Summary

Our goal was to find locations for warehouses so that the entire continental US would have one-day shipping. The model we devised is capable of taking in a list of images corresponding with the transit maps of selected zip codes, which represent potential locations for warehouses and over laying those images to find the different combinations of locations that satisfy our goal. Our model has the capability of checking every possible combination of locations given the inputted maps. Despite the fact that our model takes a very long time to calculate its results, it can calculate every possible result, and thus theoretically determine the least amount of warehouses needed, as well as where they should be located. Because any number of maps can be inputted into our model, it can be used to calculate the area covered with one-day shipping depending on what locations a company might be considering, not just the parameters set by the problem.

To account for tax, the program that found the potential locations for warehouses then took those locations and checked which states they belonged to. The program then added up the tax rates from each of those states, which results in a "tax number." A similar process was done to calculate a "tax number" for Part 3 as well, this time counting how many of the warehouses have a clothing tax. With this knowledge, the results from Part 1 could be compared to determine which was the better solution when taxes were taken into consideration.

The Letter

Dear President,

Recently, a demand for our storefront to move to the forefront of the world has arisen. To achieve this goal, we need to increase the amount of warehouses our company has across the continental United States. Since we are a consumer-friendly company, we have promised one-day shipping to all consumers in the continental US. To decrease the cost associated with doing this, we have devised a model to find the possible combinations of locations for warehouses given a desired number of warehouses. From this model, we can find solutions that require the least amount of warehouses. Also, to increase both our profit and customer satisfaction, we conceived a system to comparatively measure the effect of tax on our model, and deemed those scores, "tax numbers." We then tried to station our warehouses in locations which resulted in situations with the lowest tax numbers.

Our model has given us the result that 64 warehouses should be used, and that they should be located in: NE, IN, ID, MI, WA, NV, MO, NY, OK, AR, KS, AZ, CA, SD, AL, FL, IL, D.C, CO, TX, TN, NM, UT, OR, ME, NH, LA, WV, MT, GA, VT, WY, MS, KY, NJ, RI, OH, and MN.

We chose these locations because they minimized the number of warehouses used. They supply one-day shipping across the entire continental US and favor states that have a smaller sales and clothing tax. We hope you implement this solution as quickly as possible to maximize our profits.

Yours truly, Team #6283

Introduction

An online store is trying to make a model to strategically place warehouses across the contingent United States so that everywhere in the continental US gets one-day shipping. Our team tackled this problem by creating a model that would simulate the area that had one-day shipping dependent on each warehouse location. The primary task was to figure out the least amount of warehouses it would take to be able to provide one-day shipping throughout the entire continental US. Secondly, we were assigned to figure out the liability of tax on customers based on our placement of warehouses and how our chosen warehouse locations could be adjusted to reduce the tax the customer has to pay. Our third responsibility was to analyze and improve the previous models based on the addition of clothing and apparel to inventory and the associated taxes. Lastly, we were tasked to compose a letter to the president of the company about our solutions to these problems. In order to attempt this problem, we needed to create a set of assumptions to specify some constraints that would make the predicted scenarios more reasonable.

Assumption and Justification

A. The mandatory warehouse is located in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. This assumption was made because the first location had to be in New Hampshire, and the transit map from the UPS site for Portsmouth aligned with the given map.

- B. Each warehouse has unlimited inventory because One Day Shipping would not be possible for all of the continental United States if all the warehouses in one large region ran out of a certain product.
- C. Regions without zip codes in America would not necessarily have to have one-day shipping if that was not possible.
- D. A warehouse can be built in every zip code region in the contingent United States.
- E. Grocery tax is not taken account for because the company does not sell food.
- F. The maps/delivery date provided by the UPS website are constant because it was given in the problem statement.

Model Description

Part I - Obtaining the Maps

The job of our model is to take a number of transit maps from different locations and check if the locations can cover America with one-day shipping. The first step was to obtain transit maps from the UPS website (5), the same website as what was used to obtain the example map present in the problem. To obtain these transit maps, a zip code was necessary. Zip codes from all 48 continental US states were hand selected based on which gave the most unique coverage (see Figure 1). First zip codes which likely had good coverage were found by looking at zip codes from large cities or near highways. Next, additional zip codes were found from different locations in the state which were far apart. All of these zip codes were checked using the UPS website, and if they had enough coverage, the zip code was kept to be used in the model.



Figure 1. Example of how the zip codes were determined based on zip codes from lowa. Both the image to the left and to the middle were kept because they covered a large area, and did not cover the same area. The image to the right was not kept, because all of that area was covered by the image to the left.

Creating a Model for Part I

We decided to model the situation using Java. The maps from different possible locations would be laid over each other and the result would be checked to see if one-day shipping (represented by yellow) would cover all of America. Once the zip codes were finalized, we used the UPS website to find the URLs to the corresponding transit maps. From there, we downloaded the images in order to create a faster simulation. Figure 2 below shows the process that the model used to determine a solution.

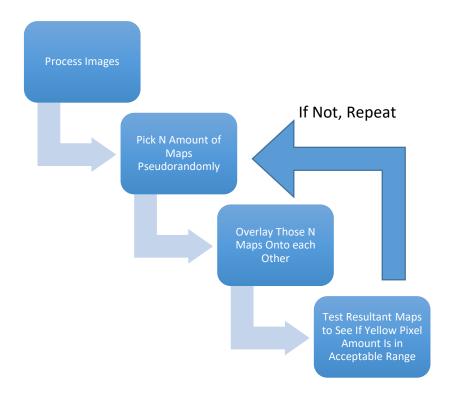


Figure 2. This process was used to determine a solution with N amount of maps. Images were processed to remove unnecessary elements and to add transparency, and then N maps were pseudo randomly picked and compared to a known value of yellow pixels in a complete solution.

The code behind the model iterated over the process described by Figure 2 until a solution was found for that specific N, the amount of maps, and therefore warehouses, used. A pseudorandom selection was used because the number of possible combinations for any N is $2^n - 1$, which is an intractably big number to calculate with a standard computer. The known value of pixels in a complete solution is 91,421 pixels, which we found by running part of our code with a manually arranged map with all yellow. If the amount of yellow pixels generated by the aforementioned process was greater than 91,400 pixels - within a negligible range of the accepted value - then that N, number of maps/warehouses, is a possible solution. A small part of the code was adapted from (3) and some coding references were used (2)(7).

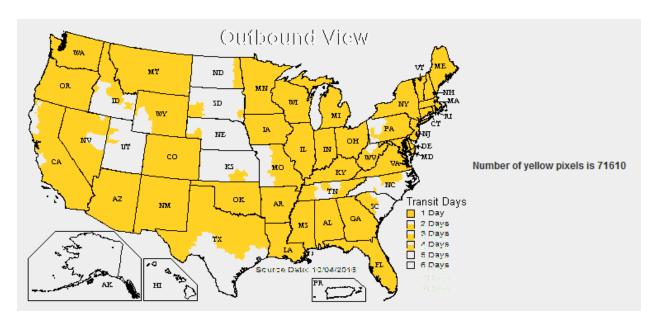


Figure 3. Example of how the results were compared to the total number of yellow pixels required to fill up the diagram of America. This image does not pass because it does not match the total number of yellow pixels.

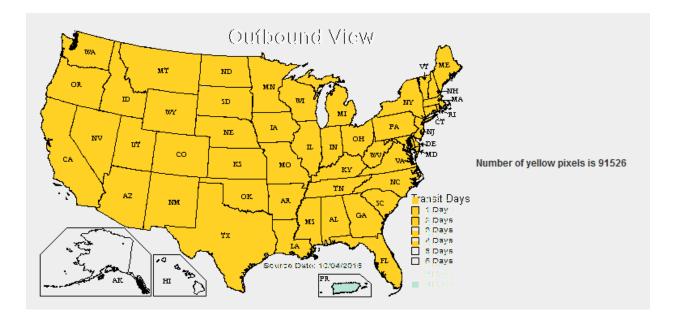


Figure 4. Example of a result that has an equal number of yellow pixels compared to the total number of pixels required to fill a picture of America. There is a slight discrepancy with the number of pixels being higher than the accepted value due to the legend affecting part of the pixel count, but this was deemed negligible.

Creating a Model for Parts 2 & 3

For parts 2 & 3, we compared the situations gathered from the model and compared them by taking into consideration the tax in each location. For part 2, the tax in each state was accounted for, and each situation was given a "tax number" that was the sum of all the taxes from each of the states there was a warehouse in. This was done by taking the names of the images of the maps, figuring out which state each corresponded to, and then adding up the taxes from each state. For part 3, a similar process was deployed, but this time the number of locations in states with a clothing tax were counted. By looking at the two numbers generated, the person using the model can decide which situations are better tax wise, since they will have lower "tax numbers."

Analysis of the Model

Strengths

Our model has the capability of checking every possible solution, and determining without a doubt if the resulting situation can cover all of the continental US with one-day shipping.

Our model is able to use a large number of possible maps representing possible warehouse locations, as well as how the number of possible locations used can be changed. This means that the company could easily use the same model but specify only a specific set of locations they were considering. This also means that our program has the capability of analyzing every possible transit map, although that is not what it is currently set up to do.

Weaknesses with Part I

Our model is based on random chance. Although it has the capability of finding every possible combination for a set number of locations, it will take longer than if it just ran through every possible combination.

The probability of finding of finding a situation that works is x/(n!/((n-r!) r! - t)), where x = predicted number of actual solutions given a set number of locations allowed

n = number of possible different locations

r = number of locations allowed in each situation

t = amount of failed tries that have already been ran through

The program takes a very long time to code, and there is no assurance as to how soon one possible situation that satisfies the problem will be found. After one solution is found, there is no guarantee as to how long it will take to find the next one, or even if there are any more solutions with that given number of locations.

Extensions

Part 1

For part 1, instead of randomly selecting what locations would go together into a situation, we could have made a program that ran through every possible combination. Although this would reduce the trouble with being uncertain whether or not there are any solutions for a given number of locations, it would also take a long amount of time, more so than our current method.

Part 2 & 3

For parts 2 & 3, taxes were taken into account in order to specify which situation had the locations located in the states with the lowest taxes. While our current model only determines the "tax number" based on solely counting up the tax in of each state that there is a location in, a more accurate model would take into account the different population density of areas in order to judge how many possible customers would be affected by the tax. A more accurate model would also take into account the value of locations in states that reach a large area outside of their state, since any area reached outside of the state that the warehouse is located in would not be taxable.

Results & Conclusion

Part 1

For Part 1, we found that the lowest number of warehouses required was 64. This is probably incorrect for multiple reasons. There are likely situations that require less locations to cover all of the continental US, but because of the time it takes for our program to find just one solution, we could only find the three different situations for 64 locations. With more time, we could use our model to figure out a more optimal solution based on the previous solutions. We can conclude that 64 warehouses are more than enough to be able to cover the continental US. From this we could work down the number line, trying 64, then 64, then 63, etc., until the lowest number of locations required was found. Our solution to the problem reveals multiple things, including how there is a very large number of possible combinations of locations to satisfy the

problem. The ability of our program to pick up on this large range of possibilities allows any company to use our model in trying to gauge where warehouses should be put so that one day shipping could be achieved all across the continental US. The fact that what zip codes or transit maps are used can be changed also means that this model can easily adapt to situations that have only a specific range of locations that the company wants tested.

Part 2 & 3

The results for Part 2 conclude that out of the three solutions created using 64 warehouses, Solution 3 was the most beneficial to consumers. The summation of the state taxes, which is the "tax number" for Solution 1, 2, and 3 are 367, 353, and 355, respectively as shown in Table 1. Solution 3 has the best "tax number" because the third scenario created by the model used in Part 1 depicted the lowest number of warehouses that were in the most strategically located places. When the sum of all of the taxes in the areas where warehouses were being placed was calculated, the result was less than the other two solutions.

The results for Part 3 show how many warehouses out of the 64 total warehouses in the continental US have a clothing tax. These numbers are calculated based on whether the states have a clothing tax based on the information given. The warehouses in each state that had no clothing tax were added altogether. But if the state did have a tax, then the count would increase by the number of warehouses in that state. Based on the solutions created in Parts 1 and 2, the number of warehouses in each solution were added together. Solutions 1, 2, and 3 had 58, 57, and 59 warehouses that had a clothing tax respectively. Solution 2 proved to be the best scenario

because it had the lowest number of warehouses with clothing tax, which is advantageous to consumers.

Table 1: The table lists the sum of the state taxes and warehouses with clothing tax for each of the three solutions that used 64 warehouses as the minimum number needed to cover the US. See extended table in Appendix.

| | | Solutions for I | V=64 | | |
|--------------------|-----|--------------------|------|--------------------|-----|
| Solution 1 | | Solution 2 | | Solution 3 | |
| Sum of State Taxes | 367 | Sum of State Taxes | 353 | Sum of State Taxes | 355 |
| Number of States | 58 | Number of States | 57 | Number of States | 59 |
| With Clothing Tax | | With Clothing Tax | | With Clothing Tax | |

References

- (1) AggData. (2012, February 16). Retrieved November 11, 2016, from https://www.aggdata.com/node/86
- (2) Creating a jar File in Eclipse. (n.d.). Retrieved November 11, 2016, from https://www.cs.utexas.edu/~scottm/cs307/handouts/Eclipse Help/jarInEclipse.htm
- (3) Java Graphics How to Overlay 2 images. (n.d.). Retrieved November 11, 2016, from http://www.java2s.com/Tutorials/Java/Graphics How to/Image/Overlay 2 images.ht

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- (4) Thompson, A. (2013, October 22). How to put integer value in JLabel? Retrieved

 November 11, 2016, from

 https://stackoverflow.com/questions/19510198/how-to-put-integer-value-in-jlabel
- (5) United States. (n.d.). Retrieved November 11, 2016, from https://www.ups.com/maps?loc=en_US
- (6) U.S. ZIP Codes: Free
 ZIP code map and zip code lookup. (2014). Retrieved November 11, 2016, from http://www.unitedstateszipcodes.org/
- (7) Writing/Saving an Image. (n.d.). Retrieved November 11, 2016, from https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/2d/images/saveimage.html

Appendix

Java Code

```
java.awt.Color;
java.awt.Graphics2D;
java.awt.Graphics2D;
java.awt.Image;
java.awt.Image;
java.awt.image.BifferedImage;
java.awt.image.FilteredImageSource;
java.awt.image.ImageFilter;
java.awt.image.ImageFilter;
java.awt.image.RGBImageFilter;
java.awt.inage.ImageFilter;
java.io.IOException;
java.util.Random;
                           javax.imageio.ImageIO;
javax.swing.ImageIcon;
javax.swing.Jlabel;
javax.swing.JOptionPane;
javax.swing.JOptionPane;
javax.swing.JPanel;
javax.swing.SwingUtilities;
     File[] file = new File[94];
file[0] = new File("C:/Users/Niall/Desktop/HiMCM/Maps/backgroundMap.gif");
file[1] = new File("C:/Users/Niall/Desktop/HiMCM/Zips/map_0306.gif");
file[2] = new File("C:/Users/Niall/Desktop/HiMCM/Zips/map_0422.gif");
file[3] = new File("C:/Users/Niall/Desktop/HiMCM/Zips/map_0422.gif");
file[4] = new File("C:/Users/Niall/Desktop/HiMCM/Zips/map_0475.gif");
file[5] = new File("C:/Users/Niall/Desktop/HiMCM/Zips/map_0475.gif");
file[6] = new File("C:/Users/Niall/Desktop/HiMCM/Zips/map_0476.gif");
file[7] = new File("C:/Users/Niall/Desktop/HiMCM/Zips/map_0476.gif");
file[8] = new File("C:/Users/Niall/Desktop/HiMCM/Zips/map_0476.gif");
file[1] = new File("C:/Users/Niall/Desktop/HiMCM/Zips/map_0476.gif");
file[1] = new File("C:/Users/Niall/Desktop/HiMCM/Zips/map_0486.gif");
```

```
if (flag == false) {
      g.drawImage(Images[temp2], 0, 0, null);
      list[i] = temp2;
   }
} while (flag == true);
}
    System.out.println("Flag is " + flag);
  // Sum up the number of yellow pixels
for (int x = 0; x < Images[temp1].getHeight(); x++) {
    for (int y = 0; y < Images[temp1].getHeight(); y++) {
        Color color = new Color(Images[temp1].getRGB(x,y));
        int red = color.getRed();
        int preen = color.getGene();
        int blue = color.getBlue();
        if (red == 255 && green == 209 && blue == 36) {
            counter++;
        }
    }
}</pre>
       // Print out counter to system and set up label for <u>mui</u>
System.out.println("Counter is: " + counter);
label lab!rempl = new label("");
lblTempl.setText("Number of yellow pixels is " + String.valueOf(counter));
   // Adjust for discrepancy in California and Wooming
boolean californiaFlag = false;
boolean wyomingFlag = false;
for (int i = 0; i < list.length; ++i) {
   if (list[i] == 49) {
      californiaFlag = true;
   } else if (list[i] == 65) {
      wyomingFlag = true;
   }
}</pre>
                  solutionFound = true;
gui.add(new JLabel(new ImageIcon(Images[temp1])));
```

```
// rote output
Jlabel lbITemp = new JLabel("");
lbITemp.setText("Number of yellow pixels is " + String.valueOf(counter));
gui.add(lbITemp);
                                    // More output
for (int i = 0; i < list2.length; ++i) {
    System.out.println("Unused Number: " + list2[i]);
    ILabel lblTemp2 = new Jlabel("");
    lblTemp2.setText("Unused zip " + String.valueOf(file[list2[i]]));
    gui.add(lblTemp2);</pre>
                                   /*gui.add(new JLabel(new ImageIcon(Images[temp1])));
JLabel lblTemp = new JLabel("");
lblTemp.setText("Number of yellow pixels is " + String.valueOf(counter));
gui.add(lblTemp);*/
final int r1 = c1.getRed();
final int g1 = c1.getGreen();
final int b1 = c1.getGlue();
final int r2 = c2.getRed();
final int g2 = c2.getGreen();
final int b2 = c2.getBlue();
ImageFilter filter = new RGBImageFilter()
{
               int r = (rgb & 0xFF0000) >> 16;
int g = (rgb & 0xFF00) >> 8;
int b = rgb & 0xFF;
if (r >= r1 && r <= r2 &&
g >= g1 && g <= g2 &&
b >= b1 && b <= b2)
```

```
BufferedImage dest = new BufferedImage(width, height, BufferedImage.TYPE_INT_ARGB);
Graphics2D g2 = dest.createGraphics();
g2.drawImage(image, 0, 0, null);
g2.drawImage(image, 0, 0, null);
bblic static void PartII(String[] urls){
   int n = urls.length;
   String[] imageNumbers = new String[n];
   double taxNumber = 0;
                                 for (int i = 0; i < urls.length; i++){
    String imageNumber = urls[i].substring(urls[i].length() - 8, urls[i].length() - 4);
    imageNumbers[i] = imageNumber;</pre>
                              for (int i = 0; i < imageNumbers.length; i++){
    if (imageNumbers[i].equals("0079") || imageNumbers[i].equals("0334") ||
        imageNumbers[i].equals("0007") || imageNumbers[i].equals("0550")) {
        taxNumber = taxNumber + 0.00;
    } else if (imageNumbers[i].equals("0475")) {
        taxNumber = taxNumber + 2.90;
    } else if (imageNumbers[i].equals("0415") || imageNumbers[i].equals("0415") ||
        imageNumbers[i].equals("0415") || imageNumbers[i].equals("04045") ||
        imageNumbers[i].equals("0410") || imageNumbers[i].equals("0443") ||
        imageNumbers[i].equals("0410") || imageNumbers[i].equals("0413") ||
    imageNumbers[i].equals("0488") || imageNumbers[i].equals("0436") ||
    imageNumbers[i].equals("0408") || imageNumbers[i].equals("0436") ||
    imageNumbers[i].equals("0407") || imageNumbers[i].equals("0436")) {
        taxNumber = taxNumber + 4.00;
    }
    } else if (imageNumbers[i].equals("0388") || imageNumbers[i].equals("0489")) {
    }
}</pre>
                                                         imageNumbers[i].equals("0370") | imageNumbers[i].equals("0132") ||
imageNumbers[i].equals("0407") || imageNumbers[i].equals("0480")) ||
taxNumber = taxNumber + 4.00;

laise if (imageNumbers[i].equals("0438") || imageNumbers[i].equals("0430")) ||
taxNumber = taxNumber + 4.00;

laise if (imageNumbers[i].equals("0428") || imageNumbers[i].equals("0436")) ||
taxNumber = taxNumber + 4.00;

laise if (imageNumbers[i].equals("0428") || imageNumbers[i].equals("0436")) ||
taxNumber = taxNumber + 4.00;

laise if (imageNumbers[i].equals("0310") || imageNumbers[i].equals("0295") ||
imageNumbers[i].equals("0360")) || imageNumbers[i].equals("0513")) ||
taxNumber = taxNumber + 5.00;

laise if (imageNumbers[i].equals("0401")) || imageNumbers[i].equals("0513")) ||
taxNumber = taxNumber + 5.30;

laise if (imageNumbers[i].equals("0401")) || imageNumbers[i].equals("0402") ||
imageNumbers[i].equals("0401")) || imageNumbers[i].equals("0402") ||
taxNumber = taxNumber + 5.30;

laise if (imageNumbers[i].equals("0401")) || imageNumbers[i].equals("0504")) ||
taxNumber = taxNumber + 5.00;

laise if (imageNumbers[i].equals("0500") || imageNumbers[i].equals("0504")) ||
taxNumber = taxNumber + 5.00;

laise if (imageNumbers[i].equals("0500") || imageNumbers[i].equals("0504")) ||
taxNumber = taxNumber + 5.00;

laise if (imageNumbers[i].equals("0302") || imageNumbers[i].equals("0300") ||
imageNumbers[i].equals("0300") || imageNumbers[i].equa
```

Extend Table of Solutions When N = 64

| | | Solutions for N=64 | | | |
|------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------|-------------------|
| Solution 1 | | Solution 2 | | Solution 3 | |
| Мар | State | Мар | State | Мар | State |
| map_0168 | Alabama | map_0288.gif | Nebraska | map_0021 | Maine |
| map_0543 | California | map_0250.gif | Indiana | map_0131 | Georgia |
| map_0377 | Illinois | map_0493.gif | Idaho | map_0018 | Vermont |
| map_0503 | Utah | map_0260.gif | Michigan | map_0197 | Mississippi |
| map_0334 | Montana | map_0563.gif | Washingto n | map_0407 | Louisiana |
| map_0198 | Mississippi | map_0497.gif | Idaho | map_0283 | Iowa |
| map_0018 | Vermont | map_0519.gif | Nevada | map_0073 | Pennsylvan ia |
| map_0216 | Ohio | map_0401.gif | Nebraska | map_0205 | Kentucky |
| map_0195 | Mississippi | map_0370.gif | Missouri | map_0006 | Rhode Island |
| map_0322 | South Dakota | map_0491.gif | Idaho | map_0184 | Tennessee |
| map_0396 | Kansas | map_0045.gif | New York | map_0484 | Wyoming |
| map_0536 | California | map_0436.gif | Oklahoma | map_0491 | Idaho |
| map_0489 | Wyoming | map_0422.gif | Arkansas | map_0326 | South Dakota |
| map_0384 | Missouri | map_0396.gif | Kansas | map_0488 | Wyoming |
| map_0241 | Indiana | map_0506.gif | Arizona | map_0506 | Arizona |
| map_0498 | Washingto n | map_0543.gif | California | map_0099 | West Virginia |
| map_0491 | Idaho | map_0322.gif | South Dakota | map_0138 | Georgia |
| map_0313 | North Dakota | map_0277.gif | Michigan | map_0422 | Arkansas |
| map_0472 | Texas | map_0170.gif | Alabama | map_0288 | Nebraska |
| map_0286 | Minnesota | map_0427.gif | Arkansas | map_0116 | North Carolina |
| map_0006 | Rhode Island | map_0154.gif | Florida | map_0510 | New Mexico |
| map_0197 | Mississippi | map_0377.gif | Illinois | map_0543 | California |
| map_0550 | Oregon | map_0079.gif | D.C. | map_0260 | Michigan |
| map_0170 | Alabama | map_0475.gif | Colorado | map_0424 | Arkansas |
| map_0116 | North Carolina | map_0192.gif | Arkansas | map_0268 | Michigan |
| map_0522 | California | map_0461.gif | Texas | map_0370 | Missouri |
| map_0306 | Wisconsin | map_0178.gif | Tennessee | map_0128 | South Carolina |

| map_0407 | Louisiana | map_0510.gif | New Mexico | map_0550 | Oregon |
|----------|-------------------|--------------|------------------|----------|------------------|
| map_0085 | West Virginia | map_0498.gif | Idaho | map_0092 | Virginia |
| map_0154 | Florida | map_0503.gif | Utah | map_0493 | Idaho |
| map_0088 | Virginia | map_0550.gif | Oregon | map_0503 | Utah |
| map_0326 | South Dakota | map_0021.gif | Maine | map_0079 | Delaware |
| map_0461 | Texas | map_0007.gif | New Hampshire | map_0377 | Illinois |
| map_0250 | Indiana | map_0415.gif | Louisiana | map_0461 | Texas |
| map_0427 | Arkansas | map_0504.gif | Arizona | map_0513 | New Mexico |
| map_0277 | Michigan | map_0099.gif | West Virginia | map_0519 | Nevada |
| map_0113 | North Carolina | map_0536.gif | California | map_0088 | Virginia |
| map_0160 | Florida | map_0428.gif | Oklahoma | map_0203 | Kentucky |
| map_0138 | Georgia | map_0346.gif | Illinois | map_0498 | Idaho |
| map_0437 | Texas | map_0085.gif | West Virginia | map_0475 | Colorado |
| map_0073 | Penn Sylvia | map_0334.gif | Montana | map_0543 | California |
| map_0401 | Nebraska | map_0138.gif | Georgia | map_0536 | California |
| map_0021 | Vermont | map_0160.gif | Florida | map_0250 | Indiana |
| map_0506 | Arizona | map_0018.gif | Vermont | map_0160 | Florida |
| map_0490 | Idaho | map_0489.gif | Wyoming | map_0085 | West Virginia |
| map_0370 | Missouri | map_0372.gif | Illinois | map_0415 | Louisiana |
| map_0519 | Nevada | map_0413.gif | Louisiana | map_0384 | Missouri |
| map_0413 | Louisiana | map_0326.gif | South Dakota | map_0306 | Wisconsin |
| map_0393 | Kansas | map_0198.gif | Mississippi | map_0007 | New Hampshire |
| map_0268 | Michigan | map_0424.gif | Arkansas | map_0427 | Arkansas |
| map_0563 | Washingto n | map_0131.gif | Georgia | map_0489 | Wyoming |
| map_0475 | Colorado | map_0522.gif | California | map_0334 | Montana |
| map_0510 | New Mexico | map_0384.gif | Missouri | map_0178 | Tennessee |
| map_0424 | Arkansas | map_0203.gif | Kentucky | map_0277 | Michigan |
| map_0257 | Indiana | map_0090.gif | Virginia | map_0286 | Minnesota |
| map_0022 | Connecticu t | map_0028.gif | New Jersey | map_0346 | Illinois |
| map_0543 | California | map_0006.gif | Rhode Island | map_0497 | Idaho |

| map_0028 | New Jersey | map_0241.gif | Indiana | map_0322 South |
|---------------|------------|---------------|-----------|---------------------|
| | | | | Dakota |
| map_0504 | Arizona | map_0216.gif | Ohio | map_0522 California |
| map_0079 | Delaware | map_0472.gif | Texas | map_0470 Texas |
| map_0493 | Idaho | map_0184.gif | Tennessee | map_0393 Kansas |
| map_0090 | Virginia | map_0286.gif | Minnesota | map_0504 Arizona |
| map_0346 | Illinois | map_0088.gif | Virginia | map_0154 Florida |
| map_0288 | Nebraska | map_0132.gif | Georgia | map_0472 Texas |
| | | | | |
| Sum of State | 367 | Sum of State | 353 | Sum of State 355 |
| Taxes | | Taxes | | Taxes |
| Number of | 58 | Number of | 57 | Number of 59 |
| States | | States | | States |
| With Clothing | | With Clothing | | With Clothing |
| Tax | | Tax | | Tax |