residents' concerns are not illusory. A recent report by the Alaska Department of Labor shows that, between July 1986 and June 1987, job openings in Anchorage declined 25 percent. (Alaska Department of Labor, Alaska Wage Rates 1987, at 29.) Statewide, wages fell between 1984 and 1987 in 43 percent of all occupations. (Id. at 45-46.) The service industry was especially hard-hit; 62% of the occupations in that category experienced wage reduction. (Id. at 44.) In 1984, an electrical engineer earned an average of \$22.20 per hour. Three years later, in 1987, he earned only \$14.50 per hour, a reduction of 35 percent. The average wage for a payroll clerk declined 20 percent during the same period, from \$9.77 to \$7.77 per hour. (Id. at 45.) Although a majority of occupations experienced some wage increases, average per capita income fell dramatically. According to the National Governors' Association's March 1988 Fiscal Survey of the States, for 1987 "Alaska registers the sharpest drop in the nation in state personal income at a negative 4.4 percent." (p. 26.)

The State has been responding to this situation in a number of ways, as described in its Data Response. These actions are ongoing. In 1987, Alaska slashed its budget (making the second deepest cut, in percentage terms, of all state budgets); instituted extensive employee lay-offs (the third largest among the states in percentage terms); and decreased its expenditures by

17.1 percent in real terms (more than any other State). Fiscal Survey of the States, September, 1987, National Governors Association, at 4, 5, 41.^{4/} The fiscal 1988 budget involved a further decrease in real terms of 17.1 percent (Id.), and the fiscal 1989 budget is expected to be essentially a "maintenance budget;" that is, with few exceptions, it will not restore earlier cuts.

The State's Data Response and these facts demonstrate that AT&T's assertion about "available" funding is wrong, and was made in contravention of record evidence. AT&T's speculative and incorrect assertions as to what Alaska "might" be able to afford serve no purpose but to distract the parties and the Joint Board from the real and difficult issues in this proceeding.

Respectfully submitted,

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^{4/} Based on data from a survey conducted by the National Association of State Budget Officers, July to September 1987. Fiscal 1987 numbers are estimated amounts and have "the most important elements in determining the fiscal health of the States" (but not all elements). Id. at v.

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Date: March 31, 1988

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I hereby certify that I caused copies of the foregoing
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In the Matter of

Integration of Rates and Services for
the Provision of Communications by
Authorized Common Carriers Between
the Contiguous States and Alaska,
Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin
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To: The Federal-State Joint Board

DATA RESPONSE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TO THE SUPPLEMENTAL ORDER INVITING COMMENTS

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Before the
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20554

In the Matter of

Integration of Rates and Services for
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the Contiguous States and Alaska,
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To: The Federal-State Joint Board

DATA RESPONSE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TO THE SUPPLEMENTAL ORDER INVITING COMMENTS

The State of Alaska, by its attorneys, hereby submits data in response to the Supplemental Order Inviting Comments ("Supplemental Order") released by the Federal-State Joint Board on January 3, 1989.

The Joint Board requested the State "to update previously provided information that relates to the issues discussed" in the Supplemental Order.¹ While the State believes that all the data it submitted in 1986 "relate to the issues" covered in the Supplemental Order, it is limiting this response in an effort not to burden the Joint Board or its staff. Most of the data about the State submitted in 1986 remain valid. The State, therefore, has focused this response on updating data specifically discussed in the Supplemental Order and reporting other recent data that

¹ Supplemental Order ¶ 86.

relate to the issues discussed in the Supplemental Order.² The State hopes that the Joint Board and its staff will find this data response useful, and even entertaining.

SUMMARY

The fundamental points about Alaska remain unchanged. Alaska remains both the largest state in the nation and the state with the lowest population density. Three-quarters of Alaska's communities continue to have fewer than 500 residents. Alaska's terrain and climate remain harsh. Transportation remains limited. Public health and safety, unemployment and the provision of adequate education remain difficult challenges. The State's unemployment rate, for example, is now approximately twice the national average.

The economy of the State has been rocked by the sharp decline in oil prices. In contrast to the rest of the nation, per capita income in Alaska has been declining. Nonetheless, Alaska continues to have a cost of living that is among the highest in the nation. Despite the need for public service funds, the State has been forced to slash drastically its public spending.

² As it did in its prior data response, the State generally relies on public information, almost all of which is published by federal or state authorities. No special studies have been undertaken. The data presented are the most recent available, either from 1988, or, if necessary, from earlier years. Some of the state reports from which data are taken are so recent that they are still in draft form.

The data are presented in a manner that allows this response to be read in connection with the 1986 data response. References in the headings are to the sections of the 1986 data response to which the new data relate.

Demographic Information (Section A)

The population of Alaska has decreased from approximately 532,000 in 1986 to approximately 525,000 in 1987.³ Alaska continues to have by far the lowest population density in the United States, averaging less than one person per square mile.⁴

The State's population continues largely to be dependent on migration from other states. In the early 1980s, the State's population grew primarily as a result of in-migration.⁵ In 1987, the population decrease was a result of out-migration. Therefore, it is not surprising that the population decrease was centered in Anchorage and Juneau, two communities that had previously experienced substantial in-migration. Population levels in the rest of the State generally were stable or showed small growth.⁶

Almost half of the State's population lives in Anchorage, and only two other communities (Fairbanks and Juneau) have more than

³ U.S. Department of Commerce, Regional Difference in Per Capita Personal Income Continue to Widen in 1987, Table 4 (August 18, 1988). Attachment 1. The State's own estimates show a greater population decrease, from approximately 547,600 in 1986, to approximately 537,800 in 1987. State of Alaska, Department of Labor, Alaska Population Overview, draft copy of 1986 and Provisional 1987 Estimates ("Population Overview"), Table 3.2 (December 1988). Attachment 2.

⁴ Alaska covers 591,004 square miles. See Response of the State of Alaska to Order Requesting Data and Inviting Comments ("1986 Alaska Data Response"), Section A, p. 1 (July 15, 1986). Wyoming, the next least densely populated state, averages 5 persons per square mile. The United States as a whole averages approximately 67 persons per square mile. Id.

⁵ See id., Section A, p. 7.

⁶ Population Overview, Table 3.2. Attachment 2.

10,000 residents.⁷ In 1987, 75 percent of Alaska's communities had a population of 500 or less (77 percent in 1985); 20 percent had a population of 100 or less (33 percent in 1985). Some communities have disappeared altogether.⁸

Climate (Section C)⁹

Alaska remains a land of extreme weather and climate conditions. Alaska's recent record high barometric pressure and resulting record low temperatures illustrate the population's dependence on telecommunications. Record low temperatures of 86 degrees below zero were reported near McGrath,¹⁰ and temperatures of 70 degrees below zero were recorded at Yukon Creek.¹¹ Wind chill factors were calculated at 100 degrees below zero.¹² Fairbanks experienced 40 below zero temperatures lasting over two weeks.

The low temperatures grounded aircraft, leaving many of Alaska's villages without regular food and mail deliveries.¹³ At temperatures of 40 below, propane gas freezes into unburnable liquid, metal cracks, machines stop working, motor oil freezes,

⁷ Population Overview, Table 5.2. Attachment 3.

⁸ Id.

⁹ No update is needed for Section B (Geography). For the convenience of the Joint Board and its staff, however, a map of the State is attached. Attachment 4.

¹⁰ Washington Post, January 29, 1989, at A12, col. 1.

¹¹ Washington Post, January 31, 1989 at A3, col. 4.

¹² Id., col. 1.

¹³ Anchorage Daily News, January 28, 1989, at A8, col. 3.

tires freeze into blocks, and exhaust fumes from engines crystallize into tiny particles.¹⁴

During the crisis, telecommunications served a vital and life saving role. Governor Cowper set up a 24 hour-a-day toll free number to the state emergency services agency for citizens in distress.¹⁵ State officials also relied on telecommunications to keep track of isolated villages in case emergency fuel or food supplies needed to be delivered by special aircraft.¹⁶

The cold weather forced the temporary closure of the oil export facility at Valdez and resulted in a 65 percent reduction in the flow of oil through the trans-Alaska oil pipeline.¹⁷ The one day closure of the Valdez facility cost the State treasury \$3.08 million in lost oil taxes and royalties.¹⁸

Transportation (Section D)

The vastness of the State is difficult to comprehend. Alaska is larger than 21 states combined, and is two and one-half times larger than the next largest state.¹⁹ The State stretches approximately 2,400 miles from east to west and approximately 1,420 miles from north to south.²⁰ If superimposed over the

¹⁴ Anchorage Daily News, January 29, 1989, at D1, col. 2.

¹⁵ Anchorage Daily News, January 28, 1989, at B2.

¹⁶ See AP News Summary, February 1, 1989.

¹⁷ AP News Summary, January 31, 1989.

¹⁸ Id.

¹⁹ See 1986 Alaska Data Response, Section B, p. 1.

²⁰ State of Alaska, Department of Education, Division of State Libraries, Alaska Blue Book 1987, pp. 326-27 (1987).

continental United States, Alaska would stretch from coast-to-coast and from Canada to Mexico.



Despite this vast size, Alaska transportation remains limited. Most communities, including Juneau, cannot be reached by road. In 1987, there were only 12,081 miles in the State's highway system,²¹ less than one-sixth the number of miles of paved road in Los Angeles County alone.

Moreover, maintenance of existing roads has suffered due to decreased funding resulting from the downturn in oil revenues. The State's road maintenance budget fell 27 percent in fiscal year 1987, compared to fiscal year 1984.²² While expected to increase in fiscal year 1989, funding is still estimated at 20 percent

²¹ Letter from R.B. Lind, Director, Alaska Department of Transportation, Division of Plans, Programs and Budget, to S. Moreno, U.S. Department of Transportation (June 14, 1988).

²² C. Kleeschultz, Alaska Transportation Recap 1988, Alaska Public Affairs Journal, Vol. 4, No. 3, p. 19 (Fall 1989).

below needed levels.²³ It is estimated that \$976 million worth of upgrading is needed just for interstate highways.²⁴ Funding for improving Alaska's road system, however, will have to compete with other budget priorities. Alaskans must still rely on other means of transportation (such as air, rail or water) that are expensive or frequently unavailable (due to weather). Telecommunications, therefore, must often take the place of transportation.

Education (Section E)

Historically, education levels in the State have been low for many groups. The State has been committed to redressing this situation and to providing education in a manner that does not force children to live away from home. The diversity of the Alaskan population also makes education an important and expensive undertaking.

For these and other reasons, Alaska leads the nation in the per capita expenditure for public elementary and secondary education, spending about double the U.S. average. During the 1986-87 school year, Alaska spent more than \$6,000 on each student enrolled in the 32 incorporated districts and more than \$11,000 per pupil in the 23 Regional Education Attendance Areas.²⁵ The

23 Id.

24 Id.

25 State of Alaska, Department of Education, Facts & Figures About Education in Alaska 1988, p. 15 (1988). Attachment 6. The U.S. average was less than \$4,000 per student in 1986-87 (\$156,000,000,000 divided by 39,712,000 pupils). See U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Statistical Abstract of the United States ("Statistical Abstract"), Tables No. 189, 190, pp. 118-19 (1988).

higher per pupil cost in the Regional Education Attendance Area reflects the limited economies of scale and higher costs of delivering education in Alaska's more remote regions.²⁶

Alaska also continues to incur a drastically higher cost per resident for public primary and secondary education due to its relatively large school-age population, higher cost of delivering education services, and small overall population to absorb fixed costs.²⁷ During the 1986-87 school year, the cost for public primary and secondary education amounted to \$1,289 per resident,²⁸ about twice the national average.²⁹

Health and Safety (Section F)

Alaska's harsh climate and geography continue to present special health and safety challenges. Alaska continues to rank first in the nation in deaths from accidents. The accident mortality rate for white Alaskans is twice the U.S. average.³⁰

²⁶ See 1986 Alaska Data Response, Section E, pp. 7-8.

²⁷ Approximately 20.2 percent of the population were of elementary and secondary school age (5-17) compared to 18.8 percent nationwide. Alaska Blue Book 1987, p. 270. The number of identified migrant students alone increased 56 percent from the 1986-87 school year to the 1987-88 school year. Facts & Figures About Education in Alaska 1988, p. 13.

²⁸ Population Overview, Table 3.2; Facts & Figures About Education in Alaska 1988, p. 15. Attachments 2 and 6.

²⁹ The national average is approximately \$640 (\$156,000,000,000 divided by 243,915,000). See Population Overview, Table 3.1; Statistical Abstract, Table No. 190, p. 119.

³⁰ State of Alaska, Department of Health and Social Services, Alaska Vital Statistics 1985 Annual Report ("Vital Statistics"), p. 28 (1988).

Alaskan natives incur an accident mortality rate approximately five times the national average.³¹

Since 1983, Alaska's suicide rate has jumped 21.6 percent.³² In 1985, the suicide rate in Alaska was 21.9 per 100,000 people, almost 50 percent above the national average of 12.0.³³ While only 1.4 percent of all deaths nationwide were from suicide, 5.7 percent of all deaths in Alaska resulted from suicide.³⁴ Alaskan native males between the ages of 20 and 24 have a suicide rate 14 times the national average.³⁵

In light of such statistics, it is not surprising that health care expenditures in Alaska exceed the national average. In 1986 the per capita expenditure was \$2,700 per resident, 40 percent above the national average.³⁶ Telecommunications also continues to play a critical role in connecting Alaskans to medical assistance and public safety care.

³¹ Id.

³² Id. at p. 122. Attachment 7. See also 1986 Alaska Data Response, Section F, p. 5.

³³ Vital Statistics, p. 122. Attachment 7.

³⁴ Id.

³⁵ Alaska Federation of Natives, The AFN Report on the Status of Alaska Natives: A Call for Action ("AFN Report"), p. 9 (January 1989).

³⁶ State of Alaska, Governor's Interim Commission on Health Care, The Best of Care - The Challenge of Providing Health Care to Alaskans, p. 1 (September 1988).

Economic Environment (Section G)

Alaska's economy remains one of boom and bust. Today's economy is heavily dependent on oil and gas. For example, approximately 85 percent of the State's unrestricted general fund revenue is petroleum-based.³⁷ Oil prices have not rebounded significantly from their precipitous drop in the middle of this decade. Alaskan oil prices peaked in 1981, when Alaska North Slope oil delivered to the West Coast sold for \$31.43 per barrel. In 1987, that price had dropped to \$13.38 per barrel, a decrease of approximately 57 percent.³⁸

As a result, employment in the state has dropped significantly. Employment peaked in 1985 when, on the average, 225,075 Alaskans held jobs in the State each month. That figure dropped by almost 10 percent, to 208,841, in 1987.³⁹ Total wages paid fell by a slightly greater percentage, from approximately \$6,434 million in 1985 to approximately \$5,779 million in 1987.⁴⁰

Almost every sector of the economy has been negatively affected. The greatest downturn has been in the construction industry. From 1983 to 1987, employment in this industry was down over 50 percent and wages were down by almost 60 percent.⁴¹ The

³⁷ See Section H, infra.

³⁸ State of Alaska, Department of Commerce and Economic Development, Division of Business Development, Alaska Economy, Performance Report 1987 ("Alaska Economy 1987"), Table 14 (December 1988). Attachment 8.

³⁹ Id., Table 2. Attachment 9.

⁴⁰ Id.

⁴¹ Id., Tables 3 and 4. Attachments 10 & 11.

mining (including oil and gas), utilities (including transportation and communications), wholesale trade, retail trade, financial and real estate, and services sectors have each seen reductions in average employment in both 1986 and 1987, ranging from 3 to 15 percent.⁴² Wages paid in those industries have fallen by up to 20 percent.⁴³ Tourism and federal government employment, however, appear stable.

The downturn could have been much worse. In part, some of the consequences of falling oil prices have been restrained in the near term by the fact that the volume of Alaskan oil brought to market has increased significantly. Since 1981, oil production has increased by approximately 25 percent.⁴⁴ This trend of increasing extraction of a depletable resource cannot continue forever. In fact, the State anticipates oil production to fall in 1989.

Unemployment in Alaska continues at a rate significantly higher than the national average, notwithstanding net out-migration from Alaska's urbanized areas to other states. In November 1988, the most recent month for which data are available, the unemployment rate in Alaska was 9.0 percent, almost twice the national average of 5.2 percent.⁴⁵ Only one other State

⁴² Id., Table 3. Attachment 10.

⁴³ Id., Table 4. Attachment 11.

⁴⁴ Alaska Economy 1987, Table 15.

⁴⁵ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (February 1989). Attachment 12.

(Louisiana) had a higher unemployment rate.⁴⁶ Unemployment is particularly severe in rural western Alaska. In June 1988, when unemployment for Alaska as a whole was 8.7 percent, unemployment rates in western Alaska were computed at up to 16.6 percent.⁴⁷

These data likely understate unemployment in Alaska, particularly in rural areas, because they exclude anyone who has not sought employment during the relevant portion of the survey period. Most economists believe that Alaska's rural locations have proportionally more of these discouraged workers.⁴⁸ One study, for example, shows that 58 percent of the potential native Alaskan work force in western Alaska have been forced to stop seeking work because no jobs are available in the villages where they live and they lack the education and skills to compete for jobs elsewhere.⁴⁹

Per capita income in Alaska is also down. From 1985 to 1987, per capita income in Alaska decreased by approximately 3 percent, from \$18,726 to \$18,230.⁵⁰ Per capita income decreased in that period only in one other state (Wyoming), where it declined by

46 Id.

47 AFN Report, Figure 10. Attachment 13.

48 State of Alaska, Department of Labor, Alaska Economic Trends, p. 21 (December 1988).

49 AFN Report, p. 31.

50 U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Differences in Per Capita Income, Table 2. Attachment 1.

approximately 1 percent.⁵¹ By comparison, per capita income nationwide increased by about 11 percent in those two years.⁵²

In 1985, Alaska had the highest per capita income of any state in the nation, about 32 percent higher than the national average.⁵³ In 1987, per capita income was higher in three other states and the District of Columbia.⁵⁴ Per capita income in Alaska was only 18 percent greater than the national average in 1987.⁵⁵

Although incomes in Alaska have been declining, there has been no change in Alaska's status as a most expensive place to live. The higher cost of living in Alaska continues to more than offset higher per capita income. Quarterly surveys of the American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association ("ACCRA") continue to show that the cost of living in urbanized locations in Alaska is approximately 30 percent greater than in the nation as a whole.⁵⁶ Of the 263 urban areas listed by ACCRA in its Third Quarter 1988 survey, Juneau is the third most expensive in which to live (after Boston and San Francisco) and Fairbanks is the

51 Id.

52 Id.

53 See Supplemental Order at n.18.

54 U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Differences in Per Capita Income, Tables 2 & 3. Attachment 1.

55 Id.

56 American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association, Cost of Living Index (Third Quarter, 1988). Attachment 14.

fifth most expensive.⁵⁷ For such essentials as groceries and health care, these Alaskan locations are by far the most expensive in the nation.⁵⁸

As expensive as they are, these larger communities continue to be among Alaska's least expensive places to live. The State has not updated the 1985 Alaska Geographic Differential Study, which compared the cost of living in different parts of the State. There is, however, no question that its findings remain valid. For example, more recent data compiled by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the University of Alaska indicate that the cost of food at home for a week for a family of four with elementary school children is 70 to 75 percent greater in Nome than in Alaska's largest communities.⁵⁹ Similar cost differentials exist for other goods and services, including electricity and heating oil.⁶⁰

Rural locations in Alaska continue to be not only among the most expensive places in the United States to live, but also among the poorest. Per capita personal income in 11 of Alaska's 23

57 Id. Neither New York City nor Anchorage is listed in this survey, the most recent one completed by ACCRA. The ACCRA index is designed to reflect geographic differences in a "mid-management" standard of living. Id., at p. i. It, therefore, places great weight on home ownership costs. Id. Excluding that category, Juneau and Fairbanks are the most expensive cities in the nation for which data are reported.

58 Id.

59 Alaska Blue Book 1987, p. 279.

60 AFN Report, pp. 34-35.

census areas was below the national average in 1986.⁶¹ In rural western Alaska, per capita income in 1986 was only 65 percent of national levels.⁶² In the Wade-Hampton section of western Alaska, per capita income was 59 percent of the national average. Income levels were only slightly higher in Bethel (76 percent) and Yukon (81 percent).⁶³ According to the Alaska Geographic Differential Study, the cost of living in these areas is between 26 and 39 percent greater than the cost of living in Anchorage. Given that the cost of living in Anchorage and other urbanized areas of Alaska is approximately 30 to 40 percent greater than the national average, and the cost of living in these locations is 26 to 39 percent greater than Anchorage, actual purchasing power (or per capita income adjusted for cost of living) in these rural locations is only about a third of the national average.⁶⁴

State of Alaska Revenues and Expenditures (Section H)

The State's revenues have dropped almost as precipitously as the price of oil. The State's total unrestricted general fund⁶⁵

⁶¹ U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System. Attachment 15.

⁶² AFN Report, p. 34.

⁶³ U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System. Attachment 15.

⁶⁴ In Wade-Hampton, for example, the cost of living is approximately 76 percent greater than the national average ($1.4 \times 1.26 = 1.76$). Because per capita income is only 59 percent of the national average, average purchasing power is about one-third of that of the average American ($.59/1.76 = 0.33$).

⁶⁵ As explained in the 1986 Alaska Data Response, unrestricted general fund revenues form the vast majority of the State's income and include virtually all state tax revenues.

[Footnote continued on next page]

receipts peaked in fiscal year 1982 at \$4,108.4 million.⁶⁶ In fiscal year 1987, unrestricted general fund receipts fell to \$1,799.4 million, a reduction of 56 percent.⁶⁷ Unrestricted general fund receipts amounted to \$2,306 million in fiscal year 1988,⁶⁸ but are expected to decline in fiscal years 1989 and 1990 and beyond.⁶⁹

State revenues continue to be petroleum related. In fiscal year 1988, approximately 85 percent of unrestricted general fund revenues were petroleum based.⁷⁰

The unprecedented drop in revenues has forced the State to make unprecedented expenditure cuts as well. Most of these cuts occurred in fiscal years 1986 and 1987. The State has recently summarized its just completed fiscal year as follows:

FY 1988 was not as traumatic as FY 87, which saw almost 1000 positions in state government eliminated or unfilled as a result of the sharp decline in oil revenues and the steep decline of the state's economy. The reduction of almost 2 billion general fund dollars from the state appropriations level of FY 85 to the levels of FY 87 and FY 88 created dramatic dislocation in the state economy and has severely strained the

[Footnote continued from previous page]

Restricted general fund revenues come mostly from the federal government and may be used only for specific programs. Special fund revenues are received into statutorily created funds and mostly consist of loan programs and the Alaska Permanent Fund. See 1986 Alaska Data Response, Section H, p. 4.

66 Alaska Economy 1987, Table 30. Attachment 16.

67 Id.

68 Id.

69 Id. at p. 36.

70 Id., Table 30. Attachment 16.

resources of local governments across the state. Both the Governor and a majority of the Legislators agreed on a spending plan for FY 89 that is comparable to the last two years in order to avoid further shocks to the Alaskan economy.⁷¹

If the State's projection of declining revenues in the future proves accurate, further expenditure cuts will be necessary. These cuts would be felt not only by those who receive state services, but also those who receive services provided by municipalities, because state revenues distributed through revenue sharing are an important source of funds for Alaskan municipalities.⁷²

The State of Alaska as Provider and Consumer
of Telecommunications Services (Section I)

Telecommunications continues to be of great importance in the State, as the use of telecommunications networks in the recent cold weather emergency demonstrates.⁷³ The significant expenditure reductions mandated by the State's budget crises, however, have had an impact on the State's ability to provide telecommunications services to the public.

⁷¹ State of Alaska, Office of the Governor, Division of Policy, Performance Report, Fiscal Year 1988, p. 8 (December 1988).

⁷² Alaska Economy 1987, p. 37.

⁷³ See Section C, supra.

The Learn/Alaska Network had to be consolidated with the Rural Alaska Television Network at the end of fiscal year 1986. Learn/Alaska had been used to provide instructional and educational television programming to approximately 240 Alaska communities through satellite-fed low power television transmitters, on an almost 24 hour per day basis. Learn/Alaska Network programming is now provided 2 to 5 hours per day, mostly on a recorded basis.

Respectfully submitted,

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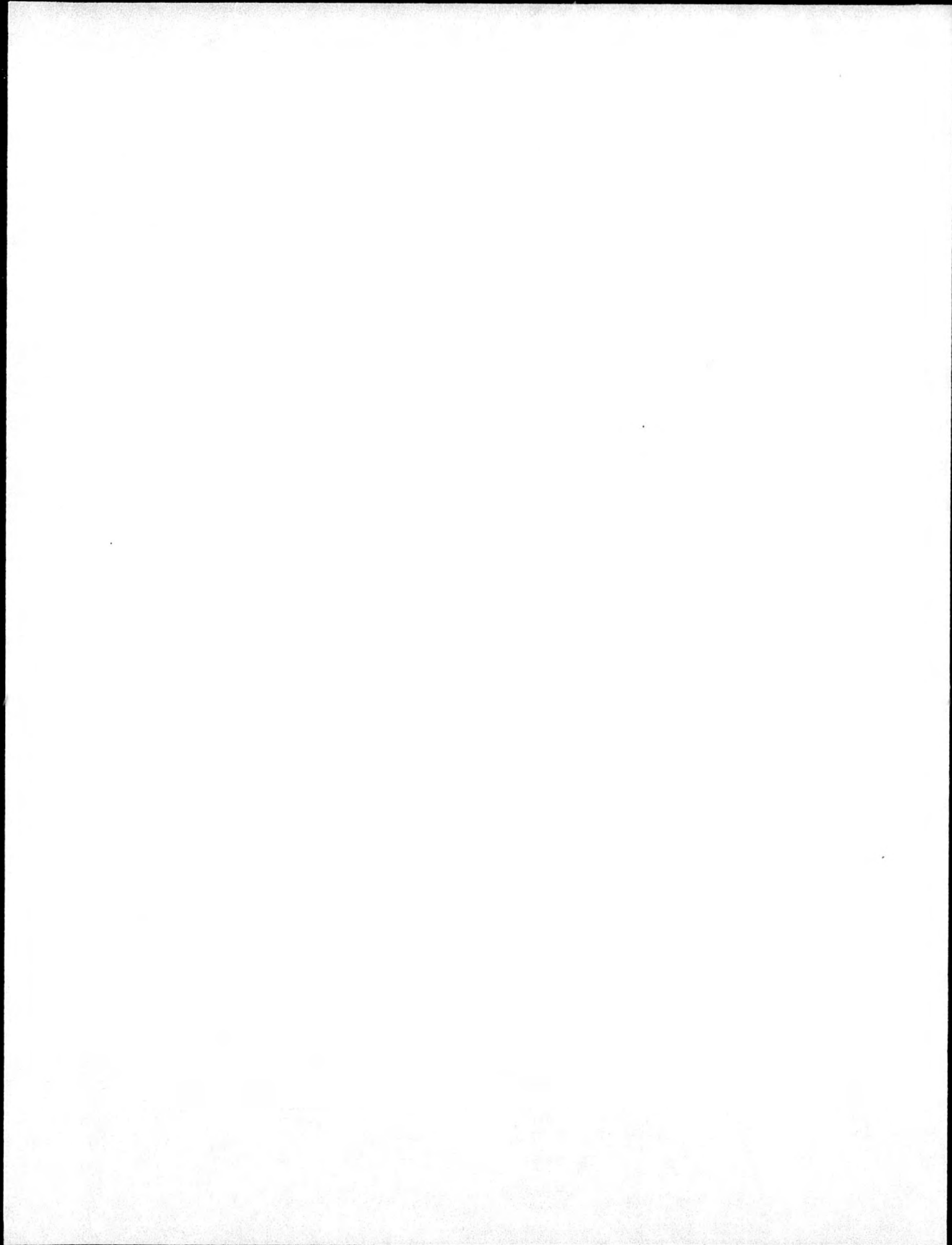
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February 27, 1989



List of Attachments

- Attachment 1 U.S. Department of Commerce, Regional Difference in Per Capita Personal Income Continued to Widen in 1987 (August 18, 1988).
- Attachment 2 State of Alaska, Department of Labor, Alaska Population Overview, draft copy of 1986 and Provisional 1987 Estimates ("Population Overview"), Table 3.2.
- Attachment 3 Population Overview, Table 5.2.
- Attachment 4 Map of the State of Alaska.
- Attachment 5 U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Statistical Abstract of the United States, Tables No. 189 & 190 (1988).
- Attachment 6 State of Alaska, Department of Education, Facts & Figures About Education in Alaska, 1988, p. 15 (1988).
- Attachment 7 State of Alaska, Department of Health and Social Services, Alaska Vital Statistics 1985 Annual Report ("Vital Statistics"), p. 122 (1988).
- Attachment 8 State of Alaska, Department of Commerce and Economic Development, Division of Business Development, draft copy of Alaska Economy, Performance Report 1987 ("Alaska Economy 1987"), Table 14.
- Attachment 9 Alaska Economy 1987, Table 2.
- Attachment 10 Alaska Economy 1987, Table 3.
- Attachment 11 Alaska Economy 1987, Table 4.
- Attachment 12 U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (February 1989).
- Attachment 13 Alaska Federation of Natives, the AFN Report on the Status of Natives, A Call for Action, Figure 10 (January 1989).
- Attachment 14 American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association, Cost of Living Index (Third Quarter, 1988).
- Attachment 15 U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, Per Capita Personal Income, for Countries and Metropolitan Areas (April 1988).
- Attachment 16 Alaska Economy 1987, Table 30.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF **COMMERCE** **NEWS**

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

Attachment 1

BUREAU OF
ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

FOR WIRE TRANSMISSION: 9:00 A.M. EDT, THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1988

Rudolph E. DePass: (202) 523-0955 (Analysis)
Kathy Albetski: 523-0966 (Estimates)

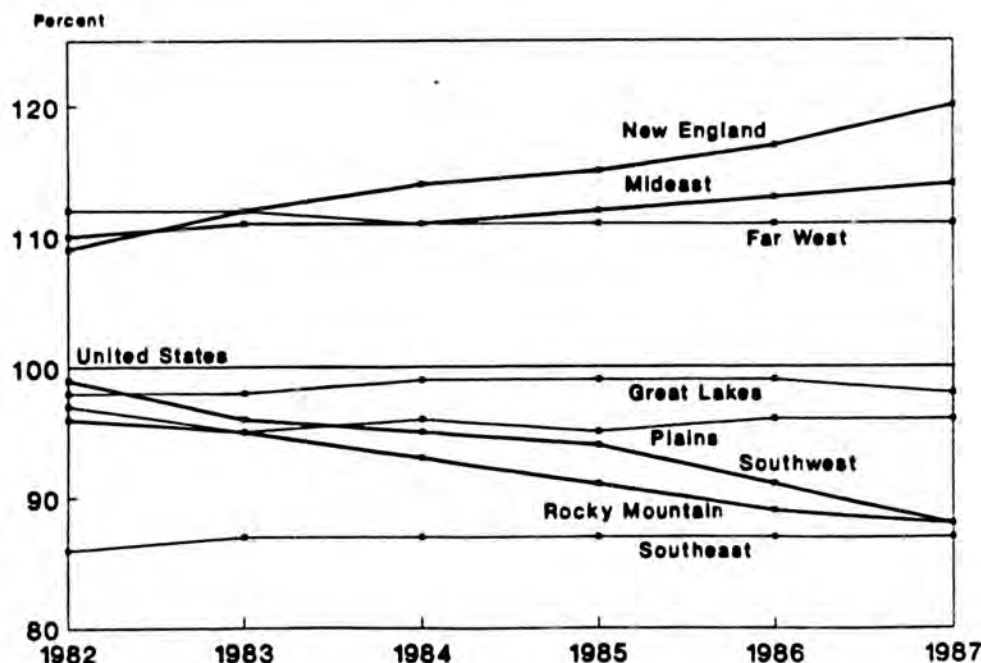
BEA 88-37

REGIONAL DIFFERENCES IN PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME CONTINUED TO WIDEN IN 1987

Regional differences in per capita personal income widened in 1987, continuing the pattern of the current economic expansion, according to the Commerce Department's Bureau of Economic Analysis. In contrast, in the four other expansions since 1960, regional differences in per capita income had narrowed.

In the New England and Mideast regions, per capita income in 1987 was further above the U.S. average, in percentage terms, than it was in 1982. In the Southwest and Rocky Mountain regions, per capita income was further below the U.S. average in 1987 than in 1982. As a percent of the U.S. average, per capita income changed little in the above-average Far West region, in the below-average Southeast region, and in the Great Lakes and Plains regions, where per capita income was somewhat below the U.S. average.

Per Capita Personal Income as a Percent of the U.S. Average, 1982-87, BEA Regions



For data see table A.

- more -

The widening of the difference between the national average and New England and the Mideast reflected rapid expansion in service and construction industry payrolls combined with below-average population growth. The widening for the Southwest and Rocky Mountain regions reflected weakness in oil and gas exploration and related activities combined with population growth equal to or above the U.S. average.

Per capita personal income for a region can change relative to the U.S. average because its total personal income, its population, or both, grow at a faster or slower rate than the U.S. average. In the Far West region, for example, a below-average gain in per capita personal income — 6.0 percent in the region compared with the U.S. average of 6.2 percent — reflected rapid growth in population — 2.0 percent compared with the U.S. average of 1.0 percent — that more than offset rapid growth in total personal income — 8.1 percent compared with the U.S. average of 7.2 percent.

	Per capita personal income as a percent of the U.S. average			Per capita personal income	Total personal income	Population
	1982	1987				
	(percent)	(rank in 1987)		(average annual percent change, 1982-87)		
United States.....	100	100	-	6.2	7.2	1.0
New England.....	109	120	1	8.1	8.8	.6
Mideast.....	110	114	2	7.0	7.4	.4
Far West.....	112	111	3	6.0	8.1	2.0
Great Lakes.....	98	98	4	6.1	6.3	.1
Plains.....	97	96	5	5.9	6.2	.3
Southwest.....	99	88	6	3.8	5.6	1.8
Rocky Mountain....	96	88	7	4.2	5.2	1.0
Southeast.....	86	87	8	6.4	7.8	1.3

Regions with above-average per capita income

In the New England and Mideast regions, rapid growth in total personal income and slow growth in population led to above-average gains in per capita income. Large increases in payrolls in private service-type industries and construction boosted personal income growth. Population growth was dampened by relatively high housing costs, which discouraged workers from migrating to these regions despite increased job opportunities.

In the Far West region, the rapid population growth already noted led to a gain in per capita income slightly below the U.S. average.

Regions with below-average per capita income

In the Great Lakes and Plains regions, slow growth in total personal income nearly offset slow population growth, resulting in gains in per capita income only slightly below the U.S. average. Weakness in private service-type industries and construction, reflecting in part the slow growth in population, held down personal income growth.

In the Southwest and Rocky Mountain regions, slow growth in total personal income and average or above-average growth in population contributed to below-average gains in per capita income. Weakness in oil and gas exploration and related activities, such as construction and financial services, dampened personal income growth. From 1982 to 1986, population migration to the Southwest was substantial despite reduced job opportunities in energy-related industries. Migration slowed considerably in 1987 following the sharp drop in oil prices in 1986.

The Southeast was the only region with below-average per capita income in which per capita income grew faster than in the nation. Above-average gains in per capita income in the states along the Atlantic Coast, plus Tennessee and Alabama, more than offset below-average gains in the other states; the net result was a gain in regional per capita income slightly above the U.S. average. In each of the Atlantic Coast states, rapid growth in total personal income accounted for above-average gains in per capita income, despite rapid growth in population. In the states with below-average gains in per capita income, slow growth in total personal income was the restraining factor; population also grew slowly.

State per capita income

A similar picture of a widening of differences in per capita personal income from 1982 to 1987 emerges if the focus is on states instead of regions. In 8 of the 10 states with the highest per capita income in 1987, per capita income as a percent of the U.S. average was higher in 1987 than in 1982. All 8 states are on the Atlantic Coast.

Rank 1987	-----Dollars-----		Percent of U.S. average	
	1982	1987	1982	1987
1 Connecticut....	14,640	21,266	126	137
2 New Jersey.....	13,966	20,352	122	131
3 Massachusetts..	12,751	19,142	111	124
4 Alaska.....	17,360	18,230	151	118
5 Maryland.....	12,736	18,124	111	117
6 New York.....	12,703	18,004	111	116
7 California.....	13,235	17,821	115	115
8 New Hampshire..	11,591	17,529	101	113
9 Delaware.....	12,000	16,696	105	108
10 Virginia.....	11,631	16,517	101	107

Conversely, in 8 of the 10 states with the lowest per capita income in 1987, per capita income as a percent of the U.S. average was lower in 1987 than in 1982.

Rank 1987	-----Dollars-----		Percent of U.S. average	
	1982	1987	1982	1987
41 Kentucky.....	9,277	12,059	81	78
42 South Carolina..	8,710	12,004	76	78
43 Alabama.....	8,837	11,940	77	77
44 New Mexico.....	9,506	11,875	83	77
45 Idaho.....	9,284	11,868	81	77
46 Arkansas.....	8,604	11,507	75	74
47 Louisiana.....	10,234	11,473	89	74
48 Utah.....	9,041	11,366	79	73
49 West Virginia...	9,007	11,020	78	71
50 Mississippi.....	8,006	10,292	70	66

The state estimates released today reflect the revisions in the national income and product accounts that are usually made each July, mainly to incorporate new source data; estimates from 1985 through 1987 were revised. For personal income, the major revision was an upward one for wage and salary disbursements.

Definitions

Personal income is the income received by persons from all sources, that is, from participation in production, from government and business transfer payments, and from government interest. Personal income is the sum of private and government wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, farm and nonfarm proprietors' income, rental income of persons, personal dividend income, personal interest income, and transfer payments, less personal contributions for social insurance. Personal income is measured before the deduction of personal income taxes and other personal taxes and is reported in current dollars (no adjustment is made for price changes).

Per capita personal income is the annual total personal income of residents divided by resident population as of July 1.

* * *

Additional data on total and per capita personal income for regions and states will appear in the August issue of the Survey of Current Business, a monthly journal of the Bureau of Economic Analysis. The Survey of Current Business is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. First class mail: annual subscription \$46.00 domestic. Second class mail: annual subscription \$18.00 domestic, \$22.50 foreign; single issue \$6.50 domestic, \$8.13 foreign.

Revised estimates of total and per capita personal income for regions and states for 1929-68, reflecting the 1985 comprehensive revision of the national income and product accounts, are now available in summary and detailed tabulations from the Regional Economic Information System, BE-55, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20230.

* * *

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Next release date — October 18, at 9:00 A.M. EDT, for:
State Personal Income: Second Quarter 1988

Table A. — Per Capita Personal Income as a Percent of the U.S. Average,
1982-87, BEA Regions

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
New England.....	109	112	114	115	117	120
Mideast.....	110	111	111	112	113	114
Far West.....	112	112	111	111	111	111
Great Lakes.....	98	98	99	99	99	98
Plains.....	97	95	96	95	96	96
Southwest.....	99	96	95	94	91	88
Rocky Mountain.....	96	95	93	91	89	88
Southeast.....	86	87	87	87	87	87

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

TABLE 1 -- PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME, BY STATE AND REGION, 1987

	DOLLARS	PERCENT OF NATIONAL AVERAGE	DOLLAR DIFFERENCE FROM NATIONAL AVERAGE	RANK IN U.S.	AV. ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGE 1982-87
UNITED STATES	15,481	100	0	-	6.2
NEW ENGLAND					
CONNECTICUT	21,266	137	5,785	1	8.0
MASSACHUSETTS	19,142	124	3,661	3	8.5
NEW HAMPSHIRE	17,529	113	2,048	8	8.6
RHODE ISLAND	15,555	100	74	18	6.9
VERMONT	14,302	92	-1,179	27	7.2
MAINE	13,954	90	-1,527	31	7.8
MIDEAST					
NEW JERSEY	20,352	131	4,871	2	7.8
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	20,657	132	4,976	-	6.8
MARYLAND	18,124	117	2,643	5	7.3
NEW YORK	18,004	116	2,523	6	7.2
DELAWARE	16,696	108	1,215	9	6.8
PENNSYLVANIA	15,212	98	-269	20	5.9
GREAT LAKES					
ILLINOIS	16,442	106	961	11	5.9
MICHIGAN	15,393	99	-88	19	6.8
WISCONSIN	14,742	95	-739	22	5.9
OHIO	14,612	94	-869	24	6.0
INDIANA	13,914	90	-1,567	32	6.2
PLAINS					
MINNESOTA	15,927	103	446	13	6.6
KANSAS	15,126	98	-355	21	5.1
MISSOURI	14,687	95	-794	23	6.2
NEBRASKA	14,328	93	-1,153	25	5.3
IOWA	14,236	92	-1,245	29	5.6
NORTH DAKOTA	13,004	84	-2,477	35	4.3
SOUTH DAKOTA	12,550	81	-2,931	39	5.8
SOUTHEAST					
VIRGINIA	16,517	107	1,036	10	7.3
FLORIDA	15,584	101	103	17	6.6
GEORGIA	14,300	92	-1,181	28	7.7
NORTH CAROLINA	13,314	86	-2,167	34	7.5
TENNESSEE	12,880	83	-2,601	36	6.9
KENTUCKY	12,059	78	-3,422	41	5.4
SOUTH CAROLINA	12,004	78	-3,477	42	6.6
ALABAMA	11,940	77	-3,541	43	6.2
ARKANSAS	11,507	74	-3,974	46	6.0
LOUISIANA	11,473	74	-4,008	47	2.3
WEST VIRGINIA	11,020	71	-4,461	49	4.1
MISSISSIPPI	10,292	66	-5,189	50	5.2
SOUTHWEST					
ARIZONA	14,315	92	-1,166	26	6.8
TEXAS	13,866	90	-1,615	33	3.5
OKLAHOMA	12,551	81	-2,930	38	2.0
NEW MEXICO	11,875	77	-3,606	44	4.5
ROCKY MOUNTAIN					
COLORADO	15,584	101	103	16	4.3
WYOMING	12,709	82	-2,772	37	.8
MONTANA	12,347	80	-3,134	40	4.1
IDAHO	11,868	77	-3,613	45	5.0
UTAH	11,366	73	-4,115	48	4.7
FAR WEST					
CALIFORNIA	17,821	115	2,340	7	6.1
NEVADA	16,366	106	885	12	5.5
WASHINGTON	15,599	101	118	15	5.4
OREGON	14,041	91	-1,440	30	5.8
ALASKA	18,230	118	2,749	4	1.0
HAWAII	15,679	101	198	14	5.9
SEA REGIONS					
NEW ENGLAND	18,579	120	3,098	1	8.1
MIDEAST	17,678	114	2,197	2	7.0
FAR WEST	17,213	111	1,732	3	6.0
GREAT LAKES	15,212	98	-269	4	6.1
PLAINS	14,792	96	-689	5	5.9
SOUTHWEST	13,634	88	-1,847	6	3.8
ROCKY MOUNTAIN	13,546	88	-1,935	7	4.2
SOUTHEAST	13,497	87	-1,984	8	6.4

NOTE. -- STATES ARE LISTED IN EACH REGION BASED ON THEIR PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME IN 1987.
SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS.

TABLE 2. -- PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME, BY STATE AND REGION, 1982-87

	DOLLARS				AVERAGE ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGE		
	1982	1985	1986	1987	1982-87	1985-86	1986-87
UNITED STATES	11,480	13,895	14,606	15,481	6.2	5.1	6.0
NEW ENGLAND							
CONNECTICUT	14,460	18,217	19,547	21,266	8.0	7.3	8.8
MAINE	9,568	11,876	12,846	13,954	7.1	8.2	8.6
MASSACHUSETTS	12,751	16,305	17,635	19,142	8.5	8.2	8.5
NEW HAMPSHIRE	11,591	15,373	16,396	17,529	8.6	6.7	6.9
RHODE ISLAND	11,168	13,763	14,589	15,555	6.9	6.0	6.6
VERMONT	10,122	12,383	13,320	14,302	7.2	7.6	7.4
MIDEAST							
DELAWARE	12,000	14,590	15,498	16,696	6.8	6.2	7.7
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ..	14,696	17,756	18,876	20,457	6.8	6.3	8.4
MARYLAND	12,736	15,980	16,934	18,124	7.3	6.0	7.0
NEW JERSEY	13,966	17,626	18,793	20,352	7.8	6.6	8.3
NEW YORK	12,703	15,786	16,821	18,004	7.2	6.6	7.0
PENNSYLVANIA	11,440	13,573	14,281	15,212	5.9	5.2	6.5
GREAT LAKES							
ILLINOIS	12,355	14,728	15,503	16,442	5.9	5.3	6.1
INDIANA	10,293	12,433	13,124	13,914	6.2	5.6	6.0
MICHIGAN	11,101	14,008	14,807	15,393	6.8	5.7	4.0
OHIO	10,927	13,219	13,857	14,612	6.0	4.8	5.4
WISCONSIN	11,073	13,174	13,923	14,742	5.9	5.7	5.9
PLAINS							
IOWA	10,857	12,570	13,335	14,236	5.6	6.1	6.8
KANSAS	11,811	13,826	14,503	15,126	5.1	4.9	4.3
MINNESOTA	11,549	14,149	14,995	15,927	6.6	6.0	6.2
MISSOURI	10,868	13,256	13,946	14,687	6.2	5.2	5.3
NEBRASKA	11,055	12,982	13,572	14,328	5.3	4.5	5.6
NORTH DAKOTA	10,520	11,921	12,440	13,004	4.3	4.4	4.5
SOUTH DAKOTA	9,489	11,017	11,803	12,550	5.8	7.1	6.3
SOUTHEAST							
ALABAMA	8,837	10,705	11,293	11,940	6.2	5.5	5.7
ARKANSAS	8,604	10,523	11,025	11,507	6.0	4.8	4.4
FLORIDA	11,313	13,921	14,622	15,584	6.6	5.0	6.6
GEORGIA	9,867	12,618	13,454	14,300	7.7	6.6	6.3
KENTUCKY	9,277	10,775	11,268	12,059	5.4	4.6	7.0
LOUISIANA	10,234	11,291	11,233	11,473	2.3	-5	2.1
MISSISSIPPI	8,006	9,239	9,663	10,292	5.2	4.6	6.5
NORTH CAROLINA	9,281	11,665	12,423	13,314	7.5	6.5	7.2
SOUTH CAROLINA	8,710	10,734	11,286	12,004	6.6	5.1	6.4
TENNESSEE	9,208	11,263	11,984	12,880	6.9	6.4	7.5
VIRGINIA	11,631	14,472	15,423	16,517	7.3	6.6	7.1
WEST VIRGINIA	9,007	10,099	10,587	11,020	4.1	4.8	4.1
SOUTHWEST							
ARIZONA	10,316	12,955	13,679	14,315	6.8	5.6	4.6
NEW MEXICO	9,506	11,203	11,459	11,875	4.5	2.3	3.6
OKLAHOMA	11,390	12,124	12,249	12,551	2.0	1.0	2.5
TEXAS	11,684	13,466	13,494	13,866	3.5	.2	2.8
ROCKY MOUNTAIN							
COLORADO	12,639	14,678	15,114	15,584	4.3	3.0	3.1
IDaho	9,284	10,823	11,172	11,868	5.0	3.2	6.2
MONTANA	10,084	11,021	11,726	12,347	4.1	6.4	5.3
UTAH	9,041	10,642	10,968	11,366	4.7	3.1	3.6
WYOMING	12,235	12,827	12,723	12,709	.8	-8	-1
FAR WEST							
CALIFORNIA	13,235	16,016	16,792	17,821	6.1	4.8	6.1
NEVADA	12,499	14,671	15,453	16,366	5.5	5.3	5.9
OREGON	10,581	12,628	13,239	14,041	5.8	4.8	6.1
WASHINGTON	12,018	14,060	14,866	15,599	5.4	5.7	4.9
ALASKA	17,360	18,726	18,378	18,230	1.0	-1.9	-8
HAWAII	11,760	13,867	14,683	15,679	5.9	5.9	6.8
SEA REGIONS							
NEW ENGLAND	12,569	15,944	17,158	18,579	8.1	7.6	8.3
MIDEAST	12,593	15,529	16,491	17,678	7.0	6.2	7.2
GREAT LAKES	11,292	13,700	14,432	15,212	6.1	5.3	5.4
PLAINS	11,108	13,269	13,998	14,792	5.9	5.5	5.7
SOUTHEAST	9,876	12,044	12,687	13,497	6.4	5.3	6.4
SOUTHWEST	11,339	13,081	13,231	13,634	3.8	1.1	3.0
ROCKY MOUNTAIN	11,028	12,673	13,070	13,546	4.2	3.1	3.6
FAR WEST	12,838	15,463	16,237	17,213	6.0	5.0	6.0

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS.

TABLE 3. -- TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME, BY STATE AND REGION, 1982-87

	MILLIONS OF DOLLARS				AVERAGE ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGE		
	1982	1985	1986	1987	1982-87	1985-86	1986-87
UNITED STATES	2,663,432	3,317,239	3,521,393	3,768,125	7.2	6.2	7.0
NEW ENGLAND							
CONNECTICUT	45,237	57,847	62,418	68,291	8.6	7.9	9.4
MAINE	10,902	13,834	15,056	16,558	8.7	8.8	10.0
MASSACHUSETTS	73,266	94,944	102,884	112,085	8.9	8.4	8.9
NEW HAMPSHIRE	10,990	15,349	16,845	18,529	11.0	9.8	10.0
RHODE ISLAND	10,643	13,305	14,219	15,337	7.6	6.9	7.9
VERMONT	5,267	6,626	7,207	7,840	8.3	8.8	8.8
MIDEAST							
DELAWARE	7,198	9,082	9,814	10,751	8.4	8.1	9.6
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ..	9,210	11,065	11,803	12,722	6.7	6.7	7.8
MARYLAND	54,411	70,175	75,550	82,190	8.6	7.7	8.8
NEW JERSEY	103,773	133,403	143,297	156,143	8.5	7.4	9.0
NEW YORK	223,261	280,397	299,324	320,930	5.5	6.8	7.2
PENNSYLVANIA	135,945	161,029	169,857	181,565	4.0	5.5	6.9
GREAT LAKES							
ILLINOIS	141,841	169,921	179,076	190,430	6.1	5.4	6.3
INDIANA	56,447	68,378	72,217	76,961	6.4	5.6	6.6
MICHIGAN	101,228	127,264	135,320	141,618	6.9	6.3	4.7
OHIO	117,766	142,033	146,929	157,580	6.0	4.9	5.8
WISCONSIN	52,562	62,906	66,590	70,862	6.2	5.9	6.4
PLAINS							
IOWA	31,569	36,208	37,999	40,348	5.0	4.9	6.2
KANSAS	28,459	33,855	35,667	37,450	5.6	5.4	5.0
MINNESOTA	47,734	59,289	63,173	67,624	7.2	6.6	7.0
MISSOURI	53,723	66,729	70,618	74,945	6.9	5.8	6.1
NEBRASKA	17,576	20,829	21,683	22,845	5.4	4.1	5.4
NORTH DAKOTA	7,070	8,163	8,441	8,738	4.3	3.4	3.5
SOUTH DAKOTA	6,590	7,801	8,351	8,900	6.2	7.1	6.6
SOUTHEAST							
ALABAMA	34,851	43,038	45,736	48,753	6.9	6.3	6.6
ARKANSAS	19,855	24,825	26,135	27,481	6.7	5.3	5.2
FLORIDA	118,530	158,315	170,994	187,365	9.6	8.0	9.6
GEORGIA	55,787	75,376	82,069	88,977	9.8	8.9	8.4
KENTUCKY	34,281	40,168	41,985	44,945	5.6	4.5	7.1
LOUISIANA	44,863	50,638	50,539	51,174	2.7	-2.2	1.3
MISSISSIPPI	20,551	24,143	25,361	27,013	5.6	5.0	6.5
NORTH CAROLINA	55,867	73,029	78,654	85,382	8.9	7.7	8.6
SOUTH CAROLINA	28,048	35,783	38,162	41,110	7.9	6.6	7.7
TENNESSEE	42,969	53,681	57,523	62,533	7.8	7.2	8.7
VIRGINIA	63,837	82,511	89,372	97,515	8.8	8.3	9.1
WEST VIRGINIA	17,671	19,553	20,296	20,907	3.4	3.8	3.0
SOUTHWEST							
ARIZONA	29,756	40,954	44,857	48,466	10.2	9.5	8.0
NEW MEXICO	13,012	16,248	16,944	17,812	6.5	4.3	5.1
OKLAHOMA	36,713	40,209	40,493	41,069	2.3	.7	1.4
TEXAS	179,673	220,694	225,203	232,783	5.3	2.0	3.4
ROCKY MOUNTAIN							
COLORADO	38,822	47,461	49,364	51,369	5.8	4.0	4.1
IDAHO	9,079	10,863	11,192	11,847	5.5	3.0	5.9
MONTANA	8,118	9,095	9,583	9,992	4.2	5.4	4.3
UTAH	14,091	17,496	18,253	19,095	6.3	4.3	4.6
WYOMING	6,246	6,536	6,455	6,231	0	-1.2	-3.5
FAR WEST							
CALIFORNIA	328,033	422,142	453,404	492,989	8.5	7.4	8.7
NEVADA	10,956	13,791	14,949	16,484	8.5	8.4	10.3
OREGON	28,263	33,955	35,778	38,245	6.2	5.4	6.9
WASHINGTON	51,420	61,953	66,343	70,795	6.6	7.1	6.7
ALASKA	7,739	9,777	9,780	9,576	4.3	0	-2.1
HAWAII	11,732	14,576	15,634	16,972	7.7	7.3	8.6
SEA REGIONS							
NEW ENGLAND	156,305	201,904	218,629	236,639	8.8	8.3	9.2
MIDEAST	533,797	665,151	709,645	764,303	7.4	6.7	7.7
GREAT LAKES	469,844	570,503	602,131	637,451	6.3	5.5	5.9
PLAINS	192,722	232,873	245,931	260,850	6.2	5.6	6.1
SOUTHEAST	537,110	681,058	726,825	783,155	7.8	6.7	7.8
SOUTHWEST	259,155	318,106	327,496	340,131	5.6	3.0	3.9
ROCKY MOUNTAIN	76,356	91,450	94,847	98,534	5.2	3.7	3.9
FAR WEST	418,672	531,841	570,474	618,513	8.1	7.3	8.4

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS.

TABLE 4. -- POPULATION, BY STATE AND REGION, 1982-87

	THOUSANDS OF PERSONS				AVERAGE ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGE		
	1982	1985	1986	1987	1982-87	1985-86	1986-87
UNITED STATES	231,996	238,736	241,096	243,400	1.0	1.0	1.0
NEW ENGLAND							
CONNECTICUT	3,128	3,175	3,193	3,211	.5	.6	.6
MAINE	1,139	1,165	1,172	1,187	.8	.6	1.2
MASSACHUSETTS	5,746	5,823	5,834	5,855	.4	.2	.4
NEW HAMPSHIRE	948	998	1,027	1,057	2.2	2.9	2.9
RHODE ISLAND	953	967	975	986	.7	.8	1.2
VERMONT	520	535	541	548	1.0	1.1	1.3
MIDEAST							
DELAWARE	600	622	633	644	1.4	1.7	1.7
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ..	627	623	625	622	-.2	.3	-.6
MARYLAND	4,272	4,391	4,461	4,535	1.2	1.6	1.6
NEW JERSEY	7,430	7,568	7,625	7,672	.6	.7	.6
NEW YORK	17,575	17,762	17,795	17,825	.3	.2	.2
PENNSYLVANIA	11,883	11,864	11,894	11,936	.1	.2	.4
GREAT LAKES							
ILLINOIS	11,481	11,538	11,551	11,582	.2	.1	.3
INDIANA	5,484	5,500	5,503	5,531	.2	.1	.5
MICHIGAN	9,118	9,085	9,139	9,200	.2	.6	.7
OHIO	10,777	10,745	10,748	10,784	0	0	.3
WISCONSIN	4,747	4,775	4,783	4,807	.3	.2	.5
PLAINS							
IOWA	2,908	2,880	2,850	2,834	-.5	-1.1	-.5
KANSAS	2,410	2,449	2,459	2,476	.5	.4	.7
MINNESOTA	4,133	4,190	4,213	4,246	.5	.5	.8
MISSOURI	4,943	5,034	5,064	5,103	.6	.6	.8
NEBRASKA	1,590	1,604	1,598	1,594	.1	-.4	-.2
NORTH DAKOTA	672	685	679	672	0	-.9	-1.0
SOUTH DAKOTA	695	708	708	709	.4	-.1	.2
SOUTHEAST							
ALABAMA	3,944	4,020	4,050	4,083	.7	.7	.8
ARKANSAS	2,308	2,359	2,371	2,388	.7	.5	.7
FLORIDA	10,475	11,373	11,694	12,023	2.8	2.8	2.8
GEORGIA	5,654	5,973	6,100	6,222	1.9	2.1	2.0
KENTUCKY	3,695	3,728	3,726	3,727	.2	-.1	0
LOUISIANA	4,383	4,485	4,499	4,461	.3	.3	-.9
MISSISSIPPI	2,567	2,613	2,624	2,625	.4	.4	0
NORTH CAROLINA	6,019	6,260	6,331	6,413	1.3	1.1	1.3
SOUTH CAROLINA	3,220	3,334	3,381	3,425	1.2	1.4	1.3
TENNESSEE	4,666	4,766	4,800	4,855	.8	.7	1.1
VIRGINIA	5,488	5,701	5,795	5,904	1.5	1.6	1.9
WEST VIRGINIA	1,962	1,936	1,917	1,897	-.7	-1.0	-1.0
SOUTHWEST							
ARIZONA	2,884	3,161	3,279	3,386	3.3	3.7	3.3
NEW MEXICO	1,369	1,450	1,479	1,500	1.8	1.9	1.4
OKLAHOMA	3,223	3,316	3,306	3,272	.3	-.3	-1.0
TEXAS	15,378	16,389	16,689	16,789	1.8	1.8	.6
ROCKY MOUNTAIN							
COLORADO	3,072	3,233	3,266	3,296	1.4	1.0	.9
IDaho	978	1,004	1,002	998	.4	-.2	-.4
MONTANA	805	825	817	809	.1	-1.0	-1.0
UTAH	1,559	1,644	1,664	1,680	1.5	1.2	.9
WYOMING	510	510	507	490	-.8	-.4	-3.4
FAR WEST							
CALIFORNIA	24,786	26,358	27,001	27,663	2.2	2.4	2.5
NEVADA	877	940	967	1,007	2.8	2.9	4.1
OREGON	2,671	2,689	2,702	2,724	.4	.5	.8
WASHINGTON	4,279	4,406	4,463	4,538	1.2	1.3	1.7
ALASKA	446	522	532	525	3.3	1.9	-1.3
HAWAII	998	1,051	1,065	1,083	1.6	1.3	1.7
SEA REGIONS							
NEW ENGLAND	12,435	12,663	12,742	12,844	.6	.6	.8
MIDEAST	42,388	42,832	43,033	43,234	.4	.5	.5
GREAT LAKES	41,607	41,642	41,722	41,904	.1	.2	.4
PLAINS	17,350	17,551	17,569	17,634	.3	.1	.4
SOUTHEAST	54,383	56,549	57,288	58,022	1.3	1.3	1.3
SOUTHWEST	22,854	24,317	24,753	24,946	1.8	1.8	.8
ROCKY MOUNTAIN	6,924	7,216	7,257	7,274	1.0	.6	.2
FAR WEST	32,612	34,393	35,133	35,933	2.0	2.2	2.3

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS.

Attachment 2

Table 3.2 Characteristics Of Boroughs And Census Areas And Components Of Change By Region, 1970-85.

Census Area	End Population	Population Change	July 1 To July 1						Average Annual Rate Of Change	Percent Of State Population End Date	Persons Per Square Mile End Date
			Births	Rate Per 1000	Deaths	Rate Per 1000	Natural Increase	Net Migrants			
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA #											
Land Area 3,618,770 Sq. Mi.										Alaska as % of U.S. Population	
April 1, 1970	204,401,000										
April 1, 1970-80	227,061,000	22,660,000	33,288,000	16.3	19,295,000	9.4	13,993,000	4,074,000	1.05	0.18	62.75
July 1, 1980-81	230,138,000	2,381,000	3,619,000	15.9	1,998,000	8.8	1,621,000	757,000	1.04	0.19	63.60
July 1, 1981-82	232,520,000	2,382,000	3,666,000	15.9	1,969,000	8.6	1,697,000	683,000	1.03	0.20	64.25
July 1, 1982-83	234,799,000	2,279,000	3,681,000	15.8	1,999,000	8.6	1,682,000	567,000	0.98	0.21	64.38
July 1, 1983-84	237,001,000	2,202,000	3,614,000	15.4	2,034,000	8.7	1,580,000	621,000	0.93	0.22	65.49
July 1, 1984-85	239,279,000	2,278,000	3,731,000	15.7	2,069,000	8.7	1,662,000	613,000	0.96	0.23	66.12
July 1, 1985-86	241,613,000	2,334,000	3,765,000	15.7	2,103,000	8.8	1,662,000	673,000	0.97	0.23	66.77
July 1, 1986-87	243,915,000	2,302,000	3,767,000	15.6	2,103,000	8.7	1,664,000	639,000	0.95	0.22	67.40
July 1, 1980-87	243,915,000	16,158,000	25,843,000		14,275,000		11,568,000	4,553,000	0.98		
The State Of Alaska											
Land Area 570,333 Sq. Mi.											
April 1, 1970	302,583									100.00	0.53
April 1, 1970-80	401,851	99,268	77,760	25.7	15,390	5.1	62,370	36,898	2.82	100.00	0.70
July 1, 1980-81	433,900	14,000	9,908	24.7	1,700	4.2	8,208	5,792	3.28	100.00	0.76
July 1, 1981-82	463,400	31,400	10,781	24.9	1,755	4.0	9,026	22,374	6.60	100.00	0.81
July 1, 1982-83	497,600	32,400	11,726	25.3	1,850	4.0	9,876	22,524	7.12	100.00	0.87
July 1, 1983-84	522,000	24,400	12,308	24.7	1,938	3.9	10,370	14,030	4.79	100.00	0.91
July 1, 1984-85	541,300	17,600	12,719	24.4	2,032	3.9	10,687	6,913	3.63	100.00	0.95
July 1, 1985-86	547,600	6,300	12,555	23.2	2,107	3.9	10,448	-4,148	1.16	100.00	0.96
July 1, 1986-87	537,300	-9,800	11,923	21.8	2,086	3.8	9,837	-19,637	-1.81	100.00	0.94
July 1, 1980-87	537,800	90,000	81,920		13,468		68,452	71,633	3.52		
ANCHORAGE/ MATANUSKA-SUSITNA REGION											
LAND AREA 26,234 SQ. MI.											
April 1, 1970	132,894									43.92	5.07
April 1, 1970-80	192,247	59,353	36,138	27.2	5,931	4.4	30,307	29,046	3.65	47.84	7.33
July 1, 1980-81	209,796	8,514	4,528	23.6	680	3.5	3,848	4,566	4.14	48.36	8.00
July 1, 1981-82	224,732	14,936	4,983	23.8	686	3.3	4,297	10,639	6.87	48.50	8.57
July 1, 1982-83	245,115	20,383	5,519	24.6	736	3.3	4,783	15,600	8.68	49.26	9.24
July 1, 1983-84	260,376	15,261	5,940	24.2	809	3.3	5,131	10,130	6.04	49.93	9.93
July 1, 1984-85	273,052	12,676	6,239	24.0	847	3.3	5,392	7,284	4.75	50.14	10.11
July 1, 1985-86	275,781	2,729	6,125	22.4	878	3.2	5,247	-2,518	0.99	50.36	10.51
July 1, 1986-87	268,519	-7,262	5,717	20.7	874	3.2	4,843	-12,105	-2.67	49.93	10.24
July 1, 1980-87	268,519	50,209	39,051		5,510		33,541	48,319	4.09		

Table 3.2 Characteristics Of Boroughs And Census Areas And Components Of Change By Region, 1970-85.

Census Area	End Population	Population Change	July 1 To July 1						Average Annual Rate Of Change	Percent Of State Population End Date	Persons Per Square Mile End Date
			Births	Rate Per 1000	Deaths	Rate Per 1000	Natural Increase	Net Migrants			
ANCHORAGE BOROUGH											
Land Area 1,732 Sq. Mi.											
April 1, 1970	126,385									41.77	72.97
April 1, 1970-80	174,431	48,046	33,915	26.8	5,220	4.1	28,695	19,351	3.19	43.41	100.71
July 1, 1980-81	190,274	8,042	4,109	23.6	590	3.4	3,519	4,523	4.32	43.86	109.86
July 1, 1981-82	202,172	11,898	4,462	23.5	591	3.1	3,871	8,027	6.06	43.63	116.73
July 1, 1982-83	217,591	15,419	4,864	24.1	632	3.1	4,232	11,187	7.35	43.73	125.63
July 1, 1983-84	227,214	9,623	5,132	23.6	691	3.2	4,441	5,182	4.33	43.53	131.19
July 1, 1984-85	235,757	8,543	5,313	23.4	732	3.2	4,581	3,962	3.69	43.55	136.12
July 1, 1985-86	236,934	1,177	5,221	22.1	746	3.2	4,475	-3,298	0.50	43.27	136.80
July 1, 1986-87	231,492	-5,442	4,903	20.7	733	3.1	4,170	-9,612	-2.32	43.04	133.66
July 1, 1980-87	231,492	33,176	34,004		4,715		29,289	32,881	3.40		
MATANUSKA-SUSITNA BOROUGH											
Land Area 24,502 Sq. Mi.											
April 1, 1970	6,509									2.15	0.27
April 1, 1970-80	17,816	11,307	2,223	34.2	611	9.4	1,612	9,695	9.30	4.43	0.73
July 1, 1980-81	19,522	1,712	419	23.5	90	5.1	329	143	2.45	4.50	0.80
July 1, 1981-82	22,560	3,038	521	26.7	95	4.9	426	2,612	14.44	4.87	0.92
July 1, 1982-83	27,524	4,964	655	29.0	104	4.6	551	4,413	19.82	5.53	1.12
July 1, 1983-84	33,162	5,638	808	29.4	118	4.3	690	4,948	18.58	6.35	1.35
July 1, 1984-85	37,295	4,133	926	27.9	115	3.5	811	3,322	11.73	6.89	1.52
July 1, 1985-86	38,847	1,552	904	24.2	132	3.5	772	780	4.08	7.09	1.59
July 1, 1986-87	37,027	-1,820	814	21.0	141	3.6	673	-2,493	-4.80	6.88	1.51
July 1, 1980-87	37,027	17,033	5,047		795		4,252	16,218	9.16		
GULF COAST REGION											
Land Area 60,031 Sq. Mi.											
April 1, 1970	30,972									10.24	0.52
April 1, 1970-80	43,569	12,597	7,761	25.1	1,797	5.8	5,964	6,633	3.38	10.84	0.73
July 1, 1980-81	46,103	2,535	1,121	25.7	207	4.8	914	-129	1.72	10.63	0.77
July 1, 1981-82	53,392	7,289	1,221	26.5	215	4.7	1,006	6,283	14.65	11.52	0.89
July 1, 1982-83	56,691	3,299	1,305	24.4	222	4.2	1,083	2,216	5.99	11.39	0.94
July 1, 1983-84	60,353	3,662	1,319	23.3	225	4.0	1,094	2,568	6.26	11.56	1.00
July 1, 1984-85	61,778	1,425	1,346	22.3	236	3.9	1,110	315	2.33	11.41	1.03
July 1, 1985-86	62,805	1,027	1,369	22.2	284	4.6	1,085	-58	1.65	11.47	1.05
July 1, 1986-87	61,659	-1,146	1,271	20.2	298	4.7	973	-2,119	-1.84	11.47	1.03
July 1, 1980-87	61,659	14,771	8,952		1,687		7,265	11,195	4.36		

Table 3.2 Characteristics Of Boroughs And Census Areas And Components Of Change By Region, 1970-85.

Census Area	End Population	Population Change	July 1 To July 1						Average Annual Rate Of Change	Percent Of State Population End Date	Persons Per Square Mile End Date
			Births	Rate Per 1000	Deaths	Rate Per 1000	Natural Increase	Net Migrants			
KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH											
Land Area 16,056 Sq. Mi.											
April 1, 1970	16,586									5.48	1.03
April 1, 1970-80	25,282	8,696	4,133	24.9	947	5.7	3,186	5,510	4.15	6.29	1.57
July 1, 1980-81	27,086	660	649	25.7	108	4.3	541	119	2.47	6.24	1.69
July 1, 1981-82	31,989	4,903	743	27.4	120	4.4	623	4,280	16.60	6.90	1.99
July 1, 1982-83	34,602	2,613	806	25.2	130	4.1	676	1,937	7.85	6.95	2.16
July 1, 1983-84	38,285	3,683	819	23.7	129	3.7	690	2,993	10.11	7.33	2.38
July 1, 1984-85	39,331	1,046	859	22.4	145	3.8	714	332	2.70	7.27	2.45
July 1, 1985-86	40,414	1,083	873	22.2	179	4.6	694	389	2.72	7.38	2.52
July 1, 1986-87	39,170	-1,244	783	19.4	195	4.8	588	-1,832	-3.13	7.28	2.44
July 1, 1980-87	39,170	11,424	5,532		1,006		4,526	10,050	5.55		
KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH											
Land Area 4,796 Sq. Mi.											
April 1, 1970	9,409									3.11	1.96
April 1, 1970-80	9,939	530	2,343	24.9	470	5.0	1,873	-1,343	0.55	2.47	2.07
July 1, 1980-81	10,296	2	284	28.6	50	5.0	234	-232	0.02	2.37	2.15
July 1, 1981-82	12,575	2,279	282	27.4	47	4.6	235	2,044	19.93	2.71	2.62
July 1, 1982-83	12,990	415	298	23.7	45	3.6	253	162	3.25	2.61	2.71
July 1, 1983-84	13,187	197	306	23.6	49	3.8	257	-60	1.51	2.53	2.75
July 1, 1984-85	13,559	372	295	22.4	49	3.7	246	126	2.78	2.50	2.83
July 1, 1985-86	13,561	2	309	22.8	60	4.4	249	-247	0.01	2.48	2.83
July 1, 1986-87	13,658	97	314	23.2	63	4.6	251	-154	0.71	2.54	2.85
July 1, 1980-87	13,658	3,360	2,088		363		1,725	1,639	4.01		
VALDEZ-CORDOVA CENSUS AREA											
Land Area 39,229 Sq. Mi.											
April 1, 1970	4,977									1.64	0.13
April 1, 1970-80	8,348	3,371	1,285	25.8	380	7.6	905	2,466	5.06	2.08	0.21
July 1, 1980-81	8,721	123	188	22.5	49	5.9	139	-16	1.42	2.01	0.22
July 1, 1981-82	8,828	107	196	22.5	48	5.5	148	-41	1.22	1.91	0.23
July 1, 1982-83	9,099	271	201	22.8	47	5.3	154	117	3.02	1.83	0.23
July 1, 1983-84	8,881	-218	194	21.3	47	5.2	147	-365	-2.42	1.70	0.23
July 1, 1984-85	8,888	7	192	21.6	42	4.7	150	-143	0.08	1.64	0.23
July 1, 1985-86	8,820	-58	187	21.0	45	5.1	142	-200	-0.65	1.61	0.23
July 1, 1986-87	8,831	1	174	19.7	40	4.5	134	-133	0.01	1.64	0.23
July 1, 1980-87	8,831	-13	1,332		318		1,014	-781	0.38		

Table 3.2 Characteristics Of Boroughs And Census Areas And Components Of Change By Region, 1970-85.

Census Area	End Population	Population Change	July 1 To July 1						Average	Percent	Persons
			Births	Rate Per 1000	Deaths	Rate Per 1000	Natural Increase	Net Migrants	Annual Rate Of Change	Of State Population End Date	Per Square Mile End Date
INTERIOR REGION											
Land Area 190,672 Sq. Mi.											
April 1, 1970	57,217									18.91	0.30
April 1, 1970-80	67,532	10,315	15,168	26.5	2,517	4.4	12,651	-2,336	1.65	16.81	0.35
July 1, 1980-81	73,137	3,046	1,791	26.5	269	4.0	1,522	1,524	4.25	16.86	0.38
July 1, 1981-82	77,573	4,436	1,957	26.8	290	4.0	1,667	2,769	5.89	16.74	0.41
July 1, 1982-83	82,644	5,071	2,056	26.5	310	4.0	1,746	3,325	6.33	16.61	0.43
July 1, 1983-84	85,737	3,093	2,122	25.7	320	3.9	1,802	1,291	3.67	16.42	0.45
July 1, 1984-85	88,460	2,723	2,223	25.9	315	3.7	1,908	815	3.13	16.34	0.46
July 1, 1985-86	89,715	1,255	2,206	24.9	321	3.6	1,885	-630	1.41	16.38	0.47
July 1, 1986-87	88,971	-744	2,125	23.7	338	3.8	1,787	-2,531	-0.83	16.54	0.47
July 1, 1980-87	88,971	12,788	14,480		2,163		12,317	9,094	3.39		
FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BOROUGH											
Land Area 7,404 Sq. Mi.											
April 1, 1970	45,864									15.16	6.19
April 1, 1970-80	53,983	8,119	12,416	27.1	1,813	4.0	10,603	-2,484	1.63	13.43	7.29
July 1, 1980-81	58,889	2,776	1,446	26.8	200	3.7	1,246	1,530	4.83	13.58	7.95
July 1, 1981-82	62,752	3,863	1,578	26.8	220	3.7	1,358	2,505	6.35	13.54	8.48
July 1, 1982-83	67,150	4,398	1,674	26.7	238	3.8	1,436	2,962	6.77	13.49	9.07
July 1, 1983-84	69,812	2,662	1,739	25.9	243	3.6	1,496	1,166	3.89	13.37	9.43
July 1, 1984-85	72,416	2,604	1,830	26.2	236	3.4	1,594	1,000	3.66	13.38	9.78
July 1, 1985-86	73,540	1,124	1,838	25.4	242	3.3	1,596	-472	1.54	13.43	9.93
July 1, 1986-87	73,164	-376	1,766	24.0	254	3.5	1,512	-1,888	-0.51	13.60	9.88
July 1, 1980-87	73,164	11,499	11,871		1,633		10,238	8,701	3.77		
SOUTHEAST FAIRBANKS CENSUS AREA											
Land Area 24,169 Sq. Mi.											
April 1, 1970	4,308									1.42	0.18
April 1, 1970-80	5,676	1,368	1,190	27.6	172	4.0	1,018	350	2.74	1.41	0.23
July 1, 1980-81	5,969	125	157	27.7	15	2.6	142	-17	2.12	1.38	0.25
July 1, 1981-82	6,192	223	160	26.8	19	3.2	141	82	3.67	1.34	0.26
July 1, 1982-83	6,506	314	151	24.4	23	3.7	128	186	4.95	1.31	0.27
July 1, 1983-84	6,856	350	166	25.5	23	3.5	143	207	5.24	1.31	0.28
July 1, 1984-85	6,864	8	176	25.7	24	3.5	152	-144	0.12	1.27	0.28
July 1, 1985-86	6,822	-42	151	22.0	20	2.9	131	-173	-0.61	1.25	0.28
July 1, 1986-87	6,423	-399	136	19.9	26	3.8	110	-509	-6.02	1.19	0.27
July 1, 1980-87	6,423	329	1,097		150		947	-368	1.35		

Table 3.2 Characteristics Of Boroughs And Census Areas And Components Of Change By Region, 1970-85.

Census Area	End Population	Population Change	July 1 To July 1						Average Annual Rate Of Change	Percent Of State Population End Date	Persons Per Square Mile End Date
			Births	Rate Per 1000	Deaths	Rate Per 1000	Natural Increase	Net Migrants			
YUKON-KOYUKUK CENSUS AREA											
Land Area 159,099 Sq. Mi.											
April 1, 1970	7,045									2.33	0.04
April 1, 1970-80	7,873	828	1,562	22.2	532	7.6	1,030	-202	1.11	1.96	0.05
July 1, 1980-81	8,279	145	188	23.9	54	6.9	134	11	1.77	1.91	0.05
July 1, 1981-82	8,629	350	219	26.5	51	6.2	168	182	4.14	1.86	0.05
July 1, 1982-83	8,988	359	231	26.8	49	5.7	182	177	4.08	1.81	0.06
July 1, 1983-84	9,069	81	217	24.1	54	6.0	163	-82	0.90	1.74	0.06
July 1, 1984-85	9,180	111	217	23.9	55	6.1	162	-51	1.22	1.70	0.06
July 1, 1985-86	9,353	173	217	23.6	59	6.4	158	15	1.87	1.71	0.06
July 1, 1986-87	9,384	31	223	23.8	58	6.2	165	-134	0.33	1.74	0.06
July 1, 1980-87	9,384	960	1,512		380		1,132	118	2.04		
NORTHERN REGION											
Land Area 146,419 Sq. Mi.											
April 1, 1970	13,248									4.38	0.09
April 1, 1970-80	15,567	2,319	3,593	27.1	1,046	7.9	2,547	-228	1.61	3.57	0.11
July 1, 1980-81	16,392	220	484	31.1	117	7.5	367	-147	1.35	3.78	0.11
July 1, 1981-82	17,068	676	506	30.9	122	7.4	384	292	4.04	3.68	0.12
July 1, 1982-83	18,145	1,077	560	32.8	121	7.1	439	638	6.12	3.65	0.12
July 1, 1983-84	18,720	575	607	33.5	114	6.3	493	82	3.12	3.59	0.13
July 1, 1984-85	19,404	684	604	32.3	124	6.6	480	204	3.59	3.58	0.13
July 1, 1985-86	19,441	37	599	30.9	123	6.1	476	-439	0.19	3.55	0.13
July 1, 1986-87	19,663	222	599	30.8	120	6.2	479	-257	1.14	3.66	0.13
July 1, 1980-87	19,663	3,051	3,959		841		3,118	373	2.78		
NOME CENSUS AREA											
Land Area 23,871 Sq. Mi.											
April 1, 1970	5,749									1.90	0.24
April 1, 1970-80	6,537	788	1,563	27.2	528	9.2	1,035	-247	1.28	1.63	0.27
July 1, 1980-81	6,875	104	194	29.7	57	8.7	137	-33	1.52	1.58	0.29
July 1, 1981-82	7,090	215	196	28.5	60	8.7	136	79	3.08	1.53	0.30
July 1, 1982-83	7,541	451	217	30.6	54	7.6	163	288	6.16	1.52	0.32
July 1, 1983-84	7,700	159	234	31.0	49	6.5	185	-26	2.09	1.48	0.32
July 1, 1984-85	7,912	212	229	29.7	56	7.3	173	39	2.72	1.46	0.33
July 1, 1985-86	7,911	-1	224	28.3	53	6.7	171	-172	-0.01	1.44	0.33
July 1, 1986-87	7,774	-137	231	29.2	44	5.6	187	-324	-1.75	1.45	0.33
July 1, 1980-87	7,774	795	1,525		373		1,152	-149	1.97		

Table 3.2 Characteristics Of Boroughs And Census Areas And Components Of Change By Region, 1970-85.

Census Area	End Population	Population Change	July 1 To July 1						Average Annual Rate Of Change	Percent Of State End Date	Persons Per Square Mile End Date
			Births	Rate Per 1000	Deaths	Rate Per 1000	Natural Increase	Net Migrants			
NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH											
Land Area 87,657 Sq. Mi.											
April 1, 1970	3,451									1.14	0.04
April 1, 1970-80	4,199	748	823	23.8	242	7.0	581	167	1.96	1.04	0.05
July 1, 1980-81	4,455	181	132	31.4	26	6.2	106	75	4.15	1.03	0.05
July 1, 1981-82	4,742	287	147	33.0	25	5.6	122	165	6.24	1.02	0.05
July 1, 1982-83	5,082	340	158	33.3	27	5.7	131	209	6.92	1.02	0.06
July 1, 1983-84	5,319	237	172	33.8	26	5.1	146	91	4.56	1.02	0.06
July 1, 1984-85	5,579	260	181	34.0	28	5.3	153	107	4.77	1.03	0.06
July 1, 1985-86	5,520	-59	173	31.0	28	5.0	145	-204	-1.06	1.01	0.06
July 1, 1986-87	5,927	407	154	27.9	29	5.3	125	282	7.11	1.10	0.07
July 1, 1980-87	5,927	1,291	1,117		189		928	725	4.63		
NORTHWEST ARCTIC BOROUGH (KOBUK C.A.)											
Land Area 34,891 Sq. Mi.											
April 1, 1970	4,048									1.34	0.12
April 1, 1970-80	4,831	783	1,207	29.8	276	6.8	931	-148	1.76	1.20	0.14
July 1, 1980-81	5,062	-65	158	32.7	34	7.0	124	-189	-1.28	1.17	0.15
July 1, 1981-82	5,236	174	163	32.2	37	7.3	126	48	3.38	1.13	0.15
July 1, 1982-83	5,522	286	185	35.3	40	7.6	145	141	5.32	1.11	0.16
July 1, 1983-84	5,701	179	201	36.4	39	7.1	162	17	3.19	1.09	0.16
July 1, 1984-85	5,913	212	194	34.0	40	7.0	154	58	3.65	1.09	0.17
July 1, 1985-86	6,010	97	202	34.2	42	7.1	160	-63	1.63	1.10	0.17
July 1, 1986-87	5,962	-48	214	35.6	47	7.8	167	-215	-0.80	1.11	0.17
July 1, 1980-87	5,962	965	1,317		279		1,038	-203	2.15		
SOUTHEAST REGION											
Land Area 36,044 Sq. Mi.											
April 1, 1970	42,565									14.07	1.18
April 1, 1970-80	53,794	11,229	9,180	21.6	2,922	6.9	6,258	4,971	2.33	13.39	1.49
July 1, 1980-81	57,461	1,057	1,224	22.8	291	5.4	933	124	1.86	13.25	1.59
July 1, 1981-82	59,132	1,671	1,277	22.2	297	5.2	980	691	2.87	12.76	1.64
July 1, 1982-83	62,139	3,007	1,358	23.0	297	5.0	1,061	1,946	4.96	12.49	1.72
July 1, 1983-84	63,128	989	1,381	22.2	286	4.6	1,095	-106	1.58	12.09	1.75
July 1, 1984-85	63,873	745	1,356	21.5	311	4.9	1,045	-300	1.17	11.80	1.77
July 1, 1985-86	64,437	564	1,287	20.1	321	5.0	966	-402	0.88	11.77	1.79
July 1, 1986-87	63,386	-1,051	1,224	19.0	298	4.6	926	-1,977	-1.64	11.79	1.76
July 1, 1980-87	63,386	4,868	9,107		2,101		7,006	1953	1.67		

Table 3.2 Characteristics Of Boroughs And Census Areas And Components Of Change By Region, 1970-85.

Census Area	End Population	Population Change	July 1 To July 1						Average Annual Rate Of Change	Percent Of State Population End Date	Persons Per Square Mile End Date
			Births	Rate Per 1000	Deaths	Rate Per 1000	Natural Increase	Net Migrants			
MAINES BOROUGH											
Land Area 2,374 Sq. Mi.											
April 1, 1970	1,401									0.46	0.59
April 1, 1970-80	1,680	279	274	19.6	97	6.9	177	102	1.81	0.42	0.71
July 1, 1980-81	1,723	-4	38	22.6	10	6.0	28	-32	-0.23	0.40	0.73
July 1, 1981-82	1,787	64	37	21.5	6	3.5	31	33	3.65	0.39	0.75
July 1, 1982-83	1,825	38	42	23.5	5	2.8	37	1	2.10	0.37	0.77
July 1, 1983-84	1,904	79	42	23.0	7	3.8	35	44	4.24	0.36	0.80
July 1, 1984-85	1,865	-39	42	22.1	9	4.7	33	-72	-2.07	0.34	0.79
July 1, 1985-86	1,881	16	39	20.9	11	5.9	28	-12	0.85	0.34	0.79
July 1, 1986-87	1,850	-31	29	15.4	10	5.3	19	-50	-1.66	0.34	0.78
July 1, 1980-87	1,850	131	269		58		211	-88	0.98		
JUNEAU BOROUGH											
Land Area 2,626 Sq. Mi.											
April 1, 1970	13,556									4.48	5.16
April 1, 1970-80	19,528	5,972	2,929	21.6	800	5.9	2,129	3,843	3.61	4.86	7.44
July 1, 1980-81	21,667	768	438	22.4	88	4.5	350	418	3.61	4.99	8.25
July 1, 1981-82	22,725	1,058	463	21.4	93	4.3	370	688	4.77	4.90	8.65
July 1, 1982-83	24,362	1,637	511	22.5	94	4.1	417	1,220	6.95	4.90	9.28
July 1, 1983-84	25,469	1,107	557	22.9	94	3.9	463	644	4.44	4.88	9.70
July 1, 1984-85	26,028	559	572	22.5	99	3.9	473	86	2.17	4.81	9.91
July 1, 1985-86	26,422	394	542	20.8	102	3.9	440	-46	1.50	4.83	10.06
July 1, 1986-87	25,369	-1,053	473	17.9	92	3.5	381	-1,434	-4.07	4.72	9.66
July 1, 1980-87	25,369	2,934	3,556		662		2,894	3,010	2.76		
KETCHIKAN GATEWAY BOROUGH											
Land Area 1,262 Sq. Mi.											
April 1, 1970	10,041									3.32	8.08
April 1, 1970-80	11,316	1,275	2,154	21.5	752	7.5	1,402	-127	1.19	2.82	9.11
July 1, 1980-81	11,899	175	259	22.9	68	6.0	191	-16	1.48	2.74	9.58
July 1, 1981-82	12,106	207	268	22.5	76	6.4	192	15	1.72	2.61	9.75
July 1, 1982-83	12,584	478	268	22.1	73	6.0	195	283	3.37	2.53	10.13
July 1, 1983-84	12,430	-154	268	21.3	68	5.4	200	-354	-1.23	2.38	10.01
July 1, 1984-85	12,404	-26	248	20.0	76	6.1	172	-198	-0.21	2.29	9.99
July 1, 1985-86	12,436	32	242	19.5	82	6.6	160	-128	0.26	2.27	10.01
July 1, 1986-87	12,432	-4	252	20.3	84	6.8	168	-172	-0.03	2.31	10.01
July 1, 1980-87	12,432	358	1,805		527		1,278	-570	0.84		

Table 3.2 Characteristics Of Boroughs And Census Areas And Components Of Change By Region, 1970-85.

Census Area	End Population	Population Change	July 1 To July 1						Average Annual Rate Of Change	Percent Of State Population End Date	Persons Per Square Mile End Date
			Births	Rate Per 1000	Deaths	Rate Per 1000	Natural Increase	Net Migrants			

PRINCE OF WALES-OUTER KETCHIKAN C.A.											
Land Area 7,660 Sq. Mi.											
April 1, 1970	3,782									1.25	0.49
April 1, 1970-80	3,822	40	684	18.1	231	6.1	453	-413	0.11	0.95	0.50
July 1, 1980-81	4,061	26	86	22.5	17	4.4	69	-43	0.64	0.94	0.53
July 1, 1981-82	4,288	227	104	25.6	19	4.7	85	142	5.44	0.93	0.56
July 1, 1982-83	4,705	417	123	28.7	23	5.4	100	317	9.27	0.95	0.61
July 1, 1983-84	4,863	158	118	25.1	19	4.0	99	59	3.30	0.93	0.63
July 1, 1984-85	4,999	136	118	24.3	23	4.7	95	41	2.76	0.92	0.65
July 1, 1985-86	5,023	24	111	22.2	21	4.2	90	-66	0.48	0.92	0.66
July 1, 1986-87	4,964	-59	101	20.1	17	3.4	84	-143	-1.18	0.92	0.65
July 1, 1980-87	4,964	877	761		139		622	307	2.95		

SITKA BOROUGH											
Land Area 2,936 Sq. Mi.											
April 1, 1970	6,073									2.01	2.07
April 1, 1970-80	7,803	1,730	1,344	22.1	380	6.3	964	766	2.49	1.94	2.66
July 1, 1980-81	8,087	19	202	25.9	39	5.0	163	-144	0.24	1.86	2.75
July 1, 1981-82	7,914	-173	184	22.8	36	4.5	148	-321	-2.16	1.71	2.69
July 1, 1982-83	8,013	99	177	22.4	36	4.5	141	-42	1.24	1.61	2.73
July 1, 1983-84	7,967	-66	169	21.1	43	5.4	126	-192	-0.83	1.52	2.70
July 1, 1984-85	8,139	192	162	20.4	44	5.5	118	74	2.39	1.50	2.77
July 1, 1985-86	8,102	-37	150	18.4	40	4.9	110	-147	-0.46	1.48	2.76
July 1, 1986-87	8,416	314	158	19.5	48	5.9	110	204	3.80	1.56	2.86
July 1, 1980-87	8,416	310	1,202		286		916	-568	0.60		

SKAGWAY-YAKUTAT-ANGOOK CENSUS AREA											
Land Area 13,239 Sq. Mi.											
April 1, 1970	2,792									0.92	0.21
April 1, 1970-80	3,478	686	659	23.6	261	9.3	398	288	2.19	0.87	0.26
July 1, 1980-81	3,507	-102	77	22.1	33	9.5	44	-146	-2.87	0.81	0.26
July 1, 1981-82	3,625	118	75	21.4	27	7.7	48	70	3.31	0.78	0.27
July 1, 1982-83	3,743	118	79	21.8	24	6.6	55	63	3.20	0.75	0.28
July 1, 1983-84	3,729	-14	83	22.2	21	5.6	62	-76	-0.37	0.71	0.28
July 1, 1984-85	3,695	-34	82	22.0	27	7.2	55	-89	-0.92	0.68	0.28
July 1, 1985-86	3,784	89	76	20.6	24	6.5	52	37	2.38	0.69	0.29
July 1, 1986-87	3,684	-100	74	19.6	13	3.4	61	-161	-2.68	0.69	0.28
July 1, 1980-87	3,684	279	546		169		377	-302	0.29		

Table 3.2 Characteristics Of Boroughs And Census Areas And Components Of Change By Region, 1970-85.

Census Area	End Population	Population Change	July 1 To July 1						Average Annual Rate Of Change	Percent Of State Population End Date	Persons Per Square Mile End Date
			Births	Rate Per 1000	Deaths	Rate Per 1000	Natural Increase	Net Migrants			
WRANGELL-PETERSBURG CENSUS AREA											
Land Area 5,965 Sq. Mi.											
April 1, 1970	4,920									1.63	0.82
April 1, 1970-80	6,167	1,247	1,136	23.1	401	8.2	735	512	2.25	1.53	1.03
July 1, 1980-81	6,517	175	124	20.1	36	5.8	88	87	2.72	1.50	1.09
July 1, 1981-82	6,687	170	146	22.4	40	6.1	106	64	2.57	1.44	1.12
July 1, 1982-83	6,907	220	158	23.6	42	6.3	116	104	3.24	1.39	1.16
July 1, 1983-84	6,786	-121	144	20.8	34	4.9	110	-231	-1.77	1.30	1.14
July 1, 1984-85	6,743	-43	132	19.5	33	4.9	99	-142	-0.64	1.25	1.13
July 1, 1985-86	6,789	46	127	18.8	41	6.1	86	-40	0.68	1.24	1.14
July 1, 1986-87	6,671	-118	137	20.2	34	5.0	103	-221	-1.75	1.24	1.12
July 1, 1980-87	6,671	-21	968		260		708	-379	0.72		
SOUTHWEST REGION											
Land Area 111,383 Sq. Mi.											
April 1, 1970	25,687									8.49	0.23
April 1, 1970-80	29,142	3,435	5,920	23.0	1,277	5.0	4,643	-1,208	1.26	7.25	0.26
July 1, 1980-81	30,911	378	758	26.0	136	4.7	622	-244	1.23	7.13	0.28
July 1, 1981-82	31,503	592	837	27.1	145	4.7	692	-100	1.90	6.80	0.28
July 1, 1982-83	32,866	1,363	925	29.4	164	5.2	761	602	4.23	6.60	0.30
July 1, 1983-84	33,686	820	939	28.6	184	5.6	755	65	2.46	6.45	0.30
July 1, 1984-85	34,733	1,047	951	28.2	199	5.9	752	295	3.06	6.42	0.31
July 1, 1985-86	35,421	688	969		180	5.2	789	-101	1.96	6.47	0.32
July 1, 1986-87	35,602	181	987		158	4.5	829	-648	0.51	6.62	0.32
July 1, 1980-87	35,602	4,313	6,366		1,166		5,200	-131	2.19		
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS CENSUS AREA											
Land Area 10,890 Sq. Mi.											
April 1, 1970	7,834									2.59	0.72
April 1, 1970-80	7,768	-66	1,232	15.7	197	2.5	1,035	-1101	-0.08	1.93	0.71
July 1, 1980-81	8,487	324	161	20.7	29	3.7	132	192	3.89	1.96	0.78
July 1, 1981-82	8,310	-177	172	20.3	32	3.8	140	-317	-2.11	1.79	0.76
July 1, 1982-83	8,428	118	183	22.0	34	4.1	149	-31	1.41	1.69	0.77
July 1, 1983-84	8,602	174	173	20.5	32	3.8	141	33	2.04	1.65	0.79
July 1, 1984-85	9,005	403	167	19.4	32	3.7	135	268	4.58	1.66	0.83
July 1, 1985-86	9,296	291	162	18.0	28	3.1	134	157	3.18	1.70	0.85
July 1, 1986-87	9,420	124	171	18.4	20	2.2	151	-27	1.33	1.75	0.87
July 1, 1980-87	9,420	609	1,189		207		982	275	2.04		

Table 3.2 Characteristics Of Boroughs And Census Areas And Components Of Change By Region, 1970-85.

Census Area	End Population	Population Change	July 1 To July 1						Average Annual Rate Of Change	Percent Of State Population End Date	Persons Per Square Mile End Date
			Births	Rate Per 1000	Deaths	Rate Per 1000	Natural Increase	Net Migrants			
BETHEL CENSUS AREA											
Land Area 36,104 Sq. Mi.											
April 1, 1970	8,917									2.95	0.25
April 1, 1970-80	10,999	2,082	2,451	27.5	549	6.2	1,902	180	2.09	2.74	0.30
July 1, 1980-81	11,553	76	316	28.7	57	5.2	259	-183	0.66	2.66	0.32
July 1, 1981-82	11,805	252	349	30.2	55	4.8	294	-42	2.16	2.55	0.33
July 1, 1982-83	12,465	660	381	32.3	64	5.4	317	343	5.44	2.51	0.35
July 1, 1983-84	12,756	291	390	31.3	83	6.7	307	-16	2.31	2.44	0.35
July 1, 1984-85	13,029	273	393	30.8	84	6.6	309	-36	2.12	2.41	0.36
July 1, 1985-86	13,163	134	398	30.5	66	5.1	332	-198	1.02	2.40	0.36
July 1, 1986-87	13,345	182	400	30.4	62	4.7	338	-156	1.37	2.48	0.37
July 1, 1980-87	13,345	1,716	2,627		471		2,156	-288	2.15		
BRISTOL BAY BOROUGH											
Land Area 531 Sq. Mi.											
April 1, 1970	1,147									0.38	2.16
April 1, 1970-80	1,094	-53	152	13.3	45	3.9	107	-160	-0.47	0.27	2.06
July 1, 1980-81	1,173	44	17	15.5	6	5.5	11	33	3.82	0.27	2.21
July 1, 1981-82	1,200	27	21	17.9	7	6.0	14	13	2.28	0.26	2.26
July 1, 1982-83	1,247	47	21	17.5	4	3.3	17	30	3.84	0.25	2.35
July 1, 1983-84	1,248	1	21	16.8	4	3.2	17	-16	0.08	0.24	2.35
July 1, 1984-85	1,313	65	24	19.2	6	4.8	18	47	5.08	0.24	2.47
July 1, 1985-86	1,297	-16	25	19.0	4	3.0	21	-37	-1.23	0.24	2.44
July 1, 1986-87	1,402	105	26	20.0	2	1.5	24	81	7.78	0.26	2.64
July 1, 1980-87	1,402	185	155		33		122	151	3.08		
DILLINGHAM CENSUS AREA											
Land Area 46,042 Sq. Mi.											
April 1, 1970	3,872									1.28	0.08
April 1, 1970-80	4,616	744	891	23.0	256	6.6	635	109	1.75	1.15	0.10
July 1, 1980-81	4,864	-18	120	26.0	22	4.8	98	-116	-0.37	1.12	0.11
July 1, 1981-82	5,064	200	135	27.8	30	6.2	105	95	4.03	1.09	0.11
July 1, 1982-83	5,615	351	159	31.4	37	7.3	122	229	6.70	1.09	0.12
July 1, 1983-84	5,615	200	155	28.6	31	5.7	124	76	3.63	1.08	0.12
July 1, 1984-85	5,761	146	163	29.0	29	5.2	134	12	2.57	1.06	0.13
July 1, 1985-86	5,950	189	172	29.9	33	5.7	139	50	3.23	1.09	0.13
July 1, 1986-87	5,836	-114	177	29.7	36	6.1	141	-255	-1.93	1.09	0.13
July 1, 1980-87	5,836	990	1,081		218		863	91	2.54		

Table 3.2 Characteristics Of Boroughs And Census Areas And Components Of Change By Region, 1970-85.

Census Area	End Population	Population Change	July 1 To July 1						Average	Percent	Persons
			Births	Rate Per 1000	Deaths	Rate Per 1000	Natural Increase	Net Migrants	Annual	Of	Per
									Rate Of Change	State End Date	Square Mile End Date
WADE HAMPTON CENSUS AREA											
Land Area 17,816 Sq. Mi.											
April 1, 1970	3,917									1.29	0.22
April 1, 1970-80	4,665	748	1,194	30.5	230	5.9	964	-216	1.74	1.16	0.26
July 1, 1980-81	4,834	-18	144	30.9	22	4.7	122	-140	-0.37	1.11	0.27
July 1, 1981-82	5,124	290	160	33.1	21	4.3	139	151	5.82	1.11	0.29
July 1, 1982-83	5,311	187	181	35.3	25	4.9	156	31	3.58	1.07	0.30
July 1, 1983-84	5,465	154	200	37.7	34	6.4	166	-12	2.96	1.05	0.31
July 1, 1984-85	5,625	160	204	37.3	48	8.8	156	4	2.89	1.04	0.32
July 1, 1985-86	5,715	90	212	37.7	49	8.7	163	-73	1.59	1.04	0.32
July 1, 1986-87	5,599	-116	213	37.3	38	6.6	175	-291	-2.05	1.04	0.31
July 1, 1980-87	5,599	783	1,314		237		1,077	-330	2.04		

Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis, Demographic Unit, 10/18/88.

** July 1, 1980 estimate includes three month change and a 3.55% correction for 1980 census undercount

§ U.S. Population Estimates and Components of Change: 1980 to 1987, Current

Population Report, Series P-25, No.1023, August 1988.

Table 5.2 Alaska Population Estimates For Places, 1980, 1986.

Place	Census Area	Provisional July 1 1986 Estimates	1986 Population Rank	April 1 1980 Census Population	1980 Population Rank
Aldak Station (CDP)	Aleutian Islands Census Area	4,189	11	3,315	11
Akiak City (ANV)	Kodiak Island Borough	123	204	105	196
Akiachak City (ANV)	Bethel Census Area	444	90	438	69
Akiak City (ANV)	Bethel Census Area	259	137	198	138
Akutan City (ANV)	Aleutian Islands Census Area	87	237	169	152
Alakanuk City (ANV)	Wade Hampton Census Area	581	61	522	52
Aleknagik City (ANV)	Dillingham Census Area	182	170	154	161
Allahelet City (ANV)	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	189 *	162	163	157
Ambler City (ANV)	Northwest Arctic Borough (Kobuk C.A.)	271	131	192	142
Anaktuvuk Pass City (ANV)	North Slope Borough	278	128	203	135
Anchor Point (CDP)	Kenai Peninsula Borough	335	113	226	126
Anchorage City/Borough	Anchorage Borough	236,934	1	174,431	1
Anderson City	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	629	54	517	53
Angoon City (ANV)	Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	605	57	465	62
Aniak City (ANV)	Bethel Census Area	513 *	72	341	88
Annette (CDP)	Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	176	174	139	166
Anvik City (ANV)	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	91	234	114	186
Arctic Village (CDP)(ANV)	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	119	209	111	188
Atka (CDP)(ANV)	Aleutian Islands Census Area	101	227	93	207
Atkasook City (ANV)	Bethel Census Area	255	140	219	127
Atkasuk City 9/ (ANV)	North Slope Borough	182	169	107	192
Attu (CDP)	Aleutian Islands Census Area	24	284	29	289
Barrow City 10/ (ANV)	North Slope Borough	3,052	19	2,267	16
Beaver (CDP)(ANV)	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	101	228	66	236
Bethel City (ANV)	Bethel Census Area	4,219	10	3,576	10
Bettles City 15/	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	55 *	256	49	257
Big Delta (CDP)	Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	465	83	285	107
Big Lake (CDP)	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	744	44	410	72
Birch Creek (CDP)(ANV)	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	43	277	32	284
Bodenburg Butte (CDP)	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	1,396	31	988	32
Brevig Mission City (ANV)	Nome Census Area	176	175	138	169
Buckland City (ANV)	Northwest Arctic Borough (Kobuk C.A.)	259 *	136	177	148
Campion Station (CDP)	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	12	288	62	241
Cantwell (CDP)(ANV)	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	185	167	89	214
Cape Lisburne (CDP)	North Slope Borough	11	289	36	278
Cape Nevenham (CDP)	Bethel Census Area	9	290	43	268
Cape Pole (CDP)	Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	43	276	29	288
Central (CDP)	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	66	249	36	277
Chalkyitsik (CDP)(ANV)	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	110	218	100	200
Chefornak City (ANV)	Bethel Census Area	310	115	230	123
Chevak City (ANV)	Wade Hampton Census Area	548 *	68	466	61
Chicken (CDP)	Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	54	259	37	275
Chignik City 4/ (ANV)	Dillingham Census Area	155	183	178	147
Chignik Lagoon (CDP)(ANV)	Dillingham Census Area	88	236	48	262
Chignik Lake (CDP)(ANV)	Dillingham Census Area	146	189	138	170
Chistochina (CDP, ANV)	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	68	247	55	249

Table 5.2 Alaska Population Estimates For Places, 1980, 1986.

Place	Census Area	Provisional July 1 1986 Estimates	1986 Population Rank	April 1 1980 Census Population	1980 Population Rank
Chitina (CDP)(ANV)	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	49	267	42	269
Chuathbaluk City	Bethel Census Area	131	196	105	195
Circle (CDP)(ANV)	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	107	222	81	221
Clam Gulch (CDP)	Kenai Peninsula Borough	163	181	50	256
Clark's Point City (ANV)	Dillingham Census Area	83	240	79	222
Clover Pass (CDP)	Ketchikan Gateway Borough	509	75	451	66
Coffman Cove (CDP)	Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	178	171	193	141
Cold Bay City 1/	Aleutian Islands Census Area	187	164	228	125
College (CDP)	Fairbanks North Star Borough	4,668	9	4,043	9
Cooper Landing (CDP)	Kenai Peninsula Borough	404	100	116	185
Copper Center (CDP)(ANV)	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	210	156	213	130
Cordova City	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	2,053	24	1,879	21
Craig City (ANV)	Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	961	37	527	51
Crooked Creek (CDP) (ANV)	Bethel Census Area	113	213	108	191
Deadhorse (CDP)	North Slope Borough	59	255	64	238
Deering City (ANV)	Northwest Arctic Borough (Kook C.A.)	160	182	150	163
Delta Junction City	Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	1,114	34	945	33
Dillingham City (ANV)	Dillingham Census Area	2,118 *	22	1,563	25
Diomed City	Nome Census Area	168	178	139	167
Dot Lake (CDP)(ANV)	Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	90	235	67	235
Eagle City	Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	185 *	166	110	190
Eagle Village (CDP)(ANV)	Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	82	241	54	250
Eek City (ANV)	Bethel Census Area	273	130	228	124
Egegik (CDP)(ANV)	Dillingham Census Area	110	217	75	227
Eielson AFB (CDP)	Fairbanks North Star Borough	4,965	8	5,232	6
Ekvok City (ANV)	Dillingham Census Area	107 *	221	77	225
Elfin Cove (CDP)	Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	46	269	28	291
Elim City (ANV)	Nome Census Area	256 *	139	211	132
Emmonak City (ANV)	Wade Hampton Census Area	660	50	567	46
English Bay (CDP)(ANV)	Kenai Peninsula Borough	205	158	124	180
Ester (CDP)	Fairbanks North Star Borough	183	168	149	164
Evansville 15/ (CDP)(ANV)	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	36	280	65	267
Evak (CDP)	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	50	266	47	264
Fairbanks City	Fairbanks North Star Borough	27,141	2	22,645	2
False Pass (CDP)(ANV)	Aleutian Islands Census Area	85	239	70	232
Fort Greely (CDP)	Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	1,650	29	1,635	24
Fort Yukon City (ANV)	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	708	47	619	42
Fox (CDP)	Fairbanks North Star Borough	150	186	123	181
Fritz Creek (CDP)	Kenai Peninsula Borough	612	56	302	101
Gakona (CDP)(ANV)	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	102	226	87	217
Galena City (ANV)	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	998 *	36	765	36
Gambell City (ANV)	Nome Census Area	511	73	445	68
Glenallen (CDP)	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	596	59	511	54
Golovin City (ANV)	Nome Census Area	133 *	195	87	218
Goodnews Bay City (ANV)	Bethel Census Area	242 *	145	168	154
Grayling City (ANV)	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	219	153	209	133

Table 5.2 Alaska Population Estimates For Places, 1980, 1986.

Place	Census Area	Provisional July 1 1986 Estimates	1986 Population Rank	April 1 1980 Census Population	1980 Population Rank
Gulkana (CDP)(ANV)	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	127	205	104	197
Gustavus (CDP)	Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	211	155	98	203
Haines City	Haines Borough	1,063	35	993	31
Malibut Cove (CDP)	Kenai Peninsula Borough	52	262	47	263
Harding Lake (CDP)	Fairbanks North Star Borough	52	261	38	274
Mealy Lake (CDP)(ANV)	Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	46	270	33	279
Mealy (CDP)	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	469	81	334	91
Herring Cove (CDP)	Ketchikan Gateway Borough	112	215	99	201
Holy Cross City (ANV)	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	263	134	241	117
Homer City	Kenai Peninsula Borough	3,706	14	2,209	17
Hoonah City (ANV)	Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	895	38	680	38
Hooper Bay City (ANV)	Wade Hampton Census Area	776 *	42	627	39
Hope (CDP)	Kenai Peninsula Borough	234	149	103	199
Houston City	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	814	40	370	81
Hughes City (ANV)	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	97 *	231	73	229
Muslie City (ANV)	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	230	150	188	143
Hydaburg City (ANV)	Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	475 *	79	298	103
Myer (CDP)	Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	68	248	77	224
Igiugig (CDP) (ANV)	Dillingham Census Area	35	281	33	281
Iliamna (CDP)(ANV)	Dillingham Census Area	138	193	94	206
Indian Mountain (CDP)	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	13	287	27	292
Ivanof Bay (CDP)(ANV)	Dillingham Census Area	41	279	40	272
Jakolof Bay (CDP)	Kenai Peninsula Borough	82	242	36	276
Juneau City/Borough	Juneau Borough	26,422	3	19,528	3
Kachemak City 6/	Kenai Peninsula Borough	429	95	403	74
Kake City (ANV)	Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	665 *	49	555	47
Kaktovik City (ANV)	North Slope Borough	223	151	165	155
Kalifornsky (CDP)	Kenai Peninsula Borough	340	112	92	209
Kaltag City (ANV)	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	280 *	127	247	114
Karluk (CDP)(ANV)	Kodiak Island Borough	107	223	96	204
Kasaan City (ANV)	Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	62	253	25	294
Kasigluk City 3/ (ANV)	Bethel Census Area	413 *	99	342	87
Kasilof (CDP)	Kenai Peninsula Borough	658	51	201	137
Kenai City	Kenai Peninsula Borough	6,647	6	4,324	8
Ketchikan City	Ketchikan Gateway Borough	7,777	5	7,198	5
Ketchikan East (CDP)	Ketchikan Gateway Borough	355	107	387	78
Kiana City (ANV)	Northwest Arctic Borough (Kobuk C.A.)	434 *	94	345	86
King Cove City (ANV)	Aleutian Islands Census Area	552 *	66	440	64
King Salmon (CDP)	Bristol Bay Borough	555	63	545	49
Kipnuk (CDP)(ANV)	Bethel Census Area	435	93	371	80
Kivalina City (ANV)	Northwest Arctic Borough (Kobuk C.A.)	290	123	241	118
Klawock City (ANV)	Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	684 *	48	318	100
Klukwan (CDP)	Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	189	163	135	173
Kobuk City (ANV)	Northwest Arctic Borough (Kobuk C.A.)	86	238	62	240
Kodiak City	Kodiak Island Borough	6,619	7	4,756	7
Kodiak Station (CDP)	Kodiak Island Borough	1,715	27	1,370	27

Table 5.2 Alaska Population Estimates For Places, 1980, 1986.

Place	Census Area	Provisional July 1 1986 Estimates	1986 Population Rank	April 1 1980 Census Population	1980 Population Rank
Kokhanok (CDP)(ANV)	Dillingham Census Area	121	206	83	220
Koliganek (CDP)(ANV)	Dillingham Census Area	149	187	117	183
Kongiganak (CDP)(ANV)	Bethel Census Area	295	122	239	121
Kotlik City (ANV)	Wade Hampton Census Area	424 *	96	293	106
Kotzebue City (ANV)	Northwest Arctic Borough (Kobuk C.A.)	2,636	20	2,054	20
Koyuk City (ANV)	Nome Census Area	215 *	154	188	144
Koyukuk City (ANV)	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	145	191	98	202
Kupreanof City	Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	43	275	47	265
Kwethluk City (ANV)	Bethel Census Area	518	70	454	65
Kwigillingok (CDP)(ANV)	Bethel Census Area	257	138	354	84
Larsen Bay City (ANV)	Kodiak Island Borough	169	177	168	153
Levelok (CDP)(ANV)	Dillingham Census Area	126	201	79	223
Lime Village (CDP)(ANV)	Bethel Census Area	59	254	48	259
Lower Kalskag City (ANV)	Bethel Census Area	273 *	129	246	115
Lower Tonsina (CDP)	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	46	271	40	270
Manley Hot Springs (CDP)(ANV)	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	127	198	61	242
Manokotak City (ANV)	Dillingham Census Area	341	111	294	105
Marshall City (Fortuna Ledge) 14/ (ANV)	Wade Hampton Census Area	270 *	132	262	112
McGrath City (ANV)	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	460	87	355	83
McKinley Park (CDP)	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	135	194	60	243
Mekoryuk City (ANV)	Bethel Census Area	173 *	176	160	159
Mentasta Lake (CDP)(ANV)	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	50	265	59	244
Metlakatla (CDP)	Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	1,365	32	1,056	30
Meyers Chuck (CDP)	Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	53	260	50	255
Minto (CDP)(ANV)	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	235	148	153	162
Montana (CDP)	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	97	230	40	271
Moose Creek (CDP)	Fairbanks North Star Borough	484	77	510	55
Moose Pass (CDP)	Kenai Peninsula Borough	148	188	76	226
Mountain Point (CDP)	Ketchikan Gateway Borough	447	89	396	75
Mountain Village City (ANV)	Wade Hampton Census Area	723	45	583	45
Murphy Dome (CDP)	Fairbanks North Star Borough	0	295	72	230
Naknek (CDP)(ANV)	Bristol Bay Borough	517	71	318	99
Napaklak City (ANV)	Bethel Census Area	350 *	108	262	111
Napaskiak City (ANV)	Bethel Census Area	309 *	117	244	116
Nelson Lagoon (CDP)(ANV)	Aleutian Islands Census Area	50	264	59	245
Nenana City (ANV)	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	552 *	65	470	60
New Stuyahok City (ANV)	Dillingham Census Area	360	106	331	95
Newhalen City (ANV)	Dillingham Census Area	167	179	87	216
Newtok City (Pt.)(ANV)	Bethel Census Area	207 *	157	131	176
Newtok City (Pt.)(ANV)	Wade Hampton Census Area	0	293	0	295
Nightmute City (ANV)	Bethel Census Area	145	190	119	182
Nikiski (CDP)	Kenai Peninsula Borough	1,674	28	1,109	29
Nikolai City (ANV)	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	126	202	91	210
Nikolski (CDP)(ANV)	Aleutian Islands Census Area	44	274	50	254
Ninilchik (CDP)(ANV)	Kenai Peninsula Borough	461	86	341	89
Noatak (CDP)(ANV)	Northwest Arctic Borough (Kobuk C.A.)	342	110	273	109

Table 5.2 Alaska Population Estimates For Places, 1980, 1986.

Place	Census Area	Provisional July 1 1986 Estimates	1986 Population Rank	April 1 1980 Census Population	1980 Population Rank
Nome City 8/	Nome Census Area	3,208	16	2,301	15
Nondalton City (ANV)	Dillingham Census Area	246 *	142	173	149
Noorvik City (ANV)	Northwest Arctic Borough (Kobuk C.A.)	548	69	492	56
North Pole City	Fairbanks North Star Borough	1,647	30	724	37
North Tongass Highway (CDP)	Ketchikan Gateway Borough	2,044	25	1,722	23
North Whale Pass (CDP)	Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	45	272	90	211
Northway Village (CDP)(ANV)	Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	177	172	112	187
Northway (CDP)	Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	116	211	73	228
Nuiqsut City (ANV)	North Slope Borough	302 *	120	208	134
Nulato City (ANV)	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	378	104	350	85
Nunatitchuk City 3/ (ANV)	Bethel Census Area	363 *	105	299	102
Old Harbor City (ANV)	Kodiak Island Borough	380 *	103	340	90
Oscarville (CDP)(ANV)	Bethel Census Area	54	258	56	247
Ouzinkie City (ANV)	Kodiak Island Borough	195	159	173	150
Palmer City	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	3,100	18	2,141	19
Paxson (CDP)	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	28	282	30	287
Pedro Bay (CDP)(ANV)	Dillingham Census Area	71	245	33	280
Pelican City	Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	270	133	180	146
Pennock Island (CDP)	Ketchikan Gateway Borough	102	225	90	212
Perkinsville (CDP) Annexed by Nome	Nome Census Area	0	291	33	283
Perryville (CDP)(ANV)	Dillingham Census Area	127	199	111	189
Petersburg City	Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	3,182	17	2,821	13
Pilot Point (CDP)(ANV)	Dillingham Census Area	81	243	66	237
Pilot Station City (ANV)	Wade Hampton Census Area	420	98	325	96
Pitkas Point (CDP)(ANV)	Wade Hampton Census Area	109	219	88	215
Platinum City (ANV)	Bethel Census Area	62 *	252	55	248
Point Baker (CDP)	Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	112	216	90	213
Point Hope City (ANV)	North Slope Borough	600 *	58	464	63
Point Lay (CDP)(ANV)	North Slope Borough	101	229	68	233
Port Alexander City	Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	128	197	86	219
Port Clarence (CDP)	Nome Census Area	26	283	29	290
Port Graham (CDP)(ANV)	Kenai Peninsula Borough	195	160	161	158
Port Heiden City (ANV)	Dillingham Census Area	114	212	92	208
Port Lions City (ANV)	Kodiak Island Borough	296	121	215	129
Portage Creek (CDP)(ANV)	Dillingham Census Area	63	251	48	261
Portlock (CDP)	Kenai Peninsula Borough	0	294	31	286
Prudhoe Bay (CDP)	North Slope Borough	45	273	50	253
Quinhagak City (ANV)	Bethel Census Area	462 *	85	412	70
Rampart (CDP)(ANV)	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	63	250	50	252
Red Devil (CDP)(ANV)	Bethel Census Area	51	263	39	273
Ruby City (ANV)	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	248	141	197	140
Russian Mission City (ANV)	Wade Hampton Census Area	236	147	169	151
Salamatof (CDP)(ANV)	Kenai Peninsula Borough	755	43	334	92
Salcha (CDP)	Fairbanks North Star Borough	502	76	319	98
Sand Point City (ANV)	Aleutian Islands Census Area	16	52	625	40
Savoonga City (ANV)	Nome Census Area	509	74	491	57

Table 5.2 Alaska Population Estimates For Places, 1980, 1986.

Place	Census Area	Provisional July 1 1986 Estimates	1986 Population Rank	April 1 1980 Census Population	1980 Population Rank
Saxman City (ANV)	Ketchikan Gateway Borough	309	116	273	108
Saxman East (CDP)	Ketchikan Gateway Borough	464	84	411	71
Seaman Bay City (ANV)	Wade Hampton Census Area	304	118	250	113
Selawik City 12/ (ANV)	Northwest Arctic Borough (Kobuk C.A.)	632	53	535	50
Seldovia City (ANV)	Kenai Peninsula Borough	552	64	479	58
Seward City	Kenai Peninsula Borough	2,072	23	1,843	22
Shageluk City (ANV)	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	167 *	180	131	177
Shaktolik City (ANV)	Nome Census Area	185	165	164	156
Sheldon Point City (ANV)	Wade Hampton Census Area	120	208	103	198
Shemya Station (CDP)	Aleutian Islands Census Area	584	60	600	43
Shishmaref City (ANV)	Nome Census Area	441 *	91	394	76
Shungnak City (ANV)	Northwest Arctic Borough (Kobuk C.A.)	245 *	143	202	136
Sitka City/Borough	Sitka Borough	8,102	4	7,803	4
Skagway City	Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	714	46	768	35
Siana (CDP)(ANV)	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	69	246	49	258
Sleetmute (CDP)(ANV)	Bethel Census Area	120	207	107	194
Soldotna City	Kenai Peninsula Borough	4,021	12	2,320	14
South Naknek (CDP)(ANV)	Bristol Bay Borough	177	173	145	165
Sparrevohn Station (CDP)	Bethel Census Area	15	285	26	293
Stebbins City (ANV)	Nome Census Area	383 *	102	331	94
Sterling (CDP)	Kenai Peninsula Borough	1,772	26	919	34
Stevens Village (CDP)(ANV)	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	112	214	96	205
Stony River (CDP)(ANV)	Bethel Census Area	79	244	62	239
St. George City 2/ (ANV)	Aleutian Islands Census Area	194 *	161	158	160
St. Mary's City (ANV)	Wade Hampton Census Area	437	92	382	79
St. Michael City (ANV)	Nome Census Area	289 *	124	239	120
St. Paul City (ANV)	Aleutian Islands Census Area	573	62	551	48
Sunrana (CDP)	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	0	292	56	246
Sutton (CDP)	Patanuska-Susitna Borough	349	109	182	145
Takotna (CDP)(ANV)	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	55	257	48	260
Talkeetna (CDP)	Patanuska-Susitna Borough	239	146	264	110
Tanacross (CDP)(ANV)	Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	118	210	117	184
Tanana City (ANV)	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	420 *	97	388	77
Tatalina Station (CDP)	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	13	286	46	266
Tarstlex (CDP)(ANV)	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	108	220	68	234
Taslina (CDP)(ANV)	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	47	268	31	285
Telida (CDP)(ANV)	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	42	278	33	282
Teller City (ANV)	Nome Census Area	244	144	212	131
Tenakee Springs City	Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	125 *	203	138	171
Tetlin (CDP)(ANV)	Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	93	232	107	193
Thorne Bay City 13/	Prince of Wales Outer Ketchikan C.A.	469 *	82	320	97
Tooplax City (ANV)	Dillingham Census Area	623 *	55	470	59
Tox (CDP)	Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	850	39	589	44
Toksook Bay City (ANV)	Bethel Census Area	396 *	101	333	93
Tonsina (CDP)	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	126	200	135	172
Tulksak City (ANV)	Bethel Census Area	302	119	236	122

Table 5.2 Alaska Population Estimates For Places, 1980, 1986.

Place	Census Area	Provisional July 1 1986 Estimates	1986 Population Rank	April 1 1980 Census Population	1980 Population Rank
Tuntutuliak (CDP)(ANV)	Bethel Census Area	283	125	216	128
Tununak City (ANV)	Bethel Census Area	328	114	298	104
Twin Mills (CDP)(ANV)	Dillingham Census Area	92	233	70	231
Two Rivers (CDP)	Fairbanks North Star Borough	473	80	359	82
Tyonek (CDP)(ANV)	Kenai Peninsula Borough	282	126	239	119
Unalakleet City (ANV)	Nome Census Area	802	41	623	41
Unalaska City (ANV)	Aleutian Islands Census Area	1,354	33	1,322	28
Upper Kalskag City (ANV)	Bethel Census Area	144 *	192	129	178
Usibelli Mine (CDP)	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	104	224	53	251
Valdez City	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	3,263	15	3,079	12
Venetie (CDP)(ANV)	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	220	152	132	175
Wainwright City (ANV)	North Slope Borough	549 *	67	405	73
Wales City (ANV)	Nome Census Area	150 *	185	133	174
Wasilla City	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	3,938	13	1,559	26
White Mountain City (ANV)	Nome Census Area	150	184	125	179
Whittier City	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	260	135	198	139
Willow (CDP)	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	448	88	139	168
Wrangell City	Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	2,402	21	2,184	18
Yakutat City (ANV)	Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	476	78	449	67

Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis, 1988.

School Expenditures

No. 190. SCHOOL EXPENDITURES, BY TYPE OF CONTROL AND LEVEL OF INSTRUCTION: 1960 TO 1987

[In millions of dollars. For school years ending in year shown. Due to conceptual and methodological differences, these data may not agree with data in table 191. See also Appendix III. See Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970, series H 494, 499, and 500 for related but not comparable data, and H 513-518 for private schools.]

YEAR	Total	ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS			COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES		
		Total	Public	Private ¹	Total	Public	Private
1960	23,880	18,713	15,613	1,100	7,147	3,904	3,244
1970	68,459	43,183	40,683	2,500	25,276	16,234	9,041
1975	108,664	88,846	84,846	4,000	39,818	26,966	12,852
1976	118,706	75,101	70,801	4,300	43,605	29,736	13,869
1977	126,417	79,194	74,194	5,000	47,223	31,997	15,226
1978	137,042	86,544	80,844	5,700	50,496	34,031	16,467
1979	146,308	93,012	86,712	6,300	55,296	37,110	18,187
1980	165,627	103,162	95,962	7,200	62,465	41,434	21,031
1981	182,849	112,325	104,125	8,200	70,524	46,559	23,965
1982	197,801	120,486	111,186	9,300	77,315	50,813	26,502
1983	211,388	128,725	118,425	10,300	82,643	53,840	28,803
1984	228,587	139,000	127,500	11,500	89,597	58,124	31,473
1985, ¹ prelim	247,157	148,800	138,500	12,400	96,257	63,704	34,553
1986 ¹	266,200	160,800	147,600	13,200	105,400	68,200	37,100
1987 ¹	282,100	170,000	158,000	14,000	112,100	72,800	39,300

¹ Estimated.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics*, annual.

No. 191. SCHOOL EXPENDITURES, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS: 1970 TO 1985

[For school years ending in year shown. Includes nursery, kindergarten, and special programs when provided by school system. All nonpublic school data and all data beginning 1980 are estimates. Due to revised methodology, data for 1970 and 1975 are not comparable to later years.]

SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF SCHOOL	TOTAL (bil. dol.)								PERCENT			
	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1970	1980	1984	1985
Total	70.4	111.1	164.7	179.8	197.8	211.4	228.6	247.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Federal	7.5	12.1	18.9	20.0	18.5	18.7	19.7	21.1	10.7	11.5	8.1	8.5
State	22.2	36.7	64.5	70.2	76.3	81.5	87.0	95.7	31.5	39.2	38.7	38.7
Local	22.6	33.2	43.1	46.1	51.9	54.9	60.1	63.4	32.1	26.2	26.1	25.6
All other	18.1	27.1	38.2	43.5	51.1	56.3	61.8	66.9	25.7	23.2	27.0	27.1
Public	56.8	81.3	137.4	149.0	162.0	172.3	185.6	200.2	80.7	83.4	81.2	81.0
Federal	5.8	9.8	14.8	15.5	14.0	14.1	14.8	15.6	8.2	9.0	6.5	6.3
State	22.1	38.4	64.1	69.7	75.8	81.0	86.4	95.0	31.4	38.9	37.8	38.4
Local	22.5	33.1	42.9	46.0	51.7	54.7	59.9	63.2	32.0	26.1	26.2	25.6
All other	6.4	10.0	15.6	17.9	20.5	22.5	24.6	26.3	9.1	9.5	10.8	10.6
Private	13.6	19.8	27.3	30.7	35.8	39.1	43.0	47.0	19.3	16.6	18.8	19.0
Federal	1.7	2.3	4.1	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.9	5.5	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.2
State and local	2.4	4.8	6.8	7.1	7.7	7.8	8.9	9.2	3.4	4.3	3.7	3.7
All other	11.7	17.1	22.6	25.6	30.7	33.8	37.2	40.6	16.6	13.7	16.3	16.4
Elementary and secondary	46.7	72.2	102.2	109.3	120.5	128.7	139.0	148.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Federal	3.4	6.0	9.4	9.5	8.2	8.4	8.7	8.9	7.4	9.2	6.3	6.0
State	15.8	27.2	44.9	48.5	52.8	56.8	60.7	66.3	34.6	43.9	43.7	44.5
Local	21.7	31.7	41.4	44.2	49.8	52.8	57.8	60.9	47.5	40.5	41.6	40.9
All other	4.8	7.3	6.6	7.1	9.6	10.7	11.9	12.8	10.5	6.4	8.6	8.6
Public	41.0	65.0	98.0	102.5	111.2	118.4	127.5	136.5	89.7	93.9	91.7	91.7
Federal	3.4	6.0	9.4	9.5	8.2	8.4	8.7	8.9	7.4	9.2	6.3	6.0
State	15.8	27.2	44.9	48.5	52.8	56.8	60.7	66.3	34.6	43.9	43.7	44.5
Local	21.7	31.7	41.4	44.2	49.8	52.8	57.8	60.9	47.5	40.5	41.6	40.9
All other	1.1	1.1	2.3	2.3	3.4	3.4	4.4	4.4	2.8	3.3	3.3	3.3
Private	4.7	7.2	6.3	6.8	9.3	10.3	11.5	12.4	10.3	6.1	8.3	8.3
Institutions of higher education	24.7	38.9	62.5	70.5	77.3	82.8	89.8	98.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Federal	4.1	6.1	9.5	10.5	10.3	10.3	11.0	12.2	16.6	15.2	12.3	12.4
State	6.4	11.5	6.1	21.7	23.5	24.7	26.3	29.4	25.9	31.4	29.4	29.9
Local	8.9	15.1	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.5	3.6	2.7	2.6	2.5
All other	13.3	19.8	31.6	36.5	41.5	45.6	49.9	54.1	53.9	50.6	55.7	55.0
Public	15.8	26.3	41.4	46.8	50.8	53.8	58.1	63.7	64.0	66.3	64.8	64.8
Federal	2.4	3.8	5.4	6.0	5.8	5.7	6.1	6.7	8.7	8.7	6.8	6.8
State	6.3	11.2	2.1	21.2	23.0	24.1	25.7	28.7	25.5	30.7	28.7	29.2
Local	8.8	14.4	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.3	3.2	2.5	2.3	2.3
All other	6.3	9.8	15.3	17.6	20.2	22.1	24.2	25.9	25.5	24.5	27.0	26.3
Private	8.9	12.6	21.0	24.0	26.5	28.8	31.5	34.6	36.0	33.7	35.2	35.2
Federal	1.7	2.3	4.1	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.9	5.5	6.9	6.5	5.5	5.6
State and local	2.4	4.8	6.8	7.1	7.7	7.8	8.9	9.2	3.4	4.3	3.7	3.7
All other	7.0	9.9	16.3	18.8	21.4	23.5	25.7	28.2	26.3	26.2	28.7	28.7

Source: U.S. Department of Education, Center for Education Statistics, unpublished data.

No. 189. SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, 1955 TO 1986, WITH PROJECTIONS TO 1990, AND NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, 1955 TO 1984

(In thousands. Enrollment as of fall; number of schools for school year ending the following year. See Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970, series H421-429)

ITEM AND YEAR	TOTAL		ELEMENTARY ¹		SECONDARY		COLLEGE	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
Enrollment:²								
1955	32,164	5,777	22,159	3,800	8,521	800	*1,484	*1,177
1961	39,793	7,532	24,603	4,900	12,861	1,100	*2,329	*1,532
1965	46,144	8,251	26,670	4,900	15,504	1,400	3,970	1,951
1970	52,337	7,516	27,501	4,052	18,408	1,311	6,428	2,153
1971	52,890	7,344	27,688	3,900	18,398	1,300	6,904	2,144
1972	52,815	7,144	27,323	3,700	18,421	1,300	7,071	2,144
1973	52,850	7,183	26,435	3,700	18,995	1,300	7,420	2,183
1974	53,042	7,235	26,382	3,700	18,671	1,300	7,989	2,235
1975	53,626	7,350	25,840	3,700	19,151	1,300	8,835	2,350
1976	52,970	7,526	25,430	3,825	18,887	1,342	8,653	2,368
1977	52,424	7,577	24,954	3,797	18,623	1,343	8,847	2,437
1978	51,335	7,560	25,017	3,732	17,534	1,353	8,784	2,475
1979	50,562	7,533	24,543	3,700	17,102	1,300	9,037	2,533
1980	50,444	7,971	24,156	3,992	16,831	1,339	9,457	2,840
1981	49,746	8,224	23,819	4,100	16,280	1,400	9,647	2,724
1982	49,348	8,330	23,875	4,200	15,777	1,400	9,698	2,730
1983	49,035	8,497	24,010	4,315	15,342	1,400	9,683	2,782
1984	48,770	8,465	24,147	4,300	15,146	1,400	9,477	2,785
1985	48,962	8,368	24,285	4,300	15,228	1,300	9,479	2,788
1986 ³	49,312	8,397	24,627	4,300	15,085	1,300	9,600	2,797
1990, proj.	50,439	8,452	26,779	4,500	14,119	1,200	9,561	2,752
Schools:⁴								
1955	(x)	(x)	104.4	12.4	26.0	3.9	.7	1.2
1961	(x)	(x)	81.9	14.8	25.4	4.1	.7	1.3
1965	(x)	(x)	73.2	15.3	26.6	4.6	.8	1.4
1970	(x)	(x)	65.8	14.4	25.4	3.8	1.1	1.5
1975	(x)	(x)	62.6	16.4	25.4	5.9	*1.5	*1.6
1978	(x)	(x)	62.0	18.1	24.5	5.8	*1.5	*1.7
1980	(x)	(x)	61.1	16.8	24.4	5.7	*1.5	*1.7
1984	(x)	(x)	58.8	(NA)	23.9	(NA)	*1.5	*1.8

NA Not available. X Not applicable. ¹ Enrollment includes kindergarten. ² For regular schools. ³ Degree-credit enrollment only. ⁴ Elementary and secondary data are estimates; higher education data are preliminary. ⁵ Excludes schools not reported by level, such as special education. Schools with both elementary and secondary programs are included under elementary and also secondary. ⁶ Branch campuses counted separately.

Source: U.S. Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics*, annual, and *Projections of Education Statistics*, biennial.

AUDITED PUBLIC SCHOOL EXPENDITURES

CITY & BOROUGH EXPENDITURES

Year	District Expenditures	Cost per Pupil in ADM
1987	\$534,180,728	\$6,076
1986	557,998,108	6,341
1985	539,300,187	6,274
1984	401,932,872	5,438
1983	409,713,896	5,269
1982	354,804,998	4,874
1981	302,315,164	4,277
1980	256,691,097	3,771
1979	234,272,887	3,339
1978	211,478,523	2,709
1977	193,688,494	2,450
1976	164,978,343	2,082

REAA SCHOOL DISTRICT EXPENDITURES

Year	District Expenditures	Cost Per Pupil in ADM
1987	\$159,462,426	\$11,159
1986	172,217,671	12,160
1985	162,504,284	12,178
1984	144,660,893	11,186
1983	145,449,554	11,021
1982	123,858,705	10,652
1981	103,542,906	9,261
1980	84,004,250	7,612
1979	77,239,542	6,542
1978	57,826,137	5,389
1977	46,767,490	4,520
1976	35,065,022	3,946

TABLE 3.7

RATES AND PERCENTAGES OF THE 15 LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH IN ALASKA, WITH U.S. COMPARISONS, 1985
(ALASKA RESIDENTS ONLY)

15 LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH IN RANK ORDER OF U.S. RATES	ALASKA EVENTS				U.S. EVENTS	
	RANK	DEATHS	RATE	PERCENT	RATE	PERCENT
1 DISEASES OF HEART	2	419	77.7	20.1	325.0	37.1
2 CANCER	3	401	74.3	19.3	191.7	21.9
3 CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES	5	88	16.3	4.2	64.0	7.3
4 UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES	1	431	79.9	20.7	38.6	4.4
5 CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE	6	63	11.7	3.0	31.2	3.7
6 PNEUMONIA AND INFLUENZA	8	46	8.5	2.2	27.9	3.2
7 DIABETES MELLITIS	12	25	4.6	1.2	16.2	1.9
8 SUICIDE	4	118	21.9	5.7	12.0	1.4
9 CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE AND CIRRHOSIS	9	39	7.2	1.9	11.2	1.3
10 ATHEROSCLEROSIS	13	19	3.5	0.9	9.9	1.1
11 NEPHRITIS, NEPHROTIC SYNDROME	15	5	0.9	0.2	9.4	1.1
12 HOMICIDE AND LEGAL INTERVENTION	7	60	11.1	2.9	8.1	0.9
13 PERINATAL PERIOD CONDITIONS	10	36	6.7	1.7	7.6	0.9
14 SEPTICEMIA	14	8	1.5	0.4	7.1	0.8
15 CONGENITAL ANOMALIES	11	29	5.4	1.4	5.1	0.6
ALL OTHER CAUSES	16	293	54.3	14.1	103.9	12.6
TOTAL		2080		100.0		100.2

U.S. rates are from "Monthly Vital Statistics Report," National Center for Health Statistics, 34:13, Sept. 19, 1985, p.21-22.

Rates are based on deaths per 100,000 persons.

ICDA codes for cause-of-death breakdowns for this table can be found in the appendix.

Table 14
Crude Oil Prices, 1980-1988

Fiscal Year	Saudi Medium-U.S. Gulf		ANS-U.S. Gulf		ANS-West Coast		Average % Change From Previous FY
	Dollars /Barrel	% Change From Previous FY	Dollars /Barrel	% Change From Previous FY	Dollars /Barrel	% Change From Previous FY	
1980	24.75	72%	27.68	79%	26.50	93%	81%
1981	29.45	19%	33.67	22%	31.43	19%	20%
1982	32.99	12%	31.07	-8%	29.50	-6%	1%
1983	31.50	-5%	28.87	-7%	27.00	-8%	-7%
1984	29.10	-8%	27.83	-4%	25.68	-5%	-6%
1985	26.80	-8%	27.40	-2%	24.95	-3%	-4%
1986	25.14	-6%	21.28	-22%	19.35	-22%	-16%
1987	16.43	-35%	15.57	-27%	13.38	-31%	-31%
1988	17.03	4%	16.65	7%	15.46	16%	9%

Source: State of Alaska, Department of Revenue. Petroleum Revenue Forecast, Spring 1988.

Table 2
Average Monthly Employment and Total Annual Wages, 1980-1987

Year	Annual Average Employment	% Change From Previous Year	Total Annual Wages	% Change From Previous Year
1980	170,019	2%	3,340,291,501	13%
1981	185,387	9%	4,759,723,567	21%
1982	200,884	8%	5,520,124,247	16%
1983	212,832	6%	6,075,746,330	10%
1984	222,498	5%	6,360,017,668	5%
1985	228,075	3%	6,484,283,718	2%
1986	219,527	-4%	6,154,873,240	-5%
1987	208,841	-5%	5,778,926,418	-6%

Table 3
Average Monthly Employment by Industry, 1980-1987 a/

Year	Total Industries	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Trans., Comm. & Utilities	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	F.I.R.E.	Services	Agriculture, Forest & Fish b/	Government
1980	170,019	6,685	10,637	13,977	17,086	5,526	23,867	7,654	29,697	507	54,006
1981	185,387	8,911	12,902	13,954	18,241	6,426	26,867	8,232	32,409	396	56,046
1982	200,884	8,840	16,751	12,625	18,399	7,206	30,438	9,043	35,410	607	59,190
1983	212,832	8,181	20,767	11,891	18,603	8,002	33,394	10,170	37,872	608	61,833
1984	222,496	8,703	20,335	11,289	18,892	8,673	35,765	11,094	40,836	684	64,486
1985	228,075	9,513	18,609	12,109	18,385	8,732	37,069	11,624	43,014	626	66,785
1986	219,527	9,080	13,372	12,603	17,949	8,088	35,576	11,358	42,150	798	66,637
1987	208,841	8,788	10,086	12,873	17,766	7,408	33,716	10,236	40,996	832	64,405
% Change											
80-81	9%	33%	21%	0%	7%	16%	13%	8%	9%	22%	4%
81-82	8%	-1%	30%	-10%	1%	12%	13%	10%	9%	53%	6%
82-83	6%	-7%	24%	-6%	1%	11%	10%	12%	7%	0%	4%
83-84	5%	6%	-2%	5%	2%	8%	7%	9%	8%	13%	4%
84-85	3%	9%	-8%	7%	1%	1%	4%	5%	5%	-8%	4%
85-86	-4%	5%	-28%	-4%	-4%	-7%	-4%	-2%	2%	27%	0%
86-87	-5%	3%	-25%	2%	-1%	-8%	5%	-10%	-3%	4%	3%

a/ Value for Total Industries varies from sum of industrial sectors by including non-classifiable establishments.

b/ Statistics do not include self employment or seasonal employment not covered by unemployment insurance. Those not covered represent a large percentage of the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector.

Table 4
Total Annual Wages by Industry, 1980-1987 a/
(thousands of dollars)

Year	Total Industries	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Trans., Comm. & Utilities	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	F.I.R.E.	Services	Agriculture, Forest & Fish b/	Government
1980	3,940,292	304,998	426,525	309,600	504,331	142,961	330,517	143,766	500,229	10,028	1,260,626
1981	4,759,724	430,995	581,588	306,241	597,908	176,327	401,376	166,731	628,031	12,629	1,440,452
1982	5,520,124	451,269	792,056	296,280	643,779	211,570	475,867	207,850	761,726	13,478	1,630,939
1983	6,075,746	446,796	961,954	294,669	654,375	243,288	550,387	246,166	832,324	13,524	1,795,842
1984	6,360,053	491,212	891,188	286,612	667,911	266,274	599,638	281,246	900,411	15,134	1,918,798
1985	6,484,284	561,763	764,804	294,524	649,262	272,550	612,278	303,092	929,887	16,676	2,054,637
1986	6,154,873	578,685	542,807	302,525	602,511	248,269	561,795	306,947	869,589	17,785	2,100,570
1987	5,778,926	545,253	401,260	326,907	579,431	220,788	514,668	277,403	814,231	19,068	2,040,893
% Change											
80-81	21%	41%	36%	-1%	19%	23%	21%	16%	26%	26%	14%
81-82	16%	5%	36%	-3%	8%	20%	19%	25%	21%	7%	13%
82-83	10%	-1%	21%	-1%	2%	15%	18%	18%	9%	0%	10%
83-84	5%	10%	-7%	-3%	2%	9%	9%	14%	8%	12%	7%
84-85	2%	14%	-14%	3%	-3%	2%	2%	8%	3%	12%	7%
85-86	-5%	3%	-29%	3%	-7%	-9%	-8%	1%	-6%	5%	2%
86-87	-6%	-6%	-26%	8%	-4%	-11%	-8%	-10%	-6%	7%	-3%

a/ Value for Total Industries varies from sum of industrial sectors due to exclusion of non-classifiable establishments category

b/ Statistics do not include self-employment or seasonal employment not covered by unemployment insurance. Those not covered represent a large percentage of the agricultural, forestry, and fisheries sector.

02/13/89 10:54 a.m.

LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
INFORMATION LISTING
For Period 11/87-11/88 (Includes Annual Averages)

ALASKA

ALASKA

ST020000

Period	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment Number	Rate
Nov 1987	241,315	217,706	23,609	9.8
Dec 1987	237,724	214,018	23,706	10.0
Avg 1987	249,000	222,000	27,000	10.8
Jan 1988	233,793	208,412	25,381	10.9
Feb 1988	239,567	213,029	26,538	11.1
Mar 1988	241,792	215,765	26,027	10.8
Apr 1988	245,932	221,765	24,167	9.8
May 1988	246,218	223,036	23,182	9.4
Jun 1988	251,071	229,336	21,735	8.7
Jul 1988	254,183	234,791	19,392	7.6
Aug 1988	252,335	233,186	19,149	7.6
Sep 1988	241,760	224,187	17,573	7.3
Oct 1988	239,244	219,180	20,064	8.4
Nov 1988	236,227	214,980	21,247	9.0

Attachment 12

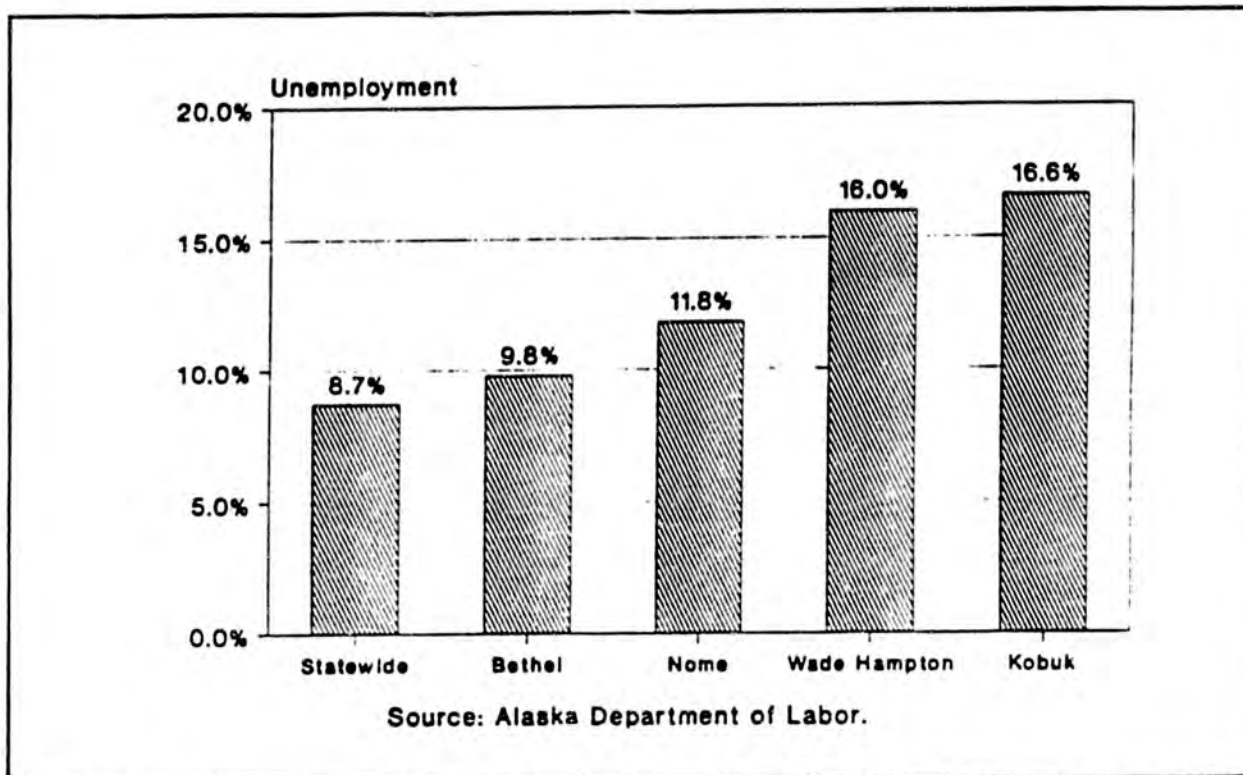


Figure 10. Unemployment Rates, June 1988, Statewide and Select Census Areas

Third Quarter 1988

**Vol. 21, No. 3
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COST OF LIVING INDEX

Comparative Data for 263 Urban Areas

Section 1: Urban Area Index Data

Section 2: Metropolitan Area Index Data

Section 3: Average Prices

PRODUCED BY

ACCRA

American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association

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ABOUT THE INDEX: The American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association (ACCRA) has one purpose in producing this Index: to provide a useful and reasonably accurate measure of living cost differences among urban areas. The items on which the Index is based have been carefully chosen to reflect the different categories of consumer expenditures. Weights assigned to relative costs are based on government survey data on expenditure patterns for mid-management households. All items are priced in each place at a specified time and according to standardized specifications.

INTERPRETING THE INDEX: The ACCRA Cost of Living Index measures relative price levels for consumer goods and services in participating areas. The nationwide average for all participating places, both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan, equals 100, and each participant's Index is read as a *percentage of the nationwide average*. The Index does not measure inflation (price change over time): each quarterly report is a separate comparison of prices at a single point in time, and both the number and the mix of participants may change from one quarter to the next.

The Index reflects cost differentials for a *midmanagement* standard of living. Operationally, this standard of living is set by the weighting structure. Homeownership costs, for example, are more heavily weighted than they would be if the Index were structured to reflect a clerical worker standard of living or average costs for all urban consumers. (Weights for component indexes appear above column headings - 17% for Grocery Items, for example.)

Because the number of items priced is limited, it is not valid to treat percentage differences between areas as exact measures. Since judgment sampling is used in this survey, no confidence interval can be determined. Small differences, however, should not be construed as significant - or even as indicating correctly which area is the more expensive.

PARTICIPATING AREAS: Areas included in this survey are those where chambers of commerce or similar organizations have volunteered to participate. The number of respondents varies from quarter to quarter, and ACCRA makes a continuing effort to expand coverage of metropolitan areas. Any metropolitan areas not represented in this report is absent because the chamber of commerce serving its central city has opted not to collect data. *ACCRA has no data for areas which do not appear in this report.*

PRICE REPORTING: ACCRA stringently reviews all prices reported, and attempts to eliminate errors and noncompliance with specifications. All price data are obtained from sources deemed reliable, but no representation is made as to the complete accuracy thereof. They are published subject to errors, omissions, changes, and withdrawals without notice.

SPECIFICATIONS: The specific items priced are listed on page iii. The specifications for all grocery items are self-explanatory. Abbreviated specifications for all nongrocery items are presented only as a guide to users of this report; far more detailed specifications are contained in a manual provided to participants.

EXCLUSION OF TAXES: ACCRA is fully cognizant that state and local taxes are an integral part of the cost of living, and that tax burdens vary widely not only among states and metropolitan areas, but even within metropolitan areas. Due to the multiplicity of state and local taxes, taxing jurisdictions, and assessment procedures, it is not feasible to calculate local tax burdens reliably. ACCRA has opted to produce an Index which adequately measures differences in goods and services costs, rather than to produce an inaccurate measure which attempts to incorporate taxes levied on real and intangible property, retail sales, and income.

QUARTERLY SURVEY DATA PRESENTED IN THREE SECTIONS:

URBAN AREA INDEX DATA: This section arrays places alphabetically within state, and shows each place's Composite Index and six component indexes: Groceries, Housing, Utilities, Transportation, Health Care, and Miscellaneous Goods & Services.

METROPOLITAN AREA INDEX DATA: This section presents the same data as the first, but is restricted to places within Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) or Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSAs). Places are listed alphabetically within MSA/PMSA. This section can be helpful when the central city of a metropolitan area is not represented in the Index, but suburban areas are. While Index data for suburban places can be used as surrogates for central city data, users should note that cost of living differences can exist within large metropolitan areas, and that data for suburbs may not match those which might have been obtained for the central city or for the entire MSA.

AVERAGE PRICES: The average price reported for each item in the survey is shown for each participating place. Places are listed alphabetically by state. After the final state listing, this section presents the nationwide median, average, standard deviation, and range for each item.

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FOR MORE INFORMATION: If you have questions on data, contact the Research Department of your local chamber of commerce. If you have questions on procedures or methodology, contact either C. A. Kasdorf III, The Greater Houston Chamber of Commerce, 1100 Milam Building, 25th Floor, Houston, TX 77002 (713/658-2466) or Ed Sturgeon, Lexington Chamber of Commerce, 330 East Main Street, Lexington, KY 40507 (606/254-4447).

ACCRA: The American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association, founded in 1961, is a nonprofit professional organization comprising research staff of chambers of commerce and related organizations throughout the United States and Canada. In its dedication to improving business information through research, ACCRA developed the Cost of Living Index to meet the need for a measure of living cost differentials among urban areas. Originally titled the *Inter City Cost of Living Indicators Project*, the ACCRA Cost of Living Index has been published quarterly since 1968.

ACCRA has no permanent office. Staff functions are carried on by volunteer members. ACCRA is an affiliate of American Chamber of Commerce Executives, 4232 King Street, Alexandria, VA 22302.

Price Report Column Headings

The items and specifications in this pricing study are listed below. The descriptions for HOUSING and UTILITIES are briefly highlighted, since pricing is based on explicit procedural instructions and very detailed specifications. Monthly housing payments and utility-use charges are not community wide averages and should not be construed as such. • Pricing is based on sampling averages. The concept of a mid-management executive household is the guideline for selecting establishments and neighborhoods in which to price, and the minimum number of establishments to be surveyed depends upon the size of each community. • To ensure uniformity, national brands are stipulated whenever possible, and "lowest price" is the reported average of the lowest prices found in all stores surveyed. • Housing prices are published in whole dollars. All other items are presented in dollars and cents and published without the decimal point.

Column
Number

GROCERY ITEMS

MEATS	
1	1 Bone Steak Price per pound, USDA Choice
2	Ground Beef or Hamburger Price per pound, lowest price
3	Bacon Price per pound, rashers, Oscar Mayer Hormel Black Label, Armour or Field's
4	Frying Chicken Whole fryer, price per pound
5	Chunk Light Tuna 6 1/2 oz. can, Starkist or Chicken of the Sea, packed in oil
DAIRY PRODUCTS	
6	Whole Milk One-half gallon carton
7	Eggs One dozen, grade A, large
8	Margarine One pound, Blue Bonnet or Parkay
9	Parmesan Cheese, Grated 8 oz. canister, Kraft brand
PRODUCE	
10	Potatoes 10 pound sack, white or red, lowest price
11	Bananas Price per pound
12	Head Lettuce Head (approx. 1 1/4 pound size)
BAKERY PRODUCTS	
13	Bread, White 24 oz. loaf, lowest price
TOBACCO	
14	Cigarettes Carton, Winston, king-size (85mm.)
MISC. GROCERY PRODUCTS	
15	Coffee, Vacuum-Packed One pound, Maxwell House, Hills Brothers or Folgers
16	Sugar 5 pounds, cane or beet, lowest price
17	Corn Flakes 18 oz. Kellogg's or Post Toasties
18	Sweet Peas 17 oz. can, Del Monte or Green Giant
19	Tomatoes 14 1/2 oz. can, Hunt's or Del Monte
20	Peach Halves 29 oz. can, Hunt's, Del Monte or Libby's
21	Facial Tissue 175-count box, Kleenex brand
22	Washing Powder 42 oz. or 49 oz., Tide, Bold or Cheer
23	Shortening 3 pound can, all-vegetable, Crisco brand
24	Frozen Orange Juice 12 oz. can, Minute Maid brand
25	Frozen Corn 10 oz. whole kernel, lowest price
26	Baby Food 4 1/4 oz. jar, strained vegetables, lowest price
27	Soft Drink 2 liter Coca Cola, excluding any deposit

HOUSING

28	Apartment, Monthly Rent Two-bedroom, unfurnished, excl. all utilities except water, 1 or 1 1/2 baths, approx. 950 sq. ft.
	Home Purchase
29A	Total Purchase Price 1,800 sq. ft. living area new house, approx. 10,000 sq. ft. lot, urban area with all utilities
29B	Monthly Payment Principal and interest, 25-year first mortgage based on 75 percent loan at current conventional fixed-rate of interest or adjustable rate mortgage plan

Column
Number

UTILITIES

30	Electric Power	Monthly costs calculated at current rates for average monthly consumption during the previous 12 months in the type of home specified in Item 28. All electric homes are reported in 30A; electricity costs where other energy fuels are used are reported in 30B.
31	Other Fuel Sources: oil, natural gas, coal, wood, etc.	
30 + 31	Total Energy Costs	
32	Telephone	Private residential line; customer owns instruments. Price includes basic monthly rate; additional local use charges, if any, incurred by a family of four; Touch-Tone fee; other mandatory monthly charges, such as long distance access fee or 911 fee; and all taxes on the foregoing

TRANSPORTATION

33	Bus Fare	Typical one-way commuting fare, up to 10 miles
34	Auto Maintenance	Average price to balance one front wheel
35	Gasoline	One gallon unleaded regular, national brand, including all taxes, cash price at self-service pump if available

HEALTH CARE

36	Hospital Room	Average cost per day of semi-private room
37	Office Visit, Doctor	General practitioner, average charge
38	Office Visit, Dentist	Teeth cleaning and inspection; no X-ray or fluoride treatment
39	Aspirin	100-tablet bottle, Bayer brand

MISC. GOODS & SERVICES

40	Hamburger Sandwich	1/4 pound patty with cheese, McDonald's Quarter Pounder with cheese, where available
41	Pizza	12" - 13" thin crust cheese pizza, Pizza Hut, Pizza Inn or Shakey's where available
42	Fried Chicken	Thigh and drumstick, with or without extras, Kentucky Fried Chicken or Church's, where available
43	Haircut	Man's barbershop haircut, no styling
44	Beauty Salon	Woman's shampoo, trim and blow-dry
45	Toothpaste	6 oz. - 7 oz. tube, Crest or Colgate
46	Shampoo	11 oz. bottle, Johnson's Baby Shampoo
47	Dry Cleaning	Man's two-piece suit, average price
48	Man's Dress Shirt	Arrow, Enro, Sear's Best or Van Heusen brand, white, poly/cotton blend, long sleeves, size 15/32 - 16/34
49	Boy's Underwear	Package of three briefs, cotton, size range 28/30 - 34/36, lowest price
50	Man's Denim Jeans	Levi brand, 501, size range 28/30 - 34/36
51	Major Appliance Repair	Home service call, clothes washing machine; minimum labor charge but excluding parts
52	Newspaper Subscription	Home delivery for daily and Sunday of large city newspaper, monthly rate
53	Movie	First-run, indoor, evening price
54	Bowling	Average price per line (game), evening rate
55	Tennis Balls	Wilson or Penn brand, can of three extra-duty, yellow
56	Board Game	Parker Brothers' Monopoly, No. 9 edition
57	Liquor	Seagram's 7-Crown, 750 ml. bottle
58	Beer	Schlitz or Budweiser, 6-pack, 12 oz. containers, excluding any deposit
59	Wine	Paul Masson Chablis, 1.5 liter bottle

COMPONENT INDEX WEIGHTS	ACCRA COST OF LIVING INDEX THIRD QUARTER 1988						
	100 COMPOSITE INDEX	17 GROCERY ITEMS	22 HOUSING	11 UTILITIES	13 TRANS- PORTATION	7 HEALTH CARE	30 MISC. GOODS AND SVCS.
URBAN AREA AND STATE							
BIRMINGHAM AL	98.7	99.7	95.1	109.8	55.8	89.6	100.2
DOTHAN AL	93.2	96.9	87.6	98.1	103.7	82.7	91.2
FLORENCE AL	91.9	96.6	80.7	111.3	87.3	80.2	95.2
GAUSDEN AL	89.8	93.8	71.5	107.8	52.8	85.2	94.0
HUNTSVILLE AL	102.7	98.6	108.7	104.3	54.6	97.8	104.8
MOBILE AL	98.1	99.5	86.9	107.8	108.6	90.8	99.1
MONTGOMERY AL	101.7	99.4	92.7	112.7	97.7	109.4	105.6
FAIRBANKS AK	127.4	129.5	118.0	121.5	123.6	192.8	121.6
JUNEAU AK	130.6	125.6	117.1	146.3	130.1	209.9	119.2
LAKE HAVASU AZ	100.4	103.8	90.3	111.5	57.9	108.8	100.9
PIKENIX AZ	104.1	101.4	103.8	91.1	103.6	121.4	106.7
SCOTTSDALE AZ	107.4	99.2	135.3	90.7	102.7	112.6	98.5
TUCSON AZ	100.3	95.4	106.4	82.3	101.4	112.7	102.0
BENTONVILLE/BELLA VISTA AR	92.7	91.3	93.1	107.6	92.0	80.2	91.0
FAYETTEVILLE AR	89.8	93.6	84.6	99.8	53.9	69.5	90.6
FORT SMITH AR	92.1	95.3	80.4	95.1	55.1	85.6	98.0
HOT SPRINGS AR	96.9	103.4	96.1	86.3	86.4	94.3	102.8
JONESBORO AR	88.8	94.9	74.8	103.3	86.7	78.7	93.5
BAKERSFIELD CA	112.5	104.9	102.4	118.0	107.4	172.0	110.7
BLYTHE CA	103.5	99.2	106.3	98.9	104.9	123.9	100.1
CHICO CA	108.0	102.9	108.9	113.5	114.1	126.0	101.5
FRESNO CA	106.9	102.9	110.9	90.9	108.2	122.9	107.8
INDIO CA	108.4	98.6	111.0	98.1	110.7	123.4	111.3
LOS ANGELES CA	123.9	101.8	185.8	74.3	105.5	125.5	116.7
MERCED COUNTY CA	101.4	103.9	92.3	86.3	108.6	128.5	102.9
ORANGE COUNTY CA	129.2	101.6	200.1	79.8	113.3	134.5	116.7
PALM SPRINGS CA	112.0	101.2	132.9	97.0	109.1	125.2	106.4
RIVERSIDE CA	104.8	96.8	123.2	90.9	103.3	106.8	101.3
SACRAMENTO CA	106.8	99.1	103.7	109.2	118.4	126.2	103.1
SAN DIEGO CA	123.0	104.6	180.7	79.2	128.7	120.4	105.1
SAN FRANCISCO CA	144.7	107.2	246.3	75.8	132.9	164.0	117.9
TEMECULA CA	114.3	99.8	144.7	97.8	116.3	123.7	103.2
VENTURA COUNTY CA	127.2	101.8	195.3	76.4	125.6	114.3	114.0
VISALIA CA	99.7	97.1	95.9	83.9	108.8	113.8	102.5
BOULDER CO	105.0	98.7	120.8	90.7	100.6	126.9	98.9
COLORADO SPRINGS CO	93.4	89.4	96.1	76.5	100.3	109.0	93.3
DENVER CO	105.3	90.6	126.4	90.7	106.9	116.8	100.1
FORT COLLINS CO	94.0	93.4	101.3	75.1	99.7	96.3	92.9
GLENWOOD SPRINGS CO	103.1	94.8	115.4	93.2	102.4	104.0	102.4
GRAND JUNCTION CO	94.0	106.4	77.6	80.2	101.3	105.6	98.0
GUNNISON CO	95.1	111.3	72.2	92.3	101.5	88.0	102.6
LONGMONT CO	95.5	90.3	98.5	71.4	94.0	115.1	101.1
PUEBLO CO	86.4	92.5	73.3	86.2	86.4	106.9	88.0
HARTFORD CT	122.3	103.1	155.0	121.1	108.8	138.3	111.7
DOVER DE	100.0	102.7	96.2	97.1	103.6	89.0	103.2
WILMINGTON DE	113.1	105.7	139.0	112.5	108.6	99.4	103.7

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COMPONENT INDEX WEIGHTS	ACCRA COST OF LIVING INDEX						30 MISC. GOODS AND SVCS.
	100 COMPOSITE INDEX	17 GROCERY ITEMS	22 HOUSING	THIRD 11 UTILITIES	QUARTER 13 TRANS- PORTATION	7 HEALTH CARE	
URBAN AREA AND STATE							
WASHINGTON DC	127.2	107.5	168.0	111.8	118.3	131.6	117.1
BRADENTON FL	99.3	95.9	102.2	110.4	96.8	100.7	95.7
BRANDON FL	97.4	103.6	98.4	102.6	83.1	98.9	97.2
FORT MYERS FL	104.9	99.4	100.8	124.8	100.6	105.0	105.6
HOMESTEAD FL	105.0	96.8	93.5	118.8	111.3	125.7	105.4
JACKSONVILLE FL	100.5	96.3	97.5	94.8	104.9	111.8	102.5
LAKE LAND FL	100.4	93.8	101.9	108.6	105.3	94.7	99.4
LEESBURG FL	96.5	96.9	92.6	94.7	53.6	86.4	103.5
MIAMI FL	108.6	99.3	113.2	132.4	103.7	108.1	104.1
ORLANDO FL	101.3	93.4	111.2	93.7	101.4	107.8	99.7
WEST PALM BEACH FL	109.8	101.3	107.8	129.0	117.7	111.3	105.4
ALBANY GA	89.6	95.7	86.2	76.0	86.4	84.3	96.3
AMERICUS GA	109.1	98.0	82.6	123.2	117.3	83.8	101.9
ATLANTA GA	109.0	100.9	115.5	117.3	102.0	120.1	106.2
AUGUSTA GA	100.1	102.0	98.8	106.5	56.4	97.9	99.7
DALTON GA	100.3	100.1	101.0	110.2	56.9	88.2	100.6
MACON GA	93.1	95.3	87.7	103.2	87.9	84.9	96.2
ROME GA	98.6	103.6	81.8	115.1	53.7	85.2	107.3
SAVANNAH GA	97.6	98.3	94.1	116.8	52.3	93.1	96.1
BOISE ID	95.0	92.8	105.3	71.8	99.3	91.2	96.1
POCATELLO ID	87.5	98.6	72.3	64.0	55.6	102.0	94.2
CHAMPAIGN IL	104.1	100.0	110.1	97.3	105.3	108.6	102.8
CHARLESTON IL	98.3	98.4	88.1	122.0	55.6	86.1	100.9
DECATUR IL	95.4	98.2	90.7	99.1	96.1	90.2	96.9
FREEDPORT IL	102.1	96.8	101.3	137.2	90.3	108.2	96.6
NAPERVILLE IL	123.3	104.2	175.8	104.9	116.7	111.8	107.9
PEORIA IL	104.8	99.4	112.6	108.8	59.9	101.3	103.8
QUAD-CITIES IL-IA	94.4	95.5	96.2	93.6	52.2	92.4	94.2
ROCKFORD IL	105.4	97.5	97.7	135.8	101.6	109.3	105.1
SPRINGFIELD IL	96.9	95.9	101.9	86.1	101.2	102.7	94.5
ANDERSON IN	96.3	100.6	86.0	98.4	104.1	96.9	97.2
BLOOMINGTON IN	97.9	103.7	94.6	105.2	51.1	102.1	96.4
EVANSVILLE IN	97.3	107.1	93.5	78.2	57.8	91.5	102.9
FORT WAYNE IN	96.8	101.8	93.3	87.0	97.1	85.9	102.6
INDIANAPOLIS IN	99.0	97.1	98.2	98.4	106.1	101.0	97.4
KOKOMO IN	99.0	99.3	94.8	118.6	100.4	84.5	97.3
SOUTH BEND IN	95.2	97.6	94.4	90.8	52.5	86.9	99.3
AMES IA	102.4	94.8	112.9	92.9	108.1	102.7	99.9
CEDAR RAPIDS IA	105.2	101.1	109.4	106.2	112.4	95.1	103.2
CLINTON IA	94.9	95.5	95.3	86.0	87.1	100.5	99.5
FORT DOUGLASS IA	92.2	94.3	91.7	82.7	100.7	83.5	93.1
MASON CITY IA	98.7	95.6	100.6	93.6	108.0	95.3	95.8
GARDEN CITY KS	91.3	95.8	78.3	96.1	50.9	92.5	96.5
GREAT BEND KS	91.0	96.5	86.8	82.8	96.5	85.2	93.0
HAYS KS	93.8	101.0	80.8	87.8	56.1	103.4	98.4
LAWRENCE KS	94.0	93.2	103.3	80.1	89.1	84.5	97.1

COMPONENT INDEX WEIGHTS	ACCRA COST OF LIVING INDEX						
	100 COMPOSITE INDEX	17 GROCERY ITEMS	22 HOUSING	THIRD QUARTER 11 UTILITIES	198E 13 TRANS- PORTATION	7 HEALTH CARE	20 MISC. GOODS AND SVCS.
URBAN AREA AND STATE							
SALINA KS	87.5	92.2	79.9	90.1	85.9	80.4	90.2
WICHITA KS	97.6	95.6	86.1	109.0	92.1	91.0	107.0
BOWLING GREEN KY	94.8	103.2	85.9	88.5	93.6	97.0	98.7
LEXINGTON KY	102.6	101.8	111.6	92.5	59.0	100.5	102.3
LOUISVILLE KY	98.7	100.7	91.3	104.6	97.6	97.7	101.6
MURRAY KY	91.0	100.7	80.0	97.3	92.6	90.2	90.7
OWENSBORO KY	93.2	101.9	89.1	81.1	85.3	90.6	98.1
SOMERSET KY	90.6	98.2	86.6	89.9	87.6	84.8	92.3
LAFAYETTE LA	100.4	101.2	83.9	124.3	100.4	90.0	105.7
LAKE CHARLES LA	97.7	103.6	83.9	103.2	105.6	93.4	99.9
MINORIE LA	96.8	98.2	88.9	133.7	105.0	85.2	87.3
NEW ORLEANS LA	95.7	94.3	92.6	118.3	53.6	93.9	91.7
SHREVEPORT LA	100.4	104.0	90.8	109.0	104.8	94.0	102.0
BALTIMORE MD	104.0	104.6	113.0	104.1	104.3	111.1	95.1
BOSTON MA	164.1	110.8	325.5	130.8	105.1	142.6	118.8
SPRINGFIELD MA	117.0	108.5	155.7	103.7	105.3	113.8	104.2
BENTON HARBOR-ST JOSEPH MI	109.2	104.4	128.9	110.4	57.4	106.0	102.9
LANSING MI	108.2	103.3	118.9	95.7	114.5	119.9	102.2
TRAVERSE CITY MI	106.9	107.7	101.8	105.3	101.4	107.1	113.3
BRAINERD MN	104.2	100.6	100.5	112.1	114.3	87.7	105.6
ROCHESTER MN	100.1	99.0	93.7	94.5	112.5	97.7	102.7
ST CLOUD MN	99.0	100.4	84.8	107.3	107.3	102.6	101.0
ST PAUL MN	103.7	106.2	105.0	105.6	108.4	110.7	97.0
GULFPORT MS	92.5	103.0	77.3	88.1	102.2	85.6	96.7
LAUREL MS	92.7	99.0	78.6	91.7	100.0	84.4	98.7
CLINTON MO	91.2	93.7	79.2	101.5	88.5	79.7	98.8
COLUMBIA MO	90.5	95.0	82.0	87.2	93.1	95.5	93.1
JOPLIN MO	95.9	98.5	86.6	95.5	51.9	104.3	101.3
KENNETT MO	83.3	101.4	71.1	62.2	85.3	73.3	91.3
KIRKSVILLE MO	88.6	97.7	76.5	92.4	85.0	81.4	94.1
NEVADA MO	84.4	95.5	70.0	85.8	78.8	80.1	91.7
POPLAR BLUFF MO	86.1	102.7	78.1	71.8	52.9	77.5	86.9
ST JOSEPH MO	91.5	96.6	84.6	86.8	85.5	99.9	94.4
ST LOUIS MO	99.1	99.5	95.6	108.4	58.4	99.8	98.2
GREAT FALLS MT	94.6	105.1	79.5	88.6	54.0	100.0	100.7
GRAND ISLAND NE	89.3	90.9	73.7	97.1	51.9	81.9	97.5
HASTINGS NE	88.9	97.4	76.3	102.0	87.0	87.9	89.7
LINCOLN NE	92.7	88.6	92.2	84.3	58.1	83.9	98.3
OMAHA NE	92.7	90.1	88.9	87.7	104.7	93.8	93.4
LAS VEGAS NV	98.8	93.6	103.3	82.5	105.0	106.5	98.2
RENO-SPARKS NV	104.9	91.6	115.6	95.1	102.6	118.8	106.0

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COMPONENT INDEX WEIGHTS URBAN AREA AND STATE	ACCRA COST OF LIVING INDEX THIRD QUARTER 1986						
	100 COMPOSITE INDEX	17 GROCERY ITEMS	22 HOUSING	11 UTILITIES	13 TRANS- PORTATION	7 HEALTH CARE	30 MISC. GOODS AND SVCS.
MANCHESTER NH	123.5	101.5	167.7	123.0	106.9	122.5	109.5
ALAMOGORDO NM	102.2	106.0	97.4	105.1	98.4	112.2	101.6
ALBUQUERQUE NM	101.3	96.0	106.3	96.1	110.0	106.9	97.5
FARMINGTON NM	96.1	97.2	96.6	79.5	107.2	101.8	94.9
HUBBS NM	95.7	106.2	93.9	92.4	94.4	103.9	90.1
LAS CRUCES NM	100.9	101.6	100.1	87.6	107.3	104.4	102.3
RUSWELL NM	97.1	105.2	92.7	84.1	100.0	102.3	98.1
ALBANY NY	108.8	107.3	111.9	115.9	103.9	105.2	107.6
BINGHAMTON NY	103.9	99.6	109.5	105.6	102.7	98.6	103.3
BUFFALO NY	99.5	101.0	87.1	112.3	104.7	95.5	101.1
ELMIRA NY	98.3	105.6	84.5	126.3	90.8	91.8	98.7
GLENS FALLS NY	107.4	102.9	113.5	119.0	105.3	100.4	103.7
SYRACUSE NY	95.4	93.6	83.1	130.7	102.2	83.1	92.3
CHAPEL HILL NC	111.2	100.8	139.5	95.0	110.9	105.5	103.9
CHARLOTTE NC	100.8	96.8	107.6	95.3	91.3	105.4	103.3
DURHAM NC	100.4	94.4	105.3	96.7	102.0	99.4	101.3
GASTONIA NC	96.6	98.3	105.8	93.1	89.2	84.8	96.0
GOLDSBORO NC	98.5	99.4	100.6	98.4	92.7	86.2	101.7
GREENSBORO NC	98.5	93.2	113.1	97.9	89.2	88.4	97.4
GREENVILLE NC	95.2	95.6	95.4	91.5	84.9	94.1	100.8
HICKORY NC	90.0	96.2	84.7	92.7	88.8	81.1	91.9
NEW BERN NC	97.9	98.1	96.3	98.2	100.6	96.3	98.2
RALPH NC	101.5	96.5	112.2	98.7	94.8	99.8	100.8
RUCKY MOUNT NC	98.6	97.2	100.0	104.2	101.0	94.5	96.2
WILMINGTON NC	98.9	95.5	108.8	96.8	94.3	89.2	98.4
WINSTON-SALEM NC	98.7	91.9	110.7	97.5	89.7	89.2	100.4
FARGO ND	99.9	103.3	95.8	109.0	99.3	91.6	99.8
AKRON OH	96.8	96.0	85.6	129.2	107.7	88.5	90.9
ASHLAND OH	97.2	97.6	88.4	124.6	86.6	79.8	102.1
CANTON OH	89.9	87.1	92.7	105.6	89.2	85.5	84.9
CLEVELAND OH	102.5	101.5	101.7	92.6	107.7	109.6	103.2
COLUMBUS OH	103.1	99.1	106.1	98.9	106.6	97.3	104.6
DAYTON OH	99.0	96.7	103.9	101.3	91.4	95.5	100.1
FINDLAY OH	100.2	106.7	100.5	102.3	101.1	89.5	97.7
LORAIN OH	99.5	95.9	86.6	110.1	109.1	107.3	101.0
MANSFIELD OH	100.7	97.4	100.0	119.1	100.4	95.6	97.7
MT VERNON OH	96.0	103.7	89.1	95.6	101.0	81.8	98.1
NEWARK OH	97.8	102.1	88.4	109.0	96.1	87.5	101.4
TOLLEDO OH	102.9	111.3	107.8	101.7	95.5	98.3	97.5
OKLAHOMA CITY OK	94.0	98.4	80.0	95.8	89.4	96.1	102.4
TULSA OK	96.1	104.3	78.0	108.9	95.6	102.2	98.7
EUGENE OR	98.6	92.4	109.5	59.0	95.6	123.7	102.4
KIAMAHI FALLS OR	95.5	96.6	78.2	99.7	97.4	104.6	101.9
PORTLAND OR	101.6	97.4	102.0	71.5	107.4	131.0	105.2
SALEM OR	97.4	91.7	91.7	79.6	101.1	120.1	104.4

COMPONENT INDEX WEIGHTS URBAN AREA AND STATE	ACCRA COST OF LIVING INDEX THIRD QUARTER 1988						
	100 COMPOSITE INDEX	17 GROCERY ITEMS	22 HOUSING	11 UTILITIES	13 TRANS- PORTATION	7 HEALTH CARE	30 MISC. GOODS AND SVCS.
ERIE PA	99.9	102.8	95.2	108.2	93.1	101.9	101.0
HANOVER PA	100.4	101.8	103.8	105.8	96.3	86.6	100.2
HARRISBURG PA	105.7	102.3	95.5	125.1	106.3	106.5	107.6
LANCASTER PA	106.4	104.3	92.7	137.7	101.3	92.4	111.5
MERCER COUNTY PA	89.3	98.0	86.2	100.7	83.8	94.9	83.6
PHILADELPHIA PA	127.7	110.1	142.0	171.3	107.7	138.1	117.4
WAYNESBORO PA	97.8	101.2	111.1	98.4	84.6	88.7	93.8
WILKES-BARRE PA	101.1	102.0	101.5	117.1	54.4	88.6	100.1
YORK PA	98.0	98.8	91.7	108.8	92.0	89.1	103.0
ANDERSON SC	97.7	102.4	87.0	98.8	96.9	98.1	102.7
CHARLESTON SC	101.3	99.9	103.4	105.5	57.5	94.0	102.2
COLUMBIA SC	97.8	99.2	90.9	104.3	99.5	98.4	98.7
FLORENCE SC	94.8	94.3	93.1	103.9	54.3	91.4	93.9
GREENVILLE SC	94.5	96.0	90.5	101.1	97.5	84.4	95.2
LANCASTER SC	90.0	93.2	88.0	97.4	93.3	88.1	85.9
MYRTLE BEACH SC	93.2	98.6	98.5	66.4	52.5	86.4	97.8
SPARTANBURG SC	96.8	99.5	95.7	100.5	54.9	86.1	98.0
RAPID CITY SD	99.6	104.3	102.0	103.1	53.7	106.5	94.8
VERMILION SD	92.5	99.3	75.8	102.4	87.1	88.7	100.5
CHATTANOOGA TN	93.9	96.9	91.9	102.7	53.7	78.5	94.3
Dyersburg TN	93.9	106.7	81.3	88.9	52.5	86.8	100.0
JACKSON TN	96.5	104.1	88.4	95.4	100.6	101.0	95.7
KINGSPOUR TN	94.9	97.7	90.5	85.7	107.8	82.2	97.1
KNOXVILLE TN	94.2	95.6	93.1	87.4	93.0	83.5	99.7
MEMPHIS TN	92.0	95.8	84.8	99.0	94.9	80.2	94.1
MURKINVILLE TN	96.1	103.6	92.0	92.8	54.9	92.0	97.6
MURKISTOWN TN	93.0	96.1	83.4	105.8	56.5	77.4	95.6
NASHVILLE-DAVIDSON TN	100.6	91.2	112.6	107.5	54.9	97.9	97.8
UNION CITY TN	95.1	108.0	83.5	97.5	50.2	81.3	100.8
ABILENE TX	97.2	102.1	83.6	105.9	105.1	87.8	100.1
AMARILLO TX	92.9	101.4	84.4	86.1	99.2	86.9	95.4
AUSTIN TX	101.1	104.4	89.0	91.3	102.0	112.7	108.6
BEAUMONT TX	101.9	106.1	78.4	116.4	101.6	104.4	111.0
BROWNSVILLE TX	92.3	101.9	74.6	108.2	95.1	83.7	94.8
CORPUS CHRISTI TX	98.6	103.0	88.2	103.3	101.6	95.7	101.5
DALLAS TX	104.6	105.8	101.8	111.4	112.2	107.0	99.6
EL PASO TX	99.0	103.0	95.7	90.2	103.6	93.3	101.6
HARLINGEN TX	96.1	102.4	76.7	101.9	105.6	97.6	100.3
HOUSTON TX	102.0	109.5	82.0	117.6	112.2	103.3	102.1
HUNTSVILLE TX	102.1	107.4	85.1	125.4	108.5	97.7	101.4
KERRVILLE TX	97.9	103.5	88.8	105.7	100.1	87.6	95.9
KILLEEN TX	98.4	106.1	89.1	113.8	85.6	89.2	101.0
LUBBOCK TX	93.1	104.1	82.3	87.5	98.7	84.0	96.5
LUFKIN TX	92.7	103.1	81.0	113.0	88.8	70.5	94.7
MALLEN TX	97.9	103.5	87.6	48.5	95.6	86.2	104.1
MIDLAND TX	102.7	112.4	90.2	110.6	102.6	98.3	104.5
ODessa TX	100.0	105.3	82.0	102.8	114.7	101.2	102.4
ROUND ROCK TX	99.5	90.6	99.3	101.4	56.6	45.1	105.3
SAN ANTONIO TX	100.5	105.6	95.2	106.5	102.3	94.9	99.3

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COMPONENT INDEX WEIGHTS URBAN AREA AND STATE	ACCRA COST OF LIVING INDEX THIRD QUARTER 1982						
	100 COMPOSITE INDEX	17 GROCERY ITEMS	22 HOUSING	11 UTILITIES	13 TRANS- PORTATION	7 HEALTH CARE	30 MISC. GOODS AND SVCS.
SHERMAN TX	96.2	108.9	86.8	114.2	88.9	84.2	94.0
TEMPLE TX	99.2	105.8	88.8	112.1	107.0	90.7	97.2
TEXARKANA TX-AR	93.6	104.4	85.3	91.8	92.9	91.2	95.2
TYLER TX	98.5	102.8	82.5	106.7	102.4	92.7	104.4
WACO TX	96.6	103.3	80.2	111.8	100.8	85.6	99.8
WICHITA FALLS TX	100.3	101.7	90.3	111.0	110.8	93.0	100.1
SALT LAKE CITY UT	97.3	96.0	89.6	93.9	102.5	103.3	101.4
MONTPELIER-BARRE VT	119.3	111.4	140.2	164.4	100.3	104.5	103.5
HAMPTON ROADS/SE VIRGINIA	102.2	99.2	100.3	101.7	105.6	96.6	105.4
PRINCE WILLIAM VA	110.8	97.8	140.5	103.8	106.1	106.0	102.0
RICHMOND VA	108.4	96.0	125.4	102.9	106.7	101.2	106.6
ROANOKE VA	97.3	97.1	103.0	81.6	104.7	90.6	97.5
RENTON WA	102.9	102.3	105.6	80.4	102.2	132.5	102.9
RICHLAND-KENNEWICK WA	96.4	98.1	81.5	88.6	100.7	129.7	99.7
SEATTLE WA	105.2	111.1	108.6	62.8	110.1	120.0	109.4
SPOKANE WA	93.9	98.1	89.1	84.9	91.8	103.7	96.9
TACOMA WA	100.4	102.6	101.1	74.6	98.8	140.3	99.3
WALLA WALLA WA	94.0	102.2	88.4	76.1	93.8	114.2	95.5
WENATCHEE-EAST WENATCHEE WA	94.8	99.5	82.7	65.2	95.5	125.7	102.6
YAKIMA WA	99.7	108.0	89.8	92.9	101.5	118.9	99.6
CHARLESTON WV	95.3	101.1	88.8	91.2	97.5	93.4	97.7
MUNTINGTON WV	92.3	100.7	79.9	91.1	93.4	93.6	96.2
APPLETON WI	94.3	95.4	93.6	96.1	90.0	97.8	94.5
FOND DU LAC WI	96.7	100.9	92.9	95.4	103.7	86.8	96.9
GREEN BAY WI	96.0	96.7	96.0	105.7	101.7	92.0	90.6
JAMESVILLE WI	95.3	96.5	93.2	96.8	91.5	89.9	98.7
KENOSHA WI	107.8	101.5	126.7	110.2	106.3	98.1	99.5
LA CROSSE WI	94.8	96.4	87.6	87.5	105.7	96.8	96.5
MANITOWOC-TWO RIVERS WI	97.1	104.3	99.1	99.7	94.6	83.4	94.9
MARSHFIELD WI	94.6	95.2	88.9	95.8	94.0	105.5	95.7
MILWAUKEE WI	104.1	95.5	115.0	109.8	104.6	105.7	96.2
NEW LONDON WI	90.7	97.3	87.1	94.1	88.2	83.2	91.3
STEVENS POINT WI	97.7	101.1	88.9	106.0	97.5	93.5	100.3
WAUSAU WI	95.5	94.6	91.8	111.4	96.3	85.1	94.9
CASPER WY	90.4	96.1	78.5	73.2	90.2	100.5	99.9
SHERIDAN WY	93.8	102.4	79.1	91.7	101.3	94.7	95.7

ACCRA COST OF LIVING INDEX FOR METROPOLITAN CITIES
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MSA/PMSA	URBAN AREA AND STATE	COMPOSITE INDEX	GROCERY ITEMS	HOUSING	UTILITIES	TRANS- PORTATION	HEALTH CARE	MISC GDS AND SVCS
ABILENE TX	ABILENE TX	97.2	102.1	83.6	105.9	105.1	87.8	100.1
AKRON OH	AKRON OH	96.8	96.0	85.6	129.2	107.7	88.5	90.9
ALBANY GA	ALBANY GA	89.6	95.7	86.2	76.0	86.4	84.3	96.3
ALBANY-SCHENECTADY-TROY NY	ALBANY NY	108.8	107.3	111.9	115.9	103.9	105.2	107.6
ALBUQUERQUE NM	ALBUQUERQUE NM	101.3	96.0	106.3	96.1	110.0	106.9	97.5
AMARILLO TX	AMARILLO TX	92.9	101.4	84.4	86.1	99.2	86.9	95.4
ANAHEIM-SANTA ANA CA	ORANGE COUNTY CA	129.2	101.6	200.1	79.8	113.3	134.5	116.7
ANDERSON IN	ANDERSON IN	96.3	100.6	86.0	98.4	104.1	96.9	97.2
ANDERSON SC	ANDERSON SC	97.7	102.4	87.0	98.8	96.9	98.1	102.7
APPLETON-OSHKOSH-NEENAH WI	APPLETON WI	94.3	95.4	93.6	96.1	90.0	97.8	94.5
APPLETON-OSHKOSH-NEENAH WI	NEW LONDON WI	90.7	97.3	87.1	94.1	88.2	83.2	91.3
ATLANTA GA	ATLANTA GA	109.0	100.9	115.5	117.3	102.0	120.1	106.2
AUGUSTA GA-SC	AUGUSTA GA	100.1	102.0	98.8	106.5	96.4	97.9	99.7
AUSTIN TX	AUSTIN TX	101.1	104.4	89.0	91.3	102.0	112.7	108.6
AUSTIN TX	ROUND ROCK TX	99.5	90.6	99.3	101.4	98.6	95.1	105.3
BAKERSFIELD CA	BAKERSFIELD CA	112.5	104.9	102.4	118.0	107.4	172.0	110.7
BALTIMORE MD	BALTIMORE MD	104.0	104.6	113.0	104.1	104.3	111.1	95.1
BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR TX	BEAUMONT TX	101.9	106.1	78.4	116.4	101.6	104.4	111.0
BENTON HARBOR MI	BENTON HARBOR-ST JOSEPH MI	109.2	104.4	128.9	110.4	97.4	106.0	102.9
BILOXI-GULFPORT MS	GULFPORT MS	92.5	103.0	77.3	88.1	102.2	85.6	96.7
BINGHAMTON NY	BINGHAMTON NY	103.9	99.6	109.5	105.6	102.7	98.6	103.3
BIRMINGHAM AL	BIRMINGHAM AL	98.7	99.7	95.1	109.8	95.8	85.6	100.2
BLOOMINGTON IN	BLOOMINGTON IN	97.9	103.7	94.6	105.2	91.1	102.1	96.4
BOISE CITY ID	BOISE ID	95.0	92.8	105.3	71.8	99.3	91.2	96.1
BOSTON MA	BOSTON MA	164.1	110.8	325.5	130.8	105.1	142.6	118.8
BOULDER-LONGMONT CO	BOULDER CO	105.0	98.7	120.8	90.7	100.6	126.9	98.9
BOULDER-LONGMONT CO	LONGMONT CO	95.5	90.3	98.5	71.4	94.0	115.1	101.1
BRADENTON FL	BRADENTON FL	99.3	95.9	102.2	110.4	96.8	100.7	95.7
BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN TX	BROWNSVILLE TX	92.3	101.9	74.6	108.2	95.1	83.7	94.8
BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN TX	HARLINGEN TX	96.1	102.4	76.7	101.9	105.6	97.6	100.3
BUFFALO NY	BUFFALO NY	99.5	101.8	87.1	112.3	104.7	95.5	101.1
CANTON OH	CANTON OH	89.9	87.1	92.7	105.6	89.2	85.5	84.9
CASPER WY	CASPER WY	90.4	96.1	78.5	73.2	90.2	100.5	99.9
CEDAR RAPIDS IA	CEDAR RAPIDS IA	105.2	101.1	109.4	106.2	112.4	95.1	103.2
CHAMPAIGN-URBANA-RANTOUL IL	CHAMPAIGN IL	104.1	100.0	110.1	97.3	105.3	108.6	102.8
CHARLESTON SC	CHARLESTON SC	101.3	99.9	103.4	105.5	97.5	94.0	102.2
CHARLESTON WV	CHARLESTON WV	95.3	101.1	88.8	91.2	97.5	93.4	97.7
CHARLOTTE-GASTONIA-ROCK HILL NC-SC	CHARLOTTE NC	100.8	96.8	107.6	95.3	91.3	105.4	103.3
CHARLOTTE-GASTONIA-ROCK HILL NC-SC	GASTONIA NC	96.6	98.3	105.8	93.1	89.2	84.8	96.0
CHATTANOOGA TN-GA	CHATTANOOGA TN	93.9	96.9	91.9	102.7	93.7	78.5	94.3
CHICAGO IL	NAPERVILLE IL	123.3	104.2	175.8	104.9	116.7	111.8	107.9
CHICO CA	CHICO CA	108.0	102.9	108.9	113.5	114.1	126.0	101.5
CLEVELAND OH	CLEVELAND OH	102.5	101.5	101.7	92.6	107.7	105.6	103.2
COLORADO SPRINGS CO	COLORADO SPRINGS CO	93.4	89.4	96.1	76.5	100.3	109.0	93.3
COLUMBIA MO	COLUMBIA MO	90.5	95.0	82.0	87.2	93.1	95.5	93.1

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MSA/PMSA	URBAN AREA AND STATE	COMPOSITE INDEX	GROCERY ITEMS	HOUSING	UTILITIES	TRANS-PORTATION	HEALTH CARE	MISC GDS AND SVCS
COLUMBIA SC	COLUMBIA SC	97.8	99.2	90.9	104.3	99.5	98.4	98.7
COLUMBUS OH	COLUMBUS OH	103.1	99.1	106.1	98.9	106.6	97.3	104.6
COLUMBUS OH	NEWARK OH	97.8	102.1	88.4	109.0	96.1	87.5	101.4
CORPUS CHRISTI TX	CORPUS CHRISTI TX	98.6	103.0	88.2	103.3	101.6	95.7	101.5
DALLAS TX	DALLAS TX	104.6	105.8	101.8	111.4	112.2	107.0	99.6
DAVENPORT-ROCK ISLAND-MOLINE IL-IA	QUAD-CITIES IL-IA	94.4	95.5	96.2	93.6	92.2	92.4	94.2
DAYTON-SPRINGFIELD OH	DAYTON OH	99.0	96.7	103.9	101.3	91.4	95.5	100.1
DECATUR IL	DECATUR IL	95.4	98.2	90.7	99.1	96.1	90.2	96.9
DENVER CO	DENVER CO	105.3	90.6	126.4	90.7	106.9	118.8	100.1
DOTHAN AL	DOTHAN AL	93.2	96.9	87.6	98.1	103.7	82.7	91.2
EL PASO TX	EL PASO TX	99.0	103.0	95.7	90.2	103.4	93.3	101.6
ELMIRA NY	ELMIRA NY	98.3	105.6	84.5	126.3	90.8	91.8	98.7
ERIE PA	ERIE PA	99.9	102.8	95.2	108.2	93.1	101.9	101.0
EUGENE-SPRINGFIELD OR	EUGENE OR	98.6	92.4	109.5	99.0	99.6	123.7	102.4
EVANSVILLE IN-KY	EVANSVILLE IN	97.3	107.1	93.5	78.2	97.8	91.5	102.9
FARGO-MOORHEAD ND-MN	FARGO ND	99.9	103.3	95.8	109.0	99.3	91.6	99.8
FAYETTEVILLE-SPRINGDALE AR	FAYETTEVILLE AR	89.8	93.6	84.6	99.8	93.9	69.5	90.6
FLORENCE AL	FLORENCE AL	91.9	96.6	80.7	111.3	87.3	80.2	95.2
FLORENCE SC	FLORENCE SC	94.8	94.3	93.1	103.9	94.3	91.4	93.9
FORT COLLINS-LOVELAND CO	FORT COLLINS CO	94.0	93.4	101.3	75.1	99.7	96.3	92.9
FORT MYERS FL	FORT MYERS FL	104.9	99.4	100.8	124.8	100.6	105.0	105.6
FORT SMITH AR-OK	FORT SMITH AR	92.1	95.3	80.4	95.1	95.1	85.6	98.0
FORT WAYNE IN	FORT WAYNE IN	96.8	101.8	93.3	87.0	97.1	85.9	102.6
FRESNO CA	FRESNO CA	106.9	102.9	110.9	90.9	108.2	122.9	107.8
GADSDEN AL	GADSDEN AL	89.8	93.8	71.5	107.8	92.8	85.2	94.0
GLENS FALLS NY	GLENS FALLS NY	107.4	102.9	113.5	119.0	105.3	100.4	103.7
GREAT FALLS MT	GREAT FALLS MT	94.6	105.1	79.5	88.6	94.0	100.0	100.7
GREEN BAY WI	GREEN BAY WI	96.0	96.7	96.0	105.7	101.7	92.0	90.6
GREENSBORO-WINSTON SALEM-HIGH POINT NC	GREENSBORO NC	98.5	93.2	113.1	97.9	89.2	88.4	97.4
GREENSBORO-WINSTON SALEM-HIGH POINT NC	WINSTON-SALEM NC	98.7	91.9	110.7	97.5	89.7	89.2	100.4
GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG SC	GREENVILLE SC	94.5	96.0	90.5	101.1	97.5	84.4	95.2
GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG SC	SPARTANBURG SC	96.8	99.5	95.7	100.5	94.9	86.1	98.0
HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE PA	HARRISBURG PA	105.7	102.3	95.5	125.1	106.3	106.5	107.6
HARTFORD CT	HARTFORD CT	122.3	103.1	155.0	121.1	108.8	138.3	111.7
HICKORY NC	HICKORY NC	90.0	96.2	84.7	92.7	88.8	81.1	91.9
HOUSTON TX	HOUSTON TX	102.0	109.5	82.0	117.6	112.2	103.3	102.1
HUNTINGTON-ASHLAND WV-KY-OH	HUNTINGTON WV	92.3	100.7	79.5	91.1	93.4	93.6	96.2
HUNTSVILLE AL	HUNTSVILLE AL	102.7	98.6	108.7	104.3	94.6	97.8	104.8
INDIANAPOLIS IN	INDIANAPOLIS IN	99.0	97.1	98.2	98.4	106.1	101.0	97.4
JACKSON TN	JACKSON TN	96.5	104.1	88.4	95.4	100.6	101.0	95.7
JACKSONVILLE FL	JACKSONVILLE FL	100.5	96.3	97.5	94.8	104.9	111.8	102.5
JANESVILLE-BELOIT WI	JANESVILLE WI	95.3	96.5	93.2	96.8	91.5	89.9	98.7
JOHNSON CITY-KINGSPORT-BRISTOL TN-VA	KINGSPORT TN	94.9	97.7	90.5	85.7	107.8	82.2	97.1
JOPLIN MO	JOPLIN MO	95.9	98.5	86.6	95.5	91.9	104.3	101.3
KENOSHA WI	KENOSHA WI	107.8	101.5	126.7	110.2	106.3	98.1	99.5

ACCRA COST OF LIVING INDEX FOR METROPOLITAN CITIES
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MSA/PMSA	URBAN AREA AND STATE	COMPOSITE INDEX	GROCERY ITEMS	HCUSING	UTILITIES	TRANS-PORTATION	HEALTH CARE	MISC GDS AND SVCS
KILLEEN-TEMPLE TX	KILLEEN TX	98.4	106.1	89.1	113.8	89.6	85.2	101.0
KILLEEN-TEMPLE TX	TEMPLE TX	99.2	105.8	88.8	112.1	107.0	90.7	97.2
KNOXVILLE TN	KNOXVILLE TN	94.2	95.6	93.1	87.4	93.0	83.5	99.7
KOKOMO IN	KOKOMO IN	99.0	99.3	94.8	118.6	100.4	84.5	97.3
LA CROSSE WI	LA CROSSE WI	94.8	96.4	87.6	87.9	105.7	96.8	96.5
LAFAYETTE LA	LAFAYETTE LA	100.4	101.2	83.9	124.3	100.4	90.0	105.7
LAKE CHARLES LA	LAKE CHARLES LA	97.7	103.6	83.9	103.2	105.6	93.4	99.9
LAKELAND-WINTER HAVEN FL	LAKELAND FL	100.4	93.8	101.9	108.6	105.3	94.7	99.4
LANCASTER PA	LANCASTER PA	106.4	104.3	92.7	137.7	101.3	92.4	111.5
LANSING-EAST LANSING MI	LANSING MI	108.2	103.3	118.9	95.7	114.5	115.9	102.2
LAS CRUCES NM	LAS CRUCES NM	100.9	101.6	100.1	87.6	107.3	104.4	102.3
LAS VEGAS NV	LAS VEGAS NV	98.8	93.6	103.3	82.5	109.0	106.5	98.2
LAWRENCE KS	LAWRENCE KS	94.0	93.2	103.3	80.1	89.1	84.5	97.1
LEXINGTON-FAYETTE KY	LEXINGTON KY	102.6	101.8	111.4	92.5	99.0	100.5	102.3
LINCOLN NE	LINCOLN NE	92.7	88.6	92.2	84.3	98.1	83.9	98.3
LORAIN-ELYRIA OH	LORAIN OH	99.5	95.9	86.6	110.1	109.1	107.3	101.0
LOS ANGELES-LONG BEACH CA	LOS ANGELES CA	123.9	101.8	185.8	74.3	105.5	125.5	116.7
LOUISVILLE KY-IN	LOUISVILLE KY	98.7	100.7	91.3	104.6	97.6	97.7	101.6
LUBBOCK TX	LUBBOCK TX	95.1	104.1	82.3	87.5	98.7	84.0	96.5
MACON-WARNER ROBINS GA	MACON GA	93.1	95.3	87.7	103.2	87.9	84.9	96.2
MANCHESTER NH	MANCHESTER NH	123.5	101.5	168.7	123.0	108.9	122.5	109.5
MANSFIELD OH	MANSFIELD OH	100.7	97.4	100.0	119.1	100.4	95.6	97.7
MCALLEN-EDINBURG-MISSION TX	MCALLEN TX	97.9	103.5	87.6	98.5	99.6	86.2	104.1
MEMPHIS TN-AR-MS	MEMPHIS TN	96.1	103.6	92.0	92.8	94.9	92.0	97.6
MERCED CA	MERCED COUNTY CA	101.4	103.9	92.3	86.3	108.6	128.5	102.9
MIAMI-HIALEAH FL	HOMESTEAD FL	105.0	96.8	93.5	118.8	111.3	125.7	105.4
MIAMI-HIALEAH FL	MIAMI FL	108.6	99.3	113.2	132.4	103.7	108.1	104.1
MIDLAND TX	MIDLAND TX	102.7	112.4	90.2	110.6	102.6	98.3	104.5
MILWAUKEE WI	MILWAUKEE WI	104.1	99.5	115.0	109.8	104.6	105.7	96.2
MINNEAPOLIS-ST PAUL MN-WI	ST PAUL MN	103.7	106.2	105.0	105.6	108.4	110.7	97.0
MOBILE AL	MOBILE AL	98.1	99.5	86.9	107.8	108.6	90.8	99.1
MONROE LA	MONROE LA	96.8	98.2	88.9	133.7	105.0	85.2	87.3
MONTGOMERY AL	MONTGOMERY AL	101.7	99.4	92.7	112.7	97.7	109.4	105.6
NASHVILLE TN	NASHVILLE-DAVIDSON TN	100.6	91.2	112.6	107.5	94.9	97.9	97.8
NEW ORLEANS LA	NEW ORLEANS LA	95.7	94.3	92.6	118.3	93.6	93.9	91.7
NORFOLK-VA BEACH-NEWPORT NEWS VA	HAMPTON ROADS/SE VIRGINIA	102.2	99.2	100.3	101.7	105.6	94.6	105.4
ODESSA TX	ODESSA TX	100.0	105.3	82.0	102.8	114.7	101.2	102.4
OKLAHOMA CITY OK	OKLAHOMA CITY OK	94.0	98.4	80.0	95.8	89.4	96.1	102.4
OMAHA NE-IA	OMAHA NE	92.7	90.1	88.5	87.7	104.7	93.8	93.4
ORLANDO FL	ORLANDO FL	101.3	93.4	111.2	93.7	101.4	107.8	99.7
OWENSBORO KY	OWENSBORO KY	93.2	101.9	89.1	81.1	89.3	90.6	98.1
OXNARD-VENTURA CA	VENTURA COUNTY CA	127.2	101.8	195.3	76.4	125.6	114.3	114.0
PEORIA IL	PEORIA IL	104.8	99.4	112.6	108.8	99.9	101.3	103.8
PHILADELPHIA PA-NJ	PHILADELPHIA PA	127.7	110.1	142.0	171.3	107.7	138.1	117.4
PHOENIX AZ	PHOENIX AZ	104.1	101.4	103.8	91.1	103.6	121.4	106.7

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MSA/PMSA	URBAN AREA AND STATE	COMPOSITE INDEX	GROCERY ITEMS	HOUSING	UTILITIES	TRANS-PORTATION	HEALTH CARE	MISC GDS AND SVCS
PHOENIX AZ	SCOTTSDALE AZ	107.4	99.2	135.3	90.7	102.7	112.6	98.5
PORTLAND OR	PORTLAND OR	101.6	97.4	102.0	71.5	107.4	131.0	105.2
PUEBLO CO	PUEBLO CO	86.4	92.5	73.3	86.2	86.4	104.9	88.0
RALEIGH-DURHAM NC	CHAPEL HILL NC	111.2	100.8	139.5	95.0	110.9	105.5	103.9
RALEIGH-DURHAM NC	DURHAM NC	100.4	94.4	105.3	96.7	102.0	95.4	101.3
RALEIGH-DURHAM NC	RALEIGH NC	101.5	96.5	112.2	98.7	94.8	99.8	100.8
RAPID CITY SD	RAPID CITY SD	99.6	104.3	102.0	103.1	93.7	106.5	94.8
RENO NV	RENO-SPARKS NV	104.9	91.6	115.6	95.1	102.6	118.8	106.0
RICHLAND-KENNEWICK-PASCO WA	RICHLAND-KENNEWICK WA	96.4	98.1	81.5	88.6	100.7	129.7	99.7
RICHMOND-PETERSBURG VA	RICHMOND VA	108.4	96.0	125.4	102.9	108.7	101.2	106.6
RIVERSIDE-SAN BERNARDINO CA	BLYTHE CA	103.5	99.2	106.3	98.9	104.9	123.9	100.1
RIVERSIDE-SAN BERNARDINO CA	INDIO CA	108.4	98.6	111.0	98.1	110.7	123.4	111.3
RIVERSIDE-SAN BERNARDINO CA	PALM SPRINGS CA	112.0	101.2	132.9	97.0	109.1	125.2	106.4
RIVERSIDE-SAN BERNARDINO CA	RIVERSIDE CA	104.8	96.8	123.2	90.9	103.3	104.8	101.3
RIVERSIDE-SAN BERNARDINO CA	TEMECULA CA	114.3	99.8	144.7	97.8	116.3	123.7	103.2
ROANOKE VA	ROANOKE VA	97.3	97.1	103.0	81.6	104.7	90.6	97.5
ROCHESTER MN	ROCHESTER MN	100.1	99.0	93.7	94.5	112.5	97.7	102.7
ROCKFORD IL	ROCKFORD IL	105.4	97.5	97.7	135.8	101.6	109.3	105.1
SACRAMENTO CA	SACRAMENTO CA	106.8	99.1	103.7	109.2	118.4	126.2	103.1
ST CLOUD MN	ST CLOUD MN	99.0	100.4	84.8	107.3	107.3	102.6	101.0
ST JOSEPH MO	ST JOSEPH MO	91.5	96.6	84.6	86.8	89.5	99.9	94.4
ST LOUIS MO-IL	ST LOUIS MO	99.1	99.5	95.6	108.4	58.4	95.8	98.2
SALEM OR	SALEM OR	97.4	91.7	91.7	79.6	101.1	120.1	104.4
SALT LAKE CITY-OGDEN UT	SALT LAKE CITY UT	97.3	96.0	89.6	93.9	102.5	103.3	101.4
SAN ANTONIO TX	SAN ANTONIO TX	100.5	105.6	95.2	106.5	103.3	94.9	99.3
SAN DIEGO CA	SAN DIEGO CA	123.0	104.6	180.7	79.2	128.7	120.4	105.1
SAN FRANCISCO CA	SAN FRANCISCO CA	144.7	107.2	246.3	73.8	132.9	164.0	117.9
SAVANNAH GA	SAVANNAH GA	97.6	98.3	94.1	116.8	92.3	93.1	96.1
SCRANTON-WILKES BARRE PA	WILKES-BARRE PA	101.1	102.0	101.5	117.1	94.4	88.6	100.1
SEATTLE WA	RENTON WA	102.9	102.3	105.6	80.4	102.2	132.5	102.9
SEATTLE WA	SEATTLE WA	105.2	111.1	108.6	62.8	110.1	120.0	109.4
SHARON PA	MERCER COUNTY PA	89.3	98.0	86.2	100.7	83.8	94.9	83.6
SHERMAN-DENISON TX	SHERMAN TX	96.2	108.9	86.8	114.2	88.9	85.2	94.0
SHREVEPORT LA	SHREVEPORT LA	100.4	104.0	90.8	109.0	104.8	94.0	102.0
SOUTH BEND-MISHAWAKA IN	SOUTH BEND IN	95.2	97.6	94.4	90.8	92.5	86.9	99.3
SPOKANE WA	SPOKANE WA	93.9	98.1	89.1	84.9	91.8	103.7	96.9
SPRINGFIELD IL	SPRINGFIELD IL	96.9	95.9	101.9	86.1	101.2	102.7	94.5
SPRINGFIELD MA	SPRINGFIELD MA	117.0	108.5	155.7	103.7	105.3	113.8	104.2
SYRACUSE NY	SYRACUSE NY	95.4	93.6	83.1	130.7	102.2	83.1	92.3
TACOMA WA	TACOMA WA	100.4	102.6	101.1	74.6	98.8	140.3	99.3
TAMPA-ST PETERSBURG-CLEARWATER FL	BRANDON FL	97.4	103.6	98.4	102.6	83.1	98.9	97.2
TEXARKANA TX-TEXARKANA AR	TEXARKANA TX-AR	93.6	104.4	85.3	91.8	92.9	91.2	95.2
TOLEDO OH	TOLEDO OH	102.9	111.3	107.8	101.7	99.5	98.3	97.5
TUCSON AZ	TUCSON AZ	100.3	95.4	106.4	82.3	101.4	112.7	102.0
TULSA OK	TULSA OK	96.1	104.3	78.0	108.9	95.6	102.2	98.7

ACCRA COST OF LIVING INDEX FOR METROPOLITAN CITIES
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MSA/PMSA	URBAN AREA AND STATE	COMPOSITE INDEX	GROCERY ITEMS	HOUSING	UTILITIES	TRANS- PORTATION	HEALTH CARE	MISC GCS AND SVCS
TYLER TX	TYLER TX	98.5	102.8	82.5	106.7	102.4	92.7	104.4
VISALIA-TULARE-PORTERVILLE CA	VISALIA CA	99.7	97.1	95.9	83.9	108.8	113.8	102.5
WACO TX	WACO TX	96.6	103.3	80.2	111.8	100.8	85.4	99.8
WASHINGTON DC-MD-VA	WASHINGTON DC	127.2	107.5	168.0	111.8	118.3	131.6	117.1
WASHINGTON DC-MD-VA	PRINCE WILLIAM VA	110.8	97.8	140.5	103.8	106.1	106.0	102.0
MAUSAU WI	MAUSAU WI	95.5	94.6	91.8	111.4	96.3	85.1	94.9
W PALM BCH-BOCA RATON-DELRAY BCH FL	WEST PALM BEACH FL	109.8	101.3	107.8	129.0	117.7	111.3	105.4
WICHITA KS	WICHITA KS	97.5	95.6	86.1	105.0	92.1	91.0	107.0
WICHITA FALLS TX	WICHITA FALLS TX	100.3	101.7	90.3	111.0	110.8	93.0	100.1
WILMINGTON DE-NJ-MD	WILMINGTON DE	113.1	105.7	139.0	112.5	108.6	95.4	103.7
WILMINGTON NC	WILMINGTON NC	98.9	95.5	108.8	96.8	94.3	85.2	98.4
YAKIMA WA	YAKIMA WA	99.7	108.0	89.8	92.9	101.5	118.9	99.6
YORK PA	HANOVER PA	100.4	101.8	103.8	105.8	96.3	86.6	100.2
YORK PA	YORK PA	98.0	98.8	91.7	108.8	92.0	85.1	103.0

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	TBOM	HAM	BA	FRY	TU	MGL	DOZ	CHE	POY	BAN				CTN	COF	SUG	CER	SWT	TOM		KLE	DTR	CRI
	STK	BGR	CON	CKN	NA	PLK	EGG	MAR	ESE	ATO	ANA	LET	BRC	CIG	FEE	AR	EAL	PEA	ATO	PCH	NEX	GNT	SCO
BIRMINGHAM AL	572	142	289	70	72	131	78	52	266	149	41	86	57	1062	222	154	119	49	56	122	104	243	212
DOTHAN AL	516	159	206	62	73	127	72	49	265	196	39	82	57	1121	257	154	131	47	58	120	106	177	219
FLORENCE AL	555	118	248	74	71	135	71	47	253	203	44	75	60	1086	245	141	159	53	67	115	97	169	204
GADSDEN AL	499	158	198	65	68	132	75	47	261	151	37	82	55	1097	214	151	140	53	64	121	92	212	214
HUNTSVILLE AL	546	144	281	68	66	132	62	52	249	209	50	86	60	1078	236	144	124	54	43	120	58	189	206
MOBILE AL	533	133	289	75	72	125	69	53	280	211	42	86	65	1142	223	133	134	49	68	112	98	199	212
MONTGOMERY AL	546	159	252	65	80	141	72	46	268	159	44	85	50	1102	235	161	140	55	64	112	102	209	218
FAIRBANKS AK	539	167	269	113	103	183	106	70	297	278	73	99	98	1212	322	205	202	63	74	140	116	291	251
JUNEAU AK	543	161	254	127	107	171	84	89	335	226	65	73	91	1204	297	197	200	71	73	151	115	305	309
LAKE HAVASU AZ	439	146	286	101	96	96	89	74	298	106	39	51	54	1051	299	170	156	64	69	132	99	271	292
PHOENIX AZ	509	135	268	105	89	83	89	73	290	125	35	56	58	1069	287	175	159	60	69	127	109	261	275
SCOTTSDALE AZ	489	137	212	101	99	90	96	73	290	125	35	54	54	1069	257	166	167	60	67	131	95	255	275
TUCSON AZ	457	114	281	98	90	88	74	68	278	119	37	50	43	1025	283	152	170	60	68	131	93	240	254
BENTONVILLE/BELLA VISTA AR	492	112	199	62	77	132	74	48	247	188	46	66	39	1146	274	126	139	48	67	100	101	209	256
FAYETTEVILLE AR	442	122	279	66	89	134	60	50	223	139	34	46	60	1055	254	138	129	48	61	105	99	229	229
FORT SMITH AR	469	119	212	84	80	128	75	60	288	136	40	74	45	1150	281	144	162	52	73	112	106	228	214
HOT SPRINGS AR	461	155	236	85	78	142	71	48	261	232	49	67	71	1155	288	134	150	49	68	109	107	205	248
JONESBORO AR	456	112	210	94	77	126	79	53	281	126	42	55	52	1140	286	151	136	55	65	117	99	202	248
BAKERSFIELD CA	482	122	282	112	76	104	142	84	268	112	31	62	86	1192	232	164	147	57	60	96	114	247	259
BLTYHE CA	367	142	266	89	72	103	124	69	288	146	39	62	64	1166	250	170	147	52	62	91	108	230	252
CHICO CA	399	135	207	103	83	99	93	67	292	105	38	49	89	1117	344	153	163	64	70	134	115	221	262
FRESNO CA	455	145	255	89	84	98	90	74	268	113	32	46	78	1116	335	164	180	63	71	137	96	217	252
INDIO CA	449	135	253	96	71	101	136	74	284	145	33	59	58	1145	255	163	142	53	59	94	106	233	257
LOS ANGELES CA	432	150	273	91	72	102	135	73	265	152	28	59	66	1166	255	168	150	59	68	96	105	286	258
MERCED COUNTY CA	389	139	199	102	89	95	88	64	299	119	40	46	84	1110	386	151	186	62	76	123	113	224	268
ORANGE COUNTY CA	432	146	273	91	72	102	135	73	265	152	28	59	66	1166	255	168	150	59	68	96	105	286	258
PALM SPRINGS CA	459	139	261	92	71	103	136	76	282	149	35	61	67	1161	266	168	149	52	61	97	107	221	255
RIVERSIDE CA	361	143	273	84	68	101	137	69	270	167	40	61	62	1112	203	158	130	57	64	95	109	205	254
SACRAMENTO CA	383	126	212	88	77	96	96	64	288	103	40	53	84	1103	277	151	178	62	67	125	103	248	254
SAN DIEGO CA	444	196	247	97	77	103	129	81	273	148	35	58	65	1131	273	167	152	53	60	105	106	238	258
SAN FRANCISCO CA	451	133	241	93	92	98	97	62	318	145	44	51	86	1127	314	170	157	71	72	135	126	248	313
TEMECULA CA	449	132	269	98	74	100	114	67	284	154	34	64	62	1159	264	162	140	53	60	98	106	251	254
VENTURA COUNTY CA	432	150	273	91	72	102	135	73	265	152	28	59	66	1166	255	168	150	59	68	96	105	286	258
VISALIA CA	402	111	278	85	72	100	81	66	291	108	37	50	79	1046	269	151	154	53	72	106	112	197	255
BOULDER CO	438	134	257	66	68	117	68	64	236	179	42	58	87	1059	275	166	175	52	71	134	90	219	226
COLORADO SPRINGS CO	448	101	258	66	68	116	70	41	228	181	42	54	38	1104	266	98	164	52	69	129	92	219	224
DENVER CO	415	129	249	71	67	103	73	50	239	182	41	52	46	1112	263	96	166	52	68	134	94	226	233
FORT COLLINS CO	410	129	222	68	68	116	83	52	246	171	42	61	63	1104	272	129	172	56	68	122	94	232	226
GLENWOOD SPRINGS CO	374	117	214	99	59	109	89	69	289	139	42	48	50	1062	283	137	179	67	79	122	109	229	219
GRAND JUNCTION CO	459	119	299	72	97	123	80	67	264	132	48	68	74	1142	301	171	181	64	76	132	122	270	272
GUNNISON CO	454	139	299	84	116	128	89	82	292	149	54	49	55	1174	313	176	152	68	78	143	118	284	299
LONGMONT CO	412	118	229	71	68	126	76	42	234	169	42	59	44	1106	272	99	173	56	65	125	94	229	229
PUEBLO CO	434	117	240	74	66	118	69	44	235	156	40	60	59	1102	270	109	161	55	61	136	94	218	226
HARTFORD CT	505	161	297	89	66	117	75	55	287	183	32	59	63	1255	239	187	161	59	70	120	100	199	253
DOVER DE	549	156	184	106	90	103	91	66	294	276	42	94	59	1026	279	168	146	52	76	117	102	218	265
WILMINGTON DE	509	143	243	99	85	102	82	71	291	205	44	79	73	967	277	185	171	59	79	131	103	267	291

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URBAN AREA AND STATE	TBOM STK	HAM BGR	BA CON	FRY CKN	TU NA	MGL PLK	DOZ EGG	CHE MAR	POT ESE	ATO ATO	BAN ANA	LET LET	BRC BRC	CTN CIG	COF FEE	SUG AR	CER EAL	SMT PEA	TOM ATO	PCH PCH	NEX NEX	CTR GNT	CR1 SCC
WASHINGTON DC	555	138	277	90	86	113	86	76	282	237	48	82	62	1037	302	176	163	57	69	120	102	256	273
BRADENTON FL	463	121	211	77	66	153	68	53	278	153	34	68	45	1129	234	148	159	60	59	122	104	186	231
BRANDON FL	449	116	202	75	70	156	68	86	278	183	41	74	78	1141	332	152	184	52	66	114	105	232	239
FORT MYERS FL	453	132	233	76	68	153	70	54	278	203	33	75	56	1162	253	153	181	53	70	121	107	211	237
HOMESTEAD FL	471	131	254	84	82	129	81	55	268	211	24	61	42	1174	259	158	158	50	59	114	100	245	254
JACKSONVILLE FL	468	118	230	69	69	141	59	75	263	171	43	77	68	1152	276	142	163	49	61	115	97	179	226
LAKE LAND FL	435	119	219	77	64	129	66	58	270	183	33	80	58	1108	226	149	171	54	69	123	103	183	217
LEESBURG FL	452	118	239	72	69	143	71	63	269	166	26	59	63	1104	252	159	187	54	69	124	104	226	216
MIAMI FL	441	145	214	71	93	140	81	57	281	201	28	77	55	1178	233	159	186	53	62	113	99	241	238
ORLANDO FL	467	111	199	73	69	152	64	52	271	179	35	73	51	1183	241	139	149	50	65	115	99	184	218
WEST PALM BEACH FL	449	145	236	103	83	146	78	80	282	201	23	69	57	1171	219	155	158	51	62	122	101	230	251
ALBANY GA	394	145	248	59	66	138	67	44	272	198	41	96	67	1000	261	152	148	48	59	116	104	175	211
AMERICUS GA	483	149	242	66	72	142	86	51	272	227	46	84	62	1046	201	157	135	48	69	123	106	188	206
ATLANTA GA	569	156	276	66	70	125	68	60	244	224	42	76	63	1046	249	143	144	56	55	115	101	186	244
AUGUSTA GA	489	177	223	87	69	139	67	51	260	231	52	89	61	1024	293	167	151	46	61	115	99	185	220
DALTON GA	585	123	263	71	77	117	70	47	269	223	42	85	63	1096	287	183	167	60	60	127	99	197	254
MACON GA	529	147	246	67	67	120	66	47	243	241	46	77	55	1023	226	140	139	51	63	121	104	179	219
ROME GA	596	139	252	72	82	138	71	68	262	209	49	79	82	1056	246	160	132	62	57	124	99	216	216
SAVANNAH GA	535	153	257	89	69	147	75	54	267	191	49	77	54	1015	199	163	124	40	55	115	95	165	234
BOISE ID	294	116	225	102	64	110	72	49	279	105	38	50	67	1082	342	126	154	51	64	117	98	242	229
POCATELLO ID	332	114	289	92	91	102	68	49	302	106	39	49	76	1142	317	158	174	44	73	112	114	228	249
CHAMPAIGN IL	526	115	249	62	92	117	72	51	262	189	47	64	67	1136	268	131	155	56	72	126	92	242	275
CHARLESTON IL	536	124	216	66	86	119	73	69	273	196	48	78	60	1107	276	142	159	53	70	127	105	192	222
DECATUR IL	512	121	204	76	86	120	68	56	267	181	40	82	58	1102	281	132	164	56	82	124	104	194	264
FREEDPORT IL	461	128	204	79	80	106	69	58	272	214	49	67	50	1140	266	145	159	56	70	126	98	228	269
NAPERVILLE IL	454	124	259	76	79	116	79	72	266	332	47	95	52	1303	266	160	154	59	72	130	103	222	284
PEORIA IL	463	135	250	71	75	120	70	57	256	185	42	79	60	1057	286	138	158	55	77	128	101	251	251
QUAD-CITIES IL-IA	451	133	229	72	66	106	69	48	260	237	46	85	55	1155	260	142	139	51	68	122	97	201	239
ROCKFORD IL	451	131	167	81	89	109	75	64	246	195	41	63	74	1053	277	154	151	55	72	125	103	225	254
SPRINGFIELD IL	493	121	204	75	70	116	70	54	254	241	47	82	66	1121	274	124	136	48	71	118	98	174	219
ANDERSON IN	396	134	201	82	83	114	75	76	259	156	32	72	104	1109	242	132	155	48	67	105	108	232	249
BLOOMINGTON IN	489	140	231	92	94	127	82	76	261	235	43	73	63	1102	267	177	150	57	69	123	100	224	259
EVANSVILLE IN	489	138	205	95	94	129	62	70	283	195	41	79	87	1085	273	169	171	62	70	117	110	249	295
FORT WAYNE IN	524	142	243	76	99	123	59	59	260	195	39	68	54	1085	302	155	156	49	67	108	104	269	293
INDIANAPOLIS IN	467	153	265	87	70	108	58	56	255	177	34	73	55	1085	281	146	158	53	61	107	99	191	216
KOKOMO IN	519	148	249	89	83	120	69	64	254	249	39	62	45	1084	294	138	163	54	69	103	99	194	224
SOUTH BEND IN	481	138	231	79	93	126	68	61	253	253	38	63	51	1078	297	141	140	55	71	114	95	183	218
AMES IA	433	146	212	79	68	94	70	49	251	164	28	69	72	1253	289	134	148	54	67	111	93	227	205
CEDAR RAPIDS IA	487	135	221	84	71	100	67	58	270	179	47	71	87	1271	270	140	158	58	68	123	104	216	214
CLINTON IA	469	115	238	74	72	106	69	54	254	214	49	79	44	1240	262	144	142	59	71	124	100	200	255
FORT DODGE IA	429	99	213	72	79	101	74	42	276	206	40	69	58	1252	272	139	156	54	66	124	107	222	235
MASON CITY IA	472	137	220	81	72	101	67	57	261	139	42	66	54	1300	279	142	153	51	65	119	92	236	282
GARDEN CITY KS	435	114	246	62	75	115	73	67	287	182	42	66	38	1215	297	155	172	55	68	126	92	228	259
GREAT BEND KS	491	119	238	77	88	100	72	59	292	199	40	71	37	1175	255	137	172	62	67	124	110	241	265
HAYS KS	465	181	284	74	83	112	69	55	259	184	44	74	42	1179	248	157	162	55	66	123	104	259	246
LAWRENCE KS	519	119	209	69	72	102	60	59	290	184	44	69	42	1156	276	121	166	51	69	112	108	239	204

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	TBON	HAM	BA	FRY	TU	MGL	DOZ	CHE	PCT	BAN				CIN	COF	SUG	LER	SWT	TOM		KLE	OTR	CR1
	STK	BGR	CON	CKN	NA	MLK	EGG	MAR	ESE	ATO	ANA	LET	BRC	CIC	FEE	AR	EAL	PEA	ATU	PCM	NEX	GNT	SCC
SALINA KS	524	126	208	73	82	101	66	54	288	159	42	70	30	1170	230	148	153	54	67	111	101	206	229
WICHITA KS	513	125	213	63	86	122	62	56	307	163	40	69	51	1134	260	154	152	57	61	108	107	219	231
BOWLING GREEN KY	534	164	209	74	76	125	86	50	259	246	49	67	75	552	292	162	170	57	68	127	99	214	224
LEXINGTON KY	612	149	229	94	79	135	68	57	248	226	39	73	66	984	255	156	157	51	72	121	100	186	200
LOUISVILLE KY	591	159	225	95	67	131	71	56	297	189	40	87	55	972	242	163	136	52	76	121	98	188	214
MURRAY KY	512	139	199	86	79	152	66	53	283	252	42	92	62	964	274	156	158	64	78	119	93	214	214
OWENSBORO KY	533	135	213	85	77	111	75	52	278	177	46	69	82	1007	246	155	168	59	77	116	108	227	219
SOMERSET KY	499	129	209	82	86	130	76	62	266	179	37	82	63	1012	212	162	148	53	62	124	109	202	246
LAFAYETTE LA	471	159	266	86	74	113	72	53	292	221	38	83	62	1059	271	149	158	49	66	122	110	218	217
LAKE CHARLES LA	574	141	249	89	84	131	80	55	264	196	46	74	63	1106	264	145	168	49	66	124	112	227	230
MONROE LA	529	153	260	81	62	131	69	47	261	229	44	85	49	1037	297	129	131	51	73	115	99	245	202
NEW ORLEANS LA	429	129	226	56	77	113	74	53	289	177	45	66	61	1111	203	155	140	45	69	134	109	179	234
SHREVEPORT LA	529	138	282	86	72	149	72	54	284	191	42	77	64	1089	276	152	160	55	68	120	116	210	220
BALTIMORE MD	513	150	281	95	86	109	100	74	294	239	48	79	55	1050	296	170	153	54	69	117	97	213	292
BOSTON MA	569	189	256	108	99	109	82	69	259	199	56	99	60	1232	279	186	179	59	69	115	99	262	199
SPRINGFIELD MA	589	150	287	105	71	108	83	60	289	258	48	89	83	1222	272	155	149	55	71	125	99	218	246
BENTON HARBOR-ST JOSEPH MI	556	139	216	81	86	126	77	66	269	245	44	78	67	1150	257	156	141	56	71	124	101	208	280
LANSING MI	486	149	286	89	93	108	88	65	269	212	40	76	51	1137	322	143	158	55	69	115	99	256	269
TRAVERSE CITY MI	546	129	219	109	94	129	71	69	261	212	43	79	77	1139	329	152	179	58	64	127	99	228	278
BRAINERD MN	437	123	209	89	67	117	72	58	247	259	39	79	74	1367	311	173	139	62	72	99	108	230	217
ROCHESTER MN	412	120	228	81	83	106	74	49	267	180	35	57	64	1319	299	166	168	55	62	118	100	249	246
ST CLOUD MN	481	163	206	82	73	109	71	51	222	189	39	69	55	1377	294	157	156	54	65	118	97	250	244
ST PAUL MN	417	127	232	87	79	107	75	58	275	218	36	65	101	1376	311	169	147	67	68	121	101	271	253
GULFPORT MS	544	142	289	90	80	123	73	62	272	256	42	76	61	1148	242	136	161	53	66	124	104	210	232
LAUREL MS	457	136	249	84	82	128	68	59	276	193	40	68	60	1122	270	154	164	60	67	115	112	205	234
CLINTON MO	444	99	198	82	89	117	71	69	276	179	36	68	48	1052	298	150	171	56	66	121	108	198	247
COLUMBIA MO	475	126	242	82	75	106	61	55	242	184	47	73	52	1184	231	140	147	44	60	109	98	233	241
JOPLIN MO	447	135	223	85	90	119	62	58	273	161	44	69	50	1087	281	164	155	54	68	118	102	241	273
KENNETT MO	429	145	219	79	81	125	63	59	271	166	49	64	60	1127	288	159	161	63	72	125	116	259	282
KIRKSVILLE MO	497	119	226	82	83	111	50	47	293	227	47	74	51	1086	255	165	148	55	68	117	104	215	267
NEVADA MO	459	104	236	90	94	132	69	40	315	114	38	59	50	1055	254	94	174	45	69	122	97	263	214
POPLAR BLUFF MO	516	115	284	76	85	137	65	70	284	252	44	66	55	1111	278	152	170	58	71	129	108	186	247
ST JOSEPH MO	429	139	211	81	82	112	65	62	268	184	43	71	50	1076	242	149	171	57	63	112	106	255	262
ST LOUIS MO	445	135	252	66	79	128	70	62	262	145	43	61	65	1127	291	143	173	52	73	148	108	242	247
GREAT FALLS MT	421	101	297	89	90	125	82	59	298	174	59	72	71	1113	348	158	176	52	61	127	119	256	229
GRAND ISLAND NE	426	117	209	88	65	107	63	45	236	127	41	46	46	1219	273	129	147	53	66	120	99	219	183
HASTINGS NE	487	125	211	78	66	107	62	45	290	142	42	51	77	1239	225	136	143	53	69	118	104	203	212
LINCOLN NE	448	106	203	77	58	104	60	39	256	139	43	58	49	1219	247	117	139	46	66	118	104	203	156
OMAHA NE	466	115	220	75	59	101	71	45	246	144	40	55	51	1219	254	121	153	49	67	115	98	196	204
LAS VEGAS NV	414	128	249	69	71	99	62	65	274	99	36	48	84	1084	228	151	139	55	64	95	98	216	234
RENO-SPARKS NV	398	135	206	81	73	100	86	48	252	106	38	44	56	1058	279	134	163	48	66	104	96	241	199

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	TBON STK	HAM BGR	BA CON	FRY CKN	TU NA	MGL MLK	DOZ EGG	MAR ESE	CHE ATN	POT ANA	BAH LET	BRE BRC	CIA CIG	COF FEE	SUG AR	CER EAL	SWT PEA	TON ATO	PCN	KLE NEX	DTR CNT	CRI SCO	
URBAN AREA AND STATE																							
MANCHESTER NH	305	143	207	87	84	105	87	59	259	147	38	79	75	1051	259	169	155	53	61	132	107	223	305
ALAMOGORDO NM	419	126	238	90	104	123	82	87	322	161	44	69	62	1159	306	186	192	60	76	122	94	272	289
ALBUQUERQUE NM	400	126	246	85	77	125	86	56	284	137	40	60	51	1073	262	163	158	47	67	119	95	225	240
FARMINGTON NM	396	114	277	69	82	122	79	61	293	134	43	53	49	1067	294	152	183	55	65	136	105	253	293
HOBBS NM	466	81	228	95	95	132	84	87	321	158	49	63	78	1149	242	189	182	56	63	129	99	273	285
LAS CRUCES NM	410	113	272	83	86	120	79	63	306	133	45	63	68	1063	311	172	176	50	68	126	98	248	255
ROSWELL NM	457	127	246	93	92	123	81	75	295	167	43	74	65	1101	330	171	171	57	69	125	103	247	281
ALBANY NY	606	132	237	112	87	120	90	52	280	224	45	51	65	1221	233	183	161	59	62	125	99	222	284
BINGHAMTON NY	449	149	245	81	75	102	80	55	272	185	47	68	65	1162	272	151	134	54	69	119	104	202	267
BUFFALO NY	475	147	221	98	79	106	80	56	259	207	35	59	71	1220	292	156	151	57	62	129	101	208	249
ELMIRA NY	456	172	202	102	77	98	79	59	278	239	45	86	84	1213	276	132	159	57	71	113	99	242	259
GLENS FALLS NY	589	109	275	105	87	99	77	60	249	263	42	73	66	1171	266	149	128	51	67	120	99	229	235
SYRACUSE NY	417	133	199	94	78	97	76	46	247	205	35	53	57	1200	237	143	145	50	67	117	98	221	243
CHAPEL HILL NC	596	159	279	94	69	134	79	45	266	199	48	92	50	928	229	156	148	41	59	108	98	176	235
CHARLOTTE NC	569	143	221	97	69	147	77	50	258	177	48	95	54	928	199	159	149	48	48	107	93	171	235
DURHAM NC	559	131	217	93	69	117	77	48	257	195	41	89	55	923	201	153	147	41	55	113	98	185	221
GASTONIA NC	579	157	229	77	69	141	77	47	265	191	52	89	66	944	283	158	114	46	56	110	95	157	228
GOLDSBORO NC	414	132	242	86	69	144	82	56	280	184	67	84	66	914	232	124	158	80	64	140	113	194	262
GREENSBORO NC	499	123	227	91	69	141	73	50	259	179	43	77	54	909	199	158	145	43	50	111	93	180	215
GREENVILLE NC	491	149	262	79	69	133	76	49	266	191	43	85	53	923	215	161	126	45	60	112	99	177	237
HICKORY NC	589	156	206	94	68	152	73	49	259	178	48	65	47	928	219	158	114	45	58	116	94	179	233
NEW BERN NC	469	136	214	84	72	127	78	49	266	176	44	82	84	928	235	160	155	41	60	121	100	198	238
RALEIGH NC	562	144	232	89	69	140	78	47	262	204	43	89	54	923	204	158	126	40	55	112	99	199	224
ROCKY MOUNT NC	526	152	222	92	72	138	78	52	266	189	43	86	57	939	226	164	119	42	63	115	98	169	238
WILMINGTON NC	494	142	242	94	69	130	74	50	262	182	40	84	55	924	242	159	150	41	54	112	97	164	226
WINSTON-SALEM NC	551	143	211	85	68	124	69	49	259	165	37	69	50	928	211	159	126	45	54	105	89	169	215
FARGO ND	531	137	230	89	78	113	68	53	257	241	42	87	70	1225	254	178	176	57	66	118	99	229	225
AKRON OH	581	114	261	91	68	101	69	57	232	258	36	71	56	1055	294	132	154	57	65	120	91	208	216
ASHLAND OH	539	146	214	88	80	100	76	56	260	202	36	66	56	1089	267	151	141	57	76	126	100	206	243
CANTON OH	410	114	248	73	59	93	68	48	230	139	28	47	55	1068	259	141	144	47	58	113	101	211	205
CLEVELAND OH	599	147	256	93	69	92	73	52	246	247	43	43	75	1113	263	152	157	54	69	126	95	235	233
COLUMBUS OH	557	127	247	95	80	104	73	64	238	225	41	68	57	1100	257	125	146	58	75	124	104	263	227
DAYTON OH	617	135	285	65	81	104	60	60	278	213	43	77	40	1082	284	145	133	55	69	135	99	179	191
FINDLAY OH	566	136	288	87	79	102	78	64	262	242	39	68	86	1050	378	159	166	59	71	125	99	299	226
LORAIN OH	546	149	266	89	60	94	72	44	222	229	41	56	58	1052	269	126	136	49	62	120	99	224	218
MANSFIELD OH	562	136	266	88	71	93	74	47	235	223	39	75	62	1055	227	131	155	54	69	123	97	239	229
MT VERNON OH	556	132	292	82	111	106	70	55	250	206	44	82	52	1115	302	122	162	47	82	139	99	268	242
NEWARK OH	593	129	253	92	86	108	80	64	236	249	32	64	54	1057	274	122	162	62	79	133	103	269	257
TOLEDO OH	603	149	285	96	79	138	87	58	255	238	48	89	75	1149	333	197	163	55	77	133	98	267	261
OKLAHOMA CITY OK	459	133	206	87	73	102	72	55	265	119	39	69	95	1144	258	161	140	49	66	113	89	233	212
TULSA OK	491	137	243	79	81	104	83	55	265	141	43	71	104	1128	272	166	148	48	66	117	100	226	221
EUGENE OR	402	117	204	86	76	97	78	49	287	111	49	52	50	1150	374	140	156	67	65	132	116	222	199
KLAMATH FALLS OR	420	123	250	84	83	117	81	64	292	107	47	57	41	1145	313	152	149	65	65	135	123	223	241
PORTLAND OR	435	127	205	78	87	113	77	65	303	113	49	46	62	1159	304	146	155	62	71	142	113	236	199
SALEM OR	402	129	198	81	72	94	71	47	291	111	40	51	60	1105	372	127	148	64	60	127	119	233	195

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URBAN AREA AND STATE	TBON STK	HAM BGR	BA CON	FRY CRN	TU NA	HGL PLK	DOZ EGG	CHE PAR	POT ESE	BAN ATO	LET ANA	BRD LET	CIN CIC	COF FEE	SUG AR	CER EAL	SMT PEA	TUM ATU	PCH PCH	NEX NEX	GNT GNT	SCO SCO	
ERIE PA	579	116	226	90	85	97	80	62	260	249	30	66	73	1132	282	166	170	62	74	135	105	227	254
HANOVER PA	482	142	212	96	85	100	85	90	272	222	41	79	60	1108	281	146	176	60	67	114	109	237	268
HARRISBURG PA	457	147	263	84	87	98	74	71	287	237	38	79	68	1079	275	146	169	54	75	113	99	250	276
LANCASTER PA	423	153	282	92	86	98	74	60	288	266	38	84	70	1088	274	177	161	54	70	124	102	250	284
MERCER COUNTY PA	489	110	252	76	78	96	71	49	250	261	35	73	65	1088	303	164	153	58	75	125	99	204	240
PHILADELPHIA PA	447	183	339	85	95	105	97	89	289	191	33	97	88	1019	285	189	148	54	71	104	106	231	227
WAYNESBORO PA	509	132	252	77	97	101	74	77	282	259	34	82	58	1052	275	141	162	48	70	120	97	236	266
WILKES-BARRE PA	485	143	259	90	78	105	83	65	277	221	31	77	66	1079	290	176	162	52	64	124	100	238	262
YORK PA	405	153	236	82	76	99	78	75	285	219	34	89	68	1088	207	153	162	47	70	114	99	206	266
ANDERSON SC	561	163	255	90	67	143	71	59	246	211	40	74	79	1007	229	157	154	49	60	115	96	195	195
CHARLESTON SC	539	147	223	98	67	143	76	56	249	209	46	79	57	1006	231	162	147	45	59	105	99	189	210
COLUMBIA SC	579	159	271	86	69	159	69	49	257	175	49	67	47	982	213	161	120	42	54	116	97	173	217
FLORENCE SC	452	146	257	72	71	140	79	41	270	136	38	109	55	941	234	159	140	45	53	112	99	182	234
GREENVILLE SC	536	159	256	74	69	138	67	47	252	226	43	89	52	962	276	153	114	47	63	120	97	155	203
LANCASTER SC	511	151	208	87	69	139	76	46	266	213	43	71	51	960	211	157	121	41	51	111	93	165	214
MYRTLE BEACH SC	539	148	231	92	68	142	76	54	263	205	52	83	54	984	213	159	138	46	55	116	98	169	217
SPARTANBURG SC	536	153	273	83	69	143	75	57	267	199	45	97	53	951	257	158	147	51	68	121	97	183	230
RAPID CITY SD	466	133	224	72	85	132	75	64	306	172	42	57	60	1188	314	185	190	65	77	136	106	275	263
VERMILLION SD	474	122	252	74	73	106	70	58	329	156	47	47	61	1170	284	137	138	68	71	134	106	244	238
CHATTANOOGA TN	557	139	209	65	69	113	67	48	250	205	43	85	70	1078	219	166	122	54	59	124	99	177	238
DYERSBURG TN	462	172	278	82	89	135	84	62	256	219	49	79	60	1102	329	176	153	64	66	118	102	209	239
JACKSON TN	479	158	212	72	65	140	68	52	244	256	38	75	103	1052	259	166	134	68	62	114	99	206	222
KINGSPORT TN	537	145	283	94	69	124	75	53	262	175	42	85	56	1065	245	155	132	44	54	115	97	193	221
KNOXVILLE TN	511	147	259	65	69	125	70	49	269	183	42	85	55	1055	231	162	135	55	60	115	99	185	227
MCMINNVILLE TN	526	137	216	62	62	121	60	62	262	227	41	76	65	1076	239	162	134	62	62	126	99	169	195
MEMPHIS TN	467	162	293	65	89	139	65	61	274	243	59	63	47	1103	275	162	163	64	68	124	100	236	251
MORRISTOWN TN	569	151	231	89	67	117	81	48	255	155	51	77	56	1074	211	161	129	43	59	117	93	177	227
NASHVILLE-DAVIDSON TN	420	116	195	70	67	106	68	41	263	191	44	59	74	1080	272	141	142	54	50	118	94	168	206
UNION CITY TN	489	128	188	89	75	139	72	56	270	199	44	69	114	1062	302	167	171	70	82	133	114	212	252
ABILENE TX	433	121	249	90	84	118	79	55	317	106	46	74	66	1185	279	153	176	56	65	121	106	253	261
AMARILLO TX	467	100	259	82	69	135	79	45	309	171	46	72	72	1119	297	155	155	58	66	121	100	261	250
AUSTIN TX	485	163	213	100	94	142	92	55	277	193	48	83	48	1102	310	172	153	59	61	116	112	236	273
BEAUMONT TX	575	159	257	88	80	153	73	67	269	170	44	69	55	1259	296	153	182	46	66	113	110	243	256
BROWNSVILLE TX	422	146	260	95	89	128	76	69	277	134	34	66	66	992	290	174	178	54	65	128	90	212	270
CORPUS CHRISTI TX	407	133	266	87	91	120	80	69	289	95	33	71	80	1186	292	172	167	55	65	126	95	244	251
DALLAS TX	607	146	243	86	84	137	73	59	270	171	46	77	71	1213	274	165	165	56	64	127	106	208	248
EL PASO TX	453	115	271	94	86	122	86	59	304	161	37	72	60	1159	299	181	156	49	69	120	108	271	259
HARLINGEN TX	384	126	246	79	96	148	81	66	291	122	33	51	68	1171	266	184	181	59	67	134	103	238	274
HOUSTON TX	633	159	232	93	96	151	83	58	274	174	43	75	55	1159	307	162	165	57	66	121	113	230	274
HUNTSVILLE TX	579	169	222	88	89	145	80	62	274	156	41	79	55	1225	329	152	158	47	73	116	116	246	242
KERRVILLE TX	449	157	272	81	90	134	80	54	269	151	32	62	64	1140	249	169	152	56	65	134	102	245	259
KILLEEN TX	536	121	251	93	93	115	74	62	284	159	42	77	65	1166	322	174	168	46	67	137	110	241	273
LUBBOCK TX	459	124	243	90	86	130	74	51	329	105	42	66	75	1155	277	160	170	55	57	109	113	241	277
LUFKIN TX	438	161	241	92	82	156	83	54	289	185	44	66	62	1242	252	146	171	56	67	116	112	239	216
MCALLEN TX	352	145	248	86	91	146	81	80	278	73	33	69	61	1197	285	178	146	65	64	130	110	247	279
MIDLAND TX	469	157	274	93	95	141	76	70	312	179	44	81	75	1187	299	171	189	56	66	115	110	275	287
ODESSA TX	467	121	224	85	89	139	76	62	307	163	40	65	74	1185	308	176	158	55	62	124	112	252	257
ROUND ROCK TX	449	111	239	72	74	122	57	47	259	95	28	76	40	1139	267	148	145	51	57	114	107	234	235
SAN ANTONIO TX	547	159	243	89	87	135	65	56	266	127	35	69	61	1205	304	173	175	49	61	131	111	236	263

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
URBAN AREA AND STATE	YBON STK	HAM BGR	BA CON	FRY CKN	TU NA	HGL PLK	DOZ EGG	CHE MAR	POT ESE	BAN ATO	ANA LET	BRC BRC	CIN CIG	COF FEE	SUG AR	CER EAL	SWT PEA	TOM ATO	PCN PCN	KLE MEX	CTR GNT	CR1 SCO	
SHERMAN TX	592	152	222	92	109	122	82	49	286	142	49	69	82	1249	291	154	174	58	66	111	112	232	253
TEMPLE TX	564	133	231	87	91	132	76	58	280	141	33	70	74	1144	314	173	170	54	68	126	112	228	238
TEXARKANA TX-AR	502	131	282	89	86	130	76	54	288	187	46	69	60	1121	297	166	156	57	68	107	101	245	232
TYLER TX	559	140	212	79	85	111	78	70	276	114	48	76	68	1224	291	151	174	56	69	120	116	229	228
WACO TX	456	143	229	80	96	130	77	70	277	154	44	69	71	1181	240	169	171	48	64	124	112	253	253
WICHITA FALLS TX	471	120	259	93	81	118	75	62	310	141	46	67	64	1151	267	157	167	57	63	121	106	241	255
SALT LAKE CITY UT	358	102	254	99	81	104	67	48	297	105	39	40	65	1161	323	141	161	52	64	120	111	239	223
MONTPELIER-BARRE VT	568	171	249	114	101	119	103	63	262	231	49	68	67	1150	309	182	132	61	62	110	99	239	256
HAMPTON ROADS/SE VIRGINIA	535	147	207	85	68	128	75	48	250	206	39	77	75	1114	234	161	136	54	57	117	112	212	234
PRINCE WILLIAM VA	532	136	254	86	76	108	70	70	262	189	45	74	53	900	275	162	157	52	68	111	96	219	265
RICHMOND VA	515	165	225	71	71	134	67	43	273	207	44	60	53	889	229	163	150	50	70	117	104	201	247
ROANOKE VA	515	135	235	97	69	142	77	54	265	171	39	87	56	930	244	154	155	46	55	112	102	205	219
RENTON WA	391	123	248	94	93	117	80	59	304	100	44	46	52	1356	336	170	155	59	64	131	109	261	259
RICHLAND-KENNEWICK WA	409	125	245	99	78	109	56	47	302	93	47	56	56	1236	318	140	179	52	61	133	117	240	184
SEATTLE WA	469	123	275	94	105	117	77	75	315	117	45	49	70	1384	339	198	201	59	68	144	118	282	280
SPOKANE WA	407	115	199	93	80	122	74	53	299	99	41	44	65	1338	277	144	173	55	61	131	116	245	150
TACOMA WA	465	121	247	109	82	106	91	59	306	111	47	42	49	1386	356	160	197	57	67	119	106	259	243
WALLA WALLA WA	442	132	159	96	96	115	81	62	307	98	45	36	63	1285	312	147	172	54	62	133	124	232	170
WENATCHEE-EAST WENATCHEE WA	419	116	218	89	89	122	77	66	300	96	38	53	59	1336	314	153	182	60	66	136	118	264	186
YAKIMA WA	455	139	285	101	98	104	76	68	308	103	51	45	63	1359	330	164	184	60	64	136	121	272	257
CHARLESTON WV	526	131	231	96	88	126	75	71	263	169	37	69	57	1128	292	161	156	60	71	128	101	220	244
HUNTINGTON WV	529	139	202	102	82	114	82	72	229	162	48	78	51	1163	282	151	158	56	74	114	99	189	254
APPLETON WI	440	114	237	89	75	111	75	47	256	198	40	67	54	1227	275	149	145	57	60	116	99	252	234
FOND DU LAC WI	455	131	276	92	77	121	69	51	269	206	36	76	51	1276	288	147	162	56	70	127	108	257	268
GREEN BAY WI	409	150	211	95	74	109	61	50	253	217	37	69	54	1210	284	145	160	55	63	114	95	227	250
JANESVILLE WI	426	144	226	84	72	113	68	42	241	182	37	70	48	1225	250	147	172	48	71	123	102	256	249
KENOSHA WI	491	147	245	85	79	110	63	46	273	213	39	76	57	1265	283	158	198	56	69	130	110	235	261
LA CROSSE WI	439	140	232	84	79	109	67	52	241	162	39	49	51	1216	276	163	140	58	63	117	99	250	251
MANITOWOC-TWO RIVERS WI	485	159	250	85	84	120	70	52	272	197	34	69	71	1238	286	158	158	56	71	129	109	246	277
MARSHFIELD WI	455	117	220	73	78	114	67	47	269	189	37	63	58	1236	260	154	131	53	66	123	95	231	228
MILWAUKEE WI	486	145	246	92	67	112	69	47	250	220	39	70	62	1269	277	154	144	54	65	111	99	248	244
NEW LONDON WI	325	129	269	92	87	124	73	51	269	159	38	69	50	1228	278	154	162	50	73	119	99	240	253
STEVENS POINT WI	452	141	284	79	86	127	68	50	256	169	40	67	55	1213	285	149	168	53	69	128	101	257	260
WAUSAU WI	482	128	198	81	81	105	69	56	219	152	35	56	48	1225	274	149	146	56	66	130	102	252	260
CASPER WY	442	125	259	81	79	110	82	59	258	183	49	59	39	1029	291	143	160	53	62	131	118	246	236
SHERIDAN WY	442	129	240	92	103	130	80	49	267	159	43	57	68	995	297	168	164	62	65	131	113	278	270
NUMBER OF CITIES	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263
MINIMUM	296	81	167	56	58	83	50	39	219	73	23	36	30	889	199	94	114	40	43	95	89	155	150
MAXIMUM	633	194	339	127	116	183	142	90	335	332	73	109	114	1356	386	205	202	80	82	151	126	305	313
MEDIAN	471	135	242	86	79	118	75	56	269	182	42	69	60	1117	274	155	157	54	67	121	101	228	242
MEAN	483	136	241	85	79	120	77	58	272	180	41	70	62	1124	272	155	157	54	66	121	103	225	241
STANDARD DEVIATION	61	17	28	12	11	17	14	10	21	45	7	13	12	57	35	17	17	6	6	10	7	30	27

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URBAN AREA AND STATE

BIRMINGHAM AL	152	48	24	129	361	93000	667	7214	4383	11597	2556	100	500	886	23520	2250	3100	326
DOTHAN AL	137	54	25	146	273	90000	648	10751		10751	1738		609	945	14100	2660	2640	321
FLORENCE AL	143	50	25	115	285	75240	578	9227	2751	11578	2253		460	879	16040	2500	2480	311
GADSDEN AL	141	48	24	95	275	70000	499	7214	4383	11597	2238		470	945	19550	2400	2620	379
HUNTSVILLE AL	139	48	22	143	392	108000	774	11107		11107	2323		495	959	18967	2920	3340	346
MOBILE AL	146	48	24	109	324	85360	613	7601	3893	11494	2351		670	937	16075	2720	3100	354
MONTGOMERY AL	144	52	24	145	365	90000	643	7699	4383	12082	2388	80	550	902	19567	3267	3767	416
FAIRBANKS AK	152	72	39	243	503	109600	796	5616	8308	13924	1246	150	619	1125	30500	5100	8825	399
JUNEAU AK	159	61	34	186	524	112250	776	16428		16428	20C2	75	733	1290	38000	4230	10771	490
LAKE HAVASU AZ	162	62	31	152		86100	621	12387		12387	1728		483	1040	22500	3133	3733	392
PIKENIX AZ	155	63	30	95	378	102617	737	9894		9894	1752	75	680	829	27120	3520	450	409
SCOTTSDALE AZ	163	61	30	95	526	128750	942	9894		9894	1678	75	650	859	24800	3340	00	411
TUCSON AZ	151	55	29	107	455	99800	717	5953	3089	9042	1425	60	588	975	26700	3180	40C	369
BENTONVILLE/BELLA VISTA AR	126	54	26	115	295	94375	686	9956	1826	11782	1927		522	867	13500	2067	3200	322
FAYETTEVILLE AR	108	51	27	109	320	81125	594	7042	3380	10422	2535		537	879	13425	2600	2300	301
FORT SMITH AR	142	54	28	98	342	74900	543	7566	2670	10236	1963		538	899	14300	2725	2925	287
HOT SPRINGS AR	153	60	27	145	338	97200	689	8125	1160	9285	1777		456	870	17550	2638	3380	374
JONESBORO AR	146	61	26	112	303	71667	514	6204	5067	11271	19C7		453	879	1420C	2200	2933	288
BAKERSFIELD CA	159	56	28	102	475	92494	669	6986	6490	13476	1277	50	667	999	34500	5667	570C	360
BLTYHE CA	166	51	28	106	390	105000	753	8800	2040	10840	1747		567	1035	30000	3833	3867	350
CHICO CA	160	57	29	126	437	106550	750	8884	4016	12580	1331	60	719	1025	29000	3040	5125	364
FRESNO CA	173	59	29	126	472	105118	749	7838	2383	10221	1230		66C	946	27600	3000	4780	429
INDIO CA	164	57	27	98	470	105000	751	8819	2C19	10838	1613	50	736	957	36200	3733	3500	339
LOS ANGELES CA	166	59	28	111	793	172219	1253	5948	2288	8236	1169	110	567	951	37980	3020	4460	347
MERCED COUNTY CA	169	58	29	162	384	86550	628	6624	3002	9626	1284	100	600	989	30000	2933	5267	419
ORANGE COUNTY CA	166	59	28	111	663	200395	1458	6776	2129	8905	1169	80	720	951	36280	4200	3960	347
PALM SPRINGS CA	172	56	28	105	535	127000	915	8970	1732	10702	1613	50	690	997	29600	3780	4050	362
RIVERSIDE CA	149	50	27	111	488	118500	852	8026	2076	10102	14C2	60	648	917	30567	2925	3375	326
SACRAMENTO CA	146	57	29	131	480	95200	678	9284	3109	12393	1312	100	788	889	42500	3180	3940	357
SAN DIEGO CA	172	58	29	105	840	164500	1180	6053	2742	8795	1241	108	832	1009	33480	3500	3640	362
SAN FRANCISCO CA	165	64	32	116	872	244400	1763	4782	2443	7225	2580	125	870	985	53900	4033	5560	396
TEMECULA CA	164	56	28	102	497	146360	1044	7978	2864	10842	1557		650	1112	32450	3200	440C	359
VENTURA COUNTY CA	166	59	28	111	692	191985	1397	6191	2303	8494	1169	75	855	1001	32200	3020	3800	347
VISALIA CA	168	53	27	113	367	94250	671	6146	3188	9334	1285		658	974	27000	3100	3850	414
BOULDER CO	105	49	27	106	518	113386	813	5575	4338	9513	1653	50	625	926	30400	3275	4900	332
COLORADO SPRINGS CO	104	48	27	147	360	94032	677	4892	3394	8286	1504		599	897	29300	2900	3780	307
DENVER CO	105	54	27	105	405	131433	925	5575	4338	9513	1653	100	632	903	28600	3138	4250	322
FORT COLLINS CO	105	49	28	103	420	95712	690	4085	3995	8080	1555		565	941	25000	2480	3500	276
GLENWOOD SPRINGS CO	132	55	23	169	512	105500	767	3581	6868	10449	1309		536	1037	28500	2250	4000	369
GRAND JUNCTION CO	142	59	35	122	336	72919	521	4882	3845	8727	1511		538	1014	25433	2725	3820	358
GUNNISON CO	154	67	36	151	276	70800	505	5042	5346	10388	1225		560	983	22000	2000	3225	379
LONGMONT CO	105	48	28	102	444	90000	651	3461	3518	7379	1915		500	939	30000	2633	4433	385
PUEBLO CO	110	52	29	109	313	68780	494	5372	4080	9452	1515	50	450	916	26550	2660	4175	284
HARTFORD CT	151	59	25	127	591	151500	1085	6744	6812	13556	1725	75	588	1083	38100	4000	4480	335
DOVER DE	128	52	31	114	350	93800	683	6874	3918	10792	1455		682	826	24500	2250	2767	392
WILMINGTON DE	161	56	31	117	428	141667	1031	12657		12657	1510		700	889	33167	2633	2600	399

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	24 FRZ ORJ	25 BB CRN	26 88 FD	27 COK	28 APT RENT	29A HOME PRICE	29B HOME P+I	30A ALL- ELECT	30B PART ELECT	31 OTHER ENRGY	30+31 TOTAL ENRGY	22 TELE P+CM	33 BUS	34 TIRE BAL	35 GASC LINE	36 MOHP ROOM	37 DOC TOR	38 DEN TIST	39 ASF RIN
URBAN AREA AND STATE																			
WASHINGTON DC	152	83	34	132	848	150277	1059	12158			12158	2114	108	702	994	26277	3793	4847	386
BRADENTON FL	145	70	30	154	408	98233	705	12268			12268	1710		550	911	28050	2699	3450	266
BRANDON FL	144	52	29	170	425	92000	661	11423			11423	1557	60	400	899	21500	3000	3250	311
FORT MYERS FL	142	56	25	168	450	92500	669	14259			14259	1341	75	554	969	26325	2880	3520	347
HOMESTEAD FL	144	49	30	111	514	78497	565	13276			13276	1731		699	941	27020	3900	4000	411
JACKSONVILLE FL	142	52	20	99	415	92250	658	10409			10409	1643	60	670	914	19860	3700	3660	339
LAKELAND FL	135	52	24	129	417	96908	697	11945			11945	1854	75	645	921	22500	3060	2560	352
LEESBURG FL	137	60	20	162	423	85097	609	10726			10726	1158		533	879	21367	2567	2500	341
MIAMI FL	167	57	29	111	519	103440	743	14886			14886	1785	75	590	976	25100	3400	3300	332
ORLANDO FL	141	55	29	107	495	103164	738	10381			10381	1489	75	560	977	21680	2833	4220	348
WEST PALM BEACH FL	149	54	30	105	490	100349	710	14576			14576	1638	75	800	927	17375	3825	3500	385
ALBANY GA	142	84	20	126	308	85580	615	8003			8003	1821	50	508	822	13500	2867	2700	280
AMERICUS GA	150	65	24	96	317	79247	577	13750			13750	1814		767	943	15500	2640	2450	391
ATLANTA GA	150	62	24	122	446	112558	806		7146	5764	12510	1928	85	620	864	21960	3800	4000	399
AUGUSTA GA	148	47	25	141	385	96760	687		7450	4169	11619	1571		580	856	20780	2900	3120	385
DALTON GA	166	63	25	83	351	100000	727		7494	4244	11738	2450		570	881	16600	2700	2800	365
MACON GA	141	51	22	117	346	83380	596		7521	3752	11273	1875		500	827	18050	2600	2620	324
ROME GA	139	75	23	92	345	76667	554	12772			12772	1808		510	919	16850	2467	2833	349
SAVANNAH GA	143	49	24	109	391	90900	641		10992	1829	12821	2035		570	795	19767	2740	3260	275
BOISE ID	107	45	25	142	497	93233	683		3733	3901	7634	1612	55	567	979	23700	2400	3332	233
POCATELLO ID	110	52	24	160		70500	497		2575	4098	6673	1639		500	969	24150	2467	3875	365
CHAMPAIGN IL	151	58	30	116	406	106000	779		5952	4869	10821	1450	50	667	956	25150	2540	4300	382
CHARLESTON IL	158	58	29	85	375	81633	595		7845	5350	13195	2422		525	929	21500	2100	2833	414
DECATUR IL	142	62	29	124	326	89500	646		5979	4869	10848	1780		550	899	19650	2550	3210	283
FREEPORT IL	148	63	30	135	358	100650	725		10420	4704	15124	2258		498	874	16900	3188	4040	390
NAPERVILLE IL	155	59	31	155	663	171290	1235		5942	5200	11142	2377		750	959	28800	2900	4033	330
PEORIA IL	158	65	30	115	360	116150	828		8006	4016	12022	1778	60	610	907	23900	2460	3900	343
QUAD-CITIES IL-IA	136	51	27	108	344	93764	675		6739	3253	9592	2055	60	510	909	20740	2570	3500	223
ROCKFORD IL	122	55	29	118	385	93580	677		10420	4844	15244	1844	60	625	919	23300	2800	4180	381
SPRINGFIELD IL	141	57	29	110	363	99667	728		5604	3730	9334	1683	50	610	963	20000	3060	3600	332
ANDERSON IN	146	56	28	109	332	82000	600		4708	4116	10824	1652		630	919	24250	2360	3700	299
BLOOMINGTON IN	126	60	28	149	382	90050	650	11727			11727	1562	30	500	931	28000	2380	3620	391
EVANSVILLE IN	163	71	30	131	366	89800	649		5389	3002	8291	1643	60	585	899	25333	2420	3040	289
FORT WAYNE IN	171	63	26	143	445	84200	603		5083	3980	9063	2233	50	560	959	18767	2420	2960	301
INDIANAPOLIS IN	145	58	26	142	415	92000	665		5668	4984	10652	1933	105	619	893	25080	3260	2780	332
KOKOMO IN	153	58	27	144	361	91667	664	13125			13125	1516		575	937	16750	2250	3337	258
SOUTH BEND IN	160	57	26	127	440	85597	616		4527	5265	9792	1840	50	560	865	26325	2260	2740	283
AMES IA	127	53	22	133	430	110000	791		5739	4320	10059	1820		630	992	24500	2600	3825	338
CEDAR RAPIDS IA	159	59	23	105	331	113000	815		7789	3768	11557	2010		674	1002	23100	2320	3560	334
CLINTON IA	150	59	30	115	360	92333	689		5652	3490	9142	1948		400	972	20900	2867	3633	308
FORT DODGE IA	139	56	28	139	325	90000	656		5839	3473	9312	1102		567	956	22000	2367	2667	262
MASON CITY IA	141	53	27	104	334	101295	733		5772	4378	10150	1817		650	959	23950	2425	3480	302
GARDEN CITY KS	163	62	31	131	342	73300	524		7886	2731	10617	1568		490	899	19500	2200	3840	301
GREAT BEND KS	160	53	26	139	350	85200	597		6304	2905	9209	1265		525	946	22000	2000	3300	265
HAYS KS	162	58	29	117	300	81080	570		6084	3468	9552	1661		525	939	24325	2500	3933	372
LAWRENCE KS	150	59	27	102	405	101542	717		5361	3281	8642	1622		512	829	19900	2200	2912	336

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URBAN AREA AND STATE	ORJ	FRZ	88	COK	APT	HOME	HOME	ALL-	PART	OTHER	TOTAL	TELE	BUS	TIRE	GASC	MUSP	DOC	DEM	ASF
						PRICE	P+I	ELECT	ELECT	ENRGY	ENRGY	PHCN		QAL	LINE	ROOM	TUR	TEST	RIN
SALINA KS	153	56	28	118	300	78700	562		7229	2592	9821	1680		490	879	19450	2060	2720	336
WICHITA KS	142	54	26	128	365	83000	582		9535	2656	12191	1570		590	759	23480	2400	3020	335
BOWLING GREEN KY	158	68	27	118	343	82100	593		5867	3627	9494	1877		500	933	22200	2400	3525	395
LEXINGTON KY	153	71	27	106	476	104771	753		5065	4756	9821	2114	60	592	919	20700	2843	3514	365
LOUISVILLE KY	150	51	28	119	402	85180	609		5624	5621	11245	2172	60	560	941	25000	2500	3480	321
MURRAY KY	158	63	28	116	348	75000	536	10458			10458	2029		475	954	18500	2650	3038	324
OWENSBORO KY	170	67	32	115	300	88800	646		4841	3290	8131	2550		460	917	20125	2400	3220	342
SOMERSET KY	172	66	28	99	335	82000	604	9309			9309	2389		414	959	22500	2215	2975	253
LAFAYETTE LA	158	63	22	137	413	74620	535		10995	2841	13836	1881		620	865	17400	2300	3460	356
LAKE CHARLES LA	167	61	20	138	439	72790	520		8111	3200	11311	1834		633	942	17700	2571	3250	413
MONROE LA	155	61	21	111	392	82100	592	15048			15048	1780		665	879	14867	2600	3040	277
NEW ORLEANS LA	175	59	24	117	348	91200	651	13001			13001	2038	60	579	827	22100	2500	3000	429
SHREVEPORT LA	143	61	28	136	301	91657	661	11894			11894	2013		662	879	19743	2833	2950	366
BALTIMORE MD	146	60	32	103	417	112600	799	11091			11091	2318	90	580	961	27912	3380	3300	365
BOSTON MA	132	55	33	109	1600	290080	2076		6798	7644	14442	2163	50	625	1019	34980	4350	4240	382
SPRINGFIELD MA	142	50	24	114	437	163280	1179		5820	5895	11715	1316		660	873	28375	2960	4120	349
BENTON HARBOR-ST JOSEPH MI	163	60	32	132	520	121100	886		6829	5504	12333	1612		550	922	26250	2740	3725	373
LANSING MI	157	60	28	122	456	114837	831		4441	6062	10503	1667	75	760	924	31225	2650	4725	406
TRAVERSE CITY MI	155	59	32	125		97500	700		4833	6669	11502	1929		583	943	30150	2330	4020	386
BRAINERD MN	137	75	28	94		96225	491	12216			12216	2082		700	994	23500	2287	2950	298
ROCHESTER MN	149	75	25	150	467	82960	594		3820	5947	9767	2550		710	945	21300	2640	3550	331
ST CLOUD MN	148	61	30	129	369	79288	568		7159	4570	11729	1945		625	985	27650	2433	3850	317
ST PAUL MN	134	56	31	143	502	95140	678		5107	6376	11483	2004	75	650	977	32300	2740	3920	308
GULFPORT MS	166	57	23	109	333	72500	520	9089			9089	2389		599	933	14700	2080	3440	383
LAUREL MS	152	60	24	95		75460	540	9157			9157	2939		560	955	11200	1531	4171	425
CLINTON MO	131	60	26	116	289	78220	562		8001	3613	11614	1068		488	857	18500	2040	2680	361
COLUMBIA MO	149	60	23	113	312	80500	575		5151	4693	9844	1114		515	899	23000	2600	3420	277
JOPLIN MO	159	63	30	124	336	84800	603	10675			10675	1375		539	839	21430	2840	3740	355
KENNETT MO	156	56	29	136		67500	489		2915	3643	6558	1475		400	939	14500	2100	2500	289
KIRKSVILLE MO	158	60	31	137	337	70666	510		6050	4100	10150	1603		440	869	21850	1620	3325	296
NEVADA MO	149	53	33	119		65600	481		5814	3429	9243	1755		400	819	20000	2150	2700	284
POPLAR BLUFF MO	167	59	27	132	392	67375	493	7630			7630	1632		500	919	19650	2100	2267	370
ST JOSEPH MO	158	62	31	102	309	83333	600		5076	4276	9352	1776	50	556	809	26450	2575	3160	428
ST LOUIS MO	123	52	26	128	418	89670	639		6501	5564	12065	1644	85	592	835	22180	3260	3160	243
GREAT FALLS MT	134	53	24	172	398	70000	503		4158	5351	9509	1872	50	516	966	23000	3150	2750	409
GRAND ISLAND NE	147	55	22	151	311	71464	499		6126	4506	10632	1740		495	909	19000	2130	2740	362
HASTINGS NE	154	56	28	162	340	71500	506		5873	5555	11428	1439		467	863	19200	2400	2967	361
LINCOLN NE	138	53	21	149	389	87200	624		4439	4819	9258	1466	65	580	905	19300	2240	2940	305
OMAHA NE	143	47	25	111	394	82750	591		5368	3820	9188	2175	75	670	867	19340	3040	3060	248
LAS VEGAS NV	132	62	25	91	512	91980	656		5955	3404	9359	993	100	638	936	21080	3400	3060	460
RENO-SPARKS NV	136	52	26	132	469	109875	793		6483	4110	10593	1425	60	598	983	29500	3333	4100	332

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QUARTER 3, 1988	PRICE RECEIPT																			
	24	25	26	27	28	29A	29B	30A	30B	31	30+31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	
URBAN AREA AND STATE	ORJ	FRZ	BB	FD	COK	RENT	HOME	HOME	ALL-	PART	OTHER	TOTAL	TELE	BUS	TIRE	GASC	MOHP	DOC	DEM	ASP
							PRICE	P+1	ELECT	ELECT	ENRGY	ENRGY	FMCN		BAL	LINE	ROOM	TUR	11ST	RIN
MANCHESTER NH	151	50	33	101	473	178000	1278			7546	5912	13458	2203	75	670	955	26200	3260	4628	395
ALAMOGORDO NM	166	65	32	142	341	96950	699			7356	3939	11295	2190		568	912	18000	3488	3872	421
ALBUQUERQUE NM	141	57	27	145	419	102178	737			6919	3419	10338	1956	60	712	953	24968	264	4238	314
FARMINGTON NM	148	60	33	101	349	95625	687			4438	3772	8210	2230		609	1009	25500	2395	3920	338
HOBBS NM	169	60	30	169	305	94960	688			6781	3150	9531	1917		533	932	21500	2700	4100	320
LAS CRUCES NM	153	58	30	151	410	94249	685			7442	1723	9165	2201		639	963	20600	2950	3536	440
RUSWELL NM	163	59	30	133	297	93833	681	8856				8856	2019		542	983	18550	3000	3400	447
ALBANY NY	173	58	32	153	474	104560	757			5625	6667	12292	2654	60	620	975	15620	2850	4220	409
BINGHAMTON NY	145	59	30	119	407	106360	773			6026	5228	11254	2341	70	617	926	18450	3000	3267	374
BUFFALO NY	137	51	31	143	408	78882	567			5806	6026	11832	2458	100	617	882	20300	2640	3300	367
ELMIRA NY	154	49	32	126	411	75375	541			6124	7746	13870	2203	75	462	916	19750	2525	3000	409
GLENS FALLS NY	146	50	30	129	415	110918	805			5400	7650	13050	2097	50	682	931	18800	2375	4225	372
SYRACUSE NY	123	55	25	135	361	77000	557			5675	8352	14027	2759	60	640	907	22225	2460	2340	309
CHAPEL HILL NC	129	53	22	169	442	142333	1028	10533				10533	1505	50	733	966	25800	2867	3500	388
CHARLOTTE NC	142	50	23	93	410	105400	754	10371				10371	1757	70	540	815	17600	3780	3280	281
DURHAM NC	140	48	23	123	389	104240	744	10605				10605	1706		605	919	21500	2860	3300	372
GASTONIA NC	130	49	22	93	425	101900	729	10293				10293	1512		479	885	17500	2375	2800	369
GOLDSBORO NC	148	57	24	84	396	96667	697	10917				10917	1545		455	988	18900	2238	3000	372
GREENSBORO NC	140	45	24	107	505	106162	750	10689				10689	1791	50	530	845	15400	2740	2960	332
GREENVILLE NC	147	52	23	112	354	94000	674	10020				10020	1631		450	851	18000	2600	3360	379
HICKORY NC	139	49	23	106	347	80833	579	10241				10241	1517	60	450	936	17000	2300	2533	382
NEW BERN NC	144	50	24	106	376	93750	669	10854				10854	1604		580	933	18400	2550	3640	368
RALEIGH NC	142	50	22	112	458	109530	770	10853				10853	1656	75	538	875	16400	2700	3925	375
ROCKY MOUNT NC	144	50	24	112	382	97130	700	11484				11484	1754		600	909	19100	2500	3400	394
WILMINGTON NC	142	52	24	114	390	107960	776	10673				10673	1626		540	881	17250	2500	3140	355
WINSTON-SALEM NC	143	49	22	121	363	111000	809	10728				10728	1668		460	924	17667	2100	3520	389
FARGO ND	134	46	26	156	375	94000	465		5453	6533	11986	1871	70	550	963	22700	2117	3520	330	
AKRON OH	131	50	22	106	373	80785	573		8315	5945	14280	2115	65	669	959	24450	2520	2540	337	
ASHLAND OH	154	58	25	119	348	85833	613		8500	5457	13557	1763		483	829	22300	1818	2633	376	
CANTON OH	119	51	20	105	335	91667	660		6792	4698	11490	1953		480	883	17800	2860	2620	239	
CLEVELAND OH	133	55	28	105	455	95000	674		5856	4029	9885	2036	100	630	923	40880	2700	3060	355	
COLUMBUS OH	162	63	22	99	390	106642	751		5692	4958	10650	2036	75	660	923	22200	2440	3760	311	
DAYTON OH	147	63	22	115	423	98767	712		6395	4575	10570	1588		514	869	20000	2480	2620	339	
FINDLAY OH	146	72	23	95	378	98250	707		5844	5229	11073	2024		610	895	17500	2440	3240	349	
LORAIN OH	142	52	20	112	302	86250	622		6756	5500	12256	1675		670	946	38200	2460	3200	403	
MANSFIELD OH	147	64	22	97	325	100675	732		8533	4474	13007	2185		610	881	23633	2280	3640	329	
MT VERNON OH	189	61	28	112	335	86250	627		5261	5139	10400	1810		600	909	22200	2100	2567	346	
NEWARK OH	175	62	30	115	445	79000	558		6954	5173	12127	1660		550	899	21500	2460	2860	301	
TOLEDO OH	159	67	26	103	412	105500	754		6031	4855	10886	2179	75	610	857	23180	2380	3720	358	
OKLAHOMA CITY OK	151	71	26	91	309	77700	558		6958	3423	10381	1878		500	855	17700	3000	3200	335	
TULSA OK	134	68	31	139	307	75870	541		8127	3900	12027	1785	60	570	883	19940	3240	3360	322	
EUGENE OR	111	50	22	95	450	104697	748	5895				5895	1888	65	570	951	32067	2806	4980	358
KLAMATH FALLS OR	149	47	25	102	375	71000	504	11000				11000	1645		490	1019	28800	2260	4460	388
PORTLAND OR	126	59	22	115	398	98818	709		3312	4019	7331	2020	135	589	882	33840	3095	5240	343	
SALEM OR	137	47	16	100	410	84875	608	8459				8459	1802		610	895	23000	2755	5340	375

QUARTER 3, 1988	P R I C E R E P O R T																		
	24	25	26	27	28	29A	29B	30A	30B	31	30+31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
URBAN AREA AND STATE	FRZ	CRN	FD	COK	APT	HOME	HOME	ALL-	PART	OTHER	TOTAL	TELE	BUS	TIRE	GASO	HOSP	DUK	DEM	ASF
	ORJ	CRN	FD	COK	RENT	PRICE	P+I	ELECT	ELECT	ENRGY	ENRGY	P+CN		BAL	LINE	ROOM	TOR	TIST	RIN
ERIE PA	156	58	27	149	394	90480	649		5674	6190	11664	1901	75	520	869	27125	2460	2760	328
HANOVER PA	159	55	29	99	385	101647	733		6997	4992	11989	1251		500	982	20500	2333	2633	422
HARRISBURG PA	166	54	30	105	460	87550	614	14111			14111	1615	100	629	895	30325	2420	2775	405
LANCASTER PA	162	56	32	108	393	86000	627	15719			15719	1502	70	630	876	20933	2350	3167	419
MERCER COUNTY PA	156	67	24	147	339	84100	598		7485	3870	11355	1300		420	879	22750	2260	3670	327
PHILADELPHIA PA	140	56	32	121	630	131140	944	19914			19514	1345	130	600	885	40020	3980	4480	291
WAYNESBORO PA	166	56	28	135	397	107875	793	11100			11100	1284		380	959	20500	2280	3120	354
WILKES-BARRE PA	159	56	30	115	430	96067	686	13220			13220	1505	100	463	917	23750	2220	2880	374
YORK PA	161	52	31	108	433	82667	595		6997	4992	11989	1829	70	530	845	22133	2450	2740	379
ANDERSON SC	125	58	27	97	338	84125	604	10588			10588	2055		576	871	16200	2625	3800	398
CHARLESTON SC	140	63	25	151	430	97904	704		8898	2620	11518	1936		550	925	19000	2500	3500	347
COLUMBIA SC	145	51	22	143	393	85600	610	11492			11492	1760		565	937	18000	2640	3860	337
FLORENCE SC	116	63	21	119	338	92000	662	10896			10896	2561		500	945	18300	2600	2840	455
GREENVILLE SC	129	53	22	96	327	90600	644	10598			10598	2506		575	885	17500	2340	2840	359
LANCASTER SC	129	47	22	103	357	84300	604	10624			10624	1807		520	894	18600	2200	3450	308
MYRTLE BEACH SC	146	55	23	133	404	93273	674	6906			6506	1726	75	490	906	21350	2333	2875	318
SPARTANBURG SC	134	52	24	93	414	89960	642	10806			10806	2085		550	877	14100	2500	2980	387
RAPID CITY SD	154	61	33	152	507	89850	647		5726	5397	11123	2085		446	989	22800	2433	4533	342
VERMILLION SD	171	61	29	132	290	72000	530		5855	5435	11290	1722		433	919	20400	1900	4000	229
CHATTANOOGA TN	159	61	25	121	392	86130	620		6631	4515	11146	1978	75	500	915	16780	2020	2750	350
OVERSBOUR TN	140	59	30	139	298	79742	576		6661	3057	9718	1612		483	939	18000	2550	2740	368
JACKSON TN	149	64	28	132	462	76450	548		6475	4014	10489	1640	75	550	976	17200	3233	3267	386
KINGSPOR TN	142	48	19	93	368	87500	621	9104			9104	1945		649	957	18200	2340	2540	369
KNOXVILLE TN	141	50	21	90	390	87436	632		6191	3098	9289	1581	75	500	899	18900	2533	2529	313
MCMINNVILLE TN	140	67	25	109		80800	583	10663			10663	2033		500	956	14000	1900	3333	337
MEMPHIS TN	150	61	31	123	357	89589	641		7249	2743	9992	1906	85	535	855	20520	2380	3140	410
MORRISTOWN TN	137	47	21	97	360	77167	560	11693			11693	1736		500	986	14800	2420	2720	207
NASHVILLE-DAVIDSON TN	129	56	22	128	453	108350	775		7427	4382	11809	1871	85	509	897	17876	3040	3220	365
UNION CITY TN	140	58	31	135		77266	574		8088	2660	10748	1634		450	949	17600	2020	2875	379
ABILENE TX	156	57	28	129	294	82960	599		8750	3157	11507	1439		600	985	23200	2080	2960	394
AMARILLO TX	156	58	29	144	362	79200	568		5990	3491	9481	1457		537	977	18850	2500	2680	389
AUSTIN TX	164	58	26	120	391	82958	594		7105	2956	10061	1535	50	650	915	22600	3180	4120	367
BEAUMONT TX	159	52	21	122	384	71061	501		9941	3210	13151	1486		629	873	21233	3200	3240	415
BROWNSVILLE TX	158	57	31	132	327	68900	498	12317			12317	1242	50	520	981	21850	2300	2600	322
CORPUS CHRISTI TX	135	56	25	153	368	85000	600		9334	2344	11678	1255	50	625	947	20600	3125	2790	329
DALLAS TX	146	55	29	95	455	96324	675		9045	3329	12374	1737	150	625	881	23740	3300	3400	342
EL PASO TX	156	60	31	125	354	94250	676		6947	2994	9541	1512		610	941	15500	2860	3055	405
HARLINGEN TX	150	65	31	134	328	71460	517	11486			11486	1333		640	929	17700	3125	2900	429
HOUSTON TX	165	63	29	138	371	76407	541		10496	2719	13215	1603	137	681	828	21108	3005	3470	390
HUNTSVILLE TX	159	66	26	133	402	78282	552	14300			14300	1393		660	952	19800	2750	3625	364
KERRVILLE TX	150	59	29	166	337	90000	623		11194	939	12133	1069		575	932	13400	3000	2800	299
KILLEEN TX	152	58	31	140	365	84500	610	12679			12679	1700		450	939	19900	2260	3140	387
LUBBOCK TX	165	60	31	139	340	78480	561		6390	3275	9665	1443		529	981	17300	2340	2760	376
LUFKIN TX	156	61	20	95	350	71000	544		9450	3525	12975	1125		450	924	14000	2000	2450	270
MCALLEN TX	147	72	31	153	389	87333	628	11057			11057	1358		612	863	23167	2100	2700	419
MIDLAND TX	167	61	32	169	372	86400	616		9788	2650	12438	1491		600	939	19250	2580	3740	367
ODESSA TX	151	63	32	153	388	79150	577	11538			11538	1417		720	971	19300	3080	3240	411
ROUND ROCK TX	143	53	20	139	390	90475	689		8370	2913	11283	1535		600	864	22000	2700	3200	321
SAN ANTONIO TX	134	63	35	135	325	95000	688		9894	1525	11819	1666	58	689	857	18820	3300	2720	297

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QUARTER 3, 1988	P R I C E R E P O R T																			
	24	25	26	27	28	29A	29B	30A	30B	31	30+31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	
URBAN AREA AND STATE	FRZ	DB	CRN	FD	COX	RENT	HOME	HOME	ALL-	PART	CTHR	TOTAL	TELE	TIRE	GASC	MOOP	UGC	DEN	ASF	
	DRJ						PRICE	P+I	ELECT	ELECT	ENRGY	ENRGY	PHCN	BUS	BAL	LINE	TUR	1ST	RIN	
SHERMAN TX	166	58	33	92	320	85500	614	12622				12622	1860		448	929	21000	2500	2825	362
TEMPLE TX	169	60	30	149	320	89000	632	12679				12679	1402		650	939	19150	2500	2980	405
TEXARKANA TX-AR	165	57	29	165	336	81667	591		6530	3396	9526	1020		333	866	18700	2800	2775	342	
TYLER TX	165	58	27	104	385	74500	538		8570	3408	11578	1470		610	919	20200	2900	2875	309	
WACO TX	154	50	27	116	346	75370	539	12679				12679	1355	75	570	949	18800	2560	2750	302
WICHITA FALLS TX	154	54	29	127	361	86320	623	12622				12622	1255	75	680	977	19000	2500	3238	401
SALT LAKE CITY UT	139	50	27	144	343	87240	627		5175	4812	9587	2110	50	615	981	26825	2840	3380	345	
MONTPELIER-BARRE VT	139	51	32	184	458	143200	1025		4254	14282	18536	2150	100	500	979	26400	2567	3800	372	
HAMPTON ROADS/SE VIRGINIA	138	49	26	86	408	96400	688	10710				10710	2453		600	995	23341	2890	2770	393
PRINCE WILLIAM VA	135	59	31	101	557	136215	972	11194				11194	2107		600	1004	18933	3140	3740	387
RICHMOND VA	146	49	26	105	529	117580	849	10989				10589	2250	60	690	961	22040	3080	3080	395
ROANOKE VA	144	49	24	107	384	101894	726	8559				8559	2014		634	923	19400	2320	3440	322
RENTON WA	153	56	32	117	498	95000	685		4968	3733	8701	1589	100	605	843	28500	2980	5900	359	
RICHLAND-KENNEWICK WA	159	53	24	126	358	75800	544	9653				9653	1658		540	999	32200	2914	5357	381
SEATTLE WA	161	71	32	149	497	100239	713	6480				6480	1710	100	700	859	29540	3530	3728	407
SPOKANE WA	164	52	31	109	324	87087	633		5644	3615	9259	1567	60	488	937	28800	1920	4300	392	
TACOMA WA	191	55	32	110	428	94000	684	7969				7969	1626	60	629	855	32480	3450	5640	395
WALLA WALLA WA	160	50	30	164	319	86700	629	8284				8284	1425	25	512	1040	30250	2476	4669	339
WENATCHEE-EAST WENATCHEE WA	136	50	28	104	343	77500	563	6947				6947	1448		550	962	27800	2822	5400	386
YAKIMA WA	155	55	29	141	319	89150	642	10341				10341	1416		575	952	26833	2600	5480	261
CHARLESTON WV	151	63	29	96	366	86560	606	9057				9057	3006	60	585	899	22367	2440	3140	386
HUNTINGTON WV	175	61	22	172	371	74162	522	9057				9057	2981		500	929	21133	2933	2700	359
APPLETON WI	133	55	29	83	342	92000	664		4734	5536	10270	2090	50	470	957	15150	2850	3780	328	
FOND DU LAC WI	138	56	32	95	318	92553	671		4190	6120	10310	1900	50	665	927	18000	2300	3175	329	
GREEN BAY WI	135	57	31	103	411	89625	647		4644	6808	11452	2074	50	607	979	19933	2340	3420	352	
JANESVILLE WI	130	66	31	126	374	90000	642		4400	5977	10377	2052	50	500	939	15500	2962	2860	319	
KENOSHA WI	142	54	30	122	495	125000	880		4644	6808	11452	2873	50	691	938	19188	2500	3800	376	
LA CROSSE WI	152	58	30	105	356	83667	601		5160	4520	9680	1456	55	666	952	21250	2880	2967	394	
MANITOWOC-TWO RIVERS WI	136	56	32	105		94000	681		3928	6808	10736	2052		510	934	16033	2173	2940	402	
MARSHFIELD WI	140	53	32	114	385	82540	596		4401	5911	10312	1567		488	959	17900	3264	3700	356	
MILWAUKEE WI	134	53	30	105	520	106180	759		5445	6392	11837	2231	83	610	939	23880	2890	3820	330	
NEW LONDON WI	136	59	30	109	270	89567	645		4375	5810	10185	1854		400	992	13400	2067	3200	422	
STEVENS POINT WI	144	62	32	99	337	86920	624		4644	6808	11452	2128		540	941	18000	2600	3300	378	
WAUSAU WI	141	59	29	102	338	90650	650		4644	7478	12122	2109	50	562	939	17600	2060	3162	391	
CASPER WY	129	51	25	147	302	74733	548		3872	3677	7549	2002		500	849	23000	2967	3267	335	
SHERIDAN WY	115	58	31	134	385	70166	507		4978	5085	10063	1601		620	882	24000	2500	3520	398	
NUMBER OF CITIES	263	263	63	263	253	263	263	88	175	175	263	263	116	263	263	263	263	263	263	
MINIMUM	104	45	16	83	270	65600	481	5895	2575	939	5855	993	25	380	759	11200	1531	2267	207	
MAXIMUM	189	84	39	243	1600	290000	2076	19914	11194	14282	19914	3006	150	870	1290	53900	5667	10771	490	
MEDIAN	148	57	28	117	384	90480	650	10854	6146	4829	10824	1760	70	575	929	21500	2600	3360	358	
MEAN	148	57	27	123	404	95655	687	11153	6499	4336	10541	1757	73	577	927	22610	2720	3508	353	
STANDARD DEVIATION	15	6	4	23	118	16600	185	2215	1725	1654	1510	377	23	87	58	6044	539	891	47	

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	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
URBAN AREA AND STATE	HR	P12	2PC	HAIR	SHAM	TOO	SHH	DRY	MANS	UNDR	JEAN	WASH	NEWS	MOV	IE	BWL	TEN	MUND	LIC	OE
	SNO	ZA	CKN	CUT	WDRY	THP	PGO	CLN	SHRT	WEAR		REPR	PAPR				POLY	UOP	ER	WINE
BIRMINGHAM AL	161	699	169	767	1625	205	309	521	2450	398	1965	2314	895	475	183	230	1032	855	358	497
DOTHAN AL	159	695	162	500	1580	144	242	410	1719	363	1916	2714	690	450	132	232	984	855	328	646
FLORENCE AL	155	699	178	540	1550	162	256	406	2079	388	2219	2445	795	400	175	209	889	855	374	626
GADSDEN AL	161	741	149	680	1520	196	304	376	1732	398	2165	2250	708	450	155	264	860	855	375	640
HUNTSVILLE AL	162	725	162	840	1460	187	260	461	2400	474	2577	2635	600	475	159	264	1174	855	376	537
MOBILE AL	157	749	160	658	1690	183	299	466	2060	432	1877	2998	750	450	192	244	918	855	340	530
MONTGOMERY AL	163	717	189	633	1817	202	298	448	2033	483	2132	2583	975	400	165	215	1099	855	346	616
FAIRBANKS AK	199	991	290	1159	2090	174	319	868	1920	487	2197	3324	1050	550	150	314	1456	949	433	592
JUNEAU AK	199	910	178	1100	1860	224	390	695	1648	479	1673	3759	1208	650	200	389	1577	993	407	619
LAKE HAVASU AZ	170	715	222	600	1467	196	292	575	1800	452	2316	2232	826	400	127	349	1198	779	332	433
PHOENIX AZ	161	739	157	710	1829	176	291	639	1880	524	2720	2698	870	550	184	276	958	759	324	443
SCOTTSDALE AZ	164	689	199	680	1680	187	291	616	1298	409	2000	2945	870	515	218	245	960	759	310	443
TUCSON AZ	164	765	184	660	1800	177	277	628	1825	412	2275	2528	900	525	204	250	1124	749	318	398
BENTONVILLE/BELLA VISTA AR	155	729	219	600	1093	157	256	485	1546	402	2170	2198	400	450	155	222	897	768	302	441
FAYETTEVILLE AR	159	712	211	450	1333	133	232	457	1867	347	2032	2228	550	425	160	276	796	713	237	472
FORT SMITH AR	155	812	128	800	1567	172	291	454	2250	345	2600	3031	500	450	185	198	864	780	258	548
HOT SPRINGS AR	155	757	219	495	1540	198	280	429	2288	437	2600	2855	775	450	150	244	1058	846	279	500
JONESBORO AR	160	782	204	800	1533	144	218	537	2050	262	2248	3088	875	275	150	198	861	810	300	508
BAKERSFIELD CA	166	799	218	800	1967	188	263	650	1867	596	2700	3000	850	467	102	290	1299	748	330	521
BLYTHE CA	169	839	195	600	1940	183	277	525	1748	519	2130	2613	450	400	150	269	1124	682	341	316
CHICO CA	160	707	212	700	1267	179	279	670	2100	454	2124	2445	1000	450	165	256	1098	754	321	399
FRESNO CA	162	739	198	780	1810	208	284	607	2040	582	2100	3185	900	588	147	233	1225	687	315	359
INDIO CA	165	849	210	780	2350	184	280	705	2500	446	2100	4065	600	575	150	246	1066	647	339	355
LOS ANGELES CA	168	867	198	925	1700	182	267	530	2025	655	2200	4095	1239	610	194	228	1259	665	344	363
MERCED COUNTY CA	169	799	170	680	1417	206	299	590	1988	466	2308	3483	650	500	135	235	1166	744	316	517
ORANGE COUNTY CA	167	877	200	882	2580	181	267	525	2025	655	2200	4055	650	610	212	228	1276	665	344	363
PALM SPRINGS CA	169	730	189	980	2425	180	280	755	1799	432	1950	3450	600	575	200	256	1099	659	341	335
RIVERSIDE CA	170	705	184	667	1912	159	268	584	2098	421	2279	2760	600	550	197	222	952	693	327	343
SACRAMENTO CA	160	713	177	700	1540	184	269	631	1980	457	2060	3680	925	505	165	259	939	669	311	361
SAN DIEGO CA	172	734	169	612	2000	189	278	544	2000	399	2799	3048	850	600	183	241	1020	657	352	358
SAN FRANCISCO CA	176	780	191	770	2070	216	361	540	2139	613	3000	3890	913	580	203	211	1277	703	319	363
TEMECULA CA	169	685	244	725	1750	191	342	562	1500	458	1998	3000	600	500	210	299	1247	669	334	299
VENTURA COUNTY CA	166	774	198	720	1990	182	267	573	2075	655	2200	4095	625	617	196	228	1165	665	344	363
VISALIA CA	160	732	230	488	1575	189	309	500	2067	499	2266	3183	850	450	146	209	1085	802	329	352
BOULDER CO	165	769	179	750	1650	136	238	625	1925	399	2148	2450	861	588	158	246	1099	722	340	426
COLORADO SPRINGS CO	156	769	178	650	1239	143	239	457	1700	447	2119	2095	600	500	126	245	1138	751	334	413
DENVER CO	167	769	169	759	1856	172	264	511	2033	586	2277	2412	725	345	123	251	899	743	343	429
FORT COLLINS CO	162	745	191	815	1670	154	236	572	1266	381	2159	2095	870	500	180	206	764	739	343	453
GLENWOOD SPRINGS CO	165	699	178	950	1567	184	282	642	2198	398	2065	3325	725	400	185	208	976	879	357	598
GRAND JUNCTION CO	170	699	199	720	1520	178	292	482	1750	448	2124	2667	717	400	165	226	1166	796	353	499
GUNNISON CO	172	769	164	950	1180	193	299	630	2400	476	2166	1950	750	400	150	266	1383	831	334	526
LONGMONT CO	165	710	168	767	1583	166	246	608	2000	395	2728	2750	725	400	163	258	1060	796	340	486
PUEBLO CO	165	459	178	610	1412	152	242	444	1750	378	2066	2238	700	392	131	216	915	788	338	493
HARTFORD CT	162	709	215	900	2220	177	299	674	1770	413	2560	3515	1326	494	214	288	1169	878	265	549
DOVER DE	165	662	200	450	1833	187	276	567	2433	379	2400	2600	1239	450	178	259	1032	706	250	616
WILMINGTON DE	166	701	200	542	1600	194	266	583	1966	396	2266	3100	1457	500	188	232	1066	722	286	555

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	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
URBAN AREA AND STATE	HBR	PIZ	2PC	HAIR	SHAM	TOC	SPM	DRY	MANS	UNDR	JEAN	WASH	NEWS	PCV	BML	TEN	MUND	LIQ
	SND	ZA	CKN	CUT	+DRY	THP	PCO	CLN	SHRT	WEAR	REPR	PAPR	TE	IE	VAL	POLY	UUR	ER
WASHINGTON DC	164	694	193	698	2720	197	301	635	2024	750	2507	2842	1000	527	214	268	1177	747
BRADENTON FL	159	759	171	480	1618	144	227	496	1920	416	1598	2893	761	483	177	215	783	667
BRANDON FL	165	759	189	515	1693	134	299	480	2064	377	2630	2298	758	475	170	194	896	648
FORT MYERS FL	150	730	174	580	1770	189	281	580	2379	432	2869	2397	1139	475	201	228	978	789
HOMESTEAD FL	160	739	211	650	1640	178	290	592	2175	443	2019	2856	891	500	220	268	1135	831
JACKSONVILLE FL	169	691	151	640	2010	144	267	484	2000	320	2700	2632	870	480	194	308	1166	829
LAKELAND FL	155	739	178	530	1719	183	297	552	2060	371	2278	2317	750	450	187	288	1139	775
LEESBURG FL	169	739	179	608	1667	171	299	468	1633	499	2849	2247	1196	475	185	249	1099	795
MIAMI FL	163	750	196	850	1880	174	296	513	1939	424	2218	2820	891	520	223	237	978	789
ORLANDO FL	161	797	176	560	1410	189	266	483	2058	338	2069	2575	1196	500	183	293	1097	760
WEST PALM BEACH FL	158	705	210	860	2320	174	296	480	2467	446	2440	2500	739	450	200	222	999	841
ALBANY GA	158	737	173	633	1333	147	255	363	2517	363	1999	2467	670	400	182	262	995	722
AMERICUS GA	160	739	177	620	1530	199	312	400	2100	416	2597	2845	1050	400	175	242	948	849
ATLANTA GA	161	745	176	920	1679	196	316	545	2540	397	2497	2655	900	460	206	214	1057	812
AUGUSTA GA	156	739	184	590	1910	188	277	447	1930	377	2400	2640	850	475	192	222	903	791
DALTON GA	166	729	175	570	1780	180	278	388	1798	397	2847	2650	975	400	136	295	1047	869
MACON GA	159	750	176	630	1620	153	280	450	1739	334	2220	2835	1018	450	172	209	1091	779
ROME GA	167	739	198	783	1583	185	283	487	1866	549	2700	2665	966	425	175	277	1098	864
SAVANNAH GA	160	721	200	540	1379	147	269	478	1665	350	2046	3245	750	450	205	207	897	794
BOISE ID	154	795	169	767	1500	149	256	550	1866	419	1932	2750	1100	483	150	199	799	805
POCATELLO ID	156	732	199	600	1367	172	273	492	2166	344	2199	2588	650	350	112	299	832	805
CHAMPAIGN IL	155	766	178	817	1736	189	299	533	2067	466	2433	2433	913	433	168	330	1032	686
CHARLESTON IL	155	729	180	600	1583	195	302	360	2167	525	2833	2815	1152	267	138	239	853	732
DECATUR IL	155	749	198	681	1410	165	239	509	2000	351	2674	2495	1152	422	135	207	938	712
FREEDPORT IL	155	729	218	625	1312	186	292	502	2000	384	2350	2697	783	350	135	236	1199	674
NAPERVILLE IL	160	789	198	833	2333	183	251	530	2400	462	2195	2745	1340	550	185	258	894	691
PEORIA IL	155	763	190	710	1890	183	265	533	2260	477	2975	2330	1087	450	123	255	997	655
QUAD-CITIES IL-IA	154	759	220	620	1050	129	247	552	2200	280	2479	2580	1304	342	101	207	1036	706
ROCKFORD IL	161	789	206	599	1650	177	271	573	2300	421	2720	2697	1196	480	166	258	926	702
SPRINGFIELD IL	160	676	193	635	1810	181	273	487	2000	462	2379	1520	826	450	106	247	1117	615
ANDERSON IN	154	662	191	700	1580	178	292	423	2097	400	2624	2900	913	450	128	204	748	719
BLOOMINGTON IN	157	699	187	610	1399	187	292	484	1966	421	2195	3048	870	375	152	214	838	738
EVANSVILLE IN	159	773	209	850	1730	165	275	495	2390	405	2126	2816	1190	375	119	307	1059	762
FORT WAYNE IN	158	575	183	675	1800	168	236	524	1860	429	2678	3267	1174	500	162	237	939	752
INDIANAPOLIS IN	155	729	170	750	1800	161	270	554	1925	387	2130	2530	891	550	159	233	965	645
KOKOMO IN	150	870	205	575	1450	136	242	462	2000	376	3000	2200	826	450	127	222	792	782
SOUTH BEND IN	155	726	182	700	1580	139	242	464	2240	404	2860	2195	825	494	149	223	937	786
AMES IA	159	699	190	700	1338	165	267	583	2450	381	2900	2263	1304	400	175	201	842	773
CEDAR RAPIDS IA	159	719	204	555	1470	166	273	586	2100	509	2640	2835	1239	419	135	212	843	748
CLINTON IA	160	816	224	556	1400	181	255	454	2400	416	2365	2600	1304	300	143	232	899	760
FORT OGDGE IA	149	739	170	725	1331	125	264	492	2200	380	2249	2250	800	350	151	231	825	727
MASON CITY IA	152	749	168	650	1425	161	251	510	2000	369	2599	2362	1522	350	130	236	739	731
GARDEN CITY KS	150	705	200	600	1100	157	279	475	2600	366	1961	2424	1087	400	170	214	942	801
GREAT BEND KS	152	715	180	625	1617	152	257	500	1800	373	2021	2575	870	450	145	214	792	795
HAYS KS	155	759	200	783	800	175	257	523	2131	432	2132	2783	1087	375	152	219	927	799
LAWRENCE KS	155	750	165	625	1163	174	286	505	2667	478	2166	1930	1050	400	140	203	810	774

QUARTER 3, 1988	P R I C E R E P O R T																			
	40 HBR SHD	41 PIZ ZA	42 ZPC CKM	43 HAIR CUT	44 SHAM +DRY	45 TOO THP	46 SHH POD	47 DRY CLN	48 HANS SHRT	49 UNDR WEAR	50 JEAN	51 WASH REPR	52 NEWS PAPR	53 MOV IE	54 BWL BAL	55 TEN POLY	56 MONO POLY	57 LIC UOR	58 BE ER	59 NINE
URBAN AREA AND STATE																				
SALINA KS	145	705	134	600	1080	171	278	515	1756	385	1999	2360	900	375	152	256	950	798	302	476
WICHITA KS	155	749	190	820	1511	181	303	543	1899	414	2431	3877	1087	500	171	268	1207	785	320	431
BOWLING GREEN KY	155	719	200	480	1410	180	310	424	1972	364	2648	2524	1239	388	175	238	1087	748	304	536
LEXINGTON KY	156	699	170	707	2011	177	269	500	2137	414	2365	3006	1261	550	129	224	1046	706	323	464
LOUISVILLE KY	157	639	198	630	1433	172	248	563	2260	357	2799	2448	1100	550	156	251	919	734	279	477
MURRAY KY	149	805	168	550	1250	161	277	373	2350	380	2524	2000	700	400	130	192	897			
OWENSBORO KY	155	729	179	580	1730	176	258	447	2160	577	1949	2300	870	400	152	211	897	742	345	473
SOMERSET KY	150	849	175	495	1400	137	266	503	2250	315	2524	2167	1261	350	130	214	932			
LAFAYETTE LA	155	739	203	638	1880	173	287	567	2300	418	2900	2900	777	450	225	210	1006	627	315	399
LAKE CHARLES LA	155	672	174	690	1349	198	336	483	2200	404	2074	3037	700	475	170	246	1138	619	305	424
MONROE LA	158	753	149	730	1370	183	247	573	2175	340	1775	1820	900	358	132	167	921	637	327	345
NEW ORLEANS LA	150	769	99	620	1760	183	321	465	1940	353	2219	2510	661	450	143	273	836	615	290	412
SHREVEPORT LA	148	762	166	610	2100	171	274	573	2200	373	2500	3502	1125	430	168	215	942	633	321	368
BALTIMORE MD	165	600	201	640	1500	173	284	540	1619	392	2209	1985	935	450	181	241	1189	667	372	459
BOSTON MA	165	729	235	825	2100	202	296	640	2140	600	2479	3195	1196	530	250	299	1224	819	392	399
SPRINGFIELD MA	167	699	212	630	1570	175	299	593	2180	398	2359	3126	1087	494	162	238	1019	749	365	433
BENTON HARBOR-ST JOSEPH MI	155	725	255	625	1250	179	294	489	2000	398	2396	3150	1130	425	152	252	1031	764	302	591
LANSING MI	145	645	179	717	1767	175	265	559	2225	397	2324	3367	1196	458	152	229	998	764	312	519
TRAVERSE CITY MI	160	700	188	650	1433	193	279	583	2267	599	3062	3165	848	425	143	356	1231	764	329	532
BRAINERD MN	155	599	199	747	1197	189	284	653	2195	595	2500	2000	978	375	162	349	1199	704	275	432
ROCHESTER MN	150	725	176	800	1390	163	255	656	2310	401	2600	3682	1087	450	112	229	762	673	301	431
ST CLOUD MN	155	745	180	825	1600	187	272	553	2367	432	2933	1698	1087	400	135	276	847	665	304	419
ST PAUL MN	158	733	198	838	1619	179	233	621	2288	348	2064	2116	1087	538	132	207	864	771	279	411
GULFPORT MS	157	688	169	620	1700	188	264	547	2080	396	1919	3058	725	380	153	269	1004	786	276	480
LAUREL MS	149	740	168	650	1484	192	283	417	1867	546	2599	2600	660	275	175	200	1258	776	337	491
CLINTON MO	164	739	201	492	1210	189	322	410	2100	443	2399	2930	908	358	145	253	948	726	258	500
COLUMBIA MO	155	799	182	640	1580	125	246	472	1825	350	2240	3215	698	400	137	201	747	669	309	421
JOPLIN MO	165	712	189	630	1419	192	294	472	2150	501	2800	2280	800	400	155	196	1291	746	336	386
KENNETT MO	150	683	218	580	1333	149	237	508	2100	352	2450	2080	1085	180	180	207	897	818	350	508
KIRKSVILLE MO	155	729	190	567	1350	141	279	453	2333	348	2679	2215	556	400	143	209	898	701	303	460
NEVADA MO	155	765	218	400	1150	157	220	500	2100	415	2099	2015	900	350	130	196	897	808	283	475
POPLAR BLUFF MO	155	660	208	467	1767	175	277	458	2133	335	2248	1767	895	180	125	207	897	759	343	447
ST JOSEPH MO	155	699	177	538	1400	191	307	444	2313	383	2029	2585	800	400	170	221	887	654	301	391
ST LOUIS MO	155	684	177	685	2290	168	280	543	2097	407	2079	2490	1087	480	147	217	953	786	304	498
GREAT FALLS MT	145	705	190	550	1458	184	303	465	2050	515	2395	2848	1000	425	115	280	889	770	309	518
GRAND ISLAND NE	155	759	186	750	1420	176	272	562	1940	419	2377	2055	739	375	145	283	991	862	282	558
HASTINGS NE	155	759	179	667	1625	165	255	602	1527	395	1912	2646	761	200	125	241	918	784	292	521
LINCOLN NE	155	729	190	620	1390	161	265	499	2060	469	2259	2658	935	400	145	219	977	826	321	487
OMAHA NE	160	719	198	775	1379	154	246	548	1738	379	2649	2227	735	390	113	211	519	797	303	398
LAS VEGAS NV	179	732	186	820	1640	188	272	619	1857	427	1578	2338	750	575	118	239	1203	646	313	322
RENO-SPARKS NV	172	775	230	800	1465	171	260	553	2000	391	2633	3382	1340	508	135	235	1132	628	304	382

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QUARTER 3, 1988	P R I C E R E P C R T																			
	40 HBR SMD	41 PIZ ZA	42 2PC CKN	43 HAIR CUT	44 SHAM +DRY	45 TOD THP	46 S-M POD	47 DRY CLN	48 HANS SHRT	49 UNDR WEAR	50 JEAN	51 WASH REPR	52 NEWS PAPR	53 MOV IE	54 TEN BWL	55 MONO BAL	56 LIQ POLY	57 EE UOR	58 ER WINE	59
URBAN AREA AND STATE																				
MANCHESTER NH	172	699	268	650	1600	196	309	693	1689	466	2366	3486	1217	517	225	221	1059	810	291	413
ALAMOGORDO NM	156	770	198	525	1967	210	284	503	2150	433	2299	2813	925	480	165	273	1043	789	309	329
ALBUQUERQUE NM	159	704	155	654	1670	185	282	494	1935	402	1969	3500	850	500	138	208	1111	771	287	443
FARMINGTON NM	169	729	188	605	1420	169	313	456	1865	397	2079	2588	850	450	122	258	1011	726	270	431
HOBBS NM	155	749	149	667	1633	170	290	517	2033	343	1699	2633	925	400	150	211	994	809	285	394
LAS CRUCES NM	159	729	160	540	1630	194	292	473	2130	551	1949	3126	925	450	185	234	1098	753	279	465
ROSWELL NM	165	950	170	640	1285	203	316	492	1939	396	2038	3480	650	400	138	222	992	752	294	475
ALBANY NY	175	629	181	700	1600	191	296	504	2140	517	2760	2788	1457	438	173	247	1074	795	356	475
BINGHAMTON NY	155	629	198	517	1617	199	308	562	2433	432	1934	2728	1326	500	185	219	1090	759	322	649
BUFFALO NY	164	575	212	620	1820	184	288	508	2200	396	2539	2277	1239	515	122	254	946	779	359	529
ELMIRA NY	159	575	200	625	1362	192	298	518	1925	447	1799	2567	1196	550	144	248	1099	766	336	564
GLENS FALLS NY	163	649	210	558	1688	161	288	531	2100	422	2433	2945	913	500	170	242	1232	788	354	516
SYRACUSE NY	159	627	216	490	1200	167	247	495	1524	375	2159	1848	1217	550	126	241	943	769	345	499
CHAPEL HILL NC	167	735	215	933	2133	169	271	607	1866	556	1562	2248	761	450	185	242	952	765	304	422
CHARLOTTE NC	158	749	187	680	1950	163	246	494	2130	497	2299	2570	910	460	180	261	1099	765	311	407
DURHAM NC	155	743	221	745	2140	171	244	464	2299	422	2335	2483	900	362	192	240	917	765	302	377
GASTONIA NC	157	698	215	525	1700	174	270	493	2300	346	2265	2350	780	342	198	219	965	765	310	360
GOLDSBORO NC	152	742	198	517	1400	114	229	460	1766	394	2666	2638	900	425	180	389	999	765	382	506
GREENSBORO NC	150	714	189	530	1630	178	236	532	2050	437	1898	2657	913	469	182	235	936	765	309	395
GREENVILLE NC	165	675	177	660	1710	180	297	508	2300	388	1922	3015	900	450	190	271	1096	765	312	387
HICKORY NC	150	735	188	633	1467	175	273	476	2250	356	1729	2500	783	462	135	190	894	765	309	364
NEW BERN NC	165	675	186	500	1628	169	261	542	2350	446	1599	2455	900	400	135	283	995	765	307	384
RALEIGH NC	157	755	192	638	1820	169	261	537	2367	402	2046	3005	900	465	167	230	963	765	299	373
ROCKY MOUNT NC	159	665	170	517	1625	166	277	496	1998	410	1799	2832	900	433	170	270	1166	765	309	334
WILMINGTON NC	165	660	186	638	1460	166	267	466	2022	453	2299	2620	825	450	178	230	928	765	311	419
WINSTON-SALEM NC	155	764	211	640	1920	177	273	505	2300	423	2157	2611	696	400	195	233	930	765	311	399
FARGO ND	157	713	190	760	1580	175	277	529	1900	437	2800	2658	1000	400	130	224	965	752	293	474
AKRON OH	158	645	172	675	1261	181	267	340	1499	386	2636	1762	978	450	144	244	799	800	325	494
ASHLAND OH	155	645	184	633	1500	185	311	500	2300	394	2750	2667	957	375	155	279	1149	815	315	510
CANTON OH	157	677	174	550	740	131	224	325	1900	339	1879	1920	957	420	98	235	875	795	296	474
CLEVELAND OH	145	729	215	860	2540	191	296	551	1844	419	2679	2457	783	550	112	261	1019	825	325	489
COLUMBUS OH	155	739	175	615	1730	177	287	512	2419	499	2536	2436	935	500	144	277	946	815	318	492
DAYTON OH	154	719	178	720	1590	162	285	538	2080	398	1817	3000	1087	500	152	283	999	815	315	489
FINDLAY OH	155	595	195	581	1528	159	265	548	2133	422	2500	2536	761	400	150	235	945	815	315	500
LORAIN OH	155	695	190	788	1700	189	285	474	2125	354	2967	2680	913	450	128	264	831	815	315	515
MANSFIELD OH	157	700	169	680	1690	160	289	499	1950	399	2138	2860	957	438	154	237	1039	815	310	504
MT VERNON OH	150	660	218	517	1117	187	308	488	2050	426	2344	2732	1304	350	125	254	928	815	324	494
NEWARK OH	155	739	180	600	1460	171	275	560	2100	407	3050	2670	860	450	175	197	798	815	324	506
TOLEDO OH	156	729	180	630	1890	175	284	546	2220	409	1819	2396	826	492	142	251	938	815	315	493
OKLAHOMA CITY OK	158	739	181	670	1980	175	277	488	2125	454	2210	2465	1075	470	190	239	1119	705	301	590
TULSA OK	154	729	172	730	2220	182	281	574	1500	374	2325	2773	739	520	180	294	796	669	351	446
EUGENE OR	158	798	198	650	1880	164	250	651	2160	506	2090	2118	675	475	144	281	1059	835	306	522
KLAMATH FALLS OR	160	950	239	655	1490	179	269	560	2000	438	1933	2900	1087	500	140	198	887	835	307	492
PORTLAND OR	158	727	198	815	1850	169	263	675	2075	442	2198	2994	900	500	154	264	1069	835	317	582
SALEM OR	160	849	218	620	1720	162	260	612	2050	533	1959	2795	1050	450	152	229	1129	835	310	486

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URBAN AREA AND STATE

ERIE PA
HANOVER PA
HARRISBURG PA
LANCASTER PA
MERCER COUNTY PA
PHILADELPHIA PA
WAYNESBORO PA
WILKES-BARRE PA
YORK PA

ANDERSON SC
CHARLESTON SC
COLUMBIA SC
FLORENCE SC
GREENVILLE SC
LANCASTER SC
MYRTLE BEACH SC
SPARTANBURG SC

RAPID CITY SD
VERMILLION SD

CHATTANOOGA TN
OYERSBURG TN
JACKSON TN
KINGSPORT TN
KNOXVILLE TN
MCMINNVILLE TN
MEMPHIS TN
MORRISTOWN TN
NASHVILLE-DAVISON TN
UNION CITY TN

ABILENE TX
AMARILLO TX
AUSTIN TX
BEAUMONT TX
BROWNSVILLE TX
CORPUS CHRISTI TX
DALLAS TX
EL PASO TX
HARLINGEN TX
HOUSTON TX
MOUNTSVILLE TX
KERRVILLE TX
KILLEEN TX
LUBBOCK TX
LUFKIN TX
MCALLEN TX
MIDLAND TX
ODESSA TX
ROUND ROCK TX
SAN ANTONIO TX

P R I C E R E P O R T																			
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
NOB	PIZ	ZPC	HAIR	SHAM	TOO	SHM	DRY	MANS	UNGR	JEAN	WASH	NEWS	MOV	BWL	TEN	MONO	LIC	EE	WINE
SND	ZA	CKN	CUT	+DRY	THP	POD	CLN	SHAT	WEAR		REPR	PAPR	IE		BAL	POLY	UGR	ER	
155	739	220	600	1530	160	260	580	2000	405	2609	2676	978	433	139	241	896	778	389	526
165	739	198	392	1050	204	309	520	1800	462	2133	2665	1087	500	175	255	894	778	405	526
159	699	210	660	1650	198	297	497	1950	592	2877	2427	957	435	168	256	1061	778	408	526
162	699	198	500	1788	209	314	561	2125	512	2732	3032	1152	500	158	350	1149	778	408	526
159	739	90	620	890	170	274	492	1519	370	1509	2130	804	288	130	217	899	778	340	526
156	709	210	1315	2358	185	299	520	2380	617	2560	3062	1087	500	150	291	1372	778	355	507
159	739	192	575	1255	189	289	488	1800	372	2400	2100	1239	375	120	219	978	778	356	526
154	645	180	425	1380	181	251	478	2000	537	3018	1931	900	450	131	231	1005	778	400	526
160	699	198	540	1070	192	283	553	2059	399	2759	2818	957	508	151	267	999	778	389	526
159	709	175	488	1580	185	290	488	2400	405	2774	3115	825	450	125	235	959	752	350	480
164	729	174	640	1780	175	262	525	2300	404	2369	2774	795	460	194	255	1019	719	353	411
155	729	169	700	1458	173	272	462	1880	402	2537	2676	889	470	165	255	999	756	341	413
145	718	159	667	1633	173	266	450	2000	408	2032	2667	750	433	160	209	895	809	339	396
164	629	175	840	1840	150	254	524	1974	381	2149	2408	804	360	169	212	941	800	344	445
159	675	175	500	1380	148	220	393	1733	355	1649	2450	780	450	100	211	874	808	317	418
162	829	186	596	1633	151	276	476	1840	404	2099	2874	567	450	176	257	937	877	332	420
152	723	164	620	1660	192	290	438	1960	405	2269	2830	750	469	202	205	977	826	350	445
155	549	180	608	1868	202	314	495	2133	399	2057	2198	825	450	150	244	897	797	281	522
159	668	160	450	1343	187	258	600	2500	439	2888	1795	1196	375	150	274	1049	708	307	419
156	729	188	520	1319	171	264	420	1578	367	2617	2358	975	445	184	219	858	720	236	587
159	719	182	583	1300	185	293	550	2233	344	2499	2546	1100	400	165	228	853	921	352	823
160	727	208	567	1300	191	261	442	2100	379	2066	2850	850	300	175	229	927	817	328	482
155	699	180	490	1519	168	274	415	2250	444	2046	2560	761	425	152	222	1054	758	334	666
159	719	179	757	1407	160	265	449	1679	475	2475	2585	1130	495	150	234	919	804	350	483
160	719	175	500	1275	180	282	395	2300	359	1996	1900	1196	375	155	206	962	885	428	719
160	705	182	660	1479	193	282	467	2100	318	2299	2510	1295	500	171	208	876	829	349	497
159	687	215	467	1250	132	273	488	2125	363	2529	2048	717	400	150	205	998	899	401	654
150	679	214	700	1490	192	293	499	1909	301	2377	2655	1196	442	156	235	1031	557	317	500
159	719	180	575	1483	164	255	488	2067	311	2255	2832	1255	400	190	349	901	825	368	
160	882	174	500	1400	193	281	471	2140	471	1944	2440	895	500	162	236	996	841	315	477
159	820	146	630	1740	182	288	565	1640	401	1979	2855	695	500	165	205	1033	774	308	438
164	829	162	739	1780	163	291	526	2260	598	2176	3039	899	540	212	218	1055	783	307	405
160	872	179	800	1740	189	376	492	2100	589	2440	3300	700	450	205	310	1019	653	297	485
169	795	154	800	1370	145	243	523	1824	409	2119	2270	450	450	175	264	901	814	265	469
160	804	149	640	1620	182	283	623	1870	485	2159	2648	925	500	203	212	1139	759	311	445
161	815	149	690	1620	175	269	612	2000	375	2159	2687	900	530	195	214	895	877	354	446
156	770	169	575	2160	187	305	462	2240	452	2019	2617	1000	490	176	256	1018	807	309	423
164	889	179	740	1930	190	308	549	1925	489	1899	2210	525	450	190	222	1249	777	318	486
152	813	170	745	1955	187	351	497	1960	468	2165	2827	856	432	199	239	1056	719	318	440
164	770	195	633	1680	178	310	533	1950	397	2800	2722	890	400	190	196	1048	788	319	449
150	949	154	750	1625	178	262	568	1700	496	2249	3158	400	450	165	215	948	744	332	434
164	750	174	520	1675	177	299	480	2025	485	2274	2461	700	500	190	232	1032	838	324	522
155	804	195	630	1680	217	314	425	1740	451	1879	2180	695	500	193	218	889	809	356	513
154	725	211	675	1567	157	289	495	2100	344	2200	2000	560	400	200	218	897	780	350	499
164	930	149	600	1925	209	379	582	1999	486	1997	2917	525	475	200	264	1098	785	304	532
165	801	172	640	2020	195	287	560	1840	424	2099	3148	700	500	202	308	1119	845	331	461
162	835	175	638	1890	191	294	465	2060	487	2239	3162	695	400	150	234	1149	861	317	453
164	779	199	1000	1200	157	259	523	1700	622	1999	3300	899	450	215	196	1032	792	288	445
163	845	152	620	1729	155	269	550	2350	419	2023	2422	543	500	195	226	971	810	305	452

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QUARTER 3, 1988	P R I C E R E P O R T																	
	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
URBAN AREA AND STATE	MBR...PIZ	ZPC	HAIR	SHAM	TOO	SHM	DRY	MAN'S	UNDR	JEAN	WASH	NEWS	MOV	IE	BML	TEN	MONO	LIG
	SMD	ZA	CKN	CUT	+DRY	THP	PCD	CLN	SHRT	WEAR	REPP	PAPR	IE	BML	TEN	MONO	LIG	ER
SHERMAN TX	162	800	159	533	650	176	275	425	2000	432	2097	2725	550	275	125	329	1049	869
TEMPLE TX	164	742	170	600	1680	173	272	502	2033	396	2299	1950	839	450	210	225	1031	823
TEXARKANA TX-AR	154	802	165	700	1625	163	274	440	1850	390	2450	3000	725	300	152	213	877	835
TYLER TX	160	757	172	730	1980	168	279	524	2367	434	2372	2700	850	450	204	234	1032	815
WACO TX	164	784	191	560	1770	166	266	510	1828	449	1529	2770	920	500	198	264	1094	793
WICHITA FALLS TX	155	863	192	475	2160	215	291	488	2000	370	1940	2782	850	432	175	308	1099	822
SALT LAKE CITY UT	163	699	195	644	1599	179	269	698	1600	463	1599	2958	896	500	175	271	1218	795
MONTPELIER-BARRE VT	169	699	250	667	1467	202	326	500	1833	525	2392	2750	913	416	148	202	1006	750
HAMPTON ROADS/SE VIRGINIA	165	765	187	630	1730	181	294	615	1940	491	2817	2787	870	440	162	260	999	734
PRINCE WILLIAM VA	165	739	197	630	1410	189	293	538	2080	460	2077	2235	1000	409	218	257	1249	740
RICHMOND VA	155	670	175	740	1970	186	263	608	2199	480	2395	3135	965	450	207	259	916	730
ROANOKE VA	170	674	182	565	1420	170	241	528	2200	417	2196	2838	870	450	165	230	837	730
RENTON WA	165	699	204	790	2012	174	294	626	2100	420	1869	2685	850	520	187	233	1099	910
RICHLAND-KENNEWICK WA	159	750	160	700	1730	190	282	537	1899	455	1938	3018	750	450	168	259	1098	910
SEATTLE WA	168	818	199	820	1680	195	266	763	2220	505	1935	2935	850	500	175	294	1159	910
SPOKANE WA	158	795	176	520	1180	190	290	588	1900	383	1939	2648	550	500	144	252	1188	910
TACOMA WA	157	789	180	525	1800	182	281	594	1900	455	1869	2777	950	530	129	241	948	910
WALLA WALLA WA	154	767	160	725	1412	176	288	609	1988	439	1909	2717	792	425	115	210	1084	910
WENATCHEE-EAST WENATCHEE WA	159	790	200	725	1650	206	303	567	1912	432	2133	3000	800	450	100	346	996	910
YAKIMA WA	169	775	213	670	2010	153	280	592	1680	482	1569	2730	800	450	131	252	912	910
CHARLESTON WV	155	669	190	600	1800	173	269	519	2033	333	2427	2197	826	462	147	222	1498	832
HUNTINGTON WV	165	669	198	467	1367	200	288	617	2017	402	1832	2198	1196	450	158	215	1028	832
APPLETON WI	155	699	194	630	1545	166	269	526	1475	401	2199	2687	1304	475	124	217	969	827
FOND DU LAC WI	157	640	183	710	1405	176	259	642	2067	409	2773	2195	1087	400	127	212	935	649
GREEN BAY WI	165	719	180	625	1367	179	282	540	1399	399	2299	2162	1196	400	110	214	879	799
JANESVILLE WI	155	644	204	690	1460	159	257	583	2000	419	2448	1700	1304	500	158	216	1079	761
KENOSHA WI	155	543	179	780	963	193	303	525	1898	408	2254	3520	1457	545	137	210	836	823
LA CROSSE WI	164	704	202	662	1212	180	286	575	1933	419	2600	1628	1370	483	120	224	932	667
MANITOWOC-TWO RIVERS WI	155	719	180	675	1330	201	288	504	2112	406	2030	2828	1087	400	100	203	956	792
MARSHFIELD WI	150	745	225	720	1170	163	265	474	2020	386	2449	2298	975	425	118	243	832	777
MILWAUKEE WI	163	769	180	450	1190	171	269	573	2120	415	2239	2276	1087	500	101	233	919	723
NEW LONDON WI	150	745	148	600	1225	182	306	495	1700	504	2198	2000	1304	155	125	254	1049	759
STEVENS POINT WI	155	745	185	665	1370	196	283	529	2537	398	2174	2816	1087	438	155	228	995	707
WAUSAU WI	155	678	192	560	1070	181	293	525	2035	398	2396	2282	965	425	145	222	1032	734
CASPER WY	160	788	180	633	1200	189	296	590	2167	429	2030	2882	1000	450	150	274	847	732
SHERIDAN WY	166	789	199	600	1040	197	291	518	2225	382	1797	1998	1250	400	150	262	919	781
NUMBER OF CITIES	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263
MINIMUM	145	459	90	392	650	114	218	325	1266	262	1649	1520	400	100	98	167	739	615
MAXIMUM	199	991	290	1315	2720	224	390	868	2667	750	3062	4095	1522	650	250	389	1577	993
MEDIAN	159	730	186	640	1599	178	278	520	2035	414	2240	2655	900	450	158	235	995	778
MEAN	159	735	187	660	1599	176	279	526	2032	430	2291	2666	919	446	161	243	1006	774
STANDARD DEVIATION	7	68	23	125	313	18	25	74	240	73	311	462	215	74	29	36	135	68

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME, FOR COUNTIES AND METROPOLITAN AREAS
(PER CENT OF NATIONAL AVERAGE)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
ALASKA	142	151	150	138	133	123
METROPOLITAN AREAS: ANCHORAGE, AK	155	161	166	155	150	140
CENSUS DIVISIONS/AREAS: ALASKA (METROPOLITAN PORTION)	155	160	166	155	150	140
ALASKA (NON-METROPOLITAN PORTION)	131	132	132	124	119	109
CENSUS AREAS: 3/						
ALUTIAN ISLANDS CENSUS AREA	118	112	118	103	124	112
ANCHORAGE BOROUGH	155	160	166	155	150	140
BETHEL CENSUS AREA	79	83	80	80	79	74
BRISTOL BAY BOROUGH	174	179	176	163	172	179
DILLINGHAM CENSUS AREA	117	109	112	96	105	98
FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BOROUGH	136	151	146	138	131	118
HALES BOROUGH	130	144	132	142	154	161
JUNEAU BOROUGH	181	178	178	166	164	153
KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH	132	134	132	117	109	94
KETCHIKAN GATEWAY BOROUGH	144	151	149	131	136	134
KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH	109	102	118	95	100	92
MATANUSKA-SITNA BOROUGH	139	155	154	134	102	92
NOME CENSUS AREA	94	102	104	98	98	94
NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH	228	230	226	211	179	147
NORTHWEST ARCTIC BOROUGH	97	101	99	92	90	84
PR. OF WALES-OUTER KETCHIKAN	117	121	120	102	102	92
SITKA BOROUGH	140	136	130	112	118	115
SKAGWAY-YAKUTAT-ANGOOK	108	128	135	108	120	124
S.E. FAIRBANKS CENSUS AREA	93	101	92	93	91	84
VALDEZ-CORDOVA CENSUS AREA	145	152	141	124	144	135
WADSWORTH CENSUS AREA	52	61	59	55	58	59
WRANGELL-PETERSBURG	135	132	140	113	133	128
YUKON-KOYUKUK CENSUS AREA	104	110	109	92	82	81

3/ ESTIMATES FOR 1979 FORWARD REFLECT ALASKA CENSUS AREAS AS DEFINED IN THE 1980 DECENNIAL CENSUS. THOSE FOR PRIOR YEARS REFLECT ALASKA CENSUS DIVISIONS AS DEFINED IN THE 1970 DECENNIAL CENSUS.

APRIL 1988

REGIONAL ECONOMIC INFORMATION SYSTEM
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

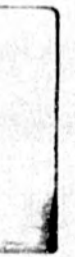


Table 30
Unrestricted General Fund Revenues of Alaska State Government, 1979-1989
 (millions of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Total Unrestricted General Funds a/	% Change From Previous Year	Petroleum Based Revenue b/	% Change From Previous Year	Nonpetroleum Based Revenue c/	% Change From Previous Year
1980	2,501.2	—	2,256.5	—	244.7	—
1981	3,718.2	48.7	3,304.8	46.5	413.4	68.9
1982	4,108.4	10.5	3,559.1	7.7	549.3	32.9
1983	3,631.0	-11.6	3,001.2	-15.7	629.8	14.7
1984	3,390.1	-6.6	2,852.8	-4.9	537.3	-14.7
1985	3,260.0	-3.8	2,737.0	-4.0	523.0	-2.7
1986	3,075.5	-5.7	2,657.9	-2.9	417.6	-20.2
1987	1,799.4	-41.5	1,394.5	-47.5	404.9	-3.0
1988	2,305.8	28	1,949.6	39.8	356.2	-12.0
1989 d/	1,337.6-2,316.8		1,080.2-2,003.4		257.4-313.4	
1990 d/	1,285.1-2,424.9		1,067.1-2,129.9		218.0-295.0	

a/ Sum of petroleum and nonpetroleum based revenues.

b/ Includes corporate income, severance and property taxes, royalties and rents, and miscellaneous revenues from federal mining rents and royalties, bonus sales and reserve tax.

c/ Includes corporate and other taxes, license and permit fees, State resources revenue (net of petroleum revenues consisting of bonus sales, royalties, and rents), and miscellaneous revenues from federal shared revenues net of federal mining rent, and others.

d/ Projected range.

Source: Alaska Department of Revenue: viva voce (FY 87 and FY 88); Revenue Forecast, March, 1988 (FY 89 and FY 90)



CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Linda K. Smith, do hereby certify that, on February 27, 1989, I have caused to be sent a copy of the foregoing "Data Response of The State of Alaska to the Supplemental Order Inviting Comments" by United States mail, postage prepaid, to the following:

- * Chairman Dennis R. Patrick
Federal Communications Commission
1919 M Street, N.W.
Room 814
Washington, DC 20554
 - * Commissioner James H. Quello
Federal Communications Commission
1919 M Street, N.W.
Room 802
Washington, DC 20554
 - * Douglas Slotten
Policy and Programming Division
Common Carrier Bureau
Federal Communications Commission
1919 M Street, N.W.
Room 544
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 - * International Transcription Service
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Washington, DC 20554
- Commissioner E. Bruce Hagen
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State Capitol Building
Bismark, North Dakota 58505
- Chairman Susan M. Knowles
Alaska Public Utilities Commission
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Chairman William E. Long
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Municipality of Anchorage
d/b/a Anchorage Telephone Utility
Pouch 6-650
Anchorage, Alaska 99502-0650

* Indicates delivery by hand.

/s/ Linda K. Smith
Linda K. Smith

2-27-89

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February 27, 1989

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Federal Communications Commission
Office of the Secretary

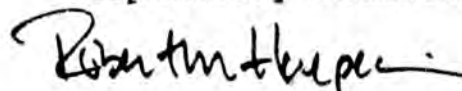
Donna R. Searcy
Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
1919 M Street, N.W., Room 222
Washington, DC 20554

Dear Ms. Searcy:

This letter is written to report a meeting on February 24, 1989 between representatives of the State of Alaska and Commission staff. This meeting was held to discuss questions the State had concerning the Federal-State Joint Board's Supplemental Order Inviting Comments in CC Docket No. 83-1376, RM 4436 (FCC 88J-4). The meeting was held with Douglas Slotten of the Commission's staff. Attending this meeting on behalf of the State were Linda K. Smith and the undersigned, as counsel for the State, and Karl J. Korsmo and Barry Rubens of Ernst & Whinney, the State's consultants on this matter.

In the event there are any questions concerning this matter, please communicate with this office.

Respectfully submitted,



Robert M. Halperin

cc: Douglas Slotten

3-3-89

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LINDA K. SMITH
(202) 624-2710

March 3, 1989

HAND DELIVERED

Ms. Donna R. Searcy
Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
Room 222
1919 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20554

RECEIVED

MAR - 3 1989

Federal Communications Commission
Office of the Secretary

Re: CC Docket 83-1376, RM 4436

Dear Ms. Searcy:

This letter is written to report meetings between Kay E. Gouwens, Special Assistant Attorney General, and undersigned counsel for the State of Alaska, with William E. Long (March 1, 1989), Nels J. Smith (March 2, 1989) and Bruce Hagen (March 3, 1989). At the meetings, matters reflected in the State's comments, and other filings in the above captioned proceeding, were discussed.

If there are any questions regarding this matter, please communicate with this office.

Very truly yours,

Linda K. Smith

Linda K. Smith

4-13-89

Before the
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20554

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APR 13 1989

Federal Communications Commission
Office of the Secretary

In the Matter of)
)
Integration of Rates and Services)
for the Provision of Communications)
by Authorized Common Carriers)
Between the Contiguous States and)
Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and)
the Virgin Islands)
)

CC Docket No. 83-1376
RM 4436

TO: THE FEDERAL-STATE JOINT BOARD

**COMMENTS OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
IN RESPONSE TO THE SUPPLEMENTAL
ORDER INVITING COMMENTS**

THE STATE OF ALASKA

Douglas B. Baily
Attorney General

Linda K. Smith
Robert M. Halperin

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OF COUNSEL:

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Hall of the States
Suite 518
444 North Capitol Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

April 13, 1989

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Before the
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20554

In the Matter of)

Integration of Rates and Services)
for the Provision of Communications)
by Authorized Common Carriers)
Between the Contiguous States and)
Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and)
the Virgin Islands)
_____)

CC Docket No. 83-1376
RM 4436

TO: THE FEDERAL-STATE JOINT BOARD

**COMMENTS OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
IN RESPONSE TO THE SUPPLEMENTAL
ORDER INVITING COMMENTS**

The State of Alaska ("Alaska" or "the State"), by its attorneys, hereby submits its comments in response to the Supplemental Order Inviting Comments, FCC 88J-4, released January 3, 1989 ("Supplemental Order") in the above-captioned proceeding.

In the Supplemental Order, the Joint Board asked the parties to submit data with respect to a variety of matters. It also asked the parties to comment on the appropriate objectives for this proceeding, and on certain alternatives for achieving those objectives. The State of Alaska supplied data in response to the Joint Board's request,^{1/} and now submits these comments which address the Board's objectives and the alternative means of realizing them.

^{1/} Data Response of the State of Alaska to the Supplemental Order Inviting Comments, filed February 27, 1989.

I. SUMMARY.

The State comments on objectives designated by the Joint Board for this proceeding, the data responses and the alternative methods of achieving the Joint Board's objectives.

A. The Objectives.

Universal service is the polestar which should guide resolution of the issues in this proceeding. The national commitment to universal service cannot be compromised, and this is particularly true for Alaska, where there is extraordinary need for and dependence on communications, and where universal service has been difficult to attain. Further, achievement of universal service requires consideration of the impact of national policies on intrastate rates and services, and recognition of the need for a carrier of last resort.

Rate integration, and the national geographic rate averaging on which it is based, are essential to realization of universal service. Attempts to undermine geographic rate averaging, whether in this proceeding or otherwise, should be vigorously resisted. Rate integration should be implemented on all routes, including the Alaska-Hawaii route.

Jurisdictional revenue requirement neutrality is also an important component to promotion of universal service. Accordingly, the State opposes any reassignment of Category 4.23 (previously Category 8.23) equipment costs, and notes one approach to achieving jurisdictional revenue requirement neutrality.

Improved efficiency is a worthwhile goal, but must be measured with respect to both the interstate and intrastate

markets, if it is to be consistent with the Joint Board's "other public interest concerns." With respect to the Joint Board's market based competitive entry objective, it appears that there is now interstate service competition, so that the issue for the Joint Board is not how to create, but how to treat, competition, consistent with promotion and enhancement of universal service and maintenance of rate integration and revenue requirement neutrality.

B. The Data Responses.

The initial data responses do not contain much data on many of the critical issues in this proceeding, and virtually no data at all on other critical issues, including, for example, the impact of either Plan A or Plan B on jurisdictional revenue requirements. Much of the data is inconsistent, for different periods, or otherwise flawed. While supportive of technological innovation and high standards of service quality, the State is concerned about the costs of the proposed Alascom network improvements and the manner in which these costs are recovered. Accordingly, the State believes additional data may be needed to analyze properly the proposed plans.

C. The Plans.

Despite the absence of needed data and the impossibility at present of analyzing the impact on this proceeding of the not yet released Commission price cap order, the State has offered some preliminary comments. In its view, the flaws in the present service arrangements identified by the Joint Board can be remedied. The State suggests a method to improve present

arrangements to increase efficiency and reduce costs. With this improvement, the objectives discussed above can be achieved.

While only briefly described, and lacking data on its impact, Plan A appears more consistent than does Plan B with the objectives the State believes the Joint Board should emphasize, though even Plan A would need to be revised to assure that the universal service and rate integration objectives are satisfied. The State opposes Plan B because it appears inconsistent with universal service and related objectives and because this plan puts the regulatory cart before the horse. The State cannot risk the future of Alaska telecommunications on a plan that would be implemented without any informed understanding of what would eventually occur as a result of it, and which would require, after its adoption, multiple proceedings to determine how it would be implemented and what its effects would be.

II. UNIVERSAL SERVICE AT AFFORDABLE RATES SHOULD AND MUST BE THE PRIMARY OBJECTIVE IN THIS PROCEEDING.

The Joint Board has set forth "the fundamental objectives . . . tentatively selected to apply in developing [its] recommendations" (Supplemental Order at ¶15.) It "tentatively identified . . . five objectives which . . . should guide . . . resolution of the issues in this proceeding -- preservation of universal service, continuation of rate integration, market based competitive entry, increased efficiency, and jurisdictional revenue requirement neutrality." (*Id.* at ¶24.) The Joint Board asked for comment on each of these objectives and a prioritization of them. (*Id.*)

A. The Universal Service Objective.

The State has long stressed the critical and primary importance of universal service. It has also noted the extent to which achievement of universal service is intertwined with continuation of rate integration, geographic rate averaging and jurisdictional revenue requirement neutrality.

Universal service has been particularly difficult to attain in Alaska, as has been previously documented.^{2/} In a June 1986 study, the General Accounting Office noted that the data for Alaska telephones in households for the period between November 1983 and March 1986 showed average penetration levels of below 87 percent.^{3/} Even now, penetration rates remain low. In July 1988 (the period for which the most recent data are available), 92.8 percent of all households in the United States had a telephone.^{4/} Telephone penetration in Alaska was below the national average,^{5/} at 87.3 percent.^{6/} Indeed, for every one of the ten income categories analyzed, the percentage of Alaska households with telephones was below the national average.^{7/} Alaska's telephone

2/ See, e.g., Comments of the State of Alaska, CC Docket Nos. 78-72, 80-286, filed August 29, 1986.

3/ General Accounting Office, Telephone Communications -- The FCC's Monitoring of Residential Telephone Service, at 18-19.

4/ Monitoring Report, CC Docket No. 87-339, December 1988, prepared by the Staff of the Federal-State Joint Board in CC Docket No. 80-286, at Chart 1.1.

5/ Id.

6/ Id. at Table 1.4 (March 1988). The March 1988 penetration percentage is lower than it was in each year since 1984. Id.

7/ Id. at Tables 1.2 and 1.4 (March 1988).

penetration rate in 1988 was among the lowest in the nation, behind all states except Mississippi, Alabama and New Mexico.^{8/} Since such data were collected, Alaska has been one of the four states with the lowest telephone penetration rates.^{9/}

As the State has previously noted, universal service must, therefore, include both creation and preservation of universal telephone service. It must encompass policies that both make it possible for those that do not now have telephone service to attain it, and prevent current telephone subscribers from having to drop service.

Telephone service is particularly important in Alaska. It plays a special role not only "in eliminating the problem of distance and isolation," and in facilitating "citizen participation in education and the political process as well as [in] receiv[ing] basic telephone service, health care and entertainment", but also in "provid[ing] the necessary structure for Alaska's economic development."^{10/} In short, "modern communications are not a convenience in Alaska. Communications are often essential to life itself"^{11/} The extraordinary

8/ Telephone Subscribership in the U.S., Industry Analysis Division, Common Carrier Bureau, January 1989 Report, based on Current Population Survey, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

9/ See Reply Comments of the State of Alaska, CC Dockets No. 78-72, 80-286, filed October 9, 1986, at 3-4.

10/ State of Alaska House of Representatives, Special Committee on Telecommunications, Interim Report (1986) at 2,8.

11/ United States Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation and House of Representatives Committee on Energy and Commerce, Joint Hearings, Universal Telephone
(Fn. continued)

reliance in Alaska on telecommunications has been a recurring theme in this proceeding, has been recognized in prior decisions,^{12/} and should continue to be taken into account in determining the importance to be given to the universal service objective.

The State said, in 1984, and continues to believe, that "[t]he public interest of the people of Alaska -- and of the people of the entire United States -- is to further and ensure the availability of affordable universal telephone service. Enhancement of that public interest objective, not private interests, is the goal of this proceeding, and the polestar which . . . must [be] follow[ed] in resolving the questions raised in these dockets."^{13/} The State is, therefore, pleased that the "Joint Board is firmly committed to ensuring universal service for Alaska" and that it recognizes that "[n]ationwide universal service is one of the objectives of the Communications Act." (Supplemental Order at ¶28.) Universal service has, indeed, been

(Fn. continued)

Service Preservation Act of 1983, at 136, testimony of Lisa Rudd, Commissioner, State of Alaska Department of Administration. See also Data Response of the State of Alaska, filed July 15, 1986 and Data Response of the State of Alaska to the Supplemental Order Inviting Comments, filed February 27, 1989.

12/ Integration of Rates and Services, CC Docket No. 83-1376, FCC 84-616 (December 11, 1984) at 2; Integration of Rates and Services, CC Docket No. 83-1376, FCC 84-512 (December 11, 1984) at 7.

13/ Comments of the State of Alaska, filed September 4, 1984, at 2; See also Comments of the State of Alaska, filed November 28, 1986, at 2-12.

"a specific Commission and Joint Board objective in other proceedings" (Id. at 128.)

There can be no question that universal service is a national commitment, mandated by the Congress,^{14/} and endorsed by the courts^{15/} and the Commission.^{16/} Universal service benefits all Americans and draws us together as one nation. All Americans gain from the ability to call any part of the country, or to reach someone who can do so. There can be no compromising this national commitment, in this proceeding or elsewhere.

^{14/} 47 U.S.C. § 151. See also, e.g., the House Committee on Energy and Commerce Report on H.R. 4102, "The Universal Telephone Service Preservation Act of 1983," which stated:

The 50-year national effort to bring affordable and universally available telephone service to the public has served the nation well. Universal telephone service has contributed to the nation's economic, social and political integration and development. Each telephone subscriber receives a greater benefit and more valuable service when anyone else in the country can be called.

H.R. Rep. No. 479, 98th Cong., 1st Sess. 13 (1983).

^{15/} See, e.g., NARUC v. FCC, 737 F.2d 1095, 1108 (D.C. Cir. 1984), cert. denied, 469 U.S. 1227 (1985). Citing 47 U.S.C. § 151, the Court of Appeals said "[o]ur case law recognizes the prominence of this universal service objective," and rejected a contention that the Commission has no responsibility to promote universal service.

^{16/} See Status of Radio and Antenna Equipment Used in the Basic Exchange Telephone Radio Service, DA 89-238, released February 27, 1989, at ¶¶ 17,19 (subscriber unit treated as regulated network equipment to promote universal service); MTS and WATS Market Structure, CC Docket Nos. 78-72 and 80-286. (July 26, 1985) at 1 ("The preservation of universal telephone service has been a major Commission objective . . ."); MTS and WATS Market Structure, 97 F.C.C.2d 682, 683 (1983), aff'd in part, remanded in part, sub nom. NARUC v. FCC, 737 F.2d 1095 (D.C. Cir. 1984), cert. denied, 469 U.S. 1227 (1985). See also Notice, CC Docket No. 78-72, Phase IV, FCC 83-254 (June 8, 1983); MTS and WATS Market Structure, 93 F.C.C. 2d 241, 265-67, 278 (1983).

1. The Relationship of Universal Service to Intrastate Service and the Need for a Carrier of Last Resort.

The Joint Board has identified two important aspects of the national commitment to universal service which deserve special comment. Implementation of universal service (1) involves consideration of the impact of national policies on intrastate rates and service (Supplemental Order at ¶15);^{17/} and (2) requires the availability of interexchange service, if necessary, through "designation of a carrier of last resort." (Supplemental Order at ¶29.)

Universal service includes recognition of the impact of national policies on intrastate rates and services. See NARUC v. FCC, 737 F.2d 1095, 1108, n.6 (D.C. Cir. 1984), cert. denied, 469 U.S. 1227 (1985).^{18/} See also Supplemental Order at n.46. As the State has previously said, it is of the greatest importance that affordable, universal service be available to all Alaskans, and that the adjectives "affordable" and "universal" apply to

^{17/} See also Supplemental Order at n.46: "This program [in Dockets 78-72 and 80-286] permits an additional interstate assignment of local loop costs in excess of specified levels. It is designed to permit high cost telephone companies to keep local rates lower than they otherwise would be."

^{18/} "MCI contends that the FCC has no responsibility to promote universal service because 'the Commission has no statutory responsibility for local communications', and therefore 'it would be unlawful for it to promulgate a policy designed to . . . benefit local communications.' Brief for Intervenor MCI Telecommunications Corp. at 19 n. 20. We reject MCI's argument. Congress has directed that, 'so far as possible . . . all people of the United States are to have adequate telephone facilities at reasonable prices." NARUC v. FCC, 737 F.2d at 1108, n.6. See also MCI Telecommunications Corp. v. F.C.C., 750 F.2d 135 (D.C. Cir. 1984) (upholding interim SPF freeze).

intrastate, as well as interstate, service.^{19/} While the Joint Board and the Commission do not regulate intrastate communications, the existence of both the mandatory and discretionary Joint Board referral processes are an acknowledgment of the importance to national policies of intrastate rates and service. No Joint Board can blind itself to the impact its actions can have on intrastate rates and services. Prior decisions in this proceeding have recognized the relationship of universal service and intrastate rates,^{20/} and the State urges that it continue to be recognized.

Universal service requires recognizing the need for a carrier of last resort for interstate and intrastate service. The importance to universal service of interexchange service is recognized. (Supplemental Order at ¶29). The State agrees with

19/ Comments of the State of Alaska, filed April 5, 1985, at 2-3.

20/ The Commission has repeatedly recognized that changes in intrastate rates could adversely affect universal service. See, e.g., Memorandum Opinion and Order, FCC 84-616 at ¶4 (expressing the Commission's desire to avoid "churning of intrastate rates" and putting "at risk the intrastate communications that are essential to many subscribers in remote areas of Alaska") (released December 11, 1986); Memorandum Opinion and Order, FCC 84-512 at ¶20 (expressing concern for "adverse effects on Alaskan ratepayers") (released December 11, 1984); Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, FCC 85-520 at ¶19 ("[The Joint Board] should also consider the impact on intrastate rates for Alaska as a consequence of changes in traffic patterns associated with the structure under consideration") (released September 27, 1986); Memorandum Opinion and Order, FCC 86-602 at ¶26 (permitting implementation of the final step of rate integration, in part to "prevent the separations procedures from increasing the allocation of costs to the intrastate jurisdiction, thereby reducing upward intrastate rate pressures . . . which might result in intrastate rate increases") (released January 1, 1987).

the Joint Board's tentative conclusion that a carrier of last resort be designated, and that it be responsible for building necessary facilities and providing service in accordance with the measures adopted in this proceeding. (Id. at ¶30.) In connection with consideration of carrier of last resort responsibilities, it should be noted that any changes to the Alaska market structure should be carefully crafted to avoid creating stranded investment or other problems which would undermine jurisdictional revenue requirement neutrality and universal service.

2. The Relationship of Universal Service to Other National Policies.

The statutory mandate of universal service requires continuation of the concomitant policy of rate integration and the national geographic rate averaging pattern on which it is based. Jurisdictional revenue requirement neutrality is also interwoven into achievement of universal service. Accordingly, the State considers rate integration and jurisdictional revenue requirement neutrality part of the universal service objective and inseparable from it. It is pleased that the Joint Board has recognized the interrelationship and primacy of these objectives. (Supplemental Order at ¶¶31-32.)

B. The Rate Integration Objective.

Realization of universal service requires that the seventeen year national policy of rate integration^{21/} be maintained. The State agrees, therefore, with the tentative conclusions of the

^{21/} See Domestic Communications Satellite Facilities, 35 F.C.C. 2d 844 (1972), aff'd on recon., 38 F.C.C. 2d 665 (1972), aff'd sub nom. Network Project v. FCC, 511 F.2d. 786 (D.C. Cir. 1975).

Joint Board that (1) "continued integration of interstate MTS and WATS rates is necessary to ensure that all Alaska residents are able to participate fully in the social, economic and political life of our nation"; and (2) "a rate structure which averages interstate toll rates for states other than Alaska, while imposing de-averaged rates for service to and from Alaska could raise questions concerning an unjust and unreasonable discrimination pursuant to Section 202 of the [Communications] Act".

(Supplemental Order at ¶25.) The State, therefore, supports the Joint Board's efforts to develop a recommendation that continues rate integration (*id.*) and believes the Joint Board correctly rejected AT&T's attacks on rate integration (Supplemental Order at n.39).^{22/}

Certain aspects of the rate integration policy require special comment.

1. National Geographic Rate Averaging.

Rate integration means that offshore points are integrated into the national geographically averaged rate pattern. For there to be rate integration, there must be national geographically averaged rates.^{23/} Incursions on national geographic rate averaging could undermine or eliminate rate integration and impede

^{22/} In addition, for the reasons discussed above and in its prior comments, the State believes that establishment of separate "funds" for so-called "bush" areas, or other areas, is not consistent with rate integration and rate averaging and would undermine both. Accordingly, the State has not supported this approach.

^{23/} See Integration of Rates and Services, 96 F.C.C.2d 567,571 (1984).

achievement of universal service for Alaska and the rest of the nation.

There are, at present, two substantial and troublesome risks to the future of national geographic rate averaging. One involves the attack on national geographic rate averaging made in this proceeding when AT&T argues that costs of providing service to Alaska are high, so high that it should not have to provide such service at rate integrated rates without special compensation. But, as the Joint Board has noted, "AT&T is fully compensated for the losses it experiences in the Alaska market through the rate averaging process." (Supplemental Order at n.39.) No showing of harm by nationwide rate averaging nor any showing of material impact on competitiveness has been made. (Id.)

Costs of and rates for service to and from Alaska must continue to be treated in the same way as costs of and rates for service to and from other states are treated. To do otherwise would both violate Section 202(a) of the Communications Act,^{24/} and undermine the universal service objective. AT&T's attack on rate integration, and the geographic averaging on which it rests, must continue to be rejected.

^{24/} The rate integration policy "should be interpreted as implicitly recognizing that a rate structure which averages rates in 48 states and de-averages rates in two states may subject the residents of those two states to an unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage within the meaning of Section 202(a)" MTS and WATS Structure, 81 F.C.C.2d 177, 192 (1980). "[A] rate structure which uses different ratemaking methods to determine the rates which different users pay for comparable service is inconsistent with the national policy expressed in Section 202(a)." Id. See also Supplemental Order at ¶25.

Another risk for national geographic rate averaging is found in the Commission's price cap proceeding.^{25/} Debate about that proceeding once again focused on the previously recognized fact that departure from nationally averaged rates would not be in the public interest.^{26/} For this reason, in the price cap proceeding, a number of Senators and Congressmen expressed their concern about and support for national geographic rate averaging.^{27/} In an exchange of correspondence to the Congress, Chairman Patrick has commented:

Since its creation by Congress in 1934, the Commission has adhered to a policy of supporting geographic rate averaging. I personally am committed to this policy,

^{25/} News Release, CC Docket No. 87-313, Report No. DC-1379 (March 16, 1989).

^{26/} See, e.g., the views of the Federal-State Joint Board in CC Docket Nos. 78-72 and 80-286:

This Joint Board is concerned about the potential adverse effects of widespread deaveraging of interstate toll rates. Thus, we recommend that the Commission continue uniform nationally averaged MTS and WATS rates for the dominant interexchange carrier.

MTS and WATS Market Structure, Recommended Decision and Order, CC Docket Nos. 78-72 and 80-286, FCC 87J-1, at 33, n.85 (March 31, 1987). See id. at 62, n.164.

See also letter of November 18, 1986 to Chairman Mark S. Fowler from Senator John C. Danforth, then Chairman, Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation ("I firmly support the policy of nationally averaged rates"). See also H.R. 1572, "The Telephone Rate Verification Act of 1989" and its Introductory Statement, 135 Cong. Rec. E943 (daily ed. March 22, 1989) ("Customers . . . fear that price caps threaten our long held policy of geographic rate averaging which ensured that prices for telephone services are the same for urban and rural areas.").

^{27/} See, e.g., letter from Chairman John Dingell, House Committee on Energy and Commerce, and Chairman Edward J. Markey, Chairman, Subcommittee on Communications and Finance, to Chairman Dennis R. Patrick, dated September 28, 1988.

and I assure you that all decisions that have been and will be made in this proceeding will be consistent with -- and will in no way contribute to undermining -- geographic rate averaging.

* * * *

Moreover, as an additional demonstration of my personal commitment to the continuation of geographically averaged rates, I pledge to you that the incentive regulation proposal I am urging my colleagues to adopt on March 16, 1989, will contain clear and unambiguous language stating that any AT&T tariff proposal to deaverage rates will be extended for the full notice period provided under Section 203 of the Communications Act, and will be suspended for the full period provided for under Section 204 of the Act and investigated.^{28/}

In addition, both Chairman Patrick and Common Carrier Bureau Chief Brock repeated the "renewed commitment to geographic rate averaging" at the March 16, 1989 Sunshine Meeting in which price caps were approved. It is, therefore, to be hoped that this risk to national geographic rate averaging will be avoided.

2. The Alaska-Hawaii Route.

The Joint Board has asked for comments with respect to rate integration of the Alaska - Hawaii route. (Supplemental Order at ¶95.) The State has previously stated its view that the Commission "long ago settled the question of whether [these] routes should be rate integrated and determined they should be."^{29/} Accordingly, the State supports the tentative conclusion of the Joint Board that "rate integration should be implemented on the Alaska-Hawaii route." (Id.)

^{28/} Letter from Chairman Dennis R. Patrick to Daniel K. Inouye, Chairman, Subcommittee on Communications, Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation, dated February 24, 1989.

^{29/} Comments of the State of Alaska, filed March 10, 1987, at 2.

C. The Jurisdictional Revenue Requirement Neutrality Objective.

As discussed above, any Joint Board recommendation must recognize the impact of Joint Board action on intrastate rates and service. There can be no universal service if intrastate rates are so high as to make service unaffordable, and therefore, unavailable. The State believes, accordingly, that universal service must comprehend both intrastate rate impacts and the concept of affordability of service.

To promote affordability and to discourage increases in intrastate rates which could make universal service impossible to achieve, the State strongly supports the Joint Board's tentative conclusion that "resolution of the issues in this proceeding, including adoption of any changes in the Alaska interstate market structure, should be accomplished without generating any material increase in the intrastate revenue requirements." (Supplemental Order at ¶32.)^{30/} While there may be disagreement as to what would constitute "a material increase", the State nonetheless agrees with the principle behind the Joint Board's tentative conclusion, that actions taken in this proceeding should be based

^{30/} The Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation has stated (in connection with rate integration) that separations policies should not create substantial shifts to the intrastate jurisdiction:

It is the intent of the Committee that any change in the prescription of separations and settlements methodologies of the noncontiguous States necessary to implement rate intergration not result in the shifting of a greater percentage of the costs of providing long distance facilities from the Federal to the State jurisdictions that [sic] is now the case.

on the jurisdictional revenue requirement neutrality objective.^{31/} To achieve such neutrality and to promote universal service, the renewed attempt by AT&T to reassign to the intrastate jurisdiction approximately \$35 to \$40 million in revenue requirements associated with Category 4.23 (formerly Category 8.23) Central Office Equipment must be firmly and explicitly rejected.^{32/}

The Joint Board has asked for comments on how to measure achievement of revenue requirement neutrality and appropriate processes for implementing and enforcing it. (Supplemental Order at ¶7C.) Given the lack of data on what the revenue requirement effects would be of adopting any new market structure,^{33/} achievement of this objective cannot be left to chance. The Joint Board must make recommendations to assure that, in fact, no material revenue requirement shifts take place.

In the past, jurisdictional revenue requirement neutrality has been achieved by such steps as freezing the interstate-intrastate percentage allocations for specific cost categories.^{34/} It may be that such an approach would be useful here, and might

^{31/} The State also believes the Joint Board correctly concluded that it "must consider the overall level of the Alaska intrastate cost allocation, not specific intrastate tariff rates." (Supplemental Order at n.55.)

^{32/} The Joint Board apparently has reached the same tentative conclusion. See Supplemental Order at ¶31 and n.59.

^{33/} See pages 20-24, below.

^{34/} MTS and WATS Market Structure, Report and Order, 2 FCC Rcd. 2639 (1987), adopting Amendment of Part 67 of the Commission's Rules and Establishment of a Joint Board, Recommended Decision and Order, 2 FCC Rcd. 2551 (1987).

present a simple, clear, easy to administer method of ensuring that no revenue requirement shifts occur.

D. The Increased Efficiency Objective.

The State believes that improving efficiency is a worthwhile goal in this proceeding, if it is consistent with the Joint Board's "other public interest concerns". (Supplemental Order at ¶33.) To the State, these other public interest concerns are universal service and the related objectives discussed above.

Efficiency, however, can be determined only by viewing both interstate and intrastate markets. Telephone plant can be, and in most cases is, used for both intrastate and interstate communications. The most efficient market structure is one that maximizes the combined use of telephone plant and does not create stranded investment or involve uneconomic duplication of facilities.^{35/}

E. The Market Based Competitive Entry Objective.

The Joint Board states that it is "examining the market structure rules applicable to provision of Alaska interstate service on a competitive basis." (Supplemental Order at ¶26.) Its tentative conclusion is that the "Alaska interstate market structure should allow for market based competitive entry." (Id.) That appears to have occurred already in Alaska. All areas of Alaska served by a competing MTS provider (representing 79 percent

^{35/} See Memorandum Opinion and Order, CC Docket No. 80-584, RM-3304, FCC Mimeo 86-68 (February 25, 1986) (Bush Reconsideration I); further reconsideration denied, Memorandum Opinion and Order, CC Docket No. 80-584, RM-3304 (October 24, 1986) (Bush Reconsideration II).

of access lines statewide) have completed pre-subscription balloting^{36/} and more are scheduled to do so.

The issue for the Joint Board, therefore, is not whether to create competition; that has been done. Rather, the question is how to treat it, consistent with promotion and enhancement of universal service and maintenance of rate integration and jurisdictional revenue requirement neutrality. The Commission has previously found that competition and geographically averaged rates are neither inconsistent nor incompatible.^{37/} There are cost advantages to averaging, which could be substantial in pricing services such as MTS and WATS.^{38/} No basis has been established here for changing these conclusions, or for modifying existing rate averaging policies.

Alaska supports competition and its potential for enhancing economic efficiency and innovation. Competition is, however, a means, not an end.^{39/} It must, therefore, serve the public interest and not compromise affordable universal service.^{40/} The

36/ GCI Data Response to Supplemental Order (GCI Data Response), at 1.

37/ MTS and WATS Market Structure, 81 F.C.C.2d 177, 192-95 (1980).

38/ Id. at 193.

39/ FCC v. RCA Communications, Inc., 346 U.S. 86, 92, 94 (1953).

40/ See letter from Senator Ted Stevens to Chairman Mark S. Fowler, dated January 10, 1984 ("I support pro-competition policies, but I urge the Commission not to pursue such policies at the expense of rate integration, the rate support mechanism or universal intrastate telephone service")

steps outlined in Paragraph 27 of the Supplemental Order appear to move in the appropriate direction.

III. THE DATA RESPONSES.

The State is concerned that the data provided by the carriers are inadequate to support a decision in this proceeding. Certain data which the State believes are essential for an adequate record have not been provided. Much of the data that have been provided raise more questions than they answer. Perhaps additional data will be provided by the carriers in this round of comments. At this point, however, the record is virtually barren on many important issues.

Most significantly, no meaningful data are presented concerning the impact of either Plan A or Plan B on jurisdictional revenue requirements. Data that were presented were brief and lacking in underlying documentation. Alascom presented data, in response to the Joint Board's specific request, which provide some information on separations results under the present arrangement.^{41/} It provided very little data information on what the likely separations results would be under Plan A or Plan B. Like the Joint Board, it apparently assumed that Plan A could be or would be implemented in such a way as to create no jurisdictional cost shifts.^{42/} As to Plan B, no meaningful

^{41/} Alascom Data Response to Supplemental Order (Alascom Data Response), Response No. 11.

^{42/} Id., Response Nos. 6, 8.

separations data or analysis are provided. The other carriers, moreover, provided even less data.^{43/}

Alascom itself indicates there are substantial questions about the separations data it did provide. It states with regard to its separations data:

Alascom goes on record to caution the Joint Board that the templates provided by the Commission reflect total interstate separations of Alascom and therefore do not display the costs of the joint service arrangement with AT&T.

* * *

Alascom has concerns about the usefulness of the templates

* * *

Alascom feels that if ~~any~~ modeling is attempted by changing separations ratios, than erroneous results would occur.^{44/}

The problems identified by Alascom are compounded by the fact that much of its analysis of 1988 revenue requirements mingles together 1987 and 1988 data.^{45/} No clear view of actual 1987 or 1988 results or trends, therefore, is possible.

Moreover, the data presented by Alascom and AT&T do not always appear consistent. For example, they do not agree on the costs of providing service under alternate arrangements. Alascom estimates that adoption of Plan B would reduce its cost of

^{43/} For example, AT&T says, with respect to Plan A, that it "can not identify any difference in costs, revenues or shortfall . . . by comparison to the existing joint provisioning arrangement." AT&T Data Response to Supplemental Order, at 6. AT&T also states that "under Plan B, cost reductions are expected, but can not be precisely quantified at this time." Id. at 7.

^{44/} Id., Response Nos. 11, 12.

^{45/} Id., Response No. 8, Exhibits 1-3; Response No. 11, Exhibits 3-4; Response No. 12, Exhibit 2.

providing interstate service by \$15.3 million.^{46/} AT&T states that under Plan B \$30.9 million in costs incurred by Alascom would be avoided (\$126.6 million minus \$95.7 million).^{47/}

New questions are raised by the data responses concerning facilities improvements Alascom seeks to make. Alascom identified several major new investments. It plans to introduce a fiber optic link to connect Alaska to the Lower 48 and Japan; to launch a new satellite; to make improvements in its microwave network connecting southeastern Alaska to the Lower 48; and to make improvements in bush earth station facilities.^{48/} While supportive of technological innovation and high standards of service quality, the State is concerned about the cost of the these improvements and the manner in which these costs will be recovered. Significant increases in intrastate revenue requirements and accordingly, intrastate rates, cannot be reconciled with the statutory mandate and Joint Board objective of universal service. Additional data are needed concerning how these facilities will be used, the amount and jurisdictional type of traffic they will carry, and the amount and separations treatment of the costs at issue.

The basis for the State's concern is shown in what appears to be Alascom's proposed treatment of its satellite. The Joint

^{46/} Alascom Data Response, Response No. 8, Exhibits 1 and 3 (Cost of Analysis of Joint Service Arrangement -- 1988-1989 (showing \$177.5 million in costs under current plan arrangement and \$162.2 million in costs under Plan B)).

^{47/} AT&T Data Response at 7-8 and n.*.

^{48/} Alascom Data Response, Response No. 2 at 6.

Board's Supplemental Order clearly contemplates that Alascom's satellite would be considered a facility used for the interstate link segment in a Plan B scenario. (Supplemental Order at ¶68.) Alascom, however, does not list its existing satellite on its exhibit of facilities to be used in the interstate link segment.^{49/} This suggests that Alascom views the satellite primarily as a distribution link facility in a Plan B scenario. Such treatment concerns the State because of its potential impact on intrastate revenue requirements.

Another concern is the present lack of clarity with regard to use of the proposed fiber optic link. Alascom appears to reserve the right to use that facility for intrastate purposes, despite the fact that the facility is designed for international and interstate communications.^{50/} As Alascom acknowledges, under present separations rules, such incidental intrastate use could have the inequitable effect of greatly increasing intrastate revenue requirements.^{51/} Further information concerning the anticipated cost, uses, and separations treatment of this facility must be provided for the Joint Board to evaluate whether or how intrastate use of the fiber optic link is consistent with its objectives, particularly revenue requirement neutrality.

In short, the data responses do not provide an adequate basis for analyzing the possible consequences of adoption of either Plan A or Plan B. Should the Joint Board decide to pursue

^{49/} Alascom Data Response, Response No. 3, Exhibit 1.

^{50/} Alascom Data Response, Response No. 6, Exhibit 1.

^{51/} Id.

either of those plans (in particular, Plan B, because it differs from present arrangements to a greater extent than Plan A) additional data concerning the likely impact of such a plan will need to be developed.

IV. THE PLANS.

The Joint Board asked for comments on how the existing market structure and each of the two new plans proposed by it address the five objectives discussed above. (Supplemental Order at ¶72.) Suggested improvements to the Joint Board's plans and the present market structure are also requested. (Id. at ¶¶73-74.) In this section, the State responds to these requests.

As an initial matter, it must be noted that only the most preliminary comments concerning the Joint Board's new plans are possible. The plans themselves, as the Joint Board undoubtedly realizes, are skeletal. The actual impact of either plan (particularly Plan B) is difficult to predict with any precision. In addition, the price cap proposal adopted by the Commission on March 16, 1989 could have extraordinary impact on this proceeding.^{52/} Nonetheless, in an effort to respond to the Joint Board's request, the State submits these general comments, but reserves the right to reassess its comments in light of further data and more complete information about the price cap proceeding.

^{52/} Although the Commission has adopted a price cap plan, its order implementing that plan, rumored to be approximately 500 pages in length, has not yet been released. The State has reviewed the Commission's public releases on its decision and bases these comments on those releases. Nonetheless, much about the Commission's price cap plan is unknown, in particular, how and to what extent it applies to Alascom and how it will affect Alaska service provisioning.

It may also be necessary for the Joint Board to ask for further comments from the parties once the price cap order is available and there is an opportunity for the Joint Board and the parties to analyze it.

A. Present Market Structure.

Although not perfect, the present market structure furthers the objectives the State believes are most important in this proceeding. Present service arrangements can address effectively universal service concerns and have resulted in achievement for Alaska of full rate integration. Because the costs and revenues of providing message toll service to and from Alaska are combined with the costs and revenues of providing such service to and from other states, present arrangements assure the continuation of rate integration and geographic rate averaging with respect to Alaska. And, by definition, the present market structure best achieves the objective of revenue requirement neutrality. Intrastate revenue requirements under the present market structure form the baseline against which other plans are (and must be) measured.

(Supplemental Order at ¶31.) Lastly, as noted above, under the present market structure, interstate message toll competition has come to most of Alaska.^{53/}

^{53/} It appears that the market share of the dominant carrier in Alaska in the market of interstate toll calls originating in Alaska is no greater than the market share of the dominant carrier in the Lower 48 in the market of interstate toll calls originating in the Lower 48. Compare Alascom Data Response, Response No. 9, Exhibit 1 (showing approximately 22 million minutes per month of interstate calling originating in Alaska with GCI Data Response, Section III (showing approximately 10 million minutes per month of interstate calling originating in Alaska). Thus, it appears that the
(Fn. continued)

In short, there has been no showing that the present system is irremediably defective. While maximizing the objectives of universal service, rate integration and revenue requirement neutrality, the present arrangement has allowed competition to develop and has not placed unfair or undue burdens on AT&T or any other party. (See Supplemental Order at ¶25 and n.39 and discussion at pages 11-15, above.) The challenge for the Joint Board is to improve the present market structure or to develop an alternative that satisfies these objectives as well.

The State believes that improvements to the present market structure can and should be made. The key to improving the present arrangement, however, is to focus on that aspect of it that is of greatest concern to the Joint Board -- that it encourages inefficiency and may be competitively unfair -- and not to throw the universal service baby out with the claimed inefficient and competitively unfair bathwater.

The State suggests that the Joint Board alter the present service arrangement in a manner that gives Alascom more clear incentive to reduce investments and costs and become more efficient.^{54/} This incentive could be created by changing the manner by which Alascom is compensated by AT&T. The Joint Board describes and criticizes the AT&T/Alascom relationship as like a "cost plus percentage" contract. (Supplemental Order at ¶58.)

(Fn. continued)
market share of the dominant carrier in Alaska is less than 70 percent.

54/ Such an alteration would appear to be consistent with the Commission's as yet unreleased price cap order, which seeks to create those same incentives for AT&T.

Alascom is guaranteed reimbursement of all prudent costs and a rate of return on its prudent investment, and, therefore, the Joint Board notes, Alascom may have little reason to control costs and may have incentives to increase its rate base. (Id.)

The Federal Government has recognized these same attributes in "cost plus percentage" contracts and has developed an alternative which creates an incentive in favor of efficiency. The State believes this alternative would be useful here. Rather than "contracting" with Alascom on a "cost plus percentage" basis, AT&T should "contract" with Alascom on a "cost plus incentive fee" basis.^{55/} A target cost for Alascom's portion of the jointly provided service would be arrived at through Commission processes.^{56/} A separate fee for Alascom that would be designed to provide it a reasonable profit would also be established.

Reimbursement of all prudent costs would be allowed, even if those costs exceed the agreed upon target. The fee (or profit) for Alascom, however, would be reduced by some amount in the event costs exceed the target. For example, the fee might be reduced by an amount equal to 20 percent of the excess costs.^{57/} Assume the cost target was \$100 million and the negotiated fee was \$25 million. If costs exceeded the target by \$15 million, Alascom's fee (or profit) would decline by 20 percent of that amount (or \$3

^{55/} See Federal Acquisition Regulations § 16.404-1 (48 C.F.R. § 16.404-1) concerning a cost plus incentive fee (or "CPIF") contract.

^{56/} This cost could be fixed at an absolute level, or could be based on a formula that contains variables such as usage.

^{57/} There is, of course, nothing magical about a 20 percent figure. It is used only as an example.

million) so that it would receive \$22 million in profit. The incentive arrangement would work in the other direction as well. The incentive fee for Alascom would be increased by some amount in the event costs were less than the target amount.^{58/} Using the same 20 percent incentive factor, \$100 million target cost, and \$25 million negotiated fee, assume actual costs were \$85 million. In that event, Alascom's profit would be increased by \$3 million (20 percent of the \$15 million differential between target and actual costs) to \$28 million.

There would be significant benefits from such a system. First, it would give Alascom a clear incentive to become more efficient, to the benefit of itself, AT&T, the ratepayers and shareholders of both, and the public interest.^{59/} Any incentive to invest merely to compete unfairly would be reduced, enhancing competition. Second, the benefits of increased efficiency would be shared. In the examples above, 80 percent of the financial benefits of increased efficiency would revert to AT&T. This increased efficiency would reduce AT&T's nationwide costs for providing interstate message toll service, and all AT&T's ratepayers would benefit as well.

Third, this improvement to the system should further universal service and related objectives by reducing costs, and do

^{58/} The incentive factor for costs below the target would not have to be the same as the incentive factor for costs in excess of the target, though there is some logic for using the same factor.

^{59/} The higher the percentage applied to the differential between target and actual costs (20 percent in the examples above), the greater the incentive would be.

so in a manner consistent with the Commission's price cap plan. Rate integration would be maintained and it does not appear that revenue requirement shifts would occur.^{60/}

Fourth, this approach provides for more stability in the market than would occur if either Plan A or Plan B were implemented. In light of the enactment of price caps, an entirely new method of regulation, there may be substantial benefits in not implementing a radically new market structure in Alaska. Changing too many aspects of market structure and regulation at once may make it impossible to monitor or evaluate the effects of any one change.^{61/}

B. Plan A.

The Joint Board's proposed Plan A has much to recommend it, although it has certain key defects. Despite the fact that it changes the present service provisioning arrangements, it maintains many of the desirable economic aspects of those arrangements. AT&T is required to use Alascom's facilities to complete Alaska-bound calls originating in the Lower 48, and to accept from Alascom interstate calls originating in Alaska. The point of interconnection between the carriers remains in the Lower 48. AT&T would not be permitted a point of presence in Alaska.

^{60/} If necessary, policies and other appropriate restrictions might have to be adopted to make sure that interstate service costs were not reduced merely by shifting costs to the intrastate jurisdiction.

^{61/} As Congressman Markey has noted, "[T]he full impact of the price cap proposal on telephone service, especially for residential customers and rural users, is still unknown." 135 Cong. Rec. E943 (daily ed. March 22, 1989).

Although the description of Plan A is skeletal, and the relationship of the data submitted to the impact of Plan A is not now clear, Plan A appears far more consistent with the objectives the State believes the Joint Board should emphasize than Plan B would be. Alascom's state-wide network would continue to be used by AT&T, thus assuring service throughout the state without the need for duplicative facilities, particularly in the most rural locations. AT&T would continue to be responsible for ensuring interstate service in Alaska at rate integrated levels and the costs of such service would be recovered by AT&T through nationwide averaged rates. (*Id.* at 166.)

Because (1) AT&T would continue to use Alascom facilities, (2) the point of interconnection between the carriers would be unchanged, and (3) AT&T would not have a point of presence in Alaska, it would appear that revenue requirement shifts would not be significant. Although the State preliminarily believes the Joint Board and Alascom may be correct in this regard, it is not willing merely to assume that no cost shifts would occur and urges that data on this point be developed and considered.

One major distinction between the arrangements and Plan A is that Plan A would replace the present relationship between AT&T and Alascom with a tariff-based relationship. This tariff arrangement would, as the Joint Board undoubtedly intends, ensure use of standard tariff procedures for evaluation of Alascom's costs. Using standard tariff procedures, the result might be

lower costs than would be the case under the existing arrangement.
(Id. at ¶ 65.)^{62/}

Plan A does take steps to further competition in the Alaska interstate communications market. In permitting other common carriers (OCCs) to have points of presence in the State, Plan A encourages market entry.

Plan A also appears more efficient than Plan B. Unlike Plan B, Plan A should not result in a large decline in the relative interstate use of Alascom's jurisdictionally joint facilities, thus maximizing the efficient use of those facilities. Because it is less likely to result in the construction of duplicative distribution facilities in Alaska, Plan A is more consistent with the realities of the Alaska marketplace than is Plan B, and more efficient.

Plan A, however, does raise some serious concerns for the State. First, it is not clear that the cost recovery system that the Joint Board apparently envisions is consistent with its objectives. The Joint Board states that Alascom should charge rates that approximate costs on "competitive routes."

(Supplemental Order at ¶ 65.) Separating "competitive rates" (whatever routes that term encompasses) from other routes is unwise. This appears to contemplate deviation from cost averaging in a manner inconsistent with geographic rate averaging and other universal service concerns, to the detriment of residents of high cost areas, and the public interest.

^{62/} As noted above, it is unclear how, and to what extent, the Commission's rate cap procedure will apply to Alascom, and how the price cap proposal would affect Plan A.

Second, Plan A's division of carrier of last resort responsibilities between Alascom and AT&T is troublesome. (Id. at ¶¶ 64-65.) The effects of that divided responsibility are not clear. Oftentimes, divided responsibility is no responsibility. The last complication the State needs in times of emergency, for example, is an unclear division of responsibility.

C. Plan B.

The State has grave concerns about Plan B, particularly given the state of the record in this proceeding. Plan B involves complex, multiple, phased changes, although most are only barely described. Plan B would fundamentally change the Alaska interstate market (and would create changes in the intrastate market as well). The data needed to evaluate those changes do not exist and many of the decisions that would be of critical importance to the State (such as the development of various cost allocation rules) would not be made until after Plan B was adopted. For this reason, as well as others discussed below, the State opposes Plan B. The State cannot risk the future of Alaska telecommunications on a plan that would be implemented without any informed understanding of what would eventually occur.

As noted in Section III of these comments, there are virtually no data to evaluate the potential revenue requirement shift that would be created by Plan B. Perhaps it is impossible to obtain such data because there are too many unknowns in the plan. Such unknowns would include, for example, how many points of presence AT&T would establish; how AT&T would distribute traffic within Alaska; how much interstate traffic would continue

to be carried on Alascom's distribution network; where the line between Alascom's interstate link and distribution segments would be drawn; how carriers' costs would change; whether Alascom would enter the interstate market in competition against AT&T and GCI.^{63/}

Some information on some of these issues is present in the record, but it is at best impressionistic and not susceptible to meaningful analysis. The difficulty of knowing these unknowns, however, does not remove the requirement for reasoned decision-making. If the Joint Board and Commission do not know the consequences of a regulatory option, that option cannot and should not be selected.

Plan B does not seem likely to promote the objectives the State believes the Joint Board should advance in this proceeding. It seems likely to reduce use of Alascom's physically intrastate network, thus putting upward pressure on Alascom's intrastate rates, contrary to the universal service objective. Although interstate carrier of last resort responsibility is placed on AT&T alone, intrastate carrier of last resort responsibility remains with Alascom, again raising concerns about divided responsibility (as well as efficiency). Moreover, AT&T provides no meaningful information concerning how it would discharge this responsibility.

Plan B also creates risks of significant known and unknown revenue requirement shifts. A key aspect of Plan B is that it would permit AT&T to have one or more points of presence in

^{63/} Alascom appears to conclude it would, under Plan B, no longer participate in the interstate market. Alascom Data Response, Response No. 6 at 5.

Alaska. The State has long been concerned that such a change in the method by which service is provided could have a significant jurisdictional cost shift. In the CC Docket No. 80-286 Joint Board proceeding (as well as in this proceeding), AT&T has contended that, because the point of interconnection between Alascom and AT&T is in the Lower 48, Alascom under present separations rules allocates \$35 to \$40 million in Category 4.23 (formerly Category 8.23) expenses to the interstate message toll service which, AT&T believes, should be allocated elsewhere. Alascom's separations data in its data response confirm the continued existence and relatively unchanged magnitude of this cost.^{64/}

The CC Docket No. 80-286 Joint Board and the Commission concluded AT&T was wrong and explicitly decided to maintain Alascom's separations treatment of former Category 8.23 expenses.^{65/} That decision should not be undone here. Given that there are only about 250,000 access lines in Alaska, a \$35 to \$40 million annual cost shift could result in an increase in intrastate revenue requirements by approximately \$140 to \$160 per line per year. A shift of such an unprecedented amount cannot be squared with universal service concerns. Different aspects of Plan B could create other cost shifts as well, and such shifts must not be allowed to occur. The Joint Board's objectives of universal service and revenue requirement neutrality require no less.

^{64/} Alascom Data Response, Response No. 11.

^{65/} See n. 34, above.

Plan B also involves putting the cart before the regulatory horse. Under this proposal, Plan B would be adopted before fundamental decisions concerning cost allocation rules and implementing proposals are made. Regulatory oversight and involvement would continue for years to resolve fundamentally important questions. The Joint Board admits that after the plan is adopted, "[c]ost allocation rules would have to be developed to allocate Alascom's investment and expenses between these two [distribution and interstate link] segments." (Supplemental Order at ¶68.) It also acknowledges that "Alascom and AT&T would be required to file engineering and cost allocation proposals reflecting their plans for implementing the new market structure." (*Id.* at ¶70.) Although these rules and proposals would presumably be finished prior to actual implementation of Plan B, they would not be finalized prior to a Joint Board commitment to implement that plan. The State cannot endorse a plan based on such uncertainty.

V. CONCLUSION.

The State urges the Joint Board to prioritize the objectives in this proceeding in the manner set forth in these Comments. It also requests the Joint Board to consider the

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

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5-15-89

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Before the
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20554

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Federal Communications Commission
Office of the Secretary

In the Matter of)
)
Integration of Rates and Services)
for the Provision of Communications)
by Authorized Common Carriers)
Between the Contiguous States and)
Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and)
the Virgin Islands)

CC Docket No. 83-1376

RM 4436

TO: THE FEDERAL-STATE JOINT BOARD

REPLY COMMENTS OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
IN RESPONSE TO THE SUPPLEMENTAL
ORDER INVITING COMMENTS

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Before the
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TO: THE FEDERAL-STATE JOINT BOARD

REPLY COMMENTS OF THE STATE OF ALASKA IN
RESPONSE TO THE SUPPLEMENTAL ORDER INVITING COMMENTS

The State of Alaska ("Alaska" or "the State"), by its attorneys, hereby submits its reply comments pursuant to the Supplemental Order Inviting Comments, FCC 88J-4, released January 3, 1989 ("Supplemental Order") in the above-captioned proceeding.

As a preliminary matter, the State notes that the comments submitted by the parties have been helpful in crystallizing the objectives for this proceeding. They have been less helpful, however, in presenting a clear and specific picture of how the Joint Board's proposed plans would be implemented and what the consequences of those plans would be. Theories and ideas, but very little predictive data, have been presented. As a result, it is not possible to predict the specific impact of alternative proposals.

I. SUMMARY

The Joint Board has correctly identified and ranked the objectives in this proceeding. With only one exception, the comments of the parties, both those from Alaska and those with nationwide or other constituencies, support the Joint Board's approach. Universal service, with the related goals of rate integration and revenue requirement neutrality, must be given the highest priority. Enhanced efficiency and competition, while worthwhile objectives, should not, as the Joint Board noted, be implemented at the expense of these top priority goals. These latter goals can be adequately promoted by addressing economic incentives, either by the method the State proposed in its prior comments or by another method. More wholesale changes, such as those envisioned by Plan B, are not necessary.

Implementation of the Joint Board's objectives should not include reversal of the decision by the Commission and a sister Joint Board concerning the separations treatment of the costs of Category 4.23 central office equipment. It should, however, include appropriate steps to freeze separations to maintain jurisdictional revenue requirement neutrality.

There has been no showing that adoption of Plan B would be in the public interest. The record does not support adoption of Plan B. Critical data have not been submitted, and claimed advantages of Plan B are unsubstantiated. It is not now possible to determine how Plan B would be implemented by the carriers, or to

assess its impact. Uncertainty is heightened by the fact that cost allocation rules and implementing proposals would be left for further proceedings.

Arguments in favor of Plan B have previously been addressed and found wanting. For example, costs of Alaska service are recovered in the current nationwide rates for service, so there is no failure to compensate carriers. There has not been any showing of competitive harm. In addition, arguments relying on competitive impact are undercut by the new price cap procedures. Further, the proposal for an Alaska only special fund for high cost areas is inconsistent with national geographic rate averaging and the nondiscrimination provisions of the Communications Act. The proposed special fund is based on a premise that does not appear consistent with the facts, that is, that interexchange service in Alaska is equivalent to local exchange service in the Lower 48.

Plan A, while it has positive features, should be modified and should address the issue of incentives to promote economic efficiency. Other proposals are also worthwhile exploring further, to determine whether one, or a combination of several, incentive based proposals could be a workable approach to resolve the issues in this proceeding.

II. THE JOINT BOARD HAS CORRECTLY IDENTIFIED AND PRIORITIZED THE OBJECTIVES.

A. The Identification and Prioritization of Objectives.

In its Supplemental Order, the Joint Board identified five objectives to guide its resolution of this proceeding: (1) continuation of rate integration; (2) market based competitive entry; (3) preservation of universal service; (4) jurisdictional revenue requirement neutrality; and (5) increased efficiency. (Supplemental Order at ¶¶ 24-34.) It emphasized that preservation of universal service and the related objectives of rate integration and revenue requirement neutrality must be given primary importance:

In particular, we emphasize that measures to increase efficiency and promote market based competitive entry should not be implemented at the expense of universal service, rate integration or revenue requirement neutrality.

(Supplemental Order at ¶ 24.)

The State believes that the Joint Board's prioritization of objectives is not only correct, but also compelled by the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, and federal communications policy as established by Congress and the Commission.¹ Every party submitting comments in response to the Supplemental Order, except AT&T, agrees with the Joint Board on this prioritization of objectives.

¹ See generally Comments of the State of Alaska in Response to the Supplemental Order Inviting Comments at 4-20 (April 13, 1989) ("Alaska Comments").

Alascom explicitly endorsed the Joint Board's prioritization and added:

The massive record accumulated to date leaves little doubt as to the critical importance of universal service, continuation of rate integration and avoidance of jurisdictional cost shifts for the Alaska market.²

The Alaska Telephone Association ("ATA"), representing the twenty-two local exchange companies in Alaska, strongly endorsed the goals of universal service, rate integration and revenue requirement neutrality.³ It noted that it had "previously demonstrated that cost assignment to the intrastate jurisdiction in Alaska is not disproportionately low in comparison with other geographical areas," and that other separations rule changes are likely to increase intrastate cost allocations by approximately \$73 per access line per year.⁴ ATA noted that further cost shifts to the intrastate jurisdiction must be avoided because they would create excessive burdens on intrastate ratepayers.⁵

United Utilities, Inc. ("United") stated its strong concurrence in the Joint Board's prioritization of the universal service, rate integration and revenue requirement objectives.

These objectives are fundamental to the continued availability of reliable communications in Alaska. Having access to telephone service has helped to save lives, improve medical care, allowed business to function and

² Comments of Alascom, Inc. at 4 (April 13, 1989) ("Alascom Comments").

³ Comments of the Alaska Telephone Association (April 13, 1989) (ATA Comments).

⁴ Id. at 3-4.

⁵ Id. at 4-5.

has brought isolated residents in touch with the rest of the world.⁶

The Joint Board's primary objectives are also supported by local exchange telephone companies throughout the United States. Small telephone companies, through the Organization for the Protection and Advancement of Small Telephone Companies ("OPASTCO"), understood the far reaching implications of the questions before the Joint Board. OPASTCO emphasized the need for rate integration and the established legal basis for it.⁷ It also noted the connection between universal service and geographic rate averaging and revenue requirement neutrality.⁸ Universal service and rate integration, OPASTCO said, must be given the greatest weight by the Joint Board.⁹

The United States Telephone Association ("USTA"), representing the local telephone company industry, agreed. Rate integration, it said, should not be abandoned and universal service, of which rate integration is a part, is of the utmost

⁶ Comments of United Utilities, Inc. at 2 (April 13, 1989) ("United Comments"). In addition, if the revenue requirement neutrality objective is to be achieved, United said it must be permitted to continue to use the frozen conversation minute mile factor in separating central office equipment Category 4.23 (formerly Category 8.23) costs. Id. at 2-3.

⁷ Comments of the Organization for the Protection and Advancement of Small Telephone Companies at 2-4 (April 13, 1989) ("OPASTCO Comments").

⁸ Id. at 4-5.

⁹ Id. at 6.

importance.¹⁰ USTA also stated that revenue requirement shifts must be kept to a minimum.¹¹

The State of Hawaii also supported the Joint Board's prioritization of objectives.¹² In particular, Hawaii stated that rate integration is a fundamental component of national telecommunications policy and is not subservient to competition.¹³

GCI, long a vigorous proponent of competition, agreed that maintenance of rate integration should be one of the ultimate objectives of this proceeding.¹⁴ It also stated support for universal service¹⁵ and its belief that revenue requirement neutrality should be attained, at least for MTS services.¹⁶

AT&T stands alone in its objection to the Joint Board's prioritization of objectives, citing competition and efficiency as more important objectives than universal service, rate integration and revenue requirement neutrality.¹⁷ Taken to its extreme, if accepted, AT&T's view of the proper prioritization of objectives,

¹⁰ Comments of the United States Telephone Association at 2-3 (April 13, 1989) ("USTA Comments").

¹¹ Id.

¹² Comments of the State of Hawaii at 5-6 & n.8 (April 13, 1989) ("Hawaii Comments").

¹³ Id. at 5.

¹⁴ Comments of General Communication, Inc. at 5 (April 13, 1989) ("GCI Comments").

¹⁵ Id. at 7.

¹⁶ Id. at 9.

¹⁷ Comments of American Telephone and Telegraph Co. at 7 (April 13, 1989) ("AT&T Comments").

however, would be inconsistent with the universal service mandate of the Communications Act. As the Commission (through the Chief of the Common Carrier Bureau) recently noted, "The Commission's overriding responsibility is not to foster the maximum level of competition in the industry it oversees, but to promote the public interest."¹⁸ Universal service is one of the public interest objectives the Commission must promote.¹⁹ Also, the Commission has repeatedly made clear that rate integration -- treating all areas of the country, including off-shore areas, alike -- is a primary goal and is mandated by the nondiscrimination requirements of the Communications Act.²⁰

Were AT&T's approach adopted, Alaskans (and others in other states) not only might no longer pay nationally averaged rates, but also might be forced to take second class telephone service. For example, AT&T stated its intention not to provide in Alaska the full panoply of telecommunications services which AT&T and others are marketing vigorously in the Lower 48, such as Integrated Services Digital Network ("ISDN") services and Common Signaling System 7 ("CCS7") capability.²¹ It suggests that it

¹⁸ In re Request of McCaw Cellular Communications, Inc., File No. 23333-CD-TC-1-89 et al., Memorandum Opinion and Order, DA 89-356 (released April 4, 1989).

¹⁹ 47 U.S.C. § 151.

²⁰ See Alaska Comments at 12-13; Hawaii Comments at 5-10.

²¹ AT&T Comments at 9, 19.

might not provide modern technology to Alaska unless the Joint Board recommends adoption of Plan B.²²

The Communications Act, however, requires that service be provided in a nondiscriminatory manner. It is "unlawful for any common carrier to make any unjust or unreasonable discrimination in charges, . . . facilities, or service."²³ Thus, facilities and service differentials made on the basis of geographic location are prohibited, just as rate differentials are proscribed. As the State of Hawaii notes, off-shore (as well as on-shore) points are entitled to the full benefits of this nation's telecommunications technology.²⁴ The Commission, in fact, has recently confirmed to AT&T, through rejection of a tariff, that geographic restrictions on provision of service to similarly situated customers are illegal.²⁵

B. Questions with Respect to Implementation
of the Objectives.

As most commentators recognize, the Joint Board's primary objectives can be attained only by taking steps to stabilize

22 Id. at 19.

23 47 U.S.C. § 202(a).

24 Hawaii Comments at 5-8.

25 FCC News, "AT&T Tariff 12 Offering Found to be Unlawful," CC Docket 87-568, Report No. DC-1393 (April 12, 1989). As AT&T has noted elsewhere, rejecting a tariff is an extreme remedy which the Commission adopts only when a tariff is prima facie unlawful in that it conflicts with the Communications Act or a Commission rule, policy or order. Reply of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Transmittal No. 1555 at 5 and n.* (April 24, 1989).

separations.²⁶ AT&T takes a different approach. It seeks to have the method by which Alascom separates central office equipment Category 4.23 (formerly Category 8.23) costs changed, claiming that current separations procedures result in the improper allocation to the interstate jurisdiction of approximately \$40 million.²⁷ As the Joint Board well knows, however, a sister Joint Board and the Commission have already explicitly rejected the arguments AT&T has raised here.²⁸ AT&T has offered this Joint Board no new facts or arguments to justify reversal of these recent decisions, and no such facts or arguments exist.²⁹

²⁶ Alaska Comments at 16-18; Alascom Comments at 6; GCI Comments at 8, 9; ATA Comments at 3-5; United Comments; OPASTCO Comments at 5.

²⁷ AT&T Comments at 15-16, 29-34.

²⁸ MTS and WATS Market Structure, Report and Order, 2 FCC Rcd. 2639 (1987), adopting Amendment of Part of the Commission's Rules and Establishment of a Joint Board, Recommended Decision and Order, 2 FCC Rcd. 2551 (1987).

²⁹ AT&T contends that Commission approved separations procedures improperly subsidize Alascom's private line and intrastate MTS/WATS services. AT&T Comments at 29-34. This contention has not only been explicitly rejected by the Commission, but is misleading. The costs of equipment commonly used for multiple services are not nearly as easily divisible as AT&T implies. There is no precise mathematical formula that can perfectly separate these costs in the "proper" manner. Separations issues necessarily involve universal service and other policy concerns as well as economic considerations. Jurisdictional Separation Procedures, Federal State Joint Board Recommended Decision, 48 Fed. Reg. 46,556, 46,564 (1983). See Gasel, Development of Separations in the Telephone Industry, Institute of Public Utilities, Michigan State University at vii; Separations Procedures in the Telephone Industry; The Historical Origins of a Public Policy, Harvard University Program on Information Resources, Policy Publication (P-77-2) (1977). See also Comments of the State of Alaska, CC Docket No. 83-1376 at 19-24 (Nov. 28, 1986). AT&T's contention that the questioned separations

[Footnote continued on following page]

Like Alaska, GCI contends that further steps need to be taken to assure that cost shifts to the intrastate jurisdiction do not occur.³⁰ It suggests that the Joint Board define and freeze the dollar amount of costs which will be assigned to the intrastate jurisdiction.³¹ The State has made an analogous proposal, suggesting that separations percentages (rather than dollar amounts) be frozen.³²

GCI correctly recognizes the need to address separations. Under GCI's proposal, both the full burden of cost increases and the full benefit of cost decreases would accrue to the interstate jurisdiction. The State hopes that incentive mechanisms and new technologies will result in efficiencies and lower costs. If lower costs do result, the effect of GCI's proposal would be to prevent the benefits of those lower costs from flowing to intrastate ratepayers. If lower costs do not result, freezing separations percentages would provide for a shared responsibility among the jurisdictions for cost increases, which appears more equitable than imposing that burden on one jurisdiction alone. In either event, the State believes its proposal to freeze

[Footnote continued from previous page]
procedures improperly subsidize private line and intrastate MTS/WATS service is, at bottom, no more than a continuing disagreement with the Commission on how such costs should be separated.

30 GCI Comments at 9.

31 Id.

32 Alaska Comments at 17-18.

separations percentages is preferable to the proposal to freeze dollar amounts.

As stated in its comments, the State noted that the objectives of enhanced efficiency and competition are worthwhile.³³ The Joint Board should not lose sight of the fact, however, that these goals should not, as it stated, be implemented at the expense of universal service, rate integration or revenue requirement neutrality. (Supplemental Order at ¶ 24.)³⁴

The State believes that competition and efficiency can be furthered, without sacrificing the essential public interest goals discussed above, by addressing economic incentives. Others agree. Alascom's concurrence is reflected in its incentive proposal, the Alascom Rate Cap ("ARC") plan.³⁵ GCI says that competition can be furthered if present service arrangements are changed to give Alascom responsibility for its own interstate costs.³⁶ Similarly, both GCI and AT&T state that efficiency problems are caused by the present nature of Alascom's relationship with AT&T.³⁷ Changing the economic incentives associated with current arrangements -- for example, by tying Alascom's profits to cost reductions, as the

³³ Id. at 18-19.

³⁴ See FCC v. RCA Communications, 346 U.S. 86 (1953); McCaw Cellular Communications, Inc., supra.

³⁵ Alascom Comments at 11-22.

³⁶ GCI Comments at 7.

³⁷ GCI Comments at 9; AT&T Comments at 17.

State suggested in its comments³⁸ -- would promote cost responsibility, efficiency and further competition.

III. PROPOSERS OF PLAN B HAVE FAILED TO SHOW THAT IT IS IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST.

The parties supporting Plan B have failed to show that adoption of it would be in the public interest, or would maximize the objectives selected by the Joint Board.

A. The Record Is Inadequate to Support Adoption of Plan B.

As the State discussed in its comments,³⁹ there are insufficient data in the record on which to base a decision to adopt Plan B. The State had hoped that the carriers would have submitted additional data on April 13, 1989, in response to the data submissions of February 27, 1989. As the State noted in its April 13 comments, information critical to the evaluation of Plan B was missing.⁴⁰ The inadequacies in the record before comments were filed on April 13, 1989 remain today.

Carriers supporting Plan B have not presented data on which a reasoned decision to implement Plan B could be based, nor even described how Plan B would be addressed by their serving arrangements. Accordingly, on the basis of the record, the Joint Board and Commission could not know what the impact of adopting Plan B would be. For example, there is no information on whether or how AT&T would satisfy the carrier of last resort

³⁸ Alaska Comments at 26-29.

³⁹ Id. at 24-25, 32-35.

⁴⁰ See, e.g., id. at 23-26.

responsibility Plan B would place on it, nor what its service configuration would be. There are no data on what the separations, revenue or traffic effects of Plan B would be. As the State has already noted,⁴¹ under Plan B important decisions concerning cost allocation rules and implementing proposals would be left for a later date, thus heightening the number and degree of unknown effects such a plan would create.

The claimed advantages of Plan B remain unsubstantiated and the manner in which Plan B would be implemented remains unknown. No cost savings from Plan B have been demonstrated.⁴² AT&T, five years after this proceeding began, has not set out the implementation scenario and cost savings that could be achieved under a plan which is substantially similar in relevant respects to the "Class 4 down" proposal it has long championed.⁴³

B. Plan B's Proponents Merely Repeat Dated Arguments That Have Already Been Discredited.

Plan B's proponents merely repeat arguments that are dated and have been discredited. Other parties, however, have come forward with new ideas based on incentive regulation.

AT&T argues that Plan B corrects what it perceives as unfairness to it. As the Joint Board has correctly noted, AT&T is compensated fully for Alaska service because it recoups all of its costs incurred in providing service under the present market

⁴¹ Id. at 35.

⁴² See Alascom Comments at 27.

⁴³ See AT&T Comments at 21.

structure by including such costs in its nationwide revenue requirement. (Supplemental Order at ¶ 25 and n.39.) Service to high cost areas at geographically averaged rates is balanced by the ability to charge the same rates in low cost areas. That is the essence of rate integration and nationally geographically averaged rates. Thus, as the two national telephone organizations submitting comments noted,⁴⁴ contentions that there is an improper subsidy funded by AT&T⁴⁵ are wrong.⁴⁶

Arguments by Plan B's proponents that a separate funding mechanism to support service to high cost areas of Alaska have also been rejected. AT&T's "Alaska Rural Service Fund",⁴⁷ is no different than its "Alaska Rural Fund," an approach which the Joint Board had available to it and did not propose. (Supplemental Order at ¶ 60.) Such a fund is not consistent with the nondiscrimination provisions of the Communications Act.

⁴⁴ OPASTCO Comments at 3; USTA Comments at 2.

⁴⁵ See AT&T Comments at 14; GCI Comments at 6.

⁴⁶ The gravamen of AT&T's concern appears to be that inclusion of the cost of serving Alaska (and other high cost areas) in its rate base, and accordingly in its service rates, makes it less competitive with other interexchange carriers. AT&T has provided no evidence, however, to support its contention that its competitive position with respect to other interexchange carriers is being harmed. Supplemental Order at ¶ 25 and n.39. In any event, the relevance of this argument is undercut by new price cap procedures, in which AT&T is given some flexibility to lower nationwide geographically averaged rates. Furthermore, competitive impact, even if substantiated, is not a justification for undermining national geographic rate averaging.

⁴⁷ See AT&T Comments at 25-29.

A special Alaska only fund would still move the obligation to cover the costs of serving high cost areas from AT&T -- in whose revenue requirement such costs are already included -- to others. It would still create a dangerous precedent by removing certain areas of the country from AT&T's unified cost pool for interstate MTS/WATS service, and thus would undermine national geographic rate averaging. And it would still create a separate fund for a special purpose which would be subject continuously to questioning and attack, and thereafter, to an ongoing need to defend the fund in repeated proceedings.⁴⁸

Furthermore, AT&T's proposal is still based on a Universal Service Fund/NECA model which appears inappropriate. Alascom is not a local exchange carrier ("LEC").⁴⁹ The Commission appears to have decided that NECA cost support is available only to LECs, and is not available to interexchange carriers, even when they resemble LECs.⁵⁰ Thus there appears no foundation for this approach. The complicated nature of the rule changes AT&T proposes to force an interexchange carrier into an exchange carrier mold confirms the inappropriateness of the AT&T approach.⁵¹

48 See Reply Comments of the State of Alaska, CC Docket No. 83-1376 at 10-16 (March 27, 1987), for more discussion of such special funds.

49 Alascom Comments at 27.

50 In the Matter of The Offshore Telephone Co., 3 FCC Rcd. 4137 (1988).

51 See AT&T Comments at Attachment II. GCI's separate fund approach fails for the same reasons. See GCI Comments at 29.

IV. PLAN A AND OTHER ALTERNATIVES TO THE PRESENT MARKET STRUCTURE ARE WORTH EXPLORING.

As noted in its comments,⁵² the State believes that Plan A, while it has certain positive features, must be modified. To satisfy universal service and related objectives, Plan A should be modified to provide that the costs of service from the point of interconnection out to all Alaskan locations should be averaged in the tariff under which AT&T would obtain service from Alascom.⁵³

The attacks on Plan A by AT&T and GCI largely ignore the fact that their preferred alternative is unsupported and contrary to the primary public interest objectives identified by the Joint Board, for the reasons set forth above.⁵⁴ Plan A, however, is criticized for doing little to change Alascom's incentives to promote enhanced competition and efficiency.

The State agrees with this criticism. The Commission's new price cap order⁵⁵ is suggestive of other mechanisms that could be

⁵² Alaska Comments at 29-32.

⁵³ Thus, the State disagrees with Alascom's view that, under Plan A, the costs of Alaskan service from the Class 4 office out to all locations other than the three major cities should be averaged. See Alaska Comments at 31; Alascom Comments at 33. The State also disagrees with Alascom's contention that Plan A treats Alascom like an LEC. Alascom Comments at 27, 29. There is no more reason to view Plan A as analogous to an LEC access tariff than an end-on-end interexchange service tariff.

⁵⁴ See pages 13-16, supra.

⁵⁵ Policy and Rules Concerning Rates for Dominant Carriers, Report and Order and Second Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, CC Docket No. 87-313, FCC 89-91 (released April 17, 1989).

employed to create incentives to promote efficiency and competition without harming universal service and related goals.⁵⁶ The price cap order is approximately 500 pages in length and must be carefully reviewed by the Joint Board and the parties to determine how it affects this proceeding and the proposals put forward in it.⁵⁷

It appears that the proposals put forward by the State and Alascom, while very different, address the concerns about incentives in ways that seem consistent with price caps. As noted in its comments, the State believes that its cost plus incentive fee proposal,⁵⁸ if adopted, would give Alascom clear incentives to be efficient in a manner that would promote fair competition. This proposal could be implemented in conjunction with certain aspects of Plan A (for example, allowing OCCs to have points of presence in Alaska, although AT&T would still interconnect with Alascom in the Lower 48) to further enhance the efficiency and

⁵⁶ Another new development is the proposal of the Municipality of Anchorage to sell its local telephone system, the Anchorage Telephone Utility ("ATU"). An RFP has been announced, with the last round of submissions due on July 22, 1989.

⁵⁷ Footnote 197 of the Price Cap Order appears to state that the benefits of price caps will flow to Alascom's interstate MTS/WATS ratepayers because Alascom's MTS/WATS rates are set at levels that are equal to AT&T's rates. The order appears to imply, however, that the terms of the AT&T/Alascom operating arrangement are unchanged by price caps, an implication that has been informally confirmed by Commission staff. A copy of this footnote is attached to these comments at Appendix A for the convenience of the Joint Board.

⁵⁸ See Alaska Comments at 26-29.

competition objectives without endangering universal service and related objectives.

Alascom's ARC plan appears to address some of these concerns.⁵⁹ Alascom's plan, however, at least as presently structured, appears to give it the full benefits of incentive regulation, but little or none of the obligations. Many issues, including the following, need to be addressed before this proposed plan could be adopted.

First, as the State noted in connection with its incentive proposal,⁶⁰ steps need to be taken to make sure that, in an effort to keep interstate costs down, costs are not simply shifted to the intrastate jurisdiction. Incentive regulation in one jurisdiction and rate of return regulation in another create a powerful new "incentive" to shift costs to the jurisdiction with rate of return regulation. The result could be significantly increased intrastate rates.

Second, under ARC, there are no assurances that service quality will not suffer and no mechanism for monitoring or measuring service quality. Because an ARC-like scheme could create disincentives to invest, some steps to assure that service quality is maintained are important, especially given the unique geographic and climatic demands imposed on telecommunications facilities in Alaska.⁶¹

⁵⁹ See Alascom Comments at 11-22.

⁶⁰ Alaska Comments at 19 and n.60.

⁶¹ Similar steps would need to be taken in connection with the State's proposal as well.

Third, the 2.5 percent productivity offset and 0.5 percent consumer benefit offset contained in the ARC plan were taken from the Commission's AT&T price cap plan and may not be appropriate for the ARC plan. Further, the applicability of the consumer dividend to Alascom is unclear since, in at least one major sense, AT&T is Alascom's customer.

Fourth, Alascom suggests that its revenue cap should increase by an amount corresponding to the revenue attributable to 50 percent of the growth of southbound traffic.⁶² Although the State agrees that Alascom should have some incentive to increase revenue, given that AT&T currently, in effect, obtains 100 percent of the revenue from traffic growth, the State has concerns about the economics of Alascom's suggestion.

The State suggests that the Joint Board reexamine the issues in this proceeding in light of the price cap order and the various new proposals for incentive regulation put forth in this proceeding. It should then determine whether and how incentive regulation can help the Joint Board further the objectives it has identified and whether one, or a combination of several, incentive based proposals could be a workable approach to resolution of the issues in this proceeding.

V. CONCLUSION

The State believes the Joint Board has properly identified and prioritized the objectives to be furthered in this proceeding. It believes Plan B is antithetical to the primary objectives of

⁶² Alascom Comments at 14.

universal service, rate integration and revenue requirement neutrality. Although Plan A might be modified to further those objectives, the State suggests that the Joint Board consider whether and how incentive regulation could be useful in crafting the appropriate market structure for Alaskan interstate telecommunications services, and then take the appropriate steps to explore such an approach.

Respectfully submitted,

THE STATE OF ALASKA
Douglas B. Baily
Attorney General

By:



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May 15, 1989

rates.¹⁹⁵ British consumers will therefore be the direct beneficiaries of British Telecom's efficiency gains.

111. In addition to finding that incentive regulation is capable of eliminating, and even reversing, several significant flaws inherent in rate of return, we also find that incentive regulation is better for consumers. By acting directly on a carrier's costs of providing service, and by increasing a carrier's willingness to innovate, incentive regulation means that telecommunications consumers can look forward to low cost and innovative services that the current regulatory structure would discourage. Furthermore, as will be discussed as part of the implementation sections of this Order, we are introducing substantial ratepayer protections to ensure that consumers will be better off as a group, and in particular, that residential ratepayers receive benefits from our plan. Features such as the Consumer Productivity Dividend (CPD), review and adjustment of the productivity factor beginning three years from the date of inception, and careful attention to the design of baskets and bands ensures that consumers will benefit from an incentive system.

112. We reject arguments that carriers will be the only party to benefit from incentive regulation. Under incentive regulation, both carriers and ratepayers will benefit. Through ratepayer protections that guarantee that consumers share in carrier efficiency gains, consumers will see price reductions that would not have occurred in a rate of return setting. The elimination of inefficiencies through use of the CPD ensures that gains accrue to ratepayers first and foremost, before carriers obtain any benefits of increased earnings.¹⁹⁶

113. We conclude that incentive regulation is better suited to the task of regulating certain dominant carriers than is rate of return.¹⁹⁷ By

¹⁹⁵ Id. at 20 (proposing to change the productivity offset from 3 percent to 4.5 percent).

¹⁹⁶ The formula we adopt for AT&T and propose for the LECs, infra, ensures that 0.5 percent of productivity a carrier gains over its historical productivity must first be applied to decrease aggregate rates, before a carrier can reap any profit from its increased productivity. See Section III.C.1.c and Section IV.C.1, infra.

¹⁹⁷ In the Further Notice, we stated that, for the purposes of this proceeding, the term "dominant carrier" encompasses AT&T and the local exchange carriers. 3 FCC Rcd at 3203-03 (para. 8 n.13). We concluded that the revision of our rules concerning rate regulation of Comsat raised issues that could not be resolved in this docket. In addition, we concluded that, should AT&T elect price cap regulation, Alascom would be included under price cap regulation with regard to most of its facilities, because Alascom and AT&T

employing carriers' natural incentives to generate profit, we can devise a system of regulation that functions far more smoothly than the existing system. Our judgment on this issue has been informed by our lengthy experience with rate of return, and by the successful incentive-based

presently concur in each other's MTS and WATS tariffs. Id.

Cosat argues that there is no valid reason to exclude it from price cap regulation, and that its obligation to share in the costs of Intelsat should not render it ineligible. Cosat Comments at 4-5. Cosat argues that Intelsat is owned by and responsive to its signatories, and does not constitute a pooling arrangement of the type we found unsuitable for price caps in the Further Notice. Id. at 8-9. Cosat states that both Intelsat and Cosat have strong incentives to increase efficiency. Id. at 5. In addition, Cosat contends that price cap regulation would alleviate heavy administrative burdens for both this Commission and for Cosat. Id. at 10. We reiterate the conclusion of the Further Notice: alternative regulation for Cosat raises issues that cannot be resolved in this proceeding. Cosat has a statutory obligation to participate in a global communications network, and has been designated as the United States Signatory to the Agreement Relating to the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization "Intelsat" 23 U.S.T. 3813, T.I.A.S. 7532 (1971) (hereinafter Intelsat Operating Agreement). See also Section 102 of the Communications Satellite Act of 1962, 47 U.S.C. § 701. As a signatory to Intelsat, Cosat is obligated to share in the costs of Intelsat. Intelsat Operating Agreement, Article II. Thus, regulatory reform for dominant carriers cannot be mechanically applied to Cosat, whose corporate mission is given shape by federal legislation and treaty.

Alascom agrees that the operation of the Alascom-AT&T joint service agreement will necessarily include Alascom under price cap regulation, but only to the extent of its MTS and WATS services. Alascom argues that its private line services should also be subject to price cap regulation. Alascom Reply at 6. We conclude that it would not be wise to apply price cap regulation to Alascom's private line services at this time. The productivity factor in the price cap index is developed on a nationwide interstate basis. Alascom's contention that we should apply the price cap formula to its private line services alone raises the issue of whether the productivity number calculated on a nationwide interstate basis for AT&T in this Order would result in just and reasonable rates if applied in the context of private line services in the Alaska market. Alascom's argument therefore raises questions that cannot be resolved at this stage of the proceeding.

Finally, Hawaii raises the issue of price cap treatment for GTE Hawaiian's provision of international services. Hawaii Comments at 20-23. The issues raised by Hawaii regarding GTE Hawaiian's operations will be addressed as part of our discussion concerning the implementation of incentive

regulatory systems currently in use in the various states, as well as Great Britain. Furthermore, we believe that the potential pitfalls of incentive regulation identified by commenters can be avoided with careful attention to implementation.

114. Our determination that incentive regulation is superior to rate of return as a matter of policy does not end our task. Rather, it marks the beginning of the work of transforming incentive principles into a system of policies and rules that can be administered effectively on a day-to-day basis. We are not unmindful of the pitfalls identified by some commenters of the harmful effects that might attend the introduction of incentive regulation if such a system is not implemented properly, particularly as these comments relate to implementation of incentive regulation for local exchange carriers. Although any final judgment about incentive regulation depends in large measure on the specifics of implementation, we believe the pitfalls discussed in the record can be avoided. In the following section, we consider in detail the arguments raised concerning incentive-based regulation for AT&T. In the section thereafter, we consider implementation issues relating to incentive regulation for local exchange carriers.

III. INCENTIVE REGULATION FOR AT&T

115. In the previous section, we sketched the broad outlines of a plan to reform our regulation of dominant carriers, and concluded that the approach we outlined, which we have termed "incentive regulation," is superior to rate of return as a method for curbing the market power of dominant carriers. In that section, we addressed the general concerns of a number of parties about our comparison of rate of return and incentive regulation as a means of regulating dominant carriers. In this section, we address the specific concerns that have been raised about applying incentive regulation to AT&T.¹⁹⁸ We also set forth in detail the mechanisms we will employ in regulating AT&T under an incentive-based system that we call "price cap regulation."¹⁹⁹

regulation for the LECs in Section IV.C.2.b, infra.

198 In resolving implementation issues for AT&T, we have addressed arguments that are directed to AT&T, or that do not logically and explicitly exclude AT&T. LEC-specific issues are addressed in the portion of this Order that constitutes the Second Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking.

199 The final rules implementing price cap regulation for AT&T are contained in Appendix B.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Linda K. Smith, do hereby certify that, on May 15, 1989, I have caused to be sent a copy of the foregoing "Reply Comments of The State of Alaska In Response To The Supplemental Order Inviting Comments" by United States mail, postage prepaid, to the following:

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Linda K. Smith
Linda K. Smith

7-26-89

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EX PARTE
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July 26, 1989

HAND DELIVERED

Ms. Donna R. Searcy
Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
Room 222
1919 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20554

Re: CC Docket No. 83-1376; RM 4436

Dear Ms. Searcy:

This letter is being submitted (in duplicate), pursuant to Section 1.1206 of the Commission's Rules, to report that, on July 24, 1989, undersigned counsel for the State of Alaska made separate oral presentations in San Francisco to Joint Board Commissioners Hagen, Long, Smith and Knowles, and staff member Plaga. The oral presentations did not involve data or arguments not already reflected in the State's previously filed comments.

If there are any questions regarding this matter, please communicate with this office.

Very truly yours,

Linda K. Smith

Linda K. Smith

cc: Commissioner Hagen
Commissioner Long
Commissioner Smith
Commissioner Knowles
Ms. Plaga

11-17-89

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EX PARTE

November 17, 1989

HAND DELIVERED

Mr. Andrew S. Fishel
Managing Director
Federal Communications Commission
Room 852
1919 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20554

Re: Docket 83-1376; RM 4436

Dear Mr. Fishel:

Pursuant to Section 1.1206 of the Commission's Rules, this memorandum (and the enclosed copy) will inform the Commission that undersigned counsel for the State of Alaska met individually with Commissioner Bruce Hagen, Commissioner William Long, Commissioner Nels Smith, Commissioner Susan Knowles and Joint Board staff member Lorraine Plaga on November 12 and 13, 1989. The discussion at these meetings covered the status of the Docket 83-1376 Joint Board proceeding, and a site fact finding trip proposed by the Alaska State Chamber of Commerce. We encouraged the Commissioners to make such a trip, and noted our belief that it would be beneficial in resolving the issues in the Joint Board proceeding.

If there are any questions regarding this matter, please communicate with this office.

Very truly yours,

Linda K Smith

Linda K. Smith

Enclosure

3-5-90

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March 5, 1990

EX PARTE NOTICE

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Ms. Donna R. Searcy
Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
Room 222
1919 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20554

RECEIVED

MAR - 5 1990

Federal Communications Commission
Office of the Secretary

Re: Docket 83-1376, RM 4436

Dear Ms. Searcy:

This letter is written, and filed in duplicate, pursuant to Section 1.1206 of the Commission's rules, to report that on February 26, 1990, James Torgerson, Special Assistant Attorney General, State of Alaska, and undersigned counsel for the State of Alaska met with Commissioner Bruce Hagen, and that undersigned counsel met with Commissioner Nels Smith on February 26, 1990 and with Commissioner Susan Knowles on March 1, 1990, to discuss the status of the Alaska Joint Board proceeding.

If there are any questions in connection with this matter, please communicate with undersigned counsel.

Very truly yours,

Linda K. Smith

Linda K. Smith

Enclosure

cc: Commissioner Hagen
Commissioner Smith
Commissioner Knowles

4-2-90

FILE COPY

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April 2, 1990

RECEIVED

APR - 2 1990

Federal Communications Commission
Office of the Secretary

HAND DELIVERED

Ms. Donna R. Searcy
Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
Room 222
1919 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20554

Re: CC Docket 83-1376, RM 4436

Dear Ms. Searcy:

Transmitted herewith for filing with the Commission on behalf of the State of Alaska are an original and eight copies of its "Comments of the State of Alaska" in the above-captioned proceeding.

If there are any questions in connection with this matter, please communicate with undersigned counsel.

Very truly yours,

Linda K. Smith

Linda K. Smith

Enclosure

Before the
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20554

In re

Request of General Communication,	)	
Inc. For Amendment of Policies	)	
Governing Ownership and Operation	)	
of Domestic Satellite Earth	)	RM 7246
Stations in the Bush Communities	)	
in Alaska	)	

**COMMENTS OF
THE STATE OF ALASKA**

The State of Alaska (Alaska or the State), by its attorneys, pursuant to the Commission Public Notice, released January 30, 1990 (Mimeo No. 1494), and the various extensions of time granted by the Commission in connection with it, hereby submits its Comments in connection with the Petition for Rulemaking (Petition) filed by General Communication, Inc. (GCI) on January 10, 1990 in the above-captioned matter.^{1/}

In its Petition, GCI requests the Commission "to alter or eliminate its bush earth station policy to the extent that policy precludes the construction of competing MTS earth stations in the Alaska bush." (Petition at 18-19.) If the Bush earth station policy^{2/} is modified or terminated, "and if GCI secures authority to provide competitive intrastate services . . . , GCI will expand

^{1/} Because GCI simultaneously submitted the plan contained in its Petition to the Alaska Joint Board, as a proposal for resolution of that proceeding, (Supplemental Filing of GCI, CC Docket No. 83-1376, RM 4436, filed January 10, 1990), the State is also submitting these comments in that proceeding.

^{2/} Final Decision, 96 FCC 2d 522 (1984).

its service through a four-step, five year plan to all points in Alaska receiving service today." (Petition at 3.) GCI states that "[b]oth interstate and intrastate services will be offered" and that a "subsidy" will not be needed. (Id. at 3, 15.)^{3/}

GCI proposes to use C-Band and other new technology to deliver service to small Alaska communities. As the State said in connection with the possibility of introduction of fiber optic technology for Alaska interstate services:

Alaska applauds introduction of new state-of-the-art technology and methods of providing communications services to and from the State. Alaska, like its sister states, must be integrated into the nation. Those within and those seeking to communicate to the State should be able to employ the most recent technology and advancements available. . . . [T]he State is gratified that Alaska may benefit from . . . advancements in telecommunications facilities and capabilities.^{4/}

The State believes that there are public interest questions which must be addressed as consideration is given to GCI's request for rulemaking. The participants in this and the Alaska Joint Board proceeding (CC Docket No. 83-1376, RM 4436) have asked a number of questions about GCI's proposed plans. Many of these questions have been partially or substantially addressed in the "Reply of GCI" filed in CC Docket 83-1376, RM 4436, on March 22, 1990. However, the State has reiterated, below, questions which

^{3/} In addition, GCI requests that its proposal "not be referred to the Federal-State Joint Board now considering Alaska service issues (CC Docket 83-1376)." It says that "[n]o portion of GCI's four phase plan is directly involved in the Joint Board proceeding" and that "[t]he only issue of interest to the Joint Board is GCI's offer to provide originating and terminating services to AT&T." (Id.)

^{4/} Comments of the State of Alaska, File No. W-P-C-6520, filed January 5, 1990.

have public interest connotations which do not simply involve the private participants, but which are relevant to the Commission's public interest evaluation of GCI's petition.

What specific facilities does GCI propose to install in small Alaska communities?

Are the proposed facilities capable of (or are they planned to be) modified to take account of the extraordinary climate and other conditions in these areas?

What type of system redundancy would be provided? Would the proposed system be able to be quickly brought back up in the event of outages?

What range of services (e.g., voice, data, fax, video) would these facilities be capable of providing?

What additional costs would be entailed for provision of non-voice services?

How will the quality and reliability of service compare to presently offered service?

What would be the cost of the proposed facilities?

What cost methodology, assumptions or analysis were used?

How would costs be allocated between the intrastate and interstate jurisdictions?

What impact on interstate or intrastate rates is anticipated?

How will carrier of last resort responsibility be discharged and by what carrier(s)?

Answers to such public interest questions will assist decisionmakers in assessing GCI's request for a rulemaking and its conclusions that it could "serve all locations which receive service today and . . . do so without . . . subsidy" (Petition at 15); that GCI's proposal will not have adverse rate or economic impact; and that its proposal will be efficient, will not result in jurisdictional cost shifts and will promote universal service.

(Supplemental Filing of GCI in Docket 83-1376, RM 4436 at 8.)

These issues are, of course, of great importance to the people of Alaska. Accordingly, should the Commission decide to open a rulemaking proceeding, matters bearing on the public interest such as those outlined above should be addressed.

In addition, the State believes that the Petition involves matters now before the Alaska Joint Board. GCI proposes, in its Petition, a new Alaska market structure. The Joint Board has been convened to consider what the market structure for Alaska communications services should be.^{5/} However, the State does not believe that all intrastate and interstate proceedings relevant to the Alaska Joint Board proceeding can be postponed pending ultimate Joint Board decision. Yet, particularly with respect to intrastate matters, any action in this proceeding must give

^{5/} See also Reply of GCI at 8.

appropriate respect to comity, and to the need to avoid inconsistent or conflicting decisions.^{6/}

Respectfully submitted,

THE STATE OF ALASKA

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April 2 1990

^{6/} See, e.g., Response of the Alaska Public Utilities Commission, filed in RM 7246 on March 30, 1990, at 5.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Linda K. Smith, do hereby certify that, on April 2, 1990, I have caused to be sent copies of the foregoing "Comments of the State of Alaska" by United States mail, postage prepaid, to the following:

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AUG 3 '90

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY

EX PARTE LETTER

August 3, 1990

BY HAND DELIVERY

Ms. Donna R. Searcy
Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
1919 M Street, N.W.
Room 222
Washington, D.C. 20554

Re: CC Docket No. 83-1376, RM 4436

Dear Ms. Searcy:

This letter is being filed, in duplicate, in accordance with the Commission's Rules, to report that on August 2, 1990, undersigned counsel for the State of Alaska, and James E. Torgerson, Special Assistant Attorney General, met with Chairman Sikes, Charles G. Schott, Richard M. Firestone and Robert L. Pettit to discuss the State of Alaska's position with respect to the Alaska Joint Board Proceeding, CC Docket No. 83-1376, RM 4436, and related proceedings. The discussion involved matters covered in the State's previously filed pleadings. The State also provided a copy of its 1986 and 1989 Data Submissions, previously filed in CC Docket No. 83-1376, RM-4436.

If there are any questions in connection with this matter, please contact undersigned counsel.

Very truly yours,

Linda K. Smith

Linda K. Smith

Enclosure

cc: The Honorable Alfred C. Sikes
Charles G. Schott
Richard M. Firestone
Robert L. Pettit