



Fairbanks
North
Star
Borough

Community Research Center
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COMMUNITY RESEARCH QUARTERLY

A Socio - Economic Review



Nasturtium

Summer 2011

Volume XXXIV, No. 2

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COVER PAGE

Nasturtium have showy, often intensely bright flowers, and rounded, peltate (shield-shaped) leaves with the petiole in the center. The flowers have five petals (sometimes more), a three-carpelled ovary, and a funnel-shaped nectar tube in the back. In cultivation, most varieties of nasturtiums prefer to be grown in direct or indirect sunlight, with a few preferring partial shade. The most common use of the nasturtium plant in cultivation is as an ornamental flower. It grows easily and prolifically, and is a self-seeding annual. The flowers and leaves of the nasturtium plant are edible. Nasturtiums are also considered widely useful companion plants. They repel a great many cucurbit pests, like squash bugs, cucumber beetles, and several caterpillars. They have a similar range of benefits for brassica plants, especially broccoli and cauliflower. Cover page photo taken by Janet R. Davison, ed..

FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BOROUGH
COMMUNITY RESEARCH QUARTERLY
A Review of Socio - Economic Trends

Volume XXXIV, Number 2
Summer 2011

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NOTE FROM THE EDITOR:

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A SPOTLIGHT
ON
COMMUNITY ECONOMIC TRENDS*

***SPOTLIGHT SOURCE:** [Revitalize Downtown Fairbanks](#), By Tim Bradner, *Alaska Journal of Commerce*, September 2011, Tim Bradner can be reached at tim.bradner@alaskajournal.com.

Revitalizing downtown Fairbanks

By Tim Bradner

Alaska Journal of Commerce



Cars are lined up along downtown Fairbanks' Second Avenue. Local business and city leaders are working to revitalize the historic area, hoping to draw more tourists as well as more Alaskans to the area.

Photo/Tim Bradner/AJOC

FAIRBANKS — Local business and city leaders are working to get more people in downtown Fairbanks, back to the Interior city's core business district and the center of its history. Like a lot of small cities across the nation, the big malls in outlying areas has drawn shoppers away and downtown retailers have dwindled in number.

The city's only remaining downtown quality men's clothing store, Carrs Clothing, is bravely hanging in there, along with another clothing retailer, Big Ray's, which specializes in work and cold weather clothing.

Fairbanks has also cleaned up its downtown, closing most of the rowdy but colorful bars on Second Avenue, known as the infamous "Two Street" when the trans-Alaska oil pipeline was being built in the 1970s.

The bars are mostly gone now. Second Avenue is quieter and safer, but there are parking lots and spaces where buildings once stood that give the area an empty feeling. Some feel the cleanup

went too far, and took away a bit of Fairbanks' "wild west" feel. However, Fairbanks' city Mayor Jerry Cleworth, who is downtown retailer himself (Cleworth owns Alaska Rare Coins) said he'd rather have safe streets than that wild west feeling.

Cleworth grew up in Fairbanks and remembers the earlier years fondly.

"In the 1960s, before the malls, downtown was where everything was and it was a lively place," he said.

Downtown Fairbanks now has possibilities, Cleworth thinks. The Marriott Hotel, built just 10 years ago on Second Avenue, is doing well. The hotel caters mainly to traveling Alaskans, including business travelers, who like a downtown location so they can walk to places. Big Ray's, down the street, also does well.

Those are clues that businesses can do OK downtown, Cleworth said.

Craig Ingham, president of Mt. McKinley Bank, Fairbanks' local community bank, said the local economy is generally stable, albeit a little soft. The community, along with the state, has generally withstood the jolts that have hit the Lower 48, he said, although high local energy costs are a major concern.

Revitalizing Fairbanks

Local Fairbanks business groups meanwhile are actively working on downtown revitalization. The nonprofit Festival Fairbanks is pursuing a long-term public space improvement plan that has been partly implemented.

There are now attractive green public spaces, walking paths, rest areas and overlooks, as well as flower beds along the downtown side of the Chena River. There is a pedestrian bridge crossing the river to more green spaces near Doyon Ltd.'s corporate office building.

Michelle Roberts, Festival Fairbanks' director, is working with the Alaska Railroad Corp. to develop equivalent riverside green space, walking and bicycle paths along the north side of the river. When that is complete there will be pedestrian and bike-friendly green space on both sides of the Chena for a considerable distance, with more pedestrian bridges so that people can walk in loops along the river, Roberts said.

Another idea among city workers, just a gleam in the eye at this point, is to extend track from Pioneer Park, Fairbanks' historical and visitor center, to the city center as a way to shuttle tourists and pedestrians. Light-weight rails could possibly be laid on city streets and rights-of-way.

A longer-term redevelopment plan also is taking shape for downtown itself, guided by a new committee of people who work and own property downtown, Cleworth said. The goal is to make the city's core more pedestrian-friendly with more trees and green spaces.

The city has \$6 million left from a series of downtown street improvements that can be reallocated to the improvements, Cleworth said. The improvements are being coordinated with a plan to realign and redevelop other streets just north of the Cushman Street bridge.

All of this won't revitalize the downtown by itself, Cleworth said, but it is being supplemented by an important strategy pursued by a second nonprofit, the Fairbanks Downtown Association, to sponsor events. This is proving to be effective and popular, the mayor said.

A Solstice celebration is a big success, bringing throngs of people downtown, and this adds to Fairbanks' traditional and much older Golden Days celebration, a project of the Fairbanks Chamber of Commerce. There are also new weekly downtown Farmers' Markets, which sell far more than food.

"We've found that events are the way to bring people downtown. It works," Cleworth said.

Festival Fairbanks does a lot of other things, too, including community flower gardens and a vegetable garden in front of city hall that provides fresh produce for low-income families. A "clean team" managed and financed by the group appears daily on downtown streets in summer and winter to clean debris and make sure sidewalks and public areas are clean and passable, Roberts said.

There are some short-term challenges facing downtown revitalization, however. While there are people walking around the downtown and even shopping, tourists are noticeably absent.

"One problem we're having is to get the tour companies to bring tourists downtown," Cleworth said.

In previous years Princess Cruises and Holland America had a schedule to bring visitors downtown at midday, which helped restaurants and retail shops. This ended this year when a relationship was forged with the Binkley family's Riverboat Discovery group of businesses, which include a large restaurant and gift shop along with the popular Riverboat Discovery sternwheelers, a popular river day-cruise.

The tour companies worked to compensate with a late afternoon and early evening shuttle downtown but the effect hasn't been the same.

"We need to sit down and brainstorm this with the tour companies, to find a solution," Cleworth said.

The mayor's hope is to persuade Princess Cruises and Holland America to allow visitors more than one day in Fairbanks on their schedules.

Something old, something new

Another challenge is to remove a real downtown embarrassment, the derelict and empty Polaris Building, Cleworth said. This is to Fairbanks what the abandoned MacKay Building was to Anchorage for years – an eye-sore – until the MacKay Building was renovated.

Anchorage developer Marc Marlowe owns both buildings. Cleworth hopes Marlowe will be successful with the Polaris Building, but for now it serves as a stark, visual reminder of the decay of the downtown area.

Visually, downtown Fairbanks is appealing in many respects. There is a 1960s feel to the core downtown, First Avenue through Sixth Avenue, where older buildings are mixed with new. Second Avenue still has diagonal parking and the historic Co-Op Drug has been renovated into arts, gift and coffee shops, and the Co-Op's lunch counter still has booths and stools preserved and restored from the 1960s.

The old Lacey Street Theater is still there, although it is now used for other purposes. Above the Co-Op, Fairbanks' local theater group stages Shakespeare productions.

Fairbanks wants more tourists downtown, but the absence of the multitude of T-shirt shops that is a feature of cities that host masses of tourists can also be pleasing, at least for Alaskan visitors.

The decay of the Polaris Building is partly offset by the attractive designs of the nearby Marriott Hotel and the Mt. McKinley Bank building, built in 2008.

The Doyon corporate office across the Chena River, easily visible from First Avenue and reached by a pedestrian bridge, also has an attractive design that fits in well with the environment.

Toss in the quirky gray-and-pink box design of the KeyBank building, and the adjacent Aurora Energy building, owned by the Usibelli coal-mining family that also owns the Aurora coal power plant near the downtown.

Fairbanks' long history is evident with its older, well-preserved federal courthouse that is now privately owned and used for offices and some retail, and the original city office building on Cushman Street, now a historic museum.

The city's offices are now located in the old Main School building also on Cushman Street, which has been rebuilt. It was once the only school in Fairbanks.

Ingham, of Mt. McKinley Bank, said Fairbanks' downtown core is still mainly business and professional offices and not heavily retail, and that balance that should be preserved.

The bank believes in downtown, too.

"Our board made the decision to stay in the downtown core area when we built our new building," he said.

A downtown revitalization plan should focus on a mix of uses and not become too focused on retail, he said.

Fairbanks' retail used to be concentrated downtown. The city had Woolworth's, a Nordstrom's and J.C. Penney stores downtown. Those are all gone now – the more recently arrived large stores are now on the outskirts – but there is still a mix of small and medium-sized retail downtown.

Some older buildings could be removed, Ingham said, and a plan to redevelop that space them with an emphasis on parks and green space is a good one, but he cautioned also about too much emphasis on pedestrian access to the point that traffic becomes congested. That would discourage people from coming downtown, the opposite of what is hoped for.

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ECONOMY AT-A-GLANCE

Fairbanks North Star Borough

Economic Indicator	Current Data Period	One Period Ago	One Year Ago
Reporting Period	2nd Qtr. '11	% Change from 1st Qtr. '11	% Change from 2nd Qtr. '10
BANKING			
Total Bank Deposits (millions of \$)	\$929.3	-1.0%	4.5%
Total Bank Loans (millions of \$)	\$651.6	0.7%	-3.4%
BANKRUPTCIES			
Business	1	-	0.0%
Non-Business	56	40.0%	43.6%
TRANSPORTATION			
Fairbanks International Airport			
Incoming Freight (thousands of lbs.)	1,864	-27.3%	-56.7%
Outgoing Freight (thousands of lbs.)	8,409	21.3%	15.1%
Transit Freight (thousands of lbs.)	983	-28.7%	-55.6%
Revenue Landings	6,283	21.8%	2.6%
Incoming Passengers	123,859	19.4%	2.3%
Outgoing Passengers	115,746	17.5%	2.0%
Alaska Highway (statewide)			
Entering Passengers	39,211	374.0%	-5.0%
Exiting Passengers	24,859	357.2%	-1.7%
EMPLOYMENT			
Total Employment	39,400	6.5%	1.5%
Mining and Logging	1,200	9.1%	20.0%
Construction	2,700	35.0%	8.0%
Manufacturing	700	16.7%	16.7%
Trade/Transportation/Utilities.	7,900	8.2%	2.6%
Information	500	0.0%	0.0%
Financial Activities	1,500	7.1%	-6.3%
Professional & Business Services	2,500	8.7%	19.0%
Education & Health Services	5,000	0.0%	6.4%
Leisure & Hospitality	4,300	16.2%	4.9%
Other Services	1,200	9.1%	-7.7%
Government	11,900	-1.7%	-6.3%

NOTE: Employment numbers rounded to nearest 100.

Fairbanks Economy at a Glance

(continued)
Fairbanks North Star Borough

Economic Indicator	Current Data Period	One Period Ago	One Year Ago
Reporting Period (annual/by qtr.)			
CONSTRUCTION	Annual		
New Structures Annual Report	481	4.3%	10.8%
Reporting Period (annual/by qtr.)	2nd Qtr. '11	1st Qtr. '11	2nd Qtr. '10
REAL ESTATE			
Single Family Houses			
Number Sold	211	27.9%	54.0%
Average Price	\$218,915	-3.2%	8.7%
RENTALS			
Residential Rentals			
Rental Units Advertised	611	43.8%	75.6%
Average Rent (2 bdrm. apartment)	\$1,136	-0.6%	10.5%
MILITARY			
Military Active Duty Personnel	9,272	2.1%	52.6%
Military Dependents	11,880	2.0%	12.8%
POPULATION++			
FNSB (Census annual)*	97,581	0.0%	-1.1%
City of Fairbanks* (annual)	31,535	0.0%	-
City of North Pole* (annual)	2,117	0.0%	-
FNSB (DCCED annual)^	97,581	0.0%	-1.1%
FNSB (ADOL annual)**	97,581	0.0%	4.1%
City of Fairbanks** (annual)	31,535	0.0%	-3.0%
City of North Pole** (annual)	2,117	0.0%	-3.8%

SOURCE: (1) U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, July 1st estimates. Table 1: Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties in Alaska: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2009, March 2010. Table 4: Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Incorporated Places in Alaska: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2009, September 2010. Reflecting Census 2000 and Census 2010 data. Census website: <http://www.census.gov>.

(2) Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section, and US Census 2010, 2000, and 1990. Table 2 *Population of Alaska by Labor Market Area, Borough and Census Area, 1990-2010* (2010 Vintage numbers). All estimates represent July 1 of that year unless stated otherwise as Census years, e.g. 2000 and 2010. ADOL website: <http://almis.labor.state.ak.us>.

(3) Alaska Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development (DCCED), Division of Community and Regional Affairs, certified 2009 municipal population, June 1, 2010. DCCED Certified numbers may vary from ADOL population estimates as a result of the *Population Estimate Appeal* process available to incorporated communities on a yearly basis. Once certified, DCCED numbers may be applied for two consecutive calendar years. DCCED website: http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_COMDB.htm.state.ak.us.

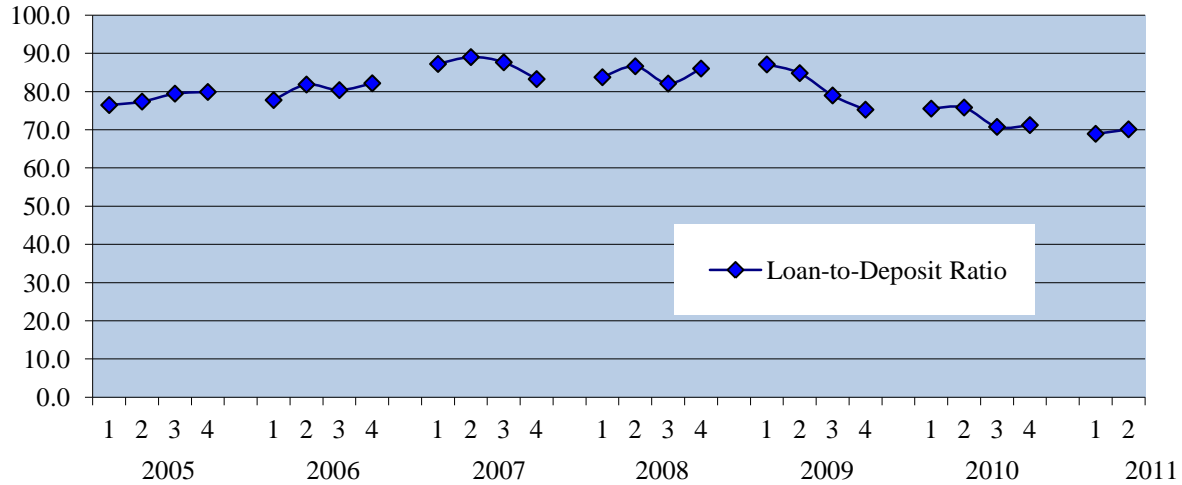
NOTE: The FNSB numbers include population for all communities within the Borough plus Fort Wainwright Army Base and Eielson Air Force Base.

** U.S. Census estimated numbers may be revised annually. Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development numbers are provisional.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

BANK DEPOSIT & LOAN SUMMARY

Fairbanks North Star Borough
2005-2011, End of Quarter



BANK DEPOSIT & LOAN SUMMARY

Fairbanks North Star Borough
2004-2011

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009	2010	2011
Deposits	-----Millions of Dollars-----							
March 31	\$695.5	\$657.9	\$698.4	\$699.9	\$751.1	\$786.9	\$873.8	\$938.3
June 30*	\$625.0	\$682.1	\$717.2	\$731.2	\$754.6	\$826.9	\$889.4	\$929.3
Sept. 30	\$642.4	\$700.9	\$747.3	\$752.7	\$807.4	\$847.0	\$927.1	
Dec. 31	\$648.2	\$703.9	\$741.1	\$762.1	\$782.3	\$887.0	\$949.2	
Loans	-----Millions of Dollars-----							
March 31^	\$488.8	\$503.1	\$543.2	\$610.5	\$629.1	\$685.4	\$660.0	\$646.9
June 30*	\$478.1	\$527.8	\$587.0	\$650.9	\$653.7	\$701.4	\$674.4	\$651.6
Sept. 30	\$490.9	\$556.9	\$600.7	\$659.8	\$662.9	\$669.0	\$656.0	
Dec. 31*	\$499.1	\$562.4	\$608.9	\$634.6	\$673.0	\$667.6	\$676.0	

SOURCE: Denali State Bank, (Interior City Branch) 1st National Bank of Anchorage, Mt. McKinley Bank, Northrim Bank included in survey March 31, 1997, Key Bank of Alaska 1991 through June 30, 1997, Wells Fargo Bank Alaska, N.A. purchased and replaced National Bank of Alaska 2nd quarter 2001, personal communications 2004-2011.

NOTE: As of June 30, 2004, Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. will reflect the following 5 branches: Bentley Mall, College, Cushman, Gaffney and North Pole.

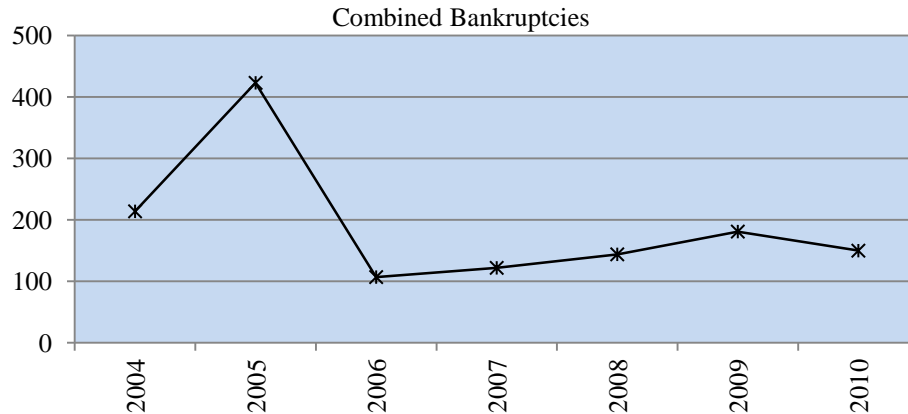
* Adjustment made to data entered March-June 2008 in October 2008.

^ Calculation adjusted loan value only, November 2007.

Economic Indicators

TOTAL BANKRUPTCIES FILED

Alaska Fourth Judicial District, Fairbanks Office
2004-2010



BANKRUPTCIES FILED

Alaska Fourth Judicial District, Fairbanks Office
2004-2011

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010*	2011*
Nonbusiness								
1st Quarter	41	50	9	20	20	31	38	40
2nd Quarter	47	65	20	25	22	54	39	37
3rd Quarter	49	91	24	21	41	42	38	
4th Quarter	65	161	37	32	40	48	33	
Total	202	367	90	98	123	175	148	
% Change from Previous Year	12%	82%	-75%	9%	26%	42%	-15%	-
Business								
1st Quarter	2	5	1	3	6	0	1	0
2nd Quarter	2	12	3	9	6	2	1	1
3rd Quarter	1	12	7	8	7	2	0	
4th Quarter	7	27	6	4	2	2	0	
Total	12	56	17	24	21	6	2	
% Change from Previous Year	-33%	367%	-70%	41%	-13%	-71%	-67%	-
Combined Annual Total	214	423	107	122	144	181	150	0

SOURCE: U.S. Courts website: <http://www.akb.uscourts.gov>, and personal communications with FNSB Collections Department, 2010.

NOTE: S. 256, the Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 2005 (the "Act") provides, at Section 1501, a general effective date of 180 days from the date of enactment. Section 1501 further provides that the Act's amendments are applicable only to cases filed on or after the effective date. Attorneys anticipate a rush of clients in the months leading up to October 17, trying to file before the changes take effect. Those who do not make that deadline will face a longer, more difficult process, involving more paperwork and, possibly, less relief at the end. The Act is expected to discourage consumers from filing personal bankruptcies and for those who file, to be more expensive in terms of attorneys' fees as well as more being paid to creditors due to the means test.

Beginning in January 2009 the U.S. Bankruptcy Court changed the way they report bankruptcy cases. Due to staffing changes the information is no longer individually entered. They now use the nationwide formatting which does not sort business and non-business categories. FNSB will research the cases reported in effort to separate the two categories.

* Beginning First Quarter 2010 bankruptcy records reflect refined research documenting through FNSB Collections Department who utilizes PACER (Public Access To Court Electronic Records).

Economic Indicators

NOTICES OF DEFAULT

Fairbanks Recording District*

2005-2011 ^

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% Change 2010-11
January	2	9	14	18	17	17	14	-18%
February	9	5	5	17	26	21	27	29%
March	6	17	8	8	19	10	22	120%
April	8	10	14	15	12	21	22	5%
May	10	8	18	15	14	19	15	-21%
June	7	14	12	18	10	24	18	-25%
July	11	11	6	19	29	20		
August	6	7	10	11	21	16		
September	10	10	13	17	15	20		
October	4	3	8	24	12	13		
November [^]	5	13	10	13	13	8		
December [^]	14	6	6	20	15	10		
Total	92	113	124	195	203	199		

SOURCE: Alaska Department of Natural Resources website: <http://www.dnr.alaska.gov>, 2005-2011.

NOTE: Notices of default indicate mortgage delinquencies of at least 30 days. The notices need not result in foreclosures because deficiencies can be corrected. There can be multiple notices if a default is corrected but the mortgage falls behind again in the future. A single notice can be for more than one parcel. Notices are tabulated by date of initiation.

[^] Current data supersedes previous figures reported.

* Fairbanks Recording District includes (*bolded communities may reside in the FNSB*) **A.G.M.(Camp)**; **Alaska Lodge**; Alatna; **Alder Creek**; **Alder Creek Camp**; Alexanders Village; Allakaket; **Amy Creek**; Arctic City (Aband); **Aurora Lodge**; Barlett; **P.O. (Ester)**; Bear Paw; Bearman Cabin; Beaver; Beaver Cr. Yukon; Bend S.C.; Berry; Berry Camp; Bettles; Bettles Field (Evansville); Biedermans Camp; Big Delta; Big Horn; Big Lake; Birch Creek; Black Jack Cabin; Bonanza; Bonanza Bar; Boundary; Burnt Paw; **Cache**; Canyon Creek Camp; Canyon Vil; Caribou; Caribou Bar; Caro; Cathedral Bluffs; Cathedral Rapids; Central; Chalkyitsik; Chandalar; Chapman; **Chatanika**; **Chena**; **Chena Hot Springs**; Chicken; Chisana; Christian; Circle; Circle Hot Springs; **Cleary Summit**; Coal Creek; Cold Foot; **College**; Crooked Creek; Dahten; Dall; Dalton; Delta Junction; Demarcation Pt; Diamond; Dome; Dome Creek; Donnelly; Doran; Dot Lake; Eagle; Eagle Creek; Eagle Village; **Eielson Air Force Base**; **Ester (Bartlett; P.O.)**; Evansville (Bettles Field); **Fairbanks**; **Fairbanks Creek Camp**; **Fiftysix Mile Cabin**; Fish Camp; Fishhook; Flume Creek; Fort Greely; Fort Hamlin; **Fort Wainwright**; Fort Yukon; Forty-Mile R.H. (Tetlin Junction); Fortsix Mile Cabin; Fossil Cr. S.C.; **Fox**; Franklin; Glacier; Glacier (Mine); Gold Bench; **Goldstream**; **Graehl**; Healy Lake; Heinie Creek; Henshaw Cabin; Horsfeld; Jack Wade; Joe Ward Camp; John Herbert Village; Johnnie Frog Cabin; Johnson River; Joseph; Kantishna; Kochumstuk; **Lake Harding Store**; Lake Minchumina; Larson Cabin; Liberty; Lilywig Creek; Livengood; Log Cabin Inn; Mansfield Village; **Martin**; McCallum; Miller House; Millers Camp (Aband); Millers R.H.; Montana Creek Camp; **Moose Creek**; Mudbank Cabin; **Murphy Dome**; Muskeg; Myrtle Creek; Nabesna; Nabesna Village; Nation (Aband); Ninemile Cabin; Nineteen Mile; Nolan; **North Pole**; North Slope; Northway; Northway Junction; Old Camp; Old Rampart; **Old Saulich**; **Olnes**; Oscars Cabin; Poker Creek; Yukon Post & Scoby; Richardson; **Riverside**; **Roosevelt**; **Salcha**; **Salchakat**; Salmon; Salmon River; Sam Creek; **Saulich**; Scottie Creek; Seventeen mile; Shaw Creek Lodge; Shuman House; **Silver Fox R.H.**; Sixtymile (Glacier P.O.) Yukon; Sourdough Camp; **South Fork**; Standard; **Steele Creek**; Stephens (Stevens); Swede Boys Camp; Tanacross; Ten Mile; Tenderfoot; Tetlin; Tetlin Jct; Thirtysix Mile; Cabin Tok (Junction); Toklat; Tolovana; Tramway Bar; Tsukon Cabin; Twentyfour Mile Cabin; Twentytwo Mile Village; **Two Rivers**; United States Camp; Venetie; Venetie Landing; Wallen; **West Fork (Aband)**; White Eye; Wild Lake; Willow House; Wiseman; Woodchopper (Aband); Woodchopper Creek.

Economic Indicators

FORECLOSURES Fairbanks Recording District* 2005-2011 ^

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% Change 2010-11
January	4	1	7	5	12	15	11	-27%
February	11	2	6	9	20	12	10	-17%
March	4	5	3	6	16	13	10	-23%
April	5	3	3	7	14	14	14	0%
May	2	5	6	10	12	13	7	-46%
June	7	9	3	10	13	10	15	50%
July	7	7	13	5	20	13		
August	5	7	8	8	10	16		
September	5	4	6	11	14	21		
October	7	4	8	14	20	13		
November	10	3	3	4	15	10		
December	9	9	3	13	15	15		
Total	76	59	69	102	181	165		

SOURCE: Alaska Department of Natural Resources website: <http://www.dnr.alaska.gov>, 2005-2011.

NOTE: Foreclosures in this table indicate the loss of property by a borrower as a result of an Affidavit of Foreclosure, Deed in Lieu of Foreclosure, Relinquishment, Trustee Deed, or Judicial Deed of Foreclosure. More than a single parcel may be affected by the foreclosure. Foreclosures are tabulated by date of initiation.

^ Current data supersedes previous figures reported.

CORRECTION: 2004-2006 adjustments occurred and are reflected because Patents were collected/reflected in error, January 2007. Patents are not foreclosures but rather a transfer of property between governments or from a government to an individual.

* **Fairbanks Recording District** includes (*bolded communities may reside in the FNSB*) **A.G.M. (Camp)**; **Alaska Lodge**; Alatna; **Alder Creek**; **Alder Creek Camp**; Alexanders Village; Allakaket; **Amy Creek**; Arctic City (Aband); **Aurora Lodge**; Barlett; **P.O. (Ester)**; Bear Paw; Bearman Cabin; Beaver; Beaver Cr. Yukon; Bend S.C.; Berry; Berry Camp; Bettles; Bettles Field (Evansville); Biedermans Camp; Big Delta; Big Horn; Big Lake; Birch Creek; Black Jack Cabin; Bonanza; Bonanza Bar; Boundary; Burnt Paw; **Cache**; Canyon Creek Camp; Canyon Vil; Caribou; Caribou Bar; Caro; Cathedral Bluffs; Cathedral Rapids; Central; Chalkyitsik; Chandalar; Chapman; **Chatanika**; **Chena**; **Chena Hot Springs**; Chicken; Chisana; Christian; Circle; Circle Hot Springs; **Cleary Summit**; Coal Creek; Cold Foot; **College**; Crooked Creek; Dahten; Dall; Dalton; Delta Junction; Demarcation Pt; Diamond; Dome; Dome Creek; Donnelly; Doran; Dot Lake; Eagle; Eagle Creek; Eagle Village; **Eielson Air Force Base**; **Ester (Bartlett; P.O.)**; Evansville (Bettles Field); **Fairbanks**; **Fairbanks Creek Camp**; **Fiftysix Mile Cabin**; Fish Camp; Fishook; Flume Creek; Fort Greely; Fort Hamlin; **Fort Wainwright**; Fort Yukon; Forty-Mile R.H. (Tetlin Junction); Fortysix Mile Cabin; Fossil Cr. S.C.; **Fox**; Franklin; Glacier; Glacier (Mine); Gold Bench; **Goldstream**; **Graehl**; Healy Lake; Heinie Creek; Henshaw Cabin; Horsfeld ; Jack Wade; Joe Ward Camp; John Herbert Village; Johnnie Frog Cabin; Johnson River; Joseph; Kantishna; Kochumstuk; **Lake Harding Store**; Lake Minchumina; Larson Cabin; Liberty; Lilywig Creek; Livengood; Log Cabin Inn; Mansfield Village; **Martin**; McCallum; Miller House; Millers Camp (Aband); Millers R.H.; Montana Creek Camp; **Moose Creek**; Mudbank Cabin; **Murphy Dome**; Muskeg; Myrtle Creek; Nabesna; Nabesna Village; Nation (Aband); Ninemile Cabin; Nineteen Mile; Nolan; **North Pole**; North Slope; Northway; Northway Junction; Old Camp; Old Rampart; **Old Saulich**; **Olmes**; Oscars Cabin; Poker Creek; Yukon Post & Scoby; Richardson; **Riverside**; **Roosevelt**; **Salcha**; **Salchakat**; Salmon; Salmon River; Sam Creek; **Saulich**; Scottie Creek; Seventeen mile; Shaw Creek Lodge; Shuman House; **Silver Fox R.H.**; Sixtymile (Glacier P.O.) Yukon; Sourdough Camp; **South Fork**; Standard; **Steele Creek**; Stephens (Stevens); Swede Boys Camp; Tanacross; Ten Mile; Tenderfoot; Tetlin; Tetlin Jct; Thirtysix Mile; Cabin Tok (Junction); Toklat; Tolovana; Tramway Bar; Tsukon Cabin; Twentyfour Mile Cabin; Twentytwo Mile Village; **Two Rivers**; United States Camp; Venetie; Venetie Landing; Wallen; **West Fork (Aband)**; White Eye; Wild Lake; Willow House; Wiseman; Woodchopper (Aband); Woodchopper Creek.

Economic Indicators

FAIRBANKS INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT FREIGHT*^
2005-2011

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% Change 2010-11
Incoming	----- Thousands of Pounds -----							
January	1031	671	764	710	616	477	1,007	111%
February	949	794	907	724	647	482	459	-5%
March	1252	976	994	802	6,189	637	1,120	76%
April	1,768	890	1,041	879	627	739	597	-19%
May	893	1,009	1,102	914	657	1,752	652	-63%
June	64,151	1,061	1,002	1,557	633	1,810	615	-66%
July	1,131	883	968	983	658	709		
August	1,277	1,211	1,065	1,045	673	754		
September	1,267	1,088	1,036	1,035	706	857		
October	1010	701	880	930	947	611		
November	894	934	868	714	529	574		
December	827	774	570	552	529	501		
Total	76,450	10,992	11,197	10,845	13,411	9,903		
Outgoing	----- Thousands of Pounds -----							
January	4,168	4,113	3,368	2,182	1,806	2,189	2,883	32%
February	4,111	3,708	3,156	2,681	2,257	2,760	1,539	-44%
March	5,115	4,197	3,992	2,677	5,667	3,191	2,776	-13%
April	5,223	4,151	3,552	2,935	3,216	2,929	2,482	-15%
May	4,200	4,790	3,324	3,077	2,836	1,863	2,587	39%
June	69,684	4,285	4,096	3,126	3,188	2,511	3,340	33%
July	5,723	4,038	3,754	3,595	3,624	3,600		
August	5,966	7,663	4,726	2,930	3,513	3,402		
September	6,887	4,285	3,311	2,768	3,202	3,652		
October	4,550	3,794	2,617	3,407	2,951	3,023		
November	4,173	3,664	2,982	2,479	2,595	2,254		
December	4,196	2,996	2,314	2,866	2,017	2,542		
Total	123,996	51,684	41,192	34,723	36,872	33,916		

SOURCE: Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, Fairbanks International Airport, "Fairbanks International Airport Statistical Report", 2005-2011.

NOTE: Marked decrease in outgoing freight directly related to Evergreen International Airlines moving Anchorage construction materials in June 2005. USPS began shipping bypass mail to Barrow via truck rather than air as of March 2006. UPS made a sizeable stop in March 2009. Everts Air Fuel notable stop in May-June 2010. Sizeable stop by a domestic carrier in January 2011. Kalitta Air stopped at FAI March 2011.

^ June-August 2005 Evergreen International Airlines is moving Anchorage construction materials.

* Numbers are preliminary and may be subject to revision.

Economic Indicators

FAIRBANKS INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT TRANSIT FREIGHT*^
2005-2011

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% Change 2010-11
	-----Thousands of Pounds-----							
January	10,472	6,428	575	299	463	572	886	55%
February	11,083	7,078	1,410	341	298	1,543	235	-85%
March	13,479	6,379	483	335	14,296	1,118	258	-77%
April	11,958	4,888	650	338	302	296	297	0%
May	9,515	5,173	699	261	245	342	344	1%
June	13,271	1,434	823	307	361	1,574	342	-78%
July	22,060	1,059	371	4,334	359	327		
August	12,981	910	572	5,168	350	593		
September	13,064	1,543	376	329	292	8,508		
October	8,251	428	805	1,294	268	451		
November	9,365	400	577	317	748	993		
December	6,757	304	1,362	553	940	364		
Total	142,256	36,024	8,703	13,876	18,922	16,681		

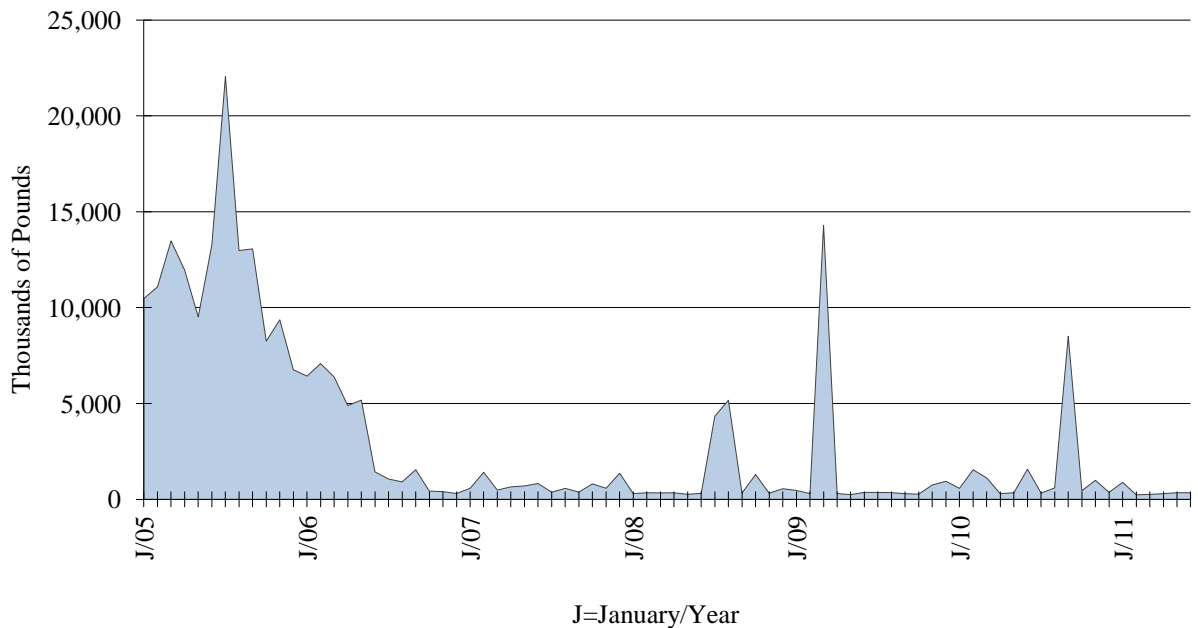
SOURCE: Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, Fairbanks International Airport, "Fairbanks International Airport Statistical Report", 2005-2011.

NOTE: *Lufthansa German Air Cargo* reduced frequency of service to FAI starting October 2005 and terminated service May 2006. *Cargolux* reduced frequency of service to FAI starting January 2005 and terminated service October 2006. *Volga-Dnepr Airlines* started routing their AN124 tech stop charter operations through FAI as of September 2006. On average FAI should see between 70-100 operations from *Volga-Dnepr Airlines* per year. Ukraine-based *Antonov Design Bureau*, made transit landings Feb-Mar 2010.

^ International Airlines: Evergreen and Volga-Dnepr made non-routine stops at FAI in July-August 2008. UPS made a sizeable stop in March 2009. Asiana, Cathay Pacific, China Air, Nippon Cargo, Atlas Air, China Cargo, and Evergreen International plus domestic carriers Fed Ex and UPS had transit landings in September and November 2010.

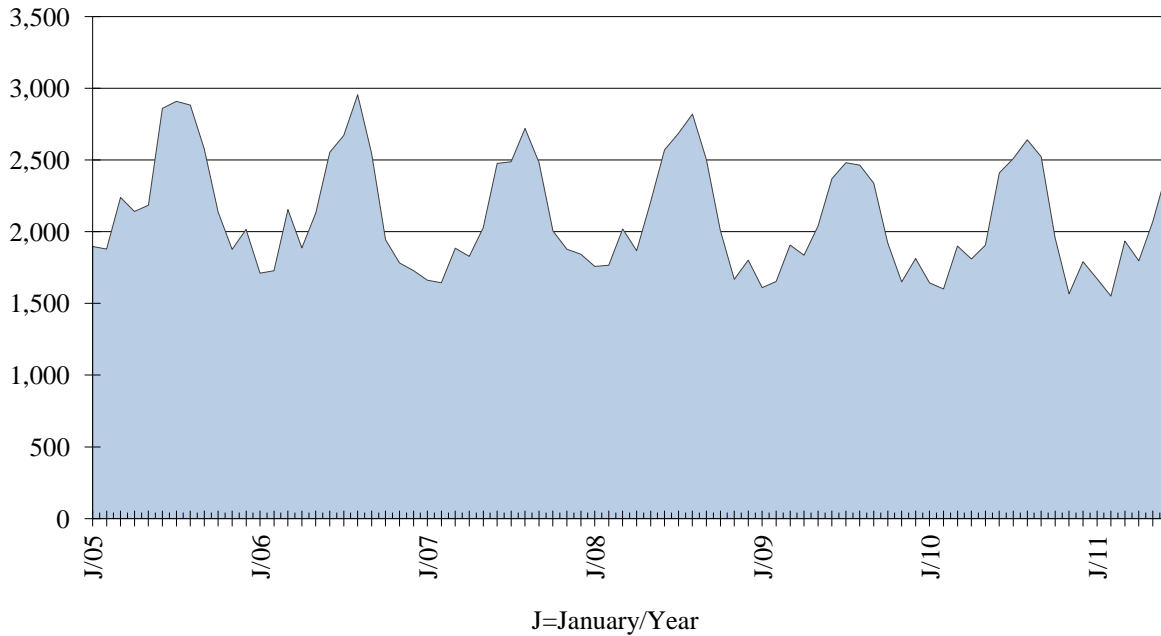
* Numbers are preliminary and may be subject to revision.

FAIRBANKS INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT TRANSIT FREIGHT
2005-2011



Economic Indicators

FAIRBANKS INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT REVENUE LANDINGS
2005-2011



FAIRBANKS INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT REVENUE LANDINGS*
2005-2011

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% Change 2010-11
January	1,897	1,711	1,662	1,758	1,610	1,643	1,673	2%
February	1,879	1,728	1,644	1,766	1,653	1,601	1,551	-3%
March	2,239	2,154	1,885	2,019	1,907	1,900	1,935	2%
April	2,141	1,887	1,828	1,868	1,836	1,810	1,797	-1%
May	2,185	2,132	2,028	2,208	2,039	1,906	2,070	9%
June	2,860	2,554	2,476	2,571	2,370	2,410	2,416	0%
July	2,909	2,671	2,488	2,686	2,481	2,510		
August	2,883	2,955	2,720	2,820	2,464	2,641		
September	2,578	2,545	2,483	2,503	2,338	2,523		
October	2,136	1,944	2,005	2,009	1,922	1,957		
November	1,877	1,782	1,878	1,668	1,650	1,567		
December	2,016	1,729	1,843	1,802	1,813	1,791		
Total	27,600	25,792	24,940	25,678	24,083	24,259		

SOURCE: Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, Fairbanks International Airport, "Fairbanks International Airport Statistical Report", 2005-2011.

* Numbers are preliminary and may be subject to revision.

Economic Indicators

FAIRBANKS INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT PASSENGERS*

2005-2011

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% Change 2010-11
Incoming								
January	31,480	31,035	33,903	33,333	32,118	32,275	33,897	5%
February	27,554	27,305	28,548	31,801	29,051	29,677	30,763	4%
March	33,276	30,352	33,825	35,869	33,266	34,689	39,085	13%
April	27,323	27,373	29,406	30,386	28,065	29,191	30,449	4%
May	38,176	41,968	49,863	45,270	40,536	40,531	41,461	2%
June	57,662	57,856	58,926	60,012	51,532	51,352	51,949	1%
July	59,710	59,698	61,865	60,249	54,055	56,896		
August	59,288	61,360	62,223	64,713	54,191	57,370		
September	35,697	36,718	38,013	39,664	37,907	37,040		
October	32,115	30,314	33,784	31,565	47,049	35,120		
November	29,762	28,865	32,184	28,568	31,077	29,939		
December	30,479	29,859	32,339	31,534	31,855	32,823		
Total	462,522	462,703	494,879	492,964	470,702	466,903		
Outgoing								
January	27,245	27,801	28,912	29,821	29,763	28,908	30,157	4%
February	27,640	27,887	28,144	31,495	28,742	28,955	29,911	3%
March	33,658	34,783	34,049	35,259	32,379	34,426	38,609	12%
April	28,038	27,723	28,648	29,871	27,517	29,076	29,943	3%
May	34,416	37,112	37,992	40,420	35,530	36,495	37,776	4%
June	54,138	52,090	54,648	54,765	48,923	47,899	48,027	0%
July	55,375	52,512	55,668	58,257	52,252	54,198		
August	55,894	56,570	57,332	58,267	50,500	53,742		
September	40,922	42,548	43,330	44,796	43,105	44,985		
October	33,664	31,312	35,169	34,349	35,654	36,204		
November	31,272	29,236	32,430	28,909	31,291	30,499		
December	35,359	35,735	35,697	34,171	36,778	36,844		
Total	457,621	455,309	472,019	480,380	452,434	462,231		

SOURCE: Alaska Department of Transportation & Public Facilities, Fairbanks International Airport, "Fairbanks International Airport Statistical Report", 2005-2011.

NOTE: Numbers do not include passengers in transit.

* Numbers are preliminary and may be subject to revision.

Economic Indicators

ALASKA HIGHWAY STATEWIDE ENTERING PASSENGERS*

Via the Yukon Territory
2005-2011

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% Change 2010-11
January	2,212	2,064	2,733	2,108	2,388	2,216	2,213	0%
February	2,259	2,259	2,301	2,365	2,419	2,139	2,335	9%
March	3,464	3,355	3,806	3,681	3,958	3,434	3,725	8%
April	5,359	5,257	5,529	5,168	4,899	5,662	5,068	-10%
May	13,031	12,261	13,386	11,033	12,447	11,989	11,732	-2%
June	29,231	26,560	28,967	17,887	22,929	23,610	22,411	-5%
July	31,982	24,925	27,583	16,946	24,187	21,002		
August	23,641	20,296	21,776	13,246	18,311	16,553		
September	8,993	9,998	8,584	5,987	7,954	5,829		
October	3,888	4,149	3,549	3,832	3,803	3,949		
November	2,875	3,027	2,806	2,096	2,783	2,547		
December	2,153	2,451	2,456	2,145	2,237	2,334		
Total	129,088	116,602	123,476	86,494	108,315	101,264		

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, District 32, personal communications, 2005-2011.
NOTE: This entry point includes statewide travel for automobiles on the Alaska Highway and, during the summer, the Taylor Highway (Poker Creek). **Reminder:** 1st Qtr 2009 Homeland Security changes Entering data release policy creating a lag in data release and no comparative figure.

* Current year figures subject to revisions.

ALASKA HIGHWAY STATEWIDE EXITING PASSENGERS*

Via the Yukon Territory
2005-2011

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% Change 2010-11
January	1,707	1,712	1,873	1,783	1,491	1,688	1,483	-12%
February	1,686	1,468	1,970	1,812	2,018	1,643	1,657	1%
March	2,670	2,717	3,204	2,455	2,380	2,542	2,297	-10%
April	3,596	3,200	3,701	2,608	2,884	3,155	2,615	-17%
May	6,769	3,892	7,283	6,990	7,057	7,358	6,771	-8%
June	16,911	16,913	18,767	15,502	13,932	14,771	15,473	5%
July	29,665	26,855	24,747	22,729	20,196	24,479		
August	26,884	24,114	24,601	21,827	20,089	11,766		
September	12,914	12,236	13,657	10,585	10,522	11,196		
October	4,747	6,403	4,827	3,657	4,145	4,673		
November	2,111	2,997	2,387	2,054	2,781	2,070		
December	1,983	2,283	2,326	1,573	1,998	1,613		
Total	111,643	104,790	109,343	93,575	89,493	86,954		

SOURCE: Canadian Customs Border Services, Area Ports, Yukon Government, 2005-2011.

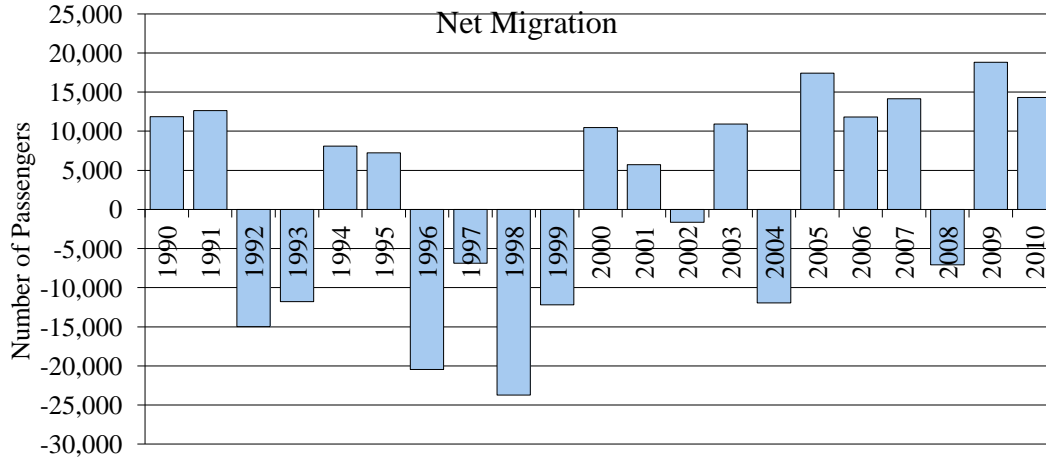
NOTE: This exit point includes statewide travel for automobiles on the Alaska Highway (Beaver Creek) and, during the summer through September 15th, the Taylor Highway (Little Gold).

* Current year figures subject to revisions.

Economic Indicators

ALASKA HIGHWAY STATEWIDE NET ANNUAL MIGRATION TRENDS

Via the Yukon Territory
1990-2010



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, District 32, and Customs Border Services, Area Ports, Yukon Government, Canada, personal communications 1990-2010.

ALASKA HIGHWAY STATEWIDE NET MONTHLY MIGRATION*

Via the Yukon Territory
2005-2011

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
January	505	352	860	325	897	528	730
February	573	791	331	553	401	496	678
March	794	638	602	1,226	1,578	892	1,428
April	1,763	2,057	1,828	2,560	2,015	2,507	2,453
May	6,262	8,369	6,103	4,043	5,390	4,631	4,961
June	12,320	9,647	10,200	2,385	8,997	8,839	6,938
July	2,317	-1,930	2,836	-5,783	3,991	-3,477	
August	-3,243	-3,818	-2,825	-8,581	-1,778	4,787	
September	-3,921	-2,238	-5,073	-4,598	-2,568	-5,367	
October	-859	-2,254	-1,278	175	-342	-724	
November	764	30	419	42	2	477	
December	170	168	130	572	239	721	
Net	17,445	11,812	14,133	-7,081	18,822	14,310	

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, District 32, and Customs Border Services, Area Ports, Yukon Government, Canada, personal communications 2005-2011.

NOTE: Numbers denote the difference between the number of passengers entering and exiting statewide Alaska on the Alaska Highway and the Taylor Highway (summer only through September 15th). **Reminder:** 1st Qtr 2009 Homeland Security changes Entering data release policy creating a lag in data release and no comparative figure.

* Current year figures subject to revisions.

Economic Indicators

HOTEL/MOTEL ROOM RECEIPTS*

Fairbanks North Star Borough
2008-2011

	2008	2009*	2010	2011	% Change 2010-11
1st Quarter	\$4,928,353	\$5,554,495	\$5,536,300	\$6,328,162	14.3%
2nd Quarter*	\$15,450,099	\$11,655,651	\$14,635,993	\$13,374,463	-8.6%
3rd Quarter	\$29,652,248	\$25,322,981	\$27,310,791		
4th Quarter	\$7,251,731	\$7,235,815	\$6,969,241		
Total	\$57,282,431	\$49,768,942	\$54,452,325		

SOURCE: City of Fairbanks, Finance Dept., personal communications 2008-2011. City of Fairbanks bed tax website: <http://www.ci.fairbanks.ak.us/departments/clerks/bedtax.php>. City of North Pole Finance Department, FNSB Financial Services, personal communications 2008-2011.

NOTE: Room receipt figures are based on hotel/motel bed tax which is 8%. Receipts are **calculated on taxes paid**. There is a time lag between collection and reporting of these taxes. Added City of North Pole 3rd Qtr. 2009.

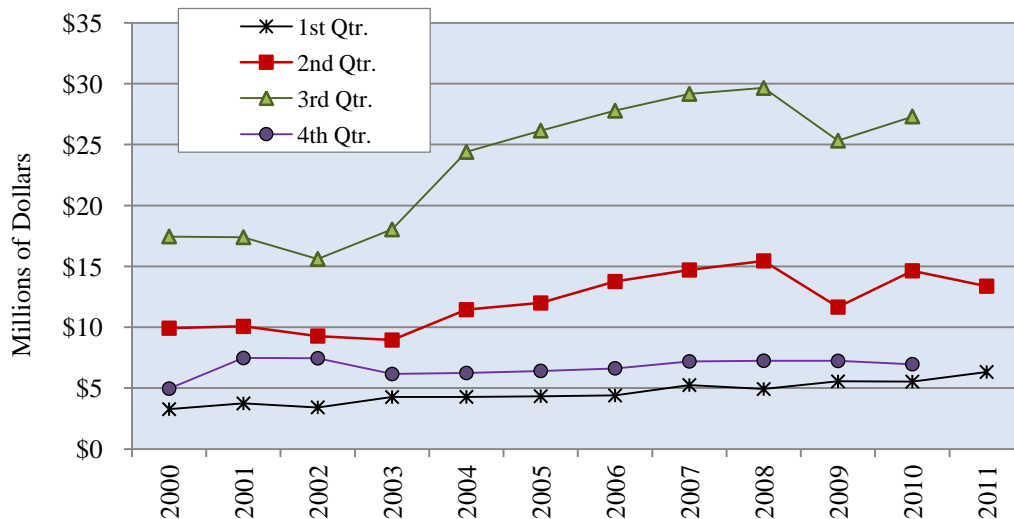
ADDITION/ADJUSTMENT TO TABLE:

City of North Pole began collecting Hotel-Motel Room Tax at (8%) according to Ordinance 09-03, February 2, 2009, (passed: February 17, 2009) an ordinance amending Title 4, and introducing Chapter 4.09, Hotel-Motel Room Tax; effective 5 p.m., February 28, 2009. City of North Pole data added to table above with adjustments beginning third quarter 2009.

* Numbers revised based on new data from FNSB accrual adjustments 2nd quarter 2007 corrected January 2008. 4Q 2009 corrected May 2010.

QUARTERLY HOTEL/MOTEL ROOM RECEIPTS

Fairbanks North Star Borough
2000-2011



Economic Indicators

ANNUAL HOTEL/MOTEL ROOM RECEIPTS*

Fairbanks North Star Borough
1993-2010

Year	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Annual Total	% Chg fr Prev Yr
1993	\$1,912,664	\$6,509,495	\$13,079,188	\$2,910,413	\$24,411,760	15.6%
1994	\$2,139,404	\$7,282,236	\$14,218,355	\$3,889,047	\$27,529,042	12.8%
1995	\$2,342,331	\$8,112,819	\$14,946,769	\$3,811,319	\$29,213,238	6.1%
1996	\$2,344,161	\$8,651,705	\$15,188,972	\$3,189,160	\$29,373,998	0.6%
1997	\$2,414,719	\$7,794,574	\$18,608,324	\$3,526,383	\$32,344,000	10.1%
1998	\$2,551,863	\$10,173,376	\$17,682,597	\$4,296,950	\$34,704,786	7.3%
1999	\$3,055,908	\$10,093,298	\$18,457,738	\$4,567,227	\$36,174,171	4.2%
2000	\$3,274,010	\$9,923,679	\$17,456,009	\$4,959,298	\$35,612,996	-1.6%
2001	\$3,745,458	\$10,072,118	\$17,394,993	\$7,476,847	\$38,689,416	8.6%
2002	\$3,421,975	\$9,279,386	\$15,610,143	\$7,457,382	\$35,768,886	-7.5%
2003	\$4,269,920	\$8,951,462	\$18,034,906	\$6,161,282	\$37,417,570	4.6%
2004	\$4,282,186	\$11,444,548	\$24,397,446	\$6,245,425	\$46,369,605	23.9%
2005	\$4,341,420	\$11,991,395	\$26,148,408	\$6,416,203	\$48,897,426	5.5%
2006	\$4,396,630	\$13,755,407	\$27,784,543	\$6,628,268	\$52,564,848	7.5%
2007	\$5,253,550	\$14,703,344	\$29,164,266	\$7,198,573	\$56,319,733	7.1%
2008	\$4,928,353	\$15,450,099	\$29,652,248	\$7,251,731	\$57,282,431	1.7%
2009	\$5,554,495	\$11,655,651	\$25,322,981	\$7,235,815	\$49,768,942	-13.1%
2010	\$5,536,300	\$14,635,993	\$27,310,791	\$6,969,241	\$54,452,325	9.4%

SOURCE: Fairbanks North Star Borough, City of Fairbanks, and City of North Pole, Finance Departments, personal communications 1993-2010.

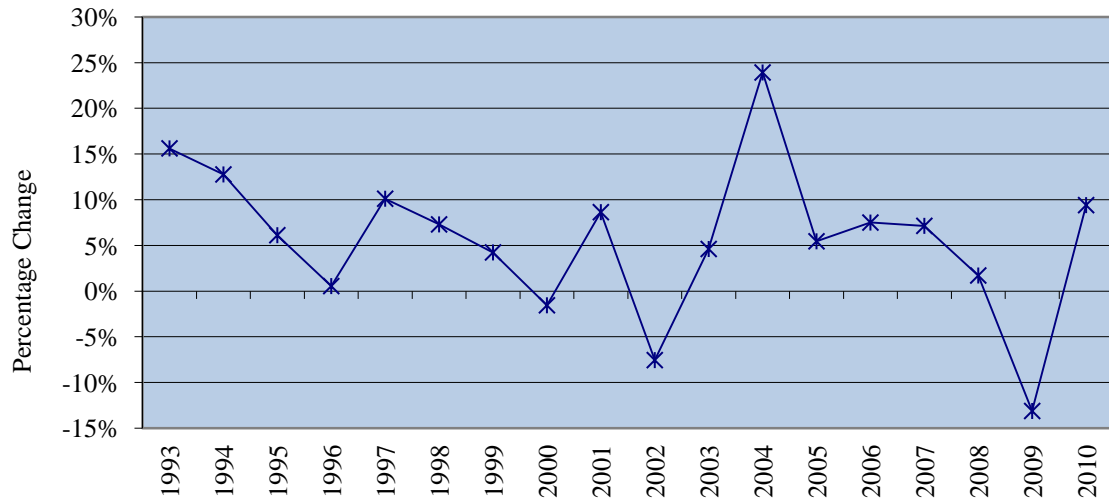
NOTE: Room receipt figures are based on hotel/motel bed tax which is 8%. Receipts are calculated on taxes paid. There is a time lag between collection and reporting of these taxes.

City of North Pole was added beginning third quarter 2009.

* FNSB accrual adjustments will occur which means current figure supersedes previous figures.

ANNUAL HOTEL/MOTEL ROOM RECEIPTS

Fairbanks North Star Borough
1993-2010



Economic Indicators

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA MUSEUM VISITORS

Fairbanks, Alaska
2007-2011

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% Change 2010-11
January	2,436	1,955	2,236	1,647	1,705	4%
February	4,014	3,784	4,502	4,465	3,199	-28%
March	4,972	4,607	3,394	3,725	4,230	14%
April	3,271	3,503	2,328	2,272	2,525	11%
May	7,771	7,595	5,767	5,367	4,303	-20%
June	16,289	19,837	15,275	14,051	12,517	-11%
July	19,877	22,709	16,548	16,587		
August	16,322	19,369	14,709	14,193		
September	8,392	9,215	7,567	7,698		
October	4,149	3,517	3,249	4,207		
November	3,268	2,146	1,886	2,567		
December	3,762	2,532	2,437	3,785		
Total	94,523	100,769	79,898	80,564		

SOURCE: University of Alaska Museum, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, personal communications 2007-2011.

NOTE: Numbers are preliminary and may be subject to revision.

MORRIS THOMPSON CULTURAL AND VISITOR CENTER

Fairbanks, Alaska
2007-2011

Month	2007	2008*	2009	2010	2011	% Change 2010-11
January			1,581	2,462	3,200	30%
February			2,334	3,142	4,039	29%
March			2,298	5,173	5,368	4%
April			2,573	3,892	4,119	6%
May			5,366	10,222	7,728	-24%
June			10,489	16,975	17,896	5%
July			12,800	19,412		
August			10,314	18,127		
September			6,771	10,590		
October	-	400	3,155	4,608		
November	-	450	2,935	3,425		
December	-	600	3,379	2,879		
Total	0	1,450	63,995	100,907		

SOURCE: The Morris Thompson Cultural and Visitor Center Administration Office, information can be found at <http://www.morristhompsoncenter.org>, personal communications 2007-2011. Admission is free.

NOTE: The Morris Thompson Cultural and Visitor Center partners include APLIC, (FCVB) Fairbanks Convention and Visitor Bureau, the Alaska Geographic Store, Denakkanaaga, the regional Alaska Native Elder's organization, and Tanana Chiefs Conference – Cultural Program. One headcount per visitor is recorded at the entry for all Cultural Center partners.

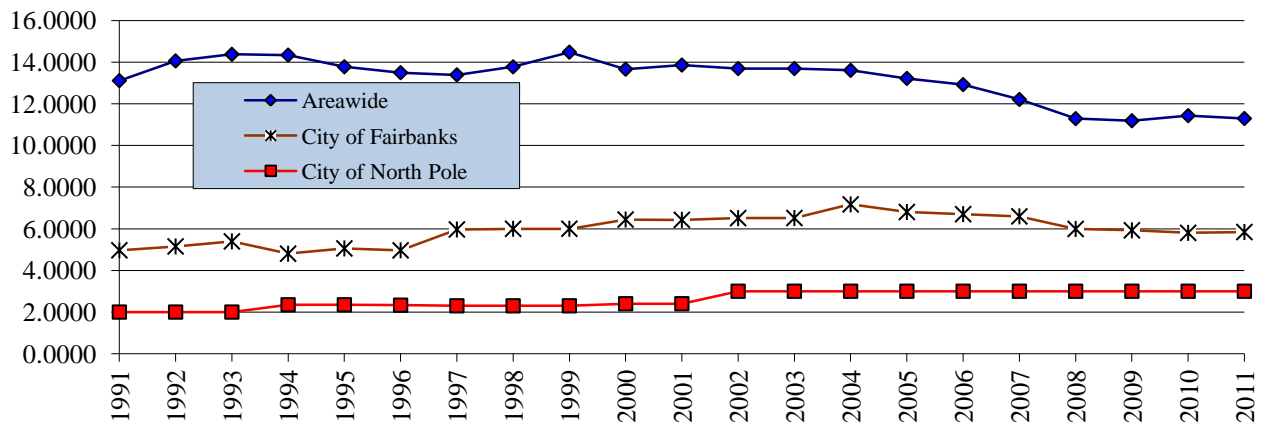
The (APLIC) Alaska Public Lands Information Center is a cooperative effort of the Alaska Division of Tourism, Alaska Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, USDA Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, and U.S. Geological Survey.

Additional note: Major road construction in front of the MTCC from May-July 2011 effected counts.

Economic Indicators

PROPERTY TAX MILL RATES

Fairbanks North Star Borough, Fairbanks, and North Pole
Fiscal Years 1991-2011



PROPERTY TAX MILL RATES

Fairbanks North Star Borough, Fairbanks, and North Pole
Fiscal Years 1991-2011

Fiscal Year Ending June 30th	----Fairbanks North Star Borough----				-----Fairbanks-----		-----North Pole *-----	
	Non- Areawide	Areawide	Solid Waste District	Total Outside Cities	City of Fairbanks	City of Fairbanks + Areawide	City of North Pole	City of NP + Areawide + Solid Waste
1991	0.4000	13.1120	0.7380	14.2500	4.9670	18.0790	2.0000	15.8500
1992	0.4240	14.0610	1.0500	15.5350	5.1520	19.2130	2.0000	17.1110
1993	0.4380	14.3770	1.0880	15.9030	5.3930	19.7700	2.0000	17.4650
1994	0.6200	14.3400	1.1450	16.1050	4.8030	19.1430	2.3500	17.8350
1995	0.5940	13.7770	1.1580	15.5290	5.0550	18.8320	2.3500	17.2850
1996	0.5430	13.4950	1.1360	15.1740	4.9640	18.4590	2.3300	16.9610
1997	0.5520	13.3900	1.1590	15.1010	5.9660	19.3560	2.3000	16.8490
1998	0.5110	13.7750	1.1660	15.4520	5.9990	19.7740	2.3000	17.2410
1999	0.5160	14.4800	1.1880	16.1840	6.0000	20.4800	2.3000	17.9680
2000	0.5220	13.6620	1.1590	15.3430	6.4420	20.1040	2.4000	17.2210
2001	0.5210	13.8600	1.1620	15.5430	6.4260	20.2860	2.4000	17.4220
2002	0.5250	13.6930	1.1870	15.4050	6.5110	20.2040	3.0000	17.8800
2003	0.5230	13.6930	1.1870	15.4030	6.5160	20.2090	3.0000	17.8800
2004	0.4350	13.6060	1.1830	15.2240	7.1710	20.7770	3.0000	17.7890
2005	0.4250	13.2190	1.1670	14.8110	6.8040	20.0230	3.0000	17.3860
2006	0.4180	12.9230	1.1500	14.4910	6.7000	19.6230	3.0000	17.0730
2007	0.4090	12.2090	1.1260	13.7440	6.5940	18.8030	3.0000	16.3350
2008	0.4000	11.2870	1.1030	12.7900	5.9910	17.2780	3.0000	15.3900
2009	0.3930	11.1860	1.1210	12.7000	5.9270	17.1130	3.0000	15.3070
2010	0.4000	11.4320	1.1410	12.9730	5.8030	17.2350	3.0000	15.5730
2011	0.5110	11.2940	1.1940	12.9990	5.8430	17.1370	3.0000	15.4880
% Change 2010-11	27.75%	-1.21%	4.65%	0.20%	0.69%	-0.57%	0.00%	-0.55%

SOURCE: Fairbanks North Star Borough, Assessing Office, Fairbanks, Alaska, personal communications, 1991-2011.

NOTE: Mill rates represent dollars paid per \$1,000 of assessed value on taxable property. The Borough runs on a Fiscal Year from July 1st through June 30th. The Cities of Fairbanks and North Pole run on a calendar year from January 1st through December 31st.

* City of North Pole began a solid waste tax in 1991.

- Dash indicates no data available.

Economic Indicators

ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY

Fairbanks, North Pole & the Fairbanks North Star Borough
1991-2011

	City of Fairbanks	City of North Pole	Major Mining	FNSB*^
	----- Assessed Value (Millions of Dollars) -----			
1991	\$893.1	\$148.2	-	\$2,786.0
1992	\$912.5	\$147.0	-	\$2,851.5
1993	\$934.7	\$146.8	-	\$2,905.7
1994	\$990.3	\$155.8	-	\$2,976.2
1995	\$1,025.1	\$158.5	-	\$3,090.8
1996	\$1,055.0	\$159.3	-	\$3,282.8
1997	\$1,084.4	\$171.4	\$261.3	\$3,538.3
1998	\$1,136.2	\$189.9	\$254.3	\$3,720.4
1999	\$1,180.0	\$246.8	\$251.8	\$4,018.4
2000	\$1,253.3	\$248.1	\$243.7	\$4,184.5
2001	\$1,283.3	\$249.0	\$242.5	\$4,340.8
2002	\$1,361.9	\$255.4	\$231.1	\$4,568.5
2003	\$1,449.8	\$265.7	\$231.1	\$4,854.8
2004	\$1,583.9	\$273.7	\$231.1	\$5,239.4
2005	\$1,746.4	\$258.9	\$231.3	\$5,739.6
2006	\$1,938.8	\$276.4	\$224.6	\$6,368.1
2007	\$2,101.4	\$299.9	\$221.0	\$7,043.5
2008	\$2,264.1	\$314.0	\$220.0	\$7,596.4
2009	\$2,370.0	\$325.5	\$220.0	\$7,982.2
2010	\$2,480.9	\$318.9	\$359.4	\$8,316.8
2011	\$2,606.0	\$333.5	\$391.0	\$7,884.1
% Change 2010-11	5.0%	4.6%	8.8%	-5.2%

SOURCE: Fairbanks North Star Borough, Assessing Dept., personal communications, 1991-2011.

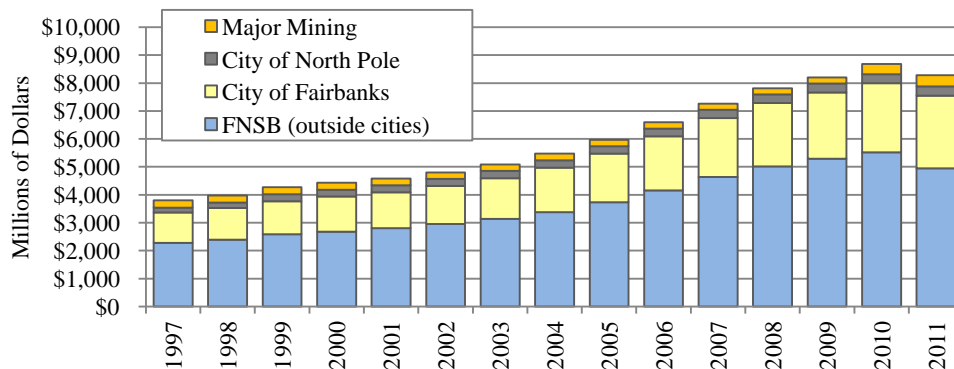
* Includes assessed values for City of Fairbanks and City of North Pole and major mining operations.

^ Preliminary value based on the FNSB official assessment roll for 2011.

NOTE: Introduced major mining category beginning with 1997 numbers.

ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY

Fairbanks, North Pole, Major Mining & Fairbanks North Star Borough (outside cities)
1997-2011



Economic Indicators

ASSESSED VALUE OF PIPELINE RELATED PROPERTY

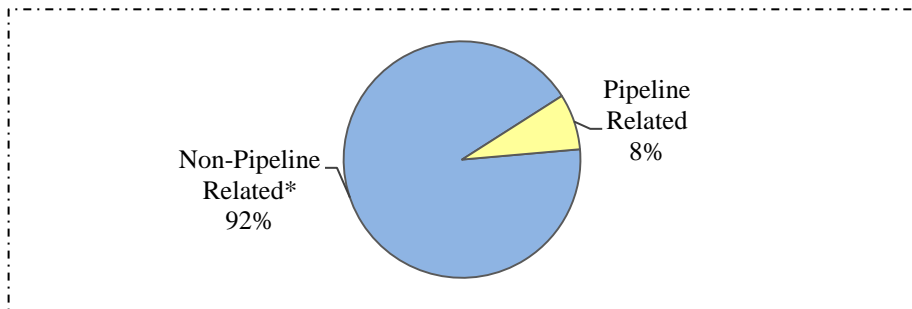
Fairbanks North Star Borough
1991-2011

	FNSB Total*	Non-Pipeline Related*	Pipeline Related	% Pipeline
----- Assessed Value (Millions of Dollars) -----				
1991	\$2,786.0	\$2,332.2	\$453.8	16.3%
1992	\$2,851.5	\$2,424.7	\$426.8	15.0%
1993	\$2,905.7	\$2,497.0	\$408.7	14.1%
1994	\$2,976.2	\$2,617.1	\$359.1	12.1%
1995	\$3,090.8	\$2,773.1	\$317.7	10.3%
1996	\$3,282.8	\$2,976.2	\$306.6	9.3%
1997	\$3,538.3	\$3,238.3	\$300.0	8.5%
1998	\$3,720.4	\$3,433.8	\$286.6	7.7%
1999	\$4,018.4	\$3,714.8	\$303.6	7.6%
2000	\$4,184.5	\$3,926.3	\$258.2	6.2%
2001	\$4,340.8	\$4,063.2	\$277.6	6.4%
2002	\$4,568.5	\$4,305.1	\$263.4	5.8%
2003	\$4,854.8	\$4,583.9	\$270.8	5.6%
2004	\$5,239.4	\$4,968.2	\$271.2	5.2%
2005	\$5,739.6	\$5,464.3	\$275.3	4.8%
2006	\$6,368.1	\$5,990.3	\$377.8	5.9%
2007	\$7,043.5	\$6,674.0	\$369.5	5.2%
2008	\$7,596.4	\$7,087.6	\$508.8	6.7%
2009	\$7,982.2	\$7,288.1	\$694.1	8.7%
2010	\$8,316.8	\$7,577.2	\$739.6	8.9%
2011	\$8,536.2	\$7,884.1	\$652.1	7.6%
% Chg 2010-11	2.6%	4.1%	-11.8%	

SOURCE: Fairbanks North Star Borough, Assessing Dept., personal communications 1991-2011.
* Preliminary value based on certified assessed value and supplemental tax roll, FNSB 1996.

ASSESSED VALUE OF PIPELINE RELATED PROPERTY

Fairbanks North Star Borough
2011



Economic Indicators

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE TAX REVENUE

City of Fairbanks, City of North Pole, Fairbanks North Star Borough
2006-2011

	Qtr.	City of Fairbanks	City of North Pole	FNSB	Combine Values Total
2006	1st	\$302,546	-	\$277,366	\$579,912
	2nd	\$375,414	-	\$295,534	\$670,947
	3rd	\$375,883	-	\$350,453	\$726,337
	4th	\$396,029	-	\$300,843	\$696,872
2007	1st	\$343,273	-	\$325,257	\$668,531
	2nd	\$383,138	-	\$317,290	\$700,428
	3rd	\$393,658	-	\$415,245	\$808,903
	4th	\$402,935	-	\$341,036	\$743,971
2008	1st	\$321,680	-	\$329,142	\$650,822
	2nd	\$397,798	-	\$343,010	\$740,809
	3rd	\$414,775	-	\$407,865	\$822,640
	4th	\$437,622	-	\$351,175	\$788,798
2009	1st	\$345,895	-	\$323,403	\$669,298
	2nd	\$401,497	\$35,596	\$298,770	\$735,862
	3rd	\$458,219	\$52,981	\$389,676	\$900,875
	4th	\$459,167	\$50,350	\$334,020	\$843,537
2010	1st	\$242,798	\$33,804	\$307,943	\$722,560
	2nd	\$418,561	\$48,548	\$203,843	\$685,971
	3rd	\$508,506	\$56,360	\$67,103	\$631,969
	4th	\$749,922	\$53,355	\$80,231	\$883,507
2011	1st	\$458,347	\$19,083	\$70,134	\$547,564
	2nd	\$533,710	\$50,210	\$79,854	\$663,774

SOURCE: Fairbanks North Star Borough, Collections Dept., City of Fairbanks Finance Dept., City of North Pole Finance Dept., personal communications, 2006-2011.

NOTE: City of Fairbanks began collecting Alcoholic Beverage tax at (5%) according to Reenacting Ordinance 4470, September 9, 1985; an ordinance to amend FGC Chapter 5, Taxation, by repealing Article II, Sales Tax, and reenacting the same to levy a sales tax on Alcoholic Beverages; and setting an effective stay date of September 28, 1985.

City of North Pole began collecting Alcoholic Beverage tax at (5%) according to Ordinance 09-01, February 2, 2009, effective 5 p.m., February 28, 2009.

FNSB Code of Ordinance*, Title 3 Finance and Revenue, Chapter 3.59, Alcoholic Beverage Tax (5%), adopted March 25, 2004; effective: Sec.2 at 5:00 p.m. on June 30, 2004; Sec. 3-4 at 5:00 p.m. on first borough business day following adoption.

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE TAX ANNUAL REVENUE

City of Fairbanks, City of North Pole, Fairbanks North Star Borough
2006-2010

	City of Fairbanks (5%)	City of North Pole (5%)	FNSB (5%)
2006	\$1,449,872	-	\$970,839
2007	\$1,523,004	-	\$1,005,801
2008	\$1,571,876	-	\$1,012,101
2009	\$1,664,777	\$138,927	\$1,345,869
2010	\$1,919,787	\$192,067	\$659,119
% Change 2009-2010	15.3%	38.3%	-51.0%

Economic Indicators

TOBACCO EXCISE TAX REVENUE

City of Fairbanks, City of North Pole, Fairbanks North Star Borough
2006-2011

	Qtr.	City of Fairbanks	City of North Pole	FNSB	Combine Values Total
2006	1st	\$133,560	-	\$221,270	\$354,830
	2nd	\$161,077	-	\$243,841	\$404,918
	3rd	\$151,121	-	\$266,879	\$418,000
	4th	\$150,148	-	\$238,850	\$388,997
2007	1st	\$133,302	-	\$237,051	\$370,352
	2nd	\$170,947	-	\$243,523	\$414,470
	3rd	\$168,858	-	\$288,794	\$457,652
	4th	\$152,102	-	\$236,433	\$388,535
2008	1st	\$130,902	-	\$219,173	\$350,075
	2nd	\$159,094	-	\$238,913	\$398,007
	3rd	\$177,436	-	\$296,263	\$473,698
	4th	\$153,185	-	\$257,753	\$410,938
2009	1st	\$134,967	-	\$237,817	\$372,784
	2nd	\$196,172	-	\$284,817	\$480,990
	3rd	\$222,512	-	\$334,642	\$557,154
	4th	\$194,840	-	\$354,137	\$548,978
2010	1st	\$195,880	-	\$313,742	\$509,622
	2nd	\$242,931	-	\$233,071	\$476,002
	3rd	\$254,512	-	\$185,518	\$440,030
	4th	\$224,137	-	\$126,027	\$350,164
2011	1st	\$196,488	\$9,988	\$114,185	\$320,660
	2nd	\$249,445	\$31,206	\$134,684	\$415,335

SOURCE: Fairbanks North Star Borough, Collections Dept., City of Fairbanks Finance Dept., City of North Pole Finance Dept., personal communications, 2006-2011.

NOTE: City of Fairbanks began collecting Tobacco Product Distribution Sales Tax at (8%) according Ordinance 5074, November 23, 1992; an ordinance to amend FGC Chapter 5, Taxation, by enacting Article V, to establish a distribution sales tax on tobacco products; and setting an effective date of January 16, 1993.

City of North Pole began collecting (8%) Tobacco Product Distribution Sales tax in January 2011.

FNSB Code of Ordinance*, Title 3 Finance and Revenue, Chapter 3.57, Tobacco Distribution Excise Tax (8%), adopted April 22, 2004; effective: July 1, 2004.

TOBACCO EXCISE TAX ANNUAL REVENUE

Fairbanks, North Pole & the Fairbanks North Star Borough
2006-2010

	City of Fairbanks (8%)	City of North Pole (8%)	FNSB* [^] (8%)
2006	\$595,906	-	\$970,839
2007	\$625,206	-	\$1,005,801
2008	\$620,617	-	\$1,012,101
2009	\$748,492	-	\$1,211,414
2010	\$917,460	-	\$858,357
% Change 2009-2010	22.6%	NA	-29.1%

Economic Indicators

ALASKA'S MINERAL INDUSTRY 2009

D.J. Szumigala, L.A. Harbo, and R.A. Hughes

INTRODUCTION. Alaska has long been considered a frontier compared to most of North America and it still maintains that status with regard to mineral resources. The state's abundance of natural resources has drawn explorers for the past two centuries and remains the driving force in its economy. Juneau, Nome, Fairbanks, and other towns across the state were built around early mining camps, and mining remains a significant local source of employment, infrastructure, and government revenue. The unmatched geologic diversity of Alaska hosts a wide range of metallogenic settings and mineral commodities. The great mineral potential of the state is evident in past production from world-class deposits—placer gold from the Fairbanks and Nome mining districts; copper from the Jumbo, Bonanza, Erie, Mother Lode, and Green Butte mines in the Kennecott district; gold from the Alaska–Juneau and Treadwell mines near Juneau; and placer platinum from the Goodnews Bay mining district. Alaska's world-class deposits currently in production are Red Dog, Greens Creek, and Fort Knox mines. The Pebble, Donlin Creek, and Money Knob deposits indicate that there are still extremely large mineral deposits to be developed in Alaska; undoubtedly other world-class Alaska mineral deposits remain to be discovered.

Alaska is strategically located along the Pacific Rim and offers prospective land, sanctity of title, a state-sponsored geological and geophysical mapping effort, a reasonable permitting process, capable workforce, exploration incentives, and inventive infrastructure equity-sharing programs. More than 190 million acres of federal, state, and Native lands are open for mineral-related activities and mining. It is the policy of the State of Alaska to encourage the settlement of its land and the development of its resources by making them available for maximum use consistent with the public interest.

The total value of Alaska's mineral industry in 2009 was \$2.964 billion, \$204.2 million and 6.5 percent lower than the 2008 value of \$3.1706 billion. The decline in total value primarily is explained by lower metal prices, increased operating costs, and a worldwide economic slowdown. The year 2009 was the 14th consecutive year with a total value exceeding \$1 billion and the fourth consecutive year with production value above \$2 billion.

Exploration activities continued for a wide variety of commodities across all regions of Alaska, with new discoveries and expansion of recently announced mineral resources. Exploration expenditures were \$180.0 million in 2009, a 48 percent decrease from the \$347.3 million expended in 2008. The year 2009 was the fifth consecutive year with expenditures of more than \$100 million. Development expenditures in Alaska declined in 2009 to approximately \$330.8 million from \$396.2 million in 2008, a nearly 17 percent decrease, and 2009 was the sixth year with development expenditures above \$200 million. Mineral production volumes increased for most metals; however, declining prices for most metals subdued production values. The value of mineral production in 2009 increased more than 1 percent, to \$2,455.6 million, from \$2,427.1 million in 2008.

Company information is generally used to define the exploration and development parameters. Average metal prices are calculated from the daily London PM closing price for gold, and from the average weekly spot price on the London Metal Exchange for the other metals. It is important to note that these prices are used to calculate the value of metals produced in the state, but do not take into account the costs of mining or transportation, or smelter charges and penalties. Coal prices are estimated from average coal prices for similar grade material around the Pacific Rim. Industrial material prices are based on regional rates provided by some operators.

This summary of Alaska's mineral industry activity for 2009 is the 29th in the series of annual reports, and is made possible by information provided through press releases, company annual and financial reports, phone interviews, other research, and replies to questionnaires mailed by the Alaska Division of Geological & Geophysical Surveys (DGGS). This report is part of a cooperative venture between DGGS and the Division of Economic Development in the Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development (Commerce). Commerce provides the funding to print the report. Information in this report supersedes data previously published in DGGS Information Circular 60.

EMPLOYMENT. Page 31 lists estimated employment in the Alaska minerals industry for the past seven years. Total minerals industry employment in 2009 is estimated to be 3,280 full-time-equivalent jobs, a decrease of 112 jobs (3.3 percent) from the estimated 2008 total of 3,392 full-time-equivalent jobs. The largest change in employment compared to 2008 was the drop in mineral development jobs from 516 to 371, a 28 percent decrease. Exploration jobs also decreased from 546 jobs in 2008 to 422 in 2009, a 23 percent decrease. Mineral production

Economic Indicators

employment increased significantly in 2009, with 2,487 jobs across all production sectors in 2009 compared to 2,330 jobs in 2008. Lode gold mining jobs increased 13 percent in 2009, adding 93 jobs. Placer gold mining employment also increased significantly in 2009, with 123 full-time-equivalent jobs added to the 312 jobs estimated for 2008, a 39 percent increase. The high price of gold was the most significant factor in the increase in gold miners and likely influenced the increase in recreational miners reported from 2008 to 2009. Full-time-equivalent jobs decreased in the base-metals sector by 62 jobs, or 13 percent, from 2008 to 2009. Modest employment increases were seen in the polymetallic, and sand and gravel mining sectors.

The average monthly wage for mining in Alaska during 2009 was \$7,588, according to the Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development (DLWD), compared to an average monthly wage for all industries in Alaska of \$3,886. Mining jobs in Alaska have higher wages than any other industry except oil and gas. The average annual earnings for a mining job were \$91,100 in 2009, according to DLWD. Mining jobs pay nearly twice the Alaskan average annual earnings of \$46,600. Mining wages in Alaska totaled \$183,375,314 in 2009. The agency reported that there were 2,126 mining jobs in Alaska in 2009, with total employment in all industries in Alaska during 2009 at 320,265 jobs. Mining employment was reported in most regions of Alaska, with 685 jobs in the Fairbanks North Star Borough, 380 jobs in the Anchorage municipality, and 281 jobs in the City and Borough of Juneau. During the last 10 years, according to the DLWD, employment growth by Alaska's mining industry has outpaced growth of the United States' aggregate mining industry employment by nearly 40 percent; expansions in Alaska's mining industry employment have also eclipsed employment growth in most of Alaska's other private industries. The DLWD statistics do not include the self employed, such as the majority of placer operators; their employment data also does not often include jobs in the exploration and development phases of mining. Jobs in these mining phases are often grouped by the DLWD in the engineering, environmental, or construction industries. Consequently, mining's contributions to employment and earnings in Alaska could be underestimated.

The average monthly wage for metal mining in Alaska during 2009 was \$7,795, according to the DLWD. They also report that the average employment during 2009 was 1,767 full-time-equivalent jobs in metal mining, more than 300 in coal mining and nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying, and 9,321 in support activities for mining, oil, and gas. Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing provided 328 jobs, including an average of 315 jobs in cement and concrete manufacturing for 2009. Primary metal manufacturing provided 23 full-time-equivalent jobs, while metal and mineral merchant wholesalers provided an average of 114 jobs during 2009.

Nearly three-quarters of all wage and salary earnings from mining stay within the state, according to the DLWD, because Alaska residents comprise three-quarters of all workers in the mining industry. Mining wages for Alaska residents totaled more than \$145.3 million in 2009. Workers in the mining industry live in 26 of Alaska's 29 boroughs and census areas, and they often reside in a different borough or census area than where they work. Mines are often the largest, or among the largest, employers in their borough or census area. Mines are also located in remote areas of the state where other employment opportunities are scarce, with half of all mining jobs located in rural Alaska.

Labor & Workforce Development statistics are collected using different methods than the employment figures collected for this report; thus there is no direct correlation between the two sets of employment figures. For example, the DLWD mining employment and wage statistics are based on 77 reporting units (companies) consisting of one coal, 42 metal ore, and 34 nonmetallic mineral, quarrying units.

In 2009, Greens Creek, Red Dog, and Pogo mines were the largest employers in Juneau, the Northwest Arctic Borough, and Southeast Fairbanks Census Area, respectively. Fort Knox Mine and Usibelli Coal Mine are both the third-largest employers in their respective boroughs. Kensington Mine will likely become one of the top ten private employers in Juneau by 2011.

The Alaska mining industry also created an estimated 1,900 indirect jobs, according to a 2009 study prepared for the Alaska Miners Association Inc. by the McDowell Group Inc. Mining companies strengthen Alaska's local economies by employing Alaska residents from more than 120 Alaska communities and by purchasing supplies and services from hundreds of Alaska businesses.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. This report on Alaska's mineral industry is intended to provide current, accurate, and technically reliable information. The authors wish to thank all companies, agencies, and individuals that responded to the questionnaires or phone calls and provided information about their activities and operations. Without their voluntary and timely information this report would not be possible. DGGS mailed and emailed more than 700 questionnaires in December 2009 and continued sending additional questionnaires through 2010. We received 115

Economic Indicators

responses and followed questionnaire requests with phone calls and other means of contact. Dave Szumigala (DGGS), Rich Hughes (Commerce), and Lisa Harbo (Commerce) prepared the body of the text, **tables**, graphic illustrations, and appendices with information supplied by many individuals.

EASTERN INTERIOR REGION includes *Livengood*—International Tower Hill Mines Ltd.; *Fairbanks District*: Fort Knox & District—Kinross Gold Corp.; Golden Summit—Freegold Ventures Ltd.; Coffee Dome—International Tower Hill Mines Ltd.; Gil—Kinross Gold Corp./Teryl Resources Corp.; Pogo—*Goodpaster mining district*; Pogo—Sumitomo Metal Mining Pogo LLC; Maple Leaf, California North, ER—Ogo—Fire—Rubicon Minerals Corp.; Rob—Freegold Ventures Ltd.; Mon—Sumitomo Metal Mining/Stone Boy Inc./Pathfinder Mineral Services; Fortymile—Full Metal Minerals Ltd.; Gold Hill—Max Resource Corp.; Liberty Bell—New Gold Inc.; Caribou Dome—Caribou Copper Resources Ltd.; Tetlin—Contango ORE Co.; Tushtena—Triton Gold Ltd./Tushtena Resources Inc.

EXPLORATION. Mineral exploration expenditures in Alaska during 2009 were at least \$180.0 million, a sharp drop from the record value of \$347.3 million set in 2008. Twenty-three projects reported exploration expenditures of \$1 million or more and 39 additional projects expended \$100,000 or more. Most exploration funds, approximately 90 percent, were from Canadian sources. Almost 4 percent of funds were from overseas sources. Exploration projects spanned the state.

Decreased exploration expenditures in Alaska during 2009 followed worldwide trends. The worldwide economic downturn limited the amount of venture capital available for mineral exploration. In general, gold exploration projects were funded preferentially to other exploration targets following the rising gold price throughout the year. Advanced exploration projects for all commodities were generally funded at some level in 2009. Some projects postponed major expenditures like drilling as the worldwide financial crisis continued to affect financial markets.

Exploration expenditures over the last several years have exceeded any previous era of mineral exploration in Alaska during the past 50 years. Companies explored for a wide variety of mineral deposits in Alaska during 2009. Page 33 lists exploration expenditures by commodity.

Exploration was conducted in Alaska for a wide variety of metals and mineralization styles during 2009. Gold, grouped with other precious metals, remained a major exploration commodity, but exploration expenditures for deposits with a mixed group of metals (polymetallic) were also very strong and accounted for 48 percent of total exploration expenditures. Platinum-group-element (PGE) exploration expenditures in 2009 were slightly above the average PGE expenditures from 2001 through 2008. Copper-gold porphyry systems (grouped with polymetallic deposits in page 33) were the major exploration target in 2009, with slightly more than \$74.5 million in expenditures. In excess of \$64.5 million was spent on intrusion-related gold deposits and more than \$12 million was spent on various gold-quartz vein deposits. The sharp decrease in exploration expenditures for base-metal-rich, polymetallic massive-sulfide deposits was notable, with \$15 million spent in 2009, compared to more than \$30 million spent in 2008 and almost \$59.4 million spent in 2007. About \$4.2 million was spent on PGE-nickel-copper ultramafic-hosted deposits and almost \$9.3 million was spent on uranium, diamond, tin, coal, placer gold, and other deposit types, including significant expenditures exploring for iron-titanium-rich beach placer deposits.

Analysis of 2009 mineral exploration expenditures indicates that 41 percent of funds were spent exploring for porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum deposits, 36 percent for intrusion-related gold deposits, 8 percent for various types of massive sulfide deposits, 7 percent for gold vein deposits, and the remainder for a wide variety of deposit types. These percentages are not significantly different than the 2008 values. Exploration occurred across Alaska, but more than \$99 million (55 percent of the exploration funds) were spent in southwestern Alaska and \$35 million were spent in the Eastern Interior region (fig. 11). However, the southwestern region saw a sharp decrease in exploration spending compared to 2008. Exploration expenditures also dropped sharply in the northern region during 2009 compared to 2008; moderate decreases occurred in the southcentral, eastern Interior, and southeastern regions. Exploration expenditures in the western region for 2009 increased 43 percent compared to 2008 expenditures.

Two advanced exploration projects, Pebble and Donlin Creek, accounted for more than 50 percent of the exploration expenditures in 2009. The Pebble copper-gold porphyry project in southwestern Alaska, with resources of 72 billion pounds of copper, 94 million ounces of gold, and 4.8 billion pounds of molybdenum, is a joint-venture

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project of Northern Dynasty Minerals Ltd. and Anglo American PLC, and was the largest exploration project in 2009. The 35.3-million-ounce Donlin Creek intrusion-hosted gold project in southwestern Alaska is a joint venture of Barrick Gold Corp., NovaGold Resources Inc., and Calista Corp.

Page 34 summarizes the number of new and active (new plus existing) mining claims per year, from 2003 through 2009. The table lists the number of 20-acre federal mining claims, 160-acre state prospecting sites, and 40- or 160-acre state mining claims. New mining claims staked during 2009 included 3,935 new state claims (492,560 acres), 40 new state prospecting sites (6,400 acres), and 1,057 new federal claims (21,140 acres). State claim staking increased more than 7 percent from 2008 levels, while the number of new federal mining claims decreased to 35 percent of the claims staked in 2008. The number of active federal claims also decreased about 10 percent from 2008 to 2009. The amount of land in Alaska under claim increased approximately 13 percent from 2008 to 2009, with approximately 3.86 million acres of land covered by claims and prospecting sites in 2009. Alaska had 10,431 active federal and 40,721 active state mining claims in 2009. Prospecting sites and mining claims were staked across Alaska.

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International Tower Hill Mines Ltd. continued an aggressive exploration drill program on the Livengood project, with 207 holes totaling 211,000 feet completed in 2009. The surface gold geochemical anomaly at Livengood covers an area 3.7 miles long by 1 mile wide, of which approximately half has been explored by drilling through the end of 2009. Drilling continued to expand the eastern half of the Money Knob gold deposit, which includes the Sunshine, Northeast, Core (Money Knob), and Southwest zones. In addition, significant new mineralization was discovered in the Northwest Zone (drillholes MK-RC-0279 with 49 feet averaging 0.108 ounces of gold per ton and MK-RC-0281 with 75.5 feet averaging 0.026 ounces of gold per ton). In the new Sunshine and Northeast zones, mineralization begins at surface and extends to over 558-foot depth. Environmental baseline sampling program, wetlands mapping, and other related long-term mine permitting projects were also ongoing. The latest resource estimate (October 2009), at a 0.015 ounce of gold per ton cutoff, has an indicated resource of 327.1 million tons at an average grade of 0.025 ounces of gold per ton (8.09 million ounces) and an inferred resource of 70.8 million tons at an average grade of 0.025 ounces of gold per ton (4.4 million ounces). These resources make the Money Knob deposit one of the largest new gold discoveries in North America. The Core and Sunshine zones account for most of the higher-grade resource. Preliminary metallurgical and economic analysis study results are quite favorable, including a heap leach analysis for oxide ore yielding a life-of-project annual gold production of 459,000 recovered ounces of gold for 12.6 years, at a 0.78:1 strip ratio. Using a gold price of \$850 per ounce, an oxide-only mine would produce a 14.6 percent internal rate of return.

Fairbanks Gold Mining Inc., a subsidiary of Kinross Gold Corp., continued ore-body delineation with a 107,066-foot, 135-hole drilling program at Fort Knox Mine. Reverse-circulation drilling totaled 61,860 feet in 82 holes and core drilling totaled 45,206 feet in 53 holes.

Fairbanks Gold also added to an existing soil sample grid, drilled 33 reverse-circulation and six core holes totaling 15,295 feet and completed a 2.2-line-mile ground magnetometer survey concentrating on the Sourdough Ridge portion of the Gil project via a new 3,000 foot access road. Drill results included 105 feet grading 0.14 ounces of gold per ton in hole GVR-09-540 and 75 feet grading 0.09 ounces of gold per ton in hole GVR-09-534. The current drilling along Sourdough Ridge has drill indicated a mineralized zone at least 1,500 feet long, which remains open to the east. The Sourdough Ridge zone is adjacent to and east of the Main Gil zone, with a 2,500-foot-long mineralized zone. Near year's end, Fairbanks Gold offered to acquire Teryl Resources Corp.'s 20 percent interest in the Gil property. The offer was under review.

Sumitomo Metal Mining Pogo LLC continued exploration drilling at the Pogo Mine property. The 2009 exploration program at Pogo Mine focused entirely on drill targets in the immediate mine area. Surface drilling completed 44 core holes totaling 52,655 feet (NQ size core) and was conducted from June 18 through October 25. The surface drilling was helicopter-supported through September 11, and thereafter road-based. Surface drilling was contracted to Connors Drilling Co. using two CS-1000 fly-rigs. Connors Drilling also did the underground exploration drilling, completing 35 core holes totaling 17,745 feet (NQ size core). This drilling was undertaken intermittently in two phases from January 13 to April 10 and June 15 to October 5, 2009.

In late 2009, Grayd Resource Corp. staked 238 additional claims to cover prospective geology around the original 23 claims it owns in the Delta mining district.

Caribou Copper Resources Ltd. acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of 1618254 Ontario Ltd. and

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1618254 Ontario Ltd. completed two drillholes totaling 2,038 feet on the Caribou Dome copper property. Four distinct intervals of chalcopyrite–pyrite mineralization were encountered in one hole with visible pyrite over much of the hole below 339 feet.

Contango Oil & Gas Co. agreed to invest up to \$3.0 million to conduct mineral exploration on approximately 580,000 acres of Alaska Native and State of Alaska lands near Tetlin. Contango purchased a 50 percent interest in the project from a private company. Contango collected a total of 1,076 rock, soil, pan concentrate, and stream silt samples. Of this total, 567 rock and soil samples were taken over a 40-acre area of exploration interest, with 348 samples showing measurable amounts of gold and 30 samples with gold values of 0.015 ounces of gold per ton or higher.

Millrock Resources Inc. optioned the Uncle Sam property from Kiska Metals Corp. The agreement grants Millrock the option to purchase a 100 percent interest in the Uncle Sam property by making cash payments, meeting exploration work commitments, and by issuing Millrock shares to Kiska.

Triton Gold Ltd. and joint-venture partner Tushtena Resources Inc. completed a short geological and geochemical mapping program and staked an additional 24 mining claims on the Tushtena property. The program was aimed at gathering detailed structural data on key areas of the Tushtena property, specifically around the Discovery, RS, and Dave's zones. A total of 214 rock chip samples were collected but results were not announced.

International Tower Hill Mines Ltd. completed a five-core-hole, 4,449-foot drilling campaign at the Coffee Dome project, testing the UAF and Zesiger areas. Results from the UAF area returned multiple thick zones of low-grade gold associated with arsenic in quartzite, highlighted by 56 feet grading 0.009 ounces of gold per ton and 72 feet grading 0.006 ounces of gold per ton in hole CD-09-03. The drill hole in the Zesiger target encountered the projected fault zone hosting mineralization in surface trenching, but drill results did not have significant gold mineralization.

Ashburton Ventures Inc. drill tested the Two Bit granitic pluton and surrounding metasedimentary rocks at the Bullion Hills property in the Circle mining district. Eight holes totaling 1,442 feet were drilled to a maximum depth of 300 feet. The best drill interval averaged 0.064 ounces of gold per ton over 4 feet.

Select Resources Corp., the minerals subsidiary of Tri-Valley Corp., increased its land position at its Shorty Creek gold property in the Livengood area from about 17 square miles to about 39 square miles by staking state mining claims.

Fire River Gold Corp. conducted a geochemical sampling program on the Draken property. Six 160-acre claims cover the discovery outcrop on the Taylor Highway and an adjacent area to the east. A NI 43-101 technical report on this gold property was completed by Spectrum Resources Inc. Fire River Gold also acquired the Kansas Creek gold property in the Bonfield Mining District from Pacific North West Capital. The property covers about 4,150 acres over potential lode gold mineralization. Rock sampling was conducted on both properties but results were not released.

Usibelli Coal Mine Inc. performed a property-wide reassessment of all available geologic data to obtain a current estimate of coal reserves on its leases in the Nenana Coal Field near Healy, Alaska. This assessment includes data from hundreds of exploration drill holes, outcrop mapping, production data, and other pertinent geologic information. This effort identified a surface mineable reserve base of approximately 700 million tons, of which, 450 million can be classified as proven and 250 million as probable. Some of the reserve areas are open ended and future exploration work and analysis is expected to increase the total figure to near one billion tons. All of the reserves at Usibelli's Healy operations are subbituminous C rank coal. Typical as-mined analysis is 7,650 Btu/lb, 28 percent moisture, 9 percent ash and 0.2 percent sulfur. In addition to very low sulfur content, Healy coal is also low in mercury and other trace elements of concern, making it one of the cleanest burning coals in the world.

Full Metal Minerals conducted geologic mapping, soil sampling, and property-wide reconnaissance exploration at the LWM polymetallic carbonate replacement prospect near Chicken. Full Metal also conducted mapping and soil and rock sampling on the Tanacross project.

Sumitomo Metal Mining and Stone Boy Inc. contracted Pathfinder Mineral Services to conduct exploration on the Monte Cristo Creek portion of the Stone Boy project. Work included core drilling, but no results were announced. Alix Resources Corp. completed a soil sampling program on the Money-Rock gold properties near Pogo Mine. No results were announced.

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New Gold Inc. continued working on the Liberty Bell property north of Healy including geologic mapping, geochemical sampling, and a core drilling program. No results were announced.

Millrock Resources conducted exploration on three mining claim blocks in the Fortymile mining district. Millrock is targeting disseminated and vein-style intrusion-related lode gold deposits. Millrock conducted mapping and rock and soil geochemical sampling on the Chicken and Canyon creeks properties. Work on the Napoleon property included stream-sediment sampling.

Miranda Gold Corp. leased 171 Alaska state mining claims from Range Minerals Inc. at the Ester Dome project in the Fairbanks mining district. The geology and mineralization on the Ester Dome project is prospective for high-grade vein deposits and shear-hosted gold deposits as well as large tonnage bulk minable gold deposits.

Goldstone Resources LLC trenched and sampled on its Amanita property near Fairbanks.

The Alaska Division of Geological & Geophysical Surveys conducted geologic mapping along the Alaska Highway from Tetlin Junction to the Yukon–Alaska border and contracted helicopter-borne geophysical surveys for the Melozitna–Tanana area of central Alaska.

Minor placer gold exploration activities, including prospecting, trenching, drilling, and geophysical surveys, were reported by 126 individuals and companies, and work was performed in most mining districts across the region. Lode exploration in the region was also conducted to partially fulfill annual labor requirements to maintain mining claims in good standing.

DEVELOPMENT. The development sector of the mining phases as used in this report refers to building infrastructure or activities that facilitate production of mineral products. Development expenditures refer to actual expenditures at mines as well as sustaining capital. Sustaining capital includes equipment replacement and rebuilding, facility upgrades, and other expenditures that must be amortized or depreciated in accordance with tax laws.

Reported and estimated development expenditures in 2009 were approximately \$330.8 million, a 16.5 percent decrease from the 2008 value of \$396.2 million. A total of 27 projects reported development expenditures for 2009. Significant development expenditures were noted at Red Dog Mine, Fort Knox Mine, Pogo Mine, Rock Creek Mine, Greens Creek Mine, Kensington gold project, and Chuitna coal project. Development employment in 2009 was estimated to be 371 full-time-equivalent employees, a 28 percent decrease from the estimated 516 full-time-equivalent employees in 2008.

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Total construction and other capitalized expenditures allocated to the eastern interior region amounted to \$203.2 million (exclusive of coal expenditures) in 2009, compared to \$151.9 million in 2008, an increase of \$51.3 million, nearly 34 percent more than in 2008. Coal expenditures shown as withheld are reflected in the total statewide expenditures.

The eastern interior region had the highest regional development spending in 2009, with ten projects reporting development activity. Estimated employment allocated to development in the region in 2009 amounted to 127 full-time-equivalent positions.

Fort Knox Mine. Fort Knox Mine, approximately 25 miles northeast of Fairbanks, is owned and operated by Fairbanks Gold Mining Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Kinross Gold Corp. Fort Knox Mine includes the main Fort Knox open-pit gold mine, the mill and tailings storage facility, and the Walter Creek heap leach facility. The True North open-pit mine is currently being reclaimed.

Activities at Fort Knox in 2009 included:

- construction of the in-heap storage pond, carbon-in-column (CIC) building, and barren and pregnant solution lines for the Walter Creek Valley Fill Heap Leach;
- initiation of Phase 7 dewatering and continued Phase 7 stripping;
- major upgrades to the mill gravity circuit and semi-autogenous grinding (SAG) drive;
- construction of a pumping system for discharge of tailings from the mill;
- initiation of construction on the Assembly Line Preventative Maintenance (ALPM) shop to support maintenance of the haul trucks;

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- relocation and upgrade of the explosives magazine;
- initiation of studies regarding increasing the height of the tailings dam and geotechnical investigations in preparation for permitting the planned dam raise; and
- commencement of final reclamation of True North.

Major activities planned for 2010 include:

- completing stage 1 construction and initiating stage 2 construction of the Walter Creek Valley Fill Heap Leach;
- obtaining permits for construction of the tailings storage facility (TSF) dam raise from the Alaska Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE);
- excavating and reconstructing the top 22 feet of the TSF dam raise, reversing the core and preparing for additional raises in 2011 and 2013;
- acquiring 32 acres from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Agency withdrawal for placement of waste rock;
- upgrading the Phase 6 dewatering system with a new lift station;
- completing the revision and update of the Fort Knox reclamation and closure plan and obtaining approvals of the plan from DNR, Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC), and COE;
- completing the revision and update of the True North reclamation and closure plan and obtaining approvals of the plan from DNR; and
- completing all major earthwork activities, removal of buildings, and initial revegetation activities at True North.

Capital expenditures at Fort Knox Mine were approximately \$133.1 million in 2009 compared to \$126.6 million in 2008.

Pogo Mine. Pogo Mine began operations in 2006 with a ten-year mine life and was declared to have reached commercial production in April 2007. Underground development was required to open up the additional ore headings needed to reach the full production rate of 2,500 tons per day, which was reached in 2009 with an average production rate of 2,550 tons per day. Mining in 2009 was budgeted for 900,000 tons of ore and 13,500 feet of lateral development.

Capital expenditures at the project during 2009 included 16,771 feet of lateral drilling, exceeding the projected 13,500 lateral feet. A new 78-person camp was constructed in the lower camp area, and was fully commissioned in December 2009. A grout curtain extension was installed at the recycle tailings pond during the summer of 2009 to intercept potential seepage pathways within the south abutment bedrock that trend parallel and perpendicular to the Liese Creek Fault System. Drilling included 31 holes for a total of approximately 2,545 feet; 25,250 gallons of grout, including 113,000 pounds of cement, were used in the curtain extension. The Liese Creek diversion ditch received approximately 800 feet of shotcrete lining to decrease possible seepage. Development expenditures for 2009 are estimated to be \$70 million.

Development activity will remain high during 2010. Ramp development will continue over the next two years. Mining in 2010 is budgeted for 920,415 tons of ore and 21,000 feet of lateral development. The mining contractor will remain on site throughout 2010 with 50 employees housed in the new lower camp. Mining of additional gravel from the airstrip borrow pit will be completed on an as-needed basis to complete underground road maintenance. Additional material from Material Site 18 will be used to conduct road repairs on the remainder of the access road from Mile 0 to Mile 28. Additional planned development expenditures in 2010 include the following: the Liese Creek diversion ditch will receive further concrete lining in the summer of 2010 to help decrease possible seepage; Pogo will purchase and install a new 2,000 kW generator for backup power generation during power outages; and Pogo will design and install secondary containment around a number of structures at the mine that contain low-level cyanide contacted solutions.

PRODUCTION. The value of mineral production in Alaska during 2009 is estimated at \$2.456 billion. The estimate represents an increase in value of approximately \$28.43 million, or a 1 percent increase from 2008 production values of \$2.427 billion. Note that the industrial minerals sector reflects reporting shortfalls. With the amount of production reported, there appears to be a fairly significant downturn in sand, gravel, and rock

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production; however, several major rock, sand, and gravel producers declined to contribute their production numbers, which are consequently not included and the estimates are known to be lower than actual production totals. Metals (gold, silver, lead, and zinc) account for \$2,318 million (about 94 percent of the total), coal and peat for \$69 million (2.8 percent of the total), and industrial minerals for \$69 million (2.8 percent of the total). Employment attributed to production in 2009 is estimated to be 2,487 full-time-equivalent positions. Page 31-32 shows the estimated mineral production quantity and value for 2007 through 2009.

Zinc leads by far with the largest percent of value at 43.52 percent, with Red Dog Mine being the most significant contributor of zinc production. Gold moved forward one step to second place, carrying 30.91 percent of total value. In descending order, the values of the remaining products are lead at 10.62 percent, silver at 9.33 percent, coal and peat at 2.80 percent, and industrial minerals (rock, sand, gravel, and gemstones) at 2.81 percent.

Some respondents reported actual unit values received for production, as a general rule, however, metal values were computed from weekly averages on the London Metal Exchange, and do not take into account mining, shipping, smelting, and other costs incurred by the producer.

The increased mineral production value in 2009 compared to 2008 resulted primarily from increased production volumes of lead, zinc, silver, placer gold, and coal, and to the increased value of gold. Lode gold production declined compared to 2008. Average gold prices were higher in 2009 than in 2008, but silver, copper, lead, and zinc prices declined. The gold price increase was 11.51 percent; price decreases in silver, copper, lead, and zinc were 2.13 percent, 24.68 percent, 17.02 percent, and 10.71 percent, respectively.

The production estimates included in this report are from questionnaires returned by miners and mining companies, Native organizations, government agencies, municipalities, and service companies, complemented by telephone queries, emails, faxes, searches of annual reports, 10-K reports, and news releases by producers. Additional information was derived from State of Alaska Annual Placer Mining Applications (APMAs) submitted to the Division of Mining, Land & Water.

The authors wish to thank the Alaska Railroad Corp., the Alaska Mental Health Trust Land Office, the Alaska Department of Transportation & Public Facilities, the Alaska Division of Mining, Land & Water, the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, the Fairbanks North Star Borough, the Denali Borough, the City and Borough of Juneau, Alyeska Pipeline Service Co., the U.S. Forest Service, the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Native regional corporations, and the many large and small Alaska mining operations that contributed data to this report.

Two placer operations achieved a “large sized” rating in 2009. Placer gold production in 2009 was 60,250 ounces, compared with 56,759 ounces of placer gold produced in Alaska in 2008. The Western region was the biggest placer producer in 2009, producing an estimated 27,741 ounces, followed by the Eastern Interior region at 18,255 ounces. The Southcentral region produced an estimated 4,940 ounces of placer gold in 2009, and the Southwestern region produced an estimated 4,659 ounces. The Northern region reported production of 4,432 ounces of placer gold in 2009, and the Southeastern region reported production of 223 ounces. An estimated 234 placer mines operated in Alaska in 2009 compared to 195 in 2008, an increase of 20 percent. Total employment in the placer industry in 2009 is estimated at 435, including recreational sized operations, compared with approximately 312 full-time equivalent employees in 2008, a 39 percent growth from 2008 levels.

The nonmetallic (rock, sand, gravel, and peat) sector suffered what appears to be a loss of production during the year, but it is likely primarily due to reporting shortfalls. The value of the sector for 2009 is currently estimated to be \$68.6 million compared to a value of \$112.9 million in 2008, a decrease in value of 39 percent. Employment in 2009 is estimated to be 369, compared with a final estimate of 377 in 2008.

Final 2009 sand and gravel production was reported to be 4.7 million tons of sand and gravel processed by approximately 286 full-time-equivalent employees compared with final 2008 sand and gravel production estimate of 12.46 million tons processed by 277 employees. Preliminary 2009 rock production reports are 1.8 million tons processed by 83 employees compared to final 2009 rock production reports of 2.47 million tons processed by 93 employees. Reporting shortfalls for both sand and gravel production and rock production are noted. Several large rock, sand, and gravel producers declined to contribute non-mandatory information; as a result rock, sand, and gravel estimates are very incomplete and are probably quite low.

The Alaska export value of minerals was \$980 million for 2009, 15 percent higher than in 2008 at \$853 million. The total exports include copper-gold concentrates from the Minto Mine in Yukon that were shipped through the terminal in Skagway.

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Peat production estimates for 2009 are approximately 240,510 cubic yards, processed by seven employees, compared with 2008 production of 83,789 cubic yards processed by seven employees. Significant reporting shortfalls for peat are noted.

EASTERN INTERIOR REGION

As in previous years, the eastern interior region had the largest number of mining operations region during 2009 compared to other Alaskan regions. Pogo Mine was the largest gold producer in the region, followed by Fort Knox Mine. Total gold production from the region was 671,323 ounces in 2009 compared to 704,334 ounces during 2008. Lode gold (hardrock) production of gold amounted to 653,068 ounces, compared to 676,724 in 2008.

Placer gold production from 107 operations amounted to 18,255 ounces compared to 27,610 ounces during 2008. Nine of the 2009 operations were considered recreational in size. Employment estimates for placer operations is 136 persons, compared with an estimated 139 persons who were employed in full-time-equivalent placer production in the region in 2008.

Industrial minerals continued to be an important sector in the interior region during 2009. Sand and gravel production amounted to 1.55 million tons from 63 operations in 2009 compared with 2.5 million tons from 48 different operations in 2008. Estimated employment for these operations was approximately 56 full-time-equivalent positions in 2009 compared with 82 positions in 2008. Rock production amounted to 229,803 tons from 18 operations and created approximately 13 full-time-equivalent positions compared with 120,474 tons, three operations, and approximately seven full-time-equivalent positions in 2008. Note that there is a poor reporting rate in the sand and gravel category, so estimates are probably low.

Peat production was reported to be 33,265 bank cubic yards for 2009, an approximately 25 percent decrease from a reported 44,345 bank cubic yards for 2008. The authors surmise there are also shortfalls in the reporting of this commodity. Employment for the coal and peat industry was estimated to be 117 full-time-equivalent positions in both 2009 and 2008.

Fort Knox Mine. Fort Knox Mine, operated by Fairbanks Gold Mining Inc. (FGMI), a wholly owned subsidiary of Kinross Gold Corp., produced 263,260 ounces of gold in 2009, a 20 percent decrease from the 329,105 ounces produced in 2008.

Fort Knox mined 27.59 million tons in 2009 compared with 46.3 million tons in 2008. Geotechnical issues at the East Wall caused fewer tons of ore to be mined in 2009 compared with 2008. The mine plan was modified to improve stability in the pit wall.

Mill throughput in 2009 was 17,884,000 tons compared to 2008 mill throughput of 15,110,000 tons, with an average 82.9 percent recovery in 2009 compared with 81.8 percent in 2008. Mill throughput was increased following the start of the Walter Creek heap leach facility. Approximately 3.75 million tons of ore had been stacked at the new Fort Knox heap leach as of the end of the fourth quarter 2009. According to Kinross, the leaching was progressing well.

According to Kinross, gold production in 2009 was lower than 2008 primarily due to lower grades, which more than offset the higher tons processed and the slightly higher recovery.

Production focused on higher grades (although a harder-to-grind portion of the ore body) and was supplemented by lower-grade stockpile ores. The grade mined was lower in 2009 because of three factors: (1) the processing of lower-grade stockpile ore, (2) the mine plan called for mining an area of the pit with a lower grade than the area mined in 2008, and (3) the inclusion of 3.7 million tons added to the heap leach.

Fort Knox paid a royalty of \$832,676 to the Alaska Mental Health Trust Land Office for 2009 production from Trust lands.

As of December 2009, FGMI reached 2.82 million man hours and three years without a lost-time incident. Fort Knox employees worked approximately 1,041,376 man hours in 2009. The milling and mining operations at Fort Knox continue to operate 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. As of the end of 2009, FGMI employed 467 full-time-equivalent personnel, a decrease from the yearly average of 500 employees.

In 2009, Fort Knox and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game were recipients of the Alaska Conservation Alliance and the Resource Development Council's Second Annual Tileston Award for their work in restoring fish habitat and Arctic grayling to Fish Creek.

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Pogo Mine. Pogo Mine, an underground gold mine about 90 miles southeast of Fairbanks and 38 miles northeast of Delta Junction, produced 389,808 ounces of gold in 2009 compared with 347,219 ounces in 2008, a 12 percent increase. The mine was a joint venture between Sumitomo Metal Mining Co. Ltd. (51 percent), Sumitomo Corp. (9 percent), and Teck Resources Ltd. (40 percent) and was operated by Teck Pogo Inc. On July 7, 2009, Teck Resources Ltd. announced the \$245 million sale of its 40 percent ownership to affiliates of Sumitomo Metal Mining Co. Ltd. and Sumitomo Corp. Sumitomo Metal Mining Pogo LLC (SMM Pogo) operates the mine on behalf of owners Sumitomo Metal Mining Co. Ltd. (85 percent) and Sumitomo Corp. (15 percent). Pogo Mine excavated 944,823 tons of material in 2009. According to SMM Pogo, the milling focus in 2009 was continuous improvement and optimization of the milling process. The mill processed 2,550 tons per day in 2009 for a total of 930,836 tons for the year. The budgeted production was 900,527 tons. Gold produced was 389,808 ounces, exceeding the 357,894 ounces budgeted by 9 percent. Pogo poured its one millionth ounce of gold—a milestone—on October 6, 2009.

Employment at year end was 299 full-time-equivalent employees with an additional 101 contract employees in housekeeping and underground development. Mining in 2010 is budgeted for 920,414 tons of ore and 21,000 feet of lateral development.

Pogo was one of three mines that supplied a total of 4.52 pounds of gold for the gold medals being presented at the 2010 Winter Olympics in Vancouver. The others were the Hemlo mine in Ontario and the Trail smelter in British Columbia.

Pogo Mine's proven gold reserves are 2,451,440 tons at 0.445 ounces of gold per ton; probable reserves are 4,133,797 tons at 0.420 ounces of gold per ton.

Usibelli Coal Mine. Usibelli Coal Mine Inc. continued production of subbituminous coal from its Two Bull Ridge site near Healy with an output of 1,861,714 tons of coal in 2009, an increase of 21 percent over the 1,538,000 tons of coal mined in 2008. Of the coal produced at Usibelli in 2009, 975,578 tons (52 percent) were consumed in Alaska; the balance was shipped to South Korea and several other Pacific Rim destinations. Six power plants in interior Alaska utilize approximately 900,000 tons annually.

Permitted reserves at Usibelli total 30.6 million tons. According to Usibelli's website, the mine currently has a work force of about 95 full-time-equivalent employees and operates year-round.

References: D. J. Szumigala, Ph.D., Senior Minerals Geologist, State of Alaska, Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geological & Geophysical Surveys; Lisa Harbo, Development Specialist, Department of Commerce, Community & Economic Development, Office of Economic Development; R. A. Hughes, Development Specialist (Mining & Minerals), State of Alaska, Department of Commerce, Community & Economic Development, Office of Economic Development.



Economic Indicators

ESTIMATED MINING EMPLOYMENT

Alaska
2003–2009¹

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	% chg 2008-09
Gold/silver mining								
Placer	82	64	86	242	208	282	399	41%
Lode	325	433	411	704	808	739	832	13%
Polymetallic mining	295	265	250	245	276	317	321	1%
Base metals mining	388	508	449	457	457	475	413	-13%
Recreational mining	175	175	175	45	54	30	36	20%
Sand and gravel	349	567	400	337	284	277	286	3%
Rock	35	475	148	104	124	93	83	-11%
Coal and peat ^{2 3}	85	94	101	106	113	117	117	0%
Tin, jade, soapstone, ceramics, platinum	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	-
Mineral development	64	283	498	848	735	516	371	-28%
Mineral exploration	88	184	303	435	499	546	422	-23%
TOTAL	1,906	3,048	2,821	3,523	3,558	3,392	3,280	-3%

SOURCE: Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geological & Geophysical Surveys in cooperation with Division of Economic Development, *Alaska's Mineral Industry 2009, Special Report 64*, 2011.

¹Reported man-days are calculated on a 260-day work year to obtain average annual employment unless actual average annual employment numbers are provided.

²This figure does not include all of the man-days associated with peat operations; most of those man-days are included in sand and gravel numbers.

³Coal and peat figures were combined in 2009 to maintain confidentiality.

-- Not reported.

ESTIMATED MINERAL PRODUCTION

Alaska
2003-2009

Mineral	2003	2004*	2005*	2006*	2007**	2008**	2009**	% Chg 2008-09
METALS								
Gold (oz.) [^]	528,191	456,508	427,031	570,129	726,933	800,752	780,657	-3%
Copper (tons)	0	0	0	0	44	--	--	-
Silver (oz.)	18,589,100	16,947,270	11,670,000	16,489,394	20,203,985	14,643,735	15,617,436	7%
Lead (tons)	162,479	150,796	131,366	157,128	167,181	153,705	167,204	9%
Zinc (tons)	714,769	680,015	684,462	673,967	696,115	626,135	712,496	14%
INDUSTRIAL MINERALS								
Sand & Gravel (million tons)>	11.9	20.0	17.0	9.0	14.2	12.5	4.7	-62%
Rock (million tons)>	0.90	7.0	3.0	2.0	2.2	2.5	1.8	-28%
ENERGY MINERALS								
Coal (tons)	1,088,000	1,450,000	1,402,174	1,397,500	1,357,000	1,538,000	1,861,714	21%
Peat (cubic yds.)	35,000	208,032	62,532	66,500	68,367	83,789	240,510	187%

SOURCE: Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geological & Geophysical Surveys in cooperation with Division of Economic Development, *Alaska's Mineral Industry 2009, Special Report 64*, 2011.

NOTE: Production data from DGGs questionnaire, phone interviews with mine and quarry operators, ADOT&PF, and municipalities, regional corporations, and federal land management agencies. Only one copper producer reported in 2007.

* 2004-2006 values revised; 2007-2009 amounts estimated.

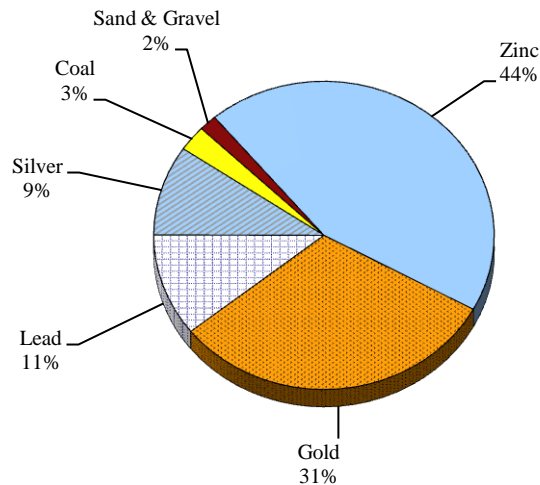
** Numbers are preliminary and subject to revision.

[^] The 2009 lode production was 720,407 ounces, placer 60,250 ounces.

Economic Indicators

ESTIMATED VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION >

Alaska
2009



ESTIMATED VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION >

Alaska
2004-2009

Mineral	2004	2005	2006	2007*	2008*	2009^	% Chg 2008-09
METALS	-----Value in Thousands of Dollars-----						
Gold	\$192,343	\$189,918	\$344,050	\$511,089	\$698,224	\$759,071	9%
Silver	\$113,057	\$85,382	\$190,416	\$270,402	\$219,496	\$229,159	4%
Copper	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$284	--	--	-
Lead	\$120,637	\$115,230	\$183,629	\$389,532	\$287,428	\$260,838	-9%
Zinc	\$651,432	\$862,108	\$2,002,971	\$2,048,452	\$1,055,220	\$1,068,744	1%
Subtotal	\$1,077,469	\$1,252,638	\$2,721,066	\$3,219,759	\$2,260,368	\$2,317,812	3%
Gemstones	--	--	--	--	--	\$300,000	-
INDUSTRIAL MINERALS	-----Value in Thousands of Dollars-----						
Sand & Gravel	\$101,507	\$76,537	\$63,351	\$76,119	\$72,439	\$41,366	-43%
Rock	\$106,208	\$22,547	\$23,846	\$25,510	\$39,325	\$27,234	-31%
Subtotal	\$207,715	\$99,084	\$87,197	\$101,629	\$111,764	\$68,600	-39%
Coal	\$50,750	\$49,076	\$48,913	\$44,555	\$53,830	\$65,159	21%
Peat	\$2,733	\$810	\$1,058	\$1,086	\$1,160	\$3,678	217%
Total	\$1,338,667	\$1,401,608	\$2,858,234	\$3,367,029	\$2,427,122	\$2,755,249	14%

SOURCE: Alaska Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys, Alaska's Mineral Industry, 2004-2009, and personal communications 2004-2011.

NOTE: Data derived from Department of Natural Resources survey questionnaires, interviews with mine operators, U.S. Bureau of Mines data and confidential information. Gemstone production category added in 2009.

* 2007 and 2008 values revised.

^ 2009 Rock, Sand & Gravel production numbers are very preliminary, follow up is proceeding.

Economic Indicators

REPORTED MINING EXPLORATION EXPENDITURES

Eastern Interior Region
1990-2009

	Base Metals	Polymetallic	Precious Metals	Subtotal Metals	Industrial Minerals	Coal and Peat	Other [^]	Total
-----Value in Thousands of Dollars-----								
1990	\$ 5,282	NA	\$ 57,185	\$ 62,467	\$ 370	\$ 321	\$ 97	\$ 63,255
1991	\$ 4,790	NA	\$ 34,422	\$ 39,212	\$ 92	\$ 603	\$ 2	\$ 39,909
1992	\$ 1,116	\$ 3,560	\$ 25,083	\$ 29,759	\$ 25	\$ 425	--	\$ 30,209
1993	\$ 910	\$ 5,677	\$ 23,382	\$ 29,969	\$ 164	--	\$ 125	\$ 30,258
1994	\$ 600	\$ 8,099	\$ 18,816	\$ 27,515	\$ 225	\$ 2,554	\$ 810	\$ 31,104
1995	\$ 2,770	\$ 10,550	\$ 20,883	\$ 34,203	\$ 100	--	\$ 3	\$ 34,306
1996	\$ 1,100	\$ 11,983	\$ 31,239	\$ 44,322	\$ 400	--	--	\$ 44,722
1997	\$ 1,700	\$ 22,347	\$ 32,961	\$ 57,008	\$ 80	\$ 720	--	\$ 57,808
1998	\$ 1,000	\$ 13,727	\$ 42,441	\$ 57,168	\$ 12	\$ 87	--	\$ 57,267
1999	\$ 3,869	\$ 3,168	\$ 44,891	\$ 51,928	\$ 1	--	\$ 410	\$ 52,339
2000	\$ 8,545	\$ 3,933	\$ 21,579	\$ 34,057	\$ 59	--	\$ 736	\$ 34,852
2001	\$ 4,810	\$ 1,977	\$ 15,820	\$ 10,280	\$ 50	\$ 10	\$ 1,106	\$ 23,773
2002	\$ 1,700	\$ 5,162	\$ 17,342	\$ 24,204	\$ 185	--	\$ 2,113	\$ 26,502
2003	\$ 262	\$ 7,081	\$ 19,726	\$ 27,069	--	W	\$ 533	\$ 27,602
2004	\$ 3,100	\$ 40,237	\$ 26,954	\$ 70,291	\$ 213	\$ 50	\$ 258	\$ 70,812
2005	\$ 1,764	\$ 54,271	\$ 46,255	\$ 102,290	\$ 142	--	\$ 1,463	\$ 103,895
2006	\$ 5,069	\$ 81,073	\$ 89,793	\$ 175,935	\$ 20	\$ 2,394	\$ 580	\$ 178,929
2007	\$ 38,888	\$ 123,488	\$ 155,601	\$ 317,977	\$ 43	\$ 7,675	\$ 3,447	\$ 329,142
2008	\$ 30,116	\$ 163,030	\$ 134,885	\$ 328,031	--	W	\$ 19,238	\$ 347,269
2009	\$ 3,863	\$ 85,872	\$ 84,021	\$ 173,756	\$ 18	W	\$ 6,194	\$ 179,968
Total	\$ 121,254	\$ 645,235	\$ 943,279	\$ 1,697,441	\$ 2,199	\$ 14,839	\$ 37,115	\$ 1,763,921

SOURCE: Alaska Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys, *Alaska's Mineral Industry*, and personal communications 2004-2011.

NA Not available.

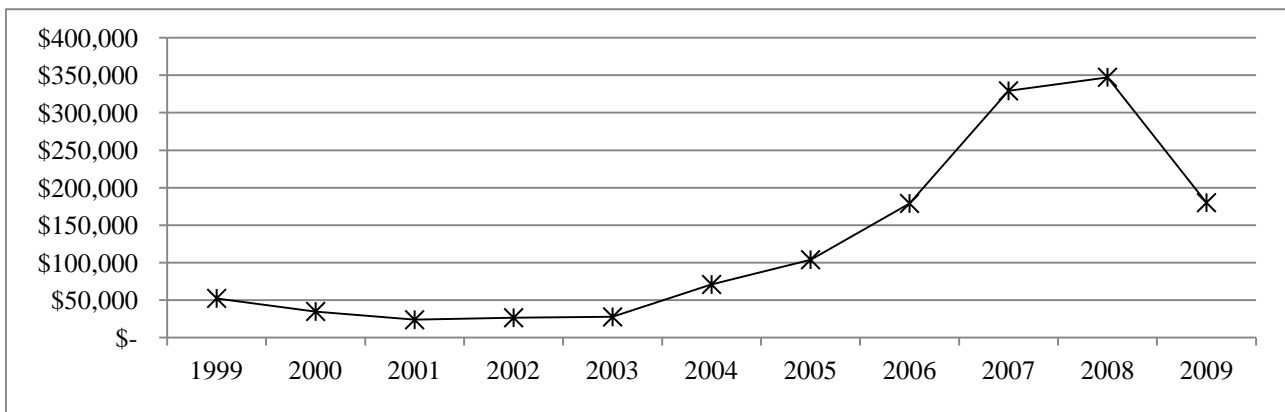
-- Not reported.

W Withheld; data included in "Other" category.

[^] Other uranium, tin, diamonds, magnetite sands, and tantalum.

REPORTED MINING EXPLORATION EXPENDITURES

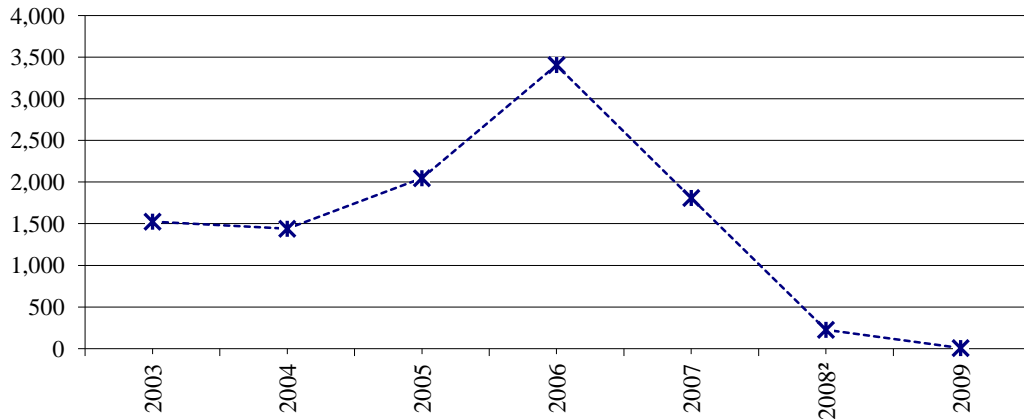
Alaska by Commodity
1999-2009



Economic Indicators

NEW MINING CLAIMS FILED

Fairbanks Recording District
2003-2009



NEW MINING CLAIMS FILED**

Fairbanks Recording District
2003-2009

Quadrangle* ¹	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 ²	2009	% Chg 2008-09
39 Bettles	0	0	12	7	0	26	6	-76.9%
48 Tanana	32	53	45	46	52	-	u	-
49 Livengood	111	117	89	125	41	36	u	-
50 Circle	180	99	126	147	101	-	u	-
58 Fairbanks	114	102	70	96	61	23	u	-
59 Big Delta	478	631	988	2,218	153	-	u	-
60 Eagle	78	113	230	257	589	-	u	-
67 Healy	19	111	149	47	271	-	u	-
68 Mt. Hayes	492	180	337	429	131	-	u	-
69 Tanacross	20	33	0	34	410	140	u	-
TOTAL NEW CLAIMS	1,524	1,439	2,046	3,406	1,809	225	6	-97.3%

SOURCE: Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Land Records Information Section and US Bureau of Land Management, 2003-2009, personal communication 2011.

NOTE: Unlisted quadrangles¹ did not have any staked mining claims between 2003 and 2008.

² State mining claim information is estimated and not complete.

* Quadrangle numbers refer to the Division of Mining and Geological and Geophysical Survey's quadrangle-numbering system.

** Numbers are preliminary and may be revised.

u New state mining claim data for 2009 was unavailable by press deadline.

EMPLOYMENT

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES*

Fairbanks MSA, Alaska and the United States
2005-2011

		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
F	January	7.0	6.7	6.3	6.4	7.8	8.7	7.8
A	February	7.4	7.0	6.3	6.4	7.8	8.5	7.4
I	March	6.5	6.4	5.7	6.1	7.5	8.2	7.3
R	April	6.2	6.1	5.5	5.5	6.7	7.2	6.7
B	May	5.4	5.4	4.9	5.5	7.0	6.8	6.5
A	June	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.2	7.5	6.9	7.1
N	July	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.5	6.6	6.2	
K	August	4.7	4.9	4.8	5.3	6.4	6.1	
S	September	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.3	6.7	6.2	
	October	5.2	4.6	4.6	5.7	7.0	6.3	
M	November	5.8	5.1	5.2	5.9	7.1	6.8	
S	December	6.0	5.3	5.8	6.5	7.4	7.1	
A	Average	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.9	7.1	7.1	
	January	8.0	7.8	7.2	7.2	8.1	9.3	8.6
	February	8.4	8.1	7.1	7.2	8.5	9.5	8.4
	March	7.6	7.4	6.6	7.0	8.3	9.2	8.2
A	April	7.1	7.0	6.2	6.4	7.7	8.3	7.7
L	May	6.4	6.4	5.7	6.3	7.5	7.7	7.3
A	June	6.7	6.5	6.0	6.5	7.9	7.7	7.9
S	July	5.9	5.9	5.5	5.8	7.1	7.0	
K	August	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.8	7.1	7.0	
A	September	6.3	5.7	5.5	5.8	7.5	7.2	
	October	6.3	5.6	5.5	6.0	7.8	7.3	
	November	7.1	6.1	5.9	6.4	7.8	7.8	
	December	7.2	6.4	6.5	7.0	8.3	8.1	
	Average	6.9	6.5	6.1	6.5	7.8	8.0	
U	January	5.7	5.1	5.0	5.4	8.5	10.6	9.8
N	February	5.8	5.1	4.9	5.2	8.9	10.4	9.5
I	March	5.4	4.8	4.5	5.2	9.0	10.2	9.2
T	April	4.9	4.5	4.3	4.8	8.6	9.5	8.7
E	May	4.9	4.4	4.3	5.2	9.1	9.3	8.7
D	June	5.2	4.8	4.7	5.7	9.7	9.6	9.3
	July	5.2	5.0	4.9	6.0	9.7	9.7	
S	August	4.9	4.6	4.6	6.1	9.6	9.5	
T	September	4.8	4.4	4.5	6.0	9.5	9.2	
A	October	4.6	4.1	4.4	6.1	9.5	9.0	
T	November	4.8	4.3	4.5	6.5	9.4	9.3	
E	December	4.6	4.3	4.8	7.1	9.7	9.1	
S	Average	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.8	9.3	9.6	

SOURCES: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Section, website: <http://www.laborstats.alaska.gov>, and personal communications 2005-2011. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey*, and website: <http://www.bls.gov>, 2005-2011.

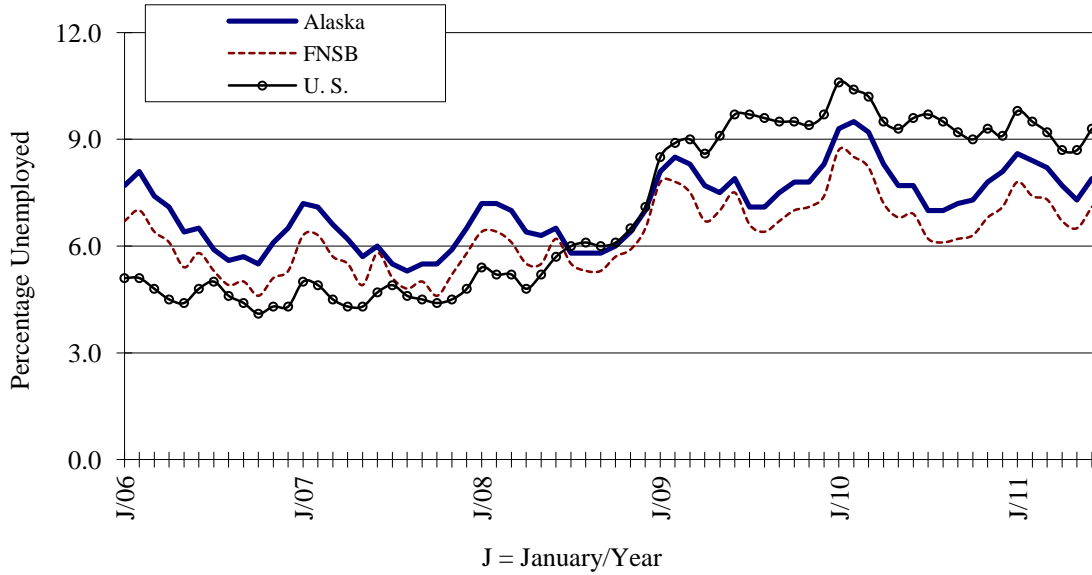
NOTE: Rates presented are "not seasonally adjusted". Local data prior to 2000 is not comparable with data from 2000 forward due to the way the labor force stats are calculated for boroughs and census areas.

* May be subject to revision.

Employment

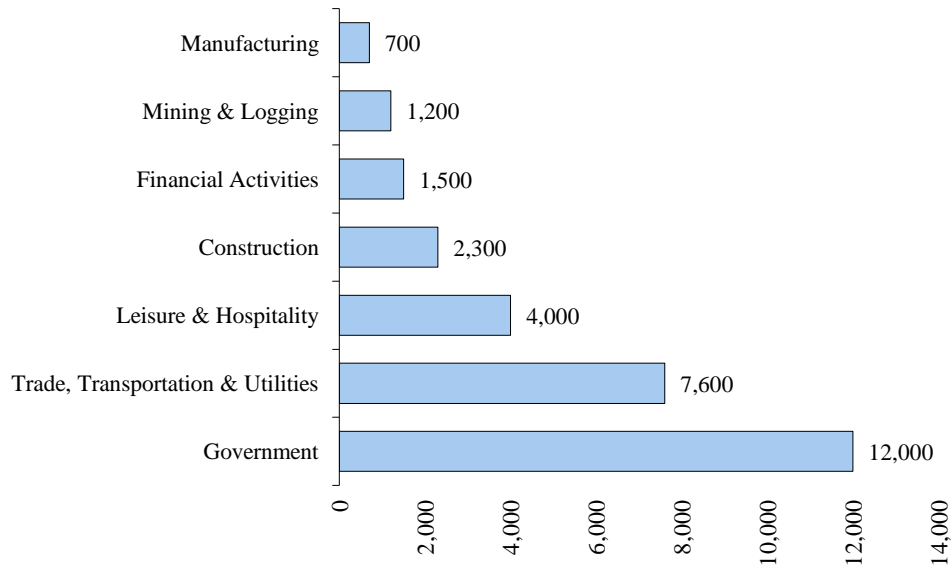
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

State of Alaska, FNSB, the United States
2006-2011



AVERAGE MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES BY SECTOR

Fairbanks North Star Borough
Second Quarter Average 2011



Employment

AVERAGE MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES BY INDUSTRY

Fairbanks North Star Borough (MSA¹)
2010-2011

Industry	2011		Year-to-Date Average		% Change 2010-11
	2011	2010	2011	2010	
Reporting Period	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	Jan-Jun	Jan-Jun	Jan-Jun
Mining and Logging³	1,100	1,200	1,200	1,000	20.0%
Construction	2,000	2,700	2,300	2,400	-4.2%
Manufacturing	600	700	700	600	16.7%
Trade/Transportation/Utilities	7,300	7,900	7,600	7,500	1.3%
Wholesale Trade	600	600	600	600	0.0%
Retail Trade	4,300	4,700	4,500	4,500	0.0%
Trans/Warehouse/Utilities	2,400	2,600	2,500	2,400	4.2%
Information	500	500	500	500	0.0%
Financial Activities	1,400	1,500	1,500	1,500	0.0%
Professional & Business Svcs	2,300	2,500	2,400	2,300	4.3%
Educational & Health Services	4,900	5,000	5,000	4,900	2.0%
Health Care	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	0.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	3,700	4,300	4,000	3,900	2.6%
Other Services	1,100	1,200	1,100	1,200	-8.3%
Government	12,100	11,900	12,000	12,400	-3.2%
Federal Government	3,300	3,500	3,400	3,500	-2.9%
State Government	5,400	5,600	5,500	5,500	0.0%
Local Government ²	3,400	2,700	3,100	3,400	-8.8%
Total Nonfarm	37,100	39,400	38,200	38,100	0.3%

SOURCE: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section, and the U.S. Department of Labor Statistics. State website: <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/ces/ces.htm>, 2011.

NOTE: Data provided are subject to change. Employment reporting format has changed because Fairbanks became a metropolitan area in 2003 and 2004. Please note that rounding is to nearest 100.

- Benchmark date: March 2010 for the 2010 dataset.
- Nonfarm Wage & Salary excludes self-employed workers, fishers, domestics, and unpaid family workers.
- Government includes employees of public school systems and the University of Alaska.
- Beginning January 2001, wage and salary employment estimates were published under a new classification system. The Standard Industrial Classification system (SIC) has been replaced by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Data prior to 2001 are comparable only at the Total Nonfarm and Government levels.

¹ Metropolitan Statistical Area

² As of January 2001, certain federally-recognized tribal entities were moved to Local Government, which created a series break for Total Government and Local Government. Please see the April 2002 Alaska Economic Trends publication for a detailed explanation.

³ This category was previously called "Natural Resources and Mining". The change is in name only; the industries it includes remain the same.

Employment

ANNUAL AVERAGE MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

Fairbanks North Star Borough
2007-2010

Industry	2007	2008	2009	2010	% Change 2009-10
Natural Resources & Mining	1,153	1,100	1,108	1,161	4.8%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting	36	42	40	45	12.5%
Mining	1,116	1,058	1,068	1,117	4.6%
Construction	2,756	2,765	2,490	2,641	6.1%
Construction of Buildings	849	804	743	751	1.1%
Heavy Construction	263	206	229	374	63.3%
Specialty Trade Contractors	1,644	1,755	1,519	1,517	-0.1%
Manufacturing	653	649	639	604	-5.5%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	7,673	7,701	7,738	7,642	-1.2%
Wholesale Trade	663	652	656	654	-0.3%
Retail Trade	4,656	4,658	4,537	4,551	0.3%
General Merchandise Stores	1,268	1,388	1,355	1,341	-1.0%
Food & Beverage	450	486	456	471	3.3%
Transportation & Warehousing	2,038	2,029	2,141	2,020	-5.7%
Air Transportation	609	650	606	607	0.2%
Transit & Ground Passenger	194	-	278	299	*
Information	564	588	533	497	-6.8%
Telecommunication	296	317	309	296	-4.2%
Financial Activities	1,597	1,534	1,558	1,553	-0.3%
Finance & Insurance	875	894	887	877	-1.1%
Credit Intermediation, etc.	519	536	534	517	-3.2%
Real Estate, Renting & Leasing	722	641	671	676	0.7%
Real Estate	465	384	407	428	5.2%
Professional & Business Services	2,223	2,341	2,174	2,368	8.9%
Professional, Scientific, Technical Services	1,089	1,197	1,300	1,515	16.5%
Management of Companies & Enterprises	40	-	57	53	*
Administrative & Waste Services	1,095	-	817	800	*
Educational & Health Services	4,239	4,376	4,541	4,910	8.1%
Health Care & Social Assistance	4,096	4,226	4,384	4,675	6.6%
Leisure & Hospitality	4,316	4,161	4,001	4,084	2.1%
Accommodation	1,061	1,051	927	969	4.5%
Food Services & Drinking Places	2,777	2,653	2,591	2,671	3.1%
Other Services	1,287	1,245	1,251	1,116	-10.8%
Membership Organizations, etc.	607	602	610	510	-16.4%
Repair & Maintenance	456	439	434	403	-7.1%
Government	11,732	11,789	11,816	12,072	2.2%
Federal Government	3,450	3,472	3,469	3,495	0.7%
State Government	5,233	5,251	5,289	5,487	3.7%
Local Government	3,049	3,066	3,058	3,090	1.0%
Unclassified Establishments	36	11	7	39	457.1%
Total Industries	38,228	38,261	37,855	38,688	2.2%

SOURCE: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section; *Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages* (aka *Employment & Earnings Summary*, 2010 (data are preliminary and subject to revision).

NOTE: Blanks in the Total Earnings & Avg Mo Earnings columns due to confidentiality; data are suppressed.

* Not available.

Employment

ANNUAL AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGE BY INDUSTRY

Fairbanks North Star Borough
2007-2010

Industry	2007	2008	2009	2010	% Change 2009-2010
Natural Resources & Mining	\$6,448	\$6,993	\$7,414	\$7,348	-0.9%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting	\$1,837	\$1,695	\$1,793	\$1,711	-4.6%
Mining	\$6,598	\$7,201	\$7,624	\$7,574	-0.7%
Construction	\$5,223	\$5,625	\$5,656	\$5,922	4.7%
Construction of Buildings	\$4,834	\$5,273	\$5,524	\$5,382	-2.6%
Heavy Construction	\$6,036	\$6,493	\$6,896	\$6,217	-9.8%
Specialty Trade Contractors	\$5,294	\$5,684	\$5,534	\$6,117	10.5%
Manufacturing	\$4,122	\$4,212	\$4,370	\$4,416	1.1%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	\$3,189	\$3,276	\$3,390	\$3,240	-4.4%
Wholesale Trade	\$3,525	\$3,809	\$4,037	\$4,035	0.0%
Retail Trade	\$2,444	\$2,475	\$2,501	\$2,549	1.9%
General Merchandise Stores	\$2,264	\$2,325	\$2,302	\$2,342	1.7%
Food & Beverage	\$2,273	\$2,274	\$2,343	\$2,358	0.6%
Transportation & Warehousing	\$4,358	\$4,443	\$4,523	\$3,849	-14.9%
Air Transportation	\$3,471	\$3,467	\$3,674	\$3,693	0.5%
Transit & Ground Passenger	-	-	\$2,366	\$2,272	-4.0%
Information	\$4,042	\$4,212	\$4,251	\$4,258	0.2%
Telecommunication	\$5,272	\$5,166	\$5,058	\$5,026	-0.6%
Financial Activities	\$3,568	\$3,611	\$3,745	\$3,878	3.6%
Finance & Insurance	\$3,830	\$3,828	\$4,006	\$4,238	5.8%
Credit Intermediation, etc.	\$3,446	\$3,419	\$3,720	\$3,914	5.2%
Real Estate, Renting & Leasing	\$3,252	\$3,308	\$3,399	\$3,410	0.3%
Real Estate	\$3,350	\$3,165	\$3,213	\$3,236	0.7%
Professional & Business Services	\$3,321	\$3,561	\$3,719	\$3,848	3.5%
Professional, Scientific, Technical Services	\$3,617	\$3,985	\$4,107	\$4,229	3.0%
Management of Companies & Enterprises	-	-	\$5,564	\$5,871	5.5%
Administrative & Waste Services	-	-	\$2,971	\$2,996	0.8%
Educational & Health Services	\$3,200	\$3,387	\$3,465	\$3,472	0.2%
Health Care & Social Assistance	\$3,234	\$3,425	\$3,499	\$3,512	0.4%
Leisure & Hospitality	\$1,426	\$1,484	\$1,487	\$1,487	0.0%
Accommodation	\$2,259	\$2,312	\$2,349	\$2,183	-7.1%
Food Services & Drinking Places	\$1,155	\$1,210	\$1,240	\$1,278	3.1%
Other Services	\$2,213	\$2,278	\$2,363	\$2,369	0.3%
Membership Organizations, etc.	\$1,823	\$1,868	\$1,977	\$1,852	-6.3%
Repair & Maintenance	\$3,064	\$3,150	\$3,275	\$3,389	3.5%
Government	\$3,832	\$3,948	\$4,176	\$4,297	2.9%
Federal Government	\$4,762	\$4,793	\$4,946	\$5,220	5.5%
State Government	\$3,560	\$3,727	\$3,980	\$4,004	0.6%
Local Government	\$3,247	\$3,370	\$3,641	\$3,774	3.7%
Unclassified Establishments	\$2,277	\$3,299	\$3,291	\$2,081	-36.8%
Total Industries	\$3,452	\$3,606	\$3,738	\$3,789	1.4%

SOURCE: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section; *Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages* fka *Employment & Earnings Summary*, 2010 (data are preliminary and subject to revision).

NOTE: Blanks in the Total Earnings & Avg Mo Earnings columns due to confidentiality; data are suppressed.

* Not available.

Employment

QUARTERLY CENSUS OF EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES BY INDUSTRY*^

Fairbanks North Star Borough

By Quarter

Industry	--3Q 2010 Avg Mo--		--4Q 2010 Avg Mo--		% Chg from prev Qtr	
	Employmt	Wage	Employmt	Wage	Employmt	Wage
Natural Resources & Mining	1,287	\$7,239	1,292	\$7,964	0.4%	10.0%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting	48	\$1,744	24	\$1,859	-50.0%	6.6%
Mining	1,239	\$7,454	1,268	\$8,079	2.3%	8.4%
Construction	3,350	\$6,207	2,368	\$6,359	-29.3%	2.4%
Construction of Buildings	932	\$5,591	710	\$5,963	-23.8%	6.7%
Heavy Construction	520	\$6,063	283	\$6,264	-45.6%	3.3%
Specialty Trade Contractors	1,898	\$6,548	1,376	\$6,582	-27.5%	0.5%
Manufacturing	644	\$4,433	590	\$4,610	-8.4%	4.0%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	8,040	\$3,331	7,504	\$3,379	-6.7%	1.4%
Wholesale Trade	672	\$3,957	653	\$4,437	-2.8%	12.1%
Retail Trade	4,634	\$2,601	4,617	\$2,626	-0.4%	1.0%
General Merchandise Stores	1,360	\$2,415	1,351	\$2,345	-0.7%	-2.9%
Food & Beverage	480	\$2,514	477	\$2,323	-0.6%	-7.6%
Transportation & Warehousing	2,299	\$3,924	1,825	\$4,040	-20.6%	3.0%
Air Transportation	636	\$3,710	585	\$3,735	-8.0%	0.7%
Transit & Ground Passenger	277	\$2,066	315	\$2,517	13.7%	21.8%
Information	491	\$4,392	487	\$4,350	-0.8%	-1.0%
Telecommunication	292	\$4,914	292	\$5,273	0.0%	7.3%
Financial Activities	1,596	\$3,682	1,537	\$4,258	-3.7%	15.6%
Finance & Insurance	878	\$3,897	880	\$4,675	0.2%	20.0%
Credit Intermediation, etc.	514	\$3,549	512	\$4,070	-0.4%	14.7%
Real Estate, Renting & Leasing	718	\$3,419	657	\$3,699	-8.5%	8.2%
Real Estate	453	\$3,217	421	\$3,380	-7.1%	5.1%
Professional & Business Services	2,487	\$3,781	2,360	\$4,521	-5.1%	19.6%
Professional, Scientific, Technical Services	1,594	\$4,140	1,515	\$5,186	-5.0%	25.3%
Management of Companies & Enterprises	51	\$5,445	49	\$5,698	-3.9%	4.6%
Administrative & Waste Services	842	\$2,999	796	\$3,183	-5.5%	6.1%
Educational & Health Services	4,882	\$3,546	4,934	\$3,731	1.1%	5.2%
Health Care & Social Assistance	4,728	\$3,570	4,695	\$3,775	-0.7%	5.7%
Leisure & Hospitality	4,626	\$1,626	3,724	\$1,574	-19.5%	-3.2%
Accommodation	1,273	\$2,439	747	\$2,589	-41.3%	6.2%
Food Services & Drinking Places	2,796	\$1,335	2,612	\$1,315	-6.6%	-1.5%
Other Services	1,180	\$2,337	1,106	\$2,449	-6.3%	4.8%
Membership Organizations, etc.	580	\$1,823	491	\$1,861	-15.3%	2.1%
Repair & Maintenance	399	\$3,456	409	\$3,544	2.5%	2.5%
Government	11,518	\$4,543	12,624	\$4,346	9.6%	-4.3%
Federal Government	3,634	\$5,303	3,377	\$5,612	-7.1%	5.8%
State Government	5,292	\$4,368	5,656	\$4,148	6.9%	-5.0%
Local Government	2,592	\$3,835	3,591	\$3,278	38.5%	-14.5%
Unclassified Establishments	46	\$2,419	50	\$2,090	8.7%	-13.6%
Total Industries	40,147	\$3,916	38,577	\$3,993	-3.9%	2.0%

SOURCE: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section; *Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages* fka *Employment & Earnings Summary*, State of Alaska website: <http://almis.labor.state.ak.us>, 2011.

* All numbers are preliminary and there is an approximate 6 month lag in data release.

HOUSING

APARTMENT / MULTI-PLEX VACANCY RATES ^

Fairbanks North Star Borough
2007-2011

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	-----Percent Vacant -----				
March ^	1.5	9.6	18.5	6.9	8.8
June	9.7	9.4	11.1	7.6	10.2
September	11.9	15.6	5.3	8.9	
December	12.2	20.2	6.6	10.1	

SOURCE: FNSB Community Research Center Rental Survey, 2007-2011.

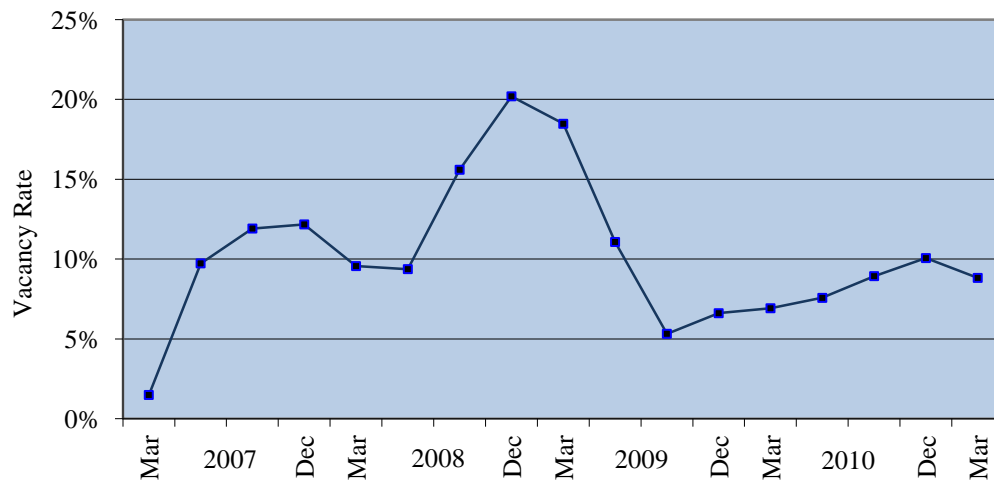
NOTE: Vacancy rates are based on a sample of 3,000 to 4,000 rental units and include data for apartments, duplexes, tri-plexes and larger multi-plex rental properties. They do not include single-family houses, mobile homes or cabins. Changes in seasonal apartment availability may also factor into the Fall and Winter figures.

Vacancy influences: The Ft. Wainwright Army 172nd Stryker Brigade was deployed to Iraq in Fall-Winter 2005-06, Fall-Winter 2008-09, and Spring-Summer 2011-12. Ft. Wainwright base housing privatized and contracted management to New Haven Communities in May 2009. Birchwood Apartments (400 units; 3-5 bdrm.) which were once on-base military housing was privatized and started public advertising May 2007 (included in this survey June 2007). Alpine Lodge (16 Units: efficiencies) entered the market as seasonal rental housing beginning 4th Quarter 2007. Lazelle Estates (37 Units:3-4 bedrooms) appeared on market survey September 2007. Aging Fairview Manor demolished 81 Units in 2008 and 30 Units in 2010. Weeks Field Estates has replaced them with 74 Units in 2009. In 2011, Weeks Field Estates will have completed 56 Units more. Walden Estates, once off-base military housing, privatized and placed 150 units; 3-5 bdrms., on the market for sale or rent (27:duplexes; 23:4-plexes; 4:houses) in June 2010 (PHII).

^ Correction made to March 2011 data on June 24, 2011.

APARTMENT / MULTI-PLEX VACANCY RATES

Fairbanks North Star Borough
2007-2011



Housing

RENTAL HOUSING UNITS AVAILABLE ^

Fairbanks North Star Borough
2008-2011

	----- Apartments -----				----- Houses -----				Mobile Homes	Cabins	Total Rentals
	Eff.	1-BR	2-BR	3+BR	1-BR	2-BR	3-BR	4+BR			
2008											
March	43	132	117	190	10	12	18	10	11	27	570
June	39	72	105	241	9	15	39	4	5	20	549
September	68	277	183	241	8	16	36	19	17	49	914
December	91	266	262	291	10	19	26	21	11	31	1,028
2009											
March	59	257	234	233	5	14	15	13	3	18	851
June	36	198	138	149	7	10	12	16	7	21	594
September	35	67	57	51	8	9	3	12	5	18	265
December	56	106	81	64	9	6	16	16	7	34	395
2010											
March	38	95	93	74	5	5	16	6	NA	16	348
June	34	64	107	108	2	5	8	6	2	10	346
September	70	121	112	103	1	16	36	15	6	21	501
December	51	173	143	80	5	15	18	12	2	23	522
2011											
March ^	41	146	120	66	5	11	8	15	1	12	425
June	40	170	180	116	4	16	45	7	3	30	611
% Change											
2010-11	18%	166%	68%	7%	100%	220%	463%	17%	50%	200%	77%
June											

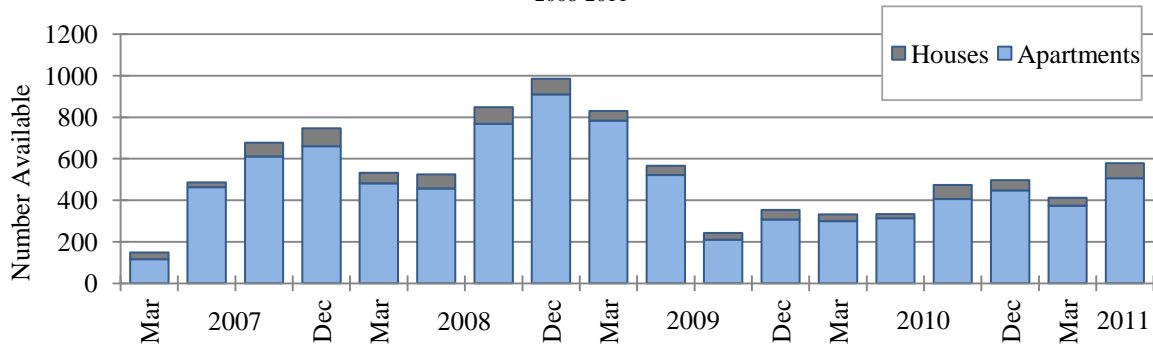
SOURCE: Community Research Center rental surveys, 2008-2011, including most major apartment complexes, *Fairbanks Daily News-Miner* advertisements, and <http://www.craigslist.com> during the week surrounding the 19th of March, June, September and December.

NOTE: Birchwood Apartments (400 units; 3-5 bdrm.) which were once on-base military housing was privatized and started public advertising May 2007 (included in this survey June 2007). Alpine Lodge (16 Units: efficiencies) entered the market as seasonal rental housing beginning 4th Quarter 2007. Lazelle Estates (37 Units: 3-4 bedrooms) appeared on market survey September 2007. Aging Fairview Manor demolished 111 Units from 2008-2010. Weeks Field Estates has replaced them with 74 Units in 2009 and 56 Units more in 2011. Walden Estates, once off-base military housing, privatized and placed 150 units; 3-5 bdrms., on the market for sale or rent (27:duplexes; 23:4-plexes; 4:houses) in June 2010 (PHI). See *Vacancy Rates* footer for deployments.

^ Correction made to March 2011 data on June 24, 2011.

RENTAL HOUSING UNITS AVAILABLE

Fairbanks North Star Borough
2008-2011



Housing

AVERAGE MONTHLY RENTS FOR AVAILABLE HOUSING UNITS ^

Fairbanks North Star Borough
2008-2011

	----- Apartments -----				----- Houses -----				Mobile Homes	Cabins
	Eff.	1-BR	2-BR	3+ BR	1-BR	2-BR	3-BR	4+ BR		
2008										
March	\$574	\$759	\$1,024	\$1,662	\$900	\$1,137	\$1,419	\$1,650	\$814	\$492
June	\$620	\$791	\$1,019	\$1,807	\$922	\$1,195	\$1,525	\$1,837	\$748	\$491
September	\$741	\$849	\$1,071	\$1,763	\$890	\$1,248	\$1,518	\$2,314	\$962	\$518
December	\$713	\$836	\$1,023	\$1,736	\$827	\$1,038	\$1,437	\$2,447	\$866	\$563
2009										
March	\$678	\$862	\$1,035	\$1,751	\$1,008	\$1,218	\$1,476	\$2,470	\$898	\$578
June	\$674	\$857	\$1,018	\$1,705	\$1,254	\$1,129	\$1,584	\$2,227	\$760	\$558
September	\$835	\$898	\$1,078	\$1,844	\$931	\$1,138	\$1,333	\$2,353	\$824	\$527
December	\$760	\$867	\$1,047	\$1,852	\$1,552	\$1,111	\$1,555	\$2,230	\$821	\$505
2010										
March	\$617	\$817	\$1,028	\$1,763	\$960	\$1,489	\$1,516	\$2,073	NA	\$562
June	\$685	\$874	\$1,063	\$1,837	\$1,125	\$1,310	\$1,606	\$1,903	\$1,300	\$535
September	\$842	\$901	\$1,124	\$1,613	\$950	\$1,288	\$1,649	\$2,101	\$795	\$589
December	\$737	\$901	\$1,102	\$1,583	\$840	\$1,319	\$1,588	\$2,098	\$925	\$608
2011										
March ^	\$644	\$904	\$1,143	\$1,571	\$990	\$1,350	\$1,481	\$2,245	\$850	\$570
June	\$723	\$901	\$1,136	\$1,642	\$1,137	\$1,318	\$1,632	\$2,187	\$800	\$628
% Change										
2010-11	6%	3%	7%	-11%	1%	1%	2%	15%	-38%	17%
June										

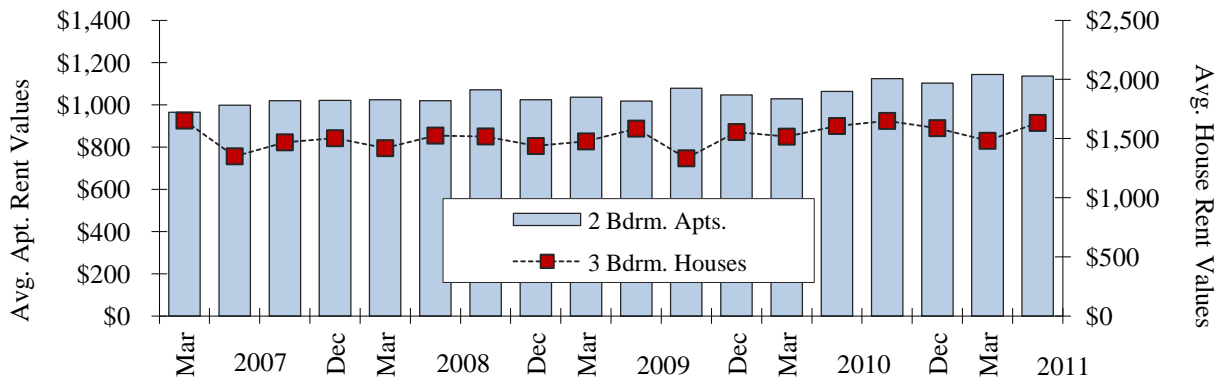
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^ Correction made to data on June 24, 2011.

AVERAGE MONTHLY RENTS FOR AVAILABLE HOUSING UNITS

Fairbanks North Star Borough
2007-2011



Housing

RESIDENTIAL HOUSING SALES*

Fairbanks North Star Borough
2009-2011**

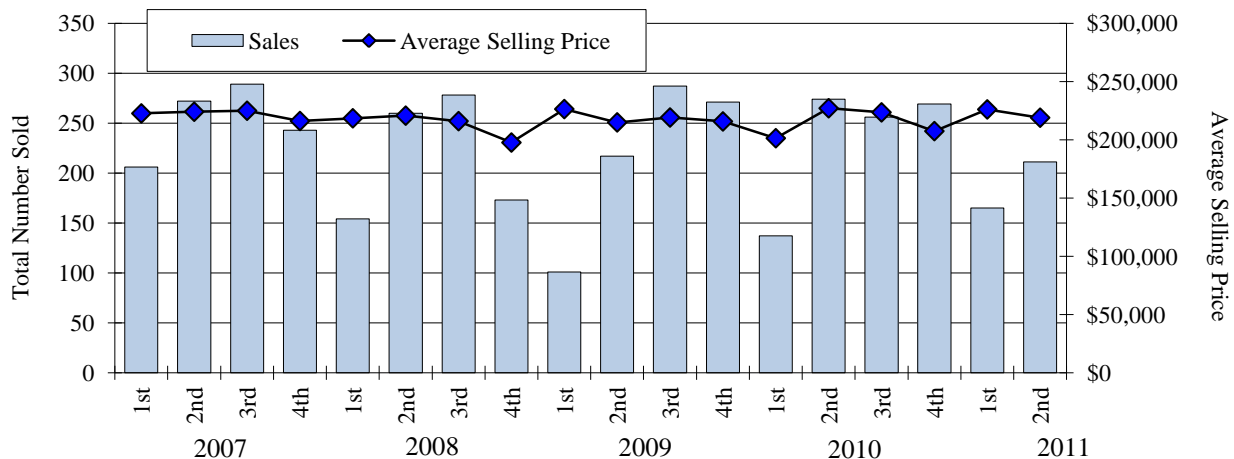
Quarter	1 Bedroom		2 Bedroom		3 Bedroom		4 Bedroom		5+ Bedroom		Total # Sold	Avg.Price
	#	Price	#	Price	#	Price	#	Price	#	Price		
2009												
1st Qtr.	7	\$152,834	14	\$158,295	52	\$224,299	21	\$266,933	7	\$329,360	101	\$226,343
2nd Qtr.	12	\$102,783	36	\$159,202	114	\$220,742	47	\$264,209	8	\$260,517	217	\$214,890
3rd Qtr.	16	\$95,618	47	\$165,116	157	\$225,087	53	\$271,545	14	\$275,528	287	\$219,088
4th Qtr.	11	\$107,581	57	\$160,385	142	\$226,106	50	\$255,550	11	\$295,627	271	\$215,726
2009 Total	46	\$109,055	154	\$161,362	465	\$224,245	171	\$264,285	40	\$287,474	876	\$217,845
2010												
1st Qtr.	4	\$77,125	22	\$145,470	74	\$199,165	30	\$249,569	7	\$263,971	137	\$201,328
2nd Qtr.	18	\$115,860	36	\$154,643	148	\$238,118	60	\$268,627	12	\$266,016	274	\$227,022
3rd Qtr.	20	\$129,520	36	\$156,949	137	\$228,472	50	\$285,938	13	\$259,723	256	\$223,494
4th Qtr.	17	\$107,794	45	\$136,580	134	\$214,027	58	\$256,721	15	\$282,959	269	\$207,407
2010 Total	59	\$115,540	139	\$147,941	493	\$223,043	198	\$266,623	47	\$269,378	936	\$216,659
2011												
1st Qtr.	5	\$107,300	30	\$161,399	89	\$232,332	35	\$270,897	6	\$293,258	165	\$226,042
2nd Qtr.	10	\$120,650	31	\$174,480	110	\$216,306	47	\$264,488	13	\$257,780	211	\$218,915
2011 Total	15	\$116,200	61	\$168,047	199	\$223,473	82	\$267,224	19	\$268,984	376	\$222,043
% Chg. 2nd Qtr. 2010-11	-44%	4%	-14%	13%	-26%	-9%	-22%	-2%	8%	-3%	-23%	-4%
% Chg. ANNUAL 2009-10	28%	6%	-10%	-8%	6%	-1%	16%	1%	18%	-6%	7%	-1%

SOURCE: Greater Fairbanks Board of Realtors and Alaska/Multiple Listing Service, Inc., personal and computer printout communications 2009-2011. Fairbanks Area MLS District data maintained by the Board or its MLS may not reflect all real estate activity in the market, and neither the Board nor its MLS guarantees or is in any way responsible for accuracy of the data.

* Does not include houses without bedrooms or sales of housing with zero lot lines.

RESIDENTIAL HOUSING SALES

Fairbanks North Star Borough
2007-2011, Quarterly Data



Housing

ANNUAL AVERAGE RESIDENTIAL HOUSING SALES*

Fairbanks North Star Borough
2000-2010

Year	1 Bedroom		2 Bedroom		3 Bedroom		4 Bedroom		5+ Bedroom		Total # Sold	Avg. Selling Price	% Chg fr prev yr	
	#	Price	#	Price	#	Price	#	Price	#	Price			Total # Sold	Avg. Price
2000	59	\$53,824	180	\$92,473	396	\$140,714	140	\$173,130	41	\$187,028	816	\$131,679	11.3%	2.7%
2001	61	\$63,591	233	\$94,299	432	\$150,035	162	\$176,423	47	\$188,765	935	\$137,025	14.6%	4.1%
2002	43	\$68,595	175	\$100,499	295	\$158,241	130	\$213,208	50	\$201,706	693	\$151,545	-25.9%	10.6%
2003	59	\$74,127	204	\$107,667	410	\$170,379	173	\$204,159	47	\$237,134	893	\$159,751	28.9%	5.4%
2004	65	\$93,531	164	\$120,336	441	\$178,733	147	\$214,663	39	\$240,959	856	\$170,080	-4.1%	6.5%
2005	55	\$95,452	160	\$135,749	439	\$207,847	163	\$244,873	38	\$266,373	855	\$196,785	-0.1%	15.7%
2006	64	\$107,793	158	\$148,952	554	\$220,860	194	\$262,791	46	\$288,256	1016	\$213,613	18.8%	8.6%
2007	58	\$107,211	176	\$170,842	541	\$228,359	194	\$271,421	41	\$288,301	1010	\$222,084	-0.6%	4.0%
2008	59	\$107,872	135	\$155,583	493	\$218,826	159	\$277,801	19	\$306,389	865	\$214,151	-14.4%	-3.6%
2009	46	\$109,055	154	\$161,362	465	\$224,245	171	\$264,285	40	\$287,474	876	\$217,845	1.3%	1.7%
2010	59	\$115,540	139	\$147,941	493	\$223,043	198	\$266,623	47	\$269,378	936	\$216,659	6.8%	-0.5%
Annual Average 2000-10	57	\$90,599	171	\$130,518	451	\$192,844	166	\$233,580	41	\$251,069	886	\$184,656		

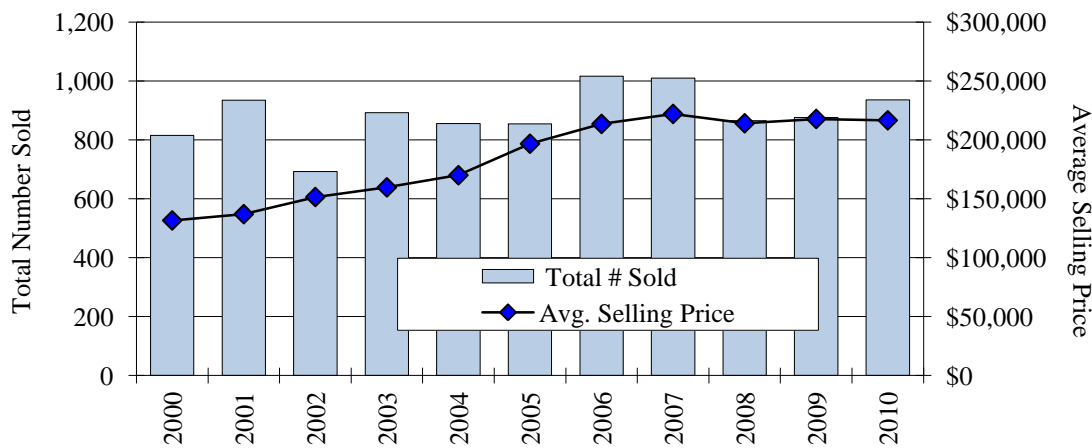
SOURCE: Greater Fairbanks Board of Realtors and Alaska/Multiple Listing Service, Inc., personal and computer printout communications 2000-2010. Fairbanks Area MLS District data maintained by the Board or its MLS may not reflect all real estate activity in the market, and neither the Board nor its MLS guarantees or is in any way responsible for accuracy of the data.

* Does not include houses without bedrooms or housing with zero lot lines.

** The Year-End Total number of sales includes the calculated average price of sales.

ANNUAL RESIDENTIAL HOUSING SALES*

Fairbanks North Star Borough
2000-2010



Housing

NEW STRUCTURES BY UNIT ANNUAL REPORT*

Fairbanks North Star Borough
2001-2011

Year Built	City of Fairbanks				City of North Pole			
	SFR	Cabin	Multi Family	Fairbanks Total	SFR	Cabin	Multi Family	North Pole Total
2001	24		4	28	1		6	7
2002	42	1	4	47	4		2	6
2003	65		14	79	9			9
2004	61	1	4	66	37		14	51
2005	67	1	14	82	41	1		42
2006	69		14	83	37		2	39
2007	62	4	2	68	29		8	37
2008	14			14	11			11
2009	10	1		11	2			2
2010	16	8	60	84	9		2	11
2011	6			6				0
Total 2001-2011	436	16	116	568	180	1	34	215
Average 2001-2011	39.6	2.7	14.5	51.6	18.0	1.0	5.7	19.5

Year Built	Balance of Borough				NEW CONSTRUCTION (All)			
	SFR	Cabin	Multi Family	FNSB Balance Total	SFR	Cabin	Multi Family	New Construction Total
2001	434	93	22	549	459	93	32	584
2002	488	109	34	631	534	110	40	684
2003	553	133	54	740	627	133	68	828
2004	669	129	102	900	767	130	120	1,017
2005	644	132	81	857	752	134	95	981
2006	601	149	91	841	707	149	107	963
2007	572	128	52	752	663	132	62	857
2008	288	128	15	431	313	128	15	456
2009	278	113	28	419	290	114	28	432
2010	266	94	26	386	291	102	88	481
2011	45	9	4	58	51	9	4	64
Total 2001-2011	4,838	1,217	509	6,564	5,454	1,234	659	7,347
Average 2001-2011	439.8	110.6	46.3	596.7	495.8	112.2	59.9	667.9

SOURCE: Fairbanks North Star Borough Assessing Department, personal communications, 2006-2011.

NOTE: Assessing figures are collected and updated daily but stabilize one quarter after calendar year close and prior to May certification date. The term Multi-family is indicative of structures having more than one residential unit, such as a duplex, triplex, 4-plex, etc. Structures with Mother-in-law apartments are not usually regarded as multi-family. Single Family Residential (SFR) abbreviated above. SFR includes condominiums, and townhouses. In some instances, cabins and mobile homes are viewed as SFR (however, cabins are not necessarily year-round residential units, and mobile homes are not always located on a lot with a foundation). The mobile home classification is typically considered transient stock (because they can easily be relocated). The *by Structure* count was replaced with a "*by unit*" count beginning February, 2010.

* Current data supersedes previous figures reported. Current year data is only partial year data.

COST OF LIVING

ACCRA COST OF LIVING INDEX*

For Selected Cities
Second Quarter 2011

City	Composite Index 100%	Grocery		Utilities	Trans- portation	Health Care	Misc. Goods & Services
		Items 13.31%	Housing 29.27%				
West:							
Fairbanks, AK	134.3	133.0	135.6	201.1	105.9	142.5	120.5
Anchorage, AK	131.5	136.7	149.8	98.7	114.0	141.4	127.2
Kodiak, AK	126.9	151.5	121.7	155.0	125.5	132.4	112.7
Juneau, AK	139.2	132.9	174.0	165.6	105.7	148.5	111.5
Phoenix, AZ	98.3	103.1	91.4	99.6	100.0	100.0	101.4
San Diego, CA	131.6	109.6	186.3	113.6	113.6	111.9	105.5
Denver, CO	104.0	101.3	112.3	89.5	94.7	106.8	104.5
Boise, ID	96.7	102.2	84.7	98.9	100.4	99.8	103.0
Missoula, MT	99.5	106.7	91.7	99.9	98.7	106.8	102.6
Farmington, NM	100.2	98.3	102.9	90.9	98.8	102.6	101.5
Seattle, WA	116.1	113.8	124.0	90.8	111.9	119.5	118.8
Laramie, WY	100.4	102.9	108.1	95.9	91.7	106.1	95.9
South:							
Miami, FL	104.6	104.1	106.5	96.0	108.1	103.7	105.0
Atlanta, GA	97.5	102.3	86.4	94.2	105.1	104.6	103.1
Lafayette, LA	97.2	94.1	103.7	83.4	103.8	87.2	96.2
St. Joseph, MO	93.8	97.4	82.7	98.0	96.4	93.4	100.1
Tulsa, OK	89.5	91.4	68.8	96.9	98.5	97.4	101.2
Memphis, TN	86.0	93.6	71.5	87.4	93.8	99.9	91.2
Dallas, TX	95.8	102.5	73.9	107.4	106.5	104.0	104.7
North Central:							
South Bend, IN	93.2	94.6	80.6	86.5	98.9	96.3	103.7
Grand Rapids, MI	89.3	97.3	75.6	90.7	93.2	95.9	95.8
Appleton, WI	94.5	96.1	76.4	111.6	110.7	107.2	98.3
Northeast:							
New York, NY	220.8	143.2	416.0	141.2	122.1	124.6	145.5
Philadelphia, PA	125.5	124.9	139.5	132.7	107.6	103.7	119.3
Boston, MA	137.5	117.7	163.4	148.6	102.6	119.6	131.7
Raleigh, NC	92.4	102.7	81.4	104.3	94.2	97.1	93.1
Richmond, VA	98.1	102.4	94.1	106.4	102.1	113.0	94.3
Avg. of 305 Urban Areas	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: ACCRA (American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association), "ACCRA Cost of Living Index," Second Quarter 2011, August 2011.

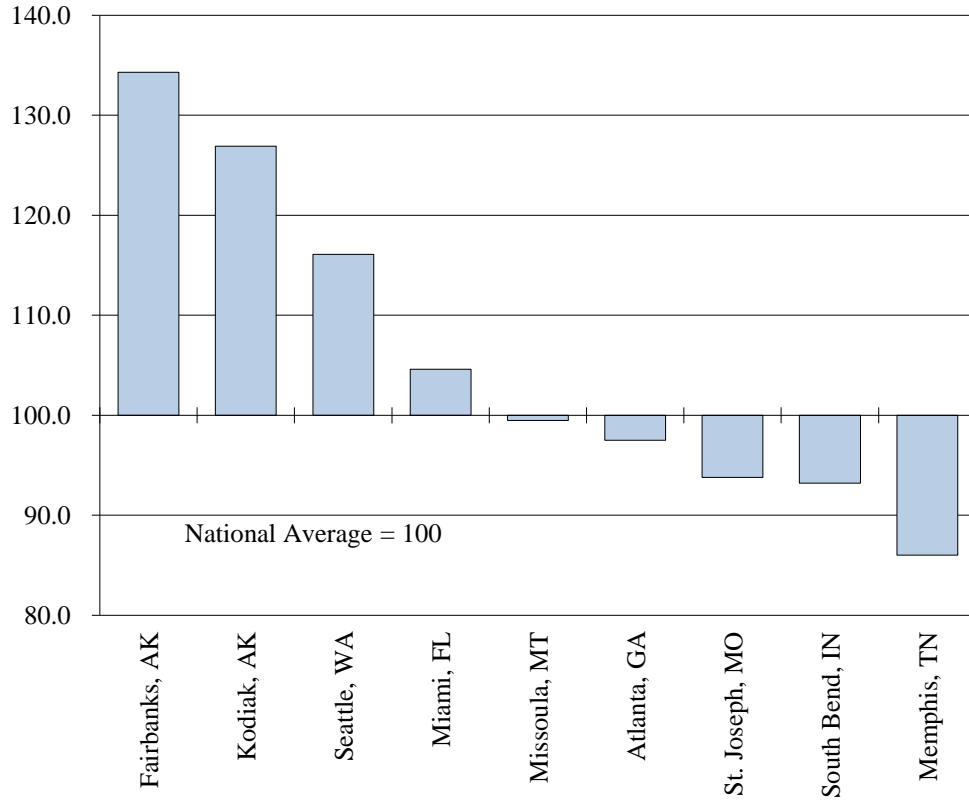
NOTE: The ACCRA Cost of Living Index does not measure inflation (price change over time). Because each quarterly report is a separate comparison of prices at a single point in time, and because both the number and the mix of participants changes from one quarter to the next, Index data from different quarters cannot be compared. For inflation data you will need to use the CPI (Consumer Price Index).

* Item percentages change so please watch for current percentages.

Cost of Living

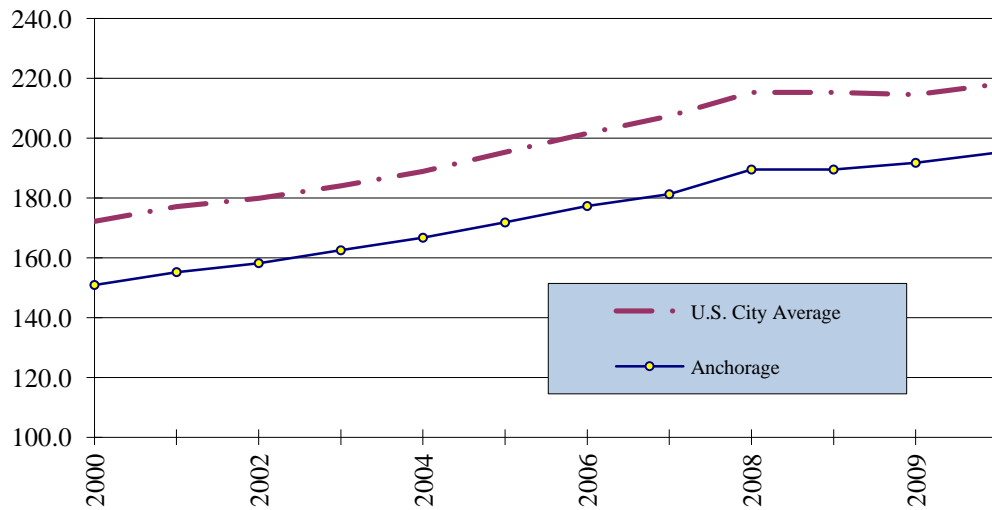
ACCRA COST OF LIVING INDEX

For Selected Cities
Second Quarter 2011



CONSUMER PRICE INDEX-U FOR ALL ITEMS

Anchorage & U.S. City Annual Average
2000-2010



Cost of Living

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX-U*^

Anchorage, Alaska
2006-2011

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% Change 2010-11
Jan. - June Average	176.7	179.394	187.659	190.032	194.834	200.278	2.8%
July - Dec. Average	177.9	183.080	191.335	193.456	195.455		
Annual Average	177.3	181.237	189.497	191.744	195.144		
% Change from Previous Year	3.2%	2.2%	4.6%	1.2%	1.8%		

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Consumer Price Indexes Pacific Cities and U.S. City Average*, not seasonally adjusted, 2006-2011.

NOTE: 1982-1984 = 100

* For All Urban Consumers.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX-U* FOR ALL ITEMS

U.S. City Average
2006-2011

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% Change 2010-11
January	198.3	202.4	211.080	211.143	216.687	220.223	1.6%
February	198.7	203.5	211.693	212.193	216.741	221.309	2.1%
March	199.8	205.4	213.528	212.709	217.631	223.467	2.7%
April	201.5	206.7	214.823	213.240	218.009	224.906	3.2%
May	202.5	207.9	216.632	213.856	218.178	225.964	3.6%
June	202.9	208.4	218.815	215.693	217.965	225.722	3.6%
July	203.5	208.3	219.964	215.351	218.011		
August	203.9	207.9	219.086	215.834	218.312		
September	202.9	208.5	218.783	215.969	218.439		
October	201.8	208.9	216.573	216.177	218.711		
November	201.5	210.2	212.425	216.330	218.803		
December	201.8	210.0	210.228	215.949	219.179		
Annual Average	201.6	207.3	215.303	214.537	218.056		
% Change from Previous Year	3.2%	2.8%	3.8%	-0.4%	1.6%		

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Consumer Price Indexes Pacific Cities and U.S. City Average*, not seasonally adjusted, 2006-2011.

NOTE: 1982-1984=100; All items.

* For All Urban Consumers.

Cost of Living

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

Anchorage
2007-2010

Index Item	Relative Importance (Percent of All Items) Dec. 2010	-----Indexes-----				% Change 2007-10	% Change 2009-10
		2007	2008	2009	2010		
Food & Beverage	14.538	184.2	192.3	191.809	191.373	3.9%	-0.2%
Food	13.191	185.6	194.3	194.845	194.731	4.9%	-0.1%
Food at Home	7.597	187.1	198.2	198.620	196.747	5.1%	-0.9%
Food away from home	5.594	182.8	187.5	188.895	190.962	4.5%	1.1%
Alcoholic beverages	1.347	166.1	166.3	156.662	153.291	-7.7%	-2.2%
Housing	41.271	163.5	167.6	173.712	175.241	7.2%	0.9%
Shelter	31.697	164.5	169.1	173.162	177.166	7.7%	2.3%
Rent of primary residence	5.240	156.1	161.8	167.662	172.379	10.5%	2.8%
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ^{6,7}	22.951	164.0	168.7	173.180	177.842	8.4%	2.7%
Fuels and utilities	4.404	238.7	241.7	271.269	247.739	3.8%	-8.7%
Household Energy	3.719	250.8	253.1	289.190	255.303	1.8%	-11.7%
Household furnishings and operations	5.170	112.1	115.7	120.403	121.464	8.4%	0.9%
Apparel	3.684	123.4	130.9	135.621	139.702	13.3%	3.0%
Transportation	17.385	180.7	199.7	190.166	198.614	9.9%	4.4%
Private transportation	14.980	177.5	195.5	183.632	195.763	10.3%	6.6%
Motor fuel	5.398	226.1	296.8	235.287	274.832	21.5%	16.8%
Medical Care	6.438	367.0	380.6	397.030	419.731	14.4%	5.7%
Education and communication¹⁰	5.219	107.3	109.3	110.759	111.548	3.9%	0.7%
Recreation¹⁰	7.650	116.7	119.0	119.298	119.611	2.5%	0.3%
Other Goods & Services	3.815	264.2	284.3	300.094	305.266	15.5%	1.7%
All Items	100.000	181.2	189.5	191.744	195.144	7.7%	1.8%
All Items Less Shelter	68.303	187.6	198.0	199.231	202.216	7.8%	1.5%

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), *CPI Detailed Report*, BLS website: <http://www.bls.gov>, 2011.

NOTE: (1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted).

⁶ This index series was calculated using Laspeyres estimator. All other item stratum index series were calculated using a geometric means estimator.

⁷ Indexes are on a November 1982=100 base in Anchorage.

¹⁰ Indexes on a December 1997=100 base.

Cost of Living

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

United States City Average
2007-2010

Index Item	Relative Importance (Percent of All Items) Dec. 2010	-----Indexes-----				% Change 2007-10	% Change 2009-10
		2007	2008	2009	2010		
Food & Beverage	14.792	203.3	214.225	218.249	219.984	8.2%	0.8%
Food	13.742	202.9	214.106	217.955	219.625	8.2%	0.8%
Food at Home	7.816	201.2	214.125	215.124	215.836	7.3%	0.3%
Food away from home	5.926	206.7	215.769	223.272	226.114	9.4%	1.3%
Alcoholic beverages	1.051	207.0	214.484	220.751	223.291	7.9%	1.2%
Housing	41.460	209.6	216.264	217.057	216.256	3.2%	-0.4%
Shelter	31.955	240.6	246.666	249.354	248.396	3.2%	-0.4%
Rent of primary residence	5.925	234.7	243.271	248.812	249.385	6.3%	0.2%
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence	23.310	246.2	252.426	256.610	256.578	4.2%	0.0%
Fuels and utilities	5.096	200.6	220.018	210.696	214.187	6.8%	1.7%
Household Energy	4.000	181.7	200.808	188.113	189.286	4.1%	0.6%
Household furnishings and operations	4.409	126.9	127.800	128.701	125.490	-1.1%	-2.5%
Apparel	3.601	119.0	118.907	120.078	119.503	0.4%	-0.5%
Transportation	17.308	184.7	195.549	179.252	193.396	4.7%	7.9%
Private transportation	16.082	180.8	191.039	174.762	188.747	4.4%	8.0%
Motor fuel	5.079	239.1	279.652	201.978	239.178	0.0%	18.4%
Public Transportation	1.227	230.0	250.549	236.348	251.351	9.3%	6.3%
Medical Care	6.627	351.1	364.065	375.613	388.436	10.6%	3.4%
Education and communication	6.421	119.6	123.631	127.393	129.919	8.6%	2.0%
Recreation	6.293	111.4	113.254	114.272	113.313	1.7%	-0.8%
Other Goods & Services	3.497	333.3	345.381	368.586	381.291	14.4%	3.4%
All Items	100.000	207.3	215.303	214.537	218.056	5.2%	1.6%
All Items Less Shelter	68.045	196.6	205.453	203.301	208.643	6.1%	2.6%

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), *CPI Detailed Report*, BLS website: <http://www.bls.gov>, 2011.

NOTE: (1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted).

Cost of Living

COST OF FOOD AT HOME FOR A WEEK

Selected Alaskan Communities

March 2011

	Anchorage	Bethel	Cordova	Delta Jct	Fairbanks	Homer	Nome
Family of 2							
19-50 years	78.64	162.95	130.80	104.23	79.34	91.04	145.63
51-70 years	74.89	155.19	124.57	99.26	75.56	86.71	138.70
Family of 4 with:							
Children, 2-5 years	114.49	237.24	190.44	151.75	115.52	132.55	212.03
Children, 6-11 years	132.00	273.52	219.56	174.95	133.18	152.82	244.45
Individuals							
Children:							
1 years	19.66	40.74	32.70	26.06	19.84	22.76	36.41
2-3 years	20.97	43.45	34.88	27.79	21.16	24.28	38.83
4-5 years	22.00	45.59	36.59	29.16	22.20	25.47	40.74
6-8 years	27.99	58.00	46.56	37.10	28.24	32.41	51.84
9-11 years	32.49	67.31	54.03	43.06	32.78	37.61	60.16
Males:							
12-13 years	34.08	70.61	56.68	45.16	34.38	39.45	63.11
14-18 years	35.29	73.13	58.71	46.78	35.61	40.86	65.36
19-50 years	37.82	78.37	62.91	50.13	38.16	43.79	70.04
51-70 years	34.64	71.77	57.61	45.91	34.95	40.10	64.15
71+ years	34.64	71.77	57.61	45.91	34.95	40.10	64.15
Females:							
12-13 years	33.98	70.42	56.53	45.04	34.29	39.34	62.93
14-18 years	33.80	70.03	56.21	44.79	34.10	39.13	62.59
19-50 years	33.70	69.83	56.06	44.67	34.00	39.02	62.41
51-70 years	33.42	69.25	55.59	44.30	33.72	38.69	61.89
71+ years	33.33	69.06	55.43	44.17	33.63	38.58	61.72

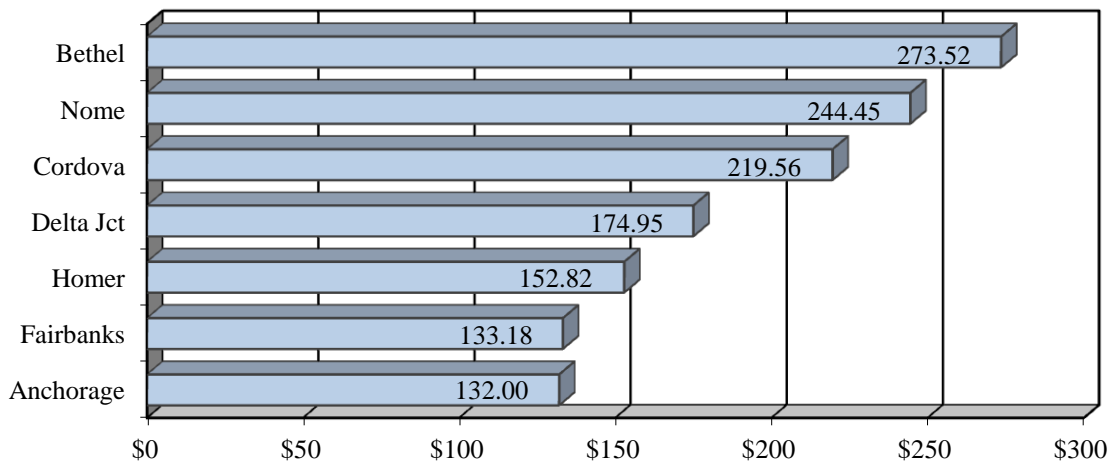
SOURCE: Alaska Cooperative Extension Service, UAF, "Cost of Food at Home for a Week," March 2011.

NOTE: There will be a 3 month lag in this report due to press timelines.

COST OF FOOD AT HOME FOR A WEEK FAMILY OF 4 WITH CHILDREN AGE 6-11 YEARS

Selected Alaskan Communities

March 2011



Cost of Living

AVERAGE SELF-SERVICE UNLEADED GASOLINE PRICES*

Fairbanks North Star Borough
2007-2011

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% chg from previous year
January	\$2.499	\$3.189	\$2.539	\$3.279	\$3.629	10.7%
February	\$2.399	\$3.279	\$2.599	\$3.349	\$3.699	10.5%
March	\$2.519	\$3.469	\$2.559	\$3.349	\$3.919	17.0%
April	\$2.679	\$3.579	\$2.559	\$3.499	\$4.109	17.4%
May	\$2.859	\$3.999	\$2.679	\$3.499	\$4.229	20.9%
June	\$3.029	\$4.359	\$2.859	\$3.499	\$4.179	19.4%
July	\$2.999	\$4.599	\$3.159	\$3.529		
August	\$2.959	\$4.429	\$3.299	\$3.529		
September	\$2.959	\$4.339	\$3.349	\$3.529		
October	\$2.959	\$3.599	\$3.479	\$3.529		
November	\$3.189	\$2.689	\$3.369	\$3.559		
December	\$2.189	\$2.539	\$3.329	\$3.559		
Annual Average	\$2.770	\$3.672	\$2.982	\$3.476		

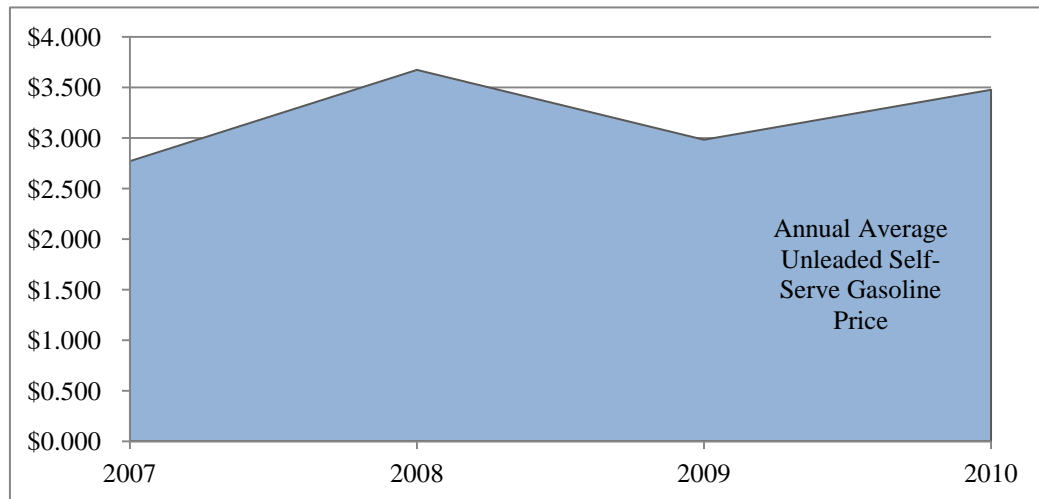
SOURCE: Community Research Center gasoline price survey and personal communications with Totem Chevron on Gaffney Road in Fairbanks, Alaska, 2010-2011.

NOTE: Figures reflect prices at the self-serve pump for unleaded gasoline. Price is a monthly average of full months business. Only national gasoline retail chain outlets are surveyed.

Factors that may influence the price fluctuations include seasonality in the demand for gasoline, changes in the cost of crude oil, product supply/demand imbalances, proximity of supply, supply disruptions, competition in the local market, environmental programs, operating costs, and World oil supply/demand. Recent examples include the natural disaster named Hurricane Katrina (August 2005) which took out 25% of the US Crude oil production and 15% of the US refinery capacity. Some major pipelines were impacted by either shutdowns or reduced operating rates. The Deep Water Horizon Oil Spill in the Gulf of Mexico (April 2010). Other factors are political unrest such as the riots in the Middle East including Egypt, and Libya (January-April 2011). It is known that retail prices are likely to remain elevated as long as some refineries remain shut down and the U.S. gasoline market continues to stretch

ANNUAL AVERAGE SELF-SERVICE UNLEADED GASOLINE PRICES

Fairbanks North Star Borough
2007-2010



POPULATION & SOCIAL CONDITIONS

POPULATION COUNTS & ESTIMATES**

Fairbanks, North Pole and the Fairbanks North Star Borough
2000-2010, Selected Years

		U.S. Census Bureau (1)	Ak. Department of Labor (2)	Ak. Dept of Commerce (3)
F A I R B A N K S	2000	30,180	30,224	30,224
	2001	30,978	29,521	29,558
	2002	31,542	29,778	29,670
	2003	31,733	28,929	29,486
	2004	33,200	30,109	30,083
	2005	33,900	31,115	31,071
	2006	33,884	30,189	30,552
	2007	35,185	31,801	30,552
	2008	35,199	31,450	30,367
	2009	35,252	32,506	32,506
	2010	31,535	31,535	31,535
N O R T H P O L E	2000	1,568	1,570	1,570
	2001	1,612	1,469	1,500
	2002	1,661	1,601	1,683
	2003	1,713	1,602	1,646
	2004	1,765	1,530	1,532
	2005	1,917	1,601	1,599
	2006	2,003	1,648	1,710
	2007	2,177	1,977	1,710
	2008	2,206	2,207	2,099
	2009	2,226	2,200	2,200
	2010	2,117	2,117	2,117
F N S B	2000	82,769	82,840	82,840
	2001	85,233	83,276	83,530
	2002	87,329	84,765	84,791
	2003	89,198	82,173	82,214
	2004	92,301	85,474	84,979
	2005	94,451	87,739	87,608
	2006	94,803	87,797	96,888
	2007	97,952	91,525	96,888
	2008	98,351	92,762	97,970
	2009	98,660	93,779	98,660
	2010	97,581	97,581	97,581

SOURCE: (1) U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, July 1st estimates. Table 1: Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties in Alaska: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2009, March 2010. Table 4: Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Incorporated Places in Alaska: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2009, September 2010. Reflecting Census 2000 and Census 2010 data. Census website: <http://www.census.gov>.

(2) Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section, and US Census 2010, 2000, and 1990. Table 2 *Population of Alaska by Labor Market Area, Borough and Census Area, 1990-2010* (2010 Vintage numbers). All estimates represent July 1 of that year unless stated otherwise as Census years, e.g. 2000 and 2010. ADOL website: <http://almis.labor.state.ak.us>.

(3) Alaska Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development (DCCED), Division of Community and Regional Affairs, certified 2009 municipal population, June 1, 2010. DCCED Certified numbers may vary from ADOL population estimates as a result of the *Population Estimate Appeal* process available to incorporated communities on a yearly basis. Once certified, DCCED numbers may be applied for two consecutive calendar years. DCCED website: http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_COMDB.htm.state.ak.us.

NOTE: The FNSB numbers include population for all communities within the Borough plus Fort Wainwright Army Base and Eielson Air Force Base.

** U.S. Census estimated numbers may be revised annually. Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development numbers are provisional.

Population and Social Conditions

MILITARY POPULATION

Ft. Wainwright Army Base*[^]
By Federal Fiscal Year Quarter: 2009-2011

Ft. Wainwright Army Base (FWA)	FFY Qtr.	Military Active Duty Personnel	Military Families	Total	% Change (same Qtr.) fr/prev/yr
2008	4th	7,174	8,760	15,934	-
2009	1st	7,186	11,940	19,126	-
	2nd	7,427	8,422	15,849	-
	3rd	7,298	8,670	15,968	-
	4th	6,921	7,841	14,762	0.2%
2010	1st	5,812	7,967	13,779	-28.0%
	2nd	6,147	8,697	14,844	-6.3%
	3rd	6,466	8,275	14,741	-7.7%
	4th	6,996	8,517	15,513	5.1%
2011	1st	7,358	8,858	16,216	17.7%
	2nd	7,549	9,097	16,646	12.1%

SOURCE: Fort Wainwright Army Base (FWA), Plans, Analysis and Integration Office (PAIO), 2011.

NOTE: Beginning in September 2011 new reporting utilizing FWA "actual" population figures. Using Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) reporting periods: FFY1Q: Oct-Dec; FFY2Q: Jan-Mar; FFY3Q: Apr-Jun; FFY4Q: Jul-Sept.

[^] Prior to deployment a build up of replacements occurs.

* Does not include contract civilian positions or BLM.

MILITARY POPULATION

Eielson Air Force Base*
By Federal Fiscal Year Quarter: 2009-2011

Eielson Air Force Base (EAFB)	FFY Qtr.	Military Active Duty Personnel	Military Families	Total	% Change (same Qtr.) fr/prev/yr
2008	4th	2,039	3,103	5,142	-
2009	1st	2,023	3,312	5,335	3.7%
	2nd	2,007	3,343	5,350	4.8%
	3rd	1,926	3,177	5,103	0.4%
	4th	1,867	3,071	4,938	-4.0%
2010	1st	1,886	3,036	4,922	-7.7%
	2nd	1,955	3,090	5,045	-5.7%
	3rd	2,202	2,591	4,793	-6.1%
	4th	1,886	2,929	4,815	-2.5%
2011	1st	1,914	3,022	4,936	0.3%
	2nd	na	na	-	-

SOURCE: ALCOM, Alaskan Command, 2009-2011.

NOTE: June 2009 ALCOM used the military Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System (DEERS) which uses the military definition of a "dependent" associated with the uniformed services members (sponsors). Since these DEERS persons may be anywhere in the country, it grossly inflates the number of dependents at the Alaska base.

na not available at press time.

* Does not include contract civilian positions or BLM.

Population and Social Conditions

MILITARY RETIREE¹ & GREY AREA RESERVIST/RETIREE² POPULATION*

Fairbanks North Star Borough
Annual Reporting in June
2006-2011

Branch	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% Chg. 2010-11
-----Retiree ¹ -----							
Air Force	776	721	881	925	990	985	-0.5%
Army	616	653	705	739	818	822	0.5%
Coast Guard	10	10	12	12	11	13	18.2%
Marine Corps	18	18	18	19	19	20	5.3%
Navy	50	53	57	60	61	64	4.9%
Subtotal¹	1,470	1,455	1,673	1,755	1,899	1,904	0.3%
-----Grey Area Reservist/Retiree ² -----							
Air Force	63	74	87	94	107	113	5.6%
Army	52	52	52	52	52	54	3.8%
Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Marine Corps	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.0%
Navy	1	2	3	3	3	3	0.0%
Subtotal²	117	129	143	150	163	171	4.9%
TOTAL^{1, 2}	1,587	1,584	1,816	1,905	2,062	2,075	0.6%

SOURCE: US Army Transition Services Manager, Retirement Services Officer, Ft. Wainwright Army Base, June 2011.

NOTE: The data is researched by the FNSB zipcodes and reported collectively by the military branch.

¹Retiree: Any military individual who is retired from military service for length of service (20 or more years) or an individual who is retired due to a medical disability and who is receiving military retired pay.

²Grey Area Reservist/Retiree: An individual retired from a Guard or Reserve unit but is not yet receiving military retired pay, will not receive pay until age 60.

* Data are preliminary and subject to revision.

MILITARY SURVIVOR/ANNUITANT³ POPULATION*

Fairbanks North Star Borough
Annual Reporting in June
2006-2011

Branch	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% Chg. 2010-11
Survivor /Annuitant ³	60	67	76	79	89	91	2.2%

SOURCE: US Army Transition Services Manager, Retirement Services Officer, Ft. Wainwright Army Base, June 2011.

NOTE: The data is researched by the FNSB zipcodes and reported collectively by the military branch.

³Survivor/Annuitant: A surviving family member of a deceased active duty individual or a retiree, who is receiving annuity payments based on the military members retired pay. Survivor/Annuitant are not broken down by branch of service.

* Data are preliminary and subject to revision.

Population and Social Conditions

REGULATED CHILD CARE

Fairbanks North Star Borough
Child Care Available
Month of March: 2005-2010

Month of March/Year	Approved Homes ¹		Licensed ²						Total Available by Year	
			Homes		Group Homes		Centers			
	Facilities	Capacity	Facilities	Capacity	Facilities	Capacity	Facilities	Capacity	Facilities	Capacity
2005	42	181	62	456	20	239	28	1,689	152	2,565
2006	56	235	60	427	22	263	30	1,834	168	2,759
2007	19	84	60	429	22	262	30	1,834	131	2,609
2008	25	105	43	322	31	366	26	1,453	125	2,246
2009	39	152	36	272	33	392	26	1,427	134	2,243
2010	19	82	28	214	31	368	30	1,465	108	2,129

SOURCE: Licensed Facilities data compiled by the State of Alaska, Dept of Health and Social Services, Child Care Licensing, Northern Regional Office, March 2005-2010. Approved Facilities data compiled by the Fairbanks North Star Borough Child Care Assistance Program, March 2005-2010.

NOTES: Table does not include child care facilities on military bases.

Facility Type:

¹Approved Home - In a private residence, can care for no more than 5 children total, up to 4 may be unrelated to the provider.

²Licensed Home - Usually in a private residence, can care for up to 8 children at any one time.

²Licensed Group Home - Can be in a private residence or other facility, can care for 9 to 12 children at any one time.

²Licensed Center - A facility where care is provided to 13 or more children at any one time.

EDUCATION*

Fairbanks North Star Borough School District
Fiscal Year 2005-2006 to 2009-2010

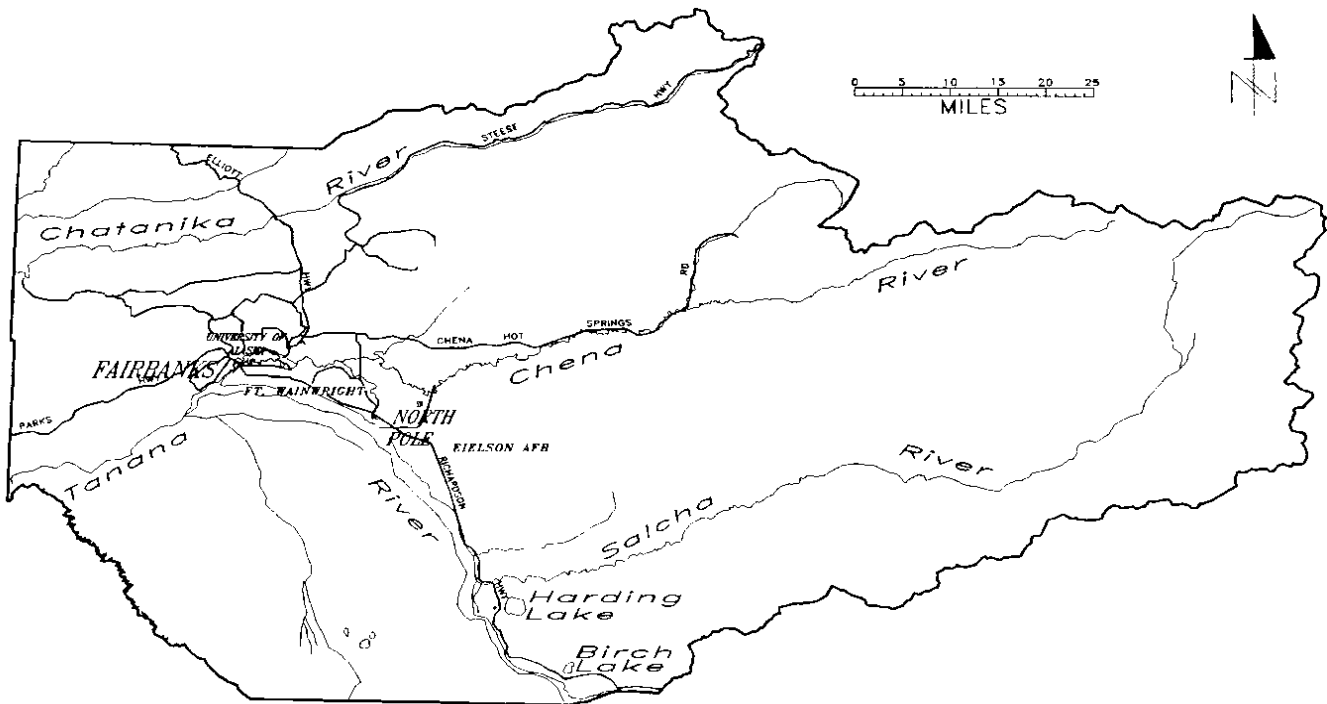
	FY05-06	FY06-07	FY07-08	FY08-09	FY09-10
GENERAL (PUBLIC SCHOOLS)					
Number of Public Schools	35	34	34	34	35
Average daily membership (ADM)	14,509	14,442	14,083	14,148	14,553
Student/Teacher ratio (to 1)	17.7	17.4	17.1	17.6	16.7
Attendance rate	92.7	92.5	92.7	89.6	92.5
Number of dropouts grades 7-12	459	414	318	383	300
Percent of student dropouts grades 7-12	6.7%	5.9%	4.8%	5.9%	4.7%
Number of high school graduates	834	867	826	876	889
Graduation rate	56.2%	54.8%	55.7%	70.1%	70.2%

SOURCE: United Way of the Tanana Valley, COMPASS II Project, Community Needs Assessment 2008, website: <http://www.unitedwaytv.com>; and Alaska Department of Education and Early Development, *State Report Cards: Statistics & Reports*, website <http://www.eed.state.ak.us/stats/>, and personal communication, 2011.

NOTE: **The Dropout Rate** is computed by dividing the number of dropouts in the current school year by the number of students enrolled in grades 7-12 on October 1 of the current school year. School year is defined as the 12-month period beginning with July 1 and ending June 30. A **Dropout** is defined as a student who was enrolled in the district at some time during the school year and whose enrollment terminated. *This does not include* an individual who: graduated from high school or completed a state or district approved education program, as evidenced by receipt of formal recognition from school authorities; transferred to another public school, private school or state or district approved education program; is temporarily absent due to suspension; is absent due to illness or medical condition; or died. ADM is average daily membership (student headcount).

* Numbers may be subject to revision.

FNSB VICINITY MAP



Date of Incorporation: January 1, 1964

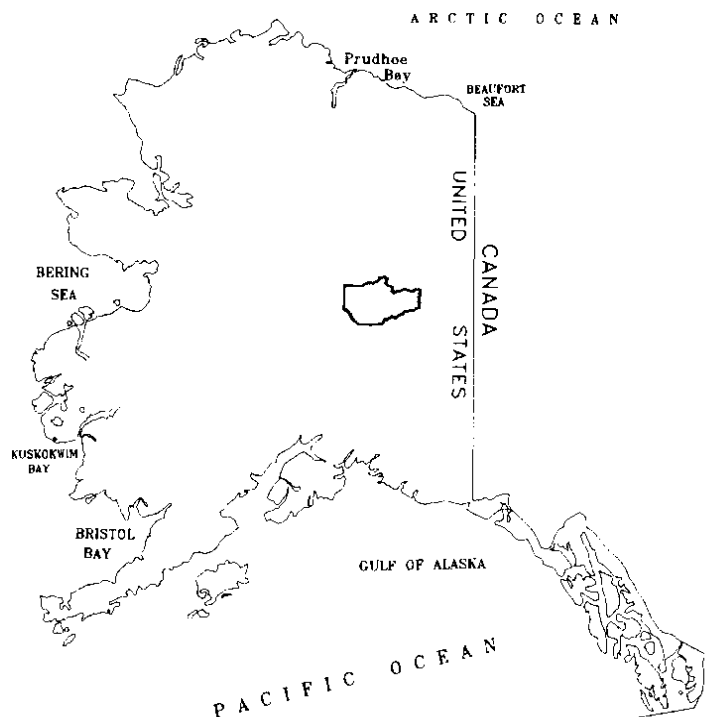
Form of Government: Second Class Borough

Type of Government: Borough Mayor, 3 yr. Term
Assembly, 9 Members
Elected at large, 3 yr. Terms

Population (2010)
U.S. Census: 97,581

Size: 7,361 square miles
19,065 square kilometers

Certified Assessed Valuation (2011): \$7,884,084,715 (non-pipeline)
\$ 652,120,640 (pipeline)



Fairbanks North Star Borough
Community Research Center
PO Box 71267
Fairbanks, AK 99707-1267

TO: