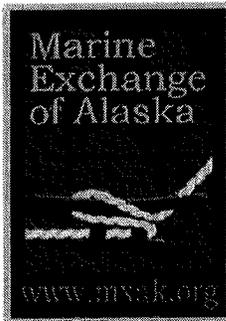


# **Letters of Support**

# **Attachment A**



*Safe, Secure, Efficient and Environmentally Responsible Maritime Operations*

1000 Harbor Way, Suite 204, Juneau, Alaska 99801

Ph: (907) 463-2607 Fax: (800) 682-2898

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March 28, 2012

Mr. Larry Mayes  
President/ CEO  
Adak Eagle Enterprises

Ms. Andilea Weaver  
Vice President/ COO

Dear Mr. Mayes and Ms. Weaver,

I'm writing to offer my support for Adak Eagle Enterprises LLC dba Adak Telephone Utility ("AEE") and Windy City Cellular LLC in obtaining a reversal of the Federal Communications Commission's "*USF/ICC Transformation Order*" that if implemented will have a serious negative impact on the community of Adak as well as on maritime safety.

The Marine Exchange of Alaska is a non-profit maritime organization that has developed a comprehensive vessel tracking network throughout Alaska to aid safe, secure, efficient and environmentally sound maritime operations. One of our most important vessel tracking AIS (Automatic Identification System) receiving sites in Alaska is located in Adak on the White Alice location. This tracking system is relied on by the Coast Guard, State of Alaska and the maritime community to aid maritime safety and emergency response. The operation of this vessel tracking that tracks vessels up to 100+ miles offshore is very dependent on the power and internet connectivity that AEE and Windy City provide. If the FCC Transformation Order is not reversed for Adak, the future of this vessel tracking system is in jeopardy as is the future of the community itself which certainly is not in the best interests of our country.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "E. Page", is written over a horizontal line.

Captain Edward E. Page, U.S. Coast Guard (Retired)  
Executive Director  
Marine Exchange of Alaska



March 28, 2012

Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary  
Federal Communications Commission  
Office of the Secretary  
445 12th Street, SW  
Room TW-A325  
Washington, DC 20554

The Aleut Corporation ("TAC") is a for-profit corporation with approximately 3,410 Alaska Native shareholders primarily of Aleut descent originating in the Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Islands, Pribilof Islands, and Shumagin Islands of Alaska. TAC is one of Alaska Native Regional Corporations created under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 ("ANCSA") in settlement of aboriginal land claims. It was incorporated on June 21, 1972 and is headquartered in Anchorage, Alaska.

The island of Adak has had a US military presence since 1942 and, at its peak, had a population of over 6,000 people. Adak Naval Air Station continued to be a military base during the Cold War, but was designated a Base Realignment and Closure ("BRAC") site in 1995 and closed in March 1997. In March 2004, TAC purchased Adak's land and facilities under a land transfer agreement with the Department of the Interior and the U.S. Navy/Department of Defense. TAC also owns a number of subsidiary companies that operate on Adak Island, including a fuel farm with over 20 million gallons of storage, commercial and residential properties, and the Adak Inn (Hotel).

In 2003, TAC asked three mid-size and larger telecommunication organizations to provide service on Adak, but all three organizations declined. Adak Eagle Enterprises LLC ("AEE") now provides Adak Island the modern communications services it needs in order to survive and thrive. Through its affiliate, Windy City Cellular LLC ("WCC"), mobile wireless service is available throughout the island. These services have been made possible through support from the Universal Service Fund ("USF"), and in the case of AEE, a loan from the United States Department of Agriculture Rural Utilities Service ("RUS"). All of TAC's companies rely on the telecommunications services provided by AEE and WCC.

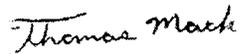
TAC is aware that the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") adopted an Order to reform the USF rules which went into effect for all wireless carriers in January 2012 and will go into effect for all Wireline carriers in July 2012. As a result of the changes in funding levels prescribed by this Order, TAC has been informed by AEE and WCC that each company will have to stop all new projects and that it is likely that WCC will be out of business within six months and AEE will cease operations within two years unless each is granted a waiver by the FCC.

**REDACTED - FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION**

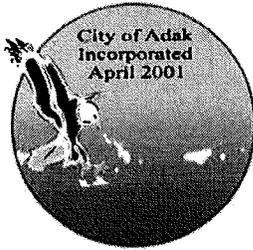
Without a waiver, the consequences of the FCC Order on AEE and WCC will be felt by nearly the entire island of Adak, including TAC and its subsidiaries, and critical government entities including the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, The City of Adak, the Marine Exchange (which is responsible for monitoring fishing vessels in the Bering Sea and the Pacific Ocean), the USGS Albuquerque Seismological Laboratory, and the Alaska Volcano Observatory, as well as government contractors, tourists, hunters, and fishermen. The overall safety, growth and economic development of this remote island will be jeopardized.

Adak is a very young, rural community that needs substantial help to grow in order to off-set the high cost of operating in such a remote area with extreme weather conditions. We respectfully urge the FCC to please take into consideration the unique factors involved in servicing an area like Adak and to grant the requested waivers to AEE and WCC. These waivers will allow the Adak community to continue to have access to the reliable telecommunications services that are necessary for it to grow and be safe.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Thomas Mack".

Thomas Mack, President  
Aleut Corporation



## City of Adak

P.O. Box 2011 • Adak, Alaska 99546  
(907) 592-4500 • Fax: (907) 592-4262

March 27, 2012

Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary  
Federal Communications Commission  
Office of the Secretary  
445 12<sup>th</sup> Street, SW  
Room TW-A325  
Washington, DC 20554

RE: Impact of Recent Universal Service Support in Adak, Alaska

Dear Ms. Dortch:

As the local government for the island and community of Adak, Alaska, on behalf of the City I have begun to educate myself on the changes of Universal Service Support that our community currently receives through our primary telecommunications provider, Adak Eagle Enterprises (“AEE”). As you may be familiar AEE and its affiliate Windy City Cellular (“WCC”) provide local exchange, broadband and Internet services in Adak. We are concerned of the impact that recent regulatory changes by the Federal Communications Commission (“FCC”) will have on the provision of telecommunications services in our community.

The City is aware that in the FCC’s recent *Report and Order* issued November 18, 2011,<sup>1</sup> (referred to as the “*USF/ICC Transformation Order*”), your agency adopted rules that profoundly alter federal Universal Service Fund (“USF”) support for carriers that provide telecommunications services in rural, high-cost areas of the country. As you are aware, Adak is one of the most remote, isolated, and climatically inhospitable communities in the United States. The cost of providing modern telecommunications here is commensurately high. Federal USF support has been essential to AEE’s ability to provide telecommunications services and access the capital required to install modern telecommunications infrastructure in Adak. This support is critical to provide affordable, modern telecommunications services to the community. The reforms announced by the FCC in the *USF/ICC Transformation Order* will drastically reduce the amount of support the Companies will receive. Due to the extremely high costs of providing services in Adak, the effect of the FCC’s new rules will be felt more strongly in the community than any other place in the nation. Unless the Companies are able to obtain waivers of the new rules or the relevant portions of the *USF/ICC Transformation Order* are reversed on appeal, we fear the Companies will not be able to continue to provide service on Adak. We expect that the Companies would collectively be driven into bankruptcy within 12 months, impacting the Rural Utilities Service (“RUS”) fund by forcing default on loans extended to AEE. Furthermore, at least six (6) people on Adak Island, comprising of highly skilled individuals, will be terminated which will result in a significant hit to the local economy. This community can ill afford

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<sup>1</sup> *In the Matter of Connect America Fund*, WC Docket No. 10-90, et al., Report and Order FCC 11-161, adopted on October 27, 2011 and released on November 18, 2011.

another setback to community development and sustainability. The City and community members have fought over and over for the last five years to fix long standing issues that prevented the growth of the economy of Adak. Over the last 12 months, the City and other entities have worked together more than ever to seek opportunities to develop commerce and community sustainability yet has received more and more pressure from the federal government to overcome obstacles that seem akin to torture. Not only has the FCC, in this order, made severe changes without recognizing the needs of rural Alaska communities, Adak has faced new obstacles and challenges from the National Marine Fisheries Service, seeking to close important fisheries around Adak Island. The United States Department of Transportation is at this time also seeking to impose severe limitations to transportation services by pressuring Alaska Airlines to succumb to a lower performing airline in order to obtain what is an obscure vision of "lower cost".

Adak was originally a Naval Air Facility that closed during the Base Realignment and Closure process in 1997 and was turned over as property to the Aleut Corporation, the area's regional native corporation to develop the island and turn Adak into a community. At the time of transfer the island's basic infrastructure including but not limited the water, sewer, electrical and telecommunications systems were determined to be deficient and in severe need for upgrading. Of all these items, only the telecommunications systems have been upgraded, wholly due to AEE's ability to secure USF funding and RUS loans.

AEE was able to secure approximately \$6.2 million in loans from the United States Department of Agriculture, Rural Utility Service to fund the costs necessary for the provision of adequate and reliable local exchange service, including the establishment of a fiber optic distribution system. AEE, in obtaining these loans, properly considered anticipated USF support revenues. In good measure, RUS conditioned approval of the loans on AEE obtaining waivers to allow it to receive USF funding immediately, rather than with a two-year lag under existing historical cost rules. Therefore, not only were USF revenues considered in planning the needed replacement of facilities on Adak, the government lenders **required** AEE be able to immediately receive USF support as a condition of providing financing for the necessary replacement of Adak's inadequate telecommunications system. When AEE received the funding in June 2006, the company was able to construct and complete installation by November 2006, an extremely rare feat, especially in rural Alaska. This upgraded system allows for provisioning of advanced services such as 911, E-911 capability, caller ID, call waiting, call forwarding and other advanced services, including Broadband and Internet capacity.

In 2008, WCC began providing cellular telecommunications in Adak after obtaining FCC approval to complete construction and provide service. USF funding was relied upon on to construct and maintain the Downtown cellular tower, a key component of the cellular system. Last summer, WCC constructed a second cellular tower in a location that better expanded service and allowed for the start of triangulation, a key component in being able to expand public safety services in and around Adak Island. To date over \$2 million has been invested in this system without obtaining additional financing, a formidable feat to maintain a balanced leverage ratio. It is important to note that prior to WCC, no cellular service was provided on Adak and though there is another cellular provider on Adak, their service is extremely limited and is not controlled from Adak, rather Dutch Harbor, almost 400 miles away. Furthermore, it should be noted in constructing the second tower at White Alice, WCC employed 10 local people to construct the site and bring it online while also completing the installation in one construction season.

With the recent arrival of Icicle Seafoods in the community, as well as recognizing other opportunities that have begun to materialize on Adak Island, the City has acknowledged that its 911 system needs to be severally improved. The City currently relies on the AEE network to provide switching and routing capabilities to Public Safety staff in order to provide emergency services. The City has reached a point where the existing 911 system has been fully maximized and is not capable of further expansion. To the extent practical, we have sought to integrate WCC's cellular network in order to provide for E-911 services, however the City lacks the institutional knowledge of newer 911 systems.

The staff of the Companies provides above average community service to Adak. It should be noted that their dedication to the community is unparalleled in terms of personal hours and resources dedicated to those less fortunate. The Companies have helped the new City administration, to the extent practical and possible, to become efficient while integrating best telecommunications practices. In 2011, their staff consulted and assisted the City in developing a new corporate network that has allowed the City to internalize server storage, electronic mail as well as provide for secure, automatic, off-site backup in order to ensure continuity of government. They have also begun assisting the City in obtaining proper E-911 equipment in order to provide the best emergency service possible. This service is essential, especially as we are inside of an extremely active volcanic, earthquake and severe weather zone. Due to the severity, there are times the City cannot monitor certain areas of town or its facilities. We have sought to utilize the WCC network to start utilizing remote monitoring, yet efforts to stymie the operations of the Companies threatens to undermine the City's ability to efficiently deploy staff and resources.

Moreover, the City is concerned about the impact of taxpayers in and outside of Adak. While the idea of reduced government subsidies is in everyone's best interest over the long-term, the success of investments should be given a chance to be realized. Given RUS determined that the necessity of USF funding for construction of the AEE telecommunications network, one would assume that elements of the same Federal government would understand the impacts to each other before subjecting those affected to severe situations which would result in ultimate losses to the Federal government. It is reasonable to expect that RUS will not forgive the loans and the FCC will continue to mandate capital expenditures in operating telecommunications networks, yet expects firms to find areas to cut expenditures, expecting firms like the Companies to have overabundance when there is none.

AEE's business plans and financing arrangements were premised on adequate USF support based on AEE's costs. Currently, AEE receives monthly high-cost support of approximately \$1,400.00 per line. The *USF/ICC Transformation Order* adopted regulations providing for a per-line monthly cap of \$250 per line, to be implemented beginning on July 1, 2012 and phased in over a two-year period.

For WCC, the impact is even more dramatic. As a competitive wireless carrier, WCC received support under the so-call identical support rule, which provides support based on the incumbent carrier's (in this case AEE's) costs. The *USF/ICC Transformation Order* eliminates the identical support rule, to be implemented beginning (for Alaska) in two years and phased out over the five year period following. Of more immediate concern, however, is that competitive wireless carriers are subject to capped annual support of \$3,000 annually per-line (equating to \$250 per month), but with no delayed effective date and no phase-in period. Apparently, Adak is the only community in the United States affected by this rule. As a result, it has come to our attention that WCC's disbursements

for January 2012, the first month after the effective date of the *USF/ICC Transformation Order*, were only **16 percent** of the expected disbursements.

As the Companies have very significant fixed costs associated with the need for extensive investment to provide modern telecommunications to Adak, no amount of cost cutting can bring costs in line with the drastic revenue reduction from the FCC's reforms. Nor can our citizens, AEE's clients, be expected to pay the extreme rates that would be required to make up the shortfall. The City would be unable to afford the service at the extreme rates necessary under the FCC's reforms. If the FCC's reforms set forth in the *USF/ICC Transformation Order* are applied as written, as mentioned previously, the Companies could be driven to bankruptcy within 12 months.

In addition, the City is quite concerned that the order is being processed ambiguously and in selective pieces. Most concerning is that at this point there seems to be no component in funding broadband services until at least 2015. If the Companies cannot survive that long, the mission of this order will be lost on the community of not only Adak, but other communities in Alaska.

In reviewing the Regulatory Commission of Alaska's comments to the FCC, there was mention of the allowance of satellite technology for backup or backhaul capability. As the Regulatory Commission mentioned, **most** communities in Alaska, including Adak, are only able to utilize satellite technology for telecommunications outside the communities. In fact AEE has attempted to develop a regional fiber optic network that would allow for primary traffic that Adak and other communities could use to connect to other fiber networks. As recently as two years ago a proposal was made and subsequently rejected with no consideration of a partial system. If companies like AEE cannot be allowed to develop these primary alternatives, then the communities are forced to utilize satellite providers, who increasingly are raising rates and moving satellites to areas they decide will generate more profit.

In closing, we support our local Companies in their efforts to obtain waivers of the new rules. If AEE is forced into bankruptcy there is absolutely no guarantee another firm will move into Adak and provide service. When the Adak assets were previously made available to firms like General Communications, Inc. and AT&T Alascom, these carriers declined to take over service in Adak. The City is aware that this same situation is currently occurring on Shemya Island with the potential departure of AT&T Alascom. Consequently, the City is in no position to intervene and operate a telecommunications company and does not have the desire to do so. In either case, the failure of AEE or WCC would result in greater losses to taxpayers than by granting the waivers sought by the Companies.

We appreciate your consideration of our comments and thank you for your time. If you have any questions regarding our comments please feel free to contact me at (907) 592-4500.

Sincerely,



Layton J. Lockett  
City Manager  
City of Adak, Alaska

# **Density, Geographic Characteristics of Study Area**

## **Exhibit 1**

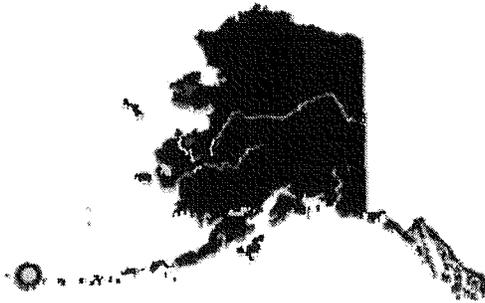
Services Staff Directory

Commerce

find

# Alaska Community Database Community Information Summaries (CIS)

State of Alaska > Commerce > DCRA Home Page > Community Database Online > CIS > Results



## Adak

(A-dack); formerly Adak Station

For Photos of Adak click here

<b>Current Population:</b>	331 (2011 Alaska Department of Labor Estimate)
<b>Incorporation Type:</b>	2nd Class City
<b>Located In:</b>	Aleutians West Census Area
<b>Taxes:</b>	Sales: 4%, Property: None, Special: 5% Transient Lodging Tax

### Location and Climate

Adak is located on Kuluk Bay on Adak Island. It lies 1,300 miles southwest of Anchorage and 350 miles west of Unalaska or its port Dutch Harbor in the Aleutian Island Chain. Flight time to Anchorage is three hours. Adak is the southern-most community in Alaska, on the latitude of Vancouver Island in Canada. The community lies at approximately 51.872500° North Latitude and -176.628610° West Longitude. (Sec. 10, T096S, R195W, Seward Meridian.) Adak is located in the Aleutian Islands Recording District. The area encompasses 122.4 sq. miles of land and 4.9 sq. miles of water.

Topographic map of Adak area

Adak lies in the maritime climate zone, characterized by persistently overcast skies, high winds, and frequent cyclonic storms. Winter squalls produce wind gusts in excess of 100 knots. During the summer, extensive fog forms over the Bering Sea and North Pacific. Average temperatures range from 20 to 60 °F. Total precipitation is 64 inches annually, with an average accumulated snowfall of 100 inches.



### History, Culture and Demographics

The Aleutian Islands were historically occupied by the Unangas. The once heavily-populated island was eventually abandoned in the early 1800s, as the Aleutian Island hunters followed the Russian fur trade eastward, and famine set in on the Andreanof Island group. The Native population continued to actively hunt and fish around the island over the years, until World War II broke out. Adak's military installations allowed U.S. forces to mount a successful offensive against the Japanese-held islands of Kiska and Attu. After the war, Adak was developed as a Naval Air Station, playing an important role during the Cold War as a submarine surveillance center. Large earthquakes rocked the island in 1957, 1964, and 1977. The naval station officially closed on March 31, 1997. The Aleut Corporation acquired Adak's facilities under a land transfer agreement with the Department of the Interior and the U.S. Navy branch of the Department of Defense. In 2001, a community formed as a second-class city.

After World War II, the U.S. Navy developed facilities and recreation opportunities at Adak. The base was a full service base. At its peak, the station housed 6,000 naval personnel and their families. As of 2009, all of naval installations were closed. Ownership of the facilities passed to the Aleut Corporation and the City of Adak.

According to Census 2010, there were 500 housing units in the community and 44 were occupied. Its population was 5.5 percent American Indian or Alaska Native; 19.6 percent white; 4 percent black; 52.5 percent Asian; 1.5 percent Pacific Islander; 10.7 percent of the local residents had multi-racial backgrounds. Additionally, 8.9 percent of the population was of Hispanic descent.

### Facilities, Utilities, Schools and Health Care

Water is derived from Lake Bonnie Rose, Lake De Marie, and Nurses Creek, stored in any of the seven water tanks throughout the community, and piped to facilities and housing units. The wastewater treatment system discharges through a marine outfall line to Kuluk Bay. Husky Road landfill is a class III permitted landfill. Electricity is provided by City of Adak. There is one school located in the community, attended by 20 students. Local hospitals or health clinics include Adak Medical Clinic. Adak Medical Center is a qualified Emergency Care Center and Primary Health Care facility. The clinic is staffed by a physician's assistant and provides emergency care family practice and referral services. Lab pharmacy and public health services are available. Adak is an isolated town/sub-regional center located in the Southern EMS Region. Emergency Services have coastal and airport access to Adak. Auxiliary health care is provided by Adak Volunteer Fire Dept. (907-592-4513).

### Economy

Adak provides a fueling port and crew transfer facility for foreign fishing fleets, and an airport, docks, housing facilities, restaurant, grocery store, and ship supply store are available. The seafood processing facility can process more than 5,000 pounds of fish per day. In 2010, two residents held commercial fishing permits.

The 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) estimated 39<sup>1</sup> residents as employed. The local unemployment rate was 2.5%<sup>1</sup>. The percentage of workers not in labor force was 9.1%<sup>1</sup>. The ACS surveys established that average median household income (in 2010 inflation-adjusted dollars) was \$75,417 (MOE +/- \$30,563)<sup>1</sup>. The per capita income (in 2010 inflation-adjusted dollars) was \$36,947 (MOE +/- \$10,869)<sup>1</sup>. About 1.7%<sup>1</sup> of all residents had incomes below the poverty level.

<sup>1</sup> All ACS statistics are published with their respective margin of error (MOE). Some of the statistics here are calculated from the original ACS data. The MOE was unable to be carried through the calculations.

For additional ACS information please click [here](#).

For current Local Labor Market Information please click [here](#)

### Transportation

Adak Airport is a State of Alaska owned & maintained certificated airport. It has two asphalt paved runways; one measures 7,790' long by 200' wide, and the other runway measures 7,605' by 200' wide. Alaska Airlines operates passenger and cargo jet service. There are three deep water docks and fueling facilities. In 2009, the city was in the process of expanding the Sweeper Cove small boat harbor to include new breakwaters, a 315' dock, and new moorage floats. Adak has approximately 16 miles of paved roads, as well as gravel and dirt roads.

### Organizations with Local Offices

**City** - City of Adak  
P.O. Box 2011  
Adak, AK 99546  
Phone 907-592-4500  
Fax 907-592-4262  
E-mail [clerk@adak-ak.gov](mailto:clerk@adak-ak.gov); [Manager@adak-ak.gov](mailto:Manager@adak-ak.gov)  
Web [www.adak-ak.us](http://www.adak-ak.us)

**Electric Utility** - TDX Adak Generating LLC  
10082 Hillside Blvd  
Adak, AK 99546  
Phone 907-592-2490  
Fax 907-592-4262  
E-mail [serviceTAG@tdxpower.com](mailto:serviceTAG@tdxpower.com)

**School District** - Aleutian Region School District  
P.O. Box 92230  
Anchorage, AK 99509

Phone 907-277-2648  
Fax 907-277-2649  
E-mail [aleutreg@aleutregion.org](mailto:aleutreg@aleutregion.org)  
Web <http://www.aleutregion.org>

### **Regional Organizations**

**School District - Aleutian Region School District**  
P.O. Box 92230  
Anchorage, AK 99509  
Phone 907-277-2648  
Fax 907-277-2649  
E-mail [aleutreg@aleutregion.org](mailto:aleutreg@aleutregion.org)  
Web <http://www.aleutregion.org>

**Regional Native Health Corporation - Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association, Incorporated**  
1131 E. International Airport Rd.  
Anchorage, AK 99518  
Phone 907-276-2700  
Fax 907-279-4351  
E-mail [apiai@apiai.org](mailto:apiai@apiai.org)  
Web <http://www.apiai.org>

**Native Housing Authority - Aleutian Housing Authority**  
520 E. 32nd Ave  
Anchorage, AK 99503  
Phone 907-563-2146  
Fax 907-563-3105  
E-mail [dand@aleutian-housing.com](mailto:dand@aleutian-housing.com)  
Web <http://www.aleutian-housing.com/>

**Regional Development - Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference**  
3300 Arctic Blvd., Suite 203  
Anchorage, 99503  
Phone 907-562-7380  
Fax 907-562-0438  
E-mail [avarner@swamc.org](mailto:avarner@swamc.org)  
Web <http://www.swamc.org>

Services Webmaster

# Adak, Alaska

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**Adak** (ⓘ<sup>ⓘ</sup> /ˈeɪdæk/), formerly **Adak Station**, is a city in the Aleutians West Census Area, Alaska, United States. At the 2010 census the population was 326. It is the westernmost municipality in the United States and the southernmost city in Alaska.<sup>[1]</sup> (See Extreme points of the United States.) The city is the former location of the Adak Army Base and Adak Naval Operating Base, NavFac Adak. There are no radio stations within 200 miles (320 km) of Adak; radio can be received in Adak only through satellite or shortwave receivers.

## Contents

- 1 Location and climate
- 2 History and culture
- 3 Demographics
- 4 Utilities, schools, and health care
- 5 Facilities, economy and transportation
- 6 Tourism
- 7 Education
- 8 References
- 9 External links

## Location and climate

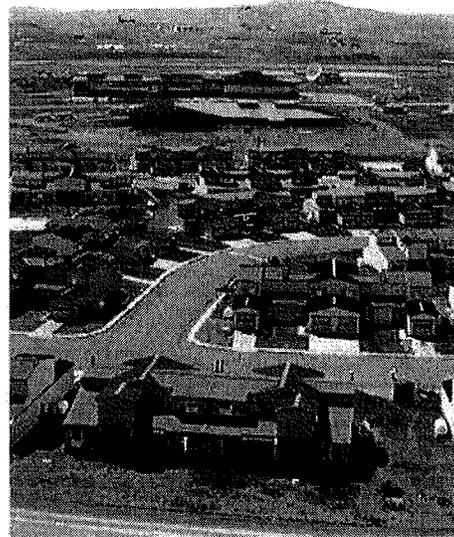
Adak is located at 51.872° North, 176.636° West (Sec. 10, T096S, R195W, Seward Meridian).<sup>[2]</sup> Adak is located in the Aleutian Islands Recording District, and the 3rd Judicial District.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 127.3 square miles (330 km<sup>2</sup>), of which, 122.4 square miles (317 km<sup>2</sup>) of it is land and 4.9 square miles (13 km<sup>2</sup>) of it (3.87%) is water.

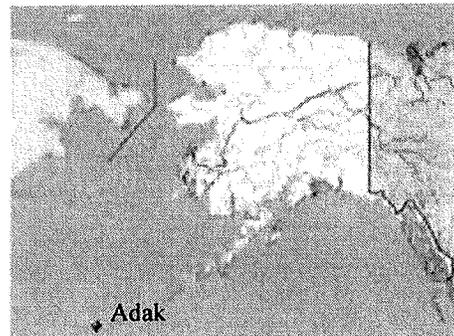
Adak is located on Kuluk Bay on Adak Island in the Andreanof Islands group of the Aleutian Islands. It lies 1,200 miles (1,930 km) southwest of Anchorage and 450 miles (724 km) west of Dutch Harbor, near the Russian end of the arc that

### Adak

— CDP —



Adak



Location in Alaska

Coordinates: 51°53′0″N 176°38′42″W

<b>Country</b>	United States
<b>State</b>	Alaska
<b>Census Area</b>	Aleutians West
<b>Area</b>	
• <b>Total</b>	127.3 sq mi (329.7 km <sup>2</sup> )
• <b>Land</b>	122.4 sq mi (316.9 km <sup>2</sup> )
• <b>Water</b>	4.9 sq mi (12.8 km <sup>2</sup> )

makes up this volcanic island chain. Flight time to Anchorage is three hours or longer depending on weather. Adak is the southern-most community in Alaska and on the same latitude as Vancouver Island in Canada, and Brussels, Belgium.

Adak lies in the subpolar oceanic climate zone, characterized by persistently overcast skies, moderated temperatures, high winds, and frequent cyclonic storms. Winter squalls produce wind gusts in excess of 100 knots (120 mph; 190 km/h). During the summer, extensive fog forms over the Bering Sea and North Pacific. Average

temperatures range from 20 to 60 °F (-7 to 16 °C), but wind chill factors can be severe. Total precipitation is 64 inches (1,600 mm) annually, with an average accumulated snowfall of 100 inches (2,500 mm), which however tends to melt soon after falling. With 263 rainy days per year, Adak has the second highest number of any inhabited locality in the United States after Hilo in Hawaii.

<b>Elevation</b>	164 ft (50 m)
<b>Population (2010)</b>	
• <b>Total</b>	326
<b>Time zone</b>	Hawaii-Aleutian (HST) (UTC-10)
• <b>Summer (DST)</b>	HDT (UTC-9)
<b>ZIP code</b>	99546
<b>Area code(s)</b>	907
<b>FIPS code</b>	02-00065

## History and culture

The Aleutian Islands were historically occupied by the Unanga, more commonly known now as the Aleuts. The once heavily-populated island was eventually abandoned in the early 19th century as the Aleutian Island hunters followed the Russian fur trade eastward, and famine set in on the Andreanof Island group. However, they continued to actively hunt and fish around the island over the years, until World War II broke out. Adak Army installations allowed U.S. forces to mount a successful offensive against the Japanese-held islands of Kiska and Attu. After the war, Adak was developed as a naval air station, playing an important role during the Cold War as a submarine surveillance center. Large earthquakes rocked the island in 1957, 1964 and 1977.

At its peak, the station housed over 6,000 naval and Coast Guard personnel and their families. In 1994, the base was downsized, and both family housing and schools were closed. The station officially closed on March 31, 1997. The Aleut Corporation purchased Adak's facilities under a land transfer agreement with the Department of the Interior and the U.S. Navy/Department of Defense. This agreement was finalized in March, 2004. About 30 families with children relocated to Adak in September 1998, most of them Aleut Corp. shareholders, and the former high school was reopened at that time as a K-12 institution. The community incorporated as a second-class city in April 2001. Substantially all of the infrastructure and facilities on Adak are owned by Aleut Corporation, who is currently developing Adak as a commercial center via their subsidiary companies. For example, properties in active use are leased by Adak Commercial Properties, LLC.

Since World War II, the U.S. Navy and Coast Guard developed facilities and recreation opportunities at Adak. At its peak, Adak had a college, a McDonalds restaurant, movie theater, roller skating rink, swimming pool, ski lodge, bowling alleys, skeet range, auto hobby shop, photo lab, and racquetball and tennis courts. A new \$18-million hospital was built in 1990, just seven years prior to the closure of the station. By March 2003, six years after the closure of the station, most of these facilities had closed. For a time, Adak became a virtual ghost town. In recent years, trespassing and vandalism have been problematic for the Aleut Corp. The harsh Aleutian wind and weather have all but destroyed the majority of facilities remaining on Adak that are not in active use.

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
<b>Record high °F (°C)</b>	50 (10)	51 (11)	51 (11)	56 (13)	65 (18)	67 (19)	73 (23)	75 (24)	71 (22)	61 (16)	57 (14)	55 (13)	75 (24)
<b>Average high °F (°C)</b>	37.2 (2.9)	37.0 (2.8)	38.6 (3.7)	41.3 (5.2)	45.1 (7.3)	49.1 (9.5)	54.0 (12.2)	55.8 (13.2)	52.3 (11.3)	46.9 (8.3)	41.4 (5.2)	38.0 (3.3)	44.7 (7.1)
<b>Average low °F (°C)</b>	28.9 (−1.7)	28.5 (−1.9)	30.1 (−1.1)	32.9 (0.5)	36.6 (2.6)	40.8 (4.9)	44.7 (7.1)	46.6 (8.1)	43.6 (6.4)	38.2 (3.4)	33.0 (0.6)	29.9 (−1.2)	36.2 (2.3)
<b>Record low °F (°C)</b>	3 (−16)	3 (−16)	12 (−11)	20 (−7)	20 (−7)	29 (−2)	33 (1)	34 (1)	28 (−2)	22 (−6)	12 (−11)	8 (−13)	3 (−16)
<b>Precipitation inches (mm)</b>	6.74 (171.2)	5.43 (137.9)	6.14 (156)	4.33 (110)	4.84 (122.9)	3.34 (84.8)	2.99 (75.9)	4.30 (109.2)	5.52 (140.2)	7.00 (177.8)	7.33 (186.2)	7.66 (194.6)	65.62 (1,666.7)
<b>Snowfall inches (cm)</b>	18.1 (46)	18.4 (46.7)	20.1 (51.1)	10.0 (25.4)	1.5 (3.8)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.1 (0.3)	1.5 (3.8)	10.4 (26.4)	19.3 (49)	99.4 (252.5)
<b>Avg. precipitation days (≥ 0.01 inch)</b>	24	22	25	22	22	17	16	19	21	25	25	25	263

*Source: WRCC<sup>[3]</sup>*

## Demographics

As of the census<sup>[5]</sup> of 2000, there were 316 people, 159 households, and 61 families residing in the city. The population density was 2.6 people per square mile (1.0/km<sup>2</sup>). There were 884 housing units at an average density of 7.2 per square mile (2.8/km<sup>2</sup>). The racial makeup of the city was 49.68% White, 1.27% Black or African American, 35.13% Native American, 9.81% Asian, 1.90% Pacific Islander, and 2.22% from two or more races. 5.06% of the population were Hispanic or Latino of any race.

### Historical populations

Census	Pop.	%±
<b>1970</b>	2,249	—
<b>1980</b>	3,315	47.4%
<b>1990</b>	4,633	39.8%
<b>2000</b>	316	−93.2%
<b>2010</b>	326	3.2%

There were 159 households out of which 18.2% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 28.9% were married couples living together, 2.5% had a female householder with no husband present, and 61.6% were non-families. 46.5% of all households were made up of individuals and none had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 1.99 and the average family size was 2.90.

source:<sup>[4]</sup>

In the city the population was spread out with 18.7% under the age of 18, 9.5% from 18 to 24, 44.3% from 25 to 44, 26.3% from 45 to 64, and 1.3% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 35 years. For every 100 females there were 184.7 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 188.8 males.

The median income for a household in the city was \$52,727, and the median income for a family was \$53,889. Males had a median income of \$46,429 versus \$35,000 for females. The per capita income for the city was \$31,747. About 3.3% of families and 4.7% of the population were below the poverty line, none of whom were under the age of eighteen or over the age of sixty-five.

## Utilities, schools, and health care

Water is derived from Lake Bonnie Rose, Lake De Marie, and Nurses Creek, stored in seven water tanks throughout the community, and piped to facilities and housing units. The wastewater treatment system discharges through a marine outfall line to Kuluk Bay. The permitted landfill, Roberts Landfill, is a Class 2 with balefill. Electricity is provided by TDX Adak. There is one school located in the community, attended by 18 students.

Local hospitals or health clinics include Adak Community Health Center, managed by Eastern Aleutian Tribes, Inc (EAT). The health center provides Family Medicine, Chronic Care and Acute Emergency Care services and is staffed by a physician's assistant and a community health practitioner. Behavioral Health is also provided via tele-video and quarterly site visits. EAT sends a Dentist one week per year to provide limited dental services, otherwise, dental services must be referred outside of Adak. Tele-Radiology(Xray)and Tele-Medicine are also present. Limited lab, pharmacy, and public health services are also available. The pharmacy medications are limited to acute medications. Filling of prescriptions from outside facilities can be accommodated. However, all visitors should bring plenty of their own medications as the health center stocks a very limited supply of chronic medications. Adak is classified as an isolated town/sub-regional center, located in EMS Region 2H in the Aleutian/Pribilof Region. Emergency Services have coastal and airport access to Adak. Auxiliary health care is provided by Adak Volunteer Fire Department/EMS.

## Facilities, economy and transportation

A land exchange between Aleut Corp., the U.S. Navy, and the Department of the Interior transferred most of the former naval facilities to the Aleut Corp. in March 2004. A portion of the island remains within the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge, managed by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. The U.S. Navy retains part of the north end of Adak Island (Parcel 4) and does annual sweeps of the Andrew Lake Seawall for unexploded ordnance. Their website lists the Institutional Controls in place for all of Adak as part of the land exchange or Interim Conveyance. The Navy provides the trail maps as part of the ordnance awareness information required to be shown to all Adak residents and visitors. Adak currently provides a fueling port and crew transfer facility for a combination of Seattle and Alaskan based fishing fleet — an airport, docks, housing facilities, restaurant, grocery, and ship supply store are available. Adak Fisheries, LLC, an employer of a large seasonal staff, processes Pacific cod, pollock, mackerel, halibut, snow and king crabs. Four residents hold commercial fishing permits, primarily for groundfish. However, commercial fishing vessels based out of Seattle and other parts of Alaska provide most of the work for the fish plant by regularly offloading their catch in Adak.

Because of its naval aviation past, Adak has an unusually large and sophisticated airport for the Aleutian Islands. The airport is currently operated by the State of Alaska Department of Transportation. Complete with an Instrument Landing System, Adak Airport has no control tower and two 200' wide asphalt paved runways at 19' elevation. One runway measures 7,790' long while the other runway measures 7,605'. Alaska Airlines operates twice weekly 737-400 Combi passenger and cargo jet service from Anchorage. At present, flights operate each Sunday and Thursday (weather permitting). Occasionally, extra seasonal flights are operated to meet the demand of the fishing season. Other facilities in Adak include three deep water docks and fueling facilities. The city has requested funds to greatly expand the Sweeper Cove small boat harbor, including new breakwaters, a 315-foot (96 m) dock and new moorage floats. There are approximately 16 miles (26 km) of paved and primitive roads on Adak, all privately owned by the Aleut Corporation.

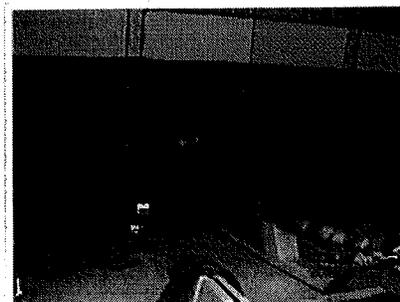
The Aleut are also seeking to develop the water system which has been well maintained and designed for a larger Naval population as an export industry.

## Tourism

Land use permits are required for all non-residents visiting Aleut Corporation land. Permits can be obtained from the Aleut Enterprise LLC office in Anchorage, or from the Harbormaster at the Port of Adak.

Aleutian Housing Authority (AHA) is the only provider of lodging on Adak, and offers both long-term and short-term accommodations in former Naval officer housing. Housing units are heated, furnished, and include local telephone and cable TV service. It is advisable to make reservations in advance.

The cabins once maintained within the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge have fallen into disrepair and are unsafe to occupy. The cabin at Three Arm Bay sits on an archaeological site that was transferred to the Aleut Corporation, and is no longer available for rental to the general public.



At Kuluk Bowl for bowling August 2007

Camping is possible without a permit on Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge lands, but is generally not recommended due to the harsh climate. The wind on Adak is highly variable and often unpredictable. Gusts can exceed 100 knots (190 km/h) or more (the record speed is unknown because the wind ripped the anemometer off of the tower). During the calmer summer months, sustained wind speeds average in the low double digits gusting to 50 knots (93 km/h) or more.

Adak offers 16 miles (26 km) of paved and gravel roads. These can be explored on foot, by bicycle, or by renting a truck. There is only one vehicle rental business on Adak.

Hunting and fishing are bountiful sports in Adak. Hunters particularly prize Adak caribou, the largest of which can exceed 700 pounds. There is no bag limit for cows, but in 2007, the Board of Game passed new regulations for bulls. If you want to get to the South end of the island where the majority of the caribou are there are currently two licensed local boat charter services - Aleutian Adventure Tours and Homeward Bound Charters. Anglers can find large to enormous halibut in the Kagalaska Straits. Hunters must possess an Alaska state hunting license and a harvest ticket for each animal taken. Non-residents of Alaska must also possess the appropriate big game tag. Anglers require a sport fishing license. All areas of the island with roads are owned by the Aleut Corporation, and a special permit is required for all non-residents accessing this private property. No ATVs are permitted within the wildlife refuge and the Aleut Corporation only allows ATVs on the roads and trails - not on the tundra. Under Alaska state law, wastage is illegal.

Audubon enthusiasts generally do not consider Adak as exciting as Attu. That being said, the high winds are a blessing for birders; many vagrants from Asia and elsewhere can be spotted. Indigenous (but often rare) shore birds abound, and eagles are ubiquitous. Visitors not insistent upon scoring "First North America" sightings will find plenty of variety to enjoy.

Developed trails are limited and most are not maintained. It is possible to hike on the tundra, but visitors are advised both to prepare for frequent weather changes and to never hike alone.

Nightlife and dining opportunities are few on Adak. The Aleutian Sports Bar and Grill (aka ASBAG) is located in the former VFW hall. In addition to a fully licensed bar, ASBAG offers a typical bar menu. Across town is a liquor store. Adak General Store operates out of the former Housing Community Center, as does the Cold Rock Cafe which is open for breakfast and lunch during weekdays only. The bowling alley (Kuluk Bowl), as of 2009, opens for summers only.

## Education

Adak is served by the Aleutian Region Schools.

The Adak School serves grades K-12.

## References

- <sup>^</sup> Attu Station, Alaska is technically east and is not incorporated.
  - <sup>^</sup> "US Gazetteer files: 2010, 2000, and 1990" (<http://www.census.gov/geo/www/gazetteer/gazette.html>) . United States Census Bureau. 2011-02-12. <http://www.census.gov/geo/www/gazetteer/gazette.html>. Retrieved 2011-04-23.
  - <sup>^</sup> "ADAK, ALASKA (500026)" (<http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/cgi-bin/cliMAIN.pl?akadak>) (PDF). Western Regional Climate Centre. May 2011. <http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/cgi-bin/cliMAIN.pl?akadak>. Retrieved 2011-10-31.
  - <sup>^</sup> "Census Of Population And Housing" (<http://www.census.gov/prod/www/abs/decennial/index.htm>) . U.S. Census Bureau. Archived (<http://web.archive.org/web/20110414033021/http://www.census.gov/prod/www/abs/decennial/index.htm>) from the original on 14 April 2011. <http://www.census.gov/prod/www/abs/decennial/index.htm>. Retrieved 2011-04-26.
  - <sup>^</sup> "American FactFinder" (<http://factfinder.census.gov>) . United States Census Bureau. <http://factfinder.census.gov>. Retrieved 2008-01-31.
- State of Alaska, Division of Community Advocacy, Community Information Summary ([http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CIS.cfm?Comm\\_Boro\\_Name=Adak](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CIS.cfm?Comm_Boro_Name=Adak))
  - Aleut Corporation's official Adak page (<http://www.adakisland.com/>)
  - Adak Maps (<http://climate.gi.alaska.edu/history/aleutians/adak.html>)
  - Community Photos ([http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/photos/comm\\_photos.cfm?comm=Adak](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/photos/comm_photos.cfm?comm=Adak))
  - Fish and Wildlife Service information for Adak hunters (<http://alaskamaritime.fws.gov/visitors-educators/caribhunting/adak.htm>)
  - US Navy site documenting Adak environmental hazards (<http://www.adakupdate.com/>)
  - Alaska Journal: Aleut seek to export Adak Water ([http://www.alaskajournal.com/stories/082010/loc\\_adw.shtml](http://www.alaskajournal.com/stories/082010/loc_adw.shtml))

## External links

- Article and pictures of visit to Adak July 2006 by retired Navy veteran (<http://navycthistory.com/adakhoyt01.html>)
- Narrative travelogue of Adak trip taken August, 2006 (<http://www.tprophet.org/dialtone/adak.htm>)
- Pictures of Adak taken August, 2006 (<http://www.tprophet.org/alaska2006/adak/>)
- Marine Barracks Adak ([http://www.geocities.com/kwajsurf/Marine\\_Barracks\\_Adak\\_Alaska.html](http://www.geocities.com/kwajsurf/Marine_Barracks_Adak_Alaska.html)) (Archived (<http://www.webcitation.org/query?id=1256430686471312>) 2009-10-25)

- Photographs of Adak from 1944 from many contributors. (<http://www.ornl.gov/adak>)
- Adak Memoirs (<http://www.adakmemoirs.com>) Memoirs and photos of Adak wanted to preserve history, Nov 2011]

Retrieved from "[http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Adak,\\_Alaska&oldid=483475940](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Adak,_Alaska&oldid=483475940)"

Categories: Populated places in Aleutians West Census Area, Alaska | Cities in Alaska

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DP-1

Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 2010

2010 Demographic Profile Data

NOTE: For more information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/dpsf.pdf>.

Geography: Adak city, Alaska

Subject	Number	Percent
<b>SEX AND AGE</b>		
Total population	326	100.0
Under 5 years	13	4.0
5 to 9 years	16	4.9
10 to 14 years	5	1.5
15 to 19 years	2	0.6
20 to 24 years	17	5.2
25 to 29 years	23	7.1
30 to 34 years	25	7.7
35 to 39 years	27	8.3
40 to 44 years	33	10.1
45 to 49 years	39	12.0
50 to 54 years	33	10.1
55 to 59 years	39	12.0
60 to 64 years	36	11.0
65 to 69 years	13	4.0
70 to 74 years	5	1.5
75 to 79 years	0	0.0
80 to 84 years	0	0.0
85 years and over	0	0.0
Median age (years)	45.5	( X )
16 years and over	291	89.3
18 years and over	291	89.3
21 years and over	287	88.0
62 years and over	38	11.7
65 years and over	18	5.5
<b>Male population</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>61.0</b>
Under 5 years	6	1.8
5 to 9 years	11	3.4
10 to 14 years	1	0.3
15 to 19 years	2	0.6
20 to 24 years	6	1.8
25 to 29 years	14	4.3
30 to 34 years	16	4.9
35 to 39 years	12	3.7
40 to 44 years	22	6.7
45 to 49 years	19	5.8
50 to 54 years	25	7.7
55 to 59 years	25	7.7
60 to 64 years	26	8.0
65 to 69 years	9	2.8
70 to 74 years	5	1.5
75 to 79 years	0	0.0
80 to 84 years	0	0.0
85 years and over	0	0.0

Subject	Number	Percent
Median age (years)	48.5	( X )
16 years and over	180	55.2
18 years and over	180	55.2
21 years and over	176	54.0
62 years and over	31	9.5
65 years and over	14	4.3
Female population	127	39.0
Under 5 years	7	2.1
5 to 9 years	5	1.5
10 to 14 years	4	1.2
15 to 19 years	0	0.0
20 to 24 years	11	3.4
25 to 29 years	9	2.8
30 to 34 years	9	2.8
35 to 39 years	15	4.6
40 to 44 years	11	3.4
45 to 49 years	20	6.1
50 to 54 years	8	2.5
55 to 59 years	14	4.3
60 to 64 years	10	3.1
65 to 69 years	4	1.2
70 to 74 years	0	0.0
75 to 79 years	0	0.0
80 to 84 years	0	0.0
85 years and over	0	0.0
Median age (years)	40.7	( X )
16 years and over	111	34.0
18 years and over	111	34.0
21 years and over	111	34.0
62 years and over	7	2.1
65 years and over	4	1.2
<b>RACE</b>		
Total population	326	100.0
One Race	291	89.3
White	64	19.6
Black or African American	13	4.0
American Indian and Alaska Native	18	5.5
Asian	171	52.5
Asian Indian	3	0.9
Chinese	2	0.6
Filipino	159	48.8
Japanese	0	0.0
Korean	0	0.0
Vietnamese	3	0.9
Other Asian [1]	4	1.2
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	5	1.5
Native Hawaiian	0	0.0
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	0.0
Samoan	5	1.5
Other Pacific Islander [2]	0	0.0
Some Other Race	20	6.1
Two or More Races	35	10.7
White; American Indian and Alaska Native [3]	22	6.7
White; Asian [3]	0	0.0
White; Black or African American [3]	0	0.0
White; Some Other Race [3]	0	0.0
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races: [4]		
White	90	27.6
Black or African American	13	4.0
American Indian and Alaska Native	46	14.1

Subject	Number	Percent
Asian	178	54.6
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	10	3.1
Some Other Race	28	8.6
<b>HISPANIC OR LATINO</b>		
Total population	326	100.0
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	29	8.9
Mexican	29	8.9
Puerto Rican	0	0.0
Cuban	0	0.0
Other Hispanic or Latino [5]	0	0.0
Not Hispanic or Latino	297	91.1
<b>HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE</b>		
Total population	326	100.0
Hispanic or Latino	29	8.9
White alone	5	1.5
Black or African American alone	0	0.0
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	0.0
Asian alone	0	0.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0
Some Other Race alone	20	6.1
Two or More Races	4	1.2
Not Hispanic or Latino	297	91.1
White alone	59	18.1
Black or African American alone	13	4.0
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	18	5.5
Asian alone	171	52.5
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	5	1.5
Some Other Race alone	0	0.0
Two or More Races	31	9.5
<b>RELATIONSHIP</b>		
Total population	326	100.0
In households	109	33.4
Householder	44	13.5
Spouse [6]	20	6.1
Child	33	10.1
Own child under 18 years	31	9.5
Other relatives	0	0.0
Under 18 years	0	0.0
65 years and over	0	0.0
Nonrelatives	12	3.7
Under 18 years	4	1.2
65 years and over	0	0.0
Unmarried partner	4	1.2
In group quarters	217	66.6
Institutionalized population	0	0.0
Male	0	0.0
Female	0	0.0
Noninstitutionalized population	217	66.6
Male	143	43.9
Female	74	22.7
<b>HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE</b>		
Total households	44	100.0
Family households (families) [7]	26	59.1
With own children under 18 years	14	31.8
Husband-wife family	20	45.5
With own children under 18 years	9	20.5
Male householder, no wife present	2	4.5
With own children under 18 years	2	4.5
Female householder, no husband present	4	9.1
With own children under 18 years	3	6.8

Subject	Number	Percent
Nonfamily households [7]	18	40.9
Householder living alone	15	34.1
Male	9	20.5
65 years and over	1	2.3
Female	6	13.6
65 years and over	0	0.0
Households with individuals under 18 years	14	31.8
Households with individuals 65 years and over	3	6.8
Average household size	2.48	( X )
Average family size [7]	3.04	( X )
<b>HOUSING OCCUPANCY</b>		
Total housing units	500	100.0
Occupied housing units	44	8.8
Vacant housing units	456	91.2
For rent	20	4.0
Rented, not occupied	2	0.4
For sale only	39	7.8
Sold, not occupied	182	36.4
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	33	6.6
All other vacants	180	36.0
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent) [8]	15.5	( X )
Rental vacancy rate (percent) [9]	55.6	( X )
<b>HOUSING TENURE</b>		
Occupied housing units	44	100.0
Owner-occupied housing units	30	68.2
Population in owner-occupied housing units	75	( X )
Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.50	( X )
Renter-occupied housing units	14	31.8
Population in renter-occupied housing units	34	( X )
Average household size of renter-occupied units	2.43	( X )

X Not applicable.

[1] Other Asian alone, or two or more Asian categories.

[2] Other Pacific Islander alone, or two or more Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.

[3] One of the four most commonly reported multiple-race combinations nationwide in Census 2000.

[4] In combination with one or more of the other races listed. The six numbers may add to more than the total population, and the six percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.

[5] This category is composed of people whose origins are from the Dominican Republic, Spain, and Spanish-speaking Central or South American countries. It also includes general origin responses such as "Latino" or "Hispanic."

[6] "Spouse" represents spouse of the householder. It does not reflect all spouses in a household. Responses of "same-sex spouse" were edited during processing to "unmarried partner."

[7] "Family households" consist of a householder and one or more other people related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. They do not include same-sex married couples even if the marriage was performed in a state issuing marriage certificates for same-sex couples. Same-sex couple households are included in the family households category if there is at least one additional person related to the householder by birth or adoption. Same-sex couple households with no relatives of the householder present are tabulated in nonfamily households. "Nonfamily households" consist of people living alone and households which do not have any members related to the householder.

[8] The homeowner vacancy rate is the proportion of the homeowner inventory that is vacant "for sale." It is computed by dividing the total number of vacant units "for sale only" by the sum of owner-occupied units, vacant units that are "for sale only," and vacant units that have been sold but not yet occupied; and then multiplying by 100.

[9] The rental vacancy rate is the proportion of the rental inventory that is vacant "for rent." It is computed by dividing the total number of vacant units "for rent" by the sum of the renter-occupied units, vacant units that are "for rent," and vacant units that have been rented but not yet occupied; and then multiplying by 100.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

# **Information Regarding Lack of Alternative Providers**

## **Exhibit 2**

**Redacted—For Public Inspection**

# **Make-Up of Corporate Operations Expenses**

## **Exhibit 3**

**Redacted—For Public Inspection**

# **Information on End User Rate Plans**

## **Exhibit 4**

**Redacted—For Public Inspection**

# **Maps Showing Service Areas**

## **Exhibit 5**

**Redacted—For Public Inspection**

**Evidence Demonstrating WCC  
Is Only Provider of Mobile Service in  
Significant Portion of Study Area**

**Exhibit 6**

**Redacted—For Public Inspection**

**Revenue & Expense Data for  
Each Cell Site for Three Most Recent  
Fiscal Years**

**Exhibit 7**

**Redacted—For Public Inspection**

**Projected Revenues & Expenses on  
Cell-Site Basis for Five Years  
With & Without the Waiver**

**Exhibit 8**

**Redacted—For Public Inspection**

**List of Services Other Than Voice  
Telephone Services Provided Over  
Universal Service Supported Plan**

**Exhibit 9**

**Redacted—For Public Inspection**

# **Procedures for Allocating Shared or Common Costs**

## **Exhibit 10**

**Redacted—For Public Inspection**

**Audited Financial Statements & Notes  
for Most Recent Three Years**

**Exhibit 11**

**Redacted—For Public Inspection**

# **Information on Outstanding Loans**

## **Exhibit 12**

**Redacted—For Public Inspection**

**Identification of Facilities to  
Be Taken Out of Service  
Absent Grant of Waiver**

**Exhibit 13**

**Redacted—For Public Inspection**

**Additional Information About  
Operating, Economic, Other  
Conditions or Reasons  
Warranting Relief**

**Exhibit 14**

**Redacted—For Public Inspection**

**Declarations Under  
Penalty of Perjury**

**Exhibit 15**

DECLARATION OF LARRY MAYES  
WINDY CITY CELLULAR, LLC

I, Larry Mayes, declare the following is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief:

I am the President and Chief Executive Officer of Windy City Cellular, LLC. I have reviewed the Petition for Waiver and attached Exhibits and attest, under penalty of perjury, that the facts contained therein are known to me and are accurate.

Executed on this 3<sup>rd</sup> day of April 2012.



Larry Mayes  
President and Chief Executive Officer  
Windy City Cellular, LLC