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

In the Matter of

Integration 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	)	RM 4436

PETITION FOR RULEMAKING

To: The Commission

The State of Alaska and the Alaska Public Utilities Commission (collectively "the State"), by their attorneys, hereby petition the Commission to institute a rulemaking proceeding with the objective of establishing a permanent mechanism for the integration of rates and services between the contiguous states and Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands (the so-called "off-shore" points). In support thereof the following is stated:

1. In connection with its Second Report and Order in its Domestic Communications Satellite Facilities proceeding, Docket No. 16495, 35 FCC 2d 844 (1972), the Commission determined that rates between the contiguous states and the off-shore areas should, as a matter of policy, be integrated into the domestic pattern of rates and services. The Commission stated that:

> . . . the advent of service via domestic satellite facilities should be accompanied by an integration of services, and more particularly the charges for such

> services, between Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico and the contiguous 48 states into the domestic rate pattern. . . It is our considered view that the public interest requires that the distinctions, particularly with respect to level of charges and rate patterns, should be eliminated.

35 FCC 2d at 856 (emphasis added).

2. Following that initial determination, there occurred a number of proceedings which ultimately culminated in negotiated agreements between the carriers serving those off-shore points. On June 22, 1979 the carriers serving Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands [1/] reached an agreement whereby rates between the U.S. Mainland and Puerto Rico-Virgin Islands would be fully integrated by July 1, 1980. This agreement was subsequently approved by the Commission [2/] and the current Separations Manual was prescribed for those areas. [3/] Similarly, in 1980 AT&T reached separate agreements with Alascom, Inc. and Hawaiian Telephone Company whereby rates to Alaska and Hawaii would be integrated with mainland rate schedules. However, under these agreements the final phase of rate integration was delayed until January 1, 1985. These agreements were also approved by the Commission [4/] and the current Separations Manual also prescribed for those areas. [5/] Also, the record carriers subsequently filed rate

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[1/] American Telephone and Telegraph Co. (AT&T), All American Cables and Radio, Inc., ITT Communications, Inc.-Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico Telephone Co., Puerto Rico Communications Authority, and Virgin Islands Telephone Corp.

[2/] See 72 FCC 2d 715 (1979).

[3/] See Report and Order in Docket No. 21264, 72 FCC 2d 699 (1979).

[4/] See 87 FCC 2d 20 (1981).

[5/] See Memorandum Opinion and Order in Docket No. 21263, 87 FCC 2d 18 (1981).

reductions to integrate their rate structures to the off-shore points. [6/]

3. The integration of rates to the domestic off-shore points is dependent primarily upon agreements reached between AT&T and the various carriers serving each of those areas. The interim AT&T agreements with Alascom and Hawaiian Telephone Co. expire on January 1, 1985. After that date, settlements will be on the same basis as for the contiguous states. The agreement between the carriers serving Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands has no expiration date but presumably can be terminated upon reasonable notice.

4. On February 28, 1983, the Commission released the Third Report and Order in CC Docket No. 78-72, FCC 82-579, which establishes, effective January 1, 1984, a new system of access charges whereby all interstate carriers will access local telephone exchanges. In 1980 the Commission established a Federal-State Joint Board in CC Docket No. 80-286 for the purpose of substantially revising the Separations Manual. Apart from establishing a new jurisdictional allocation scheme, the Commission indicated that the Joint Board would be responsible for developing a high cost factor which would be utilized to defray some of the non-traffic sensitive (NTS) costs in high cost telephone exchanges.

[6/] See, e.g., the tariff modifications of ITT World Communications, Inc., transmittal No. 2220, implementing a series of rate reduction commencing on February 1, 1980.

5. Together these two proceedings will radically alter the way interstate carriers deal with exchange carriers. Access tariffs will replace the intercarrier negotiated settlements under which AT&T generally reimburses from its national interstate pool, directly or indirectly, the local exchange carrier for all interstate costs. Following a transitional period, the Commission indicated in the Third Report and Order that almost all NTS exchange costs would be recovered directly from the end user, except for some contribution from a universal service fund in high cost areas.

6. Such a scheme, without other changes, will significantly undermine the concept of rate integration. Under the negotiated rate integration agreements AT&T's settlements with the off-shore carriers generally have exceeded the interstate revenues generated by calls from those areas. Because the off-shore areas typically have both high cost exchanges and high cost interexchange facilities, rate integration cannot be achieved or maintained without some form of modified, interstate rate averaging or other substantial support for both types of facility costs. While the Commission's access charge decision makes some limited provision for support of high cost exchanges, that support is limited to NTS costs, and it is not clear how substantial even that support will be. High traffic sensitive exchange costs will be passed on to the interexchange carrier which, in turn, will recover them from the interstate user. This will either tend to increase interstate rates to the high cost

off-shore areas or discourage service to those points. [7]

7. More importantly, there is now no mechanism to support high cost interexchange facilities serving the off-shore areas. As noted above, on January 1, 1985, AT&T's obligation under the current interim agreements for Alaska and Hawaii will expire coincident with the final step of rate integration.[8] It is not clear at this point what obligation AT&T will feel, if any, toward supporting high cost interexchange facilities of the off-shore carriers after that date. Faced with increasing interexchange competition and the divestiture of exchange operations, AT&T may be unwilling to make any further commitments to the support of rate integration. Without substantial support from all ratepayers who benefit from the extension of adequate interstate service to the Alaskan points, rate integration may collapse. While the revenues needed to support rate integration are overwhelming, if they are to be recovered solely from off-shore area residents, it is not a significant percentage when compared to total toll revenues. [9]

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[7] The State has filed, simultaneously herewith, a petition for reconsideration of the Third Report and Order seeking a change in the access charge rules to implement a permanent mechanism to support rate integration and to apply the high cost factor to traffic sensitive costs as well as NTS costs. If the access charge rules are modified to implement a permanent mechanism to support rate integration, this petition will become moot.

[8] Since the new FCC rules will substantially change the basis of the agreements on Jan 1, 1984, it is not clear how valid the agreements will remain after that date.

[9] In 1980 telephone companies reported MTS revenues of some $22 billion. Effective Sept 13, 1977, AT&T's Tariff FCC No. 263 was amended to add a one cent per minute charge which was designed to raise $178 million, enough to cover its then anticipated rate integration costs.

8. The State of Alaska does not challenge the Commission's implementation of new policies relevant to competition and exchange access. Rather, it requests the Commission to implement these new procedures and mechanisms in a way which assures that rate integration with the off-shore points is both attained and sustained. Rate integration is compatible with competitively provided interexchange services and with a new access charge scheme. However, rate integration is not likely to continue for long on its current basis in face of the radical restructuring of the telecommunications industry that is now occurring.

9. There are a number of procedures that could be established to provide for off-shore rate integration in the new interstate competitive environment. The State is not proposing any specific mechanism at this time. However, a number of possible mechanisms could be implemented with little or no disruption to other current FCC proceedings. For example, the Commission could establish a fund similar to the universal service fund established in CC Docket 78-72. This could be funded through the carrier common line rate element of the access charge tariff. Payments from such a fund could be made to all carriers which provide service to off-shore points under integrated rate schedules, with these payments being proportionate to their traffic volumes and appropriate cost factors.

10. Whatever approach the Commission believes is appropriate should be initiated promptly so that it is in place by January 1, 1984. A formal, separate mechanism will be more difficult to implement after the access charge tariffs go into

effect. Moreover, since the current rate integration agreements are predicated on the use of the present Separations Manual and access charges are scheduled to supercede this Manual on January 1, 1984, the off-shore points face dramatic disruption in their interstate rates if no new mechanism is in place by that date. A major change in separations policy will significantly affect the current agreements before their expiration.

11. Accordingly, it is respectfully requested that the Commission promptly initiate a rulemaking proceeding to adopt rules to support rate integration for interstate service to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Respectfully submitted,

Alaska Public Utilities Commission
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April 11, 1983

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I, Joanne Suschinski, certify that this 11th day of April, 1983, copies of the foregoing "Petition for Rulemaking" were sent by U.S. mail, postage prepaid, to the following:

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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

RESPONSE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA TO ORDER REQUESTING DATA AND INVITING COMMENTS

THE STATE OF ALASKA
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July 15, 1986

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

RESPONSE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA TO
ORDER REQUESTING DATA AND INVITING COMMENTS

The State of Alaska, by its attorneys and pursuant to the Order Requesting Data and Inviting Comments (Order) issued by the Federal-State Joint Board for this proceeding (FCC 86J-2, released May 9, 1986), hereby submits its response.

Respectfully submitted,

THE STATE OF ALASKA
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July 15, 1986

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not isolated or is generally accessible, i.e. a community not considered to be located in the Alaska Bush."[1/]

In view of the these facts and because there is no consistent or standard definition of "bush," the State has not used the term in this submission. It has instead referred to and provided data on specific communities or areas of Alaska with officially defined boundaries.

1/ Id.

SUMMARY

Alaska, which covers 591,000 square miles, is two and one-half times larger than the next largest state, and larger than 21 states combined. Its population, about 500,000, is the smallest of the 50 states. Alaska's population density is the lowest of any state, less than one person per square mile, compared with 5 persons per square mile in Wyoming, the next least densely populated state, and 67 persons per square mile in the United States as a whole.

Almost half of all Alaskans live in Anchorage. Only two other communities, Fairbanks and Juneau, have more than 10,000 residents. Seventy-seven percent of all communities in Alaska have populations of 500 or less, and about one-third have fewer than 100 residents.

Alaska's population growth rate from 1980 to 1985 was five times greater than the national average. Most of the state's population increase, however, resulted from in-migration, not new births. In-migration has been subject to dramatic fluctuations.

Alaska's geography is unique. Alaska is only 2.5 miles from Russia, 663 miles from Seattle, the closest large city in the continental United States, and only 800 miles from the North Pole. It is the site of the tallest mountain in North America and 17 of the 20 highest peaks in the United States, and contains a glacier larger than Rhode Island. A significant part of its land is covered by ice fields or permanently

frozen. Ten percent of the world's volcanos are located in Alaska; one erupted this year.

The six distinctive climate zones in Alaska are all characterized by weather extremes. In one, it rains or snows about 200 inches annually. In another, 100-plus mile winds are common. Other climate zones feature coastal flooding, a record snowfall of 62 inches in 24 hours, temperatures as low as 80° below zero, and no sun two months each year.

Although Alaska's communities are separated by vast distances, there are less than 9,000 miles of "highways" in the state, only a quarter of which are paved. There are six times as many miles of paved road in Los Angeles County as in all Alaska. Most communities in the state, including Juneau, its capital, cannot be reached by road. Alaskans must rely on planes and boats, methods of transportation that are costly, time-consuming, and frequently impossible due to weather or other conditions.

Historically, education levels in the state had been low for many groups. Alaska is committed to redressing this situation and to providing an education in such a way so that children are not forced to leave their homes to get it, as many have been in the past. This is an expensive undertaking. Alaska relies heavily on telecommunications to deliver educational services at the primary, secondary and college levels. In the many, remote, small Alaskan communities, even minimal cost efficiency in providing educational services is difficult. The diversity of the communities and the distance between them, which make any standardization complex, and growth

of the school-age population have compounded the problem. As a result, expenditures on public education have been high.

Alaska's climate and geography bring with them special health and public safety challenges. The state suffers the highest rate for death by accident in the nation, as well as high rates of alcoholism, suicide (50% higher than the national average) and infant mortality. With relatively few doctors serving such a large area, the state must rely to a large extent on emergency medical technicians in rural communities, linked by telecommunications to professional medical assistance. Telecommunications are also particularly vital to public safety in the state.

Alaska's economic history, both as a territory and as a state, is one of boom and bust. The overwhelming majority of the State's revenues presently come from oil and gas. Between the fiscal years 1980 and 1985, petroleum accounted for 83-90% of all of the State's Unrestricted Revenues. With Alaskan North Slope crude oil now selling at prices two-thirds lower than in 1981, the state has entered a deep bust cycle. Even prior to the dramatic decline in oil prices that began in late 1985, the State had projected a 59% decline in daily oil production between 1985 and 1998, and an oil and gas employment decline of 10-30% between fiscal years 1986 and 1987 alone. Given the projected decline in oil production in the state, even if oil prices were to go up, state revenues will not increase correspondingly.

During the 1980's, other Alaskan industries, such as lumber, mining, construction and some elements of the fishing industry, also suffered declines, those in lumber and housing construction being particularly severe. The state's economy has benefitted, however, from tourism, which has been strong. The economy is heavily dependent on federal, state and local government employment and expenditures. Nearly 30% of all workers in the state in 1983 were employed by federal (excluding military), state or local government.

From 1980 to 1985, the unemployment rate in Alaska exceeded the national average by about one-third. Further, Alaska's unemployment rate is increasing. It was 11.4% in April, 1986, up from 10.7% in April, 1985. In many areas of the state, unemployment is much higher, and higher still among some groups, particularly Native Americans.

While Alaska's per capita personal income was the highest of any state in 1985, its cost of living was even higher. In the last quarter of 1985, for example, the cost of living in the state exceeded the national average by about 50%. As a result, Alaskans' real per capita income, adjusted to take account of the higher cost of living in Alaska, was below the national average.

There are substantial differences in income and cost of living among Alaska's 23 census areas. Twelve census areas, which include almost one-third of the state's population, have had real per capita personal income more than 15% below the national average.

Dollar per capita personal income in Alaska is increasing at only about a quarter of the national rate. Even prior to the recent acceleration in the oil bust, growth in personal income in Alaska was projected to be zero in 1985, and to decrease significantly in 1986.

The historic pattern of boom-bust in Alaska, and the State's heavy dependence on petroleum-based revenues, have required the State to devise extraordinary means to provide a measure of economic stability for its residents. These include investment, tax incentives, loan programs and creation of the Permanent Fund, a constitutionally-based fund to provide revenue to replace non-renewable and declining oil revenues. Nonetheless, over the next two or three fiscal years, a 50% decline in the State's Unrestricted Revenues was projected, and the Alaska legislature has begun making deep cuts in appropriations. Because of additional revenue shortfalls caused by the continuing decline in the price of oil, the State of Alaska is, at the time of this submission, contemplating further drastic budget cuts and other measures to deal with the situation.

Telecommunications services provided by the State include video (instructional and entertainment), microwave, emergency, medical, legislative and instructional teleconferencing, and two-way radio. The State does not provide telephone service. Each State department contracts for its own telecommunications equipment and services.

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SECTION A

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

The demographics of the State of Alaska start with the State's size and its relationship to the State's population. Alaska encompasses an area of 591,004 square miles, one-fifth of the total land area of the continental United States and more than the combined land areas of the three next largest states (Texas, California and Montana).[1] If superimposed on the lower 48 states, Alaska would stretch across the nation:[2]



The United States Bureau of the Census estimates the population of the State as of July 1, 1984, to be 500,000 people, fewer

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[1] United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Statistical Abstract of the United States 1985 (1985) at 194 ("Statistical Abstract").

[2] Alaska Statewide Health Coordinating Council, State Health Plan for Alaska (1984) at 2-2.

than in any other state or the District of Columbia.[1] As of the same date, the Alaska Department of Labor, which compiles population data for the State, estimates the State's population to be 523,048.[4] Alaska's residents comprise 0.2 percent of the total United States population of 236,158,000.[5]

Alaska's population density is one person per square mile, the sparsest of any state.[6] If the population of Anchorage, Alaska's largest community, is excluded, Alaska has an average density of less than one person for every two square miles.[7] Wyoming, the state with the next least density, has five persons per square mile. The average density in the United States is 67 people per square mile.[8]

Unlike other States, Alaska is not divided into counties. Substate governmental units known as "organized boroughs" are the closest equivalent to counties. There are 12 such boroughs. They possess many of the powers common to local governments (e.g.,

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[1] Statistical Abstract at 12. The most recent federal estimate of the State's population is 516,000 as of July 1, 1985, smaller than the population estimates for all states except Wyoming. United States Department of Commerce, Report on 1985 State Per Capita Personal Income (May 6, 1986, Table 4) ("Commerce Report").

[4] State of Alaska, Department of Labor, Alaska Population Overview (1985) at 63 ("Population Overview"). This is the Department of Labor's most recent published estimate.

[5] Statistical Abstract at 12 (July 1, 1984 estimate).

[6] Id.

[7] Population Overview at 63; Statistical Abstract at 12.

[8] Statistical Abstract at 12.

taxation, public safety and zoning). They cover, however, less than one third of the land area of Alaska. The remainder of the state is collectively known as the "unorganized borough." No governmental bodies exist in this vast area outside of local cities and rural school districts; governmental functions for the unorganized borough are handled by State government. The development of internal political boundaries in Alaska is an ongoing process.[9/]

Local governmental powers are also exercised by 146 legally incorporated "cities" (so designated without regard to size) across the state. Although each borough contains one or more incorporated cities, not all incorporated cities are within one of the twelve organized boroughs.[10/]

In addition, there are approximately 150 small, unincorporated communities, which have no local governmental powers. The Census Bureau and the Department of Labor label these communities as "census designated places" (CDP's) for purposes of compiling demographic data. A few other concentrations of population, such as Eielson Air Force Base outside Fairbanks or College at the edge of Fairbanks, are also counted as CDP's.

Attachment A-1 lists the Alaska Department of Labor's 1984 and 1983 population estimates and the 1980 U.S. Census figures for

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9/ State of Alaska, Department of Education, Division of State Libraries, Alaska Blue Book 1985 (1985) at 155-56 ("Blue Book"); State of Alaska, Department of Labor, Alaska Planning Information (1985) at 3 ("Planning Information"). Indeed, the twelfth borough was established this year.

10/ Id.

found that while only 7% of households in Anchorage live off the land to obtain all or part of their food, 63% to 93% of households in rural areas rely in whole or in part on subsistence activities.[12/]

The distribution of Alaska's population by community size is as follows:[13/]

Population of Community	Number of Communities
More than 100,000	1
50,000 - 100,000	0
10,000 - 50,000	2
5,000 - 10,000	5
2,500 - 5,000	11
1,000 - 2,500	17
500 - 1,000	32
100 - 500	138
Less than 100	90

The Census Bureau and the Department of Labor currently divide Alaska into 23 "census areas" for collecting demographic and labor market information, which are based in part on political boundaries (i.e., the boundaries of the organized boroughs). Those census areas are grouped into six regions: Anchorage/ Matanuska/Susitna, Gulf Coast, Interior, Northern, Southeast, and Southwest. Half of Alaska's population, 50.3%, is located within

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12/ The McDowell Group and Alaska Attitudes, Inc., Alaska Geographic Differential Study (1985), Vol. I at 11. The Study measured these activities by asking respondents, "Do you or anyone in your household hunt, fish or pick berries or greens for subsistence?" The Study concluded, "Districts with low population, low employment and high unemployment are those in which subsistence is an important factor. The degree of dependency and the spending in support of subsistence are surprisingly high in the most rural districts." Id. at 197-200.

13/ Population Overview at 49-51, 63-69.

each community in the state in alphabetical order. Attachment A-2 provides these estimates and figures for each community in order of population size. These attachments identify the twenty largest communities and their populations as of July 1, 1984 as follows:

1.	Anchorage City	243,829
2.	Fairbanks City	27,103
3.	Juneau City	23,729
4.	Eielson AFB (CDP)	7,837
5.	Ketchikan City	7,633
6.	Sitka City	7,611
7.	Kenai City	6,072
8.	Kodiak City	6,069
9.	College (CDP)	4,498
10.	Valdez City	3,687
11.	Bethel City	3,681
12.	Soldotna City	3,538
13.	Wasilla City	3,459
14.	Homer City	3,373
15.	Nome City	3,184
16.	Adak Station (CDP)	3,169
17.	Petersburg City	3,137
18.	Barrow City	2,943
19.	Palmer City	2,772
20.	Kodiak Station (CDP)	2,420

Attachments A-1 and A-2 show the uneven population distribution of Alaska. Almost half of all Alaskans (47%) reside in one city, Anchorage. Another 10% reside in the only other cities with populations larger than 10,000, Fairbanks and Juneau. The remaining 43%, some 200,000 people, are scattered across the state among nearly 300 smaller communities.[11/] Only five other communities have as many as 5,000 and residents. There is, therefore, great variation in the living patterns of Alaskans, depending on where and in what size community they live, and such other factors as income, history, or ethnic origin. For example, one recent study

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11/ Id. at 63.

the region with the smallest land area, Anchorage/Matanuska/ Susitna region. The remaining 49.7% is spread among the other five regions. Attachment A-3 is a map identifying each census area. Attachment A-4 shows the diffusion of population among the six regions.

U.S. Census Bureau data show that Alaska's population declined during the period from 1900 to 1930, then grew rapidly until the late 1970's. At that time the population leveled off for several years, then resumed its growth in the 1980's:[14/]

Year	Alaska Population
1900	64,000
1910	64,000
1920	55,000
1930	59,000
1940	73,000
1950	129,000
1960	226,000
1970	303,000
1977	403,000
1978	405,000
1979	403,000
1980	402,000
1981	416,000
1982	444,000
1983	481,000
1984	500,000
1985	516,000

Although Alaska's population growth continues, it is slowing down.[15/] While the average annual rate of growth for the period

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[14/] Statistical Abstract at 12; United States Department of the Interior, ANCSA 1985 Study (1984 Draft) at E-5 ("ANCSA Study"); Commerce Report.

[15/] The State of Alaska Department of Labor estimates the State's population to have increased as follows: 461,000 as of July 1, 1982; 495,000 as of July 1, 1983; and 523,000 as of July 1, 1984. These figures also indicate a slowdown in the rate of growth. Population Overview at 39.

between the 1980 census and July 1, 1983 was 6.2%, the rate of growth slipped to 4.0% for the year July 1, 1983 to July 1, 1984, and to 3.2% for the year July 1, 1984 to July 1, 1985.[16] Alaska's average annual rate of growth for the period 1980-1985 of 5.1% compares to an average annual rate of growth for the United States population over the same period of 1.0 percent.[17]

Alaska's growth rates reflect its small population base. Between 1980 and 1984, while Alaska's population growth rate was the highest of the 50 states, 19 states added a greater number of people.[18] 57% of the total increase in Alaska's population occurred within one city, Anchorage. 64% occurred in the three largest cities (Anchorage, Fairbanks and Juneau). 90% occurred in five of the 23 census areas: Anchorage, Fairbanks-North Star, Juneau, Matanuska-Susitna, and Kenai Peninsula.[19] Attachment A-5 provides demographic data for each census area over the period 1970-1984.

Alaska's growth historically has been dependent on migration from other states. This pattern has continued. Most of Alaska's growth ir the 1980's has been due to in-migration. Three-quarters of the growth from 1980 to 1983 was due to in-migration.[20]

16/ Commerce Report.

17/ Statistical Abstract at 7; Commerce Report.

18/ Statistical Abstract at 13.

19/ Population Overview at 4.

20/ Planning Information at 5.

Attachment A-5 demonstrates the substantial impact of in-migration on population change in each census area during this period. Between July 1, 1983 and July 1, 1984, Alaska added 28,000 people, almost two thirds of whom immigrated from other states.[21/]

The Department of Labor states, "Migration is the most unstable component in Alaska's population change, often changing dramatically from one year to the next."[22/] Fluctuations in net migration are shown in Attachment A-6. During the oil pipeline construction period of 1974-76, migration to Alaska increased sharply, giving Alaska its fastest rate of growth in decades. When construction ceased, however, so many more people left Alaska than moved in that, from 1978 to 1980, despite non-migratory population increase, Alaska experienced a net loss in total population.

Alaska's population, while aging like that of the rest of the United States, remains relatively young. The median age of Alaskans increased from 26.1 years in 1980 to 27.5 years in 1984. During the same period the median age of all Americans increased from 30.0 to 31.1 years. As of July 1, 1984, 11% of Alaskans were under 5 years old, compared to 7.7% of all Americans. 21% of Alaskans were of elementary and secondary school age (5-17 years old), compared to 18.8% of all Americans.[23/] There are, therefore, two adult Alaskans (18 or over) for every Alaskan child. In

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21/ Population Overview at 3.

22/ Id. at 12.

23/ Id. at 3.

the United States as a whole, there are three adults for every child.

In 1984 there were approximately 22,600 military personnel in the State and 26,800 military dependents, making the population of military and dependents in Alaska approximately 9.5% of the total population.[24/]

The distribution of Alaskans by race is as follows:[25/]

Race	1980 Census	1984 (Est.)
White	77.1%	76.1%
Native Alaskan (American Indian/Eskimo/ Aleut)	16.0%	14.4%
Black	3.3%	4.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander/Other	3.6%	5.4%

The term "Native Alaskan," often used to refer to the State's original settlers, masks the significant differences in ethnic origin, language and culture among native groups. Alaska's original settlers dispersed across the vast Alaskan land mass, living in distinct, geographically separated climatic regions, evolving into multiple groups, each with its own territory, language and culture.[26/] The Alaska Native Language Center of the University

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[24/] Id. at 4.

[25/] Id. at 17. (Categories are specified by U.S. Census Bureau.)

[26/] Alaska Geographic, Alaska's Native People (1985) at 15-31 ("Native People"); ANCSA Study at I-10 and I-11.

of Alaska identifies 20 separate languages among natives in the State.[27]

Even the usual division of natives into Aleuts, Eskimos and Indians understates the number of distinct and distinctive groups. The Aleuts inhabit the chain of islands extending from southwestern Alaska 1,000 miles across the northern Pacific Ocean. While of common origin, there are several different Aleut dialects, in different locations.[28]

Eskimos inhabit lands from Bristol Bay in the southwest, up Alaska's entire west coast, and across its northern coast into Canada. The Eskimos were originally coastal people who fished and hunted marine mammals, but some lived inland, hunting caribou, and evolved their own separate cultures. Two principal Eskimo subgroups, Yupiks and Inupiats, share common origins, but have evolved languages so different that they cannot communicate with each other in their mother tongues. In addition, the southern coast is inhabited by three groups, the Koniag, Sugpiaq, and Chugach, which are related to Eskimos by language and physical type, but have independent cultures.[29]

Alaskan Indians are comprised of numerous subgroups. The Athabascan Indians, scattered across Alaska's interior regions, use 11 different languages, grouped into two language families,

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[27] Attachment A-7 shows the distribution of native languages across Alaska.

[28] Native People at 33.

[29] ANCSA Study at I-10; Native People at 18-21.

Eyak and Athabascan (see Attachment A-7), and have different cultures. Unlike the Eskimos, who turned to the sea for subsistence and who developed trading, the Athabascans were once exclusively hunters and gatherers who roamed the land in search of food. While trading between Indians and Eskimos existed, rivalries and territorial disputes sometimes led to conflict. Three separate groups of Indians, the Tlingits, Haidas and Tsimshians, settled along the coasts and islands of the southeastern panhandle. While ethnically similar to the Athabascans, these groups lived in a completely different habitat, one conducive to fishing and coastal trade, and evolved separate languages.[10/]

The 1980 census reported a total of 64,103 native Alaskans (53% Eskimos, 34% Indians and 13% Aleuts).[11/] While in 1930 natives comprised more than half of Alaska's total population, natives as a percentage of all Alaskans have since been declining:[12/]

Year	Natives as Percent of Total
1930	50.6%
1940	44.8%
1950	26.3%
1960	19.0%
1970	16.9%
1980	16.0%

While the native population grew at an average annual rate of 2.4 percent from 1970 to 1980, double the national average, Alaska's

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10/ ANCSA Study at I-11 and I-12; Native People at 24-28.

11/ Blue Book at 230.

12/ ANCSA Study at E-5.

non-native population grew at the rate of 3.1 percent. The growth in the native population resulted, however, from natural increase, while in-migration contributed heavily to the increase in the non-native population.[13/]

Attachment A-8 identifies the distribution of Alaska's population by race among census areas as of 1980. Whites are most heavily concentrated in the larger communities, while native Alaskans are dispersed across the State. The most remote areas of the State have the highest percentage of native Alaskans. For example, while the Anchorage census area was 86% white and 5% native, the Kobuk census area, in the northern region, was 14% white and 85% native. (See Attachment A-8.) 72% of native Alaskans live in areas categorized as rural by the U.S. Census Bureau, compared to 24% of non-natives.[14/] 51% of native Alaskans live in 147 communities which were 75% native or more. On average, these communities were 90% native. All but three of them had populations of less than 1,000. Excluding these three communities, Alaska's predominantly native communities had an average population of 214.[15/]

13/ Id. at IV-3.

14/ Id. at E-7, E-8.

15/ Population Overview at 49.

SECTION B

GEOGRAPHY

Alaska, the largest state in the Union, has a total area of 591,004 square miles, which is one-fifth the total land area of the continental United States.[1] Alaska is larger than the next three largest states (Texas, California and Montana) combined, and the land areas of 21 states would fit within Alaska.[2] Alaska is more than twice as large as Texas, the second largest state, 486 times larger than Rhode Island, the smallest state, five times larger than Colorado, eight times larger than North Dakota, and more than 8,000 times larger than the District of Columbia.[3] Alaska is also two and three quarters times the size of France, four times the size of Japan, and six and one half times the size of Great Britain.[4] The state's vast size is of particular significance because of, as the Alaska House of Representatives Special Committee on Telecommunications noted earlier this

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[1] See Section A at 1.

[2] Based on land mass figures in United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Statistical Abstract of the United States 1986 (1985) ("Statistical Abstract") at 194.

[3] Based on land mass figures in Statistical Abstract at 194.

[4] Based on land area in square miles for each country. Figures from Columbia University Press, The New Columbia Encyclopedia (1975) at 47, 992, 1127, 1397 ("Columbia Encyclopedia").

year, "the importance that electronic communications plays in eliminating the problem of distance and isolation."[5/]

As noted in Section A of this Response, superimposed on a map of the contiguous 48 states, Alaska reaches from California to Florida and from North Dakota to Texas.[6/] East to West, including the Aleutian Islands, Alaska measures 2400 miles - roughly the same distance as between Florida and the State of Washington.[7/] North to South, Alaska measures 1,420 miles - the distance between Miami and Boston,[8/] or Denver and Mexico City.[9/]

There are six markedly different geographic regions in the State: Southeast (Panhandle), Gulf Coast, Interior, Northern Alaska, Western Alaska and Southwestern Alaska.[10/]

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

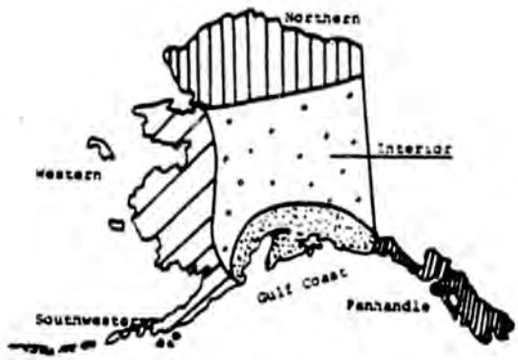
6/ Alaska Statewide Health Coordinating Council, State Health Plan for Alaska (1984) at 2-2 ("State Health Plan").

7/ State of Alaska, Department of Education, Division of State Libraries, Alaska Blue Book 1985 (1985) at 227 ("Blue Book").

8/ Rand McNally Road Atlas, Supplement to 114th Ed. (1983) at 105.

9/ Blue Book at 228.

10/ Clause M. Naske, Alaska: A History of the 49th State (1979) at o-11 ("Alaska"). The following descriptions of Alaska's regions are taken from Alaska and from The Editors of Alaska Magazine, Alaska Geographic, Alaska Journal, Alaskan Almanac and The Milepost, Introduction to Alaska (1983) at 9-10 ("Introduction to Alaska").



The Southeast region, or "Panhandle," includes a very narrow 400 mile long strip of land adjacent to British Columbia. Cut off on the north from the main body of Alaska by the St. Elias mountain range, the Panhandle is marked by a series of islands and fiords flanked by some of the tallest coastal mountains in the world. The "Inside Passage" runs through the Panhandle. Panhandle communities include Juneau, the state capitol and third largest community, Ketchikan, Wrangell, Petersburg, Sitka, Haines, Angoon, Hoonah, Klawock and Skagway.

Northwest of the Panhandle is the Gulf Coast region of Alaska. This coastal region runs along the Pacific in a 700 mile arc, flanked by some of the highest mountains in North America. In the center of this area, situated on Cook Inlet, lies Anchorage, the state's largest community. Southeast of Anchorage lies the Kenai Peninsula. Southwest of Anchorage is Valdez, the southern terminus of the Trans Alaska pipeline. Northeast of Anchorage is the Matanuska Valley, the agricultural center of the state. The valley runs northwest to the foot hills of the Alaska Mountain range and Mt. McKinley, the northern border of the Gulf Coast region.

Beyond the Alaska Range lies the vast Interior region which stretches north over a great distance to the Brooks Mountain Range. The Interior region contains Fairbanks, the state's second largest community. The region is transversed by the Great Yukon River, and located along the river and its tributaries are most of the settlements of interior Alaska.

The Northern region is separated from the interior by the Brooks Range, which rises to elevations of 10,000 feet. The region slopes gradually down to the Arctic Sea, 250 miles to the north. The entire region is devoid of timber. The northernmost settlement is Barrow, and the region includes the Prudhoe Bay oil field.

Western Alaska is a remote area stetching from the head of Bristol Bay, north along the coast to the Seward Peninsula. The treeless flatland is dotted with hundreds of lakes, ponds, and almost non-moving rivers such as the muddy mouths of the Kuskokwin and Yukon Rivers. Nome and Bethel are two of the larger communities in the area.

Southwestern Alaska includes the Aleutian Islands, which stretch out 1500 miles east from the mainland dividing the Pacific Ocean from the Bering Sea. The foggy, windswept islands have only a handful of settlements.

There are many notable characteristics in the State's geography. For example, Little Diomede Island off the west coast of Alaska is only 2.5 miles from Russia's Big Diomede Island.[11/]

11/ Blue Book at 228.

Barrow, the northernmost community in the United States, is only 800 miles from the North Pole.[12] Ketchikan, at the southern tip of the Panhandle, is 663 miles north of Seattle.[13]

Alaska is nearly equidistant from Japan, Europe and the East Coast of the Continental United States.[14] Oddly, Alaska contains both the easternmost and westernmost points in the United States.[15]

Alaska is transversed by two primary mountain systems: the Rocky Mountain system, which includes the Brooks Range, and the Pacific Mountains which include the Alaska, Aleutian and Pacific Border Ranges.[16] The Saint Elias Mountains, stretching from southcentral Alaska through western Yukon territory and northwest to British Columbia, are the highest coastal mountains in the world.[17] The tallest mountain in North America, Mt. McKinley (elevation 20,320 feet), is in Alaska, and of the 20 highest peaks in the U.S., 17 are in Alaska.[18]

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[12] Id.

[13] Id. at 217.

[14] Id. at 228.

[15] The dividing line between east and west longitudes (the 180th Meridian, halfway around the world from the Prime Meridian at Greenwich, England) curls through the Aleutian Island chain. Amatignak Island is the westernmost point and Pochnoi Point the easternmost -- although they are only about 65 miles apart. Introduction to Alaska at 7.

[16] State Health Plan at 2-3.

[17] Introduction To Alaska at 11.

[18] Introduction To Alaska at 9.

There are some three million lakes over 20 acres large in Alaska, including Lake Illiamna, America's second largest fresh water lake.[19] Most of the State's lakes are located in marshy lowlands. For example, the Yukon-Kuskokwim coastal lowland area has been estimated to be 30-50% lake surface.[20] Alaska's 6,640 mile coastline (the length of the general outline of the seacoast) is larger than the combined coastline of all of the lower 48 states, and Alaska has 33,904 miles of shoreline (the coastal length of the outer coast, offshore islands, sounds, bays, rivers and craters).[21]

Alaska also has over 3,000 rivers and 5,000 glaciers[22], more than half the world's glaciers.[23] The Malaspina Glacier, on the Gulf of Alaska, is larger than the State of Rhode Island.[24]

When mountain-tops and ridges project through the ice of large interconnecting valley glaciers, ice fields are created. Alaskan ice fields cover 28,800 square miles, accounting for 4.9% of the state's total area. The largest Alaskan ice field covers 500 square miles.[25]

19/ Blue Book at 228.

20/ State Health Plan at 2-3.

21/ Statistical Abstract at 200.

22/ Blue Book at 228.

23/ State of Alaska, Division of Tourism, Alaska and Canada's Yukon (1985) at 13.

24/ Blue Book at 228.

25/ Introduction to Alaska at 18.

Alaska contains 14 national parks and national preserves,[26] including the largest national park in the United States, Wrangell-St. Elias national park, four times the size of Yellowstone,[27] and the second largest, the Arctic National Park, north of the Arctic Circle in the Brooks Range.[28] Tongass National Forest in Southeast Alaska is the largest national forest, and Chugach National Forest, southeast of Anchorage, is the second largest.[29]

Alaska contains more than 10% of the world's identified volcanos.[30] Most are located in the Aleutian Island Arc.[31] Many are still active. For example, Pavlof Volcano erupted in 1980 and again in 1981. Saint Augustine Volcano erupted in April 1986, limiting operations at the Anchorage airport for several days because of flying cinders.[32] Alaska is also prone to earthquakes and tidal waves. For example, the strongest earthquake ever recorded in North America (8.4 to 8.6 on the Richter Scale) shook

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[26] Blue Book at 207-208.

[27] Introduction To Alaska at 12.

[28] Id. at 13.

[29] Blue Book at 228.

[30] Introduction to Alaska at 14.

[31] Id.

[32] Memorandum from Laurence W. Michou, Assistant Director, Administration, to Guy A. Russo, Director, Anchorage International Airport (April 14, 1986) at 1-2.

Alaska in March 1964, moving further vertically and horizontally than any earthquake in history.[13/]

The Arctic Ocean lies north of Alaska, and remains icebound for most of the year. The ground of the Arctic coast is permanently frozen, while the ocean's ice cover can reach thicknesses of up to 14 feet.[14/] The Chukchi Sea, off the western coast of Alaska, is one of the principal arms of the Arctic Ocean. Just north of Chukchi the greatest depth of the Arctic Ocean was measured, 17,850 feet.[15/]

The Statehood Act of 1959 granted or confirmed conveyance of approximately 105 million acres (28%) of Alaska to the State of Alaska; the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 granted an additional 44 million acres (11.7%) to Alaska Native corporations. The rest of the state (60%) remains in federal ownership with the exception of approximately one million privately owned acres (0.3%).[16/]

13/ Introduction To Alaska at 17.

14/ Columbia Encyclopedia at 138.

15/ Id.

16/ State of Alaska, Department of Commerce and Economic Development, Alaska (1985) at 24.

[redacted]

SECTION C

CLIMATE

Alaska's climate varies dramatically. Much of the climate is extreme and this fact, too, is of significance because "severe weather conditions [force reliance] on telecommunications to an extraordinary extent."[1] In the northern latitude, mountain ranges, the jet stream and over 33,000 miles of shoreline combine to create and change climatic conditions in the State's five climate zones: Maritime, Maritime-Continental, Transition, Continental and Arctic.[2]



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[1] Testimony of Lisa Rudd, Former Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Administration, United States Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation and House of Representatives Committee on Energy and Commerce, Joint Hearings, Universal Telephone Service Preservation Act of 1983 (1983) at 16.

[2] United States Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Climatography of the United States No. 60, Climate of Alaska (1978) at 14-15 ("Climate of Alaska"). The "Climate Zones" map is from Editors of Alaska Magazine, Alaska Geographic, Alaska Journal, Alaska Almanac and the Milepost, Introduction to Alaska (1982) at 20 ("Introduction to Alaska"). It does not delineate the Maritime - Continental Zone, described at page 3, infra.

The Maritime Zone includes southeastern Alaska (the Panhandle), the southern coast and the Aleutian Islands.[1] Compared to the rest of the state, the Maritime Zone is marked by high precipitation and relatively mild temperatures, from near 60°F to about 20°F.[4]

Annual precipitation in the Southeast (rain and snow) ranges up to 200 inches.[5] (See Attachment C-1 for Mean Annual Snowfall for this and other areas in the state.) Juneau, located in the Southeast and in the Maritime Zone, has an average high temperature in January of 29°F, and an average low temperature of 18°F, although the record low is -22°F.[6] The average daily July temperature in Juneau ranges from 48°F to 64°F.[7] The longest day in Juneau is 18:18 hours, the shortest is 6:22 hours.[8] (See Attachment C-2 for Sunrise/Sunset hours for Juneau and four other Alaska communities.)

The Maritime Zone includes the Aleutians Islands, known as "Cradle of the Storms." The Islands are the windiest area in Alaska. The normal storm track along the Aleutian chain, the

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[1] Climate of Alaska at 14-15.

[4] Id. at 16.

[5] Id. at 15. See also Alaska Department of Education, Division of State Libraries, Alaska Blue Book 1985 (1985) at 231-232 ("Blue Book").

[6] Climate of Alaska at 29. All temperatures have been rounded to the nearest whole number.

[7] Id.

[8] Blue Book at 233.

Alaska Peninsula, and all the coastal area of the Gulf of Alaska exposes these parts of the state to 50 mph winds during all but the summer months.[9] Wind velocities of 100 mph are not common but also occur, usually associated with mountainous terrain and narrow passes.[10] Shemya, on the western end of the Aleutians, has endured winds estimated at 139 mph.[11] Whole days of sunshine are rare on the islands. Cloudy days average 90% during summer and 50% during winter.[12]

The Maritime-Continental Zone includes the Western portions of Bristol Bay and west-central areas.[13] Storms developing in or moving into the Bering Sea, and then moving north or northeast, create strong winds along the western coastal area. These winds when blowing onshore cause flooding on the low flat ground along the coast.[14] In this zone, summer temperatures, which reach 60°F, are moderated by the open waters of the Bering Sea. Winter temperatures, a minimum of -10°F, are more continental in nature, due to the presence of sea ice during the coldest months of the year.[15]

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[9] Climate of Alaska at 16.

[10] Id.

[11] Blue Book at 231.

[12] 11th Weather Squadron, Elmendorf AFB, Alaska, A Climatological Guide to Alaskan Weather (1978) at 10 ("Climatological Guide").

[13] Climate of Alaska at 15.

[14] Id. at 16-17.

[15] Id. at 15, 16.

The Transition Zone runs between the Maritime and Continental Zones in a thin band along most of the coast. Its summers and winters are milder than the Continental Zone, from 60°F to near 0°F,[16] and the zone has less precipitation than the Maritime Zone.

Anchorage, which is in the Transition Zone, has an average high temperature in January of 20°F and an average low of 4°F, but the record low is -34°F.[17] Average daily temperatures in Anchorage in July range from 50°F to 66°F.[18] Annual rainfall in Anchorage is 15 inches,[19] while annual snowfall is 69.2 inches.[20] The longest day is 19:24 hours, the shortest is 5:26 hours.[21] See Attachment C-2.

Thompson Pass (elevation 2,771 feet), near Valdez in the Transition Zone, is credited with Alaska's snowfall extremes. Record measurements include: season (1952-53), 974.5 inches; month (February, 1953), 298 inches; 24-hour period (December, 1955), 62 inches.[22]

The Continental Zone covers the bulk of Alaska except the Coastal fringes and Arctic Slope. It has extreme high and low

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[16] Id. at 16.

[17] Id. at 24.

[18] Id.

[19] Id.

[20] Climatological Guide at 6B.

[21] Blue Book at 233.

[22] Id. at 231.

temperatures and relatively light precipitation. The greatest seasonal temperature contrast is found in the central and eastern portion of the continental interior, where average summer maximum temperatures are in the upper 70's, with extreme readings in the 90's; Fort Yukon once reached 100°F.[23] In winter, temperatures reach -50°F and occasionally colder for two or three weeks at a time, while average winter minimums are -20°F to -30°F.[24]

Fairbanks, located near the center of the State in the Continental Zone, has warmer and colder weather than Anchorage to the south. The average high temperature in January is -2°F while the average low is -22°F.[25] The record low is -61°F.[26] A frequent and persistent winter problem is Fairbank's ice fog which occurs at 30° below zero and colder. All water vapor emitted into the atmosphere (from car exhausts, homes, and industrial plants) condenses into tiny ice crystals, forming a thick layer which blankets the city,[27] limiting air travel in and out of the city. The annual rainfall in Fairbanks is 11 inches[28] while annual snowfall

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[23] Climate of Alaska at 16.

[24] Id.

[25] Id. at 28.

[26] Id.

[27] Introduction to Alaska at 21.

[28] Climate of Alaska at 28.

reaches 67.5 inches.[29] The longest day is 21:49 hours, the shortest is 3:42 hours.[30] See Attachment C-2.

Prospect Creek Camp, just south of the Brooks Range in the Continental Zone, holds the record for Alaska's coldest official reading: 80° below zero, on January 23, 1971, which, at least through 1977, is the lowest temperature ever recorded in the U.S.[31] Eighty degrees below zero is about 42° below the point at which a true mercury thermometer freezes, so that alcohol must be used in thermometers.

The Arctic Zone lies north of the Brooks Range. Cold winters, cool summers, temperatures from about 40°F to -20°F,[32] and desertlike precipitation mark this zone. Winter storms moving east across the Southern Arctic Ocean cause winds of 50 mph or higher along the Arctic coast.[33] The Arctic ice pack usually comes to shore in early October and retreats from mid-July to late August. Barrow, the northernmost city in Alaska, lies in the Arctic Zone. The average high temperature in Barrow in January is -8°F and the average low is -21°F.[34] The record low is -56°F.[35]

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[29] Climatological Guide at 6B.

[30] Blue Book at 233.

[31] Id. at 231.

[32] Climate of Alaska at 16.

[33] Id. at 17.

[34] Id. at 25.

[35] Id.

covering nearly a third of the state.[41] Local differences in typography, rock structure and drainage result in sharp local differences in the character and distribution of permafrost. In all cases, however, the presence of permafrost presents difficult challenges in construction and maintenance.

Winter temperatures play an important role in the flow of most of Alaska's rivers. Usually beginning in late October and into May (and sometimes June in the north), thick layers of ice form.[42] Some rivers cease to flow completely.[43] During these periods, in some areas, construction and other work is done because heavy equipment can be used.[44]

Various climatic normals, means and extremes for 18 Alaska communities are set forth in Attachment C-4.

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[41] Id.

[42] Id. at 16.

[43] Id.

[44] Id.

D

SECTION D

TRANSPORTATION

Like geography and climate, the lack of transportation opportunities in the State is of particular relevance because it forces dependence on telecommunications services.

> Due to the lack of adequate road infrastructure . . . [Alaskans] must rely on telecommunications to an extraordinary extent. We must carefully coordinate the delivery of supplies and resources and use telecommunications more extensively than travel to communicate with each other.[1]

The majority of Alaskan communities are isolated from each other by very considerable geographic distances. See Attachment D-1, "Straight Line Distance Between Alaska Points." That chart indicates, for example, a straight line distance of 2,136 miles between Wrangell and Shemya, 1,696 miles between Juneau and Adak, 768 miles between Ketchikan and Anchorage and 966 miles between Unalaska and Fairbanks.

Most communities are not connected by roads. Juneau, the state capital, can not be accessed by road, only by air or water. Indeed, in the state there are about 8700 miles of highways,[2]

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[1] Testimony of Lisa Rudd, Former Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Administration, United States Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation and House of Representatives Committee on Energy and Commerce, Joint Hearings, Universal Telephone Service Preservation Act of 1983 (1983) at 16.

[2] United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Statistical Abstract of the United States 1986 (1985) at 593 ("Statistical Abstract").

only 2,517 of which are paved.[1] Alaska, despite its huge size, has fewer miles of roads than any other state, except Delaware, Hawaii and Rhode Island.[4] A comparison of highway mileage of the three states following Alaska in land area shows:[5]

	(1,000) Urban	(1,000) Rural	Square Miles	Miles of Road/ Square Mile
Alaska	1.3	7.4	591,004	0.01
Texas	62.9	212.9	266,807	1.0
California	63.7	110.3	158,706	1.1
Montana	2.3	69.2	147,046	0.5

Los Angeles County, alone, has 15,827 miles of paved roads,[6] more than six times the mileage of all paved roads in Alaska.

Attachment D-3 is a map of the Alaska Highway System. Highways connect the Canadian Border (the Alaska Highway), Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Prudhoe Bay. The vast majority of the State, however, including the entire western half, is not served by this network or, as the map illustrates, by any highways. Many roads, moreover, are in poor condition. More than 60% of the paved rural roads in the state, for example, were judged by a 1983 State study to be in fair to very poor condition.[7]

Travel by motor vehicle on existing roads is difficult and

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[1] State of Alaska, Department of Education, Division of State Libraries, Alaska Blue Book 1985 (1985) at 218 ("Blue Book").

[4] Statistical Abstract at 593.

[5] Id. at 593 and 194. See Attachment D-2.

[6] State of California, Division of Highway Program Development, Assembly of Statistical Reports (1984) at Table 3-18.

[7] State of Alaska, Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, Alaska Highway System Plan Executive Summary (1983) at 4 ("Highway Summary").

time consuming. See Attachment D-4, Driving Time Between Common Destinations. For example, Anchorage to Haines covers 775 miles and takes 17 hours, and Skagway to Fairbanks covers 710 miles and takes 17 hours.

Public ground transit in Alaska is minimal. In 1975 there was one publicly-owned general service bus system in the State and three general service bus systems which were privately held.[8/] From 1975-1982 the combined general bus fleet grew from about 20 buses to about 110 buses.[9/]

There is one operating railroad in the State, the Alaska Railroad ("ARR"):[10/]

> Until recently, the Alaska Railroad was owned and operated by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. It is now owned and operated by the Alaska Railroad Corporation, a public corporation of the State of Alaska. The Alaska Railroad operates freight and passenger service on 480.7 miles of mainline track extending from the deep-water ports of Seward and Whittier through Anchorage to Fairbanks. Additional active branch lines serve the Eielson Air Force Base, Anchorage and Fairbanks International Airports, and Palmer. An inactive branchline extends to the Suntrana coal fields.

There was a second railroad in the State, the White Pass and Yukon Railroad, which provided freight and passenger rail service from

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8/ State of Alaska, Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, State Transportation Policy Plan (1982) at 6-50 ("Transportation Plan").

9/ Id. at 6-51.

10/ State of Alaska, Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, Alaska State Rail Plan (1985) at 3-1.

Skagway into Canada, but it is no longer in service.[11] The routes of both railroads are depicted in Attachment D-5.

The ARR provides both freight and passenger service. Its freight service is essentially "a specialized transport service focusing on a small number of commodities moving between a limited set of origins and destinations."[12] Most of the State's natural resources, such as zinc, lead, copper, petroleum, and timber, are not served by the ARR.[13] In terms of tonnage shipped, sand and gravel dominate, but manufactured goods lead in revenue.[14]

The passenger service provided by the ARR is unusual in that it is directed toward serving tourists:[15]

> For a four month period between mid-May and mid-September, the railroad operates a daily passenger train in each direction between Anchorage and Fairbanks that is heavily used by tourists and others visiting Alaska. During the winter, this service is suspended, and in its place a once or twice weekly local service is provided, especially to homesteaders located east of the Susitna River between Talkeetna and Hurrican who do not have access to the Parks Highway.

Attachment D-6 lists ARR Passenger Volumes 1979-1985.

An important mode of transportation in the state is marine transport. Marine transport is provided by private operators and by the State. Marine transport supplies Alaska with most of its

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[11] Id. at 3-2.

[12] Id. at 3-19.

[13] Id. at 5-1.

[14] Id. at 3-20.

[15] Id. at 3-27.

necessities and carries from Alaska most of its new and processed materials.[16] In Western and Northern Alaska, however, the main transport season is limited to the warmer months. See Attachment D-7, private Common Carrier Marine Services to Selected Alaska Ports.

The Alaska Marine Highway system (the State portion of the system) was established in 1960 when Alaskans voted the necessary bonding to establish a state waterborne highway system.[17] Ferryliners carry passengers, freight and vehicles, and are operated as a division of the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities.[18] Nine vessels provide service for the system.[19]

The Marine Highway System consists of two separate ferry routes. On the Southeast Alaska route, ferryliners connect Seattle, Washington, and Prince Rupert, B.C., with the Southeast Alaska towns of Ketchikan, Wrangell, Petersburg, Sitka, Juneau, Haines and Skagway.[20] Smaller southeast Alaska communities are served by feeder vessels.[21] During early spring and late fall there are two sailings per week from Seattle, while during summer

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16/ Transportation Plan at 6-24.

17/ State of Alaska, Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, Division of Marine Highway Systems, Alaska Marine Highway (1983).

18/ Id.

19/ Id. See also Blue Book at 214.

20/ State of Alaska, Division of Tourism, Alaska and Canada's Yukon (1985) at 27.

21/ Id.

and winter there is weekly service from Seattle.[22/]

Marine travel is time-consuming and costly. For example, the trip from Seattle to Ketchikan covers 740 nautical miles, takes 40 hours, and, with car transport, costs at least $546; the trip from Ketchikan to Juneau covers 250 nautical miles, takes 18 hours and, with car transport, costs at least $209.[23/] See Attachments D-7, D-8, and D-9 for other schedules, tariffs, travel times and distances on the Alaska Marine Highway System.

On the Southcentral Alaska route, one ferryliner travels to Kodiak, Port Lions, Homer, Seldovia and Seward year-round, except for January and February.[24/] Another operates between Valdez and Cordova throughout the winter. Beginning in the late May, the line extends its Valdez-Cordova route to include Whittier every day except Tuesday and Thursday.[25/]

Southwest service includes four runs during the summer months between Kodiak and Dutch Harbor on the Aleutian Chain.[26/]

Air transportation is, by necessity, a primary means of travel on a statewide basis. The state's airport system ranges from international airports to unimproved dirt landing strips and locations which are recognized as seaplane landing places. In terms of numbers, Alaska has about 14 times as many aircraft per

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22/ Id.

23/ Id.

24/ Id.

25/ Id.

26/ Id.

capita than any other state.[27]

Air travel is always dependent upon the limitations of weather and large areas of the state are without a weather reporting system. Inadequate weather information, lack of navigational aids, and inadequate airport facilities all contribute to a low safety record of aviation in Alaska.[28] The National Transportation Safety Board in a report prepared in 1980 revealed that the non-fatal air taxi accident rate in Alaska is more than double the rate in the rest of the United States.[29]

Attachment D-10 identifies Regularly Scheduled Daily Airline Flights Between Selected Alaskan Communities.[30] This attachment demonstrates that there are no direct flights even between many of the state's regional centers. To travel from Barrow, in the north, for example, to Nome, in the west, one must fly south to Anchorage. There also is no regularly scheduled daily service, for example, between Kotzebue and Bethel, although both are located in Western Alaska, or between Valdez and Barrow, Bethel, Ketchikan, Kotzebue or Nome.

Attachment D-11 shows the high cost of travel by air.[31] For

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[27] Blue Book at 225.

[28] Statewide Health Coordinating Council, State Health Plan for Alaska (1984) at 2-7.

[29] Id.

[30] Official Airline Guide, North American edition (Dunn and Bradstreet, June 15, 1986).

[31] Telephone Conversation with Travel Resources, Inc., Washington, D.C., July 3, 1986.

example, to fly from Nome or Kotzebue to the state capital, Juneau, costs over $330. To fly from Anchorage roundtrip to most of the state's regional centers costs over $200, and from some regional centers, over $400. By way of comparison, it is common to fly from east coast to west coast in the continental U.S. for under $200.

Communities not served by the highway or railroad network must rely on marine and air transportation for personal transportation and to receive or send out goods. For many communities, however, marine transport is not available in the winter months when waterways freeze. Air transport may be the only possibility for these communities, and even air transport may not be available for several days at a time due to inclement weather.[12/]

12/ Telephone conversation with David Hawes, State of Alaska, Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, July 10, 1986.

E

SECTION E

EDUCATION IN ALASKA

The State of Alaska's educational policy is designed to further two goals: (1) to provide a quality education to Alaska's children in their home communities, and (2) to ensure equality of educational opportunity throughout the State. Progress toward these goals is hindered and made expensive by Alaska's widely dispersed population, harsh climate, and rugged terrain.[1] To overcome these and other obstacles, the State has invested in public education in rural areas and has relied heavily on telecommunications as a cost-effective solution to educational problems. As the Dean of the University of Alaska's Rural Education program has stated:[2]

> In times of constricting budgets and growing demands for education, telecommunications is possibly the only route for meeting the full range of educational needs of rural Alaskans. . . . But educational opportunity in Alaska will be imperiled if the telecommunications connections are not accessible.

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[1] See University of Alaska, Institute of Social and Economic Research, Alaska Review of Social and Economic Conditions (December 1985) ("Review of Social and Economic Conditions"); State of Alaska, Department of Education, Distance Education (1984). See Sections A, B and C of the State's Response, infra, for data as to Alaska's population, geography and climate.

[2] State of Alaska House of Representatives, Special Committee on Telecommunications, Hearings, January 13-14, 1986, Presentation of Margery Walker, Dean, Rural Education, University of Alaska. Information about the role of telecommunications in Alaskan public education is set forth in Section I of the State's response.

I. PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

Until the mid-1970's, public primary and secondary education in Alaska was characterized by a high degree of centralization and a lack of local schools in rural areas. Educational policy and programs were under the direction of the State Department of Education and the State Board of Education. As of 1970, the State itself operated 85 schools in rural Alaska. The Bureau of Indian Affairs of the United States Department of the Interior also operated a number of schools for native Alaskans.[3] Secondary education was unavailable in many communities; as of 1970, 28% of native high school-age children lived in communities which did not have high schools.

To attend high school, these (and other) students enrolled in boarding schools, or lived with friends or relatives in other communities, necessitating long periods of separation from their families.[4] A 1973 study identified numerous problems with secondary education away from home. For example, of the boarding school students included in the study, half experienced school-related social and emotional problems, more than half dropped out by the end of two years, and the group as a whole showed small gains in reading and language achievement.[5]

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[3] United States Department of the Interior, ANCSA 1985 Study (Draft 1984) at IV-21 ("ANCSA Study").

[4] Id.

[5] Review of Social and Economic Conditions at 3.

In 1975, in response to the need perceived by residents of rural Alaska for local control over public education and in recognition of the educational benefits of local control, the State school system was decentralized. Control over schools was transferred to 21 regional school districts called Rural Educational Attendance Areas (REAA's), each with a policy board elected by residents of the region.[6/] Concurrently the Federal Government adopted a policy to withdraw from a direct role in education in Alaska. Over the period from 1975 to 1985, the schools previously operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs were transferred to local control, the last schools being transferred in 1985.[7/]

In 1976, in settlement of a lawsuit brought by a group of rural communities which challenged the lack of local secondary schools, the State agreed to provide a secondary education program in every community that wanted one, no matter how few high school students lived in the community. This agreement has been incorporated into State law.[8/] By 1984, the State had spent nearly

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6/ University of Alaska, Center for Cross-Cultural Studies, Patterns of Control in Rural Alaska Education (July 1984) at 1-3; ANCSA Study at IV-21.

7/ State of Alaska, Department of Education, Education in Alaska (1985) at 1 ("Education in Alaska"); Memorandum to State Board of Education from Marshall Lind, Commissioner, State of Alaska, Department of Education (1986).

8/ See 4 Alaska Admin. Code 05.030 ("Every child of school age has the right to a public education in the local community in which he resides.")

$143 million constructing nearly 100 schools in rural villages to make local secondary education universally available.[9/]

The 21 REAA's are directly responsible for education in large rural areas of the State. In addition, 32 incorporated cities have their own local school system.[10/] Public school enrollment grew from 84,000 pupils in the 1973-74 school year to 102,000 pupils in the 1984-85 school year. Attachment E-1 supplies school enrollment data for this period, with detailed data for the 1984-85 school year. 86% of students attend schools operated by city school districts; the remainder attend REAA district schools.[11/]

The State's efforts to provide local secondary education in all Alaskan communities are directly responsible, according to one study, for significantly improving the educational attainment of Alaskans (measured by high school graduation data).[12/] In 1980, for example, 66.5% of all Americans ages 25 years or older were high school graduates. The figure for Alaskans was 82.5%.[13/]

9/ Review of Social and Economic Conditions at 4; ANCSA Study at IV-21.

10/ State of Alaska, Department of Education, Division of State Libraries, Alaska Blue Book 1985 (1985) at 151 ("Blue Book").

11/ Education in Alaska at 9.

12/ Review of Social and Economic Conditions at 7. "The most dramatic educational benefit of small local high schools is the increase in the number of rural students who graduate. . . . The gap in graduation rates for Natives and non-Natives is closing, and the small high schools are responsible." Id.

13/ United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Satistical Abstract of the United States 1986 (1985) at 134 ("Statistical Abstract").

The overall increase in educational attainment masks differences in attainment among various population groups in Alaska. Residents of rural areas of the State have had less education than residents of urban areas. Attachment E-2 provides data on educational attainment. It shows the percentages of various groups which have completed education through high school as of 1980 (compared to the State average of 82.5%) as:[14/]

Rural

Native male	40.7
Native female	37.3
Non-native male	85.8
Non-native female	86.8

Urban

Native male	60.7
Native female	61.6
Non-native male	88.9
Non-native female	88.5

Education in Alaska must cope with the fact that many distinct native languages exist.[15/] In 1973 legislation was enacted requiring a school to provide a bilingual/bicultural educational program if the primary language of eight or more students attending the school is other than English.[16/] During the 1984-85 school year, 32 school districts provided almost 10% of all public school students with bilingual/bicultural programs

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14/ ANCSA Study at E-24.

15/ See Section I at 9-11.

16/ Alaska Statutes § 14.30.400.

in more than 100 languages.[17] 47 school districts provided community education programs, and 23 school districts offered special programs for migrant students, with special emphasis on improving basic skills.[18] Special educational programs served more than 11,000 handicapped children.[19]

While creation of high school programs in many smaller communities has eliminated much of the need to educate students outside their home communities, a few small communities still lack a local secondary education program. As a result, during the 1984-85 school year, the State paid boarding care costs for 130 students from communities without local high schools. The State also provided daily transportation for 47,000 students, almost half of the public school population.[20] In 1985, the State opened a State-operated boarding school in Sitka as an alternative secondary school.[21]

Providing education to children in their own communities, while perceived as a desirable objective, is not without problems, many of which result from the very small size of many local schools. Almost 60% of rural Alaska students attend a high school

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[17] Education in Alaska at 1.

[18] Id.

[19] Id.

[20] Education in Alaska at 3.

[21] State of Alaska, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Budget, Fiscal Year 1987 (January 1986) at 58 ("Executive Budget").

of 40 students or less; almost 25% are in schools of 20 students or less.[22/] Small enrollments affect the quality and breadth of educational opportunity. Small schools cannot support a sufficient teaching staff to provide a varied curriculum. Recruiting and retaining qualified teachers is difficult. Teachers must often instruct outside their area of specialization.[23/] Support facilities found in many communities in the lower 48 states, such as libraries, laboratories and cultural facilities, often do not exist. The State has invested in telecommunications technologies such as satellite-delivered programming and teleconferencing to respond to these problems. Such technologies are costly. See Section I, infra.

These problems affect the performance of rural students. While high school graduation rates are up, one recent study found that "Most rural high school students score far below the national average on standardized tests" and that "Most rural students who enroll in college do not graduate."[24/] These facts indicate that Alaska still faces major challenges in meeting public education needs.

The costs of public education are high. The small size of many Alaskan communities requires facilities too small to achieve

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22/ Review of Social and Economic Conditions at 4.

23/ State of Alaska, Department of Education, Distance Education (1984).

24/ Review of Social and Economic Conditions at 12-13.

even minimal cost efficiencies.[25] The extreme variations in climatic conditions in Alaska make it expensive to develop cost-efficient standard designs and programs.[26] The rapid growth in the school-age population (see Attachment E-1) has required substantial capital spending above and beyond the State's secondary school construction program, discussed above.[27]

Due to these and other factors, Alaska's per capita expenditure for public elementary and secondary education is the highest of the 50 states. For the 1984-1985 school year, Alaska spent $6,867 per student, more than double the U.S. average of $3,429.[28] That year, Alaska spent more than $16,000 on each high school student.[29] Because of Alaska's relatively large school-age population, there are relatively fewer adults to pay the costs. See Section A, infra. As a result, for the 1984-85 school year, the State spent $1,380 per resident on primary and secondary education. The U.S. average was $585.[30]

25/ Prepared Rebuttal Testimony of Oliver Scott Goldsmith, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Trans Alaska Pipeline System, Docket Nos. OR 78-1-014 and OR 78-1-016 (1983) at 20 ("Goldsmith").

26/ Id.

27/ Id. at 22.

28/ Statistical Abstract at 142.

29/ Review of Social and Economic Conditions at 4.

30/ Statistical Abstract at 142.

II. HIGHER EDUCATION

Enrollments (1974-1984) in Alaska colleges, universities and community colleges are set forth in Attachment E-1. As that attachment shows, the University of Alaska is overwhelmingly the source for most students of higher education in Alaska.

The University of Alaska was established by the Alaska Constitution as the single public university system for the State. It has three main campuses at Anchorage, Fairbanks and Juneau.[11/] Its primary mission is to meet the post-secondary educational needs of the citizens of Alaska. In order to reach as many students as possible with live classes, the University of Alaska operates eleven community colleges, fourteen rural education centers, and a cooperative extension service with offices in 13 communities.

The University of Alaska offers a number of bachelors and masters degree programs, including professional degree programs in education, nursing and business. It does not, however, have a medical or law school. Persons who wish to pursue a medical career can enroll in a joint program sponsored by the University and the University of Washington School of Medicine in Seattle.

The University serves as a primary cultural and research institution in the State through such institutes as the Institute of Social and Economic Research, the Centers for Cross-Cultural

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11/ Blue Book at 145.

Research, Alcohol and Addiction Studies, the Justice Center, and the Arctic Environmental and Data Information Center.[12/]

The University has a special mission to make its educational programs accessible to rural Alaskans. To span the State's distances and meet Alaskans' needs for accessible, effective education, the State Legislature established the Learn Alaska Network. The University of Alaska and the State Department of Education jointly sponsor this network of television and audio-conferencing systems for use by university units and public schools.[13/] The University's Rural Education department provides post-secondary programs to rural areas of the State through the rural education centers, which offer college-level courses, and through a statewide correspondence studies program, which offers over 50 courses in 20 fields of study.[14/] 4,400 students were enrolled in Rural Education during the 1984-85 academic year.[15/] The University has, however, found that local instruction in Alaska is necessarily limited by dependence on locally available instructors or on costly and logistically difficult travel.[16/] Rural Education has thus developed a program which expands its ability to educate students in remote communities by using audioconferencing to bring instructors and students together.[17/]

12/ Executive Budget at 106.

13/ Id.

14/ Blue Book at 148.

15/ Hearings, Presentation of Margery Walker.

16/ Id.

17/ Id. Audioconferencing is discussed in Section I, infra.

SECTION F

PUBLIC SAFETY AND HEALTH

In a comprehensive 1984 report on Alaska's health system, the two state agencies responsible for coordinating state health services pointed out some special factors that affect public safety and health in Alaska:[1]

> Alaska's extreme climatic and geographic characteristics have a significant impact on the health of the population and the organization of the health care system. The harsh climate and terrain contribute heavily to the incidence of accidental injuries and death. . . . The Arctic winter and darkness influence the behavioral health of the population.
>
> Alaska is separated by a distance of two thousand miles from the lower states, upon which it often depends for certain medical services. Communities within the state are likewise isolated from each other, separated by tremendous distances, vast mountain ranges, stretches of tundra, glaciers, impassable river systems, and are unconnected by a comprehensive highway system. Certainly the provision of health services is a challenging task in the face of these conditions.

Accidents are the leading cause of death and disability in Alaska.[2] Alaska ranks first among the 50 states in deaths from accidents. The accident mortality rate for Alaska in 1980 was 2.2

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[1] Alaska Statewide Health Coordinating Council and State of Alaska, Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Planning, Policy & Program Evaluation, State Health Plan for Alaska No. 5 (1984) at 2-2 ("State Health Plan").

[2] Interior Region Emergency Medical Services Council, Inc., Rural Health Communications Survey (1984) at 18 ("Health Communications Survey"); State Health Plan at 4-2.

times the U.S. rate.[3] While accidents accounted for 4.5% of all deaths in the United States in 1983, they accounted for 21.7% of all deaths in Alaska.[4] Motor vehicle accidents and water-related accidents were the two leading causes of accidental death. Over the 10-year period from 1971-1980, death rates in Alaska from water-related accidents were more than six times the national rate.[5]

Alaska's immense size, harsh climate and rugged terrain make responding to accidents extraordinarily difficult. Alaska in 1983 was "a land where injured people are forced to ride for hours and miles on sleds, boats, snowmachines and in small aircraft before they can obtain preliminary medical treatment. . . . Of Alaska's nearly 300 communities, 63 have no health clinic or doctor's office. Twelve Alaskan villages are more then 800 miles from the nearest hospital."[6]

The burden on the State to promote public safety is also increased by its relatively high rates of crime. As of 1984, Alaska ranked first among the 50 states in its rate of rapes (more than double the national average), third (behind Texas and

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[3] State Health Plan at 4-2.

[4] State of Alaska, Department of Health and Social Services, Alaska Vital Statistics 1983 Annual Report (1985) at 24 ("Vital Statistics").

[5] State Health Plan at 4-2.

[6] Testimony of Lisa Rudd, Former Commissioner of the Department of Administration, Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation and House Committee on Energy and Commerce, Joint Hearings, Universal Telephone Service Preservation Act of 1983 (1983) at 136.

Florida) in its murder rate, and ninth in its overall crime rate.[7] Alaska was one of only nine states (ranking fifth in percentage increase) whose crime rate increased from 1983 to 1984. By comparison, the national rate decreased 2.8% that year.[8] In part as a result of high crime rates, Alaska ranks third among the 50 states (behind Nevada and Delaware) in its incarceration rate,[9] and first in per capita expenditures for police protection and corrections.[10]

Alaska also faces severe public health problems in such areas as drug abuse, alcoholism and suicide.[11] These problems are rooted in the state's unusual historic and demographic characteristics. An official of the University of Alaska's Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies testified last year before Congress:[12]

> Alaska is a developing entity, a place in transition, still struggling to develop its own sense of social identity. This unique situation is manifested in phenomena such as significant upheavals in the life of Alaska

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[7] United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Statistical Abstract of the United States 1986 (1985) at 167 ("Statistical Abstract").

[8] United States Department of Justice, Crime in the United States (1985) at 44-50.

[9] Statistical Abstract at 940 (1983 data).

[10] Statistical Abstract at 176 (1983 data).

[11] See generally State Health Plan at 4-17 to 4-37.

[12] United States Senate, Committee on Labor and Human Resources, Scope and Impact of Narcotic Trafficking in Alaska (1985), Statement of Bernard Segal, at 108 ("Hearings").

> Native people who are having to deal with the impacts of industrialization and modernization on their traditional cultures and economies, and a migration pattern within the state linked to a boom-bust economy that involves new immigrants not only having to adjust to living apart from established family roots, but also having to adapt to living in arctic and subarctic environments characterized by extended periods of daylight and darkness. These are but two of the many factors that contribute to place people in Alaska at high risk for both alcohol and drug abuse and adverse legal, social and health consequences.

Drug use is particularly high among Alaskans ages 18-25; a 1983 study found that this age group used marijuana, cocaine, hallucinogens, stimulants, and depressants at more than twice the national rate of drug use among 18-25 years olds.[13/]

The relatively heavy consumption of alcohol in Alaska contributes to a wide range of health and social problems, including crime.[14/] In 1983 Alaska ranked third among the states (behind Nevada and New Hampshire) in alcohol consumption per capita, and second (behind New Mexico) in the percent of total deaths related to alcohol.[15/] In 1981, 55% of all crime in Alaska was determined to be alcohol-related.[16/] Over the four-year

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13/ University of Alaska, Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies, Patterns of Drug Abuse: Community Survey (1983) at 84, 103.

14/ State Health Plan at 2-36.

15/ Blue Book at 228 (1983 data).

16/ State Health Plan at 4-20.

period 1979-82, 66% of all accidental fatalities in the State were directly related to alcohol (the national rate being 50%).[17]

Cigarette smoking, another adverse health factor, was as of 1980 13% higher per capita in Alaska then the national average.[18]

Suicide is also a serious public health problem in Alaska. The State's 1983 suicide rate was 18.0 per 100,000 people, compared to a national average rate of 12.4. While 4.6% of all deaths in Alaska that year were suicides, only 1.4% of U.S. deaths were suicides.[19] In 1983, the suicide rate among natives was 39.0 per 100,000 people, more than twice the state average rate of 18.0 and more than three times the national average rate of 12.4.[20] Reviewing these data, the Alaska Department of Health and Social Services has declared that "suicide is a grave public health problem."[21]

The infant mortality rate, considered a major indicator of public health, is high in Alaska: 12.2 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1983. While this rate is down from the 1970 rate of 23.4, it is still above the national rate of 10.9.[22] Alaska's

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[17] Id. at 4-4.

[18] Id. at 2-37.

[19] Vital Statistics at 24, 98.

[20] Vital Statistics at 24. See also United States Department of the Interior, ANCSA 1985 Study (1984 Draft) at IV-5 ("ANCSA Study").

[21] Id. The ANCSA Study concluded, "Suicide rates provide one important indicator of social stress, and the data indicate that social stress remains high among Alaska Natives." ANCSA Study at IV-5.

[22] Vital Statistics at 11-12; State Health Plan at 3-8.

three northernmost census areas, North Slope, Kobuk and Nome, have had higher infant mortality rates than the rest of the State for each of the previous five years, and the infant mortality rate for native Alaskans (16.7 deaths per 1,000 births during the period 1981-1983) is substantially higher than the rate for Alaskans overall.[23] The Alaska Department of Health and Social Services concludes that although the gap between white and native infant mortality rates is narrowing, "delivery of health services to isolated rural areas is difficult and the infant mortality rate among Alaskan Natives continues to be undesireably high."[24]

Alaska's divorce rate, 7.8 per 1000 residents, is higher than all other states except Nevada.[25]

Medical facilities and services in Alaska include: (1) U.S. military health services, which provide health care for military personnel and their dependents; (2) private health services, including those provided by regional native corporations; (3) state and local health care programs; and (4) the Alaska Area Native Health Service (AANHS).[26]

Efforts to improve public health are hampered by the shortage of physicians: Alaska has 129 physicians for every 100,000

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[23] Vital Statistics at 11-12.

[24] Vital Statistics at 12. The overall death rate also reflects a disparity between native Alaskans and other groups. In 1983, the death rate for natives was 661 per 100,000 population, while among all groups is was 381. Id. at 16.

[25] Statistical Abstract at 81 (1983 preliminary data).

[26] State Health Plan at 5-26.

persons, 44th among the 50 states (the U.S. average is 191 physicians for every 100,000 persons).[27] Medical specialists are also in limited supply. There are, for example, 34 physicians in Alaska who are specialists in pediatrics and 7 who are specialists in cardiology.[28]

The State has made provision of health care and emergency services to rural areas a priority. It has developed a "State Health Plan" which specifies a recommended level of health and emergency manpower and facilities for every Alaskan community.[29] Such a plan is necessary because of the isolation of many Alaskan communities. As the Alaska Department of Health and Human Services has explained:[30]

> Even hospitals and clinics in smaller communities--most of which are totally isolated by distance, water or roadless wilderness--need to maintain a capability to stabilize emergency patients and to treat certain conditions which would not be necessary if they were close to a large medical center, and which otherwise would not be justified according to the small populations they serve.

The small size and isolation of many Alaskan communities creates two substantial health care problems: lack of local, trained medical personnel, and difficulty or impossibility of

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[27] Statistical Abstract at 939 (1982 data).

[28] American Medical Association, Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the U.S. (1984) at 129.

[29] State Health Plan, supra note 1.

[30] State of Alaska, Division of Public Health, Emergency Medical Services Section, Alaska EMS Goals (1984) at III-1 ("Alaska EMS Goals").

transporting patients quickly to facilities offering medical care. The State Health Plan attempts to respond to these problems by recommending specific manpower and communications facilities for each community. "Level I" communities, for example, have less than 750 people, have no local physician or hospital, and are located more than 30 minutes of ground transportation from a higher-level community. More than two-thirds of all communities of Alaska are classified as Level I.[11/] The State's goal is to have at least one "Emergency Medical Technician" in each Level I community. Each EMT has undergone several weeks of health care training, paid for by the State, and has been certified by the State.

Rapid and dependable communications are as important as capable medical personnel because transportation is so difficult and time-consuming:[12/]

> Like the nervous system of the body, communications can provide the tie that will allow all parts of the emergency response system to function to their utmost capability. Adequate and effective communications systems enable accidents and serious illnesses to be reported quickly. They ensure tnat emergency responders will be called and directed to the scene with a minimum of delay. They allow people at the scene of the incident to receive instructions from physicians or mid-level practitioners in stabilization and immediate care of a critically ill or injured patient. They enable rapid dispatch of planes or helicopters for medical evacuation of victims from remote areas. And, they allow receiving clinics or hospitals to prepare for the patient while he is still enroute so that they

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11/ Id. at V-4.

12/ Health Communications Survey at 1.

> can deal with his needs most effectively and efficient upon his arrival. When all these components can talk to each other quickly and clearly, lives are saved. Without adequate communications, hours can be lost; in Alaska and in emergency situations, hours translate into lives.

The State Health Plan contains detailed criteria for communications facilities in each community. Even in the smallest communities, the Plan calls for both primary and backup two-way communications among rescue personnel and between the community's EMT and a regional hospital.[11/]

AANHS, a part of the Indian Health Services, U.S. Public Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services, is the primary health care provider in many Level I communities. It has constructed or leased clinics in many villages, each staffed by a community health aide, a permanent, local resident who has received basic instruction in administering first aid and dealing with medical problems and emergencies. The health aide is usually a state-certified EMT. Since the health aide is not a trained physician or nurse, often he or she must contact AANHS medical personnel at a regional hospital to arrange transport of the victim or patient out of the community. In many other smaller communities, no other health care is available.[12/]

The State Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Public Health, supplements the AANHS system with 24 State-constructed and financed health centers throughout the state,

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11/ Alaska EMS Goals at I(i)-5.

12/ See State Health Plan at 5-26, 5-28.

staffed by Public Health Nurses. Other Public Health Nurses travel to small communities on an itinerant basis, working with community health aides.[15/]

Health care in Alaska is significantly more costly than in the United States as a whole. The per capita expenditure for health care in Alaska in 1979 was $1,019; 27% above the national average. Government in Alaska spends almost nine times the amount spent by government on health care on a nationwide per capita basis.[16/]

15/ Id.

16/ Id. at 5-168.

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SECTION G

ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

I. THE ECONOMIC PATTERN IN THE STATE

This section provides information and data about the economic environment in Alaska. To understand that environment, Alaska's current economic and business status must be evaluated in historical context. As Dr. Goldsmith of the University of Alaska's Institute of Social and Economic Research explained three years ago in a 1983 proceeding, when Alaska's economic picture was considerably rosier, and the petroleum market had not suffered its sharp decline:[1/]

> The economic history of Alaska has been a continuing succession of booms and busts associated with the extraction of natural resources. Each cycle -- furs, gold, copper, timber, fishing -- has brought with it the rapid depletion of one of the territory's resources in a frenzy of activity and left behind little infrastructure or sustainable economic base. Petroleum, the resource currently being extracted from the State, is the latest "boom".[2/]

1/ Prepared Rebuttal Testimony of Oliver Scott Goldsmith, Trans Alaska Pipeline System, Docket Nos. OR-78-1-014 and OR 78-1-016, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, December 23, 1983 at 6-7 ("Goldsmith").

2/ Petroleum is now, however, undergoing a "bust." The price of Alaska North Slope crude oil, has declined radically. Alaska North Slope crude oil sold in 1991 on the U.S. West Coast at $31.43 a barrel. State of Alaska, Department of Commerce and Economic Development, The Alaska Economy: Year End Performance Report, 1985 (1986) at 12, Table 16 ("Alaska Economy"). In March, 1986 the State issued its most recent revenue projections, based on estimates of prices of Alaska North

(Footnote continued)

Petroleum and other parts of the state's economy continue, as discussed in this section, to follow this "boom-bust" pattern.

Alaska's first "boom" was furs. Following the voyage to Alaska by Vitus Bering in 1728, Russian trappers began frequenting the Aleutian Islands for furs. The trappers, or "promyslenniki", moved from island to island, subjugating the natives and methodically stripping each island of its fur bearing animals. When profits declined, Russia could no longer support her colony.[3/] In 1867, Alaska was sold to the United States for $7.2 million.[4/]

The next "boom" was gold. In 1880 Joseph Juneau and Richard Harris discovered gold in Southeastern Alaska, at the site of modern day Juneau. In 1896 gold was discovered along the Klondike River in the Canadian Yukon. One of the quickest routes to the Klondike was via Alaska ports, and prospectors began looking for

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2/ (continued)
Slope crude oil at Houston, Texas of between $20 and $22 and at Los Angeles, California of between $17.50 to $19.50. Letter from Mary A. Nordale, Commissioner of Revenue, to the Honorable Bill Sheffield, Governor of Alaska, March 12, 1986, at Table II (prices rounded to nearest dollar or half dollar). One of the major North Slope producers has announced that, effective July 1, 1986, the contract price for Alaska North Slope crude oil is $10 per barrel on the Gulf Coast and $9 per barrel on the U.S. West Coast. The Standard Oil Company (Sohio), News Release, July 8, 1986. These prices show a decline in price per barrel of more than 50% from the prices used in the State's March 1986 projections (those projections are being revised), and more than 66% from the 1981 price level.

3/ Claus M. Naske, Alaska Oxford University Press (1984) at Introduction ("Alaska").

4/ Id.

gold in Alaska and made major finds in Nome and Fairbanks. From 1890 to 1900 the population in Alaska doubled, from 32,052 to 63,592. The non-native population rose from 4,298 to 30,400.[5/]

Around the turn of the century the salmon industry was born, and what had been the whaling industry died.[6/]

> Commercial fishing for salmon had become important with the establishment of the first canneries at Klawock and Sitka in southeastern Alaska in 1878. Also important were halibut, herring, and cod, as well as shellfish such as king-, tanner-, and Dungeness crabs, butter- and razor clams, scallops, and various species of shrimp. Whaling, although minimal by 1900, had been an important industry as early as 1848, when Yankee whalers passed through Bering Strait and discovered abundant bowhead whales in the northern seas. The end of the industry came in 1907 when the price of baleen, or whalebone . . . fell from five dollars a pound to less than fifty cents, spring steel replacing baleen in corsets, umbrellas, and various other products. Most of the whalers went out of business, while the few remaining devoted their attention to the fur trade.

Shortly after the gold rush, in 1915, the federal government began construction of the Alaska Railroad, which began in Seward and ended in Fairbanks, a distance of 470 miles. The building of the railroad created a new economic boom and led to the founding of Anchorage, but did not attract the hoped-for settlers.[7/]

5/ Id.

6/ Id.

7/ Id.

During the Great Depression, the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt decided to resettle in Alaska's Matanuska Valley (northeast of Anchorage) two hundred economically disadvantaged families from areas in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan, in order to demonstrate the Matanuska's agricultural potential. The resettlement was only moderately successful and in the years prior to World War II Alaska's economy was still dependent on a few resources:[3/]

> - In 1931, half of territorial revenues came from direct taxes on just two natural resource industries, a case tax on salmon and a mining license tax. (Alaska Legislative Council, Revenue and Taxation in Alaska 80 (1962)).
>
> - Just before World War II, gold mining was a major industry and fully 40 percent of total payrolls insured by the then-territorial government were paid in the mining industry. By 1944, the gold mining industry had been eliminated by the war. Mining payrolls fell to 3 percent of the total, and mining employment dropped from 3,676 to 705. (Alaska Department of Labor, Statistical Quarterly, Third Quarter 1963).
>
> - The Kennecott Copper mine in Southcentral Alaska once tapped one of the world's richest copper lodes. Between 1911 and 1938, $200 million in copper was mined from the Wrangell Mountains. Since then, there has been virtually no copper produced in Alaska.

3/ Goldsmith at 7-8.

In the 1940s, World War II resulted in another boom for Alaska.[9/]

> In 1940 the population of Alaska was 72,524, of whom 32,458 were native and 39,566 non-native. Then the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor on 7 December 1941 and America was at war. In 1942 Japanese forces invaded and occupied the islands of Kiska and Attu in the Aleutians. In 1943 there were 152,000 military personnel stationed in Alaska. American troops recovered Attu in that year and after a vast amphibious landing on Kiska discovered that the enemy had previously evacuated the island. The war in Alaska was over, but the military impact altered the territory forever. Billions of dollars poured into Alaska, and workers built many military bases.

Construction increased dramatically during the war but later flattened out. Construction employment grew from 1,368 in 1940 to 10,616 in 1942, but fell to 1,714 in 1946; it rose again to 10,492 in 1951, but again fell, this time to 6,413 in 1955.[10/]

Alaska became a state in 1959, only 27 years ago. Prior to its (and Hawaii's) admission to the Union, no state had been admitted for almost half a century (New Mexico and Arizona were admitted in 1912). At the time of statehood, Alaska still lacked a financial base or underlying stable economy:[11/]

9/ Alaska at Introduction.

10/ Goldsmith at 9 (quoting Alaska Department of Labor, Statistical Quarterly, Third Quarter 1963).

11/ Id. at 10, 11.

> On becoming a state in 1959, Alaska had a very limited infrastructure[12] and a narrow economic base, consisting primarily of fishing, timber, a fledgling petroleum industry, and the federal government -- conditions which caused many critics to argue against statehood. . . .
>
> In 1960, for example, virtually all households in the United States had electric utility access, while only 69 percent of Alaskan households had access to an electric utility hookup.

Since statehood, Alaska's economy has continued to follow the historic pattern. The last (and largest) boom was fueled by petroleum resources.[13]

> In 1968 the Atlantic-Richfield Company announced the discovery of the giant Prudhoe Bay oilfield on Alaska's North Slope, with recoverable reserves of an estimated 9.6 billion barrels of oil. On 10 September 1969 the state conducted its twenty-third competitive oil and gas lease sale. At the end of the day the state had received $900,200,590 in bonus monies. Prior to that in the ten years since statehood, Alaska had held a total of twenty-two lease sales, which had netted less than $100 million . . . .
>
> Construction of the [Trans Alaska Pipeline System] got underway in 1974. Thousands of construction workers came north hoping to land high-paying jobs.

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[12] "Infrastructure is the physical capital stock which ties an economy together internally and makes it capable of providing useful goods and services to the world around it; roads, airports, bridges and communications facilities. The social infrastructure includes the housing stock necessary to shelter a labor force, the medical facilities to care for its health, and the schools to provide education for its children. Broadly defined, it can also include institutional arrangements which provide a stable environment for delivering public and private goods." Goldsmith at 10.

[13] Alaska at Introduction. But see note 2, supra.

> The impact of these workers on Alaskan towns was considerable -- housing, public services, schools, and shopping facilities became totally inadequate . . . .
>
> As suddenly as it had begun, the pipeline boom collapsed once the pipeline was in place.

Although the State has benefitted from the "oil boom", that boom, like the others in Alaska's past, has been followed by what is generally agreed to be a dramatic "oil bust." As noted above, Alaskan North Slope crude oil is now selling at prices less than half of those estimated as bases for State revenue projections as recently as March of this year, and two-thirds less than in 1981.[14/] (See also discussion in Section H.) But as stated even in 1983, when oil production was high and the oil market was strong, it was clear that Alaska could not continue to rely on petroleum-generated revenues to meet its infrastructure needs:[15/]

> Unlike the renewable industries of seafood and timber, petroleum represents a non-renewable tax base. The depletion of the petroleum tax base -- which at the present consists overwhelmingly of two crude oil fields on the North Slope, Sadlerochit and Kuparuk -- is occurring at a rate in excess of 5 percent of proved reserves annually. Where approximately 9.6 billion barrels of proved reserves of crude oil existed in 1977 at Sadlerochit, only an estimated 6.2 billion remain today. Additional discoveries since 1977, such as Kuparuk, have thus been insufficient to maintain a constant level of proved reserves.

14/ See note 2, supra.

15/ Goldsmith at 14-15.

Even when booms have been occurring, Alaskan residents have not fully received the benefits of them.[16]

> Resource extraction activities (and military construction) were all financed by capital from outside the State. The majority of labor was also provided by nonresident, transient workers. The organization of the fishing industry is a good example of this phenomenon -- variously labeled as absentee landlordism, feudalism, or colonialism in the histories of the first half of this century and accounts written at the time. In 1947, only 9 percent of fish traps were owned by Alaskans, and only 34 percent of wages in the fishing industry were paid to Alaskan residents. The non-Alaskan interests which dominated the industry fought continuously against taxation of their Alaskan properties which, together with mining properties, were estimated at more than a half-billion dollars in the 1940s. Naturally, these outside interests had little incentive to support the development of the region by paying taxes.

Many industries continue to hire non-resident workers and thus Alaskans do not always benefit even when an industry is booming. Accordingly, "local hire" is an issue in Alaska. As Governor Sheffield recently stated:[17]

> Local hire is an issue in all kinds of work in Alaska - restaurants, canneries, construction, you name it. In fact, our Department of Labor has found that 677 million dollars in Alaska wages went to non-residents in 1984, the most recent year we have data for.

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[16] Id. at 9.

[17] State of the State Address by Bill Sheffield, Governor of the State of Alaska, before a Joint Session of the Second Session of the Fourteenth Alaska State Legislature, January 14, 1986, Juneau, Alaska at 9.

In terms of numbers, fish processors are the biggest offenders - more than 12,000 jobs went to non-Alaskans in that year.

But in terms of dollars, the biggest offenders were oil and gas, and construction. Between them, they were responsible for more than a quarter of a billion dollars lost from Alaska.

II. LEADING SECTORS OF THE ECONOMY

As noted above, Alaska's economy is primarily resource based and resource driven. Major sectors at present include oil and gas, timber, fishing, government and tourism.

Oil and gas is by far the state's largest industry. The value of crude oil production in Alaska in 1984 was $10.8 billion; but was estimated for 1985 to be reduced to $10.2 billion, assuming a West Coast price per barrel of approximately $25.[18] See Attachment G-1. With oil now selling on the West Coast at $9 per barrel, actual value will be much less. Attachment G-2 outlines crude oil petroleum production 1959-1984.[19] (Production took off upon the completion of the Trans Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) in the late-1970s. TAPS connnects the state's primary oil field at Prudhoe Bay on the Arctic Ocean to the southern port of Valdez.)

The state's economy, in turn, is highly dependent on oil and gas revenues. The oil and gas industry pays severance and

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[18] "Alaska Economy" at 12.

[19] State of Alaska, Department of Education, Division of Libraries, Alaska Blue Book 1985 (1985) at 270 ("Blue Book").

property taxes, royalties, rents and corporate income tax to the state of Alaska.[20] For FY 1985 (July 1, 1984 to June 30, 1985) revenues from petroleum accounted for 84% of state government unrestricted general fund revenues.[21] (See Section H at 1-8 for further discussion of the role of petroleum revenues in the state.)

On the basis of past history, of necessity, Alaska has sought to prepare for the inevitable post-oil revenue bust. Production at Prudhoe Bay has long been expected to peak and begin declining in 1987. The decline came sooner than expected, however, when world events led to a dramatic decrease in oil prices this year. Selling for as high as $31.43 a barrel in 1981,[22] oil prices started to decline in late 1985 and have plummeted.[23] Attachment G-3 provides data on projected daily oil production, 1985-1998, for North Slope fields. It indicates that, as of June 1985, even prior to the present radical decline in oil prices, daily oil production was expected to decline from nearly 1.7 million barrels

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[20] State of Alaska, Department of Commerce and Economic Development, The Alaska Economic and Statistical Review (1984) at 10 ("Economic and Statistical Review").

[21] State of Alaska, Department of Revenue, Revenue Sources FY 1985-88 (1986) at 9; see also State of Alaska, Department of Labor, December 1985 Alaska Economic Trends (1985) at 1.

[22] Alaska Ecomony at 12, Table 16.

[23] See note 2, supra.

per day (MMBD) in 1985 to nearly 0.7 MMBD in 1998,[24] a decline of 59%.

The effect on the state's economy from the decrease in the price of oil is dramatic and adverse. January 1986 estimates of the likely shortfall for State government revenues for FY 1986 and FY 1987 ranged from $800 million to $1.2 billion.[25] Reductions in oil and gas employment were expected in January 1986 to range from 10% to 30%.[26] The related depressant effect on all of the state's industries was expected to result in a decline in overall personal income from $432 million to nearly $1.3 billion, a decrease from 4.7% to 13.8% when compared to 1985 figures.[27]

The state's second leading producer is the fishing industry, which had a total wholesale value (including in-state processing) in 1984 of just over $1 billion.[28] (See Attachment G-4, Alaska Fish Production and Value). The leading component of the fishing industry was salmon, accounting for $752 million in wholesale value.[29] The salmon harvest in 1984 hit an all time record high, capping a steady rise from the 1973-1975 period record lows in which the salmon harvest dwindled to a value of $150 million a

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[24] State of Alaska, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Budget, Fiscal Year 1987 (January 1986) at 17.

[25] Alaska Economy at Addendum 1986 Projections.

[26] Id.

[27] Id.

[28] Alaska Economy at 8.

[29] Id.

year.[30] In 1984, other leading components of the fishing industry included shellfish ($160 million) and fin fish other than salmon ($131.7 million).[31] In 1984, however, total production quantity declined from the previous year, as did total wholesale value.[32]

Timber, the state's third leading producer, continues to experience a sharp slump. Total timber harvest in Southeast Alaska, where the vast majority of the State's marketable timber is found, fell to 457.2 MBF (million board feet log scale) in 1984, down from levels over 500 MFB in the early 1980s.[33] (See Attachment G-5, Timber Harvest in Southeast Alaska). Timber related employment (exclusive of self- and seasonal employment) was estimated to drop 3 percent in 1985 after suffering average declines of about 10 percent each year since 1980.[34] (See Attachment G-6, Forestry and Related Employment).

Perhaps the most volatile of Alaska's industries has been construction. During the TAPS construction period, employment in this industry nearly quadrupled within three years (between 1973 and 1976) declining back to a pre-1974 level in the succeeding

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[30] Id at 6.

[31] Id. at 8.

[32] Id. There are, of course, biological limits to expansion of the State's fishing industry, and fluctuations in harvests result in further economic uncertainty. See, e.g., id. at 7, Figures 5-7.

[33] Id. at 10. As with fishing, there are natural limits to expansion of the timber industry.

[34] Id. at 9.

three years.[15/] There was a subsequent construction boom in the early 1980's generated by state and local government capital construction, but construction activity dropped off sharply in 1984 and 1985. Housing units authorized in 1985, for instance, plummeted by approximately 40 percent for the second straight year.[16/] (See Attachment G-7, Total Housing Units Authorized).

While Alaska has significant mineral reserves, the total value of mining activity in 1985 was only $263.7 million, 5% less than in 1984:[17/]

> Mineral production was dominated by gold (190,000 ounces worth $61.2 million), coal (1.4 million tons worth $39.7 million), and sand and gravel (28.6 million tons worth $112.1 million) which combine to form 93 percent of the gross value of 1985 production. Building stone, mercury, antimony, tin, silver, jade, soapstone, and peat account for the remaining seven percent. . . .
>
> Exploration expenditures in 1985 ($8.6 million) dropped 62 percent from 1984, which in turn had dropped 35 percent from 1983. Lessened exploration activities reflect continued low base metal prices and severe budget cuts in the exploration arms of major mining companies. Alaska's most active exploration firm over the last decade was dissolved in April 1985. . . .
>
> Expenditures for development projects in 1985 totaled $28.7 million, a drop of 40 percent from the record $53.3 million spent in 1984. However, most of this decrease was due to the completion of the $21 million Seward Coal Terminal, which was responsible for the record level of expenditures. Hence, the more typical development expenditures have remained

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15/ Economic and Statistical Review at 8.

16/ Alaska Economy at 17, 18.

17/ Id. at 12.

at about the same level for the last several years.

The industries which have seen steady growth in Alaska are retail trade, transportation, communications and utilities. Because these industries provide essential services to both the household and business sectors of the economy, they have benefited from the growing population base of Alaska. Most professional services, such as health, legal and social services have also experienced steady growth in employment.[38/]

Tourism, while not a production industry, in terms of revenues generated and jobs created, is an important sector of the Alaskan economy. The most recent estimate of the Alaska Division of Tourism indicates that nearly 740,000 non-resident visitors traveled to Alaska in 1985, an increase of 48,400 over the preceding year.[39/] (See Attachment G-8, Non-Resident Tourism Statistics of Alaska). It is estimated that this influx results in $697 million in sales within the state.[40/] 1986 should also prove a good year for Alaskan tourism, particularly because of the current disinclination for travel abroad due to terrorism.

Federal (exclusive of military), State and local government is collectively the largest employer in the State, and government expenditures for personal services and capital goods provide a

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[38/] Economic and Statistical Review at 6-7.

[39/] Alaska Economy at 30.

[40/] Id.

critical input into the State's economy.[41] (The need for high levels of state government activity is discussed in this section at 17-19.) Federal (exclusive of military), State and local governments are estimated, in 1985, to have directly provided 29.2% of the jobs in Alaska, and 31.1% of the annual payroll.[42] In addition, many local services and trade businesses depend on the governmental expenditures. Fluctuations in government employment or expenditures are, for these reasons, of great importance to the State's economy.

Alaska ranks first among all states in government employment, both on a percent of total employment and on a per capita basis.[43] In 1983 local, state and federal (exclusive of military) government employment in Alaska was 29% of total employment, while such government in the rest of the United States accounted for only 17.5% of total employment.[44]

The relative importance of government employment in Alaska has diminished somewhat through the years as other parts of the economy expanded. In 1960, government employment was over 33.8 percent of total employment.[45] Moreover, while federal

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[41] Alaska Economy at 32.

[42] Id.

[43] Statistical Review (1983 figures) at 5.

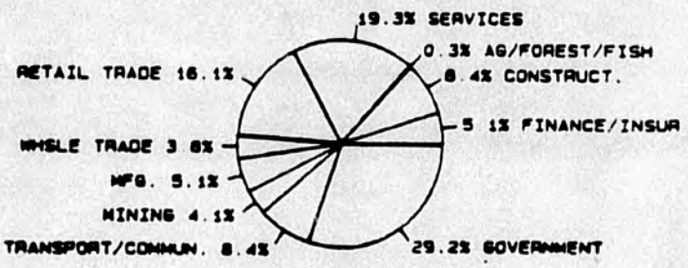
[44] Id.

[45] Alaska Economy at 32.

employment (exclusive of military) constituted the largest sector of all government employment in 1960, today that position is held by local government.[46] (Attachment G-9 provides data on federal and state government employment.)

The following chart summarizes estimated employment in 1985 in leading sectors of the State's economy:[47]

ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT
1985



After civilian federal, state and local government (29.2%), estimated leading employment sectors included services (19.3%), retail trade (16.1%), transportation and communications (8.4%), construction (8.4%), manufacturing (5.1%), finance and insurance (5.1%), mining (which includes oil and gas) (4.1%), and agriculture, forestry and fishing (0.3%). Were federal military

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46/ Id.

47/ Id. at 3. These statistics do not generally include self-employment or seasonal employment, a large proportion of persons employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing.

employment included in these calculations, the percentage of government employment would, of course, be even greater.

III. DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

The historic boom-bust pattern in Alaska and in particular Alaska's dependence on petroleum based revenues has required the State to devise extraordinary measures to provide economic stability for its residents. As noted in 1983:[48/]

> Like previous resource extraction cycles in Alaskan economic history, the era of petroleum extraction will be temporary. Unlike other states where agriculture, manufacturing, and other alternative activities provide a reasonably stable and continuing tax base, there is no current economic prospect that might replace petroleum extraction in Alaska as a source of State and local revenues. Rational fiscal planning, consequently, requires maximum conversion of the depleting petroleum tax base into a more permanent form. The State is pursuing this strategy through the Alaska Permanent Fund, a capital investment program, a loan program, and tax incentives. The Permanent Fund is a trust fund for a portion of State royalties -- not tax dollars -- to insure against an economic decline subsequent to the fall in petroleum revenues.[49/] The investment program is designed to lay an infrastructure base for economic diversification of the private sector. The loan programs and tax incentives are

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48/ Goldsmith at 30.

49/ See Section H, infra, for further discussion of the Permanent Fund.

designed generally to stimulate and promote private sector development.[50]

In addition to these development efforts, the State has also enacted tax reforms to spur development.[51]

> Three taxes -- the personal income tax, gross receipts tax (in part), and school tax -- have been eliminated in recent years. In addition, an exploration incentive tax credit program for petroleum exploration on new leases has been initiated. A major reason for the elimination of the state income tax was to attempt to equalize the combined (federal plus state) personal income tax bite in Alaska with that of other states and, thus, reduce the cost of labor of Alaskan industry and increase its competitiveness. The disproportionately high federal tax bite in Alaska is caused

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[50] The State is investing substantial capital in the infrastructure needed to support economic growth, such as hydropower and port facilities. It is also making capital investments in social infrastructure facilities such as schools, libraries, and hospitals. The purpose of the capital investment program is to continue the State program of infrastructure development. Subsidized loan programs are targeted for selected industries which have further development potential (such as fisheries and agriculture), for student assistance, and for the housing industry. This last program was established partially to raise the quality of housing in the State and to increase the homeownership rate in Alaska, which was 46th in the nation in 1980. Increasing homeownership is important to help overcome the transient, frontier atmosphere of many communities and thus to stimulate permanent settlement, which will help to reduce living costs and spur economic development. These loan programs to industry and individuals are not unique to Alaska.

Goldsmith at 31-32.

[51] Id. at 32-33.

by the progressive federal tax schedule being applied to higher nominal incomes in Alaska (to compensate for the higher cost of living). Employers are thus forced to pay higher wages to compensate employees for the disproportionately higher income taxes the employees pay. This situation had placed Alaskan employers at a competitive disadvantage before the repeal of the State personal income tax. Alaska is, of course, again not unique in imposing no personal income tax on its citizens.

The repeal of the personal income tax, the school tax, and the eliminated portion of the gross receipts tax have combined to return close to $200 million annually to the State's economy. This influx of dollars has helped to stimulate the local economy. In addition, the exploration incentive tax credit program has begun to stimulate development of marginal petroleum prospects.

IV. EMPLOYMENT DATA

Alaska's 1984 labor force, defined as the civilian noninstitutional population ages 16-64 employed and actively looking for work, constituted approximately half of the state's total population.[52/] The labor force grew from 247,000 in 1984 to 253,000 in 1985.[53/] Employment and unemployment rate calculations are based on the size of the labor force.

Attachment G-10 shows the trend in employment in Alaska from 1971 through 1983. Employment, paralleling trends in the total

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52/ Economic and Statistical Review at 5, 51.

53/ United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, State Unemployment in 1985 (March 3, 1986) ("State Unemployment").

population, grew until 1976, leveled off until 1980, then resumed its growth. See Attachment G-10.[54] In addition, there are substantial seasonal variations in employment due to climate and the types of employment available in different industries. As shown in Attachment G-10, employment peaks in the summer months, then drops back in winter.[55]

Alaska has suffered from high unemployment. The State's unemployment rate has exceeded the rate in the United States for the entire period of 1980-1985.[56] During that period the average annual unemployment rate was 7.6% for the U.S. compared to 10.0% for Alaska.[57] See Attachment G-11. This pattern is continuing. In the years 1984 and 1985, Alaska unemployment remained 2-1/2 percentage points, approximately 33%, higher than the U.S. rate:[58]

	U.S.	Alaska
1984	7.5%	10.0%
1985	7.2	9.7

The most recent available data indicate that Alaska's unemployment rate is increasing, while the national rate is

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[54] Economic and Statistical Review at 45.

[55] State of Alaska, Department of Commerce and Economic Development, Economic Analysis Section, Alaska Economic Indicators (February 1986) at Figure 7.

[56] Id. at Figure 9.

[57] United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Statistical Abstract of the United States 1986 (1985) at 409 ("Statistical Abstract"); State Unemployment.

[58] State Unemployment. See Attachment G-12.

decreasing. Data for April 1986 show Alaska's unemployment rate at 11.4%, up from 10.7% in April 1985. The national rate in April 1986 was 7.0%, down from 7.1% a year earlier.[59/] See Attachment G-12.

Alaska had the fifth highest unemployment rate among all states in 1984 (after Alabama, Michigan, Mississippi and West Virginia), the fourth highest rate in 1985 (after Louisiana, Mississippi, and West Virginia), and the second highest rate in April, 1986 (after Louisiana). See Attachment G-12.

Attachment G-13 provides data on Alaska employment and unemployment among the state's 23 census areas for the years 1978-1983. Two facts stand out: First, unemployment rates vary substantially among census areas in the state, some census areas having double the unemployment rate of other areas. Second, unemployment in Alaska excluding Anchorage is substantially higher than statewide data indicate. Almost half of all employees reside in the Anchorage census area, where unemployment averaged 7.4% during the period 1978-1983, 2.5% below the statewide average of 9.9%.[60/] The average unemployment rate for areas of Alaska outside Anchorage during the 1978-1983 period exceeded 12%

[59/] United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, State and Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment: April 1986 (June 17, 1986).

[60/] Economic and Statistical Review at 51. See Attachment G-13.

(compared to a national average rate during this period of 7.6%).[61] In four census areas, the average unemployment rate during 1978-1983 exceeded 14%.[62]

Alaska's 23 census areas are grouped into six regions.[63] Unemployment data on a region-by-region basis provide a similar picture. The region containing Anchorage had the lowest unemployment rate in 1981, 1982 and 1983.[64]

Region	1981	1982	1983
Anchorage-Matsu	7.4%	8.0%	8.3%
Gulf Coast	11.7	13.5	13.2
Interior	11.9	13.3	15.1
Northern	8.7	8.1	8.7
Southeast	10.7	11.3	12.3
Southwest	10.1	10.4	9.6

Unemployment is also higher among native Alaskans. As of 1980, 20% of native Alaskans in the civilian labor force were unemployed (non-native rate: 8.0%).[65] This was more than double the overall unemployment rate in Alaska of 9.6%, and almost three times the national unemployment rate of 7.1%.[66] The unemployment

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[61] See Attachment G-13.

[62] Id.

[63] For a map illustrating the locations of the census areas, see Attachment A-3 to Section A.

[64] State of Alaska, Department of Labor, Alaska Planning Information (1985) at 21.

[65] United States Department of the Interior, ANCSA 1985 Study (1984 Draft) at E-59 ("ANCSA Study").

[66] Id.

rate was particularly high among native males of working age; 25% were unemployed in 1980.[67]

The number of employed natives increased 74% from 1970 to 1980, from approximately 9,000 to 15,700.[68] At the same time, however, due to an increase in the native labor force, unemployment also increased.[69] Government employment was responsible for almost two-thirds (64%) of the increase in native employment.[70]

The Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development projected in January 1986 that total employment would show zero growth or a decrease in 1986 as the Alaska economy continues the decline begun in 1984. It also projected an increase in unemployment.[71]

V. PERSONAL INCOME AND COMPARATIVE COSTS OF LIVING

According to the United States Department of Commerce, per capita personal income in Alaska for 1985 was $17,756, the highest of the 50 states.[72] (Per capita personal income for the

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[67] Id.

[68] Id. at IV-11.

[69] Id. at IV-13.

[70] Id. at IV-15.

[71] Alaska Economy at 36.

[72] United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, 1985 State Per Capita Personal Income (May 6, 1986) at Table Z ("1985 State Per Capita Personal Income"). Per capita personal income is the total personal income of residents for the year divided by the resident population as of July 1.

District of Columbia was $17,909.)[73] Alaska's per capita personal income was 32% higher than the national average for 1985 of $13,451.[74] When the difference in cost of living in Alaska is taken into account, however, real personal income in Alaska is significantly below the national average. The last quarter 1985 cost of living in Alaska exceeded the national average by about 50%. See discussion on pages 25-29, infra. As a result, Alaskans per capita real personal income was about $11,800 ($17,756/1.5), about 12% below the national average of $13,451.

Moreover, growth in nominal per capita income in Alaska is lower than the national average. Attachment G-14 provides per capita personal income data for the 50 states and the District of Columbia for the four-year period 1982-1985. It shows that while per capita income for the United States as a whole and for Alaska increased each year during this period, Alaska's increases have been less in both absolute dollar and percentage terms. While nationally per capita personal income grew $2,338 (21%) from 1982 to 1985, Alaska's increase was only $840 (5%). Alaska had the smallest percentage increase in per capita personal income of all 50 states and the District of Columbia from 1982 to 1985, and the second smallest percentage increase (after Montana) from 1984 to 1985. The most recent trend data (1984 to 1985) continue to show

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[73] Id.

[74] Id.

Alaska's per capita personal income increasing at less than a quarter of the national rate.[75/]

	United States	Alaska	Difference $	Difference %	% Decrease from 1982
1982	11,113	16,916	5,803	34	0
1983	11,681	17,380	5,699	33	2
1984	12,772	17,550	4,778	27	18
1985	13,451	17,756	4,305	24	26
% Change '82-'85	21.0%	5.0%			
% Change '84-'85	5.3%	1.2%			

The Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development, in January 1986, projected that, in part due to the drop then projected in oil prices (to $15 per barrel) and related effects, growth in personal income in Alaska would stop entirely during 1986 and thereafter personal income would decrease. It projected a decrease from year-end 1985 to year-end 1986 of between 4.7% and 13.8%.[76/]

The relatively small annual increases in per capita personal income have meant that the average Alaskan's income has not kept pace with inflation. Measured in constant (1972) dollars, per

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[75/] See Attachment G-14.

[76/] The Alaska Economy at Addendum, 1986 Projections. A decrease in oil and gas employment of between 10% and 30% was also estimated. Id.

capita personal income in Alaska shows the following trend during the 1980s:[77]

1980:	$7,266
1982:	$8,182
1983:	$8,064
1984 (prelim.):	$7,784

Only three other states, Montana, Oklahoma and Wyoming, showed a decrease in personal income measured in constant dollars from 1982 to 1984.[78]

Per capita personal income varies widely among Alaska's communities. Per capita personal income data for 1984, from the U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of Economic Analysis, for each census area in Alaska, is set forth in Attachment G-15. Income levels in 1984 ranged from a high of $26,077 in North Slope Borough to a low of $7,466 in Wade Hampton.[79] Even without taking cost of living into consideration, seven of Alaska's twenty-three census areas had per capita income below the national average. See Attachments G-14 and G-15.

As mentioned above, in evaluating nominal per capita personal income information, reference must be made to comparative costs of living. In this regard, some background points may be useful. First, there is now almost no governmentally collected or

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[77] Statistical Abstract at 440.

[78] Id.

[79] United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis Per Capital Personal Income, For Counties And Metropolitan Areas, 1979-1984 (1986) ("1984 Census Area Per Capita Personal Income").

published source of data to measure geographic (national, state or city) differences in costs of living.[80] For this reason, many analysts agree that the only and best source of overall data is the "Inter-City Cost of Living Index" compiled and published on a quarterly basis by the American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association ("ACCRA COL Index"). See Attachment G-16.[81] Second, there are no federally or nationally generated indices which measure the relative over-all cost of living throughout Alaska.[82] The State of Alaska, in 1985, however, published the largest and most comprehensive statewide cost of living study conducted in the

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[80] The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor stopped compiling and publishing such statistics as of 1981. The University of Alaska/U.S. Department of Agriculture Cooperative Extension Service compiles a "Cost of Food at Home For a Week" survey designed to measure a low cost food basket for low income families, but this is not an overall cost of living study and even with respect to the data compiled relates only to Alaska. The Census Bureau publishes housing prices for 60 cities, but not data for other living costs. The McDowell Group and Alaska Attitudes, Inc., Alaska Geographic Differential Study (1985) at Volume II at 3 ("Alaska Geographic Differential Study"). Some COL data can be found in the Blue Book, at 259-261. These data are limited to the cost of living at home for a week.

[81] While ACCRA recognizes that state and local taxes are part of the cost of living and that taxes vary between and within states, such taxes are excluded from the ACCRA COL Index because there is "no adequate method to calculate the total tax burden for either inter-state or inter-city comparison, involving the whole range of state and local taxes levied on real and intangible property, retail sales, income and the excise taxes levied directly or indirectly on commodities." ACCRA COL Index, Fourth Quarter 1985 (1986) at ii.

[82] See Goldsmith at 17; Alaska Geographic Differential Study, Volume II at 3.

State since statehood.[83] See Attachment G-17. This study provides the most current in-state cost of living data. Third, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) is sometimes -- and incorrectly -- thought of as a differential index. "The CPI measures only inflation over time at each individual location and it is calculated for only one Alaska location -- Anchorage -- on a bi-monthly basis. The CPI reports that it is more expensive to live in Anchorage today than last year. It does not tell whether it is more or less expensive to live in Anchorage than in Fairbanks, Juneau, Kotzebue, Seattle or San Francisco."[84]

Of the 249 cities participating in the ACCRA COL Index for Fourth Quarter 1985, on the All-Items index, Anchorage ranks second, at 139.4, behind only New York City, at 142.5.[85] (The national average for all participating cities is set at 100.) Anchorage ranks first for grocery items, health care, miscellaneous goods and services, and second for transportation, housing and

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[83] Alaska Geographic Differential Study, at Volume II at 1.

[84] Id. at 3.

[85] ACCRA COL Index, Fourth Quarter 1985, Section 1 at 1 and 5. Anchorage is the only participating Alaska community. It is not included in the ACCRA COL Index for the First Quarter 1986. The ACCRA COL Index measures relative price levels for consumer goods and services in participating areas as compared with the national average of 100 for all participating cities; it does not measure inflation. Each quarterly report is a separate comparison at a single point in time and both the number and mix of cities may change from one quarter to the next. Because of limitations in the number of items priced, spreads of three or fewer whole numbers in the All-Items index do not correctly show which cities are more expensive, but spreads of more than three do represent actual inter-city differences in costs. Id., Section 1 at 1.

utilities.[86] For the First, Second and Third Quarters of 1985, Anchorage was the most expensive of all cities surveyed, scoring 142.8, 139.2 and 139.1 on the All-Items index.[87] When, in 1983, Anchorage was first included in the ACCRA studies, it ranked as the third most expensive city.[88]

Even though Anchorage is shown by the ACCRA data to be one of the two most expensive cities in the United States, the other being New York City, and costs of living in Anchorage exceeded the national average of 249 cities by nearly 40%, it is one of the least expensive places in Alaska to live.[89] The Alaska Geographic Differential Study indicates that of the 19 Alaska districts surveyed, with Anchorage as a base of 1.00, two districts had differentials less than 1.00 (Petersburg/Wrangell, in the Panhandle, (0.98), and Palmer/Wasilla, just north of Anchorage, (0.94)), fifteen had differentials greater than 1.00, and one (Seward, in the Kenai Peninsula) had a differential of 1.00.[90] (Seattle had a differential of 0.86, lower than any

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[86] Id., Section 1.

[87] ACCRA COL Index, Third Quarter 1985, Section 1; ACCRA COL Index, Second Quarter, 1985, Section 1; ACCRA COL Index, First Quarter 1985, Section 1.

[88] ACCRA COL Index, Fourth Quarter, 1983, Section 1.

[89] As discussed below, only Petersburg, in the southern part of the State, and Palmer, close to Anchorage, have lower living costs.

[90] Attachment G-17; Alaska Geographic Differential Study at 7.

Alaska district.)[21] The three districts with the highest differentials were Barrow/Kotzebue (1.44), Bethel (1.39), and Nome (1.32).[22]

While the numbers are not strictly comparable, a rough measure of the cost of living differential between other areas of the State and the 249 cities in the ACCRA COL Index can be determined. Since the COL in all of the State except Anchorage is 108% of the COL in Anchorage, and the COL in Anchorage is 139.4% above the COL in the Fourth Quarter 1985 249 city sample, the Alaskan COL outside Anchorage is roughly 150% that of the 249 U.S. city sample. For some districts in the State it is much higher. For example, the COL in Barrow/Kotzebue is roughly 200% of the COL in the 249 ACCRA surveyed cities. It is apparent that the COL for the State as a whole is higher than the highest city, New York City, in the Fourth Quarter 1985 ACCRA study.

Other indices present a comparable picture of the high Alaskan cost of living. The Bureau of Labor Statistics report on urban family budgets in 1981 (the last year for which these data are available) (Attachment G-18) for typical hypothetical requirements of goods and services for an urban family of four at three relative standards of living (lower, intermediate and higher)

21/ Id.

22/ Id.

shows Anchorage costs of living at all levels to be significantly above the national urban averages.[93/]

	U.S. Average	Anchorage	% Difference
Lower Budget	$15,323	$22,939	46%
Intermediate Budget	$25,407	$31,890	26%
Higher Budget	$38,060	$45,119	19%

A 1977 study done by the University of Alaska Institute of Social and Economic Research calculated a statewide average cost-of-living index 11 percent above Anchorage for the year 1977.[94/] Further, as of 1983:[95/]

> A military construction cost index showed construction costs for ordinary facilities in Anchorage to be 90 percent above comparable costs in Washington, D.C. Non-urban Alaskan

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93/ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Autumn 1981 Urban Family Budgets and Comparative Indexes for Selected Urban Areas, at Tables 1-6 (Attachment G-18). The index includes personal income taxes for estimated 1981 federal, state and local tax payments. Because of the progressiveness of the federal income tax, Alaskans pay more federal income taxes on a per capita basis than the average U.S. citizen. In fact, Alaskans' federal personal income tax burden is greater than the average federal, state and local income tax burden of other citizens. According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics 1981 study, Anchorage families at the high, moderate and low standards of living, respectively, paid 13 percent, 24 percent and 83 percent more in personal income taxes than did families at the same standards of living in other states. Id. at Tables 2, 4, 6.

94/ Goldsmith at 17.

95/ Id. at 18.

> locations have considerably higher construction costs. The index for Barrow, on the North Slope, for example, was 290 percent higher than for Washington, D.C. These construction cost differentials mean that a school costing $10 million to construct in Washington, D.C., costs $19 million to construct in Anchorage and $39 million to construct in Barrow. According to this index, the range of costs to build the same school within the contiguous United States is $8.6 million to $16 million.
>
> In addition, a private engineering consulting firm knowledgeable about Alaskan construction conditions has developed an index using Anchorage as a base. Construction cost estimates range from a low of 10 percent above Anchorage for a 50-mile range outside the city to a high of 194 percent above Anchorage for Arctic Slope coastal villages.

Primary reasons for the higher cost of living in Alaska than in the lower-48 include "Alaska's distance from producers, its small market size, differentially high federal income tax rates which drive up wage rates, harsh climate, primitive infrastructure, and significant regional inflation generated by large projects such as the TAPS construction."[96/]

An accurate picture of Alaskans' income levels can be obtained by adjusting per capita income by costs of living. This can be done by dividing per capita income for each census area by

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96/ Id.

cost of living indexes derived from the ACCRA and Alaska Geographic Differential cost of living studies:

Census Area	1984 Per Capita Income (PCI)[97]	PCI Adjusted for Cost of Living[98]	% Above or Below 1984 U.S. Average PCI[99]
Aleutian Islands	$16,715	$ 9,516	-25%
Anchorage	19,188	13,765	+8
Bethel	10,050	5,187	-59
Bristol Bay	20,472	11,384	-11
Dillingham	10,852	6,035	-53
Fairbanks-North Star	20,764	14,461	+13
Haines	17,250	11,785	-8
Juneau	21,253	14,802	+16
Kenai Peninsula	13,237	9,402	-26
Ketchikan Gateway	18,138	12,756	0
Kobuk	11,822	5,931	-54
Kodiak Island	11,826	8,003	-37
Matanuska-Susitna	14,197	10,834	-15
Nome	14,265	7,752	-39
North Slope	26,077	12,991	+2

97/ See Attachment G-15.

98/ Because no 1984 in-state COL data are available, 1985 COL indexes were used. The 1985 ACCRA COL Index (139.4) is used as the adjustment factor for Anchorage. (In this regard, it should be noted that in the four quarters of 1984, the ACCRA COL Index for Anchorage was 134.5, 133.9, 141.8, and 136.5.)

The census areas defined by the U.S. Census Bureau and the geographic districts used in the Alaska Geographic Differential Study are not congruent. There are, for example, 23 census areas, but only 19 geographic districts. For the purposes of this table, each census area is treated as having the differential COL index of the geographic district in which all, or most, of it falls.

99/ The U.S. average PCI for 1984 was $12,772. See Attachment G-14.

Prince of Wales - Outer Ketchikan	14,460	10,170	-20
Sitka	16,090	11,428	-11
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon	16,114	11,016	-14
Southeast Fairbanks	12,685	8,835	-31
Valdez-Cordova	17,536	11,333	-11
Wade Hampton	7,466	4,251	-67
Wrangell-Petersburg	15,812	11,574	-9
Yukon-Koyukuk	9,573	5,323	-58

Only four census areas have a real per capita personal income (adjusted for cost of living) above the 1984 national average. Twelve of the twenty-three areas have real per capita personal income (adjusted for cost of living) more than 15 percent below the 1984 national average.[100] These twelve areas comprise almost one-third of the State's population.[101] Four census areas have real capita income of less than half the national average.

Per capita income varies not only geographically, but, of course, among individuals as well. The most recent distribution of income data, taken from the 1980 U.S. census, shows that in Alaska, 10.7% of the population for which poverty status is determined had income below the poverty line.[102] In Wade Hampton, 38.1% of that population fell below the line.[103]

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[100] Id.

[101] See Attachment G-15.

[102] 1980 U.S. Census Report for Alaska, Blue Book at 255-259.

[103] Id.

The U.S. government sets poverty lines. Because of their higher cost of living, the poverty line for Alaska and Hawaii is set at a level 25% higher than the level of the lower 48. In Alaska, almost 15% of the persons for whom poverty status is determined lived below the U.S. government-set Alaskan poverty line.[104/]

Census Area	Percent of Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined	
	Below National Poverty Line	Below Alaskan Poverty Line
Statewide	10.7%	14.4%
Aleutian Islands	12.4	15.5
Anchorage	7.4	10.2
Bethel	31.3	39.9
Bristol Bay	4.1	6.0
Dillingham	22.7	29.0
Fairbanks-North Star	9.5	13.7
Haines	14.0	17.4
Juneau	4.1	5.9
Kenai Peninsula	11.7	16.3
Ketchikan Gateway	7.4	8.8
Kobuk	27.0	34.2
Kodiak Island	10.6	14.6
Matanuska-Susitna	13.8	15.5
Nome	28.4	36.1
North Slope	11.2	13.7
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan	11.0	13.9
Sitka	4.9	7.2
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon	13.1	20.1
Southeast Fairbanks	16.5	26.4
Valdez-Cordova	12.1	15.6
Wade Hampton	38.1	49.0
Wrangell-Petersburg	6.5	8.8
Yukon-Koyukuk	29.2	38.6

104/ Id.

In seven of the twenty-three census areas, more than 25% of the population falls below the Alaskan poverty line. Even this adjustment provides a conservative measure of the percentage of the Alaska population actually living below a cost of living adjusted poverty line. As discussed above, the cost of living differential between Alaska and the rest of the U.S. is almost 50%, not 25%.

H

SECTION H

STATE OF ALASKA REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

I. REVENUES

The State receives three major classes of income: Unrestricted, Restricted, and Special Fund (including Permanent Fund) Revenues.[1] From these three sources, the State's FY 1985 actual total revenue was $4,382,900,000.[2] In March 1986, the State projected its FY 1988 revenue would be $2,310,800,000, a decline from FY 1985 of $2,172,100,000 or 50%.[3]

While a 50% decrease in state revenue would be extreme, it now appears that the March, 1986 projections over-estimated FY 1988 revenues. The March, 1986 projections assumed a sales price for Alaska North Slope crude oil at Los Angeles, California of $17.50 to $19.50 per barrel, and at Houston, Texas of $20 to $22.[4] In fact, as of July 1, 1986, one of the largest producers of Alaska North Slope crude oil lowered the contract price of North Slope crude oil to $9 per barrel on the West Coast and $10

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[1] State of Alaska, Department of Revenue, Revenue Sources FY 1985-88 (1986) at 1 ("Revenue Sources").

[2] Id. at 3, 4-5, 10 and 11. Fiscal Year 1985 ran from July 1, 1984 to June 30, 1985.

[3] Id. Figures rounded to the nearest whole number.

[4] Letter from Mary A. Nordale, Commissioner of Revenue, to the Honorable Bill Sheffield, Governor of Alaska, March 12, 1986 at Table II ("March 12, 1986 Letter"). Prices rounded to nearest dollar or half dollar.

per barrel on the Gulf Coast.[5] These oil prices are therefore about one-half the prices which were used for the March 1986 projections. Since a very substantial portion (more than half) of state revenue is tied to oil sales,[6] the drastic decline in North Slope oil prices will cause significant declines in state revenue even beyond those projected in March 1986.

The State is in the process of revising its revenue projections to reflect these (and other) developments. The new projections will be provided as soon as they are available. In any event, projections and estimates in this Section must be read with the recent dramatic decline in oil prices in mind.

Unrestricted Revenues are paid into the General Fund and may be appropriated for any purpose. These receipts are listed in Attachment H-1 by type; e.g., taxes, licenses and permits, etc.[7] In FY 1985 unrestricted revenues were $3.26 billion,[8] 74% of revenues from all sources. Attachment H-2 shows that since 1980, between 83% and 90% of General Fund Unrestricted Revenues have been derived from petroleum revenues.[9]

Attachments H-1 and H-2 show that both petroleum and non-petroleum based unrestricted revenues were projected, even as of

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[5] The Standard Oil Company (Sohio), News Release, July 8, 1986. Prices have not been rounded.

[6] See discussion on Unrestricted Revenues, infra.

[7] Revenue Sources at 4-5.

[8] Id.

[9] Id. at 9.

March, 1986 to decline dramatically in each fiscal year through 1988. Total Unrestricted General Fund revenues were estimated (as of March 1986) to decrease $538.9 million from FY 1985 to FY 1986, $643.5 million from FY 1986 to FY 1987, and $463.4 million from FY 1987 to FY 1988, a total decrease from FY 1985 to FY 1988 of $1,645,800,000 or 50%.[10/]

The State's Commissioner of Revenue noted, however, even prior to the more than 50% decline in the price of Alaska North Slope crude oil (noted at page 1-2, supra) that the March 1986 forecast was "on the optimistic side, i.e. the downside risk is much greater than any perceived upside potential."[11/] Reasons for downside risk included, for example, Saudia Arabian strategies for driving the price of oil down, the steadily deteriorating oil market, institution of conservation measures and general declines in economic growth.[12/] Accordingly, while no "price collapse" was built into the State's March, 1986 projections,[13/] the Commissioner of Revenue said that "the oil revenue outlook for

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10/ Id. In evaluating these estimates it should be noted that: (1) the FY 1986 estimate was based on a mean case; (2) the FY 1987 and FY 1988 estimates on a 30% case (usually recommended for budgetary purposes), meaning there is a 70% chance the numbers will be greater and a 30% chance the numbers will be less than the estimates; and (3) the FY 1986, FY 1987 and FY 1988 estimates did not include revenues anticipated (on a one-time only basis) from settlement of litigation (with ARCO, $243 million, and over the Trans Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS), $216 million). March 12, 1986 Letter at 1.

11/ Id.

12/ Id at 2.

13/ Id at 3.

Alaska, in any case, is potentially devastating."[14] The recent decline in oil prices below even projected low levels indicates that the revenue consequences may be worse than predicted.

Restricted Revenues are those received for specific purposes, primarily from the federal government.[15] In FY 1985, total restricted revenues were $366.3 million,[16] 8.3% of revenues from all sources. Attachment H-3 sets forth areas which receive restricted revenues.[17] The three areas receiving the highest level of restricted revenues in FY 1985 were transportation, social services, and education, and this pattern was projected to continue in FY 1986 - 1988.[18]

Special Fund Revenues are those received into statutorily established funds, such as the International Airports Revenue Fund.[19] Attachment H-4 sets forth the various Special Funds.[20] Of the $756.6 million of special funds in FY 1985, 17.2% of revenues from all sources, $668 million (or 88%) were funds derived by the Alaska Permanent Fund.[21]

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[14] Id. at 2.

[15] Revenue Sources at 1.

[16] Id. at 10.

[17] Id.

[18] Id.

[19] Id at 1.

[20] Id. at 11.

[21] Id at 11.

Established in 1976, the "Alaska Permanent Fund is a savings account, restricted as to usage, which belongs to all of the people of Alaska."[22] The purpose of the Fund was and is to provide resources for the time when oil field production and revenues, on which the State is dependent, decline.[23]

The Permanent Fund was created by public referendum in which Alaskan voters approved the following amendment to Article IX of the Constitution of the State of Alaska:[24]

> Section 15. ALASKA PERMANENT FUND. At least twenty-five percent of all mineral lease rentals, royalties, royalty share proceeds, federal mineral revenue sharing payments and bonuses received by the State[25] shall be placed in a permanent fund, the principal of which shall be used only for those income producing investments specifically designated by law as eligible for permanent fund investments. All income from the permanent fund shall be deposited in the general fund unless otherwise provided by law [Effective February 21, 1977].

"To manage the investments of the Permanent Fund, the Alaska legislature, in 1980, created the Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation as a public corporation, separate from state government."[26]

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[22] Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation, 1985 Annual Report at 5 ("Annual Report").

[23] See, e.g., Annual Report at 6.

[24] Annual Report at 5.

[25] A 1982 statute raised the contribution to the Permanent Fund to 50 percent of subsequent mineral leases, but the 25 percent rate still applies to the Prudhoe Bay oil field. State of Alaska, Department of Education, Division of Libraries, Alaska Blue Book 1985 (1985) at 15 ("Blue Book").

[26] Annual Report at 5. ". . . Corporate policy is formulated independently by a board of six trustees. Four are members

(Footnote continued)

By statute, the Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation has three goals: "to (1) save a portion of the wealth created by development of the state's non-renewable natural resources to benefit all generations of Alaskans; (2) protect those savings from loss of value; and (3) invest those savings to produce income for uses provided by law."[27/]

As of May 31, 1986, the Permanent Fund contained $7.757 billion.[28/] The Permanent Fund has two parts: principal and undistributed income. Expenditures of the principal (oil royalties from constitutional dedication, funds from legislative appropriations, and income transferred back to principal pursuant to statute for inflation-proofing) is constitutionally prohibited.[29/] There is no constitutional prohibition on expenditure of undistributed income.[30/] Undistributed income has, however, been designated by the Fund's trustees as "reserves", to be used in future years when "either poor earnings or high inflation leave

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[26/] (continued)
of the public with recognized competence and wide experience in finance, investments, or other business management-related fields. They are appointed by the governor for four-year terms. The other members are the commissioner of the Department of Revenue and one cabinet officer of the governor's choice". Id.

[27/] Id. at 6; (A.S. 37.13.020).

[28/] Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation, Monthly Financial Report, May, 1986 at 3 ("May Report").

[29/] Annual Report at 8.

[30/] Id. Undistributed income is all net income -- from current and prior years -- which has not been paid out as dividends or transferred to principal for inflation-proofing. Id.

insufficient funds to pay the full portion of dividends and inflation-proofing (the two currently authorized uses for Fund earnings)."[11]

In FY 1985, the Fund's net income totalled $657.8 million.[12] Roughly a third of that income was transferred back to principal for inflation-proofing, one-third was added to Undistributed Income Funds as a reserve, and one-third was paid out in dividends.[13]

In 1975, when former Governor Jay S. Hammond proposed the dividend program, legislators returning from their districts had compiled a set of spending recommendations that far outstripped revenues, creating pressure on the Legislature to spend revenues immediately from non-renewable petroleum resources. The dividend was Governor Hammond's solution to the problem of giving Alaskans a personal stake in the preservation of the Fund. Each year since 1982 a part of the earnings of the Permanent Fund has been paid out to each Alaska resident as a dividend.[14]

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[11] Id. See also Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation, Monthly Financial Report (April 1986) at 9 ("April Report") and May Report at 9.

[12] Annual Report at 7.

[13] Id.

[14] The yearly dividends have been as follows:

FY	1982	$1000
FY	1983	$386.15
FY	1984	$331.29
FY	1985	$404.00

Revenue Sources at 44.

The importance of preserving the Permanent Fund (and the significance to the future of Alaska of the restrictions on expenditure of its principal) are graphically demonstrated in Attachment H-5, which compares what were in March 1986 projected state oil revenues to Permanent Fund earnings, 1980-2005.[15/] According to these March, 1986 projections, fund earnings will overtake oil revenues (which since 1980 have accounted for between 83% to 90% of the State's Unrestricted Revenues) and become the number one producer of state income between 1995 and 1996. Whether the Permanent Fund will be sufficient is in question in light of (a) March, 1986 data which indicated that, even prior to the recent decline in oil prices, by 1988, the Fund would have an inflation-proofing shortfall ($198.2 million for 1988), with a shortfall projected each year through 2005 ($294.6 million for 2005);[16/] and (b) the absence of alternative revenue sources to replace declining petroleum derived revenues.[17/]

II. EXPENDITURES

In the 1985 legislative session, the Fourteenth Alaska Legislature appropriated for FY 1986 $3,950.1 million in total funds, nearly 17% less than in the preceeding session.[18/]

15/ Annual Report at 26.

16/ May Report at 10.

17/ See Attachment H-1.

18/ State of Alaska, Office of Management and Budget, 1985 Alaska State Appropriation Digest (1985) at 1.

Unrestricted General Funds amounted to $2,838.3 million.[39] (Total appropriations included $2,967.5 million for operations, $902.8 million for capital appropriations and $79.8 million for loan programs).[40] To offset declining revenues, $114.4 million in prior Unrestricted General Fund appropriations held by state loan programs and $56.2 million in prior appropriations to capital projects were repealed.[41] See Attachment H-6 for summaries of 1985 session appropriations (Unrestricted General Funds) and comparisons to 1983 and 1984 session appropriations. Appropriations by department for FY 1985 are set forth in Attachment H-7. Descriptions of the responsibilities of each department are provided in Attachment H-8.

Of the appropriations enacted in the 1986 legislative session, $2,121.6 million were signed into law for FY 1987 ($1,845 million in operating funds, $215.6 million in capital funds, and $61 million for loan programs).[42] These appropriations are $1,828.5 million less than the preceding year, a 46% decline.

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[39] Id.

[40] Id.

[41] Id.

[42] Telephone interview with Tomas Boutin, State of Alaska, Department of Revenue, July 2, 1986. Several reappropriation measures were also passed: $123.6 million was reappropriated by separate reappropriation act; a budget reserve fund with an initial balance of $427 million was established, which by law can be drawn down by no more than 25% in any year of need; and an additional $280 million was set aside in a Railbelt Energy Fund to provide for future energy needs. Id.

According to the United States Bureau of the Census, Alaska ranked first among the states in per capita state and local government revenues and expenditures in 1983.[43] Alaska, however, also ranked first in state debt per capita in 1983, with an outstanding debt of $17,649 per person.[44]

High costs of living contribute to the numerically high level of public expenditures in Alaska. But there are a number of reasons why, even with adjustments for cost differentials (measured by price and and construction cost indices), the "level of government expenditures necessary to attain a reasonable standard of public service delivery will be higher in Alaska than elsewhere. . . ."[45] These include:

(1) "[A] large amount of capital spending over many years is necessary to bring the level of public infrastructure up to a level commensurate with other states and regions;"[46]

(2) "[T]he size of the State and its diversity preclude many of the economies of scale in the provision of

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[43] United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Statistical Abstract of the United States 1986 (1985) at 272 ("Statistical Abstract").

[44] Id.

[45] Prepared Rebuttal Testimony of Oliver Scott Goldsmith, Trans Alaska Pipeline System, Docket Nos. OR 78-1-014 and OR 78-1-016, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, December 23, 1983 at 19 ("Goldsmith").

[46] Id.

government services which can be obtained in more densely populated states;"[47]

(3) [S]ubstantial expenditures are necessary to provide for the rapidly growing population;"[48] and

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[47] Id.

> The large number and small average size of Alaskan communities means that economies of scale which can be achieved in larger population centers do not exist for many state-funded services.
>
> Second, the size of the State in conjunction with its climatic and geographic diversity creates a vast range of conditions in which public services must be delivered; for example, about 1,400 miles separate Ketchikan in the South from Barrow in the North, the equivalent of the north-south distance between Miami and Boston. The variation of climatic conditions alone over that distance makes it expensive, if not impossible, to develop standard policies and facility designs and programs (often federally mandated) which will apply appropriately to all regions.
>
> Third, the great distance between population centers increases the cost of transportation and communication, further contributing to the costs of providing public services to all communities. Indeed, a majority of Alaskan communities are not served by roads at all; for instance, all traffic into the capital city of Juneau moves either by air or sea.

Id. at 20-21.

[48] Id. at 19.

> Between 1960 and 1980, the population of Alaska nearly doubled, growing at an annual rate of 2.9 percent. Over the same period, the U.S. population as a whole grew at an average rate of 1.0 percent annually. Roughly half of the increase in the Alaskan population was the result of in-migration from other states. The rapid population growth has gen-
>
> (Footnote continued)

(4) "[T]he boom-bust nature of the economy places special demands on the public sector."[49/]

Generally, the combined effect of these "cost-escalating factors has been to compel Alaska, since statehood, to spend as much or more per capita than the national average, even when adjusted for the higher cost of living -- both for capital outlay and other-than-capital outlay. Alaska's high expenditure level, therefore, is not a recent [as of 1983] phenomenon, although the

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[48/] (continued)

> erated a need, over and above . . . 'catching up' . . . to invest in public capital facilities at a rate considerably above the national average.

Id. at 21. (Alaska's population between 1980 and 1985 grew approximately 5% annually, while the U.S. annual population growth rate was 1%. See Section A, infra, at 7).

[49/] Goldsmith at 19.

> Economic booms like the one that resulted during construction of the Trans Alaska Pipeline System generate regional demand-driven inflation which temporarily inflates prices. In addition, when there is rapid expansion, the resulting uncertainty about the duration of extent of future demand causes higher costs of providing services. For example, the two alternative ways to deal with a sudden and short-term influx of school children are to use temporary classrooms or to construct new schools. Either alternative results in substantial costs to the community -- the former through decreased quality of education; the latter in the form of future excess capacity and debt service costs.

Id. at 22.

ratio between Alaska and U.S. average expenditures was at its highest in 1981."[50/]

In addition, "the ratio of capital expenditures in Alaska to the U.S. average has always exceeded the ratio of operating expenditures (other-than-capital outlay) in Alaska to the U.S. average, and by a wide margin. This wide disparity illustrates both that construction costs in Alaska are relatively higher than consumer prices in Alaska and that large capital outlays are essential to develop the State's infrastructure and to meet the needs of its rapidly expanding population."[51/]

The State Department of Revenue has estimated that reinstitution of the personal income tax for FY 1986 would raise $308.9 million.[52/] Elimination of the FY 1986 Permanent Fund dividend distribution (which has been made) would have yielded $210.6 million, a total for FY 1986 of $519.5 million.[53/] Even if these revenues were available, they would be inadequate to make up for the March, 1986 projected general fund revenue decrease for either FY 1985 to FY 1986 ($538.9 million) or the FY 1986 to FY 1987

50/ Id. at 22.

51/ Id. at 23.

52/ Memorandum on Alternative Means of Raising Revenues, from Department of Revenue, Division of Research and Economics, to Vincent D. Wright, Chief of Research, Department of Revenue, January 10, 1986.

53/ Id.

decrease ($643.5 million). See p. 3, infra. Similar conclusions are reached in a March 1986 study.[54/]

54/ Scott Goldsmith, The Impact of the Collapse of the World Oil Market on the Alaska Economy, Institute of Social and Economic Research, University of Alaska, Working Paper 86.3 (1986).

SECTION I

THE STATE OF ALASKA AS PROVIDER AND CONSUMER OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

The State has had two roles in telecommunications: (1) as a provider of telecommunications services to promote the education, safety, health and well-being of its citizens; and (2) as a consumer of telecommunications services provided by others. Part I of this section identifies each telecommunications service the State provides or assists in providing, describes the State's role, and, where available, provides data with respect to cost. Part II supplies data with respect to the State's purchase of telecommunications services.

The importance of telecommunications to Alaska has long been recognized in the State. In 1975, four years after the Alaska telecommunications system had been transferred from military to private ownership and operation, the State legislature found that "Communications planning and policy are of vital and continuing interest to the public of the state, affecting the lives and personal welfare of the citizens at all levels of activity, in both urban and rural areas."[1] Former Governor Jay S. Hammond stated in 1981:[2]

> I find that adequate telecommunications facilities and services available at reasonable and affordable rates are essential to the

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[1] State of Alaska House of Representatives, Concurrent Resolution No. 60 (1975).

[2] Executive Order No. 50 (1981).

> conduct of government, commerce and private life . . . . In addition, the future development of the state's public and private sectors will depend greatly on the innovative use of new telecommunications services and techniques now becoming available.

The late Lisa Rudd, former Commissioner of the State's Department of Administration, testified at a Congressional hearing in 1983:[1]

> Modern communications are not a convenience in Alaska. Communications are often essential to life itself and to the continuing economic development of the State. Rural areas simply do not develop where adequate telephone service does not exist. . . . Due to the lack of adequate road infrastructure and severe weather conditions, we must rely on telecommunications to an extraordinary extent. We must carefully coordinate the delivery of supplies and resources and use telecommunications more extensively than travel to communicate with one another.

Earlier this year, the Alaska House of Representatives Special Committee on Telecommunications, noting "the importance that electronic communication plays in eliminating the problem of distance and isolation", declared that "The state's telecommunications system is essential for citizen participation in education and the political process as well as to receive basic telephone service, health care and entertainment. Telecommunications provide the necessary structure for Alaska's economic development."[2]

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[1] United States Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation and House of Representatives Committee on Energy and Commerce, Joint Hearings, Universal Telephone Service Preservation Act of 1983 (1983) at 136.

[2] State of Alaska House of Representatives, Special Committee on Telecommunications, Interim Report (1986) at 2, 8 ("Interim Report").

As these and other State officials have recognized, while the development of communications services in Alaska has been limited by the climate and terrain, the huge distances between communities, and the sparse population, these characteristics have also increased the importance of telecommunications. See pp. 1-2, infra.

I. THE STATE AS PROVIDER OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

Alaska has actively sought to develop telecommunications services for the benefit of residents of (and visitors to) the State. The State began with a system in its infancy. Limited intrastate and interstate telephone service had been provided until 1971 by the U.S. Air Force when the telephone system was sold to RCA Alaska Communications Inc., the predecessor in interest to Alascom, Inc.[5/] Most Alaska communities lacked a local exchange service; many had no phone service at all. In 1975, the State legislature appropriated funds for the construction of earth stations to bring telephone service to more than 100 remote communities, declaring that State involvement in this effort was "necessary and in the public interest."[6/] Since then the State's efforts have continued and expanded as it seeks to

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5/ The transfer of the telephone system into private hands was authorized by the 1967 Alaska Communications Disposal Act, 40 U.S.C. § 771 et seq.

6/ State of Alaska House of Representatives, Concurrent Resolution No. 60 (1975). See State of Alaska, Department of Administration, Division of Telecommunications Services, Telecommunications in Alaska: A Brief Overview (1984) at 1 ("Telecommunications Overview").

find new ways to meet diverse needs of its citizens through telecommunications.

The State's telecommunications functions were consolidated in 1981 in the Department of Administration under a Deputy Commissioner for Telecommunications. The Department's Division of Telecommunications Services handles planning, technical assistance, and design, specification and procurement of all State office telephone systems. The Division of Telecommunications Operations is responsible for engineering, installation, licensing and maintenance of the telecommunications systems owned and operated by the State.[1/] Attachment I-1, "Inventory of Communications Facilities Serving Alaska Communities, 1986 Edition," compiled by the Division of Telecommunications Services, lists communications facilities and services in Alaska communities as of December, 1985.

Attachment I-2 provides a summary of the State's capital and operating expenditures for certain telecommunications programs, and gives a breakdown of expenditures for the last two fiscal years. Since 1975, exclusive of purchase of conventional telephone equipment and services, the State legislature has appropriated $217.6 million for telecommunications, an average of $19.8 million annually. Over the last two fiscal years covering the

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1/ The two divisions employ 61 persons and have a combined operating budget for fiscal year 1986 of $9.5 million. State of Alaska, Department of Administration, Telecommunications: Fifth Annual Report (1986) at 6-7 ("Annual Report").

period from July 1, 1984 through June 30, 1986, $60.0 million was appropriated.[8/]

State telecommunications services and programs fall into two categories: (1) video services, intended for direct benefit to the public; and (2) other telecommunications services.

A. Video Services

Because of Alaska's vast size, privately-owned television stations can reach only small sections of the State and its people over the air. In the many small Alaskan communities isolated by distance and terrain, however, video programming offers instruction, entertainment, news, a means of bringing Alaskans together, and a link to the outside world. Satellite delivery systems provided the technology to bring television to Alaska's communities. The State provided the funds. Implementing the legislative finding that "Satellite television services will promote the general public health and well-being of Alaska citizens,"[9/] the State has financed delivery of multiple video services to as many communities as possible. The State's efforts include:

1. Satellite Television Project (TVP). In 1976, the Alaska legislature appropriated funds for a project to demonstrate the feasibility of delivering television via satellite through a system of low power television (LPTV) transmitters in 24

8/ See Attachment I-2.

9/ See State of Alaska Senate, Resolution No. 5 (1979).

communities. The transmitters were to be operated in conjunction with earth stations which had recently been installed in those communities to bring telephone service via satellite. The first LPTV transmitter went on the air in January, 1977.[10/] In subsequent years TVP grew to provide one channel of television service to approximately 240 Alaskan communities, 18 hours per day, 365 days per year.[11/] Applications to bring service to additional communities are pending at the FCC. TVP is unique; no other state has committed itself to providing a state-wide low power television system.

The TVP system operates as follows: Programming for TVP is selected by the Rural Alaska Television Network Council (comprised primarily of representatives of the regional native corporations) from programming offered by the Anchorage commercial network affiliates and independent stations. As the programs are aired in Anchorage, the TVP Tape Delay Center receives them simultaneously via microwave links. The Center either relays the programs, via microwave link, to Alascom's earth station at Talkeetna for uplink to Alascom's satellite, "Aurora," or records them for later relay, according to the TVP program schedule. At times, programming originated in Juneau is included in the schedule. Such

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10/ Telecommunications Overview at 4.

11/ Annual Report at 9.

programming is relayed to Alascom's Lena Point earth station for uplink to Aurora.[12]

In the communities which are part of the TVP system, earth stations receive the program feed from the satellite and relay it to low-power transmitters for broadcast. Many earth stations are owned by Alascom and also provide long-distance telephone service. In those communities which have terrestrial long-distance telephone service, the State purchases and installs its own television receive-only (TVRO) earth stations. The Division of Telecommunications Operations of the Department of Administration acquires, licenses, installs and maintains all transmitters, microwave relays, and earth stations used in the TVP system, except those earth stations owned by Alascom.[13]

2. Learn/Alaska Instructional Television (ITV). Begun in 1981, this program provides educational and instructional television programming to approximately 240 Alaska communities.[14] Applications to expand service to additional communities are pending at the FCC. ITV operates its own Operations Center in Anchorage and a TVRO earth station in Eagle River, from which it obtains educational and instructional programs. From the

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[12] State of Alaska, Department of Administration, Division of Telecommunications Services, History and Current Management of State-Provided Television Service (1985) at 3-6 ("Television Service").

[13] Id. at 4.

[14] Annual Report at 10.

Operations Center programming is relayed to Alascom's Talkeetna earth station for uplink to Aurora. The program feed is relayed from the satellite to community earth stations and then to low-power TV transmitters (separate from the TVP transmitters) for broadcast.[15/]

ITV is programmed and managed by the University of Alaska and the State Department of Education. The State's Division of Telecommunications Operations acquires, licenses, installs and maintains the necessary equipment.

ITV programs are exclusively educational and instructional; many have been formally integrated into the curricula of local schools. A State Department of Education survey found that 64% of the State's primary and secondary school teachers used ITV and that public school students watched a total of 125,000 ITV programs in 1984-85.[16/] ITV helps the State implement its commitment to provide a quality education to children in their own communities. It enables students in small rural schools to receive instruction in subjects other than those subjects their teachers specialize in, increasing the breadth and depth of education.[17/] ITV also transmits instructional programs for adults and continuing education courses.

15/ Television Service at 5-6.

16/ State of Alaska, Alaska House of Representatives, Special Committee on Telecommunications, Draft Interim Report (1985) at 26 ("Draft Report"); Learn/Alaska Network Annual Report 1984-85.

17/ Learn/Alaska Network Annual Report 1984-85.

The expense to the State to provide two channels of television service to approximately 240 communities scattered across Alaska has proved substantial. In fiscal year 1986, the costs for operation and maintenance of the two television systems, including payments for the use of two satellite transponders, uplink and downlink facilities, was approximately $6 million.[18/] This year the State determined that, given declining revenues, it could no longer continue to provide two channels. Beginning July 1, 1986, the TVP and Learn/Alaska programs began to share a single satellite channel. The division of time between the programs is in the process of being finalized.

3. Television Microwave Service. The State, through the Division of Telecommunications Operations, has constructed and operates a four-channel microwave distribution system serving the Kenai peninsula in southcentral Alaska. It retransmits the signals of Anchorage commercial and public television stations to eleven communities, instead of the TVP channel. These communities also receive the Learn/Alaska channel.[19/] In addition, the State leases microwave facilities owned by Alascom to retransmit Juneau's public television station to six communities in the southeastern panhandle. These communities also receive the TVP and Learn/Alaska channels.[20/]

[18/] Television Service at ?. This figure does not include the State's costs of producing educational and instructional programming. Id.

[19/] Id. at 7.

[20/] Id.

4. Public Broadcasting. Alaska has four public television stations which provide educational, instructional, public affairs and entertainment programs. While the State is not involved in operating these stations, State funds are appropriated as grants to the stations through the Alaska Public Broadcasting Commission, a State agency.[21/] In fiscal year 1986, $8.2 million was appropriated to the Commission.[22/] The State's contributions to public television are the highest of the 50 states on a per capita basis.[23/]

B. Other Telecommunications Services

1. Emergency Medical Communications. Alaska's size, scattered population, lack of roads, and climate make universally available and dependable telecommunications critical. See Section F, supra. In developing what is known as the "Emergency Medical Services Plan" for Alaska, the State has accordingly made fast, reliable communications a priority goal.[24/] Rescue workers, fire and police personnel, community health aides, emergency medical technicians, physicians and hospitals must be able to communicate

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21/ Telecommunications Overview at 4. Grants are also made to the State's 15 public radio stations.

22/ Attachment I-2.

23/ National Association of Public Television Stations, Public Television and Radio and State Governments, Vol. I (1984) at xxix; Interim Report, Comments of State Department of Education.

24/ Alaska Statewide Health Coordinating Council, State Health Plan for Alaska No. 5 (1984) at 2-7, 2-8.

among each other immediately. Telecommunications permits rapid dispatch of emergency and rescue vehicles and planes, allows receiving hospitals to prepare for patients, and enables provision of instructions to emergency care providers at the scene. Even where an emergency is not present, effective health care in remote communities depends on communications. As the State Legislature has found, "Providing effective health care to rural areas requires dependable communications with hospitals and physicians."[25/]

There is no single State-operated emergency or health communications network. The State's primary role has instead been to develop standards for emergency and medical communications systems on a community-by-community basis and to encourage the acquisition of these systems by localities. Many communications systems, such as those used to connect local ambulance services with hospitals and dispatchers, have received direct funding from the State.[26/]

In addition, the State has financed radio systems on highways to enable rescue workers to learn of and respond to accidents promptly. Alaska's highways cover isolated distances, often across mountainous terrain. Without frequent microwave radio facilities, large sections of the State's highway network would

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25/ State of Alaska House of Representatives, Joint Resolution No. 23 (1977).

26/ State of Alaska, Department of Administration, Division of Telecommunications Services, Analysis of State of Alaska Emergency Medical and Health Communications (1983) at 2-3 ("Emergency Communications").

have no radio service. This means that state troopers and rescue workers may be out of radio contact with dispatchers, hospitals, and other rescue services for substantial distances and periods of times. Despite the State's efforts, major sections of the State's highway system remain completely isolated from radio communication.[27/]

With the expansion of telephone service across the State, most medical communications among health care personnel occur on the public telephone system. An exception has been the Public Health system of "health phones" in more than 100 village clinics, operated and financed by the Alaskan Area Native Health Service (AANHS), a division of the Indian Health Service, United States Public Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services. These phones are connected to a transmit/receive earth station which provides two-way voice communications with the Alaska Native Health Center in Fairbanks. Medical personnel at the Center can, by health phone, advise personnel located in these communities on health emergencies including, for example, stabilization and immediate care of a critically ill or injured patient. The health phones are being phased out.

2. Teleconferencing. The State's recognition of the educational potential of telecommunications, which led to the Learn/Alaska-ITV television network, has also been the force

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27/ Id. at 17-26; Interior Region Emergency Medical Services Council, Inc., Rural Health Communications Survey (1984) at 1.

behind rapidly expanding use of teleconferencing.[28] The State has actively promoted this technology as a cost-effective way to bring education to citizens in remote communities and as an alternative to costly, time-consuming and sometimes infeasible travel by teachers and state officials. As an official of Learn/Alaska testified earlier this year, "In a state with the characteristics of Alaska, teleconferencing is an efficient, effective and essential telecommunications service."[29] The State has created and currently finances two separate teleconference systems.

The Learn/Alaska Teleconference Network, operated by the University of Alaska and the State Department of Education, is intended primarily for educational and instructional applications by school districts and the University of Alaska. It held 5,800 teleconferences during the 1984-85 school year. 340 sites have teleconference facilities for use with the Learn/Alaska network.[30] 4,360 University of Alaska students enrolled during the 1984-85 academic year in courses delivered by teleconference, three times the number enrolled during 1983-84.[31] The State's

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[28] "Teleconferencing" is often used to refer to interactive audiovisual communications systems. The State's systems are exclusively audio. Because, however, the systems' users often employ the term "teleconferencing", that term is used here.

[29] Interim Report, Comments of Margery Benning, Learn/Alaska.

[30] Learn/Alaska Annual Report 1984-85.

[31] Learn/Alaska Annual Report 1984-85.

public schools use teleconferencing for a variety of academic and extracurricular courses, projects and programs.[12/]

The University of Alaska's Rural Education department is the largest single University user of teleconferencing. In fall 1984, 160 students located in 30 communities were enrolled in Rural Education's courses that were offered with a teleconference component. In fall 1985, 424 students located in 63 communities were enrolled.[13/] Teleconferencing is essential to the growth of this program. As its director has stated:[14/]

> Without regularly scheduled audioconferences, many students quickly lose the rhythm of attending class, drop behind in their assignments, and eventually drop out. This unhappy result is a common occurrence among village students in isolated circumstances who take correspondence courses but are unsupported by direct contact with instructors and other students. Audioconferencing provides both the vital element of personal contact between instructor and student or students communicating with each other, as well as the sense of pacing which many students find necessary to their remote circumstances. . . .
>
> In summary, Rural Education's mission is predicated on the University of Alaska's commitment to provide universal and equal access to degree programs for adults in their own rural communities. For the majority of Rural Education's students there is simply no alternative to the opportunity of being a part-time student in one's own community. And so long as the State's commitment to this clientele remains in force, the most cost-effective

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12/ Id.

13/ State of Alaska House of Representatives, Special Committee on Telecommunications, Hearings, January 13-14, 1986, Remarks by Charles A. Blood, Jr., Director, Associate of Arts Degree Program, Rural Education.

14/ Id.

> system for providing both universal access and consistently high quality degree offerings is one which must include an audioconference component.

Telephone line charges are a substantial part of the costs of this program. Rural Education's budget for these costs is $127,000 for the 1985-86 academic year. This assumes a per-hour charge of $40 per site.[15/] Increases in line charges would, without additional funding, force cutbacks in the program. As the Dean of Rural Education stated in hearings before the Alaska House Telecommunications Committee earlier this year:[16/]

> We are facing a telecommunications crisis in terms of the costs of the audioconference. . . . I am dismayed that we may have to curtail the program that is demonstrating the efficacy of distance delivery to rural Alaska, at the very moment it is proving itself to the participants.

The Legislative Teleconference Network, operated by the Legislative Affairs Agency, Division of Public Services, is a three-point dedicated network linking Anchorage, Fairbanks and Juneau; other sites can be dialed in as necessary. This network is designed to promote and increase public participation in the legislative process. It is used for public hearings by the Alaska legislature across the State and for discussions between legislators and their constituents. The network is also available to State and Federal agencies for public hearings. 709

15/ Interim Report, Comments of Margery Walker, Dean, Rural Education; Hearings, Presentation of Margery Walker.

16/ Id.

teleconferences were held in 1985 at an estimated cost of $545,000.[17] Recognizing that teleconferencing is a cost-effective way to conduct its business, in 1985 the State legislature enacted legislation permitting teleconferencing to establish quorums, take testimony, and vote.[18]

3. Data Communications and Electronic Mail Services. Four independent computer networks serve 15 executive branch departments through two data centers located in Anchorage and Juneau. In addition, the University of Alaska and the Legislative Affairs Agency operate computer networks.

The executive branch computer network serves over 1,000 terminals in 30 locations statewide using 54 dedicated data circuits. The Legislative Affairs Agency computer network serves 20 locations statewide using 6 dedicated data circuits. The University of Alaska Computer Network serves 13 statewide locations using 17 dedicated data circuits. All data circuits are leased and operate via landlines, microwave or satellite. In communities not served by leased circuits, data communication is accomplished via dial-up telephone.[19]

The Departments of Education and Administration, the University of Alaska and the Legislative Affairs Agency support

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17/ Telecommunications Overview at 5; State of Alaska, Department of Administration, Annual Report on Teleconferencing (March 1986 Draft) at 3.

18/ An Act Relating to the Use of Teleconferencing Under the Administrative Procedures Act, S.L.A. 1985, Chapter 54.

19/ Telecommunications Overview at 7.

individual computer-based electronic mail services. The Department of Education electronic mail service links the administrative offices of the State's school districts with the Department's offices and the University of Alaska. The Department of Administration electronic mail service supports users of the four executive branch computer networks. The Legislative Affairs electronic mail services support the Alaska Legislature, Legislative Information Offices and the Legislative Teleconference Network. The University of Alaska electronic mail service is accessible to faculty, staff and students on all University campuses.[40/]

4. Two-Way Radio Services. Many State agencies have requirements for two-way radio communications in remote areas, at seasonal field operations locations and along major highway corridors. Two-way radio services are used extensively by the Departments of Transportation and Public Facilities, Public Safety, Marine Highways, Fish and Game, Health and Social Services, Natural Resources, Corrections, and Military and Veteran Affairs. Over 2,000 pieces of radio equipment are used by these Departments for such diverse purposes as marine communications and navigation for state ferries and fisheries enforcement vessels, tracking wildlife, and navigation at state operated airports.[41/]

The Division of Telecommunications Operations is responsible for all radio communications, engineering, procurement, licensing,

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40/ Telecommunications Overview at 8.

41/ Id. at 6; Draft Report at 31.

installation, maintenance and service improvements. It maintains and services approximately 7,500 pieces of two-way radio equipment worth approximately $17 million, and is responsible for more than 2,000 FCC radio licenses.[42/]

5. Telephone Service. The State's commitment in 1975 to use new satellite technology bring telephone service to more than 100 remote communities marked its first involvement in telecommunications. Isolation of Alaska's remote communities has been one of the principal impediments to social and economic development.[43/] In part, availability of satellite-based telephone service, inclusion of Alaska in the nationwide settlements pool, and the availability of low-interest financing through the Rural Electrification Administration has helped promote development of local exchange service.[44/] As a result, one study concluded, "There can be little doubt from the early data that telecommunications has provided significant benefits to the Alaskan bush."[45/] It has expanded educational opportunities, improved health care by linking village clinics with medical centers, eliminated the need for certain travel, often hazardous and

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42/ Annual Report at 10.

43/ Interim Report at 2, 8.

44/ Id., Comments By Alaska Telephone Association.

45/ Goldschmidt, "The Benefits of Satellite Telecommunications in Alaska," reprinted in Pacific Telecommunications Council, Telecommunications in Alaska (1982).

expensive, reduced the costs of economic transactions, and stimulated economic activity.[46]

The State does not itself provide telephone service. The earth stations originally financed by the State are now owned by Alascom either alone or jointly with the local exchange carrier.[47] In 1985 local exchange telephone service was provided by 26 telephone operating companies to over 250 communities.[48]

II. THE STATE AS CONSUMER OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

The State has not constructed its own telephone system. Instead, all state departments and agencies purchase telephone equipment and services from the private sector.[49]

A. Telephone Equipment

As of 1981, most telephone systems, instruments, wiring and PBX's in state offices were telephone company property furnished under tariff. Since deregulation of customer premises equipment, however, the State has had to buy or lease equipment.[50] The

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[46] Id.

[47] Policies Governing the Ownership and Operation of Domestic Satellite Earth Stations in the Bush Communities in Alaska, 96 F.C.C.2d 522 (1984), on reconsideration, FCC 86-68 (released Feb. 25, 1986).

[48] See Attachment I-1 for information as to types and providers of telephone service in each community.

[49] Interim Report at 11-12.

[50] Id., Comments of Ted McIntire, Director, Division of Telecommunications Services.

Division of Telecommunications Services assists in the procurement of telephone equipment for State departments and agencies. It does not itself budget for the procurement, but instead writes specifications, issues requests for proposals, evaluates proposals and approves contracts. The specific department or agency involved then purchases the equipment. Since 1983 the State has expended nearly $2 million for new office telephone systems. In 1985, 42 systems were procured at a total cost of $763,500.[51/]

B. Telephone Service

Although the State increasingly owns its own telephone equipment, it depends on the public switched telephone network for interfacility telephone communications.[52/] As with equipment, there is no centralized procurement of telephone service for State offices. The 19 State departments, and often divisions within a department, budget for and procure their own telephone service. Where a choice of interstate carrier is available, the governmental unit responsible for procuring telephone service makes the choice.[53/]

51/ Id.; Annual Report at 11.

52/ Interim Report, Comments of Ted McIntire, Director, Division of Telecommunications Services.

53/ Telecommunications Overview at 5.

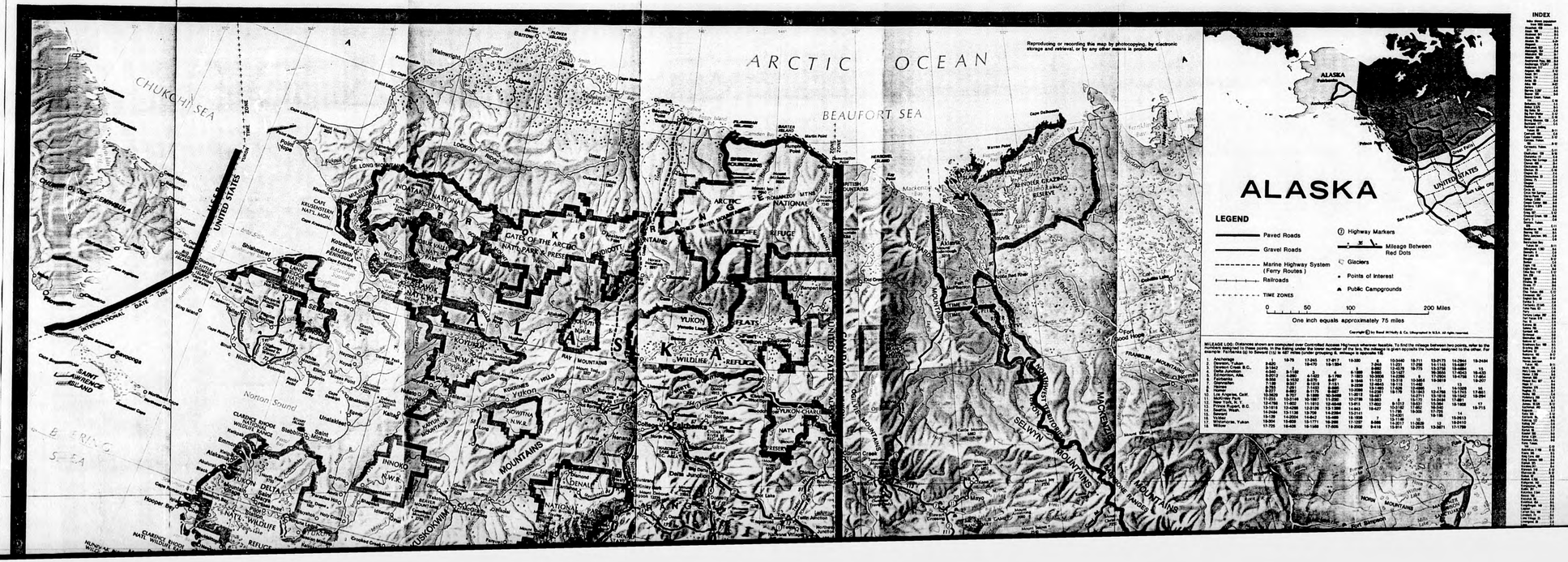
Annual expenditures for long distance and local telephone service for each of the three last fiscal years (rounded to the nearest thousand dollars) have been as follows:[54/]

	FY83	FY84	FY85
Long distance	$5,855,000	$ 8,478,000	$10,066,000
Local	3,678,000	5,280,000	6,667,000
Total	$9,533,000	$13,758,000	$16,733,000

Although the State records do not separate interstate from intrastate toll costs, the Department of Administration has estimated that in 1984 approximately 62% of all long-distance calling time by State departments and agencies was intrastate. (Its estimate was based on a review of call detail records for fiscal 1984 for the SL-1 Center switch in Juneau, which handles calls from numerous State offices.) The Department also estimated that in 1984 intrastate calls accounted for 80% of the State's long distance telephone costs.[55/]

54/ Estimates of the State of Alaska, Department of Administration, Division of Telecommunications Services (December, 1985). These figures do not include costs for private leased lines used for data transmission, teleconferencing charges, installation costs, or payments in connection with the satellite television services.

55/ Memorandum from Ted McIntire, Acting Director of Telecommunications Services, to Lisa Rudd, Commissioner, Department of Administration, Nov. 14, 1984.

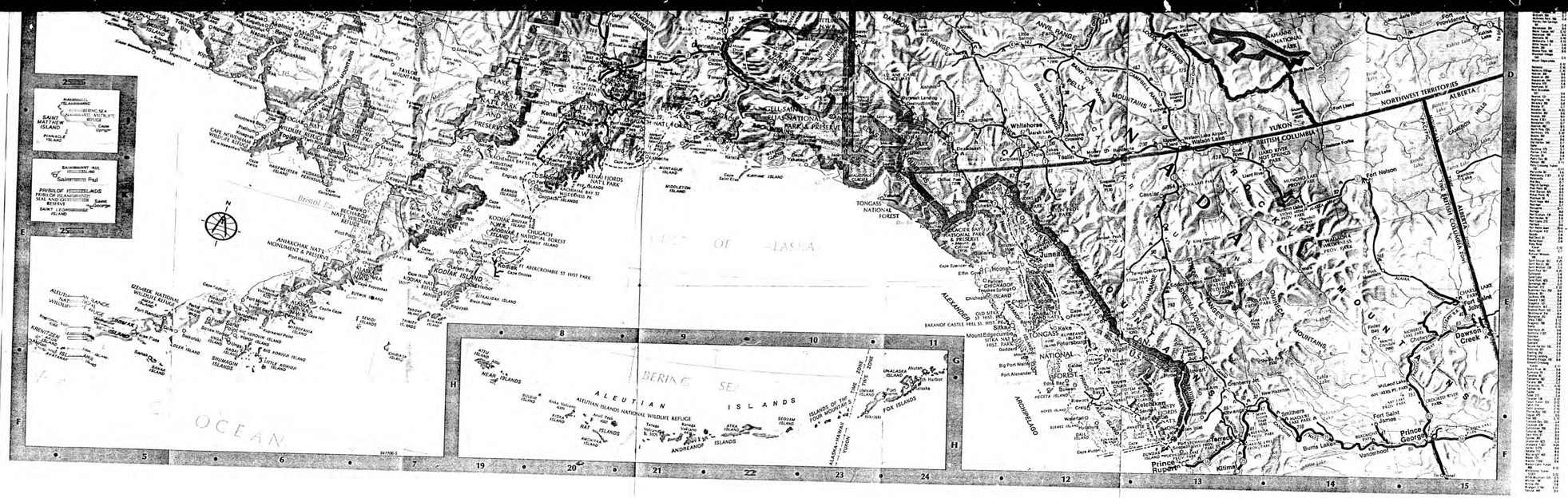


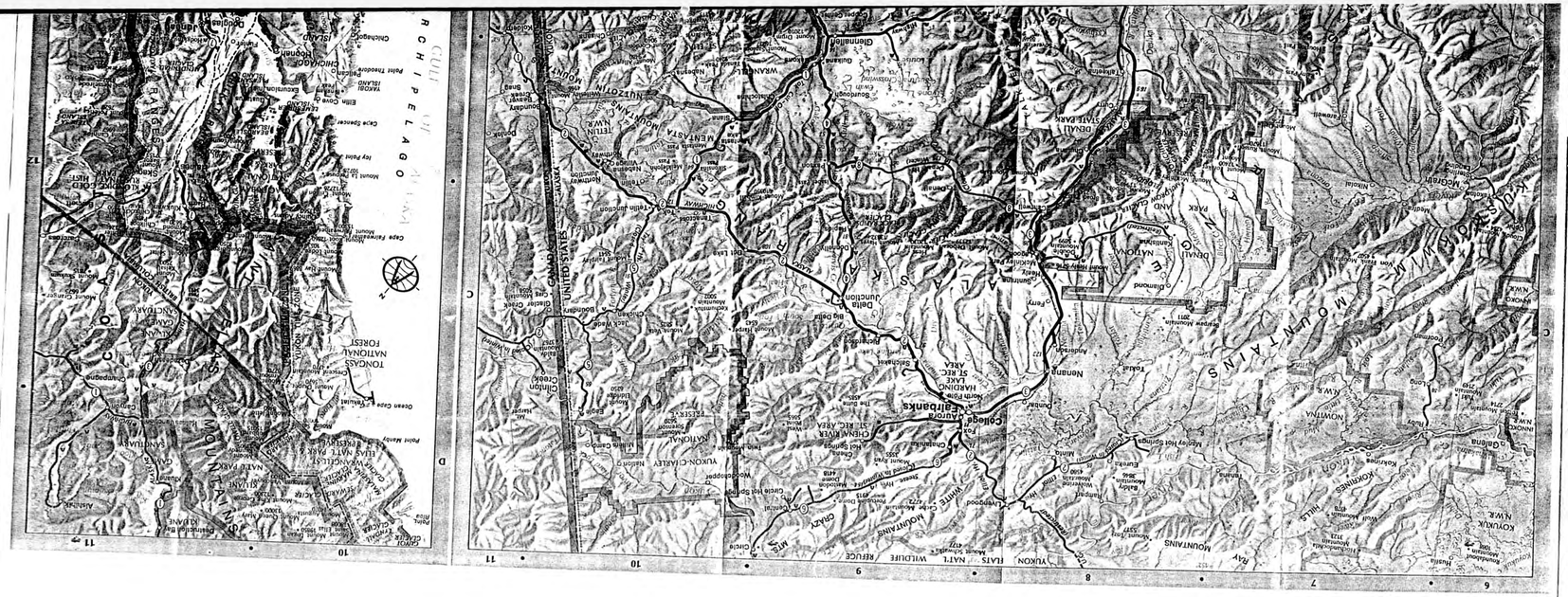
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MILEAGE LOG: Distances shown are computed over Controlled Access Highways wherever feasible. To find the mileage between two points, refer to the numbers assigned to these points in the listing under the lower numbered city of the two; the mileage to the other city is given opposite the number assigned to it. For example: Fairbanks (g) to Seward (n) is 487 miles (under preceding 8, mileage is opposite 16).

1	Anchorage		19-79	12-242	12-414	19-330	8	13-344	
2	Banff, Alberta	19-79		19-170	19-139		19-344	19-711	13-2112
3	Cache Creek, B.C.	12-242	19-170		19-139		12-344	12-711	13-2112
4	Dawson Creek, B.C.	12-414	19-139	19-139			12-344	12-711	13-2112
5	Edmonton	19-330					19-344	19-711	13-2112
6	Fairbanks	8	19-344	12-344	12-344	19-344		13-344	19-2444
7	Fort Nelson, B.C.	13-344	13-711	13-711	13-711	19-711	13-344		19-2444
8	Jasper	19-711	19-711	13-2112	13-2112	19-775	19-2444	19-2444	
9	Los Angeles, Calif.	13-2112	19-1387	19-1387	19-1387		13-2112	13-2112	13-2112
10	Portland, Oregon	19-1387	19-1387	19-1387	19-1387		19-2444	19-2444	19-2444
11	Prince George, B.C.	13-2112	19-1387	19-1387	19-1387		13-2112	13-2112	13-2112
12	Seattle, Wash.	19-1387	19-1387	19-1387	19-1387		19-2444	19-2444	19-2444
13	Seward	19-1387	19-1387	19-1387	19-1387		19-2444	19-2444	19-2444
14	Watson Lake, Yukon	19-1387	19-1387	19-1387	19-1387		19-2444	19-2444	19-2444
15	Whitehorse, Yukon	19-1387	19-1387	19-1387	19-1387		19-2444	19-2444	19-2444
16	Wilder	17-729	19-405	19-1388	19-1388	19-3082	8-416	19-2611	13-2611


BERING SEA
PACIFIC OCEAN
GULF OF ALASKA
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
KODIAK ISLAND
ALASKA PENINSULA
ALEXANDER ARCHIPELAGO
CANADA
ALASKA
YUKON
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
ALBERTA
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Whitehorse
Fort Nelson
Dawson Creek
Prince George
Prince Rupert
Terrace
Kitimat
Smithers
Burns Lake
Vanderhoof
Fort St. James
Fort St. John
Juneau
Sitka
Ketchikan
Wrangell
Petersburg
Kodiak
Dutch Harbor
Unalaska
Cold Bay
King Salmon
Bristol Bay
Kenai
Homer
Seward
Valdez
Cordova
Yakutat
Glacier Bay National Park & Preserve
Wrangell-St. Elias National Park & Preserve
Kenai Fjords National Park
Katmai National Park & Preserve
Aniakchak National Monument & Preserve
Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuge
Becharof National Wildlife Refuge
Izembek National Wildlife Refuge
Tongass National Forest
Chugach National Forest
Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge
Misty Fjords National Monument
Admiralty Island National Monument
Muir Glacier
Mendenhall Glacier
Mount Edgecumbe
Baranof Castle Hill St. Hist. Park
Sitka National Hist. Park
Kodiak Hist. Park
Aleutian World War II National Hist. Area
Pribilof Islands
Saint Matthew Island
Saint Paul
Saint George
Pinnacle Island
Hall Island
Otter Island
Nunivak Island
Nelson Island
Hooper Bay
Chevak
Scammon Bay
Emmonak
Alakanuk
St. Mary's
Mountain Village
Pilot Station
Marshall
Russian Mission
Kotlik
Stebbins
Unalakleet
Shaktoolik
Koyuk
Elim
Golovin
White Mountain
Nome
Wales
Teller
Brevig Mission
Shishmaref
Kotzebue
Noatak
Kivalina
Point Hope
Wainwright
Barrow
Point Barrow
Atqasuk
Meade River
Barter Island
Arctic Village
Kaktovik
Fort Yukon
Venetie
Chalkyitsik
Eagle
Circle
Tanana
Rampart
Manley Hot Springs
Minto
Nenana
Fairbanks
North Pole
Delta Junction
Tok
Northway
Beaver
Stevens Village
Hughes
Allakaket
Bettles
Evansville
Coldfoot
Wiseman
Anaktuvuk Pass
Nuiqsut
Atqasuk
Umiat
Livengood
Tetlin
Dot Lake
Mentasta Lake
Chistochina
Gulkana
Glennallen
Copper Center
Valdez
Cordova
Yakutat
Haines
Skagway
Klukwan
Hyder
Stewart
Prince of Wales Island
Baranof Island
Chichagof Island
Admiralty Island
Kuiu Island
Kupreanof Island
Mitkof Island
Wrangell Island
Revillagigedo Island
Annette Island
Gravina Island
Duke Island
Dall Island
Long Island
Etolin Island
Zarembo Island
Kosciusko Island
Kuiu Island
Coronation Island
Baker Island
Warren Island
Chichagof Island
Yakobi Island
Lemesurier Island
Pleasant Island
Inian Islands
Douglas Island
Shelikof Strait
Cook Inlet
Kachemak Bay
Lituya Bay
Yakutat Bay
Disenchantment Bay
Icy Bay
Malaspina Glacier
Hubbard Glacier
Nunatak Fiord
Russell Fiord
Wrangell Mountains
Chugach Mountains
Alaska Range
Brooks Range
Endicott Mountains
Davidson Mountains
Ogilvie Mountains
Mackenzie Mountains
Cassiar Mountains
Skeena Mountains
Omineca Mountains
Hazelton Mountains
Coast Mountains
Kluane National Park
Tatshenshini-Alsek Provincial Park
Atlin Provincial Park
Muncho Lake Provincial Park
Stone Mountain Provincial Park
Liard River Hot Springs Provincial Park
Kwadacha Wilderness Provincial Park
Mount Edziza Provincial Park
Spatsizi Plateau Wilderness Provincial Park
Tweedsmuir Provincial Park
Wells Gray Provincial Park
Mount Robson Provincial Park
Kootenay National Park
Yoho National Park
Banff National Park
Jasper National Park
Waterton Lakes National Park
Glacier National Park
Revelstoke National Park
Mount Revelstoke National Park
Pacific Rim National Park
Gulf Islands National Park
Fundy National Park
Kejimkujik National Park
Cape Breton Highlands National Park
Prince Edward Island National Park
Gros Morne National Park
Terra Nova National Park
Torngat Mountains National Park
Auyuittuq National Park
Quttinirpaaq National Park
Sirmilik National Park
Ellesmere Island
Baffin Island
Victoria Island
Banks Island
Melville Island
Prince of Wales Island
Somerset Island
Boothia Peninsula
King William Island
Southampton Island
Coats Island
Mansel Island
Akimiski Island
Belcher Islands
Ungava Peninsula
Labrador
Newfoundland
Anticosti Island
Magdalen Islands
Sable Island
Nova Scotia
New Brunswick
Prince Edward Island
Quebec
Ontario
Manitoba
Saskatchewan
Alberta
Northwest Territories
Yukon
Nunavut
Hudson Bay
James Bay
Foxe Basin
Gulf of Boothia
Gulf of Saint Lawrence
Bay of Fundy
Strait of Belle Isle
Strait of Georgia
Queen Charlotte Strait
Queen Charlotte Sound
Hecate Strait
Dixon Entrance
Chatham Strait
Frederick Sound
Stephens Passage
Lynn Canal
Peril Strait
Sergius Narrows
Icy Strait
Cross Sound
Glacier Bay
Yakutat Bay
Prince William Sound
Kodiak Island
Shelikof Strait
Cook Inlet
Kachemak Bay
Lituya Bay
Yakutat Bay
Disenchantment Bay
Icy Bay
Malaspina Glacier
Hubbard Glacier
Nunatak Fiord
Russell Fiord
Wrangell Mountains
Chugach Mountains
Alaska Range
Brooks Range
Endicott Mountains
Davidson Mountains
Ogilvie Mountains
Mackenzie Mountains
Cassiar Mountains
Skeena Mountains
Omineca Mountains
Hazelton Mountains
Coast Mountains



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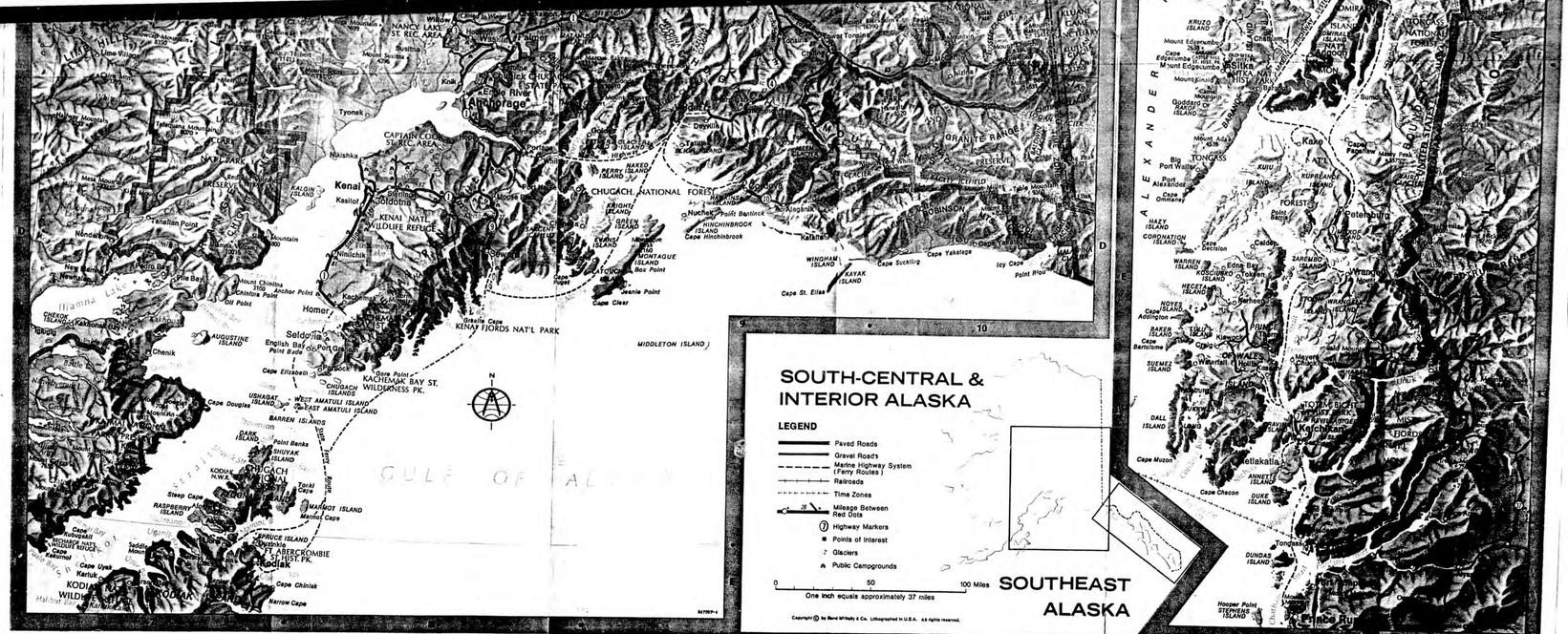
As you travel our roads, our waterways, our airways and our trails, take time to look around you and enjoy the moment. For in this fast-changing world, Alaska remains much as it was. Alaska is the place folks had in mind when they invented getting away from it all.

Climb our mountains, but keep them free of debris. Fish our streams, but leave fish for others. Sail our waters, but leave them unpolluted. Help keep our Great Land unspoiled.

When you are once again home, you will find that the Alaska experience continues to grow, and grow, and you'll not be satisfied until you return once more.

And then you'll begin to understand the *real* Alaska, not only a great state, but a great state of mind as well.

Bill Sheffield
Governor of Alaska



ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENTS

A-1 Alaska Population Estimates for Places by Name, 1980, 1983, 1984 (Source: State of Alaska, Department of Labor, Alaska Population Overview (1985) at 70-77 ("Population Overview")).

A-2 Alaska Population Estimates for Boroughs and Places by Size, 1980, 1983, 1984 (Source: Population Overview at 63-69).

A-3 1980 Census Areas in Alaska (Source: State of Alaska, Department of Health and Social Services, Alaska Vital Statistics, Annual Report 1983 (1985) at ix).

A-4 Alaska Population by Region (Source: State of Alaska, Department of Commerce and Economic Development, The Alaska Economic and Statistical Review (1984) at 20 ("Economic and Statistical Review")).

A-5 Resident Population of Alaska by Census Areas, 1971-1983 and Components of Population Change by Census Areas, 1970-1980 and 1980-1983 (Source: Economic and Statistical Review at 23-24); Population Change for Boroughs and Census Areas (Source: Population Overview at 44).

A-6 Alaska Components of Growth 1945-46 to 1983-84 (Source: Population Overview at 12).

A-7 Map of Native Languages (Source: Alaska Native Language Center, University of Alaska, reprinted in Alaska Geographic, Alaska's Native People (1979)).

A-8 Population Characteristics by Census Area, 1980 Census (Source: Economic and Statistical Review at 21).

TABLE IV.3 ALASKA POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR PLACES BY PLACE NAME, 1980, 1983, 1984.

PLACE	JULY 1 1984 ESTIMATES INC. CDP ***	REVISED JULY 1 1983 INC. CDP ***	APRIL 1 1980 CENSUS POPULATION
THE STATE OF ALASKA	523,848	495,290	401851
ADAK STATION (CDP)	3169	3050	3315
AKHIOK CITY	107	105	105
AKIACHAK CITY	378	378	438
AKIAK CITY	277	254 *	198
AKUTAN CITY	185	177	169
ALAKANUK CITY	461	494	522
ALEKNAGIK CITY	201	184	154
ALLAKAKET CITY	175	175 *	163
AMBLER CITY	262	275 *	192
ANAKTUVUK PASS CITY	233	228 *	203
ANCHOR POINT (CDP)	317	310	226
ANCHORAGE CITY	243829	227246	174431
ANDERSON CITY	468	496	517
ANGOON CITY	470	465	465
ANIAK CITY	476	458 *	341
ANNETTE (CDP)	143	139	139
ANVIK CITY	82	95	114
ARCTIC VILLAGE (CDP)	109	110	111
ATKA (CDP)	80	77	93
ATMAUTLUAK CITY	261	237 *	219
ATQASUK CITY 10/	214	231 *	107
ATTU (CDP)	29	24	29
BARROW CITY 11/	2943	2912	2267
BEAVER (CDP)	65	65	66
BETHEL CITY	3681	3442	3576
BIG DELTA (CDP)	294	292	285
BIG HORN (CDP)	401	402	360
BIG LAKE (CDP)	684	556	410
BIRCH CREEK (CDP)	31	32	32
BODENBURG BUTTE (CDP)	1649	1341	988
BREVIG MISSION CITY	151	146	138
BUCKLAND CITY	249	218 *	177
CAMPION STATION (CDP)	61	61	62
CANTWELL (CDP)	87	88	89
CAPE LISBURNE (CDP)	36	35	36
CAPE NEWENHAM (CDP)	15	15	43
CAPE POLE (CDP)	30	29	29
CENTRAL (CDP)	35	36	36
CHALKYITSIK (CDP)	98	99	100
CHEFORNAK CITY	268	266 *	230
CHEVAK CITY	532	526 *	466
CHICKEN (CDP)	38	38	37
CHIGNIK (CDP) 4/	141	124 *	178
CHIGNIK LAGOON (CDP)	46	53	48

TABLE IV.3 ALASKA POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR PLACES BY PLACE NAME, 1980, 1983, 1984.

PLACE	JULY 1 1984 ESTIMATES INC. CDP ***	REVISED JULY 1 1983 INC. CDP ***	APRIL 1 1980 CENSUS POPULATION
CHIGNIK LAKE (CDP)	153	153	138
CHISTOCHINA (CDP)	43	45	55
CHITINA (CDP)	33	34	42
CHUATHBALUK CITY	98	92	105
CIRCLE (CDP)	101	108	81
CLAM GULCH (CDP)	141	122	50
CLARK'S POINT CITY	75	67	79
CLOVER PASS (CDP)	561	552	451
COFFMAN COVE (CDP)	199	193	193
COLD BAY (CDP) 1/	246	237	228
COLLEGE (CDP)	4498	4518	4043
COOPER CENTER (CDP)	219	173	213
COOPER LANDING (CDP)	346	306	116
CORDOVA CITY	2108	2166	1879
CRAIG CITY	881	936 *	527
CROOKED CREEK (CDP)	75	89	108
DEADHORSE (CDP)	63	62	64
DEERING CITY	150	165	150
DELTA JUNCTION CITY	1163	1121	945
DILLINGHAM CITY	2004	1896 *	1563
DIOMEDE CITY	153	139	139
DOT LAKE (CDP)	69	69	67
DUNBAR (CDP)	49	50	50
EAGLE CITY	171	132	110
EAGLE VILLAGE (CDP)	56	55	54
EEK CITY	259	261 *	228
EGEGIK (CDP)	72	83	75
EIELSON AFB (CDP)	7837	7178	5232
EKWOK CITY	80	73	77
ELFIN COVE (CDP)	20	20	28
ELIM CITY	248	198	211
EMMONAK CITY	559	529	567
ENGLISH BAY (CDP)	172	152	124
ESTER (CDP)	166	167	149
EVANSVILLE (CDP)	92	93	94
EYAK (CDP)	37	38	47
FAIRBANKS CITY	27103	26629 *	22645
FALSE PASS (CDP)	76	58	70
FORT GREELY (CDP)	1832	1894	1635
FORT YUKON CITY	665	638 *	619
FOX (CDP)	137	137	123
FRITZ CREEK (CDP)	1414	1218	382
GAKONA (CDP)	70	87	87
GALENA CITY	894	867 *	765
GAMBELL CITY	498	484	445
GLENNALLEN (CDP)	477	457	511
GOLOVIN CITY	122	110	87
GOODNEWS BAY CITY	230	211 *	168
GRAYLING CITY	220	217	209
GULKANA (CDP)	82	85	104

TABLE IV.3 ALASKA POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR PLACES BY PLACE NAME, 1980, 1983, 1984.

PLACE	JULY 1 1984 ESTIMATES INC. CDP +++	REVISED JULY 1 1983 INC. CDP +++	APRIL 1 1980 CENSUS POPULATION
GUSTAVUS (CDP)	218	205	90
HAINES CITY	1154	1116	993
HALIBUT COVE (CDP)	52	52	47
HARDING LAKE (CDP)	42	42	38
HEALY (CDP)	327	331	334
HEALY LAKE (CDP)	34	34	33
HERRING COVE (CDP)	123	121	99
HOLY CROSS CITY	191	206	241
HOMER CITY	3373 ++	3114	2209
HOONAH CITY	883	877 +	660
HOOPER BAY CITY	676	666	627
HOPE (CDP)	195	166	183
HOUSTON CITY	668	598 +	378
HUGHES CITY	97	91	73
HUSLIA CITY	283	236	188
HYDABURG CITY	371	415 +	298
HYDER (CDP)	79	77	77
IGIUGIG (CDP)	32	37	33
ILIAMNA (CDP)	90	104	94
INDIAN MOUNTAIN (CDP)	26	27	27
IVANOF BAY (CDP)	38	44	40
JAKOLOF BAY (CDP)	84	87	36
JUNEAU CITY	23729	23809	19528
KACHEMAK CITY 6/	320 ++	382	483
KAKE CITY	574	574	555
KAKTOVIK CITY	287	283 +	165
KALIFONSKY (CDP)	295	258	92
KALTAG CITY	262	256 +	247
KARLUK (CDP)	90	92	96
KASAAN CITY	78	78	25
KASIGLUK CITY 3/	355	397 +	342
KASILOF (CDP)	567	491	201
KENAI CITY	6872 ++	5626	4324
KETCHIKAN CITY	7633	7598 +	7198
KETCHIKAN EAST (CDP)	482	473	387
KIANA CITY	482	364 +	345
KING COVE CITY	521	536 +	460
KING SALMON (CDP)	434	494	545
KIPNUK (CDP)	350	350	371
KIVALINA CITY	294	269 +	241
KLAWOCK CITY	532	527 +	318
KLUKWAN (CDP)	239	166	135
KOBUK CITY	97	85 +	62
KODIAK CITY	6869	5964	4756
KODIAK STATION (CDP)	2420	2346	1370
KOKHANOK (CDP)	88	92	83
KOLIGANEK (CDP)	112	130	117
KONGIGANAK (CDP)	166	198	239
KOTLIK CITY	412	488 +	293
KOTZEBUE CITY	2345	2237	2054

TABLE IV.3 ALASKA POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR PLACES BY PLACE NAME, 1980, 1983, 1984.

PLACE	JULY 1 1984 ESTIMATES INC. CDP ***	REVISED JULY 1 1983 INC. CDP ***	APRIL 1 1980 CENSUS POPULATION
KOYUK CITY	211	206	198
KOYUKUK CITY	98	98	98
KUPREANOF CITY	51	50 *	47
KWETHLUK CITY	509	503 *	454
KWIGILLINGOK (CDP)	246	293	354
LARSEN BAY CITY	214	196	168
LEVELOK (CDP)	76	88	79
LIME VILLAGE (CDP)	33	40	40
LOWER KALSKAG CITY	270	259 *	246
LOWER TONSINA (CDP)	32	33	40
MANLEY HOT SPRINGS (CDP)	99	99	61
MANOKOTAK CITY	382	381	326
MARSHALL CITY (FORTUNA LEDGE)	281	276 *	262
MCGRATH CITY	499	517 *	355
MCKINLEY PARK (CDP)	59	60	60
MEKORYUK CITY	182	192 *	160
MENTASTA LAKE (CDP)	72	76	59
METLAKATLA (CDP)	1089	1048	1056
MEYERS CHUCK (CDP)	52	50	50
MINTO (CDP)	153	168	153
MONTANA (CDP)	67	54	40
MOOSE CREEK (CDP)	567	570	510
MOOSE PASS (CDP)	143	200	76
MOUNTAIN POINT (CDP)	493	484	396
MOUNTAIN VILLAGE CITY	610	667 *	583
MURPHY DOME (CDP)	80	80	72
NAKNEK (CDP)	405	390	318
NAPAKIAK CITY	319	306 *	262
NAPASKIAK CITY	289	257 *	244
NELSON LAGOON (CDP)	64	49	59
NENANA CITY	544	580 *	470
NEW STUYAHOK CITY	246	262	331
NEWHALEN CITY	157	124 *	87
NEWTOK CITY (PT.)	187	170 *	131
NEWTOK CITY (PT.)	0	0	0
NIGHTMUTE CITY	134	144 *	119
NIKISHKA (CDP)	1009	919	1109
NIKOLAI CITY	109	114	91
NIKOLSKI (CDP)	54	41	50
NINILCHIK (CDP)	427	403	341
NOATAK (CDP)	355	365	273
NOME CITY 9/	3184	3102	2301
NONDALTON CITY	231	200 *	173
NOORVIK CITY	517	522	492
NORTH POLE CITY	1005	979	724
NORTH TONGASS HIGHWAY (CDP)	2144	2106	1722
NORTH WHALE PASS (CDP)	93	90	90
NORTHWAY (CDP)	75	75	73
NORTHWAY VILLAGE (CDP)	116	115	112
NUIQSUT CITY	305	324 *	208

TABLE IV.3 ALASKA POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR PLACES BY PLACE NAME, 1980, 1983, 1984.

PLACE	JULY 1 1984 ESTIMATES INC. CDP +++	REVISED JULY 1 1983 INC. CDP +++	APRIL 1 1980 CENSUS POPULATION
NULATO CITY	388	382 +	350
NUNAPITCHUK CITY 3/	296	258	299
OLD HARBOR CITY	405	378 +	340
OSCARVILLE (CDP)	39	46	56
OUZINKIE CITY	240	236	173
PALMER CITY	2772	2657	2141
PAXSON (CDP)	24	24	30
PEDRO BAY (CDP)	32	37	33
PELICAN CITY	206	213 +	180
PENNOCK ISLAND (CDP)	112	110	90
PERKINSVILLE (CDP)	25	23	33
PERRYVILLE (CDP)	107	101	111
PETERSBURG CITY	3137	3013	2821
PILOT POINT (CDP)	63	73	66
PILOT STATION CITY	372	404 +	325
PITKAS POINT (CDP)	67	90	88
PLATINUM CITY	64	59 +	55
POINT BAKER (CDP)	93	90	90
POINT HOPE CITY	582	570 +	464
POINT LAY (CDP)	67	66	68
PORT ALEXANDER CITY	162	96	86
PORT CLARENCE (CDP)	22	21	29
PORT GRAHAM (CDP)	174	160	161
PORT HEIDEN CITY	87	93	92
PORT LIONS CITY	301	296	215
PORTAGE CREEK (CDP)	46	53	48
PORTLOCK (CDP)	0	0	31
PRUDHOE BAY (CDP)	49	48	50
QUINHAGAK CITY	424	474 +	412
RAMPART (CDP)	49	50	50
RED DEVIL (CDP)	27	32	39
RUBY CITY	283	233 +	197
RUSSIAN MISSION CITY	195	188	169
SALAMATOF (CDP)	694	651	334
SALCHA (CDP)	355	356	319
SAND POINT CITY	870	889 +	625
SAVOONGA CITY	470	438	491
SAXMAN CITY	285	284 +	273
SAXMAN EAST (CDP)	512	503	411
SCAMMON BAY CITY	296	286	250
SELAWIK CITY 7/	635	599 +	535
SELDOVIA CITY	435 ++	578	479
SEWARD CITY	2038 ++	1925	1843
SHAGELUK CITY	148	141 +	131
SHAKTOOLIK CITY	186	178	164
SHELDON POINT CITY	135	100	103
SHEMYA STATION (CDP)	576	521	600
SHISHMAREF CITY	493	446	394
SHUNGNAK CITY	238	241 +	202
SITKA CITY	7611	7665	7803

TABLE IV.3 ALASKA POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR PLACES BY PLACE NAME, 1980, 1983, 1984.

PLACE	JULY 1 1984 ESTIMATES INC. CDP ***	REVISED JULY 1 1983 INC. CDP ***	APRIL 1 1980 CENSUS POPULATION
SKAGWAY CITY	761	811	768
SLANA (CDP)	39	40	49
SLEETMUTE (CDP)	74	89	107
SOLDOTNA CITY	3538 **	3258	2320
SOUTH NAKNEK (CDP)	185	178	145
SPARREVOHN STATION (CDP)	28	28	26
ST. GEORGE (CDP) 2/	172	152	158
ST. MARY'S CITY 13/	566	541 *	382
ST. MICHAEL CITY	279	274	239
ST. PAUL CITY	541	528	551
STEBBINS CITY	327	331	331
STERLING (CDP)	1538	1328	919
STEVENS VILLAGE (CDP)	94	95	96
STONY RIVER (CDP)	43	51	62
SUNTRANA (CDP)	55	56	56
SUTTON (CDP)	384	247	182
TAKOTNA (CDP)	47	48	48
TALKEETNA (CDP)	441	358	264
TANACROSS (CDP)	148	148	117
TANANA CITY	444	447 *	388
TATALINA STATION (CDP)	45	46	46
TATITLEK (CDP)	54	55	68
TAZLINA (CDP)	24	25	31
TELIDA (CDP)	32	33	33

TABLE IV.3 ALASKA POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR PLACES BY PLACE NAME, 1980, 1983, 1984.

PLACE	JULY 1 1984 ESTIMATES INC. CDP ***	REVISED JULY 1 1983 INC. CDP ***	APRIL 1 1980 CENSUS POPULATION
TELLER CITY	257	267	212
TENAKEE SPRINGS CITY	156	144 *	138
TETLIN (CDP)	110	110	107
THORNE BAY (CDP) 12/	392	354	320
TOGIAK CITY	554	531	470
TOK (CDP)	600	604	589
TOKSOOK BAY CITY	365	365	333
TONSINA (CDP)	106	110	135
TULUKSAK CITY	272	272 *	236
TUNTUTULIAK (CDP)	203	199	216
TUNUNAK CITY	333	327 *	298
TWIN HILLS (CDP)	67	78	70
TWO RIVERS (CDP)	399	401	359
TYONEK (CDP)	302	335	239
UNALAKLEET CITY	784	763	623
UNALASKA CITY	1630	1677	1322
UPPER KALSKAG CITY	145	139	129
USIBELLI MINE (CDP)	52	53	53
VALDEZ CITY	3687	3665	3079
VENETIE (CDP)	129	131	132
WAINWRIGHT CITY	507	483 *	405
WALES CITY	136	131	133
WASILLA CITY	3459	2828	1559
WHITE MOUNTAIN CITY	150	144	125
WHITTIER CITY	268	263 *	198
WILLOW (CDP)	232	189	139
WRANGELL CITY	2376	2361	2184
YAKUTAT CITY	453	440	449

Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis, Demographic Unit, 1985.

Footnotes

1/ Cold Bay was not incorporated until 1982. The 1980 figure represents Cold Bay as a "Census Designated Place."

2/ Saint George was not incorporated until 1983. The 1980 figure represents Saint George as a "Census Designated Place."

3/ In 1980, Nunapitchuk and Kasigluk were not incorporated and were known by the single name of Akolmiut.

4/ Chignik was not incorporated until 1983. The 1980 figure represents Chignik as a "Census Designated Place."

5/ The Eielson Air Force Reservation was annexed to the Fairbanks-North Star Borough in early 1983. Its population is included in the Borough total. Prior to this year Eielson's population needed to be subtracted from the Borough's total to obtain the Borough population for its legal boundaries. Historically, most population figures included Eielson as if it were part of the Borough.

6/ In 1980, it appears that the U.S. Bureau of the Census incorrectly defined the boundary of the city of Kachemak and counted people who were actually outside of Kachemak as part of Kachemak's population.

7/ 535 is a corrected 1980 census figure for Selawik. The original, incorrect number released by the U.S. Bureau of the Census was 361.

8/ Subsequent to the 1980 census, the Kodiak Island Borough annexed the Kodiak Island Coast Guard Station. Both the 1980 and 1983 figures reflect the presence of the Coast Guard Station population in the total borough population.

9/ In 1982, Nome annexed the unincorporated "place" of Icy View, which had 210 residents. Further in 1980, the U.S. Bureau of the Census used boundaries for Nome that were later expanded legally. The 1983 figure for Nome reflects both the population of Icy View and the expanded boundaries.

10/ Atqasuk was not incorporated until 1983. The 1980 figure represents Atqasuk as a "Census Designated Place."

11/ 2,267 is a corrected 1980 Census figure for the city of Barrow. The original, incorrect number of 2,207 released by the U.S. Bureau of the Census reflected a mis-allocation of 60 persons into an area outside of the city of Barrow.

12/ Thorne Bay was not an incorporated city in 1980, it was a "Census Designated Place" with a population of 377, which is the figure shown for 1980. Thorne Bay incorporated in 1982.

13/ St. Mary's population increase is partially due to an annexation in 1981 of Andreafsky into the incorporated city.

* Indicates a **census** conducted in accordance with procedures contained in *Standards for Conducting a Census in Small Alaskan Cities.*

** Indicates a census conducted in accordance with procedures contained in *Alaska Census Administrator's Manual* and *Alaska Census Enumerator's Manual.*

TABLE IV.2 ALASKA POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR BOROUGHS AND PLACES BY SIZE, 1980, 1983, 1984.

PLACE	JULY 1 1984 ESTIMATES INC. CDP ***	REVISED JULY 1 1983 INC. CDP ***	APRIL 1 1980 CENSUS POPULATION
THE STATE OF ALASKA	523846	495290	401851
BOROUGHS AND CENSUS AREAS			
ANCHORAGE BOROUGH	243829	227246	174431
FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BOROUGH 5/	64186	63150	53983
KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH	38285 **	35137	25282
MATANUSKA-SUSITNA BOROUGH	29836	24734	17816
JUNEAU BOROUGH	23729	23009	19528
KETCHIKAN GATEWAY BOROUGH	12705	12584 *	11316
KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH	12381	12226	9939
BETHEL CENSUS AREA	11446	11240	10999
VALDEZ-CORDOVA CENSUS AREA	8738	8774	8348
YUKON-KOYUKUK CENSUS AREA	8519	8507	7873
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS CENSUS AREA	8255	8048	7768
NOME CENSUS AREA	7888	7581	6537
SITKA BOROUGH	7611	7665	7803
WRANGELL-PETERSBURG CENSUS AREA	6625	6660	6167
SOUTHEAST FAIRBANKS CENSUS AREA	6275	6237	5676
KOBUK CENSUS AREA	5684	5484	4831
NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH	5367	5318	4199
WADE HAMPTON CENSUS AREA	5185	5203	4665
DILLINGHAM CENSUS AREA	5171	5072	4616
PRINCE OF WALES-OUTER KETCHIKAN C.A.	4652	4638	3822
SKAGWAY-YAKUTAT-ANGOON CENSUS AREA	3716	3791	3478
HAINES BOROUGH	1839	1819	1680
BRISTOL BAY BOROUGH	1134	1167	1094
PLACES			
ANCHORAGE CITY	243829	227246	174431
FAIRBANKS CITY	27103	26629 *	22645
JUNEAU CITY	23729	23009	19528
EIELSON AFB (CDP)	7837	7178	5232
KETCHIKAN CITY	7633	7598 *	7198
SITKA CITY	7611	7665	7803
KENAI CITY	6072 **	5626	4324
KODIAK CITY	6069	5964	4756
COLLEGE (CDP)	4498	4518	4043
VALDEZ CITY	3687	3665	3079
BETHEL CITY	3681	3442	3576
SOLDOTNA CITY	3538 **	3258	2320
WASILLA CITY	3459	2828	1559
HOMER CITY	3373 **	3114	2209
NOME CITY 9/	3184	3102	2301

TABLE IV.2 ALASKA POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR BOROUGHS AND PLACES BY SIZE, 1980, 1983, 1984.

PLACE	JULY 1 1984 ESTIMATES INC. CDP ***	REVISED JULY 1 1983 INC. CDP ***	APRIL 1 1980 CENSUS POPULATION
ADAK STATION (CDP)	3169	3050	3315
PETERSBURG CITY	3137	3013	2821
BARROW CITY 11/	2943	2912	2267
PALMER CITY	2772	2657	2141
KODIAK STATION (CDP)	2420	2346	1370
WRANGELL CITY	2376	2361	2184
KOTZEBUE CITY	2345	2237	2054
NORTH TONGASS HIGHWAY (CDP)	2144	2106	1722
CORDOVA CITY	2100	2166	1879
SEWARD CITY	2038 **	1925	1843
DILLINGHAM CITY	2004	1896 *	1563
FORT GREELY (CDP)	1832	1894	1635
BODENBURG BUTTE (CDP)	1649	1341	988
UNALASKA CITY	1630	1677	1322
STERLING (CDP)	1530	1328	919
FRITZ CREEK (CDP)	1414	1218	382
DELTA JUNCTION CITY	1163	1121	945
HAINES CITY	1154	1116	993
METLAKATLA (CDP)	1089	1057	1056
NIKISHKA (CDP)	1009	919	1109
NORTH POLE CITY	1005	979	724
GALENA CITY	894	867 *	765
CRAIG CITY	881	936 *	527
SAND POINT CITY	870	889 *	625
HOONAH CITY	803	877 *	680
UNALAKLEET CITY	784	763	623
SKAGWAY CITY	761	811	768
SALAMATOF (CDP)	694	651	334
BIG LAKE (CDP)	684	556	410
HOOPER BAY CITY	678	666	627
HOUSTON CITY	668	598 *	370
FORT YUKON CITY	665	638 *	619
SELAWIK CITY 7/	635	599 *	535
MOUNTAIN VILLAGE CITY	610	667 *	583
TOK (CDP)	608	604	589
POINT HOPE CITY	582	570 *	464
SHEMYA STATION (CDP)	576	521	600
KAKE CITY	574	574	555
MOOSE CREEK (CDP)	567	570	510
KASILOF (CDP)	567	491	201
ST. MARY'S CITY 13/	566	541 *	382
CLOVER PASS (CDP)	561	552	451
EMMONAK CITY	559	529	567
TOGIAK CITY	554	531	470
NENANA CITY	544	580 *	470
ST. PAUL CITY	541	528	551
CHEVAK CITY	532	526 *	466
KLAWOCK CITY	532	527 *	318
KING COVE CITY	521	536 *	460
NOORVIK CITY	517	522	492

TABLE IV.2 ALASKA POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR BOROUGHS AND PLACES BY SIZE, 1980, 1983, 1984.

PLACE	JULY 1 1984 ESTIMATES INC. CDP ***	REVISED JULY 1 1983 INC. CDP ***	APRIL 1 1980 CENSUS POPULATION
SAXMAN EAST (CDP)	512	503	411
KWETHLUK CITY	509	503 *	454
WAINWRIGHT CITY	507	483 *	405
MCGRATH CITY	499	517 *	355
GAMBELL CITY	498	484	445
MOUNTAIN POINT (CDP)	493	484	396
SHISHMAREF CITY	493	446	394
KETCHIKAN EAST (CDP)	482	473	387
GLENNALLEN (CDP)	477	457	511
ANIAK CITY	476	458 *	341
ANGOON CITY	470	465	465
SAVOONGA CITY	470	438	491
ANDERSON CITY	468	496	517
ALAKANUK CITY	461	494	522
YAKUTAT CITY	453	440	449
TANANA CITY	444	447 *	388
TALKEETNA (CDP)	441	358	264
SELDOVIA CITY	435 **	578	479
KING SALMON (CDP)	434	494	545
NINILCHIK (CDP)	427	403	341
QUINHAGAK CITY	424	474 *	412
KOTLIK CITY	412	488 *	293
NAKNEK (CDP)	405	390	318
OLD HARBOR CITY	405	378 *	340
KIANA CITY	402	364 *	345
BIG HORN (CDP)	401	402	360
TWO RIVERS (CDP)	399	401	359
THORNE BAY (CDP) 12/	392	354	320
NULATO CITY	388	382 *	350
AKIACHAK CITY	378	378	438
PILOT STATION CITY	372	404 *	325
HYDABURG CITY	371	415 *	298
TOKSOOK BAY CITY	365	365	333
NOATAK (CDP)	355	365	273
KASIGLUK CITY 3/	355	397 *	342
SALCHA (CDP)	355	356	319
KIPNUK (CDP)	350	350	371
COOPER LANDING (CDP)	346	306	116
TUNUNAK CITY	333	327 *	298
HEALY (CDP)	327	331	334
STEBBINS CITY	327	331	331
KACHEMAK CITY 6/	320 **	302	403
NAPAKIAK CITY	319	306 *	262
ANCHOR POINT (CDP)	317	310	226
NUIQSUT CITY	305	324 *	208
SUTTON (CDP)	304	247	182
TYONEK (CDP)	302	335	239
MANOKOTAK CITY	302	301	294
PORT LIONS CITY	301	296	215
SCAMMON BAY CITY	296	286	250
NUNAPITCHUK CITY 3/	296	258	299

TABLE IV.2 ALASKA POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR BOROUGHS AND PLACES BY SIZE, 1980, 1983, 1984.

PLACE	JULY 1 1984 ESTIMATES INC. CDP +++	REVISED JULY 1 1983 INC. CDP +++	APRIL 1 1980 CENSUS POPULATION
KALIFONSKY (CDP)	295	258	92
KIVALINA CITY	294	269 *	241
BIG DELTA (CDP)	294	292	285
NAPASKIAK CITY	289	257 *	244
SAXMAN CITY	285	284 *	273
RUBY CITY	283	233 *	197
HUSLIA CITY	283	236	188
MARSHALL CITY (FORTUNA LEDGE)	281	276 *	262
ST. MICHAEL CITY	279	274	239
AKIAK CITY	277	254 *	198
TULUKSAK CITY	272	272 *	236
LOWER KALSKAG CITY	270	259 *	246
CHEFORNAK CITY	268	266 *	230
WHITTIER CITY	268	263 *	198
KALTAG CITY	262	256 *	247
AMBLER CITY	262	275 *	192
ATMAUTLUAK CITY	261	237 *	219
EEK CITY	259	261 *	228
TELLER CITY	257	267	212
BUCKLAND CITY	249	218 *	177
ELIM CITY	248	198	211
KWIGILLINGOK (CDP)	246	293	354
COLD BAY (CDP) 1/	246	237	228
NEW STUYAHOK CITY	246	262	331
OUZINKIE CITY	240	236	173
KLUKWAN (CDP)	239	166	135
SHUNGNAK CITY	238	241 *	202
ANAKTUVUK PASS CITY	233	228 *	203
WILLOW (CDP)	232	189	139
NONDALTON CITY	231	200 *	173
GOODNEWS BAY CITY	230	211 *	168
GRAYLING CITY	220	217	209
COOPER CENTER (CDP)	219	173	213
GUSTAVUS (CDP)	218	185	98
LARSEN BAY CITY	214	196	168
ATQASUK CITY 10/	214	231 *	107
KOYUK CITY	211	206	188
KAKTOVIK CITY	207	203 *	165
PELICAN CITY	206	213 *	188
TUNTUTULIAK (CDP)	203	199	216
ALEKNAGIK CITY	201	184	154
COFFMAN COVE (CDP)	199	193	193
HOPE (CDP)	195	166	103
RUSSIAN MISSION CITY	195	188	169
HOLY CROSS CITY	191	206	241
NEWTOK CITY (PT.)	187	170 *	131
SHAKTOOLIK CITY	186	178	164
SOUTH NAKNEK (CDP)	185	178	145
AKUTAN CITY	185	177	169
MEKORYUK CITY	182	192 *	160

TABLE IV.2 ALASKA POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR BOROUGHS AND PLACES BY SIZE, 1980, 1983, 1984.

PLACE	JULY 1 1984 ESTIMATES INC. CDP ***	REVISED JULY 1 1983 INC. CDP ***	APRIL 1 1980 CENSUS POPULATION
ALLAKAKET CITY	175	175 *	163
PORT GRAHAM (CDP)	174	160	161
ENGLISH BAY (CDP)	172	152	124
ST. GEORGE (CDP) 2/	172	152	158
EAGLE CITY	171	132	110
KONGIGANAK (CDP)	166	198	239
ESTER (CDP)	166	167	149
PORT ALEXANDER CITY	162	96	86
NEWHALEN CITY	157	124 *	87
TENAKEE SPRINGS CITY	156	144 *	138
MINTO (CDP)	153	168	153
DIOMEDE CITY	153	139	139
CHIGNIK LAKE (CDP)	153	153	138
BREVIG MISSION CITY	151	146	138
DEERING CITY	150	165	150
WHITE MOUNTAIN CITY	150	144	125
SHAGELUK CITY	148	141 *	131
TANACROSS (CDP)	148	148	117
UPPER KALSKAG CITY	145	139	129
ANNETTE (CDP)	143	139	139
MOOSE PASS (CDP)	143	226	76
CLAM GULCH (CDP)	141	122	50
CHIGNIK (CDP) 4/	141	124 *	178
FOX (CDP)	137	137	123
WALES CITY	136	131	133
SHELDON POINT CITY	135	100	103
NIGHTMUTE CITY	134	144 *	119
VENETIE (CDP)	129	131	132
HERRING COVE (CDP)	123	121	99
GOLOVIN CITY	122	110	87
NORTHWAY VILLAGE (CDP)	116	115	112
PENNOCK ISLAND (CDP)	112	110	90
KOLIGANEK (CDP)	112	130	117
TETLIN (CDP)	110	110	107
ARCTIC VILLAGE (CDP)	109	110	111
NIKOLAI CITY	109	114	91
AKHIOK CITY	107	105	105
PERRYVILLE (CDP)	107	101	111
TONSINA (CDP)	106	110	135
CIRCLE (CDP)	101	100	81
MANLEY HOT SPRINGS (CDP)	99	99	61
KOYUKUK CITY	98	98	98
CHALKYITSIK (CDP)	98	99	100
CHUATHBALUK CITY	98	92	105
HUGHES CITY	97	91	73
KOBUK CITY	97	85 *	62
STEVENS VILLAGE (CDP)	94	95	96
POINT BAKER (CDP)	93	90	90
NORTH WHALE PASS (CDP)	93	90	90
EVANSVILLE (CDP)	92	93	94

TABLE IV.2 ALASKA POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR BOROUGHS AND PLACES BY SIZE, 1980, 1983, 1984.

PLACE	JULY 1 1984 ESTIMATES INC. CDP +++	REVISED JULY 1 1983 INC. CDP +++	APRIL 1 1980 CENSUS POPULATION
KARLUK (CDP)	90	92	96
ILIAMNA (CDP)	90	104	94
CANTWELL (CDP)	87	88	89
PORT HEIDEN CITY	87	93	92
JAKOLOF BAY (CDP)	84	87	36
ANVIK CITY	82	95	114
GULKANA (CDP)	82	85	104
MURPHY DOME (CDP)	80	80	72
ATKA (CDP)	80	77	93
EKWOK CITY	80	73	77
KOKHANOK (CDP)	80	92	83
HYDER (CDP)	79	77	77
FALSE PASS (CDP)	76	58	70
LEVELOK (CDP)	76	88	79
CROOKED CREEK (CDP)	75	89	109
NORTHWAY (CDP)	75	75	73
CLARK'S POINT CITY	75	67	79
SLEETMUTE (CDP)	74	89	107
MENTASTA LAKE (CDP)	72	76	59
EGEGIK (CDP)	72	83	75
KASAAN CITY	70	70	25
GAKONA (CDP)	70	87	87
DOT LAKE (CDP)	69	69	67
POINT LAY (CDP)	67	66	68
MONTANA (CDP)	67	54	40
TWIN HILLS (CDP)	67	78	70
PITKAS POINT (CDP)	67	90	88
BEAVER (CDP)	65	65	66
PLATINUM CITY	64	59 *	55
NELSON LAGOON (CDP)	64	49	59
DEADHORSE (CDP)	63	62	64
PILOT POINT (CDP)	63	73	66
CAMPION STATION (CDP)	61	61	62
MCKINLEY PARK (CDP)	59	60	60
EAGLE VILLAGE (CDP)	56	55	54
SUNTRANA (CDP)	55	56	56
TATITLEK (CDP)	54	55	68
NIKOLSKI (CDP)	54	41	50
MEYERS CHUCK (CDP)	52	50	50
USIBELLI MINE (CDP)	52	53	53
HALIBUT COVE (CDP)	52	52	47
KUPREANOF CITY	51	50 *	47
RAMPART (CDP)	49	50	50
DUNBAR (CDP)	49	50	50
PRUDHOE BAY (CDP)	49	48	50
TAKOTNA (CDP)	47	48	48
PORTAGE CREEK (CDP)	46	53	48
CHIGNIK LAGOON (CDP)	46	53	48
TATALINA STATION (CDP)	45	46	46
CHISTOCHINA (CDP)	43	45	55
STONY RIVER (CDP)	43	51	62

TABLE IV.2 ALASKA POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR BOROUGHS AND PLACES BY SIZE, 1980, 1983, 1984.

PLACE	JULY 1 1984 ESTIMATES INC. CDP ***	REVISED JULY 1 1983 INC. CDP ***	APRIL 1 1980 CENSUS POPULATION
HARDING LAKE (CDP)	42	42	38
OSCARVILLE (CDP)	39	46	56
SLANA (CDP)	39	40	49
CHICKEN (CDP)	38	38	37
IVANOF BAY (CDP)	38	44	40
EYAK (CDP)	37	38	47
CAPE LISBURNE (CDP)	36	35	36
CENTRAL (CDP)	35	36	36
SEALY LAKE (CDP)	34	34	33
LIME VILLAGE (CDP)	33	40	48
CHITINA (CDP)	33	34	42
TELIDA (CDP)	32	33	33
LOWER TONSINA (CDP)	32	33	40
IGIUGIG (CDP)	32	37	33
PEDRO BAY (CDP)	32	37	33
BIRCH CREEK (CDP)	31	32	32
CAPE POLE (CDP)	30	29	29
ATTU (CDP)	29	24	29
SPARREVOHN STATION (CDP)	28	28	26
RED DEVIL (CDP)	27	32	39
INDIAN MOUNTAIN (CDP)	26	27	27
PERKINSVILLE (CDP)	25	23	33
PAXSON (CDP)	24	24	30
TAZLINA (CDP)	24	25	31
PORT CLARENCE (CDP)	22	21	29
ELFIN COVE (CDP)	20	20	28
CAPE NEWENHAM (CDP)	15	15	43
NEWTOK CITY (PT.)	0	0	0
PORTLOCK (CDP)	0	0	31

Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis, Demographic Unit, 1985.

See Footnotes at the end of Table IV.3.

Footnotes

1/ Cold Bay was not incorporated until 1982. The 1980 figure represents Cold Bay as a "Census Designated Place."

2/ Saint George was not incorporated until 1983. The 1980 figure represents Saint George as a "Census Designated Place."

3/ In 1980, Nunapitchuk and Kasigluk were not incorporated and were known by the single name of Akolmiut.

4/ Chignik was not incorporated until 1983. The 1980 figure represents Chignik as a "Census Designated Place."

5/ The Eielson Air Force Reservation was annexed to the Fairbanks-North Star Borough in early 1983. Its population is included in the Borough total. Prior to this year Eielson's population needed to be subtracted from the Borough's total to obtain the Borough population for its legal bound.aries. Historically, most population figures included Eielson as if it were part of the Borough.

6/ In 1980, it appears that the U.S. Bureau of the Census incorrectly defined the boundary of the city of Kachemak and counted people who were actually outside of Kachemak as part of Kachemak's population.

7/ 535 is a corrected 1980 census figure for Selawik. The original, incorrect number released by the U.S. Bureau of the Census was 361.

8/ Subsequent to the 1980 census, the Kodiak Island Borough annexed the Kodiak Island Coast Guard Station. Both the 1980 and 1983 figures reflect the presence of the Coast Guard Station population in the total borough population.

9/ In 1982, Nome annexed the unincorporated "place" of Icy View, which had 210 residents. Further in 1980, the U.S. Bureau of the Census used boundaries for Nome that were later expanded legally. The 1983 figure for Nome reflects both the popula,tion of Icy View and the expanded boundaries.

10/ Atqasuk was not incorporated until 1983. The 1980 figure represents Atqasuk as a "Census Designated Place."

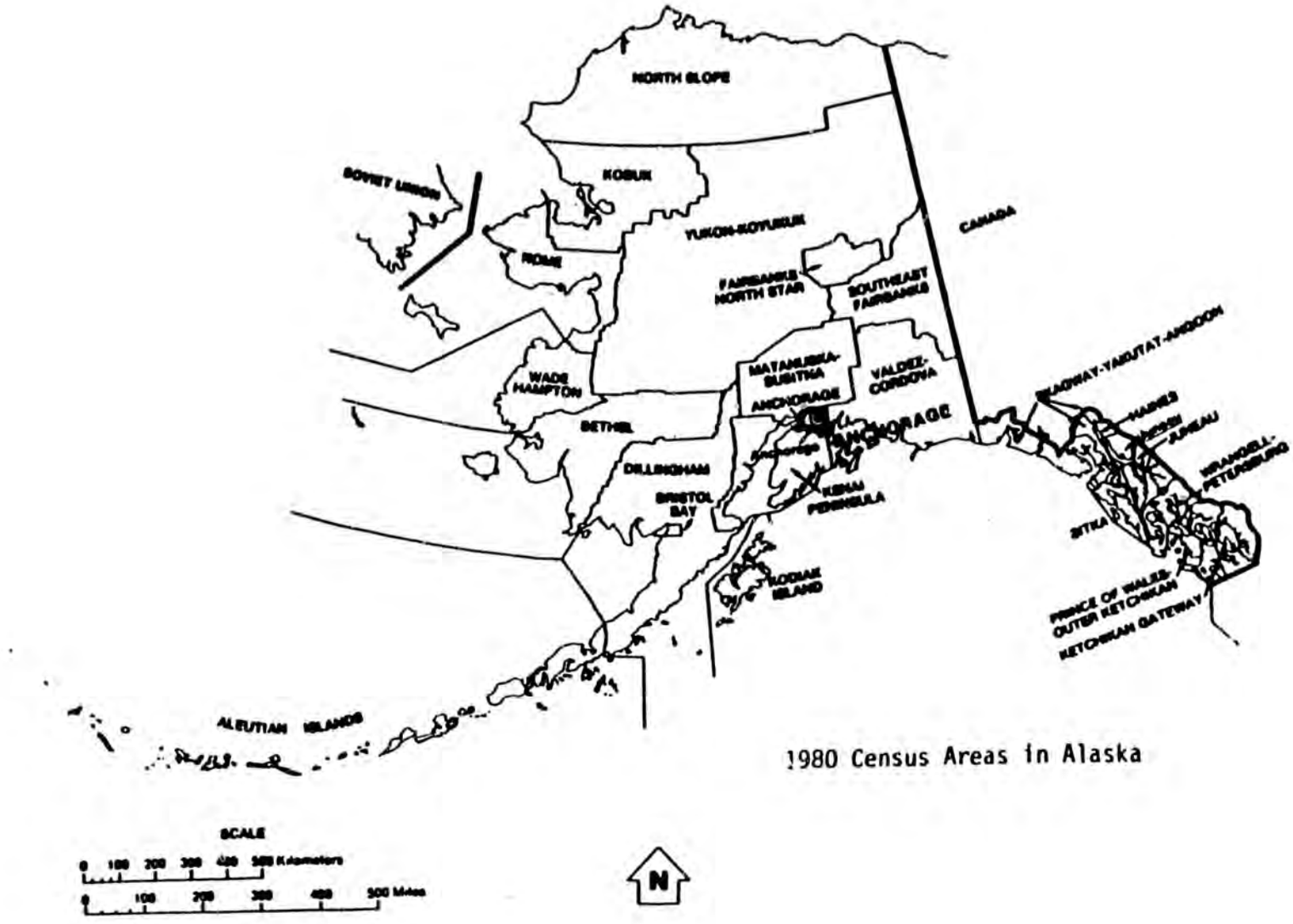
11/ 2,267 is a corrected 1980 Census figure for the city of Barrow. The original, incorrect number of 2,207 released by the U.S. Bureau of the Census reflected a mis-allocation of 60 persons into an area outside of the city of Barrow.

12/ Thorne Bay was not an incorporated city in 1980, it was a "Census Designated Place" with a population of 377, which is the figure shown for 1980. Thorne Bay incorporated in 1982.

13/ St. Mary's population increase is partially due to an annexation in 1981 of Andreafsky into the incorporated city.

* Indicates a census conducted in accordance with procedures contained in *Standards for Conducting a Census in Small Alaskan Cities.*

** Indicates a census conducted in accordance with procedures contained in *Alaska Census Administrator's Manual* and *Alaska Census Enumerator's Manual.*



1980 Census Areas in Alaska

ATTACHMENT A-3

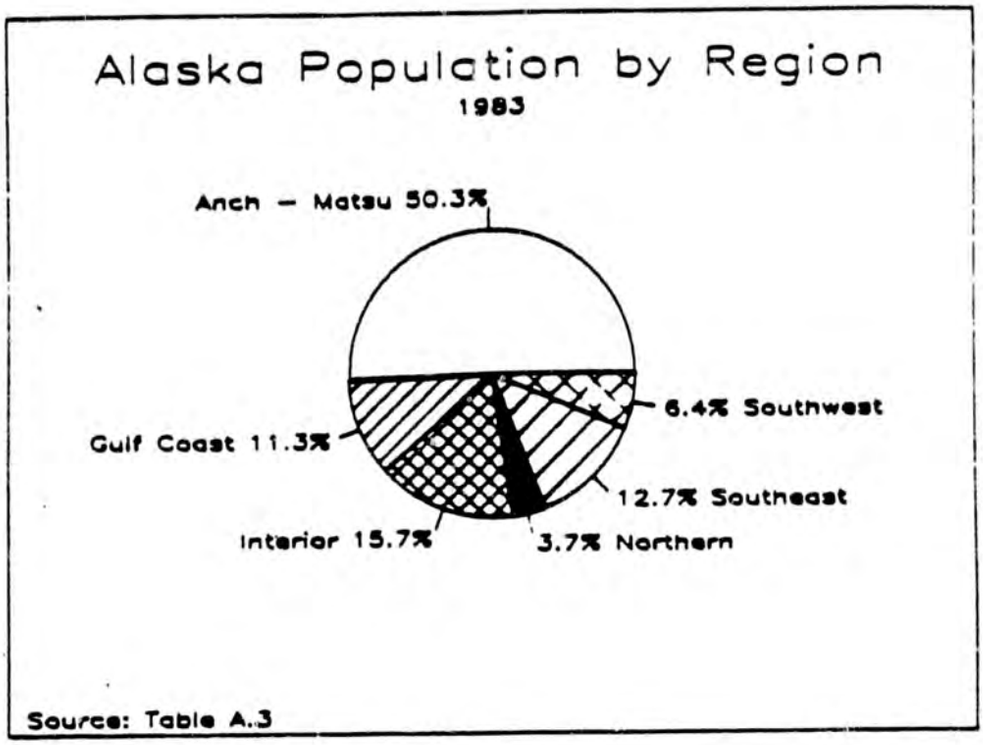

Alaska Population by Region
1983
Anch – Matsu 50.3%
6.4% Southwest
Gulf Coast 11.3%
12.7% Southeast
Interior 15.7%
3.7% Northern
Source: Table A.3

Table A.3

Resident Population of Alaska by Census Areas: 1971-1983

Census Area	1971	1972	1973	1974 a/	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
						(July 1 estimates)							
Alaska Totals	319,600	329,800	336,400	348,100	384,100	409,800	418,000	411,600	413,700	419,700	435,200	460,800	510,600
Aleutian Islands	7,900	7,800	7,700	7,800	7,900	7,900	7,900	8,000	8,000	8,100	8,300	8,500	8,500
Anchorage	136,500	144,000	146,100	151,000	173,600	187,400	189,700	183,600	180,200	179,000	184,700	200,500	227,100
Bethel	9,200	9,400	9,600	9,800	10,000	10,200	10,400	10,500	10,700	11,000	11,100	11,300	12,200
Bristol Bay	1,100	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,100	1,100	1,200	1,200	1,300	1,300
Dillingham	4,000	4,100	4,100	4,200	4,300	4,400	4,500	4,500	4,600	4,700	4,700	4,700	5,600
Fairbanks North Star	47,600	47,800	48,800	52,000	56,700	61,500	62,100	58,200	57,700	57,800	58,300	59,200	64,800
Haines	1,400	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,600	1,600	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,800	1,900	1,900
Juneau	14,600	15,200	15,700	16,100	16,400	17,000	17,500	18,000	18,900	19,800	21,100	22,000	25,900
Kenai Peninsula	17,200	17,700	18,400	19,200	21,300	22,500	23,900	24,500	25,800	27,600	29,500	32,500	34,900
Ketchikan Gateway	10,200	10,300	10,500	10,700	10,900	11,200	11,400	11,600	11,800	12,000	12,200	12,400	12,700
Kobuk	4,200	4,300	4,400	4,500	4,600	4,700	4,800	4,700	4,800	4,900	5,000	5,100	5,800
Kodiak Island	9,700	9,200	9,300	9,500	9,700	9,900	10,100	10,300	10,600	11,000	11,700	12,700	12,900
Matanuska-Susitna	7,200	7,800	8,500	9,400	11,100	13,500	15,500	16,700	18,400	20,200	23,300	25,200	29,800
Nome	5,900	6,000	6,100	6,200	6,300	6,400	6,500	6,500	6,700	6,900	7,300	7,500	7,700
North Slope	3,600	3,700	3,800	3,900	4,000	4,200	4,400	4,400	4,500	4,600	4,700	4,800	5,200
Prince of Wales	4,000	4,000	4,100	4,200	4,300	4,300	4,100	4,100	4,200	4,300	4,400	4,400	5,300
Sitka	6,100	6,300	6,500	6,700	6,900	7,100	7,400	7,600	7,700	7,800	8,000	8,200	8,200
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,900	3,000	3,100	3,200	3,300	3,400	3,500	3,600	3,700
Southeast Fairbanks	5,000	5,200	5,300	5,300	5,400	5,500	5,600	5,700	5,800	5,900	6,000	6,100	6,500
Valdez-Cordova	5,200	5,300	5,400	5,500	8,000	8,900	8,500	8,700	8,900	9,100	9,300	9,500	9,700
Wade-Hampton	4,000	4,000	4,100	4,200	4,300	4,400	4,500	4,500	4,600	4,700	4,800	4,800	5,300
Wrangell-Petersburg	5,000	5,100	5,200	5,300	5,400	5,500	5,700	5,900	6,100	6,300	6,500	6,700	6,900
Yukon Koyukuk	7,100	7,100	7,200	7,300	7,400	7,500	7,600	7,600	7,600	7,700	7,800	7,900	8,700

a/ Alaska Population Overview 1982 numbers may not sum to total due to rounding error.

Source: Alaska Population Overview, Alaska Department of Labor, 1982 & 1983.

Table A.4

Components of Population Change by Census Areas: 1980-1983 a/

Census Area	April 1 1980 Census	July 1 1983 Estimate	1980-1983 Change Total	1980-1983 Change Average Annual (%)	1980-1983 Components of Change Total Births	Total Deaths	Total Net Migrants	Average Annual (%) Births	Average Annual (%) Deaths	Average Annual (%) Net Mig.
Alaska Total	401,851	510,554	108,703	7.33	34,343	5,721	80,061	2.38	0.39	5.40
Aleutian Islands	7,768	8,496	728	2.75	559	103	272	2.12	0.39	1.03
Anchorage	174,431	227,040	52,609	8.06	14,260	1,941	40,290	2.19	0.30	6.18
Bethel	10,999	12,232	1,233	3.27	1,064	187	356	2.82	0.50	0.94
Bristol Bay	1,094	1,275	181	4.70	71	21	131	1.84	0.54	3.40
Dillingham	4,616	5,623	1,007	6.05	439	96	664	2.64	0.58	3.99
Fairbanks North Star	53,983	64,810	10,827	5.61	5,072	701	6,456	2.63	0.36	3.34
Haines	1,680	1,915	235	4.02	121	23	137	2.08	0.39	2.34
Juneau	19,528	25,964	6,436	8.71	1,487	291	5,240	2.01	0.39	7.09
Kenai Peninsula	25,282	34,890	9,608	9.83	2,324	387	7,671	2.38	0.40	7.85
Ketchikan Gateway	11,316	12,712	1,396	3.53	860	247	783	2.20	0.63	2.01
Kobuk	4,831	5,759	928	5.39	502	125	552	2.92	0.73	3.20
Kodiak Island	9,939	12,896	2,957	7.97	911	155	2,201	2.45	0.42	5.93
Matanuska-Susitna	17,816	29,849	12,033	15.54	1,613	294	10,714	2.08	0.38	13.83
Nome	6,537	7,661	1,124	4.87	647	192	669	2.80	0.83	2.90
North Slope	4,199	5,168	969	6.37	435	88	622	2.86	0.58	4.09
Prince of Wales	3,622	5,293	1,471	9.93	326	63	1,209	2.20	0.43	8.16
Sitka	7,803	8,194	391	1.5	631	121	-119	2.43	0.47	0.46
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon	3,478	3,711	233	1.99	253	95	75	2.16	0.81	0.64
Southeast Fairbanks	5,676	6,516	840	4.24	513	64	391	2.59	0.32	1.97
Valdez-Cordova	8,348	9,722	1,374	4.68	625	154	903	2.13	0.52	3.08
Wade-Hampton	4,665	5,294	629	3.89	468	71	232	2.98	0.44	1.43
Wrangell-Petersburg	6,167	6,869	702	3.31	464	133	371	2.19	0.63	1.75
Yukon Koyukuk	7,873	8,635	762	2.84	700	172	234	2.61	0.64	0.87

Note: Data are subject to rounding error.

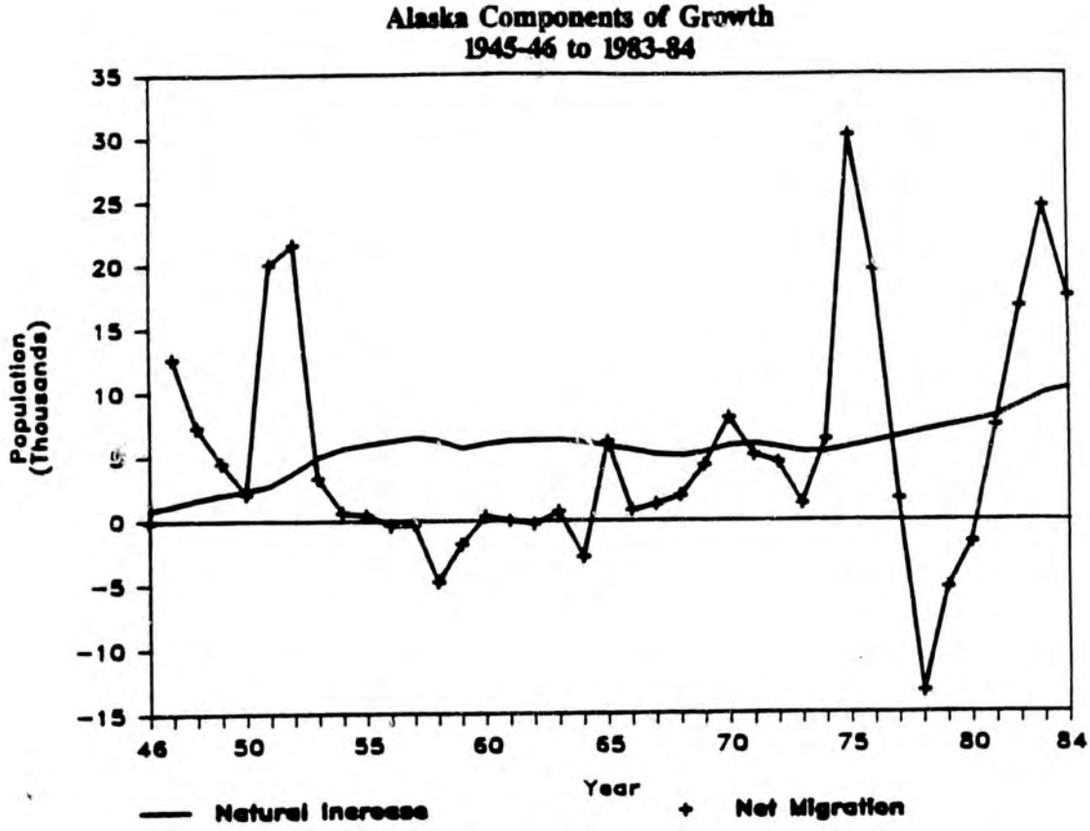
a/ Due to discrepencies between the Alaska population census and the Alaska department of labor (DOL) population estimates components of population change in this table do not match those in Table A.2, which is based solely on DOL estimates.

Sources: Alaska Planning Information, Alaska Department of Labor, 1985.

TABLE III.1 POPULATION CHANGE FOR BOROUGHS AND CENSUS AREAS 1970-80, 1980-83, 1983-84.

PLACE	PROVISIONAL JULY 1 1984 ESTIMATES	CHANGE 1983-84	ANNUAL % CHANGE 1983-84	REVISED JULY 1 1983 ESTIMATES	CHANGE 1980-83	AVERAGE ANNUAL % CHANGE 1980-83	APRIL 1 1980 CENSUS POPULATION	CHANGE 1970-80	AVERAGE ANNUAL % CHANGE 1970-80	APRIL 1 1970 CENSUS POPULATION 1980 C.A.'S
THE STATE OF ALASKA	523048	27759	5.45	495289	93438	6.41	401851	99268	2.82	302583
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS C.A.	8255	207	2.54	8048	280	1.09	7768	-66	-0.08	7834
ANCHORAGE BOROUGH	243829	16583	7.04	227246	52815	8.09	174431	48046	3.19	126385
BETHEL C.A.	11446	206	1.82	11240	241	0.67	10999	2082	2.09	8917
BRISTOL BAY BOROUGH	1134	-33	-2.87	1167	73	1.99	1094	-53	-0.47	1147
DILLINGHAM C.A.	5171	99	1.93	5072	456	2.90	4616	724	1.70	3892
FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BOROUGH	64186	1036	1.63	63150	9167	4.82	53983	8119	1.63	45864
HAINES BOROUGH	1839	20	1.09	1819	139	2.44	1680	279	1.81	1401
JUNEAU BOROUGH	23729	720	3.08	23009	3481	5.04	19528	5972	3.61	13556
KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH	38285	3148	8.58	35137	9855	10.04	25282	8696	4.15	16586
KETCHIKAN GATEWAY BOROUGH	12785	121	0.96	12584	1268	3.26	11316	1275	1.19	10041
KOBUK C.A.	5684	200	3.58	5484	653	3.90	4831	783	1.76	4048
KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH	12381	155	1.26	12226	2287	6.35	9939	530	0.55	9409
MATANUSKA-SUSITNA BOROUGH	29836	5102	18.70	24734	6918	10.01	17816	11307	9.30	6509
NOME C.A.	7888	307	3.97	7581	1044	4.55	6537	788	1.28	5749
NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH	5367	49	0.92	5318	1119	7.24	4199	748	1.96	3451
PRINCE OF WALES-OUTER KETCHIKAN C.A.	4652	14	0.30	4638	816	5.94	3822	40	0.11	3782
SITKA BOROUGH	7611	-54	-0.71	7665	-138	-0.55	7803	1730	2.49	6073
SKAGWAY-YAKUTAT-ANGOON C.A.	3716	-75	-2.00	3791	313	2.65	3478	686	2.19	2792
SOUTHEAST FAIRBANKS C.A.	6275	38	0.61	6237	561	2.90	5676	1368	2.74	4308
VALDEZ-CORDOVA C.A.	8730	-44	-0.50	8774	426	1.53	8348	3371	5.86	4977
WADE HAMPTON C.A.	5185	-18	-0.35	5203	538	3.36	4665	748	1.74	3917
WRANGELL-PETERSBURG C.A.	6625	-35	-0.53	6660	493	2.37	6167	1247	2.25	4920
YUKON-KOYUKUK C.A.	8519	12	0.14	8507	634	2.38	7873	828	1.11	7045

Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis, Demographic Unit, 1985.


Alaska Components of Growth
1945-46 to 1983-84
Population (Thousands)
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
-5
-10
-15
46
50
55
60
65
70
75
80
84
Year
Natural Increase
Net Migration



This map of Native Languages was prepared in part, from materials Copyrighted © 1975 by the Alaska Native Language Center, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, Alaska

ATTACHMENT A-7

Table A.1

Population Characteristics by Census Area
1980 Census

Census Area	Total Persons	% Change 1970-1980	Percent Born in State	Urban Pop. (%)	Race Composition (%)				Age Composition (%)			
					Native	White	Black	Other	5 & Under	5 to 17 yrs.	18 to 64 yrs.	65 & Over
Aleutian Islands	7,768	-.8	27.7	42.7	24.82	62.91	4.21	8.06	8.1	16.7	73.8	1.4
Anchorage	174,431	38.0	22.2	97.6	5.17	85.86	5.38	3.59	9.4	22.0	66.6	2.0
Bethel	10,999	23.3	83.1	32.5	84.31	14.56	.47	.66	11.6	29.8	54.7	3.9
Bristol Bay	1,094	-4.6	40.4	-	32.91	59.96	4.20	2.93	5.2	16.7	75.8	2.3
Dillingham	4,616	19.2	77.4	-	76.32	22.96	-	.72	9.7	28.8	57.8	3.7
Fairbanks North Star	53,983	17.7	23.8	59.1	5.61	85.81	5.63	2.95	10.1	20.9	66.6	2.4
Haines	1,680	19.9	27.6	-	12.74	85.36	.54	1.36	8.2	25.0	62.2	4.6
Juneau	19,528	44.1	33.2	100.0	11.21	85.51	.42	2.86	8.6	21.7	65.8	3.9
Kenai Peninsula	25,282	52.4	27.8	17.1	6.73	91.69	.37	1.21	9.7	24.4	62.6	3.3
Ketchikan Gateway	11,316	12.7	34.9	63.6	12.42	84.62	.25	2.71	8.8	22.3	63.2	5.7
Kobuk	4,831	19.3	86.0	-	85.28	14.41	.10	.21	11.8	30.1	52.9	5.2
Kodiak Island	9,939	5.6	34.1	47.9	18.96	71.54	.90	8.60	9.9	20.8	66.7	2.6
Matanuska-Susitna	17,816	173.7	29.3	-	4.22	94.70	.29	.79	10.2	25.9	59.8	4.1
Nome	6,537	13.7	81.9	-	79.38	19.98	.24	.40	11.2	27.7	55.9	5.2
North Slope	4,199	31.7	75.6	-	76.80	21.81	.33	1.06	9.9	25.0	61.6	3.5
Prince of Wales	3,822	1.1	47.0	-	43.20	54.16	1.05	1.59	10.3	24.8	60.9	4.0
Sitka	7,803	28.5	40.7	100.0	21.39	74.79	.38	3.44	10.2	22.8	62.4	4.6
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon	3,478	24.6	56.2	-	42.04	56.30	-	1.66	11.0	23.8	59.7	5.5
Southeast Fairbanks	5,676	31.8	22.8	-	12.77	79.19	5.16	2.88	11.2	24.1	62.2	2.5
Valdez-Cordova	8,348	67.7	30.1	36.9	12.70	84.94	.44	.92	8.8	22.2	65.5	3.5
Wade-Hampton	4,665	19.1	94.3	-	94.75	5.14	-	.11	12.0	33.3	50.9	3.8
Wrangell-Petersburg	6,167	25.3	42.2	45.7	19.30	78.35	.10	2.25	9.5	22.3	62.5	5.7
Yukon-Koyukuk	7,873	11.8	60.4	-	55.46	42.69	1.28	.57	10.0	24.9	61.2	3.9
ALASKA	401,851	32.8	32.0	64.3	16.02	77.63	3.42	2.93	9.7	22.8	64.6	2.9
U.S.	226,545,805	11.4	63.9	73.7	.68	83.44	11.69	4.19	7.2	20.9	71.9	11.3

Source: County and City Data Book 1983, Bureau of the Census.

C

ATTACHMENTS

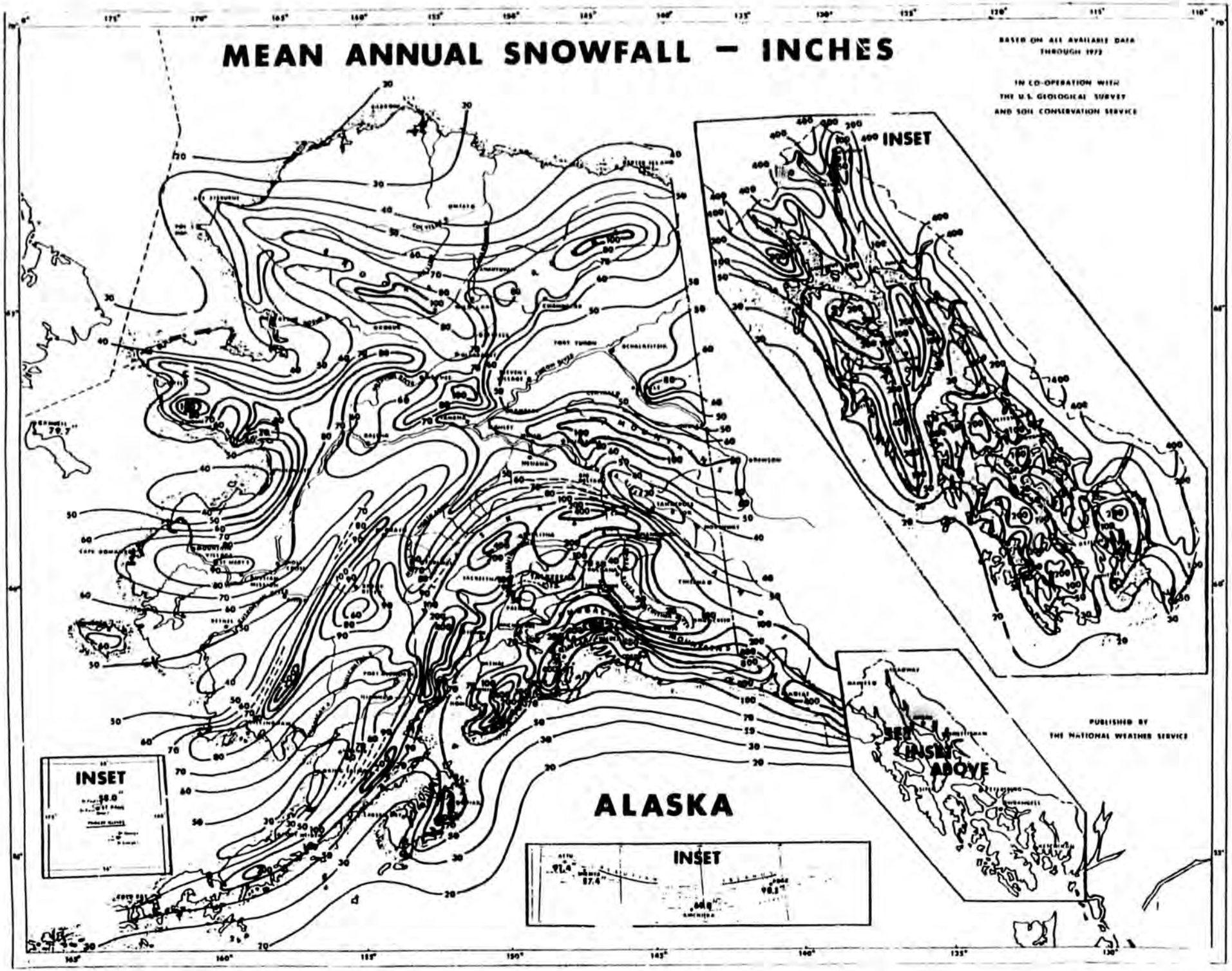
C-1: Mean Annual Snowfall (Source: National Weather Service (1972)).

C-2: Sunrise/Sunset (Source: State of Alaska, Department of Education, Division of State Libraries, Alaska Blue Book 1985 (1985) at 233 ("Blue Book")).

C-3: Wind Chill Chart (Source: Blue Book at 233).

C-4: Normals, Means and Extremes (Source: United States Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Climatography of the United States No. 60, Climate of Alaska (1978) at 24-29).

ATTACHMENT C-1



Sunrise/Sunset (add one hour for Daylight Savings Time)

Location	Date	Sunrise a.m.	Sunset p.m.	Total Sunshine
Ketchikan	June 21 Summer Solstice	3:01	8:34	17 hrs. 33 min.
	Dec. 22 Winter Solstice	8:14	3:15	7 hrs. 1 min.
Juneau	June 21 Summer Solstice	2:51	9:09	18 hrs. 18 min.
	Dec. 22 Winter Solstice	8:46	3:08	6 hrs. 22 min.
Anchorage	June 21 Summer Solstice	3:19	10:43	19 hrs. 24 min.
	Dec. 22 Winter Solstice	10:15	3:41	5 hrs. 26 min.
Fairbanks	June 21 Summer Solstice	1:59	11:48	21 hrs. 49 min.
	Dec. 22 Winter Solstice	10:59	2:41	3 hrs. 42 min.
Barrow	Sun above horizon from approximately May 10 - Aug. 1			24 hrs. 00 min
	Sun below horizon from approximately Nov. 18 - Jan. 23			0 hrs. 00 min.

(Source: 11th Weather squadron, USAF Pamphlet 105-3, 15 December 1983 using U.S. Naval Observation Data.)

Wind Chill Chart

Cooling Power of Wind on Exposed Flesh Expressed as an Equivalent Temperature
(under calm conditions)

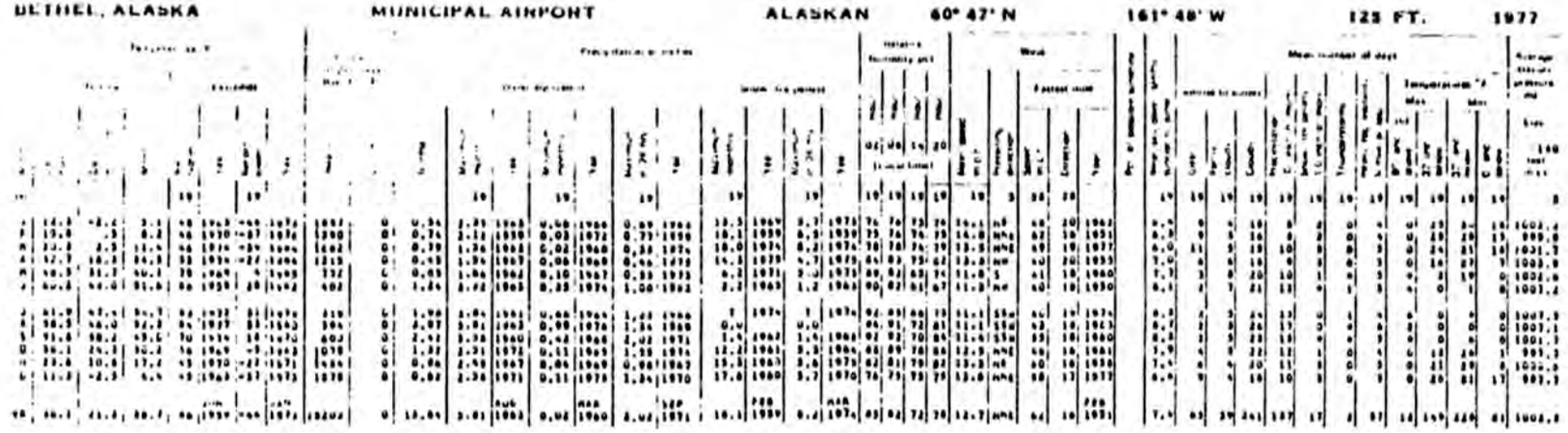
Estimated wind speed (in mph)	Actual Thermometer reading (°F)											
	50	40	30	20	10	0	-10	-20	-30	-40	-50	-60
	EQUIVALENT TEMPERATURE (°F)											
calm	50	40	30	20	10	0	-10	-20	-30	-40	-50	-60
5	48	37	27	16	6	-5	-15	-26	-36	-47	-57	-68
10	40	28	16	4	-9	-24	-33	-46	-58	-70		
15	36	22	9	-5	-18	-32	-45	-58	-72			
20	32	18	4	-10	-25	-39	-53	-67				
25	30	16	0	-15	-29	-44	-59					
30	28	13	-2	-18	-33	-48	-63					
35	27	11	-4	-20	-35	-51	-67					
40	26	10	-6	-21	-37	-53	-69					
Wind speeds greater than 40 mph have little added effect	LITTLE DANGER (for properly clothed person) Maximum danger of false sense of security				INCREASING DANGER Danger from freezing of exposed flesh							

Trenchfoot and immersion foot may occur at any point on this chart

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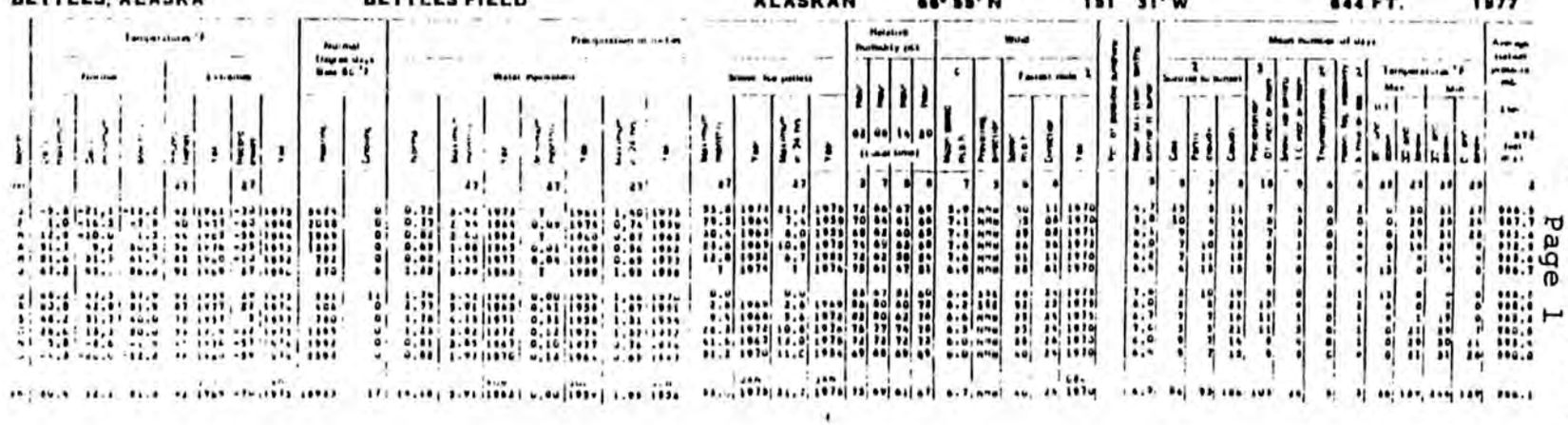
NORMALS, MEANS, AND EXTREMES

BETHEL, ALASKA — **MUNICIPAL AIRPORT** — **ALASKAN** — **60° 47' N** — **161° 48' W** — **125 FT.** — **1977**



Means and extremes above are from existing and comparable exposures. Annual extremes have been recorded at other sites in the vicinity as follows: Highest temperature 90 in June 1970, minimum temperature -52 in January 1947, maximum monthly precipitation 5.12 in August 1971, maximum monthly precipitation 5.10 in October 1955 and earlier, maximum monthly snowfall 57.6 in January 1952, maximum snowfall in 24 hours 18.7 in January 1952, maximum precipitation in 24 hours 4.68 in August 1971.

BETTLES, ALASKA — **BETTLES FIELD** — **ALASKAN** — **66° 55' N** — **151° 31' W** — **644 FT.** — **1977**



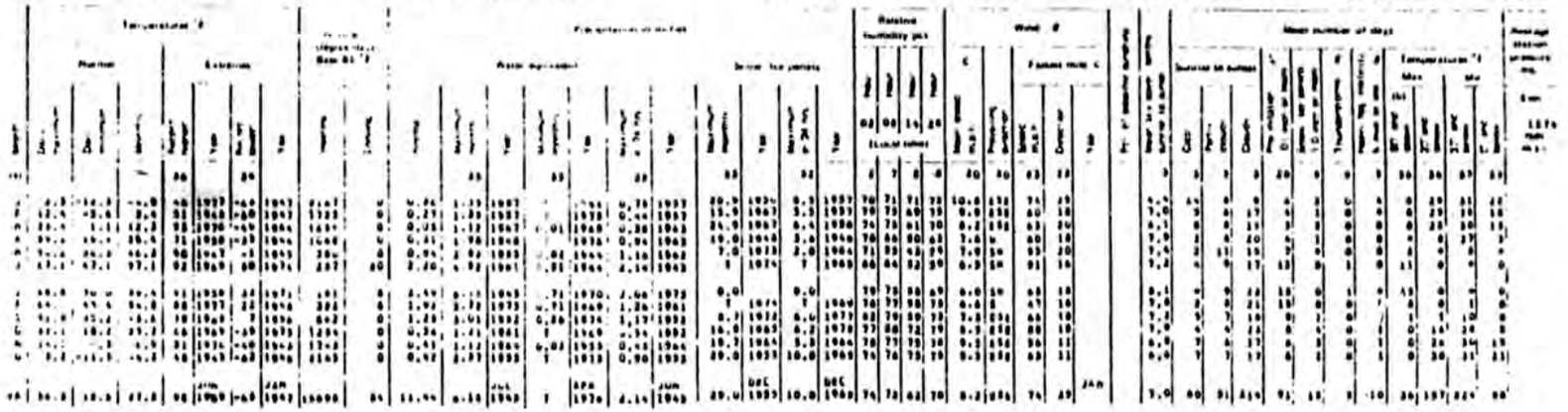
Note: Due to lack of time, all the normals, means and extremes previously carried elsewhere may not be shown. Refer to the appropriate section for daily temperature, precipitation, heating degree days, and precipitation totals for a period of two or more years. Any other than a calendar day. The period of record for a new site may be other than consecutive years.

1) April through June and January 1963 to date were available.

2) Available data for 1964-1971 and January 1963 to date

NORMALS ANS, AND EXTREMES

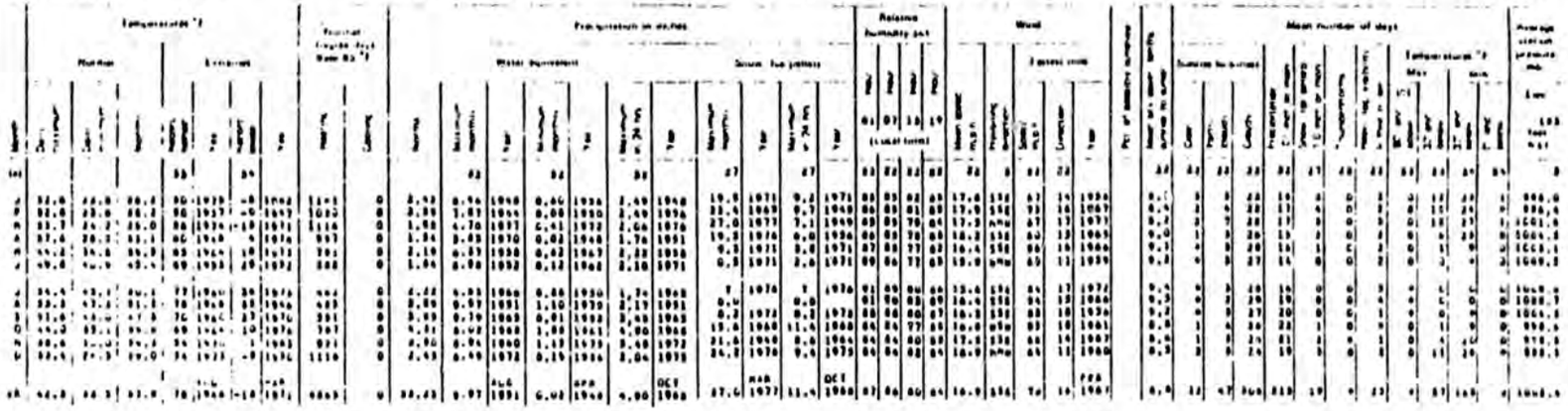
BIG DELTA, ALASKA — BIG DELTA AIRPORT — ALASKAN — 64° 00' N — 145° 44' W — 1268 FT. — 1977



NOTE: Due to less than full time operation of a certain schedule, monthly recorded elements are from broken sequences in incomplete records. Daily temperature extremes and precipitation totals for periods of one to record may be for other than a calendar day. The period of record for some elements is for other than consecutive years.

\# Record incomplete due to less than full time operation of station. Summary based on available data.
1 Record for 1961-1971 and January 1969 to date.
2 Record for July 1966 through August 1984 and available data for January 1969 to date.

COLD BAY, ALASKA — COLD BAY AIRPORT — BERING — 55° 12' N — 162° 43' W — 96 FT. — 1977



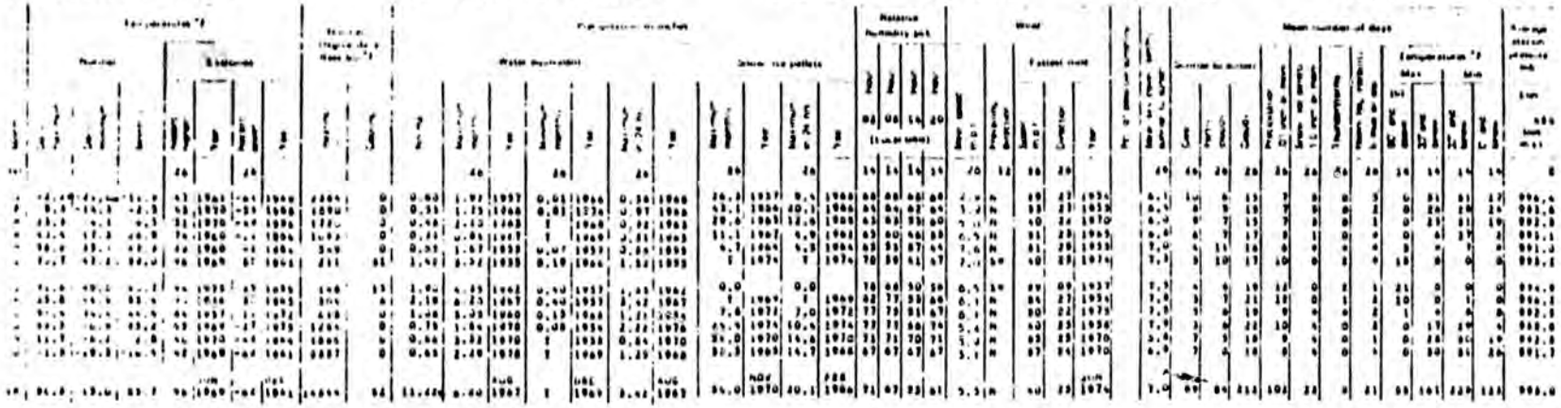
All data available for period that to date considered in extracting extremes of temperature and liquid precipitation above.

(a) Is a 3-month period through the current year minus incomplete month. Added to 30-day mo.
(b) Prior to use of Alaska station
T - Less than a half
\- - Less than

NORMALS - Based on record for the 30-yr period
DATE OF OCCURRENCE - The most recent in case of multiple occurrence
PREVAILING WIND DIRECTION - Based through 1963
MEAN WIND DIRECTION - Numerals indicate tens of degrees clockwise from true north. 00 indicates calm
FASTEST MILE WIND - Speed is fastest observed 1-minute value when the direction is in tens of degrees

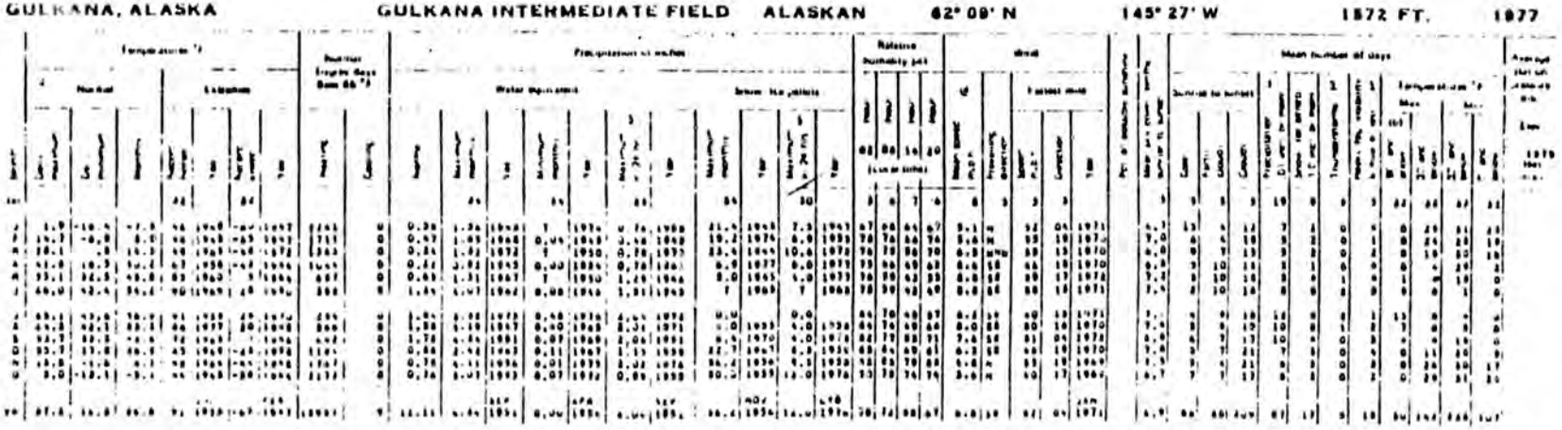
NORMALS, MEANS, AND EXTREMES

FAIRBANKS, ALASKA — **INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT** — **ALASKAN** — **64° 49' N** — **147° 52' W** — **436 FT.** — **1977**



Means and extremes above are from existing and comparable exposures. Annual extremes have been exceeded at other sites in the locality, as follows: Highest temperature 99 in July 1919; lowest temperature -66 in January 1934; maximum monthly precipitation 6.96 in August 1916; minimum monthly precipitation 0.00 in February 1919; maximum monthly snowfall 65.6 in January 1917.

GULKANA, ALASKA — **GULKANA INTERMEDIATE FIELD** — **ALASKAN** — **62° 09' N** — **145° 27' W** — **1572 FT.** — **1977**



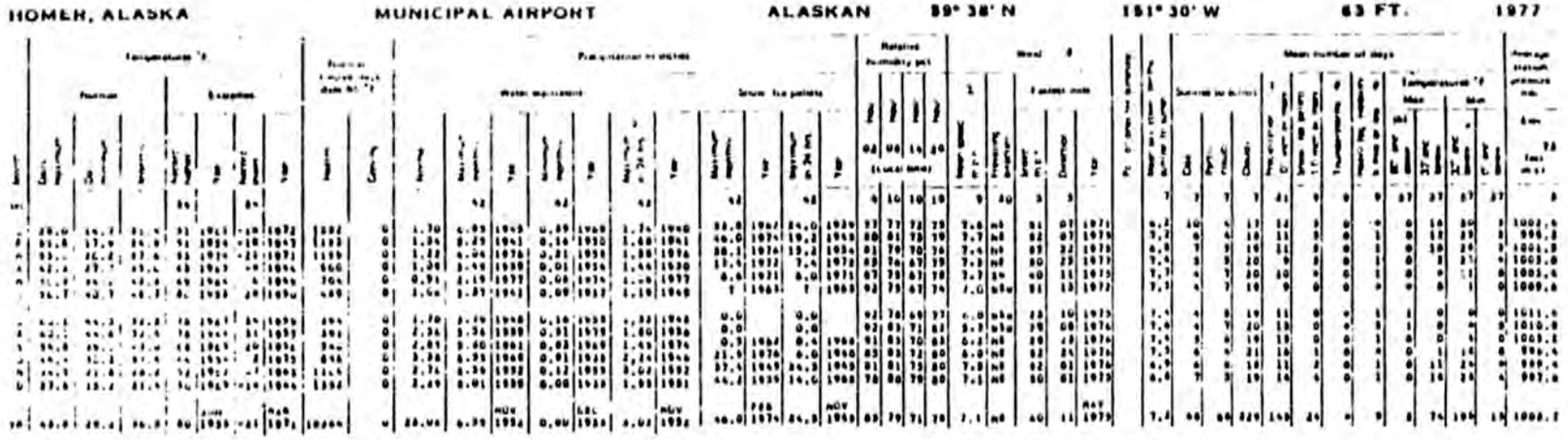
NOTE: [illegible] to less than full time operation or a variable element, normally not used elsewhere are from broken sequences in incomplete records. Daily temperature extremes and precipitation totals for portions of the record may be for other than a calendar day. The period of record for these elements is for other than consecutive years.

[illegible]

- [illegible] for calendar day prior to 1976
- Period for temperature and precipitation from 1 July 1904 to 31 December 1904 and for precipitation from 1 July 1905 to 31 December 1905
- Record for February and January 1968 is date when element first fell
- Date is complete from time it was [illegible] to the present time. [illegible] the station

NORMALS, MEANS, AND EXTREMES

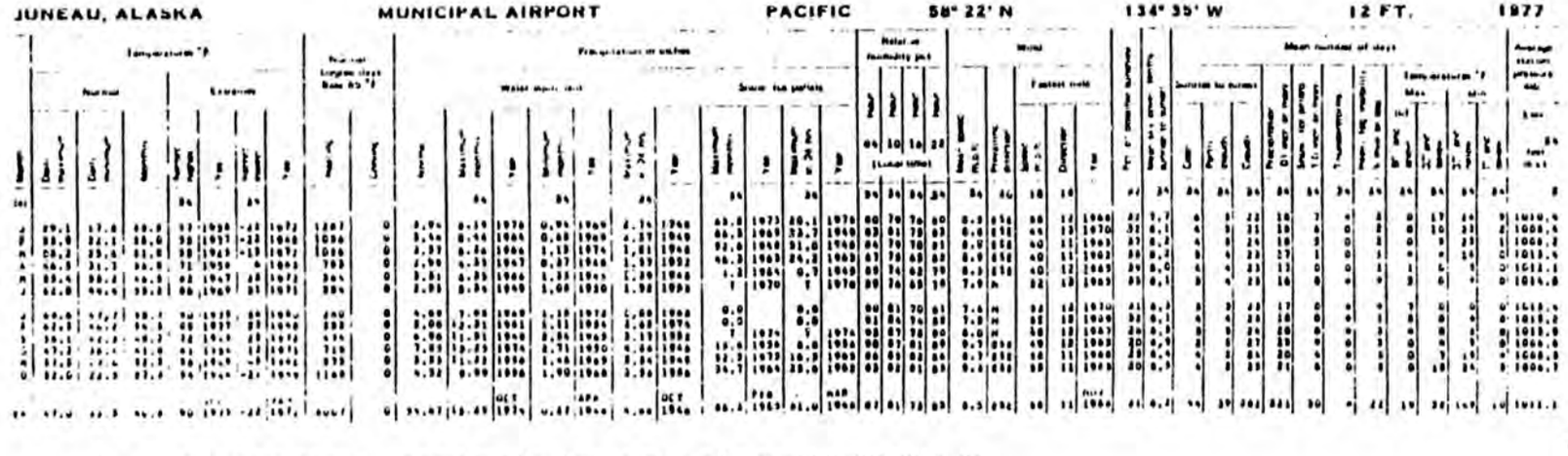
HOMER, ALASKA — **MUNICIPAL AIRPORT** — **ALASKAN** — **59° 38' N** — **151° 30' W** — **63 FT.** — **1977**



NOTE: Due to less than full time operation at a certain airstation, normally recorded elements are from broken sequences in incomplete records. Daily temperature extremes and precipitation totals for periods of the record may be for other than a calendar day. The period of record for some elements is for other than consecutive years.

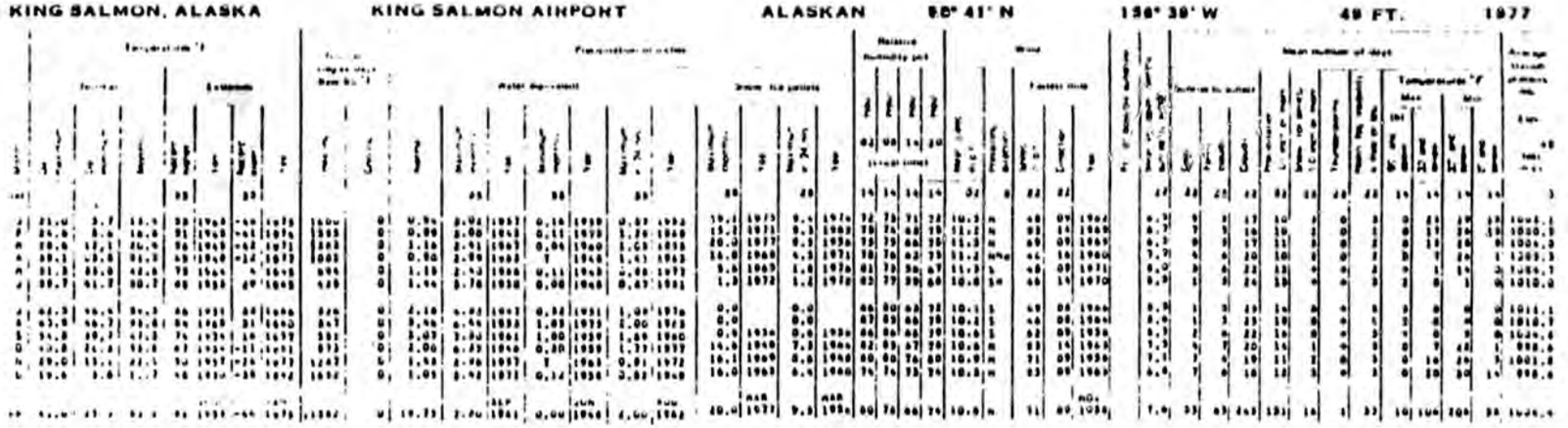
1/ For the calendar day prior to 1966, and based on 6-hourly data thereafter.
2/ For the period April 1950 through 1954 plus available data beginning with January 1966.
3/ Record for June 1951 and January 1968 to date when available for full year.
4/ Data incomplete due to less than full time operation of station.

JUNEAU, ALASKA — **MUNICIPAL AIRPORT** — **PACIFIC** — **58° 22' N** — **134° 35' W** — **12 FT.** — **1977**

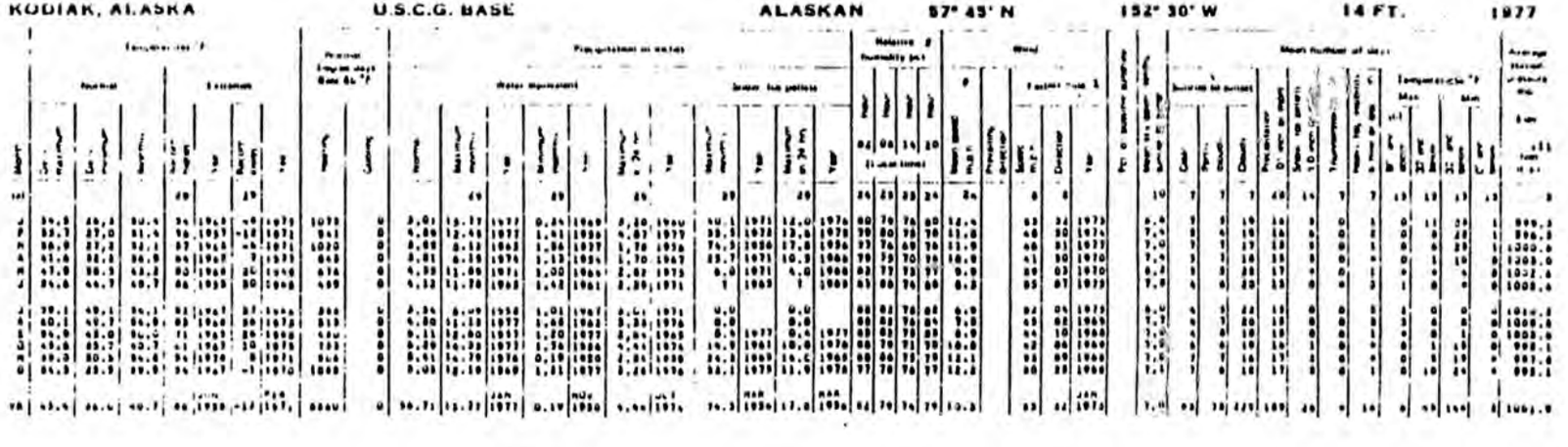


NORMALS, MEANS, AND EXTREMES

KING SALMON, ALASKA — **KING SALMON AIRPORT** — **ALASKAN** — **58° 41' N** — **156° 39' W** — **48 FT.** — **1977**

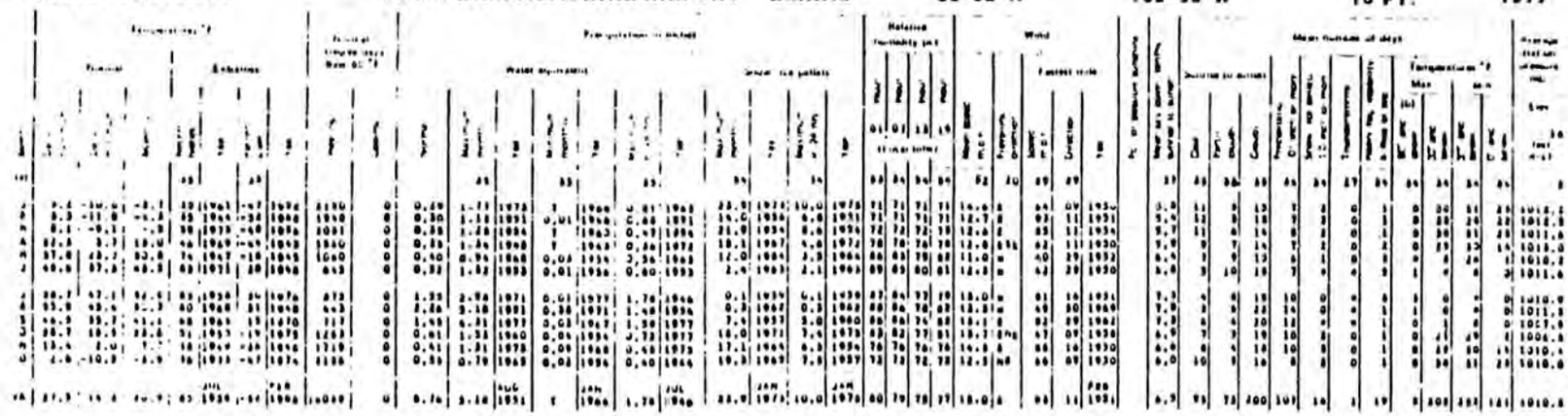


KODIAK, ALASKA — **U.S.C.G. BASE** — **ALASKAN** — **57° 45' N** — **152° 30' W** — **14 FT.** — **1977**

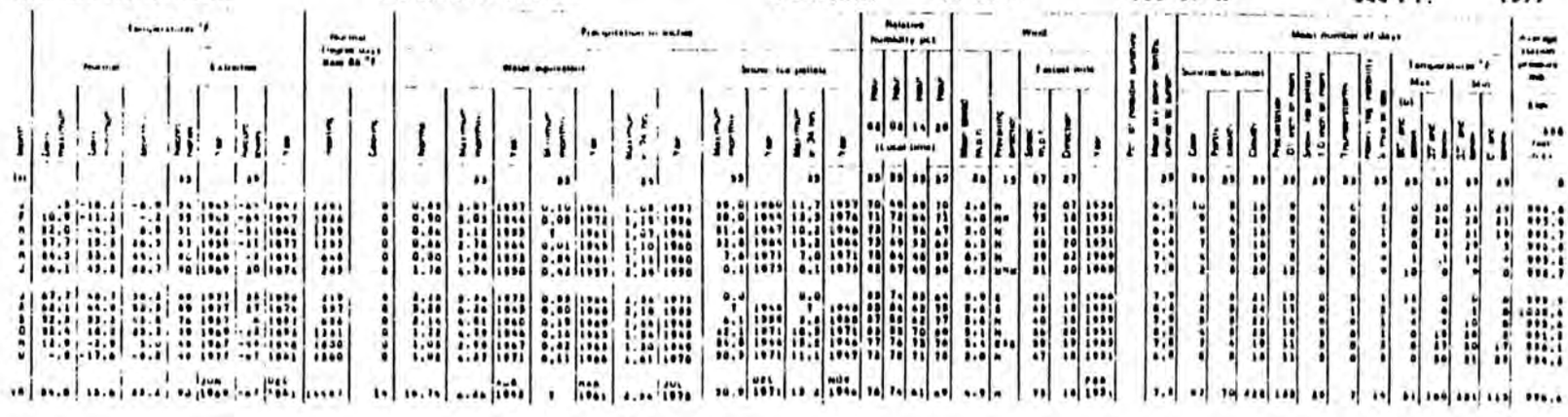


NORMALS, MEANS, AND EXTREMES

KOTZEBUE, ALASKA — **RALPH WIEN MEMORIAL AIRPORT** — **BERING** — **66° 52' N** — **162° 38' W** — **10 FT.** — **1977**

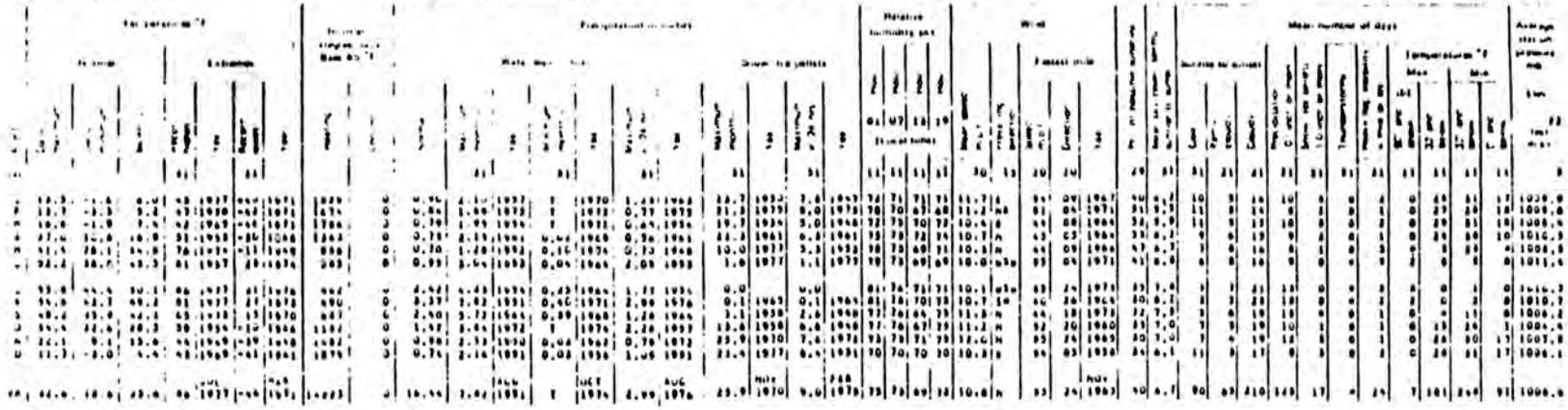


MC GRATH, ALASKA — **MC GRATH AIRPORT** — **ALASKAN** — **62° 58' N** — **155° 37' W** — **344 FT.** — **1977**

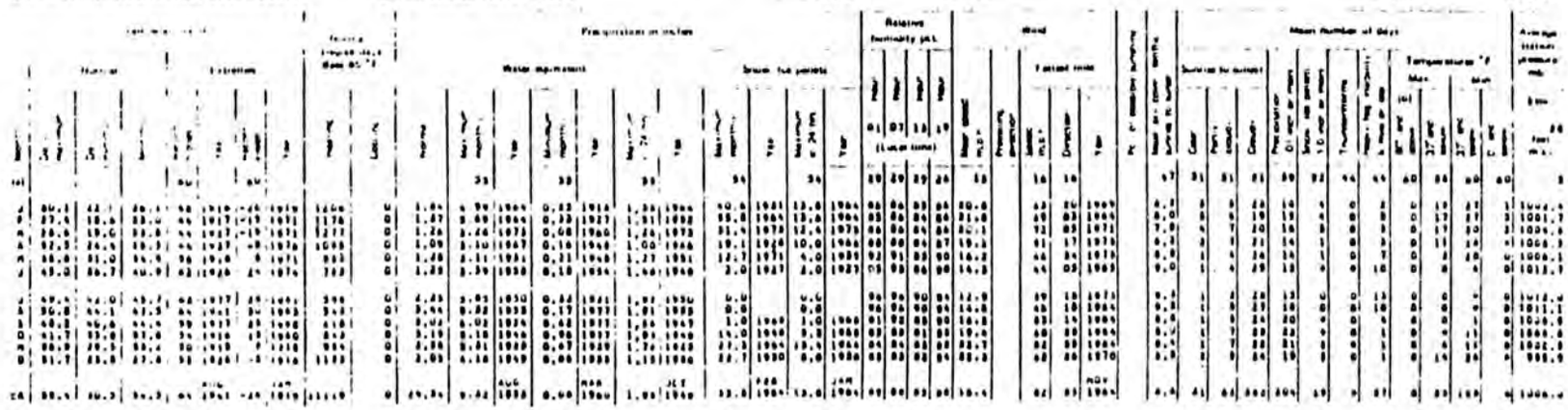


NORMALS, MEANS, AND EXTREMES

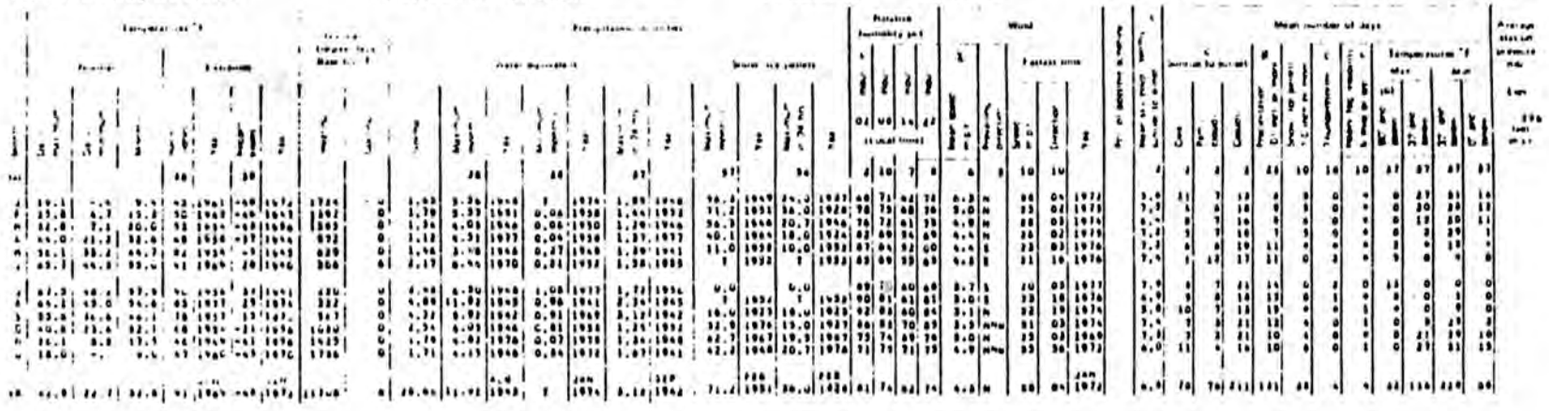
NOME, ALASKA — **MUNICIPAL AIRPORT** — **BERING** — **64° 30' N** — **165° 26' W** — **13 FT.** — **1977**



ST. PAUL ISLAND, ALASKA — **ST. PAUL AIRPORT** — **BERING** — **57° 09' N** — **170° 13' W** — **22 FT.** — **1977**

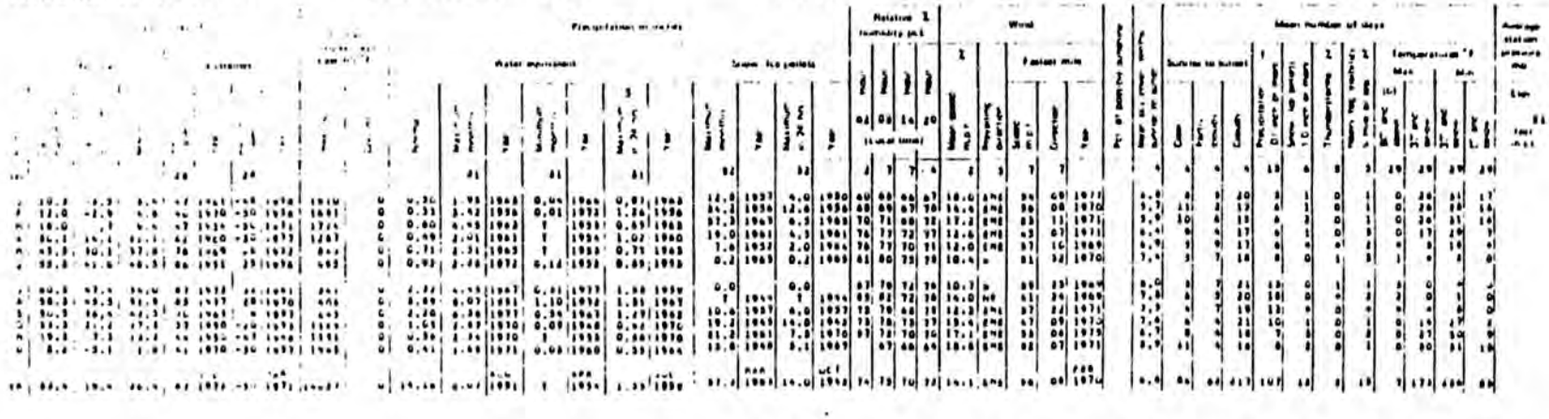


TALKEETNA, ALASKA — **TALKEETNA AIRPORT** — **ALASKAN** — **62° 18' N** — **150° 06' W** — **345 FT.** — **1977**



NOTE: Data is based on the period of record through 1977 at this location or a nearby station. Normally recorded elements are from Weather Bureau observations in the vicinity. Daily temperature extremes and precipitation totals for stations in the record may be for other than a calendar day. The period of record for some elements is for other than consecutive years.

UNALAKLEET, ALASKA — **UNALAKLEET FIELD** — **ALASKAN** — **63° 53' N** — **160° 48' W** — **15 FT.** — **1977**

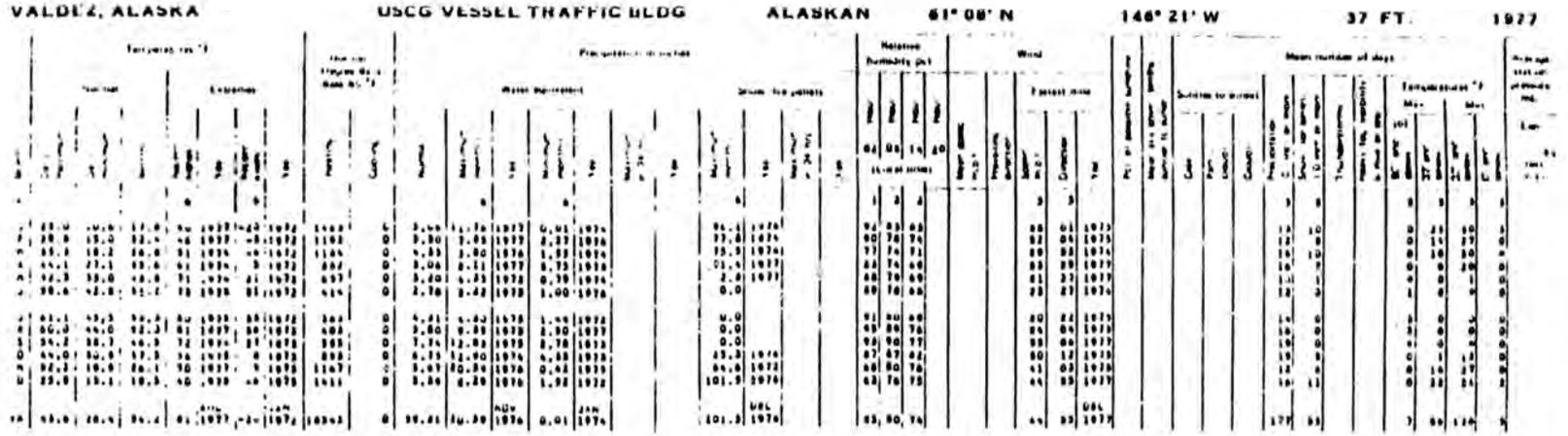


NOTE: Due to less than full time operation of certain stations, normally recorded elements are from broken sequences in the record years. Daily temperature extremes and precipitation totals for stations in the record may be for other than a calendar day. The period of record for some elements is for other than consecutive years.

§ For calendar day prior to 1959.
† Record for 1947-1951 and January 1964 - most when available for full year.
‡ Data may be incomplete due to less than full time operation of station.

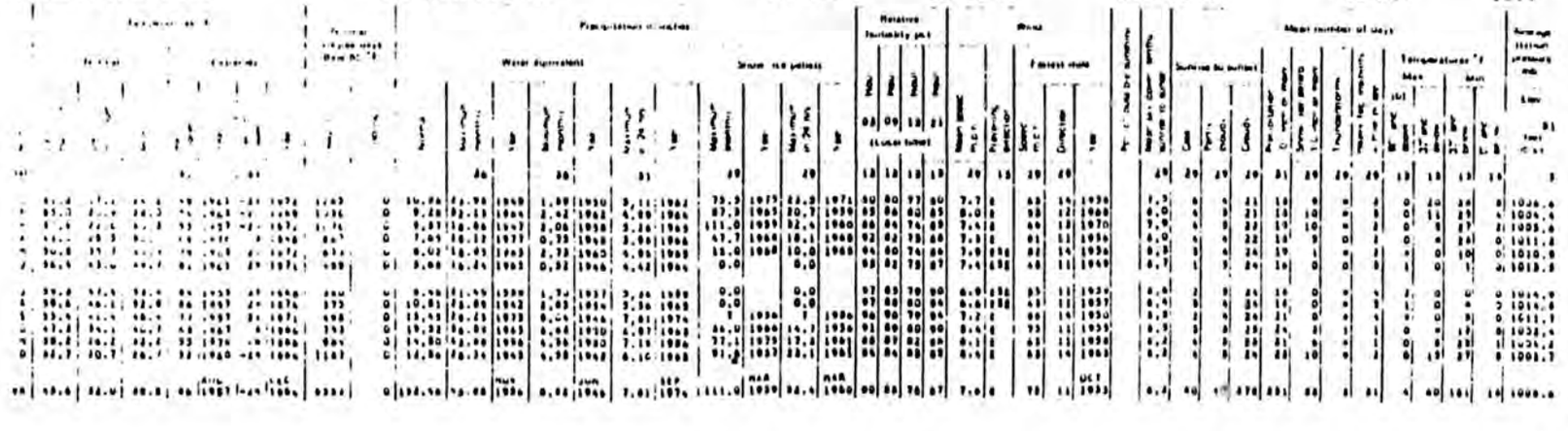
NORMALS, MEANS, AND EXTREMES

VALDEZ, ALASKA — **USCG VESSEL TRAFFIC BLDG** — **ALASKAN** — **61° 08' N** — **146° 21' W** — **37 FT.** — **1977**



Means and extremes above are from existing and comparable exposures. Annual extremes have been exceeded at other sites in the vicinity. Extreme precipitation amounts are for the 1953 - present period. Extreme temperatures are for the 1953 - present period. Extreme snowfall amounts are for the 1953 - present period. Peak gusts are from 1965 - present. Average monthly precipitation ranges from 0.5 in June to 6.5 in February, 1968.

YAKUTAT, ALASKA — **STATE AIRPORT** — **YUKON** — **59° 31' N** — **139° 40' W** — **28 FT.** — **1977**



[a] Length of record, years, through the current year unless otherwise noted. Based on the full period of record available.

[b] Trace, an amount too small to measure.

Normals — Means computed for the 1941-1970 period.

DATE OF OCCURRENCE — The most recent in case of multiple occurrences.

PEAK GUST — Speed (mph) and direction (tens of degrees) of fastest observed one-minute wind when the direction is in tens of degrees.

ATTACHMENTS

D-1: Straight Line Distance Between Alaska Points (Approximate) (Source: State of Alaska, Department of Education, Division of State Libraries, Alaska Blue Book 1985 (1985) at 216-217 ("Blue Book").

D-2: Highway Mileage (Source: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Statistical Abstract of the United States 1986 (1985) at 593).

D-3: Alaska Highway System Map (Source: State of Alaska, Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, State Transportation Policy Plan (1982) at 6-13 ("Transportation Plan").

D-4: Driving Time Between Common Destinations (Source: State of Alaska, Division of Tourism, Alaska and Canada's Yukon (1985) at 27 ("Alaska and Canada's Yukon")).

D-5: Map of Alaska Railroads (Source: State of Alaska, Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, Alaska State Rail Plan (1985) at 3-3 ("Alaska State Rail Plan")).

D-6: Alaska Railroad Passenger Volumes (Source: Alaska State Rail Plan at 3-28).

D-7: Principal Scheduled Common Carrier Marine Service to Selected Alaska Ports (Source: Transportation Plan at 6-25).

D-8: Alaska Marine Highway System - 1985 Tariffs (Source: Alaska and Canada's Yukon at 27).

D-9: Ferry Miles (Source: Blue Book at 214-215).

D-10: Regularly Scheduled Daily Intrastate Airline Flights Between Selected Alaska Communities (Source: Official Airline Guide, North American edition (Dunn and Bradstreet, June 15, 1986)).

D-11: Fare Information For Air Travel Between Selected Alaska Communities (Source: Telephone Conversations with Travel Resources, Inc., Washington, D.C., July 3, 1986).

Straight Line Distance Between Alaska Points (approximate)

	Adak	Anchorage	Barrow	Bethel	Big Delta	Cold Bay	Cordova	Craig	Dillingham	Fairbanks	Haines	Juneau	Ketchikan	Kodiak	Kotzebue	Naknek	Nome	Northway	Petersburg	Prudhoe Bay	Seattle	Seward	Shemya	Sitka	Skagway	Unalaska	Valdez	Wrangell	Yakutat
Adak																													
Anchorage	1209																												
Barrow	1493	722																											
Bethel	835	420	742																										
Big Delta	1394	236	565	566																									
Cold Bay	600	650	1141	400	867																								
Cordova	1329	147	800	562	246	752																							
Craig	1756	705	1296	1097	743	1158	565																						
Dillingham	910	325	885	175	546	330	470	975																					
Fairbanks	1351	263	502	517	75	843	304	818	530																				
Haines	1656	495	1018	913	477	1063	352	275	815	554																			
Juneau	1696	578	1117	990	575	1113	433	204	865	646	73																		
Ketchikan	1826	768	1341	1164	794	1227	627	64	1030	870	335	234																	
Kodiak	1000	249	948	400	502	443	303	739	245	510	621	674	809																
Kotzebue	1163	547	342	426	502	824	669	1225	560	423	973	1069	1282	709															
Naknek	886	300	882	224	545	329	443	921	64	525	778	841	990	179	600														
Nome	992	535	505	275	565	669	674	1238	445	492	1000	1099	1300	631	105	488													
Northway	1490	275	700	680	151	932	208	597	620	224	338	422	644	521	658	613	714												
Petersburg	1763	676	1242	1079	695	1164	534	93	950	771	194	120	114	735	1185	913	2106	545											
Prudhoe Bay	1515	635	212	770	435	1160	685	1148	840	375	870	940	1165	870	425	842	605	565	1058										
Seattle	2383	1438	1955	1786	1452	1785	1304	714	1650	1519	964	897	663	1423	1943	1588	1962	1310	778	1795									
Seward	1185	79	790	426	300	613	131	676	330	333	490	565	742	193	603	275	575	318	654	705	1384								
Shemya	428	1485	1583	1071	1597	962	1620	2103	1207	1573	1965	2032	2173	1366	1286	1191	1128	1751	2101	1760	2740	1477							
Sitka	1659	580	1177	977	644	1060	439	139	845	693	152	93	188	630	1100	809	1112	477	91	1005	850	554	1996						
Skagway	1656	495	1018	913	477	1063	352	295	818	554	21	92	330	621	973	778	1008	325	210	840	973	490	1965	172					
Unalaska	422	817	1237	505	1023	180	925	1335	265	966	1241	1291	1404	621	910	487	742	1099	1342	1290	1945	783	799	1238	1241				
Valdez	1298	120	754	525	210	739	41	613	450	265	392	477	674	313	620	423	627	194	580	640	1326	127	1589	487	392	908			
Wrangell	1798	709	1265	1113	722	1199	566	79	965	799	223	149	86	770	1214	948	1237	570	32	1085	745	688	2136	120	239	1377	612		
Yakutat	1[illegible]	366	962	778	400	919	223	374	685	471	157	209	[illegible]	477	875	634	893	248	314	795	1082	352	1824	236	1[illegible]	997	250	340	

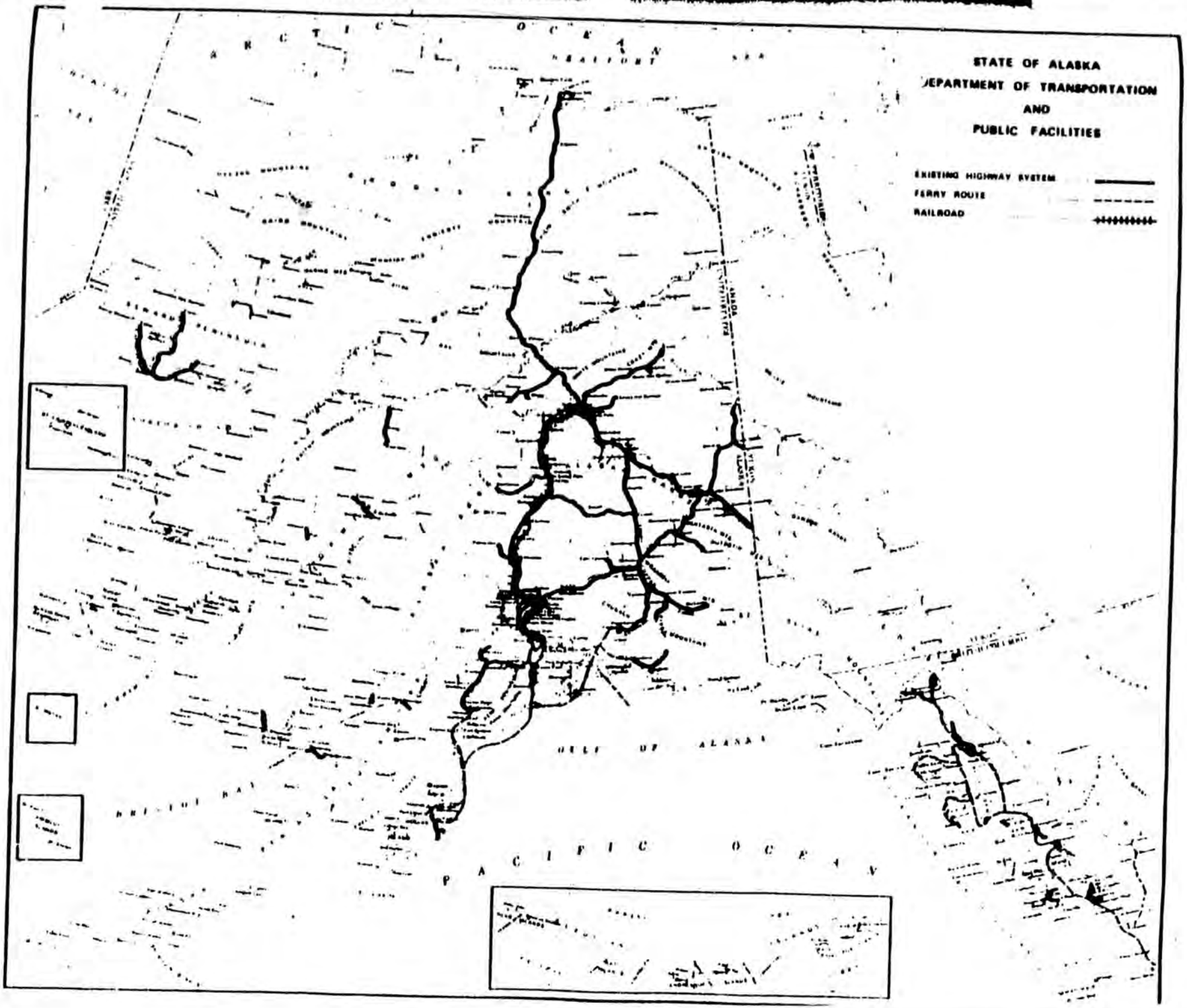
HIGHWAY MILEAGE - URBAN, RURAL, AND FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY SYSTEM: 1983

State	Urban (1,000)	Rural (1,000)	Federal-Aid Highway System[1]			
			Primary		Urban	Secondary
			Total	Interstate		
U.S.	662.3	3,217.3	300,040	43,028	137,193	397,329
AL	13.9	73.6	7,478	830	2,267	11,250
AK	1.3	7.4	2,136	1,092	199	1,826
AZ	8.9	67.4	4,632	1,144	1,688	3,167
AR	7.5	69.5	5,699	541	1,059	6,943
CA	63.7	110.3	13,459	2,381	15,762	11,104
CO	10.9	64.5	5,906	946	3,101	3,614
CT	10.7	8.9	1,602	337	2,930	895
DE	1.5	3.8	469	41	305	605
DC	1.1	-	170	12	247	-
FL	30.5	62.6	9,578	1,245	5,482	4,668
GA	18.4	86.5	11,259	1,182	3,337	14,014
HI	1.4	2.9	518	36	176	430
ID	2.2	66.2	3,356	607	570	4,058
IL	30.8	103.8	11,440	1,711	6,578	12,841
IN	17.7	74.0	6,104	1,113	4,816	9,211
IA	8.4	103.9	9,600	737	2,295	13,329
KS	8.3	123.9	8,908	808	1,538	22,547
KY	7.4	61.7	4,474	738	1,853	7,222
LA	12.2	45.8	3,846	686	1,853	7,412
ME	2.4	19.7	2,306	313	650	2,743
MD	10.1	17.3	2,508	377	1,958	2,022
MA	20.6	11.2	2,777	562	5,810	2,007
MI	25.1	92.3	7,054	1,129	4,828	19,019
MN	12.9	118.5	10,158	873	1,942	16,495
MS	6.9	64.1	6,332	686	1,679	11,731
MO	14.5	104.1	8,026	1,132	2,312	18,071
MT	2.3	69.2	6,614	1,135	326	4,705
NE	4.5	87.4	7,700	482	1,041	11,412
NV	3.0	40.8	2,386	538	504	2,331
NH	2.4	12.1	1,345	207	711	1,230
NJ	22.4	11.5	1,840	381	5,351	1,718
NM	4.4	49.7	4,565	1,000	686	3,973
NY	36.4	73.4	9,760	1,488	8,476	6,366
NC	17.3	75.1	5,121	764	2,284	10,407
ND	1.5	84.3	6,158	571	376	10,430
OH	29.4	82.8	7,900	1,546	7,330	11,782
OK	11.9	98.1	6,223	926	2,466	9,481
OR	8.4	125.1	5,702	718	1,969	7,746
PA	28.1	87.5	11,455	1,524	6,763	8,196
RI	3.6	2.7	469	70	824	166
SC	9.0	54.3	6,346	756	1,166	8,505
SD	1.6	71.8	6,489	677	356	11,223
TN	11.9	71.9	7,026	1,031	2,371	5,282
TX	62.9	212.9	19,803	3,116	6,965	12,722
UT	5.1	41.0	3,377	806	840	2,571
VT	.9	13.1	1,434	320	264	1,953
VA	12.6	52.5	6,424	1,025	2,907	10,328
WA	14.8	71.0	5,788	715	3,972	7,196
WV	2.9	31.7	2,923	479	781	6,330
WI	13.8	94.4	9,497	577	2,789	11,773
WY	1.5	16.6	3,900	917	440	7,279

- Represents zero. [1]Highway mileage open to traffic.

Source: U.S.Federal Highway Administration, Highway Statistics, annual.

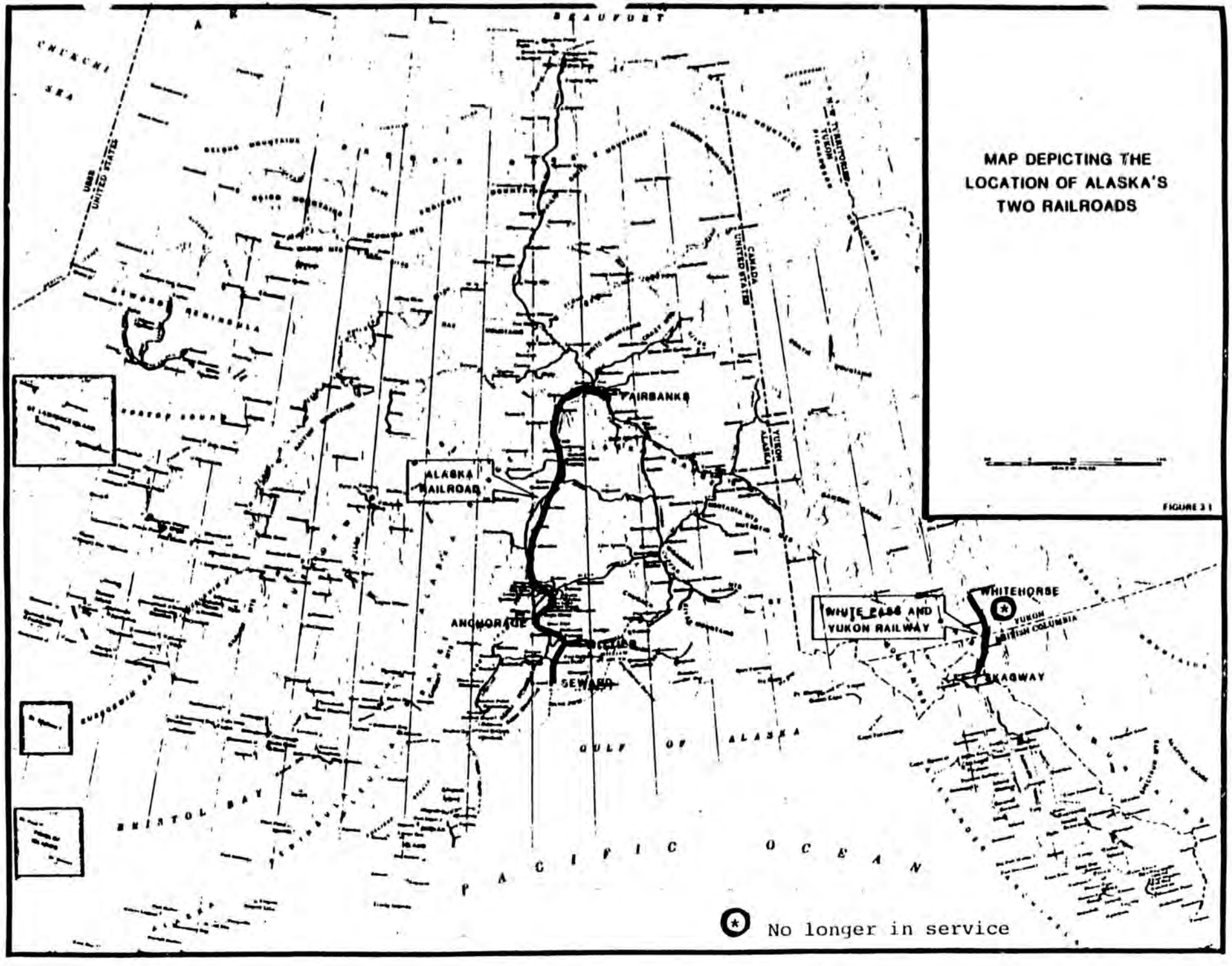
ATTACHMENT D-2



ATTACHMENT D-3

DRIVING TIME BETWEEN COMMON DESTINATIONS
(Based on Normal Service Stops)

Anchorage-Fairbanks Parks Highway	7.5 hrs.	358 mi.
Glenn/Richardson/ Alaska Hwys.	12 hrs.	404 mi.
Anchorage-Homer	5 hrs.	226 mi.
Anchorage-Valdez	7 hrs.	304 mi.
Fairbanks-Denali	2.5 hrs.	121 mi.
Fairbanks-Valdez	7 hrs.	284 mi.
Haines-Anchorage	17 hrs.	775 mi.
Haines-Fairbanks	14 hrs.	653 mi.
Seattle-Anchorage	7 days	2,435 mi.
Seattle-Fairbanks	7 days	2,313 mi.
Skagway-Anchorage	20 hrs.	832 mi.
Skagway-Fairbanks	17 hrs.	710 mi.
Skagway-Whitehorse	3 hrs.	108 mi.


MAP DEPICTING THE
LOCATION OF ALASKA'S
TWO RAILROADS
FIGURE 31
BEAUFORT SEA
CHUKCHI SEA
UNITED STATES
CANADA
FAIRBANKS
ALASKA RAILROAD
ANCHORAGE
SEWARD
WHITEHORSE
WHITE PASS AND YUKON RAILWAY
SKAGWAY
YUKON
BRITISH COLUMBIA
GULF OF ALASKA
BRISTOL BAY
PACIFIC OCEAN
No longer in service

ATTACHMENT D-6

Table 3-7

ALASKA RAILROAD PASSENGER VOLUMES
1979-1985

SERVICE	TOTAL PASSENGERS (000) 1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 1/
Anchorage-Denali-Fairbanks	61	54	54	61	62	78	82
Anchorage-Portage-Whittier	85	87	93	95	118	120	143
Special Trains	5	9	13	19	32	39	26
Total Passengers Handled	151	151	161	175	211	237	251
Total Revenue ($000)	1564	1549	1999	2627	3305	3877	3885 1/

1/ Through October 31, 1985

SOURCE: Alaska Railroad Annual Reports, 1980-1984.

Table 6.3.1.1

Principal Schedule Common Carier Marine Service to Selected Alaska Ports

Between		Carrier	Service
Ketchikan	Seattle	F.A.L.	Weekly container barge
		B.A.B.L.	Twice monthly barge
Sitka	Seattle	F.A.L.	Weekly container barge
Skagway	Vancouver	W.P.Y.	Weekly container ship
Whittier	Seattle	A.H.T.	Weekly Rail Barg
	Prince Rupert	C.N.R.	Rail barge every 9 days
Anchorage	Seattle	S.L.S.	Twice weekly container ship
		T.O.T.E.	Twice weekly Roll-on-Roll-off ship
		P.W.L.	Barge every two weeks (mid-March--mid-November)
		C.B.L.	Barge monthly (April--November)
Kodiak	Seattle (via Anchorage)	S.L.S.	Wekly container ship
	Cordova	S.L.S.	Monthly container ship (October--April)
			Twice monthly container ship (May--September)
Unalaska	Kodiak	S.L.S.	Twice monthly container ship
	Adak	S.L.S.	Twice monthly container ship
		F.A.L.	Container barge every three weeks
	Seattle (via Sitka)	F.A.L.	Container barge every three weeks
Dillingham	Seattle	F.A.L.	Barge; four sailings (April--August)
		P.A.L.W.	Barge; three sailings (May--August)
Bethel	Seattle	F.A.L.	Barge; three sailings (May--August)
		P.A.L.W.	Barge; three sailings (May--August)
Nome	Seattle	F.A.L.	Barge; three sailings (May--August)
		P.A.L.W.	Barge; two sailings (May--August)
Yokahama	Kodiak	S.L.S.	Container ship every three weeks
		A.P.L.	Container ship monthly
	Unalaska	S.L.S.	Container ship every three weeks
		A.P.L.	Container ship weekly

Abbreviations

F.A.L.	Foss Alaska Line
B.A.B.L.	Boyer Alaska Barge Line
A.M.H.S.	Alaska Marine Highway System
W.P.Y.	White Pass & Yukon
A.H.T.	Alaska Hydro-Train (Crowley Maritime)
C.N.R.	Canadian National Railway
S.L.S.	Sea-Land Service
T.O.T.E.	Totem Ocean Trailer Express
P.W.L.	Pacific Western Lines
.L.	Coastal Barge Line
A.P.L.	Americal President Lines
P.A.L.W.	Pacific Alaska Line, West (Crowley Maritime)

Source: Published schedules and carrier representatives.

Alaska Marine Highway System — 1985 Tariffs:*

FROM	Passenger	Average Size Car**	4-Berth Stateroom***	Travel Time/ Nautical Miles
Prince Rupert to Ketchikan	$ 23	$ 69	$ 39	6 hrs/103 mi
Prince Rupert to Juneau	72	217	81	24 hrs/354 mi
Prince Rupert to Skagway	91	269	97	33 hrs/453 mi
Ketchikan to Juneau	54	155	61	18 hrs/250 mi
Juneau to Haines	19	55	38	6.5 hrs/77 mi
Seattle to Skagway	198	607	201	60 hrs/1090 mi
Seattle to Ketchikan	134	412	144	40 hrs/740 mi
Whittier to Valdez	45	74	N/A	7 hrs/90 mi
Homer to Kodiak	34	105	60	11.5 hrs/155 mi

*Summer season prices are valid from May 1, 1985 to September 30, 1985.
October 1 to April 30 fares are approximately 25% LESS than summer fares. Fares for 1986 are not expected to increase any more than 5%.

**Tariff for vehicles up to 19 feet (5.8 meters) in length.

***Staterooms are sold as a unit, not on a per person basis. Hence the cost to each of four persons sharing a 4-berth stateroom from Seattle to Ketchikan would be $36 each plus $134 passenger fare.

MILEAGE

Alaska Marine Highway

DISTANCE BETWEEN PORTS

Southeast System

M/V Malaspina
M/V Columbia
M/V Matanuska
M/V Taku

	Nautical Miles
Seattle - Ketchikan	650
Seattle - Prince Rupert	573
Prince Rupert - Ketchikan	91
Ketchikan - Wrangell	89
Wrangell - Petersburg	41
Petersburg - Juneau	108
Juneau - Haines	91
Haines - Skagway	13
Auke Bay - Haines	68
Petersburg - Auke Bay	120
Petersburg - Sitka	156
Auke Bay - Sitka	136

Panhandle Systems

M/V LeConte
M/V Aurora
M/V Chilkat

Ketchikan - Metlakatla	16
Ketchikan - Hollis	40
Hollis - Petersburg	122
Hollis - Wrangell	95
Petersburg - Kake	59
Kake - Sitka	110
Sitka - Angoon	66
Angoon - Tenakee	33
Tenakee - Hoonah	47
Angoon - Hoonah	60
Hoonah - Auke Bay	45
Sitka - Hoonah	115
Hoonah - Pelican	58*
Hoonah - Juneau	68

*Via South Pass

Southwest System

M/V Tustumena
M/V Bartlett

Seward - Cordova	146
Seward - Valdez	143
Cordova - Valdez	73
Valdez - Whittier	84
Seward - Kodiak	175
Kodiak - Port Lions	27
Kodiak - Homer	126
Homer - Seldovia	16
Kodiak - Sand Point	353**

**Via Sitkinak Strait

1 nautical mile = 1.151 statute miles

ALASKA MILEAGE CHART

	ALASKA BOUNDARY	ANCHORAGE	ANDERSON	CENTRAL	CIRCLE	CHICKEN	DELTA JUNCTION	EAGLE	FAIRBANKS	GLENNALLEN	HAINES	HAINES JUNCTION	HOMER	HOPE	KENAI	MCKINLEY PARK	MANLEY HOT SPRINGS	MENANA	NORTH POLE	NORTHWAY JUNCTION	PALMER	PARSON	PRUDHOE BAY	SEWARD	SOLDOTNA	STERLING JUNCTION	TETLIN JUNCTION	TOK	VALDEZ	WASILLA
ALASKA BOUNDARY		616	379	421	455	166	201	260	297	491	290	562	205	642	509	571	620	661	551	285	62	569	292	799	526	561	506	80	97	550	586
ANCHORAGE	616		291	486	519	399	555	494	561	97	189	776	619	228	89	157	255	525	508	575	572	66	268	882	127	187	90	556	921	505	65
ANDERSON	379	291		212	246	581	178	465	82	398	590	761	580	519	380	668	55	246	28	96	597	268	259	585	618	658	581	799	287	650	269
CENTRAL	421	486	212		34	667	220	507	126	522	586	769	626	715	524	642	267	766	178	156	579	658	901	605	612	658	575	561	529	596	642
CIRCLE	455	519	246	34		661	254	541	158	556	620	817	660	747	608	676	281	800	212	170	615	692	955	657	646	666	600	575	565	580	676
CHICKEN	166	999	565	667	661		187	100	289	656	216	588	551	627	488	556	596	667	597	271	108	555	775	786	526	566	609	86	78	556	576
DELTA JUNCTION	201	549	178	220	256	187		287	96	372	192	569	486	569	426	492	210	260	150	86	159	291	81	597	662	682	629	121	109	57	615
EAGLE	260	494	469	507	541	100	287		389	556	516	688	651	727	588	656	506	967	697	571	298	655	975	886	626	666	589	166	178	656	676
FAIRBANKS	297	561	82	126	158	289	96	389		999	268	649	582	590	451	519	129	186	56	12	255	556	177	581	609	599	652	217	209	168	616
GIBBONS	491	97	928	522	556	656	572	556	999		220	815	656	191	92	120	276	562	566	610	698	91	781	895	90	110	55	570	568	580	60
GLENNALLEN	290	189	556	586	620	256	157	556	268	220		592	655	611	272	586	550	612	592	256	188	159	71	789	510	550	275	150	138	170	156
HAINES	562	776	741	785	817	588	569	806	649	819	592		197	1006	864	955	782	825	715	647	696	791	646	1160	688	925	866	682	654	772	746
HAINES JUNCTION	209	619	586	628	668	551	406	651	582	656	699	197		867	788	776	625	666	556	490	267	576	687	1059	751	766	708	285	297	555	588
HOMER	642	228	519	713	747	627	569	727	590	191	611	1006	867		175	91	667	756	596	607	585	572	692	1091	179	81	158	567	555	551	571
HOPE	509	89	580	576	608	668	626	588	651	92	272	865	708	175		103	527	616	996	662	668	159	565	991	78	96	97	622	619	587	597
KENAI	571	157	668	662	676	596	592	856	519	120	568	955	778	91	104		995	862	664	551	528	201	611	1019	104	10	67	600	678	660	590
MCKINLEY PARK	620	233	55	267	291	606	219	506	125	275	558	782	625	967	327	995		287	69	195	578	211	500	826	565	589	528	560	528	670	599
MANLEY HOT SPRINGS	661	525	266	266	300	667	280	567	184	562	612	825	666	756	616	882	287		218	176	619	498	561	509	652	672	615	581	566	552	589
MENANA	551	500	28	178	212	557	150	657	54	566	587	715	556	556	596	664	69	218		66	589	290	251	555	536	656	597	271	259	622	581
NORTH POLE	285	575	96	156	170	571	84	571	12	618	596	867	690	682	662	551	195	176	66		265	568	185	515	580	520	669	209	189	556	581
NORTHWAY JUNCTION	62	572	557	579	615	184	150	596	255	606	180	606	567	585	660	520	578	619	589	565		527	551	746	606	518	661	58	50	598	562
PALMER	589	66	266	650	692	555	291	655	556	81	190	751	576	272	155	201	211	690	596	965	927		210	855	171	191	156	589	577	559	15
PARSON	282	268	259	581	555	579	81	575	177	591	71	866	687	662	569	611	500	561	251	185	251	210		769	581	601	566	195	181	191	225
PRUDHOE BAY	700	882	585	889	857	706	597	886	581	899	760	1160	1005	1091	951	1019	626	905	555	515	756	835	769		989	1009	952	718	706	668	820
SEWARD	526	127	418	612	646	526	662	626	609	90	510	886	751	175	76	106	565	652	656	500	698	171	581	989		96	57	660	668	650	170
SOLDOTNA	561	147	458	654	666	566	662	666	589	110	550	925	766	81	96	10	565	672	656	520	518	191	601	1009	96		57	660	668	650	190
STERLING JUNCTION	504	90	381	575	609	609	625	587	652	53	273	866	709	158	57	67	578	615	987	665	661	156	566	952	57	57		629	611	589	195
TETLIN JUNCTION	80	556	299	561	575	66	121	166	217	578	150	662	705	567	622	690	560	581	271	209	38	289	185	718	660	680	629		12	578	596
TOK	92	521	287	529	565	78	109	178	295	558	138	656	707	559	610	678	578	589	259	195	58	277	181	706	668	668	611	12		557	592
VALDEZ	558	385	458	586	562	556	572	656	568	560	120	12	555	551	592	668	678	592	622	556	588	259	181	889	678	658	591	278	557		574
WASILLA	584	45	269	662	676	578	615	678	519	88	156	766	589	271	132	199	285	685	765	551	562	15	725	828	178	198	155	584	592	574	

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC FACILITIES
MULTIMODAL PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING
1982 MILEAGE

Regularly Scheduled Daily Intrastate Airline Flights

Between Selected Alaska Communities

From / To	Anchorage	Barrow	Bethel	Ketchikan	Kotzebue	Nome	Valdez
Anchorage	---	2	3	1	3	3	3
Barrow	2	---	1	---	---	---	---
Bethel	5	1	---	---	---	1	---
Ketchikan	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kotzebue	3	---	---	---	---	2	---
Nome	3	---	1	---	---	---	---
Valdez	2	---	---	---	---	---	---
Juneau	3	---	---	6	---	---	---
Fairbanks	18	2	4	1	---	---	4

---

[1]Source: Official Airline Guide: North American edition (Dunn and Bradstreet, June 15, 1986).

--- indicates no regularly scheduled daily flights.

Note: In certain cases it is possible to reach certain cities (e.g. Barrow - Ketchikan), but there are no daily flights.

Fare Information* For Air Trave. Between Selected Alaska Communities

AA = Alaska Airlines, Inc.
MA = Mark Air
NWO = Northwest Orient
RA = Ryan Air
W = Western Air

From / To	Anchorage	Barrow	Bethel	Ketchikan	Kotzebue	Nome	Valdez
Anchorage	---	317.00/MA	156.00/MA;AA	226.00/AA	213.00/AA	213.00/AA	79.00/AA
Barrow	317.00/MA	---	365.00/AA to MA	724.02/MA to NWO to AA	422.00/MA to AA	422.00/MA to AA	288.00/MA to AA
Bethel	156.00/MA; AA	365.00/AA to MA	---	156.00/AA	305.00/AA	305.00/AA;RA	**
Ketchikan	226.00/AA	724.02/MA to NWO to AA	156.00/AA	---	**	**	251.00/AA
Kotzebue	213.00/AA	422.00/MA to AA	305.00/AA	**	---	98.00/AA	292.00/AA
Nome	213.00/AA	422.00/MA to AA	305.00/AA;RA	**	98.00/AA	---	292.00/AA
Valdez	79.00/AA	288.00/MA to AA	**	251.00/AA	292.00/AA	292.00/AA	---
Juneau	176.00/AA 322.00/W, + connections	169.00/AA	299.25/AA	90.00/W to AA	332.00/AA	332.00/AA	251.00/AA
Fairbanks	111.00/W to AA	250.00/MA	267.00/MA 253.00/AA	288.00/AA	228.00/AA	228.00/AA	169.00/AA

*All fares based on conversations with agents at Travel Resources, Inc., Washington, D.C., and indicate July 3, 1986 rates for one-way coach, taxes included.

**Fare information not currently available.

Note: Some flights between Alaska communities are not scheduled daily, and/or may include multiple connections to reach destination.

ATTACHMENTS

E-1 Fall Quarter Enrollments of Alaska Elementary and Secondary Students and Average Annual Enrollments in Alaska Colleges, Universities and Community Colleges (Source: State of Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development, Economic and Statistical Review (1984) at 27); Final Enrollment by Grade, 1984-85 (Source: State of Alaska, Department of Education, Education in Alaska (1985) at 8-9).

E-2 Educational Attainment of Alaska Urban and Rural Population by Sex, Over 25 Years of Age, 1980 (Source: United States Department of the Interior, ANCSA 1985 Study (1984 Draft) at E-24).

Table A.7

Fall Quarter Enrollments
of Alaska Elementary and Secondary Students

School Year	Public Schools	Private Schools	BIA Schools	Alaska Totals
1973-74	84,127	1,855	5,725	91,707
1974-75	86,103	2,254	4,883	93,240
1975-76	89,295	2,445	4,718	96,458
1976-77	90,550	2,599	3,135	96,284
1977-78	90,631	3,128	3,005	96,764
1978-79	90,728	3,139	2,999	96,866
1979-80	88,550	3,771	2,859	95,180
1980-81	88,276	4,447	2,668	95,391
1981-82	90,858	5,000 a/	2,418	98,276
1982-83	96,382	4,089	1,099	101,570
1983-84	100,435	3,868	1,005	105,308

a/ Estimate by Alaska Department of Education.

Source: Alaska Department of Education.

Table A.8

Average Annual Enrollments in
Alaska Colleges, Universities and Community Colleges a/

School Year	University of Alaska Main Campuses	University of Alaska Community Colleges	Alaska Pacific University	Sheldon Jackson Jr. College	Alaska Bible College	Alaska Totals
1974-75	4,805 b/	12,116 b/	1,377	252	47	18,597
1975-76	5,588 b/	21,522 b/	651	211	50	28,022
1976-77	7,195 b/	25,024 b/	NA	184	54	32,457
1977-78	7,664	23,032	175 c/	141	38	31,050
1978-79	7,620	21,285	302	141	38	29,386
1979-80	9,833	20,002	740	121	97	30,793
1980-81	10,699	21,312	1,298	138	75	33,522
1981-82	8,173	20,001	1,546	150	72	29,942
1982-83	13,324	21,754	1,652	247	63	37,040
1983-84	11,914	18,876	1,423	226	79	32,518

a/ Average of Fall and Spring Semesters for each school year.
b/ Due to missing data figure shows only Fall Semester closing enrollment.
c/ Prior to this school year Alaska Pacific University was Alaska Methodist University.

Source: Annual Financial Report, Alaska Department of Administration, 1984.

City and Borough Schools

Final Enrollment by Grade, 1984-85

DISTRICT	PE	KG	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	ELM	SEC	TOTAL
Anchorage	249	3,426	3,901	3,378	3,051	2,981	3,108	3,133	3,089	3,308	2,663	2,692	2,776	2,853	23,227	17,381	40,608
Bristol Bay	2	15	25	16	16	18	25	9	14	20	23	16	18	18	126	109	235
Cordova		44	37	35	23	25	29	25	33	30	40	26	19	20	218	170	388
Craig		15	14	14	14	16	5	11	19	19	11	14	7	9	89	79	168
Dillingham	1	31	33	43	37	31	39	30	26	27	32	28	28	26	245	167	412
Fairbanks	142	1,163	1,269	1,148	1,071	1,013	998	944	964	1,011	1,088	858	658	647	7,748	5,226	12,974
Galena		12	10	10	15	8	17	10	11	10	7	10	9	9	82	56	138
Haines	5	31	35	33	22	20	26	29	45	38	34	34	22	26	201	199	400
Hoonah	7	16	17	18	19	16	14	12	17	23	14	11	11	16	119	92	211
Hydaburg		8	11	10	6	6	8	12	10	6	9	8	5	9	61	47	108
Juneau	13	359	466	393	371	360	350	346	350	367	343	326	275	269	2,658	1,930	4,588
Kake		12	23	18	17	9	13	21	9	20	14	16	17	17	113	93	206
Kenai	54	682	738	667	724	616	631	541	595	665	626	606	514	471	4,653	3,477	8,130
Ketchikan	15	196	193	182	188	177	159	184	186	204	220	217	214	182	1,294	1,223	2,517
King Cove		12	4	19	5	10	5	7	12	5	12	9	10	4	62	52	114
Klawock		9	11	12	13	10	8	15	15	16	13	13	10	10	78	77	155
Kodiak	9	222	210	196	202	176	157	188	151	180	183	154	146	129	1,360	943	2,303
Matanuska-Susitna	55	789	821	748	709	658	665	636	679	669	636	559	450	363	5,081	3,356	8,437
Nenana		7	7	11	14	7	10	8	7	14	6	6	9	6	64	48	112
Nome	9	65	52	61	55	65	58	71	64	57	58	66	53	41	436	339	775
North Slope	9	109	110	91	84	78	67	66	74	77	82	60	52	85	614	430	1,044
Pelican		4	4	5	4	3	7	4	2	3	3	1	1	1	31	11	42
Petersburg		29	50	56	49	51	44	42	46	52	38	41	36	37	321	250	571
Saint Marys	1	8	14	7	8	12	12	10	7	11	5	1	4	1	72	29	101
Sand Point		9	6	11	13	9	11	7	8	5	6	7	12	5	66	43	109
Sitka	26	162	144	131	127	114	107	122	134	129	137	114	102	102	933	718	1,651
Skagway	3	16	6	10	7	7	10	10	8	12	15	9	14	7	69	65	134
Tanana		9	4	6	5	4	3	4	4	7	6	7	1	10	35	35	70
Unalaska		8	11	14	11	8	1	10	12	16	10	6	15	6	63	65	128
Valdez	7	56	50	65	49	55	45	60	54	67	72	51	31	121	387	396	783
Wrangell		33	44	35	33	32	38	31	45	41	39	28	36	29	246	218	464
Yakutat		17	9	12	12	10	15	12	7	22	13	10	10	15	87	77	164
CITY TOTALS	607	7,574	8,329	7,455	6,974	6,605	6,685	6,610	6,697	7,131	6,458	6,006	5,565	5,544	50,839	37,401	88,240

This report is taken from the Final Quarter Attendance Report completed by the school districts. Enrollments were counted on the last day of school.

Regional Educational Attendance Areas

Final Enrollment by Grade, 1984-85

DISTRICT	PE	KG	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	ELM	SEC	TOTAL
Adak	4	53	52	48	41	51	48	48	34	43	33	27	30	19	345	186	531
Alaska Gateway		34	55	31	50	35	32	47	37	46	43	35	33	21	284	215	499
Aleution Region		9	8	8	3	10	8	7	6	8	9	3	10	9	57	45	102
Annette	5	39	38	29	26	36	27	22	29	28	33	22	34	20	222	166	388
Bering Strait	8	111	122	80	105	86	115	75	101	84	80	74	63	56	702	458	1,160
Chatham		37	31	31	21	29	19	33	22	18	24	12	18	15	201	109	310
Chugach		10	13	16	11	10	13	5	11	17	6	5	5	4	78	48	126
Copper River	4	44	56	41	41	33	40	41	50	58	44	38	45	34	300	269	569
Delta/Greely	26	93	102	92	79	75	74	76	67	72	84	51	66	44	617	384	1,001
Iditarod	6	41	30	36	35	36	37	33	20	26	32	17	24	16	254	135	389
Kuspuk		42	28	32	26	26	26	22	14	23	26	30	28	29	202	150	352
Lake & Peninsula	4	36	29	32	38	23	31	18	23	23	14	14	20	21	211	115	326
Lower Kuskokwim	23	208	184	153	156	153	179	162	163	171	207	179	186	212	1,214	1,118	2,332
Lower Yukon		110	103	107	108	95	97	114	82	96	92	102	94	96	734	562	1,296
Northwest Arctic	9	145	129	112	118	118	114	69	127	98	108	74	87	93	814	587	1,401
Pribilof Islands		18	16	17	11	15	10	12	12	17	14	10	9	2	99	64	163
Railbelt		38	45	18	25	28	24	27	31	28	27	20	26	25	205	157	362
Southeast Island		54	48	34	39	40	31	35	39	39	35	32	23	8	281	176	457
Southwest Region	1	43	39	43	40	33	26	43	32	37	46	36	32	45	268	228	496
Yukon Flats		40	47	32	46	32	34	19	24	27	20	27	15	19	250	132	382
Yukon-Koyukuk		53	55	52	55	46	45	45	38	42	44	41	17	36	351	218	569
REAA TOTALS	90	1,254	1,230	1,044	1,078	1,010	1,030	953	962	1,001	1,021	849	865	824	7,689	5,522	13,211
CITY TOTALS	607	7,574	8,329	7,455	6,974	6,605	6,685	6,610	6,697	7,131	6,458	6,006	5,565	5,544	50,839	37,401	88,240
Cent. Corresp. Study		71	42	40	27	40	30	26	36	46	113	36	40	16	276	287	563
STATE TOTALS	697	8,899	9,601	8,539	8,079	7,655	7,745	7,589	7,695	8,178	7,592	6,891	6,470	6,384	58,804	43,210	102,014

This report is taken from the Final Quarter Attendance Report completed by the school districts. Enrollments were counted on the last day of school.

TABLE B-3. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF ALASKA URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION BY SEX, OVER 25 YEARS OF AGE, 1980

Population/ School Years Completed	Natives						Non-Natives					
	Total		Urban		Rural		Total		Urban		Rural	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Population Over 25 Years of Age	13,789	13,559	3,650	4,835	10,139	8,724	99,643	84,406	68,116	60,296	31, 27	24,110
School Years Completed by % of Population Over 25 Years												
No School	8.2	6.7	3.4	2.4	10.0	9.1	.2	.2	.1	.2	.3	.3
Elementary												
1-4 Years	11.5	10.9	4.7	4.2	13.9	14.6	.6	.5	.6	.5	.6	.4
5-7 Years	11.4	12.8	7.1	8.4	12.9	15.2	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.0
8 Years	10.6	10.2	8.8	9.0	11.3	10.9	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.9	3.5	2.3
High School												
1-3 Years	12.1	13.5	15.3	14.5	11.0	12.9	7.6	8.2	7.0	7.8	8.7	9.2
4 Years	31.7	32.0	39.1	41.0	29.1	27.0	38.1	42.1	37.5	42.6	39.4	41.2
College												
1-3 Years	11.1	10.4	14.3	14.1	10.0	8.3	23.9	24.8	24.4	25.3	22.9	23.5
4 Years	2.0	2.2	4.6	4.4	1.0	1.0	12.2	11.8	13.1	11.9	10.4	11.3
5 or More Years	1.3	1.3	2.7	2.1	.6	1.0	13.7	9.3	13.9	8.7	13.1	10.8
Median Years of School Completed												

SOURCE: Adapted from ISER Database, Table 46, STF4B.

G

ATTACHMENTS

G-1: Value of Alaska Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production (Source: State of Alaska, Department of Commerce and Economic Development, The Alaska Economy: Year End Performance Report, 1985 (1986) at 12 ("Alaska Economy")).

G-2: Crude Oil Production in Alaska 1959-1984 (Source: State of Alaska, Department of Education, Division of Libraries, Alaska Blue Book 1985 (1985) at 270) ("Blue Book").

G-3: Projected Daily Oil Production, North Slope Fields (Source: State of Alaska, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Budget, Fiscal Year 1987 (January 1986) at 17).

G-4: Fish Production and Value (Source: Alaska Economy at 8).

G-5: Timber Harvest in Southeast Alaska by Ownership (Source: Alaska Economy at 10).

G-6: Forestry, Lumber and Wood Products, and Paper and Allied Products Employment and Wages (Source: Alaska Economy at 9).

G-7: Total Housing Units Authorized; Housing Units Authorized; Total Housing Units Authorized by Building Permits and Public Contracts (Source: Alaska Economy at 18.)

G-8: Nonresident Tourism Statistics of Alaska (Source: Alaska Economy at 31).

G-9: Government Employment; Total Government Employment and Wages; Federal Government Employment and Wages; Active Duty Military Personnel; State Government Employment and Wages (Source: Alaska Economy at 33).

G-10: Employment and Population in Alaska (Source: State of Alaska, Department of Commerce and Economic Development, The Alaska Economic and Statistical Review (1984) at 45 ("Economic and Statistical Review"); and Statewide Employment (Source: State of Alaska, Department of Commerce and Economic Development, Alaska Economic Indicators (February 1986) at Figure 7 ("Alaska Economic Indicators").

G-11: Alaska and U.S. Unemployment Rate (Source: Alaska Economic Indicators at Figure 9).

G-12: Employment Status of Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years of Age and Over By State, 1984-1985 Annual Averages (Source: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, State Unemployment in 1985 (March 3, 1986); Civilian Labor Force and Unemployment by State (Source: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, State and Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment: April 1986 (June 17, 1986)).

G-13: Alaska Employment and Unemployment Rate by Census Area (Source: Economic and Statistical Review at 51).

G-14: Per Capital Personal Income, By States and Regions, 1982-1985 (Source: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, 1985 State Per Capita Personal Income (May 6, 1986)).

G-15: Per Capita Personal Income, For Counties and Metropolitan Areas, 1979-1984; Total Population, for Counties and Metropolitan Areas (Source: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (1986)).

G-16: Inter-City Cost of Living Index (Source: American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association (1986)).

G-17: Alaska Geographic Differential Study (Source: The McDowell Group and Alaska Attitudes, Inc. (1985), Volume I at 7-12, 17-19, Errata Sheet).

G-18: Autumn 1981 Urban Family Budgets and Comparative Indexes for Selected Urban Areas (Source: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (April 16, 1982)).

Table 15
Value of Alaska Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production

Year	$ Crude Oil a/	$ Natural Gas b/
1980	9,247,327,000	135,303,000
1981	12,395,680,000	83,340,000
1982	12,120,865,000	55,347,000
1983	10,619,446,000	55,885,000
1984	10,810,724,000	113,669,000
1985 c/	10,249,647,000	107,770,000

a/ Values for Prudhoe Bay are at Pump Station 1 (where oil enters pipeline) which excludes pipeline transportation charges.
b/ Values for dry and liquid gas, including casing head gas
c/ Estimate.
Source: Department of Natural Resources, Division of Oil and Gas.

Crude Oil Production in Alaska 1959-1984
(In Thousands of 42-Gallon Barrels)

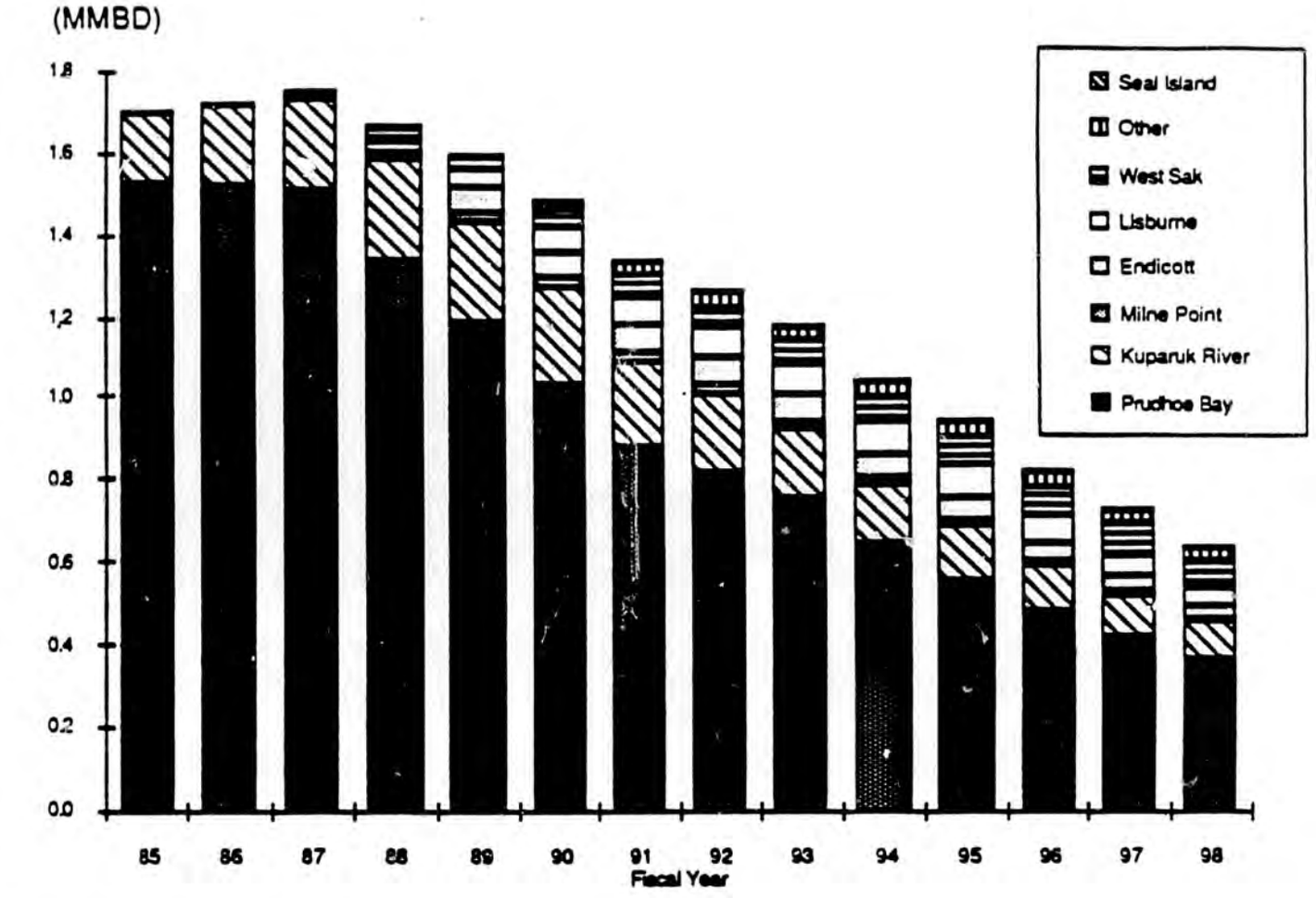
	Cook Inlet						North Slope		
Year	Beaver Creek	Granite Point	McArthur River	Middle Ground Shoal	Swanson River	Trading Bay	Prudhoe Bay	Kuparuk River	Total All Fields
1959	—	—	—	—	187	—	—	—	187
1960	—	—	—	—	578	—	—	—	578
1961	—	—	—	—	6,327	—	—	—	6,327
1962	—	—	—	—	10,259	—	—	—	10,259
1963	—	—	—	—	10,740	—	—	—	10,740
1964	—	—	—	—	11,054	—	—	—	11,054
1965	—	2	1	27	11,099	2	—	—	11,131
1966	—	0	1	2,649	11,711	0	—	—	14,363
1967	—	7,052	749	7,404	12,980	728	—	—	28,913
1968	—	13,131	21,782	14,134	13,619	3,477	—	—	66,1448
1969	—	9,183	31,301	10,467	13,151	9,936	277	—	74,315
1970	—	7,522	40,166	12,719	12,408	9,603	1,199	—	83,614
1971	—	5,577	40,537	11,304	11,466	8,744	1,157	—	78,786
1972	—	4,663	40,774	9,720	6,898	8,585	322	—	73,561
1973	416	4,787	38,884	10,239	10,084	7,825	344	—	73,139
1974	375	4,237	30,137	9,001	9,766	7,557	2,155	—	72,287
1975	322	4,361	40,876	8,670	8,754	6,128	2,870	—	71,980
1976	302	4,471	35,810	6,864	7,581	5,366	4,604	—	67,009
1977	276	4,711	33,235	7,616	5,981	4,276	115,258	—	171,352
1978	223	4,662	30,223	6,382	4,870	3,567	397,679	—	447,606
1979	211	4,613	25,440	5,423	4,344	2,892	468,412	—	511,335
1980	214	4,394	20,884	4,654	3,724	2,187	555,393	—	591,641
1981	190	3,981	18,022	4,251	2,938	1,686	555,173	1,092	587,342
1982	182	3,467	15,808	3,573	2,992	1,384	559,100	32,408	618,910
1983	170	3,550	13,584	3,361	3,017	1,081	560,884	39,879	625,527
1984	159	3,287	11,707	3,238	2,517	1,077	562,246	46,169	630,401

Includes Redoubt shoal field which produced 1,596 barrels

(Source: *Alaska Statistical Review 1982* Vol.1; Alaska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission 1984 Statistical Report.)

PROJECTED DAILY OIL PRODUCTION

NORTH SLOPE FIELDS
(MILLIONS OF BARRELS PER DAY)



June 1985 Dept. of Revenue Forecast

This figure indicates the expected decline in North Slope oil production. Changes in the price of oil can intensify or mitigate both the expected decline in production and its effects on State revenues.

Source: Department of Revenue's June 1985 mean revenue forecast.

Table 6
Fish Production and Value a/

	Salmon			Other Fin Fish			Shellfish			Total b/	
	Production	Wholesale		Production	Wholesale		Production	Wholesale		Production	Wholesale
Year	Quantity	Value	Price	Quantity	Value	Price	Quantity	Value	Price	Quantity	Value
1980	331,000	601,000	1 82	71,000	60,000	85	175,000	437,000	2 50	578,000	1,100,000
1981	413,000	780,000	1 89	94,000	82,000	87	125,000	380,000	3 04	632,000	1,242,000
1982	403,000	644,000	1 60	122,000	90,000	74	83,000	365,000	4 40	609,000	1,099,000
1983	446,000	726,000	1 63	163,000	141,000	87	65,000	238,000	3 66	674,000	1,106,000
1984	461,800	752,480	1 63	154,120	131,700	85	52,780	160,210	3 04	668,690	1,044,380

a/ Production is expressed in thousands of pounds, wholesale value in thousands of dollars, and wholesale price in dollars per pound.
b/ There may be minor discrepancies in row totals To avoid increasing rounding error, total figures have been rounded from original source data
Source: ALASKA CATCH AND PRODUCTION, Department of Fish and Game

Table 10
Timber Harvest in Southeast Alaska by Ownership
(Expressed in MBF log scale)

	Total	State of Alaska	BIA Annette Island	Tongass National Forest	Native Corporations
1980	542.8	5.1	15.3	452.1	70.1
1981	515.5	5.4	2.5	385.7	122.0
1982	502.7	5.7	2.9	344.9	209.2
1983	492.0	5.8	3.2	251.2	232.0
1984	457.2	4.7	0.7	249.8	202.0

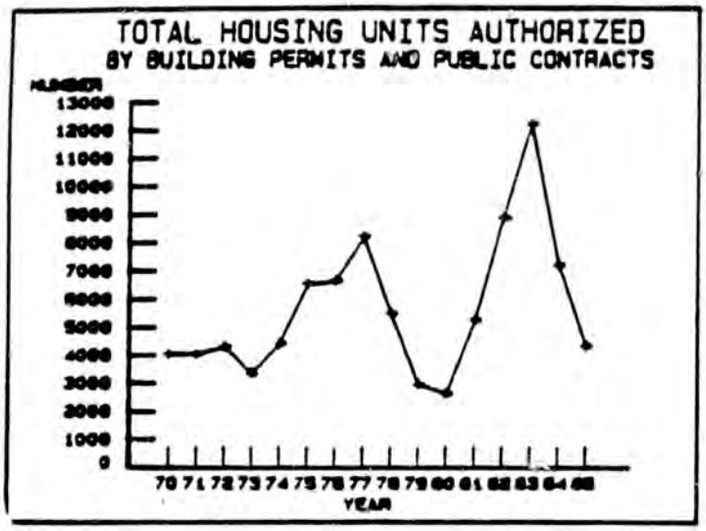
Source: TIMBER SUPPLY & DEMAND 1984, U.S.D.A., Forest Service, 1985.

Table 7
Forestry, Lumber and Wood Products, and Paper and Allied Products Employment and Wages a/

Year	Annual Average Employment	% Change From Previous Year	Annual Total Wages	% Change From Previous Year
1980	3,556	1%	112,565,284	32%
1981	3,192	-10%	103,749,116	-8%
1982	2,924	-8%	97,567,622	-6%
1983	2,632	-10%	93,816,570	-4%
1984	2,354	-11%	82,863,447	-12%
1985 *	2,300	-3%	86,000,000	4%

a/ Excludes self-employment and seasonal employment not covered by unemployment insurance, which represent a large percentage of forestry.

* - Estimate



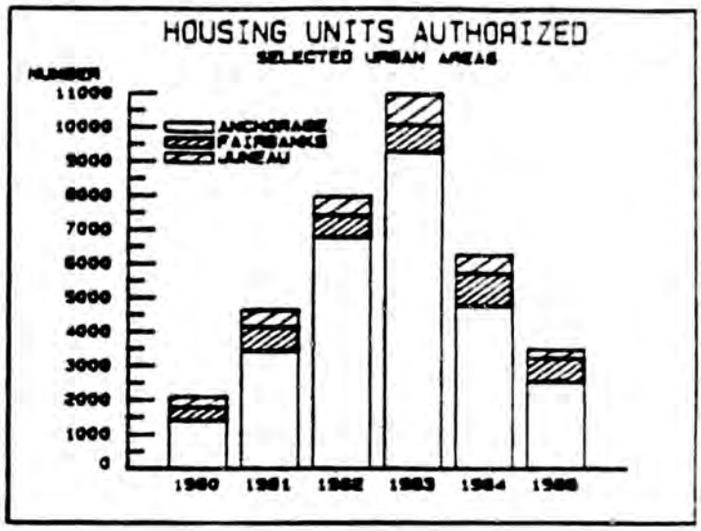


Table 28
Total Housing Units Authorized by Building Permits & Public Contracts a/

	Anchorage	Cordova	Fairbanks	Homer	Juneau	Kenai	Ketchikan	Kodiak	Palmer	Petersburg	Soldotna	Seward	Sitka	Soldotna	Valdez	Wrangell	Total Units b/
1980	1,397	61	384	55	308	40	106	73	23	18	4	2	58	30	12	5	1,636
1981	3,432	14	726	46	491	48	161	64	4	44	1	2	108	56	56	10	5,241
1982	6,787	13	644	79	551	104	257	172	78	19	3	14	53	92	28	19	8,690
1983	9,259	28	792	109	810	243	309	132	70	32	5	26	77	162	25	20	[illegible]
1984	4,787	1	953	74	529	188	124	140	75	40	10	15	73	95	10	5	[illegible]
% Change 83-84	49%	96%	21%	60%	42%	23%	60%	6%	7%	25%	100%		5%	41%	60%	80	41
1984 c/	4,099	1	878	135	451	148	105	104	38	39	9	10	56	57	8	5	4,54
1985 c/	2,132	1	550	69	206	131	51	75	77	11	4	46	102	129	1	1	[illegible]
% Change c/ 84/85	48%	0%	28%	34%	54%	12%	51%	27%	102%	72%	56%	3	32%	91%	88	1	40

a/ For selected Alaska urban areas. Includes mobile homes, additions & conversions where reported. Includes combined city and [illegible]ough areas for Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau, Ketchikan, Kodiak & Sitka
b/ Total for 16 areas only for which complete data are available
c/ First 9 months of the year only. January through September. Comparison of percentage change with 1984 is with the corresponding period of that year
Source: ALASKA HOUSING REPORT, Department of Commerce and Economic Development, Economic Analysis Section

Table 34
Nonresident Tourism Statistics of Alaska

Year	Number of Visitors	% Change From Previous Year	In-State Sales to Nonresident Tourists	% Change From Previous Year	Primary Industry Employment	% Change From Previous Year
1980	570,600	5%	360,400,000	12%	7,925	9%
1981	596,300	5%	416,200,000	15%	8,280	4%
1982	623,100	4%	480,700,000	15%	8,900	7½
1983 a/	646,000	4%	551,700,000	15%	9,160	3%
1984	691,200	7%	620,000,000	12%	9,875	8%
1985	739,600	7%	696,700,000	12%	10,565	7½

a/ In 1979 and 1983 actual surveys were taken of nonresident tourists visiting Alaska. Statistics for other years are estimates.
NA - Not available.
Source: Department of Commerce and Economic Development, Division of Tourism.

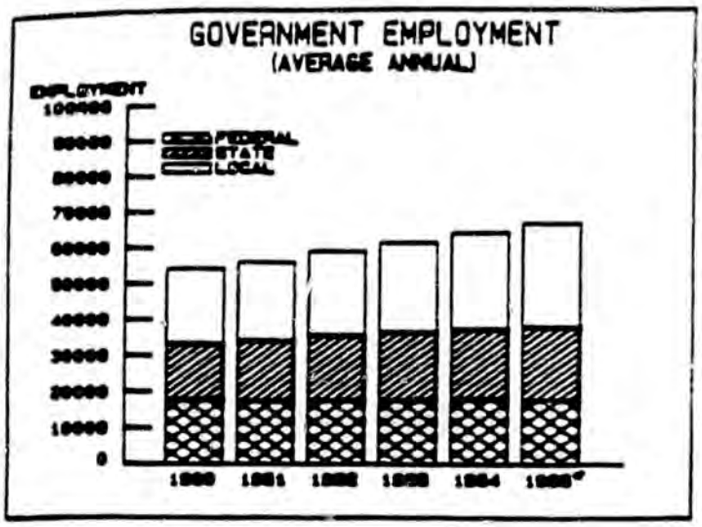


Table 35
Total Government
Employment and Wages

Year	Annual Average Employment	% Change From Previous Year	Annual Total Wages	% Change From Previous Year
1980	54,006	1%	1,260,625,814	10%
1981	56,046	4%	1,440,452,166	14%
1982	59,190	6%	1,630,939,187	13%
1983	61,833	4%	1,795,842,165	10%
1984	64,486	4%	1,918,794,065	7%
1985 *	67,100	4%	2,016,850,000	5%

Table 36
Federal Government
Employment and Wages

Year	Annual Average Employment	% Change From Previous Year	Annual Total Wages	% Change From Previous Year
1980	17,716	-1%	370,038,700	1%
1981	17,477	-1%	409,557,205	11%
1982	17,641	1%	427,602,238	4%
1983	17,732	1%	462,355,256	8%
1984	18,075	2%	491,965,793	6%
1985 *	17,700	-2%	494,230,000	0%

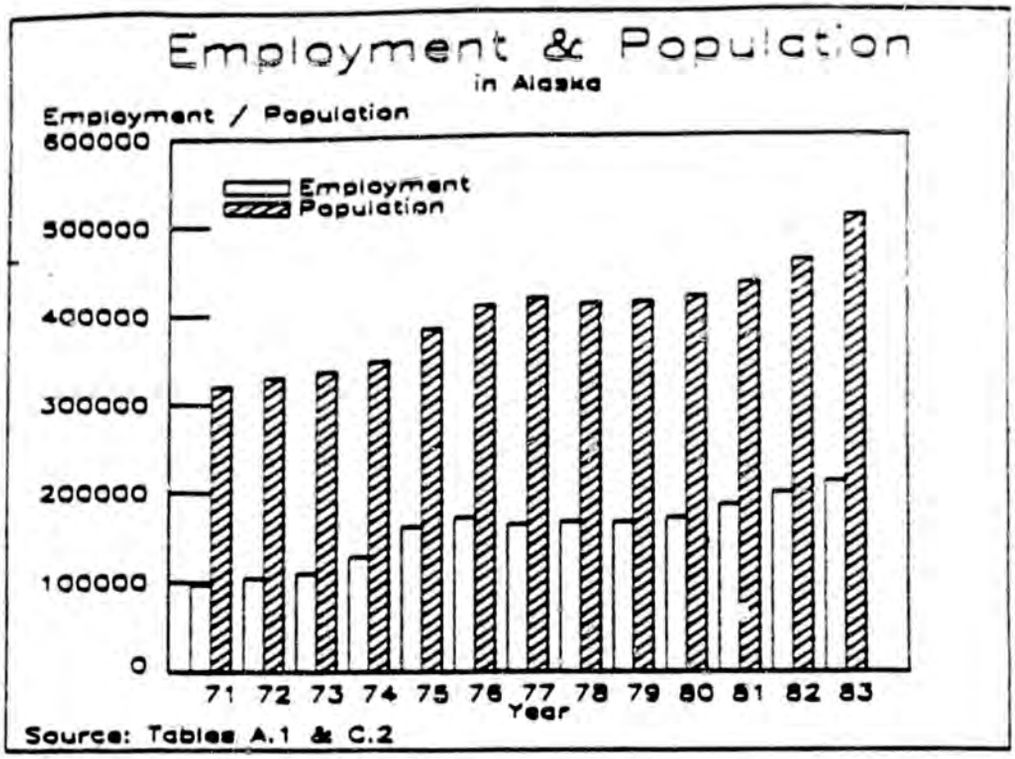
Table 37
Active Duty Military Personnel

Year	Annual Average Employment	% Change From Previous Year
1980	22,707	-3%
1981	22,451	-1%
1982	22,103	-2%
1983	22,267	1%
1984	22,579	1%
1985 *	23,220	3%

Table 38
State Government
Employment and Wages

Year	Annual Average Employment	% Change From Previous Year	Annual Total Wages	% Change From Previous Year
1980	15,360	3%	426,454,993	19%
1981	16,607	8%	485,006,331	14%
1982	18,007	8%	554,794,819	14%
1983	18,860	5%	607,377,986	9%
1984	19,312	2%	625,078,087	3%
1985 *	20,300	5%	566,770,000	-9%

* - Estimate


Employment & Population
in Alaska
Employment / Population
600000
500000
400000
300000
200000
100000
0
Employment
Population
71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83
Year
Source: Tables A.1 & C.2


Statewide Employment
Seasonally Unadjusted & Adjusted
Number of Employees
(Thousands)
240
230
220
210
200
190
180
170
160
150
+ = Seasonally Adjusted
- = Unadjusted
J 1979 J 1980 J 1981 J 1982 J 1983 J 1984 J 1985

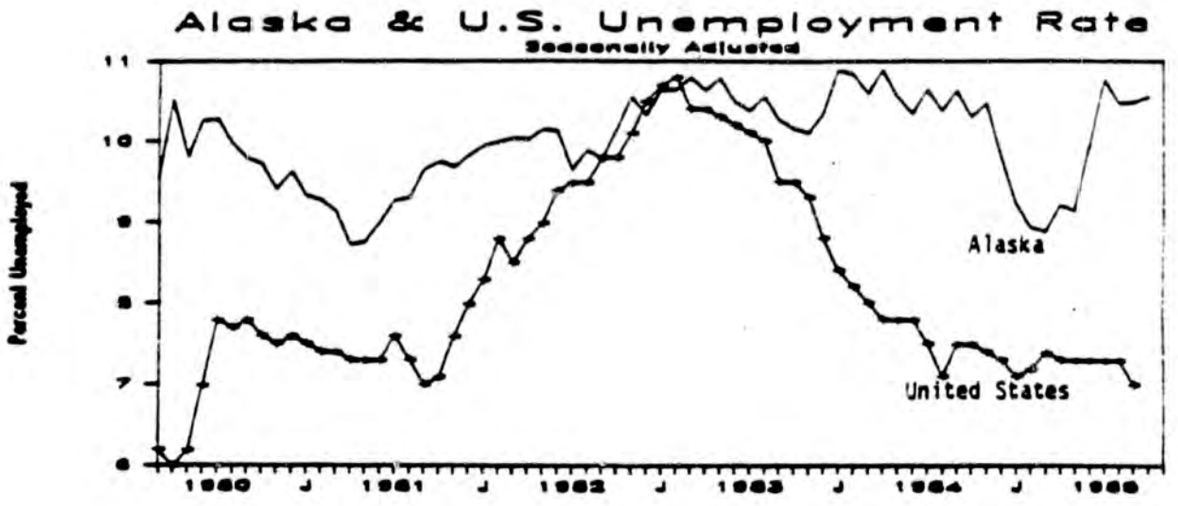

Alaska & U.S. Unemployment Rate
Seasonally Adjusted
Percent Unemployed
11
10
9
8
7
6
Alaska
United States
1980
J
1981
J
1982
J
1983
J
1984
J
1985

Table 2. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and over by State, 1984-85 annual average*

(Numbers in thousands)

State	Population		Civilian labor force		Employed		Unemployed		Unemployment rate		Error range 1985 1/
	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985	
Alabama	2,939	2,972	1,792	1,803	1,592	1,643	200	160	11.1	8.9	7.9 - 9.9
Alaska	336	346	247	253	222	228	25	24	10.0	9.7	8.9 - 10.5
Arizona	2,269	2,354	1,441	1,477	1,370	1,381	71	96	5.0	6.5	5.7 - 7.3
Arkansas	1,734	1,746	1,041	1,051	948	960	93	91	8.9	8.7	7.8 - 9.6
California	19,175	19,377	12,619	12,937	11,638	12,007	981	931	7.8	7.2	6.9 - 7.5
Colorado	2,355	2,386	1,714	1,720	1,617	1,619	97	101	5.6	5.9	5.1 - 6.7
Connecticut	2,452	2,470	1,672	1,711	1,595	1,628	77	83	4.6	4.9	4.3 - 5.5
Delaware	462	469	308	315	289	298	19	17	6.2	5.3	4.6 - 6.0
District of Columbia	483	481	321	322	292	295	29	27	9.0	8.4	7.6 - 9.2
Florida	8,657	8,903	5,140	5,338	4,815	5,019	325	319	6.3	6.0	5.6 - 6.4
Georgia	4,240	4,344	2,761	2,865	2,596	2,678	166	187	6.0	6.5	5.8 - 7.2
Hawaii	720	734	472	481	445	454	27	27	5.6	5.6	4.9 - 6.3
Idaho	700	707	463	471	430	434	33	37	7.2	7.9	7.1 - 8.7
Illinois	8,618	8,644	5,608	5,673	5,096	5,160	512	513	9.1	9.0	8.6 - 9.4
Indiana	4,079	4,101	2,621	2,735	2,395	2,520	226	215	8.6	7.9	7.2 - 8.6
Iowa	2,161	2,154	1,412	1,416	1,313	1,303	99	113	7.0	8.0	7.1 - 8.9
Kansas	1,797	1,804	1,197	1,244	1,135	1,182	63	62	5.2	5.0	4.3 - 5.7
Kentucky	2,732	2,744	1,715	1,695	1,555	1,534	160	161	9.3	9.5	8.6 - 10.4
Louisiana	3,186	3,199	1,944	1,987	1,749	1,758	195	229	10.0	11.5	10.6 - 12.4
Maine	865	874	551	552	517	522	34	30	6.1	5.4	4.7 - 6.1
Maryland	3,288	3,330	2,243	2,253	2,122	2,150	121	103	5.4	4.6	4.1 - 5.1
Massachusetts	4,514	4,549	3,049	3,061	2,904	2,941	145	121	4.8	3.9	3.6 - 4.2
Michigan	6,744	6,794	4,347	4,352	3,861	3,920	487	433	11.2	9.9	9.4 - 10.4
Minnesota	3,108	3,137	2,229	2,234	2,088	2,101	141	133	6.3	6.0	5.3 - 6.7
Mississippi	1,840	1,855	1,074	1,121	958	1,005	116	115	10.8	10.3	9.3 - 11.3
Missouri	3,758	3,788	2,373	2,472	2,202	2,313	171	159	7.2	6.4	5.8 - 7.0
Montana	601	603	404	405	374	374	30	31	7.4	7.7	6.9 - 8.5
Nebraska	1,180	1,192	796	813	761	768	35	44	4.4	5.5	4.8 - 6.2
Nevada	690	709	500	509	461	469	39	41	7.8	8.0	7.1 - 8.9
New Hampshire	738	756	521	537	499	516	22	21	4.3	3.9	3.3 - 4.5
New Jersey	5,839	5,891	3,828	3,853	3,592	3,635	236	218	6.2	5.7	5.4 - 6.0
New Mexico	1,013	1,032	629	646	582	589	47	57	7.5	8.8	8.0 - 9.6
New York	13,634	13,681	8,090	8,308	7,506	7,764	584	544	7.2	6.5	6.2 - 6.8
North Carolina	4,370	4,453	3,031	3,106	2,826	2,939	204	167	6.7	5.4	5.1 - 5.7
North Dakota	490	489	327	336	311	316	17	20	5.1	5.9	5.2 - 6.6
Ohio	8,041	8,065	5,089	5,130	4,609	4,675	480	455	9.4	8.9	8.5 - 9.3
Oklahoma	2,425	2,419	1,556	1,573	1,446	1,461	109	112	7.0	7.1	6.4 - 7.8
Oregon	2,025	2,042	1,335	1,327	1,210	1,210	125	117	9.4	8.8	7.9 - 9.7
Pennsylvania	9,197	9,192	5,479	5,519	4,981	5,077	498	442	9.1	8.0	7.6 - 8.4
Rhode Island	742	748	490	500	464	476	26	25	5.3	4.9	4.2 - 5.6
South Carolina	2,379	2,431	1,481	1,563	1,376	1,456	105	107	7.1	6.8	6.0 - 7.6
South Dakota	508	510	344	347	329	329	15	18	4.3	5.1	4.4 - 5.8
Tennessee	3,541	3,583	2,220	2,245	2,030	2,066	190	180	8.6	8.0	7.1 - 8.9
Texas	11,531	11,718	7,913	8,053	7,444	7,489	469	564	5.9	7.0	6.6 - 7.4
Utah	1,047	1,062	702	730	656	687	46	43	6.5	5.9	5.2 - 6.6
Vermont	396	401	269	277	255	264	14	13	5.2	4.8	4.1 - 5.5
Virginia	4,156	4,233	2,840	2,872	2,697	2,711	143	161	5.0	5.6	4.9 - 6.3
Washington	3,230	3,280	2,054	2,105	1,859	1,933	194	171	9.5	8.1	7.2 - 9.0
West Virginia	1,468	1,465	768	765	652	665	115	100	15.0	13.0	11.9 - 14.1
Wisconsin	3,556	3,574	2,390	2,374	2,214	2,203	175	171	7.3	7.2	6.4 - 8.0
Wyoming	362	361	255	253	239	235	16	18	6.3	7.1	6.2 - 8.0
Puerto Rico 2/	2,273	2,293	958	969	759	758	198	211	20.7	21.8	(3)

1/ Error ranges are shown at the 90-percent confidence level.

2/ The source of these data is the Employment Security Agency of Puerto Rico.

3/ Not available.

Table 1. Civilian labor force and unemployment by State
(Numbers in thousands)

State	Civilian labor force				Unemployment							
					Number				Percent of labor force			
	March		April		March		April		March		April	
	1985	1986	1985	1986p	1985	1986	1985	1986p	1985	1986	1985	1986p
Alabama	1,789.3	1,851.8	1,794.6	1,865.3	178.8	178.7	153.0	168.7	10.0	9.6	8.5	9.0
Alaska	242.3	252.2	248.1	259.6	26.9	28.6	26.7	29.7	11.1	11.3	10.7	11.4
Arizona	1,465.0	1,551.2	1,472.6	1,571.7	90.5	99.4	95.0	99.9	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.4
Arkansas	1,038.2	1,039.6	1,044.5	1,045.0	99.9	90.6	92.7	85.9	9.6	8.7	8.9	8.2
California[1]	12,878.2	13,183.8	12,877.3	13,134.6	946.0	942.4	933.7	879.3	7.3	7.1	7.3	6.7
Colorado	1,705.5	(2)	1,706.4	(2)	105.3	(2)	100.4	(2)	6.2	(2)	5.9	(2)
Connecticut	1,686.9	1,705.8	1,698.2	1,719.3	86.1	67.8	82.8	62.6	5.1	4.0	4.9	3.6
Delaware	307.1	318.3	310.1	321.3	19.0	17.5	17.3	16.4	6.2	5.5	5.6	5.1
District of Columbia	317.6	320.0	314.0	321.3	28.2	22.2	26.3	20.9	8.9	6.9	8.4	6.5
Florida[1]	5,304.0	5,439.1	5,293.1	5,445.3	310.4	315.6	324.7	296.4	5.9	5.8	6.1	5.4
Georgia	2,809.0	2,920.7	2,833.8	2,934.5	186.0	167.4	181.7	160.2	6.6	5.7	6.4	5.5
Hawaii	480.0	495.3	478.7	501.7	25.6	28.3	26.8	29.5	5.3	5.7	5.6	5.9
Idaho	460.4	455.6	468.4	462.5	42.8	44.9	40.4	41.5	9.3	9.9	8.6	9.0
Illinois[1]	5,580.0	5,632.1	5,647.0	5,646.2	451.6	514.1	525.9	463.2	8.1	9.1	9.3	8.2
Indiana	2,690.8	2,697.0	2,718.6	2,719.8	238.9	200.6	218.9	180.9	8.9	7.4	8.1	6.7
Iowa	1,396.6	1,421.3	1,426.1	1,439.4	129.5	123.3	120.2	107.0	9.3	8.7	8.4	7.4
Kansas	1,223.3	1,215.3	1,233.5	1,224.6	66.0	75.9	60.0	64.3	5.4	6.2	4.9	5.2
Kentucky	1,671.3	1,657.5	1,685.1	1,657.4	167.9	187.4	158.3	164.9	10.0	11.3	9.4	10.0
Louisiana	1,975.4	1,982.9	1,982.2	1,981.0	230.7	262.1	227.7	262.0	11.7	13.2	11.5	13.2
Maine	531.4	543.4	537.7	555.1	35.0	35.7	33.3	35.0	6.6	6.6	6.2	6.3
Maryland	2,220.0	2,249.7	2,232.1	2,281.5	107.9	101.2	101.2	91.6	4.9	4.5	4.5	4.0
Massachusetts[1]	3,028.6	3,049.3	3,038.5	3,035.5	142.1	131.1	112.6	116.3	4.7	4.3	3.7	3.8
Michigan[1]	4,383.1	4,307.2	4,334.8	4,326.3	457.1	413.7	446.7	393.5	10.4	9.6	10.3	9.1
Minnesota	2,185.7	2,221.4	2,228.3	2,243.1	153.4	160.6	137.8	138.5	7.0	7.2	6.2	6.2
Mississippi	1,109.8	1,137.4	1,111.1	1,148.1	124.9	127.0	112.7	124.4	11.3	11.2	10.1	10.9
Missouri	2,416.3	2,468.6	2,447.3	2,503.1	171.3	151.9	153.5	132.6	7.1	6.2	6.3	5.3
Montana	397.3	399.4	406.8	408.0	36.7	36.9	35.1	33.7	9.2	9.2	8.6	8.3
Nebraska	799.4	815.3	809.3	827.6	48.0	53.5	42.6	43.2	6.0	6.6	5.3	5.2
Nevada	501.0	511.1	503.0	514.9	42.1	38.3	40.9	34.2	8.4	7.5	8.1	6.6
New Hampshire	516.0	548.1	523.5	559.6	21.5	20.7	22.8	18.8	4.2	3.8	4.4	3.4
New Jersey[1]	3,838.0	3,833.7	3,847.1	3,855.4	253.7	189.2	228.8	181.1	6.6	4.9	5.9	4.7
New Mexico	660.6	660.6	663.6	666.5	57.9	62.0	57.6	60.7	9.0	9.4	8.9	9.1
New York[1]	8,124.4	8,306.5	8,098.4	8,236.4	587.9	603.4	538.1	553.6	7.2	7.3	6.6	6.7
North Carolina[1]	3,038.9	3,129.0	3,023.6	3,108.1	169.1	177.6	157.2	158.4	5.6	5.7	5.2	5.1
North Dakota	325.5	333.8	334.8	343.2	25.4	26.9	23.1	25.1	7.8	8.1	6.9	7.3
Ohio[1]	5,056.7	5,226.0	5,099.0	5,217.0	489.6	414.2	452.6	413.2	9.7	7.9	8.9	7.9
Oklahoma	1,571.3	1,586.8	1,574.0	1,597.3	116.8	129.1	111.5	129.2	7.4	8.1	7.1	8.1
Oregon	1,311.6	1,324.3	1,316.4	1,321.1	130.3	128.8	126.1	126.3	9.9	9.7	9.6	9.6
Pennsylvania[1]	5,390.1	5,610.8	5,422.8	5,580.9	453.6	445.2	445.2	391.5	8.4	7.9	8.2	7.0
Rhode Island	494.8	500.4	500.3	500.9	28.1	23.4	27.0	19.5	5.7	4.7	5.4	3.9
South Carolina	1,532.0	1,554.2	1,555.9	1,580.5	111.4	113.8	107.5	107.2	7.3	7.3	6.9	6.8
South Dakota	337.6	340.0	343.7	348.4	20.1	17.7	16.9	16.3	6.0	5.2	4.9	4.7
Tennessee	2,211.8	2,255.7	2,218.5	2,255.8	187.4	186.6	176.9	177.2	8.5	8.3	8.0	7.8
Texas[1]	8,102.3	7,977.5	8,002.5	7,982.1	581.2	673.1	504.7	652.2	7.2	8.4	6.3	8.2
Utah	721.5	734.2	724.1	738.8	48.7	42.1	43.8	39.4	6.8	5.7	6.1	5.3
Vermont	272.3	285.2	273.5	283.5	15.4	14.7	14.9	14.1	5.7	5.2	5.4	5.0
Virginia	2,816.9	2,839.4	2,824.1	2,851.3	166.2	157.9	154.2	148.3	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.2
Washington	2,063.7	2,114.1	2,093.5	2,144.9	183.8	173.4	173.6	167.0	8.9	8.2	8.3	7.8
West Virginia	762.3	731.5	762.4	731.0	114.5	85.7	101.8	79.3	15.0	11.7	13.4	10.8
Wisconsin	2,358.6	2,351.4	2,361.7	2,357.3	209.6	196.5	181.8	171.7	8.9	8.4	7.7	7.3
Wyoming	243.3	252.1	246.5	253.3	19.2	26.7	19.0	27.3	7.9	10.6	7.7	10.8
Puerto Rico	968.2	991.9	967.4	962.5	216.7	202.9	222.1	183.5	22.4	20.5	23.0	19.1

[1] Data are obtained directly from the Current Population Survey. (See "Explanatory Notes" for State and Area Labor Force Data in Employment and Earnings, Monthly.)

[2] Data not available.

p = preliminary.

NOTE: Data refer to place of residence. Unemployment rates are computed from unrounded data.

Estimates for 1985 have been benchmarked to 1985 Current Population Survey annual averages. Except in 11 States designated by footnote 1, estimates for 1986 are provisional and will be revised when new benchmark information becomes available. Data for Puerto Rico are derived from a monthly household survey similar to the Current Population Survey and are not subject to revision.

Table C.3

Alaska Employment and Unemployment Rate by Census Area

Census Area	Employment							Percent Unemployment Rate a/						
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984 b/	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984 b/
U.S. Unemployment Rate								6.1	5.8	7.1	7.6	9.7	9.6	7.5
Total of Census Areas c/	161,000	166,000	169,000	177,000	190,000	206,000	214,900	11.0	9.3	9.6	9.2	10.0	10.4	10.6
Aleutian Islands	2,187	2,515	2,526	2,559	2,687	2,914	NA	6.3	5.5	6.8	5.9	6.2	5.6	NA
Anchorage	75,435	76,741	77,303	82,888	89,301	97,794	NA	8.2	7.3	7.1	6.7	7.4	7.6	NA
Angoon	350	366	391	391	357	373	NA	16.1	14.3	13.7	16.8	15.4	14.8	NA
Bethel	2,615	3,007	3,010	3,060	3,144	3,409	NA	11.3	10.3	13.7	13.1	12.1	11.2	NA
Bristol Bay Borough	347	399	390	406	355	385	NA	9.9	8.7	9.7	9.0	11.3	9.2	NA
Bristol Bay	1,112	1,279	1,279	1,302	1,327	1,439	NA	10.0	8.6	8.9	8.2	8.5	7.8	NA
Cordova	1,076	1,146	1,145	1,162	1,100	1,203	NA	9.1	8.2	9.5	8.6	9.8	9.8	NA
Fairbanks	17,967	18,110	17,669	18,559	19,839	21,421	NA	17.6	12.9	12.4	11.7	13.5	15.3	NA
Haines	952	997	1,054	1,064	911	950	NA	13.1	10.4	11.7	10.9	13.1	15.3	NA
Juneau	8,245	8,631	9,431	9,214	9,801	10,222	NA	8.9	7.3	7.4	7.6	8.5	9.7	NA
Kenai	8,111	8,642	8,950	8,757	10,475	11,447	NA	15.4	13.7	15.0	14.2	15.2	15.2	NA
Ketchikan	5,080	5,317	5,753	5,676	5,679	5,924	NA	10.9	8.8	9.0	12.7	12.5	12.1	NA
Kobuk	2,190	2,147	2,243	2,657	3,042	3,289	NA	13.0	11.2	12.9	10.0	9.0	10.0	NA
Kodiak	4,279	4,559	4,600	4,620	4,694	5,130	NA	8.2	7.6	9.3	9.3	11.2	9.6	NA
Matanuska-Susitna	5,591	5,688	6,069	6,143	9,121	9,988	NA	18.9	18.3	18.7	16.1	13.5	15.1	NA
Nome	3,159	3,098	3,203	3,834	4,116	4,450	NA	9.7	9.0	11.1	8.6	8.0	8.9	NA
North Slope (Barrow)	2,040	2,001	2,067	2,476	2,644	2,858	NA	7.1	6.5	7.1	7.5	7.3	6.9	NA
Prince of Wales	1,358	1,422	1,495	1,517	1,249	1,303	NA	10.3	9.4	9.4	12.6	13.3	18.1	NA
Sitka	3,255	3,407	3,737	3,637	3,959	4,130	NA	8.9	8.0	7.9	9.0	11.2	9.8	NA
Skagway	1,271	1,330	1,423	1,420	1,320	1,377	NA	13.0	10.7	11.8	11.3	11.9	21.0	NA
Southeast Fairbanks	1,695	1,708	1,683	1,751	1,990	2,149	NA	16.4	11.8	13.2	11.7	11.2	12.0	NA
Valdez	3,406	3,629	3,527	3,678	2,822	3,084	NA	13.4	8.6	9.1	8.6	11.5	11.7	NA
Wade Hampton	1,300	1,495	1,489	1,522	1,513	1,640	NA	11.2	9.4	11.6	10.6	13.0	12.6	NA
Wrangell-Petersburg	2,700	2,826	3,063	3,017	3,052	3,183	NA	12.1	9.5	11.1	13.8	13.2	14.5	NA
Yukon-Koyukuk	1,874	1,889	1,821	1,935	1,918	2,070	NA	16.5	13.1	16.0	13.2	13.4	15.2	NA

a/ Civilian employment rate is the ratio of employment to civilian labor force, which includes all noninstitutionalized persons over 16 who are working or actively seeking work. Unemployment rate is obtained by subtracting this ratio from one.

b/ 1984 employment is the average employment of the first nine months and 1984 unemployment rate is the weighted average of the first nine months of the year.

c/ Census areas may not sum to total due to rounding errors.

Sources: Annual Planning Information, Alaska Department of Labor, 1985. U.S. unemployment rate from the Survey of Current Business, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

	DOLLARS				PERCENT CHANGE		PERCENT OF NATIONAL AVERAGE IN 1985
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982-85	1984-85	
NITED STATES	11,113	11,681	12,772	13,451	21.0	5.3	100
NEW ENGLAND	12,128	13,062	14,429	15,397	26.9	6.7	114
CONNECTICUT	13,984	14,969	16,547	17,627	26.1	6.5	131
MAINE	9,315	9,946	10,849	11,423	22.6	5.3	85
MASSACHUSETTS	12,290	13,306	14,755	15,790	28.6	7.0	117
NEW HAMPSHIRE	11,058	12,083	13,396	14,304	29.4	6.8	106
RHODE ISLAND	10,964	11,731	12,960	13,592	24.0	5.7	101
VERMONT	9,527	9,989	10,838	11,599	21.7	7.1	86
MIDEAST	12,044	12,828	13,992	14,944	24.2	6.7	111
DELAWARE	11,795	12,617	13,692	14,337	21.6	4.7	107
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	14,558	15,410	16,870	17,909	23.0	6.2	133
MARYLAND	12,288	13,228	14,443	15,356	25.0	6.3	114
NEW JERSEY	13,095	14,093	15,399	16,368	25.0	6.4	122
NEW YORK	12,228	13,063	14,341	15,237	24.6	6.2	113
PENNSYLVANIA	10,915	11,415	12,272	12,959	18.7	5.4	96
GREAT LAKES	10,972	11,515	12,498	13,337	21.6	6.3	99
ILLINOIS	11,973	12,402	13,705	14,397	20.2	5.0	107
INDIANA	10,067	10,674	11,735	12,276	21.9	4.7	91
MICHIGAN	10,742	11,481	12,621	13,298	23.8	5.4	99
OHIO	10,653	11,246	12,326	12,979	21.8	5.3	96
WISCONSIN	10,764	11,239	12,178	12,893	19.7	4.1	96
PLAINS	10,839	11,203	12,532	13,296	22.7	6.1	99
IOWA	10,568	10,589	12,123	12,799	20.9	5.4	95
KANSAS	11,732	11,997	13,311	14,046	19.7	5.5	104
MINNESOTA	11,249	11,760	13,212	14,071	25.1	6.5	105
MISSOURI	10,437	11,004	12,075	12,784	22.5	5.9	95
NEBRASKA	10,766	10,922	12,572	13,699	27.2	9.0	102
NORTH DAKOTA	10,988	11,485	12,290	13,034	18.6	6.1	97
SOUTH DAKOTA	9,331	9,684	10,904	11,207	20.1	2.8	83
SOUTHEAST	9,657	10,227	11,168	11,705	21.2	4.8	87
ALABAMA	8,686	9,213	9,997	10,510	21.0	5.2	78
ARKANSAS	8,399	8,832	9,734	10,180	21.2	4.6	76
FLORIDA	10,966	11,663	12,773	13,397	22.2	4.9	100
GEORGIA	9,639	10,419	11,548	12,158	26.1	5.3	90
KENTUCKY	9,060	9,294	10,232	10,585	16.8	3.4	79
LOUISIANA	10,019	10,192	10,741	11,015	9.9	2.6	82
MISSISSIPPI	7,772	8,066	8,684	9,035	16.3	4.0	67
NORTH CAROLINA	9,153	9,829	10,852	11,314	23.6	4.3	84
SOUTH CAROLINA	8,617	9,242	10,111	10,514	22.0	4.0	78
TENNESSEE	9,004	9,501	10,400	10,936	21.4	5.1	81
VIRGINIA	11,379	12,235	13,291	14,164	24.5	6.6	105
WEST VIRGINIA	8,938	9,094	9,708	10,112	13.1	4.2	75
SOUTHWEST	11,067	11,266	12,208	12,782	15.5	4.7	95
ARIZONA	10,077	10,737	11,832	12,454	23.6	5.3	93
NEW MEXICO	9,325	9,611	10,256	10,741	15.2	4.7	80
OKLAHOMA	11,108	10,882	11,629	12,103	9.0	4.1	90
TEXAS	11,400	11,593	12,575	13,165	15.5	4.7	98
ROCKY MOUNTAIN	10,682	11,038	11,891	12,377	15.9	4.1	92
COLORADO	12,237	12,740	13,948	14,613	17.9	4.1	107
IDAHO	9,053	9,431	10,146	10,605	17.1	4.5	79
MONTANA	9,706	10,048	10,607	10,728	10.5	1.1	80
UTAH	8,718	9,022	9,715	10,166	16.6	4.6	76
WYOMING	12,036	11,620	12,238	12,955	7.6	5.9	96
FAR WEST	12,296	12,693	13,999	14,722	19.7	5.2	109
CALIFORNIA	12,650	13,278	14,471	15,255	20.6	5.4	113
NEVADA	11,959	12,336	13,298	13,981	16.9	5.1	104
OREGON	10,167	10,734	11,613	12,165	19.7	4.8	90
WASHINGTON	11,649	12,094	12,755	13,267	13.9	4.0	99
ALASKA	16,916	17,380	17,990	17,756	5.0	1.2	132
HAWAII	11,642	12,328	13,028	13,542	16.3	3.9	101

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

	AMOUNT (DOLLARS)	PERCENT OF NATIONAL AVERAGE	DOLLAR DIFFERENCE FROM NATIONAL AVERAGE	RANK IN U.S.	PERCENT CHANGE 1984-85
UNITED STATES	13,451	100	0	-	5.3
NEW ENGLAND					
CONNECTICUT	17,627	131	4,176	2	5.5
MASSACHUSETTS	15,790	117	2,339	4	5.2
NEW HAMPSHIRE	14,308	106	857	11	5.9
RHODE ISLAND	13,592	101	141	17	5.7
VERMONT	11,599	86	-1,852	35	5.1
MAINE	11,423	85	-2,028	36	5.1
MIDEAST					
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	17,909	133	4,458	-	5.2
NEW JERSEY	16,368	122	2,917	3	5.4
MARYLAND	15,356	114	1,905	5	5.3
NEW YORK	15,237	113	1,786	7	5.2
DELAWARE	14,337	107	886	10	4.7
PENNSYLVANIA	12,959	96	-492	25	5.4
GREAT LAKES					
ILLINOIS	14,397	107	946	9	5.6
MICHIGAN	13,298	99	-153	20	5.4
OHIO	12,979	96	-472	24	5.3
WISCONSIN	12,883	96	-569	27	4.1
INDIANA	12,276	91	-1,175	31	4.7
PLAINS					
MINNESOTA	14,071	105	620	13	6.5
KANSAS	14,046	104	595	14	5.5
NEBRASKA	13,699	102	248	16	5.0
NORTH DAKOTA	13,034	97	-417	23	6.1
MISSOURI	12,784	95	-667	28	5.9
IOWA	12,779	95	-672	29	5.4
SOUTH DAKOTA	11,207	83	-2,244	38	2.8
SOUTHEAST					
VIRGINIA	14,164	105	713	12	5.6
FLORIDA	13,397	100	-54	19	4.9
GEORGIA	12,158	90	-1,293	33	5.1
NORTH CAROLINA	11,314	84	-2,137	37	4.3
LOUISIANA	11,015	82	-2,436	39	2.6
TENNESSEE	10,934	81	-2,517	40	5.1
KENTUCKY	10,585	79	-2,866	44	5.4
SOUTH CAROLINA	10,514	78	-2,937	45	4.3
ALABAMA	10,510	78	-2,941	46	5.2
ARKANSAS	10,180	76	-3,271	47	4.6
WEST VIRGINIA	10,112	75	-3,339	49	4.2
MISSISSIPPI	9,035	67	-4,416	50	4.0
SOUTHWEST					
TEXAS	13,165	98	-286	22	4.7
ARIZONA	12,454	93	-997	30	5.3
OKLAHOMA	12,103	90	-1,348	34	4.1
NEW MEXICO	10,741	80	-2,710	41	4.7
ROCKY MOUNTAIN					
COLORADO	14,413	107	962	9	4.1
WYOMING	12,955	96	-496	26	5.9
MONTANA	10,728	80	-2,723	42	1.1
IDAHO	10,605	79	-2,846	43	4.5
UTAH	10,166	76	-3,285	48	4.6
FAR WEST					
CALIFORNIA	15,255	113	1,804	6	5.4
NEVADA	13,981	104	530	15	5.1
WASHINGTON	13,267	99	-184	21	4.0
OREGON	12,165	90	-1,286	32	4.8
ALASKA	17,756	132	4,305	1	1.2
HAWAII	13,542	101	91	18	3.9
BEA REGIONS					
NEW ENGLAND	15,387	114	1,936	1	5.6
MIDEAST	14,944	110	1,493	2	5.1
FAR WEST	14,722	109	1,271	3	5.2
GREAT LAKES	13,337	99	-114	4	5.0
PLAINS	13,296	99	-155	5	5.1
SOUTHWEST	12,782	95	-669	6	4.7
ROCKY MOUNTAIN	12,377	92	-1,074	7	4.1
SOUTHEAST	11,705	87	-1,746	8	4.8

NOTE: STATES ARE LISTED IN EACH REGION BASED ON THEIR PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME IN 1985.
SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME, FOR COUNTIES AND METROPOLITAN AREAS

(DOLLARS)

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
ALASKA	11,585	13,007	14,979	16,916	17,380	17,550
METROPOLITAN AREAS:						
ANCHORAGE, AK	12,800	14,521	16,631	18,821	18,736	19,100
CENSUS DIVISIONS/AREAS:						
METROPOLITAN PORTION	12,800	14,521	16,631	18,821	18,736	19,100
NON-METROPOLITAN PORTION	10,618	11,855	13,715	15,424	16,242	16,190
CENSUS AREAS: 3/						
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS 2/	10,566	11,054	11,614	13,788	16,143	16,715
ANCHORAGE BOROUGH	12,800	14,521	16,631	18,821	18,736	19,100
BET	5,652	6,438	7,347	8,309	10,029	10,050
BRISTOL BAY BOROUGH	11,857	13,722	16,307	18,160	19,427	20,472
DILLINGHAM	6,442	7,330	8,331	9,402	11,097	10,854
FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BOROUGH	12,474	14,114	16,872	18,864	20,488	20,704
HAINES BOROUGH	10,257	10,866	12,170	14,008	15,305	17,250
JUNEAU BOROUGH	13,441	15,674	13,034	19,899	20,840	21,253
KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH	10,711	11,296	13,060	14,601	12,961	13,237
KETCHIKAN GATEWAY BOROUGH	13,041	15,131	15,670	17,509	18,531	18,136
KOBUK	6,299	7,471	9,197	10,468	11,604	11,822
KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH 2/	11,589	12,131	13,272	15,392	12,985	11,820
MATANUSKA-SUSITNA BOROUGH	10,461	10,761	12,424	14,651	15,627	14,197
NOME	7,173	8,318	9,657	10,980	13,960	14,263
NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH	13,870	15,182	21,736	21,101	24,675	26,077
PR. OF WALES-OUTER KETCHIKAN	9,306	11,306	11,678	12,513	14,642	14,460
SITKA BOROUGH	11,792	12,318	13,994	15,319	15,947	16,090
SKAGWAY-YAKUTAT-ANGOON	8,880	9,867	11,445	12,855	14,880	16,124
SOUTHEAST FAIRBANKS	7,727	8,315	10,002	11,422	12,215	12,663
VALDEZ-CORDOVA	10,668	13,171	14,614	16,780	16,414	17,530
WADE HAMPTON 2/	3,861	4,619	5,559	6,193	7,089	7,480
WRANGELL-PETERSBURG	10,782	12,654	14,228	16,252	18,152	15,816
YUKON-KOYUKUK 2/	5,839	6,635	7,836	8,041	9,743	9,573

2/ THE TOTAL AND PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME TIME SERIES ARE DISCONTINUOUS DUE TO A LARGE REVISION IN MILITARY WAGES FOR 1977-84.
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 1986

REGIONAL ECONOMIC INFORMATION SYSTEM
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

FOURTH QUARTER 1985

INTER-CITY COST OF LIVING INDEX

249 Cities

Section 1 - ALL-CITIES INDEX

Section 2 - METROPOLITAN CITIES INDEX

Section 3 - PRICE REPORT

PRODUCED BY

ACCRA

American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association

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AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RESEARCHERS ASSOCIATION

Publication Address: P.O. Box 68124, Indianapolis, Indiana 46268

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THEORY OF THE INDEX: The American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association (ACCRA) has but one purpose in developing this index: To provide a useful and reasonably accurate measurement of inter-city cost of living differences. The items forming the basis of the index have been carefully chosen to reflect the different categories of consumer expenditures. Weights assigned to relative costs are based on the latest government survey data on a mid-management executive family's pattern of expenditures for consumer goods and services. All items are priced at the local level by chamber of commerce research personnel at a specified time and by standard specifications, and converted to an index by programmed computer processing.

INTERPRETING THE INDEX: The ACCRA Cost of Living Index measures relative price levels for consumer goods and services in participating cities, as compared with the national average of 100 for all participating cities (metropolitan and nonmetropolitan). The ACCRA Index does not measure inflation (price change through time); each quarterly report is a separate comparison of prices at the single point in time, and both the number and the mix of cities may change from one quarter to the next.

Because the number of items priced is rather limited, it is not valid to treat percentage differences between cities as exact measures. Spreads of three or fewer index whole numbers in the All-Item Index do not represent statistically significant differences and may not correctly show which city is more expensive. Differences of more than three index whole numbers in the All-Items Index can be considered to represent actual inter-city differences in the costs of consumer goods and services; but the percentage difference in such cases should be considered a reasonable indication, rather than a precise measure, of the extent of the difference.

PARTICIPATING CITIES: The cities included in this survey are those whose chambers of commerce, or similar organizations, have volunteered to participate. The total number of respondents varies slightly from quarter to quarter, and a continuing effort is made to increase the coverage to include more metropolitan areas in the survey.

PRICE REPORTING: ACCRA reviews all prices reported and attempts to eliminate errors or non-compliance with specifications. All price data which form the basis of the index 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 listed for all food items are self-explanatory. The specifications listed for all non-food items are presented to the user only as a guide, since the price computations are based on extensive research within each city and in accordance with explicit specifications and procedural instructions.

EXCLUSION OF TAXES: ACCRA is fully cognizant that state and local taxes are an integral part of the cost of living, and that the burden varies considerably from state to state and even among communities in the same state. Due to the multiplicity of state and local taxes, taxing districts and assessment procedures, no adequate method exists to calculate the total tax burden for either inter-state or inter-city comparison, involving the whole range of state and local taxes levied on real and intangible property, retail sales, income and the excise taxes levied directly or indirectly on commodities.

QUARTERLY SURVEY DATA PRESENTED IN THREE SECTIONS:

- ALL-CITIES INDEX REPORT - This section arrays cities alphabetically by states and shows the index calculated for each city's standing on the All-Items Index and on six component indexes: Groceries, Housing, Utilities, Transportation, Health Care and Misc. Goods & Services.
- METROPOLITAN CITIES INDEX REPORT - Index data are presented for participating cities within the same Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) or Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA). This section is especially helpful when the central city of a metropolitan area is not represented in the index but suburban cities are.

  While index data for suburban cities can be used as surrogates for central city data, users should note that cost of living differences exist within large metropolitan areas, and that data for suburbs may not exactly match those which might have been obtained for a central city.
- PRICE REPORT - The prices reported by each city for all of the items in the survey are presented in alphabetical order by state. Also included is the nationwide median and average price, standard deviation and range for each item.

SUBSCRIPTIONS: The Quarterly Survey is available at a yearly subscription price of $75.00. Single copies of current or past studies are not available for distribution but may be inspected at the offices of participating chambers of commerce and at many libraries. Subscription order blanks are available from participating chambers of commerce and from the address listed above; or subscriptions may be placed directly with the ACCRA project's treasurer: Mrs. Alice Klein, c/o Louisville Area Chamber of Commerce, One Riverfront Plaza, Louisville, KY 40202.

INQUIRIES: Questions regarding the Index program, procedures or methodology may be directed to either: C.A. Kasdorf III, Houston Chamber of Commerce, 1100 Milam Bldg., 25th Floor, Houston, TX 77002 (tel. 713-658-2466) or Edward Sturgeon, Lexington Area Chamber of Commerce, 421 North Broadway, Lexington, KY 40508 (tel. 606-254-4447).

The American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association — a non-profit corporation — was founded in 1961 and its membership comprises research staff of state and local chambers of commerce throughout the United States and Canada. In its dedication to improving business information through research, and recognizing the need for a measurement of relative living costs, the INTER-CITY COST OF LIVING INDICATORS PROJECT was developed and has been published quarterly since 1968.

The organization has no permanent office, with staff functions carried on by volunteer members, most of whom hold membership in the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The association is an affiliate of the American Chamber of Commerce Executives, 1454 Duke Street, Alexandria, Virginia 22314.

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 assure 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 #		
	Grocery Items	
	Meats	
1	T-Bone Steak	lb., USDA Choice
2	Ground Beef/Hamburger	lb., lowest price
3	Bacon	One lb. package, lowest price
4	Frying Chicken, whole	lb., Grade A
5	Chunk Light Tuna	6½ oz. can, Starkist or Chicken of the Sea, packed in oil
	Dairy Products	
6	Whole Milk	½ gallon carton, homogenized
7	Eggs, large	Dozen, Grade A
8	Margarine	One lb. package, lowest price
9	Parmesan Cheese, grated	8 oz. canister, Kraft brand
	Produce	
10	Potatoes	10 lb. sack, white or red, lowest price
11	Bananas	lb.
12	Head Lettuce	Head of approximate 1½ lb. size
	Bakery Products	
13	Bread, white	24 oz. loaf, lowest price
	Tobacco	
14	Cigarettes	Carton, Winston, king-size
	Misc. Grocery Products	
15	Coffee, vacuum packed	One lb. can, Maxwell House, Hills Brothers or Folgers brand
16	Sugar	5 lb. package, cane or beet, lowest price
17	Corn Flakes	18 oz. box, Kellogg's or Post Toasties brand
18	Sweet Peas	#303 can (15-17 oz.), lowest price
19	Tomatoes	#303 can (15-17 oz.), lowest price
20	Peaches, halves	#2½ can (approximately 29 oz.), lowest price
21	Facial Tissue	Kleenex brand, 175 count box
22	Washing Powder	49 oz. box, Tide, Bold or Cheer brand
23	Shortening	Crisco brand, all vegetable, 3 lb. can
24	Frozen Orange Juice	6 oz. can, lowest price
25	Frozen Corn, whole kernel	10 oz. package, lowest price
26	Baby Food	4½ oz. jar, strained vegetables, lowest price
27	Soft Drink	2 liter Coca Cola, excluding any deposit
	Housing	
28	Apartment, monthly rent	Two bedroom, 1 or 1½ baths, approximately 950 sq. ft., excluding all utilities except water
	House Purchase	1,800 sq. ft. living area new house
29A	Total Sales Price	
29B	Monthly Payment	Principal and interest, 25-year first mortgage based on a 25 percent down payment at current conventional fixed-rate of interest or adjustable rate mortgage plan

Column #		
	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 #29. All-electric homes are reported in 30A and homes with other energy sources are in 30B.
31	Other Fuel Sources: oil, natural gas, wood, etc.	
30+31	..... Total Energy Costs	
32	Telephone	Private residential line, customer owns instruments; monthly rate, plus: est. local usage charges, if any, incurred by family of four; federal excise tax; any base charges and access charges to long distance.
	Transportation	
33	Bus Fare	One-way fare for commuting 10 miles to CBD
34	Automobile Repair	Spin balance of one front wheel
35	Gasoline	One gal. unleaded regular, national brand, including all taxes, at self-service pump if available.
	Health Care	
36	Hospital Room	Current average daily rate, semi-private room
37	Office Visit, Doctor	General practitioner consultation fee
38	Office Visit, Dentist	Teeth cleaning/inspection, no X-ray or fluoride treatment
39	Aspirin	Bayer brand, 100-tablet bottle
	Misc. Goods & Services	
	Fast Food Restaurants:	
40	Hamburger Sandwich	¼ lb. patty, McDonald's if available
41	Pizza	12-13" thin crust, regular cheese. Pizza Hut, Pizza Inn or Shakey's if available
42	Fried Chicken	Thigh and drumstick, no extras. Church's or Kentucky Fried Chicken if available
43	Man's Barbershop Haircut	Basic haircut, no styling
44	Beauty Salon Visit	Woman's shampoo, trim and blow-dry
45	Toothpaste	6 to 7 oz. tube, Crest or Colgate brand
46	Shampoo	Johnson's Baby Shampoo, 11 oz. container
47	Dry Cleaning	Man's two-piece suit, cash and carry
48	Man's Dress Shirt	Arrow, Enro or Van Heusen brand, white, long sleeve, cotton/polyester blend, size 15/32 to 16/34
49	Boy's Underwear	Package of three cotton briefs
50	Adult Denim Jeans	Levi's brand, straight leg, size 28/30 to 34/36
51	Major Appliance Repair	Home service call, clothes washing machine, minimum labor charge, excluding any parts
52	Newspaper Subscription	Monthly cost for home delivery of daily and Sunday large city newspaper
53	Movie	First-run, indoor, at evening rate
54	Bowling	Price per line (game), at evening rate
55	Tennis Balls	Wilson or Penn brand, can of 3 extra-duty yellow
56	Board Game	Parker Brothers' "Monopoly," No. 9 standard edition
57	Liquor	Seagram's 7-Crown, 750 milliliter bottle
58	Beer	Schlitz or Budweiser brand, 6-pack, 12 oz. containers, excluding any deposit
59	Wine	Paul Masson Chablis, 1.5 liter bottle

ACCRA CITY COMPOSITE INDEX FOURTH QUARTER 1985

COMPONENT INDEX WEIGHTS	100	17	22	11	13	7	30
CITY AND STATE	ALL-ITEMS INDEX	GROCERY ITEMS	HOUSING	UTILITIES	TRANS-PORTATION	HEALTH CARE	MISC. GOODS AND SVCS.
ANNISTON AL	96.5	98.5	76.8	131.9	99.8	87.5	97.3
BIRMINGHAM AL	100.7	93.7	98.0	124.4	101.9	98.0	98.0
GADSDEN AL	88.9	93.2	70.5	110.9	95.3	81.1	90.7
HUNTSVILLE AL	98.1	96.7	104.4	74.2	108.8	96.0	99.0
MOBILE AL	98.8	99.4	88.2	119.3	103.2	87.7	99.4
MONTGOMERY AL	95.3	103.6	84.5	90.8	98.1	88.6	100.7
TUSCALOOSA AL	98.8	98.4	82.7	128.1	95.5	93.0	102.9
ANCHORAGE AK	139.4	138.9	178.7	92.3	113.6	178.4	130.2
PHOENIX AZ	107.5	99.6	114.6	101.7	108.2	119.3	105.7
TUCSON AZ	100.5	98.3	104.4	73.1	100.4	117.1	104.9
FAYETTEVILLE AR	92.0	91.1	87.8	98.5	97.9	73.5	95.0
FORT SMITH AR	94.3	91.6	95.6	89.0	95.5	87.9	97.6
JONESBORO AR	92.5	100.6	78.7	104.4	102.4	82.0	91.9
BLYTHE CA	99.9	100.9	89.8	106.6	101.3	134.0	95.9
CHICO CA	101.7	103.2	111.0	64.6	104.1	130.8	99.8
FRESNO CA	104.9	101.3	103.8	85.5	106.5	118.4	111.0
INDIO CA	107.4	94.6	106.2	121.7	100.1	124.8	109.4
LOS ANGELES CA	113.9	95.3	154.9	63.7	95.1	137.3	115.4
PALM SPRINGS CA	110.3	97.3	155.3	105.7	102.9	136.0	110.1
RIVERSIDE CA	114.7	99.6	150.5	108.7	106.8	119.7	101.5
SACRAMENTO CA	106.1	102.1	115.2	68.1	112.8	116.7	110.2
SAN BERNARDINO CA	106.2	100.0	122.5	85.6	107.0	117.5	102.3
SAN DIEGO CA	116.5	97.8	164.5	81.8	108.1	140.5	102.7
SAN JOSE CA	111.6	103.2	155.3	56.9	105.5	128.2	101.3
VISALIA CA	100.7	97.7	98.6	88.2	113.3	117.0	99.3
BOULDER CO	108.4	110.7	140.6	73.9	102.6	110.3	98.2
COLORADO SPRINGS CO	95.8	110.8	100.3	62.8	98.9	95.7	95.0
DENVER CO	108.9	110.3	134.5	73.9	112.9	107.3	100.9
FORT COLLINS CO	101.4	115.1	99.4	68.0	100.6	102.5	107.5
GRAND JUNCTION CO	96.2	109.0	95.3	70.7	103.7	95.2	96.0
LONGMONT CO	97.9	108.2	99.9	60.9	103.5	108.8	99.3
PUEBLO CO	91.6	99.0	82.1	68.5	98.2	113.6	95.9
HARTFORD CT	112.2	106.2	129.1	121.7	100.3	105.3	106.5
NEW HAVEN CT	114.6	101.5	131.1	126.8	107.8	118.5	107.5
DOVER DE	98.2	103.0	94.7	116.9	89.0	102.8	94.2
WILMINGTON DE	111.1	109.4	125.2	118.3	102.3	112.3	102.7
WASHINGTON DC	124.7	111.6	143.6	114.4	144.0	145.0	109.0
BOCA RATON FL	116.1	97.4	147.0	109.4	109.1	110.8	110.7
FORT LAUDERDALE FL	112.5	101.0	133.1	123.9	97.6	118.5	104.8
FORT WALTON BEACH FL	98.6	98.0	108.6	79.1	94.7	102.6	99.6
GAINESVILLE FL	96.4	93.6	101.0	86.6	92.8	103.5	97.9
JACKSONVILLE FL	101.5	95.6	105.2	100.2	91.5	106.2	105.9
LAKELAND FL	97.7	93.3	87.4	99.5	98.4	95.3	107.2
MIAMI FL	111.7	102.3	114.6	124.2	104.8	121.5	110.9

ACCRA CITY COMPOSITE INDEX FOURTH QUARTER 1985

COMPONENT INDEX WEIGHTS	100	17	22	11	13	7	30
CITY AND STATE	ALL-ITEMS INDEX	GROCERY ITEMS	HOUSING	UTILITIES	TRANS-PORTATION	HEALTH CARE	MISC. GOODS AND SVCS.
PENSACOLA FL	95.3	94.5	97.6	72.9	100.0	106.4	97.8
TALLAHASSEE FL	97.3	95.0	90.1	113.9	90.6	106.3	98.5
WEST PALM BEACH FL	109.9	101.4	110.7	123.8	95.8	125.1	111.7
ALBANY GA	90.3	88.2	92.3	86.6	92.5	82.1	92.5
AMERICUS GA	94.8	98.8	85.2	104.2	94.3	87.6	98.2
ATHENS GA	97.6	92.9	91.0	120.4	91.1	87.5	101.8
ATLANTA GA	107.7	97.9	119.2	129.0	101.0	101.[illegible]	101.3
AUGUSTA GA	100.7	92.5	106.0	122.1	94.4	92.3	98.3
COLUMBUS GA	95.3	102.2	85.9	97.6	91.6	80.9	95.1
DALTON GA	97.0	95.9	105.9	79.4	100.3	85.2	99.0
MACON GA	98.1	100.7	91.7	118.8	97.2	85.9	97.0
BOISE ID	98.0	97.3	94.3	74.2	97.1	116.7	105.9
TWIN FALLS ID	91.0	88.4	93.5	63.4	97.1	102.2	95.6
CHAMPAIGN IL	106.5	103.1	107.0	108.5	105.8	103.4	108.2
CHARLESTON IL	98.2	95.7	101.4	110.0	95.7	80.0	98.5
DECATUR IL	92.6	88.2	79.2	105.2	103.0	90.3	96.5
QUAD-CITIES IL-IA	95.0	91.0	93.4	95.9	107.2	102.2	90.8
ROCKFORD IL	102.9	98.5	97.8	114.7	98.4	109.5	105.3
SPRINGFIELD IL	99.0	92.2	93.6	112.9	100.5	105.0	99.7
ANDERSON IN	95.3	96.3	90.2	99.2	95.2	93.2	97.7
BLOOMINGTON IN	95.6	101.1	90.0	99.2	98.2	96.7	93.9
FORT WAYNE IN	93.0	98.1	90.7	93.7	92.6	85.9	93.4
INDIANAPOLIS IN	98.4	99.7	96.9	95.7	109.7	97.9	95.5
MARION IN	99.0	103.5	96.5	115.7	92.6	97.6	95.1
SOUTH BEND IN	91.2	90.4	88.8	97.1	98.0	84.5	90.7
VALPARAISO IN	103.2	97.1	98.7	109.4	97.4	96.0	111.7
WARSAW IN	98.6	100.0	90.7	112.6	106.7	95.9	95.7
CEDAR RAPIDS IA	97.0	88.6	97.4	85.6	107.1	94.0	102.0
CLARINDA IA	91.6	103.4	73.1	107.4	96.0	80.2	93.5
COUNCIL BLUFFS IA	96.1	93.4	89.5	98.7	112.0	90.7	95.9
DES MOINES IA	101.2	89.6	119.0	102.2	101.1	98.0	95.1
FORT DODGE IA	93.0	94.8	85.4	95.4	99.2	82.6	96.4
IOWA CITY IA	102.6	90.4	131.0	93.0	98.4	98.4	95.1
MARSHALLTOWN IA	92.9	88.7	85.6	101.7	98.2	92.0	95.4
MASON CITY IA	95.4	83.9	98.6	93.7	104.5	91.0	97.2
SIOUX CITY IA	95.9	92.6	92.2	101.7	97.6	94.1	98.1
GARDEN CITY KS	97.2	100.5	85.4	117.7	94.2	89.9	99.5
GREAT BEND KS	97.4	97.3	102.6	94.0	100.1	84.5	96.8
MANHATTAN KS	100.7	102.7	93.0	88.4	105.1	100.3	108.0
SALINA KS	100.4	94.7	98.9	114.4	105.0	99.6	97.8
WICHITA KS	97.6	105.4	88.3	96.3	94.7	103.4	100.4
BOWLING GREEN KY	92.4	98.4	85.2	84.2	99.0	88.0	95.3
HENDERSON KY	91.6	99.5	81.5	95.7	91.8	90.4	93.2
LEXINGTON KY	99.4	100.3	107.0	90.7	98.9	86.9	99.8
LOUISVILLE KY	97.5	100.8	87.1	105.9	96.7	109.2	97.7
MURRAY KY	90.4	100.8	73.8	104.3	85.3	87.7	94.4

ACCRA CITY COMPOSITE INDEX FOURTH QUARTER 1985

COMPONENT INDEX WEIGHTS	100	17	22	11	13	7	30
CITY AND STATE	ALL-ITEMS INDEX	GROCERY ITEMS	HOUSING	UTILITIES	TRANS-PORTATION	HEALTH CARE	MISC. GOODS AND SVCS.
SOMERSET KY	88.3	99.1	79.9	88.9	81.3	86.3	91.8
ALEXANDRIA LA	99.5	95.9	90.1	116.6	103.4	95.5	101.3
BATON ROUGE LA	101.9	95.4	101.5	121.8	98.7	96.6	101.1
LAFAYETTE LA	101.4	96.4	101.8	121.7	102.4	86.0	99.5
MONROE LA	101.5	101.5	90.9	113.6	108.1	104.2	101.2
NEW ORLEANS LA	98.9	98.3	97.9	107.1	100.8	97.1	96.6
LEWISTON ME	95.4	102.3	81.8	116.8	92.4	89.5	96.4
BALTIMORE MD	104.7	103.4	113.0	95.5	106.0	104.0	102.2
FALL RIVER MA	104.5	99.1	113.1	125.4	89.9	101.3	100.6
FITCHBURG MA	104.5	102.6	98.7	143.0	105.8	109.0	94.0
ADRIAN MI	100.1	97.1	96.1	101.1	105.2	88.8	103.2
JACKSON MI	95.2	96.9	82.8	101.1	92.2	92.0	103.2
KALAMAZOO MI	105.6	98.7	108.1	102.0	111.3	104.2	106.9
LANSING MI	103.6	99.5	105.4	87.8	110.3	121.8	103.1
MARQUETTE MI	98.0	100.2	84.4	96.5	104.2	126.3	97.8
ROYAL OAK MI	106.0	103.3	97.2	122.7	117.8	110.2	101.6
TRAVERSE CITY MI	106.4	101.6	113.5	92.7	105.1	104.4	108.3
FERGUS FALLS MN	97.2	102.7	79.9	112.9	102.7	102.9	97.2
MARSHALL MN	97.0	97.6	95.2	95.6	101.5	88.9	98.5
ROCHESTER MN	99.5	95.8	102.7	90.4	97.5	115.6	99.6
ST CLOUD MN	97.6	94.0	86.3	107.7	101.8	99.3	101.9
GULFPORT MS	99.4	99.0	94.8	98.7	104.3	98.4	100.6
COLUMBIA MO	89.3	92.7	84.9	66.5	98.4	96.4	93.4
JEFFERSON CITY MO	91.8	96.6	97.4	82.7	85.2	83.6	92.9
JOPLIN MO	91.2	90.7	90.6	80.4	84.5	93.1	97.6
ST JOSEPH MO	94.0	95.0	92.7	83.1	96.6	95.2	97.0
ST LOUIS MO	97.2	95.1	96.1	95.1	102.5	99.0	97.2
BILLINGS MT	106.1	106.8	119.2	81.2	99.6	116.9	105.5
GREAT FALLS MT	97.3	106.5	89.2	75.1	106.7	96.2	102.3
HAVRE MT	98.6	109.3	93.1	78.5	105.1	99.0	101.1
MISSOULA MT	96.7	107.0	80.8	71.3	96.7	118.8	106.5
HASTINGS NE	91.9	95.9	81.7	95.1	93.7	86.6	96.3
HOLDREGE NE	92.5	104.9	77.2	84.7	89.7	89.8	101.3
KEARNEY NE	93.1	99.3	86.2	83.1	95.2	84.3	97.8
LINCOLN NE	96.5	93.0	99.9	84.6	103.9	91.2	98.6
OMAHA NE	92.4	92.7	89.6	84.9	94.6	88.4	96.9
LAS VEGAS NV	102.2	98.2	109.4	75.3	107.7	113.3	104.1
RENO-SPARKS NV	109.1	100.4	122.9	102.1	109.2	112.5	105.7
NASHUA NH	121.6	104.6	170.4	124.9	111.3	102.9	103.0
NEWARK-ELIZABETH NJ	120.9	113.6	144.6	129.0	101.8	131.4	110.7

ACCRA CITY COMPOSITE INDEX FOURTH QUARTER 1985

COMPONENT INDEX WEIGHTS	100	17	22	11	13	7	30
CITY AND STATE	ALL-ITEMS INDEX	GROCERY ITEMS	HOUSING	UTILITIES	TRANS-PORTATION	HEALTH CARE	MISC. GOODS AND SVCS.
ALAMOGORDO NM	103.6	108.7	104.5	97.7	106.8	103.8	100.6
ALBUQUERQUE NM	103.3	109.4	113.6	78.7	103.5	109.8	99.6
LOS ALAMOS NM	114.7	111.5	143.8	77.2	113.9	126.3	106.6
ROSWELL NM	97.8	103.5	97.6	74.9	105.8	99.2	99.1
BINGHAMTON NY	100.8	93.4	99.2	116.5	101.7	102.1	99.6
BUFFALO NY	96.4	103.8	79.0	118.4	109.2	90.6	92.6
CHENANGO COUNTY NY	106.2	100.8	104.9	158.9	96.2	88.1	99.5
ELMIRA NY	98.6	104.8	82.5	126.2	88.5	94.1	102.1
GLENS FALLS NY	97.0	100.5	86.4	119.1	109.3	74.9	94.5
NEW YORK NY	142.5	107.7	190.7	195.7	119.1	159.7	113.4
ORANGE COUNTY NY	107.9	107.3	117.2	117.0	99.7	111.5	100.7
SYRACUSE NY	93.4	102.0	83.4	118.9	91.7	87.3	88.7
CHAPEL HILL NC	101.7	93.7	122.2	90.4	97.9	105.2	96.1
CHARLOTTE NC	99.1	96.6	104.0	91.8	94.3	99.7	101.4
CONCORD NC	96.2	92.4	102.8	94.1	95.4	91.8	94.0
DURHAM NC	98.5	95.9	101.9	91.0	100.3	102.6	98.5
ELIZABETH CITY NC	96.3	96.1	76.5	140.9	99.7	96.6	93.1
GREENSBORO NC	96.3	93.8	105.1	91.5	85.0	84.5	93.9
GREENVILLE NC	94.9	93.6	93.4	92.2	91.3	95.6	99.2
HIGH POINT NC	98.1	97.1	106.7	80.7	91.3	83.5	104.9
RALEIGH NC	103.9	95.4	124.9	99.0	99.2	100.6	97.9
ROANOKE RAPIDS NC	94.8	92.9	93.6	94.2	110.6	85.8	92.3
ROCKY MOUNT NC	93.8	87.0	94.2	110.0	85.2	91.2	95.7
WINSTON-SALEM NC	94.8	93.1	101.4	91.5	89.1	88.2	96.1
AKRON OH	99.3	94.6	91.7	118.3	102.8	103.0	98.0
BUCYRUS OH	94.0	101.0	83.9	112.4	95.3	72.4	95.3
CANTON OH	89.1	88.3	90.5	94.9	89.4	87.1	86.7
CINCINNATI OH	99.7	98.7	96.2	113.4	104.9	92.4	97.2
CLEVELAND OH	102.9	102.1	96.7	100.4	109.3	109.5	104.6
COLUMBUS OH	100.9	101.3	96.2	107.2	104.1	105.4	99.5
LIMA OH	94.1	93.4	93.5	104.6	94.9	87.4	92.4
LORAIN OH	100.2	103.0	95.9	109.4	96.2	105.0	99.1
NEWARK OH	99.4	104.0	95.8	96.4	97.8	104.3	102.3
YOUNGSTOWN OH	93.9	97.6	98.4	108.9	70.7	91.8	90.1
MCALESTER OK	100.8	107.4	83.6	100.1	105.8	103.8	105.2
OKLAHOMA CITY OK	98.1	105.4	92.5	108.1	92.2	94.1	98.0
MEDFORD OR	102.8	108.5	98.5	96.5	98.0	118.7	103.3
SALEM OR	95.9	102.9	85.2	80.1	89.9	118.0	103.0
ALTOONA PA	95.1	94.9	88.0	104.8	88.7	92.4	100.2
ERIE PA	101.0	96.4	93.1	117.0	109.8	94.9	101.3
HARRISBURG PA	104.3	96.6	98.0	109.3	105.7	104.0	110.7
LANCASTER PA	105.0	107.0	95.1	120.9	114.4	89.5	105.0
PHILADELPHIA PA	116.0	111.9	116.5	150.6	107.1	125.7	106.8
READING PA	101.4	109.6	95.5	127.9	98.9	82.8	96.9
SCRANTON PA	100.0	102.8	91.9	131.6	91.9	100.4	96.1
WAYNESBORO PA	95.8	99.7	103.4	90.8	88.4	86.7	95.1
WILKES-BARRE PA	103.0	108.1	92.9	132.9	94.8	101.3	100.6

ACCRA CITY COMPOSITE INDEX FOURTH QUARTER 1985

COMPONENT INDEX WEIGHTS	100	17	22	11	13	7	30
CITY AND STATE	ALL-ITEMS INDEX	GROCERY ITEMS	HOUSING	UTILITIES	TRANS-PORTATION	HEALTH CARE	MISC. GOODS AND SVCS.
YORK PA	104.3	101.0	102.9	107.0	100.0	92.3	110.7
COLUMBIA SC	93.3	85.8	97.5	116.0	82.9	86.9	92.2
GREENVILLE SC	95.0	92.0	92.5	94.0	97.9	89.7	98.7
MYRTLE BEACH SC	103.9	95.5	114.2	99.7	100.3	94.5	106.2
ABERDEEN SD	93.8	95.6	83.8	112.1	99.2	84.3	91.3
RAPID CITY SD	93.4	105.4	82.3	77.2	94.0	115.4	95.2
VERMILLION SD	90.7	97.8	77.1	90.0	93.2	95.8	94.5
CHATTANOOGA TN	92.3	95.7	87.8	89.6	96.5	77.1	96.3
CLEVELAND TN	86.9	100.5	77.2	81.8	85.9	78.8	90.7
COOKEVILLE TN	87.8	100.1	82.4	78.1	95.7	67.4	89.6
JACKSON TN	92.4	103.8	78.6	85.5	99.3	77.6	99.1
KNOXVILLE TN	97.3	98.5	78.7	119.8	104.1	90.1	100.9
MCMINNVILLE TN	86.7	99.4	69.3	74.6	95.2	82.9	93.9
MEMPHIS TN	100.1	101.0	101.4	96.6	104.3	93.2	98.8
MORRISTOWN TN	94.2	93.6	84.4	108.9	104.1	80.6	95.1
NASHVILLE-DAVIDSON TN	100.0	97.0	106.9	105.0	101.1	89.4	96.9
PARIS TN	89.8	100.8	82.3	81.5	88.9	70.5	97.1
ABILENE TX	103.2	111.8	96.9	109.1	101.7	98.5	102.3
AMARILLO TX	97.0	99.9	101.7	87.1	95.7	94.2	96.6
AUSTIN TX	111.6	106.5	128.7	118.5	100.3	98.7	107.5
DALLAS TX	112.5	107.7	120.2	121.9	111.7	115.1	106.0
HARLINGEN TX	98.4	99.8	93.2	99.1	107.9	96.5	97.5
HOUSTON TX	103.8	106.5	86.2	118.9	106.8	106.8	107.7
HUNTSVILLE TX	104.4	109.9	100.2	130.1	100.6	98.6	97.9
IRVING TX	117.0	105.0	143.2	123.7	105.8	110.3	108.4
KERRVILLE TX	98.8	105.7	103.8	80.3	96.8	90.5	100.7
KILLEEN TX	96.3	97.6	97.7	112.4	92.8	87.8	92.1
LUBBOCK TX	99.2	96.4	94.3	102.5	106.6	95.4	100.9
MCALLEN TX	100.6	105.8	97.6	101.7	103.3	98.2	98.9
MARSHALL TX	98.6	109.7	85.8	110.5	102.7	84.4	99.0
MIDLAND TX	112.8	111.4	107.9	130.8	110.0	108.7	112.6
NACOGDOCHES TX	100.8	104.1	98.3	104.4	95.1	89.6	103.5
ODESSA TX	103.5	107.2	95.7	100.7	111.7	99.5	105.5
SAN ANTONIO TX	98.8	101.0	98.8	111.7	104.6	90.4	92.3
SHERMAN TX	99.2	99.6	100.9	111.7	92.0	96.9	96.8
TEMPLE TX	92.7	101.1	88.4	97.0	86.3	83.4	94.5
TEXARKANA TX-AR	93.2	102.1	93.9	79.8	97.4	82.9	93.0
TYLER TX	102.3	110.9	95.5	103.1	100.8	93.4	104.7
VICTORIA TX	100.9	104.0	107.1	91.1	101.1	90.9	100.5
WACO TX	97.0	102.5	89.6	113.1	92.6	99.9	94.5
WICHITA FALLS TX	103.3	106.5	97.2	121.0	104.9	95.8	100.6
PROVO UT	89.4	99.3	76.0	71.4	100.5	89.3	95.4
SALT LAKE CITY UT	101.2	103.0	97.4	92.9	102.3	92.1	107.7
BARRE VT	102.5	103.1	106.8	119.8	94.4	87.6	99.6
ST THOMAS VI	132.7	147.9	147.2	137.1	105.6	132.6	123.5

ACCRA CITY COMPOSITE INDEX FOURTH QUARTER 1985

COMPONENT INDEX WEIGHTS	100	17	22	11	13	7	30
CITY AND STATE	ALL-ITEMS INDEX	GROCERY ITEMS	HOUSING	UTILITIES	TRANS-PORTATION	HEALTH CARE	MISC. GOODS AND SVCS.
CULPEPER VA	94.0	99.1	90.3	98.0	85.5	88.7	95.4
HAMPTON ROADS/SE VIRGINIA	101.8	102.2	99.7	97.0	99.7	95.6	107.1
MARTINSVILLE VA	93.1	89.8	100.0	89.5	91.0	92.1	92.3
RICHMOND VA	101.4	102.4	102.7	103.5	86.6	100.9	105.7
ROANOKE VA	95.6	94.5	107.7	74.8	102.2	87.0	94.1
RENTON WA	109.7	105.6	112.5	85.9	107.5	140.1	112.6
RICHLAND-KENNEWICK WA	94.2	99.2	78.3	76.1	95.1	132.7	100.3
SEATTLE WA	107.1	110.6	108.2	51.7	118.2	129.4	114.8
SPOKANE WA	98.0	102.0	90.2	80.5	97.0	113.3	104.6
TACOMA WA	108.8	108.9	108.1	64.1	100.3	180.1	112.5
WALLA WALLA WA	102.7	106.4	97.3	81.8	111.0	118.9	105.0
WENATCHEE-EAST WENATCHEE WA	99.3	100.2	92.1	58.9	105.5	129.0	109.1
YAKIMA WA	102.2	103.8	95.7	93.3	109.7	131.8	99.1
CHARLESTON WV	97.2	99.8	96.8	86.7	98.9	95.6	99.5
WEIRTON WV	96.9	113.4	73.6	103.6	107.7	88.8	99.4
APPLETON WI	95.2	90.2	101.9	106.4	91.6	87.2	92.5
BELOIT WI	95.0	91.5	92.4	111.0	99.6	85.2	93.2
FOND DU LAC WI	96.9	96.8	104.2	81.4	105.0	90.4	95.2
FORT ATKINSON WI	94.6	93.6	90.8	105.3	90.2	80.7	99.1
GREEN BAY WI	94.5	96.1	96.4	94.3	93.4	89.4	94.0
JANESVILLE WI	89.7	94.9	89.9	82.6	79.4	88.6	94.1
LA CROSSE WI	95.0	95.0	91.0	104.3	100.1	92.8	92.9
MANITOWOC-TWO RIVERS WI	95.7	98.4	99.8	88.3	94.6	87.9	96.1
MARINETTE WI	95.7	92.4	92.5	93.3	110.2	88.3	96.1
NEW LONDON WI	92.6	94.7	91.7	103.3	82.0	92.5	92.9
WAUSAU WI	94.7	91.9	86.4	109.3	97.3	94.2	96.0
CASPER WY	98.8	97.1	88.6	93.6	97.0	113.6	106.5

ACCRA COST OF LIVING INDEX FOR METROPOLITAN CITIES
FOURTH QUARTER 1985

MSA/PMSA	CITY	ALL-ITEMS INDEX	GROCERY ITEMS	HOUSING	UTILITIES	TRANS-PORTATION	HEALTH CARE	MISC GDS AND SVCS
ABILENE TX	ABILENE TX	103.2	111.8	96.9	109.1	101.7	98.5	102.3
AKRON OH	AKRON OH	99.3	94.6	91.7	118.3	102.8	103.0	98.0
ALBANY GA	ALBANY GA	90.3	88.2	92.3	86.6	92.5	82.1	92.5
ALBUQUERQUE NM	ALBUQUERQUE NM	103.3	109.4	113.6	78.7	103.5	105.8	99.6
ALEXANDRIA LA	ALEXANDRIA LA	99.5	95.9	90.1	116.6	103.4	95.5	101.3
ALTOONA PA	ALTOONA PA	95.1	94.9	88.0	104.8	88.7	92.4	100.2
AMARILLO TX	AMARILLO TX	97.0	99.9	101.7	87.1	95.7	94.2	96.6
ANCHORAGE AK	ANCHORAGE AK	139.4	138.9	178.7	92.3	113.6	178.4	130.2
ANDERSON IN	ANDERSON IN	95.3	96.3	90.2	99.2	95.2	93.2	97.7
ANNISTON AL	ANNISTON AL	96.5	98.5	76.8	131.9	99.8	87.5	97.3
APPLETON-OSHKOSH-NEENAH WI	APPLETON WI	95.2	90.2	101.9	106.4	91.6	87.2	92.5
APPLETON-OSHKOSH-NEENAH WI	NEW LONDON WI	92.6	94.7	91.7	103.3	82.0	92.5	92.9
ATHENS GA	ATHENS GA	97.6	92.9	91.0	120.4	91.1	87.5	101.8
ATLANTA GA	ATLANTA GA	107.7	97.9	119.2	129.0	101.0	101.8	101.3
AUGUSTA GA-SC	AUGUSTA GA	100.7	92.5	106.0	122.1	94.4	92.3	98.3
AUSTIN TX	AUSTIN TX	111.6	106.5	128.7	110.5	100.3	98.7	107.5
BALTIMORE MD	BALTIMORE MD	104.7	103.4	113.0	95.5	106.0	104.0	102.2
BATON ROUGE LA	BATON ROUGE LA	101.9	95.4	101.5	121.8	98.7	96.6	101.1
BILLINGS MT	BILLINGS MT	106.1	106.8	119.2	81.2	99.6	116.9	105.5
BILOXI-GULFPORT MS	GULFPORT MS	99.4	99.0	94.8	98.7	106.3	98.4	100.6
BINGHAMTON NY	BINGHAMTON NY	100.8	93.4	99.2	116.5	101.7	102.1	99.6
BIRMINGHAM AL	BIRMINGHAM AL	100.7	93.7	98.0	124.4	101.9	98.0	98.0
BLOOMINGTON IN	BLOOMINGTON IN	95.6	101.1	90.0	99.2	98.2	96.7	93.9
BOISE CITY ID	BOISE ID	98.0	97.3	94.3	74.2	97.1	116.7	105.9
BOULDER-LONGMONT CO	BOULDER CO	108.4	110.7	140.6	73.9	102.6	110.3	98.2
BOULDER-LONGMONT CO	LONGMONT CO	97.9	108.2	99.9	60.9	103.5	108.8	99.3
BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN TX	HARLINGEN TX	98.4	99.8	93.2	99.1	107.9	96.5	97.5
BUFFALO NY	BUFFALO NY	96.4	103.8	79.0	118.4	109.2	90.6	92.6
CANTON OH	CANTON OH	89.2	88.3	90.5	94.9	89.4	87.1	86.7
CASPER WY	CASPER WY	98.8	97.1	88.6	93.6	97.0	113.6	106.5
CEDAR RAPIDS IA	CEDAR RAPIDS IA	97.0	88.6	97.4	85.6	107.1	94.0	102.0
CHAMPAIGN-URBANA-RANTOUL IL	CHAMPAIGN IL	106.5	103.1	107.0	108.5	105.8	103.4	108.2
CHARLESTON WV	CHARLESTON WV	97.2	99.8	96.8	86.7	98.9	95.6	99.5
CHARLOTTE-GASTONIA-ROCK HILL NC-SC	CHARLOTTE NC	99.1	96.6	104.0	91.8	94.3	99.7	101.4
CHARLOTTE-GASTONIA-ROCK HILL NC-SC	CONCORD NC	96.2	92.4	102.8	94.1	99.4	91.8	94.0
CHATTANOOGA TN-GA	CHATTANOOGA TN	92.3	95.7	87.8	89.6	96.5	77.1	96.3
CHICO CA	CHICO CA	101.7	103.2	111.0	64.6	104.1	130.8	99.8
CINCINNATI OH-KY-IN	CINCINNATI OH	99.7	98.7	96.2	113.4	104.9	92.4	97.2
CLEVELAND OH	CLEVELAND OH	102.9	102.1	96.7	100.4	109.3	105.5	104.6
COLORADO SPRINGS CO	COLORADO SPRINGS CO	95.8	110.8	100.3	62.8	98.9	95.7	95.0
COLUMBIA MO	COLUMBIA MO	89.3	94.7	84.9	66.5	98.4	96.4	93.4
COLUMBIA SC	COLUMBIA SC	93.3	85.8	97.5	116.0	82.9	86.9	92.2
COLUMBUS GA-AL	COLUMBUS GA	95.3	102.2	95.9	97.6	91.6	80.9	95.1
COLUMBUS OH	COLUMBUS OH	100.9	101.3	96.2	107.2	104.1	105.4	99.5
COLUMBUS OH	NEWARK OH	99.4	104.0	95.8	96.4	92.8	104.3	102.3

ACCRA COST OF LIVING INDEX FOR METROPOLITAN CITIES
FOURTH QUARTER 1985

MSA/PMSA	CITY	ALL-ITEMS INDEX	GROCERY ITEMS	HOUSING	UTILITIES	TRANS-PORTATION	HEALTH CARE	MISC GDS AND SVCS
DALLAS TX	DALLAS TX	112.5	107.7	120.2	121.9	111.7	115.1	106.0
DALLAS TX	IRVING TX	117.0	105.0	143.2	123.7	105.8	110.3	108.4
DAVENPORT-ROCK ISLAND-MOLINE IL-IA	QUAD-CITIES IL-IA	95.0	91.8	93.4	95.9	107.2	102.2	90.8
DECATUR IL	DECATUR IL	92.6	88.2	79.2	105.2	103.0	90.3	96.5
DENVER CO	DENVER CO	108.9	110.3	134.5	73.9	112.9	107.3	100.9
DES MOINES IA	DES MOINES IA	101.2	89.6	119.0	102.2	101.1	98.0	95.1
DETROIT MI	ROYAL OAK MI	106.0	103.3	97.2	122.7	117.8	110.2	101.6
ELMIRA NY	ELMIRA NY	98.6	104.8	82.5	126.2	88.5	94.1	102.1
ERIE PA	ERIE PA	101.0	96.4	93.1	117.0	109.8	94.9	101.3
EVANSVILLE IN-KY	HENDERSON KY	91.6	99.5	81.5	95.7	91.8	90.4	93.2
FALL RIVER MA-RI	FALL RIVER MA	104.5	99.1	113.1	125.4	89.9	101.3	100.6
FAYETTEVILLE-SPRINGDALE AR	FAYETTEVILLE AR	92.0	91.1	87.8	98.5	97.9	73.5	95.0
FITCHBURG-LEOMINSTER MA	FITCHBURG MA	104.5	102.6	98.7	143.0	105.8	105.0	94.0
FORT COLLINS-LOVELAND CO	FORT COLLINS CO	101.4	115.1	99.4	68.0	100.6	102.5	107.5
FORT LAUDERDALE-HOLLYWD-POMPANO BCH FL	FORT LAUDERDALE FL	112.5	101.0	133.1	123.9	97.6	118.5	104.8
FORT SMITH AR-OK	FORT SMITH AR	94.3	91.6	95.6	89.0	95.5	87.9	97.6
FT WALTON BEACH FL	FORT WALTON BEACH FL	98.6	98.0	108.6	79.1	94.7	102.6	99.6
FORT WAYNE IN	FORT WAYNE IN	93.0	98.1	90.7	93.7	92.6	85.9	93.4
FRESNO CA	FRESNO CA	104.9	101.3	103.8	85.5	106.5	118.4	111.0
GADSDEN AL	GADSDEN AL	88.9	93.2	70.5	110.9	95.3	81.1	90.7
GAINESVILLE FL	GAINESVILLE FL	96.4	93.6	101.0	86.6	92.8	103.5	97.9
VALPARAISO IN	VALPARAISO IN	103.2	97.1	98.7	109.4	97.4	96.0	111.7
GLENS FALLS NY	GLENS FALLS NY	97.0	100.5	86.4	119.1	109.3	74.9	94.5
GREAT FALLS MT	GREAT FALLS MT	97.3	106.5	89.2	75.1	106.7	96.2	102.3
GREEN BAY WI	GREEN BAY WI	94.5	96.1	96.4	94.3	93.4	89.4	94.0
GREENSBORO-WINSTON SALEM-HIGH POINT NC	GREENSBORO NC	94.3	93.8	105.1	91.5	85.0	84.5	93.9
GREENSBORO-WINSTON SALEM-HIGH POINT NC	HIGH POINT NC	98.1	97.1	106.7	80.7	91.3	83.5	104.9
GREENSBORO-WINSTON SALEM-HIGH POINT NC	WINSTON-SALEM NC	94.8	93.1	101.4	91.5	89.1	88.2	96.1
GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG SC	GREENVILLE SC	95.0	92.0	92.5	94.0	97.9	89.7	98.7
HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE PA	HARRISBURG PA	104.3	94.6	98.0	109.3	105.7	104.8	110.7
HARTFORD CT	HARTFORD CT	112.2	106.2	129.1	121.7	100.3	105.3	106.5
HOUSTON TX	HOUSTON TX	103.8	106.5	86.2	118.9	106.8	106.8	107.7
HUNTSVILLE AL	HUNTSVILLE AL	98.1	96.7	104.4	74.2	108.8	96.0	99.0
INDIANAPOLIS IN	INDIANAPOLIS IN	98.6	99.7	96.9	95.7	109.7	97.9	95.5
IOWA CITY IA	IOWA CITY IA	102.6	90.4	131.0	93.0	98.4	98.4	95.1
JACKSON MI	JACKSON MI	95.2	96.9	82.8	101.1	92.2	92.0	103.2
JACKSON TN	JACKSON TN	92.4	103.8	78.6	85.5	99.3	77.6	99.1
JACKSONVILLE FL	JACKSONVILLE FL	101.5	95.6	105.2	100.2	91.5	106.2	105.9
JANESVILLE-BELOIT WI	BELOIT WI	95.0	91.5	92.4	111.0	99.6	85.2	93.2
JANESVILLE-BELOIT WI	JANESVILLE WI	89.7	94.9	89.5	82.6	79.4	88.6	94.1
JOPLIN MO	JOPLIN MO	91.2	90.7	90.6	80.4	86.5	93.1	97.6
KALAMAZOO MI	KALAMAZOO MI	105.6	98.7	108.1	102.0	111.3	104.2	106.9
KILLEEN-TEMPLE TX	KILLEEN TX	96.3	97.6	97.7	112.4	92.8	87.8	92.1
KILLEEN-TEMPLE TX	TEMPLE TX	92.7	101.1	88.4	97.0	86.3	83.4	94.5
KNOXVILLE TN	KNOXVILLE TN	97.3	98.5	78.7	119.8	104.1	90.1	100.9

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MSA/PMSA	CITY	ALL-ITEMS INDEX	GROCERY ITEMS	HOUSING	UTILITIES	TRANS-PORTATION	HEALTH CARE	MISC GDS AND SVCS
LA CROSSE WI	LA CROSSE WI	95.0	95.0	91.0	104.3	100.1	92.8	92.9
LAFAYETTE LA	LAFAYETTE LA	101.4	96.4	101.8	121.7	102.4	86.0	99.5
LAKELAND-WINTER HAVEN FL	LAKELAND FL	97.7	93.3	87.4	99.5	98.4	95.3	107.2
LANCASTER PA	LANCASTER PA	105.0	107.0	95.1	120.9	114.4	89.5	105.0
LANSING-EAST LANSING MI	LANSING MI	103.6	99.5	105.4	87.8	110.3	121.8	103.1
LAS VEGAS NV	LAS VEGAS NV	102.2	98.2	109.4	75.3	107.7	113.3	104.1
LEWISTON-AUBURN ME	LEWISTON ME	95.4	102.3	81.8	116.8	92.4	89.5	96.4
LEXINGTON-FAYETTE KY	LEXINGTON KY	99.4	100.3	107.0	90.7	98.9	86.9	99.8
LIMA OH	LIMA OH	94.1	93.4	93.5	104.6	94.9	87.4	92.4
LINCOLN NE	LINCOLN NE	96.5	93.0	99.9	84.6	103.9	91.2	98.6
LONGVIEW-MARSHALL TX	MARSHALL TX	98.6	109.7	85.8	110.5	102.7	84.4	99.0
LORAIN-ELYRIA OH	LORAIN OH	100.2	103.0	95.9	109.4	96.2	105.0	99.1
LOS ANGELES-LONG BEACH CA	LOS ANGELES CA	113.9	95.3	154.9	63.7	95.1	137.3	115.4
LOUISVILLE KY-IN	LOUISVILLE KY	97.5	100.8	87.1	105.9	96.7	109.2	91.7
LUBBOCK TX	LUBBOCK TX	99.2	96.4	94.3	102.5	106.6	95.4	100.9
MACON-WARNER ROBINS GA	MACON GA	98.1	100.7	91.7	118.8	97.2	85.9	97.0
MCALLEN-EDINBURG-MISSION TX	MCALLEN TX	100.6	105.8	97.6	101.7	103.3	98.2	98.9
MEDFORD OR	MEDFORD OR	102.8	108.5	98.5	96.5	98.0	118.7	103.3
MEMPHIS TN-AR-MS	MEMPHIS TN	100.1	101.0	101.4	96.6	106.3	93.2	98.8
MIAMI-HIALEAH FL	MIAMI FL	111.7	102.3	114.6	124.2	104.8	121.5	110.9
MIDLAND TX	MIDLAND TX	112.8	111.4	107.9	130.8	110.0	108.7	112.6
MOBILE AL	MOBILE AL	98.8	99.4	88.2	119.3	103.2	97.7	99.4
MONROE LA	MONROE LA	101.5	101.5	90.9	113.6	108.1	104.2	101.2
MONTGOMERY AL	MONTGOMERY AL	95.3	103.6	84.5	90.8	98.1	88.6	100.7
NASHUA NH	NASHUA NH	121.6	104.6	170.4	124.9	111.3	102.9	103.0
NASHVILLE TN	NASHVILLE-DAVIDSON TN	100.0	97.0	106.9	105.0	101.1	89.[illegible]	96.9
NEW HAVEN-MERIDEN CT	NEW HAVEN CT	114.6	101.5	131.1	126.8	107.8	118.5	107.5
NEW ORLEANS LA	NEW ORLEANS LA	98.9	98.3	97.9	101.1	100.8	97.1	96.6
NEW YORK NY	NEW YORK NY	142.5	107.7	190.7	195.7	119.1	159.7	113.4
NEWARK NJ	NEWARK-ELIZABETH NJ	120.9	113.6	144.6	129.0	101.8	131.4	110.7
NORFOLK-VA BEACH-NEWPORT NEWS VA	HAMPTON ROADS/SE VIRGINIA	101.8	102.2	99.7	97.0	99.7	95.6	107.1
ODESSA TX	ODESSA TX	103.5	107.2	95.7	100.7	111.7	95.5	105.5
OKLAHOMA CITY OK	OKLAHOMA CITY OK	98.1	105.4	92.5	108.1	92.2	94.1	98.0
OMAHA NE-IA	OMAHA NE	92.4	92.7	89.6	84.9	94.6	88.4	96.9
ORANGE COUNTY NY	ORANGE COUNTY NY	107.9	107.3	117.2	117.0	99.7	111.5	100.7
PENSACOLA FL	PENSACOLA FL	95.3	94.5	97.6	72.9	100.0	106.4	97.8
PHILADELPHIA PA-NJ	PHILADELPHIA PA	116.0	111.9	116.5	150.6	107.1	125.7	106.8
PHOENIX AZ	PHOENIX AZ	107.5	99.6	114.6	101.7	108.2	119.9	105.7
PROVO-OREM UT	PROVO UT	89.4	99.3	76.0	71.4	100.5	89.3	95.4
PUEBLO CO	PUEBLO CO	91.6	99.0	82.1	68.5	96.2	113.6	95.9
RALEIGH-DURHAM NC	CHAPEL HILL NC	101.7	93.7	122.2	90.4	97.9	105.2	96.1
RALEIGH-DURHAM NC	DURHAM NC	98.5	95.9	101.9	91.0	100.3	102.6	98.5
RALEIGH-DURHAM NC	RALEIGH NC	103.9	95.4	124.9	99.0	99.2	100.6	97.9
READING PA	READING PA	101.4	109.6	95.5	127.9	98.9	82.8	96.9
RENO NV	RENO-SPARKS NV	109.1	100.4	122.9	102.1	109.2	112.5	105.7

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MSA/PMSA	CITY	ALL-ITEMS INDEX	GROCERY ITEMS	HOUSING	UTILITIES	TRANS-PORTATION	HEALTH CARE	MISC GDS AND SVCS
RICHLAND-KENNEWICK-PASCO WA	RICHLAND-KENNEWICK WA	94.2	99.2	78.3	76.1	95.1	132.7	100.3
RICHMOND-PETERSBURG VA	RICHMOND VA	101.4	102.4	102.7	103.5	86.6	100.9	105.7
RIVERSIDE-SAN BERNARDINO CA	BLYTHE CA	99.9	100.9	89.8	106.6	101.3	134.0	95.9
RIVERSIDE-SAN BERNARDINO CA	INDIO CA	107.4	94.6	106.2	121.7	100.1	124.8	109.4
RIVERSIDE-SAN BERNARDINO CA	PALM SPRINGS CA	118.3	97.3	155.3	105.7	102.9	136.0	110.1
RIVERSIDE-SAN BERNARDINO CA	RIVERSIDE CA	114.7	99.6	150.5	108.7	106.8	119.7	101.5
RIVERSIDE-SAN BERNARDINO CA	SAN BERNARDINO CA	106.2	100.0	122.5	85.6	107.0	117.5	102.3
ROANOKE VA	ROANOKE VA	95.6	94.5	107.7	74.8	102.2	87.0	94.1
ROCHESTER MN	ROCHESTER MN	99.5	95.8	102.7	90.4	97.5	115.6	99.6
ROCKFORD IL	ROCKFORD IL	102.9	98.5	97.8	114.7	98.4	109.5	105.3
SACRAMENTO CA	SACRAMENTO CA	106.1	102.1	115.2	68.1	112.8	116.7	110.2
ST CLOUD MN	ST CLOUD MN	97.6	94.0	86.3	107.7	101.8	99.3	104.9
ST JOSEPH MO	ST JOSEPH MO	94.0	95.0	92.7	83.1	96.6	95.2	97.0
ST LOUIS MO-IL	ST LOUIS MO	97.2	95.1	96.1	95.1	102.5	[illegible]	[illegible]
SALEM OR	SALEM OR	95.9	102.9	85.2	80.[illegible]	[illegible]	118.0	103.0
SALT LAKE CITY-OGDEN UT	SALT LAKE CITY UT	101.2	103.0	[illegible]	92.9	102.3	92.1	107.7
SAN ANTONIO TX	SAN ANTONIO TX	98.8	101.0	98.8	111.7	104.6	90.4	92.3
SAN DIEGO CA	SAN DIEGO CA	116.5	97.8	164.5	81.8	108.1	140.5	102.7
SAN JOSE CA	SAN JOSE CA	111.6	103.2	155.3	56.9	109.5	128.2	101.3
SANTA FE NM	LOS ALAMOS NM	114.7	111.5	143.8	77.2	113.9	126.3	104.6
SCRANTON-WILKES BARRE PA	SCRANTON PA	100.0	102.8	91.9	131.6	91.9	100.4	96.1
SCRANTON-WILKES BARRE PA	WILKES-BARRE PA	103.0	100.1	92.9	132.9	94.8	101.3	100.6
SEATTLE WA	RENTON WA	109.7	105.6	112.5	85.9	107.5	140.1	112.6
SEATTLE WA	SEATTLE WA	107.1	110.6	108.2	51.7	118.2	125.4	114.8
SHERMAN-DENISON TX	SHERMAN TX	99.2	99.6	100.9	111.7	92.0	96.9	96.8
SIOUX CITY IA-NE	SIOUX CITY IA	95.9	92.6	92.2	101.7	97.6	94.1	98.1
SOUTH BEND-MISHAWAKA IN	SOUTH BEND IN	91.2	90.4	88.8	97.1	96.0	84.5	90.7
SPOKANE WA	SPOKANE WA	98.0	102.0	90.2	80.5	97.0	113.3	104.6
SPRINGFIELD IL	SPRINGFIELD IL	99.0	92.2	93.6	112.9	100.5	105.0	99.7
STEUBENVILLE-WEIRTON OH-WV	WEIRTON WV	96.9	113.4	73.6	103.6	107.7	88.8	99.4
SYRACUSE NY	SYRACUSE NY	93.4	102.0	83.4	118.9	91.7	87.3	88.7
TACOMA WA	TACOMA WA	108.8	108.9	108.1	64.1	100.3	180.1	112.5
TALLAHASSEE FL	TALLAHASSEE FL	97.3	95.0	90.1	113.9	90.6	106.3	98.5
TEXARKANA TX-TEXARKANA AR	TEXARKANA TX-AR	93.2	102.1	93.9	79.8	97.4	82.9	93.0
TUCSON AZ	TUCSON AZ	100.5	98.3	104.4	73.1	100.4	117.1	104.9
TUSCALOOSA AL	TUSCALOOSA AL	98.8	98.4	82.7	128.1	95.5	93.0	102.9
TYLER TX	TYLER TX	102.3	110.9	95.5	103.1	100.8	93.4	104.7
VICTORIA TX	VICTORIA TX	100.9	104.0	107.1	91.1	101.1	90.9	100.5
VISALIA-TULARE-PORTERVILLE CA	VISALIA CA	100.7	97.7	98.6	88.2	113.3	117.0	99.3
WACO TX	WACO TX	97.0	102.5	89.6	113.1	92.6	99.9	94.5
WASHINGTON DC-MD-VA	WASHINGTON DC	124.7	111.6	143.6	114.4	144.0	145.0	109.0
WAUSAU WI	WAUSAU WI	94.7	91.9	86.4	109.3	97.3	94.2	96.0
W PALM BCH-BOCA RATON-DELRAY BCH FL	BOCA RATON FL	116.1	97.4	147.0	109.4	109.1	110.8	110.7
W PALM BCH-BOCA RATON-DELRAY BCH FL	WEST PALM BEACH FL	109.9	101.4	110.7	123.8	95.8	125.1	111.7
WICHITA KS	WICHITA KS	97.6	105.4	88.5	96.3	94.7	103.4	100.4
WICHITA FALLS TX	WICHITA FALLS TX	103.3	106.5	97.2	121.0	104.9	95.8	100.6
WILMINGTON DE-NJ-MD	WILMINGTON DE	111.1	109.4	125.2	118.3	102.3	112.3	102.7
YAKIMA WA	YAKIMA WA	102.2	103.8	95.7	93.3	109.7	131.8	99.1
YORK PA	YORK PA	104.3	101.0	102.9	107.0	100.0	92.3	110.7
YOUNGSTOWN-WARREN OH	YOUNGSTOWN OH	93.9	97.6	98.4	108.9	78.7	91.8	90.1

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ANNISTON AL	415	129	149	61	67	130	74	49	255	171	37	81	54	889	243	153	112	37	51	107	96	178	241
BIRMINGHAM AL	355	143	141	48	58	119	81	46	238	146	37	82	54	892	256	133	101	38	38	100	84	196	208
GADSDEN AL	398	128	135	48	60	114	81	42	232	144	35	82	55	909	224	144	120	40	41	80	90	199	237
HUNTSVILLE AL	412	101	184	54	67	116	80	52	223	144	42	82	62	868	210	148	104	41	46	90	96	184	222
MOBILE AL	452	118	102	58	72	116	79	46	249	162	42	95	73	938	259	142	129	54	63	105	86	176	237
MONTGOMERY AL	422	127	159	62	81	126	82	65	218	216	33	86	60	955	242	162	142	46	42	114	86	216	229
TUSCALOOSA AL	363	132	184	51	68	125	76	49	224	159	38	81	57	915	247	145	132	45	49	103	90	191	226
ANCHORAGE AK	298	124	184	129	89	174	117	82	247	248	69	84	154	979	394	235	175	63	69	127	112	229	329
PHOENIX AZ	341	119	147	75	91	94	94	60	272	113	30	73	45	887	289	156	154	45	52	102	92	207	299
TUCSON AZ	314	149	129	60	91	96	99	58	262	116	32	56	47	877	276	154	147	49	52	111	92	229	296
FAYETTEVILLE AR	329	109	153	70	72	99	70	37	228	114	25	56	58	940	199	144	99	35	47	80	85	190	267
FORT SMITH AR	286	96	155	64	78	120	83	36	258	108	38	75	44	940	216	144	128	46	42	100	88	160	234
JONESBORO AR	368	116	157	72	71	118	89	47	265	150	35	66	62	941	241	150	126	54	42	101	97	199	266
BLYTHE CA	282	114	152	69	71	106	113	69	244	136	41	66	58	946	259	155	144	44	48	88	97	237	274
CHICO CA	355	117	147	69	73	97	98	51	265	99	33	59	86	899	261	159	148	54	55	108	97	227	270
FRESNO CA	274	115	175	72	76	100	89	59	273	93	34	49	76	901	262	160	151	46	54	105	98	221	272
INDIO CA	262	103	157	63	68	101	112	57	239	125	29	57	61	937	239	145	120	46	44	81	96	223	255
LOS ANGELES CA	329	98	168	70	76	102	96	57	244	117	15	43	55	916	250	154	134	52	45	90	94	239	260
PALM SPRINGS CA	299	104	155	68	67	103	110	61	245	119	31	53	67	941	236	144	131	47	45	86	96	228	253
RIVERSIDE CA	238	108	178	79	74	103	112	68	239	115	28	56	72	939	238	154	136	46	46	86	98	224	265
SACRAMENTO CA	346	113	173	85	76	98	91	81	258	163	22	57	73	889	266	162	155	47	44	103	77	233	266
SAN BERNARDINO CA	266	115	149	77	71	102	111	61	241	121	31	59	83	941	235	144	135	45	46	85	91	225	257
SAN DIEGO CA	251	106	156	89	65	100	118	72	234	106	28	49	66	920	246	148	132	52	46	84	94	230	254
SAN JOSE CA	305	125	169	79	69	100	96	64	261	83	35	59	79	897	266	158	156	51	51	103	96	240	269
VISALIA CA	303	105	149	65	77	101	88	60	242	105	33	46	70	889	256	153	154	44	52	95	96	237	280
BOULDER CO	416	118	147	62	89	130	74	64	258	134	62	72	95	856	244	172	146	52	51	115	96	276	293
COLORADO SPRINGS CO	382	129	152	57	104	129	99	62	283	152	52	103	70	842	280	180	158	53	53	113	100	243	301
DENVER CO	374	119	122	62	104	129	90	66	262	136	52	86	92	839	264	188	154	52	50	116	105	288	317
FORT COLLINS CO	382	152	189	95	98	126	90	70	258	142	58	53	72	839	257	175	166	51	47	114	88	274	306
GRAND JUNCTION CO	362	115	119	64	92	119	81	66	271	129	45	46	134	869	263	146	154	46	59	93	88	236	261
LONGMONT CO	432	122	112	68	99	129	86	73	278	142	51	72	54	858	271	181	163	50	59	119	100	287	318
PUEBLO CO	384	122	115	67	91	126	84	54	252	122	42	50	45	839	251	167	141	50	57	106	96	237	294
HARTFORD CT	373	131	181	92	83	103	95	53	263	99	41	81	60	1030	247	187	127	48	59	103	89	231	255
NEW HAVEN CT	447	99	152	74	83	105	90	57	281	103	35	81	59	1087	250	172	122	44	48	99	84	224	255
DOVER DE	399	134	131	99	85	99	99	47	277	109	32	66	59	877	250	173	135	48	48	110	97	234	271
WILMINGTON DE	485	142	172	98	92	103	100	62	289	109	37	86	61	858	249	186	137	42	42	91	96	235	268
WASHINGTON DC	474	144	109	69	98	102	99	64	269	139	50	84	44	925	359	212	166	63	50	131	96	294	323
BOCA RATON FL	313	115	144	71	73	128	83	45	266	127	25	81	58	566	235	151	147	40	40	105	95	228	261
FORT LAUDERDALE FL	365	113	137	94	73	130	82	50	262	147	23	75	64	952	258	155	146	46	80	108	97	211	260
FORT WALTON BEACH FL	355	132	148	48	64	136	81	48	262	135	34	72	63	945	265	148	129	41	49	103	90	228	229
GAINESVILLE FL	341	108	131	62	60	128	79	50	274	129	30	79	52	933	252	136	128	44	45	100	98	172	235
JACKSONVILLE FL	380	112	147	61	63	123	76	43	257	111	30	67	56	934	245	139	129	48	45	115	94	211	225
LAKELAND FL	342	122	134	58	59	122	83	53	256	105	27	69	54	932	230	141	126	44	36	99	97	201	252
MIAMI FL	419	149	164	69	96	129	81	35	259	76	24	70	56	986	236	157	156	50	54	108	93	206	259

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PENSACOLA FL	363	106	124	69	61	127	80	65	246	124	32	74	64	910	216	137	118	43	38	104	96	207	224
TALLAHASSEE FL	333	91	136	63	65	138	76	36	275	131	31	73	66	924	242	148	127	43	37	105	97	202	246
WEST PALM BEACH FL	403	119	157	73	76	127	91	44	271	149	27	77	58	954	254	155	126	47	46	103	94	234	267
ALBANY GA	361	114	100	45	64	123	75	40	227	125	29	82	54	800	252	146	96	41	40	97	86	188	224
AMERICUS GA	305	104	171	51	69	145	84	70	258	101	38	67	61	855	253	159	134	44	48	112	100	219	270
ATHENS GA	339	91	129	45	71	134	80	42	246	109	29	78	67	824	247	149	122	42	35	98	96	208	259
ATLANTA GA	363	96	174	48	66	148	82	52	248	154	36	92	50	872	264	186	144	46	40	94	94	180	264
AUGUSTA GA	363	106	145	54	63	144	71	43	254	91	38	75	53	838	214	158	98	42	46	90	89	205	251
COLUMBUS GA	357	115	137	67	79	139	84	52	265	139	40	79	91	827	260	161	120	44	45	104	89	183	246
DALTON GA	389	121	146	45	73	107	82	45	246	174	40	96	52	866	262	169	102	40	44	96	92	192	269
MACON GA	399	125	158	51	77	135	72	46	252	105	37	69	69	845	232	162	145	51	41	110	89	204	255
BOISE ID	286	91	151	64	71	109	78	45	260	99	32	53	115	773	275	130	96	32	45	85	91	339	231
TWIN FALLS ID	258	90	129	64	65	108	72	44	267	85	30	61	72	777	275	131	100	33	48	101	91	191	227
CHAMPAIGN IL	323	112	126	82	79	105	86	55	256	116	33	94	89	895	303	151	120	43	43	113	89	233	278
CHARLESTON IL	369	100	126	69	91	113	81	44	270	82	28	69	52	864	278	154	133	48	38	103	88	232	243
DECATUR IL	344	96	147	46	61	98	64	51	252	113	28	51	50	891	255	132	129	37	35	78	86	197	238
QUAD-CITIES IL-IA	302	110	138	72	61	97	74	43	236	117	27	70	64	928	248	146	124	36	40	50	80	213	239
ROCKFORD IL	350	126	148	56	79	112	79	53	240	109	28	59	63	836	273	153	135	40	46	59	91	233	285
SPRINGFIELD IL	363	112	144	49	65	112	81	44	261	156	25	81	60	877	254	116	124	40	46	97	81	216	224
ANDERSON IN	355	103	148	69	73	109	83	46	252	132	30	56	78	831	259	132	127	38	45	55	89	205	224
BLOOMINGTON IN	343	122	154	63	83	127	74	47	251	119	36	69	76	836	279	139	128	40	50	87	96	198	298
FORT WAYNE IN	365	121	162	58	82	115	85	50	248	85	28	73	54	830	279	153	138	35	57	97	92	226	288
INDIANAPOLIS IN	294	139	165	65	96	123	73	51	274	161	30	61	59	830	273	143	138	36	45	94	86	212	273
MARION IN	413	146	186	61	79	105	92	52	240	186	33	72	62	830	258	144	135	46	46	56	93	233	256
SOUTH BEND IN	372	122	149	55	61	106	65	47	241	92	33	72	38	826	256	105	98	35	38	98	90	178	198
VALPARAISO IN	374	109	146	61	96	104	80	50	252	122	32	58	57	845	268	144	134	44	55	98	82	231	275
WARSAW IN	365	142	182	62	81	110	96	62	256	102	29	69	38	825	268	156	137	38	44	90	96	239	257
CEDAR RAPIDS IA	304	100	134	65	58	97	76	46	246	101	31	64	42	961	254	137	129	38	47	97	85	193	243
CLARINDA IA	319	114	126	57	99	132	88	60	260	144	33	72	72	963	289	159	170	56	58	92	98	249	284
COUNCIL BLUFFS IA	347	116	135	66	60	98	83	45	251	127	33	45	41	999	259	155	135	41	44	95	88	210	245
DES MOINES IA	303	101	119	51	59	98	74	44	235	103	39	61	56	999	248	144	120	41	46	102	95	177	209
FORT DODGE IA	319	112	112	63	73	98	82	52	247	92	25	57	74	995	278	156	144	38	60	86	92	224	257
IOWA CITY IA	291	101	129	73	62	100	81	37	254	99	29	69	45	995	242	132	123	36	47	104	88	210	226
MARSHALLTOWN IA	318	101	101	49	69	95	76	49	223	94	35	65	49	995	256	136	124	35	45	93	85	211	222
MASON CITY IA	316	96	106	76	56	93	57	42	222	105	25	51	38	933	279	132	121	39	46	89	76	198	199
SIOUX CITY IA	337	99	146	58	75	93	70	47	246	131	28	52	54	970	293	164	128	37	48	104	95	216	203
GARDEN CITY KS	276	108	145	77	74	123	83	43	276	155	41	65	48	1014	280	167	140	48	57	107	95	251	290
GREAT BEND KS	362	112	117	62	77	111	75	48	274	136	41	72	50	971	258	160	125	32	54	101	79	222	274
MANHATTAN KS	328	121	149	68	99	108	89	48	281	154	36	73	42	1036	298	174	158	52	52	114	86	258	298
SALINA KS	335	99	148	68	84	102	80	60	272	126	33	67	50	942	246	145	146	42	48	90	86	209	253
WICHITA KS	429	125	134	69	101	110	68	61	289	221	43	71	53	885	276	156	143	47	60	94	86	261	292
BOWLING GREEN KY	386	116	149	62	67	125	76	46	248	186	43	76	69	750	252	136	134	55	49	101	93	192	238
HENDERSON KY	399	114	134	54	69	123	79	47	259	144	31	69	85	750	244	154	109	45	44	104	97	194	243
LEXINGTON KY	413	120	155	74	69	128	87	46	244	117	42	81	66	769	251	138	113	38	49	98	89	172	221
LOUISVILLE KY	413	127	141	79	74	129	84	58	271	107	28	81	72	762	241	155	140	48	35	93	89	200	258
MURRAY KY	359	89	178	66	72	139	82	44	240	124	41	79	69	750	260	164	131	42	47	106	94	192	253

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SOMERSET KY	432	129	132	68	89	130	76	46	276	149	29	69	45	795	262	149	149	41	40	92	101	208	249
ALEXANDRIA LA	389	133	122	48	70	127	84	48	274	152	33	70	53	875	246	147	132	42	52	101	92	189	229
BATON ROUGE LA	361	114	136	51	76	116	71	54	268	178	33	82	65	868	233	149	126	46	43	105	88	182	223
LAFAYETTE LA	358	151	163	48	77	111	86	49	256	135	28	70	60	904	258	138	129	44	41	104	84	181	218
MONROE LA	343	123	165	66	83	135	85	49	264	174	42	64	58	893	251	151	124	49	56	102	96	200	235
NEW ORLEANS LA	366	101	145	63	67	106	83	47	265	145	38	62	85	920	233	153	139	42	47	105	98	210	270
LEWISTON ME	378	156	133	71	69	99	91	50	247	89	37	69	67	1039	231	169	130	44	45	113	89	225	261
BALTIMORE MD	445	145	145	69	81	104	97	61	287	117	44	71	55	863	255	159	124	44	44	105	92	234	271
FALL RIVER MA	343	125	167	88	69	97	92	47	248	91	33	77	60	1008	231	161	125	43	46	56	84	197	269
FITCHBURG MA	299	149	169	69	89	99	99	59	239	89	29	59	75	1050	239	169	119	50	50	90	89	199	279
ADRIAN MI	298	175	167	72	60	117	59	63	237	89	26	55	46	866	252	168	125	36	45	94	87	220	249
JACKSON MI	287	109	133	85	75	120	76	44	242	156	34	72	40	978	265	156	136	46	65	94	90	215	239
KALAMAZOO MI	296	97	137	77	89	114	80	46	255	115	41	56	65	960	267	153	134	44	49	99	88	222	288
LANSING MI	330	111	136	72	92	117	71	46	256	112	34	82	57	889	296	162	129	35	43	103	90	248	259
MARQUETTE MI	389	121	151	79	75	124	81	48	271	72	32	63	54	925	270	157	130	44	45	114	87	224	282
ROYAL OAK MI	335	132	136	79	82	130	76	53	237	125	28	92	55	953	297	195	135	44	39	104	88	256	303
TRAVERSE CITY MI	395	135	159	65	86	112	76	35	242	99	35	79	53	899	299	146	148	38	47	105	98	254	259
FERGUS FALLS MN	349	145	170	62	86	111	81	58	272	136	20	64	76	990	285	162	133	37	51	115	85	213	206
MARSHALL MN	356	117	155	50	73	107	75	52	247	91	31	55	54	985	301	151	125	43	54	104	96	243	223
ROCHESTER MN	349	116	156	62	67	107	83	47	240	92	29	62	59	985	284	126	122	36	45	101	89	231	229
ST CLOUD MN	318	145	138	60	69	102	75	43	214	91	27	48	57	985	272	139	130	32	46	107	85	216	199
GULFPORT MS	394	124	139	66	68	110	84	47	276	149	36	92	56	943	256	142	140	49	48	102	99	178	248
COLUMBIA MO	357	124	155	56	60	110	84	42	233	103	34	67	56	966	231	126	106	35	48	90	72	214	193
JEFFERSON CITY MO	356	94	101	68	68	119	88	52	243	139	34	57	86	866	234	161	137	33	61	82	78	199	238
JOPLIN MO	377	121	155	65	64	111	68	42	223	107	25	57	50	849	236	138	115	28	47	84	82	196	259
ST JOSEPH MO	322	105	156	52	78	111	83	72	254	136	33	64	63	862	242	148	137	41	45	85	88	229	259
ST LOUIS MO	340	125	164	51	59	112	71	50	254	131	37	56	51	932	254	128	148	40	60	113	85	197	228
BILLINGS MT	271	127	165	78	79	128	95	62	262	131	38	67	84	935	294	166	130	50	54	104	95	230	264
GREAT FALLS MT	387	101	164	74	82	128	86	62	290	154	52	60	79	948	288	171	124	48	48	96	84	248	242
HAVRE MT	332	149	192	82	84	128	86	52	242	209	30	55	82	935	273	167	130	47	56	120	91	247	252
MISSOULA MT	354	131	183	88	89	128	83	54	275	105	37	68	66	935	297	172	146	45	51	101	91	238	266
HASTINGS NE	351	94	145	66	74	100	74	44	250	103	39	51	70	916	272	149	129	38	46	106	85	223	220
HOLDREGE NE	329	119	164	74	82	108	63	50	271	129	44	62	69	924	271	163	134	36	51	115	110	279	263
KEARNEY NE	323	105	123	83	76	111	78	47	288	125	37	65	66	932	262	142	134	45	57	101	86	225	261
LINCOLN NE	311	110	150	66	66	103	71	48	248	115	40	60	50	913	266	150	130	40	44	81	85	222	210
OMAHA NE	336	109	143	75	59	97	78	50	239	113	33	60	52	945	259	134	129	39	42	92	83	213	234
LAS VEGAS NV	309	103	147	64	71	105	111	57	240	125	31	57	76	905	245	149	153	40	45	91	89	222	259
RENO-SPARKS NV	352	132	136	62	72	102	93	50	253	93	37	38	71	986	262	156	121	52	56	100	105	209	268
NASHUA NH	359	162	146	78	69	99	89	53	239	96	33	76	58	872	209	173	136	37	46	121	88	234	279
NEWARK-ELIZABETH NJ	373	169	181	84	81	111	112	82	297	135	38	85	82	1003	257	176	138	49	65	87	88	244	253

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ALAMOGORDO NM	341	146	153	77	98	118	90	61	286	116	36	66	76	899	249	184	159	50	53	107	98	257	296
ALBUQUERQUE NM	370	136	179	77	89	117	92	66	279	166	39	69	82	907	289	189	149	46	54	102	96	269	289
LOS ALAMOS NM	391	145	192	79	72	131	92	59	266	142	37	56	82	909	282	182	156	48	53	106	92	233	276
ROSWELL NM	338	97	153	67	75	122	85	77	282	145	39	62	82	887	259	159	143	49	69	99	91	217	263
BINGHAMTON NY	315	102	155	64	69	90	101	48	221	78	39	77	50	947	222	162	113	43	49	105	95	214	252
BUFFALO NY	323	138	165	70	89	106	92	53	259	93	39	78	61	1021	247	154	119	44	57	103	87	236	273
CHENANGO COUNTY NY	335	146	128	71	71	104	97	43	246	109	46	79	56	980	241	180	130	39	45	106	94	228	277
ELMIRA NY	362	152	186	85	71	98	95	55	251	92	34	79	60	1011	251	180	132	46	44	104	87	218	272
GLENS FALLS NY	426	116	122	75	72	115	89	49	272	82	29	54	69	985	234	171	125	35	58	94	91	245	239
NEW YORK NY	397	149	159	68	84	128	97	59	289	99	36	67	65	945	249	189	142	51	44	136	97	245	253
ORANGE COUNTY NY	437	137	162	85	78	109	97	57	285	100	39	72	62	982	252	186	133	46	54	94	94	257	267
SYRACUSE NY	366	150	142	71	68	104	92	54	259	113	37	65	60	965	232	178	131	52	51	103	89	223	274
CHAPEL HILL NC	364	119	152	76	64	111	81	37	249	119	38	96	53	728	229	151	112	41	50	92	88	179	244
CHARLOTTE NC	419	145	149	66	62	146	76	47	235	135	34	96	47	745	249	151	112	46	36	84	80	194	259
CONCORD NC	404	114	124	66	63	134	76	38	254	91	34	92	55	766	218	153	125	38	36	92	88	186	249
DURHAM NC	385	131	145	64	60	148	82	41	249	125	36	83	56	728	227	154	123	40	43	90	88	198	248
ELIZABETH CITY NC	408	104	129	92	63	116	84	42	244	109	36	69	66	724	255	151	123	43	62	110	94	204	252
GREENSBORO NC	409	114	144	64	60	132	86	40	254	91	34	92	56	729	232	154	97	48	45	94	94	205	249
GREENVILLE NC	427	114	179	49	67	112	83	38	251	85	31	81	54	726	243	156	125	48	40	105	89	220	249
HIGH POINT NC	367	137	141	66	64	143	86	47	249	91	34	89	57	757	251	157	128	42	45	95	96	205	250
RALEIGH NC	411	119	129	88	62	123	85	42	254	98	35	89	54	729	220	154	128	42	42	99	90	198	249
ROANOKE RAPIDS NC	387	120	119	79	61	129	89	53	256	121	25	63	50	703	227	145	129	36	36	102	92	200	251
ROCKY MOUNT NC	372	101	102	70	59	136	81	46	258	112	23	62	45	722	219	127	103	43	40	82	84	216	252
WINSTON-SALEM NC	363	130	159	70	63	129	82	41	244	107	28	75	49	730	221	151	122	41	43	96	78	185	248
AKRON OH	384	104	169	59	76	100	76	48	229	99	33	77	59	846	282	154	119	51	55	107	80	220	214
BUCYRUS OH	336	109	146	86	85	110	91	43	266	82	38	62	65	846	267	160	150	50	59	106	91	247	280
CANTON OH	371	98	136	67	70	93	72	41	227	79	29	73	50	873	247	140	121	37	48	92	77	199	211
CINCINNATI OH	356	139	159	59	69	104	62	46	299	146	34	76	30	844	276	199	160	43	56	92	92	275	329
CLEVELAND OH	363	119	159	84	61	101	89	52	255	97	38	71	64	875	259	183	136	50	53	108	93	261	283
COLUMBUS OH	416	101	161	49	110	114	95	55	233	87	37	82	51	855	275	168	146	49	47	103	97	275	299
LIMA OH	344	93	164	51	63	117	89	55	254	93	32	59	56	844	229	141	126	39	45	100	93	246	229
LORAIN OH	404	106	164	74	79	98	80	54	242	109	25	79	92	846	284	148	138	44	48	111	84	224	264
NEWARK OH	440	111	176	75	97	121	89	50	241	95	39	73	52	851	244	142	152	45	49	109	86	252	280
YOUNGSTOWN OH	375	112	146	46	84	102	86	47	245	99	25	85	68	845	279	156	137	48	58	112	89	255	282
MCALESTER OK	291	101	172	74	92	130	87	64	287	169	36	58	70	998	283	174	156	52	58	107	101	264	299
OKLAHOMA CITY OK	396	134	123	74	82	105	85	64	259	165	33	83	80	933	273	166	131	43	53	106	96	239	256
MEDFORD OR	319	110	234	73	76	119	86	69	270	66	40	47	82	936	303	162	141	51	58	113	108	231	257
SALEM OR	326	98	175	78	70	98	86	51	278	69	38	65	74	948	302	178	147	48	51	107	114	240	272
ALTOONA PA	360	104	117	74	75	97	81	49	224	95	40	77	56	894	258	171	141	43	46	97	87	211	251
ERIE PA	391	88	161	67	79	95	87	43	212	109	30	79	68	894	267	145	142	49	51	110	83	224	232
HARRISBURG PA	331	123	151	53	79	96	83	54	264	77	36	77	66	894	238	158	139	40	41	99	94	231	258
LANCASTER PA	305	134	152	73	84	96	96	60	266	199	36	86	104	894	214	179	143	44	58	104	95	222	256
PHILADELPHIA PA	411	147	193	77	86	104	94	61	292	171	36	81	88	893	262	192	132	58	57	99	95	240	294
READING PA	399	152	179	81	72	100	71	61	244	96	63	52	98	882	249	179	125	48	49	98	85	231	279
SCRANTON PA	391	135	167	71	82	95	94	51	271	119	39	53	65	898	251	186	134	45	47	103	90	237	275
WAYNESBORO PA	382	127	169	59	85	96	86	61	259	95	40	86	54	897	228	154	133	49	47	107	90	231	282
WILKES-BARRE PA	374	139	179	85	79	96	97	59	267	101	39	83	87	894	252	183	128	51	59	104	91	227	263

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YORK PA	321	142	157	59	56	96	89	52	258	144	34	41	89	921	239	148	121	51	50	102	93	228	255
COLUMBIA SC	305	92	115	54	57	124	78	38	251	87	38	69	53	784	199	153	98	41	32	89	87	184	249
GREENVILLE SC	365	115	122	66	65	143	57	46	255	137	37	73	46	783	212	146	122	43	33	92	90	181	247
MYRTLE BEACH SC	410	104	152	58	62	125	84	46	250	92	44	89	63	791	254	156	125	48	41	104	92	185	249
ABERDEEN SD	342	112	135	53	80	98	79	44	251	98	23	57	69	977	273	156	132	37	47	90	86	228	237
RAPID CITY SD	384	122	129	81	87	125	87	57	266	122	36	63	64	984	291	145	147	58	50	92	102	258	250
VERMILLION SD	284	112	139	66	80	110	77	46	275	125	38	65	61	964	283	166	137	39	46	115	89	236	251
CHATTANOOGA TN	397	130	161	51	68	112	81	35	241	109	36	99	56	868	237	168	99	39	45	57	89	171	275
CLEVELAND TN	398	135	139	72	69	112	83	47	232	102	34	76	79	873	252	166	129	49	59	86	88	177	272
COOKEVILLE TN	382	138	149	68	72	120	82	38	249	112	35	89	63	855	249	154	138	40	48	99	93	218	259
JACKSON TN	309	119	146	79	85	128	80	46	242	176	41	87	79	875	268	160	136	45	48	97	89	216	284
KNOXVILLE TN	429	127	141	86	67	120	75	40	245	151	34	85	55	862	231	146	118	38	39	87	93	215	218
MCMINNVILLE TN	415	125	172	58	66	124	71	39	249	132	37	92	64	863	279	122	133	48	51	116	96	209	216
MEMPHIS TN	364	139	156	68	78	131	74	48	247	166	45	84	39	882	277	152	133	47	48	95	95	215	276
MORRISTOWN TN	391	111	150	64	60	111	79	41	252	131	35	71	54	867	236	155	120	44	43	93	90	228	242
NASHVILLE-DAVIDSON TN	374	106	151	58	72	110	77	47	268	92	33	68	64	872	281	178	137	42	49	100	89	205	236
PARIS TN	359	139	122	73	79	134	78	44	256	146	34	92	69	875	252	152	134	38	52	99	97	194	269
ABILENE TX	392	173	159	61	83	130	93	61	269	159	34	77	82	962	279	169	148	51	56	103	98	264	275
AMARILLO TX	366	113	129	78	81	101	86	55	269	164	38	69	59	926	252	166	149	38	41	98	98	242	259
AUSTIN TX	329	143	172	70	87	112	110	53	254	160	37	78	59	913	273	195	145	45	59	109	97	229	292
DALLAS TX	378	138	159	65	89	123	91	65	246	150	37	78	63	954	263	184	134	50	55	102	100	249	304
HARLINGEN TX	296	116	162	59	96	138	80	56	266	127	26	74	56	908	251	174	135	44	46	58	90	216	265
HOUSTON TX	366	126	168	60	86	128	92	61	247	174	33	68	72	956	276	165	150	49	54	105	93	228	278
HUNTSVILLE TX	379	131	204	55	86	122	99	69	272	156	27	72	79	956	298	172	147	52	61	117	91	216	288
IRVING TX	408	117	168	58	66	129	85	58	249	167	34	71	87	896	263	159	146	45	49	97	97	228	274
KERRVILLE TX	302	136	174	79	95	122	82	53	263	188	34	76	56	939	259	182	153	51	52	110	95	206	289
KILLEEN TX	372	101	157	78	70	111	82	57	267	149	41	53	54	831	243	136	134	34	43	111	74	210	238
LUBBOCK TX	343	99	154	68	84	107	84	52	279	94	35	82	56	879	254	139	151	41	40	97	80	222	239
MCALLEN TX	317	115	207	65	89	135	87	81	274	127	25	54	62	914	271	186	130	55	48	119	101	253	282
MARSHALL TX	383	129	166	65	96	125	78	64	257	194	31	89	72	969	282	179	155	50	53	102	88	251	287
MIDLAND TX	365	146	162	79	91	136	90	67	285	157	35	75	81	895	270	179	151	49	62	104	93	258	313
NACOGDOCHES TX	383	133	183	55	94	141	76	49	266	171	36	81	55	886	271	179	147	50	52	56	95	245	292
ODESSA TX	385	129	171	75	91	111	78	65	279	145	32	63	71	903	273	173	153	49	56	101	93	235	279
SAN ANTONIO TX	335	117	185	75	77	134	85	51	258	163	33	74	45	918	245	164	125	44	54	104	98	195	266
SHERMAN TX	364	119	157	56	80	123	81	53	251	164	33	77	44	901	263	173	136	41	51	100	95	250	282
TEMPLE TX	299	146	119	76	104	103	86	39	244	149	37	79	74	888	272	182	141	42	38	101	92	181	301
TEXARKANA TX-AR	399	102	169	69	64	135	93	51	261	195	31	72	60	946	234	156	127	50	56	93	90	225	250
TYLER TX	438	121	173	60	96	145	88	52	256	199	34	81	77	945	267	173	158	48	55	104	102	271	276
VICTORIA TX	331	120	188	57	93	127	77	55	264	186	34	69	71	897	239	161	129	54	46	108	91	208	276
WACO TX	289	91	192	79	84	124	83	56	290	185	42	81	68	889	259	168	159	50	50	53	92	224	293
WICHITA FALLS TX	394	12	151	72	91	133	88	46	273	169	34	81	73	883	273	173	143	44	54	99	93	232	288
PROVO UT	271	102	162	66	89	110	88	57	263	97	22	35	83	877	297	172	152	47	50	110	93	232	271
SALT LAKE CITY UT	303	92	160	80	81	106	81	58	291	113	39	69	81	876	319	173	139	47	51	105	99	243	271
RARE VT	394	138	145	87	76	111	101	54	243	122	37	82	63	912	243	177	128	36	48	101	94	233	276
ST THOMAS VI	452	146	218	100	99	169	135	91	338	424	60	140	133	676	312	192	218	86	94	138	145	322	410

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QUARTER 4, 1985	1 TBON STK	2 HAM BGR	3 BA CON	4 FRY CKN	5 TU NA	6 HGL MLK	7 DOZ EGG	8 MAR	9 CHE ESE	10 POT ATO	11 BAN ANA	12 LET	13 BRD	14 CIN CIG	15 COF FEE	16 SUG AR	17 CER EAL	18 SWT PEA	19 TOM ATO	20 PCH	21 KLE NEX	22 DIR GNT	23 CRI SCO
CITY AND STATE																							
CULPEPER VA	429	102	119	62	75	114	92	53	261	119	46	76	75	761	229	168	122	49	53	110	95	196	275
HAMPTON ROADS/SE VIRGINIA	447	131	159	76	66	121	84	60	261	119	40	59	60	508	251	167	126	44	54	109	89	206	260
MARTINSVILLE VA	359	103	126	67	59	122	80	43	248	89	39	76	50	733	209	153	115	49	42	94	82	197	241
RICHMOND VA	363	117	175	76	75	122	82	49	263	129	43	65	84	731	247	186	119	48	43	100	92	192	268
ROANOKE VA	357	119	163	75	65	116	78	45	251	109	40	83	52	721	219	150	112	41	44	107	93	181	246
RENTON WA	371	114	136	86	84	109	77	59	266	70	36	60	60	1028	303	202	157	48	56	107	112	240	276
RICHLAND-KENNEWICK WA	351	91	172	78	89	107	77	57	276	77	31	72	57	1009	290	153	138	43	44	101	93	224	248
SEATTLE WA	366	119	148	98	98	114	78	68	292	72	38	69	52	1028	298	206	163	54	56	111	106	251	306
SPOKANE WA	338	94	134	83	95	122	81	57	263	89	33	67	73	1010	259	155	148	49	48	83	102	237	256
TACOMA WA	355	94	140	94	102	102	87	74	290	134	42	69	60	1028	288	216	154	51	54	111	113	257	324
WALLA WALLA WA	335	122	154	84	82	112	90	57	281	92	30	70	73	1058	288	178	157	42	55	102	98	258	259
WENATCHEE-EAST WENATCHEE WA	288	106	164	76	65	123	80	70	270	78	33	45	59	1028	294	136	148	49	53	102	108	242	175
YAKIMA WA	315	110	177	76	98	106	87	68	263	103	35	73	66	1030	281	166	156	46	49	99	104	234	250
CHARLESTON WV	346	99	192	65	66	132	62	48	248	89	32	62	50	914	288	172	130	47	53	105	91	222	264
WEIRTON WV	399	166	182	79	105	121	90	58	261	109	40	72	69	950	282	159	150	57	64	108	92	253	309
APPLETON WI	347	94	118	66	61	96	78	50	223	74	30	61	46	965	277	154	130	40	44	103	86	239	251
BELOIT WI	432	88	116	45	64	106	78	32	271	81	34	79	49	979	274	157	124	42	49	93	87	231	252
FOND DU LAC WI	367	107	133	66	71	106	81	50	253	165	33	69	45	976	275	153	137	39	50	109	95	240	272
FORT ATKINSON WI	331	105	135	56	65	106	82	44	251	95	29	72	48	968	272	158	133	40	53	100	89	242	267
GREEN BAY WI	405	117	141	63	70	109	81	41	245	104	34	72	45	973	271	160	109	40	50	108	86	226	270
JANESVILLE WI	343	100	149	70	71	108	80	39	252	90	32	75	50	970	271	159	133	41	53	100	90	233	267
LA CROSSE WI	354	115	142	67	65	105	67	45	240	62	31	66	69	978	266	147	117	31	48	96	90	219	247
MANITOWOC-TWO RIVERS WI	385	117	137	57	83	118	85	55	256	95	33	59	52	977	275	148	142	41	51	109	94	246	269
MARINETTE WI	345	98	112	55	60	123	76	40	269	89	30	72	49	972	263	151	136	42	47	101	92	234	245
NEW LONDON WI	292	122	162	59	71	112	81	44	254	78	28	62	49	979	273	152	139	39	53	99	78	239	271
WAUSAU WI	355	101	135	62	63	106	77	43	236	79	26	66	45	975	270	[illegible]	109	37	47	109	86	239	249
CASPER WY	374	89	119	55	74	114	85	59	288	115	48	59	50	826	291	[illegible]	136	54	60	123	94	239	265
NUMBER OF CITIES	249	249	249	249	249	249	246	246	249	249	249	249	249	249	249	249	249	249	249	249	249	249	249
MINIMUM	238	88	100	45	56	90	57	32	212	62	15	35	30	676	199	105	96	28	32	78	72	160	175
MAXIMUM	485	175	234	129	110	174	135	91	338	424	69	140	154	1087	394	235	218	86	94	138	145	339	410
MEDIAN	361	117	151	67	75	112	83	51	256	117	34	71	60	903	259	156	133	44	48	101	92	224	259
MEAN	358	119	151	68	76	115	84	52	257	124	35	71	63	901	260	159	134	45	49	101	92	223	260
STANDARD DEVIATION	44	18	22	12	12	14	11	10	18	38	7	13	16	77	25	18	16	6	7	10	7	27	28

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QUARTER 4, 1985	24	25	26	27	28	29A	29B	30A	30B	31	30+31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
		FRZ	BB		APT	HOME	HOME	ALL-	PART	OTHER	TOTAL	TELE		TIRE	GASO	HCSP	DOC	DEN	ASP
CITY AND STATE	ORJ	CAN	FD	COK	RENT	PRICE	P+I	ELECT	ELECT	ENRGY	ENRGY	PHON	BUS	BAL	LINE	ROOM	TOR	TIST	RIN
ANNISTON AL	51	65	21	123	290	65933	528		8690	6526	15216	2020		525	1175	14900	2240	2240	268
BIRMINGHAM AL	46	46	20	138	333	86000	697		7665	6151	13816	2520	100	499	1150	17980	2500	2525	270
GADSDEN AL	54	53	21	112	248	62633	496		7933	4717	12650	1865		470	1192	16600	1900	2133	232
HUNTSVILLE AL	62	47	18	133	312	94700	770	7723			7723	2099		607	1202	16100	2167	3033	237
MOBILE AL	52	60	22	112	305	76750	624		8556	5014	13570	2044	50	585	1191	14060	2100	2660	221
MONTGOMERY AL	65	47	23	126	315	68833	583		6079	4046	10125	1790	55	520	1182	15000	2500	2133	229
TUSCALOOSA AL	61	53	18	118	297	70000	570		8293	6257	14550	2215	40	520	1175	17000	2300	2460	264
ANCHORAGE AK	92	69	33	207	700	154000	1212		5385	5600	10985	1022	75	667	1179	31750	4500	5167	368
PHOENIX AZ	70	57	27	129	379	99924	822	12041			12041	1205	75	632	1117	21820	2680	3640	296
TUCSON AZ	65	54	25	156	400	88375	714		5450	2804	8254	1327	60	540	1179	22775	2975	3100	276
FAYETTEVILLE AR	47	52	23	158	306	74667	620		6825	4200	11025	1890		512	1159	11725	1800	2175	188
FORT SMITH AR	63	58	24	114	309	83580	690		7008	3069	10077	1584		500	1129	13150	2200	2700	198
JONESBORO AR	66	55	26	126	272	70433	557		7029	4926	11955	1704		550	1179	12850	2150	2400	172
BLYTHE CA	64	58	26	199	321	77000	629		9489	2945	12434	1468		582	1083	24000	3200	4133	265
CHICO CA	70	56	28	167	366	101748	797		5315	2024	7339	1113	50	569	1251	26250	2800	4280	240
FRESNO CA	71	56	28	143	375	89100	724		7432	2736	10168	958	50	635	1165	24540	2800	3260	283
INDIO CA	54	50	26	175	385	90000	740		10702	3875	14577	1234	50	600	1077	31200	3340	2800	226
LOS ANGELES CA	57	45	26	166	630	121439	1036		3976	3257	7233	1103	85	460	1119	31200	3500	3640	219
PALM SPRINGS CA	58	43	26	177	504	135213	1120		9873	2515	12388	1397	50	630	1083	28500	3760	3360	237
RIVERSIDE CA	56	48	26	179	448	137306	1111		9084	3917	13001	1127	55	633	1159	25900	2833	3375	239
SACRAMENTO CA	64	58	27	104	418	98780	802	7763			7763	1152	75	665	1163	30200	2640	3000	249
SAN BERNARDINO CA	60	54	26	175	550	95000	786		5943	3866	9809	1382		585	1210	27167	2760	3180	241
SAN DIEGO CA	60	56	28	153	695	133600	1083		6903	2676	9579	1085	102	538	1217	26675	3350	4400	229
SAN JOSE CA	69	55	27	134	625	127000	1043		3585	2754	6339	1137	60	660	1147	29880	2800	3700	267
VISALIA CA	65	57	26	150	327	86500	706		5915	4600	10515	962		670	1169	25000	2925	3000	269
BOULDER CO	65	50	30	119	542	117000	959		4302	4180	8482	1173	35	600	1202	19800	2833	3233	195
COLORADO SPRINGS CO	66	54	31	173	375	86600	692		2731	4302	7033	1200	60	517	1189	20733	2667	2167	199
DENVER CO	56	52	31	139	412	120720	985		4302	4180	8482	1173	88	639	1173	22000	2260	3340	249
FORT COLLINS CO	67	73	29	148	380	84000	680		3761	4217	7978	880	55	537	1209	23000	2325	2750	262
GRAND JUNCTION CO	57	55	28	152	338	80100	669		4479	3854	8333	880		550	1209	18000	2117	2933	224
LOUGHMONT CO	62	47	31	169	400	81667	672		2792	4190	6982	985		575	1149	23600	2067	3567	252
PUEBLO CO	55	50	30	133	276	72040	586		4079	3900	7979	964	50	490	1219	23400	2140	3820	268
HARTFORD CT	65	54	28	119	498	105060	880		6965	7493	14458	1381	75	459	1207	22800	2600	2600	276
NEW HAVEN CT	53	57	25	127	545	108280	869		8205	6912	15117	1380	115	500	1240	20600	2180	4300	292
DOVER DE	68	56	26	133	350	80833	656		5800	8233	14033	1155		433	1126	19700	2500	2767	274
WILMINGTON DE	70	55	28	132	390	112500	913		7537	6666	14203	1165	100	513	1129	25200	2667	2833	296
WASHINGTON DC	74	67	32	175	558	125474	977	13000			13000	1976	175	849	1169	27500	3560	4200	297
BOCA RATON FL	56	57	25	117	521	126456	1032	12886			12886	1371	75	638	1126	17167	3200	2780	264
FORT LAUDERDALE FL	44	55	25	111	528	110300	898	14687			14687	1442	50	520	1188	20260	3180	3120	284
FORT WALTON BEACH FL	52	51	22	118	407	89500	748		7028	2300	9328	581		508	1092	17500	2800	2700	232
GAINESVILLE FL	54	54	23	120	341	86400	720		7164	2635	9799	1541	50	467	1182	19200	2800	2600	243
JACKSONVILLE FL	56	57	22	125	450	85385	689	11568			11568	1524	60	455	1135	16783	2600	3120	281
LAKELAND FL	46	53	24	124	339	74000	595	11588			11588	1396	75	500	1155	19700	2200	2540	271
MIAMI FL	58	57	26	89	470	94667	764	14697			14697	1477	75	567	1174	20625	3333	3333	232

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QUARTER 4, 1985	24	25	26	27	28	29A	29B	30A	30B	31	30+31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
CITY AND STATE	ORJ	FRZ CRN	BB FD	COK	APT RENT	HOME PRICE	HOME P+I	ALL-ELECT	PART ELECT	OTHER ENRGY	TOTAL ENRGY	TELE PHON	BUS	TIRE BAL	GASO LINE	HOSP ROOM	DOC TOR	DEN TIST	ASP RIN
PENSACOLA FL	48	48	19	113	272	91250	732	8251			8251	1297	75	540	1107	17675	2680	3075	251
TALLAHASSEE FL	57	55	19	147	308	79260	640	13498			13498	1329	50	487	1081	16550	2940	2560	284
WEST PALM BEACH FL	58	55	25	123	450	90000	740	14643			14643	1477	75	450	1199	17400	4000	2919	269
ALBANY GA	55	57	21	115	309	79500	659	9767			9767	1582	50	475	1156	13000	2175	2100	247
AMERICUS GA	50	62	24	133	313	70000	591	12195			12195	1396		467	1175	13100	2340	2275	264
ATHENS GA	58	62	21	156	302	79200	652		8120	5874	13994	1714	60	449	1137	16200	2020	2460	253
ATLANTA GA	64	64	23	124	395	105720	854		8049	6914	14963	1879	60	562	1144	18575	2500	2800	266
AUGUSTA GA	57	51	19	115	350	93960	760		8766	5544	14310	1610	50	490	1173	17650	2640	1960	257
COLUMBUS GA	58	54	25	115	321	85167	685		8223	2937	11160	1610	60	450	1149	13433	1980	2100	277
DALTON GA	65	62	20	122	322	94950	777		5337	3368	8705	1737		515	1207	14800	2150	2250	246
MACON GA	62	60	23	158	346	77280	630		8706	5148	13854	1649	50	540	1135	13900	2260	2220	251
BOISE ID	45	50	19	140	395	76750	623	8250			8250	1489	55	483	1239	19900	3067	3333	230
TWIN FALLS ID	45	53	19	152	299	83125	677	7100			7100	1221		481	1209	18650	2000	3500	251
CHAMPAIGN IL	58	62	26	174	425	86500	722		6032	6307	12339	1865	50	600	1226	22250	2567	2500	283
CHARLESTON IL	64	56	27	148	392	83833	691		7922	4765	12687	1686		467	1206	23500	1633	1750	258
DECATUR IL	65	52	22	132	296	65840	546		6032	6307	12339	1379	50	585	1185	16100	2225	2500	237
DIAD-CITIES IL-IA	54	53	22	130	341	79100	649		6750	4290	11040	1498	50	604	1252	19671	2365	3390	131
ROCKFORD IL	73	58	27	154	375	81659	668		7678	5830	13508	1429	60	514	1183	20967	2260	3480	282
SPRINGFIELD IL	53	55	20	116	358	80000	640		6341	7123	13464	1215	42	600	1119	20000	2120	3525	236
ANDERSON IN	70	59	24	106	290	80000	652		4726	6642	11368	1599	50	510	1148	18150	1920	2700	308
BLOOMINGTON IN	71	56	24	151	403	70867	578	11310			11310	1668	50	530	1183	20620	1900	3140	217
FORT WAYNE IN	65	59	26	148	364	74000	610		4684	5632	10316	2004	75	438	1142	14633	1880	2700	231
INDIANAPOLIS IN	78	57	26	105	364	82260	667		4594	5987	10581	1587	90	604	1159	21925	2700	2200	203
MARION IN	66	58	24	146	330	82000	685	13436			13436	1668	50	467	1177	17000	2100	3180	236
SOUTH BEND IN	65	55	26	158	399	70520	570		5220	5875	11101	1599	50	505	1181	19225	1860	2320	215
VALPARAISO IN	62	53	26	146	291	89918	730		6527	5909	12436	1886		516	1139	16000	2333	2667	285
WARSAW IN	89	57	28	119	303	79333	648		8000	5290	13290	1376		573	1229	14200	2500	2700	255
CEDAR RAPIDS IA	54	52	21	143	315	85333	703		4886	4692	9578	1648	50	631	1191	18350	2000	2850	252
CLARINDA IA	49	55	26	176	240	65000	525		8338	4832	13170	741		450	1252	13500	1567	2733	226
COUNCIL BLUFFS IA	53	49	24	186	369	73000	595		6294	4851	11145	1780	75	641	1195	17050	1950	2650	278
DES MOINES IA	61	57	20	139	352	107750	880		6294	5120	11414	1992	60	567	1135	19200	1900	3360	217
FORT DODGE IA	49	56	23	140	350	70000	569		6584	4901	11485	899	50	567	1126	17500	1983	2133	218
IOWA CITY IA	60	56	25	139	412	119800	953		5665	4250	9915	2354	40	533	1222	25100	1867	2700	295
MARSHALLTOWN IA	57	54	19	184	325	71000	587		6246	5549	11795	1485	50	491	1269	18300	1733	3100	229
MASON CITY IA	55	48	18	123	317	88467	713		5561	5055	10616	1693	50	593	1206	20000	2050	2400	257
SIOUX CITY IA	62	56	20	121	368	76500	621		6572	5007	11579	1725	50	525	1179	14800	1975	3075	277
GARDEN CITY KS	61	59	27	162	319	71400	589		10570	3489	14059	1249		450	1209	18000	2000	2560	248
GREAT BEND KS	56	56	27	186	350	86400	729		7841	3267	11108	1138		517	1199	19150	1850	2275	233
MANHATTAN KS	63	60	27	161	355	77375	637		6738	3382	10120	1437		550	1242	18050	2167	3050	289
SALINA KS	55	58	25	112	311	87000	719		9715	3834	13549	1347		562	1213	18260	2120	3140	258
WICHITA KS	61	57	26	181	323	73800	615		8111	3078	11189	1380	60	450	1229	19012	2400	3075	251
BOWLING GREEN KY	67	54	20	110	321	71300	586		4857	4635	9492	1537		550	1099	17400	1867	2500	280
HENDERSON KY	64	57	27	164	233	73616	608		4596	6048	10644	1516	50	467	1156	17700	2200	2667	165
LEXINGTON KY	69	60	27	139	416	88851	728	10092			10092	1819	50	564	1125	18650	1920	2340	255
LOUISVILLE KY	68	58	20	137	339	72800	592		5546	6448	11994	1870	60	520	1125	21420	2800	2700	298
MURRAY KY	74	58	27	164	249	63000	526		7698	4115	11813	1853		400	1113	15000	2133	2533	224

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		FRZ	BB		APT	HOME	HOME	ALL-	PART	OTHER	TOTAL	TELE		TIRE	GASO	HOSP	DOC	DEN	ASP
CITY AND STATE	ORJ	CRN	FD	COK	RENT	PRICE	P+I	ELECT	ELECT	ENRGY	ENRGY	PHON	BUS	BAL	LINE	ROOM	TOR	TIST	BIN
SOMERSET KY	68	63	23	142	245	70000	585	9709			9709	1992		335	1162	17800	1933	2675	160
ALEXANDRIA LA	55	56	20	156	336	76250	622	12326			13826	1343	25	630	1196	14367	2167	2967	282
BATON ROUGE LA	57	51	21	118	335	91200	728		11994	2145	14139	1762	55	510	1220	17628	2240	3000	202
LAFAYETTE LA	53	57	21	105	383	86940	700	14179			14179	1695	45	600	1157	13500	2040	2880	153
MONROE LA	58	56	24	132	330	70500	633	13253			13253	1546		606	1189	13367	2500	3500	237
NEW ORLEANS LA	51	60	24	105	339	83900	692	12173			12173	1840	60	550	1167	19040	2040	3000	251
LEWISTON ME	60	45	25	154	356	65500	532		6401	7418	13819	1381		455	1157	17200	1843	2725	265
BALTIMORE MD	69	55	24	132	443	95040	766	10500			10500	2057	75	594	1143	24018	2600	2580	226
FALL RIVER MA	59	53	28	107	410	96200	788		7089	8072	15161	1107	65	420	1151	19350	2780	2280	288
FITCHBURG MA	59	69	28	129	400	82000	661		7340	10170	17510	1013	100	500	1249	25000	2500	3000	235
ADRIAN MI	62	55	27	136	350	81635	669		5350	6421	11771	1423		600	1229	22550	1775	2400	238
JACKSON MI	76	62	25	146	308	69067	572		4772	7224	11996	1157	60	467	1126	24800	1800	2400	262
KALAMAZOO MI	61	54	26	159	466	85466	706		4772	7224	11996	1296	60	640	1239	29250	2433	2340	243
LANSING MI	68	61	27	159	375	90000	739		3467	6572	10039	1447	50	665	1199	25625	2067	4350	283
MARQUETTE MI	50	55	28	152	322	70850	578		4240	7250	11490	1062	80	500	1286	18000	3150	3967	284
ROYAL OAK MI	71	50	29	142	377	80467	662		8315	6000	14315	1688	125	633	1166	27200	2633	2833	215
TRAVERSE CITY MI	62	56	25	166	458	93333	761		4868	5827	10695	1418	100	517	1296	25200	1900	3380	250
FERGUS FALLS MN	53	63	20	160	280	68810	563		12081	1035	13116	1624		490	1319	19000	2500	2980	230
MARSHALL MN	68	57	23	179	243	87122	728		4714	6260	10974	1527		500	1269	15900	2200	2333	265
ROCHESTER MN	54	51	21	166	438	81873	674		4017	6126	10143	1707	50	500	1232	16167	3650	2900	206
ST CLOUD MN	48	54	24	156	345	70217	581		5718	6542	12260	1836	25	605	1209	24300	2000	2975	209
GULFPORT MS	54	62	22	146	348	82140	658		7906	2996	10902	2066	75	570	1205	14400	2460	2950	250
COLUMBIA MO	59	55	19	139	293	73500	601		4156	3361	7517	1201	25	580	1177	22100	2080	2880	189
JEFFERSON CITY MO	76	52	24	142	281	87500	725		5241	4694	9935	813	40	400	1174	23200	1600	2467	155
JOPLIN MO	50	54	22	109	291	77200	655	9438			5438	1035		410	1119	19500	2180	2740	176
ST JOSEPH MO	52	51	23	109	287	82800	677		5196	4596	9792	1035	50	531	1139	20500	1825	2840	287
ST LOUIS MO	50	55	26	134	351	82040	668		5247	6067	11314	1064	75	529	1197	17500	2740	2600	197
BILLINGS MT	67	47	25	180	407	104281	847		4811	4509	9320	1289	50	530	1219	22350	2340	3980	252
GREAT FALLS MT	62	48	24	143	367	72000	594		3395	5145	8540	1293	50	627	1189	19800	2067	2933	225
HAVRE MT	66	48	26	121	280	82000	685		4890	4181	9071	1180		550	1242	20500	1865	3300	240
MISSOULA MT	64	48	25	139	325	65000	543		3400	4596	7996	1360	40	530	1183	19700	1880	4780	288
HASTINGS NE	58	53	25	149	310	68000	560		5762	5512	11274	1110		433	1235	17300	2000	2500	204
HOLDREGE NE	65	62	30	169	300	63000	525		4956	5034	9990	1040		400	1216	16500	1600	3067	275
KEARNEY NE	73	59	25	149	325	72700	593		5937	3840	9777	1057		470	1283	17000	1800	2433	247
LINCOLN NE	54	54	23	146	349	87000	704		4446	5443	9889	1140	65	560	1205	18600	1950	2680	249
OMAHA NE	53	50	22	145	328	76667	622		4588	4853	9441	1703	75	475	1111	17100	2120	2300	265
LAS VEGAS NV	64	53	25	171	409	92720	754		5603	3433	9036	748	200	555	1175	20900	3200	2820	229
RENO-SPARKS NV	69	50	27	150	495	99917	825		7778	4338	12116	1176	100	565	1192	25167	2400	3333	251
NASHUA NH	52	50	25	119	558	152160	1225		6000	8750	14750	1519	75	632	1199	16250	2267	3367	262
NEWARK-ELIZABETH NJ	60	58	28	145	611	119000	952		7465	8189	15654	1085	100	499	1147	23420	3640	3325	294

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CITY AND STATE	ORJ	FRZ CRN	BB FD	COK	APT RENT	HOME PRICE	HOME P+I	ALL-ELECT	PART ELECT	OTHER ENRGY	TOTAL ENRGY	TELE PHON	BUS	TIRE BAL	GASO LINE	HCSP ROOM	DOC TOR	DEN TIST	ASP RIN
ALAMOGORDO NM	66	60	26	164	362	90167	739		6546	4323	10869	1960		595	1183	16200	2500	3033	298
ALBUQUERQUE NM	62	58	26	177	402	98630	798		5031	3886	8917	1391	60	583	1162	22160	2260	3510	255
LOS ALAMOS NM	64	61	27	166	383	135000	1090		4200	4185	8385	1778	100	583	1276	22000	2842	3833	341
ROSWELL NM	59	102	25	142	386	82510	660		4068	3835	7903	2002		549	1261	18100	2291	2821	284
BINGHAMTON NY	62	61	23	133	368	82500	686		7125	6208	13333	1903	50	550	1229	17400	2533	2867	269
BUFFALO NY	68	55	30	158	362	62975	515		5283	7698	12981	2591	95	567	1209	14438	2383	2429	244
CHENANGO COUNTY NY	65	63	27	132	370	88504	737	19121			19121	1516		449	1259	16600	1760	2740	271
ELMIRA NY	60	55	29	129	333	67333	553		7110	7571	14681	1781	65	362	1243	16250	2250	2720	251
GLENS FALLS NY	68	52	29	130	352	69460	577		5463	8373	13836	1711	75	575	1273	10500	1920	2025	247
NEW YORK NY	60	55	29	133	1071	131000	1087		11216	12356	23572	1835	90	700	1191	21100	5400	4000	189
ORANGE COUNTY NY	66	56	29	126	452	96967	799		6249	7099	13348	1959	85	467	1224	20480	2500	3483	254
SYRACUSE NY	62	58	28	143	369	68860	551		5088	8352	13440	2143	60	419	1221	19800	2200	2140	198
CHAPEL HILL NC	61	54	18	132	409	108500	873	10392			10392	1429	50	550	1129	19700	2467	3033	265
CHARLOTTE NC	56	50	18	124	368	90800	730	10392			10392	1625	60	512	1082	15100	2562	2850	258
CONCORD NC	55	50	18	118	276	92950	778	11164			11164	1086		533	1146	9700	2133	3100	273
DURHAM NC	56	47	18	141	408	85300	685	10392			10392	1513		540	1152	19000	2540	2740	278
ELIZABETH CITY NC	56	50	19	107	295	65200	522	16777			16777	1553		498	1233	14700	2500	2620	283
GREENSBORO NC	55	45	17	129	384	90738	730	10392			10392	1590	50	440	1039	14533	2100	2120	290
GREENVILLE NC	56	49	19	109	291	83400	681	10643			10643	1406	40	520	1065	16800	2380	2525	282
HIGH POINT NC	61	53	17	130	352	93538	766	9687			9687	792	50	460	1159	11700	2100	2360	261
RALEIGH NC	60	47	17	135	460	107990	866	11334			11334	1616	85	499	1139	14567	2660	2700	299
ROANOKE RAPIDS NC	63	47	19	129	299	81750	678	11000			11000	1279		640	1171	11500	1660	3060	272
ROCKY MOUNT NC	58	43	18	115	345	80450	654	12349			12349	2080	50	400	1132	14300	2267	2567	264
WINSTON-SALEM NC	61	53	19	125	344	87088	722	10392			10392	1590	50	425	1179	13233	1900	2800	280
AKRON OH	57	51	20	108	378	73375	610		7258	6527	13785	1643	65	583	1126	20400	2525	2800	246
BUCYRUS OH	64	62	25	156	261	74500	612		6252	6752	13004	1669		491	1144	19100	1525	1625	252
CANTON OH	56	55	19	109	293	78467	653		5999	4777	10776	1643	40	490	1083	16850	2500	2080	175
CINCINNATI OH	69	59	30	126	332	82800	681		7223	5992	13215	1575	75	600	1102	20475	2125	2400	252
CLEVELAND OH	63	61	26	149	369	81000	662		7142	4342	11484	1643	100	610	1095	35960	2100	2540	277
COLUMBUS OH	81	63	24	123	336	82200	678		5974	6385	12359	1643	60	620	1097	20740	2480	2980	257
LIMA OH	73	59	22	119	311	80750	669		5985	5950	11935	1790	60	500	1123	17350	2020	2460	225
LORAIN OH	74	51	24	149	303	85967	697		6201	6670	12871	1385		489	1169	27100	2167	2700	298
NEWARK OH	67	61	25	177	345	80400	656		5200	5904	11104	1493		453	1170	15500	2880	2640	304
YOUNGSTOWN OH	60	56	27	126	295	85300	725		7619	4803	12422	1823	60	333	1074	17267	2233	2700	187
MCALESTER OK	66	66	28	162	317	70200	574		8152	3840	11992	1016		633	1169	17500	2567	3000	296
OKLAHOMA CITY OK	63	60	27	133	355	76300	632		8694	4066	12760	1320	60	476	1107	16320	2200	2800	243
MEDFORD OR	70	47	25	164	366	82880	681		6012	4927	10939	1694	60	510	1181	21450	2460	4070	246
SALEM OR	71	51	25	145	312	70820	592	8649			8649	1502	50	450	1145	19900	2310	4390	226
ALTOONA PA	59	55	24	137	311	73774	618		6013	6502	12515	1105	60	419	1143	23850	2056	2267	241
ERIE PA	57	54	22	138	373	76800	626		6199	7550	13749	1500	75	600	1230	21500	2067	2767	205
HARRISBURG PA	62	51	26	110	403	80192	652	13075			13075	1129	90	549	1177	24000	1940	3260	283
LANCASTER PA	69	51	27	124	319	82333	679	14474			14474	1236	130	577	1181	17167	1840	2680	279
PHILADELPHIA PA	65	55	28	115	507	91720	758	18292			18292	1243	130	515	1131	34860	2800	3200	241
READING PA	62	57	28	99	362	81500	668	15500			15500	1090	75	500	1169	15833	1700	2500	254
SCRANTON PA	64	55	27	121	431	69000	578	15847			15847	1243	65	425	1193	22820	2340	2560	265
WAYNESBORO PA	62	47	26	116	352	89125	735	10624			10624	1218		408	1168	16500	1850	2450	291
WILKES-BARRE PA	66	57	27	131	423	72067	592	16004			16004	1256	70	450	1193	20675	2240	2860	277

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		FRZ	BB		APT	HOME	HOME	ALL-	PART	OTHER	TOTAL	TELE		TIRE	GASO	HOSP	DOC	DEN	ASP
CITY AND STATE	ORJ	CRN	FD	COK	RENT	PRICE	P+I	ELECT	ELECT	ENRGY	ENRGY	PHON	BUS	BAL	LINE	ROOM	TOR	TIST	RIN
YORK PA	57	50	28	139	350	91000	732		6642	5663	12305	1682	65	538	1152	17500	2300	2500	227
COLUMBIA SC	56	54	21	111	346	85060	684	13458			13450	1690	25	420	1127	16000	2120	2480	204
GREENVILLE SC	57	57	23	99	284	83667	677	10412			10412	1934	60	525	1147	15000	2120	2640	244
MYRTLE BEACH SC	56	47	18	104	447	95847	775	11451			11451	1585	95	460	1213	17400	2140	2660	290
ABERDEEN SD	61	56	26	170	277	73750	601		6468	6734	13202	1405		517	1179	20400	1620	2480	222
RAPID CITY SD	64	54	28	164	450	58141	477		4488	4161	8649	1470	80	433	1169	20100	2333	3900	291
VERMILLION SD	60	61	25	132	260	68233	550		4336	6053	10389	1372		433	1224	15500	1700	3467	277
CHATTANOOGA TN	72	49	20	111	376	70580	575		5515	4513	10028	1731	100	430	1163	14100	1920	2020	220
CLEVELAND TN	63	58	27	98	287	66500	533	8881			8881	1899		400	1126	12200	2000	2000	279
COOKEVILLE TN	85	64	18	112	258	73900	600	8838			8838	1390		500	1133	12900	1800	1633	174
JACKSON TN	69	56	26	129	270	68500	557		5843	3953	9796	1381	75	500	1179	13700	1733	2300	227
KNOXVILLE TN	69	67	15	131	275	68400	555	13952			13952	1674	102	540	1107	16050	2000	2680	260
MCMINNVILLE TN	74	51	17	88	255	59000	480	8385			8385	1402		492	1139	11000	2400	2167	212
MEMPHIS TN	67	57	28	106	350	89000	718		8392	2729	11121	1507	85	588	1125	19340	2360	2220	264
MORRISTOWN TN	56	54	15	121	256	74467	620	12713			12713	1485		573	1169	12300	2200	2367	144
NASHVILLE-DAVIDSON TN	60	63	25	139	392	89950	742		6734	5300	12034	1700	85	500	1187	14340	2340	2640	231
PARIS TN	69	63	22	96	338	66833	548	9181			9181	1500		400	1196	11000	1800	1800	239
ABILENE TX	64	54	26	150	319	86400	696		9374	3655	13029	1157	60	550	1189	17950	1960	3280	257
AMARILLO TX	62	57	25	123	345	89900	724		6853	3478	10331	1010	45	520	1159	16933	2200	2620	284
AUSTIN TX	65	60	28	164	505	106430	872		10589	3389	13978	1491	50	589	1107	19000	2380	2920	193
DALLAS TX	72	60	27	156	516	97326	786		11421	3203	14624	1220	100	622	1131	19350	2667	3633	260
HARLINGEN TX	69	56	27	146	339	78850	649	11876			11876	1609	95	625	1046	14625	2538	2750	232
HOUSTON TX	67	60	24	170	342	71880	582		9775	4273	14048	1439	82	641	1033	17138	2509	3360	251
HUNTSVILLE TX	67	69	27	156	410	82580	668	15822			15822	1049	50	610	1066	14500	2500	3040	214
IRVING TX	57	55	21	162	505	123160	1007		11421	2681	14102	2080	100	560	1115	17750	2725	3350	244
KERRVILLE TX	72	61	27	139	333	93600	751		5109	4523	9632	803		500	1159	11000	2167	2900	259
KILLEEN TX	55	56	29	163	361	78900	676	13547			13547	1053		458	1159	15375	2100	2267	304
LUBBOCK TX	59	51	26	146	354	79700	649		8091	4196	12287	1037	75	590	1169	15080	2140	2940	281
MCALLEN TX	60	61	30	128	312	86250	707	12183			12183	1037		607	1073	16100	2460	2560	318
MARSHALL TX	71	64	27	147	366	70000	563	13288			13288	1060		555	1175	14200	1940	2500	243
MIDLAND TX	61	57	26	150	391	93000	752	15525			15525	1500		600	1247	16550	2520	3560	247
NACOGDOCHES TX	63	58	26	161	381	81250	669		8864	3598	12462	1108		480	1165	13000	2240	2540	271
ODESSA TX	68	57	29	152	329	83550	678	11970			11970	1135		620	1243	16050	2160	3220	267
SAN ANTONIO TX	63	53	25	152	324	87612	710		9966	3349	13315	1210	58	635	1085	15940	2460	2300	218
SHERMAN TX	63	57	24	160	320	90000	732		8915	3983	12898	1700		455	1146	17550	2500	2533	251
TEMPLE TX	63	60	21	136	322	76133	615	11603			11603	1008		400	1135	16150	2000	2300	212
TEXARKANA TX-AR	61	57	27	132	336	79667	657		6798	2450	9248	1174		533	1099	14633	2140	2267	195
TYLER TX	66	61	27	131	350	81000	663		8338	3886	12224	1188		581	1072	17575	2320	2425	263
VICTORIA TX	68	59	25	144	410	92367	732	10845			10845	1006		583	1076	16967	2167	2650	210
WACO TX	55	53	19	135	385	72606	586	13561			13561	1135	60	485	1097	15700	2500	2860	267
WICHITA FALLS TX	65	54	26	154	317	86760	700	14679			14679	1010	75	610	1079	16125	2180	2900	264
PROVO UT	51	51	27	155	258	66460	541		3195	4475	7670	1744		527	1187	20200	1855	2420	277
SALT LAKE CITY UT	57	52	27	156	368	83194	669		5078	5194	10272	1934	50	589	1157	21840	2000	2410	258
BARRE VT	59	54	24	114	344	91000	772		11649	2500	14149	1457	80	425	1199	23900	1700	2200	272
ST THOMAS VI	96	103	38	223	585	115000	993		14935	675	15610	2330	75	420	1522	17000	3375	3600	474

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CITY AND STATE	ORJ	FRZ CRN	BB FD	COK	APT RENT	HOME PRICE	HOME P+I	ALL-ELECT	PART ELECT	OTHER ENRGY	TOTAL ENRGY	TELE PHON	BUS	TIRE BAL	GASO LINE	HCSP ROOM	DOC TOR	DEN TIST	ASP RIN
CULPEPER VA	69	45	22	133	304	78180	644		4654	6556	11210	1603		425	1156	16400	2067	2475	257
HAMPTON ROADS/SE VIRGINIA	54	54	22	119	358	85712	697	10815			10815	1911	70	520	1165	20000	2250	2650	222
MARTINSVILLE VA	60	42	18	132	327	87367	719	10342			10342	1349		467	1096	13000	2000	2967	291
RICHMOND VA	59	52	26	114	405	86170	695	11441			11441	2164	60	385	1162	17260	2320	2890	312
ROANOKE VA	65	50	18	119	352	94875	775	8267			8267	1566		569	1133	15700	1660	2800	283
RENTON WA	73	54	28	164	456	91500	753		5129	4615	9744	1503	85	586	1162	20800	2925	5200	268
RICHLAND-KENNEWICK WA	64	51	21	142	275	68000	551	8668			8668	1297	25	510	1247	27467	2642	4516	246
SEATTLE WA	77	62	29	179	428	90000	731	5199			5199	1677	100	650	1239	24100	3375	3500	275
SPOKANE WA	65	45	24	163	292	81212	651		4691	4348	9039	1512	60	479	1225	24660	2310	3500	266
TACOMA WA	76	60	28	158	389	94000	755	7037			7037	1396	60	533	1192	28167	5333	5050	229
WALLA WALLA WA	70	49	26	164	305	86417	708	9374			9374	1317		587	1299	23900	2223	4133	261
WENATCHEE-EAST WENATCHEE WA	66	52	24	152	356	76750	628	6547			6547	1187		567	1215	22900	2717	4367	276
YAKIMA WA	63	52	28	113	278	87500	711	10884			10884	1284		596	1249	25100	2583	4662	256
CHARLESTON WV	79	59	27	164	370	80357	662	8925			8925	2564	60	517	1189	19817	2225	2525	270
WEIRTON WV	82	72	25	147	285	60500	501		3517	7800	11317	2310		590	1216	17000	2167	2200	288
APPLETON WI	58	53	25	114	295	91500	757		5175	6950	12125	1796	45	460	1185	11675	1892	2980	242
BELOIT WI	56	50	26	126	355	78796	631		5263	7544	12807	1690	50	533	1212	13550	2175	2500	194
FOND DU LAC WI	58	55	27	125	320	92500	763		4000	5039	9039	1655	50	601	1203	16000	1967	2767	256
FORT ATKINSON WI	59	57	26	146	352	76000	618		4366	7740	12106	1653		413	1199	9575	1900	2567	254
GREEN BAY WI	59	51	26	124	320	84500	690		3666	6891	10557	1809	50	457	1219	15733	1975	2675	262
JANESVILLE WI	53	54	25	123	339	75800	618		4000	5039	9039	1831	50	300	1205	11900	2400	2480	233
LA CROSSE WI	51	56	26	104	358	75500	616		4651	7748	12399	1166	50	554	1179	18950	2044	2580	272
MANITOWOC-TWO RIVERS WI	53	53	27	125	270	92875	754		3664	6142	9808	1787	50	480	1199	12944	1867	2767	299
MARINETTE WI	56	53	27	141	295	80250	670		3666	6891	10557	1660		592	1269	14200	1800	2800	295
NEW LONDON WI	57	55	27	121	283	85000	670		4614	7060	11674	1854		350	1146	13400	1833	3250	270
WAUSAU WI	60	52	26	136	342	72000	584		3660	8722	12382	1929	35	517	1249	15500	1909	3067	289
CASPER WY	57	57	25	172	336	74433	608		3820	7179	10999	1202		517	1126	18500	2867	3200	298
NUMBER OF CITIES	249	249	49	249	249	249	249	78	171	171	249	249	169	249	249	249	249	249	249
MINIMUM	44	42	15	88	233	58141	477	5199	2731	675	5199	741	25	300	1033	9575	1525	1625	131
MAXIMUM	96	103	38	221	1071	154000	1225	19121	14935	12356	23572	2591	175	849	1522	35960	5400	5200	474
MEDIAN	62	55	25	138	349	82500	677	11334	6032	4926	11451	1477	60	525	1175	17950	2225	2767	255
MEAN	62	56	25	139	364	85166	696	11586	6413	5154	11573	1485	66	527	1174	18747	2341	2887	252
STANDARD DEVIATION	8	7	4	23	90	3415	128	2732	2109	1765	2436	355	22	76	56	4584	532	618	37

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CITY AND STATE	40 MAN SHO	41 PIZ ZA	42 ZPC CKN	43 HAIR CUT	44 SHAM POO DRY	45 TOO THP	46 SHM POO	47 DRY CLN	48 MANS SHRT	49 UNDR WEAR	50 JEAN	51 WASH REPR	52 NEWS PAPR	53 MOV IE	54 BWL	55 TEN BAL	56 MCNO PCLY	57 LIQ UOR	58 BE ER	59 WINE
ANNISTON AL	136	660	169	500	1385	174	256	395	1639	471	1897	2400	70C	400	125	256	814	835	305	529
BIRMINGHAM AL	132	750	166	717	1480	173	267	461	1858	330	1899	2265	755	400	161	231	516	835	276	499
GADSDEN AL	124	660	179	433	1300	137	250	371	1900	304	2232	1400	575	362	135	204	842	835	355	607
HUNTSVILLE AL	131	643	152	533	1783	153	240	400	2033	386	1799	2850	600	400	140	231	1049	835	323	586
MOBILE AL	128	665	153	567	1775	168	276	411	2000	379	1798	2763	650	395	157	237	905	835	342	582
MONTGOMERY AL	149	772	182	533	1483	172	274	425	1932	446	1699	2333	650	467	150	206	816	835	342	575
TUSCALOOSA AL	122	731	169	740	1740	142	278	486	1922	421	1866	2565	75C	400	150	278	918	835	335	578
ANCHORAGE AK	160	997	280	1533	2000	189	299	704	1904	499	1933	3267	550	567	230	331	1299	909	410	625
PHOENIX AZ	122	658	180	650	1636	165	282	543	1850	509	1874	2582	761	470	156	271	1166	749	309	467
TUCSON AZ	125	678	168	538	1775	166	270	581	2050	427	1937	2399	900	488	159	255	1078	758	305	536
FAYETTEVILLE AR	134	728	205	467	1350	130	222	430	1833	331	2029	2228	475	400	145	231	796	693	298	482
FORT SMITH AR	115	770	186	600	1333	148	270	425	2000	339	1920	2674	425	400	143	241	915	752	328	475
JONESBORO AR	135	652	200	550	1050	142	228	450	1962	266	1898	2100	725	450	140	197	922	740	288	488
BLYTHE CA	130	909	180	500	1800	174	295	450	1431	483	1847	2377	600	200	120	234	1031	679	284	462
CHICO CA	125	621	171	640	1575	162	277	565	1850	415	1974	2270	875	450	140	235	994	854	290	418
FRESNO CA	126	750	176	790	1870	169	313	528	1920	606	2000	3147	750	500	130	244	1048	767	288	465
INDIO CA	135	749	175	675	2040	164	260	625	1800	524	1999	3565	500	500	150	247	911	611	289	425
LOS ANGELES CA	140	445	161	1000	2700	182	275	504	2260	540	2580	2895	1087	575	180	279	878	598	277	299
PALM SPRINGS CA	139	655	165	820	2410	161	276	605	1700	539	1999	3330	500	500	175	262	999	638	286	377
RIVERSIDE CA	120	686	170	650	1683	176	312	578	1800	499	1949	2500	50C	500	163	194	899	599	291	338
SACRAMENTO CA	123	770	175	515	1940	165	252	675	2260	462	2180	3580	750	510	125	215	1053	753	299	375
SAN BERNARDINO CA	126	639	178	467	1720	174	276	550	1800	510	1832	2368	800	450	168	218	1199	727	283	385
SAN DIEGO CA	128	822	202	500	1433	172	284	360	2300	398	2000	2300	75C	500	150	252	888	720	277	389
SAN JOSE CA	128	755	168	630	1360	183	277	635	1880	367	1717	2630	775	445	126	260	883	692	292	402
VISALIA CA	129	568	194	515	900	175	319	446	1700	472	1974	2512	750	450	160	222	1099	699	279	359
BOULDER CO	130	677	156	683	1700	158	247	542	1975	367	2030	2333	650	450	132	224	900	695	296	374
COLORADO SPRINGS CO	136	765	187	600	1400	177	261	483	1599	343	1899	2333	300	450	152	199	862	639	319	464
DENVER CO	131	743	146	800	1888	172	279	569	2033	462	1849	2374	725	480	114	218	736	659	307	386
FORT COLLINS CO	145	670	160	575	1538	172	259	574	2175	563	2074	2086	700	450	170	301	836	716	325	426
GRAND JUNCTION CO	125	675	149	417	1500	174	274	538	2033	516	1666	2100	540	350	142	232	829	693	294	458
LONGMONT CO	136	642	157	600	1250	175	263	573	1758	464	1930	2300	695	450	135	286	815	716	308	469
PUEBLO CO	130	765	158	515	1310	167	254	474	1840	408	1779	2140	725	350	144	260	838	797	300	454
HARTFORD CT	133	481	184	920	2000	180	275	555	1809	469	1999	3058	1065	425	158	251	849	810	289	427
NEW HAVEN CT	136	451	180	630	1600	169	267	530	1963	373	2366	3165	870	444	163	265	1192	838	378	553
DOVER DE	132	575	176	467	1270	176	263	503	1217	391	2071	2100	761	400	160	225	1016	706	288	609
WILMINGTON DE	133	552	184	525	1550	181	260	528	1799	367	2066	2632	1196	400	165	252	1198	707	308	527
WASHINGTON DC	164	621	187	890	2320	184	282	520	1839	414	2220	2758	920	460	170	213	1085	689	326	450
BOCA RATON FL	135	680	200	690	1540	185	308	565	2230	424	1849	3175	748	425	170	255	1349	824	319	459
FORT LAUDERDALE FL	135	680	190	545	2420	180	205	543	1793	502	2199	1910	826	425	151	237	953	870	341	493
FORT WALTON BEACH FL	120	730	129	633	1100	172	270	432	1933	418	2099	2615	843	400	138	236	845	856	349	566
GAINESVILLE FL	125	553	168	567	1400	170	262	440	2025	375	1896	3083	725	400	147	224	795	764	254	481
JACKSONVILLE FL	134	698	150	550	2110	171	264	480	2363	446	2224	2075	805	419	151	298	922	759	299	523
LAKELAND FL	130	657	165	530	1680	167	273	520	1920	549	2380	3350	628	394	165	218	801	747	259	468
MIAMI FL	131	680	189	867	2433	160	295	512	1833	487	2299	2635	888	400	167	296	1029	784	327	503

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	HBR	PIZ	2PC	HAIR	SHAM	EGG	SHM	DRY	MANS	UNCR		WASH	NEWS	MOV		TEN	MCNO	LIQ	BE	
ITY AND STATE	SHO	ZA	CKN	CUT	+DRY	THP	POO	CLN	SHRT	WEAR	JEAN	REPR	PAPR	IE	BWL	BAL	POLY	UOR	ER	WINE
PENSACOLA FL	120	605	142	500	1190	150	283	458	1820	394	1814	2633	1085	300	119	[illegible]	1046	820	317	653
TALLAHASSEE FL	129	653	151	475	1450	167	310	455	1933	467	1832	2165	589	400	155	259	810	784	298	513
WEST PALM BEACH FL	139	705	210	700	1740	177	297	340	2400	439	2200	2500	696	425	165	350	1200	872	317	486
ALBANY GA	115	708	170	512	1440	141	265	349	1700	341	1832	2500	550	400	152	188	798	769	349	558
AMERICUS GA	125	725	149	517	1350	146	267	350	2100	410	1873	2565	786	350	150	243	797	805	374	537
ATHENS GA	135	650	172	465	1680	182	275	409	2132	408	1959	2719	854	406	135	249	823	761	365	558
ATLANTA GA	132	655	159	775	1311	136	267	486	1724	478	2023	2499	769	412	160	217	997	762	343	478
AUGUSTA GA	126	725	170	570	1470	158	251	372	1700	378	1799	2540	800	405	162	249	917	774	382	603
COLUMBUS GA	125	640	129	500	1240	167	281	405	1880	425	2119	2000	735	400	153	197	679	807	365	599
DALTON GA	140	710	179	440	1860	178	262	360	2267	318	1915	2336	870	375	120	216	1026	893	363	572
MACON GA	125	635	155	700	1500	155	270	425	1665	420	1939	2449	867	375	135	232	839	754	360	557
BOISE ID	119	712	206	617	1700	173	265	537	2030	436	2116	2717	1000	433	133	256	1004	795	268	389
TWIN FALLS ID	134	748	179	617	1417	155	262	450	1660	407	1911	1783	720	450	170	260	930	720	264	435
CHAMPAIGN IL	120	680	232	762	1367	164	301	483	1798	484	2283	2950	600	375	145	320	1111	704	276	504
CHARLESTON IL	120	715	155	550	1483	158	274	401	2150	418	1930	2715	970	267	120	284	898	659	302	386
DECATUR IL	120	720	198	600	1150	153	248	469	1750	391	1939	2288	1054	355	120	237	818	594	279	458
QUAD-CITIES IL-IA	119	735	190	589	1435	116	317	481	1379	315	1733	2419	891	420	110	207	739	665	266	446
ROCKFORD IL	128	718	227	540	1660	190	272	539	1980	490	1939	2368	1196	400	145	243	884	681	279	361
SPRINGFIELD IL	132	580	191	531	1625	159	252	461	1867	474	2099	2630	761	381	158	218	732	612	259	394
ANDERSON IN	128	709	164	660	1430	146	255	410	1719	599	1574	2825	848	350	108	222	824	633	244	349
BLOOMINGTON IN	127	599	152	538	1300	153	233	420	1760	403	1819	2430	725	385	150	235	973	671	269	377
FORT WAYNE IN	125	505	160	669	1575	152	217	484	1900	346	1974	1888	978	400	120	211	973	679	258	576
INDIANAPOLIS IN	135	700	148	650	1700	140	204	532	1540	433	1657	2342	888	450	141	212	996	663	221	382
MARION IN	125	620	173	558	1148	158	272	417	1950	380	1899	2288	900	350	112	233	1012	721	320	506
SOUTH BEND IN	126	600	158	540	1490	125	229	430	1670	438	1683	2267	725	400	121	216	681	657	245	384
VALPARAISO IN	135	672	160	642	1433	181	293	467	2233	559	2700	2867	1011	400	150	262	999	676	263	426
WARSAW IN	125	515	181	500	1350	169	292	328	2100	478	1749	1998	950	400	118	208	875	796	274	596
CEDAR RAPIDS IA	128	717	194	567	1017	176	254	494	1967	462	1933	2262	978	383	142	299	949	730	229	485
CLARINDA IA	142	790	175	517	747	144	257	475	1850	374	1788	1785	630	350	125	259	899	730	310	510
COUNCIL BLUFFS IA	136	722	156	612	1408	173	292	542	1700	474	1759	1695	630	350	140	265	942	730	240	499
DES MOINES IA	119	677	160	689	1236	127	246	557	1790	389	1789	2280	1000	350	174	199	743	730	203	510
FORT DODGE IA	129	790	170	675	1478	122	202	477	1800	431	1866	2132	717	300	138	249	898	730	259	510
IOWA CITY IA	125	710	199	767	1067	170	270	559	1833	353	2008	1717	700	350	128	235	866	730	270	492
MARSHALLTOWN IA	119	710	192	536	1191	146	216	624	1900	415	1899	1915	1087	350	122	197	653	730	279	510
MASON CITY IA	120	790	165	625	1447	133	242	473	1920	412	1899	1875	1196	350	130	238	850	730	282	510
SIOUX CITY IA	120	705	150	775	1587	171	291	492	1766	399	2264	2253	825	362	140	206	899	730	257	481
GARDEN CITY KS	125	620	180	660	1200	145	232	458	1924	470	1871	2250	1000	400	150	225	825	849	294	530
GREAT BEND KS	125	715	180	575	1775	146	222	526	1867	330	1929	2500	870	400	130	201	772	790	330	466
MANHATTAN KS	140	680	182	550	1167	183	305	407	2417	549	2000	2700	640	400	125	362	749	811	288	513
SALINA KS	120	705	146	660	1375	158	276	509	2019	382	2032	2500	800	375	136	230	785	734	263	509
WICHITA KS	120	636	164	650	1375	181	282	521	1843	444	2023	2025	870	400	147	326	854	719	299	403
BOWLING GREEN KY	130	720	189	550	1517	179	281	408	1950	359	1866	1967	544	350	125	243	578	697	279	647
HENDERSON KY	125	695	174	400	1500	119	230	432	2000	330	1898	1967	995	350	150	193	746	795	276	578
LEXINGTON KY	128	685	159	650	1780	170	263	455	1659	441	1759	2257	1150	430	150	245	918	725	298	541
LOUISVILLE KY	130	678	189	580	1450	158	269	498	1980	358	1597	2388	954	450	137	239	767	771	282	504
MURRAY KY	126	730	187	533	1283	145	238	372	2133	399	2099	2333	650	350	100	227	776			

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QUARTER 4, 1985	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
	HBR	PIZ	2PC	HAIR	SHAM	TCO	SHM	DRY	MANS	UNDR		WASH	MENS	MOV		TEN	MONO	LIQ	BE	
CITY AND STATE	SND	ZA	CKN	CUT	+DRY	THP	POO	CLN	SHRT	WEAR	JEAN	REPR	PAPR	IE	BHL	BAL	POLY	UDR	ER	MINE
SOMERSET KY	125	749	165	456	1107	123	228	465	1967	356	1799	2460	1150	325	120	197	742			
ALEXANDRIA LA	130	670	151	588	1950	169	319	518	1946	438	1748	2094	700	425	145	318	1062	649	322	486
BATON ROUGE LA	120	709	143	767	1860	137	218	480	1939	507	1896	2359	737	340	163	287	944	608	292	373
LAFAYETTE LA	135	725	138	710	2180	103	198	548	1759	360	1824	3240	740	400	175	198	817	626	297	454
MONROE LA	135	687	151	675	1600	163	266	483	2200	433	1968	2799	800	400	138	197	813	699	322	400
NEW ORLEANS LA	139	690	141	540	1610	152	269	436	1860	479	1789	2420	650	420	137	221	755	619	285	405
LEWISTON ME	130	595	146	581	1167	160	279	479	1713	446	1900	2120	792	450	130	268	846	790	337	413
BALTIMORE MD	136	545	153	485	1780	167	273	500	2275	437	2075	2137	826	450	151	265	937	629	336	479
FALL RIVER MA	129	625	169	460	1270	169	262	442	1850	419	2450	2059	1174	425	142	236	937	749	345	417
FITCHBURG MA	145	525	170	325	1100	189	299	533	1299	399	1699	2850	725	350	90	310	999	849	359	499
ADRIAN MI	125	915	222	588	1220	167	242	486	1725	460	1974	2858	913	250	140	251	998	746	314	449
JACKSON MI	130	765	165	800	1383	143	226	550	1900	491	2098	1800	640	400	138	311	1064	746	275	572
KALAMAZOO MI	130	740	198	560	1690	182	286	493	2020	521	1929	2517	675	400	148	291	1043	746	293	580
LANSING MI	125	645	201	650	1600	153	230	481	2033	391	2026	2950	1087	412	115	244	890	746	288	562
MARQUETTE MI	120	645	180	567	1425	178	297	468	1900	464	1999	2100	696	350	95	299	1094	746	284	319
ROYAL OAK MI	125	740	208	733	1933	176	242	358	2000	429	1899	2362	826	450	138	199	973	746	327	552
TRAVERSE CITY MI	125	620	178	667	1847	172	279	487	2033	418	2163	3300	990	375	138	362	897	746	295	509
FERGUS FALLS MN	125	815	152	575	1180	127	243	518	2067	359	1850	2132	978	350	115	257	896	850	280	641
MARSHALL MN	120	815	171	800	1000	169	292	545	2133	401	1647	1983	922	350	125	298	894	719	290	350
ROCHESTER MN	125	653	166	750	1362	167	256	564	1933	417	1749	2650	804	400	136	241	799	869	273	512
ST CLOUD MN	126	705	159	750	1450	158	281	517	2133	499	1966	2105	904	375	132	264	849	672	278	459
GULFPORT MS	124	682	159	400	1650	189	238	514	2100	437	1624	2418	575	438	142	316	912	775	325	575
COLUMBIA MO	120	690	176	670	1460	117	196	436	1960	389	2019	2188	617	400	123	195	690	632	278	359
JEFFERSON CITY MO	121	598	193	625	1500	186	272	386	1933	408	1695	1850	521	300	132	301	1058	636	276	386
JOPLIN MO	125	628	233	550	1390	123	251	426	1939	387	1859	2740	750	375	128	216	971	667	276	362
ST JOSEPH MO	125	695	155	450	1350	177	299	406	2183	524	1750	2232	875	350	144	185	899	625	262	329
ST LOUIS MO	129	630	146	560	1980	167	273	435	2000	379	1979	2188	804	530	115	253	758	573	257	430
BILLINGS MT	135	680	155	660	1705	175	286	488	2020	555	2039	2367	975	425	152	222	803	765	331	542
GREAT FALLS MT	125	705	190	767	1367	154	334	575	1799	521	1698	2233	820	375	117	326	762	765	323	498
HAVRE MT	140	705	160	500	1185	144	272	462	2025	464	1844	2500	880	350	125	330	798	765	315	519
MISSOULA MT	125	705	160	590	1600	194	278	608	2288	489	1932	2650	1000	400	157	214	1095	765	309	449
HASTINGS NE	130	745	179	600	1540	145	233	548	1658	388	1862	2400	696	350	112	248	877	791	295	524
HOLDREGE NE	149	650	210	517	1517	170	284	495	2000	559	1900	1825	520	300	110	313	799	797	299	555
KEARNEY NE	125	745	159	620	1250	154	222	485	2150	408	1896	2247	580	362	122	219	551	827	332	636
LINCOLN NE	125	645	152	670	1475	175	277	532	1539	431	2099	2648	826	400	121	258	916	796	241	461
OMAHA NE	127	702	131	670	1369	164	271	511	2000	496	1699	2415	630	375	122	209	1031	680	220	488
LAS VEGAS NV	123	682	162	695	2020	175	267	617	1940	489	1959	2520	650	530	122	230	995	684	313	389
RENO-SPARKS NV	135	687	190	633	1933	169	271	515	1967	421	1998	3098	1087	400	127	256	992	709	299	419
NASHUA NH	139	548	192	483	1500	157	253	558	2133	409	2232	2500	1044	475	100	222	1099	710	309	450
NEWARK-ELIZABETH NJ	138	595	153	900	1750	167	309	445	2199	532	2640	2495	1196	415	141	202	1050	784	310	594

PRICE REPORT

QUARTER 4, 1985	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
	HMR	PIZ	2PC	HAIR	SHAM	TOO	SHM	DRY	MANS	UNDR		WASH	NEWS	MOV		TEN	MCNO	LIQ	BE	
CITY AND STATE	SND	ZA	CKN	CUT	+DRY	THP	POO	CLN	SHRT	WEAR	JEAN	REPR	PAPR	IE	BWL	BAL	POLY	UOR	ER	WINE
ALAMOGORDO NM	115	740	170	472	1867	206	297	483	2067	318	2300	2567	925	400	145	219	872	814	267	424
ALBUQUERQUE NM	124	661	153	569	1675	197	288	499	2025	381	1774	3057	650	450	129	219	1098	762	246	426
LOS ALAMOS NM	144	740	184	650	2200	218	346	500	1748	501	1948	3000	510	400	135	246	1311	737	285	344
ROSWELL NM	134	848	154	740	1280	201	276	465	1758	465	1798	2409	475	367	148	245	914	822	288	400
BINGHAMTON NY	124	655	174	450	1450	182	315	492	1620	466	1962	2128	1217	450	140	218	963	759	237	618
BUFFALO NY	127	350	179	575	1571	157	285	457	1692	407	1839	1796	940	425	127	232	843	759	304	535
CHENANGO COUNTY NY	129	655	147	470	1140	172	279	405	2067	451	1773	1961	1217	400	112	317	1059	809	316	578
ELMIRA NY	130	570	179	500	1540	188	291	482	2000	505	1858	2258	1087	400	120	278	999	759	312	466
GLENS FALLS NY	123	633	200	450	1415	161	294	369	1500	421	1799	2157	800	450	125	219	999	761	241	559
NEW YORK NY	180	841	229	550	1610	141	237	400	2278	392	2189	2380	1196	620	98	263	1377	785	339	591
ORANGE COUNTY NY	138	773	131	500	1258	170	261	398	1722	461	2015	2205	1044	450	132	267	1032	803	333	568
SYRACUSE NY	124	655	182	420	1170	141	236	431	1339	391	1619	2017	1087	450	89	214	758	759	265	467
CHAPEL HILL NC	130	680	165	800	1783	159	288	560	2000	391	1629	1798	700	392	150	228	874	715	279	368
CHARLOTTE NC	129	670	156	650	1850	172	269	473	1800	552	1463	2799	780	425	145	249	979	715	299	372
CONCORD NC	126	556	151	500	1333	142	282	400	2000	508	1546	2312	500	400	125	266	832	715	282	320
DURHAM NC	130	680	162	670	2020	165	240	448	2000	401	1881	2497	595	400	148	239	837	715	263	366
ELIZABETH CITY NC	141	611	178	570	1330	158	292	422	2000	495	1531	2225	550	275	100	258	786	715	290	308
GREENSBORO NC	125	585	145	670	1720	155	263	413	1833	491	1766	2075	609	400	150	268	744	715	269	522
GREENVILLE NC	130	600	140	680	1710	161	275	410	2000	398	2099	2399	450	383	120	296	1165	715	279	455
HIGH POINT NC	140	735	187	540	1420	174	254	472	1900	543	2139	3124	550	350	142	245	754	715	289	499
RALEIGH NC	140	695	160	490	1690	148	298	414	2100	418	1697	2581	800	410	141	216	833	715	271	383
ROANOKE RAPIDS NC	125	625	160	460	1320	159	207	360	1920	387	1657	2500	783	350	120	233	1026	715	278	388
ROCKY MOUNT NC	135	583	170	433	1233	158	210	430	2045	391	2065	2058	600	367	135	258	1099	715	289	378
WINSTON-SALEM NC	119	715	189	560	1750	153	272	442	2025	375	1822	2089	630	340	157	240	849	715	288	424
AKRON OH	129	625	129	755	1750	143	242	398	1832	435	2150	2250	935	450	139	222	688	785	295	456
BUCYRUS OH	135	665	178	462	1125	164	259	365	1800	453	2299	2100	826	125	133	264	948	785	290	492
CANTON OH	115	655	152	600	879	144	233	305	1780	357	1619	1809	870	405	85	231	809	780	291	475
CINCINNATI OH	120	680	195	550	1416	163	283	528	1733	431	1666	2198	1075	450	145	214	745	765	299	369
CLEVELAND OH	127	730	195	780	1798	173	294	520	1899	541	2001	2128	696	450	129	245	824	790	295	483
COLUMBUS OH	125	716	145	535	1560	172	281	465	1859	483	1938	1997	826	430	139	263	906	785	292	497
LIMA OH	125	665	179	467	1075	171	256	455	1900	276	1825	2324	652	400	117	249	536	785	283	489
LORAIN OH	125	625	170	700	1517	146	228	428	2005	454	1920	2853	696	383	112	232	832	785	290	479
NEWARK OH	120	695	160	560	1200	186	295	447	2060	463	2080	2540	715	400	130	299	959	785	299	483
YOUNGSTOWN OH	129	625	190	600	1100	147	245	460	1807	344	2041	1400	609	358	132	211	690	785	299	462
MCALESTER OK	125	750	199	500	1517	179	259	425	2333	419	2242	2900	630	400	130	238	1031	701	319	473
OKLAHOMA CITY OK	116	672	149	810	1770	171	264	490	1800	379	1974	2550	700	480	144	199	760	644	288	554
MEDFORD OR	120	749	175	530	1680	174	275	575	1958	513	2109	2609	600	400	100	262	887	820	307	457
SALEM OR	136	649	154	640	1040	148	259	642	1710	517	1966	2800	1050	400	114	238	1099	820	305	469
ALTOONA PA	125	680	190	480	1280	172	248	463	2020	435	1977	1820	1141	400	132	241	998	763	377	546
ERIE PA	120	725	160	675	1300	147	251	508	2000	501	1900	2432	1050	400	122	222	706	763	378	546
HARRISBURG PA	127	680	197	540	1545	163	281	468	2140	611	2490	2207	848	425	128	261	1139	763	388	546
LANCASTER PA	133	680	194	430	1760	162	243	496	2080	475	2039	2587	978	425	114	277	776	763	384	546
PHILADELPHIA PA	145	675	191	710	1810	182	276	445	2159	449	2140	2296	1087	400	124	232	1135	763	395	546
READING PA	135	610	154	450	817	166	271	468	1867	367	1929	2591	891	400	147	249	842	763	360	546
SCRANTON PA	125	580	153	480	1160	177	270	405	1560	456	1948	2328	870	400	127	240	1079	763	365	546
WAYNESBORO PA	122	725	190	525	1144	197	279	412	1500	414	2032	2200	1065	350	85	219	947	763	362	546
WILKES-BARRE PA	137	615	160	420	1070	187	284	448	2160	508	1996	2110	783	388	115	242	1119	763	368	546

PRICE REPORT

QUARTER 4, 1985 CITY AND STATE	40 HBR SND	41 PIZ ZA	42 ZPC CKN	43 HAIR CUT	44 SHAM +DRY	45 TOO THP	46 SHM POO	47 DRY CLN	48 MANS SHRT	49 UNDR WEAR	50 JEAN	51 WASH REPR	52 MENS PAPR	53 MOV IE	54 BWL	55 TEN BAL	56 MCNO POLY	57 LIQ UOR	58 BE ER	59 MINE
YORK PA	125	625	189	613	1350	154	247	600	2075	539	2475	2150	1050	450	110	374	1000	763	350	546
COLUMBIA SC	125	560	135	498	1009	136	224	397	1700	407	1859	2489	739	425	159	209	786	745	315	415
GREENVILLE SC	122	705	159	700	1830	129	248	411	1900	389	1938	2587	780	400	158	228	808	764	325	438
MYRTLE BEACH SC	140	715	165	500	1730	160	262	450	2175	501	2057	2771	500	400	170	273	1026	815	304	413
ABERDEEN SD	130	675	175	495	1156	139	230	415	1900	359	2046	1488	717	350	150	259	908	757	286	508
RAPID CITY SD	125	695	156	600	1600	184	307	442	2267	431	1855	1398	625	400	138	199	765	798	283	484
VERMILLION SD	130	615	126	400	1183	152	282	500	1800	469	1820	1658	1000	350	100	299	1089	837	283	524
CHATTANOOGA TN	124	710	195	500	1300	176	253	386	1818	394	1879	1988	870	405	149	220	776	773	336	575
CLEVELAND TN	120	650	160	600	1300	146	256	400	1850	379	1996	2100	870	350	95	214	896		319	
COOKEVILLE TN	130	720	170	400	1067	112	241	377	1967	318	1699	2000	1000	375	150	204	759		329	
JACKSON TN	130	700	170	667	1500	154	239	402	2167	341	1832	2498	650	450	150	197	896	815	353	503
KNOXVILLE TN	124	695	162	630	1870	157	285	416	2100	443	1899	2077	1022	415	140	229	899	763	330	550
MCMINNVILLE TN	125	720	170	333	1250	127	228	367	2067	492	1662	2065	1087	375	135	198	749		349	
MEMPHIS TN	130	750	174	590	1359	168	255	425	1779	381	1959	2287	1000	500	147	200	770	799	352	439
MORRISTOWN TN	125	632	180	467	1167	128	231	413	2267	336	1629	2168	652	375	140	230	815	858	359	841
NASHVILLE-DAVIDSON TN	125	633	139	600	1520	164	243	443	1958	428	1640	2100	1087	450	139	213	997	790	325	504
PARIS TN	130	720	160	458	1067	159	261	418	2000	452	1794	2232	850	350	110	271	939	815	334	515
ABILENE TX	140	692	160	420	1640	167	257	479	1920	475	1767	2750	868	462	142	247	933	868	299	444
AMARILLO TX	122	596	156	600	1680	189	244	527	1660	379	1838	2719	695	470	154	224	800	754	284	379
AUSTIN TX	134	679	140	700	1780	175	282	532	1960	429	2320	2677	800	490	185	236	1172	767	301	463
DALLAS TX	139	689	141	660	1740	166	272	520	1599	491	2108	2556	849	505	192	215	1124	910	359	434
HARLINGEN TX	141	758	157	550	2200	146	298	465	1632	458	1874	2136	499	358	170	209	895	703	278	476
HOUSTON TX	131	700	188	744	2120	173	309	501	1946	425	2000	2820	819	475	191	239	940	728	299	457
HUNTSVILLE TX	125	635	159	567	1925	159	260	480	2133	347	1998	2082	784	400	175	212	796	790	317	474
IRVING TX	131	728	170	540	2460	157	250	547	1867	564	1933	2390	800	483	185	246	932	870	334	445
KERRVILLE TX	130	899	179	667	2100	163	265	458	1733	462	1730	2665	475	350	140	244	898	739	301	439
KILLEEN TX	135	708	153	460	1650	160	244	400	1632	389	1686	1850	600	400	165	222	748	845	332	461
LUBBOCK TX	125	619	146	610	1920	162	263	436	1900	488	1845	2418	695	494	170	213	859	789	355	449
MCALLEN TX	128	739	151	640	1640	171	302	494	2099	382	2018	1869	499	450	163	216	988	788	295	466
MARSHALL TX	131	692	146	460	1670	216	273	413	1800	491	1979	2736	589	350	150	213	899	774	318	436
MIDLAND TX	146	674	190	670	2140	191	265	499	2289	405	2004	3199	600	500	198	303	937	827	323	520
NACOGDOCHES TX	146	673	172	600	1375	178	284	456	2150	390	2333	2350	802	400	170	234	900	831	270	478
ODESSA TX	138	672	163	620	1850	170	285	460	1660	468	1959	2959	946	488	137	282	1058	817	301	459
SAN ANTONIO TX	125	702	126	530	1720	135	266	487	1716	449	1524	1840	412	475	159	216	806	823	265	424
SHERMAN TX	136	640	136	450	1033	139	238	455	1650	399	2099	2450	500	425	160	279	958	931	326	432
TEMPLE TX	125	600	156	517	1200	123	268	433	1633	429	1763	2079	600	450	175	232	876	829	299	567
TEXARKANA TX-AR	139	652	138	633	1550	129	224	427	1750	325	1780	2925	625	367	142	197	764	805	293	483
TYLER TX	125	677	163	612	1783	177	280	506	1940	491	2024	2886	849	450	170	213	698	799	340	449
VICTORIA TX	150	680	138	567	1833	172	239	455	2032	459	1998	2535	526	350	147	226	1042	753	293	452
WACO TX	125	690	169	560	1630	154	297	447	1379	369	1479	2350	841	450	150	289	959	766	278	415
WICHITA FALLS TX	125	697	165	475	1880	171	273	458	1750	395	1949	2568	850	425	156	289	799	813	319	474
PROVO UT	117	725	146	670	1240	162	285	531	1530	450	1678	1999	600	433	145	229	949	790	302	520
SALT LAKE CITY UT	125	750	180	560	1480	179	279	630	2180	443	1819	2598	791	462	162	299	1109	790	300	520
BARRE VT	125	665	185	650	1333	169	256	400	1898	412	1962	2450	761	400	140	261	859	720	356	527
ST THOMAS VI	150	895	230	1100	2000	227	418	500	2057	562	2298	3160	966	350	135	440	1322	456	288	601

PRICE REPORT

QUARTER 4, 1985	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
	HBR	PIZ	2PC	HAIR	SHAM	TOO	SIM	DRY	MANS	UNDR		WASH	NEWS	MOV		TEN	MUNO	LIQ	BE	
CITY AND STATE	SND	ZA	CKN	CUT	+DRY	THP	POO	CLN	SHRT	WEAR	JEAN	REPR	PAPR	IE	BWL	BAL	POLY	UOR	ER	WINE
CULPEPER VA	140	672	194	400	1175	138	259	510	2200	429	1599	2348	563	375	125	202	799	715	287	424
HAMPTON ROADS/SE VIRGINIA	134	718	184	490	1600	178	287	586	2170	518	2139	2258	783	375	138	299	938	715	300	572
MARTINSVILLE VA	125	600	176	358	1333	161	269	392	1765	418	1975	1932	545	350	118	228	998	715	263	496
RICHMOND VA	126	685	255	620	1580	160	277	593	1939	388	1934	2787	804	400	163	276	569	715	253	459
ROANOKE VA	130	676	161	500	1460	160	270	505	1789	397	1757	2328	760	390	140	200	791	715	235	509
RENTON WA	125	650	209	750	1513	186	285	566	2242	532	2436	2599	850	450	167	218	999	890	324	564
RICHLAND-KENNEWICK WA	124	735	175	600	1670	146	266	511	1572	464	2121	1982	700	412	159	253	938	890	293	489
SEATTLE WA	139	697	176	700	1562	189	299	550	2217	576	2032	2900	850	475	171	291	1031	890	340	599
SPOKANE WA	126	731	172	490	1110	192	286	552	1900	562	1717	2227	950	450	133	284	1193	890	264	521
TACOMA WA	135	725	175	767	1763	179	289	633	2180	523	1798	2667	900	400	162	358	1113	890	350	450
WALLA WALLA WA	139	683	161	633	1533	208	296	565	1900	529	1866	2600	575	400	100	365	901	890	349	406
WENATCHEE-EAST WENATCHEE WA	120	685	150	694	1400	213	301	548	2083	602	1924	2132	700	425	162	381	931	890	307	556
YAKIMA WA	127	658	165	550	1220	151	283	546	1600	451	1899	2677	775	425	124	219	1057	890	307	562
CHARLESTON WV	132	660	160	600	1667	157	249	460	1850	416	2099	2015	720	417	128	258	1064	801	334	575
WEIRTON WV	130	635	190	533	1342	163	277	400	1850	398	1949	3348	660	400	130	199	899	727	306	539
APPLETON WI	124	705	188	575	1629	178	249	476	1479	449	1579	2048	978	388	95	221	791	815	241	377
BELOIT WI	129	595	198	650	1492	181	268	513	1700	444	1832	1700	957	350	103	220	802	657	252	382
FOND DU LAC WI	120	743	154	681	1375	192	280	580	2000	393	1487	2099	1022	400	119	229	899	628	264	369
FORT ATKINSON WI	125	710	215	533	1408	175	299	495	2000	397	1995	2875	957	300	110	237	796	655	235	355
GREEN BAY WI	126	705	180	600	1136	181	252	520	1699	389	1699	1945	1196	308	130	219	999	809	259	424
JANESVILLE WI	125	618	208	650	1350	151	237	551	1550	433	1516	1670	957	425	144	249	898	712	251	366
LA CROSSE WI	124	685	194	612	840	151	227	455	1733	465	1774	1542	891	400	116	248	848	633	256	366
MANITOWOC-TWO RIVERS WI	125	705	180	650	1290	182	288	479	1975	406	1799	2032	957	375	100	229	925	826	256	422
MARINETTE WI	120	715	135	567	1183	149	283	500	1800	419	1632	2398	1087	350	110	342	599	629	234	419
NEW LONDON WI	120	495	200	675	1300	180	254	445	2000	484	1699	1825	1196	99	90	277	1044	749	254	429
WAUSAU WI	134	685	192	533	1117	169	230	523	1960	353	1859	1863	930	450	133	232	964	796	206	360
CASPER WY	130	680	160	617	2200	187	279	502	2066	495	2048	3148	820	400	139	197	557	695	353	568
NUMBER OF CITIES	249	249	249	249	249	249	249	249	249	249	249	249	249	249	249	249	249	244	247	244
MINIMUM	115	350	126	325	747	103	196	305	1217	264	1463	1398	300	99	85	185	522	456	203	299
MAXIMUM	180	997	280	1533	2700	227	418	704	2417	611	2700	3580	1217	620	230	440	1377	931	410	841
MEDIAN	128	682	170	580	1492	167	270	477	1920	431	1924	2362	795	400	140	238	901	759	298	478
MEAN	129	681	171	596	1521	164	267	478	1909	436	1928	2389	800	404	139	246	920	754	301	478
STANDARD DEVIATION	8	75	22	129	323	19	27	68	208	65	205	405	189	59	22	40	135	72	36	78

ALASKA GEOGRAPHIC DIFFERENTIAL STUDY

VOLUME I - SUMMARY

Prepared For:

STATE OF ALASKA

Department of Administration
Division of Labor Relations

Prepared By:

The McDowell Group
Management and Economic Consultants
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Alaska Attitudes, Inc.
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Anchorage, Alaska

And Their Associate Firms:

SRI, International - Menlo Park, CA
David George & Associates - Juneau, AK

APRIL 1985

B. SUMMARY OF RESULTS

The results of the Alaska Geographic Differential Study, 1985, are cost of living differentials for each district as compared to Anchorage

	DISTRICT	COST OF LIVING DIFFERENTIAL
1.	Ketchikan/Prince of Wales	1.02
2.	Petersburg/Wrangell	0.98
3.	Sitka	1.01
4.	Juneau	1.03
5.	Icy Strait/Lynn Canal	1.05
6.	Cordova/Valdez	1.11
7.	Palmer/Wasilla	0.94
8.	Anchorage (Base District)	1.00
9.	Seward	1.00
10.	Kenai/Cook Inlet	1.01
11.	Kodiak	1.06
12.	Aleutian Islands	1.26
13.	Bristol Bay	1.29
14.	Bethel	1.39
15.	Yukon/Kuskokwim	1.29
16.	Fairbanks/Fort Yukon	1.03
17.	Barrow/Kotzebue	1.45
18.	Nome	1.32
19.	Wade Hampton	1.26
20.	Seattle	0.86

The district differentials fall into four distinct groups. One group consists of districts dominated by larger urban communities in which the cost of living is approximately the same as in Anchorage. There are seven districts in this group with differentials between .98 and 1.03 (eight districts, with the inclusion of Palmer/Wasilla at 0.94, the difference from Anchorage being due entirely to less expensive housing). The second group is the seven rural districts characterized by small communities and villages, lack of retail development, small but expensive housing, remoteness, and lack of ground transportation access to major Alaska regional centers. Six rural districts have differentials between 1.26 and 1.39, a surprisingly narrow range considering the smaller sample sizes and lack of consistency in retail outlets and market basket item availability. The highest differential is, as expected, in the Barrow/Kotzebue district at 1.45. An intermediate group of Gulf Coast districts (5, 6 and 11) has differentials somewhat higher than the urban areas but much below the remote/rural districts. The fourth category is Seattle, which merits a separate out-of-state differential.

Everyday retail prices are clearly higher in most urban districts than in Anchorage. That food costs are higher in all other Alaska districts shows why Anchorage is a preferred shopping location for Alaskans from other locales. Clothing is perhaps the best Anchorage buy at 15 to 20% less than in most other districts. Anchorage also has some of the lowest gasoline prices in the nation according to one major fuel distributor, with regular and unleaded prices 25% higher in Fairbanks and Seattle and 36% higher in Juneau.

However, metropolitan living in Alaska, as in other urban areas around the country, is not always inexpensive. Anchorageites pay 11% more than Fairbanksans and 21% more than Juneauites for their automotive insurance. Anchorages urban population pressures have caused housing and land prices and, therefore, mortgage and rent payments, to increase and actually be moderately more expensive than in other major urban districts, especially those with considerable available land such as the Matanuska-Susitna Borough and the Kenai Peninsula.

Since housing is the largest budget item in the Anchorage Consumer Price Index market basket (34% of all household expenditures among households surveyed), higher housing costs tend to balance out the lower everyday retail costs. The result is that the largest urban areas—Fairbanks, Juneau, Palmer/Wasilla, Kenai/Cook Inlet and Ketchikan—have geographic differentials within a few percentage points of Anchorage. In these districts housing tends to be less expensive for the same quantity of housing and most other items moderately more expensive than in Anchorage.

FOOD AND HOUSING

Perhaps the two most significant findings of the **Alaska Geographic Differential Study, 1985**, concern food and housing in the major urban areas of Anchorage, Fairbanks and Juneau, where three-quarters of all state employees are located. Food prices have become very competitive in all three areas. Using the CPI methodology of pricing food items—those items most commonly purchased in the stores where most people shop—Fairbanks and Juneau have grocery prices just a few percentage points higher than Anchorage. Juneau's food index is 1.07 (including 4% sales tax), and Fairbankss is 1.03, reflecting the prices actually paid by the average household. The Cooperative Extension Service (CES) food survey results are a few percentage points higher, but this is due to selecting the lowest cost brand rather than the one most commonly purchased and selecting a grocery warehouse among the three outlets priced in the Anchorage base district. The CES survey tends to reflect the lowest available prices, thereby meeting the needs of that low cost food budget survey, while the CPI method measures prices most commonly paid by the average household, a measurement which meets the requirements of this particular study.

The housing cost study finding has the most impact on urban differentials. For heating and lighting the same quantity of housing, Fairbanksans and Juneauites pay double the amount Anchorage residents pay for home fuels (including electricity). Residents of six rural districts pay three to five times what Anchorageites pay to heat the same sized house. Utility prices are also less expensive in Anchorage than in 15 other districts. The lower utility costs of the other districts (except for Seattle) actually reflect a lack of utilities, not lower prices.

Conversely, Anchorageites pay more per square foot in shelter costs (mortgage payment, rent, condo fees, mobile home space rent, tax and insurance) than residents of most other districts. Since shelter cost is the largest item in district housing market baskets, it greatly outweighs the high costs of fuels and utilities. For example, even in Nome, where home fuels for the same sized house cost nearly five times what they do in Anchorage, the average household spends considerably more on mortgage and rent payments than on home fuels. The higher Anchorage shelter costs are certainly affected by the quality of housing which is newer and perhaps of better construction than in most other areas of Alaska. However, housing quality, like lifestyle quality, is not readily measurable and is not quantified in this study. Instead, housing quantity (sq. ft.) is the unit of measure.

Fairbanks provides an example of the significant impact of lower shelter costs on the overall differential. Exclusive of housing costs, the Fairbanks differential would be 1.09. Were housing unit costs the same in Fairbanks

as in Anchorage, the differential would be 1.06. But because Fairbanksans pay moderately less than Anchorage ites for the same quantity of housing, the differential is 1.03.

Kenai and Palmer/Wasilla are two of several other districts with differentials affected by significantly lower per square foot housing costs. Their differentials would increase by six and seven percent respectively were housing costs the same as Anchorage, but clearly they are not. Real estate costs are significantly less in these districts and this study's survey of real estate agents in several major communities support the findings of the household survey. In like manner, interviews with grocery store chain executives confirmed that prices in the big volume stores in the five major urban areas—Anchorage, Fairbanks, Palmer/Wasilla, Juneau, and Kenai/Soldotna—differ only modestly.

In summary, moderately lower housing costs and only marginally higher food costs are the two factors which contribute most to the high degree of consistency in the cost of living in Alaska's major urban areas.

A third factor which contributes to some of the differences which do exist is local sales tax. Without the 4% sales tax, Juneau's cost of living would be virtually the same as Anchorage's, and three percent below that of Fairbanks, despite that city's lower shelter costs. Likewise, Kenai/Soldotna's 5% sales tax contributes to the cost of living in that district. Anchorage, Palmer/Wasilla and Fairbanks had no local sales tax at the time of the study. All other districts have a sales tax ranging from 1% to Seattle's 7.9%. Wrangell/Petersburg, Kenai/Cook Inlet and Bethel top Alaska districts with 5% sales tax rates.

For rural districts, housing and food costs, especially food costs, contribute heavily to living costs significantly higher than in Anchorage. Seven rural districts have food price differentials between 38% and 67% higher than Anchorage, and these differences are tempered by inclusion of prices of food away from home (restaurant meals) which are less extreme than grocery store prices. For food store differentials Barrow/Kotzebue tops the list at 1.75, nearly identical to the results of the Cooperative Extension Service March survey, which priced food in Barrow at 1.87 and Kotzebue at 1.73. Rural housing differentials are less extreme than those of food but cost out as high as 1.41 in Bethel and 1.34 in Barrow/Kotzebue for the same quantity of of housing, ignoring unmeasurable but existing quality differences between rural and Anchorage housing.

The proportion of the household budget devoted to food expenditures appears to increase in districts with low income and high food store prices. In typical rural districts, residents spent 30 to 36% of their budget on food (not counting expenditures on subsistence), while Anchorage households spent 22% and residents of Juneau, Fairbanks and Seattle spent 24% of their total expenditures on food. Also, as food expenditure proportions rise, housing expenditures fall, indicating obvious priorities for rural residents. Since food price differentials are generally higher than housing differentials, a larger food expenditure proportion has the effect of increasing the overall district differential. Conversely, in urban districts where housing consumes a larger proportion of the budget the housing expenditure weight tends to lower the district differential.

TRANSPORTATION

Measurement of transportation differentials is a complex task, since district consumption patterns differ substantially. For example, snowmobile, three-wheeler and boat price differentials were of more economic importance than automobile prices in some rural areas. In Anchorage, the average household owns 1.81 automobiles and just .13 boats. In Wade Hampton, the average household owns only .48 autos but .83 boats. Another example of district differences is Palmer/Wasilla's commuter population which leads the state in automobile ownership with 2.2 per household, and also spends the most on gasoline. This appears to be a willing tradeoff of a longer, more expensive commute for the larger, less expensive housing available in the Palmer/Wasilla area.

Rural residents may travel less in autos but they travel a great deal more by air than their urban counterparts. Members of the average Wade Hampton or Bethel household travel by air inside Alaska eight times per year

compared to less than one and one-half times for Anchorage households. In general, the smaller the communities and more remote the district, the greater the amount of in-state air travel. Conversely, residents of larger communities have a greater propensity to travel outside the state. Juneau and Sitka (2.6 trips outside per household per year) lead the way, followed by households in Fairbanks (2.2 trips outside), Kodiak (2.1) and Palmer-Wasilla (2.0). Seward, Wade Hampton and Bethel households travel outside the least, averaging less than one trip per household.

In general, Southeast Alaska districts have the lowest transportation cost differentials due to lower costs in auto insurance, inter-regional travel and travel outside the state. Vehicle prices are about the same in Southeast as in Anchorage, but the regions gasoline prices are significantly higher—by 32 to 44%. Fairbanks has a transportation differential of 1.16 due to higher air fares, gasoline and vehicle prices. The rural districts lead the state in transportation cost differentials. Seven rural districts have transportation differentials between 1.32 and 1.54, the highest being the Aleutian Islands. Finally, rural residents spend up to 25% of their household budget on transportation while several urban areas including Anchorage spend just 16 to 19%.

CLOTHING

Clothing differentials are not as extreme as those of food and transportation. Shipping costs for clothing are minimal in relation to their value and a large proportion of clothing in Alaska is purchased through the catalogs, particularly in rural areas, but even in some of the major cities. Since the study methodology calls for measuring prices actually paid, the proportion of household catalog purchase was factored into each district differential. The clothing market basket was extensive in order to cover the diverse attire of Alaskans. The market basket of 65 items included blue jeans, sport coats, wool shirts and insulated winter boots.

With the exception of two districts, clothing differentials varied from 1.00 to 1.22. The proportion of household expenditures devoted to clothing is relatively small—six to twelve percent. In 15 districts spending between six and eight percent.

MEDICAL

Household medical expenditures varied significantly by district from three percent of household expenditures in rural areas to 7% in several urban districts. These variations are probably a result of medical cost coverage in rural areas, greater availability in urban areas, and the propensity of urban residents to be heavier users of medical services. Medical price differentials do not vary a great deal. Without reference to the quality and variety of care and facilities available, the prices of hospital rooms and standard medical services such as office calls and dental and eye examinations ranged from a 0.87 differential in Kenai/Cook Inlet to 1.17 in Nome. Fairbanks's medical price differential was 0.94. Juneau's 1.03.

RECREATION AND ENTERTAINMENT

Recreation and entertainment expenditures were a higher proportion of the household budget in urban districts than in rural districts, likely due to the greater availability of purchasing opportunities and the tendency of busy urbanites to purchase equipment, memberships, and event tickets for their leisure time pursuits. Rural residents spend a smaller proportion of their budgets on entertainment and recreation—as little as 2% in Barrow/Kotzebue—while urban residents in Anchorage, Seattle, Fairbanks and Juneau devote a higher proportion (7%) of household expenditures on recreation and entertainment. Price differentials in this category have fairly modest ranges, from 1.00 in Anchorage to 1.21 in Bethel. The recreation and entertainment market basket was fairly limited and included sport fishing equipment, softball and basketball equipment, firearms, record albums and cable TV.

MISCELLANEOUS

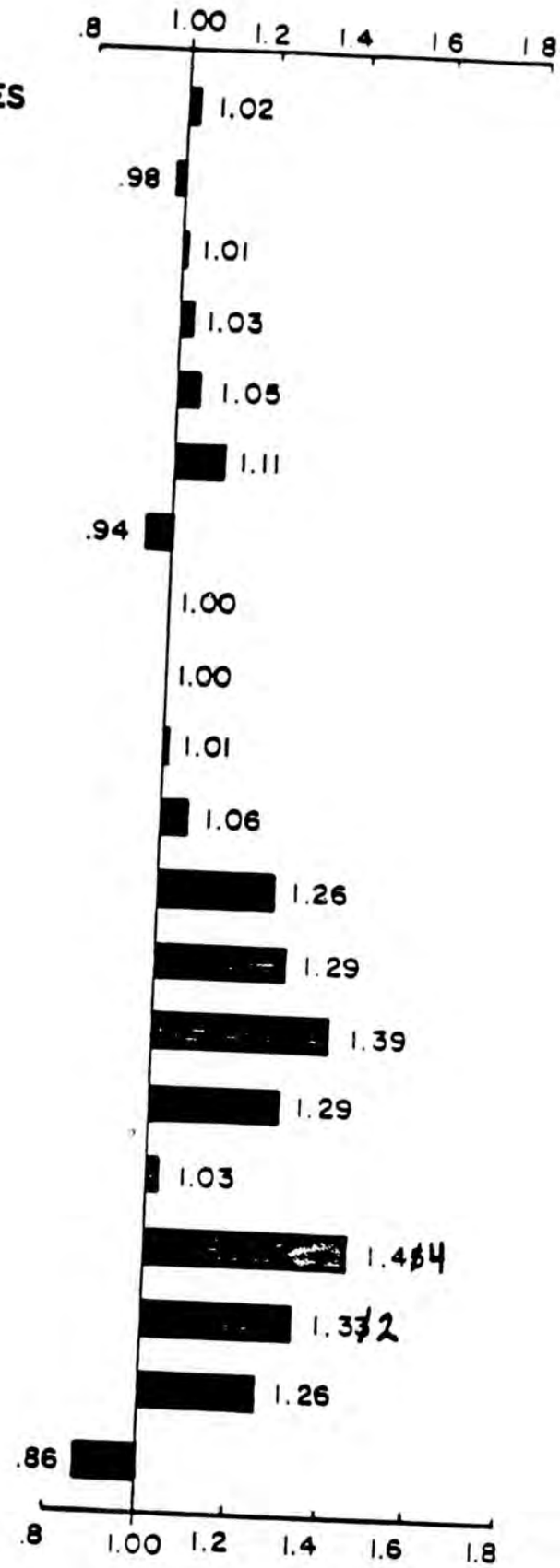
The miscellaneous category, which accounts for about four to eight percent of Alaskan household expenditures, includes commonly purchased items not in other specific categories (toothpaste, cosmetics, shampoo, soap, cigarettes, etc). The price differentials for the miscellaneous market basket were similar to but less extreme than food price differentials. Palmer/Wasilla miscellaneous prices were slightly under Anchorages at 0.96, while Bristol Bay and Wade Hampton registered 1.45 differentials. Urban miscellaneous category prices were generally low, while rural prices were high.

SUBSISTENCE

Subsistence activity and expenditures were measured in the household survey but not included in the differential calculations, by mutual agreement of management and labor interests. Differential pricing of subsistence (is it more or less expensive to catch salmon for subsistence in Anchorage compared to Wade Hampton?) is an unresolved problem and the dramatic differences among districts in terms of participation and dependence prevent equitable comparison. Several findings are of interest. Subsistence participation in Anchorage is minimal with only 7% of households having any member who engages in any form of subsistence activity. Households of other urban areas such as Fairbanks, Kenai and Juneau claimed at least 25% participation. In rural areas, 63% to 93% of all households engage in subsistence activity. Even more dramatic than differences in participation is the level of expenditures on equipment, supplies and transportation in support of subsistence. Households in the lowest income districts with high food prices spent as much as $2,000 annually in support of their subsistence activities. Urban households claiming subsistence participation appeared to spend little in support of those activities.

DISTRICT GEOGRAPHIC DIFFERENTIALS

DISTRICT	
1	KETCHIKAN / PRINCE OF WALES
2	WRANGELL - PETERSBURG
3	SITKA
4	JUNEAU
5	ICY STRAIT / LYNN CANAL
6	CORDOVA - VALDEZ
7	PALMER - WASILLA
8	ANCHORAGE
9	SEWARD
10	KENAI / COOK INLET
11	KODIAK
12	ALEUTIAN ISLANDS
13	BRISTOL BAY
14	BETHEL
15	YUKON / KUSKOKWIM
16	FAIRBANKS / FORT YUKON
17	BARROW / KOTZEBUE
18	NOME
19	WADE HAMPTON
20	SEATTLE



A. SUMMARY OF METHODOLOGY

The project design is based on the guidelines provided in the Request For Proposals, on an understanding of past differential study problems and on professional statistical standards. The study is divided into three distinct exercises:

- A statewide household expenditure and consumption survey
- A statewide retail price survey
- A geographical differential calculation

The major methodological decisions that determined the final project design for each of these three study components are as follows:

1. HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE AND CONSUMPTION SURVEY

POPULATION SAMPLED: The population sampled is the population of all households in areas in which state employees are assigned. This allows the measurement of economic conditions and market basket availability to which state employees are subject, while not diluting the sample with areas that do not contain state employees. The population sampled includes 87 percent of Alaska's population plus the Seattle area.

Arguments could be made for including all of Alaska or for confining the sample only to state employees. However, to insure an accurate sample, representative of economic conditions and of expenditure and consumption patterns in each district, the sample was drawn from the population of all households in areas where state employees are assigned. A further consideration was that all Alaskan households in the sample locations are potential state employee households and should not be excluded from the sample. The random sampling process insures the proportionate representation of state employee households in the sample. As a result, 17% (375 of 2, 179) of Alaska households surveyed were households with state employees.

SAMPLE SIZE: Sample size was determined by calculating an acceptable margin of error (confidence interval) for each of the twenty district subsamples. Total sample was 2,517 households with 2,478 successful interview completions in 91 communities during February and March of 1985. The sample was designed to have the minimum margin of error in the districts where the potential cost of error would be the greatest to state employees or to the State of Alaska. Anchorage (300), Juneau (262), Fairbanks (300), Palmer/Wasilla (185) and Kenai/Cook Inlet (188) districts contain 85% of classified and partially exempt state employees and 57% of the Alaska portion of the sample. The balance of the sample is distributed among the remaining districts on the basis of population of areas in which state employees are assigned. The smallest district subsample is 30. Yet that sample size exceeds by four the total number of state employees in that district. Wade Hampton

The possible margin of error for the total sample is ±2.0%. The margin of error for each district subsample increases as subsample size decreases (see sample design detail in Volume II).

INTERVIEW METHODOLOGY: The personal and telephone interview techniques were selected for the household consumption survey for two reasons. One, these techniques eliminate most non-response bias as witnessed by the 81% interview completion rate in the sample. Two, it allows for good control of the interview environment, a critical factor when dealing with difficult subject matter which requires instruction and support of the interviewee. The alternative, mail survey, has professionally unacceptable nonresponse rates and, therefore, almost certain bias. Further, the mail survey offers no control of the interview environment.

The telephone interviews, which averaged 20 to 30 minutes, were conducted in urban areas with complete or near complete telephone coverage. Personal interviews were used in districts with poor telephone coverage and where social and cultural factors make the face-to-face technique much more effective than the telephone. Personal interviews took from one to four hours to complete.

HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION SURVEY CONTENT: The household consumption survey (HCS), which contained 187 items in 52 questions, was designed to obtain three different types of information:

- **Household consumption patterns.** The most important information from the HCS is the relative proportions of expenditures in the seven major CPI categories and 25 subcategories.

- **Housing cost information.** Many housing costs are not available through retail outlets and can be supplied in full only by the households themselves. A seventeen item housing market basket was included in the HCS as well as five questions on housing unit size.

- **Special topic information.** Questions on subsistence, income, state employment, and consumption behavior were included for special purpose analysis.

2. RETAIL PRICE SURVEY

The Retail Price Survey design included these features:

- The 310-item Retail Price Survey market basket was patterned after the BLS Consumer Price Index format and included items from the seven major CPI categories as well as 25 subcategories.

- The market basket was intentionally extensive to compensate for the wide variations in consumption patterns and in availability of goods and services throughout Alaska. From nearly 500 items identified by the project team, labor representatives, management representatives and other cost of living survey sources, a final market basket of 310 items was selected for comparison pricing. The strategy of such an extensive market basket is to ensure enough items in each category for comparison pricing in every district.

- The CPI pricing concept of velocity pricing—pricing the most commonly consumed items and brands—was employed. This is consistent with the reality rule of the study as it measures those items that are commonly purchased and consumed by the average household.

- Items were selected for their wide availability, ease of comparison and common usage. For example, the 66-item food market basket was selected with the aid of experienced food cost surveyors and is a subset of the existing Cooperative Extension Service food basket. Further, it was necessary to be somewhat generic in many items such as clothing. For example, blue jeans are found everywhere, but the distribution of any specified brand, size and style would be much more limited.

- Items not in the CPI but common to Alaska were included, such as snowmachines and three-wheelers which are more common in some districts than are autos.

RETAIL OUTLET SELECTION: Surveyors were instructed to select the four outlets in each retail category that were obviously most used by residents of the area. If less than four outlets were available of any one type (food stores, service stations, utility companies, for example) surveyors were to collect prices at all outlets. Since prices in the base district (Anchorage) are critical to the differentials of all other districts, twice the prescribed number of outlets (eight of each outlet type) were surveyed to increase the accuracy of district mean prices. Eight outlets were also surveyed in Seattle. Additional outlets (6) were surveyed in the areas with the largest concentration of state employees—Juneau and Fairbanks—again, to increase accuracy where possible error would have the

greatest financial impact on state employees and the State of Alaska. A total of 2,106 outlets were surveyed including 214 in Anchorage, 223 in Fairbanks, 226 in Seattle, 141 in Juneau and 161 in Kenai/Cook Inlet. In Wade Hampton, 18 outlets were surveyed.

RETAIL OUTLET WEIGHTING: In the household survey, households were asked in what stores they did most of their food shopping and in what locations did they buy most of their food, clothing, vehicles and household appliances and furnishings. The prices in these food stores and locations were then assigned weights according to the proportion of households shopping at those stores and locations. In other words, retail price averages for food, clothing and vehicles reflect the prices paid at outlets and locations where the purchasing is actually done.

3. GEOGRAPHIC DIFFERENTIAL CALCULATIONS

GEOGRAPHICAL DIFFERENTIAL CALCULATION METHODOLOGY: The basic differential concept used for the **Alaska Geographic Differential Study, 1985,** is termed "reverse pricing." For each district reverse pricing identifies the actual market basket consumed, the relative importance of each CPI category, and the prices paid. Then each district's market basket is priced in the base district. The geographic differential then becomes the ratio of the cost of purchasing each district's market basket in the district and in Anchorage.

Reverse pricing has three decided advantages over other differential methods:

1. It quantifies and preserves actual district consumption patterns, thereby satisfying a critical study requirement.

2. It allows the pricing of market basket items that actually exist and are commonly consumed in each unique district. Virtually all of the Yukon/Kuskokwim market basket can be found in Anchorage, but little of the typical Anchorage market basket is likely to be available in Tanana.

3. It eliminates most direct income bias. Reverse pricing does not base the differential on amount spent, but on only the proportions spent, thereby eliminating a major source of income bias.

ERRATA SHEET

Alaska Geographic Differential Study

Pursuant to the Eric McDowell letter dated September 5, 1985, pen and ink corrections need to be made in Volumes I and II where the described data is displayed. All food differentials are affected in Districts 12-19. Districts 17 and 18 experience a change in the overall differential value, and decrease by one percent (1%) for both districts.

Specifically, page 7 in Volume I should have District 17 listed as 1.44 and District 18 listed as 1.32.

Other similar changes will occur at, but not necessarily limited to the following pages:

Volume I - Pages 5, 7, 11, 13, 53, 55, and 66.

Volume II - Pages 33-36, 49-56, 90, and selected areas of 171-192.

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News

United States Department of Labor

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USDL: 82-139

FOR RELEASE: Immediate
Friday, April 16, 1982

This is the last release of four-person family budget data. The Bureau of Labor Statistics eliminated the program as part of the recent budget reduction. The expenditure data on which the budgets are based are now 20 years old. Continuation of the program would have required revision of concepts and expenditure data and extensive price collection, for which funding was not available.

AUTUMN 1981 URBAN FAMILY BUDGETS AND COMPARATIVE INDEXES FOR SELECTED URBAN AREAS

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor today issued updated estimates for three hypothetical annual family budgets and the comparative indexes that can be used to compare the cost of these budgets in selected urban areas. This updating reflects changes in prices and personal taxes from autumn 1980 to autumn 1981.

In autumn 1981, the U.S. average cost of the lower budget for an urban family of four was $15,121 a year, while the intermediate and higher levels were $25,407 and $38,060, respectively, as shown in table A. Costs for 24 metropolitan areas, four nonmetropolitan regions, and Anchorage, Alaska, are shown in tables 1-3, and comparative indexes for these areas are shown in tables 4-6.)

Method of Updating

The 1981 consumption budgets were estimated by applying price changes for individual areas from autumn 1980 to autumn 1981, as reported in the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W), to the appropriate autumn 1980 budget costs for each main group of goods and services. The budgets have been updated by the CPI since 1969 when the last direct pricing took place. This method of updating is only approximate because the CPI reflects spending patterns and prices paid for commodities and services purchased by urban wage earners and clerical workers generally, without regard to their family type and level of living, and because the updating is done at a relatively aggregated level.

Table A. Summary of annual budgets for a four-person family at three levels of living, urban United States, autumn 1981

	Budget level		
	Lower	Intermediate	Higher
Total budget	$15,121	$25,407	$38,060
Total family consumption	12,069	18,240	25,008
Food	4,545	5,843	7,166
Housing	2,817	5,546	8,423
Transportation	1,311	2,372	3,075
Clothing	937	1,333	1,947
Personal care	379	508	719
Medical care	1,436	1,443	1,505
Other family consumption	644	1,196	1,972
Other items	621	1,021	1,718
Social security & disability	1,036	1,703	1,993
Personal income taxes	1,596	4,443	9,140

Note: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Changes in Budgets, 1980-81

From autumn 1980 to autumn 1981, the total cost of the lower budget rose 9.1 percent, the intermediate budget rose 9.8 percent, and the higher budget rose 10.6 percent. The increases in 1981 were approximately 3 percentage points less than those in 1980. Consumption costs rose approximately 7.5 percent at all three levels with the largest increases among consumption components occurring in transportation and medical care.

Personal income taxes shown in the three budgets include estimated 1981 Federal, State, and local tax payments. The large increases in personal income taxes, approximately 19 percent at the lower level and 18 percent at both the intermediate and higher levels, are a result of the Federal income tax structure, as well as that of many States, which calls for higher tax rates as income rises. Although the increases in taxes were quite large, they are approximately 10 percentage points less than in 1980 at the lower level and approximately 7 percentage points less at both the intermediate and higher levels. This was due to the more moderate price increases for consumption items and the rate reduction in Federal income tax rates in 1981. While the percent increase in income taxes for the lower budget was higher than for the other levels, the impact of the increase is more pronounced at the higher levels because taxes constitute a larger share of the total budget at these levels. Changes in State tax codes occurred in a number of States.

ATTACHMENT 6-1-a

Table B. Percent change in four-person family budgets, autumn 1980 to autumn 1981

Component	Budget level		
	Lower	Intermediate	Higher
Food	5.2	4.9	4.9
Housing	8.0	8.6	8.7
Shelter 1/	7.9	8.8	8.7
Renter costs	7.9	7.9	7.9
Homeowner costs 2/	--	8.9	8.8
Housefurnishings & operations	8.2	8.2	8.1
Transportation	13.0	12.1	11.8
Clothing	3.1	3.2	3.1
Personal care	7.7	7.9	7.6
Medical care	10.6	10.7	10.7
Other family consumption	7.9	7.8	7.8
Total consumption less shelter	7.2	7.1	7.1
Total consumption	7.3	7.5	7.5
Other items	6.5	6.7	6.7
Social security	17.6	19.3	23.9
Personal income taxes	19.4	17.5	17.9
Total budget	9.1	9.8	10.6

1/ Includes only rental housing in the lower budget.
2/ On the assumption that the home was purchased 6 years ago, these costs reflect changes in purchase prices and mortgage interest rates from 1974 to 1975 and changes in property taxes, insurance, fuels and utilities, and repairs and maintenance from 1980 to 1981.

Social security deductions increased approximately 18 percent at the lower level, 19 percent at the intermediate level, and 24 percent at the higher level. The large increases were the result of both an increase in the social security contribution rate from 6.13 percent in 1980 to 6.65 percent in 1981 and an increase from $25,900 to $29,700 in the maximum income on which contributions are made into the social security system.

The shelter component of housing includes only rental housing in the lower budget and shows an increase of 8 percent at that level. Both homeownership and rental housing are included in the intermediate and higher budgets with homeownership costs based on the assumption that the budget family bought its home 6 years ago. The 9 percent increase in shelter costs for the intermediate and higher budgets is the result of combining the increase in rental costs with increases in homeowner costs. For the homeowner component, large increases in fuels and utilities from 1980 to 1981 were offset somewhat by modest increases in interest costs from 1974 to 1975.

The budget costs are annual estimates reflecting autumn 1981 price levels. During the period from October 1981 to February 1982, the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) rose 1.1 percent. However, the change in the total family budget differs from the change in the All Items CPI-W for at least three important reasons: (1) The CPI-W does not include changes in personal taxes and social security contributions; (2) the weights used in the CPI-W are different from the weights used in the budgets; and (3) the treatment of homeowner costs is different.

Differences in Budgets among Urban Areas

Area indexes reflect not only differences among the areas in price levels, but also regional variations in consumption patterns and differences in climate, types of transportation facilities, and taxes.

For the lower budget, costs were 5.9 percent higher in the metropolitan areas than in the nonmetropolitan urban areas. The metropolitan-nonmetropolitan differences were 11.4 percent for the intermediate budget and 17.3 percent for the higher. Total budget levels were lowest in small cities in the South.

Detailed indexes are presented in tables 4, 5, and 6.

Description of the Three Budgets

The budgets represent the costs of three hypothetical lists of goods and services that were specified in the mid-1960's to portray three relative standards of living--described as lower, intermediate, and higher.

These budgets are for a precisely defined urban family of four: A 38-year-old husband employed full time, a non-working wife, a boy of 13, and a girl of 8. After about 15 years of married life, the family is settled in the community, and the husband is an experienced worker. The family has, for each budget level, average inventories of clothing, housefurnishings, major durables, and other equipment. The budgets pertain only to an urban family with the specified characteristics. (Estimates of family consumption budgets for urban families of different size and composition are shown in table C.) No budgets are available for rural families.

The budgets do not represent how families of this type actually do or should spend their money, nor are they intended to represent a minimum level of adequate income or a subsistence level of living. Rather, they reflect the assumptions made about the manner of living at each of the three hypothetical levels. The geographic indexes do not measure cost differences associated with moving from one area to another or the living costs of newly arrived residents in a given community. Information on actual spending patterns is available from the 1972-73 Consumer Expenditure Survey. Preliminary data for 1980 from the

Table C. Annual consumption budgets for selected family types, urban United States, autumn 1981 1/

Family size, type, and age	Budget Level		
	Lower	Intermediate	Higher
Single person, under 35 years	$4,220	$6,380	$8,750
Husband and wife under 35 years:			
No children	5,910	8,940	12,250
1 child under 6	7,480	11,310	15,500
2 children, both under 6	8,690	13,130	18,010
Husband and wife 35-54 years:			
1 child, 6-15 years	9,900	14,960	20,510
2 children, older 6-15 years 2/	12,069	18,240	25,008
3 children, oldest 6-15 years	14,000	21,160	29,010
Husband and wife, 65 years and over 3/	6,160	9,300	12,750
Single person, 65 years and over 4/	3,380	5,110	7,000

1/ For details on estimating procedures, see "Revised Equivalence Scale," BLS Bulletin 1570-2.

2/ Costs for the BLS budgets for a four-person family from which estimates for other family types are derived.

3/ Estimated from the equivalence scale value of 51 percent of the base (four-person) family. Costs based on detailed BLS budgets for a retired couple may differ slightly from estimates obtained by the scale values.

4/ Estimated from the equivalence scale value of 28 percent of the base (four-person) family. May differ slightly from estimates obtained by applying a ratio of 55 percent to the BLS budget for a retired couple.

ongoing Consumer Expenditure Survey is expected to be available in 1982, and for later periods on a regular basis thereafter.

Food-at-home costs in the budgets are based on quantities in the 1964 low-, moderate-, and liberal-cost food plans developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in accordance with nutritional standards formulated by the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences. The food total also includes an allowance for a specified number of meals away from home at each level.

Total housing costs include not only shelter, but also housefurnishings and household operations. At the lower level, the shelter component provides only for a rented dwelling unit. Rental costs include contract rent, estimated costs for fuels and utilities where these are not part of the rent, and insurance on household contents. At the intermediate and higher levels, shelter reflects primarily homeowner costs which include average mortgage interest and principal payments for a house purchased 6 years ago. Also included are costs for

property taxes, homeowner insurance, repairs and maintenance, and heating fuels and utilities.

Medical care costs at the three budget levels include a family membership in a group hospital and surgical insurance plan, a specified number of visits to physicians, provisions for dental and eye care, and prescriptions. The higher budget also provides for major medical insurance coverage.

The source of data, methods of calculation, and quantities of goods and services for each budget level are described in detail in BLS Bulletin 1570-5, "Three Standards of Living for an Urban Family of Four Persons" (spring 1967). Copies may be obtained under accession number PB 227542/LK at a cost of $10.50 from the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, Virginia 22151. Supplements, with budgets for spring 1969-70 and autumn 1971 through 1980 are available from any BLS Regional Office listed below. Selected publications from the 1972-73 Consumer Expenditure Survey may also be obtained from these offices.

Region I
1603 JFK Federal Bldg.
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Region II
1515 Broadway
New York, NY 10036

Region III
P. O. Box 13309
Phila., PA 19101

Region IV
1371 Peachtree St., N.E.
Atlanta, GA 30309

Region V
230 South Dearborn St.
Chicago, IL 60604

Region VI
555 Griffin Sq. Bldg.
Dallas, TX 75202

Regions VII and VIII
911 Walnut St.
Kansas City, MO 64106

Regions IX and X
Box 36017
San Francisco, CA 94102

Table 1. Annual costs of a lower budget for a 4-person family, 1/ autumn 1981

Area	Total budget 2/	Family consumption						
		Total consumption	Food			Housing 3/		
			Total	Food at home	Food away from home	Total 4/	Shelter 5/ (Renters)	Household furnishings & operations
Urban United States	$15323	$12069	$4545	$3894	$651	$2817	$2114	$703
Metropolitan areas 11/	15481	12179	4597	3922	674	2863	2175	688
Nonmetropolitan areas 12/	14619	11579	4313	3768	546	2612	1842	770
Northeast:								
Boston, Mass.	16402	12687	4444	3872	572	3353	2644	709
Buffalo, N.Y.	14710	11579	4517	3948	569	2477	1787	690
New York-Northeastern N.J.	15705	12197	4956	4222	734	2796	2105	691
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J.	15593	11892	4964	4104	860	2508	1861	647
Pittsburgh, Pa.	15116	11684	4618	3938	680	2530	1854	676
Nonmetropolitan areas 12/	15160	11919	4447	3894	553	2652	1962	690
North Central:								
Chicago, Ill.-Northwestern Ind.	15587	12306	4604	3996	608	2790	2147	643
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind.	15110	11820	4737	4117	620	2427	1779	648
Cleveland, Ohio	15176	11986	4623	3854	769	2496	1886	610
Detroit, Mich.	15107	11699	4638	3987	651	2500	1899	601
Kansas City, Mo.-Kans.	14925	11825	4545	3894	651	2502	1811	691
Milwaukee, Wis.	15505	12011	4431	3774	657	2811	2144	667
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	15118	11809	4444	3775	669	2858	2180	678
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.	15112	11947	4830	4216	614	2596	1907	689
Nonmetropolitan areas 12/	14852	11758	4520	3796	724	2825	2130	725
South:								
Atlanta, Ga.	14619	11497	4535	3689	646	2537	1797	740
Baltimore, Md.	15315	11738	4175	3511	664	3089	2273	816
Dallas, Tex.	14392	11704	4317	3559	758	2666	2001	665
Houston, Tex.	14810	12016	4479	3705	774	2581	1867	714
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.	16702	12709	4565	3897	668	3370	2665	705
Nonmetropolitan areas 12/	13741	11033	4200	3660	540	2343	1525	818
West:								
Denver, Colo.	15093	11952	4591	3742	849	2690	1927	763
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	16618	13210	4549	3835	714	3501	2526	975
San Diego, Calif.	15698	12569	4485	3720	765	3048	2426	614
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	17088	13511	4683	4022	661	3621	2864	757
Seattle-Everett, Wash.	17124	13683	4640	3964	676	3825	3020	805
Honolulu, Hawaii	20319	15240	6108	5501	607	4022	3171	851
Nonmetropolitan areas 12/	16418	12681	4488	3903	585	3105	2343	762
Anchorage, Alaska	22939	17612	5377	4718	659	5492	4258	1234

See footnotes following table 3.

Lower budget continued:

Area	Family consumption							Other items 10/	Social Security & disability payments	Personal income taxes
	Transportation 7/		Clothing	Personal care	Medical care 8/	Other family consumption 9/				
	Total	Automobile owners								
Urban United States	$1311	$1740	$937	$379	$1436	$644		$621	$1036	$1596
Metropolitan areas 11/	1248	1795	938	389	1475	670		624	1049	1629
Nonmetropolitan areas 12/	1591	1591	932	333	1266	532		606	981	1453
Northeast:										
Boston, Mass.	1478	2394	995	388	1310	719		640	1091	1984
Buffalo, N.Y.	1293	1817	1112	369	1154	557		606	993	1539
New York-Northeastern N.J.	1087	1829	827	387	1443	721		625	1074	1809
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J.	1226	2019	668	351	1525	650		616	1048	2037
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1338	1814	873	370	1312	618		610	1004	1818
Nonmetropolitan areas 12/	1729	1729	1003	316	1251	521		617	1039	1585
North Central:										
Chicago, Ill.-Northwestern Ind.	1364	2115	931	382	1565	770		628	1037	1616
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind.	1144	1562	1119	357	1377	659		614	1005	1671
Cleveland, Ohio	1275	1723	1025	459	1431	677		619	1011	1560
Detroit, Mich.	1234	1659	837	403	1451	636		610	1003	1795
Kansas City, Mo.-Kans.	1250	1693	992	459	1418	659		614	991	1695
Milwaukee, Wis.	1249	1680	1063	412	1387	658		619	1031	1844
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	1228	1679	949	416	1240	674		613	1004	1692
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.	1287	1771	977	420	1426	631		617	1005	1543
Nonmetropolitan areas 12/	1510	1510	1024	347	1181	551		612	988	1494
South:										
Atlanta, Ga.	1258	1602	1035	381	1283	648		604	955	1360
Baltimore, Md.	1233	1697	885	369	1329	658		611	1017	1949
Dallas, Tex.	1226	1679	880	381	1422	632		610	995	1720
Houston, Tex.	1157	1625	1041	452	1682	624		619	954	1191
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.	1244	1703	947	401	1461	721		640	1110	2243
Nonmetropolitan areas 12/	1557	1557	813	324	1273	523		598	920	1198
West:										
Denver, Colo.	1281	1744	1258	369	1317	654		618	1004	1519
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	1402	1893	914	383	1874	587		659	1195	1960
San Diego, Calif.	1319	1759	857	339	1719	550		616	1113	1352
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	1361	1976	1369	440	1667	670		664	1226	1699
Seattle-Everett, Wash.	1310	1827	1133	457	1624	704		669	1137	1615
Honolulu, Hawaii	1238	1927	1342	449	1583	749		716	1424	2919
Nonmetropolitan areas 12/	1624	1624	1113	365	1361	595		657	1241	1381
Anchorage, Alaska	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

See footnotes following table 1.

Table 3. Annual costs of an intermediate budget for a 4-person family, 1/ autumn 1981

Area	Total budget 2/	Family consumption 3/							
		Total consumption	Food			Housing 3/			
			Total	Food at home	Food away from home	Total	Shelter		Household furnishings & operations
							Total 4/	Renter 5/	Homeowner 6/	
Urban United States	$25407	$15240	$5843	$4866	$977	$5544	$4743	$2732	$4886	$1199
Metropolitan areas 11/	25393	15523	5815	4789	1026	5659	4836	2842	5031	1175
Nonmetropolitan areas 12/	23238	14978	5521	4762	759	5049	4340	2543	4239	1105
Northeast:										
Boston, Mass.	29213	20353	5918	5025	893	7043	5844	3261	6705	1199
Buffalo, N.Y.	26473	18342	5890	5016	874	5676	4100	2551	4883	1176
New York-Northeastern N.J.	29540	19910	6578	5368	1210	6717	5540	3002	6336	1177
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J.	26567	18625	6516	5206	1310	5621	4439	2534	5201	1132
Pittsburgh, Pa.	24717	17746	6040	5026	1014	4939	3768	2286	4269	1171
Nonmetropolitan areas 12/	25839	18417	5772	4969	802	6019	4855	2458	5651	1166
North Central:										
Chicago, Ill.-Northwestern Ind	25358	15552	5779	4872	907	5607	4497	2866	5041	1110
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind.	25475	18290	5939	5024	915	5392	4273	2226	4955	1119
Cleveland, Ohio	25598	18567	5859	4769	1090	5566	4485	2300	5213	1081
Detroit, Mich.	25208	13115	5086	4813	973	5604	4531	2564	5192	1073
Kansas City, Mo.-Kans.	24528	17822	5727	4801	926	4951	3765	2405	4218	1186
Milwaukee, Wis.	26875	15651	5660	4634	1026	5339	4210	2494	5408	1159
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	25799	17701	5607	4605	1002	5336	4175	2319	4827	1161
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.	24498	17814	6081	5127	954	5014	3796	2368	4278	1215
Nonmetropolitan areas 12/	23191	16769	5434	4702	732	5098	3870	2423	4284	1225
South:										
Atlanta, Ga.	23273	16974	5614	4640	974	4551	3326	2235	3689	1225
Baltimore, Md.	25114	17636	5526	4467	1059	5476	4023	2359	4344	1493
Dallas, Tex.	22678	17302	5568	4475	1093	4772	3670	2709	3990	1132
Houston, Tex.	23601	17911	5816	4681	1135	4839	3656	2335	4090	1193
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.	27352	15366	5969	4992	977	5027	4077	3156	5041	1203
Nonmetropolitan areas 12/	21829	16248	5450	4706	744	4592	3206	1970	3651	1386
West:										
Denver, Colo.	24820	18049	5480	4535	945	5379	4037	2465	4561	1342
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	25025	15298	5700	4623	1077	5436	4285	2620	4571	1151
San Diego, Calif.	24776	18133	5569	4449	1120	5415	4187	2373	4392	1028
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	27382	19674	5905	4873	1032	6044	4732	4126	4914	1332
Seattle-Everett, Wash.	25031	19195	5330	4307	1073	6031	4697	3822	4909	1334
Honolulu, Hawaii	31893	21530	7626	6649	977	6493	5078	3191	5447	1395
Nonmetropolitan areas 12/	24402	17361	5518	4734	784	5103	3803	2598	4204	1305
Anchorage, Alaska	31690	23128	6586	5642	944	7565	5763	5174	5959	2102

See footnotes following table 3.

Intermediate budget continued:

Area	Family consumption							Social Security, disability payments	Personal income taxes
	Transportation 7/		Clothing	Personal care	Medical care 8/	Other family consumption 9/	Other items 10/		
	Total	Automobile owners							
Urban United States	$2372	$2408	$1333	$408	$1443	$1196	$1021	$1703	$4443
Metropolitan areas 11/	2380	2526	1337	516	1461	1205	1331	1726	4602
Nonmetropolitan areas 12/	2333	2333	1312	473	1274	1023	870	1553	3710
Northeast:									
Boston, Mass.	2782	3093	1458	509	1316	1327	1095	1942	5823
Buffalo, N.Y.	2513	2513	1474	438	1159	1072	1025	1773	5328
New York-Northeastern N.J.	2160	2554	1110	516	1446	1340	1764	1764	6556
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J.	2334	2770	949	459	1530	1274	1035	1779	5128
Pittsburgh, Pa.	2501	2596	1265	439	1319	1215	1009	1643	4303
Nonmetropolitan areas 12/	2492	2492	1396	443	1296	1034	1025	1748	4446
North Central:									
Chicago, Ill.-Northwestern Ind	2498	2926	1204	499	1566	1339	1032	1688	4086
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind.	2312	2312	1613	469	1387	1175	1025	1694	5465
Cleveland, Ohio	2358	2450	1468	611	1443	1252	1133	1702	4296
Detroit, Mich.	2266	2554	1199	537	1460	1241	1217	1677	4199
Kansas City, Mo.-Kans.	2474	2474	1421	606	1426	1217	1007	1632	4067
Milwaukee, Wis.	2424	2424	1519	537	1395	1227	1036	1789	5399
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	2349	2349	1365	568	1269	1247	1083	1716	5379
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.	2455	2562	1264	536	1313	1151	1006	1631	4047
Nonmetropolitan areas 12/	2273	2273	1425	496	1192	1051	927	1542	3703
South:									
Atlanta, Ga.	2307	2307	1498	503	1296	1203	997	1549	3773
Baltimore, Md.	2292	2355	1298	494	1335	1215	1353	1669	4309
Dallas, Tex.	2437	2437	1239	502	1431	1153	959	1510	2877
Houston, Tex.	2349	2349	1509	535	1435	1133	1311	1569	3030
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.	2355	2446	1359	566	1467	1320	1343	1517	5424
Nonmetropolitan areas 12/	2308	2308	1166	456	1282	994	952	1457	3172
West:									
Denver, Colo.	2423	2423	1725	502	1331	1211	1015	1669	4107
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	2464	2558	1249	507	1376	1266	1323	1752	3952
San Diego, Calif.	2392	2392	1284	498	1755	1220	1315	1718	3987
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	2544	2544	1565	531	1671	1222	1344	1931	5012
Seattle-Everett, Wash.	2445	2445	1436	612	1653	1193	1314	1752	4344
Honolulu, Hawaii	2421	2421	1532	510	1510	1135	1241	1743	5111
Nonmetropolitan areas 12/	2353	2353	1313	527	1376	1102	1161	1611	4111

See footnotes following table 3.

Table 3. Annual costs of a higher budget for a 4-person family, 1/ autumn 1981

Area	Total budget 2/	Family consumption								
		Total consumption	Food			Housing 3/				
			Total	Food at home	Food away from home	Total	Shelter			House-furnishings & operations
							Total 4/	Renter 5/	Homeowner 6/	
Urban United States	$38060	$25003	$7366	$5738	$1578	$8423	$5251	$4302	$6124	$2246
Metropolitan areas 11/	39117	25560	7512	5814	1699	8652	6046	4631	6320	2239
Nonmetropolitan areas 12/	33335	22545	6713	5676	1037	7403	4290	2334	5253	2358
Northeast:										
Boston, Mass.	44821	28492	7371	5870	1501	10778	8078	5068	8609	2354
Buffalo, N.Y.	38919	24581	7258	5853	1405	8075	5472	3501	5820	2257
New York-Northeastern N.J.	47230	28126	8340	6246	2094	10391	7720	6249	7979	2325
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J.	39560	25726	8170	6070	2100	8534	5967	5197	6103	2221
Pittsburgh, Pa.	36716	24517	7562	5892	1670	7802	5194	3049	5572	2262
Nonmetropolitan areas 12/	36482	24129	6975	5806	1169	8424	6129	2978	6685	2171
North Central:										
Chicago, Ill.-Northwestern Ind	37368	25440	7353	5860	1493	8255	5761	4424	5997	2148
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind.	36599	24422	7486	6057	1429	7832	5367	2820	5817	2119
Cleveland, Ohio	37487	25178	7459	5754	1705	8238	5632	3226	6292	2260
Detroit, Mich.	37721	24985	7476	5955	1521	8718	6236	4300	6578	2136
Kansas City, Mo.-Kans.	36988	24729	7446	5797	1667	7765	5151	3465	5449	2268
Milwaukee, Wis.	39709	25162	7320	5644	1676	8494	5957	3630	6368	2191
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	38698	24182	7272	5541	1731	7960	5368	4118	5588	2246
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.	35965	24232	7769	6162	1607	7421	4745	3175	5022	2330
Nonmetropolitan areas 12/	33509	22685	6691	5689	1002	7510	5084	3160	5423	2302
South:										
Atlanta, Ga.	34623	23209	7144	5523	1623	6940	4413	3209	4625	2181
Baltimore, Md.	38090	24463	7172	5342	1830	8341	5336	3998	5572	2659
Dallas, Tex.	33769	24032	7139	5330	1809	7644	5266	5345	5252	2034
Houston, Tex.	34728	24637	7488	5598	1890	7454	4948	3450	5236	2140
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.	41137	25809	7525	5981	1544	8655	6019	4605	6268	2290
Nonmetropolitan areas 12/	31473	21647	6621	5599	1022	6874	4300	2486	4620	2450
West:										
Denver, Colo.	36979	24772	7115	5455	1660	8121	5374	4534	5522	2401
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	38516	25464	7476	5583	1893	8506	6000	5912	6015	2160
San Diego, Calif.	37722	25067	7146	5331	1815	8639	6367	5164	6579	1926
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	40986	26603	7624	5862	1762	8984	6079	5762	6135	2559
Seattle-Everett, Wash.	37396	26239	7463	5800	1663	9017	6216	5489	6344	2455
Honolulu, Hawaii	50317	29952	9708	7972	1736	10200	7355	5836	7623	2499
Nonmetropolitan areas 12/	34933	23048	6660	5715	945	7550	4661	3267	5142	2565
Anchorage, Alaska	45119	30493	8077	6776	1301	11380	7337	6520	7481	3919

See footnotes at end of table.

Higher budget continued:

Area	Family consumption						Other items 10/	Social Security & disability payments	Personal income taxes
	Transportation 7/		Clothing	Personal care	Medical care 8/	Other family consumption 9/			
	Total	Automobile owners							
Urban United States	$3875	$3875	$1947	$719	$1505	$1972	$1718	$1993	$9340
Metropolitan areas 11/	3126	3126	1957	726	1544	2043	1746	1995	9817
Nonmetropolitan areas 12/	2847	2847	1983	692	1331	1657	1595	1984	7215
Northeast:									
Boston, Mass.	3918	3918	2172	709	1375	2169	1893	1975	12461
Buffalo, N.Y.	2994	2994	2338	698	1211	2015	1697	1991	10650
New York-Northeastern N.J.	3228	3228	1763	746	1511	2149	1874	2007	15221
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J.	3345	3345	1403	639	1599	2036	1754	1987	10093
Pittsburgh, Pa.	3168	3168	1868	683	1375	2067	1694	1975	9528
Nonmetropolitan areas 12/	3864	3864	2021	669	1108	1668	1674	2005	8674
North Central:									
Chicago, Ill.-Northwestern Ind	3464	3464	1758	686	1623	2381	1740	1975	8213
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind.	2763	2763	2351	644	1446	1908	1689	1975	8513
Cleveland, Ohio	2923	2923	2141	858	1586	2061	1727	1975	8607
Detroit, Mich.	2840	2840	1754	735	1531	1931	1717	1975	9044
Kansas City, Mo.-Kans.	3097	3097	2076	658	1477	2088	1704	1975	8580
Milwaukee, Wis.	2936	2936	2221	746	1446	1999	1726	1975	10844
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	2855	2855	1989	768	1383	2043	1677	1975	10864
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.	3192	3192	1865	722	1366	1897	1688	1975	8078
Nonmetropolitan areas 12/	2712	2712	2114	728	1244	1686	1602	1975	7247
South:									
Atlanta, Ga.	2986	2986	2228	706	1358	1933	1628	1975	7811
Baltimore, Md.	2892	2892	1934	713	1391	2020	1691	1975	9961
Dallas, Tex.	3091	3091	1847	707	1691	1911	1678	1975	6092
Houston, Tex.	2978	2978	2242	835	1759	1589	1708	1975	6416
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.	3088	3088	2034	839	1525	2151	1716	1975	11599
Nonmetropolitan areas 12/	2849	2849	1701	657	1342	1603	1550	1981	6295
West:									
Denver, Colo.	2972	2972	2422	721	1384	2037	1707	1975	8529
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	3234	3234	1783	728	1963	1782	1741	2064	9247
San Diego, Calif.	2882	2882	1814	688	1835	2043	1728	2064	8891
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	3272	3272	2075	856	1754	2035	1799	2044	10441
Seattle-Everett, Wash.	3457	3457	2106	548	1691	2155	1753	1975	7402
Honolulu, Hawaii	3223	3220	2010	834	1657	2323	1966	2049	16150
Nonmetropolitan areas 12/	2712	2712	2112	752	1429	1774	1620	1975	8298
Anchorage, Alaska	3696	3696	2334	1072	1743	2335	2133	2369	10569

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 4. Indexes of comparative costs based on a lower budget for a 4-person family, 1/ autumn 1981
(U.S. urban average cost)

Area	Total budget	Cost of family consumption											Personal income taxes
		Total consumption	Food		Housing		Transportation 4/		Clothing	Personal care	Medical care 6/	Other family consumption 7/	
			Total	Food at home	Total 2/	Renter 3/	Total	Automobile owners					
Urban United States	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Metropolitan areas 8/	101	101	101	101	102	103	99	103	100	103	103	104	102
Nonmetropolitan areas 9/	95	96	95	97	93	87	121	91	99	88	88	93	91
Northeast:													
Boston, Mass.	107	105	98	99	119	125	113	138	106	102	91	112	124
Buffalo, N.Y.	96	96	99	101	88	85	99	104	119	97	80	102	96
New York-Northeastern N.J.	102	101	109	108	99	100	83	105	88	102	100	109	113
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J.	102	99	109	105	89	86	94	116	71	93	106	101	128
Pittsburgh, Pa.	99	97	102	101	90	88	102	104	94	98	91	99	114
Nonmetropolitan areas 9/	99	99	98	100	94	93	132	99	107	83	87	91	99
North Central:													
Chicago, Ill.-Northwestern Ind.	102	102	101	103	99	102	104	122	89	101	109	120	101
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind.	99	98	104	106	86	84	87	90	119	94	96	102	105
Cleveland, Ohio	99	99	102	99	89	89	97	99	109	121	100	105	98
Detroit, Mich.	99	97	102	102	89	90	94	95	89	106	101	99	112
Kansas City, Mo.-Kans.	97	98	100	108	89	86	95	97	106	121	99	102	94
Milwaukee, Wis.	101	100	97	97	100	101	95	97	113	109	97	102	114
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	99	98	98	97	101	103	94	96	101	110	86	105	106
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.	99	99	106	108	92	90	98	102	94	111	91	98	97
Nonmetropolitan areas 9/	97	97	95	97	100	99	115	87	109	92	82	96	94
South:													
Atlanta, Ga.	96	95	95	95	90	85	96	92	110	101	89	104	85
Baltimore, Md.	100	97	92	90	119	108	94	98	94	97	93	102	122
Dallas, Tex.	96	97	95	91	95	95	94	96	92	101	113	98	78
Houston, Tex.	97	100	99	95	92	88	88	93	111	119	117	97	95
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.	109	105	100	100	120	126	95	98	101	106	102	112	141
Nonmetropolitan areas 9/	90	91	92	94	83	72	119	89	87	85	89	81	75
West:													
Denver, Colo.	98	99	97	96	95	91	98	100	133	97	92	102	95
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	108	109	100	98	124	134	107	109	98	101	131	91	98
San Diego, Calif.	102	104	99	96	108	115	102	101	100	100	121	101	85
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	111	112	103	103	129	135	104	114	114	116	116	104	105
Seattle-Everett, Wash.	112	113	102	102	136	143	101	105	118	121	113	109	102
Honolulu, Hawaii	133	126	134	141	143	150	98	105	111	118	110	116	184
Nonmetropolitan areas 9/	107	104	99	100	110	111	124	93	119	96	95	85	110
Anchorage, Alaska	150	146	118	121	195	201	168	126	128	123	160	101	183

See footnotes following table 6.

Footnotes for 3 budgets, autumn 1981

1/ The family consists of an employed husband, age 38, a wife not employed outside the home, an 8-year-old girl, and a 11-year-old boy.

2/ Total budget costs include personal income taxes, social security, other items, and total consumption.

3/ Housing includes shelter, housefurnishings and household operations. The higher budget also includes an allowance for lodging away from home city.

4/ The average costs of shelter were weighted by the following proportions: Lower budget, 100 percent for families living in rented dwellings; intermediate budget, 25 percent for renters, 75 percent for homeowners; higher budget, 15 percent for renters, 85 percent for homeowners.

5/ Renter costs include average contract rent plus the costs of required amounts of heating fuel, gas, electricity, water, specified equipment, and insurance on household contents.

6/ Homeowner costs include interest and principal payments plus taxes; insurance on house and contents; water, refuse disposal, heating fuel, gas, electricity, and specified equipment; and home repair and maintenance costs.

7/ The average costs of automobile owners and nonowners in the lower budget were weighted by the following proportions of families: Boston, Chicago, New York, and Philadelphia, 50 percent for both automobile owners and nonowners; all other metropolitan areas, 65 percent for automobile owners, 35 percent for nonowners; nonmetropolitan areas, 100 percent for automobile owners. The intermediate budget proportions are: Boston, New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia, 80 percent for owners, 20 percent for nonowners; Baltimore, Cleveland, Detroit, Los Angeles, Pittsburgh, San Francisco, St. Louis, and Washington, D.C., with populations of 1.4 million or more in 1960, 95 percent for automobile owners and 5 percent for nonowners; all other areas, 100 percent for automobile owners. The higher budget weight is 100 percent for automobile owners in all areas.

8/ In total medical care, the average costs of medical insurance were weighted by the following proportions: 10 percent for families paying full cost of insurance; 26 percent for families paying half cost; 64 percent for families covered by noncontributory insurance plans (paid by employer).

9/ Other family consumption includes the average costs for reading, recreation, tobacco products, alcoholic beverages, education, and miscellaneous expenditures.

1/ Other taxes include allowances for gifts and [illegible] insurance, and occupational expenses.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Table 5. Indexes of comparative costs based on an intermediate budget for a 4-person family, 1/ autumn 1981
(U.S. urban average cost=100)

Area	Total budget	Cost of family consumption: Total consumption	Food: Total	Food at home	Housing: Total 2/	Renter 3/	Homeowner 4/	Transportation 5/: Total	Transportation 5/: Automobile owners	Clothing	Personal care	Medical care 6/	Other family consumption 7/	Personal income taxes
Urban United States	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Metropolitan areas 8/	102	102	101	100	102	104	103	100	102	100	102	103	103	104
Nonmetropolitan areas 9/	91	93	96	98	91	82	87	98	94	98	93	86	85	84
Northeast:														
Boston, Mass.	115	112	101	103	127	119	137	117	132	109	100	91	111	131
Buffalo, N.Y.	104	101	101	103	99	93	100	106	101	120	96	80	102	120
New York-Northeastern N.J.	116	109	113	110	121	110	131	91	103	89	102	100	109	148
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J.	105	102	112	107	101	86	106	98	111	77	90	106	102	115
Pittsburgh, Pa.	97	97	103	103	89	83	87	105	104	95	96	91	101	97
Nonmetropolitan areas 9/	102	101	99	102	109	90	114	105	100	105	88	87	86	105
North Central:														
Chicago, Ill.-Northwestern Ind	100	102	99	100	101	105	103	105	118	90	98	109	117	92
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind.	100	100	102	103	97	81	101	97	93	121	92	96	98	101
Cleveland, Ohio	101	102	100	98	100	84	107	99	98	110	120	100	106	97
Detroit, Mich.	99	99	101	101	101	93	106	96	95	90	106	101	97	99
Kansas City, Mo.-Kans.	97	98	98	99	89	88	86	104	99	107	119	99	102	92
Milwaukee, Wis.	106	102	97	95	106	99	111	102	97	114	106	97	103	122
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	102	97	96	95	96	103	95	99	94	102	108	87	104	121
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.	96	98	104	105	90	86	88	103	103	95	106	91	96	91
Nonmetropolitan areas 9/	91	93	93	97	92	96	88	96	91	107	98	83	88	83
South:														
Atlanta, Ga.	92	93	96	95	82	82	76	97	93	112	99	90	101	85
Baltimore, Md.	99	97	95	92	99	112	89	97	96	97	97	93	102	108
Dallas, Tex.	89	95	95	92	86	99	82	103	98	93	99	113	96	85
Houston, Tex.	93	98	100	98	87	86	84	99	94	113	117	117	85	70
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.	108	103	102	103	105	117	103	99	98	102	111	102	110	127
Nonmetropolitan areas 9/	86	89	93	97	83	68	79	97	93	87	90	89	83	71
West:														
Denver, Colo.	98	99	94	93	97	90	93	102	97	129	99	92	101	92
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	98	100	98	95	98	125	94	104	103	94	100	130	89	91
San Diego, Calif.	98	99	95	91	98	105	100	101	96	96	98	122	102	87
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	107	107	101	100	109	153	101	107	107	110	118	116	102	105
Seattle-Everett, Wash.	102	106	101	99	109	140	102	103	98	112	120	113	109	83
Honolulu, Hawaii	126	118	131	137	117	146	112	102	97	107	116	110	115	162
Nonmetropolitan areas 9/	96	95	94	97	92	95	84	95	91	115	104	95	87	100
Anchorage, Alaska	126	127	113	116	142	189	122	124	119	116	137	160	100	124

See footnotes following table 6.

Table 6. Indexes of comparative costs based on a higher budget for a 4-person family, 1/ autumn 1981
(U.S. urban average cost=100)

Area	Total budget	Cost of family consumption: Total consumption	Food: Total	Food at home	Housing: Total 2/	Renter 3/	Homeowner 4/	Transportation 5/	Clothing	Personal care	Medical care 6/	Other family consumption 7/	Personal income taxes
Urban United States	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Metropolitan areas 8/	103	102	102	100	103	108	103	102	101	101	103	104	105
Nonmetropolitan areas 9/	88	90	91	98	88	66	86	93	98	96	88	84	77
Northeast:													
Boston, Mass.	118	114	100	101	128	118	141	127	112	99	91	110	133
Buffalo, N.Y.	102	98	99	101	96	81	95	97	120	96	80	102	114
New York-Northeastern N.J.	124	112	113	108	123	145	138	105	91	104	100	109	143
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J.	104	103	111	105	101	121	100	109	72	59	106	103	108
Pittsburgh, Pa.	96	98	103	102	93	71	91	103	94	95	91	105	91
Nonmetropolitan areas 9/	96	96	95	100	100	69	109	100	104	93	87	85	93
North Central:													
Chicago, Ill.-Northwestern Ind	98	102	100	101	98	103	98	113	90	95	108	117	88
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind.	96	98	102	105	93	66	95	98	121	98	96	96	91
Cleveland, Ohio	98	101	101	99	98	75	103	99	110	118	100	105	92
Detroit, Mich.	99	100	101	103	104	100	107	92	90	102	102	98	97
Kansas City, Mo.-Kans.	97	99	101	100	92	81	89	101	107	118	98	101	92
Milwaukee, Wis.	104	101	99	98	101	84	104	99	114	106	96	101	116
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	102	97	99	96	95	96	91	93	102	106	87	104	116
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.	94	97	105	106	88	76	82	104	96	100	91	96	86
Nonmetropolitan areas 9/	88	91	91	98	89	73	89	88	109	101	83	89	78
South:													
Atlanta, Ga.	91	93	97	95	82	79	76	95	114	98	90	98	84
Baltimore, Md.	100	98	97	92	99	93	91	96	99	99	92	102	107
Dallas, Tex.	89	96	97	92	91	124	86	101	95	98	112	97	65
Houston, Tex.	91	99	102	97	88	88	85	97	115	116	117	96	69
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.	108	103	102	103	103	107	102	100	106	117	101	109	124
Nonmetropolitan areas 9/	83	87	90	97	82	58	75	93	87	91	89	81	67
West:													
Denver, Colo.	97	99	97	96	96	105	98	97	124	108	92	103	91
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	101	102	101	96	101	137	98	105	92	108	138	98	99
San Diego, Calif.	99	100	97	92	133	128	107	96	91	96	122	106	95
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	107	106	106	101	107	136	100	106	107	119	117	103	112
Seattle-Everett, Wash.	95	105	101	100	107	125	104	96	108	118	112	109	79
Honolulu, Hawaii	132	120	132	136	121	136	124	105	103	116	110	115	175
Nonmetropolitan areas 9/	92	92	90	99	90	76	84	88	110	109	95	90	69
Anchorage, Alaska	111	122	110	117	115	152	122	113	108	149	158	101	111

Footnotes for tables 4-6

1/ The family consists of an employed husband, age 38, a wife not employed outside the home, an 8-year-old girl, and a 13-year-old boy.

2/ Housing includes shelter, housefurnishings and household operations. The higher budget also includes an allowance for lodging away from home city.

3/ Renter costs include average contract rent plus the cost of required amounts of heating fuel, gas, electricity, water, specified equipment, and insurance on household contents.

4/ Homeowner costs include interest and principal payments plus taxes; insurance on house and contents; water, refuse disposal, heating fuel, gas, electricity, and specified equipment; and home repairs and maintenance costs.

5/ The average costs of automobile owners and nonowners in the lower budget were weighted by the following proportions of families: Boston, Chicago, New York, and Philadelphia, 50 percent for both automobile owners and nonowners; all other metropolitan areas, 65 percent for automobile owners, 35 percent for nonowners; nonmetropolitan areas, 100 percent for automobile owners. The intermediate budget proportions are: Boston, New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia, 80 percent for owners, 20 percent for nonowners; Baltimore, Cleveland, Detroit, Los Angeles, Pittsburgh, San Francisco, St. Louis, and Washington, D.C., with populations of 1.4 million or more in 1960, 95 percent for automobile owners and 5 percent for nonowners; all other areas, 100 percent for automobile owners. The higher budget weight is 100 percent for automobile owners in all areas.

6/ In total medical care, the average costs of medical insurance were weighted by the following proportions: 30 percent for families paying full cost of insurance; 26 percent for families paying half cost; 44 percent for families covered by noncontributory insurance plans (paid by employer).

7/ Other family consumption includes average costs for reading, recreation, tobacco products, alcoholic beverages, education, and miscellaneous expenditures.

8/ As defined in 1960-61. For a detailed description of these and previous geographical boundaries, see the 1967 edition of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, prepared by the Office of Management and Budget.

9/ Places with population of 2,500 to 50,000.

H

ATTACHMENTS

H-1: General Fund Unrestricted Revenues (Source: Alaska Department of Revenue, Revenue Sources FY 1985-88 (1986) at 4-5) ("Revenue Sources").

H-2: Petroleum Revenues (Source: Revenue Sources at 9).

H-3: Restricted Revenues (Source: Revenue Sources at 10).

H-4: Special Funds (Source: Revenue Sources at 11).

H-5 Projected State Oil Revenues vs. Permanent Fund Earnings 1980-2005 (Source: Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation, 1985 Annual Report at 26).

H-6: 1983, 1984 and 1985 Session Appropriations (Unrestricted General Funds) (Source: State of Alaska, Office of Management and Budget, 1985 Alaska State Appropriation Digest (1985) at 9) ("Appropriation Digest").

H-7: Appropriations by Department (Source: Appropriation Digest at 11).

H-8: Responsibilities of Departments (Source: State of Alaska, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Budget Fiscal Year 1987, (January 1986) at 42, 46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 70, 74, 78, 82, 86, 90, 94, 98, 102, 106, 110, 114).

General Fund Unrestricted Revenues

In Thousands of Current Dollars

Taxes	FY 1985 Actual March	FY 1986 Estimate March	FY 1987 Estimate March	FY 1988 Estimate March
Income				
Corporate-General	36,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Corporate-Petroleum	168,600	200,000	180,000	170,000
Gross Receipts				
Alaska Business License(1)	38,800	2,000	2,000	2,000
Fish-Canned Salmon	5,600	5,200	5,200	5,200
Fish-Shorebased	8,300	9,000	9,000	9,000
Fish-Floating	4,800	5,000	5,000	5,000
Seafood Marketing	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Salmon Enhancement (2)	2,600	4,200	4,200	4,200
Insurance Companies(3)	17,500	16,000	16,000	18,000
Electric & Telephone Co-ops	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800
Mining License Tax	300	300	300	400
Severance				
Oil & Gas Production (4)	1,386,700	1,114,300	770,500	533,000
Oil & Gas Conservation	700	700	700	700
Property				
Oil & Gas (5)	128,400	98,900	89,000	81,000
Sale/Use				
Alcoholic Beverages	13,500	13,500	13,900	13,900
Fuel Taxes-Aviation (6)	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
Fuel Taxes-Highway (6)	23,700	22,500	22,500	23,000
Fuel Taxes-Marine (6)	4,300	4,600	4,700	4,700
Tobacco Products (7)	2,000	5,700	7,500	7,500
Other				
Estate	500	600	600	600
Total Taxes	1,855,500	1,535,700	1,163,900	909,000
Licenses & Permits				
Business	11,500	12,000	12,000	12,000
Non-Business	17,000	17,500	18,300	18,300
Total Licenses & Permits	28,500	29,500	30,300	30,300
Intergovernmental Receipts				
Federal Shared Revenues (8)	10,500	10,000	9,500	9,500
State Resource Revenue				
Sale/Use				
Bonus Sales (8) (9) (10)	11,500	9,600	-0-	-0-
Investment Earnings	233,500	200,000	190,000	120,000
Rents (8) (9) (10)	5,100	5,500	6,000	6,000
Royalties (4) (8)	1,034,000	854,700	594,900	460,900
Sale of State Property	8,500	8,000	8,500	9,000
Gravel, Timber, etc. (11)	3,100	3,600	6,400	2,400
Facilities Related Charges				
Airports	1,600	1,600	1,700	1,700
Ferry System-Southeast	25,600	31,100	33,300	34,000
Ferry System-Southwest	3,600	3,800	3,900	4,100
Other	7,900	7,900	6,800	6,600

Service Related Charges	4,500	5,100	5,400	5,700
Court System	5,200	5,000	5,000	5,000
Other				
Total State Resources Revenues	1,348,300	1,135,900	863,500	655,400
Miscellaneous Revenues	16,600 (12)	10,000	10,000	10,000
Total Unrestricted Revenues (13)	3,260,000	2,721,100 (14)	2,077,600	1,614,200

(1) The large amounts in FY 85 are the result of litigation in favor of the State on gross receipts taxes for years prior to 1979. The amounts shown for FY 86, FY 87, and FY 88 do not include any estimate of proceeds from cases which are still in litigation.

(2) The FY 86 and subsequent estimates reflect the approval by the Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation to assess a 2% salmon enhancement tax.

(3) The estimate of tax receipts for insurance premiums is subject to a great deal of uncertainty for all years of the forecast period. Unprecedented underwriting losses in the industry, rapidly increasing rates and shortages of coverage in some insurance lines have combined to make the situation extremely volatile. The outlook for the next several years is one of continued instability. Our view, given this situation, is that the approximate level of tax collected in FY 85, represents the best estimate possible given the circumstances.

(4) The January forecast for FY 86 assumed the 30 percent case; however, the FY 86 March estimates have been changed to reflect the mean or average case. The forecasted numbers for FY 87 and FY 88 continue to assume the 30 percent case; however, if the mean case had been utilized for FY 87 and FY 88, the production taxes would change to $935.8 million and $746.8 million, respectively. The royalty figures would change to $724.8 million and $690.3 million, respectively. All of the forecasted numbers include the estimated TAPS settlement.

(5) The downward revision in the property taxes, net to the State, is due to several factors: (a) the TAPS settlement itself will result in lower future TAPS values, (b) the anticipated inflation factor is 2%, and (c) the North Slope Borough's "Capital Improvements Program (FY 1986-FY 1991)" was recently released by their planning department.

(6) Revenues from the three main categories of fuel tax are shown separately. However, under the provisions of AS 43.40.010(h), all refunds are made from the highway fuel tax account. If gross collections of highway fuel taxes remain constant, an increase in refunds for aviation and marine fuels could lower the net revenues shown for highway fuels. Also, increasing use is being made of tax credits, which can be taken in lieu of claiming a refund on certain non-taxable use of fuel (15 AAC 40.200). The figure does not include actual or estimated revenue for marine fuel tax collections on fuel purchased out-of-state but which is used in Alaska waters. A number of returns for taxes levied on in-state usage are currently in the appeal process and revenues will not be revised upward until that process is completed.

(7) SLA 85, Ch. 24 raised the general fund portion of the cigarette tax from a rate of 1-1/2 mills ($.0015) to 5-1/2 mills ($.0055) per cigarette. The Act took effect October 1, 1985.

(8) Net Permanent Fund contribution by Ch. 16 SLA 1980.

(9) Reflects state lease sales of $33.8 million held May 22, 1984 (Sale 43 and 43A-Beaufort Sea), $0.8 million held September 18, 1984 (Sale 41-Bristol Bay), $2.5 million held February 26, 1986 (Sale 46A-Upper Cook Inlet), $16.3 million held September 24, 1985 (Sale 46A-North Slope Onshore and Sale 47 - Kuparuk Uplands, and $3.0 million held February 25, 1986 (Sale 48 - Kuparuk Uplands and Sale 48A - Mikkelsen). Due to the timing of collections, some receipts from the May 1984 lease sale are shown as FY 85 revenue. The FY 86 and FY 86 figures represent the General Fund's 50 percent share.

(10) The Department of Natural Resources projects the following FY 86, FY 87, and FY 88 state lease sales: FY 86 (Sale 49 - Cook Inlet); FY 87 (Sale 52 - Beaufort Sea, Sale 52A - Nechelik, Sale 51 - Prudhoe Bay Uplands, Sale 50 - Camden Bay); and FY 88 (Sale 53 - Icy Cape, Sale 46 - Nolitna Basin, Sale 54 - Kuparuk Uplands, Sale 62 - Cook Inlet, Sale 55 - Demarcation Point). However, bonus bids are impossible to anticipate prior to sales, and, therefore, no estimates are provided.

(11) Estimates reflect increased construction of roads and drilling pads as projected by the Department of Natural Resources; however, some of these projects may be delayed or changed due to permit denials or environmental impact statement requests.

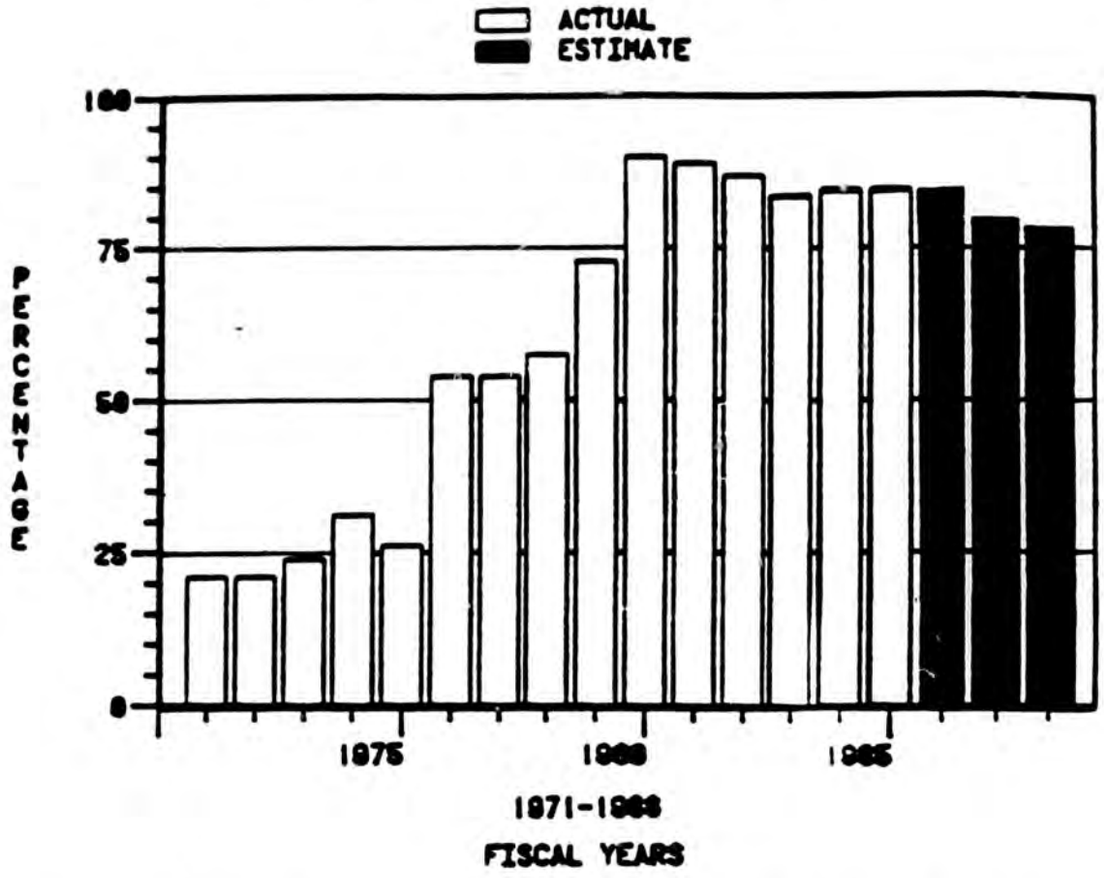
(12) The FY 85 figure reflects the termination of the Alaska Resources Corporation (ARC). Corporate assets ($6.2 million) were deposited in the General Fund per Ch. 161, SLA 1984. Additional corporate assets ($5.6 million) of ARC were received and recorded under a general ledger account (repayment of loans).

(13) The State, per AS 38.05.180, will be granting incentive credits against royalties, severance taxes, and rentals to the oil companies for drilling exploratory wells. The anticipated deduction is approximately $15.3 million which has not been subtracted from the aforementioned FY 85 figure of $3,260.0 million and $0.7 million which has not been subtracted from the aforementioned FY 86 figure of $2,721.1 million. Additional credits are anticipated in FY 86 and subsequent years.

(14) The FY 86 figure does not include the estimated General Fund portion from refunds and expenses for prior years, relative to the TAPS case. It is assumed that approximately $216 million will be received during FY 86.

Petroleum Revenues

Historical Comparison of General Fund Unrestricted Petroleum Revenues as Percentages of General Fund Unrestricted Revenues (In Millions of Current Dollars)



Fiscal Year	Total General Fund Unrestricted Revenues	Total General Fund Unrestricted Petroleum Revenues	Percent
1971	220.4	47.0	21
1972	219.2	48.4	22
1973	208.2	50.3	24
1974	254.9	80.2	31
1975	333.4	90.4	27
1976	709.8	391.5	55
1977	874.3	477.6	55
1978	764.9	441.5	58
1979	1,133.0	821.6	73
1980	2,501.2	2,256.5	90
1981	3,718.2	3,304.3	89
1982	4,108.4	3,574.8	87
1983	3,631.0	3,026.6	83
1984	3,390.1	2,861.6	84
1985	3,260.0	2,743.5	84
1986*	2,721.1	2,289.9	84
1987*	2,077.6	1,647.1	79
1988*	1,614.2	1,257.6	78

* Estimate

Restricted Revenues

In Thousands of Current Dollars

	FY 1985 Actual March	FY 1986 Estimate March	FY 1987 Estimate March	FY 1988 Estimate March
Federal Grants-in-Aid				
I. Education	76,200	67,900	65,500	65,500
II. Social Services	100,700	123,300	137,000	138,300
III. Health	12,500	8,600	8,500	8,400
IV. Natural Resources	18,100	18,400	19,600	20,200
V. Public Protection	5,200	6,500	6,700	6,500
VI. Administration of Justice	2,300	600	900	700
VII. Development	1,300	100	100	100
VIII. Transportation	110,900	150,000	150,000	150,000
IX. General Government	5,300	800	500	400
Total Federal Grants-in-Aid	332,500	376,200	388,800	390,100
Other Grants-in-Aid				
I. Education	1,300	1,600	1,600	1,600
II. Social Services	3,500	4,700	6,100	5,900
III. Health	300	100	100	100
IV. Natural Resources	900	700	700	700
V. Public Protection	800	1,900	2,400	2,100
VI. Administration of Justice	100	200	200	200
VII. Development	100	7,400	6,000	6,000
VIII. Transportation	3,500	1,100	1,400	1,500
IX. General Government	6,400	1,900	2,100	2,100
Total Other Grants-in-Aid	16,900	19,600	20,600	20,200
Miscellaneous Restricted Revenue-All Categories	16,900	13,000	14,700	14,800
Total Restricted Revenue 1/	366,300	408,800	424,100	425,100
Total Unrestricted Revenue	3,260,000	2,721,100	2,077,600	1,614,200
Total General Fund Revenue	3,626,300	3,129,900	2,501,700	2,039,300

1/ Restricted Revenue figures may not agree with those shown in the Governor's budget due to categorical differences between the budget and accounting system.

Special Funds

In Thousands of Current Dollars

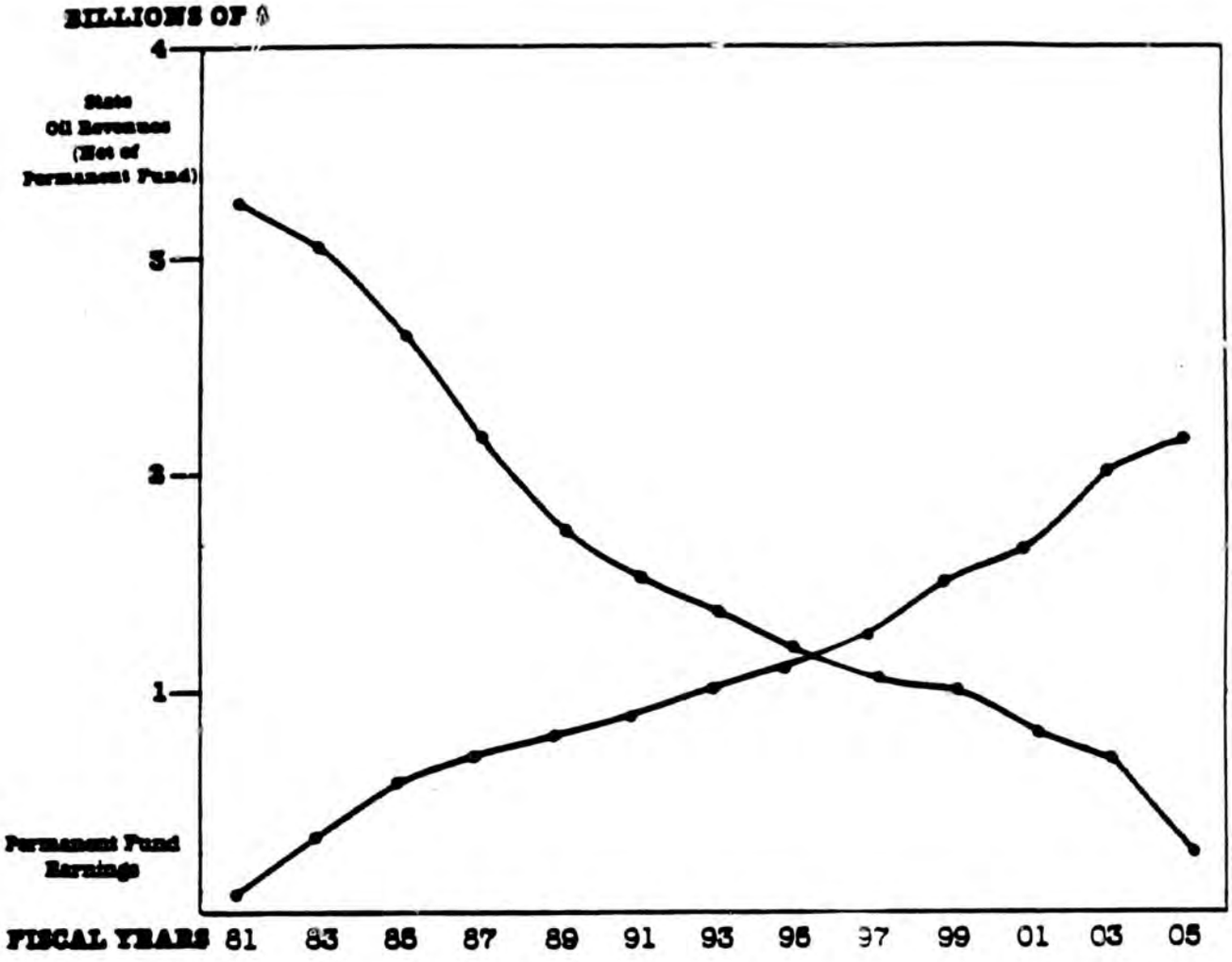
	FY 1985 Actual March	FY 1986 Estimate March	FY 1987 Estimate March	FY 1988 Estimate March
Enterprise Funds				
Agriculture Loan Fund	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300
Alternative Technology and Energy Loan Fund	700	500	600	500
Bulk Fuel Loan Fund	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Child Care Facility Loan Fund	-0-	100	100	100
Commercial Fish Loan Fund	4,400	5,100	5,100	4,700
Fisheries Enhancement Loan Fund	100	-0-	-0-	200
Fisheries Product Loan Fund	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Historical District Loan Fund	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
International Airport Revenue Fund	45,100	49,400	54,200	59,000
Medical Malpractice Loan Fund	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Mining Loan Fund	1,200	800	700	500
Power Development Loan Fund	3,300	7,700	10,600	12,800
Power Project Loan Fund	2,000	2,000	2,600	5,000
Residential Energy Conservation Loan Fund	300	200	200	200
Scholarship Loan Fund	1,700	2,100	2,600	3,200
Small Business Loan Fund	3,100	3,200	3,000	2,800
Tourism Loan Fund	300	300	200	200
World War II Veterans Loan Fund	1,100	1,100	1,000	1,000
Total Enterprise Funds	64,600	73,800	82,200	91,500
Special Revenue Funds				
Alaska Permanent Fund (1) (2)	668,000	302,600	206,200	162,900
Public School Fund (2)	7,100	6,000	4,300	3,400
Revenue Sharing Fund	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
NPR-A Special Revenue Fund	5,400	1,200	1,200	1,200
Fish and Game Fund	7,300	7,600	7,900	8,200
Marine Coastal Damage Fund	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
School Fund	3,200	3,500	3,700	3,700
Training & Building Fund	1,000	600	600	600
Total Special Revenue Funds	692,000	321,500	223,900	180,000
Total Special Funds	756,600	395,300	306,100	271,500

(1) The FY 85 figures includes the final $300 million of the $1.8 billion appropriated to the Alaska Permanent Fund per Ch. 61 SLA 1981 and Ch. 101 SLA 1982. This obligation has now been fully satisfied.

(2) Additional estimated amounts for FY 86 from refunds and expenses for prior years, relative to the TAPS case, are due the Alaska Permanent Fund (approximately $26 million) and the Public School Fund (approximately $0.5 million) but are not included in the above figures.

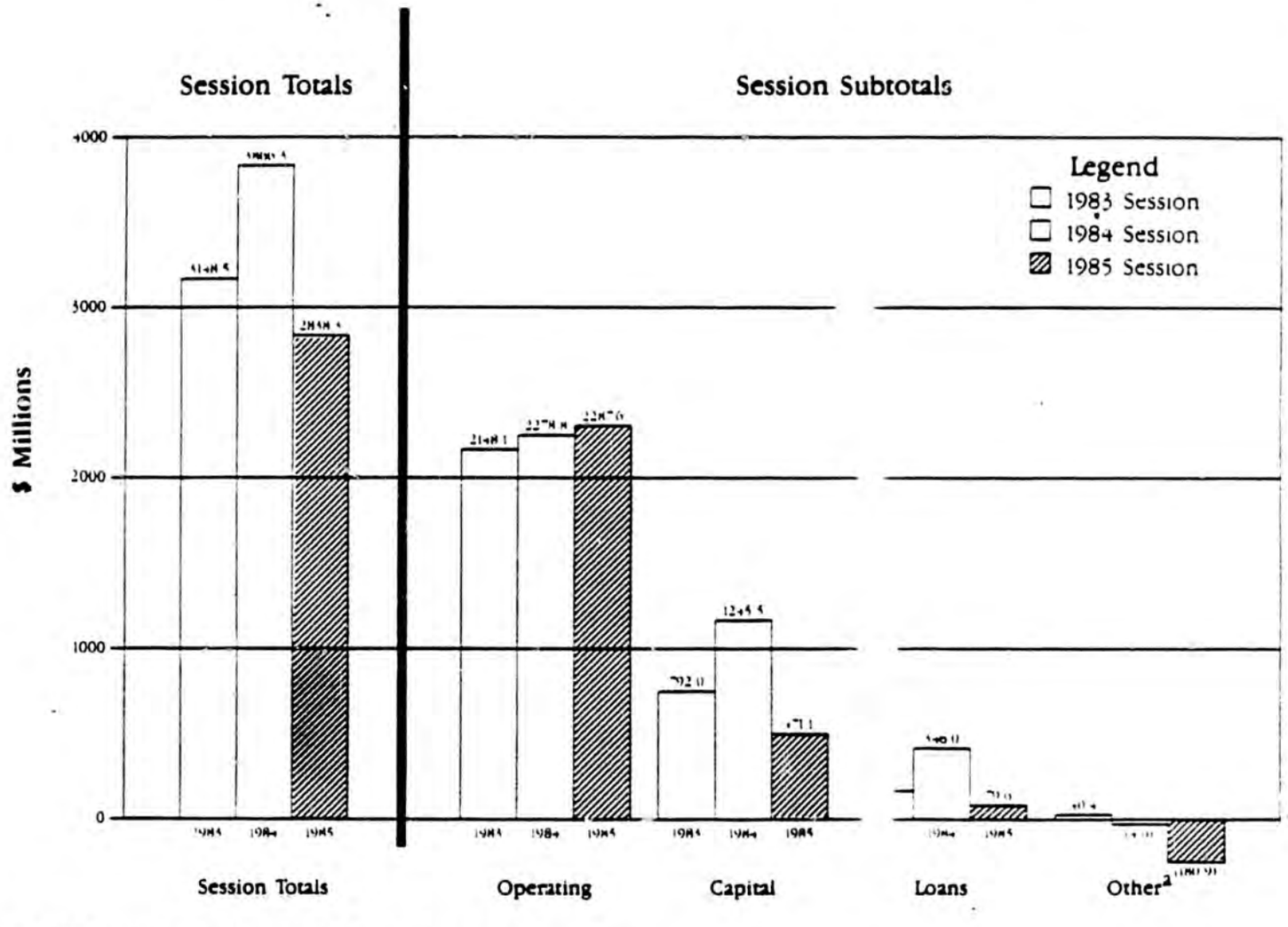
PROJECTED STATE OIL REVENUES VS. PERMANENT FUND EARNINGS 1980-2005

(actual and projected)



This graph depicts the relationship between total expected state oil revenues, as forecast by the state Department of Revenue, net of constitutionally-dedicated contributions to the Permanent Fund, and the projected earnings of the Permanent Fund, as projected by the corporation. According to these projections, fund earnings will overtake oil revenues and become the number one producer of state income about ten years from now.

Figure 1
1983, 1984 and 1985 Session Appropriations
(Unrestricted General Funds)



[2]1983: Special appropriations for Court-awarded payments.
1984: Net of repeals and other adjustments that do not affect FY 84 or FY 85 appropriations (estimated).
Net of prior year repeal and appropriation reductions.

Table 4
APPROPRIATIONS BY DEPARTMENT
($ Thousands)

These operating, capital and loan totals include many appropriations that are passed directly through to municipalities, other political subdivisions, unincorporated communities, non-profit corporations, other local entities and individuals. Capital grants to municipalities and unincorporated communities under AS 37.05 are excluded from agency figures and listed under their own heading. Additional information on grants is shown in Table 6, p.15.

(Note: The sequence below follows budget bills and most other budget-related documents.)

	UNRESTRICTED GENERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Office of the Governor			
Operating	$ 17,602.3	$ 2,094.1	$ 19,696.4
Capital			
Department of Administration			
Operating	194,237.6	39,221.8	233,459.4
Capital	2,695.2		2,695.2
Department of Law			
Operating	26,470.4	7322.5	33,792.9
Capital			
Department of Revenue			
Operating	110,238.0	18,846.1	129,084.1
Capital	750.0		750.0
Department of Education			
Operating	673,797.0	77,656.3	751,453.3
Capital	11,776.0	6,976.0	18,752.0
Loan Programs	64,200.0	225.0	64,425.0
Department of Health and Social Services			
Operating	235,051.7	99,810.9	334,862.6
Capital	7,796.5	1,750.0	9,546.5
Department of Labor			
Operating	14,678.6	36,616.6	51,295.2
Capital		95.0	95.0
Department of Commerce and Economic Development			
Operating	54,066.2	80,309.8	134,376.0
Capital	250,906.9		250,906.9
Loan Programs	8,367.0		8,367.0
Department of Military Affairs and Veterans Affairs			
Operating	6,708.6	4,743.8	11,452.4
Capital	553.0	9,512.0	10,065.0
Department of Natural Resources			
Operating	51,137.1	8,287.6	59,424.7
Capital	1,673.0	3,586.3	5,259.3
Loan Programs	3,000.0		3,000.0
Department of Fish and Game			
Operating	51,754.5	32,929.4	84,683.9
Capital	581.8	3,100.0	3,681.8
Department of Public Safety			
Operating	81,749.6	2,747.5	84,497.1
Capital	495.3		495.3
Department of Transportation and Public Facilities			
Operating	165,571.9	127,375.1	292,947.0
Capital	57,458.6	384,923.1	442,381.7
Department of Environmental Conservation			
Operating	12,448.0	4,218.6	16,666.6
Capital	2,688.3	400.0	3,088.3
Department of Community and Regional Affairs			
Operating	93,893.6	22,068.1	115,961.7
Capital	3,500.0	7,196.0	10,696.0
Loan Programs	4,000.0		4,000.0
Department of Corrections			
Operating	75,807.2	1,366.9	77,174.1
Capital	866.0		866.0
University of Alaska			
Operating	167,979.3	104,707.0	272,686.3
Capital	6,888.2	87.0	6,975.2
Alaska Court System			
Operating	39,313.4	216.0	39,529.4
Capital	250.0		250.0
Legislature			
Operating	32,302.9	110.0	32,412.9
Capital			
Unallocated to Agencies			
Operating: Debt Service	163,304.2	5,563.0	168,867.2
Unallocated FY 86 Salary Increases	75.0	1,333.5	1,408.5
FY 85 & Prior Supplementals	12,490.9	2,155.5	14,646.4
FY 85 Salary Increase	6,712.0	194.0	6,906.0
Capital Grants			
Grants to Municipalities	110,094.4	14,024.0	124,118.4
Grants to Named Recipients, Unincorporated areas and other Local Entities	12,153.8		12,153.8
1985 Session Subtotals			
FY 86 Comprehensive Operating /1	2,268,187.1	677,544.6	2,945,731.7
FY 85 and Prior Operating Supplementals /1	19,402.9	2,349.5	21,752.4
FY 86 Capital (SB 27)	432,963.0	430,840.4	863,803.4
FY 85 Capital (HB 195)	38,163.9	809.0	38,972.9
Loans	79,567.0	225.0	79,792.0
1985 Session Totals	$2,838,284.0	$1,111,768.5	$3,950,052.5
Prior Year Adjustments (See Note 1 to Overview, p. 19)	(180,938.1)		(180,938.1)

1. FY 85 and FY 86 operating subtotals in this table differ from the subtotals in Table 8 because this table counts retroactive FY 85 salary increases with FY 85. The increases carry FY 86 effective dates and therefore are listed in Table 8 with FY 86 appropriations.

"RESPONSIBILITIES OF DEPARTMENTS"

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

The Office of the Governor is responsible for coordinating policies to be carried out by State agencies and for providing effective responses to the needs of Alaskans. The Office also provides liaison between the State and Federal governments and among the legislative, judicial, and executive branches of State government.

The Executive Office is comprised of the main office in Juneau and six regional offices located in Nome, Bethel, Kotzebue, Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Washington D.C. These offices coordinate with State agencies to carry out the Governor's programs, respond to public inquiries, act as liaison with the legislative and Judicial branches of State government, and other states and nations of the world.

The Executive Office includes the Operating Contingency Fund which is available for the Governor's use to meet financial demands that are unforeseen at the time of budget preparation and the Governor's House which is the official residence of the Governor.

The Lieutenant Governor, with the assistance of his administrative and support staff, performs those duties delegated by the Governor and prescribed by law. The duties by law include authenticating laws, supervising the Division of Elections, certifying initiative and referendum petitions, and presiding over the organization of the first regular session of the Legislature.

The purpose of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) is to establish a comprehensive system for State program and financial management which furthers the capacity of the Governor and Legislature to plan and finance the services which they determine the State will provide for its citizens. Included within OMB are the Divisions of Strategic Planning, Budget Review, Audit and Management Services, and Governmental Coordination.

The goal of the Human Rights Commission is to eliminate and prevent discriminatory practices in employment, housing, public accommodation, credit, and government service on the basis of race, sex, religion, color, national origin, age, physical handicap, marital status, change in marital status, pregnancy, or parenthood.

The primary responsibility of the Division of Elections is to provide efficient, well-run elections for the citizens of Alaska in accordance with pertinent laws and regulations.

The Alaska Women's Commission was created in 1978 by legislation directing the Commission to research the problems, needs, and contributions of women in Alaskan society, especially in the areas of education, homemaking, civil and legal rights, and employment. The Commission is to recommend legislative action on equal treatment and opportunities for women.

During Fiscal Year 1986, the Office of Equal Employment Opportunity was transferred from the Department of Administration to the Office of the Governor. This office ensures fair employment practices and eliminates barriers to employment in state government. It also monitors the Administration's Affirmative Action plan.

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

The Department of Administration is engaged in a wide range of activities from managing and operating Pioneers' Homes, Longevity Bonus Programs, Telecommunications Services, and administration of grants to municipalities, to the more traditional role of providing centralized statewide support services to all State agencies. The Department has also acquired host responsibilities for a number of boards and commissions, as well as the Public Defender Agency and the Office of Public Advocacy.

Divisions in the Department include: Personnel, Retirement and Benefits, Labor Relations, Pioneers' Benefits, Information Resource Management, Telecommunications Operations, Telecommunications Services, Administrative Services, Risk Management, Finance, and General Services and Supply.

Associated operations and commissions include the Public Defender's Agency, Office of Public Advocacy, Alaska Public Broadcasting Commission, Public Offices Commission, Labor Relations Agency, Pioneers' Homes Advisory Board, and the State Personnel Board.

Programs provided through the Department include leasing facilities, arranging telephone and information processing services, pioneers' homes, public defender services, public advocacy and guardian ad litem services, support and planning for telecommunications, aging grants, public broadcasting grants, rural television services, financial services including payroll and accounting, insurance, retirement, and personnel programs.

Offices are located throughout the state. Pioneers' Homes are located in Palmer, Ketchikan, Sitka, Anchorage, and Fairbanks. Funding has been approved for a new Pioneers' Home in Juneau.

The Department of Law, headed by the Attorney General, is responsible for prosecuting violations of State laws. In addition, the Attorney General acts as the Governor's legal advisor and provides legal services to all executive agencies of the State and, in some instances, to the legislative and judicial branches.

The Alaska Department of Law consists of a Civil Division, a Criminal Division, and an Administrative Division. Each division reports to the Attorney General through the Deputy Attorney General. The Civil Division is responsible for defending and prosecuting civil litigation to which the State becomes a party and for providing the legal advice required by agencies in the executive branch of State government (except agencies which are part of the criminal justice system - e.g., the State Troopers and the Division of Corrections). The Criminal Division is responsible for prosecuting persons accused of violating State Criminal laws and for providing legal advice to other components of the criminal justice system. The Administrative Services Division provides necessary logistical support to the Department's divisions.

Unlike most all other states, the legal system in Alaska is highly unified. There are no borough courts and many legal activities of government handled at the county or local levels elsewhere are handled at the State level in Alaska. As a result, the Department of Law has substantially broader responsibilities than most legal departments in other states.

The Department's District Attorney Offices are located in Anchorage, Barrow, Bethel, Dillingham, Fairbanks, Juneau, Kenai, Ketchikan, Kodiak, Kotzebue, Nome, Palmer, Sitka, and Valdez. Many of these offices provide assistance to victims and witnesses of crimes, as well as pretrial diversion services.

The Department currently has 361 full-time and seven part-time employee positions in Fiscal Year 1986. For Fiscal Year 1987 the Governor's budget includes the elimination of eight full-time positions, four from Consumer Protection and four from the Office of Criminal Appeals and Special Prosecution, and the addition of twenty-one full-time and two part-time positions.

The funding reduction taken in the Office of Consumer Protection offsets two increases in the First and Third Judicial Districts where four of the new positions will work on the rapidly growing child abuse caseload. Welfare fraud investigation responsibility has been transferred to Law from the Department of Health and Social Services along with nine full-time and two part-time positions. Three additional positions are added to bring this unit up to federal requirements.

Three positions are added to pursue delinquent loans/foreclosure efforts and two positions are added for production tax/net profit share oil and gas litigation matters.

With a technical adjustment in the part-time position count offsetting the two position increase, the department's overall position count increases by thirteen full-time positions - all of which are funded by interagency receipts.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

The Department of Revenue, consisting of the Commissioner's Office and six divisions, administers and enforces all revenue and tax laws. In addition to the central office in Juneau, the department has field offices in Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau and Seattle.

The Office of the Commissioner has many functions assigned to it specifically. The two functions which are of most importance to the public are the Research Section and Revenue Hearing Examiners. The Research Section provides revenue and cash flow forecasting, tax studies, economic feasibility studies, statistical studies and general economic analysis. The Revenue Hearing Examiners section conducts formal hearings on grievances resulting from tax, permanent fund dividend, games of chance and skill and child support matters, and issues formal written decisions on these hearings.

Audit Division administers statutes dealing with tax laws (including oil and gas) and audits oil and gas royalty payments to the state. The tax collections and royalty payments account for more than 85% of the State's general Fund revenues. This division also ensures that the state and local governments are receiving the proper share of revenues from the Oil and Gas Property Tax.

Child Support enforcement Division obtains, enforces, and administers child support orders issued by the Superior Court. The collection of child support reduces the need for welfare related programs and the taxpayer burden through the direct recovery for the custodial parent and the distribution of Aid to Families With Dependent Children recoveries to State and federal governments.

Enforcement Division is responsible for the collection of delinquent taxes, securing unfiled tax returns, and criminal investigations. They also determine eligibility for Permanent Fund Dividends and identify and dispose of real property which has escheated (reverted) to the State.

Treasury Division invests State funds, deposits and accounts for State revenues, and, as staff to the State Bond Committee, is responsible for issuance of State general obligation bonds and International Airports Revenue Bonds.

Public Services Division assists the public in meeting various licensing and filing requirements; chief among these are the sales of business licenses and fish and game licenses, tags and permits. The division is also responsible for public outreach for the Alaska Permanent Fund Dividend program.

Administrative Services Division provides administrative and fiscal support services to the department and administers the Permanent Fund Dividend and refundable credit programs.

Major independent entities funded through the Department of Revenue are: the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board which has full power and control over the manufacture, barter, sale and possession of intoxicating beverages in the State; the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation which provides qualified Alaskans with assistance in the financing of single-family, duplex residences and owner-occupied triplex or fourplex dwellings and assists in the financing of mobile homes and mortgages for families with low to moderate income; the Municipal Bond Bank Authority which helps Alaska communities to secure bond funding for local capital improvements; and the Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation which manages the State's Permanent Fund to preserve the principal while maximizing interest earnings.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Department of Education receives policy direction from the State Board of Education in carrying out its responsibilities in the areas of elementary and secondary education, adult and vocational education, and information/cultural services. In addition, the following boards and commissions are under the Department of Education: the Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education, the Alaska State Council on the Arts, the Alaska Historical Commission, the Alaska School Activities Association, and the Professional Teaching Practices Commission.

Teacher Retirement State Match has been transferred from Department of Administration to Department of Education for purposes of budgeting in FY 87.

The Division of Education Finance and Support is responsible for administering financial support programs to local school districts, including management of capital project funds appropriated for school districts.

The Division of Administrative Services will provide administrative support for Department of Education activities, including personnel and payroll, contracts and purchasing, budgeting and fiscal management, as well as data processing.

The Division of Education Program Support provides assistance to local school districts in an effort to increase student achievement. The scope of activities in this division includes, LearnAlaska K-12 instructional television, K-12 microcomputer training, and evaluation and assessment activities, administration of the Community Education Grant Program as a part of the Special Services provided to school districts.

Centralized Correspondence Study under the Division of Education Program Support provides an educational program for many children in remote areas of the state and offers an alternative for those who choose not to enroll in local public schools.

The Office of Adult and Vocational Education administers postsecondary, nondegree education and training programs, and career and vocational education activities, as well as the Alaska Vocational-Technical Center. The Fire Service Training Program is transferred to Department of Public Safety in FY 87 and the Youth Employment Service Program is transferred to the Department of Labor.

The primary responsibility of the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation is to provide services for disabled Alaskans whose handicaps constitute a barrier to employment opportunities or their ability to engage in gainful employment.

The Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped is transferred to the Department of Labor in FY 87. The Division of State Libraries operates the State Library in Juneau, the Health Sciences Library in Anchorage, and film libraries in Anchorage and Juneau. The Division of State Museums operates the State Museum in Juneau and the Sheldon Jackson Museum in Sitka.

The Mt. Edgecumbe School opened as a state operated boarding school in the Fall of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

The Department of Health and Social Services has primary responsibility for providing health care, social services, cash assistance, and youth correctional services to specific groups of citizens and the general public. It is also responsible for enforcing laws relating to these programs, for adopting regulations under these laws, and for conducting rate hearings to determine levels of care and rates of payment.

The goal of the Department is to improve or maintain physical, emotional, social, and economic well-being so each citizen can be as self-sufficient as possible.

Program divisions within the Department include Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, Family and Youth Services, Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities, Public Assistance, Medical Assistance, and Public Health. The Division of Budget and Finance and the Division of Planning provide administrative and planning support. The Commissioner's Office provides executive leadership and policy development for all Department programs.

Direct services are provided through youth facilities in Nome, Fairbanks, Juneau, and Anchorage, Alaska Psychiatric Institute in Anchorage and Harborview Developmental Center in Valdez, and various regional and district offices. Public health nurses provide direct health services in 234 communities. The Department also contracts with public and private nonprofit organizations for social, educational, health, and medical services and with private medical providers for health care.

Regional offices are located in Anchorage, Bethel, Fairbanks, Juneau, Ketchikan, Kotzebue, and Nome. District or field offices are located at the above locations and in Alakanuk, Aniak, Barrow, Bethel, Cold Bay, Copper Center, Cordova, Craig, Delta, Dillingham, Eagle River, Fort Yukon, Galena, Glennallen, Grayling, Haines, Homer, Hoonah, Illiamna, Kenai, Kodiak, McGrath, Mountain Village, Naknek, Nome, Palmer, Petersburg, Seward, Sitka, Tanana, Tok, Unalakleet, Unalaska, Valdez, Wasilla, and Wrangell.

Field and district offices provide services such as assisting applicants apply for cash, food, and medical assistance; counseling and referral; education and information; child and adult protection; and crisis intervention.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The Department of Labor's primary mission is to foster and promote the welfare of the wage earners of the state, improve their working conditions, and advance their opportunities for profitable employment. The Department administers employment service; unemployment insurance and workers' compensation programs; enforces laws and regulations dealing with job safety; hours of work, wages, and work conditions; collects, analizes; and publishes labor and population statistics. The Department is also the labor relations agency for public employees, other than State employees.

Program divisions within the Department include Employment Security, Workers' Compensation, and Labor Standards and Safety. Administrative support is provided by the Administrative Services Division and Commissioner's Office.

The Employment Security Division consists of two basic complementary operating programs - Employment Service and Unemployment Insurance. They provide essential job-matching services to the public and temporary benefits to eligible persons while they are seeking employment. The Division also administers the Work Incentive Program which assists welfare clients in obtaining unsubsidized employment. The Division has twenty offices located through Alaska. Full service offices, which offer job services and unemployment insurance registration, are located in Anchorage, Kenai, Kodiak, Wasilla, Seward, Fairbanks, Juneau, Ketchikan, and Sitka. Job service offices are located in Bethel, Dillingham, Glennallen, Homer, Dutch Harbor, Barrow, Nome, Kotzebue, Tok, Petersburg and Valdez. Work Incentive Program offices are in Fairbanks, Anchorage, Juneau, Wasilla, and Kenai. The Department's FY 87 budget request includes the transfer of the Youth Employment Service and the Governor's Council on the Employment of the Handicapped from the Department of Education.

The Labor Standards and Safety Division ensures that workers are justly compensated for their labor and are safeguarded from unfair or discriminatory practices; provides public protection through inspection of amusement rides, boiler and pressure vessels, elevators, and electrical and plumbing installations; provides protection to workers from industrial accidents and job-related illness through the enforcement of standards accepted by labor and industry, and training employers and employees to follow safe work practices. All services are available through the Division's Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau offices. Additional mechanical inspection staff are located in Sitka, Wasilla, and Kenai; and Occupational Safety and Health staff are also available in Ketchikan and Kodiak.

The Workers' Compensation Division ensures that Alaska workers who suffer injury or disease from employment receive medical care and cash wage benefits, during disability, through their employers or the employers' insurance companies. The Division has offices in Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau.

The Administrative Services Division provides management information and support services to the Department, develops and distributes labor market and population information, and conducts labor force research. As the administrative arm of the Department, responsible for overall management of the Department, the Commissioner's Office provides policy and general philosophic direction to the divisions. The Commissioner's Office also includes the occupational health resource targeting program which is strengthened in the FY 87 budget request. Both the Administrative Services Division and the Commissioner's Office have staff in Anchorage and Juneau.

The Department of Commerce and Economic Development is charged with two primary responsibilities: 1) to ensure that the Alaska consumer is provided with services and products meeting acceptable standards of quality, dependability, and safety through enforcement and education programs; and 2) to diversify and strengthen Alaska's economic base and improve the quality of life without compromising the environment and the life styles of Alaskans.

Program Divisions within the Department include: Measurement Standards; Banking, Securities, and Corporations; Insurance; Occupational Licensing; Real Estate Commission; Investments; Accounting and Collections; and Tourism. In addition, the Economic Development Advocates BRU contains the Offices of Small Business Development, Mineral Development, Commercial Fisheries Development, Forest Products, and International Trade. Support services are provided by the Division of Administrative Services. Independent commissions which report to the Department for administrative purposes are: Oil and Gas Conservation Commission, Alaska Public Utilities Commission, Alaska Power Authority, Alaska Industrial Development Authority, Alaska State Housing Authority, and the Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute.

The Department is headquartered in Juneau and has regional offices in Anchorage and Fairbanks. Alaska State Asia Offices are located in Tokyo, Japan, and Seoul, Korea. The Department also maintains a fisheries loan office in Dillingham and operates weigh stations throughout the state.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AND VETERANS' AFFAIRS

The Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs (DMVA) is responsible for the maintenance of a combat-ready military force to serve the State should an emergency or natural disaster strike. It is commanded by the Adjutant General, who is also the Governor's senior military advisor.

The Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs is comprised of the Office of the Adjutant General and six major divisions which include the Army National Guard, the Alaska Division of Emergency Services, the Civil Air Patrol, the Air National Guard, the Administrative Support Services Division, and Veterans' Services. Both the Army and Air National Guard are Federally-supported, State-controlled, and administered organizations charged with the responsibility to organize, train, and maintain a military force capable of performing a variety of missions, ranging from emergency rescue and disaster relief, to guaranteeing sovereignty of Alaska and the nation. The Alaska Division of Emergency Services administers statewide disaster preparedness and response and is the primary contact for obtaining emergency assistance from State, Federal, military, and independent agencies. The Administrative and Support Services Division provides administrative and support functions, such as personnel, budget, supply, etc.

The Army National Guard and the Adjuntant General's Office is headquartered in the Frontier Building in Anchorage, the Administrative Services Division is in the Goldstein Building in Juneau, and the Air National Guard is located at Kulis Alaska National Guard (ANG) Base in Anchorage. There are 12 State Armory facilities located in Wasilla, Bethel, Fairbanks, Juneau, Kenai, Ketchikan, Kodiak, Kotzebue, Nome, Sitka, and two facilities in Anchorage. There are 72 village armories in smaller communities throughout Alaska, plus support facilities, hangars, and organizational maintenance shops located in larger communities.

The Alaska Division of Emergency Services is headquartered at the Alcantra facility in Wasilla and has an Emergency Operations Center in the Capitol Building in Juneau.

The Veterans' Service Division provides a helpful central point of contact for State agencies and veterans' organizations.

The Civil Air Patrol was transferred to the Department of Public Safety with Executive Order No. 59.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Alaska's Department of Natural Resources (DNR) is the third largest (in land area) land management agency in the country and is directly responsible for 104 million acres of State land, an area about the size of California. DNR manages land, water, forests, grasslands, oil, gas, energy and hard rock minerals, parks, agriculture, and related resource development activities. DNR is mandated by the Legislature to offer State land for disposal for the homestead program and agriculture and subdivision settlement annually. The Department also selects lands entitled to the State by the Statehood Act as well as reviews all Native allotment claims. It leases major oil/gas areas such as Prudhoe Bay, maintains surveillance over energy pipeline construction and operation, and is developing large, new agricultural resources. DNR also operates one of the largest State park systems in the nation. DNR's jurisdiction in some areas, such as water resources management and land recording, extends over the complete 367 million acres of Alaska. To handle the ever increasing amount of land records, the Department has developed a computerized land records system, which includes the Land Administration System (LAS) and Computerized Assisted Drafting (CAD) system.

The ultimate goal of the Department is the maximization of current and future public benefits through the prudent stewardship of Alaska's renewable and nonrenewable resources. Public benefits encompass concerns ranging from increased employment opportunities in the petroleum, mining, and timber industries, maintenance of subsistence lifestyles and culture, the opportunity to live in a sparsely populated environment, participation in satisfying outdoor recreational experiences, and positive changes in the per capita incomes of Alaska's citizens. DNR's programs have been established to ensure that resource management decisions are responsive to these considerations in a rational, coordinated, and cost-effective manner.

There are nine program areas within the Department: Management and Administration, Information/Records Management, Forestry, Oil and Gas, Mining, Resource Appraisal, Land and Water Management, Parks and Recreation Management, and Agriculture Management. These programs are carried out through each of the Department's nine divisions. They are: Division of Management, Division of Technical Services, Division of Land and Water, Division of Forestry, Division of Oil and Gas, Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys, Division of Parks and Recreation, Division of Agriculture, and the Division of Mining.

DNR maintains three regional offices in Juneau, Anchorage, and Fairbanks. In addition, 31 district offices are located in: Ketchikan, Petersburg, Sitka, Kodiak, Skagway, Haines, Port Chilkoot, Icy Bay, Homer, Anchor Point, Bethel, Kenai, Ninilchik, Soldotna, Nikishki, Copper Center, Eagle River, Nancy, Wasilla, Palmer, Big Lake, College, Delta Junction, Gulkana, Glennallen, Tok, Denali, Nome, Finger Lake, Tyonek, and Willow.

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

The Department of Fish and Game is responsible for managing Alaska's fish and wildlife populations in order to provide for their use for commercial, recreational, and subsistence purposes by Alaskan residents and others. The Department also plays a role in protecting the habitat which is needed to sustain these populations. The Department's goal is to allow the maximum level of human use, while maintaining population levels which are self-sustaining.

Program divisions within the Department include: Commercial Fisheries, Sport Fisheries, Fisheries Rehabilitation Enhancement and Development (FRED), Game, Habitat Protection and Subsistence. Support services are provided by the Division of Administrative Services, Boards of Fisheries and Game, and the Public Communications Section. In addition to these divisions, the Department of Fish and Game budget includes funds for the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission.

Regional offices are located in Juneau, Anchorage, Fairbanks, Kodiak, and Nome. Area and field offices are located in Angoon, Barrow, Bethel, Cold Bay, Cordova, Delta Junction, Dillingham, Dutch Harbor, Fort Yukon, Galena, Glennallen, Haines, Homer, Ketchikan, King Salmon, Kotzebue, McGrath, Nikolai, Palmer, Petersburg, Sand Point, Seward, Sitka, Soldotna, St. Mary's, Tok, Unalakleet, Wrangell, and Yakutat. The Department also operates many stations during field season and operates 19 hatcheries throughout Alaska.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

The mission of the Department of Public Safety is to administer functions of State government relating to the protection of life and property.

Organizationally, the Department consists of the Commissioner's Office and the Divisions of Alaska State Troopers, Fish and Wildlife Protection, Motor Vehicles, Fire Prevention, and Administrative Services. Additionally, the following are directly under the Commissioner's Office: the Public Safety Training Academy (in Sitka), the Alaska Highway Safety Planning Agency, the Violent Crimes Compensation Board, the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, the Alaska Police Standards Council, and the Civil Air Patrol.

With the exception of Administrative Services which is headquartered in Juneau, the divisions are headquartered in Anchorage. The Divisions of Fire Prevention and Motor Vehicles maintain regional offices in Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau, with Motor Vehicles field offices statewide. The Division of Fish and Wildlife Protection has five regional detachments located in Kodiak, Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau, and Soldotna, with posts statewide. The Alaska State Troopers includes the Village Public Safety Officer (VPSO) Program which has over 100 VPSOs stationed in rural locations through contracts with regional native corporations. Trooper posts are located statewide, with five detachments headquartered in Juneau, Palmer, Fairbanks, Bethel, and Soldotna.

The Civil Air Patrol was transferred from the Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs with Executive Order No. 59. It's Units are located in strategic areas throughout the state, and has private aircraft available for search and rescue missions in Ketchikan, Sitka, Juneau, Cordova, Valdez, Eureka, Seward, Homer, Soldotna, Kenai, Anchorage, King Salmon, Bethel, Fairbanks, Clear, Fort Yukon, Galena, Kotzebue, and Eielson.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC FACILITIES

The Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (DOT&PF) is responsible for the planning, construction, and maintenance of State airports, highways (including the marine highway), buildings, and ports and harbors for Alaska residents and the general public. The goal of the Department is to ensure the rapid movement of people and freight throughout Alaska in a manner that is safe, reliable, economical, and convenient to all Alaskans.

Functions within DOT&PF include planning, design and construction, maintenance and operations, marine transportation, and administration. All of these functions, except marine transportation, are organized geographically into three major regions with a Deputy Commissioner for each. Marine transportation and statewide support offices are also each headed by a Deputy Commissioner. Regional headquarters are located in Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau, with Valdez and Nome serving as district headquarters for maintenance and operations and administration.

Outside of the headquarter, regional, and district offices, the Department's employees are scattered widely throughout the State to maintain the highway and aviation systems. Direct services are provided to the public through operation of the international airports in Anchorage and Fairbanks, and the State Ferry System in Southeast and Southwest Alaska.

Regionalization of DOT&PF functions was completed in FY 85. No major changes in organizational structure are proposed for FY 87 compared to FY 86. The Governor's FY 87 budget proposes to move the Highway Working Capital Fund (HWCF) Adjustment (which substitutes HWCF resources for General Funds) out of DOT&PF's budget and into a separate section of the appropriation bill since it does not affect the overall size or content of the Department's budget.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

The Department of Environmental Conservation is responsible for (1) monitoring and safeguarding the quality of the air, water, and land in Alaska, and (2) conducting the State's animal and seafood inspection program.

The Department's objectives are to reduce human exposure to pollution related health hazards, reduce adverse impacts of pollutants on the productivity of plants and animals, reduce the number of pollution-related problems, and reduce the level of unwholesome or falsely labeled foods offered for sale in Alaskan markets. Program division within the Department include: Administration, Facilities Construction and Operations, Environmental Quality and Environmental Health .

Regional offices are located in Juneau, Anchorage, and Fairbanks. District offices are situated in the above cities and the following communities: Ketchikan, Sitka, Kodiak, Soldotna, Wasilla, Valdez, Palmer, Tok, Nome, Dutch Harbor, Prudhoe Bay, Dillingham, and Deadhorse. The Department also operates a chemical laboratory in Juneau and a biological laboratory in Palmer.

[illegible] AFFAIRS

The Department of Community and Regional Affairs has two principal functions. First, the department is responsible for developing the capability of local government to perform the duties expected of it. Second, the Department is responsible for providing State services that require close cooperation with local governments and community leaders (such as Coastal Management, Housing Assistance, and training programs).

The Department currently has three operating divisions: Municipal and Regional Assistance (MRAD), Community Development (DCD), and Housing Assistance (HAD). The Department has one support division, the Administrative Services Division (DAS). The Commissioner's Office is not included in a division.

The Municipal and Regional Assistance Division provides a wide variety of services. These include management assistance to municipalities (for example, training local managers and providing direct technical assistance), fulfilling statutory responsibilities for State property assessment, supporting the Local Boundary Commission, administering a number of community assistance grants, and carrying out the Senior Citizen Tax Relief Program. The Division also offers a broad range of land use and project planning services to municipalities, regional planning organizations, and unincorporated communities. The Division's central office is located in Anchorage; there are regional offices in Juneau, Fairbanks, Bethel, Nome, Kotzebue, Dillingham, Kodiak, and Galena.

The Community Development Division administers the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) Program, the Energy Program, the Displaced Homemakers Program, the Block Grants Program, and the Child Assistance Program. The Division's central office is located in Juneau; there are regional offices in Anchorage, Fairbanks, Bethel, and Nome.

The Housing Assistance Division operates a number of housing programs. These include financing for rural and nonconforming home loans and for rural nonowner occupied housing loans, grant funding for senior citizen housing, supplemental funding for HUD low-income housing and low-income rental projects, and mortgage subsidies for low-income homeowners. The Division's central office is in Anchorage, with regional offices in Bethel, Dillingham, Fairbanks, Juneau, Kotzebue, and Nome.

The Division of Administrative Services provides basic support services to other divisions. These services include financial accounting, fiscal management, data processing, personnel services, purchasing, budget services, and contract administration. The Division's central office is located in Juneau; there is a regional office in Anchorage.

The Department of Corrections operates 12 correctional facilities statewide, provides programs directed toward lawful and constructive self-change, and provides field supervision of ex-offenders on probation and parole. Established as a cabinet-level unit in 1983, the agency previously was part of the Department of Health and Social Services.

Under direction of the commissioner, the Administration and Support BRU provides the general management and direction of the Department. This includes fiscal management, staff training, personnel management, research and analysis of programs and operations, the planning, development, and implementation of correctional programs, capital projects, and policies and procedures. This BRU also provides the data processing needs of the Department.

In FY 85, Corrections reorganized their agency to reflect a regionalized approach to operations, management, and budgeting. The three regions which have been established include Northern, Southcentral, and Southeastern. Within each region there is a Director's Office, a probation office, and the regional correctional centers.

Because institutions are overcrowded and the rate of incarceration has increased dramatically over the past six years, the Department has attempted to meet the demand by adding on to and extensively double-bunking existing facilities. The Department also maintains a contract with the Federal Bureau of Prisons for the placement of up to 200 Alaskan offenders outside the state. In FY 86, due to an overcrowded juvenile offender population, the Department turned over the Johnson Human Services Center to the Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS) who now operates the Center for juveniles only.

In accordance with the constitutional requirements that penal administration "be based on the principle of reformation as well as upon the need for protecting the public", reformation of offenders is being accomplished through a variety of programs offered within the institutions. These include, but are not limited to, educational opportunities, psychological/sex offender counseling, religious services and activities, work programs, arts and crafts, and vocational training.

The State has long recognized that it is much less costly to provide probation/parole supervision than to incarcerate offenders and, therefore, the Department seeks alternatives to incarceration whenever appropriate, without compromising the need to protect the public. Eligible confined offenders are carefully evaluated for their ability to live constructively in society. The Parole Board has approximately 225 hearings each year.

For Fiscal Year 1987, forty new full-time positions and facility support costs are requested to operate the new 62-bed Palmer Pre-Trial Facility for four and one half months. A full-time position and full year operating costs are added for the newly completed Anvil Mountain Correctional Center in Nome and fifteen correctional officers are added Statewide through the use of existing overtime dollars. And lastly, additional funding is provided to adequately fund existing departmental staff.

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA

The University of Alaska is a public corporation established as the single Statewide Public University System for the state. The University is governed by a Board of Regents, which is an eleven-member body responsible for review and approval of policy, degree programs, campus development plans, the management of university property and the operating and capital budget requests.

The primary mission of the University of Alaska System is to provide for the public postsecondary educational needs of the citizens of Alaska. The University merges the traditions of land-grant and sea-grant institutions as well as the traditions of the community college movement in focusing instruction, research and scholarship activities on the educational, cultural, and developmental needs of the state and its peoples.

The University of Alaska is comprised of university campuses in Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau; Community Colleges in Anchorage, Bethel, Fairbanks, Ketchikan, Kodiak, Kotzebue, Nome, Palmer, Sitka, Soldotna, and Valdez; Rural Education Centers in Adak, Barrow, Cold Bay, King Cove, Sand Point, Unalaska, Dillingham, Delta Junction, Ft. Yukon, Galena, McGrath, Nenana, Tok, and the Pribilof Islands; and a Cooperative Extension Service with offices located in Anchorage, Bethel, Delta, Fairbanks, Homer, Juneau, Ketchikan, Kodiak, McGrath, Nome, Palmer, Sitka and Soldotna.

Through its institutions, the University of Alaska supports and assists in the appropriate development of Alaska's natural resources, renewable and non-renewable, and in the development of its principal resource -- its people. The large pool of talent -- faculty, staff, and students -- that makes up the University of Alaska is a resource available to all Alaskans. The University of Alaska serves also as a cultural resource. Through its programs in the Fine and Performing Arts and the Humanities, the University seeks to enhance the texture and quality of life in Alaska.

Research is conducted by faculty through academic departments and through the Agricultural Experiment Station; Alaska Center for International Business; Alaska Sea Grant Program; Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center; Centers for Alcohol and Addiction Studies, Cross Cultural Research, High Latitude Research; Cooperative Units (Fishery and Wildlife); Engineering Experiment Station/Institute of Water Resources; Fishery Industrial Technology Center; Geophysical Institute; Institutes of Arctic Biology, Marine Science, and Social and Economic Research; Justice Center; Mineral Industrial Research Laboratory and WAMI Medical Program.

The University has a special mission to make its educational programs accessible to Rural Alaskans. To span the State's distances and meet Alaskans' demands of accessible, effective education, the State Legislature established the Learnalaska Network. The University of Alaska and the State Department of Education jointly sponsor this network of television and audioconferencing systems for use by university units and public schools.

The courts of the State of Alaska are organized as a unified court system. There are three levels of courts within the system: The Appellate Courts, the Superior Courts, and the District Courts. The Appellate Courts are comprised of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is the administrative head of the entire court system. However, the actual operation of the system is delegated to the Administrative Director of the Courts.

The Superior and District Courts are organized by judicial district. Each district is administered by a presiding judge and an area court administrator. The judicial district headquarters offices are located in Ketchikan, Nome, Anchorage, and Fairbanks. At the local level, most courts are under the direct control of a Clerk of the Court. In smaller courts, magistrates administer the court. In many urban areas, the Superior and District Courts are combined and are called Trial Courts.

The three levels of Courts are differentiated by their jurisdiction over subject matter or amounts involved. The Appellate Courts handle appeals from the Superior and District Courts and certain other actions which may be filed directly. Superior Courts handle all felony criminal cases, adoption and probate cases, some juvenile matters, and civil cases involving more than $25,000. District Courts handle all misdemeanor cases, including violations of city ordinances and civil cases involving $25,000 or less.

There are Superior and District Courts in over 59 locations across the State. The Appellate Courts are located in Anchorage, with satellite offices in Juneau and Fairbanks. The Administrative Office of the Courts is located in Anchorage.

Also included in the Judiciary, but not under direct control, is the Commission on Judicial Conduct and the Judicial Council.

The Commission on Judicial Conduct is an independent commission composed of nine members. It has the responsibility of investigating reports of misconduct by court officials and recommending disqualification, suspension, removal, retirement, or censure of justices and judges if applicable.

The Judicial Council conducts studies for improvement of the administration of justice and makes reports and recommendations to the Supreme Court and to the Legislature at intervals of not more than two years. It also nominates persons to the Governor to fill Court of Appeals and District Court vacancies, to fill a vacancy in the Office of Public Defender, and to evaluate each judge or justice running for retention and submit evaluations for publication in the Lieutenant Governor's election pamphlet.

For Fiscal Year 1987, the Governor's budget contains a "Statewide Travel Reduction" (unallocated reduction) to show a 25% cut in general fund travel expenses. Otherwise, the Court System's budget is essentially maintained at the FY 86 Authorized level minus one-time items such as the retroactive (FY 85) portion of the FY 86 salary increase.

LEGISLATURE

The Alaska State Legislature is a bicameral Legislature with twenty senators and forty representatives. The Legislature and its staff are budgeted under two permanent interim committees of the Legislature, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Budget and Audit Committee. The Legislative Affairs Agency is governed by the Legislative Council and provides administrative services necessary to the operation of the Legislature. The Legislative Budget and Audit Committee, through the Legislative Audit and Finance Division, is responsible for providing full-time technical assistance to accomplish fiscal analysis, budget review, and audit functions.

The Office of the Ombudsman was established within the legislative branch to receive and investigate complaints about the administrative acts of State agencies and, when appropriate, recommend corrective action. The public also looks to the Ombudsman's Office to provide relevant information about State agencies and to make referrals to appropriate government services and programs.

ATTACHMENTS

I-1 Inventory of Communications Facilities Serving Alaska Communities, 1986 Edition (Source: State of Alaska, Department of Administration, Division of Telecommunications Services, and House of Representatives Research Agency).

I-2 Telecommunications Programs, Capital and Operating Expenditures Authorized and Telecommunications Appropriations 1975-1985 (Source: State of Alaska House of Representatives, Special Committee on Telecommunications, Interim Report (1986)).

INVENTORY OF COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES

SERVING ALASKA COMMUNITIES

1986 EDITION

Compiled By:

Alaska Department of Administration
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ATTACHMENT I-1

INTRODUCTION

This inventory provides a listing of major communications facilities and services available in Alaska communities. The general communications categories addressed are telephone, medical communications, long distance radio (high-frequency) facilities, television and radio broadcast.

Information contained in this inventory is valid to December 1985. Changes most likely to occur in the near future include installation of local exchanges to replace single telephones, construction of cable television systems, or the addition of State Television Service.

This inventory was originally compiled and published by the Research Agency of the Alaska State House of Representatives. This 1986 edition was compiled by the Alaska Department of Administration and published by the House Research Agency.

Readers noting errors or discrepancies, or wishing to provide information should write to:

Department of Administration
Division of Telecommunications Services
P.O. Box C-0202
Juneau, AK 99811

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NOTES

1. POPULATION Based on Alaska Department of Labor "Alaska Population Overview," September 1985, and on 1982 census figures for unincorporated communities, 1983 figures for incorporated communities.

2. GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION Relates to accompanying map provided by the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities.

3. EMERGENCY MEDICAL Refers to special emergency or medical communications systems. All communities over 2,500 population are assumed to have normal police, fire and ambulance communications services.

4. HF RADIO Indicates the presence of licensed high-frequency radio stations and the agency (see abbreviations) to which the station is licensed. BLM high-frequency radio service operates on a seasonal basis (generally April through September).

5. TELEPHONE SERVICE - EXIST & PLANNED The "EXIST" column lists the abbreviations of the telephone companies that provide telephone service within communities or lists the Alascom Bush Phone number for communities with that service. In some cases the number of subscriber lines, or phones, is also indicated. The "PLANNED" column indicates where upgraded service is planned, the company that will provide it and the expected date the improved service will start.

6. LONG LINES Lists the facilities through which local telephone systems access the public, long distance network. The abbreviation key for the different types of long lines equipment is listed on the following page. "RTS", Radio Telephone Service, provides a radio telephone link from the community to the closest long line facility. "SES" indicates a Small Earth Station which is a 4½ meter satellite antenna (or dish) that has up to 8 channel capacity. "MES" is a Mid-route Earth Station that is a 5 or 10 meter satellite dish with capacity for 8 or more channels. "GES" is a Gateway Earth Station which can handle all telephone traffic but is the only type of Earth Station that processes interstate telephone traffic. "MW" indicates that telephone traffic is carried on a terrestrial microwave system rather than a Satellite Earth Station.

7. TV SERVICE Indicates the television stations or other services available. Television stations are listed by their call signs (K---) and appear in each community where the signal can be seen. In major urban areas a summary of service is listed. "Via trans" or "Via MW" indicate that the TV signal is carried to a distant community by the use of translators or microwave repeaters. "IND" is a full power independent TV station. "LPTV" indicates low power TV stations, which cover a much smaller geographic area than full power TV stations. "TVP" refers to the State-sponsored television Project, which is a single channel that airs a mix of Lower 48 and Alaskan produced programming. "ITV" is a State channel that delivers instructional or educational programs.

8. RADIO BROADCAST Lists the call signs (K---) and type of broadcast stations received (AM or FM). In major urban areas a summary of services is listed. "AFRN" refers to Armed Forces Radio Network, which is a service provided primarily to military installations, but which can be received in nearby communities.

9. DATA SERVICE Lists the existence of EMS and LIO data communications systems. "EMS" (HAILWAY) provides electronic mail service to most regional school districts. "LIO" (Legislative Information Office) provides a variety of services including electronic mail, access to bill status, session laws, legislative journal and some financial information. Copies of reports, documents and other publications relating to legislative activity can be obtained at LIO offices.

10. TELECONF Indicates the existence of State provided teleconference facilities or services. Although the "L/A" (Learn/Alaska) network can be accessed from any telephone, this inventory lists only those communities with L/A site coordinators and equipment. 17 "LTN" (Legislative Teleconference Network) sites are co-located with LIO's. Eleven LTN sites are teleconference centers only and do not provide data services. Forty-two additional teleconference sites are operated by community volunteers and provide as needed teleconference service through the LTN during legislative sessions.

11. CABLE TV Indicates the availability of cable television service and the company or group providing it.

ABBREVIATIONS

EMERGENCY MEDICAL

PHS/SAT	Public Health Service Satellite Service
PHS/HF	Public Health Service High Frequency Radio Service

HIGH FREQUENCY RADIO PROVIDERS

STATE	State of Alaska
BLM	Federal Bureau of Land Management
BIA	Federal Bureau of Indian Affairs
NG	State National Guard
PRIVATE	Privately Owned & Operated

LONG LINES

RTS	Radio Telephone Service
SES	Small Earth Station
MES	Midroute Earth Station
GES	Gateway Earth Station
MW	Microwave

DATA SERVICE

EMS	Electronic Mail System (MAILWAY)
LIO	Legislative Information Office

TELECONFERENCE SERVICE

L/A	Learn/Alaska
LTN	Legislative Teleconference Network

CABLE TELEVISION COMPANIES

AC	Alaska Cablevision
ACNW	Alaska Cable Network
BCTV	Barrow Cable TV
BCV	Bethel Cablevision
EDD	ED&D, Inc.
EYE	Eyecom, Inc.
IV	InletVisions
MCC	McCaw Communications
MV	MultiVisions
NS	Northern Sights Cable
PLC	Port Lions Cable
SPEC	Spectrum
UV	Univista
VIS	Visions
COMMUNITY	Community-owned cable
BAY	Bay Cablevision (Pending PUC certification)

TELEPHONE COMPANIES

ALASCOM	Alascom
AST	Arctic Slope Telephone Association Cooperative
ATU	Anchorage Telephone Utility
BBT	Bristol Bay Telephone Cooperative
BTC	Bettles Telephone Company
BTI	Bush-Tell, Inc.
CTC	Cordova Telephone Cooperative
CU	Circle Utility Company
CVT	Copper Valley Telephone Cooperative
FMU	Fairbanks Municipal Utilities
GST	Glacier State Telephone Company
GTC	General Telephone Company of Alaska
ITC	Interior Telephone Company
JDTC	Juneau-Douglas Telephone Company
KPU	Ketchikan Public Utilities
MTA	Matanuska Telephone Association
MTC	Mukluk Telephone Company
NCT	North Country Telephone Company
NTC	Nushagak Telephone Company
NU	National Utilities
OTZ	OTZ Telephone Company
STC	Sitka Telephone Company
SUT	Summit Telephone Company
TUA	Telephone Utilities of Alaska
UUI	United Utilities, Inc.
WT	Whittier Telephone Company
YT	Yukon Telephone Company

January 1986

COMMUNITY	POPU-LATION	GEO-GRAPHIC LOCATION	MEDICAL	HF RADIO	TELEPHONE SERVICE EXIST	TELEPHONE SERVICE PLANNED	LONG LINE	TV SERVICE	RADIO BROAD-CAST	DATA SERVICE	TELE-CONF.	CABLE TV
ADAK	3,169	Aleutians			Adak Naval Station		MES	TVP/ITV	Navy	EMS	L/A	
AKHIOK	107	Kodiak Island	PHS/HF	PHS	STC 12 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KGTL-AM KMXT-FM via trans KVOK-AM		L/A	
AKIACHAK	378	Lower Kuskokwim	PHS/HF	PHS	UUI 54 Phones		RTS to Bethel	KYUK	KYUK-AM		L/A	
AKIAK	277	Lower Kuskokwim	PHS/HF	PHS	UUI 36 Phones		SES	KYUK	KYUK-AM		L/A	
AKUTAN	185	Aleutians	PHS/HF	PHS	STC 26 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KDLG-AM		L/A	
ALAKANUK	461	Lower Yukon River Coastal	PHS/HF	PHS	UUI 62 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KICY-AM KYUK-AM KNOM-AM		L/A	Community
ALEKNAGIK	201	S.W. Alaska near Dillingham	PHS/HF	PHS	NTC		RTS to Dilling-ham	TVP/ITV	KDLG-AM AFRN		L/A	
ALLAKAKET	175	Interior Yukon River	PHS/SAT		STC 34 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KJNP-AM		L/A	
AMBLER	262	N.W. Arctic	PHS/HF PHS/SAT	PHS	OTZ 48 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KOTZ-FM		LTN L/A	
ANAKTUVUK PASS	233	North Slope Borough	PHS/SAT		AST 81 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KBRW-AM via trans.		LTN L/A	Community
ANCHOR POINT	317	Kenai Peninsula			GST		MW	ITV 4 Anch via MW	KGTL-AM/FM KBBI-AM KCSY-AM KWHQ via trans		L/A	

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6/5K1/0316-01/1

January 1986

COMMUNITY	POPU-LATION	GEO-GRAPHIC LOCATION	MEDICAL	HF RADIO	TELEPHONE SERVICE EXIST	TELEPHONE SERVICE PLANNED	LONG LINE	TV SERVICE	RADIO BROAD-CAST	DATA SERVICE	TELE-CONF.	CABLE TV
ANCHORAGE	243,829	South Central	PHS/HF	NG PHS BLM State	ATU 174,069 Phones		MES Bartlett	3 comm. 1 pub. ITV on Cable 2 Comm LPTV's 1 IND	7 FM com. 1 FM pub. 7 AM com com.	EMS LIO	LTN 16 L/A	MV VIS
ANDERSON (& Clear)	468	S.W. of Fairbanks			MTA 287 Phones		MW	ITV all Fbks. stations	AFRN all Fbks. stations KJNP-AM		L/A LTN	SPEC
ANGOON	470	S.E. Alaska Admiralty Island		State NG	STC 139 Phones		MW	TVP/ITV K700 via MW	KCAW-FM via trans KIFW-AM KRSA-AM	EMS	2 L/A LTN	Community
AN K	476	Lower Kuskokwim	PHS/HF	PHS	BTI 174 Phones		MES	TVP/ITV KYUK via trans	KYUK-AM	EMS	L/A	
ANNETTE	143	S.E. Alaska near Ketchikan			GTC (Metlakatka XCHG)		MW to Metlakatla		KTKN-AM KRBD-FM			
ANVIK	82	Lower Yukon River	PHS/HF	PHS	BTI 27 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV KYUK via trans.	KYUK-AM KICY-AM KNOM-AM KSKO-AM		L/A	
ARCTIC VILLAGE	109	N.E. Arctic	PHS/HF PHS/SAT	PHS	UUI 23 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV			L/A	
ATKA	80	Aleutians	PHS/HF	PHS	STC 42 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV			L/A	
ATKASOOK (Atqasuk)	214	North Slope Borough			AST 87 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KBRW-AM		L/A	Community
ATHAUTLUAK	261	Lower Kuskokwim	PHS/HF	PHS	UUI 45 Phones		SES	KYUK TVP/ITV	KYUK-AM		L/A	

Prepared by: Division of Telecommunications Services

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January 1986

COMMUNITY	POPU-LATION	GEO-GRAPHIC LOCATION	MEDICAL	HF RADIO	TELEPHONE SERVICE EXIST	TELEPHONE SERVICE PLANNED	LONG LINE	TV SERVICE	RADIO BROAD-CAST	DATA SERVICE	TELE-CONF.	CABLE TV
BARANOF WARM SPRINGS	13	S.E. Alaska Near Sitka	State	State								
BARROW	2,943	North Slope Borough	PHS/HF	PHS NG	GTC 1,252 Phones		MES	TVP/ITV	KBRW-AM	EMS LIO	LTN 3 L/A	BCTV
BEAVER	65	Upper Yukon River N. of Fbks.	PHS/SAT		UUI 28 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KJNP-AM		L/A	
BETHEL	3,681	Lower Kuskokwim	PHS/SAT PHS/HF	PHS NG	GTC 1,710 Phones		MES	TVP/ITV KYUK	KYUK-AM KSKM-AM KBYR-AM (cable only)	LIO EMS	LTN 4 L/A	BCV
BETTLES	60	N. Central Koyukuk River		BLM	BTC 50 Phones		MW	TVP/ITV	KJNP-AM		L/A	
BIG DELTA	294	S.E. of Fairbanks		State	GST (Delta XCHG)		MW	KJNP All Fbks. via trans.	All Fbks AFRN KJNP-AM			
BIG LAKE	684	Mat-Su Borough			MTA 1,182 Phones		MW	ITV school only all Anch. stations	KABN-AM All Anch.		L/A	
BIRCH CREEK	31	Yukon Flats N.E. of Fairbanks			UUI 12 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KJNP-AM		L/A	
BREVIG MISSION	151	Seward Peninsula	PHS/HF	PHS	MTC		RTS to Teller	TVP/ITV (from Teller)	KICY-AM KNOM-AM		L/A	
BUCKLAND	249	Kotzebue Sound	PHS/HF PHS/SAT	PHS	OTZ 30 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KOTZ-AM		L/A	Community

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January 1986

COMMUNITY	POPU-LATION	GEO-GRAPHIC LOCATION	MEDICAL	HF RADIO	TELEPHONE SERVICE EXIST	TELEPHONE SERVICE PLANNED	LONG LINE	TV SERVICE	RADIO BROAD-CAST	DATA SERVICE	TELE-CONF.	CABLE TV
BUTTE	448	Mat-Su Borough Near Palmer			MTA (Palmer XCHG)		MW		All Anch. stations			
CANTWELL	87	N. of Mat-Su Borough			MTA 70 Phones		MW	TVP/ITV			L/A LTN	
CAPE POLE	30	SE Alaska Kosciusko Island			Alascom 879-8001		SES	TVP/ITV				
CENTRAL	35	Yukon Flats N.E. of Fairbanks		State BLM	UUI 38 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KUAC-FM via trans KJNP-AM		L/A	
CHALKYTSIK	98	Yukon Flats N.E. of Fairbanks	PHS/SAT		UUI 25 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KJNP-AM		L/A	
CHATANIKA		Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta				SUT						
CHEFORNAK	268	Lower Kuskokwim Near Coast	PHS/HF	PHS	UUI 56 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV KYUK via trans.	KYUK-AM KNOM-AM KICY-AM		L/A	
CHENEGA BAY		Kenai Penn. Chenega Island			UUI 20 Phones						L/A	
CHEVAK	532	Lower Yukon E. of Hooper Bay	PHS/HF	PHS	UUI 71 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV KYUK via trans.	KYUK-AM KNOM-AM KICY-AM		L/A	Community
CHIGNIK BAY	141	Alaska Peninsula	PHS/HF	PHS	STC 51 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KDLG-AM		L/A	

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COMMUNITY	POPU-LATION	GEO-GRAPHIC LOCATION	MEDICAL	HF RADIO	TELEPHONE SERVICE EXIST	TELEPHONE SERVICE PLANNED	LONG LINE	TV SERVICE	RADIO BROAD-CAST	DATA SERVICE	TELE-CONF.	CABLE TV
CHIGNIK LAGOON	46	Alaska Peninsula	PHS/HF	PHS	STC 47 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KLDG-AM		L/A	
CHIGNIK LAKE	153	Alaska Peninsula	PHS/HF	PHS State	STC 32 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV WGN	KDLG-AM		L/A	
CHISTOCHINA	43	Copper River Area			CVT (Glennallen XCHG)		MW	TVP/ITV	KCAM-AM		LTN	
CHITINA	33	Copper River Area			CVT 22 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KCAM-AM		LTN	
CHUATHBALUK	98	Kuskokwim River N.E. of Bethel	PHS/HF	PHS	UUI 25 Phones		RTS to Aniak	TVP/ITV KYUK via trans	KYUK-AM			
CHUGIAK	5,224	Anchorage Area			MTA 3,073 Phones		MW	All Anch.	All Anch.			
CIRCLE	101	Yukon Flats	PHS/SAT		CU		SES	TVP/ITV	KUAC-FM via trans KJNP-AM		L/A	
CIRCLE HOT SPRINGS	36	Yukon Flats					RTS to Central	TVP/ITV from Central	KUAC-FM via trans KJNP-AM			
CLAM GULCH	141	Kenai Penin. on Sterling Highway					MW		KCSY-AM			
CLARK'S POINT	75	Bristol Bay	PHS/HF	PHS	NTC (Manokotak XCHG)	NTC 1986	RTS to Dil-lingham	TVP/ITV from Dillingham	KDLG		L/A	
CLEAR (Anderson)	468	N. of Mat-Su Borough			MTA 287 Phones		MW	ITV All Fbks. stations	AFRN & all Fbks. stations KJNP-AM		L/A	

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COMMUNITY	POPULATION	GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION	MEDICAL	HF RADIO	TELEPHONE SERVICE EXIST	TELEPHONE SERVICE PLANNED	LONG LINE	TV SERVICE	RADIO BROADCAST	DATA SERVICE	TELE-CONF.	CABLE TV
CLEARY SUMMIT		ukon anana High, N.E. of Fairbanks			SUT							
COFFMAN COVE	199	S.E. Alaska Prince of Wales Island		Private	STC STC 51 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KRSA-AM		L/A	
COHOE	500	Kenai Peninsula Lower Cook Inlet			GST (Soldotna XCHG)			4 Anch. via MW				
COLD BAY	246	Alaska Peninsula	PHS/HF		ITC 165 Phones		MES	TVP/ITV	AFRN KDLG-AM		L/A	
COOPER LANDING	346	Kenai Peninsula			ITC 134 Phones		MW	TVP	KCSY-AM		L/A	
COPPER CENTER	219	E. of Mat-Su Borough			CVT (Glennallen XCHG)		MW	TVP/ITV WGN	KCAM-AM KUAC-FM		L/A LTN	
CORDOVA	2,108 (city pop)	Prince William Sound			CTC 1,118 Phones		MES	TVP-ITV	KLAN-AM	EMS	LTN 2 L/A	AC
CORNER BAY		Near Tenakee Springs	Private		STC (RTS to Angoon)			TVP/ITV from Tenakee				
COUNCIL	23	Seward Peninsula			Alascom 665-8001		SES	TVP/ITV	KNOM-AM KICY-AM			
CRAIG	881	S.E. Alaska Prince of Wales Island			NU 383 Phones		MW	ITV/TVP	KRBD-FM via trans. KRSA-AM KTKN-AM	EMS	L/A LTN	Community

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COMMUNITY	POPU-LATION	GEO-GRAPHIC LOCATION	MEDICAL	HF RADIO	TELEPHONE SERVICE EXIST	TELEPHONE SERVICE PLANNED	LONG LINE	TV SERVICE	RADIO BROAD-CAST	DATA SERVICE	TELE-CONF.	CABLE TV
CROOKED CREEK	75	Interior on Kuskokwim River	PHS/HF	PHS	Alascom 432-8001	BTI 1986	SES	TVP/ITV	KYUK-AM KNOM-AM KICY-AM			
DEADHORSE	63	East Bank Susitna River			AST				KBRW-AM			
DEERING	50	Seward Peninsula N. Coast	PHS/HF PHS/SAT	PHS	OTZ 39 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KOTZ-FM KICY-AM KNOM-AM		L/A	
DELTA JUNCTION	1,163	S. of North Star Boro.		NG	GST 1,242 Phones		MW	ITV All Fbks. stations KJNP	AFRN all Fbks stations KJNP-AM	EMS LIO	LTN 2 L/A	SPEC
DILLINGHAM	2,004	Bristol Bay	PHS/HF	PHS	6NTC 947 Phones		MES	TVP/ITV	KDLG-AM	EMS LIO	LTN 3 L/A	Community
DIOMEDE	153	Off Shore Seward Peninsula	PHS/HF	PHS	Alascom 686-8001		RTS to Tin City	TVP	KNOM-AM KICY-AM		L/A	
DOT LAKE	69	Between Tok & Delta Junction			NU 123 Phones		MW	TVP/ITV KUAC KTVF via trans.			L/A LTN	
EAGLE	171	E. of Fbks. on border near Chicken	PHS/SAT from Eagle Village	BLM State	NCT 48 Phones		Wireline /Cable to Eagle Village Connected through NCT phone Switch	TVP/ITV			LTN L/A	
EAGLE RIVER	5,817	Anch. Area			MTA 5,657 Phones		MW	All Anch. stations	All Anch. stations KCSY-AM		4 L/A	MV VIS

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COMMUNITY	POPULATION	GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION	MEDICAL	HF RADIO	TELEPHONE SERVICE EXIST	TELEPHONE SERVICE PLANNED	LONG LINE	TV SERVICE	RADIO BROADCAST	DATA SERVICE	TELECONF.	CABLE TV
EAGLE VILLAGE	56	E. of Fbks. on Border N. of Chicken	PHS/SAT	State	NCT 14 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV				
EEK	259	Kuskokwim Bay	PHS/HF	PHS	UUI 63 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV KYUK	KYUK-AM		L/A	UV (Planned)
EGEGIK	72	Alaska Peninsula	PHS/HF	PHS	STC 40 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KDLG-AM AFRN		L/A	
EIELSON AFB (Fairbanks)	7,837	Near Fbks.			FHU		MW	KJNP All Fbks. stations ITV on cable	AFRN All Fbks stations KJNP-AM/FM		L/A	ACNW
EIGHT FATHOM BIGHT		SE Alaska near Hoonah		Private			RTS to Hoonah	TVP/ITV				
EKUK	7	Bristol Bay Coast			NTC 8 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KDLG-AM			
EKWOK	80	Bristol Bay Area Nushagak River	PHS/HF	PHS	BBT 34 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KDLG-AM		L/A	
ELFIN COVE	20	S.E. Alaska N. tip of Chichagof Island		State	STC 9 Phones		RTS to Cape Spencer					
ELIM	248	N. Side Norton Sound	PHS/SAT PHS/HF	PHS	MTC 48 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KICY-AM KNOM-AM		L/A	
ELMENDORF AFB (Anchorage)	6,020	Near Anch.			ATU		MW	All Anch. stations ITV on cable	All Anch. stations			MV
EMMONAK	559	On Coast Near Mouth of Yukon River	PHS/HF	PHS	UUI 112 Phones		SES	TVP KYUK via trans.	KYUK-AM KICY-AM KNOM-AM		L/A	Community

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COMMUNITY	POPULATION	GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION	MEDICAL	HF RADIO	TELEPHONE SERVICE EXIST	TELEPHONE SERVICE PLANNED	LONG LINE	TV SERVICE	RADIO BROADCAST	DATA SERVICE	TELECONF.	CABLE TV
ENGLISH BAY	172	Tip of Kenai Peninsula	PHS/HF	PHS	STC 30 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KBBI-AM KGTL-AM/FM		L/A	
ERNESTINE		Near Glennallen			CVT (Glennallen XCHG)		MW	TVP/ITV WGN	KCAH-AM			
FAIRBANKS (Boro. total = 64,186)	27,103	Interior on Chena River	PHS/SAT	BLM NG State	FMU 23,053 Phones		MW	2 Com. TV 1 Pub. TV KJNP ITV on cable	5 Com. AM 1 Pub. FM 4 Com. FM KJNP-AM/FM	EMS LIO	LTN 29 L/A	MCC SPEC
FALSE PASS	76	Alaska Peninsula	PHS/HF		STC 22 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV			L/A	
FT. GREELY	1,832	Near Fbks.			GST		MW	All Fbks. KJNP	All Fbks. stations AFRN KJNP-AM/FM		L/A	ACNW
FT. RICHARDSON	8,960	Near Anch.			ATU		MW	All Anch. stations ITV on cable	All Anch. Stations			MV
FT. WAINWRIGHT	9,097	Near Fbks.		NG BLM	TUA 1,423 Phones		MW	All Fbks. stations ITV on cable	All Fbks. stations KJNP-AM/FM			ACNW
FORT YUKON	665	Yukon Flats N. of Fbks.	PHS/SAT	NG BLM	ITC 311 Phones		MES	TVP/ITV	AFRN KJNP-AM	EMS	LTN 2 L/A	Community
FORTUNA LEDGE See Marshall												
FRESHWATER BAY	50	S.E. Alaska on West Chichagof Island		Private			RTS to Angoon	TVP/ITV				

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COMMUNITY	POPU-LATION	GEO-GRAPHIC LOCATION	MEDICAL	HF RADIO	TELEPHONE SERVICE EXIST	TELEPHONE SERVICE PLANNED	LONG LINE	TV SERVICE	RADIO BROAD-CAST	DATA SERVICE	TELE-CONF.	CABLE TV
FUNTER BAY	11	S.E. Alaska Near Juneau										
CAKONA	70	East of Mat-Su Borough			CVT (Glennallen XCHG)		MW	TVP/ITV WGN	KCAM-AM KUAC-FM		LTN	
GALENA	894	Interior Yukon River	PHS/HF PHS/SAT	PHS BLM	ITC 348 Phones		MES	TVP/ITV	AFRN	EMS	LTN 2 L/A	EYE
GAMBELL	498	St. Lawrence Island	PHS/HF PHS/SAT	PHS NG	UUI 106 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KICY-AM KNOM-AM		LTN 2 L/A	UV
GIRDWOOD	150	Anchorage Area			ATU 740 Phones		MW	ITV 4 Anch. via MW	AII Anch. AM station KSKA-FM via trans.		L/A	EYE Planned
GLENNALLEN	477	E. of Mat-Su Borough			CVT 843 Phones		MW	TVP/ITV WGN	KCAM-AM KUAC-FM via trans.	EMS LIO	LTN L/A	
GOLOVIN	122	Seward Peninsula on Norton Sound	PHS/HF PHS/SAT	PHS	MTC 35 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KICY-AM KNOM-AM		L/A	
GOODNEWS BAY	230	S.W. End of Kuskokwim Bay	PHS/HF	PHS	UUI 40 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KYUK-AM KDLG-AM		L/A	
GRAYLING	220	Lower Kuskokwim			BTI 47 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KICY-AM KNOM-AM KSKO-AM		L/A	
GULKANA	82	Near Glennallen			CVT (Glennallen XCHG)		MW	WGN	KUAC-FM KCAM-AM		LTN	
GUSTAVUS	219	Northern S.E. Alaska			STC 108 Phones		RTS to Hoonah	TVF/ITV	KJNO-AM KINY-AM		L/A	

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COMMUNITY	POPULATION	GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION	MEDICAL	HF RADIO	TELEPHONE SERVICE EXIST	TELEPHONE SERVICE PLANNED	LONG LINE	TV SERVICE	RADIO BROADCAST	DATA SERVICE	TELECONF.	CABLE TV
HAINES	1,154 (city pop.)	North End of S.E. Alaska Panhandle		NC	GTC 735 Phones		MW	TVP/ITV	KHNS-FM KINY-AM KJNO-AM	EMS	LTN L/A	EDD
HALIBUT COVE	52	S.W. End of Kenai Peninsula			STC 28 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KBBI-AM KGTL-AM/FM			
HAPPY HARBOR		S.E. Alaska near Kasaan		State								
HEALY	327	N. of Mat-Su Borough			HTA 361 Phones		MW	ITV KUAC, KTVF & KATN via trans.	KCBF-AM KAYY-FM KUAC-FM via trans. KJNP-AM	EMS	L/A LTN	
HOBART BAY		S.E. Alaska East side Stevens passage			STC 46 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV			L/A	
HOLY CROSS	91	Lower Yukon	PHS/HF	PHS	BTI 54 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KYUK-AM KNOM-AM KICY-AM KSKO-AM		L/A	
HOMER	3,373	Kenai Peninsula			GST 3,037 Phones		MW	4 Anch. via MW ITV	KBBI-AM KWHQ-FM via trans. KGTL-FM KSRM-AM KGTL-AM		LTN 2 L/A	
HOONAH	803	S.E. Alaska N. End of Chichagof Island		Private NC	STC 260 Phones		MW	TVP/ITV	KINY-AM KJNO-AM		LTN L/A	Community
HOOPER BAY	678	Lower Yukon on Coast	PHS/HF	PHS	UUI 81 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV KYUK via trans.	KYUK-AM KNOM-AM KICY-AM		LTN L/A	UV

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COMMUNITY	POPU-LATION	GEO-GRAPHIC LOCATION	MEDICAL	HF RADIO	TELEPHONE SERVICE EXIST	PLANNED	LONG LINE	TV SERVICE	RADIO BROAD-CAST	DATA SERVICE	TELE-CONF.	CABLE TV
HOPE	195	N. End Kenai Peninsula			ATU 74 Phones		MW	All Anch. stations ITV in school	All Anch. stations		L/A	
HOUSTON	668	Mat-Su Borough			MTA		MW	All Anch. stations	All Anch. stations KABN-AM			
HUGHES	97	Interior on Koyukuk River	PHS/SAT		STC 19 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	AFRN		L/A	
HUSLIA	283	Interior on Koyukuk River	PHS/SAT	PHS	STC 48 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV			L/A	
HYDABURG	371	S.E. Alaska S.W. Prince of Wales Island			NU 145 Phones		RTS to Craig	TVP/ITV	KRBD-FM via trans. KRSA-AM		L/A LTN	Community
HYDER	79	Ketchikan Borough					MW	TVP/ITV			L/A	
IGIUGIG	32	W. End Lake Iliamna	PHS/HF	PHS	BBT 14 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KDLG-AM AFRN		L/A	Community
ILIAMNA	90	N. Shore Lake Iliamna		PHS	ITC 125 Phones		MES	TVP/ITV	KDLG-AM			
IVANOF BAY	38	Alaska Peninsula N.E. of Shumagin Islands	PHS/HF	PHS	STC 13 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KDLG-AM		L/A	
JUNEAU	23,729 (borough pop.)	S.E. Alaska		NG BIA	JDTC 14,736 Phones Plus Centrex		GES	KJUD KTOO ITV on cable	KINY-AM KJNO-AM KTOO-FM KIKU-FM KSUP-FM	EMS LIO	LTN 13 L/A	MCC

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COMMUNITY	POPU-LATION	GEO-GRAPHIC LOCATION	MEDICAL	HF RADIO	TELEPHONE SERVICE EXIST	TELEPHONE SERVICE PLANNED	LONG LINE	TV SERVICE	RADIO BROAD-CAST	DATA SERVICE	TELE-CONF.	CABLE TV
KACHEMAK	320	S. End Kenai Peninsula					MW		KBBI-AM KGTL-AM/FM			
KAKE	574	S.E. Alaska N.W. Kupreanof Island		NG	STC 231 Phones		MW	ITV/TVP KTOO via MW	KRSA-AM KCAW-FM via trans KIFW-AM	EMS	L/A LTN	Community
KAKTOVIK	207	Beaufort Sea Shore		PHS	AST 77 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KBRW-AM		LTN L/A	Community
KALSKAG (Upper)	145	Lower Kuskokwim		State	BTI		SES	TVP/ITV KYUK	KYUK-AM			
KALTAG	262	Interior Yukon River	PHS/SAT PHS/HF	PHS State	STC 44 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KNOM-AM KICY-AM		L/A	
KARLUK	90	Kodiak Island			STC 39 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KGTL-AM KVOK-AM KMXT-FM via trans.		L/A	
KASAAN	70	S.E. Alaska S.E. Prince of Wales Island			STC 23 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KRBD-FM via trans. KHSA-AM			
KASIGLUK	355	N.W. of Kuskokwim Bay	PHS/HF	PHS BIA	UUI 75 Phones		RTS to Bethel	TVP/ITV KYUK	KYUK-AM		L/A	Community
KASILOF	567	Kenai Peninsula			GST (Soldotna XCHG)		MW	4 Anch. via MW ITV	KYUK-AM KCSY-AM KGTL-FM KPEN-FM		L/A	

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COMMUNITY	POPULATION	GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION	MEDICAL	HF RADIO	TELEPHONE SERVICE EXIST	TELEPHONE SERVICE PLANNED	LONG LINE	TV SERVICE	RADIO BROADCAST	DATA SERVICE	TELECONF.	CABLE TV
KENAI	6,072	Kenai Peninsula		MG	GST 3,713 Phones		MW	4 Anch. via MW ITV	Soldotna stations KGTL-FM & KSKA-FM via trans. KCSY-AM KWHQ-FM KSRM-AM KKCR-FM via trans.		2 L/A	IV
KENNY LAKE	143	Near Glennallen			CVT (Glennallen XCHG)		MW	TVP/ITV WGN	KCAM-AM		LTN	
KETCHIKAN (Boro. Total = 12,705)	7,633	Southern S.E. Alaska		MG	KPU 4,263 Phones		MW	KTOO via MW ITV/TVP	KTKN-AM KRBD-FM	EMS LIO	LTN L/A	MCC
KIANA	402	N.W. Arctic	PHS/SAT PHS/HF	PHS	OTZ 79 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KOTZ-FM		2 L/A	Community
KING COVE	521	Alaska Peninsula	PHS/HF	PHS	ITC 157 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KSDP-AM (KDLG-AM via trans.) AFRN	EMS	L/A	
KING SALMON	434	Bristol Bay Borough	PHS/HF	PHS	BBT 257 Phones		MES	TVP/ITV	AFRN KDLG-AM	EMS	L/A	BAY (planned)
KIPNUK	350	Lower Kuskokwim on Coast	PHS/HF	PHS	UUI 86 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KYUK-AM		L/A	UV
KIVALINA	294	N.W. Arctic Coast	PHS/SAT PHS/HF	PHS	OTZ 48 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KOTZ-FM		L/A	
KLAWOCK	508	S.E. Alaska Prince of Wales Island Outer Coast			STC 176 Phones		MW	TVP/ITV	KRBD-FM via trans. KRSA-AM KTKN-AM	EMS	L/A LTN	Community

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COMMUNITY	POPU-LATION	GEO-GRAPHIC LOCATION	MEDICAL	HF RADIO	TELEPHONE SERVICE EXIST	TELEPHONE SERVICE PLANNED	LONG LINE	TV SERVICE	RADIO BROAD-CAST	DATA SERVICE	TELE-CONF.	CABLE TV
KLUKWAN	239	Near Haines			GTC (Haines XCHG)		MW	TVP/ITV	KHNS-FM			
KOBUK	97	N.W. Arctic	PHS/HF PHS/SAT	PHS	OTZ 20 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KOTZ-FM			
KODIAK (Boro. Total: 12,381)	6,069	S.E. of Alaska Peninsula	PHS/HF	PHS NG	GST 4,398 Phones		MES	TVP some ITV on cable	KVOK-AM KMXT-FM AFRN KGTL-AM KGTL-FM via trans	EMS LIO	LTN 4 L/A	AC
KOKHANOK	80	S.E. Shore Lake Iliamna	PHS/HF	PHS	STC 32 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KDLG-AM		L/A	
KOLIGANEK	112	W. of Lake Iliamna	PHS/HF	PHS	BBT		SES	TVP/ITV	KDLG-AM		L/A	
KONGIGANAK	166	N. Shore Kuskokwim Bay	PHS/HF	PHS	UUI 53 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV KYUK via trans.	KYUK-AM		L/A	UV (Planned)
KOTLIK	412	S. Shore Norton Sound	PHS/HF	PHS	UUI 79 Phongs		SES	TVP/ITV	KYUK-AM KICY-AM KNOM-AM		L/A	Community
KOTZEBUE	2,345	C. Shore Kotzebue Sound	PHS/SAT PHS/HF	PHS NG	OTZ 889 Phones		MES	TVP/ITV	KOTZ-AM AFRN	EMS LIO	LTN 4 L/A	AC
KOYUK	211	N.C. Shore Norton Sound	PHS/SAT PHS/HF	PHS	MTC 42 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KICY-AM KNOM-AM		L/A	
KOYUKUK	98	Interior on Koyukuk River	PHS/HF PHS/SAT	PHS	Alascom 927-8001		SES	TVP/ITV	All Nome Stations		L/A	
KWETHLUK	509	Lower Kuskokwim	PHS/HF	PHS	UUI 80 Phones		RTS to Bethel	TVP KYUK via trans.	KYUK-AM		L/A	UV (planned)

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KWIGILLINGOK	246	N. Shore Kuskokwim Bay	PHS/HF	PHS State	UUI 67 Phones		SES	KYUK via trans.	KYUK-AM		L/A	UV (planned)
LABOUCHRE BAY	300	S.E. Alaska N. End Prince of Wales Island		Private			RTS to Kake	TVP/ITV	KRSA-AM			
LARSEN BAY	214	Kodiak Island	PHS/HF	PHS	STC 50 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KCTL-AM KVOK-AM KMXT-FM via trans.		L/A	
LEVELOCK	76	N. of Bristol Bay Borough	PHS/HF	PHS	BBT 58 Phones		SES	ITV/TVP	KDLG-AM AFRN		L/A	Community
LIME VILLAGE	33	Near Stoney River on Stoney River	PHS/HF	PHS	UUI 13 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV In school only	KSKO-AM AFRN		L/A	
LOWER KALSKAG	270	Lower Kuskokwim	PHS/HF	PHS	BTI 75 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV KYUK	KYUK-AM			
MANLEY HOT SPRINGS	99	W. of North Star Borough			UUI 46 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV KUAC via trans.	All Fbks. stations KJNP-AM			
MANOKOTAK	307	Bristol Bay Area	PHS/HF	PHS	NTC 58 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KDLG-AM AFRN		L/A	Community
MARSHALL (Fortuna Ledge)	281	Lower Yukon	PHS/HF	PHS State	UUI 49 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV KYUK via trans.	KYUK-AM KICY-AM KNOM-AM		L/A	UV (planned)
McGRATH	499	Interior			GTC 196 Phones		MES	TVP/ITV	KSKO-AM AFRN	EMS	2 L/A	
MEDFRA		Interior Near McGrath		State								
MEKORYUK	182	Nunivak Island	PHS/HF	PHS	UUI 47 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KICY-AM KNOM-AM		L/A	UV (planned)

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COMMUNITY	POPU-LATION	GEO-GRAPHIC LOCATION	MEDICAL	HF RADIO	TELEPHONE SERVICE EXIST	TELEPHONE SERVICE PLANNED	LONG LINE	TV SERVICE	RADIO BROAD-CAST	DATA SERVICE	TELE-CONF.	CABLE TV
MENTASTA LAKE	72	Between Tok & Glennallen			CVT 24 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KCAM-AM		LTN L/A	
MESHIK (Port Heiden)	87	N. Shore Alaska Peninsula	PHS/HF	PHS	STC 37 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KDLG-AM			
METLAKATLA	1,089	S. of Ketchikan		NG	GTC 469 Phones		MW	TVP/ITV Canadian TV via trans. KTOO	KRBD-FM KTKN-AM	EMS	2 L/A LTN	Community
MEYERS CHUCK	52	Near Ketchikan			Alascom Call L.D. Operator			TVP/ITV	KSTK-FM			
MINCHUMINA	20	Interior			Alascom 979-0000		SES	TVP/ITV	KSKO-AM			
MINTO	153	Interior W. of Fbks.			GTC 33 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV KUAC	All Fbks. stations KJNP-AM		L/A	
MOOSE PASS	143	Kenai Peninsula			GTC 106 Phones		MW	ITV 4 Anch. via MW			L/A	
MOUNTAIN VILLAGE	610	Lower Yukon	PHS/HF	PHS State	UUI 120 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV KYUK via trans.	KYUK-AM KICY-AM KNOM-AM	EMS	L/A	Community
MT. EDGECUMBE	835	Near Sitka			STC 188 Phones		MW	KTNL KTOO via MW	KIFW-AM KCAW-FM			
NAKNEK	405	Bristol Bay Borough	PHS/HF	PHS	BBT 227 Phones		RTS to King Salmon	TVP/ITV	KDLG-AM AFRN	EMS	3 L/A LTN	BAY (planned)
NAPAKIAK	319	Lower Kuskokwim	PHS/HF	PHS	UUI 56 Phones		RTS to Bethel	KYUK	KYUK-AM		L/A	
NAPASKIAK	289	Lower Kuskokwim	PHS/HF	PHS	UUI 52 Phones		RTS to Bethel	ITV KYUK	KYUK-AM		L/A	

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COMMUNITY	POPU-LATION	GEO-GRAPHIC LOCATION	MEDICAL	HF RADIO	TELEPHONE SERVICE EXIST	TELEPHONE SERVICE PLANNED	LONG LINE	TV SERVICE	RADIO BROAD-CAST	DATA SERVICE	TELE-CONF.	CABLE TV
NAUKATI BAY	140	S.E. Alaska Prince of Wales Island		Private				TVP/ITV	KRSA-FM			
NELSON LAGOON	64	Alaska Peninsula	PHS/HF	PHS	STC 24 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KDLG-AM		L/A	
NENANA	541	W. of Fairbanks			GST 236 Phones		MW	ITV All Fbks. via trans.	AFRN All Fbks stations KJNP-AM	EMS	3 L/A LTN	
NEW STUYAHOK	246	N. of Bristol Bay Borough	PHS/HF	PHS	BBT 72 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KDLG-AM AFRN		L/A	
NEWHALEN	157	N. Shore Lake Iliamna	PHS/HF	PHS	ITC		RTS to Iliamna	TVP/ITV	KDLG-AM		LTN L/A	
NEWTOK	187	Lower Kuskokwim Near Coast			UUI 32 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV KYUK via trans.	KYUK-AM		L/A	
NIGHTMUTE	134	Lower Kuskokwim Near Coast			UUI 36 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KYUK-AM		L/A	
NIKOLAEVSK	100	S. Coast Alaska Peninsula			GST		RTS to Diamond Ridge		KBBI-AM KGTL-AM/ FM		L/A	
NIKOLAI	109	Interior		State	UUI 31 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KSKO-AM		L/A	
NIKOLSKI	54	Aleutians	PHS/HF	PHS	STC 18 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KDLG-AM		L/A	
NINILCHIK	427	Kenai Peninsula			GST 241 Phones		MW	4 Anch. via MW ITV	KBBI-AM KCSY-AM KGTK-AM/-FM KPEN-FM		L/A	
NOATAK	355	N.W. Artic	PHS/SAT PHS/HF	PHS	OTZ 50 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KOTZ-AM		L/A	

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6/SR1/0316-01/18



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COMMUNITY	POPULATION	GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION	MEDICAL	HF RADIO	TELEPHONE SERVICE EXIST	TELEPHONE SERVICE PLANNED	LONG LINE	TV SERVICE	RADIO BROADCAST	DATA SERVICE	TELECONF.	CABLE TV
NOME (Census Area = 7,888)	3,184	Seward Peninsula S. Shore Norton Sound	PHS/SAT PHS/HF	PHS NG	GTC 1,467 Phones		MES	TVP/ITV	KICY-AM KICY-FM KNOM-AM	EMS LIO	LTN 4 L/A	AC
NONDALTON	231	N.E. of Lake Iliamna			STC 49 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KDLG-AM		L/A	
NOORVIK	517	N.W. Arctic	PHS/SAT PHS/HF	PHS	OTZ 78 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KOTZ-AM		LTN L/A	
NORTH KENAI (Nikiski)	3,489	Kenai Peninsula			GST 1,302 Phones		MW	4 Anch. stations via MW	KPEN-FM KSRM-AM KQOK-FM KGTL-FM & KSKA-FM via trans. KCSY-AM		LTN L/A	
NORTH POLE	1,005	N. Star Borough			GST 5,372 Phones		MW	KJNP All Fbks. stations ITV on cable	KJNP-AM/FM All Fbks. stations AFRN		2 L/A	SPEC MCC
NORTHWAY	116	E. of Tok Near Canadian Border		PHS	STC 86 Phones		MW	TVP/ITV			L/A LTN	
NUIQSUT	305	Shore of Beaufort Sea		PHS	AST 71 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KBRW-AM		L/A	Community
NULATO	388	Interior On Yukon River	PHS/SAT		STC 79 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KICY-AM KNOM-AM		L/A	
NUNAPITCHUK	296	Lower Kuskokwim	PHS/HF	PHS	UUI 74 Phones		RTS to Bethel	KYUK	KYUK-AM		L/A	Sees Kasigluk
OLD HARBOR	405	Kodiak Island	PHS-HF	PHS	STC 53 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KVOK-AM KMXT-FM via trans. KGTL-AM		L/A	

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COMMUNITY	POPU-LATION	GEO-GRAPHIC LOCATION	MEDICAL	HF RADIO	TELEPHONE SERVICE EXIST	TELEPHONE SERVICE PLANNED	LONG LINE	TV SERVICE	RADIO BROAD-CAST	DATA SERVICE	TELE-CONF.	CABLE TV
OSCARVILLE	39	Lower Kuskokwim	PHS/HF	PHS	UUI 1 phone		RTS to Bethel	KYUK ITV	KYUK-AM		L/A	
OUZINKIE	240	Kodiak Island	PHS/HF	Private PHS	STC 45 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KGTL-AM KVOK-AM KMXT-FM AFRN KGTL-FM via trans.		L/A	
PALMER	2,772	Mat-Su Borough			MTA 5,153 Phones		MW	ITV on cable only 4 Anch. via trans.	All Anch. stations KABN-AM KCSY-AM	EMS	9 L/A	NS
PAXSON	24	E. of Mat-Su Borough			CVT (Glennallen XCHG)		MW	TVP/ITV WGN	KCAM-AM KUAC-FM			
PEDRO BAY	32	S.E. Shore Cook Inlet	PHS/HF	PHS	STC 21 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KDLG-AM KGTL-AM		L/A	
PELICAN	206	S.E. Alaska Lisianski Inlet Chichagof Island			STC 84 Phones		MW	TVP/ITV		EMS	L/A LTN	
PERRYVILLE	107	S. Shore Alaska Peninsula	PHS/HF	PHS State	STC 29 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KDLG-AM		L/A	
PETERSBURG	3,137	S.E. Alaska Mitkof Island		NG	GTC 1,337 Phones		MW	TVP KTOO via MW	KFSK-FM KRSA-AM KSTK-FM KTKN via Cable	EMS LIO	LTN 2 L/A	AC
PILOT POINT	63	N. Shore Alaska Peninsula	PHS/HF	PHS	STC 24 phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KDLG-AM AFRN		L/A	

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COMMUNITY	POPU-LATION	GEO-GRAPHIC LOCATION	MEDICAL	HF RADIO	TELEPHONE SERVICE EXIST	TELEPHONE SERVICE PLANNED	LONG LINE	TV SERVICE	RADIO BROAD-CAST	DATA SERVICE	TELE-CONF.	CABLE TV
PILOT STATION	372	Lower Yukon River	PHS/SAT PHS/HF	PHS	UUI 77 Phones		SES	TVP KYUK on cable	KYUK-AM KICY-AM KNOM-AM		L/A	Community
PITKAS POINT	67	Lower Yukon Area			Alascom 398-8001		RTS to St.Mary's	TVP/ITV KYUK via trans.	KYUK-AM KICY-AM KNOM-AM		L/A	
PLATINUM	64	S.W. Shore Kuskokwim Bay	PHS/HF	PHS	UUI 23 Phones		SES		KYUK-AM KDLG-AM		L/A	
POINT BAKER	93	S.E. Alaska N. Tip Prince of Wales Island			STC 12 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KFSK-FM KRSA-AM KSTK-FM		L/A	
POINT HOPE	582	W. Shore N. Slope Borough	PHS/SAT PHS/HF	PHS	AST 120 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KOTZ-AM KBRW-AM via trans.		LTN L/A	Community
POINT LAY	67	N.W. Shore N. Slope Borough		PHS	AST 35 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KBRW-AM		L/A	Community
PORT ALEXANDER	162	S.E. Alaska S. Tip Baranof Island			STC 16 Phones		SES		KFSK-FM KSTK-FM		L/A	
PORT ALICE	135	S.E. Alaska Prince of Wales Island		Private				TVP/ITV	KRSA-AM			
PORT ALSWORTH	75	S.E. Shore Lake Clark			STC		SES	TVP/ITV			L/A	
PORT GRAHAM	174	Tip of Kenai Peninsula	PHS/HF	PHS	STC 52 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KBBI-AM KGTL-AM/ FM		L/A	
PORT HEIDEN (Meshik)	87	N. Shore Alaska Peninsula	PHS/HF	PHS	STC 37 Phones		RTS to Meshik	TVP/ITV	KDLG-AM		L/A	

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COMMUNITY	POPU-LATION	GEO-GRAPHIC LOCATION	MEDICAL	HF RADIO	TELEPHONE SERVICE EXIST	TELEPHONE SERVICE PLANNED	LONG LINE	TV SERVICE	RADIO BROAD-CAST	DATA SERVICE	TELE-CONF.	CABLE TV
PORT LIONS	301	Kodiak Island	PHS/HF	PHS	ITC 108 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KVOK-AM KMXT-FM via trans.		L/A	PLC
PORT MOLLER	37	Alaska Peninsula					SES	TVP/ITV	KDLG-AM			
PORT PROTECTION		S.E. Alaska Prince of Wales Island			STC							
PORTAGE CREEK	46	N.E. of Bristol Bay Borough	PHS/HF	PHS	NTC 1 Phone (Foreign Exchange)		RTS to Dillingham	TVP/ITV from Dillingham	KDLG-AM		L/A	
PRUDHOE BAY	49	Arctic Plain on Beaufort Sea Coast		AST					KBYR-AM (via trans.) KBRW-AM			
QUINHAGAK	424	E. Shore Kuskokwim Bay	PHS/HF	PHS	UUI 86 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV KYUK via trans.	KYUK-AM KDLG-AM		L/A	UV
RAMPART	49	Interior W. of Fbks.	PHS/SAT		UUI 23 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KJNP-AM		L/A	
RED DEVIL	27	Lower Kuskokwim (Interior)	PHS/HF	PHS	Alascom 447-8001	BTI 1986	SES	TVP/ITV	KYUK-AM KSKO-AM KICY-AM KNOM-AM			
ROWAN BAY	50	S.E. Alaska Kuiu Island						TVP/ITV			L/A	
RUBY	283	Interior	PHS/SAT		YTC 79 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KSKO-AM		2 L/A	
RUSSIAN MISSION	195	Lower Kuskokwim	PHS/HF	PHS	UUI 48 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV KYUK	KYUK-AM KICY-AM KNOM-AM		L/A	

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COMMUNITY	POPU-LATION	GEO-GRAPHIC LOCATION	MEDICAL	HF RADIO	TELEPHONE SERVICE EXIST	TELEPHONE SERVICE PLANNED	LONG LINE	TV SERVICE	RADIO BROAD-CAST	DATA SERVICE	TELE-CONF.	CABLE TV
SAINT GEORGE	172	Pribilof Islands	PHS/HF	PHS	STC 53 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KICY-AM KNOM-AM KUHB-FM (KDLG-AM via trans.)		L/A	
SAINT MARY'S	566	Lower Yukon	PHS/HF	PHS	UUI 135 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV KYUK via trans.	KYUK-AM KICY-AM KNOM-AM	EMS	L/A	UV
SAINT MICHAEL	279	S.E. Shore Norton Sound	PHS/SAT PHS/HF	PHS	MTC 46 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KYUK-AM KICY-AM KNOM-AM		L/A	Community
SAINT PAUL	541	Pribilof Islands	PHS/HF	PHS	STC 121 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KICY-AM KNOM-AM KUHB-FM (KDLG-AM via trans.)	EMS	L/A LTN	
SAND POINT	870	Alaska Peninsula	PHS/HF	PHS	ITC 278 Phones		MES	TVP/ITV	KSDP-AM (KDLG-AM via trans.)		LTN L/A	
SAVOONGA	470	St. Lawrence Island	PHS/SAT PHS/HF	PHS	UUI 98 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KICY-AM KNOM-AM		LTN 2 L/A	UV
SCAMMON BAY	296	W. Shore Bering Sea	PHS/HF	PHS	UUI 58 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV KYUK	KYUK-AM KICY-AM KNOM-AM		L/A	Community
SELAWIK	635	E. of Kotzebue	PHS/SAT PHS/HF	PHS	OTZ 69 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KOTZ-AM		LTN 2 L/A	
SELDOVIA	435	Kenai Peninsula			GST 175 Phones		MW	ITV 4 Anch. via MW	KSRM-AM & KWHQ-FM via trans. KBBI-AM KGTL-AM KGTL-FM		L/A	

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6/SK1/0316-01/23

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COMMUNITY	POPU-LATION	GEO-GRAPHIC LOCATION	MEDICAL	HF RADIO	TELEPHONE SERVICE EXIST	TELEPHONE SERVICE PLANNED	LONG LINE	TV SERVICE	RADIO BROAD-CAST	DATA SERVICE	TELE-CONF.	CABLE TV
SEWARD	2,038	Kenai Peninsula			GTC 1,313 Phones		MW	TVP/ITV 4 Anch. via trans. WGN	KRXA-AM AFRN KSKA-FM via trans.		LTN 2 L/A	UV (Planned)
SHAGELUK	148	Lower Yukon Interior	PHS/SAT		BTI 13 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV KYUK via trans.	KSKO-AM KYUK-AM KICY-AM KNOM-AM		L/A	
SHAKTOOLIK	186	E. Shore Norton Sound	PHS/HF PHS/SAT	PHS	MTC 36 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KICY-AM KNOM-AM		L/A	
SHELDON POINT	135	Mouth of Yukon River	PHS/HF	PHS	UUI 29 Phones		RTS to Cape Romanzoff		KYUK-AM KICY-AM KNOM-AM		L/A	
SHISHMAREF	493	N.W. Shore Seward Peninsula	PHS/HF PHS/SAT	PHS	MTC 95 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KOTZ-AM		LTN 2 L/A	
SHUNGNAK	238	N.W. Arctic	PHS/SAT PHS/HF	PHS	OTZ 44 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KOTZ-AM		L/A	
SITKA (Borough)	7,611	S.E. Alaska Baranof Island		NG	STC 3,201 Phones		MW	TVP/ITV KTNL KTOO via MW	KIFW-AM KCAW-FM	EMS LIO	LTN 8 L/A	MCC
SKAGWAY (Census Subarea = 794)	761	S.E. Alaska N. End Lynn Canal		NG	NU 347 Phones		MW	TVP/ITV	KHNS-FM KINY-AM KJNO-AM	EMS	L/A LTN	EDD
SKWENTNA	30	Lower Cook Inlet			MTA (Willow Xchg)		RTS to Anchorage					
SLANA	39	Near Glennallen			CVT (Glennallen XCHG)		Wireline	TVP/ITV	KCAM-AM		LTN	

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COMMUNITY	POPU-LATION	GEO-GRAPHIC LOCATION	MEDICAL	HF RADIO	TELEPHONE SERVICE		LONG LINE	TV SERVICE	RADIO BROAD-CAST	DATA SERVICE	TELE-CONF.	CABLE TV
					EXIST	PLANNED						
SLEETMUTE	74	Lower Kuskokwim Interior	PHS/HF	PHS	Alascom 449-8001	BTI 1986	SES	TVP/ITV	KYUK-AM KSKO-AM			
SOLDOTNA	3,538	Kenai Peninsula		NG	GST 4,834 Phones		MW	ITV 4 Anch. via MW	KWHQ-FM KSRM-AM KSKA-FM & KGTL-FM via trans. KCSY-AM KPEN-FM KKEN-AM	EMS LIO	LTN 2 L/A	IV
SOUTH NAKNEK	185	Bristol Bay Borough	PHS/HF	PHS	BBT 48 Phones		RTS to King Salmon		KDLG-AM			BAY (Planned)
SPARREVOHN	28	Near Lime Village					MES	TVP	AFRN			
STEBBINS	327	S. Shore Norton Sound	PHS/HF	PHS	MTC 37 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KICY-AM KNOM-AM		2 L/A	Community
STERLING	1,530	E. of Kenai Lower Cook Inlet			GST (Soldotna XCHG)		MW	ITV 4 Anch. via MW	KGTL-FM via trans. KSKA-FM KCSY-AM KPEN-FM		L/A	
STEVENS VILLAGE	94	Yukon Flats N. of Fbks.	PHS/HF PHS/SAT	PHS	UUI 12 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KJNP-AM		L/A	
STONEY RIVER	43	Lower Kuskokwim Interior	PHS/HF	PHS	BTI 9 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KYUK-AM KSKO-AM		L/A	
SUTTON	304	Mat-Su Borough			MTA (Palmer XCHG)		MW	ITV school only 4 Anch. via trans.	KABN-AM All Anch stations		L/A	

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COMMUNITY	POPULATION	GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION	MEDICAL	HF RADIO	TELEPHONE SERVICE EXIST	TELEPHONE SERVICE PLANNED	LONG LINE	TV SERVICE	RADIO BROADCAST	DATA SERVICE	TELECONF.	CABLE TV
TAKOTNA	47	Interior W. of McGrath			UUI 31 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KSKO-AM AFRN		L/A	
TALKEETNA	441	Mat-Su Borough			MTA 419 Phones		MW	4 Anch. via trans.	KABN-AM All Anch stations		L/A	
TANACROSS	148	Near Tok			NU (Tok XCHG)		MW	KTVF-TV via trans.	AFRN			
TANANA	444	Interior W. of Fbks.	PHS/SAT	PHS BLM	YTC 114 Phones		MES	TVP/ITV	KJNP-AM	EMS	L/A	
TATITLEK	54	Prince William Sound			CVT 24 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KCAH-AM KLAH-AM		L/A	
TELIDA	32	Interior W. of Mat-Su Borough		State	UUI 11 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KSKO-AM		L/A	
TELLER	257	Seward Peninsula	PHS/HF	PHS	HTC 80 Phones		MW	TVP/ITV	KNOM-AM KICY-AM		L/A	
TENAKEE SPRINGS	156	Northern S.E. Alaska Chichagof Island		State	STC 38 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV			L/A	
TETLIN	110	E. of Tok Near Border			Alascom 324-8001	NU 1986	RTS to Tok	TVP/ITV			L/A	
THORNE BAY	392	S.E. Alaska Prince of Wales Island		Private	STC 131 Phones		MW	TVP/ITV	KSTK-FM KRBD-FM via trans.		L/A	Community
TIN CITY		Seward Peninsula					MES		AFRN			

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COMMUNITY	POPU-LATION	GEO-GRAPHIC LOCATION	MEDICAL	HF RADIO	TELEPHONE SERVICE EXIST	TELEPHONE SERVICE PLANNED	LONG LINE	TV SERVICE	RADIO BROAD-CAST	DATA SERVICE	TELE-CONF.	CABLE TV
TOGIAK	554	N. Shore Bristol Bay	PHS/HF	PHS	UUI 113 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KDLG-AM		LTN L/A	UV
TOK	608	Interior 90 miles west of Canada border	PHS/HF	PHS	NU 345 Phones		MW	TVP/ITV KTVF	AFRN KAYY-FM	EMS	L/A LTN	
TOKSOOK BAY	365	Mainland Opposite Nunivak Island	PHS/HF	PHS	UUI 69 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV KYUK via trans.	KYUK-AM KICY-AM KNOM-AM		L/A LTN	UV
TOLSONA		Near Glennallen			CVT (Glennallen XCHG)		MW	TVP/ITV	KCAM-AM			
TRAPPERS CREEK	350	Near Talkeetna			MTA (Talkeetna XCHG)		MW	TVP/ITV	KSKA-FM via trans		L/A	
TULUKSAK	272	Lower Kuskokwim	PHS/HF	PHS	UUI 40 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV KYUK via trans.	KYUK-AM		L/A	
TUNTUTULIAK	203	Kuskokwim Bay	PHS/HF	PHS	UUI 56 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV KYUK	KYUK-AM KDLG-AM		L/A	
TUNUNAK	333	Near Nunivak Island	PHS/HF		UUI 75 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KYUK-AM KICY-AM KNOM-AM		L/A	UV
TWIN HILLS	67	N. Shore Bristol Bay	PHS/HF	PHS	UUI 26 Phones		RTS to Togiak	TVP/ITV	KDLG-AM		L/A	
TYONEK	302	N.E. Shore Cook Inlet			MTA 83 Phones		MW	4 Anch. direct ITV from Sterling	All Anch. stations		L/A	
UNALAKLEET	784	Norton Sound	PHS/HF	PHS	GTC 232 Phones		MES	TVP/ITV	KICY-AM KNOM-AM	EMS	LTN 3 L/A	UV

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COMMUNITY	POPULATION	GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION	MEDICAL	HF RADIO	TELEPHONE SERVICE EXIST	TELEPHONE SERVICE PLANNED	LONG LINE	TV SERVICE	RADIO BROADCAST	DATA SERVICE	TELECONF.	CABLE TV
UNALASKA	1,630	Aleutians	PHS/HF	PHS	ITC 526 Phones		MES	TVP/ITV KIN-TV (KAKN via tape delay)	KIAL-AM (KDLG via trans.) AFRN	EMS	LTN L/A	EYE
VALDEZ	3,687	Prince William Sound			CVT 1,849 Phones		MES	TVP/ITV	KVAK-AM	EMS LIO	LTN 2 L/A	AC
VENETIE	129	Yukon Flats	PHS/SAT		UUI 20 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KJNP-AM		L/A	
WAINWRIGHT	507	Shoreline Arctic Sea		PHS	AST 119 Phones		SES	TVP/ITV	KBRW-AM		LTN L/A	Community
WALES	136	W. Shore Seward Peninsula	PHS/HF	PHS	MTC 30 Phones		RTS to Tin City	TVP/ITV	KICY-AM KNOM-AM AFRN		L/A	
WASILLA	3,459	Mat-Su Borough		NG	MTA 7,632 Phones		MW	ITV on cable only All Anc Stations	KNZB-FM Anch. Stations KABN-AM KCSY-AM	LIO EMS	LTN 5 L/A	NS
WHALE PASS	93	S.E. Alaska Prince of Wales Island		Private				TVP/ITV	KRSA-AM KSTK-FM			
WHITE MOUNTAIN	150	S.E. Seward Peninsula	PHS/HF	PHS	MTC 29 Phones		MW	TVP/ITV	KICY-AM KNOM-AM		L/A	
WHITTIER	268	N.W. Shore Prince William Sound			WTC 98 Phones		Wireline From Portage Creek	TVP/ITV		EMS	L/A	
WILLOW	232	Mat-Su Borough			MTA 412 Phones		MW	ITV in school only All Anch. Stations	Anch. stations KABN-AM		L/A	

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COMMUNITY	POPULATION	GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION	MEDICAL	HF RADIO	TELEPHONE SERVICE EXIST	TELEPHONE SERVICE PLANNED	LONG LINE	TV SERVICE	RADIO BROADCAST	DATA SERVICE	TELECONF.	CABLE TV
WINDFALL HARBOR	1	S.E. Alaska near Juneau		State								
WOMANS BAY		Near Kodiak			GST (Kodiak XCHG)			TVP/ITV	KGTL-FM via trans. KVOK-AM KMXT-FM			
WOODY ISLAND	5	Near Kodiak Island			GST (Kodiak XCHG)		RTS to Kodiak		KVOK-AM KMXT-FM KGTL-FM via trans.			
WRANGELL (Census subarea = 2,499)	2,376	S.E. Alaska Wrangell Island		NG	GTC 1,030 Phones		MW	TVP/ITV KTOO via MW	KSTK-FM KRSA-AM KTKN via cable	EMS	LTN 2 L/A	AC
YAKUTAT	453	N.E. Shore Gulf of Alaska			STC 266 Phones		MES	TVP/ITV	KJFP-FM	EMS	L/A LTN	

Prepared by: Division of Telecommunications Services

Telecommunication Programs
Capital & Operating Expenditures Authorized
Common-Size Comparative Summary

	Dollars (In Thousands) Year		Common-Size Percentage	
	FY 86	FY85	FY86	FY85
APBC - General	$5,614.4	$5,578.8*	20%	17%
APBC - Public TV	$2,571.6	$4,045.8	9%	13%
Div. of Telecom Operations [$3,408.7 for TVP]	$8,553.9	$8,661.6	31%	27%
Div. of Telecom Services	$821.4	$1,356.0	3%	5%
Dept. of Ed/OIS	$834.7	$4,487.9**	3%	14%
ITV/LearnAK	$3,601.8	$520.0	13%	2%
UAITS	$977.6	$1,283.7	3.5%	4%
UAITS/LearnAK	$1,255.5	$1,066.9***	4.5%	3%
LAA/Public Affairs	$1,970.5	$3,270.2	7%	10%
Other (H&SS, Public Safety, C&RR)	$1,705.0	$1,790.7****	6%	5%
TOTAL	$27,906.4	$32,061.6	100%	100%

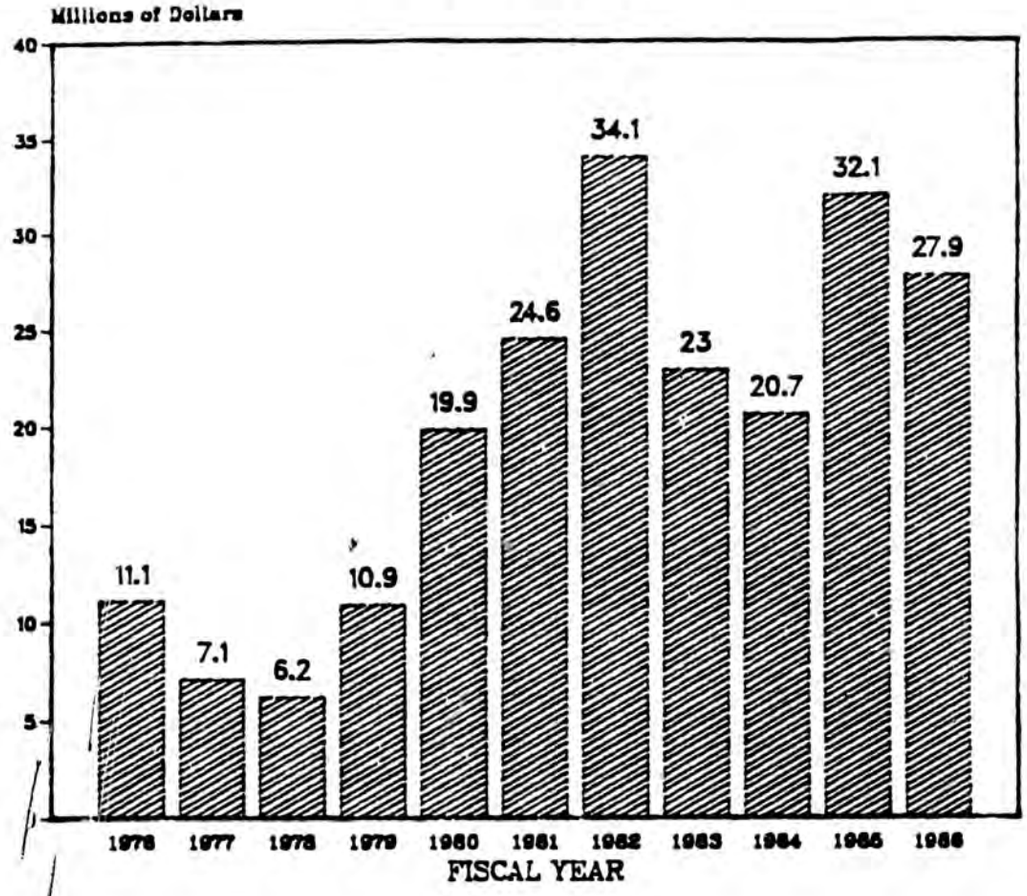
*Breakdown of APBC budget from $8,186.0 FY86 and $9,624.6 FY85 supplied by Charles Northrip, Exec. Director, APBC. [See his comments in the addendum to this report]. Total costs were compiled from review of each appropriation bill as were other other figures presented in this table excluding UAITS/Learn Alaska for which the budget components were also supplied by program administrators.

**This was appropriated to "Education Technology & Telecommunications", DOE LearnAK component included. Appropriation amended by $157. in FY86, (Chapt. 105, SLA 85).

***It should be noted LearnAK within UAITS was reorganized after FY85 and while it appears the budget increased, according to program directors, there was an actual cut of $120,000 in funding for FY86 due to additional costs being placed under this program.

****Appropriation of $600.7 was amended in FY86 and transferred from Public Safety to DOA for state accounting system. Also an additional $20. appropriation to Public Safety was amended and freed for reappropriation (Chapt. 105, SLA 85).

Telecommunications Appropriations
1975 – 1985



SERVICE LIST

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Steven J. Gorosh, hereby certify that on this 15th day of July, 1986, I caused copies of the foregoing "Response of the State of Alaska to Order Requesting Data and Inviting Comments" to be sent by first-class mail, postage prepaid, to the following:

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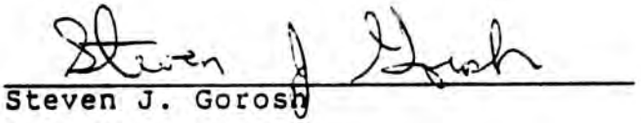
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