S.W., Suite 540, Renton, WA 98055–4056.

In addition, any person may, upon request, inspect the application, notice and other documents germane to the application in person at the Durango-La Plata County Airport.

Issued in Renton, Washington on August 23, 1994.

Matthew J. Cavanaugh,

Manager, Safety & Standards Branch, Airports Division, Northwest Mountain Region.

[FR Doc. 94–21529 Filed 8–30–94; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–M

Maritime Administration

Voluntary Intermodal Sealift Agreement

AGENCY: Maritime Administration, Department of Transportation.

ACTION: Solicitation of Comments on Voluntary Intermodal Sealift Agreement.

NOTICE: The Maritime Administration (MARAD) announced the draft text of the Voluntary Intermodal Sealift Agreement (VISA) on August 17, 1994 (59 FR 42466). Interested parties are invited to submit written comments on the draft text by September 7, 1994, as well as to attend the previously announced open meeting on August 31, 1994, at 2 p.m., in Room 10234, Nassif Building, U.S. Department of Transportation, 400 Seventh Street SW, Washington, DC 20590.

SEND COMMENTS TO: Thomas M.P. Christensen, Director, Office of National Security Plans, Room P1–1303, Maritime Administration, 400 Seventh Street SW, Washington, DC 20590. Copies by facsimile should be sent to (202) 488–0941.

By order of the Maritime Administrator.

Dated: August 25, 1994.

Joel C. Richard,

Acting Secretary Maritime Administration.

[FR Doc. 94–21435 Filed 8–30–94; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–81–P

Sunshine Act Meetings

Federal Register
Vol. 59, No. 168
Wednesday, August 31, 1994

This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains notices of meetings published under the "Government in the Sunshine Act" (Pub. L. 94-409) 5 U.S.C. 552b(e)(3).

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Addition of Item to the Agenda of August 29, 1994, Meeting

By telephone vote on August 22, 1994, a majority of the members contacted and voting, the Board of Governors of the United States Postal Service voted to add to its agenda consideration of long lead time funding of mail processing equipment.

By unanimous vote, the Board determined, in accordance with 5 U.S.C. Section 552b(e)(2), that Postal Service business required that the matter be considered at this meeting even though the item had not been on the agenda of the meeting as originally announced in the **Federal Register** (see 59 FR 42330, August 17, 1994) and no earlier public announcement of the change was possible.

Requests for information concerning the meeting should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, David F. Harris, at (202) 268–4800.

David F. Harris,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 94–21632 Filed 8–29–94; 12:53 pm]

BILLING CODE 7710–12–M

Corrections

Federal Register

Vol. 59, No. 168

Wednesday, August 31, 1994

This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains editorial corrections of previously published Presidential, Rule, Proposed Rule, and Notice documents. These corrections are prepared by the Office of the Federal Register. Agency prepared corrections are issued as signed documents and appear in the appropriate document categories elsewhere in the issue.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Food and Nutrition Service

National School Lunch, Special Milk, and School Breakfast Programs; National Average Payments/Maximum Reimbursement Rates

Correction

In the correction of notice document 94-16293 appearing on page 39394 in the issue of Tuesday, August 2, 1994, in the first column, in the table, under the heading "School breakfast program" the entries for "Hawaii" should read as follows:

School breakfast program:	Non-severe need	Severe need
* * *	*	*
Hawaii:		
Paid	.2150	.2150
Reduced Price	.8325	1.0475
Free	1.1325	1.3475

BILLING CODE 1505-01-D

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

48 CFR Part 552

[APD 2800.12A, CHGE 55]
RIN 3090-AFO6

General Services Administration Acquisition Regulation; Small Business Subcontracting Program

Correction

In rule document 94-18401 beginning on page 38931, in the issue of Monday, August 1, 1994, make the following corrections:

552.219-16 [Corrected]

On page 38935, in the third column, in the section heading, "552.119" should read "552.219-16".

552.219-74 [Corrected]

On page 38937, in the first column, in section 552.219-74 (d), in the second line, "contract" should read "correct".

BILLING CODE 1505-01-D

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Public Health Service

42 CFR Part 2

RIN 0905-AD97

Alcohol and Drug Abuse Patient Records

Correction

In proposed rule document 94-20226 beginning on page 42561, in the issue of Thursday, August 18, 1994, make the following correction:

On page 42561, in the third column, under SUMMARY, in the seventh line, after the word "regulations" insert "cover only specialized individuals or units in such facilities".

BILLING CODE 1505-01-D

federal register

Wednesday
August 31, 1994

Part II

Office of Personnel Management

Report on Winter 1994 Surveys Used To Determine Cost-of-Living Allowances in Alaska; Notice

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

Report on Winter 1994 Surveys Used To Determine Cost-of-Living Allowances in Alaska

AGENCY: Office of Personnel Management.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice publishes the "Report to OPM on Living Costs in Alaska and in the Washington, DC, Area, June 1994," prepared by Runzheimer International under Government contract OPM–90–0705.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before October 31, 1994.

ADDRESSES: Send or deliver comments to Allan G. Hearne, Methodology Development Branch, Office of Compensation Policy, Personnel Systems and Oversight Group, Office of Personnel Management, room 6H31, 1900 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20415.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Allan G. Hearne, (202) 606–2838.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Sections 591.205(d) and 591.206(c) of title 5, Code of Federal Regulations, require that nonforeign area cost-of-living allowance (COLA) survey summaries and calculations be published in the **Federal Register**. Accordingly, OPM is publishing the complete "Report to OPM on Living Costs in Alaska and in the Washington DC Area, June 1994," produced by Runzheimer International under contract with OPM. This report explains in detail the methodologies, calculations, and findings of the winter 1994 living-cost surveys conducted in Alaska and in the Washington, DC area.

The report presents only the results of the winter 1994 surveys. It does not cover the summer 1993 living-cost surveys conducted in Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The results of the summer 1993 surveys were published in the **Federal Register** on May 26, 1994. Reporting the summer and winter living-cost surveys separately allows OPM to adjust COLA rates where warranted in a more timely manner.

Based on the winter 1994 living-cost surveys, Runzheimer computed index values of relative living costs in allowance areas using an index scale where the living costs in the Washington, DC area equal 100. (See the Executive Summary of the June 1994 Runzheimer report accompanying this notice.) OPM notes that the winter survey indices showed that the COLA rate for the Rest of the State of Alaska is currently set at the proper level but that the rates authorized for all of the other Alaska allowance areas are above levels warranted by the indices. However, the Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriations Act, 1992 (Pub. L. 102–141), prohibits reductions in COLA rates through December 31, 1995. Therefore, OPM is *not* proposing any adjustments to the COLA rates in Alaska at this time.

U.S. Office of Personnel Management.

James B. King,

Director.

Report to OPM on Living Costs in Alaska and in the Washington, DC, Area

June 1994

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Appendix

Executive Summary

This report culminates the fifth living-cost comparison study undertaken by Runzheimer International for the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) under contract OPM–90–0705. The contract requires Runzheimer to:

(1) survey living costs in 4 cost-of-living allowance (COLA) areas and the Washington, D.C., area, and
(2) compare living costs between the areas and the D.C. area.

To determine living costs in the identified areas and build this report, Runzheimer researched over 1,000 outlets and gathered more than 6,000 price quotes.

This report presents the results of the living-cost surveys conducted during the winter of 1994. The results of the summer 1993 surveys were presented in a report provided to OPM earlier this year.

To ease interpretation of the research results, we display the outcome of the comparisons as living-cost indexes in the table below. In addition, the table shows living-cost indexes for federal employees who have unlimited access to commissary and exchange facilities because of their employment. The index for the Washington, D.C., area (not shown) is 100.00 because it is, by definition, the reference area.

FINAL COST COMPARISON INDEXES

Allowance area	Local pricing	Commissary & exchange
Anchorage, Alaska	103.94	101.32
Fairbanks, Alaska	106.03	103.41
Juneau, Alaska	108.10	NA
Other Areas in Alaska*	127.56	NA

* As represented by Nome, AK.
NA = Not Applicable

One of the changes OPM requested this year was to separate the reporting of the summer and winter living-cost surveys. The purpose of this change was to allow OPM to adjust COLA where warranted in a more timely manner. Other changes included:

• A moving average approach to introduce new federal employment weights,

• A new methodology for collecting and analyzing automotive maintenance cost, and

• Minor changes in pricing sources for certain items to refine the comparisons of D.C. and allowance area prices.

We discuss these and other adjustments in appropriate sections throughout this report.

In addition, to monitor, fine-tune, and maintain effective control of the data-gathering efforts in Alaska, Runzheimer sent a full-time research professional to Alaska to visit retail outlets, Runzheimer research associates, housing data sources, and living communities.

Report to OPM on Living Costs in Alaska and in the Washington, DC, Area

1. Introduction

1.1 Report Objectives

This comprehensive report culminates data-gathering and research work undertaken in Winter 1994 as required by Task 2 of contract OPM–90–0705 between the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) and Runzheimer International. The report details the results of Runzheimer International's surveys of over 1,000 outlets to obtain more than 6,000 price quotes and the analyses of the data.

In 1990, in fulfillment of Task 1 of the contract, Runzheimer worked with OPM to design a model for estimating comparative living costs between the allowance areas and the Washington, D.C., area. Task 2 of the contract required that Runzheimer apply the model by conducting living-cost surveys, analyzing the results, and developing living-cost comparative indexes. On February 26, 1991, OPM published that model and the results of the first surveys conducted under the model in the **Federal Register**. On December 10, 1992, OPM published in the **Federal Register** the second report, which covered the summer 1991 and winter 1992 surveys. On August 30, 1993, OPM published in the **Federal Register** the next report that covered the summer 1992 and winter 1993 surveys; and on May 26, 1994, OPM published the results of the summer 1993 surveys.

This report provides only the results of the winter 1994 surveys. This change was made at OPM's request. Separating the summer 1993 and winter 1994 surveys allowed OPM to adjust COLA rates where warranted in a more timely manner.

The analyses establish the comparative cost differences between the listed allowance areas and the Washington, D.C., area:

1. Anchorage, Alaska
2. Fairbanks, Alaska
3. Juneau, Alaska
4. Other Areas in Alaska (as represented by Nome, Alaska)

By law, Washington, D.C., is the base or "reference" area for the nonforeign area COLA program.

Task 2 of the OPM contract also required Runzheimer International to calculate comparative living costs in the areas listed below and the Washington, D.C., area for federal civilian employees who have access to military commissaries and post exchanges.

1. Anchorage, AK
2. Fairbanks, AK

Under OPM regulations, federal civilian employees who have unlimited access to commissaries and post exchanges due to their employment by the government may receive a different allowance rate than other federal employees. This regulation does not apply to federal employees who have limited access or unlimited access for other reasons—e.g., being married to active or retired military personnel.

1.2 Changes in This Year's Survey

Runzheimer and OPM made several changes to the survey and analyses. These changes included:

• Reporting the results of the summer and winter surveys separately,

• Using a moving average approach to introduce new federal employment weights,

• Updating appliance models or replacing one make with another where a previous brand was difficult to find,

• Employing a new methodology for determining automobile maintenance costs,

• Surveying only the cash price at branded gas stations unless only non-branded stations are available, and

• More accurately defining the distinguishing differences between family dining and fine dining.

Runzheimer has continued to include catalog sales in its survey. Since the Sears catalogs have been discontinued, Runzheimer has researched hundreds of catalogs to determine which are most appropriate. Runzheimer researchers found that most catalogs have uniform shipping charges. Only catalogs that sell merchandise in the allowance areas and Washington, D.C. area were used.

Appendix 3 identifies Goods & Services, Miscellaneous Expense, and Housing Related pricing changes. Current housing data can be found in Appendix 9A and Appendix 9B. Other changes are discussed where applicable in the report.

1.3 Pricing Period

Runzheimer collected price data for the Alaska allowance areas (and, again, the Washington, D.C., area) in February 1994. As with the previous surveys, however, our research associates collected price data for items dependent upon the pricing of other items slightly later (i.e., in March and April 1994).

To ensure consistent seasonal catalog pricing, Runzheimer used fall/winter catalogs for the Alaska areas.

1.4 Living Cost Components

In accordance with federal regulations, expense components Runzheimer costed to develop analyses, comparisons, and the report were:

1. Housing and Housing Related Expenses
2. Transportation
3. Consumption Goods & Services
4. Miscellaneous Expenses

Runzheimer factored sales, excise and property taxes into the analysis where applicable. However, in keeping with previous reports, we did not factor federal, state and local income taxes into the analysis. Because income taxes significantly affect living costs, Runzheimer and OPM are researching the issue of including income taxes in future surveys.

Educational opportunities vary significantly among locations in terms of availability, quality, and other factors. Runzheimer analysts and OPM officials agree that, without additional information, attempts to measure cost differences in education in the selected areas would be highly subjective and would not add to the integrity of the model. Therefore, education expense is not included in the model or surveys.

2. Overall Model

2.1 Measurement of Living-Cost Differences

The most common and most widely accepted way to measure living-cost differences between and among locations is to select representative items that people purchase in these locations and to calculate the relative cost differences, combining them according to their importance in terms of consumer expenditures. Runzheimer applied this methodology to compare living costs in each of the allowance areas with living costs in the Washington, D.C., area.

To move from this basic concept to computing comparative living costs between each allowance area and the Washington, D.C., area, Runzheimer followed five main processes or steps:

Step 1 Identify the segment of the population for which this analysis is being targeted (i.e., the target population).

Step 2 Determine how these people spend their money.

Step 3 Select items to represent the expense categories for which these people spend their money.

Step 4 Conduct pricing surveys of the selected items in each area.

Step 5 Analyze cost ratios for the selected items and aggregate them according to the relative importance of each item.

2.1.1 Target Population: Federal Employees

Runzheimer's living-cost model measures living-cost differences for non-military federal employees having annual base salaries between $10,000 and $80,000, the salary range of the 1990 General Schedule of the Federal Government. Because living-cost differences may vary depending on an employee's income level, Runzheimer designed its analytical model to identify living costs at three income levels.

In its first report to OPM, Runzheimer used the salary distribution of all General Schedule employees as of March 31, 1990, which OPM supplied, to determine the income levels that most accurately represent the federal employee population. After analyzing the array of salary data, Runzheimer picked the midpoints of the lower, middle and upper thirds of the distribution as its three income levels ($18,000, $28,400 and $45,200 respectively).

Runzheimer applied the same income levels for this report as it did for the first. In previous reports, Runzheimer recommended that OPM consider introducing changes in income levels and weights on a gradual basis. OPM agreed, and this year OPM introduced new Federal employment weights that are based on a moving average. OPM has informed Runzheimer that OPM plans to introduce other changes, such as new representative income levels and Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES) weights, in future surveys.

Runzheimer uses Federal employment weights in the model in two ways: (1) to combine survey data from multiple survey areas within a single allowance area and (2) to combine relative living costs by income level within each allowance area into a single index for the area (as required by section 591.205(c) of title 5, Code of Federal Regulations).

OPM's moving average allows the gradual introduction of new employment distribution data over time. The weights are based on a three-year average of GS employment. Each year, the latest GS employment data will be added to the three-year average, the oldest data will be deleted, and a new three-year average will be computed. This will keep the weights current while mitigating any fluctuations due to short-term changes in Federal employment.

In this first application of the moving average, OPM is departing slightly from the process described above in that the three employment distributions used are for the periods of 1990, 1992, and 1993. The 1990 rather than the 1991 employment is used because the model previously used 1990 data only. (See Appendix 13.)

2.1.2 Determination of Expenditure Patterns

2.1.2.1 Source of Expenditure Data

Conforming with last year's process, Runzheimer used the "prepub" statistical reports from the 1988 CES dated February 13, 1990 (see Appendix 1) as the basis for weighing expenditure patterns.

2.1.2.2 Income Level Adjustments

Because the CES reflected 1988 expenditure levels, Runzheimer reduced the three 1990 incomes back to 1988 levels before beginning the expenditure analysis. To calculate estimated 1988 income levels, Runzheimer used the average percentage salary increases of federal employees for the two-year period in question as supplied by OPM officials (4.1% increase 1988–89 and 3.6% increase 1989–90, resulting in a 7.85% two-year increase). This adjustment reduced the 1990 income levels to estimated 1988 levels of $16,700, $26,300, and $41,900.

2.1.2.3 Family Size Considerations

A family size of 2.6 was inherent in the weighing scheme Runzheimer employed to price all allowance areas. Derived from CES research, the number represented an average for the nation.

2.1.2.4 Analysis of the 1988 Consumer Expenditure Survey

From the 1988 CES, Runzheimer used the statistical report entitled "Table 2. Income before Taxes," which listed average expenditures for families earning similar incomes, organized into eight income ranges. Runzheimer analyzed these data to develop typical spending patterns for the three income profiles identified in 2.1.2.2. (The table below displays the results of the analysis.)

Seven income ranges encompassed the salary range of the General Schedule:

$10,000 to $14,999

$15,000 to $19,999
$20,000 to $29,999
$30,000 to $39,999
$40,000 to $49,999
$50,000 and over
All respondents combined

The 1988 CES grouped expenses into small, logical families of items. For example, the report divided money spent by families on beef into four groups: ground beef, roast, steak and other beef. The steak and roast groupings were further separated into smaller clusters of items (e.g., sirloin and round steak, chuck and round roast).

Drawing on this survey of expenditure data, Runzheimer sorted the item groupings into the four main cost components specified in the OPM regulations: Consumption Goods & Services, Transportation, Housing, and Miscellaneous Expenses. Runzheimer observed that families in the lower income ranges spent more of their money, as a percentage of total expenses, on goods and services and housing than families in higher income ranges. Also, families spent approximately the same percentage of their total expenses on transportation, regardless of income. Consequently, the Miscellaneous Expense component which includes such things as medical-care expenses, contributions, gifts to non-family members, pension funds, long-term savings and investments, and life insurance premiums—increased as a percentage of total expenses as income increased.

To develop accurate and defensible weighing patterns for the three income levels, Runzheimer performed linear regression analysis on the selected 1988 CES data. Listed below are the results of Runzheimer's analysis for the income ranges listed on the preceding page:

COMPONENT EXPENSES EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EXPENSES

Income level 1991	Income level 1988 (Est.)	Goods & services	Housing (percent)	Transportation (percent)	Misc. (percent)	Total (percent)
$18,000	$16,700	39.59	24.35	20.76	15.30	100.00
28,400	26,300	39.15	23.48	20.33	17.04	100.00
45,200	41,900	38.74	22.66	19.94	18.66	100.00

Runzheimer further sorted Goods & Services into ten categories and used linear regression techniques to provide accurate ratios of renters to homeowners at each income level. Statistics on these component groupings appear later in this report.

2.2 General Formulae and Applications

An "index" is a mathematical way to compare one price (or set of data) with another. For example, if a price index for a can of green beans is 110, that means that a can of green beans costs 10% more in the pricing area (i.e., allowance area) than in the reference area (i.e., the Washington, D.C., area).

Runzheimer computed indexes for hundreds of items. To combine these indexes, Runzheimer applied weights from the CES that reflected the relative amount consumers normally spend on the items. For example, the price of a can of green beans has a lower weight than the price of a pound of apples because, according to the CES, people generally spend less on canned green beans than on apples.

Runzheimer employed an indexing methodology known as Laspeyres to derive total cost indexes for each of three income levels and for each costed location. As applied to living-cost research, the Laspeyres index reflects the expenditure patterns of the people in the reference area (i.e., the Washington, D.C., area) to weight the prices. Because detailed CES data by income level are not published for the Washington, D.C., area, Runzheimer used nationwide CES data to compute weights. Consequently, Runzheimer did not technically apply the Laspeyres index methodology in its pure form. Nevertheless, Runzheimer firmly believes that this nuance does not invalidate the price comparisons presented in this report.

As described in the example above and in greater detail in sections 3.2 and 6.2, Runzheimer applied the Laspeyres methodology to compute price indexes for the Goods & Services and the Miscellaneous Expenses components, respectively. For the Transportation and the Housing components, Runzheimer used a combination of a cost-build-up approach and the Laspeyres methodology to compute component indexes.

In conformance with section 591.205(c), title 5, Code of Federal Regulations, Runzheimer followed a five-step process to derive the overall total indexes for each allowance area. First, Runzheimer used the CES data and the income ranges described in section 2.1.2.4 above to derive the amount of money consumers typically spend on each component at each income level. These amounts appear in the table below and in Appendix 14.

TYPICAL CONSUMER EXPENDITURES BY INCOME LEVEL AND COMPONENT

Income level	Goods & services	Own/rent	Transportation	Misc.	Total
Lower	$7,126	$4,383	$3,737	$2,754	$18,000
Middle	11,119	6,668	5,774	4,839	28,400
Upper	17,510	10,242	9,013	8,434	45,200

Note. Values may not total because of rounding.

Second, for each allowance area, Runzheimer multiplied the values above by the component indexes for the allowance area. Because the Housing component consisted of two indexes (one for owners and another for renters), we produced two sets of total relative costs—one for owners and another for renters.

Third, for each allowance area and income level, Runzheimer combined the total relative costs for owners and renters using the proportion of owners and renters as identified in the CES to weigh the costs. (See section 4.2.1.) This produced an overall, average, relative living cost at each income level in each allowance area.

Fourth, for each allowance area, the overall, average relative costs by income level were combined using federal employment weights based on the employment at each income level in the allowance area. Applying the same allowance-area employment weights, Runzheimer computed an overall, average cost for the reference area.

The last step was to divide the overall, average relative cost for the allowance area by the overall, average cost for the reference area to produce the final index. (See Appendix 14 for the calculations for each index.)

2.3 Data Collection Process

As noted earlier, Runzheimer obtained price information on over 6,000 items from over 1,000 outlets. To accomplish this important research effort, we selected the most efficient and effective information-gathering approaches possible. This section describes the various approaches.

2.3.1 In-house Research Staff

Runzheimer research personnel at its corporate headquarters in Rochester, Wisconsin, played a major role in all data-collection activities. These professionals:

- Contacted manufacturers, trade associations, governmental agencies, and retail establishments to ensure that suitable items were selected and priced;
- Contacted professionals in the real estate business in each of the costed locations to obtain general information as well as specific rental rates and home market values;
- Conducted pricing surveys on site and by telephone for many items;
- Served as a liaison for field researchers;
- Performed hundreds of quality control checks in conformance with editing rules communicated by Runzheimer to OPM once the data had been collected (these checks often involved verification of the survey data through telephone calls as well as comparing current data-gathering results with those from the 1992–1993 survey); and
- Analyzed and computed the category, component and total comparative cost indexes.

2.3.2 Field Researchers—"Research Associates"

Collection of most price data was best accomplished through personal visits to retail outlets (e.g., grocery, clothing, automobiles). For these activities, Runzheimer hired residents of each allowance area as independent contractors ("research associates"). For years, when measuring living costs for its clients, Runzheimer has applied this approach to data collection in over 80 countries worldwide.

To avoid any real or perceived conflicts of interest, Runzheimer did not hire persons as research associates who were either employees of the Federal Government, or who had immediate family who were employees of the Federal Government.

2.3.3 On-site Visits by Runzheimer Research Personnel

Full-time Runzheimer research professionals travelled to selected allowance areas to supervise data-collection activities and perform various quality-control checks on the data as necessary. Each such visit occurred during the pricing period.

The researchers visited living communities within the allowance areas to look at housing accommodations personally and to talk with local real estate professionals. They also visited numerous retail outlets to verify item quality, selection and price levels in general.

In addition, these researchers met with Runzheimer's research associate(s) to answer any data-collection questions and to provide any additional training and instruction as necessary.

2.4 Editing and Quality Control Procedures

Runzheimer's experience in measuring living-cost differences enabled us to establish editing and quality-control procedures at all stages of collecting and analyzing data. All data provided by research associates were manually reviewed by analysts prior to being entered into Runzheimer's computer system. Data elements were subsequently checked through software programs.

Federal regulations in section 591.205(b)(1)(i), title 5, Code of Federal Regulations, state that, "Whenever possible, exact brands and models are priced in each location." Every effort was made to satisfy this objective. (See section 3.3 for a discussion of brand and model selection.) Nevertheless, in a number of the allowance areas, the exact brands and models were either not readily available or not available at all. In these instances, editing decisions and substitutions were needed.

Runzheimer defines "editing" as the removal and/or replacement of a price quote based on consistent and logical criteria. In all areas, Runzheimer was concerned that items of lesser (or greater) quality than the item specified might inadvertently be included in the analysis and bias the results. Therefore, any price quote that varied significantly from other price quotes for the item was flagged, verified, and, if necessary, eliminated from the analysis.

Removing an item from a location analysis causes redistribution of its weight to other items in its subcategory (or category when no subcategory exists). Consequently, whenever possible, Runzheimer avoided removing an unpriced item from a location analysis. When the review process revealed a missing price for an item, Runzheimer resurveyed to obtain a price wherever possible.

2.5 Pricing Surveys in Nome, Alaska

There are four allowance areas in Alaska: Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau, and the Rest of the State of Alaska. As was done in previous surveys, Runzheimer surveyed living costs in Nome, Alaska to represent living costs in the Rest of the State of Alaska allowance area.

OPM selected Nome for survey beginning with the 1991/1992 surveys. According to OPM, Federal civilian employment in Alaska is concentrated in the three main cities, and Federal employment outside these three cities is not concentrated in any particular town or region.

OPM believed that living-cost surveys in multiple places outside the major cities would not be practical. Therefore, Nome was chosen because of its remote location, relative population size, and relative number of Federal civilian employees in that area.

2.6 Surveying the Washington, D.C., Area

OPM defined the Washington, D.C., area in the federal regulations as the Washington DC–MD–VA Metropolitan Statistical Area. Because federal employees who work in this area reside in Virginia, in Maryland, and in the District of Columbia, Runzheimer selected retail outlets and living communities from all three. Runzheimer's model gave equal weight to the average prices in each geographic area.

Because of the size and diversity of the Washington, D.C., area, Runzheimer conducted substantially more pricing surveys there than in other areas. For the Goods & Services component, Runzheimer generally surveyed to obtain six times as many price quotes in the Washington, D.C., area as in the typical allowance area. For the Housing, Transportation and Miscellaneous Expense components, data collection was generally triple that of the typical allowance area.

3. Consumption Goods & Services

3.1 Component Overview

Based on the CES data, the Goods & Services component consists of ten categories of family expense:

Food at Home
Food Away from Home
Tobacco
Alcohol
Furnishings & Household Operations
Clothing
Domestic Services
Professional Services
Personal Care
Recreation

To aid in quality control and analysis of future pricings, Runzheimer further subdivided four of the largest categories—food at home, furnishings and household operations, clothing, and recreation—into subcategories. Specific examples of products and services from these four subdivided categories can be found below. These examples only represent a minor portion of the total number of items (products and services) Runzheimer priced within each subdivided category. (See Appendix 2 for a complete description of all marketbasket items.)

EXAMPLES OF SUBCATEGORIES AND ITEMS SURVEYED IN THE FOUR MAJOR GOODS & SERVICES CATEGORIES

Goods & services category	Subcategories and Items Surveyed (Examples)		
Food at Home	Meats Pork Chops Whole Chicken Ground Beef Dairy Milk Cheddar Cheese	Cereals & Breads Cookies Spaghetti Cake Fruits & Vegetables Apples Frozen Peas Fresh Oranges	Groceries. Coffee. Ketchup. Margarine.
Furnishings and Household Operations.	Services Appliance Repair Supplies Toilet Tissue Laundry Soap Household Textiles Bath Towel	Furniture Living Room Chair Major Appliances Kitchen Range Refrigerator Housewares & Small Appliance Two-slice Toaster	Misc. Household Eqpt. Hammer. Electric Drill. Show Blower.
Clothing	Men's and Boy's Boy's Jeans Man's Jeans Man's Parka Women's and Girl's Woman's Slacks Girl's Blouse Girl's Jeans	Infant's Disposable Diapers Footwear Man's Shoes Apparel Products and Services Coin Laundry	
Recreation	Fees and Admissions Bowling Downhill Skiing	TV, Radio and Eqpt. Video Rental Pets Pet Food	Entertainment. All Terrain Vehicle. Board Game. Reading. Magazine.

From its ten categories of expense (which include the four subdivided categories above), Runzheimer selected a marketbasket of items on which to base its goods and services analysis. A "marketbasket" is a selected group of products and services that represent hundreds or even thousands of other items. Pricing every item available to consumers in a given locale would be unnecessary, inefficient, and probably impossible.

Runzheimer selected typically purchased items and weighted these according to their relative importance in terms of consumer expenditure patterns. Each marketbasket item represented a specific group of related expense items. Using CES data, we determined the relative importance (weight) of each item. We compared the average price of each marketbasket item in each allowance area with the average price in the Washington, D.C., area. The price differences (expressed as indexes) were aggregated based on the item, subcategory and category weightings, resulting in a total Goods & Services component index at each income level.

In 1991, OPM directed Runzheimer to include catalog pricing (including applicable shipping costs) to reflect this common purchasing option in allowance areas. OPM identified items to survey based on comments received on the 1990 survey. Runzheimer identified items to survey that were either unavailable or difficult to find in each allowance area. Together, OPM and Runzheimer agreed to survey eight marketbasket items by catalog.

In each allowance area Runzheimer generally requested three price quotes for each item (and sometimes more than three) from the local economy—one from each of three different outlets.

3.2 Marketbasket Research

3.2.1 Expenditure Research—Category Weightings

Runzheimer tabulated the expense data from the 1988 Consumer Expenditure Survey according to the ten categories of goods and services. As in the component analysis, Runzheimer used the expense data from the seven most appropriate income ranges as input into a linear regression analysis. From that analysis, Runzheimer calculated the category weightings for each income level as listed below:

CATEGORY WEIGHTINGS EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE

Category	Lower	Middle	Upper
Food at Home	25.52	22.38	19.35
Food Away from Home	15.95	16.09	16.23
Tobacco	3.13	2.54	1.96
Alcohol	2.92	2.79	2.67
Furnishings & Hsld. Op	14.35	15.95	17.49
Clothing	14.24	14.93	15.59
Domestic Service	1.78	1.79	1.81
Professional Services	5.77	5.84	5.91
Personal Care	3.57	3.47	3.38
Recreation	12.77	14.22	15.61
Totals	100.00	100.00	100.00

3.2.2 Expenditure Research—Subcategory and Item Weightings

Runzheimer also drew upon the expense data from the 1988 CES to determine proper subcategory and item weightings and to identify marketbasket items. Logical groupings of family expenditures provided the basis for subcategory and item weights. Unlike category weightings, which vary by income level, subcategory and item weightings are computed from national aggregate expenditures only (i.e., all three income levels used the same set of subcategory and item weightings) as this approach is most common in similar private sector cost-of-living analyses.

Runzheimer's expenditure research process included procedures to ensure that no marketbasket item had an overwhelmingly large or insignificantly small item weighing.

3.3 Marketbasket Item Specifications

From each logical expense grouping, Runzheimer selected one or more marketbasket items to represent all items in the grouping. When selecting specific items for the marketbasket, Runzheimer worked to satisfy these three criteria:

- Items should be readily available in all locations if possible or should be items of local significance (e.g., snow blower).
- Item price levels should logically represent the price levels of unselected items in the "logical grouping."
- Items should have the same or nearly the same application in all locations.

Appendix 2 lists Runzheimer's marketbasket items. Once an item was selected, Runzheimer's research analysts identified the specific brand and/or model/size of each item available in all (or most) locations. For some items, this involved contacting manufacturers, trade associations, retail establishments, etc. For other items, isolating specifications was quite straight forward because of their nature (e.g., bread, sirloin steak, nonprescription pain reliever). Appendix 3 identifies changes in the current items selected for pricing in the Goods & Services, Miscellaneous Expense, and Housing Related categories, along with explanation for the changes.

3.3.1 Exchange and Commissary Expenditure Research

Runzheimer used the same marketbasket items to price commissaries and exchanges as were used for the local pricings. We obtained one price quote for each marketbasket item surveyed in these facilities.

Runzheimer did not assume that people with access to military facilities made all purchases in these facilities. Instead, we used OPM's 1980 Living Pattern Survey of federal employees to determine the percentage of purchases that families typically make in military facilities versus local outlets. These percentages were used to aggregate the local and commissary/exchange prices into one set of appropriate, blended prices. (The blended prices were compared to the local prices in the Washington, D.C., area just as each allowance area's local prices were.)

PERCENTAGES OF PURCHASES MADE AT PX/COMMISSARIES

Category	Allowance Area	
	Fairbanks	Anchorage
Food at Home	61.3	66.2
Food Away	0.0	0.0
Tobacco	81.0	71.0
Alcohol	53.0	47.0
Furn. & Hsld. Op	46.2	44.3
Clothing	17.3	18.3
Domestic Service	0.0	0.0
Professional Services	0.0	0.0
Personal Care	59.5	36.0
Recreation	49.7	33.7

3.4 Goods & Services Data Collection Procedures

3.4.1 Data Collection Materials

The living-cost surveys conform with the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act and are approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

Runzheimer collected data with OMB-approved data collection materials (see Appendix 5). All Runzheimer-developed worksheets conformed to the OMB-approved materials.

3.4.2 Outlet Selection

Proper outlet selection is crucial to measuring living-cost differences accurately because misjudgment can seriously affect survey results. Runzheimer paid particular attention to choosing appropriate outlets, focusing on three key guidelines to ensure proper outlet selection.

First, for areas that had numerous outlets from which to choose, Runzheimer identified targets in several different geographic areas. For example, in the Washington, D.C., area, Runzheimer selected outlets in and around six different geographic areas: that is, two areas in Virginia, two in Maryland and two in the District of Columbia.

Runzheimer's second guideline was that for any one marketbasket item, all outlets be similar in type. For example, Runzheimer surveyed two of the three food items in full-service grocery stores and the third food item in a warehouse-type grocery store in all locations where such stores are found. Gathering prices from all warehouse-type stores in one location and all full-service grocery stores in another would have distorted price comparisons.

The last guideline involved the diversity of outlets in Runzheimer's sample. We believe that pricing different items in different types of outlets more accurately portrays living-cost differences. For example, for efficiency, Runzheimer could have priced all clothing items in department stores. However, to incorporate price levels at other types of outlets that sell clothing items, whenever possible, Runzheimer surveyed some items in men's and women's clothing stores, some items in department stores, other items in shoe stores and still other items in discount department stores.

Runzheimer's research analysts selected outlets on the basis of:

- Personal experience of Runzheimer on-site research associates and travelling researchers;
- Informal telephone interviews with knowledgeable residents in each area;
- Yellow pages sections of area telephone books;
- Area chambers of commerce and information bureaus; and
- Experience gained from other surveys conducted by Runzheimer.

With new businesses constantly appearing (and old ones disappearing), outlet selection will be an ongoing process. Also, one can expect a portion of outlets to refuse to participate every year. Therefore, updating Runzheimer's outlet sample is a necessary and important part of each pricing survey.

An example of refining outlet selection for this year's survey is the attention paid to defining the distinguishing differences between restaurants categorized as appropriate for family dining and those appropriate for fine dining. OPM developed a matrix which defined such characteristics as menu selections, atmosphere, table setting, seating, reservations, and AAA rating. This allowed Runzheimer researchers to compare apples to apples between the allowance areas and the Washington D.C. area. Also, OPM established guidelines directing Runzheimer to survey 100% family restaurants for breakfast, roughly 75% for lunch, and roughly 66% for dinner.

3.5 Inclusion of Sales and Excise Taxes

For all items subject to sales tax, the appropriate amount of tax was added prior to analysis. Runzheimer gathered applicable information on taxes by contacting appropriate sources of information in the allowance areas. Runzheimer also drew upon appropriate tax publications, such as the State of Maryland's Sales and Use Tax Laws and Regulations and the Uniform Sales Tax, "Ordinance Section 69.05," of the City/Borough of Juneau.

3.6 Goods & Services Survey Results

In section 2.2 of this report, Runzheimer presented a detailed explanation of the economic model used to analyze the price data. As it applies to Goods & Services, the approach involved comparing the average prices of marketbasket items in each allowance area with those in the Washington, D.C., area. The resulting price ratios were aggregated into subcategory and then category indexes using the expenditure weightings derived from the 1988 CES.

In the area of professional services (accountant and legal fees), Runzheimer and OPM noted the existence of a relatively few extreme values that were either exceptionally low or high cost. In situations such as this, statisticians frequently use the median or trim the data in some manner to enhance reliability. Consequently, Runzheimer recommended that the observations be ranked from low to high and that the top and bottom 20% of the observations be "trimmed" (i.e. eliminated) from the data before averages or trends were calculated. (Data were not trimmed if there were fewer than five observations.) OPM agreed. These procedures reduce the influence of anomalies and make survey results more stable from one year to the next.

Appendix 4 contains tables showing the ten category indexes, the three weighing patterns, and the three total consumption Goods & Services indexes for each allowance area. The Washington, D.C., area does not require a table because it is, by definition, "the reference location" where all category and component indexes equal 100.

4. Housing

4.1 Component Overview

The Housing component consists of expenses related to owning or renting a dwelling. These include:

- mortgage or rent payments,
- utilities,
- real estate taxes,
- homeowner's or renter's insurance,
- home maintenance, and
- telephone.

At each of the three income levels, Runzheimer measured annual housing costs under the two main housing categories: ownership and rental.

4.2 Housing Model

4.2.1 Expenditure Research

Section 2.1.2.4 describes how Runzheimer analyzed the 1988 CES to identify the portion of expenses attributable to each of the four components. Runzheimer also used this survey to determine the national average ratio of families who own, as opposed to rent, their residences. Using the expense data from the seven most appropriate income ranges as input into a linear regression analysis, Runzheimer calculated own and rent weights:

OWN/RENT WEIGHTINGS

Category	Income levels		
	Lower (percent)	Middle (percent)	Upper (percent)
Homeowner*	37.10	46.91	62.86
Renter	62.90	53.09	37 14

OWN/RENT WEIGHTINGS—Continued

Category	Income levels		
	Lower (percent)	Middle (percent)	Upper (percent)
Totals	100.00	100.00	100.00

* With mortgage

Runzheimer excluded expenditure data for homeowning families without a mortgage because they were not typical of homeowners in the base area or in the allowance areas with the largest concentrations of federal employees.

The 1988 CES was also used to identify which home-maintenance items to price and to establish the relative importance of those items.

4.2.2 Development of Housing Profiles

To compare housing costs accurately in all locations, Runzheimer constructed a model to measure housing costs under six different circumstances; that is, we identified six typical housing profiles and matched these profiles to three income levels, as shown in the table below. Runzheimer and OPM agreed that at least one criterion for the owner profile should be the square footage of the home and at least one criterion for the renter profile should be the number of bedrooms in the rental unit. The profiles for homeowners and renters are:

HOUSING PROFILES

Income level	Renter profile	Owner profile
Lower	3–1–1 600* sq. ft. apt.	4–2–1 900 sq. ft. Condo or detached house.
Middle	4–2–1 900 sq. ft. apt.	5–3–1.5 1,300 sq. ft. detached house.**
Upper	4–2–2 or 5–3–2 1,100 sq. ft. townhouse or detached house.	7–3–2 1,700 sq. ft. detached house.

* Defined as "Total rooms—Bedrooms—Baths and representative size." Total rooms excludes bathrooms, hallways, entrance areas, and closets but includes bedrooms, living room, family room, kitchen, formal dining room, and den/study. The representative size is roughly the midpoint size for the range of housing surveyed at the income level.

** Row houses may be used in Northeast Washington, D.C., where the availability of single family detached homes is limited.

4.2.3 Living Community Selection

Runzheimer surveyed the same living communities for the Winter 1994 survey as it did for the winter survey portion of the 1992/1993 study. To gather data, our researchers contacted real estate brokers, residential appraisers and other knowledgeable real estate professionals in each area to obtain information on the predominant age(s), size(s) and type(s) of housing in various communities and housing subdivisions. When available and appropriate, Runzheimer identified at least six communities (two at each income level) in each allowance area. However, this goal was not achievable in some of the smaller allowance areas. For the Washington, D.C., area, Runzheimer selected nine communities (three at each income level) in which to gather renter and homeowner data.

A table of living communities used for pricing can be found in Appendix 6.

4.2.4 Identification and Quantification of Housing-Related Expenses

From the 1988 CES, Runzheimer identified and categorized housing-related expense items into one of five groups:

- utilities,
- real estate taxes,
- owners/renters insurance,
- maintenance, and
- telephone.

4.2.4.1 Utilities

For this study, Runzheimer classified electric, heat (oil or gas), water and sewer as utilities. Although most utility companies had ready access to current charges per unit of consumption and average consumption patterns for all households, very few (if any) separated consumption patterns by number of family members in a household or by size/type of accommodation.

Runzheimer focused on average annual consumption experience per household, gathering this information from utility companies serving each allowance area and the Washington, D.C., area. Combining this consumption data with current utility rates, Runzheimer computed average annual utility costs for each of electric, gas or oil (whichever Runzheimer found to be more widely used, if used at all), water and sewer. Runzheimer then assigned this average consumption pattern to the homeowner profile at the middle income level.

Because some utility costs vary by size of house and yard, Runzheimer calculated a multiplier consistent with the standard home sizes to arrive at utility rates for the other five profiles. The table below shows the standard sizes and utility factors for each profile. The standard sizes roughly equate to the reference size of each profile. The formula to calculate each multiplier was:

Multiplier = 1 + (.5 × (Standard square feet—1300)/1300)

The resulting utility multipliers are:

UTILITY MULTIPLIERS

Income level	Renter profile		Owner profile	
	Sq. ft.	Multiplier	Sq. ft.	Multiplier
Lower	600	.73	900	.85

UTILITY MULTIPLIERS—Continued

Income level	Renter profile		Owner profile	
	Sq. ft.	Multiplier	Sq. ft.	Multiplier
Middle	900	.85	1,300	1.00
Upper	1,100	.92	1,700	1.15

4.2.4.2 Real Estate Taxes

For this study, Runzheimer contacted the city assessor in each allowance area to obtain real estate tax information on the selected living communities. Real estate tax formulas were obtained for most living communities. Actual or representative tax amount paid were obtained in other communities.

4.2.4.3 Owners/Renters Insurance

As it did for previous surveys, Runzheimer undertook to gather insurance-rate information for the allowance areas for both renter and owner profiles. These rates represent coverage for structure and contents for homeowners but contents only for renters.

Previous research conducted by Runzheimer, at the request of OPM, found that insurance coverage for disasters, such as floods and earthquakes, is not prevalent in the allowance areas; consequently, Runzheimer, with the concurrence of OPM, does not consider these additional riders. (See *Report to OPM on Living Costs in Selected NonForeign Areas and in the Washington-D.C., Area, June 1992* at 57 FR 58556). Runzheimer notes, however, that OPM is reviewing the results of the Federal Employee Housing and Living Patterns Survey as they apply to this issue.

4.2.4.4 Maintenance

Many factors were involved in measuring the cost of maintaining a home, including area climate, architecture and building materials, and the cost of maintenance materials and labor. As it did for the previous survey, Runzheimer priced such household maintenance commodities as fire extinguisher, bathroom caulking and kitchen faucet. Pest control service was priced in every allowance area except Nome, Alaska, where local sources indicated it wasn't necessary.

Runzheimer developed maintenance costs based on the cost of maintenance materials and labor rates in each area. Runzheimer's approach to maintenance was the same as the approach to goods and services, as explained below.

Runzheimer used expenditure data from the 1988 CES to identify the national average home-maintenance expense, the maintenance items to survey, and the appropriate item weighing. Because most, if not all, maintenance items were included in rent, maintenance costs were not added in the three renter profiles.

To compute home-maintenance cost differences between each allowance area and the Washington, D.C., area for the homeowner profiles, Runzheimer obtained prices for selected building materials and labor rates for maintenance work. For each area, Runzheimer computed the relative cost (i.e., an index) for each maintenance item compared to the cost of that item in the D.C. area. As with Goods & Services, the results of the nationwide CES were used to weight these maintenance indexes into an overall index for each area.

To combine maintenance indexes with the other homeowner costs, which were expressed in dollar amounts, Runzheimer converted the indexes to dollars. To do this, Runzheimer multiplied the maintenance cost index for each area by the CES nationwide average maintenance cost and assigned that cost to the middle-income homeowner profile.

Logically, maintenance costs for larger homes would be greater than costs for middle-sized homes, while costs for smaller homes would be less. Therefore, in this study, Runzheimer applied the same homeowner multipliers used in the utilities model for the lower and upper income profiles (.85 and 1.15 respectively) to recognize differences in maintenance costs due to house size.

4.2.4.5 Telephone

Telephone expenses consisted of local service charges, possible additional charges for local calls, and charges for long distance calls. To measure estimated expenses for local service and local calls, where available, Runzheimer surveyed the cost of touch-tone service with unlimited calling.

To estimate long distance charges in all areas, Runzheimer surveyed the cost of three ten-minute direct dial calls per month to large U.S. mainland cities (i.e., Los Angeles, Chicago, and New York City). Runzheimer measured the price of a call placed in the survey area at the time of day necessary to be received in the respective city at 8:00 p.m. local time. In many areas, this resulted in pricing a combination of daytime and evening-rate calls.

4.3 Housing Data Collection Procedures

As was done in previous years, Runzheimer collected housing information from a variety of sources. Also as in previous years, Runzheimer research personnel traveled to profiled communities in the allowance areas to observe first hand the comparability of homes in one area versus another and the appropriateness of individual housing units for the profiled income level.

In previous surveys, OPM required several additional steps to increase the quantity and quality of housing data collected. These extra steps were again taken this year and included purchasing data from additional real estate listing services, making greater use of assessor's records when other data were not available, and contacting more real estate professionals to obtain additional home sales, rental data, and market trend information.

4.3.1 Homeowner Data Collection

In the homeowner data-gathering phase, Runzheimer obtained sale prices of homes (called "comparable sales") in the area that matched the housing profiles. In the communities that were identified (see section 4.2.3), Runzheimer tried to obtain all the comparable sales during the 6-month period prior to the date of the survey. For the winter surveys, the pricing period was July 1993 through February 1994.

As was done last year, Runzheimer contacted knowledgeable and helpful real estate professionals in each location and/or used real estate sales data and listing services. The amount of data obtained depended on the number of home sales in the community and the availability of square footage and other information. This in turn depended on the size of the community, the economic conditions, the quality and quantity of the realty data available, and the willingness and ability of local realty professionals and assessor offices to provide data. If the comparable sales data obtained from the first data sources were insufficient, Runzheimer contacted additional data sources in the area to attempt to secure more sales data, if practical.

4.3.2 Renter Data Collection

In some cases, the same realtors and brokers who assisted in our profiling phase were very active in the rental markets as well. When this occurred, Runzheimer obtained current rental rates and fees for our profiled apartments, townhouses and houses from these sources.

Runzheimer also contacted rental management firms that operated apartment complexes matching the profile specifications. In large metropolitan areas, such as the Washington, DC, area where rental complexes abound, our housing analysts conducted telephone surveys to obtain current rental information.

Rental data were obtained from a variety of sources, e.g., brokers, property managers, newspaper advertisements, and other listings. Analyses of these data revealed what appeared to be two separate rental markets—a broker market and a non-broker market. Rental rates and estimates provided by brokers generally exceeded those obtained from other sources.

In each area, the quantity of data obtained from either source-type varied significantly. Therefore, analyzing all of the rental data (both broker and non-broker) together for an area and income level was undesirable. Because OPM has no information on how federal employees who rent generally secure their lodgings, OPM requested that Runzheimer apply equal weights to the broker and non-broker data to compute the overall average rental rate for the area and income level. (See Appendix 9B.)

4.4 Housing Analysis

4.4.1 Homeowner Data Analysis

One of the most important factors relating to the price of a home is the number of square feet of living space. For each income profile in each allowance area and the Washington, DC, area, Runzheimer computed that average price per square foot for the comparables. Runzheimer used this value times the reference square footage for the profile to determine the average home value for the profile.

4.4.1.1 Data Trimming

OPM requested that Runzheimer continue to apply the special procedures developed during the 1992/1993 surveys. In 1992/1993, based on experience from the previous home-pricing surveys, OPM modified the living-cost model as it applied to the analysis of housing data. The modifications allow the use of housing costs trend data as well as current housing costs in the analysis of owner and renter living costs. These analyses are consistent with section 591.205(b)(3) of title 5, Code of Federal Regulations, and result in improved housing data results.

One of the modifications involves "trimming" the observations. In past surveys, Runzheimer and OPM noted that a relatively few extreme values (values that were either exceptionally low or high cost) could have a significant influence on the average housing costs observed at an income level within an area. Including these extreme values had the potential to cause results to vary erratically from one year to the next.

In situations such as this, statisticians frequently use the median or trim the data in some manner to reduce its volatility. The use of the median home value was not desirable because some areas had relatively sparse data at one or more income levels. This could make the median unstable from one year to the next.

In the 1992/1993 surveys, Runzheimer recommended, and OPM agreed, that the observations be ranked from low to high on the basis of the cost per square foot and that the top and bottom 20 percent of the observations be "trimmed" (i.e., eliminated) from the sample before averages or trends were calculated. (Data were not trimmed if there were fewer than five observations.) These procedures reduce the influence of home sales anomalies and make survey results more stable from one year to the next.

4.4.1.2 Special Considerations

The new procedures also involved analyzing data in a more thorough and integrated manner. The procedures required analyzing the current housing survey data, analyzing the trends observed when these data were compared with the previous survey's data, and comparing these trends with the views obtained from real estate professionals in the area. How and which data were used depended on the quality and quantity of data collected and how the trends observed agreed among income levels and with the views of local real estate professionals. These procedures are discussed below.

Runzheimer sought to gather all of the appropriate comparable sales data available in each area. As a minimum, Runzheimer sought to obtain 10 realtor sales per community per income level or 20 per income level per area. In many areas, the sales data exceeded the minimum.

If the minimum number could not be obtained or if highly divergent trend data were observed among income levels in the area or as compared with the views of local real estate professionals, additional analyses were performed. These analyses were:

1. If the current data were significantly better than the previous data (e.g., greater in quantity or more consistent), the current data were used to the extent practical.

2. If at least three observations at each income level were available, and the previous data were better than the current data or the previous and current data were of equivalent quality, the change (i.e., trend) in the average price was used to update the previous data. This was done using one of the following procedures, depending on the situation:

a. If data problems occurred at one income level only, the average rate of change at the other two income levels was used to adjust the previous prices for the affected income level.

b. If data problems occurred in two income levels, the rate of change observed at the non-problem income level was used to adjust the previous prices for the two affected income levels.

c. If data problems occurred at all income levels, the average rate of change observed at all three income levels was used to adjust the previous prices at all income levels.

3. If fewer than three observations were available at any income level and/or the data quality was questionable at all levels, all three levels of current and previous survey data were merged. These data were then analyzed by applying the procedures described in section 4.4.1 above to each set of merged data, and the average cost per square foot was computed for each set of data and compared to estimate the overall change in the area. This overall change was applied to the previous average costs by income level to determine the current costs at each income level for the area.

The areas for which these procedures were applied and the calculations used are found in Appendix 9A.

4.4.2 Rental Data Analysis

Runzheimer assigned each rental quote data point to a single income level, based on these criteria:

• Assign one bedroom apartments to the lower income level.

• Assign two bedroom apartments to the middle income level.

• Assign townhouses and detached houses with a minimum of two bedrooms to the upper income level.

4.4.2.1 Data Trimming and Special Analyses

In the analysis of rental data, Runzheimer applied the same procedures used to trim the home sales data (see section 4.4.1.1) except that data were ranked on the basis of monthly rental rates, not cost per square foot. Also, as with home sales analyses, special analyses were applied to rental data when the data were sparse or highly divergent trends were observed among income levels. These analyses were the same as those applied to home sales data (see section 4.4.1.2) except that if data were merged, overall estimates were based on monthly rental rates, not the cost per square foot. (See Appendix 9B for these analyses.)

4.4.3 Analysis of Housing-Related Expenses

Because section 4.2.4 covers the identification and quantification of housing-related expenses, these topics are not repeated here.

However, it should be noted that Runzheimer incorporated home sale prices from this study into the calculations of real estate taxes and homeowner's insurance, which depend upon the value of the home.

4.5 Housing Survey Results

In the above sections, Runzheimer describes how it measured the costs for maintenance, insurance, utilities, real estate taxes, rents, and homeowner mortgages. Appendix 7 shows the cost of each of these items, for renters and homeowners separately, in each allowance area and in the Washington, DC, area.

Appendix 8 compares the total cost of these items in each allowance area with the total cost of the same items in the Washington, DC, area. Again, there are separate comparisons for renters and homeowners.

The final housing-cost comparisons take the form of indexes that are used in Appendix 14 to derive the total, overall index for owners and renters. (Refer to section 2.2 for a discussion of the general formulae and how the component indexes are combined.)

5. Transportation

5.1 Component Overview

The Transportation component consisted of expenses related to private and public transportation. The private transportation category contained expenses related to owning and operating a vehicle in each area. The public transportation category focused on the cost of air fares from each location to a common point within the contiguous 48 states.

As was done in previous surveys, Runzheimer used national average expenditure data to combine the private and public transportation relative cost differences between each allowance area and the Washington, DC, area to arrive at a total Transportation component index.

5.2 Private Transportation Methodology

Runzheimer determined that an accurate and reasonable approach to measure transportation costs was to select and analyze three commonly driven vehicles (a domestic auto, an import auto and a utility vehicle) in all areas.

New vehicles were the basis for developing the transportation-cost calculations. Although Runzheimer could have developed costs from the premise that "identical" used vehicles would be purchased from auto dealers in each location, Runzheimer believed that costing new vehicles reduced the potential for inconsistencies due to value judgements concerning used vehicles.

5.2.1 Vehicle Selection and Pricing

As mentioned above, Runzheimer selected and priced a domestic auto, an import auto, and a utility vehicle as the basic vehicle types to cost in all locations. We based our selection of these vehicle types on their popularity in the United States as demonstrated by owner registration data.

To select a specific make and model within each vehicle type, Runzheimer identified the top-selling models in each car class. For these models, Runzheimer's research associates collected new vehicle prices.

At each auto dealership in the sample, Runzheimer recorded the suggested retail prices of the three vehicles plus any additional charges, such as shipping, excise tax, dealer prep, and additional dealer markup. Runzheimer used the suggested retail prices (not negotiated prices) in the analysis. Runzheimer also included documentation fees as part of the new-vehicle costs in Alaskan locations. Contacted dealerships explained that a documentation fee is charged on a new-car purchase to cover paperwork costs.

Runzheimer did not include a fee for the Washington, D.C., area because dealers in those areas do not typically charge a documentation fee.

The three vehicles selected for analysis were:

Domestic Vehicle—Ford Taurus GL 4-door sedan 3.0L 6 cyl
Utility Vehicle—Chevrolet S10 Blazer 4X4 2 door 4.3L 6 cyl
Import Vehicle—Honda Civic DX 4-door sedan 1.5L 4 cyl

Runzheimer priced 1994 models.

All vehicles were equipped with standard options, such as automatic transmission, AM/FM stereo radio and air conditioning. As done in the 1992/1993 survey, at OPM's request, Runzheimer also priced snow tires, engine-block heaters, and heavy-duty batteries in all of the Alaskan locations.

Car dealers in the Washington, D.C., area did not recommend vehicle rustproofing. However, it was suggested or recommended in allowance areas. Therefore, we included rustproofing as an add-on in all allowance areas, but not in the Washington, D.C., area.

5.2.2 Vehicle Trade Cycle

Calculating the cost to own and operate a vehicle requires that two important factors be determined: miles driven and time period of ownership. In the automobile industry, these two factors are known collectively as a vehicle's "trade cycle." The trade cycle is stated as a length of time either in months or years, and the total number of miles driven in that time period (e.g., four-year, 60,000-mile trade cycle). This information is required to compute annual costs related to fuel, oil, tires, maintenance and depreciation.

Conforming with previous living-cost reports, Runzheimer used a four-year 60,000-mile trade cycle in all areas based upon the following information:

• The Internal Revenue Service has used this trade cycle for many years to compute the allowable cents-per-mile reimbursement rate for persons who drive their personal vehicle for business purposes.
• The four-year time period coincides with the typical length of a vehicle loan.
• U.S. Department of Energy statistics for 1988 show that the U.S. average for number of vehicle miles driven was: 18,595 per household and 10,246 miles per vehicle.

Runzheimer has been unable to find conclusive statistics on average annual miles driven per vehicle in any allowance area. In 1991, Runzheimer contacted car dealers to obtain their observations on average odometer mileage on trade-in vehicles and informally asked other residents of each area for their opinions.

From the opinions gathered, we concluded that, in most cases, the average annual miles driven in allowance locations appeared to be less than or equal to 15,000. In the

Washington, D.C., area, the opinions of those contacted indicated an average annual mileage of 15,000 or more. Therefore, without definitive statistics to prove otherwise, Runzheimer set a standard used in all reports to date of 15,000 miles per year, which results in a four-year, 60,000-mile trade cycle.

5.2.3 Fuel Performance and Type

To establish average fuel-performance ratings, Runzheimer selected the "city driving" figures published by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Runzheimer chose the "city" instead of "highway" figures because all locations contained considerable stop-and-go driving conditions. All vehicles included in this study used regular unleaded fuel. Except in Alaska, Runzheimer obtained self-service cash prices and substituted full-service when self-service was not available. At OPM's request, Runzheimer priced gasoline at the full-service pump in Alaska.

As in its second report to OPM, Runzheimer has included in its analysis a number of fuel-performance factors; specifically, temperature, road surface, and gradient. Based on our research of these three factors, Runzheimer analysts developed fuel-performance adjustment percentages in each allowance area.

5.2.3.1 Impact of Temperature Upon Fuel Performance

Runzheimer consulted two published sources to develop its adjustment percentages for this fuel-efficiency factor: Passenger Car Fuel Economy: EPA and Road and The Weather Almanac (Ruffner & Blair). Miles-per-gallon performance varies by ambient temperature. The lower the temperature, the fewer miles-per-gallon achieved and vice versa. In the EPA study, the temperature at which no adjustments to fuel performance occur is 77°F. Below that temperature, miles-per-gallon achieved drops; above 77°, miles-per-gallon achieved improves. To measure the effect temperature has on miles-per-gallon for each allowance area, Runzheimer researched average monthly temperatures as reported in The Weather Almanac.

In each location and for each month, Runzheimer assigned the appropriate shortfall factor from the EPA study based on the average monthly temperature for each given location. For example, if the average monthly temperature was 35°, the shortfall factor in miles-per-gallon would be 0.876. After assigning factors to each month, Runzheimer averaged the twelve factors for each location. The results of these calculations are shown in section 5.2.3.4.

5.2.3.2 Impact of Road Surface Upon Fuel Performance

For its analysis, Runzheimer assumed that federally controlled roadways are typically composed of concrete and/or high-load asphalt and that locally controlled roadways are typically composed of low-load asphalt. EPA's research indicates that cars are generally more fuel-efficient on the firmer, high-load surfaces than on the softer, low-load surfaces.

Although traffic patterns and road usage certainly vary among areas, Runzheimer could find no relevant studies of these issues. Therefore, Runzheimer assumed that federally controlled roadways generally support twice the traffic of or are used at least twice as much as locally controlled roadways.

In each allowance area, Runzheimer researched the total mileage falling into either the federal or local categories. For example, Alaska contains 5,512 miles of federally controlled roads and 7,120 miles of locally controlled roads. The usage assumption allowed Runzheimer to increase federal road mileage by a factor of two.

Runzheimer applied the average low-load asphalt factor (which reflects dry, wet, and snowy conditions) to the local mileage percentage and the average concrete and/or high-load asphalt factor to the federal mileage percentage to create a weighted average factor for each area. These weighted factors for Alaska ranged from 0.94 to 0.97. The Washington, D.C., area was assigned a factor of 1.00 on the premise that the vast majority of traffic in that area travels on dry, high-load surfaces. (See section 5.2.3.4 for application of this factor in estimating overall miles-per-gallon.)

5.2.3.3 Impact of Gradient Upon Fuel Performance

Runzheimer consulted EPA's Passenger Car Fuel Economy: EPA and Road to determine the effect of local topography (i.e., gradient) upon fuel efficiency. EPA provides mileage factors based upon various gradients ranging from less than 0.5% (essentially flat) to greater than 6% (steep).

Runzheimer reviewed the topographic features of each area and found a wide range of road conditions. However, Runzheimer was unable to find information on the types of terrain drivers typically encounter in each area or the number of miles drivers travel in each type of terrain.

Lacking such information, Runzheimer assumed that drivers in the allowance areas generally travel roads having approximately the same gradients that are found on average in the United States. Applying the information from EPA's research, Runzheimer computed a fuel-performance factor of 0.981 for this type of driving. This factor was assigned to each allowance area. Runzheimer assigned a factor of 1.00 to the Washington, D.C., area on the premise that the vast majority of traffic in that area travels on major freeways and highways that are relatively flat. (See section 5.2.3.4 for application of this factor in estimating overall fuel efficiency.)

5.2.3.4 Overall Impact Upon Fuel Performance

Runzheimer applied the results of the analyses described above to "localize" or make geographically sensitive adjustments to the EPA average ratings and establish reasonable fuel-performance ratings for each allowance area.

In the table below, the factor 1.00 means that no adjustment to EPA fuel performance is appropriate. A factor of less than 1.00 means that the estimated gasoline mileage in the area is less than the EPA average. For example, the total adjustment factor for Fairbanks/Nome is 0.80. This means that the estimated gasoline mileage in Fairbanks and Nome is 80% of the EPA estimated average. Note that the adjustment factor for the Washington, D.C., area (0.94) indicates that average gasoline mileage in that area is below the EPA estimate also.

SUMMARY OF FUEL-PERFORMANCE ADJUSTMENTS

Location	Temperature	Road surface	Gradient	Total
Anchorage	0.88	0.96	0.98	0.83
Fairbanks/Nome	0.85	0.96	0.98	0.80
Juneau	0.89	0.96	0.98	0.84

SUMMARY OF FUEL-PERFORMANCE ADJUSTMENTS—Continued

Location	Temperature	Road surface	Gradient	Total
Washington, D.C.	0.94	1.00	1.00	0.94

Note: These adjustments compound. That is, the Total adjustment is the result of multiplying the three individual factors together for each location/area.

5.2.4 Vehicle Maintenance

With OPM's concurrence, Runzheimer selected the five most common maintenance service/repair jobs performed on vehicles as the basis for vehicle maintenance analysis:

- tune-up,
- oil change,
- automatic transmission fluid change,
- flush/fill coolant, and
- muffler installation.

Automobile manufacturers' recommended maintenance schedules were used to determine the frequency of performing each of these maintenance jobs. Maintenance schedules vary, depending on the driving conditions typically encountered. Consistent with the assumptions used for fuel economy and tire mileage, Runzheimer assumed that driving conditions in the allowance areas were generally severe and used the maintenance schedules that reflected that kind of driving. For the D.C. area, Runzheimer assumed that driving conditions were normal and used the maintenance schedules that reflected that kind of driving.

The recommended frequency of performing each of these jobs was combined with the prices charged by local dealers and service stations to compute an estimated annual maintenance expense.

For Alaska, Runzheimer included constant velocity (CV) joint boots as well. Runzheimer's research of CV joint boot replacement revealed varying replacement cycles between Alaskan allowance areas: Anchorage—every 45,000 miles (3 years), Fairbanks—every 15,000 miles (1 year), Juneau—every 45,000 miles (3 years) and Nome—every 30,000 miles (2 years). The cost of replacement for all three vehicle types has been factored into the indexes based upon the life cycle of the replacement. For example, 100% of the cost was included for Fairbanks because research indicated annual replacement was the norm. Only 50% of the cost was included for Nome where research indicated bi-annual replacement.

5.2.5 Tires

Research previously conducted by Runzheimer for OPM (see the June 1992 report) revealed that various factors (e.g., road quality/state of repair, road composition) caused tread life (the average number of miles a tire is expected to last) to be less in allowance areas than in the Washington, D.C., area. Based on these findings (some of which were quantitative), Runzheimer based tire expenses on a 40,000-mile tread-life in allowance areas, and a 55,000-mile tread-life in the Washington, D.C., area.

Runzheimer's research also indicated that four extra snow tires, with studs, would be required for all three vehicles in Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau. For Nome, Runzheimer's research revealed that mud and snow tires would be appropriate for the S10 Blazer but not the other two vehicles because all-season radials were reported to be the norm. (Most of the driving in Nome occurs within a very confined area). Therefore, as with the previous survey, Runzheimer surveyed the cost of extra wheels, extra tires, and installing studs for all vehicles in Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau and the additional cost of mud and snow tires for the S10 Blazer in Nome.

5.2.6 License and Registration Fees, and Miscellaneous Tax

Runzheimer obtained information regarding appropriate license and registration fees, and miscellaneous taxes (i.e., personal property tax and motor vehicle registration tax) from each area. One-time fees and miscellaneous taxes were divided equally over each vehicle's four-year trade cycle. Sales and excise taxes were included in the purchase price of each vehicle (see section 5.2.7.). Ongoing fees and taxes were included as part of the annual costs.

5.2.7 Depreciation

From Runzheimer's experience, the single largest annual expense related to owning and operating newer vehicles is vehicle depreciation, the lost value of the vehicle as it ages and is driven. To calculate average annual depreciation, Runzheimer divides the difference between the purchase price and the residual value by the number of years the vehicle is owned.

In the depreciation equation, Runzheimer used suggested retail prices, plus any additional charges, such as shipping, excise tax, dealer prep, and additional dealer markup. (Runzheimer did not believe that negotiated prices could be collected on an equitable basis.) As discussed earlier, the trade cycle was determined to be four years, 60,000 miles. Runzheimer research indicated that residual values were the same in all areas except Fairbanks and Nome. This research effort is explained below.

Runzheimer is aware that several firms and associations track and publish weekly or monthly used-car and used-truck wholesale auction prices. Some firms even publish projections of the future value of today's new vehicles. Most publications provide several residual values for each vehicle, depending on its condition at the time of trade-in (e.g., clean, average, rough). Several common publications of this type are *Black Book*, *Kelley Blue Book*, *Automotive Market Report*, and *NADA* (National Automobile Dealers Association). Unfortunately, these sources only track prices for vehicles sold in the contiguous 48 states and then publish broad-based average residual values for each vehicle.

To get specific information from sources knowledgeable about the used vehicle markets in allowance areas, Runzheimer contacted auto dealers and financial institutions in these areas. Most of the sources with whom Runzheimer spoke said that they used the above-mentioned publications as guides, just as dealers and financial institutions across the United States used them.

Except for Fairbanks and Nome, Runzheimer found no conclusive evidence that used vehicles in allowance areas were (on average) worth more or less than used vehicles in the Washington, D.C., area. Therefore, we reported the same used vehicle prices in all areas (except Fairbanks and Nome). An appropriate and logical source for these values was the October 1993 issue of *Black Book Official Finance/Lease Guide* for 1994 vehicles. For Fairbanks and Nome, Runzheimer used 90% of the *Black Book* projected residual values to reflect rougher conditions.

It should be noted for clarification that identical residual values did not translate into identical depreciation amounts in all locations. Depreciation amounts were higher in allowance areas than in the Washington, D.C., area because new vehicle prices in all allowance areas were higher.

5.2.8 Finance Expense

Runzheimer included the average annual cost of financing a vehicle in the total cost of private transportation. Runzheimer surveyed banks in all areas for their auto-loan interest rates, using a 48-month loan length with 80% financing as the basis in all locations.

5.2.9 Vehicle Insurance

Runzheimer measured the cost of auto insurance in each location. To determine the type of coverage to price, Runzheimer contacted insurance agents in each area to obtain information on the typical policy. Listed below are the most common coverages, limits, and deductibles for the surveyed living-cost areas.

Bodily Injury—$100,000/$300,000
Property Damage—$50,000
Medical—$5,000
Uninsured Motorist—$100,000/$300,000
Comprehensive—$100 Deductible
Collision—$250 Deductible

In all areas, Runzheimer attempted to identify the most "popular" automobile insurance companies by analyzing market-share reports compiled by an industry rating bureau. The policy described above was then priced again this year for each location. Two or three price quotes were obtained for each area and averaged together to produce the final number for this component in each allowance area.

5.3 Public Transportation Methodology

As was done last year, Runzheimer surveyed the cost of air fares as they relate to recreational travel. Runzheimer priced the lowest available round-trip air fare from each allowance area and the Washington, D.C., area to Los Angeles, California. Los Angeles was selected because it is a common point approximately equidistant from most of the allowance areas and the Washington, D.C., area. The cost of the trip from each allowance area to Los Angeles was compared with the cost of the trip from the Washington, D.C., area to Los Angeles to compute the public transportation category indexes. (See Appendix 11.)

5.4 Transportation Survey Results

Runzheimer measured the costs for fuel, maintenance and oil, tires, licensing, taxes, depreciation, finance, and insurance for three types of automobiles in each allowance area and in the Washington, D.C., area to determine typical private transportation costs. Appendix 10 shows the cost of each of these items in each area.

Runzheimer also measured the cost of recreational air travel from each allowance area and from the Washington, D.C., area to a common point within the contiguous 48 states. Appendix 11 shows the cost of these air fares and their relationship to the cost for the Washington, D.C., area.

Appendix 11 compares the total cost of the private transportation items for each vehicle in each allowance area with the total cost of the same items in the Washington, D.C., area. Appendix 11 also shows how the private and public transportation indexes were combined using expenditure weights derived from the CES data to produce final transportation indexes.

The final transportation indexes are used in Appendix 14 to derive the total overall index. (Refer to section 2.2 for a discussion of the general formulae and how the component indexes are combined.)

6. Miscellaneous Expenses

6.1 Component Overview

The Miscellaneous Expense component consists primarily of four unrelated groups of expenses:

- medical care,
- contributions (including gifts to non-family members),
- personal insurance, and
- savings and investments (including pensions).

Runzheimer believes that certain miscellaneous expense items should not affect living-cost measures between locations. For example, Runzheimer considers charitable contributions a personal choice, so we include this expenditure as a constant amount in all locations. Based on research into all of the expenses of this component, Runzheimer also regards expenses related to personal insurance, savings and investments, and pensions as constants, for reasons discussed in section 6.2.2.

To measure the miscellaneous expenses, Runzheimer constructed a pricing methodology similar to the one used in the Goods & Services component. Runzheimer selected representative items for medical care, priced them in all areas, and then computed a Miscellaneous Expense component index based on the relative importance of costed items and categories held constant.

6.2 Miscellaneous Expense Model

6.2.1 Expenditure Research

From the 1988 CES, Runzheimer tabulated the miscellaneous expense data into logical expense groupings and then determined the appropriate item weighing. The table on the following page lists the categories that Runzheimer selected to price and their weights:

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSE CATEGORIES & WEIGHTS

Categories	Income Level		
	Lower (percent)	Middle (percent)	Upper (percent)
Medical Care	43.41	31.56	22.40
Contributions (including gifts)*	12.38	14.90	16.85
Personal Insurance & Pensions*	44.21	53.54	60.75
Totals	100.00	100.00	100.00

*Held constant.

6.2.2 Miscellaneous Expense Methodology

As stated in section 2.2, Runzheimer used the Laspeyres indexing methodology to compute the Miscellaneous Expense component index. For groups of items held constant, the model assumed a price ratio between the allowance area and the Washington, D.C., area equal to 100.00%.

Runzheimer defined personal insurance and pensions as the portion of a family's budget that was targeted for long-term financial security. This is consistent with the definitions used by the CES, the results of which are used as weights in the COLA model. In the CES, money stored in a savings or investment vehicle for future expenditures (of goods and services, housing, or transportation) is accounted for in the other component weightings.

In section 6.1, we noted that expenses related to personal insurance were held constant for all locations. This was based on information received from life insurance companies and OPM officials. The life insurance companies contacted indicated that policies written (and premiums charged) to persons within the United States and its territories did not vary due to location. Runzheimer's research and discussions with OPM officials also indicated that, in general, federal employees in all areas received similar or identical benefits packages—any variations were due to personal preference. Therefore, Runzheimer believed, and OPM concurred, that holding these types of expenses constant was appropriate.

6.3 Miscellaneous Expense Data Collection Procedures

Medical care items were surveyed consistent with the approach used in the Goods & Services component. For quality-control purposes, Runzheimer used its in-house research staff to conduct much of this survey.

The following medical-care items were priced in each allowance area and in the Washington, D.C., area:

- nonprescription pain reliever
- prescription drugs
- vision check
- dental service
- doctor visit
- hospital room
- health insurance

Runzheimer computed a Medical Care subcategory price index for each item in each allowance area by comparing each local average price with the Washington, D.C., area average prices. These indexes were combined using weights derived from the CES to compute a Medical Care subcategory index for each allowance area.

6.4 Miscellaneous Expense Survey Results

Appendix 12 contains the results of our data collection and index calculations. As the appendix shows, the relative costs of the majority of the items in the Miscellaneous Expense Component are based on surveyed prices. Therefore, the Miscellaneous Component index reflects living-cost differences among areas. The cost of only two items—life insurance/pensions and contributions—does not differ among areas. Although these two items together have a significant weight, one should keep in mind that the Miscellaneous Component has the smallest weight of the four components.

Section 2.2 describes how the Miscellaneous Expense component indexes are combined with the other component indexes to derive the final index for each area.

7. Final Results

7.1 Total Comparative Cost Indexes

The total comparative cost indexes appear below. Appendix 14 shows how each index was derived from the component indexes.

FINAL COST COMPARISON INDEXES

Allowance area	Local pricing	Commissary & exchange
Anchorage, Alaska	103.94	101.32
Fairbanks, Alaska	106.03	103.41
Juneau, Alaska	108.10	NA
Other Areas in Alaska*	127.56	NA

* As represented by Nome, AK.
NA = Not Applicable.

7.2 General Comments

Runzheimer's primary goal throughout its work on each study has been to bring fairness and accuracy to the results. The scope of this multi-year engagement has become more comprehensive by virtue of special research projects, seasonal pricings, expanded marketbasket pricings and other efforts. Runzheimer believes that living-cost research is a dynamic process, not a static one, and that fresh research and analysis will enhance further the quality of the survey and the findings. Moreover, we believe that planned, ongoing interaction with OPM will aid the process and improve accuracy.

7.3 Recommendations

As noted earlier in this report, Runzheimer and OPM are researching the issue of including income taxes in the living-cost surveys and analyses. We believe that the research will show that income taxes represent a significant portion of living expenses—a portion that varies from one area to the next.

As also noted in the report, Runzheimer recognizes that it applied the same salary levels and CES data this year as it did in the 1990 surveys. We commend OPM for introducing new federal employment weights and urge OPM to continue with its plans to introduce gradually new CES data and salary levels in future surveys.

APPENDIX 1.—CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEY (CES)

[By Income Before Taxes: Average annual expenditures and characteristics of all consumer units, Consumer Expenditure Survey 1988, Feb. 13, 1990]

Item	June 7, 1990						
	Total complete reporting	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $19,999	$20,000 to $29,999	$30,000 to $39,999	$40,000 to $49,999	$50,000 and over
Number of consumer units (in thousands)	81354	9433	8219	14586	10901	7198	12209
Number of sample interviews	30900	3500	3107	5496	4119	2849	4983
Consumer unit characteristics:							
Income before taxes [1]	$28540	$12320	$17373	$24591	$34375	$44331	$74234
Income after taxes [1]	26149	11892	16345	22963	31660	40100	66345
Average number of persons in consumer unit	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.1
Age of reference person	46.9	50.1	46.5	44.7	43.2	42.3	45.3
Average number in consumer unit:							
Earners	1.4	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.1
Vehicles	2.0	1.4	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.7	3.1

APPENDIX 1.—CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEY (CES)—Continued

[By Income Before Taxes: Average annual expenditures and characteristics of all consumer units, Consumer Expenditure Survey 1988, Feb. 13, 1990]

Item	June 7, 1990						
	Total complete reporting	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $19,999	$20,000 to $29,999	$30,000 to $39,999	$40,000 to $49,999	$50,000 and over
Children under 18	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.8
Persons 65 and over	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Percent distribution:							
Male	66	57	64	71	78	82	87
Female	34	43	36	29	22	18	13
Homeowner with mortgage	38	15	26	36	52	64	76
Homeowner without mortgage	24	32	26	25	18	14	14
Renter	39	53	47	39	30	21	11
Black	11	12	10	10	5	6	4
White and other	89	88	90	90	95	94	96
Elementary (1–8)	11	17	12	8	5	2	3
High school (9–12)	44	51	54	48	42	40	24
College	44	31	34	44	53	58	73
Never attended and other	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
At least one vehicle owned	86	84	91	95	96	97	97
Average annual expenditures	26389.07	16788.64	19558.35	24896.36	31659.60	37562.00	52320.19
Food	3804.39	2777.33	3194.53	3765.02	4587.49	5281.61	6296.11
Food at home	2176.94	1809.23	1954.49	2174.01	2556.74	2906.55	3109.86
*Cereals and bakery products	317.03	266.20	274.62	320.55	375.38	417.06	450.19
*Cereals and cereal products	111.15	101.45	100.46	111.31	134.59	145.71	138.66
*Flour	4.83	6.43	4.59	4.99	5.06	4.15	4.17
*Prepared flour mixes	9.88	9.30	9.21	10.32	11.92	14.72	12.18
*Ready-to-eat and cooked cereals	73.49	65.38	65.31	72.80	89.56	98.06	92.85
*Rice	7.98	8.00	6.06	7.95	9.66	9.48	10.14
*Pasta, cornmeal and other cereals	14.97	12.33	15.29	15.24	18.39	19.30	19.34
*Bakery products	205.88	164.75	174.16	209.23	240.80	271.35	311.53
*Bread	65.72	58.48	61.24	68.58	72.19	78.50	86.03
*White bread	35.48	32.79	33.61	38.12	39.98	39.46	42.54
*Bread, other than white	30.24	25.69	27.63	30.46	32.21	39.05	43.49
*Crackers and cookies	51.76	41.43	42.92	53.39	60.40	75.75	77.18
*Cookies	32.19	24.30	27.98	33.01	35.93	47.99	49.96
*Crackers	19.57	17.13	14.94	20.38	24.46	27.76	27.21
*Frozen and refrigerated bakery products	13.55	10.10	10.54	13.12	15.29	17.64	24.89
*Other bakery products	74.84	54.74	59.46	74.14	92.92	99.46	123.44
*Biscuits and rolls	26.62	18.31	20.95	27.08	30.87	38.69	45.14
*Cakes and cupcakes	20.31	13.30	15.37	21.50	26.94	26.92	31.29
*Bread and cracker products	2.82	2.70	2.40	2.36	3.73	4.07	4.89
*Sweetrolls, coffee cakes, doughnuts	19.60	15.04	15.68	18.44	23.22	23.31	33.90
*Pies, tarts, turnovers	5.48	5.38	5.07	4.76	8.16	6.48	8.22
*Meats, poultry, fish and eggs	560.01	477.38	555.07	541.91	635.94	699.55	812.35
*Beef	183.66	152.35	204.56	185.96	215.42	225.57	263.75
*Ground beef	79.09	71.32	84.22	79.31	96.47	91.12	101.79
*Roast	33.40	28.09	34.54	34.19	35.85	40.13	50.81
*Chuck roast	13.23	11.36	14.43	13.12	16.66	14.71	17.87
*Round roast	9.13	7.79	10.19	8.42	8.80	15.67	13.71
*Other roast	11.04	8.93	9.92	12.65	10.38	9.75	19.23
*Steak	59.01	41.47	71.43	61.32	70.25	77.08	93.67
*Round steak	11.62	11.60	16.74	13.83	12.33	11.66	13.85
*Sirloin steak	12.96	8.51	11.79	12.72	14.53	20.48	24.43
*Other steak	34.42	21.36	42.90	34.77	43.40	44.94	55.39
*Other beef	12.17	11.47	14.37	11.14	12.84	17.24	17.48
*Pork	114.19	104.51	108.16	108.24	132.60	131.31	157.61
*Bacon	20.23	24.20	17.46	18.44	23.15	18.48	25.09
*Pork chops	27.10	19.23	28.84	25.14	36.30	28.37	34.33
*Ham	27.43	25.79	27.94	28.11	31.54	35.35	39.08
*Ham, not canned	24.47	21.68	25.11	26.25	28.62	29.58	36.43
*Canned ham	2.96	4.10	2.83	1.86	2.92	5.77	2.65
*Sausage	16.60	14.09	17.07	13.98	17.67	22.46	23.28
*Other pork	22.83	21.21	16.84	22.58	23.95	26.65	35.83
*Other meats	83.61	71.60	75.48	79.96	98.98	113.62	118.21
*Frankfurters	17.37	15.97	17.17	17.77	19.56	21.76	22.58

APPENDIX 1.—CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEY (CES)—Continued

[By Income Before Taxes: Average annual expenditures and characteristics of all consumer units, Consumer Expenditure Survey 1988, Feb. 13, 1990]

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	Total complete reporting	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $19,999	$20,000 to $29,999	$30,000 to $39,999	$40,000 to $49,999	$50,000 and over
*Lunch meats (cold cuts)	58.88	49.13	49.48	56.28	71.83	80.88	86.21
*Bologna, liverwurst, salami	19.11	17.97	16.54	19.36	22.06	23.99	25.51
*Other lunchmeats	39.78	31.16	32.94	36.92	49.77	56.89	60.70
*Lamb, organ meats and others	7.36	6.51	8.93	5.91	7.58	10.98	9.42
*Lamb and organ meats	6.17	5.97	5.33	4.82	7.57	8.63	8.50
*Mutton, goat and game	1.19	0.54	3.60	1.10	0.01	2.36	0.92
*Poultry	85.49	69.40	81.53	82.16	85.67	111.40	133.20
*Fresh and frozen chickens	66.41	55.25	66.61	65.26	66.71	81.88	96.35
*Fresh whole chicken	17.24	17.03	17.44	20.11	14.32	16.24	23.38
*Fresh and frozen chicken parts	49.17	38.22	49.18	45.15	52.39	65.64	72.97
*Other poultry, incl whole frzn chickens	19.98	14.15	14.91	16.91	18.96	29.52	36.85
*Fish and seafood	65.24	50.44	57.57	56.89	74.24	86.03	109.89
*Canned fish and seafood	17.95	14.01	15.77	16.67	23.21	21.96	26.53
*Fresh and frozen shellfish	14.98	5.89	17.35	14.09	15.81	18.33	32.78
*Fresh and frozen finfish	32.31	30.53	24.45	26.13	35.23	45.74	50.59
*Eggs	27.83	29.08	27.68	28.69	29.02	31.61	29.68
*Dairy products	277.91	237.49	246.39	287.05	337.97	365.06	383.11
*Fresh milk and cream	134.41	132.08	125.44	135.91	160.12	158.15	168.53
*Whole milk	52.12	58.46	57.48	57.54	55.58	44.53	55.37
*Other milk and cream	82.29	73.61	67.97	78.37	104.54	113.61	113.17
*Other dairy products	143.50	105.41	120.95	151.15	177.85	206.92	214.57
*Butter	8.89	8.28	8.17	8.63	9.20	12.22	13.04
*Cheese	79.01	54.41	69.16	83.03	98.98	111.72	119.08
*Ice cream and related products	41.68	31.02	33.95	46.55	53.10	60.05	61.85
*Miscellaneous dairy products	13.93	11.70	9.67	12.93	16.57	22.93	20.60
*Fruits and vegetables	376.38	327.70	335.02	366.35	441.76	487.04	526.17
*Fresh fruits	120.98	102.64	104.99	116.33	148.47	156.62	172.21
*Apples	21.57	16.83	17.80	21.56	26.58	28.77	29.44
*Bananas	20.65	19.42	19.04	21.64	24.06	22.66	27.22
*Oranges	10.98	9.36	9.43	9.37	15.38	16.47	14.72
*Other fresh fruits	67.78	57.02	58.71	63.75	82.45	88.72	100.83
*Fresh vegetables	110.67	101.90	100.87	106.30	124.19	123.40	158.76
*Potatoes	16.61	13.93	17.56	15.59	19.18	20.55	22.24
*Lettuce	13.73	11.36	11.61	12.80	16.85	16.95	20.85
*Tomatoes	14.87	13.49	14.08	14.64	17.94	16.43	19.74
*Other fresh vegetables	65.47	63.12	57.63	63.28	70.21	69.47	95.93
*Processed fruits	86.81	75.04	80.64	82.22	98.04	126.19	121.27
*Frozen fruits and fruit juices	19.59	17.95	18.61	18.42	22.98	32.00	28.71
*Frozen orange juice	14.43	13.60	13.91	14.55	14.89	21.97	20.88
*Other frozen fruits and juices	5.16	4.35	4.70	3.87	8.10	10.03	7.83
*Canned and dried fruits	21.22	18.05	18.46	20.85	24.80	32.50	26.30
*Fresh, canned or bottled fruit juices	46.00	39.04	43.58	42.95	50.26	61.68	66.26
*Processed vegetables	57.92	48.13	48.52	61.49	71.05	80.82	73.92
*Frozen vegetables	21.30	13.63	16.57	23.19	27.40	32.62	31.07
*Canned and dried vegetables and juices	36.62	34.50	31.95	38.30	43.65	48.21	42.85
*Canned beans	6.64	5.41	6.00	6.98	7.85	9.98	7.27
*Canned corn	4.21	2.91	3.86	4.70	4.31	6.10	4.37
*Other canned and dried veg., & juices	25.77	26.17	22.09	26.62	31.49	32.12	31.21
*Other food at home	645.61	500.46	543.39	658.15	765.69	937.83	938.05
*Sugar and other sweets	80.66	65.44	64.53	82.49	97.73	122.23	111.61
*Candy and chewing gum	45.41	32.09	31.13	46.37	55.74	75.32	71.53
*Sugar	17.07	18.57	17.60	17.61	18.27	17.57	16.01
*Artificial sweetners	2.36	1.56	2.44	2.90	1.78	3.70	2.68
*Jams, preserves, other sweets	15.82	13.22	13.36	15.62	21.94	25.64	21.39
*Fats and oils	56.65	48.51	45.63	59.62	69.18	76.24	70.54
*Margerine	11.96	10.65	9.89	12.19	14.51	15.78	15.49

APPENDIX 1.—CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEY (CES)—Continued

[By Income Before Taxes: Average annual expenditures and characteristics of all consumer units, Consumer Expenditure Survey 1988, Feb. 13, 1990]

Item	June 7, 1990						
	Total complete reporting	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $19,999	$20,000 to $29,999	$30,000 to $39,999	$40,000 to $49,999	$50,000 and over
*Other fats, oils, and salad dressing	31.66	26.57	26.33	32.32	37.90	45.04	38.58
*Nondairy cream and imitation milk	4.49	4.53	3.64	4.91	4.72	5.00	4.89
*Peanut butter	8.54	6.75	5.77	10.20	12.05	10.42	11.57
*Miscellaneous foods	272.98	209.21	230.18	278.73	325.17	410.76	393.38
*Frozen prepared foods	46.13	34.31	44.35	47.46	54.87	69.97	66.80
*Frozen meals	16.75	14.44	19.43	16.05	23.09	21.11	23.97
*Other frozen prepared foods	29.39	19.87	24.92	31.41	31.78	48.86	42.82
*Canned and packaged soups	21.41	17.65	16.96	21.06	24.10	35.62	28.50
*Potato chips, nuts, and other snacks	59.78	41.00	37.67	64.36	71.49	95.82	100.20
*Potato chips and other snacks	46.79	30.06	31.54	53.75	55.18	74.06	77.26
*Nuts	12.99	10.94	6.13	10.61	16.31	21.76	22.94
*Condiments and seasonings	61.52	49.20	56.11	58.41	77.90	82.89	92.16
*Salt, spices, other seasonings	12.31	10.17	11.24	11.99	14.15	14.15	20.09
*Olives, pickles, relishes	7.62	5.36	8.73	7.01	9.48	10.54	10.59
*Sauces and gravies	31.62	25.10	26.76	29.73	42.60	43.35	46.87
*Baking needs and misc. products	9.97	8.58	9.38	9.67	11.67	14.85	14.61
*Other canned/packaged prepared foods	84.14	67.05	75.08	87.44	96.82	126.46	105.73
*Salads and desserts	13.23	11.82	12.59	11.96	17.20	18.07	18.37
*Baby food	16.25	10.38	15.03	16.91	19.52	26.99	12.93
*Miscellaneous prepared foods	54.66	44.85	47.47	58.57	60.10	81.41	74.43
*Nonalcoholic beverages	204.37	164.51	186.49	210.29	233.06	283.11	287.11
*Cola	92.19	66.57	88.15	99.91	101.86	140.51	123.90
*Other carbonated drinks	32.62	23.55	29.15	28.70	40.86	43.90	53.99
*Coffee	40.93	38.84	38.48	38.15	43.16	47.73	54.95
*Roasted coffee	25.27	22.96	23.27	24.63	26.36	31.15	34.98
*Instant and freeze dried coffee	15.66	15.87	15.21	13.52	16.81	16.58	19.98
*Non-carbonated fruit flavored drinks	16.30	12.30	11.92	21.28	20.62	24.65	21.32
*Tea	11.18	10.67	8.25	11.36	13.49	15.33	13.42
*Other non-alcoholic beverages	11.15	12.58	10.54	10.90	13.08	10.98	19.52
Food prepared by cu on out of town trips	30.94	12.80	16.56	27.01	40.55	45.49	75.42
Food away from home	1627.45	968.10	1240.03	1591.02	2030.75	2375.06	3186.24
*Meals at restaurants, carry-outs & other	1275.77	799.32	1039.21	1294.24	1591.66	1870.30	2351.22
*Lunch	499.88	277.04	407.25	514.76	619.15	709.45	956.78
*Dinner	549.30	339.39	440.28	550.06	662.77	822.65	1057.00
*Snacks and non alcoholic beverage	142.56	105.40	121.94	145.83	190.00	225.33	207.78
*Breakfast and brunch	84.04	77.48	69.75	83.59	119.74	112.87	129.66
Board (including at school)	43.62	6.74	7.89	27.65	36.46	39.33	153.00
Catered affairs	41.27	7.39	5.78	34.97	50.79	47.01	142.76
Food on out of town trips	195.31	93.30	115.14	165.61	254.20	300.02	451.05
School lunches	42.24	20.43	26.30	41.51	67.39	84.77	70.55
Meals as pay	29.24	40.92	45.71	27.04	30.27	33.64	17.65
Alcoholic beverages	281.70	182.87	235.22	290.56	343.77	352.96	506.47
*At home	148.36	107.27	126.68	152.37	189.69	178.29	246.36
*Beer and ale	89.05	72.34	77.77	95.86	108.21	102.60	126.68
*Whiskey	12.73	12.89	5.93	13.17	16.76	13.43	21.68
*Wine	32.15	13.69	26.16	31.70	40.94	46.88	70.20
*Other alcoholic beverages	14.43	8.35	16.82	11.65	23.78	15.38	27.80
Away from home	133.34	75.61	108.54	138.19	154.08	174.67	260.11
*Beer and ale	37.50	20.21	32.77	39.59	40.20	53.06	62.61
*Wine	18.54	12.05	15.72	19.17	18.68	24.52	38.32
*Other alcoholic beverages	58.12	36.45	50.81	60.89	71.66	67.59	113.53

APPENDIX 1.—CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEY (CES)—Continued

[By Income Before Taxes: Average annual expenditures and characteristics of all consumer units, Consumer Expenditure Survey 1988, Feb. 13, 1990]

Item	June 7, 1990						
	Total complete reporting	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $19,999	$20,000 to $29,999	$30,000 to $39,999	$40,000 to $49,999	$50,000 and over
Alcoholic beverages purchased on trips	19.17	6.90	9.24	18.54	23.54	29.50	45.66
Housing	8069.13	5495.09	5946.80	7511.85	9260.40	10608.79	15719.12
Shelter	4470.25	3043.10	3139.50	4124.86	5049.86	5901.40	8909.44
Owned dwellings	2554.04	961.15	1151.03	1976.74	2970.57	4060.42	6925.93
Mortgage interest	1560.48	318.45	520.13	1051.78	1925.39	2783.87	4724.67
Mortgage interest and charges	1560.38	318.45	520.13	1051.78	1925.39	2783.87	4724.01
Prepayment penalty charges, (own home)	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.66
Property taxes	496.08	316.48	301.71	417.03	599.30	643.81	1125.91
Maintenance, repairs, insur, other expenses	497.48	326.23	329.20	507.92	445.87	632.74	1075.35
Homeowners and related insurance	151.74	102.72	105.11	139.48	163.01	200.84	313.16
Fire and extended coverage	4.98	3.14	4.17	8.42	3.90	7.28	4.94
Homeowners insurance	146.76	99.58	100.94	131.06	159.11	193.56	308.22
Ground rent	26.88	26.40	38.12	35.13	23.98	14.38	12.57
Maintenance and repair service	252.68	166.84	159.60	260.79	187.82	293.13	607.16
Painting and papering	52.01	34.57	12.75	55.29	21.09	49.82	144.99
Plumbing and water heating	23.06	12.17	16.84	22.72	17.23	32.94	55.39
Heat, a/c, electrical work	42.03	40.31	20.65	28.44	44.68	61.59	90.02
Roofing and gutters	46.96	21.78	51.88	49.75	40.70	55.18	111.23
Other repair/maintenance service	78.78	53.15	53.69	101.29	54.90	85.14	164.91
Repair & replace hard surface flooring	8.14	4.68	2.92	2.46	7.98	6.77	33.94
Repair of built-in applicances	1.68	0.16	0.88	0.85	1.24	1.69	6.68
Maintenance/repair commod	65.41	28.29	25.78	71.76	70.93	122.37	141.50
Paints, wallpaper and supplies	17.47	6.93	5.76	14.64	18.25	33.17	45.07
Tools and equipment for painting and wallpapering	1.88	0.74	0.62	1.57	1.96	3.56	4.84
Plumbing supplies and equipment	5.65	2.25	3.48	6.92	6.24	11.04	11.40
Electrical supplies, heat./cool. equip	3.76	0.62	4.14	3.32	4.94	2.21	10.24
Materials for hard surface floor, repair and replace	1.85	0.82	0.03	1.32	0.66	5.63	5.85
Material and equipment for roof/gutters	5.18	3.60	3.34	8.46	4.25	3.31	5.16
Materials for plaster, panel, siding, windows, doors, screens, awnings	11.08	9.36	4.91	12.62	12.57	15.49	23.43
Materials for patio, walk, fence, drive, masonry, brick, and stucco work	2.12	0.28	0.61	6.99	0.71	2.30	3.03
Materials for landscaping maintenance	2.52	0.09	0.00	7.40	2.38	2.17	4.45
Miscellaneous supplies/equipment	13.89	3.60	2.89	8.52	18.98	43.49	28.02
Materials for insulation, other maintenance/repair	7.87	3.60	2.36	6.16	10.04	14.88	18.16
Materials to finish basement, remodel rms or build patios, walks, etc (maint., rep., repl.) (own prop)	6.02	0.00	0.53	2.36	8.95	28.61	9.86
Property management and security	0.74	1.98	0.53	0.72	0.13	1.95	0.79
Property Management	0.64	1.88	0.24	0.60	0.12	1.95	0.62
Management and upkeep serv for security	0.10	0.10	0.28	0.13	0.01	0.00	0.18
Parking	0.04	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.00	0.07	0.17

APPENDIX 1.—CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEY (CES)—Continued

[By Income Before Taxes: Average annual expenditures and characteristics of all consumer units, Consumer Expenditure Survey 1988, Feb. 13, 1990]

Item	June 7, 1990						
	Total complete reporting	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $19,999	$20,000 to $29,999	$30,000 to $39,999	$40,000 to $49,999	$50,000 and over
Rented dwellings	1469.41	1753.31	1777.24	1804.99	1563.71	1248.94	825.42
Rent	1428.30	1708.38	1718.30	1762.19	1521.88	1216.05	785.55
Rent as pay	17.34	25.29	32.67	15.87	14.30	0.70	9.59
Maintenance, insurance and other expenses	23.76	19.63	26.27	26.92	27.53	32.19	30.29
Tenant's insurance	8.68	4.34	9.22	9.27	12.89	10.61	10.03
Maintenance and repair services	9.01	10.32	13.18	11.46	9.64	6.78	12.67
Repair or maintenance service	8.62	10.32	13.18	11.46	9.50	5.20	11.94
Materials for dwelling under construction and additions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Repair & replace hard surface flooring	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.58	0.69
Repair of built-in appliances	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.05
Maintenance and repair comm	6.07	4.97	3.87	6.19	5.00	14.80	7.59
Paint, wallpaper, and supplies	1.19	0.85	1.39	1.12	2.22	1.63	1.10
Tools and equipment for painting and wallpapering	0.13	0.09	0.15	0.12	0.24	0.18	0.12
Materials for plast., panels, roofing, gutters, etc	0.68	1.43	0.34	0.94	0.69	0.81	0.56
Materials for patio, walk, fence, driveway, masonry, brick & stucco work	0.02	0.06	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.06	0.02
Plumbing supplies and equipment	0.38	0.23	0.53	0.75	0.25	0.20	0.17
Electrical supplies, heat./cool. equip	0.92	0.10	0.18	0.03	0.11	8.91	0.01
Miscellaneous supplies/equipment	1.84	2.07	0.79	2.69	1.08	1.80	3.41
Materials for insulation, other maintenance and repair	0.58	0.51	0.73	0.49	0.56	0.67	0.72
Termite/pest control (cap. improvement) (renter)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Materials for additions, finish basements, remodeling rooms	1.08	1.44	0.07	1.89	0.26	0.24	2.69
Construction mtls jobs not started	0.18	0.12	0.00	0.31	0.26	0.89	0.00
Materials for hard surface flooring	0.14	0.00	0.46	0.26	0.00	0.52	0.00
Materials for landscape maintenance	0.76	0.14	0.03	0.27	0.42	0.68	2.21
Other lodging	446.79	328.64	211.23	343.13	515.57	592.04	1158.09
Owned vacation homes	78.26	147.93	26.59	48.70	89.46	52.59	199.82
Prepayment penalty charges (own vac)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mortgage interest	48.65	124.50	5.47	31.06	51.05	23.57	117.74
Property taxes	16.90	12.09	14.93	9.58	21.13	16.99	45.43
Maintenance, insurance, other expenses	12.71	11.34	6.19	8.06	17.28	12.03	36.65
Homeowners and related insurance	3.07	1.77	1.42	2.32	2.69	1.79	10.56
Homeowners insurance	3.04	1.54	1.42	2.32	2.69	1.79	10.51
Fire/extended coverage	0.03	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05
Ground rent	3.33	0.90	3.95	1.64	6.88	1.26	9.64
Maintenance/repair services	5.52	8.06	0.71	3.83	6.37	8.30	14.44
Repair/remodeling (service)	5.52	8.06	0.71	3.83	6.37	8.30	14.44
Repair and replace hard surface floor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maintenance/repair comm	0.39	0.61	0.11	0.28	0.11	0.23	0.70
Paints, wallpaper, supplies	0.08	0.19	0.06	0.00	0.03	0.08	0.29

APPENDIX 1.—CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEY (CES)—Continued

[By Income Before Taxes: Average annual expenditures and characteristics of all consumer units, Consumer Expenditure Survey 1988, Feb. 13, 1990]

Item	June 7, 1990						
	Total complete reporting	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $19,999	$20,000 to $29,999	$30,000 to $39,999	$40,000 to $49,999	$50,000 and over
Tools/equipment for painting and wallpapering	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03
Materials for plastering, panels, roofing, gutters, dnspouts, siding, wdows, drs., screens, and awnings	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.32
Materials for patio, walk, fence, drive, masonry, brick, stucco	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Plumbing supplies/equipment	0.02	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.07	0.05
Electrical supplies, heat./cool equip	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.00
Miscellaneous supplies/equipment	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.04	0.00
Materials for insulation/other maint./repair	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00
Materials for finishing basements, remodeling rooms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
Materials for hard surface floor	0.20	0.35	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00
Materials for landscaping maintenance	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Property management and security	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.23	0.44	1.30
Property management	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.23	.0.44	1.30
Management and upkeep service for security	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Parking	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Expenses for other properties	154.47	101.84	74.84	137.28	169.04	223.95	390.55
Housing while attending school	35.48	3.69	3.44	17.58	30.76	35.15	118.12
Lodging while out of town	178.58	75.19	106.36	139.57	226.31	280.35	449.60
Utilities, fuels and public services	1726.29	1412.79	1542.51	1711.07	1924.68	2089.22	2593.19
Natural gas	232.22	212.96	214.65	215.34	246.68	276.67	354.61
Util.—Natural gas (renter)	50.85	73.43	66.38	52.66	45.66	34.00	19.84
Util.—Natural gas (own home)	180.07	139.37	147.88	161.65	200.38	242.17	329.43
Util.—Natural gas (own vac.)	1.22	0.16	0.30	0.97	0.49	0.50	5.32
Util.—Natural gas (rented vac.)	0.08	0.00	0.09	0.05	0.15	0.00	0.02
Electricity	700.08	578.32	608.01	695.11	801.49	859.67	1048.84
Electricity (renter)	169.94	222.94	196.59	197.41	178.88	122.29	74.86
Electricity (own home)	524.87	350.24	408.24	493.70	618.75	733.65	957.87
Electricity (own vac.)	5.03	4.75	2.86	3.92	3.40	3.70	15.87
Electricity (rented vac.)	0.25	0.39	0.32	0.09	0.45	0.02	0.25
Fuel oil and other fuels	94.02	76.70	81.76	99.42	92.78	114.59	128.02
Fuel oil	55.60	38.86	47.89	54.62	53.00	82.53	89.36
Fuel oil (renter)	5.21	5.93	6.49	5.91	6.38	3.26	4.78
Fuel oil (own home)	49.96	32.34	41.40	48.50	46.57	79.27	82.89
Fuel oil (own vac.)	0.38	0.59	0.00	0.21	0.05	0.00	1.69
Fuel oil (rented vac.)	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Coal	3.50	6.85	0.57	6.20	3.64	5.23	0.33
Coal (renter)	0.55	1.20	0.20	0.94	0.98	0.00	0.00
Coal (own home)	2.95	5.66	0.37	5.26	2.66	5.23	0.33
Coal (own vac.)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Coal (rented vac.)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bottled gas	24.48	22.49	23.52	28.34	23.75	17.90	23.47
Gas, bottled/tank (renter)	3.78	5.78	4.73	2.54	3.06	0.69	2.10
Gas, bottled/tank (own home)	18.58	15.77	17.30	24.49	19.10	12.94	15.42
Gas, bottled/tank (own vac.)	2.12	0.93	1.49	1.31	1.59	4.26	5.94
Gas, bottled/tank (rented vac.)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wood and other fuels	10.43	8.49	9.77	10.26	12.38	8.93	14.87
Wood/other fuels (renter)	1.31	2.07	1.19	1.35	0.64	0.21	1.33
Wood/other fuels (own home)	9.05	6.42	8.57	8.71	11.74	8.64	13.42
Wood/other fuels (own vac.)	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.08	0.13
Wood/other fuels (rented vac.)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

APPENDIX 1.—CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEY (CES)—Continued

[By Income Before Taxes: Average annual expenditures and characteristics of all consumer units, Consumer Expenditure Survey 1988, Feb. 13, 1990]

Item	June 7, 1990						
	Total complete reporting	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $19,999	$20,000 to $29,999	$30,000 to $39,999	$40,000 to $49,999	$50,000 and over
Telephone	528.79	425.98	507.41	539.06	590.21	601.80	769.38
Water and other public services	171.19	118.83	130.68	162.14	193.53	236.49	292.34
Water/sewerage maintenance	131.02	91.41	99.79	124.06	150.67	178.26	222.63
Water/sewer , maintenance (renter)	18.53	20.04	17.05	22.99	18.20	15.51	8.91
Water/sewer maintenance (own home)	111.57	69.24	82.52	100.46	131.51	161.47	212.17
Water/sewer maintenance (own vac.)	0.83	1.83	0.22	0.52	0.96	1.29	1.43
Water/sewer maintenance (rented vac.)	0.09	0.30	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.13
Trash/garbage collection	38.67	26.89	29.90	37.16	40.93	55.27	65.76
Trash/garb. collection (renter)	5.28	5.02	4.95	7.21	4.98	5.00	2.97
Trash/garb. collection (own home)	33.31	21.88	24.79	29.91	35.69	50.26	62.64
Trash/garb. collection (own vac.)	0.08	0.00	0.16	0.04	0.25	0.00	0.15
Trash/garb. collection (rented vac.)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Septic tank cleaning	1.50	0.52	0.98	0.92	1.94	2.96	3.95
Septic tank cleaning (renter)	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00
Septic tank cleaning (own home)	1.48	0.52	0.98	0.91	1.84	2.96	3.95
Septic tank cleaning (own vac.)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Septic tank cleaning (rented vac.)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Household operations	387.45	200.78	222.83	310.21	448.86	530.72	955.30
Personal services	176.53	82.78	119.28	166.06	275.08	311.41	321.27
Babysitting	74.62	42.11	58.03	85.19	133.19	114.65	115.47
Care for elderly, invalids, handicapped, etc	11.66	3.93	0.55	4.58	1.46	0.47	24.66
Day care centers, nursery/preschools	90.25	36.75	60.69	76.28	140.43	196.28	181.13
Other household expenses	210.92	118.00	103.56	144.16	173.78	219.31	634.03
Housekeeping services	67.76	36.72	22.44	28.84	41.53	50.94	269.17
Gardening, lawn care service	49.60	27.27	22.86	30.40	31.13	53.69	159.01
Water softening service	2.81	2.73	0.76	2.19	2.95	4.10	7.63
Household laundry/dry cleaning, sent out (non-clothing) not coin-operated	1.63	1.04	0.41	1.66	2.63	2.53	3.39
Coin-operated household laundry/dry cleaning (non-cloth)	4.78	5.92	5.63	5.41	4.47	6.09	2.27
Other home services	17.86	4.29	9.02	12.39	13.96	13.96	60.11
Termite/pest control products	0.20	0.05	0.09	0.09	0.25	0.12	0.21
Moving, storage, freight express	26.46	10.87	10.32	23.78	32.08	46.84	56.17
Appliance repair, incl. service center	16.44	9.82	17.88	18.93	20.85	17.46	25.57
Reupholstering/furniture repair	13.85	10.37	5.31	13.68	15.55	11.69	32.30
Repairs/rentals of lawn/garden equipment hand/power tools/other household equip	5.92	4.16	4.59	4.90	6.20	9.08	13.38
Appliance rental	2.08	4.33	2.47	1.01	1.16	0.52	0.54
Rental of office equipment for non-business use	0.17	0.02	0.27	0.04	0.01	0.57	0.46
*Repair of miscellaneous household equipment and furnishings	0.48	0.00	1.32	0.19	0.02	0.94	0.59
Rental and installation of dishwashers, range hoods, and garbage disposals	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Housekeeping supplies	382.82	286.29	321.58	383.43	451.24	475.45	670.22
Laundry and cleaning supplies	106.44	80.46	104.37	109.27	131.66	129.47	162.63
*Soaps and detergents	62.10	47.30	60.50	63.11	78.35	77.19	89.28
*Other laundry cleaning products	44.33	33.16	43.87	46.16	53.30	52.28	73.35
*Other household products	157.48	125.55	115.86	149.94	183.61	201.65	316.09

APPENDIX 1.—CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEY (CES)—Continued

[By Income Before Taxes: Average annual expenditures and characteristics of all consumer units, Consumer Expenditure Survey 1988, Feb. 13, 1990]

Item	June 7, 1990						
	Total complete reporting	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $19,999	$20,000 to $29,999	$30,000 to $39,999	$40,000 to $49,999	$50,000 and over
*Cleansing and toilet tissue, paper towels and napkins	52.12	42.88	45.37	51.88	64.86	67.41	80.71
*Miscellaneous household products	67.89	47.17	44.38	58.26	85.63	108.96	139.90
*Lawn and garden supplies	37.47	35.50	26.12	39.79	33.12	25.27	95.48
*Postage and stationery	118.89	80.28	101.35	124.23	135.97	144.33	191.50
*Stationery, stationery supplies, giftwrap	54.40	30.49	36.05	45.35	55.09	74.49	105.20
*Postage	64.49	49.79	65.30	78.88	80.87	69.84	86.30
Housefurnishings and equipment	1102.32	552.14	720.38	982.28	1385.76	1612.00	2590.97
Household textiles	97.11	50.30	81.09	96.28	104.56	122.28	220.32
*Bathroom linens	13.69	5.45	19.92	9.71	18.83	13.05	30.80
*Bedroom linens	38.11	28.28	35.77	36.81	33.56	50.47	77.56
*Kitchen and dining room linens	5.74	4.52	2.63	4.03	6.56	7.12	15.73
Curtains and draperies	26.56	5.34	12.12	28.90	26.44	39.44	71.25
Slipcovers, decorative pillows	1.64	0.68	2.26	1.33	2.64	1.28	3.18
*Sewing materials for slipcovers, curtains, other sewing materials for home use	10.32	4.80	7.95	14.65	15.39	9.43	19.15
Other linens	1.05	1.25	0.43	0.84	1.13	1.50	2.65
Furniture	319.44	139.36	204.72	261.90	378.37	433.38	861.57
Mattress and springs	41.86	18.62	*32.81	39.28	57.01	62.91	93.05
Other bedroom furniture	39.75	13.71	29.56	22.88	52.21	62.05	107.77
Sofas	65.44	37.30	40.98	58.54	83.34	108.08	144.37
Living room chairs	35.91	24.89	27.22	40.43	31.79	44.77	80.20
Living room tables	20.16	6.73	15.46	15.21	26.54	27.03	50.94
Kitchen/dining room furniture	58.64	14.86	34.82	22.79	61.09	56.39	226.46
Infants' furniture	7.01	2.15	5.04	4.57	8.94	14.79	16.63
Outdoor furniture	12.57	1.62	3.51	12.51	10.65	19.59	41.43
Occasional furniture	38.12	19.48	15.32	45.67	46.80	37.77	100.73
Floor coverings	70.23	18.41	29.79	74.77	110.80	113.46	164.89
Wall-to-wall carpet (renter)	2.41	5.97	2.25	2.15	3.86	2.30	0.40
Wall-to-wall carpet, installed (renter)	1.73	5.73	1.18	0.70	3.14	1.74	0.11
Wall-to-wall carpet, not installed carpet squares (renter)	0.68	0.24	1.07	1.45	0.72	0.56	0.28
Wall-to-wall carpet (replacement) (own home)	42.57	7.88	22.82	47.02	42.12	67.79	119.96
Wall-to-wall carpet, not installed (replacement), carpet squares (own home)	3.04	0.00	1.67	2.54	5.12	1.77	10.38
Wall-to-wall carpet, installed (replacement) (own home)	39.53	7.88	21.16	44.48	37.00	66.02	109.58
*Room size rugs and other floor covering, non-permanent	25.25	4.56	4.71	25.60	64.82	43.36	44.54
Major appliances	172.90	107.05	138.91	169.54	213.08	240.59	328.70
Dishwashers (built-in), garbage disposals, range hoods (renter)	0.24	0.14	0.00	0.13	0.00	1.78	0.28
Dishwashers (built-in), garbage disposals, range hoods (own home)	10.05	2.93	8.48	9.60	10.34	17.42	24.58
Refrigerators/freezers (renter)	11.18	9.98	16.09	15.96	17.11	7.86	6.21
Refrigerators/freezers (own home)	39.29	12.75	24.85	37.05	50.93	48.84	96.50
Washing machines (renter)	6.56	8.33	5.97	6.26	7.85	5.99	7.42
Washing machines (own home)	17.96	8.84	12.50	16.47	23.46	26.73	32.83
Clothes dryers (renter)	4.18	5.20	4.27	2.33	5.33	9.24	4.43
Clothes dryers (own home)	10.35	3.96	8.24	9.93	13.04	22.44	17.97
Cooking stoves/ovens (renter)	2.87	3.80	0.69	4.28	8.30	2.05	0.50
Cooking stoves/ovens (own home)	19.55	8.87	11.48	14.47	26.94	30.02	47.04
Microwave ovens (renter)	4.47	6.49	6.79	5.39	5.42	6.13	1.75
Microwave ovens (own home)	9.81	3.73	7.84	9.58	13.37	11.76	23.72
Portable dishwasher (renter)	0.31	0.00	2.28	0.26	0.23	0.00	0.00

APPENDIX 1.—CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEY (CES)—Continued

[By Income Before Taxes: Average annual expenditures and characteristics of all consumer units, Consumer Expenditure Survey 1988, Feb. 13, 1990]

Item	June 7, 1990						
	Total complete reporting	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $19,999	$20,000 to $29,999	$30,000 to $39,999	$40,000 to $49,999	$50,000 and over
Portable dishwasher (own home)	1.33	1.60	0.00	0.96	0.00	3.87	4.10
Window air conditioners (renter)	2.43	2.03	1.99	4.99	0.60	0.52	0.54
Window air conditioners (own home)	8.23	8.15	6.37	5.72	8.06	3.73	17.42
Electric floor cleaning equipment	14.62	9.85	9.39	19.58	17.20	17.77	25.74
Sewing machines	6.08	4.29	9.26	6.21	2.84	8.29	13.83
*Miscellaneous household appliances	3.39	6.12	2.43	0.39	2.08	16.15	3.82
Small appliances, misc. housewares	60.51	39.82	37.60	46.50	71.00	77.96	148.46
Housewares	39.14	25.14	21.57	26.52	45.46	47.51	105.70
Plastic dinnerware	1.83	1.88	0.75	1.96	1.66	3.77	3.11
China and other dinnerware	10.31	5.50	4.06	7.51	16.10	15.23	23.76
Flatware	3.44	1.31	1.62	3.30	2.32	3.40	11.15
*Glassware	9.79	2.40	3.19	4.54	11.70	9.13	36.70
*Silver serving pieces	0.27	1.17	0.01	0.03	0.05	1.04	0.11
Other serving pieces	1.36	0.72	1.22	1.19	1.11	1.49	3.23
*Nonelectric cookware	12.14	12.16	10.73	7.98	12.53	13.45	27.64
Small appliances	21.37	14.69	16.03	19.98	25.54	30.44	42.76
Small electric kitchen appliances	14.17	9.18	8.45	13.81	17.74	21.71	29.49
Portable heating/cooling equipment	7.20	5.50	7.58	6.17	7.80	8.73	13.26
Miscellaneous household equipment	382.11	197.19	228.27	333.29	507.95	624.34	867.02
Window coverings	13.72	6.79	5.05	11.17	14.42	17.90	42.34
*Infants' equipment	3.77	2.50	0.85	4.72	3.47	2.88	11.27
*Laundry and cleaning equip	8.52	3.29	10.67	6.53	12.57	7.17	20.96
Outdoor equipment	4.73	0.95	2.82	5.19	5.02	9.89	10.42
Clocks	5.46	1.68	10.69	4.27	3.57	7.24	10.26
*Lamps and Lighting fixtures	28.40	48.71	9.81	21.24	50.72	42.07	46.18
*Other household decorative items	80.30	34.55	27.19	64.72	147.93	129.25	186.25
*Telephones and accessories	7.25	2.85	1.81	8.51	6.18	4.09	23.72
Lawn and garden equipment	49.12	12.59	51.04	40.12	60.08	100.17	92.96
Power tools	14.39	4.43	4.76	19.44	15.74	26.15	31.17
*Small misc. furnishings	3.39	0.04	0.00	1.23	19.77	2.50	3.08
*Hand tools	13.67	3.23	6.51	12.61	23.57	42.42	18.17
*Indoor plants, fresh flowers	41.42	25.97	31.91	24.78	34.12	74.01	110.87
*Closet and storage items	4.62	0.89	0.73	1.25	4.26	4.50	18.01
Furniture rental	3.02	2.83	3.13	2.49	1.73	2.14	3.24
Luggage	8.72	1.79	6.85	6.02	9.30	14.24	23.99
Computers for home use	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Telephone answering devices	4.23	1.77	3.22	3.95	3.81	8.37	8.57
Calculators	1.99	1.30	1.24	1.72	2.23	3.74	3.12
Business equipment for home use	6.20	1.88	3.84	5.13	9.35	7.42	15.40
*Other hardware	6.95	3.22	6.91	8.51	5.72	7.15	18.71
Smoke alarms (own home)	0.54	0.04	1.50	0.53	0.90	0.64	0.55
Smoke alarms (renter)	0.15	0.00	0.05	0.23	0.06	0.02	0.61
Smoke alarms (own vac.)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other household appliances (own home)	4.25	3.99	1.52	4.45	2.27	7.43	9.60
Other household appliances (renter)	1.35	2.61	4.35	2.07	0.54	0.68	0.12
*Miscellaneous household equipment and part	18.73	14.19	7.56	20.24	27.91	25.99	37.99
Apparel and services	1537.27	886.12	1085.66	1406.15	1847.24	2396.00	3154.03
Men and boys	400.67	196.95	260.75	349.53	429.04	666.47	943.93
Men, 16 and over	318.80	142.16	202.12	271.44	340.48	533.15	772.68
Men's suits	41.20	15.86	13.23	30.69	36.93	63.99	133.12
Men's sportscoats	15.57	3.80	5.33	7.90	17.97	25.65	53.04
*Men's coats and jackets	29.30	8.90	10.79	22.27	26.54	54.07	86.61
*Men's underwear	9.72	9.49	9.05	7.71	13.05	10.40	17.16
*Men's hosiery	10.34	8.58	9.08	9.30	11.24	20.53	17.50
*Men's nightwear	2.89	1.31	0.88	4.49	4.01	1.80	6.37

APPENDIX 1.—CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEY (CES)—Continued

[By Income Before Taxes: Average annual expenditures and characteristics of all consumer units, Consumer Expenditure Survey 1988, Feb. 13, 1990]

Item	June 7, 1990						
	Total complete reporting	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $19,999	$20,000 to $29,999	$30,000 to $39,999	$40,000 to $49,999	$50,000 and over
*Men's accessories	22.88	10.30	14.64	15.23	20.45	47.19	56.32
Men's sweaters and vests	17.65	7.09	7.08	13.16	18.88	25.26	50.07
Men's active sportswear	12.10	4.80	5.65	11.75	13.46	18.24	29.17
*Men's shirts	74.17	45.37	55.60	68.02	88.29	133.41	139.09
*Men's pants	70.76	22.61	60.87	65.68	75.41	105.22	163.08
*Men's shorts/short sets	8.29	2.05	6.73	12.56	9.31	20.61	12.89
Men's uniforms	3.16	1.22	2.88	2.05	4.00	6.58	6.18
Men's other clothing	0.77	0.80	0.31	0.62	0.95	0.18	2.09
Boys', 2 to 15	81.86	54.79	58.63	78.09	88.56	133.33	171.25
*Boys' coats and jackets	9.48	1.51	13.68	10.54	5.87	10.64	23.83
Boys' sweaters	3.73	2.44	2.14	2.37	5.37	3.86	8.97
*Boys' shirts	20.55	11.99	14.46	15.76	26.30	45.42	39.42
*Boys' underwear	1.55	0.53	0.89	1.61	4.81	1.15	2.25
*Boys' nightwear	2.79	2.28	1.04	4.28	3.30	6.20	2.71
*Boys' hosiery	3.99	4.43	3.84	4.63	3.97	2.81	7.29
*Boys' accessories	2.77	0.27	1.74	1.61	1.39	6.89	7.66
*Boys' suits, sportscoats, vests	3.00	1.85	0.38	2.93	1.45	11.49	6.29
*Boys' pants	24.70	25.03	16.95	26.51	23.64	25.99	53.32
*Boys' shorts, short sets	3.91	1.70	0.58	3.69	5.66	8.08	6.96
Boys' uniforms/active sportswear	5.10	2.59	2.69	3.84	6.38	10.48	11.92
Boys' other clothing	0.29	0.17	0.22	0.31	0.43	0.32	0.63
Women and girls	608.90	353.66	425.05	550.45	771.19	950.02	1190.33
Women, 16 and over	509.83	281.24	376.82	458.04	648.56	773.35	992.62
*Women's coats and jackets	33.49	9.89	12.77	21.91	41.71	80.18	66.72
*Women's dresses	83.27	47.32	56.32	65.67	81.62	111.38	185.83
*Women's sportcoats, tail. jkts	0.84	0.19	0.68	0.04	0.11	2.69	1.44
*Women's vests and sweaters	36.74	23.54	35.67	42.26	35.17	62.17	63.75
*Women's shirts, tops, blouses	85.55	43.28	80.86	72.57	113.40	126.51	156.36
*Women's skirts	29.28	17.84	18.33	25.37	22.72	59.17	65.45
*Women's pants	66.85	33.21	51.28	64.99	108.85	94.87	107.29
*Women's shorts, shorts sets	14.23	10.23	11.73	11.30	21.45	27.91	22.87
*Women's active sportswear	23.13	13.05	13.34	24.37	46.07	37.59	33.33
*Women's sleepwear	22.57	14.68	22.62	23.09	28.70	16.87	49.94
*Women's undergarments	24.38	16.17	21.05	21.01	35.71	28.83	45.68
Women's hosiery	25.85	17.40	22.30	25.51	32.18	34.56	46.47
Women's suits	28.04	14.06	9.24	24.03	36.52	32.30	75.08
*Women's accessories	34.46	20.38	20.56	32.04	43.27	54.45	72.36
*Women's uniforms	1.15	0.01	0.06	3.88	1.06	3.32	0.05
*Women's other clothing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Girls, 2 to 15	99.08	72.42	48.23	92.41	122.63	176.67	197.71
Girls' coats and jackets	7.95	4.80	3.68	10.81	8.51	12.90	13.03
Girls' dresses, suits	12.02	7.84	8.53	10.60	14.15	20.78	24.03
*Girls' shirts/blouses/sweaters	30.19	20.94	4.47	28.93	36.40	55.73	67.22
Girls' skirts, pants	16.37	11.46	12.37	15.81	23.92	24.70	27.91
Girls' shorts, shorts sets	6.41	4.52	5.81	7.25	7.10	12.03	9.62
*Girls' active sportswear	9.32	9.69	3.04	6.23	9.77	22.73	19.94
Girls' underwear and sleepwear	5.92	4.52	4.77	5.32	8.10	8.51	11.05
*Girls' hosiery	4.88	3.68	3.11	3.94	7.41	11.90	6.67
*Girls' accessories	4.08	4.34	2.19	2.18	3.59	5.04	12.81
Girls' uniforms	1.46	0.39	0.23	0.81	2.79	1.17	4.59
Girls' other clothing	0.48	0.25	0.05	0.53	0.87	1.19	0.84
Children under 2	63.60	41.35	40.49	68.75	96.77	104.17	95.15
Infant coat/jacket/snowsuit 9b	3.02	1.59	2.64	2.53	5.41	3.43	4.94
Infant coat/jacket/snowsuit 9a	0.15	0.00	0.04	0.17	0.25	0.35	0.24
Infant dresses/outerwear 9b	14.57	9.48	10.69	16.01	19.55	21.14	25.84
Infant dresses/outerwear 9a	0.41	0.43	0.21	0.34	0.66	0.50	0.79
*Infants' underwear	36.68	25.00	21.97	40.50	58.19	65.47	47.23
Infant nightwear/loungewear 9b	3.13	2.02	1.45	3.83	4.73	4.36	5.20
Infant nightwear/loungewear 9a	0.06	0.01	0.00	0.10	0.07	0.12	0.12
Infant other clothing	2.10	1.42	1.31	1.57	2.80	3.21	4.66
Infant accessories 9b	3.06	1.25	1.81	3.48	4.31	4.82	5.33
Infant accessories 9a	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00
Infant hosiery	0.41	0.17	0.37	0.22	0.76	0.76	0.80
*Footwear	204.13	141.42	205.46	203.00	253.61	332.12	299.98
*Men's, footwear	62.95	41.07	76.93	78.61	78.10	109.06	72.77
*Boys', footwear	18.19	16.18	9.58	16.18	30.82	14.64	32.55

APPENDIX 1.—CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEY (CES)—Continued

[By Income Before Taxes: Average annual expenditures and characteristics of all consumer units, Consumer Expenditure Survey 1988, Feb. 13, 1990]

Item	June 7, 1990						
	Total complete reporting	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $19,999	$20,000 to $29,999	$30,000 to $39,999	$40,000 to $49,999	$50,000 and over
*Women's footwear	104.54	64.84	110.99	97.66	124.35	156.11	162.71
*Girls' footwear	18.46	19.33	7.97	10.56	20.33	52.31	31.94
Other apparel products and services	259.97	152.73	153.92	234.41	296.64	343.22	624.63
Material for making clothes	8.12	6.03	5.93	9.10	8.26	10.87	15.93
Sewing patterns and notions	2.15	1.44	1.04	2.22	2.75	2.87	3.65
Watches	21.65	13.67	15.33	17.82	29.45	32.67	45.59
Jewelry	110.35	54.93	47.33	94.40	127.09	153.93	318.74
Shoe repair, other shoe service	3.46	1.31	2.01	3.19	4.34	4.75	8.11
Coin-operated apparel laundry/dry clean	34.25	43.52	46.88	41.09	28.11	27.33	12.67
Apparel alteration and repair	6.05	3.29	2.54	4.69	6.48	6.95	16.68
Clothing rental	4.77	2.56	2.20	7.80	5.77	4.83	8.96
Watch and jewelry repair	5.72	2.66	3.10	5.51	8.94	10.91	10.88
Apparel laundry/dry clean not coin oper	62.72	23.14	27.47	47.83	74.68	86.84	181.00
Clothing storage	0.75	0.19	0.10	0.77	0.78	1.26	2.42
Transportation	5140.21	3127.01	3840.91	5302.92	6704.50	7779.21	9714.71
Vehicle purchases (net outlay)	2388.19	1413.38	1745.63	2485.58	3248.39	3839.91	4573.46
Cars and trucks, new	1391.73	565.06	984.79	1223.08	1894.51	2685.18	3007.38
New cars	991.60	472.12	675.40	782.66	1565.37	1777.93	2163.34
New trucks	400.13	92.94	309.39	440.42	329.13	907.25	844.04
Cars and trucks, used	971.12	831.68	750.44	1221.87	1330.29	1132.30	1504.86
Used cars	754.27	641.07	616.47	863.43	974.26	926.36	1287.37
Used trucks	216.85	190.61	133.97	358.44	356.03	205.94	217.49
Other vehicles	25.34	16.65	10.40	40.63	23.59	22.43	61.22
New motorcycles	5.21	0.00	0.00	15.11	0.00	0.55	15.23
New aircraft	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Used motorcycles	15.86	16.65	10.40	25.53	23.59	21.88	17.57
Used aircraft	4.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.42
Gasoline and motor oil	933.90	639.11	801.58	974.84	1189.53	1328.42	1459.88
Gasoline	812.03	563.62	700.74	860.76	1037.67	1152.21	1237.62
Diesel fuel	12.01	5.55	5.31	7.50	16.98	13.33	35.10
Gasoline on out of town trips	96.47	58.26	82.01	92.50	118.25	145.52	171.41
*Gasahol	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Motor oil	12.55	10.76	12.86	13.24	15.80	16.23	14.25
Motor oil on out of town trips	0.85	0.91	0.66	0.83	0.82	1.13	1.49
Other vehicle expenses	1552.56	922.69	1137.30	1603.36	1972.84	2290.12	3046.42
Vehicle finance charges	284.70	107.09	172.61	293.49	397.69	485.81	611.95
Automobile finance charges	196.25	83.07	140.63	200.40	275.36	306.48	412.11
Truck finance charges	71.94	21.29	29.70	77.35	107.00	155.35	144.14
Motorcycle and plane finance charges	1.67	0.12	0.39	1.51	3.20	4.92	2.34
Other vehicle finance charges	14.85	2.61	1.89	14.24	12.13	19.06	53.37
Maintenance and repairs	568.66	405.19	449.94	610.06	656.51	783.55	1055.81
Coolant/additives/brakes, trans fluids	7.15	5.91	7.62	7.65	8.94	9.47	8.01
Tires	86.22	55.96	70.42	84.47	115.02	134.28	144.92
*Parts/equip/accessories	86.80	99.08	46.21	92.07	110.88	99.54	169.51
*Vehicle products	3.92	2.28	2.52	4.57	6.07	5.55	7.35
*Misc. auto repair/servicing	17.18	9.56	10.82	27.74	18.43	28.65	24.87
Body work	34.71	22.67	29.98	38.37	32.79	33.62	84.44
Clutch, transmission repair	34.54	16.04	32.54	41.79	43.59	42.05	61.22
Drive train repair	7.58	1.64	4.70	12.07	6.41	10.31	16.45
Brake work	33.05	19.72	23.74	32.66	38.01	48.21	61.30
Steering repair	11.64	7.18	10.27	12.11	10.17	23.19	18.63
Cooling system repair	22.87	17.79	23.71	21.85	24.60	31.59	42.28
Motor tune-up	40.07	26.28	29.50	35.55	42.71	54.54	91.82
Lubrication, oil change	24.67	17.90	21.17	24.21	30.88	32.99	45.55
Front end alignment, wheel balance	9.30	4.12	8.02	9.91	12.59	11.68	18.51
Shock absorber replacement	6.01	2.55	3.04	7.11	5.80	7.10	15.43
Brake adjustment	4.75	1.22	3.57	4.86	5.29	6.43	11.02
*Gas tank repair, replacement	0.09	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.52
Minor repair/serv out-of-town trip	1.92	0.42	0.77	2.78	1.01	5.41	2.84

APPENDIX 1.—CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEY (CES)—Continued

[By Income Before Taxes: Average annual expenditures and characteristics of all consumer units, Consumer Expenditure Survey 1988, Feb. 13, 1990]

Item	June 7, 1990						
	Total complete reporting	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $19,999	$20,000 to $29,999	$30,000 to $39,999	$40,000 to $49,999	$50,000 and over
Repair tires and oth repair work	29.23	18.16	24.27	31.48	33.68	43.76	48.81
Exhaust system repair	14.55	6.71	18.06	16.15	16.86	22.09	19.92
Electrical system repair	20.35	12.22	15.61	22.14	19.66	34.50	34.88
Motor repair/replacement	63.53	51.77	55.00	71.06	62.61	82.11	112.89
Auto repair service policy	8.54	6.01	8.38	9.44	10.51	16.46	14.61
Vehicle insurance	515.06	314.32	409.50	544.70	665.71	728.25	958.57
Vehicle rental licenses and other charges	184.14	96.11	105.26	155.11	252.94	292.51	420.08
Leased and rented vehicles	68.54	25.20	27.47	42.79	96.33	124.51	195.33
Auto rental	44.36	19.82	22.04	28.67	65.00	90.57	110.70
Auto rental, out-of-town trips	6.78	4.07	3.64	4.97	5.28	15.25	18.62
Truck rental	12.51	0.54	1.21	6.70	22.25	13.41	45.18
Truck rental, out-of-town trip	3.99	0.77	0.23	1.77	2.33	4.78	17.45
Motorcycle rental	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aircraft rental	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.09	1.45	0.26	1.54
Motorcycle rental out-of-town	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26
Aircraft rental/out-of-town trips	0.40	0.00	0.35	0.59	0.01	0.22	1.58
State/local registration	67.04	45.21	49.91	70.39	96.23	99.31	112.03
Drivers license	6.59	5.47	6.43	6.62	9.23	7.71	9.58
Vehicle inspection	6.33	5.13	4.52	6.17	8.61	9.70	9.56
Parking fees	20.50	8.41	7.38	14.30	23.35	30.90	59.74
*Tolls	5.96	0.92	2.04	6.67	6.82	7.92	18.48
Tolls on out-of-town trips	4.12	1.80	2.31	3.79	5.39	6.29	9.05
Towing charges	5.05	3.97	5.21	4.38	6.97	6.18	6.32
Public transportation	265.56	151.82	156.40	239.14	293.73	320.76	634.96
Airline fares	176.01	79.22	89.55	158.79	193.56	232.90	471.55
Intercity bus fares	14.30	11.67	7.13	12.41	27.86	10.82	14.74
Intracity mass transit fares	41.07	44.70	42.94	38.53	32.98	34.12	64.33
Local trans. out-of-town trips	0.54	0.20	0.15	0.50	0.65	1.04	1.21
Taxi fares on trips	4.86	1.76	1.32	4.47	5.86	9.39	10.88
Taxi fares	5.89	5.76	5.59	6.42	8.41	3.74	7.36
Intercity train fares	9.04	3.31	6.07	8.18	4.87	14.49	22.78
Ship fares	13.00	4.30	3.37	9.46	19.05	12.55	39.62
School bus	0.86	0.91	0.29	0.38	0.49	1.70	2.48
Health care	1282.43	1385.50	1299.71	1328.49	1367.25	1531.77	1568.44
Health insurance	473.36	480.42	474.00	537.14	475.48	543.90	518.80
Commercial health insurance	165.28	118.03	170.96	208.24	195.72	255.42	207.76
Blue Cross/Blue Shield	116.52	120.47	102.86	127.18	114.09	111.37	146.61
Health maintenance plans (HMO's)	48.48	27.40	44.11	57.95	67.51	84.53	66.81
Medicare payments	78.60	130.87	101.55	71.71	41.13	31.51	32.52
Commercial medicare supplements and other health insurance	64.48	83.66	54.53	72.07	57.02	61.07	65.10
Medical services	512.73	587.65	540.82	487.31	551.59	676.69	701.33
Physician's services	149.19	147.96	158.15	160.54	202.90	205.76	154.17
Dental services	150.89	111.17	96.11	150.62	192.81	211.77	291.66
Eye care services	22.70	25.67	11.56	24.89	24.45	24.55	37.32
Service by other than physicians	22.62	11.11	10.65	32.64	33.87	28.23	37.72
Lab test, x-rays	26.78	23.57	29.34	26.95	25.75	28.61	43.93
Nurse, therapy/misc medical service	4.21	1.24	−3.70	1.59	1.80	1.01	20.02
Hospital room	54.96	72.02	71.99	50.56	28.43	95.50	82.57
Hospital services other than room	26.61	57.38	52.02	28.85	22.89	39.94	−0.69
Care in convalescent or nursing home	40.86	129.58	105.34	4.48	2.60	18.57	14.65
*Repair of medical equipment	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other medical care services	13.86	7.94	9.35	6.19	16.09	22.77	20.00
Drugs	225.28	255.13	228.07	243.50	250.24	216.93	231.03
*Non-prescription drugs	65.79	71.19	57.80	74.26	86.34	75.99	72.99
Prescription drugs	159.49	183.94	170.27	169.24	163.91	140.94	158.04
Medical supplies	71.06	62.30	56.83	60.54	89.93	94.24	117.28
Eyeglasses	45.18	38.08	36.80	44.92	56.67	64.90	76.60
*Topicals and dressing	14.40	11.82	10.29	11.38	19.22	24.24	25.72
Medical equipment for general use	5.29	4.78	4.32	1.83	4.67	4.14	5.12
Supportive/conval med. equip	5.70	7.46	4.81	2.02	8.91	0.65	9.30
Rental of medical equipment	0.50	0.16	0.61	0.38	0.47	0.31	0.55

APPENDIX 1.—CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEY (CES)—Continued

[By Income Before Taxes: Average annual expenditures and characteristics of all consumer units, Consumer Expenditure Survey 1988, Feb. 13, 1990]

Item	June 7, 1990						
	Total complete reporting	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $19,999	$20,000 to $29,999	$30,000 to $39,999	$40,000 to $49,999	$50,000 and over
*Hearing aids	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Entertainment	1348.90	802.34	856.00	1191.35	1510.43	1994.64	3148.34
Fees and admissions	351.99	139.16	185.75	309.51	419.64	525.52	879.59
Recreation expenses, out of town trips	17.85	6.68	9.72	19.86	20.46	28.40	38.78
Club membership dues and fees	76.68	31.73	44.57	57.91	79.31	90.82	230.17
Fees for participant sports	46.90	22.19	29.18	46.82	63.52	68.77	102.29
Participant sports out-of-town trips	18.96	5.94	9.50	15.44	23.16	34.10	44.73
Movie, theater, opera, ballet	61.08	29.29	33.53	50.31	70.94	82.33	149.40
Movie, oth admissions out of town	25.91	9.78	14.04	28.74	35.89	37.17	52.04
Admission to sporting events	19.63	7.38	9.75	17.81	18.39	41.10	46.63
Admission to sports event out-of-town	25.91	9.78	14.04	28.74	35.89	37.17	52.04
Fees for recreational lessions	41.23	9.71	11.70	24.00	51.63	77.27	124.72
Oth ent serv, out-of-town trip	17.85	6.68	9.72	19.86	20.46	28.40	38.78
Television, radios and sound equipment	422.50	296.54	322.08	416.12	493.78	576.29	788.05
Televisions	295.95	228.52	244.28	299.91	344.82	398.08	509.85
Community antenna or cable tv	137.94	110.11	118.89	142.38	161.32	184.08	218.51
*Black and white tv	2.84	0.65	0.00	1.95	0.00	0.00	16.41
Color tv—console	23.60	16.77	20.77	28.58	27.00	24.27	31.30
Color tv—portable/table model	43.50	36.42	37.50	48.29	39.51	54.93	71.38
Vcr's/video disc players	47.70	38.08	36.49	41.57	69.42	66.10	95.51
Video cassettes/tapes/discs	13.44	8.31	8.72	11.97	18.39	21.56	28.99
Video games hardware/software	14.88	5.40	7.91	16.27	17.25	31.40	29.94
Repair of tv/radio/sound equipment	10.43	8.54	11.52	8.32	10.43	15.74	17.75
Rental of televisions	1.61	4.24	2.48	0.57	1.49	0.00	0.04
Radios, sound equipment	126.55	68.03	77.80	116.21	148.96	178.21	278.21
*Radios	4.84	1.81	1.57	3.99	7.25	8.26	11.80
*Phonographs	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	3.36
*Tape recorders and players	10.50	7.02	7.43	0.51	0.96	9.12	27.49
Sound components/component systems	28.64	22.73	17.34	35.08	23.87	45.24	62.93
*Misc sound equipment	0.16	0.55	0.09	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.35
*Sound equip accessories	4.29	1.46	1.12	12.72	4.33	1.68	6.77
Record/tape club	4.17	2.18	4.62	3.63	7.45	6.14	5.91
Records, tapes, needles, styli	25.86	14.32	15.10	20.10	29.81	39.90	57.19
Rental of vcr/radio/sound equip	1.59	0.70	1.56	1.98	1.54	0.39	1.40
Musical instruments/accessories	20.58	3.32	12.63	13.86	37.81	24.77	53.28
Rent/repair music instruments	2.12	0.30	1.16	1.62	1.95	4.09	5.25
Rental of video cass./tapes/discs/films	23.27	13.65	15.18	22.74	33.76	38.22	42.49
Pets, toys and playground equip	242.26	134.73	182.82	234.32	336.90	354.45	457.26
Pets	136.31	77.25	119.89	125.55	183.79	180.80	259.08
*Pet food	66.61	53.55	46.56	63.13	93.51	83.41	108.50
*Pet-purch/supplies/medicine	25.23	5.71	43.99	24.37	29.83	28.53	49.96
Pet services	10.64	4.26	4.40	9.06	14.74	19.11	26.24
Vet services	33.84	13.73	24.94	28.99	45.71	49.75	74.38
Toys, games, hobbies, and tricycles	102.96	57.26	62.55	107.09	149.80	167.96	187.24
Playground equipment	2.98	0.22	0.38	1.69	3.31	5.69	10.94
Other entertainment supplies, equip., serv	332.16	231.90	165.36	231.39	260.12	538.39	1023.44
Unmotor, boats and trailers	24.02	2.29	0.00	22.31	7.09	46.24	96.99
Boats w/o motor/boat trailers	18.32	1.83	0.00	18.35	4.76	33.83	73.57
Trailer/other attachable campers	5.70	0.46	0.00	3.96	2.34	12.41	23.42
Powered sports vehicles	137.44	168.02	56.37	51.83	40.89	217.35	510.44
Motorized camper coach/other vehicles	38.79	83.50	11.55	1.65	28.53	22.53	134.38
Purchase of boat with motor	98.65	84.52	44.82	50.19	12.36	194.81	376.06
Rental of sports vehicles	2.33	0.00	1.06	1.43	1.14	3.90	8.13
Rental non-camper trailer	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.02	0.00	0.09
Boat/trailer rent out of town	0.94	0.00	0.50	0.02	0.69	3.17	1.94
Rental camper/other vehicles on trips	0.58	0.00	0.52	0.30	0.24	0.57	2.51

APPENDIX 1.—CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEY (CES)—Continued

[By Income Before Taxes: Average annual expenditures and characteristics of all consumer units, Consumer Expenditure Survey 1988, Feb. 13, 1990]

Item	June 7, 1990						
	Total complete reporting	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $19,999	$20,000 to $29,999	$30,000 to $39,999	$40,000 to $49,999	$50,000 and over
Rental of boat	0.23	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.16	1.42
Rental of campers oth r. v	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.87	0.19	0.00	2.17
Outboard motors	1.28	1.43	1.35	0.11	0.51	0.22	5.79
Docking/landing fees	5.33	0.17	2.51	3.30	3.12	5.73	20.20
Sports equipment	86.67	27.99	52.35	82.59	113.75	136.51	211.99
Athletic gear/game tables/ex. equip	34.85	9.06	26.36	33.84	38.39	61.59	85.92
Bicycles	12.28	5.80	6.60	12.50	17.62	20.21	23.55
Camping equipment	3.26	1.35	1.33	1.45	4.94	4.43	9.21
Hunting and fishing equipment	15.91	5.09	11.57	15.40	22.84	24.90	36.25
Winter sport equipment	4.86	0.94	2.24	3.99	5.69	3.92	16.95
Water sport and misc. sport equipment	13.20	3.66	4.03	12.31	22.46	17.71	34.87
Rental/repair of misc sports equipment	2.31	2.09	0.22	3.09	1.80	3.76	5.25
Photographic equipment and supplies	69.61	28.16	48.35	67.06	83.07	119.31	157.10
Film	19.96	9.29	13.73	20.05	22.90	32.28	43.61
*Other photographic supplies	0.64	2.38	1.01	0.26	0.15	0.24	1.17
Film processing	25.21	10.72	15.21	23.97	28.28	41.48	59.82
Rent/repair photo equipment	0.24	0.05	0.42	0.30	0.27	0.34	0.47
Photographic equipment	15.43	5.16	7.28	13.04	20.47	25.46	40.91
*Photographer fees	8.12	0.56	10.71	9.45	11.00	19.51	11.12
*Fireworks	0.51	0.99	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.37
*Souvenirs	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.49	0.38	2.15
*Visual goods	0.76	0.00	0.00	0.42	0.67	0.00	3.83
*Pinball, electronic video games	3.78	2.87	3.11	2.34	9.38	8.74	4.45
Personal care products and services	345.68	249.04	282.21	324.70	420.30	478.79	651.43
Personal care products	179.05	136.69	166.87	169.79	198.77	245.49	335.33
*Hair care products	40.57	34.79	36.67	37.36	41.43	56.30	77.75
*Non-elec articles for the hair	4.26	3.55	2.64	5.57	4.31	6.79	8.37
Wigs and hairpieces	1.07	0.47	0.91	0.59	1.50	0.34	2.71
*Oral hygiene products, articles	18.16	13.60	18.18	16.89	22.18	22.44	29.63
*Shaving needs	8.49	8.31	12.14	8.22	9.09	11.31	13.16
*Cosmetic, perfume, bath prep	77.63	55.67	73.62	72.41	90.11	102.03	148.23
*Deodorant, feminine hygiene, misc. pers car	23.52	17.79	19.75	23.84	22.08	38.47	43.65
Electric personal care appliances	5.35	2.51	2.95	4.92	8.07	7.80	11.83
Personal care services	166.63	112.35	115.34	154.91	221.54	233.30	316.10
*Personal care services/females	89.35	61.33	58.80	83.46	127.40	112.04	174.08
Personal care services/males	77.12	50.83	56.42	71.27	93.93	120.95	141.78
Repair of personal care appliances	0.16	0.19	0.11	0.18	0.21	0.31	0.24
Reading	152.49	93.38	113.87	142.11	185.46	229.92	287.41
Newspapers	63.99	47.96	53.05	63.85	72.82	84.18	105.97
Magazines	38.92	21.42	31.03	38.54	45.36	65.91	71.63
*Newsletters	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.42	0.00
Book thru book clubs	10.63	6.87	8.72	8.86	15.44	16.33	21.60
Books not thru book clubs	35.24	16.73	20.13	28.28	48.03	54.12	79.39
Encyclopedia and oth sets of refer books	3.67	0.40	0.95	2.57	3.81	8.97	8.81
Education	324.43	187.02	118.84	190.35	322.81	349.24	835.73
Sch books, supp for day care, nursery, oth	2.52	1.44	1.58	1.30	6.04	2.25	4.76
College tuition	176.75	91.59	47.50	99.69	186.76	125.89	458.90
Elementary/high school tuition	53.20	6.10	10.62	25.10	34.39	97.91	204.78
Other school tuition	15.29	8.32	17.55	9.00	13.94	21.58	31.48
Oth school expenses incl rentals	15.78	14.42	10.07	10.77	13.45	22.64	33.02
Sch bks/supplies for college	26.56	25.25	17.75	16.63	24.53	16.65	41.08
Sch bks/supp for elem/high sch	6.23	5.70	3.25	5.64	7.82	9.59	11.28
*School supplies, etc.—unspecified	28.10	34.20	10.53	22.22	35.87	52.73	50.44
Tobacco products and smoking supplies	242.33	221.48	250.05	262.82	292.87	249.43	270.28
Cigarettes	224.61	197.67	235.29	244.22	273.20	230.82	251.80
Other tobacco products	15.28	15.85	13.94	16.00	17.99	17.73	17.12
*Smoking accessories	2.44	7.96	0.82	2.60	1.69	0.88	1.37
*Marijuana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

APPENDIX 1.—CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEY (CES)—Continued

[By Income Before Taxes: Average annual expenditures and characteristics of all consumer units, Consumer Expenditure Survey 1988, Feb. 13, 1990]

Item	June 7, 1990						
	Total complete reporting	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $19,999	$20,000 to $29,999	$30,000 to $39,999	$40,000 to $49,999	$50,000 and over
Miscellaneous	597.58	345.77	474.63	553.17	769.62	811.02	1182.12
*Miscellaneous fees, parimutue losses	38.61	20.23	56.87	26.40	62.29	47.69	76.50
Legal fees	104.50	81.84	49.27	109.06	133.34	62.67	255.98
Funeral expenses	49.32	44.70	82.98	57.05	13.57	49.05	18.62
Safety deposit box rental	5.69	4.05	3.61	5.05	5.86	6.20	12.59
Checking accounts, oth bank services	25.19	16.23	26.64	28.95	33.62	38.14	31.99
Cemetery lots or vaults	17.66	14.30	25.91	12.86	13.74	12.52	18.29
Accounting fees	39.87	18.96	20.72	33.62	52.32	47.89	93.19
*Miscellaneous personal services	23.02	14.53	16.61	12.43	39.32	40.69	47.86
Finance chgs. excl. mortgage veh	203.45	89.63	149.53	217.35	284.11	321.25	408.61
Occupational expenses	90.26	41.30	42.48	50.40	131.46	184.94	218.94
Cash contributions	730.19	352.83	486.72	529.28	781.16	956.30	2102.92
Cash contri non-CU memb, inclu alimony and students at college (Sec 22)	179.06	64.23	108.84	127.13	209.98	235.99	549.04
Gifts non-CU members	149.99	70.48	52.77	109.45	161.57	162.57	485.66
Contributions to charities	69.16	13.23	38.96	32.84	65.78	99.80	244.53
Contributions to church	295.54	197.57	276.14	242.30	322.49	423.81	661.17
Contributions to educa. organizations	17.97	1.07	2.76	2.95	12.56	12.48	89.44
Political contributions	7.29	0.89	1.75	2.38	6.73	10.74	30.82
Other contributions	11.18	5.37	5.50	12.23	2.05	10.90	42.27
Personal insurance and pensions	2532.36	682.85	1373.19	2097.59	3266.30	4542.32	6883.06
Life and other personal insurance	324.17	137.92	280.62	301.69	354.87	494.30	729.64
Life/endow/annuit/other pers ins	312.04	132.62	275.54	290.33	342.68	468.16	704.02
Other non-health insurance	12.13	5.30	5.08	11.36	12.19	26.13	25.62
Retirement, pensions, social security	2208.19	544.93	1092.57	1795.89	2911.44	4048.02	6153.42
Deduction for government retirement	65.36	4.38	25.17	48.33	82.39	119.99	211.42
Deductions for railroad retirement	6.23	0.00	1.33	0.24	19.12	16.29	13.24
Deductions for private pensions	156.10	11.73	39.55	84.28	160.98	328.55	564.77
Deductions for self-employment IRA's and Keogh plans	297.28	36.24	78.45	181.88	333.32	494.25	1049.52
Deductions for social security	1683.21	492.58	948.07	1481.16	2315.63	3088.94	4314.48

[1] Components of income and taxes are derived from "Complete income reporters" only; see glossary.

APPENDIX 2.—MARKETBASKET DESCRIPTIONS

Food at Home:	
Ground Beef	Price per Lb of regular ground beef. Average size package. Loose, pre-packaged. Do Not Price Lean.
Round Steak, boneless	Price per Lb. Average size package. 1st choice: Boneless top round steak. 2nd choice: Boneless bottom round steak.
Round Roast, boneless	Price per Lb. Average size package. 1st choice: Top round roast. 2nd choice: Rolled rump roast.
Pork Chops, bone in	Price per Lb. Average size package. 1st choice: Center cut, rib chops. 2nd choice: Loin chops.
Bacon, sliced	Price for 16 Oz (1 Lb) package *Oscar Mayer* regular sliced bacon.
Chicken, whole	Price per Lb of 1 whole fryer chicken. If whole fryer not available, price a whole fryer chicken, cut-up.
Fish Filet, frozen	Price per Lb of frozen ocean whitefish filet. 1st choice: Cod or haddock. 2nd choice: Regional fish. Please record fish type in comment section.
Tuna, canned	Price for 6.13 Oz can chunk light, packed in water. (Not fancy style.) 1st choice: *Star Kist.* 2nd choice: *Chicken of the Sea.*
Lunch Meat	Price for 8 Oz pkg., *Oscar Mayer.* 1st choice: bologna. 2nd choice: cotto salami or all-beef bologna.
Ham, canned	Price for 3 Lb tin of canned ham.

APPENDIX 2.—MARKETBASKET DESCRIPTIONS—Continued

	1st choice: *Hormel.*
	2nd choice: *Dubuque.*
	Do Not Price *Hormel's* Supreme Cut Ham.
Frankfurters	Price for 16 Oz (1 Lb) package, *Oscar Mayer* all beef frankfurters.
Eggs, large	Price for one dozen.
Fish, fresh	Price per Lb of a salmon steak.
Milk, 2%	Price for one gallon (128 Fl Oz), 2%, Lowest priced store brand.
Cheddar Cheese	Price per Lb.
	1st choice: *Kraft Cracker Barrel* mild cheddar cheese.
	2nd choice: *Kraft Cracker Barrel* sharp yellow cheddar cheese.
Ice Cream	Price for ½ gallon of *Sealtest* vanilla ice cream. Do Not Price Ice Milk.
Bread, white	Price for 16 Oz loaf of a regional brand of sliced, white bread, Do Not Price Store Brand. Please record brand in comment section.
Spaghetti, dry	Price for 16 Oz box or bag of spaghetti.
	1st choice: *Creamettes.*
	2nd choice: *Muehler's.*
	3rd choice: *Golden Grain.*
	4th choice: *American Beauty.*
Cereal	Price for box of *Kellogg's Corn Flakes.*
	1st choice: 18 Oz box.
	2nd choice: Different size box of *Kellogg's Corn Flakes.*
Cookies	Price for 16 Oz package of *Nabisco Oreo Cookies.*
Frozen Waffles	Price *Kellogg's Eggo Waffles,* price 12 waffle package.
Hamburger Buns	Price for 12 Oz (340 G) package of 8 sliced regional brand enriched white hamburger buns. Do Not Price Store Brand. Please record brand in comment section.
Donuts	Price for box of 12 *Hostess* glazed donuts.
Apples, fresh	Price per Lb of Red Delicious apples. If apples are priced by the bag, report the price and weight of the bag—use the store's scale if necessary. Price medium-size apples if possible.
Bananas, fresh	Price per Lb. If bananas are priced by the bunch, report the price and weight of the bunch—use the store's scale if necessary.
Tomatoes, fresh	Price per Lb. Price medium-size tomatoes if possible. Do Not Price Organic or 'Hydro' Fresh Tomatoes.
Potatoes	Price for 10 Lb bag of lowest priced white potatoes. If 10 Lb bag is not available, substitute nearest size sack. Please price potatoes by the bag since potatoes priced by the pound are not comparable to bagged potatoes.
Frozen Orange Juice	Price for 12 Fl Oz (makes 48 Fl Oz) can of *Minute Maid* frozen orange juice concentrate.
Tomato Juice	Price for 46 Fl Oz can of tomato juice.
	1st choice: *Campbell's.*
	2nd choice: *Libby's.*
Peaches, canned	Price for 16 Oz can of sliced yellow cling peaches.
	1st choice: *Del Monte.*
	2nd choice: *Libby's.*
Peas, frozen	Price for 16 Oz pkg. of *Green Giant* frozen peas. Do Not Price Peas With Sauce.
Green Beans, canned	Price for 16 Oz can of cut *Del Monte* green beans.
Oranges, fresh	Price per Lb of Florida oranges. If oranges are priced by the bag or by the orange, report the price and *weigh a bag*—using the store's scale if possible. Price navel medium-size oranges if possible.
Lettuce, fresh	Price for 1 head of iceberg lettuce. If lettuce is priced by weight, report the *price* and also report the *weight* of an average head.
Celery, fresh	Price for 1 bunch of celery. Do not price celery hearts.
Fruit drink	Price for 46 Fl Oz can.
	1st choice: *Hawaiian Punch.*
	2nd choice: *Hi-C,* regular.
Soft Drink	Price of 2 L (liter) plastic bottle.
	1st choice: *Coca-Cola.*
	2nd choice: *Pepsi.*
Coffee, ground	Price for 13 Oz can of ground coffee.
	1st choice: *Folger's Drip Grind.*
	2nd choice: *Maxwell House.*
Canned Soup	Price for one can *Campbell's* soup.
	1st choice: *Vegetable 10½ Oz.*
	2nd choice: *Chicken Noodle 10¾ Oz.*
Snack Food	Price for 6 Oz bag or box of potato chips.
	1st choice: *Ruffles.*
	2nd choice: *Lays Dip Chips.*
Salt	Price for 26 Oz box of iodized salt.
	1st choice: *Morton.*
	2nd choice: *Ivory.*
	3rd choice: *Private Label.*
Ketchup	Price for 28 Oz plastic squeeze bottle of ketchup.
	1st choice: *Heinz.*
	2nd choice: *Del Monte.*
Cooking Oil	Price for 48 Fl Oz bottle.
	1st choice: *Crisco.*
	2nd choice: *Wesson.*
Margarine	Price for 1 Lb, four sticks.

APPENDIX 2.—MARKETBASKET DESCRIPTIONS—Continued

	1st choice: *Blue Bonnet.*
	2nd choice: *Parkay.*
Frozen Dinner	Price for 11.5 Oz (326 G) *Swanson*-Turkey, whipped potatoes, peas, and fruit compote, frozen dinner.
Jello Gelatin	Price for 3 oz box of *Jello Gelatin* dessert.
Baby Food	Price for one 4.0 Oz far of *Gerber Second Foods* strained vegetable or fruit.
Candy Bar	Price for one 2.07 Oz *Snickers* candy bar. If not available, price most popular brand of same size.
Sugar, granulated	Price for 5 Lb bag of granulated cane or beet sugar, lowest price available. Do Not Price Generic Sugar.
Bottled Water	Price for one gallon (store brand) (128 Fl Oz) bottled spring water. Do Not Price Sparkling or Distilled Water.
Food Away From Home:	
Breakfast	Price for typical breakfast, such as, bacon and 2 eggs or waffles, coffee and juice. Report percentages added for tax, tip and service charge.
Lunch	Price for typical lunch, such as, chef's salad or cheeseburger platter and small soft drink. Report percentages added for tax, tip and service charge.
Dinner	Price for typical dinner, such as New York strip or seafood platter and coffee. Report percentages added for tax, tip and service charge.
Fast Food Lunch/Dinner.	Average price of a meal at a fast food establishment. Price for typical meal, such as, Big Mac or Whopper, medium french fries and medium Coke.
Ice Cream Cone	Price for regular (one scoop) vanilla ice cream cone.
Tobacco:	
Cigarettes, king size	Price for 1 carton (200 cigarettes) of *Winston* filter-kings soft pack. Do Not Include Sales Tax.
Alcohol:	
Beer at Home	Price for a six-pack of 12 Oz cans of *Budweiser* (Puerto Rico—10 Oz). Do Not Price Refrigerated Beer.
Wine at Home	Price for 750 Ml of *Gallo* white chablis blanc.
Beer Away	Price for glass of *Budweiser/Miller Lite* beer. List percent for tax.
Wine Away	Price of house white wine. List percent for tax.
Furnishings Households Operations:	
Appliance Repair	Price to replace oven thermostat control for *Maytag* Model #CRE9400. Include hourly rate, trip charge and parts cost. Part Number #7430P010–60.
Housekeeping Services	Price per hour for bi-weekly cleaning. House approximately 2,000 sq. ft. Family size four. Please complete items in the Comment Section. Services include the following:
	Bathrooms(s) Sanitize walls, floor, counter tops, bathtub, stool.
	Kitchen—Sanitize walls, floor, counter tops, cabinets, appliances.
	Living Room & Dining Room—Dust, polish furniture and vacuum.
	Bedrooms—Dust, polish furniture and vacuum.
	If other services are included, please note.
Moving	Price per hour for a within-city move, two men with enclosed van. Include any van rental fees.
Toilet Tissue	Price for a 4 roll pack.
	1st choice: *Cottonelle.*
	2nd choice: *Northern.*
Pen	Price for 10 pack *Bic* round stic medium pen.
Postage	Price for First Class postage for a letter.
Laundry Soap	Price for 100 Fl Oz of liquid household laundry detergent.
	1st choice: *Tide.*
	2nd choice: *Cheer.*
Plant Food	Price for 8 Oz container of indoor plant food.
	1st choice: *Miracle Grow.*
	2nd choice: *Peters.*
Bed Sheet Set	Price for one set queen-size no-iron cotton & polyester percale sheets (180 thread count). One set consists of one fitted sheet, one flat sheet and two pillowcases. Do Not Price Designer Sheet Sets. Price sheet sets with minimum design.
Bath Towel	Price for a 2750 inch *Cannon* Portofino bath towel made of 100% cotton.
Living Room Chair	Price for a recliner chair, that is button backed with base construction of 15 zigzag springs.
	1st choice: *Lane.*
	2nd choice: *Lazy Boy.*
	Do Not Price Special Order Fabric.
Bedroom Group	Price for nightstand, headboard, 5-drawer chest, triple dresser with mirror. Solid wood top, front mirror frame and headboard. Veneer sides. Drawer construction should have French dovetail or English dovetail joints and dust plate.
Dining Room Table	Price for table with center pedestal and four standard double rung chairs. Table should have veneer top and double runners for leaves with both portions of the table moveable.
Washing Machine	Price for large capacity washing machine with 4 water temperatures, 3 wash cycles (regular, permanent press & knits/delicate), white porcelain tub, self-clean lint filter, fabric softener dispenser and 2 speed combinations.
	1st choice: *Maytag* Model #LAT7793.
	2nd choice: *General Electric* Model #WWA7600R.
	3rd choice: *Whirlpool* Model #LLR6233A.
Kitchen Range	Price for 30-inch electric range with upswept cooktop, removable coil elements, electronic clock with timer, oven light, delay-start cook control, storage drawer, self-cleaning oven with two oven racks and a porcelain enamel broiler pan.
	1st choice: *Maytag* Model #CRE9400.
	2nd choice: *General Electric* Model #JBP5565.
	3rd choice: *Whirlpool* Model #RF385PXYW.

APPENDIX 2.—MARKETBASKET DESCRIPTIONS—Continued

Refrigerator	Price for no-frost top-mount 21 cubic ft. refrigerator with reversible doors and energy saver switch, 4 split glass shelves, fixed glass crisper shelf with 2 sealed/moisture controlled crisper drawers, double wall meat drawer. Door contains 2 covered dairy compartments, 1 deep fixed bin, 4 deep adjustable bins. Freezer has 2 adjustable wire shelves, 2 deep fixed door bins and 4 ice trays. 1st choice: *Maytag* odel #RTD2100CAE. 2nd choice: *General Electric* Model #TBX22PAS. 3rd choice: *Whirlpool* Model #ET22RKXZ.
Vacuum	Price for upright vacuum cleaner with 6.5 amps, 120 volts, six above-the-floor attachments, height adjustment, regular bag and 20-foot cord. 1st choice: *Eureka* Model #9334AT. 2nd choice: *Hoover* Model #U4671-910.
Two-Slice Toaster	Price for two-slice toaster, chrome body, wide slot with pastry defrost setting. 1st choice: *Procter-Silex* Model #T620B. 2nd choice: *Black & Decker* Model #T200.
Casserole Dish Set	Price for *Corning-Ware* trio casserole set with 1 Qt, 1.5 Qt, and 2 Qt dishes and 3 covers (two plastic covers and one glass).
China	Price for the *Corelle Impressions* line *Abundance* pattern tableware set. Set consists of 20 pieces: 4 dinner plates, 4 luncheon plates, 4 bowls, 4 cups, and 4 saucers. The pattern is beige with a fruit and flower motif.
Electric Drill	Price for 6.0 volt reversible cordless electric drill with overnight recharge. 1st choice: *Black & Decker* Model #CD2000. 2nd choice: *Skil* Model #2305.
Red Roses, Fresh Cut	Price for one dozen long stemmed, fresh cut red roses.
Hammer	Price for *Stanley* curved claw hammer with a 16 Oz head, wood handle, high carbon steel head, black finish. Overall length 13¼" 1st choice: Model #51616. 2nd choice: Model #51416.
Window Shade	Price 37½ inch wide window shade.
Toilet Lid Cover	Price for *Cannon* Portofino standard toilet lid cover made of 100% nylon.
Snow Blower	Price for 8 HP two-stage gas snow thrower with rubber tracks, 6 forward, 2 reverse speeds and adjustable snow chute.
Clothing:	
Man's Suit	Price for two-piece single-breasted business suit of the type generally worn to the office. Conservatively colored and styled with a fabric blend of 45% wool and 55% polyester.
Man's Jeans	Price of straight leg-regular fit jeans. 1st choice: *Levi's* #505. 2nd choice: *Lee* regular fit. Do Not Price Bleached Jeans.
Man's Dress Shirt	Price for white or solid color, long sleeve, button cuff, plain collar dress shirt, approximately 35% cotton, 65% polyester. A dress shirt will have exact collar and sleeve sizes. Example: 15½ collar, 34 sleeve. Possible brands: *Arrow, Van Heusen.*
Boy's Jeans	Price of loose fit jeans (size 8–14). 1st choice: *Levi's* #560. 2nd choice: *Lee* loose fit.
Boy's Shirt	Price for screen-printed t-shirt commonly worn by boys ages 8 through 10 years (size 7–14). Pullover with crew neck, short sleeves and polyester/cotton blend. Possible brand: *Ocean Pacific.*
Man's Parka	Price for parka with polyester fiber fill and nylon lining, two-way front zipper, front pockets, hidden hood and self-adjusting cuffs.
Man's Insulated Underwear.	Price for white light weight, crew neck thermal underwear top of cotton and polyester. Possible brands: *J.E. Morgan, Hanes.*
Woman's Dress	Price for misses mid-sleeve shirt waist dress appropriate for office attire. Exclude any unusual ornamentation. The dress should be unlined and 100% rayon. Possible brands. *Stewart Allen, Leslie Fay.*
Woman's Blouse	Price of 100% polyester, white, long sleeve, button front blouse with minimum trim. Possible brands: *Wrapper, Girls, Girls, Girls.*
Woman's Slacks	Price for misses unlined slacks appropriate for office attire. The slacks should be a blend of cotton and polyester without a belt. Possible brands: *Donnkenny, Alfred Dunner.*
Woman's Sweater	Price for 100% cotton, crew neck sweater with rib knit cuffs and bottom. Exclude any unusual ornamentation or patterns.
Woman's Jacket (Summer Pricing Only).	Price for unlined windbreaker.
Woman's Accessories	Price for split-grain, cowhide leather, checkbook clutch wallet. Possible brands: *Michael Stevens, Mundi.*
Girl's Dress	Price of cotton blend long-sleeve dress appropriate for school. Exclude extra ornamentation. For girls ages 8 through 10 (size 7–14). Possible brand: *Carter's.*
Girl's Jeans	Price of *Levi's* #902 basic relaxed taper jean, two back pockets and two front pockets. For girls ages 8 through 10 years (size 7–14).
Girl's Blouse	Price of cotton blend, white or solid color, long sleeve, button front blouse. For girls ages 8 through 10 years (size 7–14). Possible brand: *This Side Up.*

APPENDIX 2.—MARKETBASKET DESCRIPTIONS—Continued

Woman's Coat (Winter Pricing Only).	Price for long wool blend reefer coat with acetate lining double breasted with notched collar and wind blocking neck button.
Infant's Sleeper	Price for one-piece sleeping garment with legs, covering the body including the feet. Possible brands: *Gerber, Playskool.*
Disposable Diaper	Price for 44 count package *Pampers,* (child 12–18 Lbs). Do Not Price Larger Size Diapers.
Man's Boots	Price for 8 inch waterproof, insulated leather boot with Cambrelle lining. Possible brands: *Timberland, Herman.*
Woman's Boots	Price for calf height, pile lined, urethane upper boot with 1 inch heel. Possible brand: *Naturalizer.*
Jewelry	Price for one pair 6mm 14K gold ball earnings for pierced ears.
Coin Laundry	Price for one load of laundry using a regular size, top loading commercial washing machine. Do Not Include Cost of Drying.
Dry Clean Man's Suit	Price to dry clean a man's 2-piece business suit of typical fabric.
Domestic Service:	
Day-Care	Price for one *month* of day-care for a three-year-old child (5 days a week, about 8 hours per day). If monthly rate is not available, price per week.
Babysitter, per hour	Average hourly rate for one child, age four years, evening, before midnight. (Teenager in your home.) Do Not Price Babysitting Service. Special Instructions: If typical for your area, you may wish to obtain quotes from friends/acquaintances in your area who use teenage babysitters.
Professional Services:	
Legal Services	Hourly rate for general counsel.
Accounting Services	Hourly rate for individual tax work (not business).
Personal Care:	
Woman's Cut and Styled Blow Dry.	"Regular service" price for a woman's cut and styled blow dry. Include wash. No Curling iron if extra charge.
Man's Haircut	Price of a man's typical haircut. Do *not* include wash.
Lipstick	Price for one tube of *Revlon* lipstick. 1st choice: *Moondrops.* 2nd choice: *Super Lustrous.*
Shampoo	Price for 15 Fl Oz bottle of *Revlon Flex* shampoo for normal hair.
Recreation:	
Bowling	Price for 1 game of open (or non-league) bowling on Saturday night. Exclude cost of shoe rental.
Movie Theater	Typical adult price for regular length evening film. Report weekend evening price if different from weekday.
Health Club	Price for regular individual membership for 1 year for existing member. Do not include any initial fees assessed only to new members. If yearly rate is not available, price per month.
Piano Lessons	Price for private lesson for a beginner one-half hour in length.
Downhill skiing	Price for one lift ticket on Saturday.
Roller Skating	Price for one session of open skating on Saturday night. Include the cost of skate rental.
Video Rental	Price to rent one video tape of recently released movie, Saturday night (1 day) rate. Non-member fee.
Video Recorder	Price for VCR with 4 video heads, double azimuth, unified TV/VCR remote, one-year eight event timer, auto tracking, LED display, and Hi-Fi stereo. 1st choice: *Zenith* Model #VRL4110. 2nd choice: *Sony* Model #SLV700HF.
Compact Disc	Regular price for a current best-selling CD. Not Sale Price. Do Not Price Double CD. Example: *Janet* by Janet Jackson. *Unplugged* by Rod Stewart. Please Record Title in Comment Section.
Compact Disc Player	Price 5 disc CD player with rotary changer system, 10 key access, 32 track programming, 8 times oversampling, and a remote. 1st choice: *Sony* Model #CDPC535. 2nd choice: *Panasonic-Technics* Model #SLPD847.
Color Television	Price for 20 inch table model color TV with a remote, auto channel search, closed captions, sleep timer, on-screen channel/time and menus, channel flashback, and 181 channel tuning. 1st choice: *Zenith* Model #SLS2049. 2nd choice: *Sony* Model #KV20TS29.
Basic Cable Service	Price for one month of basic cable channel TV. Do Not Include Hookup Charges or Premium Channels.
Veterinary Services	Typical fee for general office visit for a heartworm test for a small dog. Include the cost of the office visit.
Pet Food	Price for 5.5 Oz can of cat food. 1st choice: *Purina.* 2nd choice: *9 Lives.*
Film Developing	Price to process and print 35 millimeter, 24 exposure, 100 ASA color. Single Prints Only Please.
Camera Film	Price for 35 millimeter, 24 exposure, 100 ASA *Kodak* camera film.
Tennis Balls	Price for can of three heavy-duty felt, yellow, tennis balls. 1st choice: *Wilson.* 2nd choice: *Penn.*
Board Game	Price for Monopoly board game by *Parker Brothers.* Do Not Price Deluxe Edition.
All-Terrain Vehicle (Winter Pricing Only).	Price for *Honda* 300EX—2 wheel drive all-terrain vehicle.
Book	Price for top ten best selling paperback books.
Magazine	Price for a single copy of *Time* magazine.
Local Newspaper	Price for one year of the most common Daily paper (including Sunday edition) distributed in the area. Report the name of the newspaper in the comment section.

APPENDIX 2.—MARKETBASKET DESCRIPTIONS—Continued

Miscellaneous Expense Component:	
Pain Reliever	Price for 60 tablets of extra-strength *Tylenol.* Do Not Price Caplets or Gelcaps.
Tetracycline, prescription.	Price of 40 capsules of tetracycline, 250 milligram strength. Report price for most common national brand sold.
Optometrist, office visit	Typical fee for visual analysis including tonometry, refraction and glaucoma screening.
Dentist, clean and check teeth.	Charge for x-rays, exam and prophylaxis (light scaling and polishing) or "cleaning of teeth" without special treatment of gums or teeth. Do Not Price Initial Visit.
Doctor, office visit	Typical fee, after the initial visit, for an office visit when medical advice or simple treatment is needed. Do *not* include the charge for a regular physical examination, injections, medication or lab tests (routine brief visit). Price General Practitioner, Do Not Price Specialist.
Hospital Room	Daily charge for a private room. Include food and routine care. *Exclude* cost of operating room, surgery, medicine and lab fees.
Housing-Related Component:	
Bathroom Caulking	Please price an 8-ounce tube of white bathroom caulking, most popular brand.
Computation of Electric Bill.	Average monthly consumption Customer service charge (single phase service): Cost for first KWH: Cost for over first KWH: Other items included on bill: Comments:
Computation of Gas Bill.	Average monthly consumption: Customer service charge: Cost for first Cu. Ft.: Cost for over first Cu. Ft.: Other items included on bill: Comments:
Computation of Water Bill.	Average monthly consumption: Customer service charge: Cost for first _______ Gallons: Cost for over _______ Gallons: Other items included on bill: Comments:
Electrical Outlet	Please price a 2-plug grounded electrical outlet. Medium priced. Price blister pack or cardboard mounted (individually packaged). Do Not Price Loose Electric Outlet. Possible brands: *GE, Levitron.*
Electrical Work	Price to add circuit breaker for dishwasher. Cut ¾ inch hole in wooden floor for cable. Connect dishwasher directly to power box (power box is easy to reach). Exclude Cost of Materials.
Fire Extinguisher	Please price a fire extinguisher with a UL rating of 10BC, 2.5 pound size. Suggested brand. *Kidde.*
Interior Painting	Price to paint 12′ x 14′ living room with 8′ ceilings. Walls are plaster or drywall in good repair. Two standard sized sash windows, one picture window, one standard wood door. Rooms have simple wood baseboards and trim. Existing pain is latex, flat white, smooth finish, about three years old. Trim paint is latex, white, gloss enamel, about three years old. Walls and trim require no surface preparation. Obtain labor rate per hour, flat charge if any, and estimated time to complete job.
Latex Interior paint	Please price one gallon white, interior flat latex paint. Price a national brand with one coat coverage. Possible brands: *Dutch Boy, Glidden.*
Pest Control	Price for basic pest control maintenance (one visit to control crawling insects, not wood eating), based on the inside of a 1,200 sq. ft. single story home. Price follow-up maintenance only, *not* the initial application.
Unclog Drain	Price to unclog kitchen sink drain by mechanical means (snake, auger, etc.). Only include pipe removal to access trap if necessary.
Kitchen Faucet	Price a *Peerless* single control chrome-plated faucet *with* spray. Faucet is solid brass and stainless steel quality construction with copper waterways, washerless design and triple chrome plating. Warrantied for as long as the home is owned.
Real Estate Taxes	Call the local tax assessor office and/or local tax collector/treasurer for each living community in the report. Request the current real property tax rate, any special charges that are added to the tax bill and any homestead credits that might be deducted from the bill. Ask when properties were last assessed and what base year tax rate should be applied to. Request information as to what month rates are certified and when bills are mailed. Verify any significant increases or decreases from previous records.
Long Distance Telephone.	Price the cost of a 10 minute call, received on a weekday, at each location at 8:00 p.m. (local time); direct dial from the location being surveyed to each of the following cities: New York, Chicago and Los Angeles. Include any federal, state, local or excise tax that is applicable.
Telephone Service	Obtain monthly cost for unmeasured service, for touch-tone service, and for tax.
Homeowner Insurance	For each community surveyed based on income level, secure the annual *renewal* premium for HO–3 type coverage. If the company does not refer to the coverage as HO–3, obtain the cost for a comprehensive coverage that covers "all risk for dwelling and named peril for contents" with contents at replacement value.
Renter Insurance	For each living community surveyed based on income level, provide renter housing profile and insurance cost (semiannual or other). Assume HO–4-type coverage.

APPENDIX 2.—MARKETBASKET DESCRIPTIONS—Continued

Homeowners	
The profiles for each of the home sizes costed are as follows:	
Low	900 (Sq. Ft.)
Mid	1,300 (Sq. Ft.)
High	1,700 (Sq. Ft.)
The worksheet components for data collection are as follows:	
(1) Address	
(2) Selling Price	
(3) Sale Date	
(4) Age	
(5) Room Count (broken down into bedrooms and baths).	
(6) Square Footage	
(7) Price Per Square Foot.	
Information was collected through various sources—Real Estate Professionals, Appraisers, MLS data, assessors' offices and private sources.	
Data Collection for Aged Mortgages	
The worksheet components for data collection for aged mortgages are as follows:	
(1) Address	
(2) Selling Price	
(3) Sale Date	
(4) Age	
(5) Room Count (broken down into bedrooms and baths).	
(6) Square Footage	
(7) Price Per Square Foot.	
Transportation Component	
Vehicles	1994 Honda Civic DX four door sedan, 1.5 Liter 4 Cylinder. 1994 Ford Taurus GL four door sedan, 3.0 Liter 6 Cylinder. 1994 Chevrolet S10 Blazer Two Door, four wheel drive, 4.3 Liter 6 Cylinder.
Base Price	Obtain the base price (Manufacturer's Suggested Retail Price) for each vehicle.
Options	For each vehicle, price the following options: air conditioning, AM/FM stereo radio, power steering, tinted glass, power disc brakes, engine block heater (Alaska only), heavy-duty battery (Alaska only), studded snow tires (Alaska only), rustproofing and other options.
Fees	For each vehicle, price the following options: destination charge, shipping charge, dealer markup, documentation fees and other one-time fees.
Taxes	For each vehicle, price the following taxes: excise tax, import/customs tax, use tax, sales tax and other one-time taxes.
Specifications	For each vehicle, obtain the following information: length, wheelbase, tires, curb weight, horsepower, fuel type and fuel performance (mpg).
Depreciation	For each vehicle, compute the residual value after 12, 24, 36 and 48 months respectively.
Gasoline	For each station name/brand, price regular unleaded self-service (except Alaska) or regular unleaded full-service (Alaska only).
Tune-up	For each vehicle, price a basic tune-up. Include parts and labor for the following: replace spark plugs, PCV valve, fuel filter, air filter, and breather filter. Check distributor cap, rotor, timing, and idle.
Oil Change	For each vehicle, price and oil change. Include parts and labor for the following: drain old oil, replace oil filter and refill with five quarts of 10W30 SG grade oil. If SG grade is unavailable, price SF grade oil.
Change Automatic Transmission Fluid.	For each vehicle, price to change automatic transmission fluid. Include parts and labor for the following: remove transmission pan, drain transmission fluid, replace transmission filter, replace transmission pan gasket, replace transmission, fluid, and test vehicle.
Coolant Flush and Fill	For each vehicle, price to flush and fill engine coolant. Include parts and labor for the following: remove old coolant, flush contaminants, and replace with new coolant.
Muffler System	For each vehicle, price a complete muffler system. Include parts and labor for the following: install all parts after the catalytic converter. These parts include mid pipes, clamps, muffler, and tail pipes.

APPENDIX 2.—MARKETBASKET DESCRIPTIONS—Continued

C.V. Joint Boots	For each vehicle, price C.V. (Constant Velocity) Joint Boot replacement. Price should include parts and labor for the following: replace two front rubber boots. Cost does not include joint replacement.
Miscellaneous Tax	For each vehicle, price miscellaneous tax. Tell how rate is determined, give formula for new vehicle purchase, give formula for subsequent year (2 to 5) and explain billing.
Tires	Price a P175/70R13 for the Honda Civic. Price a P205/70R15 for the Ford Taurus L. Price a P235/R15 for the Chevrolet S10 Blazer in DC area. In Alaska, same tire sizes used, but not all were Goodyear. Comparable brands were priced as available.
License and Registration.	For each vehicle, price title fee, passenger vehicle registration fees, plate fees, inspection fees, administration/clerical/other fees and local added fees. Specify if one-time or annual. List any exceptions if the Blazer is not registered as a passenger vehicle.
Automobile Finance	Obtain the rate for a four year loan based on a down payment of 20 percent. Assume the loan applicant is a current bank customer who will make payments by cash/check and not by automatic deduction from the account.
Automobile Insurance	For each vehicle, price insurance coverage identified below. Assume that vehicles are used in commuting 15 miles/day, 12,000 miles/year and that the driver is a 35-year-old married male with no accidents or violations in the last five years. When there is a geographic difference, obtain rates for two different living communities. Include related expense fees and taxes. Bodily Injury—$100,000/$300,000. Property Damage—$25,000. Medical—$15,000 or Personal Injury Protection $50,000. Uninsured Motorist—$100/$300,000. Comprehensive—$100 Deductible. Collision—$250 Deductible.
Round-Trip Airfare	Price for lowest cost round trip ticket to Los Angeles, CA. Disregard restrictions.

APPENDIX 3.—PRICING CHANGES GOODS AND SERVICES/MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES/HOUSING RELATED

Previous	Current	Reason
1. Color Television:		
Zenith SJ2063	Zenith SLS2049	New Model Number.
	Sony KV20TS29	Additional item.
2. Video Recorder:		
Zenith VRJ415	Zenith VRL4110	New Model Number.
	Sony SLV700HF	Additional Item.
3. CD Player:		
Sony CDP297	Sony CDPC535	New Model Number.
Kenwood DP2030	Technics SLPD847	Technics available in all areas. Kenwood hard to find.
4. Washing Machine:		
Maytag A7500	Maytag LAT7793	New Model Number.
GE WWA7678M	GE WWA7600R	New Model Number.
Whirlpool LA5300XT	Whirlpool LLR6233A	New Model Number.
5. Kitchen Range:		
Maytag CRE305	Maytag CRE9400	New Model Number.
GE JBS26P	GE JBP5565	New Model Number.
Whirlpool RF3105XX	Whirlpool RF385PXYW	New Model Number.
Kenmore 91721		Eliminated.
6. Refrigerator:		
Maytag RTD19A	Maytag RTD2100CAE	New Model Number
GE TBX19ZP	GE TBX22PAS	New Model Number.
Whirlpool ET18DKXXN	Whirlpool ET22RKXZ	New Model Number.
Amana TX20QB		Eliminated.
7. Vacuum:		
Eureka 2034	Eureka 9334AT	New Model Number.
	Hoover U4671–910	Additional item.
8. Two-Slice Toaster:		
Proctor-Silex T2042	Black & Decker T200	More comparable level.
9. Casserole Dish Set (Corning-Ware):		
2 QT. Casserole Dish	Trio Casserole Set	More popular.
10. China (Corelle):		
Design Images (16 pc.)	Impressions-Abundance	Discontinued.
Natural Design (16 pc.)	(20 pc. set)	Discontinued.
11. Electric Drill:		
Black & Decker #7144	Black & Decker CD2000	New model—cordless more popular.
Black & Decker #7190	Skil #2305	More comparable 2nd choice.
Black & Decker #7193		Eliminated.
12. Hammer:		
	Stanley 51416	Additional item.
13. Lawn and Garden:		
Hyponex Potting Soil	Miracle Grow Plant Food (8 oz container)	Hard to find correct size of Hyponex and price range too wide.
	Peters Plant Food (8 oz container)	Additional item.

APPENDIX 3.—PRICING CHANGES GOODS AND SERVICES/MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES/HOUSING RELATED—Continued

Previous	Current	Reason
14. Compact Disc (from Audio Cassette—CD more popular):		
"Ropin' the Wind" by Garth Brooks	"Janet" by Janet Jackson	Current bestselling titles.
"Adrenalize" by Def Leppard	"Unplugged" by Rod Stewart	
15. Tennis Balls:	Penn (3 pk.)	Additional item.
16. Bath Towel:		
27x50 inch Fieldcrest Royal Crest bath towel.	27x50 inch Cannon Portofino bath towel	Less plush.
17. Bath Rug:		
25x36 inch oblong bathmat	Cannon Portofino standard toilet lid cover made of 100% nylon.	Easier to find with less variation than a bath mat.
18. Man's Jeans:		
Levi's 501	Lee Regular Fit	More comparable items (no buttonfly).
19. Man's Undershirt:		
Jockey (3 pk.)	Hanes (3 pk.)	More popular.
	Fruit of the Loom (3 pk.)	Addition item.
20. Boy's Jeans:		
Levi's 501	Levi's 560 loose fit	More comparable items (no buttonfly).
Levi's 506	Lee Loose Fit	Loose fit more popular.
21. Woman's Dress:		
Price for long sleeve shirtwaist dress appropriate for office attire. Exclude any unusual ornamentation. The dress should be a blend of cotton and polyester.	Price for Misses mid-sleeve shirtwaist dress appropriate for office attire. Exclude any unusual ornamentation. The dress should be unlined and 100% Rayon.	More available and is a more specific description.
	Possible Brands: Stewart Allen. Lesley Fay.	
22. Woman's Slacks:		
Price for the type (materials and styles) most commonly used for office wear.	Price for Misses unlined slacks appropriate for office attire. The slacks should be blend of cotton and polyester without a belt. Possible Brands: Donnkenny. Alfred Dunner.	More available and is a more specific description.
23. Woman's Sweater:	Price in catalog	Per request of OPM.
24. Woman's Accessories:		
Price for split grain, cowhide leather, Amity checkbook clutch wallet.	Price for split-grain, cowhide leather, checkbook clutch wallet. Possible Brands: Michael Stevens. Mundi.	Amity wallet difficult to find.
25. Potatoes:		
Lowest price 10 lb. bag	Lowest price 10 lb. bag of white potatoes	More specific item.
26. Lettuce, fresh:		
1 head	1 head of Iceberg lettuce	More specific description.
27. Oranges, fresh:		
Navel medium size oranges	Florida navel medium-size oranges	More specific description and are available in all areas.
28. Peaches, canned:		
29 oz can of Del Monte peaches	16 oz can of Del Monte slices peaches	More popular than peach halves.
	16 oz can of Libby sliced peaches	Most common size.
29. Tomato Juice:		
Libby's 46 fl oz can	Campbell's 46 fl oz can	Switch Campbell's to first choice; it is more common in Washington, DC.
Campbell's 46 fl oz can	Libby's 46 fl oz can	
30. Fruit Drink:		
46 fl oz can of Hi-C	46 fl oz can of Hawaiian Punch	Switch Hawaiian Punch to first choice; it is more common in Washington, DC.
46 fl oz can of Hawaiian Punch	46 fl oz can of Hi-C	
31. Coffee, ground:	13 oz can of Maxwell House	Additional item.
32. Ketchup:		
14 oz bottle of Heinz	28 oz plastic squeeze bottle of Heinz	Most common and popular size.
	28 oz plastic squeeze bottle of Del Monte	Additional item.
33. Cake:		
Price one frosted undecorated 9-inch chocolate two layer cake.	Price Hostess Glazed Donuts (box of 12)	Available in all the areas. Comparable cake too hard to find.
34. Bread:		

APPENDIX 3.—PRICING CHANGES GOODS AND SERVICES/MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES/HOUSING RELATED—Continued

Previous	Current	Reason
Price for a 16 oz loaf of store brand sliced white bread.	Price for a 16 oz loaf of a regional brand of sliced white bread.	Per request of OPM.
35. Cereal:		
	Box of Kellogg's Corn Flakes other than the 18 oz box.	Additional item.
36. Pain Reliever:		
Bottle of 100 Tylenol tablets	Bottle of 60 Tylenol tablets	100 tablet bottles hard to find in Washington, DC.
37. Laundry Soap:		
64 fl oz of Tide liquid	100 fl oz of Tide liquid	No common size in powdered detergent.
64 fl oz of Wisk liquid	100 fl oz of Cheer liquid	Change in size.
38. Pet Food:		
	Purina 5.5 oz can of cat food	Additional item-available in all areas.
Nine Lives 6 oz can of cat food	Nine Lives 5.5 oz can of cat food	Most common size.
39. Bottled Water:		
One gallon of bottled store brand drinking water.	One gallon of bottled store brand spring water	More specific description-available in all areas.
40. Snack Food:		
16 oz bag of potato chips	6 oz bag of Ruffles	Most common size and brand is available in all areas.
	6 oz bag of Lays Dip Chips	Additional item.
41. Sirloin Steak:		
Pound of flat bone steak		Dropped-too much red meat.
Pound of round bone steak		Dropped-too much red meat.
42. Round Steak, boneless:		
Pound of eye round steak	Pound of boneless bottom round steak	More comparable cut.
43. Chuck Roast, boneless:		
Pound of arm pot roast		Dropped-too much red meat.
44. Round Roast, boneless:		
Pound of tip roast	Pound of rolled rump roast	Comparable second choice.
45. Fish, fresh:		
Pound of a commonly purchased fresh fish	Pound of salmon steak	More specific-available in all areas.
46. Cheddar Cheese:		
Pound of store brand mild cheddar cheese	Pound of Kraft Cracker Barrel mild cheddar cheese.	Specific brand available in all areas.
	Pound of Kraft Cracker Barrel sharp yellow cheddar cheese.	Addition.
47. Refrigerated Biscuits:		
Price for 10 oz tube of Pillsbury Hungry Jack biscuits.	12 pack of Kellogg's Eggo waffles	Available in all areas. Refrigerated biscuits hard to find.
48. Fish Filet, frozen:		
Price per pound of frozen Cod fillet	Price per LB of frozen ocean whitefish filet	Additional choice of white fish.
Price per pound of frozen Pollack filet	1st choice: Cod or Haddock	Better substitute description for some of the areas.
	2nd choice: Regional Fish Please record fish type in Comment Section.	
49. Frozen Orange Juice:		
12 oz can of frozen concentrate-store brand.	12 oz can of frozen Minute Maid concentrate .	Specific brand available in all areas.
50. Ice Cream:		
Half gallon of store brand vanilla ice cream	Half gallon of Sealtest vanilla ice cream	Specific brand available in all areas.
51. Disposable Diapers:		
Pampers 54 count package (child 8–14 lbs.).	Pampers 44 count package (child 12–18 lbs.)	More commonly found.
52. Newspaper:		
Single copy of the most common daily paper.	Home delivery of most common daily paper for one year.	Home delivery more common.
53. Electrical Outlet:		
Price a 2-plug grounded electrical outlet. Medium price.	Price a 2-plug grounded electrical outlet. Medium price. Price blister pack or card board mounted (individually packaged). DO NOT PRICE LOOSE ELECTRICAL OUTLET. Possible Brands: GE. Levitron.	More specific description.
54. Accounting:		
Average rate to complete tax form 1040 and schedule A (include state).	Hourly rate for individual tax work (NOT BUSINESS).	OPM request.
55. Homeowner insurance:		
HO–5 type coverage	HO–2 type coverage, or equivalent mid-level coverage (i.e. in between a comprehensive coverage and a basic coverage).	HO–5 not always available in allowance areas.

APPENDIX 3.—PRICING CHANGES GOODS AND SERVICES/MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES/HOUSING RELATED—Continued

Previous	Current	Reason
56. All Terrain Vehicle: Price for Honda 250X—2 wheel drive all-terrain vehicle.	Price for Honda 300EX—2 wheel drive all-terrain vehicle.	New model.

APPENDIX 4.—CONSUMPTION GOODS AND SERVICES ANALYSIS

[Location: Anchorage, AK; Date Prepared: 27–May–94, 10:08 AM; Winter 1994 Survey]

Categories	Category indexes	Lower income		Middle income		Upper income	
		Weights	Subtot	Weights	Subtot	Weights	Subtot
1. Food At Home	112.54	25.52	28.72	22.38	25.19	19.35	21.78
2. Food Away From Home	105.79	15.95	16.87	16.09	17.02	16.23	17.17
3. Tobacco	97.86	3.13	3.06	2.54	2.49	1.96	1.92
4. Alcohol	112.91	2.92	3.30	2.79	3.15	2.67	3.01
5. Furnishings & Hsld Op	109.52	14.35	15.72	15.95	17.47	17.49	19.16
6. Clothing	102.69	14.24	14.62	14.93	15.33	15.59	16.01
7. Domestic Services	112.18	1.78	2.00	1.79	2.01	1.81	2.03
8. Professional Services	96.39	5.77	5.56	5.84	5.63	5.91	5.70
9. Personal Care	104.12	3.57	3.72	3.47	3.61	3.38	3.52
10. Recreation	96.57	12.77	12.33	14.22	13.73	15.61	15.07
Total Weights		100.00		100.00		100.00	
Total Indexes:							
Lower			105.90				
Middle					105.63		
Upper							105.37

CONSUMPTION GOODS AND SERVICES ANALYSIS

[Location: Fairbanks, AK; Date Prepared: 27–May–94, 10:12 AM; Winter 1994 Survey]

Categories	Category indexes	Lower income		Middle income		Upper income	
		Weights	Subtot	Weights	Subtot	Weights	Subtot
1. Food At Home	116.25	25.52	29.67	22.38	26.02	19.35	22.49
2. Food Away From Home	100.37	15.95	16.01	16.09	16.15	16.23	16.29
3. Tobacco	96.24	3.13	3.01	2.54	2.44	1.96	1.89
4. Alcohol	106.20	2.92	3.10	2.79	2.96	2.67	2.84
5. Furnishings & Hsld Op	109.51	14.35	15.71	15.95	17.47	17.49	19.15
6. Clothing	100.98	14.24	14.38	14.93	15.08	15.59	15.74
7. Domestic Services	85.54	1.78	1.52	1.79	1.53	1.81	1.55
8. Professional Services	96.76	5.77	5.58	5.84	5.65	5.91	5.72
9. Personal Care	105.21	3.57	3.76	3.47	3.65	3.38	3.56
10. Recreation	108.50	12.77	13.86	14.22	15.43	15.61	16.94
Total Weights		100.00		100.00		100.00	
Total Indexes:							
Lower			106.60				
Middle					106.38		
Upper							106.17

CONSUMPTION GOODS AND SERVICES ANALYSIS

[Location: Juneau, AK; Date Prepared: 27–May–94, 10:14 AM; Winter 1994 Survey]

Categories	Category indexes	Lower income		Middle income		Upper income	
		Weights	Subtot	Weights	Subtot	Weights	Subtot
1. Food At Home	125.24	25.52	31.96	22.38	28.03	19.35	24.23
2. Food Away From Home	111.31	15.95	17.75	16.09	17.91	16.23	18.07
3. Tobacco	96.90	3.13	3.03	2.54	2.46	1.96	1.90
4. Alcohol	116.15	2.92	3.39	2.79	3.24	2.67	3.10
5. Furnishings & Hsld Op	117.12	14.35	16.81	15.95	18.68	17.49	20.48
6. Clothing	102.85	14.24	14.65	14.93	15.36	15.59	16.03
7. Domestic Services	88.55	1.78	1.58	1.79	1.59	1.81	1.60
8. Professional Services	100.95	5.77	5.82	5.84	5.90	5.91	5.97
9. Personal Care	120.28	3.57	4.29	3.47	4.17	3.38	4.07
10. Recreation	96.42	12.77	12.31	14.22	13.71	15.61	15.05

CONSUMPTION GOODS AND SERVICES ANALYSIS—Continued

[Location: Juneau, AK; Date Prepared: 27–May–94, 10:14 AM; Winter 1994 Survey]

Categories	Category indexes	Lower income		Middle income		Upper income	
		Weights	Subtot	Weights	Subtot	Weights	Subtot
Total Weights		100.00		100.00		100.00	
Total Indexes:							
Lower			111.59				
Middle					111.05		
Upper							110.50

CONSUMPTION GOODS AND SERVICES ANALYSIS

[Location: Nome, AK; Date Prepared: 27–May–94, 10:15 AM; Winter 1994 Survey]

Categories	Category indexes	Lower income		Middle income		Upper income	
		Weights	Subtot	Weights	Subtot	Weights	Subtot
1. Food At Home	177.50	25.52	45.30	22.38	39.72	19.35	34.35
2. Food Away From Home	99.26	15.95	15.83	16.09	15.97	16.23	16.11
3. Tobacco	105.17	3.13	3.29	2.54	2.67	1.96	2.06
4. Alcohol	127.29	2.92	3.72	2.79	3.55	2.67	3.40
5. Furnishings & Hsld Op	140.78	14.35	20.20	15.95	22.45	17.49	24.62
6. Clothing	107.58	14.24	15.32	14.93	16.06	15.59	16.77
7. Domestic Services	123.25	1.78	2.19	1.79	2.21	1.81	2.23
8. Professional Services	97.87	5.77	5.65	5.84	5.72	5.91	5.78
9. Personal Care	113.44	3.57	4.05	3.47	3.94	3.38	3.83
10. Recreation	148.63	12.77	18.98	14.22	21.14	15.61	23.20
Total Weights		100.00		100.00		100.00	
Total Indexes:							
Lower			134.53				
Middle					133.43		
Upper							132.35

CONSUMPTION GOODS AND SERVICES ANALYSIS

[Location: Anchorage Blend[1], AK; Date Prepared: 27–May–94, 10:06 AM; Winter 1994 Survey]

Categories	Category indexes	Lower income		Middle income		Upper income	
		Weights	Subtot	Weights	Subtot	Weights	Subtot
1. Food At Home	93.91	25.52	23.97	22.38	21.02	19.35	18.17
2. Food Away From Home	105.79	15.95	16.87	16.09	17.02	16.23	17.17
3. Tobacco	67.94	3.13	2.13	2.54	1.73	1.96	1.33
4. Alcohol	112.91	2.92	3.30	2.79	3.15	2.67	3.01
5. Furnishings & Hsld Op	104.07	14.35	14.93	15.95	16.60	17.49	18.20
6. Clothing	99.31	14.24	14.14	14.93	14.83	15.59	15.48
7. Domestic Services	112.18	1.78	2.00	1.79	2.01	1.81	2.03
8. Professional Services	96.39	5.77	5.56	5.84	5.63	5.91	5.70
9. Personal Care	100.20	3.57	3.58	3.47	3.48	3.38	3.39
10. Recreation	93.09	12.77	11.89	14.22	13.24	15.61	14.53
Total Weights		100.00		100.00		100.00	
Total Indexes:							
Lower			98.37				
Middle					98.71		
Upper							99.01

[1] Local Retail and Commissary/Exchange

CONSUMPTION GOODS AND SERVICES ANALYSIS

[Location: Fairbanks Blend[1], AK; Date Prepared: 27–May–94, 10:10 AM; Winter 1994 Survey]

Categories	Category indexes	Lower income		Middle income		Upper income	
		Weights	Subtot	Weights	Subtot	Weights	Subtot
1. Food At Home	98.39	25.52	25.11	22.38	22.02	19.35	19.04
2. Food Away From Home	100.37	15.95	16.01	16.09	16.15	16.23	16.29
3. Tobacco	63.42	3.13	1.99	2.54	1.61	1.96	1.24
4. Alcohol	106.20	2.92	3.10	2.79	2.96	2.67	2.84
5. Furnishings & Hsld Op	106.53	14.35	15.29	15.95	16.99	17.49	18.63

CONSUMPTION GOODS AND SERVICES ANALYSIS—Continued

[Location: Fairbanks Blend[1], AK; Date Prepared: 27–May–94, 10:10 AM; Winter 1994 Survey]

Categories	Category indexes	Lower income Weights	Lower income Subtot	Middle income Weights	Middle income Subtot	Upper income Weights	Upper income Subtot
6. Clothing	96.79	14.24	13.78	14.93	14.45	15.59	15.09
7. Domestic Services	85.54	1.78	1.52	1.79	1.53	1.81	1.55
8. Professional Services	96.76	5.77	5.58	5.84	5.65	5.91	5.72
9. Personal Care	99.38	3.57	3.55	3.47	3.45	3.38	3.36
10. Recreation	103.81	12.77	13.26	14.22	14.76	15.61	16.20
Total Weights		100.00		100.00		100.00	
Total Indexes:							
Lower			99.19				
Middle					99.57		
Upper							99.96

[1] Local Retail and Commissary/Exchange

Nonforeign Area Cost-of-Living Allowances Price Survey Data Collection Procedures

Survey Description

The following information will be provided to the participants verbally or in writing. Participants who are familiar with the program and the survey may be provided with less information as appropriate.

Purpose

The Federal Government pays Cost-Of-Living-Allowances (COLA) in Alaska, Hawaii, and certain U.S. territories and possessions. Living cost differences are determined by comparing costs of goods, services, housing, transportation, and other items in the allowance area with the cost of the same or similar items and services in the Washington DC area. The U.S. Office of Personnel Management (OPM) is responsible for the operation of the COLA program.

Data Collection

OPM, or its representatives, conducts annual Price Surveys to determine living cost differences. Local governments, retail outlets, realty firms, and businesses providing professional and other services to be surveyed are identified through the use of full-scale Background Surveys, conducted approximately once every five years. Participation in the Price Surveys is voluntary. Data are collected by telephone and/or personal interview.

Wherever practical and appropriate, the price of each good or service is obtained from at least three outlets in each allowance area and at least six outlets in the reference area (i.e., the Washington, DC, area). Realty data may be obtained from one or multiple sources, as appropriate.

Release of Information

The price data collected from participating firms may be made available to Congress or to the general public upon request. This includes the name of the company and prices of items or services surveyed. The names of proprietors, managers, or other individuals who provide price information generally will not be made public. However, the Government may release the names of individuals who, on the basis of their expertise, provide opinions or estimates.

Public Burden Information

Public burden reporting for this collection of information is estimated to vary from 1 to 20 minutes per response. Send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestion for reducing this burden to Reports and Forms Management Officer, U.S. Office of Personnel Management, 1900 E Street, N.W., Room 6410, Washington, DC, 20415; and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (3206–0199), Washington, DC, 20503.

Nonforeign Area Cost-of-Living Allowances Price Survey Data Collection Procedures

Interview Guidelines

Three types of information are collected in price surveys: price of goods and services, rental prices and related information, and home owner prices and related information. The following are the typical interview questions used to collect these data.

Price Information Collection

1. What is the regular (non-sale) price of ____ (a specific item or service)?

Examples of items include, but are not limited to:

Chuck Roast, Bone In.
 Price per pound. Average size package (e.g., not a 'family' or 'bonus' pack).
 1st Choice: Arm pot roast.
 2nd Choice: Eye roast.
Peas, Frozen.
 Price for 10 ounce package.
 1st Choice: Bird's Eye.
 2nd Choice: Major brand of equivalent quality.
Men's Jeans.
 Price for one pair of blue jeans.
 1st Choice: Levi's #501 jeans.
 2nd Choice: Equivalent quality jeans.
Automobile, New.
 'Sticker' price of current year model Honda Civic DX, four door sedan, 1.5 liter, four cylinder engine. (Price options, fees, financing, and taxes separately.)

Example of services include, but are not limited to:

Restaurant Service.
 Price of seafood platter—mixed seafood (e.g., not 'steak and lobster' or 'crab leg' platter). If salad and side dish not included with entree, price house salad and baked potato or order of french fries. Include price of coffee, tax, and 15 percent tip.
Film Developing.
 Price to process and print 35 millimeter, 24 exposure, 100 ASA color roll film. Single prints only, standard size and finish.
Doctor, Office Visit.
 Typical fee, after the initial visit, for an office visit when medical advice or simple treatment is all that is needed. Do not include the charge for a complete physical examination, injections, medication, laboratory tests, or similar services.
Oil Change.
 Price of a regular oil change including oil and filter for a current year model Honda Civic DX sedan, 1.5

liter, 4 cylinder engine.

2. Prices of many of the items can be obtained "off-the-shelf" without assistance. Occasionally, when a specific item is not available, assistance from sales or other personnel may be required to identify and price substitution items of comparable quality and quantity.

3. Prices of most services are obtained by telephone or personal interview. A few services are priced with little or no assistance. For example, prices may be obtainable from a displayed price schedule, list, or menu.

Housing Component—Rental Information Collection

1. Describe the location, size, layout, number and types of rooms, and square footage of your rental units.

2. Are they apartments, duplexes, town houses, detached houses, or other types of units? Describe.

3. Are there additional amenities (e.g., pool, sauna, tennis courts, gym)? If so, describe.

4. What is the monthly rent? What is the amount of the security deposit (if any)? What other kinds of fees or assessments are there?

5. Are utilities included? Which ones? If you can, please provide information on average monthly or annual costs of utilities paid by tenants.

6. Are term leases usually required? What are the conditions and penalties associated with the lease?

7. Are there any special restrictions or other factors we should know about (e.g., seasonal tourist trade)?

Housing Component—Information Collection for Comparable Sales

1. Describe the location, size, layout, number and types of rooms, and square footage of some of your recent home sales.

2. Were they condominiums, duplexes, town houses, detached houses, or other types of dwellings? Describe.

3. Were there any atypical characteristics (e.g., extra large lot sizes, beach front, desirable/undesirable locations)?

4. Are there additional amenities provided by the developer, homeowners association, or similar community group (e.g., pool, sauna, tennis courts, gym)? If so, describe facilities and charges.

5. What was the selling price and date of sale?

6. What are the real estate taxes?

7. Do you have any data on utilities relating to these homes?

8. In the past year or so, what has been the average appreciation rate of property in this community? Looking back over the past six years, has this rate changed? How?

9. Describe current market conditions (e.g., soft, booming, so-so). How has this affected housing prices? Describe the housing market over the past six years.

10. Are there any special considerations or other factors we should know about (e.g., retirement/ tourist trade) that might affect the housing market in this community?

Nonforeign Area Cost-of Living
Price Information Collection

Survey Date: ______________ Allowance Area: ______________

Survey Item: ______________________

Description:

Outlet	Price	Quantity	Comments

Remarks:

OMB Approved
OMB No. 3206-0199
Expires June 30, 1994

Nonforeign Area Cost-of-Living
Housing Component - Information Collection for Comparable Sales

Location: ____________ Community: ____________ Collection Date: ____________

Address	Selling Price	Sale Date	Room Count Total	Bed	Bath	Square Feet	Price/ Sq Foot	Taxes	Other

Appreciation Rate:

Current Market Conditions:

Remarks:

OMB Approved
OMB No. 3206-0199
Expires June 30, 1994

Nonforeign Area Cost-of-Living
Housing Component - Rental Information Collection

Location: ______ Community: ______ Date: ______

Complex Address Phone #	Rental Type	Bedroom Count	Monthly Rent	Total Room Count	Square Feet	Security Deposit	Util-ities	Monthly Heating Cost	Amenities	Restric-tions	Total Units	Other

Remarks:

OMB Approved
OMB No. 3206-0199
Expires June 30, 1994

Billing Code 6325-01-C

Nonforeign Area Cost-of-Living Allowances Background Survey Data Collection Procedures

Survey Description

The following information will be provided to the participants verbally or in writing. Participants who are familiar with the program and the survey may be provided with less information as appropriate.

Purpose

The Federal Government pays Cost-Of-Living-Allowances (COLA) in Alaska, Hawaii, and certain U.S. territories and possessions. Living cost differences are determined by comparing costs of goods, services, housing, transportation, and other items in the allowance area with the cost of the same or similar items and services in the Washington, DC, area. The U.S. Office of Personnel Management (OPM) is responsible for the operation of the COLA program. OPM, or its representative, conducts annual surveys to determine living cost differences. OPM conducts full-scale Background Surveys approximately once every five years to review the appropriateness of items, services, and businesses covered in the annual Price surveys. Elements of the Background Survey may be repeated annually on a limited basis as part of the maintenance of and preparation for the annual Price Surveys.

OPM uses the Background Survey to identify the services, items, quantities, outlets, and locations that will be surveyed to collect living cost data within the allowance areas and the Washington, DC, area. The Background Survey also is used to collect information on local trade practices, consumer buying patterns, taxes and fees, and other economic characteristics related to living costs.

Data Collection

Full-scale Background Surveys are conducted approximately once every five years. OPM identifies major manufacturers, local governments, retail outlets, realty firms, and businesses providing professional services to be surveyed on the basis of business volume and local prominence. Participation is voluntary. Data are collected by telephone and/or personal interview.

Confidentiality

All data collected are used only for the purposes described above. The Government pledges to hold all micro or "raw" data collected in confidence. Names of participating businesses and institutions may be released. Names of individuals are not released. Summary data will be made available to the public only to the extent that micro data cannot be associated with data sources.

Public Burden Information

Public burden reporting for this collection of information is estimated to vary from 5 minutes to 30 minutes per response. Send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestion for reducing this burden to Reports and Forms Management Officer, U.S. Office of Personnel Management, 1900 E Street, N.W., Room CHP 500, Washington, DC, 20415; and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (3206–0199), Washington, DC, 20503.

Interview Guidelines

Seven types of information are collected in background surveys. Information is collected on products and services, outlet availability and usage, transportation, local taxes and fees, mortgage, real estate, and other topics related to the measurement of living costs (e.g., specialized information from local chambers of commerce, colleges, and universities). The following are the typical interview questions used to collect these data.

Product or Service Information

1. As a major manufacturer/supplier of ______ (a specific product or service, e.g., women's apparel), please identify your items/services that are most popular (e.g., your "volume sellers").
2. Which of these items are apt to be readily available in the following geographic locations: Alaska (i.e., Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau); Hawaii; Guam; Puerto Rico; the Virgin Islands; and Washington, DC, and suburbs?
3. If the items or services are not universally available, are there other items or services that are of similar function, quality, quantity, size, and type that can be substituted?
4. Is there anything else we should know about your product or service? Are there recommendations you wish to make that would help us in our data collection?

Outlet Availability and Usage (Retail)

1. What is your product or service? What is the address(es) of your establishment(s)? If you have multiple locations, which locations have the greatest sales volumes (i.e., are most utilized by consumers)?
2. What are your store/office hours? Do these vary by location?
3. Is your full line of products or services available at all locations?
4. Is there anything else we should know about your outlet(s) or recommendations you wish to make?

Transportation Information—Private and Public Services

1. What type of transportation services do you provide (e.g., taxi, bus, subway)?
2. What geographic areas do you service? Which routes are "typical" or most heavily utilized?
3. What is your rate structure? Does it vary by time of day or season?
4. Is there anything else we should know about transportation usage and services in your area? Are there recommendations you wish to make about our data collection?

Transportation Information—Private Use and Maintenance

1. What types of driving are most common in your area? What is the annual distance driven?
2. What types roads and highways are common in your area? What are the road surfaces and conditions?
3. Are there unusual climatic or other factors that affect the fuel economy, maintenance, and depreciation of vehicles?
4. Is there anything else we should know about private transportation usage and maintenance in your area? Are there suggestions or recommendations you wish to make?

Local Taxes and Fees

1. What types of taxes, licenses, or fees does your State, territory, or local jurisdiction levy on real estate; personal property; sales (including sales of property); automobiles; utilities; or other goods, services, or transactions?
2. Who levies these taxes, licenses or fees (i.e., State, territory, county, city, other jurisdiction)?
3. What are the rates or schedules for these? How often and when are they levied? Do the rates/schedules vary by location, season, or other factors?
4. Is there anything else we should know about taxes and fees in your area? Are there suggestions or recommendations you wish to make?

Mortgage Information

1. What forms of home financing are most common in ______ (the allowance area or Washington DC metropolitan area)? (Do not include second mortgages.)
2. What are the typical conditions and limitations on loans?
3. What is the typical amount(s) of down payment required? What are the terms and rates?

4. Are there special subsidies or other practices that influence home financing in your area?

5. Looking back 6 years, what types of changes have occurred that affect home financing?

6. Is there anything else we should know about home financing in your area? Are there suggestions or recommendations you wish to make that would help us in our data collection?

Real Estate Information

1. What is the availability of housing in ______ (the allowance area or Washington DC metropolitan area)? Of principal interest is housing for typical salary and wage earners (as distinguished from retirees, tourists, or other special groups) for persons with low, moderate, and high incomes.

2. Describe the communities within your area in which persons ______ (specify occupation/income characteristics) typically live. If appropriate, identify separate communities for renters and home owners. Where are these communities located relative to the major Federal activities in the area?

3. Describe the type of housing (e.g., apartment, condominium, town house, detached house).

4. For each type of housing, what are the usual number of rooms, bedrooms, baths, total square footage, lot size, type of construction, and similar characteristics?

5. What types of utilities are available and typically used in these communities: sewer, water, natural gas, electricity, other?

6. Are there any unusual factors that might affect maintenance requirements in your area?

7. Looking back six years, describe the changes that significantly affected the housing market (both rental and owner markets).

8. Is there anything else we should know about the housing market in your area? Are there suggestions or recommendations you wish to make concerning our data collection?

Other Types of Information

Occasionally, it is necessary to collect information from colleges, universities, chambers of commerce, trade associations, and other groups on specific subjects relating to the analysis of living costs. For example, a university known to be involved in home energy research may be contacted to determine whether there are consumption data by region or allowance area that could have application in the COLA program.

When such data are collected, the purpose and basic structure of the interview will follow the patterns shown above. The substance, however, will vary with the subject matter.

BILLING CODE 6325-01-P

Nonforeign Area Cost-of-Living
Background Survey Information Collection

Contact Date: ____________ Allowance Area: ____________________

Contact
Name:
Address:
Phone #:

Purpose of Contact	
Product/Service Info.	
Outlet Availability/Usage	
Transportation Info.	
Local Taxes and Fees	
Mortgage Information	
Real Estate Information	
Other: (specify)	

Findings:

Remarks:

5-14

OMB Approved
OMB No. 3206-0199
Expires June 30, 1994

BILLING CODE 6325-01-C

APPENDIX 6.—1993/1994 OPM LIVING COMMUNITY SELECTION

	Low	Middle	High
Anchorage, Alaska:.			
Homeowner	North Anchorage	North Anchorage	South Anchorage.
Renter	North Anchorage	North Anchorage	South Anchorage.
Fairbanks, Alaska:.			
Homeowner	South Fairbanks	Fairbanks	Foothills.
Renter	Fairbanks	Fairbanks	Fairbanks.
Juneau, Alaska:.			
Homeowner	Mendenhall Valley	Mendenhall Valley	Mendenhall Valley.
Renter	Juneau	Juneau	Juneau.
Nome, Alaska:.			
Homeowner	Nome	Nome	Nome.
Renter	Nome	Nome	Nome.
Washington DC, District of Columbia:.			
Homeowner	Northeast DC	Northeast DC	Northwest DC**.
Renter	Northeast DC	Northeast DC	Northwest DC**.
Washington DC, Maryland:.			
Homeowner	Suitland	Gaithersburg	Rockville.
Renter	Capitol Heights	Germantown	Rockville.
Washington DC, Virginia:.			
Homeowner	Woodbridge	Dale City	Springfield.
Renter	Woodbridge	Fairfax/Falls Church	Alexandria.

**Northwest DC excludes Georgetown, but includes Dupont Circle, Cleveland Park and Adams Morgan.

APPENDIX 7.—HOUSING COST ANALYSIS

[Location: Anchorage, AK, Date Prepared: 19–Apr–94; Winter 1994 Survey]

Category	Annual costs					
	Lower income		Middle income		Upper income	
	Owner	Renter	Owner	Renter	Owner	Renter
Maintenance	355		418		481	
Insurance	376	144	414	144	441	182
Utilities	2052	1804	2363	2052	2673	2197
Real Estate Taxes	1151		1608		2178	
Housing	4907	6852	6734	8304	8479	12588
Total Annual Cost	8841	8800	11537	10500	14252	14967

HOUSING COST ANALYSIS

[Location: Fairbanks, AK, Date Prepared: 18–Apr–94; Winter 1994 Survey]

Category	Annual costs					
	Lower income		Middle income		Upper income	
	Owner	Renter	Owner	Renter	Owner	Renter
Maintenance	327		385		443	
Insurance	414	182	505	182	937	241
Utilities	2726	2384	3152	2726	3579	2925
Real Estate Taxes	1176		1809		2088	
Housing	5185	6024	7650	7596	8686	10200
Total Annual Cost	9828	8590	13501	10504	15733	13366

HOUSING COST ANALYSIS

[Location: Juneau, AK, Date Prepared: 18–Apr–94; Winter 1994 Survey]

Category	Annual costs					
	Lower income		Middle income		Upper income	
	Owner	Renter	Owner	Renter	Owner	Renter
Maintenance	326		383		440	
Insurance	264	158	300	145	335	184
Utilities	2717	2371	3149	2717	3581	2919
Real Estate Taxes	1222		1613		1873	

HOUSING COST ANALYSIS—Continued

[Location: Juneau, AK, Date Prepared: 18–Apr–94; Winter 1994 Survey]

Category	Annual costs					
	Lower income		Middle income		Upper income	
	Owner	Renter	Owner	Renter	Owner	Renter
Housing	6307	8184	7975	10308	9564	13188
Total Annual Cost	10836	10713	13420	13170	15793	16291

HOUSING COST ANALYSIS

[Location: Nome, AK, Date Prepared: 19–Apr–94; Winter 1994 Survey]

Category	Annual costs					
	Lower income		Middle income		Upper income	
	Owner	Renter	Owner	Renter	Owner	Renter
Maintenance	413		486		559	
Insurance	426	216	477	216	553	298
Utilities	3919	3406	4561	3919	5202	4219
Real Estate Taxes	607		832		1045	
Housing	5597	8124	7675	10164	9635	12720
Total Annual Cost	10962	11746	14031	14299	16994	17237

HOUSING COST ANALYSIS

[Location: Washington DC, DC, Date Prepared: 19–Apr–94; Winter 1994 Survey]

Category	Annual costs					
	Lower income		Middle income		Upper income	
	Owner	Renter	Owner	Renter	Owner	Renter
Maintenance	324		381		438	
Insurance	311	142	351	142	876	182
Utilities	2190	1923	2524	2190	2858	2346
Real Estate Taxes	627		917		2314	
Housing	6213	5556	7105	7368	20525	17520
Total Annual Cost	9665	7621	11278	9700	27011	20048

HOUSING COST ANALYSIS

[Location: Washington DC, MD, Date Prepared: 19–Apr–94; Winter 1994 Survey]

Category	Annual costs					
	Lower income		Middle income		Upper income	
	Owner	Renter	Owner	Renter	Owner	Renter
Maintenance	297		349		401	
Insurance	234	86	225	79	295	112
Utilities	2042	1802	2342	2042	2643	2182
Real Estate Taxes	1320		1274		2620	
Housing	6060	6588	8157	9480	14014	12372
Total Annual Cost	9953	8476	12347	11601	19973	14666

HOUSING COST ANALYSIS

[Location: Washington DC, VA, Date Prepared: 19–Apr–94; Winter 1994 Survey]

Category	Annual costs					
	Lower income		Middle income		Upper income	
	Owner	Renter	Owner	Renter	Owner	Renter
Maintenance	252		297		342	
Insurance	161	98	194	97	232	118
Utilities	2212	1944	2547	2212	2883	2369
Real Estate Taxes	1479		1892		2113	

HOUSING COST ANALYSIS—Continued

[Location: Washington DC, VA, Date Prepared: 19–Apr–94; Winter 1994 Survey]

Category	Annual costs					
	Lower income		Middle income		Upper income	
	Owner	Renter	Owner	Renter	Owner	Renter
Housing	6551	7164	8718	9288	12482	12288
Total Annual Cost	10655	9206	13648	11597	18052	14775

HOUSING COST ANALYSIS WASHINGTON DC COMPOSITE

[Winter 1994 Pricing, Date Prepared: 19–Apr–94]

Location	Weights	Annual costs					
		Lower income		Middle income		Upper income	
		Owner	Renter	Owner	Renter	Owner	Renter
Washington DC, DC	33.34	9,665	7,621	11,278	9,700	27,011	20,048
Washington DC, MD	33.33	9,953	8,476	12,347	11,601	19,973	14,666
Washington DC, VA	33.33	10,655	9,206	13,648	11,597	18,052	14,775
Total Weight	100.00						
Composite Cost		10,091	8,434	12,424	10,966	21,679	16,497

APPENDIX 8.—HOUSING ANALYSIS

[Location: Anchorage, AK, Date Prepared: 19-Apr-94; Winter 1994 Survey]

	Owners			Renters		
	Total annual cost	Total cost DC area	Index	Total annual cost	Total cost DC area	Index
Lower Income	8841	10091	87.61	8800	8434	104.34
Middle Income	11537	12424	92.86	10500	10966	95.75
Upper Income	14252	21679	65.74	14967	16497	90.73

HOUSING ANALYSIS

[Location: Fairbanks, AK, Date Prepared: 19-Apr-94; Winter 1994 Survey]

	Owners			Renters		
	Total annual cost	Total cost DC area	Index	Total annual cost	Total cost DC area	Index
Lower Income	9828	10091	97.39	8590	8434	101.85
Middle Income	13501	12424	108.67	10504	10966	95.79
Upper Income	15733	21679	72.57	13366	16497	81.02

HOUSING ANALYSIS

[Location: Juneau, AK, Date Prepared: 19-Apr-94; Winter 1994 Survey]

	Owners			Renters		
	Total annual cost	Total cost DC area	Index	Total annual cost	Total cost DC area	Index
Lower Income	10836	10091	107.38	10713	8434	127.02
Middle Income	13420	12424	108.02	13170	10966	120.10
Upper Income	15793	21679	72.85	16291	16497	98.75

HOUSING ANALYSIS

[Location: Nome, AK, Date Prepared: 19-Apr-94; Winter 1994 Survey]

	Owners			Renters		
	Total annual cost	Total cost DC area	Index	Total annual cost	Total cost DC area	Index
Lower Income	10962	10091	108.63	11746	8434	139.27

HOUSING ANALYSIS—Continued

[Location: Nome, AK, Date Prepared: 19-Apr-94; Winter 1994 Survey]

	Owners			Renters		
	Total annual cost	Total cost DC area	Index	Total annual cost	Total cost DC area	Index
Middle Income	14031	12424	112.93	14299	10966	130.39
Upper Income	16994	21679	78.39	17237	16497	104.49

APPENDIX 9A.—ANALYSIS OF HOME SALES DATA

Location	Previous		Current		Change (percent)	Percent adj.	Final value
	OBS	Average	OBS	Average			
Anchorage, Alaska:							
Lower	70	$70,902	21	$72,216	1.9	NA	$72,216
Middle	99	99,073	38	99,099	0.03	NA	99,099
Upper	144	130,815	99	124,780	−4.6	NA	124,780

Notes: Data are adequate at all levels. Although the decrease at the upper income level is inconsistent with rates of change at other levels, a large number of observations were obtained at the upper income level. Therefore, the data are used without adjustment.

Fairbanks, Alaska:							
Lower	8	$69,498	6	$76,302	9.8	NA	$76,302
Middle	30	101,478	64	112,580	10.9	NA	112,580
Upper	16	115,787	9	113,747	−1.8	10.4	*127,829

Notes: Real estate professionals believe that home market values are appreciating. Change at upper level is not consistent with change at lower and middle levels. Number of observations is consistent at the lower level, however data are more numerous at the middle level. Therefore, upper level is adjusted by average rate of change at lower and middle levels.

Juneau, Alaska:							
Lower	17	$87,570	7	$92,826	6.0	NA	$92,826
Middle	48	115,518	20	117,364	1.6	NA	117,364
Upper	31	134,232	12	140,760	4.9	NA	140,760

Notes: Real estate professionals believe that home market values are appreciating. Although current data are less than previous year's data, rates of change appear consistent with professionals' opinions. Therefore, no adjustments made.

Nome, Alaska:							
Lower	1	$56,453	1	$79,290	40.5	45.9	$*82,365
Middle	4	77,415	0	114,530	47.9	45.9	*112,948
Upper	3	97,186	2	149,770	54.1	45.9	*141,794

Notes: Data are not adequate at any income level. Therefore, previous and current data at all income levels are merged separately for each year to compute the overall rate of change for the area. This rate of change is used to adjust the previous year's value at each income level.

Washington DC, District of Columbia Winter 1994 Survey:							
Lower	38	$95,306	71	$91,431	−4.1	NA	$91,431
Middle	34	125,469	57	104,572	−16.7	NA	104,572
Upper	56	271,054	64	302,073	11.4	NA	302,073

Notes: Although real estate professionals believe that prices are stable or appreciating slightly, the number of observations are greater this year, particularly at the lower and middle levels. Current data are good. Therefore, no adjustments are made.

Washington DC, Maryland Winter 1994 Survey:							
Lower	14	$95,031	16	$90,279	−5.0	NA	$90,279
Middle	12	116,294	10	183,053	57.4	4.5	*121,527
Upper	19	199,750	17	208,777	4.5	NA	208,777

Notes: Data are divergent, particularly at the middle income level. The rate of change at that level also exceeds what realty professionals believe is likely. Information collected in previous surveys, however suggests that the long term rate of change at the middle level is positive. Therefore, the rate of change at the upper level is used to adjust the previous year's value at the middle income level.

Washington DC, Virginia Winter 1994 Survey:							
Lower	40	$94,563	41	$95,247	0.7	NA	$95,247
Middle	66	126,984	52	126,763	−0.2	NA	126,763
Upper	139	181,917	142	181,492	−0.2	NA	181,492

APPENDIX 9A.—ANALYSIS OF HOME SALES DATA—Continued

Location	Previous		Current		Change (percent)	Percent adj.	Final value
	OBS	Average	OBS	Average			

Notes: Real estate professionals believe prices are stable or declining. Data are numerous at all income levels. Data are good, and rates of change appear consistent with professionals' opinions. Therefore, no adjustments are made.

* Adjusted.

APPENDIX 9B.—ANALYSIS OF RENTAL DATA

Location	Previous		Current				Percent chg	Percent adj.	Final value
	OBS	Average	OBS	Nonbroker	Broker	Average			
Anchorage, Alaska:									
Lower	121	$517	119	$541	$600	$571	10.4	NA	$571
Middle	99	636	156	670	713	692	8.8	NA	692
Upper	76	952	127	998	1,100	1,049	10.2	NA	1,049

Notes: Realty professionals indicate that market is stable to a slight increase, that turnover is high. Number of observations is greater this year at middle and upper income levels. Current data are good. Therefore, no adjustments made.

Location	Previous OBS	Previous Average	Current OBS	Nonbroker	Broker	Average	Percent chg	Percent adj.	Final value
Fairbanks, Alaska:									
Lower	64	$458	88	$494	$509	$502	9.6	NA	$502
Middle	115	609	140	630	635	633	3.9	NA	633
Upper	105	818	123	812	887	850	3.9	NA	850

Notes: Realty professionals indicate that market is stable to a slight increase, that turnover is high. Number of observations is greater this year. Current data are good. Therefore, no adjustments made.

Location	Previous OBS	Previous Average	Current OBS	Nonbroker	Broker	Average	Percent chg	Percent adj.	Final value
Juneau, Alaska:									
Lower	31	$687	37	$703	$660	$682	−0.7	NA	$682
Middle	41	846	41	879	838	859	1.5	NA	859
Upper	38	1,147	53	1,135	1,063	1,099	−4.2	NA	1,099

Notes: Data are adequate at all levels. Although the decrease at the upper income level is somewhat inconsistent with the rates of change at the other levels, significantly more observations were obtained at the upper income level than were in the previous survey. Therefore, the data are used without adjustment

Location	Previous OBS	Previous Average	Current OBS	Nonbroker	Broker	Average	Percent chg	Percent adj.	Final value
Nome, Alaska:									
Lower	16	$650	15	$690	$663	$677	4.2	NA	$677
Middle	21	817	21	834	860	847	3.7	NA	847
Upper	16	975	7	NA	1,060	1,060	8.7	NA	1,060

Notes: With the exception of the upper income, data are equally weighted between non-broker and broker data/opinions. The upper income uses broker data/opinion only because fewer than 3 "actuals" were obtained. No adjustments are made.

Location	Previous OBS	Previous Average	Current OBS	Nonbroker	Broker	Average	Percent chg	Percent adj.	Final value
Washington, DC, District of Columbia winter 1994 survey:									
Lower	160	$457	229	$447	$479	$463	1.3	NA	$463
Middle	69	596	115	628	600	614	3.0	NA	614
Upper	55	1,544	99	1,140	1,779	1,460	−5.4	NA	1,460

Notes: Data are adequate at all levels. Although the decrease at the upper income level is somewhat inconsistent with the rates of change at the other levels, significantly more observations were obtained at the upper income level than the previous survey. Therefore, the data are used without adjustment.

Location	Previous OBS	Previous Average	Current OBS	Nonbroker	Broker	Average	Percent chg	Percent adj.	Final value
Washington, DC, Maryland, winter 1994 survey:									
Lower	63	$526	70	$523	$575	$549	4.4	NA	$549
Middle	41	764	43	799	781	790	3.4	NA	790
Upper	105	1,079	85	1,021	1,041	1,031	−4.4	NA	1,031

Notes: Data are adequate at all levels. Although the decrease at the upper income level is somewhat inconsistent with the rates of change at the other levels, data are used at each income level without adjustment.

Location	Previous OBS	Previous Average	Current OBS	Nonbroker	Broker	Average	Percent chg	Percent adj.	Final value
Washington, DC, Virginia winter 1994 survey:									
Lower	36	$587	47	$594	$600	$597	1.7	NA	$597
Middle	138	763	203	807	740	774	1.4	NA	774
Upper	238	987	173	985	1,063	1,024	3.7	NA	1,024

Notes: Realty professionals indicate that the market is stable and availability is limited. Number of observations at the lower and middle levels are greater this year. Current data are good. Therefore, no adjustments are made.

APPENDIX 10.—PRIVATE TRANSPORTATION COST ANALYSIS

[Location: Anchorage, AK; Date Prepared: 27–May–94, 04:16 PM; Winter 1994 Survey]

Category	Annual costs		
	Honda Civic 1.5L 4 Cyl DX 4 Dr Sedan	Ford Taurus 3.0L 6 Cyl GL 4 Dr Sedan	Chevrolet S10 Blazer 4.3L 6 Cyl 4WD 2Dr
Fuel	960	1392	1739
Maintenance/Oil	407	395	465
Tires	108	157	164
Licenses & Registration	78	78	78
Miscellaneous Tax	50	50	50
Depreciation	3134	3579	3552
Finance Expense	615	679	768
Insurance	1088	1152	1311
Total annual cost	6440	7482	8227

PRIVATE TRANSPORTATION COST ANALYSIS

[Location: Fairbanks, AK; Date Prepared: 27–May–94, 04:17 PM; Winter 1994 Survey]

Category	Annual costs		
	Honda Civic 1.5L 4 Cyl DX 4 Dr Sedan	Ford Taurus 3.0L 6 Cyl GL 4 Dr Sedan	Chevrolet S10 Blazer 4.3L 6 Cyl 4WD 2Dr
Fuel	932	1352	1690
Maintenance/Oil	330	390	448
Tires	121	160	169
Licenses & Registration	83	83	83
Miscellaneous Tax	0	0	0
Depreciation	3311	3730	3884
Finance Expense	620	680	772
Insurance	1019	1075	1315
Total annual cost	6416	7470	8361

PRIVATE TRANSPORTATION COST ANALYSIS

[Location: Juneau, AK; Date Prepared: 27–May–94, 04:16 PM; Winter 1994 Survey]

Category	Annual costs		
	Honda Civic 1.5L 4 Cyl DX 4 Dr Sedan	Ford Taurus 3.0L 6 Cyl GL 4 Dr Sedan	Chevrolet S10 Blazer 4.3L 6 Cyl 4WD 2Dr
Fuel	1040	1508	1885
Maintenance/Oil	384	419	419
Tires	108	164	148
Licenses & Registration	38	38	38
Miscellaneous Tax	0	0	0
Depreciation	3319	3777	3888
Finance Expense	640	706	800
Insurance	789	835	993
Total annual cost	6318	7447	8171

PRIVATE TRANSPORTATION COST ANALYSIS

[Location: Nome, AK; Date Prepared: 24–Jun–94, 08:51 AM; Winter 1994 Survey]

Category	Annual costs		
	Honda Civic 1.5L 4 Cyl DX 4 Dr Sedan	Ford Taurus 3.0L 6 Cyl GL 4 Dr Sedan	Chevrolet S10 Blazer 4.3L 6 Cyl 4WD 2Dr
Fuel	1367	1983	2479
Maintenance/Oil	339	377	424

Private Transportation Cost Analysis—Continued

[Location: Nome, AK; Date Prepared: 24–Jun–94, 08:51 AM; Winter 1994 Survey]

Category	Annual costs		
	Honda Civic 1.5L 4 Cyl DX 4 Dr Sedan	Ford Taurus 3.0L 6 Cyl GL 4 Dr Sedan	Chevrolet S10 Blazer 4.3L 6 Cyl 4WD 2Dr
Tires	87	108	147
Licenses & Registration	38	38	38
Miscellaneous Tax	0	0	0
Depreciation	3990	4546	4780
Finance Expense	717	796	900
Insurance	1068	1135	1364
Total annual cost	7606	8983	10132

PRIVATE TRANSPORTATION COST ANALYSIS

[Location: Washington DC, DC; Date Prepared: 07–Apr–94, 02:08 PM; Winter 1994 Survey]

Category	Annual costs		
	Honda Civic 1.5L 4 Cyl DX 4 Dr Sedan	Ford Taurus 3.0L 6 Cyl GL 4 Dr Sedan	Chevrolet S10 Blazer 4.3L 6 Cyl 4WD 2Dr
Fuel	609	883	1104
Maintenance/Oil	444	488	529
Tires	71	91	102
Licenses & Registration	74	74	107
Miscellaneous Tax	0	0	0
Depreciation	2462	3151	3266
Finance Expense	461	546	629
Insurance	1144	1199	1411
Total annual cost	5265	6432	7148

PRIVATE TRANSPORTATION COST ANALYSIS

[Location: Washington DC, MD; Date Prepared: 07–Apr–94, 01:56 PM; Winter 1994 Survey]

Category	Annual costs		
	Honda Civic 1.5L 4 Cyl DX 4 Dr Sedan	Ford Taurus 3.0L 6 Cyl GL 4 Dr Sedan	Chevrolet S10 Blazer 4.3L 6 Cyl 4WD 2Dr
Fuel	595	863	1079
Maintenance/Oil	455	443	480
Tires	70	90	101
Licenses & Registration	48	48	48
Miscellaneous Tax	0	0	0
Depreciation	2425	3108	3167
Finance Expense	467	553	631
Insurance	975	998	1163
Total annual cost	5035	6103	6669

PRIVATE TRANSPORTATION COST ANALYSIS

[Location: Washington DC, VA, Date Prepared: 07–Apr–94, 02:20 PM; Winter 1994 Survey]

Category	Annual costs		
	Honda Civic 1.5L 4 Cyl DX 4 Dr Sedan	Ford Taurus 3.0L 6 Cyl GL 4 Dr Sedan	Chevrolet S10 Blazer 4.3L 6 Cyl 4WD 2Dr
Fuel	606	879	1099
Maintenance/Oil	443	433	458
Tires	70	90	101
Licenses & Registration	71	71	71

PRIVATE TRANSPORTATION COST ANALYSIS—Continued

[Location: Washington DC, VA, Date Prepared: 07-Apr-94, 02:20 PM; Winter 1994 Survey]

Category	Annual costs: Honda Civic 1.5L 4 Cyl DX 4 Dr Sedan	Ford Taurus 3.0L 6 Cyl GL 4 Dr Sedan	Chevrolet S10 Blazer 4.3L 6 Cyl 4WD 2Dr
Miscellaneous Tax	301	357	473
Depreciation	2352	3021	3068
Finance Expense	427	506	578
Insurance	736	773	847
Total annual cost	5006	6130	6695

PRIVATE TRANSPORTATION COST ANALYSIS—WASHINGTON DC COMPOSITE

[Winter 1994 Survey—Date Prepared: 07-Apr-94, 03:19 PM]

Location	Weights	Annual costs: Honda Civic 1.5L 4 Cyl DX 4 Dr Sedan	Ford Taurus 3.0L 6 Cyl GL 4 Dr Sedan	Chevrolet S10 Blazer 4.3L 6 Cyl 4WD 2Dr
Washington DC, DC	33.34	5265	6432	7148
Washington DC, MD	33.33	5035	6103	6669
Washington DC, VA	33.33	5006	6130	6695
Total Weight	100.00			
Composite Cost		5102	6222	6837

APPENDIX 11.—TRANSPORTATION ANALYSIS

[Location: Anchorage, AK; Date Prepared: 27-May-94; Winter 1994 Survey]

Vehicle	Total annual cost	Total cost DC area	Index
1. Honda Civic DX 4 Dr Sdn 1.5L 4 Cyl	6440	5102	126.23
2. Ford Taurus GL 4 Dr Sedan 3.0L 6 Cyl	7482	6222	120.25
3. Chevy S10 Blazer 4WD 2 Dr 4.3L 6 cyl	8227	6837	120.33
Average Index			122.27

TRANSPORTATION SUMMARY

Category	Category indexes	Lower income: Weights	Lower income: Subtot	Middle income: Weights	Middle income: Subtot	Upper income: Weights	Upper income: Subtot
Private Transportation	122.27	94.80	115.91	94.32	115.33	93.55	114.38
Public Transportation	93.79	5.20	4.88	5.68	5.33	6.45	6.05
Total Weights		100.00		100.00		100.00	
Total Indexes:							
Lower			120.79				
Middle					120.66		
Upper							120.43

TRANSPORTATION ANALYSIS

[Location: Fairbanks, AK; Date Prepared: 27-May-94; Winter 1994 Survey]

Vehicle	Total annual cost	Total cost DC area	Index
1. Honda Civic DX 4 Dr Sdn 1.5L 4 Cyl	6416	5102	125.75
2. Ford Taurus GL 4 Dr Sedan 3.0L 6 Cyl	7470	6222	120.06
3. Chevy S10 Blazer 4WD 2 Dr 4.3L 6 cyl	8361	6837	122.29
Average Index			122.70

TRANSPORTATION SUMMARY

Category	Category indexes	Lower income		Middle income		Upper income	
		Weights	Subtot	Weights	Subtot	Weights	Subtot
Private Transportation	122.70	94.80	116.32	94.32	115.73	93.55	114.79
Public Transportation	93.63	5.20	4.87	5.68	5.32	6.45	6.04
Total Weights		100.00		100.00		100.00	
Total Indexes:							
Lower			121.19				
Middle					121.05		
Upper							120.83

TRANSPORTATION ANALYSIS

[Location: Juneau, AK; Date Prepared: 27–May–94; Winter 1994 Survey]

Vehicle	Total annual cost	Total cost DC area	Index
1. Honda Civic DX 4 Dr Sdn 1.5L 4 Cyl	6318	5102	123.83
2. Ford Taurus GL 4 Dr Sedan 3.0L 6 Cyl	7447	6222	119.69
3. Chevy S10 Blazer 4WD 2 Dr 4.3L 6 cyl	8171	6837	119.51
Average Index			121.01

TRANSPORTATION SUMMARY

Category	Category indexes	Lower income		Middle income		Upper income	
		Weights	Subtot	Weights	Subtot	Weights	Subtot
Private Transportation	121.01	94.80	114.72	94.32	114.14	93.55	113.20
Public Transportation	83.12	5.20	4.32	5.68	4.72	6.45	5.36
Total Weights		100.00		100.00		100.00	
Total Indexes:							
Lower			119.04				
Middle					118.86		
Upper							118.56

TRANSPORTATION ANALYSIS

[Location: Nome, AK; Date Prepared: 24–Jun–94; Winter 1994 Survey]

Vehicle	Total annual cost	Total cost DC area	Index
1. Honda Civic DX 4 Dr Sdn 1.5L 4 Cyl	7606	5102	149.08
2. Ford Taurus GL 4 Dr Sedan 3.0L 6 Cyl	8983	6222	144.37
3. Chevy S10 Blazer 4WD 2 Dr 4.3L 6 cyl	10132	6837	148.19
Average Index			147.21

TRANSPORTATION SUMMARY

Category	Category indexes	Lower income		Middle income		Upper income	
		Weights	Subtot	Weights	Subtot	Weights	Subtot
Private Transportation	147.21	94.80	139.56	94.32	138.85	93.55	137.71
Public Transportation	155.10	5.20	8.07	5.68	8.81	6.45	10.00
Total Weights		100.00		100.00		100.00	
Total Indexes:							
Lower			147.63				
Middle					147.66		
Upper							147.71

Public Transportation Cost Analysis Summary Program

[Date Prepared: 05–Apr–94]

Location	Public transportation cost	Total cost DC area	Index
Anchorage, AK	589	628	93.79
Fairbanks, AK	588	628	93.63
Juneau, AK	522	628	83.12
Nome, AK	974	628	155.10
Honolulu, HI			
Hawaii County, HI			
Kauai County, HI			
Maui County, HI			
Guam			
Puerto Rico			
Virgin Islands			

Appendix 12.—Miscellaneous Expense Analysis

[Location: Anchorage, AK; Date Prepared: 18–Apr–94, 10:23 AM; Winter 1994 Survey—Category Index Development]

Category/Item	Price	Price DC Area	Ratio	Weights	Subtot	Index
MEDICAL CARE						122.85
Nonprescription pain reliever	5.9767	5.4389	1.0989	5.0	5.49	
Tetracycline	7.5700	5.2494	1.4421	12.0	17.31	
Vision Check	77.3333	52.9444	1.4607	6.0	8.76	
Dental Service	145.3333	92.3889	1.5731	17.0	26.74	
Doctor Visit	59.0000	50.0555	1.1787	17.0	20.04	
Hospital Room	580.0000	463.6667	1.2509	6.0	7.51	
Health Insurance	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	37.0	37.00	

Total Index Development

Categories	Category indexes	Lower income		Middle income		Upper income	
		Weights	Subtot	Weights	Subtot	Weights	Subtot
1. Medical Care	122.85	43.41	53.33	31.56	38.77	22.40	27.52
2. Cash Contributions	100.00	12.38	12.38	14.90	14.90	16.85	16.85
3. Personal Ins/Pension	100.00	44.21	44.21	53.54	53.54	60.75	60.75
Total Weights		100.00		100.00		100.00	
Total Indexes:							
Lower:			109.92				
Middle:					107.21		
Upper:							105.12

Miscellaneous Expense Analysis

[Location: Fairbanks, AK; Date Prepared: 18–Apr–94, 10:27 AM; Winter 1994 Survey—Category Index Development]

Category/Item	Price	Price DC Area	Ratio	Weights	Subtot	Index
MEDICAL CARE						126.12
Nonprescription pain reliever	4.8700	5.4389	0.8954	5.0	4.48	
Tetracycline	5.4833	5.2494	1.0446	12.0	12.54	
Vision Check	76.0000	52.9444	1.4355	6.0	8.61	
Dental Service	175.6667	92.3889	1.9014	17.0	32.32	
Doctor Visit	70.0000	50.0555	1.3984	17.0	23.77	
Hospital Room	572.0000	463.6667	1.2336	6.0	7.40	
Health Insurance	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	37.0	37.00	

Total Index Development

Categories	Category indexes	Lower income		Middle income		Upper income	
		Weights	Subtot	Weights	Subtot	Weights	Subtot
1. Medical Care	126.12	43.41	54.75	31.56	39.80	22.40	28.25
2. Cash Contributions	100.00	12.38	12.38	14.90	14.90	16.85	16.85

TOTAL INDEX DEVELOPMENT—Continued

Categories	Category indexes	Lower income		Middle income		Upper income	
		Weights	Subtot	Weights	Subtot	Weights	Subtot
3. Personal Ins/Pension	100.00	44.21	44.21	53.54	53.54	60.75	60.75
Total Weights	....	100.00	....	100.00	....	100.00	....
Total Indexes:							
Lower:	....	....	111.34	....	....	....	....
Middle:	....	....	....	....	108.24	....	....
Upper:	....	....	....	....	....	....	105.85

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSE ANALYSIS

[Location: Juneau, AK; Date Prepared: 18–Apr–94, 10:28 AM; Winter 1994 Survey—Category Index Development]

Category/Item	Price	Price DC Area	Ratio	Weights	Subtot	Index
MEDICAL CARE	....	....	....	....	....	122.97
Nonprescription pain reliever	7.4533	5.4389	1.3704	5.0	6.85	....
Tetracycline	7.5500	5.2494	1.4383	12.0	17.26	....
Vision Check	91.6667	52.9444	1.7314	6.0	10.39	....
Dental Service	155.6667	92.3889	1.6849	17.0	28.64	....
Doctor Visit	48.3333	50.0555	0.9656	17.0	16.42	....
Hospital Room	495.0000	463.6667	1.0676	6.0	6.41	....
Health Insurance	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	37.0	37.00	....

TOTAL INDEX DEVELOPMENT

Categories	Category indexes	Lower income		Middle income		Upper income	
		Weights	Subtot	Weights	Subtot	Weights	Subtot
1. Medical Care	122.97	43.41	53.38	31.56	38.81	22.40	27.55
2. Cash Contributions	100.00	12.38	12.38	14.90	14.90	16.85	16.85
3. Personal Ins/Pension	100.00	44.21	44.21	53.54	53.54	60.75	60.75
Total Weights	....	100.00	....	100.00	....	100.00	....
Total Indexes:							
Lower:	....	....	109.97	....	....	....	....
Middle:	....	....	....	....	107.25	....	....
Upper:	....	....	....	....	....	....	105.15

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSE ANALYSIS

[Location: Nome, AK; Date Prepared: 18–Apr–94, 10:30 AM; Winter 1994 Survey—Category Index Development]

Category/Item	Price	Price DC Area	Ratio	Weights	Subtot	Index
MEDICAL CARE	....	....	....	....	....	141.78
Nonprescription pain reliever	9.7150	5.4389	1.7862	5.0	8.93	....
Tetracycline	14.7500	5.2494	2.8098	12.0	33.72	....
Vision Check	65.0000	52.9444	1.2277	6.0	7.37	....
Dental Service	120.0000	92.3889	1.2989	17.0	22.08	....
Doctor Visit	73.0000	50.0555	1.4584	17.0	24.79	....
Hospital Room	610.0000	463.6667	1.3156	6.0	7.89	....
Health Insurance	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	37.0	37.00	....

TOTAL INDEX DEVELOPMENT

Categories	Category indexes	Lower income		Middle income		Upper income	
		Weights	Subtot	Weights	Subtot	Weights	Subtot
1. Medical Care	141.78	43.41	61.55	31.56	44.75	22.40	31.76
2. Cash Contributions	100.00	12.38	12.38	14.90	14.90	16.85	16.85
3. Personal Ins/Pension	100.00	44.21	44.21	53.54	53.54	60.75	60.75
Total Weights	....	100.00	....	100.00	....	100.00	....
Total Indexes:							
Lower:	....	....	118.14	....	....	....	....

TOTAL INDEX DEVELOPMENT—Continued

Categories	Category indexes	Lower income		Middle income		Upper income	
		Weights	Subtot	Weights	Subtot	Weights	Subtot
Middle:					113.19		
Upper:							109.36

APPENDIX 13.—FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT WEIGHTS WITHIN A SINGLE ALLOWANCE AREA; MULTIPLE INCOME LEVELS

[Winter 1994 Survey; Date Prepared: 24–Feb—94]

Location	Income level	1990	1992	1993	Average	Weights
Anchorage, AK	Low	1610	1708	1638	1652	28.02
	Middle	1955	2048	2090	2031	34.45
	Upper	1988	2247	2400	2212	37.53
Total					5895	100.00
Fairbanks, AK	Low	369	406	400	392	35.09
	Middle	419	415	467	434	38.86
	Upper	264	292	318	291	26.05
Total					1117	100.00
Juneau, AK	Low	150	139	139	143	20.72
	Middle	216	230	245	230	33.33
	Upper	306	310	334	317	45.95
Total					690	100.00
Nome, AK	Low	485	460	444	463	30.08
	Middle	716	710	759	728	47.31
	Upper	306	348	391	348	22.61
Total					1539	100.00

APPENDIX 14.—COMPONENT EXPENDITURE AMOUNTS

[Date Prepared: 01–Jul 94]

	Indexes						Amounts				
	Incomes	CG&S	Own	Rent	Trn	Misc	CG&S	Own	Rent	Trn	Misc
Reference Wts/Amts	18000	39.59	24.35	24.35	20.76	15.30	7126	4383	4383	3737	2754
	28400	39.15	23.48	23.48	20.33	17.04	11119	6668	6668	5774	4839
	45200	38.74	22.66	22.66	19.94	18.66	17510	10242	10242	9013	8434
Location:											
Anchorage, AK	Lower	105.90	87.61	104.34	120.79	109.92	7546	3840	4573	4514	3027
	Middle	105.63	92.86	95.75	120.66	107.21	11745	6192	6385	6967	5188
	Upper	105.37	65.74	90.73	120.43	105.12	18450	6733	9293	10854	8866
Fairbanks, AK	Lower	106.60	97.39	101.85	121.19	111.34	7596	4269	4464	4529	3066
	Middle	106.38	108.67	95.79	121.05	108.24	11828	7246	6387	6989	5238
	Upper	106.17	72.57	81.02	120.83	105.85	18590	7433	8298	10890	8927
Juneau, AK	Lower	111.59	107.38	127.02	119.04	109.97	7952	4706	5567	4449	3029
	Middle	111.05	108.02	120.10	118.86	107.25	12348	7203	8008	6863	5190
	Upper	110.50	72.85	98.75	118.56	105.15	19349	7461	10114	10686	8868
Nome, AK	Lower	134.53	108.63	139.27	147.63	118.14	9587	4761	6104	5517	3254
	Middle	133.43	112.93	130.39	147.66	113.19	14836	7530	8694	8526	5477
	Upper	132.35	78.39	104.49	147.71	109.36	23174	8029	10702	13313	9223

COMPONENT EXPENDITURE AMOUNTS

[Incorporating Military Prices]

	Indexes						Amounts				
	Incomes	CG&S	Own	Rent	Trn	Misc	CG&S	Own	Rent	Trn	Misc
Reference Wts/Amts	18000	39.59	24.35	24.35	20.76	15.30	7126	4383	4383	3737	2754
	28400	39.15	23.48	23.48	20.33	17.04	1119	6668	6668	5774	4839
	45200	38.74	22.66	22.66	19.94	18.66	17510	10242	10242	9013	8434
Location:											
Anchorage, AK (MIL)	Lower	98.37	87.61	104.34	120.79	109.92	7010	3840	4573	4514	3027
	Middle	98.71	92.86	95.75	120.66	107.21	10976	6192	6385	6967	5188
	Upper	99.01	65.74	90.73	120.43	105.12	17337	6733	9293	10854	8866

COMPONENT EXPENDITURE AMOUNTS—Continued

[Incorporating Military Prices]

	Indexes						Amounts				
	Incomes	CG&S	Own	Rent	Trn	Misc	CG&S	Own	Rent	Trn	Misc
Fairbanks, AK (MIL)	Lower	99.19	97.39	102.85	121.19	111.34	7068	4269	4464	4529	3066
	Middle	99.57	108.67	95.79	121.05	108.24	11071	7246	6387	6989	5238
	Upper	99.96	72.57	81.02	120.83	105.85	17503	7433	8298	10890	8927

TOTAL COMPARATIVE COST INDEXES

[Date Prepared: 24–Jun–94]

Location and Inc	Income Wghts	Own	Rent	Total	WDC	Index
Lower	18000	37.10	62.90	....	....	....
Middle	28400	46.91	53.09	....	....	....
Upper	45200	62.86	37.14	....	....	....
Anchorage, AK:						
Lower	28.02	18927	19660	19388	18000	....
Middle	34.45	30092	30285	30194	28400	....
Upper	37.53	44903	47463	45854	45200	....
	100.00	....	....	33043	31791	103.94
Fairbanks, AK:						
Lower	35.09	19460	19655	19583	18000	....
Middle	38.86	31301	30442	30845	28400	....
Upper	26.05	45840	46705	46161	45200	....
	100.00	....	....	30883	29127	106.03
Juneau, AK:						
Lower	20.72	20136	20997	20678	18000	....
Middle	33.33	31604	32409	32031	28400	....
Upper	45.95	46364	49017	47349	45200	....
	100.00	....	....	36717	33965	108.10
Nome, AK:						
Lower	30.08	23119	24462	23964	18000	....
Middle	47.31	36369	37533	36987	28400	....
Upper	22.61	53739	56412	54732	45200	....
	100.00	....	....	37082	29070	127.56

TOTAL COMPARATIVE COST INDEXES
[Incorporating Military Prices]

Location and Inc	Income Wghts	Own	Rent	Total	WDC	Index
Lower	18000	37.10	62.90			
Middle	28400	46.91	53.09			
Upper	45200	62.86	37.14			
Anchorage, AK (MIL):						
Lower	28.02	18391	19124	18852	18000	
Middle	34.45	29323	29516	29425	28400	
Upper	37.53	43790	46350	44741	45200	
	100.00			32211	31791	101.32
Fairbanks, AK (MIL):						
Lower	35.09	18932	19127	19055	18000	
Middle	38.86	30544	29685	30088	28400	
Upper	26.05	44753	45618	45074	45200	
	100.00			30120	29127	103.41

[FR Doc. 94-21119 Filed 8-30-94; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6325-01-P

federal register

Wednesday
August 31, 1994

Part III

Department of Transportation

Coast Guard

46 CFR Parts 30, 150, 151 and 153
Upgrades to Bulk Hazardous Materials Tables; Final Rule

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Coast Guard

46 CFR Parts 30, 150, 151, and 153

[CGD 94-900]

RIN 2115-AE73

Upgrades to Bulk Hazardous Materials Tables

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is amending its regulations on carriage of bulk hazardous materials. These amendments assign additional carriage requirements, a higher Pollution Category, or both to certain commodities already listed in the tables. These amendments are necessary to align the minimum requirements in the table with those approved by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) for inclusion in its Chemical Codes applicable to tankships. Additionally, the Coast Guard is making various revisions to correct past errors.

EFFECTIVE DATES: September 30, 1994.

ADDRESSES: Unless otherwise indicated, documents referenced in this preamble are available for inspection or copying at the office of the Executive Secretary, Marine Safety Council (G-LRA/3406), U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters, 2100 Second Street SW., room 3406, Washington, DC 20593-0001 between 8 a.m. and 3 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The telephone number is (202) 267-1477.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Curtis G. Payne, Hazardous Materials Branch, (202) 267-1577.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Drafting Information

The principal persons involved in drafting this document are Mr. Curtis G. Payne, Project Manager, and Ms. Helen G. Boutrous, Project Counsel, Office of Chief Counsel.

Related Rulemakings

On April 11, 1994, the Coast Guard published a final rule (FR) entitled Bulk Hazardous Materials in the **Federal Register** (59 FR 16999) updating its chemical tables to reflect the International Maritime Organization's (IMO's) final and provisional determinations, with the exception of "upgrades" to entries currently in the IMO Chemical Code.

On October 17, 1991, the Coast Guard published a final rule entitled "Benzene" in the **Federal Register** (56 FR 52122) which became effective January 15, 1992. On December 13, 1991, the Coast Guard published a correction to that final rule entitled "Benzene; Correction" in the **Federal Register** (56 FR 65005) which became effective January 15, 1992.

Elsewhere in this edition of the **Federal Register**, the Coast Guard is publishing a final rule concerning upgrades to the noxious liquid substances lists in 33 CFR 151.47 and 151.49 (CGD 94-901). Also in this edition of the **Federal Register**, a notice and request for comments (CGD 94-902) is published concerning cargo entries the Coast Guard has reason to believe are obsolete.

Background and Purpose

This rulemaking updates various Coast Guard hazardous materials tables in 46 CFR parts 30, 150, 151, and 153 to include "upgrades" to requirements authorized by Coast Guard regulations or international law. An "upgrade" means that a commodity is assigned additional carriage requirements, a higher Pollution Category (Pol. Cat.), or both. The upgrades assigned by this final rule were determined by the IMO for inclusion in the IMO Chemical Codes ("International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk" (IBC Code), and "Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk" (BCH Code)). Adoption of these upgrades in the Coast Guard regulations is necessary to ensure consistency with international law. These upgrades were included, for informational purposes, in an appendix to the Bulk Hazardous Materials NPRM published on May 20, 1993 (58 FR 29937). At that time, the IMO had determined the upgrades, but were not scheduled to become effective until July 1, 1994. The upgrades, with brief explanations where helpful, are shown in a table in the Discussion of Amendments section below. The corrections and editorial revisions included in this rule are also discussed below.

Discussion of Amendments

(a) Benzene and benzene containing cargoes. Concurrent with the "upgrade" actions, the IMO has revised the gauging requirement for benzene and benzene containing cargoes to "closed". This revision has been based upon the known human health hazards posed by the chemical benzene. Today's rulemaking incorporates this revision in both the Coast Guard's tankship table of minimum requirements, table 1, part 153 as well as its tank barge table of minimum requirements, table 151.05, part 151. Compliance with the tankship requirements must be met as of the effective date of this rule, to coincide, as closely as possible, with the implementation of the amendment to the IMO Chemical Codes. However, compliance with the new tank barge requirements of this rule is not required until August 15, 1994.

(b) Corrections to listed electrical hazard class and group.

As indicated in the Table of Changes below, the currently listed electrical hazard class and group of various entries in table 151.05 of 46 CFR part 151 are corrected. The entries below were identified by the Cargo Classification Working Group of the Chemical Transportation Advisory Committee (CTAC) 151 Subcommittee as having erroneous electrical hazard class-group listed in the tank barge table. The revised electrical hazard class and group listings shown below have been verified using the National Fire Protection Association's NFPA 497M, "Manual for Classification of Gases, Vapors and Dusts for Electrical Equipment in Hazardous (Classified) Locations," 1991, or the National Academy Press's NMAB 353-5, "Classification of Gases, Liquids and Volatile Solids Relative to Explosion-Proof Electrical Equipment," 1982. These revisions merely correct errors contained in the informational electrical hazard class and group column in the table and represent no change in requirements for the industry.

The electrical hazard class-group of the entries listed below from table 151.05, part 151 will be corrected as indicated:

Cargo name	Current	New
Acetone cyanohydrin	NA	I-D
Adiponitrile	NA	I-D
N-Aminoethyl-piperazine	I-D	I-C
Aniline	NA	I-D
Dichloromethane	NA	I-D
2,2'-Dichloroethyl ether	I-D	I-C
Ethanolamine	NA	I-D
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate	NA	I-D
Ethylidene norbornene	I-C	NA
Formaldehyde solution (37% to 50%)	I-C	I-B
2-Methyl-5-ethylpyridine	NA	I-D
Methyl methacrylate	NA	I-D
Phthalic anhydride (molten)	NA	I-D
Phenol	NA	I-D
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	NA	I-D
Toluene diisocyanate	NA	I-D
Triethanolamine	NA	I-C

Cargo name	Current	New
Triethylenetetramine	NA	I-C
Tetraethylenepent-amine	NA	I-C

This rulemaking also makes other non-substantive editorial changes and corrections, including a correction to an error contained in the final rule entitled "Bulk Hazardous Materials" published April 11, 1994, in the **Federal Register**. In revising the section heading to § 153.560, the Coast Guard inadvertently revised the section number to incorrectly read as "§ 153.60" (59 FR 17028). This error is corrected in this final rule. The correct section number is 153.560.

The Table of "Upgrade" Changes below lists all changes by the IMO, as "upgrades" to current entries in the IMO Chemical Codes and Coast Guard regulations with a brief explanation where helpful.

TABLE OF "UPGRADE" CHANGES

Cargo Name		Pollution Category		Comments
Current	Proposed	Current	Proposed	
(iso-, n-) Butyl acetate	Butyl acetate (all isomers)	No change	No change	
sec-Butyl acetate	Butyl acetate (all isomers)	D	C	46 CFR 30, Table 30.25-1.
iso-Butyl acrylate	Butyl acrylate (all isomers)	Not applicable	Not applicable	46 CFR 151, Table 151.05.
n-Butyl acrylate	Butyl acrylate (all isomers)	Not applicable	Not applicable	46 CFR 151, Table 151.05.
(iso-, n-) Butyl acrylate	Butyl acrylate (all isomers)	D	B	46 CFR 153, Table 1.
n-Butyl butyrate	Butyl butyrate (all isomers)	C	B	
iso-Butyl isobutyrate	Butyl butyrate (all isomers)	[B]	B	
Calcium hypochlorite solution (15% or less).	No change	No change	No change	46 CFR 153, Table 1: Change in materials of construction.
Calcium hypochlorite solution (more than 15%).	No change	No change	No change	46 CFR 153, Table 1: Change in materials of construction.
Crotonaldehyde	No change	B	A	
Cumene	Propylbenzene (all isomers)	B	A	
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, dimethylamine salt solution.	No change	No change	No change	46 CFR 153, Table 1: Materials of construction requirement.
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, triisopropanolamine salt solution.	No change	No change	No change	46 CFR 153, Table 1: Materials of construction requirement.
Diethanolamine	No change	III	D	
Diethylbenzene	No change	C	A	
Diethylene glycol	No change	III	D	
Diethylene glycol butyl ether	Poly(2-8)alkylene glycol monoalkyl(C1-C6) ether.	III	D	
Diethylene glycol ethyl ether	Poly(2-8)alkylene glycol monoalkyl(C1-C6) ether.	III	D	
Dinitrotoluene (molten)	No change	B	A	46 CFR 153, Table 1: Additional requirements.
Dodecyl diphenyl ether disulfonate solution.	No change	B	A	46 CFR 153, Table 1: Type III to II Cargo containment system; reduced requirements.
Epichlorohydrin	No change	C	A	
2-Ethoxyethanol	Ethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers	No change	No change	46 CFR 30, Table 30.25-1: Delete from table (health safety hazards).
Ethylbenzene	No change	C	B	
Ethylene glycol butyl ether	Ethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers	III	D	46 CFR 30, Table 30.25-1: Delete from table (health safety hazards).
Ethylene glycol tert-butyl ether	Ethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers	III	D	46 CFR 30, Table 30.25-1: Delete from table (health safety hazards).
Ethylene glycol ethyl ether	Ethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers	No change	No change	46 CFR 30, Table 30.25-1: Delete from table (health safety hazards).
Ethylene glycol isopropyl ether	Ethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers	No change	No change	46 CFR 30, Table 30.25-1: Delete from table (health safety hazards).
Ethylene glycol methyl ether	Ethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers	No change	No change	46 CFR 30, Table 30.25-1: Delete from table (health safety hazards).
Ethylene glycol methyl ether acetate	No change	D	C	46 CFR 153, Table 1: Add to table.
Ethylene oxide (30% or less), Propylene oxide mixture.	No change	D	C	
2-Ethyl-3-propylacrolein	No change	B	A	46 CFR 153, Table 1: Reduced requirements.
Isophorone diisocyanate	No change	No change	No change	46 CFR 153, Table 1: Type III to II Cargo containment system.
Metam sodium solution	No change	No change	No change	46 CFR 153, Table 1: Type III to II Cargo containment system.

TABLE OF "UPGRADE" CHANGES—Continued

Cargo Name		Pollution Category		Comments
Current	Proposed	Current	Proposed	
Methyl alcohol	No change	III	D	
Motor fuel anti-knock compounds (containing lead alkyls).	No change	No change	No change	46 CFR 153, Table 1: Type II to I Cargo containment system.
(o-, p-)Nitrotoluene	No change	C	B	
Octyl acetate	No change	D	C	46 CFR 153, Table 1: Add to table.
Pentane (all isomers)	No change	No change	No change	46 CFR 153, Table 1: Additional requirement.
Pentene (all isomers)	No change	No change	No change	46 CFR 153, Table 1: Additional requirement.
Perchloroethylene	No change	No change	No change	46 CFR 153, Table 1: Vent height, 4m to B/3; additional requirement
Pinene	1. alpha-Pinene	B	A	
	2. beta-Pinene	B	B	
Polypropylene glycol methyl ether	Poly(2-8)alkylene glycol monoalkyl(C1-C6) ether.	III	D	
Proprionaldehyde	No change	D	C	46 CFR 153, Table 1: Additional requirements.
iso-Propylbenzene	Propylbenzene (all isomers)	B	A	
n-Propylbenzene	Propylbenzene (all isomers)	C	A	
Propylene oxide	No change	D	C	
Sodium hydrogen sulfite solution (35% or less).	Sodium hydrogen sulfite solution (45% or less).			
Sodium silicate solution	No change	D	C	46 CFR 153, Table 1: Add to table.
Sulfolane	No change	III	D	
1,2,3,5-Tetramethylbenzene	Tetramethylbenzene (all isomers)	C	A	
Tridecanoic acid	No change	III	B	46 CFR 153, Table 1: Add to table.
Triethylene glycol butyl ether	Poly(2-8)alkylene glycol monoalkyl(C1-C6) ether.	III	D	
Triethyl phosphite	No change	#	B	46 CFR 153, Table 1: Additional requirements.
Trimethylbenzene (all isomers)	No change	B	A	
Undecanoic acid	No change	C	B	
iso-Valeraldehyde	Valeraldehyde (all isomers)	No change	No change	46 CFR 153, Table 1.
n-Valeraldehyde	Valeraldehyde (all isomers)	D	C	46 CFR 153, Table 1.
Valeraldehyde (iso-, n-)	Valeraldehyde (all isomers)	Not applicable	Not applicable	46 CFR 151, Table 151.05.

Because the United States is a party to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 as modified by the protocol of 1978 relating thereto (MARPOL 73/78), these amendments are required to ensure that the Coast Guard regulations are consistent with revisions to IMO's chemical codes, which took effect July 1, 1994. Accordingly, the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists under 5 U.S.C. 553(b) to publish this rule without opportunity for comment. On May 24, 1993, in an appendix to the Bulk Hazardous Materials NPRM (58 FR 29937), the public was notified of the IMO revisions that are being adopted into Coast Guard regulations by this final rule.

Future rulemaking

The IMO reevaluated the Pol. Cat. and ship type of a number of entries based upon revised Hazard Profiles from the Working Group on the Evaluation of the Hazards of Harmful Substances Carried by Ships (EHS), EHS 28 meeting held in February 1993. This action resulted in several entries in the IMO's Chemical Codes having their Pol. Cat. or carriage requirements "downgraded" or "upgraded". All "downgrades" have been incorporated into Coast Guard regulations by the final rule, CGD 92-100 published April 11, 1994. The "upgrades" from the EHS 28 meeting will be incorporated into Coast Guard regulations by a future rulemaking. A new Table of "Upgrades", as are known at this time is set out in Appendix I to this rulemaking for the information of interested parties.

Regulatory Assessment

This rulemaking is not a significant regulatory action under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866 and does not require an assessment of potential costs and benefits under section 6(a)(3) of that order. It has not been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget under that order. It is not significant under the Department of Transportation Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11040; February 26, 1979). The Coast Guard expects the economic impact of this final rule to be so minimal that a full Regulatory Evaluation under paragraph 10e of the regulatory policies and procedures is unnecessary.

This rulemaking is largely administrative in nature and updates the chemical tables by adding cargoes recently authorized by the Coast Guard or added to the IMO Chemical Codes and makes other non-substantive editorial changes and corrections. Some costs are associated with the changes instituted by the IMO. Many U.S. flagged tank ships covered by these regulations are already in compliance with these requirements which coincide with existing regulatory requirements.

The Coast Guard has identified costs associated with the "upgrade" from open or restricted gauging to closed gauging. However, because of the marine vapor control systems regulations (final rule CGD 88-102, 55 FR 25396, June 21, 1990), the Coast Guard has reason to believe that most

U.S. tank vessels, barge or ship certificated to carry any commodity affected by this rulemaking, will have or is having its gauging refitted to be in compliance with the vapor control regulations. A sampling of barge operators and tank ship operators supports this position.

Because of the IMO requirements which "upgrade" "motor fuel anti-knock compounds" from the current ship type II to ship type I, there may be an economic impact on vessels certificated to carry this material. No U.S. flagged vessels are certificated to carry this material. World-wide there are six vessels certificated to carry this commodity, of which four are operated by a U.S. company, the remaining two are operated by an overseas company. All six vessels are certificated under foreign flags; four Liberian and two Norwegian. These ships currently may meet the requirements of ship type I vessels, in which case, there will be no economic impact. However, the Coast Guard has no information on these foreign flagged vessels to indicate whether the ships certificated to carry this material currently meet those requirements.

Small Entities

Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*), the Coast Guard must consider the economic impact on small entities of a rule for which a general notice of proposed rulemaking is required. "Small entities" may include (1) small businesses and not-for-profit organizations that are independently owned and operated and are not dominant in their fields and (2) governmental jurisdictions with populations of less than 50,000. This rule does not require a general notice of proposed rulemaking and, therefore, is exempt from the requirements of the Act. Although this rule is exempt, the Coast Guard has reviewed it for potential impact on small entities.

This final rule is largely administrative in nature. Some costs are associated with the IMO requirments implemented by this final rule. As discussed above, most U.S. flagships that are covered by this rulemaking are in compliance with this rule due to existing regulatory requirements.

Therefore, the Coast Guard certifies under section 605(b) of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Collection of Information

This final rule contains no collection of information requirements under the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

Federalism

The Coast Guard has analyzed this rulemaking in accordance with the principles and criteria contained in Executive Order 12612 and has determined that this rulemaking does not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a Federalism Assessment. This rulemaking is largely administrative in nature and will merely update current chemical tables in Coast Guard regulations and will have no Federalism implications. However, the authority to implement the requirements of this rule has been committed to the Coast Guard by Federal statutes and the importance of uniform requirements in the carriage of bulk hazardous cargo aboard ships moving from port to port requires that the Coast Guard preempt conflicting State and local requirements in the same subject area.

Environment

The Coast Guard has considered the environmental impact of this final rule and concluded that, under section 2.B.2 of Commandant Instruction M16475.1B, this action is categorically excluded from further environmental documentation. This rulemaking is an administrative update of current tables to add chemicals already approved under Coast Guard regulation or international law. Any impact on the environment will be positive because the carriage requirements established by the IMO could result in a reduction in maritime pollution from tankships. A Categorical Exclusion Determination is available in the docket for inspection or copying where indicated under "ADDRESSES."

List of Subjects

46 CFR Part 30

Cargo vessels, Foreign relations, Hazardous materials transportation, Penalties, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Seamen.

46 CFR Part 150

Hazardous materials transportation, Marine safety, Occupational safety and health, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

46 CFR Part 151

Cargo vessels, Hazardous materials transportation, Marine safety, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Water pollution control.

46 CFR Part 153

Administrative practice and procedure, Cargo vessels, Hazardous materials transportation, Marine safety, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Water pollution control.

For the reasons set out in the preamble, the Coast Guard amends 46 CFR parts 30, 150, 151, and 153 as follows:

PART 30—GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. The authority citation for part 30 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 46 U.S.C. 3306, 3703; 49 U.S.C. App. 1804; 49 CFR 1.45, 1.46; Section 30.01-2 also issued under the authority of 44 U.S.C. 3507.

§ 30.25-1 [Amended]

2. In table 30.25-1, remove the following entries in their entirety: "2-Ethoxyethanol", "Ethylene glycol butyl ether", "Ethylene glycol tert-butyl ether", "Ethylene glycol ethyl ether, *see* 2-Ethoxyethanol", "Ethylene glycol isopropyl ether", and "Ethylene glycol methyl ether".

3. Table 30.25-1 is amended further as follows:

a. In the "Cargoes" column, remove the words "(iso-, n-) Butyl acetate" and add, in their place, the words "(iso-, n-) Butyl acetate, *see* **Butyl acetate (all isomers)**".

b. In the "Cargoes" column, remove the words "sec-Butyl acetate" and add, in their place, the words "sec-Butyl acetate, *see* **Butyl acetate (all isomers)**" and, in the "Pollution Category" column for the new entry, remove the letter "D" and add, in its place, the letter "C" in boldface type.

c. In the "Cargoes" column, remove the words "Cumene (*see also* iso-Propylbenzene)" and add, in their place, the words "Cumene (*isopropylbenzene*), *see* **Propylbenzene (all isomers)**" and, in the "Pollution Category" column for the new entry, remove the letter "B" and add, in its place, the letter "A" in boldface type.

d. For the entry "Diethylbenzene", in the "Pollution Category" column, remove the letter "C" and add, in its place, the letter "A" in boldface type.

e. For the entry "Diethylene glycol", in the "Pollution Category" column, remove the number "III" and add, in its place, the letter "D" in boldface type.

f. In the "Cargoes" column, remove the words "Diethylene glycol butyl ether" and add, in their place, the words "Diethylene glycol butyl ether, *see* **Poly(2-8)alkylene glycol monoalkyl(C1-C6) ether**" and, in the "Pollution Category" column for the new entry, remove the number "III" and add, in its place, the letter "D" in boldface type.

g. In the "Cargoes" column, remove the words "Diethylene glycol ethyl ether" and add, in their place, the words "Diethylene glycol ethyl ether, *see* **Poly(2-8)alkylene glycol monoalkyl(C1-C6) ether**" and, in the "Pollution Category" column for the new entry, remove the number "III" and add, in its place, the letter "D" in boldface type.

h. For the entry "Ethylbenzene", in the "Pollution Category" column, remove the letter "C" and add, in its place, the letter "B" in boldface type.

i. For the entry "Ethylene glycol methyl ether acetate", in the "Pollution Category" column, remove the letter "D" and add, in its place, the letter "C" in boldface type.

j. For the entry "Methyl alcohol", in the "Pollution Category" column, remove the number "III" and add, in its place, the letter "D" in boldface type.

k. For the entry "Octyl acetate", in the "Pollution Category" column, remove the letter "D", and add, in its place, the letter "C" in boldface type.

l. In the "Cargoes" column, remove the word "Pinene", and add, in its place, the words "Pinene, *see the alpha- or beta- isomers*" and, in the "Pollution Category" column for the new entry, remove the letter "B".

m. In the "Cargoes" column, remove the words "Polypropylene glycol methyl ether" and add, in their place, the words "Polypropylene glycol methyl ether, *see* **Poly(2-8)alkylene glycol monoalkyl(C1-C6) ether**" and, in the "Pollution Category" column for the new entry remove the number "III" and add, in its place, the letter "D" in boldface type.

n. In the "Cargoes" column, remove the words "iso-Propylbenzene (*see also* Cumene)" and add, in their place, the words "iso-Propylbenzene (*cumene*), *see* **Propylbenzene (all isomers)**" and, in the "Pollution Category" column for the new entry remove the letter "B" and add, in its place, the letter "A" in boldface type.

o. In the "Cargoes" column, remove the words "n-Propylbenzene" and add, in their place, the words "n-Propylbenzene, *see* **Propylbenzene (all isomers)**" and, in the "Pollution Category" column for the new entry, remove the letter "C" and add, in its place, the letter "A" in boldface type.

p. In the "Cargoes" column, remove the words "Sodium acetate, Glycol, Water **mixture (containing 1% or less, Sodium hydroxide)**" and add, in their place, the words "Sodium acetate, Glycol, Water **mixture (containing 1% or less, Sodium hydroxide)** (*if flammable or combustible*)".

q. For the entry "Sulfolane", in the "Pollution Category" column, remove the number "III" and add, in its place, the letter "D" in boldface type.

r. For the entry "Tridecanoic acid", in the "Pollution Category" column, remove the number "III" and add, in its place, the letter "B" in boldface type.

s. In the "Cargoes" column, remove the words "Triethylene glycol butyl ether" and add, in their place, the words "Triethylene glycol butyl ether, *see* **Poly(2-8)alkylene glycol monoalkyl(C1-C6) ether**" and, in the "Pollution Category" column for the new entry, remove the number "III" and add, in its place, the letter "D" in boldface type.

t. In the "Cargoes" column, remove the words "Trimethylbenzenes (all isomers)" and add, in their place, the words "Trimethylbenzene (all isomers)" in boldface type and, in the "Pollution Category" column for the new entry, remove the letter "B" and add, in its place, the letter "A" in boldface type.

4. Table 30.25-1 is amended further as follows:

a. In the "Cargoes" column, remove the entry for "Dialkyl(C7-C13) phthalates" and add, in its place, the entry:

"Dialkyl(C7-C13) phthalates
Including:
Diisodecyl phthalate
Diisononyl phthalate
Dinonyl phthalate
Ditridecyl phthalate
Diundecyl phthalate"

b. In the "Cargoes" column, remove the words "Poly(2-8)alkylene glycol monoalkyl(C1-C6) ether" and add, in their place the words:

"Poly(2-8)alkylene glycol monoalkyl(C1-C6) ether
Including:
Diethylene glycol butyl ether
Diethylene glycol ethyl ether
Diethylene glycol n-hexyl ether
Diethylene glycol methyl ether
Diethylene glycol n-propyl ether
Dipropylene glycol butyl ether
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether
Polypropylene glycol methyl ether
Triethylene glycol butyl ether
Triethylene glycol ethyl ether
Triethylene glycol methyl ether
Tripropylene glycol methyl ether"

c. In the "Cargoes" column, remove the words "Poly(2-8)alkylene glycol monoalkyl(C1-C6) ether acetate" and add, in their place, the words:

"Poly(2-8)alkylene glycol monoalkyl(C1-C6) ether acetate
Including:
Diethylene glycol butyl ether acetate
Diethylene glycol ethyl ether acetate
Diethylene glycol methyl ether acetate"

d. In the "Cargoes" column, remove the words "Propylene glycol monoalkyl ether" and add, in their place, the words:

"Propylene glycol monoalkyl ether
Including:
n-Propoxypropanol
Propylene glycol n-butyl ether
Propylene glycol ethyl ether
Propylene glycol methyl ether"

5. In table 30.25-1, add the following new entries in chemically proper alphabetized order:

TABLE 30.25-1—LIST OF FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE BULK LIQUID CARGOES

Cargoes	Pollution Category
* * *	* *
Butyl acetate (all isomers)	C
* * *	* *
alpha-Pinene	A
beta-Pinene	B
* * *	* *
Propylbenzene (all isomers)	A
* * *	* *

6. In the footnote to Table 30.25-1, remove the words "Items with a bullet (•) or in boldface are changes per CGD 92-100" and insert the words "Items with a bullet (•) or in boldface are changes since October 1, 1993", in their place.

7. In the footnote to Table 30.25-1, add the words "**Note**: See Table 2 of Part 153 for additional cargoes permitted to be carried by tank barge." to precede the phrase "Explanation of Symbols:".

PART 151—BARGES CARRYING BULK LIQUID HAZARDOUS MATERIAL CARGOES

8. The authority citation for Part 151 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 1903, 46 U.S.C. 3703; 49 CFR 1.46.

9. Section 151.05-2 is added to read as follows:

§ 151.05-2 Compliance with requirements for tank barges carrying benzene and benzene containing cargoes, or butyl acrylate cargoes.

A tank barge certificated to carry benzene and benzene containing cargoes or butyl acarylate cargoes must comply with the gauging requirement of Table 151.05 of this part by August 15, 1998.

Table 151.05 [Amended]

10. In table 151.05, for the four entries "Benzene", "Benzene hydrocarbon mixture (containing Acetylenes) *(having 10% Benzene or more)*", "Benzene hydrocarbon mixtures *(having 10% Benzene or more)*", and "Benzene, Toluene, Xylene mixtures *(having 10% Benzene or more)*", in the "Gauging

device" column, remove the word "Restr." and add, in its place, the word "Closed" in bold face type and, in the "Special requirements" column remove "151" wherever it may appear.

11. In table 151.05 column remove the words "Ethylene glycol monoalkyl ether" and add, in their place, the words:

"Ethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers
Including:
2-Ethoxyethanol
Ethylene glycol butyl ether
Ethylene glycol tert-butyl ether
Ethylene glycol ethyl ether
Ethylene glycol methyl ether
Ethylene glycol n-propyl ether
Ethylene glycol isopropyl ether"

12. In table 151.05, in the "Electrical Hazard class-group" column, replace the current listing with the new listing, in boldface type to read as follows:

Cargo name	Current	New
Acetone cyanohydrin	NA	I-D
Adiponitrile	NA	I-D
Aniline	NA	I-D
Dichloromethane	NA	I-D
2,2'-Dichloroethyl ether	I-D	I-C
Ethanolamine	NA	I-D
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate	NA	I-D
Ethylidene norbornene	I-C	NA
Formaldehyde solution (37% to 50%)	I-C	I-B
2-Methyl-5-ethylpyridine	NA	I-D
Phenol	NA	I-D
Phthalic anhydride (molten)	NA	I-D
Tetraethylenepentamine	NA	I-C
Toluene diisocyanate	NA	I-D
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	NA	I-D
Triethanolamine	NA	I-C
Triethylenetetramine	NA	I-C

13. In table 151.05, remove the following entries in their entirety:

(a) iso-Butyl acrylate
(b) n-Butyl acrylate
(c) Valeraldehyde (iso-, n-)

14. In table 151.05, add the following new entries in chemically proper alphabetized order:

* * * * *

TABLE 151.05—SUMMARY OF MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

Cargo identification			Hull type	Cargo segregation tank	Tanks			Cargo transfer		Environmental control		Fire protection required	Special requirements (section in 46 CFR part 151)	Electrical hazard class-group	Temp. control install.	Tank internal inspect. period—years
Name	Pressure	Temp.			Type	Vent	Gauging device	Piping class	Control	Cargo tanks	Cargo handling space					
*	*		*		*		*		*			*	*			
iso-Butyl acrylate, *see* **Butyl acrylate, (all isomers).**																
n-Butyl acrylate, *see* **Butyl acrylate, (all isomers).**																
Butyl acrylate (all isomers).	Atmos.	Amb.	III	1i 2ii	Integral Gravity	PV	**Restr**	II	G-1	NR	Vent F	Yes	.50-70(a) ..... .50-81(a), (b)	I-D	NA	G
*	*		*		*		*		*			*	*			
1,1-, 1,2-, or 1,3-Dichloropropane, *see individual entries.*																
1,1-Dichloropropane .	Atmos.	Amb.	III	1i 2ii	Integral Gravity.	PV	Restr.	II	G-1	NR	Vent F	Yes	No	I-D	NA	G
1,2-Dichloropropane .	Atmos.	Amb.	III	1i 2ii	Integral Gravity.	PV	Restr.	II	G-1	NR	Vent F	Yes	No	I-D	NA	G
1,3-Dichloropropane .	Atmos.	Amb.	III	1i 2ii	Integral Gravity.	PV	Restr.	II	G-1	NR	Vent F	Yes	No	I-D	NA	G
*	*		*		*		*		*			*	*			
Valeraldehyde (iso-, n-), *see* **Valeraldehyde (all isomers).**																
Valeraldehyde (all isomers).	Atmos.	Amb.	III	1i 2ii	Integral Gravity.	PV	Restr.	II	G-1	Inert	Vent F	Yes	No	I-C	NA	G
*	*		*		*		*		*			*	*			

* * * * *

15. In the footnote to Table 151.05, remove the words "Items with a bullet (•) or in boldface are changes per CGD 92-100" and insert the words "Items with a bullet (•) or in boldface are changes since October 1, 1993", in their place.

§ 151.12-5 [Amended]

16. In § 151.12-5, remove the word "Ethylcyclohexyl-amine" and add, in its place, the word "N-Ethylcyclohexyl-amine"; remove the words "Polyethylene polyamine", and add, in their place, the words "Polyethylene polyamines"; and remove the entries "Propylene oxide" and "n-Valeraldehyde".

PART 153—SHIPS CARRYING BULK LIQUID, LIQUEFIED GAS, OR COMPRESSED GAS HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

17. The authority citation for Part 153 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 46 U.S.C. 3703; 49 CFR 1.46. Section 153.40 issued under 49 U.S.C. 1804. Sections 153.470 through 153.491, 153.1100 through 153.1132, and 153.1600 through 153.1608 also issued under 33 U.S.C. 1903(b).

§ 153.560 [Amended]

18. The section heading to § 153.560 incorrectly redesignated as § 153.60 at 59 FR 17028, April 11, 1994, is revised to read as follows:

§ 153.560 Special requirements for Alkyl(C7-C9) nitrates.

19. Section 153.565 is added to read as follows:

§ 153.565 Special requirement for temperature sensors.

If a cargo listed in table 1 of this part refers to this section, temperature sensors must be used to monitor the cargo pump temperature to detect overheating due to pump failures, when carrying that cargo.

20. Section 153.1052 is revised to read as follows:

§ 153.1052 Carriage of other cargoes in acid tanks.

No person shall load or carry other cargoes in a cargo containment system of a U.S. flag ship endorsed to carry sulfuric acid, hydrochloric acid, or phosphoric acid with out specific authorization from the Commandant (G-MTH).

Table 1 [Amended]

21. In table 1 to part 153, in the "IMO Annex II pollution category" column, replace the current listing with the new listing, in boldface type to read as follows:

Cargo name	Current	New
Crotonaldehyde	B	A
Diethanolamine	III	D
Diethylbenzene	C	A
Epichlorohydrin	C	A
Ethylbenzene	C	B
(o-, p-) Nitrotoluene	C	B
Trimethylbenzene (all isomers)	B	A
Undecanoic acid	C	B

22. In table 1, for the entries listed below, in the "Gauge" column, remove the word "Open" and add, in its place, the word "Restr", in boldface type:

a. Butyraldehyde (all isomers)
b. Camphor oil
c. Styrene *(monomer)*
d. Vinyl acetate

23. In table 1 to part 153, for the entries listed below, in the "Special requirements" column add, in numerical order, ".409", in boldface type:

a. Acetic acid
b. Acetic anhydride
c. Acetonitrile
d. Acrylic acid
e. n-Butyl ether
f. Butyl methacrylate
g. Cresylate spent caustic
h. Cyclohexanone
i. Cyclohexylamine
j. Dibutylamine
k. Diethylamine
l. Diethylethanolamine
m. Diethyl sulfate
n. Dimethylamine solution (45% or less)
o. Dimethylethanolamine
p. Dimethylformamide
q. Diphenylol propane-epichlorohydrin resins
r. Dodecylamine, Tetradecylamine mixture
s. Ethylamine
t. Ethylenediamine
u. Ethyl methacrylate
v. Formaldehyde (50% or more), Methanol mixtures
w. Formaldehyde solution (37% to 50%)
x. Formic acid
y. Furfural
z. Hexamethyleneimine
aa. Isophorone diisocyanate
bb. Isoprene
cc. Lauric acid
dd. Methyl methacrylate
ee. Morpholine
ff. o-Nitrophenol (molten)
gg. 1- or 2-Nitropropane
hh. Nitropropane (60%), Nitroethane (40%) mixture
ii. Noxious liquid, N.F. (11)
jj. Noxious liquid, N.F. (12)
kk. Paraldehyde
ll. 1,3-Pentadiene
mm. Propionaldehyde
nn. Propionic acid
oo. Tetrahydrofuran
pp. Triethylamine
qq. Triethyl phosphite
rr. *1*-Undecyl alcohol
ss. Vinyl acetate

24. In table 1 to part 153, for the entries listed below, in the "Special requirements" column, remove the word "None" and add, in its place, the number ".409", in boldface type:

a. Butene oligomer
b. Dimethyl naphthalene sulfonic acid, sodium salt solution
c. Heptyl acetate
d. Naphthalene sulfonic acid, sodium salt solution (40% or less)
e. Noxious liquid, N.F. (9)

Table 1 [Amended]

25. Table 1 to part 153 is amended further as follows:

a. For the entry "Benzene hydrocarbon mixtures *(having 10% Benzene or more)*", in the "Gauge" column, remove the word "Restr" and add, in its place, the word "Closed", in boldface type and, in the "Special requirements" column add, in numerical order, ".409", in bold face type.

b. For the entry "Benzene, Toluene, Xylene mixtures *(having 10% Benzene or more)*", in the "Gauge" column, remove the word "Restr" and add, in its place, the word "Closed", in boldface type and, in the "Special requirements" column add, in numerical order, ".409", in bold face type.

c. For the entry "Calcium hypochlorite solution (15% or less)", in the "Special requirements" column, remove the number ".238(d)" and add, in its place, the number ".236(a), (b)", in boldface type.

d. For the entry "Calcium hypochlorite solution (more than 15%)", in the "Special requirements" column, remove the number ".238(d)" and add, in its place, the numbers ".236(a), (b)" and ".409", in boldface type.

e. For the entry "2,4-Dichloro-phenoxyacetic acid, dimethylamine salt solution", in the "Special requirements" column, add, in numerical order, ".236(a), (b), (c), (g)", in bold face type

f. For the entry "2,4-Dichloro-phenoxyacetic acid, triisopropanolamine salt solution", in the "Special requirements" column add, in numerical order, ".236(a), (b), (c), (g)", in bold face type.

g. For the entry "Dinitrotoluene (molten)", in the "IMO Annex II pollution category" column, remove the letter "B" and add, in its place, the letter "A", in boldface type and, in the "Special requirements" column, remove ".440", and ".908(a), (b)".

h. For the entry "Dodecyl diphenyl ether disulfonate solution", in the "IMO Annex II pollution category" column, remove the letter "B" and add, in its place, the letter "A", in boldface type and, in the "Cargo containment system" column, remove the number "III" and add, in its place, the number "II", in boldface type and, in the "Special requirements" column, remove ".440", ".488", and ".908(a)".

i. For the entry "Ethylene oxide (30% or less), Propylene oxide mixture", in the "IMO Annex II pollution category" column, remove the letter "D" and add, in its place, the letter "C", in boldface type and, in the "Haz." column, remove the letter "S" and add, in its place, the letters "S/P", in boldface type.

j. For the entry "2-Ethyl-3-propylacrolein", in the "IMO Annex II pollution category" column, remove the letter "B" and add, in its place, the letter "A", in boldface type and, in the "Special requirements" column, remove ".440", and ".908(b)".

k. For the entry "Isophorone diisocyanate", in the "Cargo containment system" column, remove the number "III" and add, in its place, the number "II", in boldface type and, in the "Special requirements" column add, in numerical order, ".409" and ".525", in bold face type.

l. For the entry "Metam sodium solution", in the "Cargo containment system" column, remove the number "III" and add, in its place, the number "II", in boldface type.

m. For the entry "Motor fuel anti-knock compound (containing lead alkyls)", in the "Cargo containment system" column, remove the number "II" and add, in its place, the number "I", in boldface type.

n. For the entry "Pentane (all isomers)", in the "Special requirements" column add, in numerical order, ".372", in bold face type.

o. For the entry "Pentene (all isomers)", in the "Special requirements" column add, in numerical order, ".372", in bold face type.

p. For the entry "Perchloroethylene", in the "Vent height" column, remove the number "4m" and add, in its place, the number "B/3", in boldface type and, in the "Special requirements" column add, in numerical order, ".409", in bold face type.

q. For the entry "Propionaldehyde", in the "IMO Annex II pollution category" column, remove the letter "D" and add, in its place, the letter "C", in boldface type and, in the "Haz." column, remove the letter "S" and add, in its place, the letters "S/P", in boldface type, and in the "Special requirements" column add, in numerical order, ".409", in bold face type.

r. For the entry "Propylene oxide", in the "IMO Annex II pollution category" column, remove the letter "D", and add, in its place, the letter "C", in boldface type, and in the "Haz." column, remove the letter "S", and add, in its place, the letters "S/P", in boldface type.

s. For the entry "Sodium hydrogen sulfite solution (35% or less)", in the "Cargo name" column, remove the words "(35% or less)", and add, in their place, the words "(45% or less)", in boldface type.

t. For the entry "Triethyl phosphite", in the "IMO Annex II pollution category" column, remove the symbol "ι" and add, in its place, the letter "B", in boldface type and, in the "Haz." column, remove the letter "S", and add, in its place, the letters "S/P", in boldface type, and in the "Special requirements" column add, in numerical order, ".409", in bold face type.

Table 1 [Amended]

26. In table 1 to part 153, remove the following entries in their entirety:

a. (iso-, n-) Butyl acetate
b. (iso-, n-) Butyl acrylate
c. n-Butyl butyrate
d. iso-Butyl isobutyrate
e. Cumene
f. Pinene
g. n-Propylbenzene
h. 1,2,3,5-Tetramethylbenzene
i. iso-Valeraldehyde
j. n-Valeraldehyde

27. In Table 1 to part 153, add the following new entries in chemically proper alphabetized order:

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

Cargo name	IMO Annex II pollution category	Haz.	Cargo containment system	Vent height	Vent	Gauge	Fire protection system	Special requirements in 46 CFR Part 153	Electrical hazard class and group
a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	g.	h.	i.	j.
*	*		*		*		*	*	*
(iso-, n-) Butyl acetate, *see* **Butyl acetate (all isomers).**									
Butyl acetate (all isomers)	C	P	III	4m	PV	Restr	A	.409	I–D
(iso-, n-) Butyl acrylate, *see* **Butyl acrylate (all isomers).**									
Butyl acrylate (all isomers)	B	S/P	II	4m	PV	Restr	A	.409, .526, .912(a)(1), .1002(a), (b), .1004.	I–D
*	*		*		*		*	*	*
n-Butyl butyrate, *see* **Butyl butyrate (all isomers).**									
Butyl butyrate (all isomers)	B	P	III	4m	PV	Restr	A	.409	I–D

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS—Continued

Cargo name	IMO Annex II pollution category	Haz.	Cargo containment system	Vent height	Vent	Gauge	Fire protection system	Special requirements in 46 CFR Part 153	Electrical hazard class and group
a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	g.	h.	i	j.
* * * * * * *									
iso-Butyl isobutyrate, *see* **Butyl butyrate (all isomers).**									
* * * * * * *									
Cumene *(isopropylbenzene), see* **Propylbenzene (all isomers).**									
* * * * * * *									
Ethylene glycol methyl ether acetate.	C	P	III	NR	Open	Open	A	None	I–C
Ethylene glycol monoalkyl ether. *Including:* *2-Ethoxyethanol* *Ethylene glycol butyl ether* *Ethylene glycol tert-butyl ether* *Ethylene glycol ethyl ether* *Ethylene glycol methyl ether* *Ethylene glycol n-propyl ether* *Ethylene glycol isopropyl ether*	D	S	III	4m	PV	Restr	A	.409	I–C
* * * * * * *									
Octyl acetate	C	P	III	NR	Open	Open	A	None	I–D
* * * * * * *									
Oleylamine	A	S/P	II	4m	PV	Restr	A	.409, .526	NA
* * * * * * *									
Pinene, *see the alpha- or beta- isomers.*									
alpha-Pinene	A	P	III	4m	PV	Restr	A	.409	I–D
beta-Pinene	B	P	III	4m	PV	Restr	A	.409	I–D
* * * * * * *									
n-Propylbenzene, *see* **Propylbenzene (all isomers).**									
Propylbenzene (all isomers).	A	P	III	4m	PV	Restr	A	.409	I–D
* * * * * * *									
Sodium silicate solution	C	P	III	NR	Open	Open	A	None	NA

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS—Continued

Cargo name	IMO Annex II pollution category	Haz.	Cargo containment system	Vent height	Vent	Gauge	Fire protection system	Special requirements in 46 CFR Part 153	Electrical hazard class and group
a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	g.	h.	i.	j.
*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
1,2,3,5-Tetramethylbenzene, *see* **Tetramethylbenzene (all isomers).**									
Tetramethylbenzene (all isomers).	A	P	III	NR	Open	Open	A	None	I–D
*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Tridecanoic acid	B	P	III	NR	Open	Open	A	.409, .440, .488, .908(a), (b)	NA
*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
iso-Valeraldehyde, *see* **Valeraldehyde (all isomers).**									
n-Valeraldehyde, *see* **Valeraldehyde (all isomers).**									
Valeraldehyde (all isomers)	C	S/P	III	4m	PV	Restr	A	.409, .500, .526	I–C
*	*	*	*	*	*	*			

* * * * *

28. In the footnote to Table 1 to part 153, remove the words "Items with a bullet (•) or in boldface are changes per CGD 92-100" and insert the words "Items with a bullet (•) or in boldface are changes since October 1, 1993", in their place.

29. In footnote j to Table 1 to part 153, remove the words "for organic acids" and add, in their place, the words "for inorganic acids".

Table 2 [Amended]

30. Table 2 to part 153 is amended as follows:

a. In the "Cargoes" column, remove the words "Drilling brine (containing Calcium, Potassium, or Sodium salts)" and add, in their place, the words "Drilling brine (containing Calcium, Potassium, or Sodium salts) (*see also* **Potassium chloride solution (10% or more)**)".

b. For the entry "Sodium silicate solution", in the "Pollution Category" column, remove the letter "D", and add, in its place, the letter "C" in boldface type.

31. Table 2 to part 153 is amended further by adding the following two new entries in chemically proper alphabetized order:

TABLE 2.—CARGOES NOT REGULATED UNDER SUBCHAPTERS D OR O OF THIS CHAPTER WHEN CARRIED IN BULK ON NON-OCEANGOING BARGES

Cargoes	Pollution Category
* * *	* *
Potassium chloride solution (10% or more)(*see also the drilling brines entry*)	III
Sodium acetate, Glycol, Water mixture (containing 1% or less, Sodium hydroxide) *(if non-flammable or non-combustible)*	#
* * *	* *

32. In the footnote to Table 2, remove the words "Items with a bullet (•) or in boldface are changes per CGD 92-100" and insert the words "Items with a bullet (•) or in boldface are changes since October 1, 1993", in their place.

Dated: August 18, 1994.

J. F. McGowan,

Acting Chief, Office of Marine Safety, Security and Environmental Protection.

Appendix to this Final Rule

Note: The following appendix will not appear in the Code of Federal Regulations.

SUMMARY: The information contained in this appendix is for informational purposes only, and is intended to provide mariners with insight into revisions that may be adopted in future rulelmaking actions. It does not change existing regulations. The table below lists "upgrades" to current entries in the IMO Chemical Codes and Coast Guard tables and lists that, if adopted by the IMO as anticipated, would take effect sometime in mid-1997. This table was prepared from documents from the IMO Evaluation of Hazards Working Group (BCH), BCH 23 meeting (September 13-17, 1993).

The IMO reevaluated the Pol. Cat. and ship type of a number of entries based upon decisions reached at the EHS 28 meeting held in February 1993. The decisions were based on the Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution (GESAMP) Hazard Profiles from the Working Group on the Evaluation of the Hazards of Harmful Substances Carried by Ships (EHS). The reevaluations resulted in several "downgrades" and "upgrades". All "downgrades" established at that meeting have been incorporated into Coast Guard regulations by the final rule, CGD 92-100, published April 11, 1994.

These new, and any other "upgrades" established in the future will be included in future Coast Guard rulemaking(s) to coincide with amendments to the IMO Chemical Codes. As stated above, at this time, the next set of amendments is scheduled for adoption in mid-1997.

"Upgrades" to current entries in the various tables consist of increased carriage requirements or revised, higher Pol. Cat.'s. The Coast Guard does not consider a change in Pol. Cat. from a provisional category, designated by having square brackets "[ ]" around it, to a final Pol. Cat. as an "upgrade" or "downgrade". It is considered a final assignment and takes effect immediately upon IMO's removal of provisional status.

All "upgrades" as are currently known are addressed in this appendix.

Cargo Name		Pollution Category		Comments
Current	Proposed	Current	Proposed	
Camphor oil *(light)*	Camphor oil, white *(Camphor oil)*	Not applicable	Not applicable	46 CFR 151, Table 151.05.
Camphor oil	Camphor oil, white *(Camphor oil)*	B	A	46 CFR 153, Table 1.
Diisobutyl ketone	No change	D	C	46 CFR 153, Table 1: Add to table.
Ethyl amyl ketone	No change	C	B	
Methyl amyl ketone	1. Methyl isoamyl ketone	D	C	46 CFR 153, Table 1: Add to table.
	2. Methyl n-amyl ketone	D	B	46 CFR 153, Table 1: Add to table.
Methyl butyl ketone	1. Methyl n-butyl ketone	No change	No change	46 CFR 30-40.
	2. Methyl iso-butyl ketone	No change	No change	46 CFR 30-40.
	3. Methyl tert-butyl ketone	D	C	46 CFR 153, Table 1: Add to table.
Methyl heptyl ketone	No change	B	A	

1. In its continued effort to maintain consistency between the requirements of the tank ship regulations (part 153) and the tankbarge (part 151) where applicable, the Coast Guard, in a future rulemaking, will be changing, modifying or adding carriage requirements as discussed in paragraphs (a) and (b) below.

(a) In order to conform tank ship and tankbarge requirements, special requirement 151.50-5 - "Cargoes having toxic properties" will be added to the entries in table 151.01 of part 151 of the tankbarge regulations for the commodities listed below. This is in conformance with the current special requirement for these comodities found in tank ship regulations at § 153.525, "Special requirements for unusually toxic cargoes".

Acetonitrile
Acrylonitrile
Ammonium hydroxide
Butylamine
Carbon tetrachloride
Crotonaldehyde
Chloroform
Dichlorobenzene
1,1-Dichloropropane
1,2-Dichloropropane
1,3-Dichloropropane
1,3-Dichloropropene
Diisobutylamine
Diisopropylamine
N,N-Dimethylacetamide
Di-n-propylamine
Ethylamine solution (72% or less)
N-Ethylbutylamine
2-Methylpyridine
1,1,2-Trichloroethane
1,2,3-Trichloropropane
Trichloroethylene
Triethylamine

These discrepancies between the special requirements in the tank ship table and the tankbarge table were identified by the Cargo Classification Working Group of the Chemical Transportation Advisory Committee (CTAC) Subcommittee on the Revision of Title 46 CFR part 151. These changes, to be included in a future rulemaking, would conform the requirements for unusually toxic cargoes in table 151.05 of part 151 with the requirements in table 1 of part 153 for the same material.

(b) In addition, the entries in table 151.05, part 151 listed below were identified as having discrepancies between the requirements for venting, or gauging, or both, as indicated by an "X" in the chart below when compared to the tank ship requirements:

Cargo name	Tank Vent	Tank Gauge
Acetic acid	X	X
Adiponitrile		X
(iso-, n-) Butyl acrylate		X
Butylamine (all isomers)		X
Carbon disulfide		X
Carbon tetrachloride		X
Camphor oil	X	
Chlorobenzene		X
Chloroform	X	X
Chlorosulfonic acid		X
2,4-D, dimethylamine salt solution	X	X
1,3-Dichloropropene		X
Ethylidene norbornene		X
Hydrochloric acid	X	X
Isoprene		X
Morpholine	X	X
2-Methylpyridine		X
Oleum	X	X
Propionic acid	X	X
Propylene oxide	X	X
Styrene	X	
1,2,3-Trichloropropane		X
Vinylidene chloride	X	

These discrepancies between the requirements in the tank ship table and the tankbarge table were identified by the Cargo Classification Working Group of the Chemical Transportation Advisory Committee (CTAC) Subcommittee on the Revision of Title 46 CFR Part 151. The tankbarge requirements for venting and gauging will be reviewed by the Coast Guard to insure that these requirements meet a minimum level of safety. The changes will be part of a future rulemaking to conform the requirements of the two tables.

2. *Coal tar.* The Coast Guard is considering whether to initiate a future rulemaking to remove the entry "coal tar" from table 30.25-1 and from the list of flammable and combustible bulk liquid cargoes in parts 30-40, and then adding it to table 151.05 of part 151. The addition of this entry to table 151.05 is consistent with the inclusion of other members of the coal tar "family" of commodities already in the table because of similar health safety hazards. This action would also make the tankbarge and tank ship tables consistent with respect to this family of commodities. The Coast Guard is coordinating this action with the American Coke and Coal Chemicals Institute's Task Force on Marine Shipping Regulations for Coal Tar Products under the guidance of the Chemical Transportation Advisory Committee (CTAC).

The entry "coal tar", and its family members are currently included in table 1 of part 153, and no action affecting this table is planned.

3. *Hydrogen peroxide (H2O2) solutions.* In a future rulemaking, the Coast Guard will revise the carriage requirements of the two hydrogen peroxide solution entries in table 1 of part 153, and add requirements to table 151.05 of part 151. The revision of the tank ship requirements in table 1 will correct omissions when these entries were first entered into the table. The addition of these entries to the tankbarge table will permit carriage of this material by barge.

[FR Doc. 94–20717 Filed 8–30–94; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–14–F

Wednesday
August 31, 1994

Part IV

Department of Transportation

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 151
Pollution: Noxious Liquid Substances List; Final Rule

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 151

[CGD 94–901]

RIN 2115–AE74

Upgrades to the Noxious Liquid Substances Lists

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is amending its Noxious Liquid Substances (NLSs) regulations to include substances recently authorized for carriage by the Coast Guard or added to the International Maritime Organization's (IMO) Chemical Codes and is making minor technical and editorial changes and corrections. This action updates the current lists of oil-like and non-oil-like NLSs allowed for carriage.

EFFECTIVE DATES: September 30, 1994.

ADDRESSES: Unless otherwise indicated, documents referenced in this preamble are available for inspection or copying at the office of the Executive Secretary, Marine Safety Council (G–LRA/3406), U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters, 2100 Second Street SW., room 3406, Washington, DC 20593–0001 between 8 a.m. and 3 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The telephone number is (202) 267–1477.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Curtis G. Payne, Hazardous Materials Branch, (202) 267–1577.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Drafting Information

The principal persons involved in drafting this document are Mr. Curtis G. Payne, Project Manager, and Ms. Helen G. Boutrous, Project Counsel, Office of Chief Counsel.

Related Rulemakings

On April 11, 1994, the Coast Guard published a final rule (FR) entitled Noxious Liquid Substances Lists in the **Federal Register** (59 FR 16985). That rulemaking added new entries, or removed existing entries, based upon the entry's Pollution Category. In that same edition of the **Federal Register**, the Coast Guard published another FR entitled Bulk Hazardous Materials (59 FR 16999), updating its chemical tables to reflect the IMO's final and provisional determinations regarding entries currently in the IMO Chemical Code.

Elsewhere in this edition of the **Federal Register**, the Coast Guard is publishing a final rule concerning bulk hazardous materials tables in 46 CFR parts 30, 150, 151, and 153 (CGD 94–900). Also in this edition of the **Federal Register**, a notice and request for comments is published concerning cargo entries which the Coast Guard has reason to believe are obsolete (CGD 94–902).

Background and Purpose

The Coast Guard is revising its lists of Category D NLSs and Category C oil-like NLSs by including in these lists entries that have been "upgraded" by the International Maritime Organization (IMO). An "upgrade" means that a commodity is assigned additional carriage requirements, a higher Pollution Category (Pol. Cat.), or both.

These additional requirements bring the carriage requirements for these commodities appearing in table 30.25–1 of 46 CFR part 30 and tables 1 and 2 of 46 CFR part 153 in line with the requirements in Chemical Codes of the IMO. The upgrades assigned by this final rule were determined by the IMO and are included in the IMO Chemical Codes ("International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk" (IBC Code), and "Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk" (BCH Code)). Adoption of these upgrades in the Coast Guard regulations is necessary to ensure consistency with international law. These upgrades were listed, for informational purposes, in an appendix to the Bulk Hazardous Materials NPRM published on May 24, 1993 (58 FR 29937). At that time, the upgrades had been determined by IMO, but were not scheduled to become effective until July 1, 1994. Other chemical names are modified in accordance with IMO terminology. This rulemaking is largely administrative in nature and is intended to update Coast Guard chemical lists in 33 CFR part 151.

Discussion of Amendments

The objectives of this rulemaking are to:

(a) Modify names for certain chemicals as part of the Coast Guard's continuing program of adopting IMO terminology where applicable, and aligning usage throughout Coast Guard regulations. These modifications are listed below:

Current	New
Diethylene glycol butyl ether acetate.	Poly(2-8)alkylene glycol monoalkyl(C1-C6) ether acetate.
2-Ethoxyethanol	Ethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers.
Ethylene glycol ethyl ether.	Ethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers.
Ethylene glycol isopropyl ether.	Ethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers.
Ethylene glycol methyl ether.	Ethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers.

(b) The IMO has revised the Pol. Cat. of a number of entries by "upgrading" the category from "III" to "D". These entries are listed below:

(1) Diethanolamine
(2) Diethylene glycol
(3) Diethylene glycol ethyl ether (under the entry poly(2-8)alkylene glycol monoalkyl(C1-C6) ether)
(4) Polypropylene glycol methyl ether (under the entry poly(2-8)alkylene glycol monoalkyl(C1-C6) ether)
(5) Sulfolane
(6) Triethylene glycol butyl ether (under the entry poly(2-8)alkylene glycol monoalkyl(C1-C6) ether)

These entries will be added to the list in § 151.47.

(c) The IMO has also revised the Pol. Cat. of a number of entries included in the list in § 151.47 by "upgrading" each from "D" to a higher category. These entries are listed below:

(1) sec-Butyl acetate
(2) Ethylene glycol methyl ether acetate
(3) Octyl acetate
(4) Sodium silicate solution

These entries will be removed from the list in § 151.47.

(d) The IMO has also revised the Pol. Cat. of two entries in § 151.49(a), the list of category C oil-like NLSs. They are, diethylbenzene and ethylbenzene. These entries will be removed from § 151.49(a).

Because the United States is a party to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 as modified by the protocol of 1978 relating thereto (MARPOL 73/78), these amendments are required to ensure that the Coast Guard regulations are consistent with revisions to IMO's chemical codes, which took effect July 1, 1994. Accordingly, the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists under 5 U.S.C. 553(b) to publish this rule without opportunity for comment. The public was notified of the upgrades to be made by this final rule in an appendix to the Bulk Hazardous Materials NPRM (58 FR 29937) published on May 20, 1993.

Regulatory Evaluation

This rulemaking is not a significant regulatory action under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866 and does not require an assessment of potential costs and benefits under section 6(a)(3) of that order. It has not been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget under that order. It is not significant under the Department of Transportation Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11040; February 26, 1979). The Coast Guard expects the economic impact of this final rule to be so minimal that a full Regulatory Evaluation under paragraph 10e of the regulatory policies and procedures is unnecessary. This rulemaking is administrative in nature and merely updates NLS lists by adding cargoes recently authorized by the Coast Guard or added to the IMO Chemical Codes and by making other non-substantive editorial changes and corrections.

Small Entities

Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*), the Coast Guard must consider the economic impact on small entities of a rule for which a general notice of proposed rulemaking is required. "Small entities" may include (1) small businesses and not-for-profit organizations that are independently owned and operated and are not dominant in their fields and (2) governmental jurisdictions with populations of less than 50,000. This rule does not require a general notice of proposed rulemaking and, therefore, is exempt from the requirements of the Act. Although this rule is exempt, the Coast Guard has reviewed it for potential impact on small entities.

This final rule is merely administrative in nature. This final rule will result in no additional costs to industry. Therefore, the Coast Guard certifies under section 605(b) of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Collection of Information

This final rule contains no collection of information requirements under the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

Federalism

The Coast Guard has analyzed this rulemaking in accordance with the principles and criteria contained in Executive Order 12612 and has determined that this rulemaking does not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a Federalism Assessment. Because this rulemaking is largely administrative in nature and will merely update current lists in Coast Guard regulations, there should be no Federalism implications.

However, the authority to implement the requirements of this rule has been committed to the Coast Guard by Federal statutes and the importance of uniform requirements in the carriage of bulk hazardous cargo aboard ships moving from port to port requires that the Coast Guard preempt conflicting State and local requirements in the same subject area.

Environment

The Coast Guard has considered the environmental impact of this rulemaking and concluded that, under section 2.B.2 of Commandant Instruction M16475.1B, this final rule is categorically excluded from further environmental documentation. This rulemaking is an administrative update of current lists to add chemicals already approved under Coast Guard regulation or international law and clearly will have no impact on the environment. A Categorical Exclusion Determination is available in the docket for inspection or copying where indicated under ADDRESSES.

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 151

Administrative practice and procedure, Oil pollution, Penalties, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Water pollution control.

For the reasons set out in the preamble, the Coast Guard amends 33 CFR part 151 as follows:

PART 151—VESSELS CARRYING OIL, NOXIOUS LIQUID SUBSTANCES, GARBAGE AND MUNICIPAL OR COMMERCIAL WASTE

1. The authority citation for part 151 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 1321(j)(1)(C) and 1903(b); E.O. 11735, 3 CFR, 1971–1975 Comp., p. 793; 49 CFR 1.46.

§ 151.47 [Amended]

2. In § 151.47, remove the following entries:

a. sec-Butyl acetate.

b. Ethylene glycol methyl ether acetate.

c. Octyl acetate.

d. Poly(2-8)alkylene glycol monoalkyl(C1-C6) ether.

e. Poly(2-8)alkylene glycol monoalkyl(C1-C6) ether acetate.

3. Section 151.47 is amended further as follows:

a. Remove the words "Diethylene glycol butyl ether acetate" and add, in their place, the words "Diethylene glycol butyl ether acetate, *see* Poly(2-8)alkylene glycol monoalkyl(C1-C6) ether acetate".

b. Remove the word "2-Ethoxyethanol" and add, in its place, the words "2-Ethoxyethanol, *see* Ethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers"; remove the words "Ethylene glycol ethyl ether" and add, in their place, the words "Ethylene glycol ethyl ether, *see* Ethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers".

c. Remove the words "Ethylene glycol isopropyl ether" and add, in their place, the words "Ethylene glycol isopropyl ether, *see* Ethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers".

d. Remove the words "Ethylene glycol methyl ether" and add, in their place, the words "Ethylene glycol methyl ether, *see* Ethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers".

4. In § 151.47, add the following new entries in chemically proper alphabetized order:

* * * * *

Diethanolamine
Diethylene glycol
Diethylene glycol ethyl ether, *see* Poly(2-8)alkylene glycol monoalkyl(C1-C6) ether
Ethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers
Including:
2-Ethoxyethanol
Ethylene glycol butyl ether
Ethylene glycol tert-butyl ether
Ethylene glycol ethyl ether
Ethylene glycol methyl ether
Ethylene glycol n-propyl ether
Ethylene glycol isopropyl ether
Poly(2-8)alkylene glycol monoalkyl(C1-C6) ether
Including:
Diethylene glycol butyl ether
Diethylene glycol ethyl ether
Diethylene glycol n-hexyl ether
Diethylene glycol methyl ether
Diethylene glycol n-propyl ether
Dipropylene glycol butyl ether
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether
Polypropylene glycol methyl ether
Triethylene glycol butyl ether
Triethylene glycol ethyl ether
Triethylene glycol methyl ether
Tripropylene glycol methyl ether
Poly(2-8)alkylene glycol monoalkyl(C1-C6) ether acetate
Including:
Diethylene glycol butyl ether acetate
Diethylene glycol ethyl ether acetate
Diethylene glycol methyl ether acetate
Polypropylene glycol methyl ether, *see* Poly(2-8)alkylene glycol monoalkyl(C1-C6) ether
Propylene glycol monoalkyl ether
Including:
n-Propoxypropanol
Propylene glycol n-butyl ether
Propylene glycol ethyl ether
Propylene glycol methyl ether
Sulfolane
Triethylene glycol butyl ether, *see* Poly(2-8)alkylene glycol monoalkyl(C1-C6) ether

* * * * *

§ 151.49 [Amended]

5. In § 151.49(a), remove the entries "Diethylbenzene" and "Ethylbenzene".

Dated: August 1, 1994.

Joseph J. Angelo,

Acting Chief, Office of Marine Safety, Security and Environmental Protection.

[FR Doc. 94-20716 Filed 8-30-94; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-14-P

Wednesday
August 31, 1994

Part V

Department of Transportation

Coast Guard

46 CFR Parts 30 et al.
Obsolete Bulk Hazardous Materials; Proposed Rule

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Coast Guard

46 CFR Parts 30, 150, 151, and 153

[CGD 94–902]

Obsolete Bulk Hazardous Materials

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DOT.

ACTION: Advance notice of proposed rulemaking; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is considering amending its regulations on carriage of bulk hazardous materials by deleting commodities from its regulations that are no longer viable as bulk liquid cargoes, and cancelling the classifications of obsolete commodities not included in those regulations. The Coast Guard is seeking the public's assistance in identifying such obsolete cargoes and classifications to determine whether such a rulemaking would be appropriate. This action would help to ensure that Coast Guard requirements are current and that the hazardous materials tables and lists are free of entries that unnecessarily complicate the Coast Guard's regulations.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before November 29, 1994.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be mailed to Executive Secretary, Marine Safety Council (G–LRA/3406) (CGD 94–902), U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters, 2100 Second Street SW., Washington, DC 20593–0001, or may be delivered to room 3406 at the above address between 8 a.m. and 3 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The telephone number is (202) 267–1477. The Executive Secretary maintains the public docket for this notice. Comments will become part of this docket and will be available for inspection or copying at room 3406, U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Curtis G. Payne, Hazardous Materials Branch, (202) 267–1577.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Request for Comments

The Coast Guard encourages interested persons to participate in this notice by submitting written data, views, or arguments. Persons submitting comments, should include their names and addresses, identify this notice (CGD 94–902) and give the reasons for each comment. Please submit two copies of all comments and attachments in an unbound format, on 8½ by 11 inch paper, suitable for copying and electronic filing. Persons wanting acknowledgment of receipt of comments should enclose a stamped, self-addressed postcard or envelope. The Coast Guard will consider all comments received during the comment period.

Drafting Information

The principal persons involved in drafting this document are Mr. Curtis G. Payne, Project Manager, and Ms. Helen G. Boutrous, Project Counsel, Office of Chief Counsel.

Related Rulemakings

Elsewhere in this edition of the Federal Register, the Coast Guard is publishing amendments to its noxious liquid substances lists in 33 CFR 151.47 and 151.49 (CGD 94–901) and its bulk hazardous materials lists and tables in 46 CFR Parts 30, 150, 151, and 153 (CGD 94–900).

Background and Purpose

The Coast Guard is seeking to identify obsolete cargo entries in its various tables and lists as well as obsolete cargo classifications for entries never entered in those tables and lists. Upon review of the comments received in response to this notice, and further review of its own records, the Coast Guard will determine whether a notice of proposed rulemaking to delete obsolete entries and classifications would be appropriate. By deleting obsolete entries in its tables and lists, and cancelling the classification of obsolete commodities, the Coast Guard will reduce an administrative burden on its regulatory record keeping and ensure that its requirements reflect current needs. The various commodities are divided into several groups, identified by a number in the right hand column, depending upon the list or table in which they appear in the Code of Federal Regulations, or based on Coast Guard information that the commodity is, or may be obsolete. The commodity status groups are identified following the commodity list.

Commodity List

Acetyl tributyl citrate	2
Alkenylsuccinic acid	2
Alkyl succinate formaldehyde hydroxyamino condensate (3.2% or less) (LOA)	2
Aminoethyl piperazine H.H	6
Ammonium phosphate solution	5
Amyl tallate	2
Aqueous waste solution (*from the manufacture of a trade name pesticide*)	6
ARCOHIB C–112	6
BASAGRAN (*bentazon-sodium salt solution*)	6
Benzyl chloride	4
Bicyclic terpenel polyamine amide salt (LOA)	2
n-Butylamine (*under the entry* Butylamine (all isomers))	1 3 4
Butyl by-products (*containing butyl formate, ethyl butyrate, ethyl propionate and methyl butyrate*)	6
(crude) Butyraldehyde	1 3 4
C–6 Aldehydes (mixed) (*distilled croton oil*)	6
Calcium alkylphenate (LOA)	2
Calcium amino nonyl phenolate (LOA)	2
Calcium carboxylate (LOA)	2
Carbonate and Carbolate waste water	6
Carbon black base (*printing ink base material*)	2
2-Chloro-4-ethylamino-6-isopropylamino-5-triazine solution	5
Chlorohydrins (*crude*)	3, 4
Cleaning spirit (*unleaded*)	2
Cresylic acid tar	1
Crude hydrocarbon feedstocks (containing ethyl ether)	6
Cycloaliphatic resins	2
Cyclohexane oxidation product acid water, 50% aqueous solution (*trade names:* "COP Acid water", "Acid Water EP306")	6
Cyclopentadiene, Styrene, Benzene mixture	1
iso-Decyl acrylate (*under the entry* Decyl acrylate (all isomers))	1, 3, 4
Depentanized aromatic stream	6
Diammonium salt of Zinc ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid solution	4
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, dimethylamine salt solution (70% or less)	1
Didecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride, Ethanol mixture solution	6
Dimer acid	7
Dinitriles	6
Diolefin stream	6
Di(octylphenyl)amine	2
1,4-Dioxane, Butylene oxide, Nitromethane mixture	6
DMD–2 ("Dupont Metal Deactivator No. 2")	6
Dodecyldimethylamine, Tetradecyldimethylamine mixture	1, 3, 4
Ethyl chlorothioformate	7
Ethylene dichloride, 1,1,2-Trichloroethane mixture	1
Ethylidene norbornene	3, 4
Fatty acid amides (LOA)	2
Ferric hydroxyethylethylene diamine triacetic acid, trisodium salt solution (*other name:* Sodium salt of Ferric hydroxyethyl-ethylenediamine triacetic acid solution)	1, 5
Heartcut distillate raffinate	6
Heavy aromatic concentrate	6
High molecular weight Lithium amine-amide mixture (*other name:* Polyamine amide mixture)	6
Hydrochloric acid, spent	1, 3
Isopentaldehyde	3

Glycols, Resins, and Solvents mixture	2
Jet fuel: JP–1	2
Jet fuel: JP–3	2
Maleic anhydride copolymer (LOA)	2
Manganese sulfate solution	6
Metallo organic compound containing Barium, Calcium and Sulfur	6
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole (LOA)	2
Methylamine	1, 3
4,4'-Methylenedianiline (43% or less), Polymethylene polyphenylamine, o-Dichlorobenzene mixture	6
Methyl formal (*dimethyl formal*)	2
alpha-Methyl styrene, Cumene ...	6
Methyl styrene, Indenes, Alkyl benzenes	6
Nitrilotriacetic acid, sodium salt solution (*other name:* Trisodium nitrilotriacetate ("NTA–150 Chelant"))	6
Octyl epoxytallate	2
Oil, edible: Babassu	2
Oil, edible: Grapeseed	2
Oil, edible: Mustard seed	2
Oil, misc: Adsoption	2
Oil, misc: Aviation F2300	2
Oil, misc: Croton	2
Oil, misc: Range	2
Oil, misc: Resin	2
Oil, misc: Resinous petroleum (*possible other names:* Resinous petroleum residue)	2
Oil, misc: Spray	2
Oil, misc: Tanner's	2
Oil, misc: White (mineral)	2
Oil, misc: Wood	2
Paraldehyde	4
Pentene/Miscellaneous hydrocarbon mixture (*hydrogenated pyrolysis oils*)	6
3-Pentenenitrile	6
3-Pentenenitrile (crude)	6
PETROX 214	6
Phosphorus, white (*elemental*) ...	1, 3
Polyalkenyl succinic anhydride amine (LOA)	2
Polyamine, amide mixture (LOA) (*other name:* High molecular weight Lithium amine-amide mixture)	2
Polydimethylsiloxane	2
Polyester of alkenyl succinic anhydride caboxylic acid, and Pentaerythritol	6
Polystyrene dialkyl maleate (LOA)	2
Propanolamine	1, 3, 4
Propanol, Propyl acetate mixture	6
Pro-Silage (*mixture of ammonium hydroxide, ammonium phosphate and molasses in water*)	6
Reaction product of Styrene and Dialkyldithiophosphoric acid .	6
Reformer prefractionator bottoms	6
Resinous petroleum residue (*possible other name:* Oil, misc: Resinous petroleum)	6
Salicylaldehyde	1
Sodium salt of Ferric hydroxyethylethylenediamine triacetic acid solution (*other name:* Ferric hydroxyethylethylene diamine triacetic acid, trisodium salt solution)	1, 5
Sodium sulfide solution	1, 4
Sodium sulfite, bisulfite, formate and thiosulfite solution (25% or less) (CO-PRODUCT (B))	6
Sodium sulfonate	2
Styrene tar	1
T–77 Bottoms	6
T–150 Bottoms	6
TRET-O-LITE PR–980	6
TRET-O-LITE L–1576	6
Triisopropanolamine	1
Trisodium nitrilotriacetate ("NTA–150 Chelant") (*other name:* Nitrilotriacetic acid, sodium salt solution)	6
Vinyl acetate-fumarate copolymer (LOA)	2
Waxes: Petroleum	2
Wool grease	2
Zinc dialkyldithiophosphate (LOA) (*not to be confused with* Zinc alkyl dithiophosphate (C3–C14) *or* Zinc alkaryl dithiophosphate (C7–C16))	2

Identification of Commodity Status Groups

1. Cargoes identified by the Cargo Classification Working Group of the Chemical Transportation Advisory Committee (CTAC) as possibly inactive. These entries may also appear in Coast Guard tables and lists. If so, this is indicated by additional commodity status group number(s).

2. Entries that appear in Table 30.25–1, Parts 30–40. Where the Coast Guard has reason to believe the entry is a lube oil additive or a lube oil additive component, it is identified with "(LOA)".

3. Entries that appear in Table 151.05, 46 CFR part 151.

4. Entries that appear in Table 1, 46 CFR part 153.

5. Entries that appear in Table 2, 46 CFR part 153.

6. Commodities that have been evaluated for carriage but have not been included in the regulations, and for which the Coast Guard has information indicating that they are no longer viable bulk liquid cargoes.

7. Commodities that have been evaluated or proposed for evaluation but which had not been included in the regulations, and for which the Coast Guard has no information as to their viability as bulk liquid cargoes.

The Coast Guard requests assistance from interested parties who may know of additional obsolete commodities or classifications, or who have information concerning a commodity listed above. In a future rulemaking, the Coast Guard may propose to delete from its regulations those commodities no longer viable as bulk liquid cargoes, and cancel the classification of obsolete commodities. Any viable entry will be retained. Any entry retained will be submitted to the International Maritime Organization (IMO) for inclusion in its Chemical Codes if not already listed. Also, for any entry identified as obsolete but listed in the Chemical Codes, the Coast Guard will propose that it be deleted from those Codes.

The Coast Guard intends to periodically propose deletion of commodities no longer manufactured or moved in bulk by vessel, from the tables and lists in titles 33 and 46 of the Code of Federal Regulations. Toward that end, the Coast Guard requests the continued assistance of interested parties in identifying obsolete entries and classifications in its regulations. Commodities submitted as obsolete will be published with requests for comments at a later date.

Dated: August 1, 1994.

Joseph J. Angelo,

Acting Chief, Office of Marine Safety, Security and Environmental Protection.

[FR Doc. 94–20715 Filed 8–30–94; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–14–P

Wednesday
August 31, 1994

Part VI

Department of Housing and Urban Development

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing

Funding Availability for Technical Assistance and Training for Public and Indian Housing for Youth Leadership Development Project; Notice

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing

[Docket No. N–94–3811; FR–3719–N–01]

Notice of Funding Availability for Technical Assistance and Training for Public and Indian Housing (PIH) for Youth Leadership Development Project

AGENCY: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing, HUD.

ACTION: Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) for Training and Technical Assistance for Public and Indian Housing Youth Leadership Development Project.

SUMMARY: This NOFA announces the availability of up to $500,000 for one or more grants to provide technical assistance and training to public housing agencies (PHAs) and Indian housing authorities (IHAs) (both PHAs and IHAs will be referred to as HAs) in the development and training of HA staff and residents to assist them in developing youth programs which focus on the enhancement of youth leadership development based on successful models which develop and build the capacity of young peoples' leadership skills.

DATES: Proposals must be received at HUD Headquarters on or before 3 p.m. Eastern Daylight Time, October 17, 1994. This application deadline is firm as to date and hour. In the interest of fairness to all competing applicants, the Department will treat as ineligible for consideration any application that is received after the deadline. Applicants should take this practice into account and make early submission of their materials to avoid any risk of loss of eligibility brought about by any unanticipated or delivery-related problems. Applications received after the deadline will not be considered. Applications received by facsimile machine will not be considered.

APPLICATION SUBMISSION: An original and four copies of the application must be sent to the Drug-Free Neighborhoods Division, Office of Resident Initiatives, Public and Indian Housing, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Room 4116, 451 Seventh Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20410.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robin Prichard, Drug-Free Neighborhoods Division, Office of Resident Initiatives, Public and Indian Housing, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Room 4116, 451 Seventh Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20410, telephone (202) 708–1197. A telecommunications device for hearing or speech impaired persons (TDD) is available at (202) 708–0850. (These are not toll-free telephone numbers.)

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement

The information collection requirements contained in this notice have been submitted to the Office of Management and Budget for review under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520). No person may be subjected to a penalty for failure to comply with these information collection requirements until they have been approved and assigned an OMB control number. The OMB control number, when assigned, will be announced in the **Federal Register.**

Public reporting burden for the collection of information requirements contained in this NOFA is estimated to include the time for reviewing the instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Information on the estimated public reporting burden for all of the technical assistance NOFAs under this program is provided below. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Rules Docket Clerk, 451 Seventh Street, SW, Room 10276, Washington, DC 20410–0500; and to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Attention: Desk Officer for HUD, Washington, DC 20503.

No. of NOFAs affected	No. of Re-spond-ents per NOFA	No. respdts. per NOFA	Total resps.	Hours per resp.	Total No. hrs.
Per year: 6	10	1	60	40	2,400
Total for three years: 18	10	1	180	40	7,200

I. Purpose and Substantive Description

(a) Purpose

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is seeking proposals for a grant to be executed under a cooperative agreement to provide state-of-the-art youth program training and technical assistance to HA staff, public and Indian housing youth and adult residents, Resident Councils (RCs), Resident Management Corporations (RMCs), and other community organization leaders interested in developing strong youth programs that develop leadership skills and capabilities in young people living in low income communities. For the purpose of this NOFA, youth leadership development is defined as programs or activities that enhance and build the capabilities of youth in public and Indian housing to become positive role models within their communities. These young people will develop the skills and capabilities to lead others in low income housing developments to promote and implement positive activities in their communities.

(b) Authority.

This grant is authorized under Chapter 2, Subtitle C, Title V of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. 11901 et. seq.), as amended by Section 581 of the National Affordable Housing Act of 1990 (NAHA), approved November 28, 1990, Pub. L. 101–625, and Section 161 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 (HCDA 1992) (Pub. L. 102–550, approved October 28, 1992).

The Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act 1993 (approved

October 28, 1993, Pub. L. 103–124), (94 App. Act) appropriated $265 million for the Drug Elimination Program of which $5 million will be used for funding drug elimination technical assistance and training. The $500,000 available under this NOFA is a part of that technical assistance and training.

(c) Award Amounts.

One or more cost-reimbursable grants not to exceed a total of $500,000.

(d) Objectives

The overall objectives of this grant are to:

(1) Provide training and technical assistance to assist HA staff and residents to develop and implement youth programs to develop the leadership skills of young people 11 to 21 years old.

(2) Draw on and enhance the leadership capabilities of young people in public and Indian housing to become agents of change in their communities.

(3) Develop the skills of HA staff, and adult and youth HA residents, in the areas of program planning and implementation of youth programs.

(4) Successfully complete all tasks within a 12 month period.

(e) Scope of Work

(1) General Requirements

(i) The grantee shall furnish all necessary personnel, materials, services, and equipment and shall otherwise do all things necessary for, or incidental to, the performance of the tasks set forth in this Statement of Work.

(ii) The work to be performed under this grant includes, but is not limited to: Preparation and delivery of training to housing authority staff, youth and adult residents, Resident Councils, Resident Management Corporations, and other community organizations; provision of technical assistance; and assessing the process, participation and outcomes for the training and implementation of youth programs. In addition, the grantee shall attend one or more meetings at HUD Headquarters for the purpose of discussing HUD's comments pertaining to the grantee's products.

(2) Specific Requirements

The grantee shall perform the following tasks in accordance with the objectives and general scope of the grant.

(i) TASK 1—Orientation. Within the first week after the effective date of the grant, the Project Director and other key personnel shall attend a meeting at HUD Headquarters in Washington, DC, for the purpose of establishing a common understanding and strategy with respect to the grant objectives and the scope of work necessary to achieve the objectives, the time frame, methodology, and deliverables.

(ii) TASK 2—Management and Work Plan.

The grantee shall develop a draft management and work plan that addresses all of the requirements contained in the approved grant strategy and provide an updated and detailed work plan for the entire project. This draft plan shall be submitted to the HUD Grant Technical Representative (GTR) for review and comment by the end of the second week of the grant, setting forth the timing of all stages of the project. The plan shall include a detailed allocation of grant resources and a schedule for the accomplishment of the grant work. HUD shall submit its comments and suggestions to the grantee within one week of receipt of the draft plan. A Final Management and Work Plan incorporating HUD's comments and suggestions shall be submitted by the end of the fifth week of the grant.

(iii) TASK 3—Applications.

The grantee shall work with HUD to identify HAs and public and Indian resident groups interested in developing programs to enhance youth leadership. The grantee shall develop an application package to be sent to the housing authorities and resident groups identified above. The package shall contain a description of Youth Leadership and the training to be offered, which will be targeted to housing authority teams comprised of housing authority staff, adult *and* youth residents, and, as appropriate, participants from other local organizations. This application kit will be used by the grantee and the Department to select the participants for the workshop. The grantee will be responsible for sending out the application kit, and receiving and screening applications. The final decision for selection of participants will be made jointly by the grantee and the Department. The draft application package and criteria for selecting public housing participants will be provided to the GTR five weeks after award of the grant. HUD will review and comment on the package and criteria and return to the grantee within one week. The final application package and criteria incorporating HUD's comments and suggestions shall be submitted by the end of the eighth week of the grant.

(iv) TASK 4—Develop and Conduct Youth Leadership Training Program.

HUD proposes the training to be offered at a minimum of three locations in a workshop format, although alternative strategies will be considered. Each training session will be for approximately 10 to 12 teams with 5 to 10 people on each team. For the purpose of estimating costs, applicants shall use the following three cities as training sites: San Francisco, Chicago, and Atlanta. The actual training may take place in different cities. Final selection of sites will be made by HUD and the grantee. HAs with plans to develop youth leadership activities will be encouraged to send teams comprised of HA staff, adult *and* youth residents, and as appropriate, participants from other local organizations. The training workshops shall begin no later than the sixth month, and be completed within one year from the date of the Cooperative Agreement. These workshops should begin at the first available time that will permit full participation by youth.

In addition to conventional seminar formats, the grantee should consider innovative training techniques appropriate for youth participants, as well as adults. Youth should be involved in the development of the training curriculum and the implementation of the training workshops.

The grantee, in consultation with HUD, will be responsible for making all arrangements for the training, including arranging classroom space and sleeping rooms for participants. The workshop attendees will be responsible for their own travel and per diem costs. The grantee will be responsible for all costs associated with facilities, materials and training staff costs of travel, lodging and per diem at non-governmental rates.

The youth program training session shall be no more than 4 days in length. The grantee shall prepare and submit to the GTR for approval by the end of the 12th week of the grant a plan which includes, among other things: An agenda and description for the first youth leadership training workshop, including the session topics and proposed background or qualifications for the session leaders or panelists; a list of the proposed handouts/student materials, videos, and other student aids; and preliminary plans for the remaining training. HUD will provide comments on the plan to the grantee within two weeks of receiving these drafts. The final agenda and other handouts/student materials, state-of-the-art videos and other student aids will be provided to the GTR by the grantee by the 16th week of the grant.

The youth workshops should incorporate at least the following elements:

(A) Information on how to develop, fund, and implement youth program activities in public housing. The information should focus on practical rather than theoretical development and implementation strategies.

(B) Information on successful youth initiatives which enhance young peoples' leadership skills in public housing, and on the benefits housing authorities and residents have gained as a result of promoting youth leadership.

(C) Group exercises which assist participants in developing action plans for youth leadership activities. The grantee will also provide a model action plan format for participants to use.

(D) Agenda, participant manual, student materials, and state-of-the-art videos and other supporting student aids.

(E) An outcome checklist to assist housing authorities to monitor and track outcome measures for their youth leadership activities. This checklist should complement the model action plan participants use.

(v) TASK 5—Technical Assistance. The grantee shall develop a strategy to provide opportunities for HA teams attending the training to meet one-on-one with expert advisors in the areas of youth development, peer leadership and program development, to review and discuss their action plans, and to obtain technical assistance while implementing their plans.

The grantee will develop a resource guide for the use of the training participants containing at a minimum the following:

(A) Published and unpublished pieces on youth activities and programs, especially in low-income environments.

(B) A bibliography of printed resources on the development and implementation of programs highlighting youth leadership.

(C) A list of housing authority contacts throughout the U.S. with successful youth programs willing to discuss program issues.

(D) Other technical assistance and funding resources available to housing authorities for the implementation of a youth leadership program.

The grantee will prepare and submit to the GTR for approval by the end of the 12th week of the grant, a draft outline of the resource guide including an index of the material to be included. HUD will review the draft outline and provide comments to the grantee within one week. The final resource guide, incorporating HUD's comments and suggestions, shall be submitted to the GTR by the 16th week of the grant.

TASK 6—Training Impact Assessment

The grantee will develop a simple evaluation to measure the effectiveness of the training workshop. In addition, the grantee will develop an outcome measurements checklist based on the participants' action plans to monitor and track the implementation of the youth programs over the life of the grant. The grantee shall provide a sample outcome measurements checklist at the initial meeting with HUD. The draft instrument(s) shall be provided to the GTR by the end of the 14th week of the grant. HUD will review the drafts and comments will be provided to the grantee within one week. A final outcome measurement checklist, incorporating HUD's comments, shall be provided by the end of the 17th week.

The grantee will obtain a training evaluation from all workshop participants/teams. The grantee shall provide a synopsis of the evaluations, along with an overall assessment of the effectiveness of the workshop sessions to HUD. The synopsis should include any recommendations for timing, format, curriculum, or other changes needed to improve the effectiveness of the training. Copies of all completed evaluations and the grantee's synopsis shall be provided to the GTR within one week of completion of each session. The grantee will then work with HUD to consider program changes to accommodate any necessary changes.

In addition, the grantee will provide a report at the end of the grant based on the monitoring and tracking of outcomes for the programs implemented by each of the participating HAs from the action plans designed in the training workshops.

(f) Eligible Applicants

Eligible applicants are organizations that have managed multi-site conferences with a focus on youth programs and youth leadership development. Applicants must have successfully designed and delivered youth training programs that have reached youth in more than one geographical area or region. Applicants must have experience working with low income housing youth.

(g) Application Submission Requirements

Applicants must submit the listed information in the following format:

(1) Cover letter.

(2) Tab 1—Standard Form 424, Application for Federal Assistance. Applicants must submit a completed Application for Federal Assistance (Standard Form 424). The SF–424 is the face sheet for the application.

(3) Tab 2—Standard Form 424A, Budget Information, including a program narrative, a detailed budget with budget narrative with supporting cost analysis and legal and accounting services. Applicants must provide a budget with detailed justification for all costs, including the basis for computation of these costs. The program budget must be complete, reasonable, and cost-effective in relation to the proposed program. This explanation must include the applicant's financial capability, i.e., the fiscal controls and accounting procedures which assure that Federal funds will be accounted for properly. Applicants must demonstrate that they have the financial capability to effectively implement a project of this size and scope.

(4) Tab 3—Applicant's Corporate Qualifications:

Applicants must fully describe their organizational structure, staff size, and prior experience in designing and delivering conference training programs. Applicants must demonstrate that their organization, staff size, and prior experience is sufficient to implement a project of this size and scope effectively. Applicants should outline a list of housing authorities where similar training was offered, the dates of the training, numbers of persons trained, any current points of contact, and the results of any evaluations of the training and TA.

(5) Tab 4—Qualifications of the Program Staff:

Applicants must fully describe the capabilities and work experience of all key staff. Applicants must fully describe their knowledge of and experience with Youth Leadership activities, preferably in public housing. Applicants must include a staffing plan to fulfill the requirements of the statement of work, including staff titles and the staff's related educational background, experience, and skills; and the time each will be required to contribute to the project.

(6) Tab 5—Program Implementation Plan:

Applicants must submit a plan outlining the major activities of implementation and describe how available resources will be allocated. The plan must include an annotated organizational chart depicting the roles and responsibilities of key organizational and functional components and a list of key personnel responsible for managing and implementing the major elements of the program. There must be a time-task plan which clearly identifies the major milestones and products, organizational responsibility, and schedule for the completion of activities and products.

(7) Tab 6—The following representations, certifications, and other statements:

(i) SF–LLL Disclosure of Lobbying Activities.

(ii) Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Proposed Debarment, and other Responsibility Matters.

(iii) Certification Regarding Drug-Free Workplace Requirements.

(iv) Prior to award execution, a successful applicant must submit a certification that it will comply with:

(A) Section 3 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1968, Employment Opportunities for Lower Income Persons in Connection with Assisted Projects (12 U.S.C. 1701u), and with implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 135. Section 3 requires that, to the greatest extent feasible, opportunities for training and employment be given to lower income residents of the project area within the unit of local government or metropolitan area (or nonmetropolitan county) and work in connection with the project be awarded to eligible businesses located in or owned in substantial part by persons residing in the area;

(B) Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d–2000d–4) (Nondiscrimination in Federally Assisted Programs) and implementing regulations issued at 24 CFR part 1; and

(C) The prohibitions against discrimination on the basis of age under the Age Discrimination Act of 1975 (42 U.S.C. 6101–07) and implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 146, and the prohibitions against discrimination against persons with disabilities under section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794) and implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 8.

(h) Selection Criteria

The Department will review and rate proposals, with the highest possible score being 100 points, according to the following criteria:

(1) Corporate/Organizational Management Qualifications

(i) Organizational Structure (10 points).

Applicants must concisely describe how the organization has the structure, staff size, financial reporting capacity and internal controls that will maximize successful implementation of the tasks described in this notice.

(ii) Administrative Experience (10 points).

Applicants must demonstrate their experience in the successful administration of programs of a similar budget and staff size. Applicant should provide a short list of names and current phone numbers of individuals or firms for which previous work was accomplished.

(2) Staff Qualifications

(i) Project Director (10 points).

Applicants should provide a project director with the experience and capacity to manage the budget and staff of the proposed grant; showing evidence of the ability to quickly and efficiently complete the proposed activities. Applicant should provide a short list of names and current phone numbers of individuals or firms for which the proposed project director has previously accomplished work.

(ii) Project Staff (10 points).

Applicants should provide staff with the experience and capacity to quickly and efficiently organize and implement the workshops. Staff should have sufficient experience working with public housing staff and residents to minimize any issues specific to implementing activities in public housing, and sufficient experience in the subject area to maximize success.

Applicants must identify the specific personnel to be assigned to the project, their experience with successful planning and implementation of conferences, and development of youth leadership activities and programs, preferably in public housing.

(3) Program Experience

(i) Program Knowledge (15 points).

Applicants should be able to demonstrate their knowledge and experience in the following program specifics: successful planning and implementation of multi-site conferences, youth development, peer support systems, peer leadership programs, and community organization.

(ii) Knowledge of public housing (15 points).

Applicants should be able to demonstrate experience with and understanding of the target population.

(4) Quality of the Plan

Applicants should demonstrate that the proposed plan will accomplish the goals outlined above with the following elements:

(i) Detailed narrative of the proposed structure, strategy and activities that will allow staff to effectively reach the stated goals. (10 points).

(ii) Tasks, timetable and staff assignments for the proposed activities. (10 points).

(iii) State-of-the-art conference techniques and program elements. (10 points).

(i) Review Process

Applications submitted in response to this competitive announcement will be reviewed and scored by a panel of Federal employees. The panel will make recommendations to the Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing, Department of Housing and Urban Development. The panel will assign numerical values based on the weighted selection criteria. Awards will generally be made in rank order, although a lower ranking application may be selected on the basis of cost-effectiveness over a higher ranking application. In the case of a numerical tie, preference will be given to the applicant with the highest numerical score for the Quality of the Plan. The final award decision will be made by the Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing, Department of Housing and Urban Development. Letters will be sent to all applicants notifying them that their proposal has been selected or the reason(s) it was not selected. HUD will then negotiate specific terms of the award with the selected applicant(s).

(j) Administrative Requirements

(1) Award Period

The grant will be cost reimbursable, and awarded for a 1-year base period, with the option to extend the Agreement for an additional year(s).

(2) Cooperative Agreement

After the application has been approved, HUD and the applicant shall enter into a Cooperative Agreement (Form HUD–1044) setting forth the amount of the Cooperative Agreement and its applicable terms, conditions, financial controls, payment mechanism/ schedule, and special conditions.

(k) Other Matters

Environmental Review

Grants under this program are categorically excluded from review under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) in accordance with 24 CFR 50.20(p). However, prior to an award of grant funds, HUD will perform an environmental review to the extent required by HUD's environmental regulations at 24 CFR part 50, including the applicable related authorities at 24 CFR 50.4.

Federalism Impact

The General Counsel, as the Designated Official under section 6(a) of Executive Order 12612, *Federalism*, has determined that the policies contained in this notice will not have substantial direct effects on States or their political subdivisions, or the relationship between the Federal government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government and, therefore, the provisions of this notice do not have "federalism implications" within the meaning of the Order. The notice only makes available technical assistance for housing authorities to address the problem of drug-related crime.

Family Impact

The General Counsel, as the Designated Official for Executive Order 12606, the Family, has determined that the provisions of this notice have the potential for a positive, although indirect, impact on family formation, maintenance and general well-being within the meaning of the Order. This notice is intended to provide funding for technical assistance that will improve the quality of life of public and Indian housing development residents, including families, by reducing the incidence of drug-related crime.

Section 102 HUD reform act—documentation and public access requirements; applicant/receipt disclosures.

Documentation and Public Access

HUD will ensure that documentation and other information regarding each application submitted pursuant to this NOFA are sufficient to indicate the basis upon which assistance was provided or denied. This material, including any letters of support, will be made available for public inspection for a five-year period beginning not less than 30 days after the award of the assistance. Material will be made available in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and HUD's implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 15. In addition, HUD will include the recipients of assistance pursuant to this NOFA in its quarterly **Federal Register** notice of all recipients of HUD assistance awarded on a competitive basis. (See 24 CFR 12.14(a) and 12.16(b), and the notice published in the **Federal Register** on January 16, 1992 (57 FR 1942), for further information on these requirements.)

Disclosures

HUD will make available to the public for five years all applicant disclosure reports (HUD Form 2880) submitted in connection with this NOFA. Update reports (also Form 2880) will be made available along with the applicant disclosure reports, but in no case for a period less than three years. All reports—both applicant disclosures and updates—will be made available in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and HUD's implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 15. (See 24 CFR subpart C, and the notice published in the **Federal Register** on January 16, 1992 (57 FR 1942), for further information on these disclosure requirements.)

Section 103 HUD Reform Act

HUD's regulation implementing section 103 of the Department of Housing and Urban Development Reform Act of 1989 was published May 13, 1991 (56 FR 22088) and became effective on June 12, 1991. That regulation, codified as 24 CFR Part 4, applies to the funding competition announced today. The requirements of the rule continue to apply until the announcement of the selection of successful applicants.

HUD employees involved in the review of applications and in the making of funding decisions are limited by Part 4 from providing advance information to any person (other than an authorized employee of HUD) concerning funding decisions, or from otherwise giving any applicant an unfair competitive advantage. Persons who apply for assistance in this competition should confine their inquiries to the subject areas permitted under 24 CFR Part 4.

Applicants who have questions should contact the HUD Office of Ethics (202) 708–3815. (This is not a toll-free number.) The Office of Ethics can provide information of a general nature to HUD employees, as well.

Section 112 HUD Reform Act

Section 13 of the Department of Housing and Urban Development Act contains two provisions dealing with efforts to influence HUD's decisions with respect to financial assistance. The first imposes disclosure requirements on those who are typically involved in these efforts—those who pay others to influence the award of assistance or the taking of a management action by the Department and those who are paid to provide the influence. The second restricts the payment of fees to those who are paid to influence the award of HUD assistance, if the fees are tied to the number of housing units received or are based on the amount of assistance received, or if they are contingent upon the receipt of assistance.

Section 13 was implemented by final rule published in the **Federal** Register on May 17, 1991 (56 FR 22912). If readers are involved in any efforts to influence the Department in these ways, they are urged to read the final rule, particularly the examples contained in Appendix A of the rule.

Prohibitions Against Lobbying Activities

The use of funds awarded under this cooperative agreement is subject to the disclosure requirements and prohibitions of section 319 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 1990 (31 U.S.C. 1352) (The "Byrd Amendment") and the implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 87. These authorities prohibit recipients of federal contracts, grants, or loans from using appropriated funds for lobbying the Executive or Legislative branches of the federal government in connection with a specific contract, grant, or loan. The prohibition also covers the awarding of contracts, grants, cooperative agreements, or loans unless the recipient has made an acceptable certification regarding lobbying.

Under 24 CFR part 87, applicants, recipients, and subrecipients of assistance exceeding $100,000 must certify that no federal funds have been or will be spent on lobbying activities in connection with the assistance.

Authority: Sec. 5127, Public Housing Drug Elimination Act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. 11901 *et. seq.*); sec. 7(d), Department of Housing and Urban Development Act (42 U.S.C. 3535(d)).

Dated: August 22, 1994.

Michael B. Janis,

General Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing.

[FR Doc. 94–21431 Filed 8–30–94; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4210–33–P