DCN 755
As of: 09:13 14 March 1995

Economic Impact Data

Activity: NSY LONG BEACH
Economic Area: Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA

Impact of Proposed BRAC-95 Action at NSY LONG BEACH:

Total Population of Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA (1992):	**9,053,600**
Total Employment of Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA, BEA (1992):	**4,989,503**
Total Personal Income of Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA (1992 actual):	**$194,053,969,000**
BRAC 95 Total Direct and Indirect Job Change:	**(13,261)**
BRAC 95 Potential Total Job Change Over Closure Period (% of 1992 Total Employment)	**(0.3%)**

		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Relocated Jobs:	MIL	0	0	0	(237)	0	0	0	0	(237)
	CIV	0	0	0	(225)	0	0	0	0	(225)
Other Jobs:	MIL	0	0	(1)	(25)	0	0	0	0	(26)
	CIV	0	0	(61)	(3,480)	0	0	0	0	(3,541)
BRAC 95 Direct Job Change Summary at NSY LONG BEACH:										
	MIL	0	0	(1)	(262)	0	0	0	0	(263)
	CIV	0	0	(61)	(3,705)	0	0	0	0	(3,766)
	TO	0	0	(62)	(3,967)	0	0	0	0	(4,029)
									Indirect Job Change:	(9,232)
									Total Direct and Indirect Job Change:	(13,261)

Other Pending BRAC Actions at NSY LONG BEACH (Previous Rounds):

	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 3,984,000 Average Per Capita Income (1992): $21,434

Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)		Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)	
Employment:	45,889	Dollars:	$732
Percentage:	1.3%	Percentage:	4.1%
U.S. Average Change:	1.5%	U.S. Average Change:	5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Local	7.9%	7.0%	6.7%	5.9%	4.9%	4.6%	5.8%	8.0%	9.6%	9.7%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

1 Note: Bureau of Labor Statistics employment data for 1993, which has been adjusted to incorporate revised methodologies and 1993 Bureau of the Census metropolitan area definitions are not fully compatible with 1984 - 1992 data.

As of: 09:13 14 March 1995

Economic Impact Data

Activity: NSY LONG BEACH
Economic Area: Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA

Cumulative BRAC Impacts Affecting Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA:

Cumulative Total Direct and Indirect Job Change:	**(19,966)**
Potential Cumulative Total Job Change Over Closure Period (% of 1992 Total Employ	**(0.4%)**

		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Other Proposed BRAC 95 Direct Job Changes in Economic Area (Excluding NSY LONG BEACH)										
Army:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Navy:	MIL	0	0	(7)	(11)	0	0	0	0	(18)
	CIV	0	0	(3)	(8)	0	0	0	0	(11)
Air Force:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other:	MIL	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
	CIV	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	20
Other Pending Prior BRAC Direct Job Changes in Economic Area (Excluding NSY LONG BEACH)										
Army:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Navy:	MIL	(3,142)	(677)	(334)	0	0	0	0	0	(4,153)
	CIV	(286)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(286)
Air Force:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Direct Job Change in Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA Statistical Area (Including NSY LONG BEACH)										
	MIL	(3,142)	(677)	(342)	(273)	2	0	0	0	(4,432)
	CIV	(286)	0	(64)	(3,713)	20	0	0	0	(4,043)
	TO	(3,428)	(677)	(406)	(3,986)	22	0	0	0	(8,475)

Cumulative Indirect Job Change:	(11,491)
Cumulative Total Direct and Indirect Job Change:	(19,966)

Economic Impact Data

Activity: FORT MCCLELLAN
Economic Area: Anniston, AL MSA

Impact of Proposed BRAC-95 Action at FORT MCCLELLAN:

Total Population of Anniston, AL MSA (1992):	**116,400**
Total Employment of Anniston, AL MSA, BEA (1992):	**62,049**
Total Personal Income of Anniston, AL MSA (1992 actual):	**$1,764,458,000**
BRAC 95 Total Direct and Indirect Job Change:	**(10,720)**
BRAC 95 Potential Total Job Change Over Closure Period (% of 1992 Total Employment)	**(17.3%)**

		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Relocated Jobs:	MIL	0	0	0	(317)	(5,548)	0	0	0	(5,865)
	CIV	0	0	0	(242)	(432)	0	0	0	(674)
Other Jobs:	MIL	0	0	0	0	(230)	0	0	0	(230)
	CIV	0	0	0	0	(1,767)	0	0	0	(1,767)
BRAC 95 Direct Job Change Summary at FORT MCCLELLAN:										
	MIL	0	0	0	(317)	(5,778)	0	0	0	(6,095)
	CIV	0	0	0	(242)	(2,199)	0	0	0	(2,441)
	TO	0	0	0	(559)	(7,977)	0	0	0	(8,536)
								Indirect Job Change:		(2,184)
								Total Direct and Indirect Job Change:		(10,720)

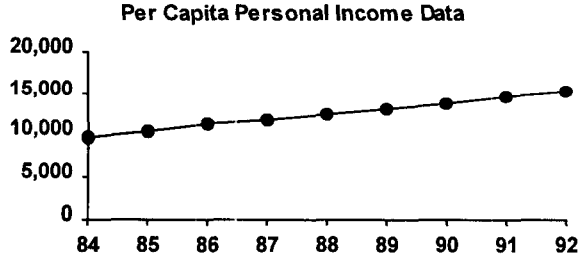
Other Pending BRAC Actions at FORT MCCLELLAN (Previous Rounds):

	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100

Anniston, AL MSA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 48,264

Average Per Capita Income (1992): $15,158



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Employment:	442
Percentage:	1.0%
U.S. Average Change:	1.5%

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Dollars:	$695
Percentage:	5.9%
U.S. Average Change:	5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Anniston, AL MSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Local	10.9%	8.9%	9.6%	7.8%	7.4%	7.0%	7.0%	7.3%	8.3%	8.5%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

1 Note: Bureau of Labor Statistics employment data for 1993, which has been adjusted to incorporate revised methodologies and 1993 Bureau of the Census metropolitan area definitions are not fully compatible with 1984 - 1992 data.

Economic Impact Data

Activity: FORT MCCLELLAN
Economic Area: Anniston, AL MSA

Cumulative BRAC Impacts Affecting Anniston, AL MSA:

Cumulative Total Direct and Indirect Job Change:	**(9,118)**
Potential Cumulative Total Job Change Over Closure Period (% of 1992 Total Employ	**(14.7%)**

		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Other Proposed BRAC 95 Direct Job Changes in Economic Area (Excluding FORT MCCLELLAN)										
Army:	MIL	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	28
	CIV	0	0	0	98	375	0	0	0	473
Navy:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Air Force:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	270	269	0	539
Other Pending Prior BRAC Direct Job Changes in Economic Area (Excluding FORT MCCLELLAN)										
Army:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	(33)	(179)	(32)	(32)	0	0	0	0	(276)
Navy:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Air Force:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Direct Job Change in Anniston, AL MSA Statistical Area (Including FORT MCCLELLAN)										
	MIL	0	0	0	(289)	(5,778)	0	0	0	(6,067)
	CIV	67	(179)	(32)	(176)	(1,824)	270	269	0	(1,605)
	TO	67	(179)	(32)	(465)	(7,602)	270	269	0	(7,672)
									Cumulative Indirect Job Change:	(1,446)
									Cumulative Total Direct and Indirect Job Change:	(9,118)

As of: 08:51 03 March 1995

Economic Impact Data

Activity: KIRTLAND AFB
Economic Area: *Bernalillo County, NM

Impact of Proposed BRAC-95 Action at KIRTLAND AFB:

Total Population of *Bernalillo County, NM (1992):	**499,300**
Total Employment of *Bernalillo County, NM, BEA (1992):	**327,209**
Total Personal Income of *Bernalillo County, NM (1992 actual):	**$9,277,096,000**
BRAC 95 Total Direct and Indirect Job Change:	**(11,916)**
BRAC 95 Potential Total Job Change Over Closure Period (% of 1992 Total Employment)	**(3.6%)**

		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Relocated Jobs:	MIL	0	0	0	(3,651)	0	0	0	0	(3,651)
	CIV	0	0	0	(2,032)	0	0	0	0	(2,032)
Other Jobs:	MIL	0	0	0	(905)	0	0	0	0	(905)
	CIV	0	0	0	(262)	0	0	0	0	(262)
BRAC 95 Direct Job Change Summary at KIRTLAND AFB:										
	MIL	0	0	0	(4,556)	0	0	0	0	(4,556)
	CIV	0	0	0	(2,294)	0	0	0	0	(2,294)
	TO	0	0	0	(6,850)	0	0	0	0	(6,850)
									Indirect Job Change:	(5,066)
									Total Direct and Indirect Job Change:	(11,916)

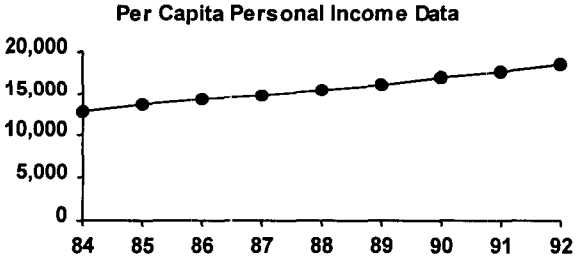
Other Pending BRAC Actions at KIRTLAND AFB (Previous Rounds):

	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Bernalillo County, NM Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 254,851

Average Per Capita Income (1992): $18,582



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Employment:	4,018
Percentage:	1.7%
U.S. Average Change:	1.5%

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Dollars:	$729
Percentage:	4.8%
U.S. Average Change:	5.3%

Unemployment Rates for *Bernalillo County, NM and the US (1984 - 1993):

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Local	6.2%	6.7%	6.4%	6.4%	5.9%	5.1%	5.0%	5.3%	4.7%	6.6%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

1 Note: Bureau of Labor Statistics employment data for 1993, which has been adjusted to incorporate revised methodologies and 1993 Bureau of the Census metropolitan area definitions are not fully compatible with 1984 - 1992 data.

As of: 08:51 03 March 1995

Economic Impact Data

Activity: KIRTLAND AFB
Economic Area: *Bernalillo County, NM

Cumulative BRAC Impacts Affecting *Bernalillo County, NM:

Cumulative Total Direct and Indirect Job Change:	**(11,916)**
Potential Cumulative Total Job Change Over Closure Period (% of 1992 Total Employ	**(3.6%)**

		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Other Proposed BRAC 95 Direct Job Changes in Economic Area (Excluding KIRTLAND AFB)										
Army:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Navy:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Air Force:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Pending Prior BRAC Direct Job Changes in Economic Area (Excluding KIRTLAND AFB)										
Army:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Navy:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Air Force:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Direct Job Change in *Bernalillo County, NM Statistical Area (Including KIRTLAND AFB)										
	MIL	0	0	0	(4,556)	0	0	0	0	(4,556)
	CIV	0	0	0	(2,294)	0	0	0	0	(2,294)
	TO	0	0	0	(6,850)	0	0	0	0	(6,850)
									Cumulative Indirect Job Change:	(5,066)
									Cumulative Total Direct and Indirect Job Change:	(11,916)

Economic Impact Data

Activity: ATCOM
Economic Area: St. Louis, MO-IL MSA

Impact of Proposed BRAC-95 Action at ATCOM:

Total Population of St. Louis, MO-IL MSA (1992):	**2,518,500**
Total Employment of St. Louis, MO-IL MSA, BEA (1992):	**1,428,582**
Total Personal Income of St. Louis, MO-IL MSA (1992 actual):	**$54,651,920,000**
BRAC 95 Total Direct and Indirect Job Change:	**(7,679)**
BRAC 95 Potential Total Job Change Over Closure Period (% of 1992 Total Employment)	**(0.5%)**

		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Relocated Jobs:	MIL	0	0	0	0	(203)	0	0	0	(203)
	CIV	0	0	0	0	(2,880)	0	0	0	(2,880)
Other Jobs:	MIL	0	0	0	0	(44)	0	0	0	(44)
	CIV	0	0	0	0	(1,604)	0	0	0	(1,604)
BRAC 95 Direct Job Change Summary at ATCOM:										
	MIL	0	0	0	0	(247)	0	0	0	(247)
	CIV	0	0	0	0	(4,484)	0	0	0	(4,484)
	TO	0	0	0	0	(4,731)	0	0	0	(4,731)
								Indirect Job Change:		(2,948)
								Total Direct and Indirect Job Change:		(7,679)

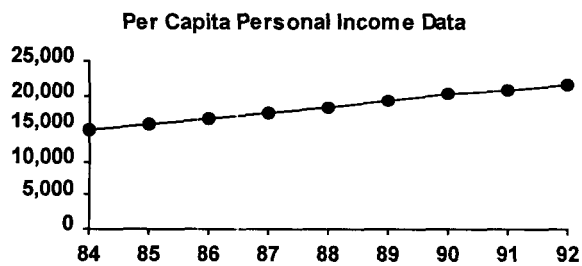
Other Pending BRAC Actions at ATCOM (Previous Rounds):

	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

St. Louis, MO-IL MSA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 1,187,854

Average Per Capita Income (1992): $21,700



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Employment:	9,732
Percentage:	0.9%
U.S. Average Change:	1.5%

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Dollars:	$900
Percentage:	5.2%
U.S. Average Change:	5.3%

Unemployment Rates for St. Louis, MO-IL MSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Local	8.1%	7.4%	7.0%	7.0%	6.0%	5.5%	6.0%	6.9%	6.0%	6.5%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

1 Note: Bureau of Labor Statistics employment data for 1993, which has been adjusted to incorporate revised methodologies and 1993 Bureau of the Census metropolitan area definitions are not fully compatible with 1984 - 1992 data.

Economic Impact Data

Activity: ATCOM
Economic Area: St. Louis, MO-IL MSA

Cumulative BRAC Impacts Affecting St. Louis, MO-IL MSA:

Cumulative Total Direct and Indirect Job Change:	**(7,974)**
Potential Cumulative Total Job Change Over Closure Period (% of 1992 Total Employ	**(0.6%)**

		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Other Proposed BRAC 95 Direct Job Changes in Economic Area (Excluding ATCOM)										
Army:	MIL	0	0	0	(25)	2	0	0	0	(23)
	CIV	0	0	0	(200)	40	0	0	0	(160)
Navy:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Air Force:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Pending Prior BRAC Direct Job Changes in Economic Area (Excluding ATCOM)										
Army:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Navy:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Air Force:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Direct Job Change in St. Louis, MO-IL MSA Statistical Area (Including ATCOM)										
	MIL	0	0	0	(25)	(245)	0	0	0	(270)
	CIV	0	0	0	(200)	(4,444)	0	0	0	(4,644)
	TO	0	0	0	(225)	(4,689)	0	0	0	(4,914)

Cumulative Indirect Job Change:	(3,060)
Cumulative Total Direct and Indirect Job Change:	(7,974)

As of: 08:58 03 March 1995

Economic Impact Data

Activity: NAVSTA LONG BEACH
Economic Area: Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA

Impact of Proposed BRAC-95 Action at NAVSTA LONG BEACH:

Total Population of Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA (1992):	**9,053,600**
Total Employment of Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA, BEA (1992):	**4,989,503**
Total Personal Income of Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA (1992 actual):	**$194,053,969,000**
BRAC 95 Total Direct and Indirect Job Change:	**0**
BRAC 95 Potential Total Job Change Over Closure Period (% of 1992 Total Employment)	**0.0%**

		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Relocated Jobs:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Jobs:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BRAC 95 Direct Job Change Summary at NAVSTA LONG BEACH:										
	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
								Indirect Job Change:		0
								Total Direct and Indirect Job Change:		0

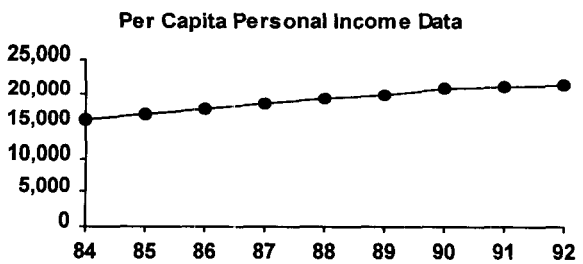
Other Pending BRAC Actions at NAVSTA LONG BEACH (Previous Rounds):

	MIL	(2,686)	(677)	(334)	0	0	0	0	0	(3,697)
	CIV	(81)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(81)

Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 3,984,000

Average Per Capita Income (1992): $21,434



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Employment:	45,889
Percentage:	1.3%
U.S. Average Change:	1.5%

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Dollars:	$732
Percentage:	4.1%
U.S. Average Change:	5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Local	7.9%	7.0%	6.7%	5.9%	4.9%	4.6%	5.8%	8.0%	9.6%	9.7%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

1 Note: Bureau of Labor Statistics employment data for 1993, which has been adjusted to incorporate revised methodologies and 1993 Bureau of the Census metropolitan area definitions are not fully compatible with 1984 - 1992 data.

As of: 08:58 03 March 1995

Economic Impact Data

Activity: NAVSTA LONG BEACH
Economic Area: Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA

Cumulative BRAC Impacts Affecting Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA:

Cumulative Total Direct and Indirect Job Change:	**(19,966)**
Potential Cumulative Total Job Change Over Closure Period (% of 1992 Total Employ	**(0.4%)**

		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Other Proposed BRAC 95 Direct Job Changes in Economic Area (Excluding NAVSTA LONG BEACH)										
Army:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Navy:	MIL	0	0	(8)	(273)	0	0	0	0	(281)
	CIV	0	0	(64)	(3,713)	0	0	0	0	(3,777)
Air Force:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other:	MIL	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
	CIV	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	20
Other Pending Prior BRAC Direct Job Changes in Economic Area (Excluding NAVSTA LONG BEACH)										
Army:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Navy:	MIL	(456)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(456)
	CIV	(205)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(205)
Air Force:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Direct Job Change in Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA Statistical Area (Including NAVSTA LONG BEACH)										
	MIL	(3,142)	(677)	(342)	(273)	2	0	0	0	(4,432)
	CIV	(286)	0	(64)	(3,713)	20	0	0	0	(4,043)
	TO	(3,428)	(677)	(406)	(3,986)	22	0	0	0	(8,475)

Cumulative Indirect Job Change:	(11,491)
Cumulative Total Direct and Indirect Job Change:	(19,966)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Anniston, AL MSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
FORT MCCLELLAN	(2,135)	(3,960)	(1,211)	(1,230)	(1,230)
Total Jobs Out :	(2,135)	(3,960)	(1,211)	(1,230)	(8,536)
Jobs In :					
ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT	28	0	473	0	0
DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT	0	0	539	0	0
Total Jobs In :	28	0	1,012	0	1,040
Net Job Change :	(2,107)	(3,960)	(199)	(1,230)	(7,496)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
FORT CHAFFEE	(40)	0	(207)	0	0
Total Jobs Out :	(40)	0	(207)	0	(247)
Jobs In :					
Total Jobs In :	0	0	0	0	0
Net Job Change :	(40)	0	(207)	0	(247)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Denver, CO PMSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
FITZSIMONS ARMY MEDICAL CE	(1,031)	(260)	(1,381)	(231)	(231)
LOWRY AFB	(78)	0	(11)	0	0
Total Jobs Out :	(1,109)	(260)	(1,392)	(231)	(2,992)
Jobs In :					
Total Jobs In :	0	0	0	0	0
Net Job Change :	(1,109)	(260)	(1,392)	(231)	(2,992)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
St. Louis, MO-IL MSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
ATCOM	(247)	0	(3,902)	(582)	(582)
CHARLES M. PRICE SUPPORT CE	(25)	0	(64)	(136)	(136)
Total Jobs Out :	(272)	0	(3,966)	(718)	(4,956)
Jobs In :					
ST LOUIS PUBS	2	0	40	0	0
Total Jobs In :	2	0	40	0	42
Net Job Change :	(270)	0	(3,926)	(718)	(4,914)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Carroll County, IL

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
SAVANNA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVI	(4)	(53)	(393)	0	0
Total Jobs Out :	(4)	(53)	(393)	0	(450)
Jobs In :					
Total Jobs In :	0	0	0	0	0
Net Job Change :	(4)	(53)	(393)	0	(450)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Hagerstown, MD PMSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
FORT RITCHIE	(1,011)	0	(878)	(455)	(455)
Total Jobs Out :	(1,011)	0	(878)	(455)	(2,344)
Jobs In :					
Total Jobs In :	0	0	0	0	0
Net Job Change :	(1,011)	0	(878)	(455)	(2,344)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Detroit, MI PMSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
US ARMY GARRISON, SELFRIDG	(54)	0	(138)	(417)	(417)
Total Jobs Out :	(54)	0	(138)	(417)	(609)
Jobs In :					
DETROIT ARSENAL	8	0	178	0	0
SELFRIDGE AGB	54	0	0	0	0
Total Jobs In :	62	0	178	0	240
Net Job Change :	8	0	40	(417)	(369)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Jersey City, NJ PMSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
CAVEN POINT	(3)	0	0	0	0
MIL OCEAN TERMINAL-BAYONN	(100)	0	(946)	(321)	(321)
Total Jobs Out :	(103)	0	(946)	(321)	(1,370)
Jobs In :					
Total Jobs In :	0	0	0	0	0
Net Job Change :	(103)	0	(946)	(321)	(1,370)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Seneca County, NY

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
SENECA ARMY DEPOT	(9)	0	(316)	0	0
Total Jobs Out :	(9)	0	(316)	0	(325)
Jobs In :					
Total Jobs In :	0	0	0	0	0
Net Job Change :	(9)	0	(316)	0	(325)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
FORT INDIANTOWN GAP	(136)	0	(385)	0	0
Total Jobs Out :	(136)	0	(385)	0	(521)
Jobs In :					
DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION REGION	0	0	89	0	0
NEW CUMBERLAND FACILITY	0	0	297	0	0
Total Jobs In :	0	0	386	0	386
Net Job Change :	(136)	0	1	0	(135)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT	(1)	0	(820)	0	0
RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT	(14)	0	(2,887)	0	0
Total Jobs Out :	(15)	0	(3,707)	0	(3,722)
Jobs In :					
LONE STAR ARMY AMMUNITION	0	0	510	0	0
Total Jobs In :	0	0	510	0	510
Net Job Change :	(15)	0	(3,197)	0	(3,212)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
*Nottoway & Dinwiddie Counties, VA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
FORT PICKETT	(9)	0	(245)	0	0
Total Jobs Out :	(9)	0	(245)	0	(254)
Jobs In :					
Total Jobs In :	0	0	0	0	0
Net Job Change :	(9)	0	(245)	0	(254)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Aleutians West Census Area, AK

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
NAF ADAK	(540)	0	(61)	(77)	(77)
Total Jobs Out :	(540)	0	(61)	(77)	(678)
Jobs In :					
Total Jobs In :	0	0	0	0	0
Net Job Change :	(540)	0	(61)	(77)	(678)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
NRC POMONA	(7)	0	0	(3)	(3)
NSY LONG BEACH	(263)	0	(3,433)	(333)	(333)
SUPSHIP LONG BEACH	(11)	0	(8)	0	0
Total Jobs Out :	(281)	0	(3,441)	(336)	(4,058)
Jobs In :					
DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEM	2	0	20	0	0
Total Jobs In :	2	0	20	0	22
Net Job Change :	(279)	0	(3,421)	(336)	(4,036)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Agana, Guam

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
ANDERSON AFB	(1,272)	0	0	0	0
FISC GUAM	(73)	0	(309)	(31)	(31)
NAVSTA GUAM	(737)	0	(1,491)	(193)	(193)
SHPREPFAC GUAM	(22)	0	(629)	(12)	(12)
Total Jobs Out :	(2,104)	0	(2,429)	(236)	(4,769)
Jobs In :					
Total Jobs In :	0	0	0	0	0
Net Job Change :	(2,104)	0	(2,429)	(236)	(4,769)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
*Boone, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Marion, Morgan, & Shelby Counties, IN

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
NAWCAD INDIANAPOLIS	(36)	0	(2,620)	(185)	(185)
Total Jobs Out :	(36)	0	(2,620)	(185)	(2,841)
Jobs In :					
Total Jobs In :	0	0	0	0	0
Net Job Change :	(36)	0	(2,620)	(185)	(2,841)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Louisville, KY-IN MSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
NSWC LOUISVILLE	(15)	0	(1,306)	(143)	(143)
Total Jobs Out :	(15)	0	(1,306)	(143)	(1,464)
Jobs In :					
Total Jobs In :	0	0	0	0	0
Net Job Change :	(15)	0	(1,306)	(143)	(1,464)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
FORT DETRICK	0	0	(9)	0	0
NATNAVMEDCEN BETHESDA	(91)	0	(55)	0	0
NDW WASHINGTON	(201)	0	(860)	(72)	(72)
NSWC WHITE OAK	(1)	0	(90)	(111)	(111)
Total Jobs Out :	(293)	0	(1,014)	(183)	(1,490)
Jobs In :					
DEFENSE FUEL SUPPLY CENTER	11	0	41	0	0
FORT DETRICK	602	0	334	0	0
NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATOR	32	0	0	0	0
NSWC CARDEROCK	1	0	19	0	0
WALTER REED ARMY MEDICAL	193	0	0	0	0
Total Jobs In :	839	0	394	0	1,233
Net Job Change :	546	0	(620)	(183)	(257)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
*Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk, Plymouth, Norfolk Counties, MA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
NAS SOUTH WEYMOUTH	(637)	0	(209)	(90)	(90)
SUDBURY ANNEX	0	0	(10)	(3)	(3)
Total Jobs Out :	(637)	0	(219)	(93)	(949)
Jobs In :					
DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEM	1	0	20	0	0
HANSCOM AFB	6	0	506	79	79
USA NATICK RESEARCH & DEVE	2	0	160	0	0
Total Jobs In :	9	0	686	79	774
Net Job Change :	(628)	0	467	(14)	(175)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Lauderdale County, MS

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
NAS MERIDIAN	(768)	(866)	(265)	(682)	(682)
Total Jobs Out :	(768)	(866)	(265)	(682)	(2,581)
Jobs In :					
Total Jobs In :	0	0	0	0	0
Net Job Change :	(768)	(866)	(265)	(682)	(2,581)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
NAWCAD LAKEHURST	(332)	(48)	(1,121)	(262)	(262)
Total Jobs Out :	(332)	(48)	(1,121)	(262)	(1,763)
Jobs In :					
FORT MONMOUTH	35	0	1,133	55	55
WPNSTA EARLE	0	0	25	0	0
Total Jobs In :	35	0	1,158	55	1,248
Net Job Change :	(297)	(48)	37	(207)	(515)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY C	(16)	0	(369)	0	0
FORT DIX	(310)	0	(429)	0	0
NAESU PHILADELPHIA	(10)	0	(80)	0	0
NAVAL AIR TECHNICAL SERVIC	(4)	0	(223)	0	0
NAWCAD WARMINSTER	(16)	0	(294)	(38)	(38)
Total Jobs Out :	(356)	0	(1,395)	(38)	(1,789)
Jobs In :					
NSWC PHILADELPHIA	0	0	261	0	0
Total Jobs In :	0	0	261	0	261
Net Job Change :	(356)	0	(1,134)	(38)	(1,528)

North Highlands AGS

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Sacramento, CA PMSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
Total Jobs Out :	0	0	0	0	0
Jobs In :					
MCCLELLAN AFB	134	0	244	1	1
Total Jobs In :	134	0	244	1	379
Net Job Change :	134	0	244	1	379

Ontario IAP AGS

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Total Job Change By Installation
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA

Activity	Direct	Indirect	Total	% of Economic Area Jobs
Jobs Out :				
Total Jobs Out :	0	0	0	0.0%
Jobs In :				
Total Jobs In :	0	0	0	0.0%
Net Job Change :	0	0	0	0.0%

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Utica-Rome, NY MSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
GRIFFISS AIR GUARD	0	0	(150)	0	0
ROME LABS	(10)	0	(923)	(134)	(134)
Total Jobs Out :	(10)	0	(1,073)	(134)	(1,217)
Jobs In :					
Total Jobs In :	0	0	0	0	0
Net Job Change :	(10)	0	(1,073)	(134)	(1,217)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
ROSLYN AGS	(8)	0	(36)	0	0
Total Jobs Out :	(8)	0	(36)	0	(44)
Jobs In :					
Total Jobs In :	0	0	0	0	0
Net Job Change :	(8)	0	(36)	0	(44)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA

Springfield - Beckley MAP, AGS

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
Total Jobs Out :	0	0	0	0	0
Jobs In :					
WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB	1,015	300	980	253	253
Total Jobs In :	1,015	300	980	253	2,548
Net Job Change :	1,015	300	980	253	2,548

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
*Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, & Westmoreland Counties, PA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
~~C. KELLY SUPPORT~~	0	0	(128)	0	0
GREATER PITTSBURGH RESERV	0	0	(347)	(40)	(40)
Total Jobs Out :	0	0	(475)	(40)	(515)
Jobs In :					
~~C. KELLY SUPPORT~~	0	0	7	0	0
Total Jobs In :	0	0	7	0	7
Net Job Change :	0	0	(468)	(40)	(508)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Austin-San Marcos, TX MSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
BERGSTROM AFB	0	0	(567)	(18)	(18)
Total Jobs Out :	0	0	(567)	(18)	(585)
Jobs In :					
Total Jobs In :	0	0	0	0	0
Net Job Change :	0	0	(567)	(18)	(585)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
San Antonio, TX MSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
BROOKS AFB	(1,654)	(300)	(1,665)	(298)	(298)
KELLY AFB	(44)	0	(486)	(25)	(25)
Total Jobs Out :	(1,698)	(300)	(2,151)	(323)	(4,472)
Jobs In :					
BROOKS AFB	134	0	9	15	15
FORT SAM HOUSTON	154	260	27	0	0
KELLY AFB	408	0	308	60	60
LACKLAND AFB	50	190	20	6	6
Total Jobs In :	746	450	364	81	1,641
Net Job Change :	(952)	150	(1,787)	(242)	(2,831)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Lubbock, TX MSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
REESE AFB	(760)	(140)	(284)	(899)	(899)
Total Jobs Out :	(760)	(140)	(284)	(899)	(2,083)
Jobs In :					
Total Jobs In :	0	0	0	0	0
Net Job Change :	(760)	(140)	(284)	(899)	(2,083)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT	(11)	0	(1,234)	(55)	(55)
Total Jobs Out :	(11)	0	(1,234)	(55)	(1,300)
Jobs In :					
BUREAU OF PERSONNEL (IN)	233	0	293	0	0
Total Jobs In :	233	0	293	0	526
Net Job Change :	222	0	(941)	(55)	(774)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT	(8)	0	(1,094)	(11)	(11)
HILL AFB	(254)	0	(333)	0	0
Total Jobs Out :	(262)	0	(1,427)	(11)	(1,700)
Jobs In :					
HILL AFB	0	0	237	14	14
Total Jobs In :	0	0	237	14	251
Net Job Change :	(262)	0	(1,190)	3	(1,449)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Southeast Fairbanks Census Area, AK

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
FORT GREELY BIG DELTA ARCTI	(405)	(33)	(182)	(104)	(104)
Total Jobs Out :	(405)	(33)	(182)	(104)	(724)
Jobs In :					
Total Jobs In :	0	0	0	0	0
Net Job Change :	(405)	(33)	(182)	(104)	(724)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Salinas, CA MSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
FORT HUNTER LIGGETT	(393)	0	(85)	0	0
Total Jobs Out :	(393)	0	(85)	0	(478)
Jobs In :					
Total Jobs In :	0	0	0	0	0
Net Job Change :	(393)	0	(85)	0	(478)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Lassen County, CA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
SIERRA ARMY DEPOT	(53)	0	(397)	(142)	(142)
Total Jobs Out :	(53)	0	(397)	(142)	(592)
Jobs In :					
Total Jobs In :	0	0	0	0	0
Net Job Change :	(53)	0	(397)	(142)	(592)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Baltimore, MD PMSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
BALTIMORE PUBS	(2)	0	(129)	0	0
FORT MEADE	(87)	0	(74)	0	0
NSWC ANNAPOLIS	(2)	0	(418)	(102)	(102)
Total Jobs Out :	(91)	0	(621)	(102)	(814)
Jobs In :					
ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND	11	0	108	0	0
Total Jobs In :	11	0	108	0	119
Net Job Change :	(80)	0	(513)	(102)	(695)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Detroit, MI PMSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
US ARMY GARRISON, SELFRIDG	(54)	0	(138)	(417)	(417)
Total Jobs Out :	(54)	0	(138)	(417)	(609)
Jobs In :					
DETROIT ARSENAL	8	0	178	0	0
SELFRIDGE AGB	54	0	0	0	0
Total Jobs In :	62	0	178	0	240
Net Job Change :	8	0	40	(417)	(369)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY C	(16)	0	(369)	0	0
FORT DIX	(310)	0	(429)	0	0
NAESU PHILADELPHIA	(10)	0	(80)	0	0
NAVAL AIR TECHNICAL SERVIC	(4)	0	(223)	0	0
NAWCAD WARMINSTER	(16)	0	(294)	(38)	(38)
Total Jobs Out :	(356)	0	(1,395)	(38)	(1,789)
Jobs In :					
NSWC PHILADELPHIA	0	0	261	0	0
Total Jobs In :	0	0	261	0	261
Net Job Change :	(356)	0	(1,134)	(38)	(1,528)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
New York, NY PMSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
FORT HAMILTON	0	0	(52)	0	0
FORT TOTTEN	(11)	0	(32)	0	0
NRC FORT WADSWORTH	(12)	0	0	(2)	(2)
Total Jobs Out :	(23)	0	(84)	(2)	(109)
Jobs In :					
FORT HAMILTON	3	0	0	0	0
Total Jobs In :	3	0	0	0	3
Net Job Change :	(20)	0	(84)	(2)	(106)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
*Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, & Westmoreland Counties, PA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
C. KELLY SUPPORT	0	0	(128)	0	0
GREATER PITTSBURGH RESERV	0	0	(347)	(40)	(40)
Total Jobs Out :	0	0	(475)	(40)	(515)
Jobs In :					
C. KELLY SUPPORT	0	0	7	0	0
Total Jobs In :	0	0	7	0	7
Net Job Change :	0	0	(468)	(40)	(508)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Franklin County, PA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT	(4)	0	(374)	0	0
LETTERKENNY ARMY DEPOT	(35)	0	(2,055)	0	0
Total Jobs Out :	(39)	0	(2,429)	0	(2,468)
Jobs In :					
Total Jobs In :	0	0	0	0	0
Net Job Change :	(39)	0	(2,429)	0	(2,468)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
San Juan, PR

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
FORT BUCHANAN	(59)	0	(123)	0	0
Total Jobs Out :	(59)	0	(123)	0	(182)
Jobs In :					
Total Jobs In :	0	0	0	0	0
Net Job Change :	(59)	0	(123)	0	(182)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Tooele County, UT

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
DUGWAY PROVING GROUND	(165)	0	(502)	(429)	(429)
UTAH TEST AND TRAINING RAN	0	0	(104)	0	0
Total Jobs Out :	(165)	0	(606)	(429)	(1,200)
Jobs In :					
Total Jobs In :	0	0	0	0	0
Net Job Change :	(165)	0	(606)	(429)	(1,200)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
FORT LEE	(99)	0	(106)	0	0
Total Jobs Out :	(99)	0	(106)	0	(205)
Jobs In :					
DEFENSE GENERAL SUPPLY CEN	12	0	347	0	0
Total Jobs In :	12	0	347	0	359
Net Job Change :	(87)	0	241	0	154

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Monroe County, FL

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
NAS KEY WEST	(19)	0	(1)	0	0
Total Jobs Out :	(19)	0	(1)	0	(20)
Jobs In :					
Total Jobs In :	0	0	0	0	0
Net Job Change :	(19)	0	(1)	0	(20)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Agana, Guam

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
ANDERSON AFB	(1,272)	0	0	0	0
FISC GUAM	(73)	0	(309)	(31)	(31)
NAVSTA GUAM	(737)	0	(1,491)	(193)	(193)
SHPREPFAC GUAM	(22)	0	(629)	(12)	(12)
Total Jobs Out :	(2,104)	0	(2,429)	(236)	(4,769)
Jobs In :					
Total Jobs In :	0	0	0	0	0
Net Job Change :	(2,104)	0	(2,429)	(236)	(4,769)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Corpus Christi, TX MSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
NAS CORPUS CHRISTI	(306)	(416)	(125)	(269)	(269)
Total Jobs Out :	(306)	(416)	(125)	(269)	(1,116)
Jobs In :					
NAS CORPUS CHRISTI	974	0	0	0	0
Total Jobs In :	974	0	0	0	974
Net Job Change :	668	(416)	(125)	(269)	(142)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Bremerton, WA PMSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
NUWC KEYPORT	0	0	(28)	0	0
Total Jobs Out :	0	0	(28)	0	(28)
Jobs In :					
NSY PUGET SOUND	41	0	28	0	0
NUWC KEYPORT	50	42	0	0	0
Total Jobs In :	91	42	28	0	161
Net Job Change :	91	42	0	0	133

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Sacramento, CA PMSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
Total Jobs Out :	0	0	0	0	0
Jobs In :					
MCCLELLAN AFB	134	0	244	1	1
Total Jobs In :	134	0	244	1	379
Net Job Change :	134	0	244	1	379

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
San Jose, CA PMSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
MOFFETT FIELD AGS	(88)	0	(230)	0	0
ONIZUKA AFB	(673)	0	(246)	(956)	(956)
Total Jobs Out :	(761)	0	(476)	(956)	(2,193)
Jobs In :					
Total Jobs In :	0	0	0	0	0
Net Job Change :	(761)	0	(476)	(956)	(2,193)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
EGLIN AFB	(27)	0	(25)	0	0
Total Jobs Out :	(27)	0	(25)	0	(52)
Jobs In :					
EGLIN AFB	447	0	221	103	103
Total Jobs In :	447	0	221	103	771
Net Job Change :	420	0	196	103	719

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Macon, GA MSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
ROBINS AFB	(8)	0	(486)	(40)	(40)
Total Jobs Out :	(8)	0	(486)	(40)	(534)
Jobs In :					
Total Jobs In :	0	0	0	0	0
Net Job Change :	(8)	0	(486)	(40)	(534)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Great Falls, MT MSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
MALMSTROM AFB	(719)	0	(19)	(41)	(41)
Total Jobs Out :	(719)	0	(19)	(41)	(779)
Jobs In :					
Total Jobs In :	0	0	0	0	0
Net Job Change :	(719)	0	(19)	(41)	(779)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
*Bernalillo County, NM

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
KIRTLAND AFB	(4,538)	(18)	(2,502)	(462)	(462)
Total Jobs Out :	(4,538)	(18)	(2,502)	(462)	(7,520)
Jobs In :					
KIRTLAND AFB	0	0	670	0	0
Total Jobs In :	0	0	670	0	670
Net Job Change :	(4,538)	(18)	(1,832)	(462)	(6,850)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
*Grand Forks County, ND

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
GRAND FORKS AFB	(1,506)	0	(53)	(66)	(66)
Total Jobs Out :	(1,506)	0	(53)	(66)	(1,625)
Jobs In :					
Total Jobs In :	0	0	0	0	0
Net Job Change :	(1,506)	0	(53)	(66)	(1,625)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Oklahoma City, OK MSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
TINKER AFB	(19)	0	(1,113)	(48)	(48)
Total Jobs Out :	(19)	0	(1,113)	(48)	(1,180)
Jobs In :					
TINKER AFB	146	0	330	0	0
Total Jobs In :	146	0	330	0	476
Net Job Change :	127	0	(783)	(48)	(704)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
San Antonio, TX MSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
BROOKS AFB	(1,654)	(300)	(1,665)	(298)	(298)
KELLY AFB	(44)	0	(486)	(25)	(25)
Total Jobs Out :	(1,698)	(300)	(2,151)	(323)	(4,472)
Jobs In :					
BROOKS AFB	134	0	9	15	15
FORT SAM HOUSTON	154	260	27	0	0
KELLY AFB	408	0	308	60	60
LACKLAND AFB	50	190	20	6	6
Total Jobs In :	746	450	364	81	1,641
Net Job Change :	(952)	150	(1,787)	(242)	(2,831)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT	(8)	0	(1,094)	(11)	(11)
HILL AFB	(254)	0	(333)	0	0
Total Jobs Out :	(262)	0	(1,427)	(11)	(1,700)
Jobs In :					
HILL AFB	0	0	237	14	14
Total Jobs In :	0	0	237	14	251
Net Job Change :	(262)	0	(1,190)	3	(1,449)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA

US Army Branch U.S. Disciplinary Barracks

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
Total Jobs Out :	0	0	0	0	0
Jobs In :					
Total Jobs In :	0	0	0	0	0
Net Job Change :	0	0	0	0	0

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
San Francisco, CA PMSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
EAST FT BAKER	(47)	0	(50)	0	0
Total Jobs Out :	(47)	0	(50)	0	(97)
Jobs In :					
Total Jobs In :	0	0	0	0	0
Net Job Change :	(47)	0	(50)	0	(97)

Rio Vista Army Reserve Center

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
Total Jobs Out :	0	0	0	0	0
Jobs In :					
TRAVIS AFB	14	0	0	1	1
Total Jobs In :	14	0	0	1	15
Net Job Change :	14	0	0	1	15

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
*Fairfield County, CT

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
STRATFORD ARMY ENGINE PLA	(2)	0	0	0	0
Total Jobs Out :	(2)	0	0	0	(2)
Jobs In :					
Total Jobs In :	0	0	0	0	0
Net Job Change :	(2)	0	0	0	(2)

Big Coppett Key

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Monroe County, FL

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
NAS KEY WEST	(19)	0	(1)	0	0
Total Jobs Out :	(19)	0	(1)	0	(20)
Jobs In :					
Total Jobs In :	0	0	0	0	0
Net Job Change :	(19)	0	(1)	0	(20)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA

Concepts Analysis Agency

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
FORT DETRICK	0	0	(9)	0	0
NATNAVMEDCEN BETHESDA	(91)	0	(55)	0	0
NDW WASHINGTON	(201)	0	(860)	(72)	(72)
NSWC WHITE OAK	(1)	0	(90)	(111)	(111)
Total Jobs Out :	(293)	0	(1,014)	(183)	(1,490)
Jobs In :					
DEFENSE FUEL SUPPLY CENTER	11	0	41	0	0
FORT DETRICK	602	0	334	0	0
NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATOR	32	0	0	0	0
NSWC CARDEROCK	1	0	19	0	0
WALTER REED ARMY MEDICAL	193	0	0	0	0
Total Jobs In :	839	0	394	0	1,233
Net Job Change :	546	0	(620)	(183)	(257)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Baltimore, MD PMSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
BALTIMORE PUBS Dist	(2)	0	(129)	0	0
FORT MEADE	(87)	0	(74)	0	0
NSWC ANNAPOLIS	(2)	0	(418)	(102)	(102)
Total Jobs Out :	(91)	0	(621)	(102)	(814)
Jobs In :					
ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND	11	0	108	0	0
Total Jobs In :	11	0	108	0	119
Net Job Change :	(80)	0	(513)	(102)	(695)

Hingham Cohasset

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Boston-Worcester-Lawrence-Lowell-Brockton, MA-NH NECMA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
Total Jobs Out :	0	0	0	0	0
Jobs In :					
Total Jobs In :	0	0	0	0	0
Net Job Change :	0	0	0	0	0

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
*Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk, Plymouth, Norfolk Counties, MA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
NAS SOUTH WEYMOUTH	(637)	0	(209)	(90)	(90)
SUDBURY ANNEX	0	0	(10)	(3)	(3)
Total Jobs Out :	(637)	0	(219)	(93)	(949)
Jobs In :					
DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEM	1	0	20	0	0
HANSCOM AFB	6	0	506	79	79
USA NATICK RESEARCH & DEVE	2	0	160	0	0
Total Jobs In :	9	0	686	79	774
Net Job Change :	(628)	0	467	(14)	(175)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
St. Louis, MO-IL MSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
ATCOM	(247)	0	(3,902)	(582)	(582)
CHARLES M. PRICE SUPPORT CE	(25)	0	(64)	(136)	(136)
Total Jobs Out :	(272)	0	(3,966)	(718)	(4,956)
Jobs In :					
ST LOUIS PUBS	2	0	40	0	0
Total Jobs In :	2	0	40	0	42
Net Job Change :	(270)	0	(3,926)	(718)	(4,914)

Ft Missoula

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Missoula County, MT

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
Total Jobs Out :	0	0	0	0	0
Jobs In :					
Total Jobs In :	0	0	0	0	0
Net Job Change :	0	0	0	0	0

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA

Camp Kilmer

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
Total Jobs Out :	0	0	0	0	0
Jobs In :					
Total Jobs In :	0	0	0	0	0
Net Job Change :	0	0	0	0	0

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Jersey City, NJ PMSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
CAVEN POINT	(3)	0	0	0	0
MIL OCEAN TERMINAL-BAYONN	(100)	0	(946)	(321)	(321)
Total Jobs Out :	(103)	0	(946)	(321)	(1,370)
Jobs In :					
Total Jobs In :	0	0	0	0	0
Net Job Change :	(103)	0	(946)	(321)	(1,370)

Camp Pedricktown

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY C	(16)	0	(369)	0	0
FORT DIX	(310)	0	(429)	0	0
NAESU PHILADELPHIA	(10)	0	(80)	0	0
NAVAL AIR TECHNICAL SERVIC	(4)	0	(223)	0	0
NAWCAD WARMINSTER	(16)	0	(294)	(38)	(38)
Total Jobs Out :	(356)	0	(1,395)	(38)	(1,789)
Jobs In :					
NSWC PHILADELPHIA	0	0	261	0	0
Total Jobs In :	0	0	261	0	261
Net Job Change :	(356)	0	(1,134)	(38)	(1,528)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA

Bellmore Logistics

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
ROSLYN AGS	(8)	0	(36)	0	0
Total Jobs Out :	(8)	0	(36)	0	(44)
Jobs In :					
Total Jobs In :	0	0	0	0	0
Net Job Change :	(8)	0	(36)	0	(44)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
New York, NY PMSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
FORT HAMILTON	0	0	(52)	0	0
FORT TOTTEN	(11)	0	(32)	0	0
NRC FORT WADSWORTH	(12)	0	0	(2)	(2)
Total Jobs Out :	(23)	0	(84)	(2)	(109)
Jobs In :					
FORT HAMILTON	3	0	0	0	0
Total Jobs In :	3	0	0	0	3
Net Job Change :	(20)	0	(84)	(2)	(106)

Recreation Center #2

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Fayetteville, NC MSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
Total Jobs Out :	0	0	0	0	0
Jobs In :					
Total Jobs In :	0	0	0	0	0
Net Job Change :	0	0	0	0	0

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA

Information Systems Software

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
FORT DETRICK	0	0	(9)	0	0
NATNAVMEDCEN BETHESDA	(91)	0	(55)	0	0
NDW WASHINGTON	(201)	0	(860)	(72)	(72)
NSWC WHITE OAK	(1)	0	(90)	(111)	(111)
Total Jobs Out :	(293)	0	(1,014)	(183)	(1,490)
Jobs In :					
DEFENSE FUEL SUPPLY CENTER	11	0	41	0	0
FORT DETRICK	602	0	334	0	0
NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATOR	32	0	0	0	0
NSWC CARDEROCK	1	0	19	0	0
WALTER REED ARMY MEDICAL	193	0	0	0	0
Total Jobs In :	839	0	394	0	1,233
Net Job Change :	546	0	(620)	(183)	(257)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA PMSA

Camp Bonneville

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
Total Jobs Out :	0	0	0	0	0
Jobs In :					
Total Jobs In :	0	0	0	0	0
Net Job Change :	0	0	0	0	0

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Wheeling, WV-OH MSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
VALLEY GROVE AREA MAINT S	0	0	(7)	0	0
Total Jobs Out :	0	0	(7)	0	(7)
Jobs In :					
Total Jobs In :	0	0	0	0	0
Net Job Change :	0	0	(7)	0	(7)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
San Diego, CA MSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
NAS MIRAMAR	(552)	(279)	0	0	0
NAS NORTH ISLAND	(423)	0	0	0	0
NCCOSC RDT&E SAN DIEGO	(34)	0	(222)	(118)	(118)
NISE WEST SAN DIEGO	0	0	(58)	0	0
Total Jobs Out :	(1,009)	(279)	(280)	(118)	(1,686)
Jobs In :					
FISC SAN DIEGO	0	0	18	0	0
NADEP NORTH ISLAND	6	0	213	0	0
NAS NORTH ISLAND	1,409	120	54	0	0
NAVMEDCEN SAN DIEGO	102	0	35	0	0
NAVSTA SAN DIEGO	48	127	22	0	0
NCCOSC RDT&E SAN DIEGO	154	0	666	0	0
Total Jobs In :	1,719	247	1,008	0	2,974
Net Job Change :	710	(32)	728	(118)	1,288

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
NRC POMONA	(7)	0	0	(3)	(3)
NSY LONG BEACH	(263)	0	(3,433)	(333)	(333)
SUPSHIP LONG BEACH	(11)	0	(8)	0	0
Total Jobs Out :	(281)	0	(3,441)	(336)	(4,058)
Jobs In :					
DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEM	2	0	20	0	0
Total Jobs In :	2	0	20	0	22
Net Job Change :	(279)	0	(3,421)	(336)	(4,036)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
New London-Norwich, CT NECMA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
NUWC NEW LONDON	(5)	0	(478)	(144)	(144)
SUBASE NEW LONDON	(514)	(2,266)	0	0	0
Total Jobs Out :	(519)	(2,266)	(478)	(144)	(3,407)
Jobs In :					
SUBASE NEW LONDON	20	0	13	0	0
Total Jobs In :	20	0	13	0	33
Net Job Change :	(499)	(2,266)	(465)	(144)	(3,374)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
*Orange, Osceola, & Seminole Counties, FL

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
NAWC TRNG SYS DIV ORLANDO	0	0	(38)	0	0
NRLUWSREFDET	0	0	(100)	(9)	(9)
Total Jobs Out :	0	0	(138)	(9)	(147)
Jobs In :					
NAWC TRNG SYS DIV ORLANDO	5	0	48	0	0
Total Jobs In :	5	0	48	0	53
Net Job Change :	5	0	(90)	(9)	(94)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Agana, Guam

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
ANDERSON AFB	(1,272)	0	0	0	0
FISC GUAM	(73)	0	(309)	(31)	(31)
NAVSTA GUAM	(737)	0	(1,491)	(193)	(193)
SHPREPFAC GUAM	(22)	0	(629)	(12)	(12)
Total Jobs Out :	(2,104)	0	(2,429)	(236)	(4,769)
Jobs In :					
Total Jobs In :	0	0	0	0	0
Net Job Change :	(2,104)	0	(2,429)	(236)	(4,769)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
New Orleans, LA MSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
NAVSUPPACT NEW ORLEANS	(24)	0	(16)	(7)	(7)
NBIODYNLAB	(15)	0	(37)	(2)	(2)
Total Jobs Out :	(39)	0	(53)	(9)	(101)
Jobs In :					
NAS NEW ORLEANS	0	0	2	0	0
Total Jobs In :	0	0	2	0	2
Net Job Change :	(39)	0	(51)	(9)	(99)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
FORT DETRICK	0	0	(9)	0	0
NATNAVMEDCEN BETHESDA	(91)	0	(55)	0	0
NDW WASHINGTON	(201)	0	(860)	(72)	(72)
NSWC WHITE OAK	(1)	0	(90)	(111)	(111)
Total Jobs Out :	(293)	0	(1,014)	(183)	(1,490)
Jobs In :					
DEFENSE FUEL SUPPLY CENTER	11	0	41	0	0
FORT DETRICK	602	0	334	0	0
NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATOR	32	0	0	0	0
NSWC CARDEROCK	1	0	19	0	0
WALTER REED ARMY MEDICAL	193	0	0	0	0
Total Jobs In :	839	0	394	0	1,233
Net Job Change :	546	0	(620)	(183)	(257)

Naval Surface Warfare Center,
Carderock Div Det Annapolis

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Baltimore, MD PMSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
BALTIMORE PUBS	(2)	0	(129)	0	0
FORT MEADE	(87)	0	(74)	0	0
NSWC ANNAPOLIS	(2)	0	(418)	(102)	(102)
Total Jobs Out :	(91)	0	(621)	(102)	(814)
Jobs In :					
ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND	11	0	108	0	0
Total Jobs In :	11	0	108	0	119
Net Job Change :	(80)	0	(513)	(102)	(695)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Lauderdale County, MS

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
NAS MERIDIAN	(768)	(866)	(265)	(682)	(682)
Total Jobs Out :	(768)	(866)	(265)	(682)	(2,581)
Jobs In :					
Total Jobs In :	0	0	0	0	0
Net Job Change :	(768)	(866)	(265)	(682)	(2,581)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY C	(16)	0	(369)	0	0
FORT DIX	(310)	0	(429)	0	0
NAESU PHILADELPHIA	(10)	0	(80)	0	0
NAVAL AIR TECHNICAL SERVIC	(4)	0	(223)	0	0
NAWCAD WARMINSTER	(16)	0	(294)	(38)	(38)
Total Jobs Out :	(356)	0	(1,395)	(38)	(1,789)
Jobs In :					
NSWC PHILADELPHIA	0	0	261	0	0
Total Jobs In :	0	0	261	0	261
Net Job Change :	(356)	0	(1,134)	(38)	(1,528)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Charleston-North Charleston, SC MSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
FISC CHARLESTON	(2)	0	0	(6)	(6)
NRRC CHARLESTON	(30)	0	(16)	0	0
Total Jobs Out :	(32)	0	(16)	(6)	(54)
Jobs In :					
WPNSTA CHARLESTON	514	2,266	0	0	0
Total Jobs In :	514	2,266	0	0	2,780
Net Job Change :	482	2,266	(16)	(6)	2,726

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
NAS NORFOLK	(551)	0	0	0	0
NAS OCEANA	(1,895)	0	(26)	0	0
NAVMASSO	(6)	0	(15)	0	0
Total Jobs Out :	(2,452)	0	(41)	0	(2,493)
Jobs In :					
NAS OCEANA	4,738	447	145	0	0
NSY NORFOLK	0	0	230	0	0
Total Jobs In :	4,738	447	375	0	5,560
Net Job Change :	2,286	447	334	0	3,067

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
*Madison County, AL

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
NRC HUNTSVILLE	(11)	0	0	(8)	(8)
Total Jobs Out :	(11)	0	0	(8)	(19)
Jobs In :					
REDSTONE ARSENAL	201	0	2,368	0	0
Total Jobs In :	201	0	2,368	0	2,569
Net Job Change :	190	0	2,368	(8)	2,550

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Orange County, CA PMSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
NRC SANTA ANA	(12)	0	0	(2)	(2)
Total Jobs Out :	(12)	0	0	(2)	(14)
Jobs In :					
WPNSTA SEAL BEACH	51	0	126	0	0
Total Jobs In :	51	0	126	0	177
Net Job Change :	39	0	126	(2)	163

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Wexford County, MI

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
NRC CADILLAC	(8)	0	0	0	0
Total Jobs Out :	(8)	0	0	0	(8)
Jobs In :					
Total Jobs In :	0	0	0	0	0
Net Job Change :	(8)	0	0	0	(8)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Laredo, TX MSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
NRF LAREDO	(6)	0	0	0	0
Total Jobs Out :	(6)	0	0	0	(6)
Jobs In :					
Total Jobs In :	0	0	0	0	0
Net Job Change :	(6)	0	0	0	(6)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Sheboygan, WI MSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
NRC SHEBOYGAN	(6)	0	0	0	0
Total Jobs Out :	(6)	0	0	0	(6)
Jobs In :					
Total Jobs In :	0	0	0	0	0
Net Job Change :	(6)	0	0	0	(6)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Kansas City, MO-KS MSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
REDCOM OLATHE	(10)	0	(4)	0	0
Total Jobs Out :	(10)	0	(4)	0	(14)
Jobs In :					
Total Jobs In :	0	0	0	0	0
Net Job Change :	(10)	0	(4)	0	(14)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
San Jose, CA PMSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
MOFFETT FIELD AGS	(88)	0	(230)	0	0
ONIZUKA AFB	(673)	0	(246)	(956)	(956)
Total Jobs Out :	(761)	0	(476)	(956)	(2,193)
Jobs In :					
Total Jobs In :	0	0	0	0	0
Net Job Change :	(761)	0	(476)	(956)	(2,193)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
*Erie County, NY

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out : Real-Terms					
BUFFALO-REDCAP	(2)	0	(1)	0	0
Total Jobs Out :	(2)	0	(1)	0	(3)
Jobs In :					
Total Jobs In :	0	0	0	0	0
Net Job Change :	(2)	0	(1)	0	(3)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA

Electronic Warfare Evaluation Simulation Activity

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
PLANT 4	(4)	0	(1)	0	0
Total Jobs Out :	(4)	0	(1)	0	(5)
Jobs In :					
JRB FT WORTH	2	0	5	0	0
Total Jobs In :	2	0	5	0	7
Net Job Change :	(2)	0	4	0	2

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Atlanta, GA MSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEM	(5)	0	(141)	(23)	(23)
Total Jobs Out :	(5)	0	(141)	(23)	(169)
Jobs In :					
DOBBINS ARB	0	0	52	6	6
NAS ATLANTA	319	0	7	0	0
Total Jobs In :	319	0	59	6	384
Net Job Change :	314	0	(82)	(17)	215

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Columbus, OH MSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
DEFENSE CONSTRUCTION SUPPL	0	0	(358)	0	0
DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT	(2)	0	(363)	0	0
Total Jobs Out :	(2)	0	(721)	0	(723)
Jobs In :					
Total Jobs In :	0	0	0	0	0
Net Job Change :	(2)	0	(721)	0	(723)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Franklin County, PA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT	(4)	0	(374)	0	0
LETTERKENNY ARMY DEPOT	(35)	0	(2,055)	0	0
Total Jobs Out :	(39)	0	(2,429)	0	(2,468)
Jobs In :					
Total Jobs In :	0	0	0	0	0
Net Job Change :	(39)	0	(2,429)	0	(2,468)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY C	(16)	0	(369)	0	0
FORT DIX	(310)	0	(429)	0	0
NAESU PHILADELPHIA	(10)	0	(80)	0	0
NAVAL AIR TECHNICAL SERVIC	(4)	0	(223)	0	0
NAWCAD WARMINSTER	(16)	0	(294)	(38)	(38)
Total Jobs Out :	(356)	0	(1,395)	(38)	(1,789)
Jobs In :					
NSWC PHILADELPHIA	0	0	261	0	0
Total Jobs In :	0	0	261	0	261
Net Job Change :	(356)	0	(1,134)	(38)	(1,528)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT	(1)	0	(820)	0	0
~~RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT~~	(14)	0	(2,887)	0	0
Total Jobs Out :	(15)	0	(3,707)	0	(3,722)
Jobs In :					
LONE STAR ARMY AMMUNITION	0	0	510	0	0
Total Jobs In :	0	0	510	0	510
Net Job Change :	(15)	0	(3,197)	0	(3,212)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Baltimore, MD PMSA

DIS
Investigations CAD

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
BALTIMORE PUBS	(2)	0	(129)	0	0
FORT MEADE	(87)	0	(74)	0	0
NSWC ANNAPOLIS	(2)	0	(418)	(102)	(102)
Total Jobs Out :	(91)	0	(621)	(102)	(814)
Jobs In :					
ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND	11	0	108	0	0
Total Jobs In :	11	0	108	0	119
Net Job Change :	(80)	0	(513)	(102)	(695)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
Army biomedical FORT DETRICK LAB	0	0	(9)	0	0
NATNAVMEDCEN BETHESDA	(91)	0	(55)	0	0
NDW WASHINGTON	(201)	0	(860)	(72)	(72)
NSWC WHITE OAK	(1)	0	(90)	(111)	(111)
Total Jobs Out :	(293)	0	(1,014)	(183)	(1,490)
Jobs In :					
DEFENSE FUEL SUPPLY CENTER	11	0	41	0	0
~~FORT DETRICK~~	602	0	334	0	0
NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATOR	32	0	0	0	0
NSWC CARDEROCK	1	0	19	0	0
WALTER REED ARMY MEDICAL	193	0	0	0	0
Total Jobs In :	839	0	394	0	1,233
Net Job Change :	546	0	(620)	(183)	(257)

Marine Corps Air Station El Toro

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Orange County, CA PMSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
NRC SANTA ANA	(12)	0	0	(2)	(2)
Total Jobs Out :	(12)	0	0	(2)	(14)
Jobs In :					
WPNSTA SEAL BEACH	51	0	126	0	0
Total Jobs In :	51	0	126	0	177
Net Job Change :	39	0	126	(2)	163

Does not include: Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, CA
" Tustin, CA

Marine Corps Air Station Tustin CA

As of: 09:06 02 March 1995

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Orange County, CA PMSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
NRC SANTA ANA	(12)	0	0	(2)	(2)
Total Jobs Out :	(12)	0	0	(2)	(14)
Jobs In :					
WPNSTA SEAL BEACH	51	0	126	0	0
Total Jobs In :	51	0	126	0	177
Net Job Change :	39	0	126	(2)	163

Does not include: Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, CA
" Tustin, CA

Naval Recruiting District

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
San Diego, CA MSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
NAS MIRAMAR	(552)	(279)	0	0	0
NAS NORTH ISLAND	(423)	0	0	0	0
NCCOSC RDT&E SAN DIEGO	(34)	0	(222)	(118)	(118)
NISE WEST SAN DIEGO	0	0	(58)	0	0
Total Jobs Out :	(1,009)	(279)	(280)	(118)	(1,686)
Jobs In :					
FISC SAN DIEGO	0	0	18	0	0
NADEP NORTH ISLAND	6	0	213	0	0
NAS NORTH ISLAND	1,409	120	54	0	0
NAVMEDCEN SAN DIEGO	102	0	35	0	0
NAVSTA SAN DIEGO	48	127	22	0	0
NCCOSC RDT&E SAN DIEGO	154	0	666	0	0
Total Jobs In :	1,719	247	1,008	0	2,974
Net Job Change :	710	(32)	728	(118)	1,288

Does not include : Naval Training Center, San Diego
Naval Recruiting District, San Diego

Naval Training Center, San Diego

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
San Diego, CA MSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
NAS MIRAMAR	(552)	(279)	0	0	0
NAS NORTH ISLAND	(423)	0	0	0	0
NCCOSC RDT&E SAN DIEGO	(34)	0	(222)	(118)	(118)
NISE WEST SAN DIEGO	0	0	(58)	0	0
Total Jobs Out :	(1,009)	(279)	(280)	(118)	(1,686)
Jobs In :					
FISC SAN DIEGO	0	0	18	0	0
NADEP NORTH ISLAND	6	0	213	0	0
NAS NORTH ISLAND	1,409	120	54	0	0
NAVMEDCEN SAN DIEGO	102	0	35	0	0
NAVSTA SAN DIEGO	48	127	22	0	0
NCCOSC RDT&E SAN DIEGO	154	0	666	0	0
Total Jobs In :	1,719	247	1,008	0	2,974
Net Job Change :	710	(32)	728	(118)	1,288

Does not include : Naval Training Center, San Diego
Naval Recruiting District, San Diego

As of: 09:19 02 March 1995

Economic Area Report 2

Naval Training Center, Orlando

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
*Orange, Osceola, & Seminole Counties, FL

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
NAWC TRNG SYS DIV ORLANDO	0	0	(38)	0	0
NRLUWSREFDET	0	0	(100)	(9)	(9)
Total Jobs Out :	0	0	(138)	(9)	(147)
Jobs In :					
NAWC TRNG SYS DIV ORLANDO	5	0	48	0	0
Total Jobs In :	5	0	48	0	53
Net Job Change :	5	0	(90)	(9)	(94)

Does Not Include: Naval Training Center, Orlando, FL

NAS, Agana

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Agana, Guam

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
Naval Air Station → ANDERSON AFB	(1,272)	0	0	0	0
FISC GUAM	(73)	0	(309)	(31)	(31)
NAVSTA GUAM	(737)	0	(1,491)	(193)	(193)
SHPREPFAC GUAM	(22)	0	(629)	(12)	(12)
Total Jobs Out :	(2,104)	0	(2,429)	(236)	(4,769)
Jobs In :					
Total Jobs In :	0	0	0	0	0
Net Job Change :	(2,104)	0	(2,429)	(236)	(4,769)

NAS, Barbers Point

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Honolulu, HI MSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
Total Jobs Out :	0	0	0	0	0
Jobs In :					
FORT SHAFTER	102	0	0	0	0
MCB KANEOHE BAY	546	0	0	0	0
NAVMAG LUALUALEI	80	0	246	0	0
NAVSTA PEARL HARBOR	267	0	527	0	0
Total Jobs In :	995	0	773	0	1,768
Net Job Change :	995	0	773	0	1,768

Naval Air Facility Detroit

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
NARCEN MINNEAPOLIS	(54)	0	0	0	0
Total Jobs Out :	(54)	0	0	0	(54)
Jobs In :					
Total Jobs In :	0	0	0	0	0
Net Job Change :	(54)	0	0	0	(54)

As of: 09:48 02 March 1995

Economic Area Report 2

Naval Shipyard, Norfolk
Det, Phila

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY C	(16)	0	(369)	0	0
FORT DIX	(310)	0	(429)	0	0
NAESU PHILADELPHIA	(10)	0	(80)	0	0
NAVAL AIR TECHNICAL SERVIC	(4)	0	(223)	0	0
NAWCAD WARMINSTER	(16)	0	(294)	(38)	(38)
Total Jobs Out :	(356)	0	(1,395)	(38)	(1,789)
Jobs In :					
NSWC PHILADELPHIA	0	0	261	0	0
Total Jobs In :	0	0	261	0	261
Net Job Change :	(356)	0	(1,134)	(38)	(1,528)

As of: 09:58 02 March 1995

Naval Sea Systems Command, Arlington

Economic Area Report 2

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
FORT DETRICK	0	0	(9)	0	0
NATNAVMEDCEN BETHESDA	(91)	0	(55)	0	0
NDW WASHINGTON	(201)	0	(860)	(72)	(72)
NSWC WHITE OAK	(1)	0	(90)	(111)	(111)
Total Jobs Out :	(293)	0	(1,014)	(183)	(1,490)
Jobs In :					
DEFENSE FUEL SUPPLY CENTER	11	0	41	0	0
FORT DETRICK	602	0	334	0	0
NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATOR	32	0	0	0	0
NSWC CARDEROCK	1	0	19	0	0
WALTER REED ARMY MEDICAL	193	0	0	0	0
Total Jobs In :	839	0	394	0	1,233
Net Job Change :	546	0	(620)	(183)	(257)

As of: 09:52 02 March 1995

Office of Naval Research

Economic Area Report 2

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
FORT DETRICK	0	0	(9)	0	0
NATNAVMEDCEN BETHESDA	(91)	0	(55)	0	0
NDW WASHINGTON	(201)	0	(860)	(72)	(72)
NSWC WHITE OAK	(1)	0	(90)	(111)	(111)
Total Jobs Out :	(293)	0	(1,014)	(183)	(1,490)
Jobs In :					
DEFENSE FUEL SUPPLY CENTER	11	0	41	0	0
FORT DETRICK	602	0	334	0	0
NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATOR	32	0	0	0	0
NSWC CARDEROCK	1	0	19	0	0
WALTER REED ARMY MEDICAL	193	0	0	0	0
Total Jobs In :	839	0	394	0	1,233
Net Job Change :	546	0	(620)	(183)	(257)

Naval Sea Systems Command, Arlington
Office Of Naval Research
* Space + Naval Warfare Systems Command — Loss of 1133 jobs + not on this report
Naval Recruiting Command
Naval Security Group Command Detachment Potomac

Naval Recruiting Command

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
FORT DETRICK	0	0	(9)	0	0
NATNAVMEDCEN BETHESDA	(91)	0	(55)	0	0
NDW WASHINGTON	(201)	0	(860)	(72)	(72)
NSWC WHITE OAK	(1)	0	(90)	(111)	(111)
Total Jobs Out :	(293)	0	(1,014)	(183)	(1,490)
Jobs In :					
DEFENSE FUEL SUPPLY CENTER	11	0	41	0	0
FORT DETRICK	602	0	334	0	0
NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATOR	32	0	0	0	0
NSWC CARDEROCK	1	0	19	0	0
WALTER REED ARMY MEDICAL	193	0	0	0	0
Total Jobs In :	839	0	394	0	1,233
Net Job Change :	546	0	(620)	(183)	(257)

Naval Sea Systems Command, Arlington
Office Of Naval Research
* Space + Naval Warfare Systems Command — Loss of 1133 jobs + not on this report
Naval Recruiting Command
Naval Security Group Command Detachment Potomac

Naval Security Group Command Detachment Potomac

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
FORT DETRICK	0	0	(9)	0	0
NATNAVMEDCEN BETHESDA	(91)	0	(55)	0	0
NDW WASHINGTON	(201)	0	(860)	(72)	(72)
NSWC WHITE OAK	(1)	0	(90)	(111)	(111)
Total Jobs Out :	(293)	0	(1,014)	(183)	(1,490)
Jobs In :					
DEFENSE FUEL SUPPLY CENTER	11	0	41	0	0
FORT DETRICK	602	0	334	0	0
NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATOR	32	0	0	0	0
NSWC CARDEROCK	1	0	19	0	0
WALTER REED ARMY MEDICAL	193	0	0	0	0
Total Jobs In :	839	0	394	0	1,233
Net Job Change :	546	0	(620)	(183)	(257)

Naval Sea Systems Command, Arlington
Office Of Naval Research
* Space + Naval Warfare Systems Command — Loss of 1133 jobs + not on this report
Naval Recruiting Command
Naval Security Group Command Detachment Potomac

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Phoenix-Mesa, AZ MSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
Total Jobs Out :	0	0	0	0	0
Jobs In :					
WILLIAMS AFB	0	0	38	0	0
Total Jobs In :	0	0	38	0	38
Net Job Change :	0	0	38	0	38

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Denver, CO PMSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
FITZSIMONS ARMY MEDICAL CE	(1,031)	(260)	(1,381)	(231)	(231)
LOWRY AFB	(78)	0	(11)	0	0
Total Jobs Out :	(1,109)	(260)	(1,392)	(231)	(2,992)
Jobs In :					
Total Jobs In :	0	0	0	0	0
Net Job Change :	(1,109)	(260)	(1,392)	(231)	(2,992)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Miami, FL PMSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
HOMESTEAD ARS	(61)	0	(153)	0	0
Total Jobs Out :	(61)	0	(153)	0	(214)
Jobs In :					
Total Jobs In :	0	0	0	0	0
Net Job Change :	(61)	0	(153)	0	(214)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Sumter, SC MSA

Homestead Air Control Sqdn

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
SHAW AFB	(123)	0	0	(3)	(3)
Total Jobs Out :	(123)	0	0	(3)	(126)
Jobs In :					
Total Jobs In :	0	0	0	0	0
Net Job Change :	(123)	0	0	(3)	(126)

MacDill Redirect

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
Total Jobs Out :	0	0	0	0	0
Jobs In :					
MACDILL AFB	687	0	16	41	41
Total Jobs In :	687	0	16	41	744
Net Job Change :	687	0	16	41	744

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Utica-Rome, NY MSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
GRIFFISS AIR GUARD	0	0	(150)	0	0
ROME LABS	(10)	0	(923)	(134)	(134)
Total Jobs Out :	(10)	0	(1,073)	(134)	(1,217)
Jobs In :					
Total Jobs In :	0	0	0	0	0
Net Job Change :	(10)	0	(1,073)	(134)	(1,217)

Griffiss AFB
465 Engineering Installations

Redirect

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT	(8)	0	(1,094)	(11)	(11)
HILL AFB	(254)	0	(333)	0	0
Total Jobs Out :	(262)	0	(1,427)	(11)	(1,700)
Jobs In :					
HILL AFB	0	0	237	14	14
Total Jobs In :	0	0	237	14	251
Net Job Change :	(262)	0	(1,190)	3	(1,449)

Defense CMD West
· El Segundo

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
NRC POMONA	(7)	0	0	(3)	(3)
NSY LONG BEACH	(263)	0	(3,433)	(333)	(333)
SUPSHIP LONG BEACH	(11)	0	(8)	0	0
Total Jobs Out :	(281)	0	(3,441)	(336)	(4,058)
Jobs In :					
DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEM	2	0	20	0	0
Total Jobs In :	2	0	20	0	22
Net Job Change :	(279)	0	(3,421)	(336)	(4,036)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Stockton-Lodi, CA MSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
~~NAVCOMMSTA~~ NRC STOCKTON	(7)	0	0	0	0
Total Jobs Out :	(7)	0	0	0	(7)
Jobs In :					
DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION REGION	2	0	289	0	0
TRACY FACILITY	0	0	213	0	0
Total Jobs In :	2	0	502	0	504
Net Job Change :	(5)	0	502	0	497

NAWC AD Open Water Test Facility Oreland – 0

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY C	(16)	0	(369)	0	0
FORT DIX	(310)	0	(429)	0	0
NAESU PHILADELPHIA	(10)	0	(80)	0	0
NAVAL AIR TECHNICAL SERVIC	(4)	0	(223)	0	0
NAWCAD WARMINSTER	(16)	0	(294)	(38)	(38)
Total Jobs Out :	(356)	0	(1,395)	(38)	(1,789)
Jobs In :					
NSWC PHILADELPHIA	0	0	261	0	0
Total Jobs In :	0	0	261	0	261
Net Job Change :	(356)	0	(1,134)	(38)	(1,528)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY C	(16)	0	(369)	0	0
FORT DIX	(310)	0	(429)	0	0
NAESU PHILADELPHIA	(10)	0	(80)	0	0
NAVAL AIR TECHNICAL SERVIC	(4)	0	(223)	0	0
NAWCAD WARMINSTER	(16)	0	(294)	(38)	(38)
Total Jobs Out :	(356)	0	(1,395)	(38)	(1,789)
Jobs In :					
NSWC PHILADELPHIA	0	0	261	0	0
Total Jobs In :	0	0	261	0	261
Net Job Change :	(356)	0	(1,134)	(38)	(1,528)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
San Diego, CA MSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
NAS MIRAMAR	(552)	(279)	0	0	0
NAS NORTH ISLAND	(423)	0	0	0	0
NCCOSC RDT&E SAN DIEGO	(34)	0	(222)	(118)	(118)
NISE WEST SAN DIEGO	0	0	(58)	0	0
Total Jobs Out :	(1,009)	(279)	(280)	(118)	(1,686)
Jobs In :					
FISC SAN DIEGO	0	0	18	0	0
NADEP NORTH ISLAND	6	0	213	0	0
NAS NORTH ISLAND	1,409	120	54	0	0
NAVMEDCEN SAN DIEGO	102	0	35	0	0
NAVSTA SAN DIEGO	48	127	22	0	0
NCCOSC RDT&E SAN DIEGO	154	0	666	0	0
Total Jobs In :	1,719	247	1,008	0	2,974
Net Job Change :	710	(32)	728	(118)	1,288

Combined

These numbers don't match

Naval Health Research Ctr (154 dir.)
Naval Personnel R+D Ctr. (219 dir.)

Naval CC & Ocean Sur Ctr
In Service Eng East Coast

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
NAS NORFOLK	(551)	0	0	0	0
NAS OCEANA	(1,895)	0	(26)	0	0
NAVMASSO	(6)	0	(15)	0	0
Total Jobs Out :	(2,452)	0	(41)	0	(2,493)
Jobs In :					
NAS OCEANA	4,738	447	145	0	0
NSY NORFOLK	0	0	230	0	0
Total Jobs In :	4,738	447	375	0	5,560
Net Job Change :	2,286	447	334	0	3,067

Naval Information System Management Center

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
FORT DETRICK	0	0	(9)	0	0
NATNAVMEDCEN BETHESDA	(91)	0	(55)	0	0
NDW WASHINGTON	(201)	0	(860)	(72)	(72)
NSWC WHITE OAK	(1)	0	(90)	(111)	(111)
Total Jobs Out :	(293)	0	(1,014)	(183)	(1,490)
Jobs In :					
DEFENSE FUEL SUPPLY CENTER	11	0	41	0	0
FORT DETRICK	602	0	334	0	0
NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATOR	32	0	0	0	0
NSWC CARDEROCK	1	0	19	0	0
WALTER REED ARMY MEDICAL	193	0	0	0	0
Total Jobs In :	839	0	394	0	1,233
Net Job Change :	546	0	(620)	(183)	(257)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Direct Job Change By Installation
Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA

Activity	Military	Students	Civilian	Contractors	Total
Jobs Out :					
DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY C	(16)	0	(369)	0	0
FORT DIX	(310)	0	(429)	0	0
NAESU PHILADELPHIA	(10)	0	(80)	0	0
NAVAL AIR TECHNICAL SERVIC	(4)	0	(223)	0	0
NAWCAD WARMINSTER	(16)	0	(294)	(38)	(38)
Total Jobs Out :	(356)	0	(1,395)	(38)	(1,789)
Jobs In :					
NSWC PHILADELPHIA	0	0	261	0	0
Total Jobs In :	0	0	261	0	261
Net Job Change :	(356)	0	(1,134)	(38)	(1,528)

Document Separator

State	Installation Name	Economic Area
+	HUNTER ARMY AIRFIELD	Savannah, GA MSA
Alabama	ALABAMA ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT	Talladega County, AL
Alabama	ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT	Anniston, AL MSA
Alabama	FORT MCCLELLAN	Anniston, AL MSA
Alabama	FORT RUCKER	Dothan, AL MSA
Alabama	HQ, SDC	*Madison County, AL
Alabama	REDSTONE ARSENAL	*Madison County, AL
Alaska	FORT GREELY BIG DELTA ARCTIC TRAINING CENTER	Southeast Fairbanks Census Area, AK
Alaska	FORT RICHARDSON	Anchorage, AK MSA
Alaska	FORT WAINWRIGHT	Fairbanks North Star Borough, AK
Alaska	FORT WILLIAM H. SEWARD	Haines Borough, AK
Alaska	FORT YUKON	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area, AK
Arizona	FORT HUACHUCA	Cochise County, AZ
Arizona	NAVAJO DEPOT ACTIVITY	Coconino County, AZ
Arizona	YUMA PROVING GROUND	Yuma, AZ MSA
Arkansas	CAMP JOSEPH T. ROBINSON	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA
Arkansas	FORT CHAFFEE	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA
Arkansas	PINE BLUFF ARSENAL	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
California	AFRC, LOS ALAMITOS	Orange County, CA PMSA
California	BRANCH U.S. DISCIPLINARY BARRACKS	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA
California	EAST FT BAKER	San Francisco, CA PMSA
California	FORT HUNTER LIGGETT	Salinas, CA MSA
California	FORT IRWIN	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA
California	FORT ORD	Salinas, CA MSA
California	HAMILTON ARMY AIRFIELD	San Francisco, CA PMSA
California	OAKLAND ARMY BASE	Oakland, CA PMSA
California	PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY	Salinas, CA MSA
California	PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO	San Francisco, CA PMSA
California	RIO VISTA ARMY RESERVE CENTER	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA
California	RIVERBANK ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT	Modesto, CA MSA
California	SACRAMENTO ARMY DEPOT	Sacramento, CA PMSA
California	SHARPE ARMY DEPOT	Stockton-Lodi, CA MSA
California	SIERRA ARMY DEPOT	Lassen County, CA
Colorado	FITZSIMONS ARMY MEDICAL CENTER	Denver, CO PMSA
Colorado	FORT CARSON	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
Colorado	PUEBLO ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY	Pueblo, CO MSA
Colorado	ROCKY MOUNTAIN ARSENAL	Denver, CO PMSA
Colorado	USA SPACE CMD	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
Connecticut	STRATFORD ARMY ENGINE PLANT	*Fairfield County, CT
District of Columbia	CONCEPTS ANALYSIS AGENCY (CAA)	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
District of Columbia	FORT MCNAIR	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
District of Columbia	INFORMATION SYS SOFTWARE CMD (ISSC)	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
District of Columbia	WALTER REED ARMY MEDICAL CENTER	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA

State	Installation Name	Economic Area
Florida	BIG COPPETT KEY	Monroe County, FL
Florida	CAPE ST. GEORGE	Franklin County, FL
Georgia	FORT BENNING	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
Georgia	FORT GILLEM	Atlanta, GA MSA
Georgia	FORT GORDON	Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC MSA
Georgia	FORT MCPHERSON	Atlanta, GA MSA
Georgia	FORT STEWART	*Liberty & Bryan Counties, GA
Hawaii	FORT DERUSSY	Honolulu, HI MSA
Hawaii	FORT SHAFTER	Honolulu, HI MSA
Hawaii	KAPALAMA MILITARY RESERVATION PHASE III	Honolulu, HI MSA
Hawaii	KUNIA FIELD STATION	Honolulu, HI MSA
Hawaii	POHAKULOA TRAINING AREA	Hawaii County, HI
Hawaii	SCHOFIELD BARRACKS MIL RES	Honolulu, HI MSA
Hawaii	TRIPLER ARMY MEDICAL CENTER	Honolulu, HI MSA
Illinois	CHARLES M. PRICE SUPPORT CENTER	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA
Illinois	FORT SHERIDAN	*Lake County, IL
Illinois	JOLIET ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT ELWOOD	*Cook, DuPage, & McHenry Counties, IL
Illinois	JOLIET ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT KANKAKEE	Kankakee, IL PMSA
Illinois	ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL	Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL MSA
Illinois	SAVANNA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY	Carroll County, IL
Indiana	FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON	*Boone, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Marion, Morgan, & Shelby Counties, I
Indiana	INDIANA ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT	Louisville, KY-IN MSA
Indiana	JEFFERSON PROVING GROUND	Jefferson County, IN
Indiana	NEWPORT ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT	*Clay & Vigo Counties, IN
Iowa	IOWA ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT	Des Moines County, IA
Kansas	FORT LEAVENWORTH	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA
Kansas	FORT RILEY	*Riley & Geary Counties, KS
Kansas	KANSAS ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT	Labette County, KS
Kansas	SUNFLOWER ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA
Kentucky	FORT CAMPBELL	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
Kentucky	FORT KNOX	Hardin County, KY
Kentucky	LEXINGTON BLUEGRASS ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY	*Bourbon, Clark, Fayette, Jessamine, Scott, & Woodford Counties, KY
Louisiana	CAMP BEAUREGARD	Alexandria, LA MSA
Louisiana	FORT POLK	Vernon Parish, LA
Louisiana	LOUISIANA ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT	*Bossier & Caddo Parishes, LA
Louisiana	NEW ORLEANS MILITARY OCEAN TERMINAL	New Orleans, LA MSA
Maryland	ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND	Baltimore, MD PMSA
Maryland	ADELPHI LABORATORY CENTER	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
Maryland	BALTIMORE PUBS	Baltimore, MD PMSA
Maryland	FORT DETRICK	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
Maryland	FORT HOLABIRD	Baltimore, MD PMSA
Maryland	FORT MEADE	Baltimore, MD PMSA
Maryland	FORT RITCHIE	Hagerstown, MD PMSA

State	Installation Name	Economic Area
Maryland	USACAA	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
Massachussetts	ARMY MATERIALS TECHNOLOGY LAB	*Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk, Plymouth, Norfolk Counties, MA
Massachussetts	FORT DEVENS	*Worcester County, MA
Massachussetts	HINGHAM COHASSET	Boston-Worcester-Lawrence-Lowell-Brockton, MA-NH NECMA
Massachussetts	SOUTH BOSTON SUPPORT ACTIVITY	*Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk, Plymouth, Norfolk Counties, MA
Massachussetts	SUDBURY ANNEX	Boston-Worcester-Lawrence-Lowell-Brockton, MA-NH NECMA
Massachussetts	USA NATICK RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT CENTER	*Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk, Plymouth, Norfolk Counties, MA
Michigan	DETROIT ARSENAL	Detroit, MI PMSA
Michigan	DETROIT ARSENAL TANK PLANT	Detroit, MI PMSA
Michigan	PONTIAC STORAGE FACILITY	Detroit, MI PMSA
Michigan	US ARMY GARRISON, SELFRIDGE	Detroit, MI PMSA
Minnesota	CAMP RIPLEY MILTARY RES.	Morrison County, MN
Minnesota	FORT SNELLING	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
Minnesota	TWIN CITIES ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
Mississippi	CAMP SHELBY	Forrest County, MS
Mississippi	MISSISSIPPI ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT	Pearl River County, MS
Missouri	AVSCOM / TROSCOM	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA
Missouri	FORT LEONARD WOOD	*Laclede, Phelps & Pulaski Counties, MO
Missouri	GATEWAY ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA
Missouri	HQ, ATCOM	Phelps County, MO
Missouri	LAKE CITY ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA
Missouri	ST LOUIS PUBS	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA
Missouri	USARPERCEN	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA
Montana	FORT MISSOULA	Missoula County, MT
Nebraska	CORNHUSKER ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT	Hall County, NE
Nevada	HAWTHORNE ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT	Mineral County, NV
New Hampshire	COLD REGION RESEARCH LAB	Grafton County, NH
New Jersey	CAMP KILMER	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
New Jersey	CAVEN POINT	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
New Jersey	FORT DIX	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
New Jersey	FORT MONMOUTH	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
New Jersey	MIL OCEAN TERMINAL-BAYONNE	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
New Jersey	PICATINNY ARSENAL	Newark, NJ PMSA
New Jersey	SIEVERS SANDBERG RESERVE CENTER	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
New Mexico	FORT WINGATE AMMUNITION STORAGE DEPOT	McKinley County, NM
New Mexico	WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE	Las Cruces, NM MSA
New York	BELLMORE LOGISTICS FACILITY	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
New York	FORT DRUM	Jefferson County, NY
New York	FORT HAMILTON	New York, NY PMSA
New York	FORT TOTTEN	New York, NY PMSA
New York	SENECA ARMY DEPOT	Seneca County, NY
New York	STEWART ANNEX	*Orange County, NY
New York	WATERVLIET ARSENAL	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA

State	Installation Name	Economic Area
New York	WEST POINT MILITARY RES	*Orange County, NY
North Carolina	ARO	*Durham, Franklin, Orange, & Wake Counties, NC
North Carolina	FORT BRAGG	Fayetteville, NC MSA
North Carolina	RECREATION CENTER #2	Fayetteville, NC MSA
North Carolina	SUNNY POINT MILITARY OCEAN TERMINAL	*Brunswick County, NC
Ohio	LIMA TANK PLANT	Lima, OH MSA
Ohio	RAVENNA APP	Akron, OH PMSA
Ohio	RAVENNA ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT	Akron, OH PMSA
Oklahoma	FORT SILL	Lawton, OK MSA
Oklahoma	MCALESTER ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT	Pittsburg County, OK
Oregon	UMATILLA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY	Umatilla County, OR
Pennsylvania	C. KELLY SUPPORT	*Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, & Westmoreland Counties, PA
Pennsylvania	CARLISLE BARRACKS	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA
Pennsylvania	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA
Pennsylvania	LETTERKENNY ARMY DEPOT	Franklin County, PA
Pennsylvania	NEW CUMBERLAND ARMY DEPOT	York, PA MSA
Pennsylvania	SCRANTON ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazelton, PA MSA
Pennsylvania	TACONY WAREHOUSE	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
Pennsylvania	TOBYHANNA ARMY DEPOT	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazelton, PA MSA
Puerto Rico	FORT BUCHANAN	San Juan, PR
South Carolina	CHARLESTON ARMY DEPOT	Charleston-North Charleston, SC MSA
South Carolina	FORT JACKSON	Columbia, SC MSA
Tennessee	HOLSTON ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol(TN), TN-VA MSA
Tennessee	MILAN ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT	*Carroll, Gibson, & Madison Counties, TN
Tennessee	VOLUNTEER ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
Texas	CAMP STANLEY STORAGE FACILITY	Mason County, TX
Texas	CORPUS CHRISTI ARMY DEPOT	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
Texas	FORT BLISS	El Paso, TX MSA
Texas	FORT HOOD	Kileen-Temple, TX MSA
Texas	FORT SAM HOUSTON	San Antonio, TX MSA
Texas	INGLESIDE ARMY DEPOT	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
Texas	LONE STAR ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
Texas	LONGHORN ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT	*Gregg & Harrison Counties, TX
Texas	RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
Texas	SAGINAW ARMY AIRCRAFT PLANT	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
Utah	DUGWAY PROVING GROUND	Tooele County, UT
Utah	FORT DOUGLAS	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA
Utah	TOOELE ARMY DEPOT	Tooele County, UT
Virginia	ARLINGTON HALL STATION	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
Virginia	ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
Virginia	BAILEY'S X-ROAD	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
Virginia	BALLSTON-WEBB	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
Virginia	CAMERON STATION	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA

State	Installation Name	Economic Area
Virginia	CRYSTAL CITY	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
Virginia	FOREIGN SCI TECH	Charlottesville, VA MSA
Virginia	FORT A.P. HILL	Caroline County, VA
Virginia	FORT BELVOIR	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
Virginia	FORT EUSTIS	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA
Virginia	FORT LEE	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA
Virginia	FORT MONROE	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA
Virginia	FORT MYER	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
Virginia	FORT PICKETT	*Nottoway & Dinwiddie Counties, VA
Virginia	FORT STORY	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA
Virginia	HARRY DIAMOND LABS. WOODBRIDGE	*Prince William County, Manassas City & Manassas Park City
Virginia	HQ, AMC	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
Virginia	HQ, USAPERSCOM	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
Virginia	JAG SCHOOL	Charlottesville, VA MSA
Virginia	RADFORD ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT	*Radford city & Montgomery County, VA
Virginia	USAOPTEC	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
Virginia	VINT HILL FARMS STATION	*Fauquier County
Washington	CAMP BONNEVILLE	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA PMSA
Washington	FORT LEWIS	Tacoma, WA MSA
West Virginia	VALLEY GROVE AREA MAINT SUP ACT (AMSA)	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
Wisconsin	BADGER ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT	Sauk County, WI
Wisconsin	CAMP WILLIAMS	Juneau County, WI
Wisconsin	FORT MCCOY	Monroe County, WI

Document Separator

Document Separator

State	Installation Name	Economic Area
Alabama	MCRC HUNTSVILLE	*Madison County, AL
Alabama	MCRC MONTGOMERY	Montgomery, AL MSA
Alabama	NAVSTA MOBILE	Mobile, AL MSA
Alabama	NMCRC BESSEMER	Birmingham, AL MSA
Alabama	NMCRC MOBILE	Mobile, AL MSA
Alabama	NRC GADSDEN	Gadsden, AL MSA
Alabama	NRC HUNTSVILLE	*Madison County, AL
Alabama	NRC MONTGOMERY	Montgomery, AL MSA
Alabama	NRC TUSCALOOSA	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
Alaska	NAF ADAK	Aleutians West Census Area, AK
Alaska	NRC ANCHORAGE	Anchorage, AK MSA
Alaska	NSGA ADAK	Aleutians West Census Area, AK
Arizona	MCAS YUMA	Yuma, AZ MSA
Arizona	NMCRC PHOENIX	Phoenix-Mesa, AZ MSA
Arizona	NMCRC TUCSON	Tucson, AZ MSA
Arkansas	NMCRC LITTLE ROCK	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA
Arkansas	NRC FAYETTEVILLE	*Washington County, AR
Arkansas	NRC FORT SMITH	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA
California	AFRC FRESNO	*Fresno County, CA
California	CBC PORT HUENEME	Ventura, CA PMSA
California	COMSCPAC	Oakland, CA PMSA
California	FISC OAKLAND	Oakland, CA PMSA
California	FISC SAN DIEGO	San Diego, CA MSA
California	FLENUMMETOCCEN	Salinas, CA MSA
California	FLTASWTRACENPAC SAN DIEGO	San Diego, CA MSA
California	FLTCOMBATRACENPAC SAN DIEGO	San Diego, CA MSA
California	MCAGRDCMBTC 29 PALMS	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA
California	MCAS CAMP PENDLETON	San Diego, CA MSA
California	MCAS EL TORO	Orange County, CA PMSA
California	MCAS TUSTIN	Orange County, CA PMSA
California	MCB CAMP PENDLETON	San Diego, CA MSA
California	MCCRUITDEP SAN DIEGO	San Diego, CA MSA
California	MCLB BARSTOW	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA
California	MCRC PASADENA	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA
California	MCRC PICO RIVERA	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA
California	MCRC SAN RAFAEL	San Francisco, CA PMSA
California	NADEP ALAMEDA	Oakland, CA PMSA
California	NADEP NORTH ISLAND	San Diego, CA MSA
California	NAF EL CENTRO	Imperial County, CA
California	NAS ALAMEDA	Oakland, CA PMSA
California	NAS LEMOORE	Kings County, CA
California	NAS MIRAMAR	San Diego, CA MSA
California	NAS MOFFETT FIELD	San Jose, CA PMSA

State	Installation Name	Economic Area
California	NAS NORTH ISLAND	San Diego, CA MSA
California	NASA AMES (NAS MOFFETT)	San Jose, CA PMSA
California	NAVAIRES SANTA CLARA	San Jose, CA PMSA
California	NAVCOMMSTA STOCKTON	Stockton-Lodi, CA MSA
California	NAVHEALTHRESCEN	San Diego, CA MSA
California	NAVHOSP CAMP PENDLETON	San Diego, CA MSA
California	NAVHOSP LEMOORE	Kings County, CA
California	NAVHOSP OAKLAND	Oakland, CA PMSA
California	NAVHOSP TWENTYNINE PALMS	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA
California	NAVMEDCEN SAN DIEGO	San Diego, CA MSA
California	NAVORDCEN PACDIV DET FALLBROOK	San Diego, CA MSA
California	NAVPERSR&OCEN SAN DIEGO	San Diego, CA MSA
California	NAVPHIBASE CORONADO	San Diego, CA MSA
California	NAVSEACENPAC	San Diego, CA MSA
California	NAVSTA LONG BEACH	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA
California	NAVSTA SAN DIEGO	San Diego, CA MSA
California	NAVSTA TREASURE ISLAND	San Francisco, CA PMSA
California	NAVY POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL	Salinas, CA MSA
California	NAWC CHINA LAKE	Bakersfield, CA MSA
California	NAWC POINT MUGU	Ventura, CA PMSA
California	NCCOSC HQ SAN DIEGO	San Diego, CA MSA
California	NCCOSC NISE WEST	San Diego, CA MSA
California	NCCOSC RDT&E SAN DIEGO	San Diego, CA MSA
California	NCEL PORT HUENEME	Ventura, CA PMSA
California	NCS STOCKTON	Stockton-Lodi, CA MSA
California	NCTS SAN DIEGO	San Diego, CA MSA
California	NESA LOS ANGELES	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA
California	NESEC VALLEJO	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA
California	NFESC PORT HUENEME	Ventura, CA PMSA
California	NISE WEST SAN DIEGO	San Diego, CA MSA
California	NMCL LONG BEACH	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA
California	NMCRC ALAMEDA	Oakland, CA PMSA
California	NMCRC BAKERSFIELD	Bakersfield, CA MSA
California	NMCRC ENCINO	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA
California	NMCRC LOS ANGELES	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA
California	NMCRC SACRAMENTO	Sacramento, CA PMSA
California	NMCRC SAN BERNARDINO	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA
California	NMCRC SAN BRUNO	San Francisco, CA PMSA
California	NMCRC SAN JOSE	San Jose, CA PMSA
California	NMCRRC SAN DIEGO	San Diego, CA MSA
California	NRC PACIFIC GROVE	Salinas, CA MSA
California	NRC POMONA	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA
California	NRC SANTA ANA	Orange County, CA PMSA

State	Installation Name	Economic Area
California	NRC SANTA BARBARA	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA
California	NSWC PORT HUENEME	Ventura, CA PMSA
California	NSY LONG BEACH	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA
California	NSY MARE ISLAND	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA
California	NTC SAN DIEGO	San Diego, CA MSA
California	NWAD CORONA	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA
California	PERA (SURFACE), PACIFIC, SAN FRANCISCO	San Francisco, CA PMSA
California	PWC SAN DIEGO	San Diego, CA MSA
California	PWC SAN FRANCISCO	Oakland, CA PMSA
California	SUBASE SAN DIEGO	San Diego, CA MSA
California	SUPSHIP LONG BEACH	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA
California	SUPSHIP SAN DIEGO	San Diego, CA MSA
California	SUPSHIP SAN FRANCISCO	San Francisco, CA PMSA
California	SWNAVFACENGCOM	San Diego, CA MSA
California	WESTNAVFACENGCOM	San Francisco, CA PMSA
California	WPNSTA CONCORD	Oakland, CA PMSA
California	WPNSTA SEAL BEACH	Orange County, CA PMSA
Colorado	NMCRC DENVER	Denver, CO PMSA
Colorado	NRC FORT CARSON	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
Connecticut	NAVHOSP GROTON	New London-Norwich, CT NECMA
Connecticut	NAVSUBMEDRESLAB GROTON	New London-Norwich, CT NECMA
Connecticut	NMCRC NEW HAVEN	*New Haven County, CT
Connecticut	NMCRC PLAINVILLE	Hartford, CT NECMA
Connecticut	NUWC NEW LONDON	New London-Norwich, CT NECMA
Connecticut	SUBASE NEW LONDON	New London-Norwich, CT NECMA
Connecticut	SUPSHIP GROTON	New London-Norwich, CT NECMA
Delaware	NMCRC WILMINGTON DE	Wilmington-Newark, DE-MD PMSA
Delaware	NRF LEWES	Sussex County, DE
District of Columb	BUMED	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
District of Columb	CENTER FOR COST ANALYSIS (IN)	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
District of Columb	CHESNAVFACENGCOM	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
District of Columb	COMSPAWARSYSCOM (IN)	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
District of Columb	DIRSSP (IN)	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
District of Columb	FIELD SUPPORT ACTIVITY	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
District of Columb	IPO (IN)	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
District of Columb	MARINE BARRACKS 8TH & I ST	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
District of Columb	MILITARY SEALIFT COMMAND	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
District of Columb	NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND (IN)	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
District of Columb	NAVAL OBSERVATORY	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
District of Columb	NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATORY	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
District of Columb	NAVAL SECURITY STATION, WASHINGTON	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
District of Columb	NAVAUDSVC (IN)	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
District of Columb	NAVRESREDCOM 6	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA

State	Installation Name	Economic Area
District of Columb	NCTC	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
District of Columb	NCTS WASHINGTON DC	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
District of Columb	NDW WASHINGTON	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
District of Columb	NESSEC WASHINGTON	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
District of Columb	OCPM (IN)	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
District of Columb	PWC Washington	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
Florida	FISC JACKSONVILLE	Jacksonville, FL MSA
Florida	FLTECHSUPPCEN LANT DET MAYPORT	Jacksonville, FL MSA
Florida	MCRC TAMPA	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
Florida	NADEP JACKSONVILLE	Jacksonville, FL MSA
Florida	NADEP PENSACOLA	Pensacola, FL MSA
Florida	NAS CECIL FIELD	Jacksonville, FL MSA
Florida	NAS JACKSONVILLE	Jacksonville, FL MSA
Florida	NAS KEY WEST	Monroe County, FL
Florida	NAS PENSACOLA	Pensacola, FL MSA
Florida	NAS WHITING FIELD	Pensacola, FL MSA
Florida	NAVAEROMEORESLAB PENSACOLA	Pensacola, FL MSA
Florida	NAVHOSP JACKSONVILLE	Jacksonville, FL MSA
Florida	NAVHOSP ORLANDO	*Orange, Osceola, & Seminole Counties, FL
Florida	NAVHOSP PENSACOLA	Pensacola, FL MSA
Florida	NAVORDTESTU CAPE CANAVERAL	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA
Florida	NAVSTA MAYPORT	Jacksonville, FL MSA
Florida	NAVSWC DET	Fort Lauderdale, FL PMSA
Florida	NAWC TRNG SYS DIV ORLANDO	*Orange, Osceola, & Seminole Counties, FL
Florida	NCTAMS LANT DET KEY WEST	Monroe County, FL
Florida	NCTS JAX/EOB FL	Jacksonville, FL MSA
Florida	NETPMSA PENSACOLA	Pensacola, FL MSA
Florida	NMCL KEY WEST	Monroe County, FL
Florida	NMCRC JACKSONVILLE	Jacksonville, FL MSA
Florida	NMCRC ORLANDO	*Orange, Osceola, & Seminole Counties, FL
Florida	NMCRC TALLAHASSEE	Tallahassee, FL MSA
Florida	NMCRC WEST PALM BEACH	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL MSA
Florida	NRC MIAMI	Miami, FL PMSA
Florida	NRC ST PETERSBURG	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
Florida	NRC TAMPA	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
Florida	NRLUWSREFDET	*Orange, Osceola, & Seminole Counties, FL
Florida	NSC PENSACOLA	Pensacola, FL MSA
Florida	NSWC PANAMA CITY	Panama City, FL MSA
Florida	NTC ORLANDO	*Orange, Osceola, & Seminole Counties, FL
Florida	NTTC CORRY STATION	Pensacola, FL MSA
Florida	PWC Jacksonville	Jacksonville, FL MSA
Florida	PWC PENSACOLA	Pensacola, FL MSA
Florida	SUPSHIP JACKSONVILLE	Jacksonville, FL MSA

State	Installation Name	Economic Area
Georgia	MCLB ALBANY	Albany, GA MSA
Georgia	MCRC MARIETTA	Atlanta, GA MSA
Georgia	MCRC ROME	Floyd County, GA
Georgia	NAS ATLANTA	Atlanta, GA MSA
Georgia	NAVSCSCOL ATHENS	Athens, GA MSA
Georgia	NMCRC ATLANTA	Atlanta, GA MSA
Georgia	NMCRC AUGUSTA	Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC MSA
Georgia	NMCRC SAVANNA	Savannah, GA MSA
Georgia	NRC COLUMBUS	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
Georgia	NRC MACON	Macon, GA MSA
Georgia	SUBASE KINGS BAY	Camden County, GA
Georgia	SWFLANT KINGS BAY	Camden County, GA
Georgia	TRIREFAC KINGS BAY	Camden County, GA
Guam	FISC GUAM	Agana, Guam
Guam	NAS AGANA GUAM	Agana, Guam
Guam	NAVHOSP GUAM	Agana, Guam
Guam	NAVMAG GUAM	Agana, Guam
Guam	NAVSTA GUAM	Agana, Guam
Guam	NCTAMS WESTPAC	Agana, Guam
Guam	PWC GUAM	Agana, Guam
Guam	SHPREPFAC GUAM	Agana, Guam
Hawaii	FISC PEARL HARBOR	Honolulu, HI MSA
Hawaii	MCAS KANEHOE	Honolulu, HI MSA
Hawaii	MCB KANEOHE BAY	Honolulu, HI MSA
Hawaii	NAS BARBERS POINT	Honolulu, HI MSA
Hawaii	NAVMAG LUALUALEI	Honolulu, HI MSA
Hawaii	NAVPACMETOCCEN	Honolulu, HI MSA
Hawaii	NAVSEASUPPCEN PAC FSO PEARL HARBOR	Honolulu, HI MSA
Hawaii	NAVSTA PEARL HARBOR	Honolulu, HI MSA
Hawaii	NCTAMS EASTPAC	Honolulu, HI MSA
Hawaii	NISE West Pearl Harbor	Honolulu, HI MSA
Hawaii	NMCL PEARL HARBOR	Honolulu, HI MSA
Hawaii	NMCRC HONOLULU	Honolulu, HI MSA
Hawaii	NSY PEARL HARBOR	Honolulu, HI MSA
Hawaii	PACMISRNGFAC	Kauai County, HI
Hawaii	PACNAVFACENGCOM	Honolulu, HI MSA
Hawaii	PWC PEARL HARBOR	Honolulu, HI MSA
Hawaii	SUBASE PEARL HARBOR	Honolulu, HI MSA
Idaho	NADMINU IDAHO FALLS	Bonneville County, ID
Idaho	NMCRC BOISE	*Ada County, ID
Idaho	NRF POCATELLO	Bannock County, ID
Idaho	NSWC BAYVIEW	Kootenai County, ID
Illinois	AFRC WAUKEGAN	*Lake County, IL

State	Installation Name	Economic Area
Illinois	MCRC CHICAGO	*Cook, DuPage, & McHenry Counties, IL
Illinois	NAS GLENVIEW	*Cook, DuPage, & McHenry Counties, IL
Illinois	NAVAL RECRUITING COMMAND (IN)	*Lake County, IL
Illinois	NAVDENRESINST GREAT LAKES	*Lake County, IL
Illinois	NAVHOSP GREAT LAKES	*Lake County, IL
Illinois	NMCRC PEORIA	Peoria-Pekin, IL MSA
Illinois	NMCRC ROCK ISLAND	Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL MSA
Illinois	NRC DECATUR	Decatur, IL MSA
Illinois	NRC FOREST PARK	*Cook, DuPage, & McHenry Counties, IL
Illinois	NRRC GREAT LAKES	*Lake County, IL
Illinois	NTC GREAT LAKES	*Lake County, IL
Illinois	PWC GREAT LAKES	*Lake County, IL
Indiana	NAWCAD INDIANAPOLIS	*Boone, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Marion, Mor
Indiana	NMCRC EVANSVILLE	Evansville-Henderson, IN-KY MSA
Indiana	NMCRC FORT WAYNE	*Allen, De Kalb, & Whitley Counties, IN
Indiana	NMCRC GARY	Gary, IN PMSA
Indiana	NMCRC SOUTH BEND	South Bend, IN MSA
Indiana	NMCRRC INDIANAPOLIS	*Boone, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Marion, Mor
Indiana	NRC TERRE HAUTE	*Clay & Vigo Counties, IN
Indiana	NSWC CRANE	*Daviess, Lawrence, Martin & Greene Counties, IN
Indiana	NSWC CRANE HYDRO TEST AREA SULLIVAN	Sullivan County, IN
Iowa	NMCRC DES MOINES	Des Moines, IA MSA
Iowa	NMCRC WATERLOO IA	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
Iowa	NRC CEDAR RAPIDS	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
Iowa	NRC DUBUQUE IA	Dubuque, IA MSA
Iowa	NRC SIOUX CITY	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA
Kansas	MCRSC OVERLAND PARK	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA
Kansas	NMCRC TOPEKA	Topeka, KS MSA
Kansas	NMCRC WICHITA	Wichita, KS MSA
Kansas	NRC HUTCHINSON	Reno County, KS
Kansas	REDCOM OLATHE	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA
Kentucky	NMCRC LOUISVILLE	Louisville, KY-IN MSA
Kentucky	NRC LEXINGTON	*Bourbon, Clark, Fayette, Jessamine, Scott, & Woodford Cou
Kentucky	NSWC LOUISVILLE	Louisville, KY-IN MSA
Louisiana	4TH MARDIV FMF USMCR	New Orleans, LA MSA
Louisiana	MCRC BROUSSARD	*Lafayette & St. Martin Parishes, LA
Louisiana	NAS NEW ORLEANS	New Orleans, LA MSA
Louisiana	NAVSUPPACT NEW ORLEANS	New Orleans, LA MSA
Louisiana	NBIODYNLAB	New Orleans, LA MSA
Louisiana	NCTS NEW ORLEANS	New Orleans, LA MSA
Louisiana	NMCL NEW ORLEANS	New Orleans, LA MSA
Louisiana	NMCRC BATON ROUGE	Baton Rouge, LA MSA
Louisiana	NMCRC BOSSIER CITY	*Bossier & Caddo Parishes, LA

State	Installation Name	Economic Area
Louisiana	NMCRC NEW ORLEANS	New Orleans, LA MSA
Louisiana	NRC MONROE	Monroe, LA MSA
Louisiana	NRF ALEXANDRIA	Alexandria, LA MSA
Louisiana	SUPSHIP NEW ORLEANS	New Orleans, LA MSA
Maine	NAS BRUNSWICK	*Cumberland County, ME
Maine	NCTS CUTLER	Washington County, ME
Maine	NRC AUGUSTA	Kennebec County, ME
Maine	NRC BANGOR	Bangor, ME NECMA
Maine	NRRC PORTLAND	*Cumberland County, ME
Maine	NSGA WINTER HARBOR	Hancock County, ME
Maine	SUPSHIP BATH	Sagadahoc County, ME
Maryland	MCRC BALTIMORE	Baltimore, MD PMSA
Maryland	NAF WASHINGTON	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
Maryland	NATNAVMEDCEN BETHESDA	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
Maryland	NAVAL ACADEMY	Baltimore, MD PMSA
Maryland	NAVAL AIR SYSTEMS COMMAND (IN)	St. Marys County, MD
Maryland	NAVAL SEA SYSTEMS COMMAND (IN)	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
Maryland	NAVAL SECURITY GROUP COMMAND	Baltimore, MD PMSA
Maryland	NAVCOMMDET CHELTENHAM	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
Maryland	NAVEODTECH DIV INDIAN HEAD	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
Maryland	NAVHOSP PATUXENT RIVER	St. Marys County, MD
Maryland	NAVINTCOM	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
Maryland	NAVMEDRESINST BETHESDA	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
Maryland	NAVORDCEN INDIAN HEAD	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
Maryland	NAVTECHREP LAUREL	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
Maryland	NAWCAD PATUXENT RIVER	St. Marys County, MD
Maryland	NISE EAST ST INIGOES	St. Marys County, MD
Maryland	NMCL ANNAPOLIS	Baltimore, MD PMSA
Maryland	NRC ADELPHI	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
Maryland	NRC CUMBERLAND	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
Maryland	NRRC BALTIMORE	Baltimore, MD PMSA
Maryland	NRTF ANNAPOLIS	Baltimore, MD PMSA
Maryland	NSWC ANNAPOLIS	Baltimore, MD PMSA
Maryland	NSWC CARDEROCK	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
Maryland	NSWC INDIAN HEAD	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
Maryland	NSWC WHITE OAK	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
Massachussetts	NAS SOUTH WEYMOUTH	*Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk, Plymouth, Norfolk Counties, MA
Massachussetts	NAVCLOTRFAC NATICK	*Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk, Plymouth, Norfolk Counties, MA
Massachussetts	NMCRC LAWRENCE	*Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk, Plymouth, Norfolk Counties, MA
Massachussetts	NMCRC WORCESTER	*Worcester County, MA
Massachussetts	NRC CHICOPEE	Springfield, MA MSA
Massachussetts	NRC NEW BEDFORD	*Bristol County, MA
Massachussetts	NRC PITTSFIELD	Pittsfield, MA MSA

State	Installation Name	Economic Area
Massachussetts	NRC QUINCY	*Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk, Plymouth, Norfolk Counties, MA
Michigan	NAF DETROIT	Detroit, MI PMSA
Michigan	NCTAMS ELF DET REPUBLIC	Marquette County, MI
Michigan	NMCRC BATTLE CREEK	*Calhoun County, MI
Michigan	NMCRC GRAND RAPIDS	*Kent & Ottawa Counties, MI
Michigan	NMCRC LANSING	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA
Michigan	NRC CADILLAC	Wexford County, MI
Michigan	NRC DETROIT	Detroit, MI PMSA
Michigan	NRC SAGINAW	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA
Michigan	NRF CALUMET	Houghton County, MI
Michigan	NRRC DETROIT	Detroit, MI PMSA
Midway	NAF MIDWAY	Midway Island, South Pacific
Minnesota	NARCEN MINNEAPOLIS	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
Minnesota	NMCRC ST PAUL	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
Minnesota	NRC DULUTH	Duluth-Superior, MN-WI MSA
Minnesota	NRRCREG 16 MINNEAPOLIS	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
Mississippi	CBC GULFPORT	*Hancock & Harrison Counties, MS
Mississippi	COMNAVMETOCCOM	*Hancock & Harrison Counties, MS
Mississippi	NAS MERIDIAN	Lauderdale County, MS
Mississippi	NAVOCEANO	*Hancock & Harrison Counties, MS
Mississippi	NAVSTA PASCAGOULA	*Jackson County, MS
Mississippi	NRC JACKSON	Jackson, MS MSA
Mississippi	NRLDSTSPACECTR	*Hancock & Harrison Counties, MS
Mississippi	SUPSHIP PASCAGOULA	*Jackson County, MS
Missouri	MCSUPPACT KANSAS CITY	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA
Missouri	NMCRC ST LOUIS	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA
Missouri	NRC CAPE GIRARDEAU	Cape Girardeau County, MO
Missouri	NRC JOPLIN	Joplin, MO MSA
Missouri	NRC KANSAS CITY	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA
Missouri	NRC ST. JOSEPH	*Buchanan County, MO
Montana	NMCRC BILLINGS	Billings, MT MSA
Montana	NRC GREAT FALLS	Great Falls, MT MSA
Montana	NRC MISSOULA	Missoula County, MT
Nebraska	NMCRC OMAHA	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
Nebraska	NRC LINCOLN	Lincoln, NE MSA
Nevada	NAS FALLON	Churchill County, NV
Nevada	NMCRC LAS VEGAS	*Clark County, NV
Nevada	NMCRC RENO	Reno, NV MSA
New Hampshire	NMCL PORTSMOUTH	*Rockingham County NH, & York County ME
New Hampshire	NMCRC MANCHESTER	*Hillsborough County, NH
New Hampshire	NSY PORTSMOUTH	*Rockingham County NH, & York County ME
New Hampshire	SUBMEPP PORTSMOUTH	*Rockingham County NH, & York County ME
New Jersey	COMSCLANT	Jersey City, NJ PMSA

State	Installation Name	Economic Area
New Jersey	NAESU LAKEHURST	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
New Jersey	NAWCAD LAKEHURST	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
New Jersey	NAWCAD TRENTON	Trenton, NJ PMSA
New Jersey	NRC ATLANTIC CITY	Atlantic-Cape May, NJ PMSA
New Jersey	NRC FORT DIX	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
New Jersey	NRC PERTH AMBOY	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
New Jersey	NRRC KEARNEY	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
New Jersey	NSEAOSD T/A MOTW	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
New Jersey	WPNSTA EARLE	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
New Mexico	NAWC WPNS DET WHITE SANDS	Las Cruces, NM MSA
New Mexico	NMCRC ALBUQUERQUE	*Bernalillo County, NM
New York	1ST MARCORPS DIST GARDEN CITY	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
New York	DOD FAMILY HOUSING NIAGARA FALLS	*Niagara County, NY
New York	MCRC SYRACUSE	*Madison, Onondaga, & Oswego Counties, NY
New York	NAVADMINU SCOTIA	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA
New York	NAVAL STATION, NEW YORK (BROOKLYN)	New York, NY PMSA
New York	NAVAL STATION, STATEN ISLAND	New York, NY PMSA
New York	NMCRC ALBANY	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA
New York	NMCRC AMITYVILLE	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
New York	NMCRC BRONX	New York, NY PMSA
New York	NMCRC BUFFALO NY	*Erie County, NY
New York	NMCRC ROCHESTER	Rochester, NY MSA
New York	NMCRRC BROOKLYN	New York, NY PMSA
New York	NPTUBALL SPA-GST	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA
New York	NRC FORT WADSWORTH	New York, NY PMSA
New York	NRC FRANKFORT	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
New York	NRC GLENS FALLS	Glens Falls, NY MSA
New York	NRC HORSEHEADS	Elmira, NY MSA
New York	NRC JAMESTOWN	Jamestown, NY MSA
New York	NRC POUGHKEEPSIE	Dutchess County, NY PMSA
New York	NRC SYRACUSE	*Madison, Onondaga, & Oswego Counties, NY
New York	NRC WATERTOWN	Jefferson County, NY
New York	REDCOM 2 SCOTIA	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA
New York	RES MANHATTAN	New York, NY PMSA
North Carolina	MCAS CHERRY POINT	*Craven & Carteret Counties, NC
North Carolina	MCAS NEW RIVER	Jacksonville, NC MSA
North Carolina	MCB CAMP LEJEUNE	Jacksonville, NC MSA
North Carolina	MCRC WILMINGTON	*New Hanover County, NC
North Carolina	NADEP CHERRY POINT	*Craven & Carteret Counties, NC
North Carolina	NAVHOSP CAMP LEJEUNE	Jacksonville, NC MSA
North Carolina	NAVHOSP CHERRY POINT	*Craven & Carteret Counties, NC
North Carolina	NMCRC CHARLOTTE	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
North Carolina	NMCRC RALEIGH	*Durham, Franklin, Orange, & Wake Counties, NC

State	Installation Name	Economic Area
North Carolina	NMCRRC GREENSBORO	*Davidson, Davie, Forsyth, Guilford, Randolph, Stokes, & Yad
North Carolina	NRC ASHVILLE	Asheville, NC MSA
North Dakota	NRC FARGO	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA
Ohio	MCRC BROOKPARK	*Cuyahoga, Geauga, Lake, & Medina Counties, OH
Ohio	NARCEN COLMBUS	Columbus, OH MSA
Ohio	NMCRC AKRON	Akron, OH PMSA
Ohio	NMCRC CINCINNATI	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
Ohio	NMCRC COLUMBUS	Columbus, OH MSA
Ohio	NMCRC DAYTON	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
Ohio	NMCRC TOLEDO	Toledo, OH MSA
Ohio	NMCRC YOUNGSTOWN	*Mahoning & Trumbull Counties, OH
Ohio	NRC CLEVELAND	*Cuyahoga, Geauga, Lake, & Medina Counties, OH
Ohio	REDCOM 5 RAVENNA	Akron, OH PMSA
Oklahoma	NMCRC TULSA	Tulsa, OK MSA
Oklahoma	NRRC OKLAHOMA CITY	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
Oregon	NMCRC EUGENE	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA
Oregon	NMCRC PORTLAND	*Clackamas, Multnomah, Washington, & Yamhill Counties, OR
Oregon	NMCRC SALEM	Salem, OR PMSA
Oregon	NRC CENTRAL POINT	Medford-Ashland, OR MSA
Pennsylvania	ASO PHILADELPHIA	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
Pennsylvania	CONBRIG PHILADELPHIA	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
Pennsylvania	DEEP WATER TEST FACILITY	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
Pennsylvania	MARSWINGSUP	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazelton, PA MSA
Pennsylvania	MCRC CONNELLSVILLE	*Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, & Westmoreland Counties,
Pennsylvania	NAESU PHILADELPHIA	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
Pennsylvania	NAS WILLOW GROVE	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
Pennsylvania	NAVAL AIR TECHNICAL SERVICES FACILITY	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
Pennsylvania	NAVAL SUPPLY SYSTEMS COMMAND (IN)	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA
Pennsylvania	NAVSEALOGCEN MECHANICSBURG	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA
Pennsylvania	NAVSTA PHILADELPHIA	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
Pennsylvania	NAWCAD WARMINSTER	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
Pennsylvania	NCCOSC RDT&E DET WARMINSTER	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
Pennsylvania	NCCOSC RDT&E PHILADELPHIA	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
Pennsylvania	NMCL PHILADELPHIA	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
Pennsylvania	NMCRC EBENSBURG	Johnstown, PA MSA
Pennsylvania	NMCRC ERIE	Erie, PA MSA
Pennsylvania	NMCRC HARRISBURG	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA
Pennsylvania	NMCRC LEHIGH VALLEY	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA
Pennsylvania	NMCRC PITTSBURGH	*Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, & Westmoreland Counties,
Pennsylvania	NMCRC READING	Reading, PA MSA
Pennsylvania	NORTHNAVFACENGCOM	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
Pennsylvania	NRC ALTOONA	Altoona, PA MSA
Pennsylvania	NRC AVOCA	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazelton, PA MSA

State	Installation Name	Economic Area
Pennsylvania	NRC PHILADELPHIA	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
Pennsylvania	NRC WILLIAMSPORT	Williamsport, PA MSA
Pennsylvania	NSWC PHILADELPHIA	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
Pennsylvania	NSY PHILADELPHIA	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
Pennsylvania	PERA (SURFACE), ATLANTIC (HQ)	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
Pennsylvania	SPCC MECHANICSBURG	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA
Puerto Rico	LANTFLTWEAPTRAFAC ROOS RDS	Ceiba-Fajardo, PR
Puerto Rico	NAVHOSP ROOSEVELT ROADS	Ceiba-Fajardo, PR
Puerto Rico	NAVSTA ROOS RDS	Ceiba-Fajardo, PR
Puerto Rico	NCTS PUERTO RICO	Ceiba-Fajardo, PR
Puerto Rico	NSGA SABANA SECA	San Juan, PR
Rhode Island	CBC DAVISVILLE	*Washington County, RI
Rhode Island	NAVAL WAR COLLEGE	Newport County, RI
Rhode Island	NAVHOSP NEWPORT	Newport County, RI
Rhode Island	NCTS NEWPORT	Newport County, RI
Rhode Island	NDC NEWPORT	Newport County, RI
Rhode Island	NETC NEWPORT	Newport County, RI
Rhode Island	NMCRC PROVIDENCE	Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, RI NECMA
Rhode Island	NUWC NEWPORT	Newport County, RI
South Carolina	CONBRIG CHARLESTON	Charleston-North Charleston, SC MSA
South Carolina	FISC CHARLESTON	Charleston-North Charleston, SC MSA
South Carolina	MCAS BEAUFORT	Beaufort County, SC
South Carolina	MCCRUITDEP PARRIS ISLAND	Beaufort County, SC
South Carolina	NAVHOSP BEAUFORT	Beaufort County, SC
South Carolina	NAVHOSP CHARLESTON	Charleston-North Charleston, SC MSA
South Carolina	NAVSTA CHARLESTON	Charleston-North Charleston, SC MSA
South Carolina	NCRC EASTOVER	Columbia, SC MSA
South Carolina	NISE EAST CHARLESTON	Charleston-North Charleston, SC MSA
South Carolina	NMCRC COLUMBIA	Columbia, SC MSA
South Carolina	NMCRC GREENVILLE	*Greenville, Pickens, & Spartanburg Counties, SC
South Carolina	NRRC CHARLESTON	Charleston-North Charleston, SC MSA
South Carolina	NSY CHARLESTON	Charleston-North Charleston, SC MSA
South Carolina	POMFLANT	Charleston-North Charleston, SC MSA
South Carolina	SOUTHNAVFACENGCOM	Charleston-North Charleston, SC MSA
South Carolina	SUPSHIP CHARLESTON	Charleston-North Charleston, SC MSA
South Carolina	WPNSTA CHARLESTON	Charleston-North Charleston, SC MSA
South Dakota	NRC SIOUX FALLS	*Minnehaha County, SD
Tennessee	BUREAU OF PERSONNEL (IN)	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA
Tennessee	MCRC JOHNSON CITY	Johnson County, TN
Tennessee	MCRC MEMPHIS	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA
Tennessee	NAS MEMPHIS	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA
Tennessee	NAVHOSP MILLINGTON	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA
Tennessee	NMCRC CHATANOOGA	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA

State	Installation Name	Economic Area
Tennessee	NMCRC KNOXVILLE	Knoxville, TN MSA
Tennessee	NRC KINGSPORT	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol(TN), TN-VA MSA
Tennessee	NRC MEMPHIS	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA
Tennessee	NRC NASHVILLE	Nashville, TN MSA
Texas	AFRTC HARLINGEN	Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, TX MSA
Texas	JRB FT WORTH	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
Texas	MCRC FT WORTH	Dallas, TX PMSA
Texas	MCRC GALVESTON	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA
Texas	MCRC TEXARKANA	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
Texas	NAS CHASE FIELD	Bee County, TX
Texas	NAS CORPUS CHRISTI	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
Texas	NAS DALLAS	Dallas, TX PMSA
Texas	NAS KINGSVILLE	Kleberg County, TX
Texas	NAVHOSP CORPUS CHRISTI	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
Texas	NAVSTA INGLESIDE	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
Texas	NMCRC ABILENE	Abilene, TX MSA
Texas	NMCRC AMARILLO	Amarillo, TX MSA
Texas	NMCRC AUSTIN	Austin-San Marcos, TX MSA
Texas	NMCRC EL PASO	El Paso, TX MSA
Texas	NMCRC LUBBOCK	Lubbock, TX MSA
Texas	NMCRC ORANGE	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA
Texas	NMCRC SAN ANTONIO	San Antonio, TX MSA
Texas	NMCRC WACO	Waco, TX MSA
Texas	NMCRRC HOUSTON	Houston, TX PMSA
Texas	NRC TYLER	Tyler, TX MSA
Texas	NRF LAREDO	Laredo, TX MSA
Texas	NRF MIDLAND	*Midland County, TX
Utah	NMCRRC SALT LAKE CITY	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA
Utah	NRC OGDEN	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA
Vermont	NRC BURLINGTON	*Chittenden & Grand Isle Counties, VT
Virginia	AEGIS COMBATSYSCEN	Accomack County, VA
Virginia	AFRC LYNCHBURG	Lynchburg, VA MSA
Virginia	BOARD FOR CORRECTION OF NAVAL RECORDS	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
Virginia	BUREAU OF PERSONNEL (OUT)	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
Virginia	CENTER FOR COST ANALYSIS (OUT)	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
Virginia	CG MCCDC QUANTICO	*Prince William County, Manassas City & Manassas Park City
Virginia	CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
Virginia	COMOPTEVFOR	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA
Virginia	COMSPAWARSYSCOM (OUT)	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
Virginia	DIRSSP (OUT)	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
Virginia	FCTCLANT VA BEACH	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA
Virginia	FISC CHEATAM ANNEX	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA
Virginia	FISC NORFOLK	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA

State	Installation Name	Economic Area
Virginia	FLTECHSUPPCEN LANT DET NORFOLK	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA
Virginia	FLTECHSUPPCEN LANT NORFOLK	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA
Virginia	FLTSURVSC NW	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA
Virginia	FTC NORFOLK	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA
Virginia	H&S BATT-MARFORLANT	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA
Virginia	HEADQUARTERS, USMC	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
Virginia	HQMC HENDERSON HALL	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
Virginia	HRO/CCPO WASHINGTON	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
Virginia	IPO (OUT)	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
Virginia	JAG/LEGAL SERVICES	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
Virginia	LANTNAVFACENGCOM	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA
Virginia	LEGAL SERSUP GRP	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
Virginia	LNTFLHEDSUPPACT	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA
Virginia	MARSPTBN WASHINGTON DC	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
Virginia	MCRC NEWPORT NEWS	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA
Virginia	NADEP NORFOLK	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA
Virginia	NAS NORFOLK	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA
Virginia	NAS OCEANA	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA
Virginia	NAVAL AIR SYSTEMS COMMAND (OUT)	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
Virginia	NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND (OUT)	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
Virginia	NAVAL RECRUITING COMMAND (OUT)	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
Virginia	NAVAL SEA SYSTEMS COMMAND (OUT)	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
Virginia	NAVAL SUPPLY SYSTEMS COMMAND (OUT)	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
Virginia	NAVAUDSVC (OUT)	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
Virginia	NAVMAC	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA
Virginia	NAVMASSO	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA
Virginia	NAVMEDCEN PORTSMOUTH	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA
Virginia	NAVPHIBASE LITTLE CREEK	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA
Virginia	NAVSTA NORFOLK	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA
Virginia	NAWC HQ	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
Virginia	NCTAMS LANT NORFOLK	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA
Virginia	NISE EAST DET NORFOLK	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA
Virginia	NISMC	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
Virginia	NMCL QUANTICO	*Prince William County, Manassas City & Manassas Park City
Virginia	NMCRC RICHMOND	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA
Virginia	NMCRC ROANOKE	Roanoke, VA MSA
Virginia	NMCRRC NORFOLK	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA
Virginia	NMWEA YORKTOWN	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA
Virginia	NRC STAUNTON	Augusta County, VA
Virginia	NRTF DRIVER	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA
Virginia	NSGA NORTHWEST	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA
Virginia	NSWC DAHLGREN	*King George, Stafford, & Westmoreland Counties, VA
Virginia	NSWC FT MONROE	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA

State	Installation Name	Economic Area
Virginia	NSWC HQ	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
Virginia	NSWC IND HD DET YORKTOWN	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA
Virginia	NSWC VIRGINIA BEACH	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA
Virginia	NSY NORFOLK	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA
Virginia	NUWC NORFOLK DET	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA
Virginia	OCPM (OUT)	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
Virginia	OGC	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
Virginia	ONR	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
Virginia	PERA (SURFACE), ATLANTIC, NORFOLK	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA
Virginia	PWC NORFOLK	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA
Virginia	SEASPARROW Office	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
Virginia	SECRETARY OF THE NAVY	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
Virginia	SUPSHIP NEWPORT NEWS	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA
Virginia	SUPSHIP PORTSMOUTH	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA
Virginia	WPNSTA YORKTOWN	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA
Washington	AFRC YAKIMA	Yakima, WA MSA
Washington	EFA NORTHWEST	Bremerton, WA PMSA
Washington	FISC PUGET SOUND	Bremerton, WA PMSA
Washington	NAS WHIDBEY ISLAND	*Island County, WA
Washington	NAVHOSP BREMERTON	Bremerton, WA PMSA
Washington	NAVHOSP OAK HARBOR	*Island County, WA
Washington	NAVORDCEN PACDIV DET PORT HADLOCK	Jefferson County, WA
Washington	NAVSTA EVERETT	Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA PMSA
Washington	NAVSTA PUGET SOUND (SAND POINT)	Bremerton, WA PMSA
Washington	NCTS PUGET SOUND	Bremerton, WA PMSA
Washington	NMCRC SPOKANE	Spokane, WA MSA
Washington	NMCRC TACOMA	Tacoma, WA MSA
Washington	NRC EVERETT	Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA PMSA
Washington	NRC RICHLAND	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA
Washington	NRC SEATTLE	Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA PMSA
Washington	NRS-T JIM CREEK	Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA PMSA
Washington	NSY PUGET SOUND	Bremerton, WA PMSA
Washington	NUWC KEYPORT	Bremerton, WA PMSA
Washington	PERA (CARRIER), BREMERTON	Bremerton, WA PMSA
Washington	SUBASE BANGOR	Bremerton, WA PMSA
Washington	SUPSHIP SEATTLE	Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA PMSA
Washington	SWFPAC SILVERDALE	Bremerton, WA PMSA
Washington	TRIREFFAC BANGOR	Bremerton, WA PMSA
West Virginia	NMCRC MOUNDSVILLE	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
West Virginia	NMCRC PARKERSBURG	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
West Virginia	NRC CHARLESTON	Charleston, WV MSA
West Virginia	NRC HUNTINGTON	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA
West Virginia	NSGA SUGAR GROVE	Pendleton County, WV

State	Installation Name	Economic Area
Wisconsin	NCTAMS ELF DET CLAM LAKE	Ashland County, WI
Wisconsin	NMCRC GREEN BAY	Green Bay, WI MSA
Wisconsin	NMCRC MADISON	Madison, WI MSA
Wisconsin	NMCRC MILWAUKEE	Milwaukee-Waukesha, WI PMSA
Wisconsin	NRC LA CROSSE	*La Crosse County, WI
Wisconsin	NRC OSHKOSH	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA
Wisconsin	NRC SHEBOYGAN	Sheboygan, WI MSA
Wisconsin	NRC STEVENS POINT	Portage County, WI
Wisconsin	SUPSHIP STURGEON BAY	Door County, WI
Wyoming	NRC CHEYENNE	Cheyenne, WY MSA

Document Separator

State	Installation Name	Economic Area
Alabama	BIRMINGHAM MAP AGS	Birmingham, AL MSA
Alabama	MAXWELL AFB & GUNTER AFB	Montgomery, AL MSA
Alaska	EIELSON AFB	Fairbanks North Star Borough, AK
Alaska	ELMENDORF AFB	Anchorage, AK MSA
Arizona	ARMSTRONG LAB - MESA	Phoenix-Mesa, AZ MSA
Arizona	DAVIS-MONTHAN AFB	Tucson, AZ MSA
Arizona	GILA BEND AFB	Phoenix-Mesa, AZ MSA
Arizona	LUKE AFB	Phoenix-Mesa, AZ MSA
Arizona	TUCSON IAP AGS	Tucson, AZ MSA
Arizona	WILLIAMS AFB	Phoenix-Mesa, AZ MSA
Arkansas	IRA EAKER (BLYTHEVILLE) AFB	Mississippi County, AR
Arkansas	LITTLE ROCK AFB	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA
California	BEALE AFB	Yuba City, CA MSA
California	CASTLE AFB	Merced, CA MSA
California	EDWARDS AFB	Bakersfield, CA MSA
California	FRESNO AIR TERMINAL AGS	*Fresno County, CA
California	GEORGE AFB	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA
California	LOS ANGELES AFB	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA
California	MARCH AFB	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA
California	MATHER AFB	Sacramento, CA PMSA
California	MCCLELLAN AFB	Sacramento, CA PMSA
California	MOFFETT FIELD AGS	San Jose, CA PMSA
California	NORTH HIGHLANDS AGS	Sacramento, CA PMSA
California	NORTON AFB	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA
California	ONIZUKA AFB	San Jose, CA PMSA
California	ONTARIO AGS	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA
California	TRAVIS AFB	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA
California	VANDENBERG AFB	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA
Colorado	ARPC	Denver, CO PMSA
Colorado	BUCKLEY AGB	Denver, CO PMSA
Colorado	CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN COMPLEX	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
Colorado	FALCON AFB	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
Colorado	LOWRY AFB	Denver, CO PMSA
Colorado	PETERSON AFB	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
Colorado	US AIR FORCE ACADEMY	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
Delaware	DOVER AFB	Dover, DE MSA
District of Columb	BOLLING AFB	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
Florida	CAPE CANAVERAL AFS	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA
Florida	DUKE FIELD	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA
Florida	EGLIN AFB	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA
Florida	HOMESTEAD ARS	Miami, FL PMSA
Florida	HURLBURT FIELD	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA
Florida	MACDILL AFB	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA

State	Installation Name	Economic Area
Florida	PATRICK AFB	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA
Florida	TYNDALL AFB	Panama City, FL MSA
Georgia	DOBBINS ARB	Atlanta, GA MSA
Georgia	MOODY AFB	Lowndes County, GA
Georgia	ROBINS AFB	Macon, GA MSA
Guam	ANDERSON AFB	Agana, Guam
Hawaii	HICKAM AFB	Honolulu, HI MSA
Hawaii	WHEELER AFB	Honolulu, HI MSA
Idaho	BOISE AIR TERMINAL AGS	*Ada County, ID
Idaho	MOUNTAIN HOME AFB	Elmore County, ID
Illinois	CHANUTE AFB	Champaign-Urbana, IL MSA
Illinois	GREATER ROCKFORD AIRPORT (OR OTHER LOCATION)	*Boone & Winnebago Counties, IL
Illinois	O'HARE IAP ARS	*Cook, DuPage, & McHenry Counties, IL
Illinois	SCOTT AFB	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA
Indiana	GRISSOM AFB	*Cass, Howard & Miami Counties, IN
Kansas	MCCONNELL AFB	Wichita, KS MSA
Louisiana	BARKSDALE AFB	*Bossier & Caddo Parishes, LA
Louisiana	ENGLAND AFB	Alexandria, LA MSA
Maine	LORING AFB	Aroostook County, ME
Maryland	ANDREWS AFB	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
Maryland	MARTIN STATE AGS	Baltimore, MD PMSA
Massachussetts	HANSCOM AFB	*Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk, Plymouth, Norfolk Counties, MA
Massachussetts	OTIS AGB	Barnstable-Yarmouth, MA NECMA
Massachussetts	WESTOVER ARB	Springfield, MA MSA
Michigan	BATTLE CREEK FED CT	*Calhoun County, MI
Michigan	K. I. SAWYER AFB	Marquette County, MI
Michigan	SELFRIDGE AGB	Detroit, MI PMSA
Michigan	WURTSMITH AFB	Iosco County, MI
Minnesota	MINNEAPOLIS/ST PAUL IAP ARS	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
Mississippi	COLUMBUS AFB	*Lowndes & Monroe Counties, MS
Mississippi	KEESLER AFB	*Hancock & Harrison Counties, MS
Missouri	LAMBERT ST LOUIS IAP AGS	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA
Missouri	RICHARDS-GEBAUR ARS	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA
Missouri	WHITEMAN AFB	*Johnson & Pettis Counties, MO
Montana	GREAT FALLS AGS	Great Falls, MT MSA
Montana	GREAT FALLS IAP AGS	Great Falls, MT MSA
Montana	MALMSTROM AFB	Great Falls, MT MSA
Nebraska	LINCOLN MUNICIPAL AIRPORT AGS	Lincoln, NE MSA
Nebraska	OFFUTT AFB	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
Nevada	NELLIS AFB	*Clark County, NV
New Hampshire	PEASE AFB	*Rockingham County NH, & York County ME
New Jersey	MCGUIRE AFB	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
New Mexico	CANNON AFB	*Curry & Roosevelt Counties, NM

State	Installation Name	Economic Area
New Mexico	HOLLOMAN AFB	Otero County, NM
New Mexico	KIRTLAND AFB	*Bernalillo County, NM
New York	BUFFALO-REDCAP	*Erie County, NY
New York	GRIFFISS AFB	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
New York	GRIFFISS RESERVE AFB	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
New York	HANCOCK FIELD AGS	*Madison, Onondaga, & Oswego Counties, NY
New York	NIAGARA FALLS IAP ARS	*Niagara County, NY
New York	PLATTSBURGH AFB	Clinton County, NY
New York	ROME LABS	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
New York	ROSLYN AGS	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
New York	STEWART IAP AGS	*Orange County, NY
New York	SUFFOLK COUNTY AGS	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
North Carolina	POPE AFB	Fayetteville, NC MSA
North Carolina	SEYMOUR JOHNSON AFB	Goldsboro, NC MSA
North Dakota	GRAND FORKS AFB	*Grand Forks County, ND
North Dakota	MINOT AFB	Ward County, ND
Ohio	GENTILE AFS	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
Ohio	NEWARK AFB	Columbus, OH MSA
Ohio	RICKENBACKER AGB	Columbus, OH MSA
Ohio	SPRINGFIELD BECKLEY MAP AGS	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
Ohio	WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
Ohio	YOUNGSTOWN MAP ARS	*Mahoning & Trumbull Counties, OH
Oklahoma	ALTUS AFB	Jackson County, OK
Oklahoma	TINKER AFB	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
Oklahoma	VANCE AFB	Enid, OK MSA
Oregon	KLAMATH, OREGON AIR GUARD STATE	Klamath County, OR
Oregon	PORTLAND IAP AGS	*Clackamas, Multnomah, Washington, & Yamhill Counties, OR
Pennsylvania	GREATER PITTSBURGH IAP AGS	*Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, & Westmoreland Counties,
Pennsylvania	GREATER PITTSBURGH RESERVE BASE	*Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, & Westmoreland Counties,
Pennsylvania	WILLOW GROVE ARS	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
South Carolina	CHARLESTON AFB	Charleston-North Charleston, SC MSA
South Carolina	MCENTIRE AGB	Columbia, SC MSA
South Carolina	MYRTLE BEACH AFB	Myrtle Beach, SC MSA
South Carolina	SHAW AFB	Sumter, SC MSA
South Dakota	ELLSWORTH AFB	*Meade & Pennington Counties, SD
Tennessee	ARNOLD AFB	Coffee County, TN
Texas	BERGSTROM AFB	Austin-San Marcos, TX MSA
Texas	BROOKS AFB	San Antonio, TX MSA
Texas	CARSWELL AFB	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
Texas	DYESS AFB	Abilene, TX MSA
Texas	ELLINGTON FIELD AGS	Houston, TX PMSA
Texas	GOODFELLOW AFB	San Angelo, TX MSA
Texas	KELLY AFB	San Antonio, TX MSA

State	Installation Name	Economic Area
Texas	LACKLAND AFB	San Antonio, TX MSA
Texas	LAUGHLIN AFB	Val Verde County, TX
Texas	PLANT 4	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
Texas	RANDOLPH AFB	San Antonio, TX MSA
Texas	REESE AFB	Lubbock, TX MSA
Texas	SHEPPARD AFB	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
Utah	HILL AFB	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA
Utah	OGDEN AIR LOGISTICS CENTER	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA
Utah	SALT LAKE CITY IAP AGS	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA
Utah	UTAH TEST AND TRAINING RANGE	Tooele County, UT
Virginia	LANGLEY AFB	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA
Washington	FAIRCHILD AFB	Spokane, WA MSA
Washington	MCCHORD AFB	Tacoma, WA MSA
Wisconsin	GEN BILLY MITCHELL FIELD AGS	Milwaukee-Waukesha, WI PMSA
Wyoming	FRANCIS E. WARREN AFB	Cheyenne, WY MSA

SVCCD	State	Installation Name	Economic Area
DLA	Alabama	DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT ANNISTON	Anniston, AL MSA
DLA	California	DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT DISTRICT WEST	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA
DLA	California	DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT BARSTOW	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA
DLA	California	DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT MCCLELLAN	Sacramento, CA PMSA
DLA	California	DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT OAKLAND	Oakland, CA PMSA
DLA	California	DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT SACRAMENTO	Sacramento, CA PMSA
DLA	California	DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT SAN DIEGO	San Diego, CA MSA
DLA	California	DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION REGION WEST	Stockton-Lodi, CA MSA
DLA	California	DLA SYSTEMS DESIGN CENTER (TRACY)	Stockton-Lodi, CA MSA
DLA	California	SHARPE FACILITY	Stockton-Lodi, CA MSA
DLA	California	TRACY FACILITY	Stockton-Lodi, CA MSA
DLA	Florida	DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT JACKSONVILLE	Jacksonville, FL MSA
DLA	Florida	DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT PENSACOLA	Pensacola, FL MSA
DLA	Georgia	DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT DISTRICT SOUTH	Atlanta, GA MSA
DLA	Georgia	DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT ALBANY	Albany, GA MSA
DLA	Georgia	DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT WARNER ROBINS	Macon, GA MSA
DLA	Georgia	DLA SYSTEMS DESIGN CENTER (WARNER ROBINS)	Macon, GA MSA
DLA	Illinois	DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT DISTRICT NORTH CENTRAL	*Cook, DuPage, & McHenry Counties, IL
DLA	Massachussetts	DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT DISTRICT NORTHEAST	*Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk, Plymouth, Norfolk Counties, MA
DLA	Michigan	DEFENSE LOGISTICS SERVICES CENTER	*Calhoun County, MI
DLA	Michigan	DEFENSE REUTILIZATION AND MARKETING SERVICE (HEADQUART	*Calhoun County, MI
DLA	Michigan	DLA SYSTEMS DESIGN CENTER (BATTLE CREEK)	*Calhoun County, MI
DLA	New Mexico	DLA SYSTEMS DESIGN CENTER (KIRTLAND AFB)	*Bernalillo County, NM
DLA	North Carolina	DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT CHERRY POINT	*Craven & Carteret Counties, NC
DLA	Ohio	DEFENSE CONSTRUCTION SUPPLY CENTER	Columbus, OH MSA
DLA	Ohio	DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT COMMAND INTERNATIONAL	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
DLA	Ohio	DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT COLUMBUS	Columbus, OH MSA
DLA	Ohio	DEFENSE ELECTRONICS SUPPLY CENTER	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
DLA	Ohio	DEFENSE REUTILIZATION AND MARKETING SERVICE (OPERATIONS	Columbus, OH MSA
DLA	Ohio	DLA SYSTEMS DESIGN CENTER	Columbus, OH MSA
DLA	Ohio	DLA SYSTEMS DESIGN CENTER (DAYTON)	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
DLA	Oklahoma	DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT OKLAHOMA CITY	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
DLA	Pennsylvania	DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT DISTRICT MID-ATLANTIC	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
DLA	Pennsylvania	DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT LETTERKENNY	Franklin County, PA
DLA	Pennsylvania	DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT TOBYHANNA	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazelton, PA MSA
DLA	Pennsylvania	DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION REGION EAST	York, PA MSA
DLA	Pennsylvania	DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CENTER	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
DLA	Pennsylvania	DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY CLOTHING FACTORY	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
DLA	Pennsylvania	DEFENSE PERSONNEL SUPPORT CENTER	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
DLA	Pennsylvania	DLA SYSTEMS DESIGN CENTER (LETTERKENNY)	Franklin County, PA
DLA	Pennsylvania	DLA SYSTEMS DESIGN CENTER (NEW CUMBERLAND)	York, PA MSA
DLA	Pennsylvania	DLA SYSTEMS DESIGN CENTER (PHILADELPHIA)	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
DLA	Pennsylvania	MECHANICSBURG FACILITY	York, PA MSA

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SVCCD	State	Installation Name	Economic Area
DLA	Pennsylvania	NEW CUMBERLAND FACILITY	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA
DLA	South Carolina	DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT CHARLESTON	Charleston-North Charleston, SC MSA
DLA	Tennessee	DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT MEMPHIS	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA
DLA	Tennessee	DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION REGION CENTRAL	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA
DLA	Tennessee	DLA SYSTEMS DESIGN CENTER (MEMPHIS)	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA
DLA	Texas	DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT CORPUS CHRISTI	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
DLA	Texas	DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT RED RIVER	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
DLA	Texas	DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT SAN ANTONIO	San Antonio, TX MSA
DLA	Utah	DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT OGDEN	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA
DLA	Utah	DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT TOOELE	Tooele County, UT
DLA	Utah	DEFENSE REUTILIZATION AND MARKETING SERVICE (OPERATIONS	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA
DLA	Utah	DLA SYSTEMS DESIGN CENTER (OGDEN)	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA
DLA	Utah	HILL FACILITY	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA
DLA	Virginia	DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT NORFOLK	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA
DLA	Virginia	DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT RICHMOND	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA
DLA	Virginia	DEFENSE FUEL SUPPLY CENTER	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
DLA	Virginia	DEFENSE GENERAL SUPPLY CENTER	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA
DLA	Virginia	DLA ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT CENTER	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
DLA	Virginia	DLA SYSTEMS DESIGN CENTER (FT. BELVOIR)	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
DLA	Virginia	DLA SYSTEMS DESIGN CENTER (RICHMOND)	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA
DLA	Washington	DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT PUGET SOUND	Bremerton, WA PMSA

Document Separator

SVCCD	State	Installation Name	Economic Area
DIS	Maryland	FORT HOLABIRD IC&AD, DEFENSE INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE	Baltimore, MD PMSA

Document Separator

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Total Job Change By Installation
Alabama

Activity	Direct	% of State Jobs
Jobs Out :		
FORT MCCLELLAN	(8,536)	(0.4%)
NRC HUNTSVILLE	(19)	0.0%
Total Jobs Out :	(8,555)	(0.4%)
Jobs In :		
ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT	501	0.0%
DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT ANNIS	539	0.0%
REDSTONE ARSENAL	2,569	0.1%
Total Jobs In :	3,609	0.2%
Net Job Change :	(4,946)	(0.2%)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Total Job Change By Installation
Alaska

Activity	Direct	% of State Jobs
Jobs Out :		
FORT GREELY BIG DELTA ARCTIC TRA	(724)	(0.2%)
NAF ADAK	(678)	(0.2%)
Total Jobs Out :	(1,402)	(0.4%)
Jobs In :		
FORT WAINWRIGHT	261	0.1%
Total Jobs In :	261	0.1%
Net Job Change :	(1,141)	(0.3%)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Total Job Change By Installation
Arkansas

Activity	Direct	% of State Jobs
Jobs Out :		
FORT CHAFFEE	(247)	0.0%
Total Jobs Out :	(247)	0.0%
Jobs In :		
Total Jobs In :	0	0.0%
Net Job Change :	(247)	0.0%

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Total Job Change By Installation
Arizona

Activity	Direct	% of State Jobs
Jobs Out :		
Total Jobs Out :	0	0.0%
Jobs In :		
FORT HUACHUCA	274	0.0%
WILLIAMS AFB	38	0.0%
YUMA PROVING GROUND	57	0.0%
Total Jobs In :	369	0.0%
Net Job Change :	369	0.0%

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Total Job Change By Installation
California

Activity	Direct	% of State Jobs
Jobs Out :		
FORT HUNTER LIGGETT	(478)	0.0%
NSY LONG BEACH	(4,029)	0.0%
NAS LEMOORE	(3,573)	0.0%
NAS MIRAMAR	(831)	0.0%
NAS NORTH ISLAND	(423)	0.0%
NCCOSC RDT&E SAN DIEGO	(374)	0.0%
NISE WEST SAN DIEGO	(58)	0.0%
NRC POMONA	(10)	0.0%
NRC SANTA ANA	(14)	0.0%
NAVCOMMSTA STOCKTON	(7)	0.0%
ONIZUKA AFB	(1,875)	0.0%
SIERRA ARMY DEPOT	(592)	0.0%
SUPSHIP LONG BEACH	(19)	0.0%
EAST FT BAKER	(97)	0.0%
MOFFETT FIELD AGS	(318)	0.0%
Total Jobs Out :	(12,698)	(0.1%)
Jobs In :		
CBC PORT HUENEME	2	0.0%
DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT D	22	0.0%
DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION REGION WES	291	0.0%

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Total Job Change By Installation

EDWARDS AFB	3	0.0%
FISC SAN DIEGO	18	0.0%
MCCLELLAN AFB	379	0.0%
NAS NORTH ISLAND	1,583	0.0%
NADEP NORTH ISLAND	219	0.0%
NAVMEDCEN SAN DIEGO	137	0.0%
NAVSTA SAN DIEGO	197	0.0%
WPNSTA SEAL BEACH	177	0.0%
NAWC CHINA LAKE	302	0.0%
NCCOSC RDT&E SAN DIEGO	820	0.0%
NSWC PORT HUENEME	107	0.0%
TRACY FACILITY	213	0.0%
TRAVIS AFB	15	0.0%
Total Jobs In :	4,485	0.0%
Net Job Change :	(8,213)	0.0%

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Total Job Change By Installation
Colorado

Activity	Direct	% of State Jobs
Jobs Out :		
FITZSIMONS ARMY MEDICAL CENTER	(2,903)	(0.1%)
LOWRY AFB	(89)	0.0%
Total Jobs Out :	(2,992)	(0.1%)
Jobs In :		
FALCON AFB	521	0.0%
FORT CARSON	231	0.0%
PETERSON AFB	79	0.0%
Total Jobs In :	831	0.0%
Net Job Change :	(2,161)	(0.1%)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Total Job Change By Installation
Connecticut

Activity	Direct	% of State Jobs
Jobs Out :		
SUBASE NEW LONDON	(2,780)	(0.1%)
NUWC NEW LONDON	(627)	0.0%
STRATFORD ARMY ENGINE PLANT	(2)	0.0%
Total Jobs Out :	(3,409)	(0.2%)
Jobs In :		
SUBASE NEW LONDON	33	0.0%
Total Jobs In :	33	0.0%
Net Job Change :	(3,376)	(0.2%)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Total Job Change By Installation
District of Columbia

Activity	Direct	% of State Jobs
Jobs Out :		
NDW WASHINGTON	(1,133)	(0.1%)
Total Jobs Out :	(1,133)	(0.1%)
Jobs In :		
NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATORY	32	0.0%
WALTER REED ARMY MEDICAL CENT	193	0.0%
Total Jobs In :	225	0.0%
Net Job Change :	(908)	(0.1%)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Total Job Change By Installation
Delaware

Activity	Direct	% of State Jobs
Jobs Out :		
Total Jobs Out :	0	0.0%
Jobs In :		
Total Jobs In :	0	0.0%
Net Job Change :	0	0.0%

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Total Job Change By Installation
Florida

Activity	Direct	% of State Jobs
Jobs Out :		
EGLIN AFB	(52)	0.0%
HOMESTEAD ARS	(214)	0.0%
NAS KEY WEST	(20)	0.0%
NAS PENSACOLA	(193)	0.0%
NAWC TRNG SYS DIV ORLANDO	(38)	0.0%
NRLUWSREFDET	(109)	0.0%
Total Jobs Out :	(626)	0.0%
Jobs In :		
EGLIN AFB	771	0.0%
MACDILL AFB	744	0.0%
NADEP JACKSONVILLE	40	0.0%
NAS JACKSONVILLE	1,928	0.0%
NAS PENSACOLA	493	0.0%
NAS WHITING FIELD	332	0.0%
NAWC TRNG SYS DIV ORLANDO	53	0.0%
NSWC PANAMA CITY	70	0.0%
TYNDALL AFB	397	0.0%
Total Jobs In :	4,828	0.1%

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Total Job Change By Installation

Net Job Change : 4,202 0.1%

Georgia

Activity	Direct	% of State Jobs
Jobs Out :		
DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT D	(169)	0.0%
ROBINS AFB	(534)	0.0%
Total Jobs Out :	(703)	0.0%
Jobs In :		
DOBBINS ARB	58	0.0%
FORT GORDON	94	0.0%
NAS ATLANTA	326	0.0%
NAVSCSCOL ATHENS	403	0.0%
Total Jobs In :	881	0.0%
Net Job Change :	178	0.0%

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Total Job Change By Installation
Guam

Activity	Direct	% of State Jobs
Jobs Out :		
NAVSTA GUAM	(2,421)	(3.6%)
FISC GUAM	(413)	(0.6%)
SHPREPFAC GUAM	(663)	(1.0%)
ANDERSON AFB	(1,272)	(1.9%)
Total Jobs Out :	(4,769)	(7.1%)
Jobs In :		
Total Jobs In :	0	0.0%
Net Job Change :	(4,769)	(7.1%)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Total Job Change By Installation
Hawaii

Activity	Direct	% of State Jobs
Jobs Out :		
Total Jobs Out :	0	0.0%
Jobs In :		
FORT SHAFTER	102	0.0%
MCB KANEOHE BAY	546	0.1%
NAVMAG LUALUALEI	326	0.0%
NAVSTA PEARL HARBOR	794	0.1%
Total Jobs In :	1,768	0.3%
Net Job Change :	1,768	0.3%

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Total Job Change By Installation
Iowa

Activity	Direct	% of State Jobs
Jobs Out :		
Total Jobs Out :	0	0.0%
Jobs In :		
Total Jobs In :	0	0.0%
Net Job Change :	0	0.0%

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Total Job Change By Installation
Idaho

Activity	Direct	% of State Jobs
Jobs Out :		
Total Jobs Out :	0	0.0%
Jobs In :		
MOUNTAIN HOME AFB	126	0.0%
Total Jobs In :	126	0.0%
Net Job Change :	126	0.0%

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Total Job Change By Installation
Illinois

Activity	Direct	% of State Jobs
Jobs Out :		
CHARLES M. PRICE SUPPORT CENTER	(225)	0.0%
NTC GREAT LAKES	(570)	0.0%
SAVANNA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY	(450)	0.0%
Total Jobs Out :	(1,245)	0.0%
Jobs In :		
NTC GREAT LAKES	15	0.0%
Total Jobs In :	15	0.0%
Net Job Change :	(1,230)	0.0%

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Total Job Change By Installation
Indiana

Activity	Direct	% of State Jobs
Jobs Out :		
NAWCAD INDIANAPOLIS	(2,841)	(0.1%)
Total Jobs Out :	(2,841)	(0.1%)
Jobs In :		
NSWC CRANE	1,791	0.1%
Total Jobs In :	1,791	0.1%
Net Job Change :	(1,050)	0.0%

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Total Job Change By Installation
Iowa

Activity	Direct	% of State Jobs
Jobs Out :		
Total Jobs Out :	0	0.0%
Jobs In :		
Total Jobs In :	0	0.0%
Net Job Change :	0	0.0%

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Total Job Change By Installation
Kansas

Activity	Direct	% of State Jobs
Jobs Out :		
REDCOM OLATHE	(14)	0.0%
Total Jobs Out :	(14)	0.0%
Jobs In :		
Total Jobs In :	0	0.0%
Net Job Change :	(14)	0.0%

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Total Job Change By Installation
Kentucky

Activity	Direct	% of State Jobs
Jobs Out :		
NSWC LOUISVILLE	(1,464)	(0.1%)
Total Jobs Out :	(1,464)	(0.1%)
Jobs In :		
FORT KNOX	1,470	0.1%
Total Jobs In :	1,470	0.1%
Net Job Change :	6	0.0%

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Total Job Change By Installation
Louisiana

Activity	Direct	% of State Jobs
Jobs Out :		
NAVSUPPACT NEW ORLEANS	(47)	0.0%
NBIODYNLAB	(54)	0.0%
Total Jobs Out :	(101)	0.0%
Jobs In :		
NAS NEW ORLEANS	2	0.0%
Total Jobs In :	2	0.0%
Net Job Change :	(99)	0.0%

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Total Job Change By Installation
Massachussetts

Activity	Direct	% of State Jobs
Jobs Out :		
NAS SOUTH WEYMOUTH	(936)	0.0%
SUDBURY ANNEX	(13)	0.0%
Total Jobs Out :	(949)	0.0%
Jobs In :		
DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT D	21	0.0%
HANSCOM AFB	591	0.0%
USA NATICK RESEARCH & DEVELOPM	162	0.0%
Total Jobs In :	774	0.0%
Net Job Change :	(175)	0.0%

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Total Job Change By Installation
Maryland

Activity	Direct	% of State Jobs
Jobs Out :		
FORT DETRICK	(9)	0.0%
FORT MEADE	(161)	0.0%
FORT RITCHIE	(2,344)	(0.1%)
NATNAVMEDCEN BETHESDA	(146)	0.0%
NSWC ANNAPOLIS	(522)	0.0%
NSWC WHITE OAK	(202)	0.0%
BALTIMORE PUBS	(131)	0.0%
Total Jobs Out :	(3,515)	(0.1%)
Jobs In :		
ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND	119	0.0%
FORT DETRICK	936	0.0%
NAWCAD PATUXENT RIVER	716	0.0%
NSWC CARDEROCK	20	0.0%
Total Jobs In :	1,791	0.1%
Net Job Change :	(1,724)	(0.1%)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Total Job Change By Installation
Maine

Activity	Direct	% of State Jobs
Jobs Out :		
Total Jobs Out :	0	0.0%
Jobs In :		
NAS BRUNSWICK	220	0.0%
Total Jobs In :	220	0.0%
Net Job Change :	220	0.0%

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Total Job Change By Installation
Michigan

Activity	Direct	% of State Jobs
Jobs Out :		
NRC CADILLAC	(8)	0.0%
US ARMY GARRISON, SELFRIDGE	(609)	0.0%
Total Jobs Out :	(617)	0.0%
Jobs In :		
DEFENSE REUTILIZATION AND MARKE	97	0.0%
DETROIT ARSENAL	186	0.0%
SELFRIDGE AGB	54	0.0%
Total Jobs In :	337	0.0%
Net Job Change :	(280)	0.0%

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Total Job Change By Installation
Minnesota

Activity	Direct	% of State Jobs
Jobs Out :		
NARCEN MINNEAPOLIS	(54)	0.0%
Total Jobs Out :	(54)	0.0%
Jobs In :		
Total Jobs In :	0	0.0%
Net Job Change :	(54)	0.0%

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Total Job Change By Installation
Midway

Activity	Direct	% of State Jobs
Jobs Out :		
Total Jobs Out :	0	#Error
Jobs In :		
Total Jobs In :	0	#Error
Net Job Change :	0	#Error

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Total Job Change By Installation
Mississippi

Activity	Direct	% of State Jobs
Jobs Out :		
NAS MERIDIAN	(2,581)	(0.2%)
Total Jobs Out :	(2,581)	(0.2%)
Jobs In :		
COLUMBUS AFB	316	0.0%
NAVOCEANO	36	0.0%
Total Jobs In :	352	0.0%
Net Job Change :	(2,229)	(0.2%)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Total Job Change By Installation
Missouri

Activity	Direct	% of State Jobs
Jobs Out :		
ATCOM	(4,731)	(0.2%)
FORT LEONARD WOOD	(4,229)	(0.1%)
Total Jobs Out :	(8,960)	(0.3%)
Jobs In :		
FORT LEONARD WOOD	5,980	0.2%
ST LOUIS PUBS	42	0.0%
Total Jobs In :	6,022	0.2%
Net Job Change :	(2,938)	(0.1%)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Total Job Change By Installation
Montana

Activity	Direct	% of State Jobs
Jobs Out :		
MALMSTROM AFB	(779)	(0.2%)
Total Jobs Out :	(779)	(0.2%)
Jobs In :		
Total Jobs In :	0	0.0%
Net Job Change :	(779)	(0.2%)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Total Job Change By Installation
North Carolina

Activity	Direct	% of State Jobs
Jobs Out :		
MCAS CHERRY POINT	(4,314)	(0.1%)
Total Jobs Out :	(4,314)	(0.1%)
Jobs In :		
MCAS NEW RIVER	703	0.0%
Total Jobs In :	703	0.0%
Net Job Change :	(3,611)	(0.1%)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Total Job Change By Installation
North Dakota

Activity	Direct	% of State Jobs
Jobs Out :		
GRAND FORKS AFB	(1,625)	(0.4%)
Total Jobs Out :	(1,625)	(0.4%)
Jobs In :		
Total Jobs In :	0	0.0%
Net Job Change :	(1,625)	(0.4%)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Total Job Change By Installation
Nebraska

Activity	Direct	% of State Jobs
Jobs Out :		
Total Jobs Out :	0	0.0%
Jobs In :		
Total Jobs In :	0	0.0%
Net Job Change :	0	0.0%

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Total Job Change By Installation
New Hampshire

Activity	Direct	% of State Jobs
Jobs Out :		
Total Jobs Out :	0	0.0%
Jobs In :		
Total Jobs In :	0	0.0%
Net Job Change :	0	0.0%

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Total Job Change By Installation
New Jersey

Activity	Direct	% of State Jobs
Jobs Out :		
FORT DIX	(739)	0.0%
MIL OCEAN TERMINAL-BAYONNE	(1,367)	0.0%
NAWCAD LAKEHURST	(1,763)	0.0%
CAVEN POINT	(3)	0.0%
Total Jobs Out :	(3,872)	(0.1%)
Jobs In :		
FORT MONMOUTH	1,223	0.0%
WPNSTA EARLE	25	0.0%
Total Jobs In :	1,248	0.0%
Net Job Change :	(2,624)	(0.1%)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Total Job Change By Installation
New Mexico

Activity	Direct	% of State Jobs
Jobs Out :		
KIRTLAND AFB	(7,520)	(0.9%)
Total Jobs Out :	(7,520)	(0.9%)
Jobs In :		
HOLLOMAN AFB	1,712	0.2%
KIRTLAND AFB	670	0.1%
Total Jobs In :	2,382	0.3%
Net Job Change :	(5,138)	(0.6%)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Total Job Change By Installation
Nevada

Activity	Direct	% of State Jobs
Jobs Out :		
Total Jobs Out :	0	0.0%
Jobs In :		
NELLIS AFB	172	0.0%
Total Jobs In :	172	0.0%
Net Job Change :	172	0.0%

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Total Job Change By Installation
New York

Activity	Direct	% of State Jobs
Jobs Out :		
FORT HAMILTON	(52)	0.0%
FORT TOTTEN	(43)	0.0%
NRC FORT WADSWORTH	(14)	0.0%
SENECA ARMY DEPOT	(325)	0.0%
ROME LABS	(1,067)	0.0%
GRIFFISS AIR GUARD	(150)	0.0%
ROSLYN AGS	(44)	0.0%
BUFFALO-REDCAP	(3)	0.0%
Total Jobs Out :	(1,698)	0.0%
Jobs In :		
FORT DRUM	180	0.0%
FORT HAMILTON	3	0.0%
STEWART IAP AGS	44	0.0%
WATERVLIET ARSENAL	15	0.0%
Total Jobs In :	242	0.0%
Net Job Change :	(1,456)	0.0%

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Total Job Change By Installation
Ohio

Activity	Direct	% of State Jobs
Jobs Out :		
DEFENSE CONSTRUCTION SUPPLY CEN	(358)	0.0%
DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT COLU	(365)	0.0%
Total Jobs Out :	(723)	0.0%
Jobs In :		
WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB	2,548	0.0%
Total Jobs In :	2,548	0.0%
Net Job Change :	1,825	0.0%

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Total Job Change By Installation
Oklahoma

Activity	Direct	% of State Jobs
Jobs Out :		
TINKER AFB	(1,180)	(0.1%)
Total Jobs Out :	(1,180)	(0.1%)
Jobs In :		
FORT SILL	1,607	0.1%
MCALESTER ARMY AMMUNITION PLA	272	0.0%
TINKER AFB	476	0.0%
VANCE AFB	316	0.0%
Total Jobs In :	2,671	0.2%
Net Job Change :	1,491	0.1%

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Total Job Change By Installation
Oregon

Activity	Direct	% of State Jobs
Jobs Out :		
Total Jobs Out :	0	0.0%
Jobs In :		
Total Jobs In :	0	0.0%
Net Job Change :	0	0.0%

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Total Job Change By Installation
Pennsylvania

Activity	Direct	% of State Jobs
Jobs Out :		
C. KELLY SUPPORT	(128)	0.0%
DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT LETTE	(378)	0.0%
DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CENTE	(385)	0.0%
FORT INDIANTOWN GAP	(521)	0.0%
LETTERKENNY ARMY DEPOT	(2,090)	0.0%
NAVAL AIR TECHNICAL SERVICES FAC	(227)	0.0%
NAWCAD WARMINSTER	(348)	0.0%
GREATER PITTSBURGH RESERVE BASE	(387)	0.0%
NAESU PHILADELPHIA	(90)	0.0%
Total Jobs Out :	(4,554)	(0.1%)
Jobs In :		
C. KELLY SUPPORT	7	0.0%
DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION REGION EAST	89	0.0%
NEW CUMBERLAND FACILITY	297	0.0%
NSWC PHILADELPHIA	261	0.0%
TOBYHANNA ARMY DEPOT	300	0.0%
Total Jobs In :	954	0.0%
Net Job Change :	(3,600)	(0.1%)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Total Job Change By Installation
Puerto Rico

Activity	Direct	% of State Jobs
Jobs Out :		
FORT BUCHANAN	(182)	0.0%
Total Jobs Out :	(182)	0.0%
Jobs In :		
Total Jobs In :	0	0.0%
Net Job Change :	(182)	0.0%

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Total Job Change By Installation
Rhode Island

Activity	Direct	% of State Jobs
Jobs Out :		
Total Jobs Out :	0	0.0%
Jobs In :		
NETC NEWPORT	532	0.1%
NUWC NEWPORT	562	0.1%
Total Jobs In :	1,094	0.2%
Net Job Change :	1,094	0.2%

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Total Job Change By Installation
South Carolina

Activity	Direct	% of State Jobs
Jobs Out :		
FISC CHARLESTON	(8)	0.0%
MCAS BEAUFORT	(326)	0.0%
NRRC CHARLESTON	(46)	0.0%
SHAW AFB	(126)	0.0%
Total Jobs Out :	(506)	0.0%
Jobs In :		
FORT JACKSON	1,455	0.1%
MCAS BEAUFORT	545	0.0%
WPNSTA CHARLESTON	2,780	0.1%
Total Jobs In :	4,780	0.3%
Net Job Change :	4,274	0.2%

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Total Job Change By Installation
South Dakota

Activity	Direct	% of State Jobs
Jobs Out :		
Total Jobs Out :	0	0.0%
Jobs In :		
Total Jobs In :	0	0.0%
Net Job Change :	0	0.0%

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Total Job Change By Installation
Tennessee

Activity	Direct	% of State Jobs
Jobs Out :		
DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT MEMP	(1,300)	0.0%
Total Jobs Out :	(1,300)	0.0%
Jobs In :		
BUREAU OF PERSONNEL (IN)	526	0.0%
Total Jobs In :	526	0.0%
Net Job Change :	(774)	0.0%

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Total Job Change By Installation
Texas

Activity	Direct	% of State Jobs
Jobs Out :		
BERGSTROM AFB	(585)	0.0%
BROOKS AFB	(3,917)	0.0%
DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT RED RI	(821)	0.0%
KELLY AFB	(555)	0.0%
NAS CORPUS CHRISTI	(1,116)	0.0%
NRF LAREDO	(6)	0.0%
RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT	(2,901)	0.0%
REESE AFB	(2,083)	0.0%
PLANT 4	(5)	0.0%
Total Jobs Out :	(11,989)	(0.1%)
Jobs In :		
BROOKS AFB	158	0.0%
FORT BLISS	532	0.0%
FORT SAM HOUSTON	441	0.0%
KELLY AFB	776	0.0%
LACKLAND AFB	266	0.0%
LAUGHLIN AFB	652	0.0%
LONE STAR ARMY AMMUNITION PLAN	510	0.0%
NAS CORPUS CHRISTI	974	0.0%
NAS KINGSVILLE	468	0.0%

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Total Job Change By Installation

SHEPPARD AFB	224	0.0%
JRB FT WORTH	7	0.0%
Total Jobs In :	5,008	0.1%
Net Job Change :	(6,981)	(0.1%)

Utah

Activity	Direct	% of State Jobs
Jobs Out :		
DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT OGDE	(1,113)	(0.1%)
DUGWAY PROVING GROUND	(1,096)	(0.1%)
HILL AFB	(587)	(0.1%)
UTAH TEST AND TRAINING RANGE	(104)	0.0%
Total Jobs Out :	(2,900)	(0.3%)
Jobs In :		
HILL AFB	251	0.0%
Total Jobs In :	251	0.0%
Net Job Change :	(2,649)	(0.3%)

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Total Job Change By Installation
Virginia

Activity	Direct	% of State Jobs
Jobs Out :		
FORT LEE	(205)	0.0%
FORT PICKETT	(254)	0.0%
NAS NORFOLK	(551)	0.0%
NAS OCEANA	(1,921)	(0.1%)
NAVMASSO	(21)	0.0%
Total Jobs Out :	(2,952)	(0.1%)
Jobs In :		
DEFENSE FUEL SUPPLY CENTER	52	0.0%
DEFENSE GENERAL SUPPLY CENTER	359	0.0%
CG MCCDC QUANTICO	12	0.0%
NAS OCEANA	5,330	0.1%
NSY NORFOLK	230	0.0%
NSWC DAHLGREN	24	0.0%
Total Jobs In :	6,007	0.2%
Net Job Change :	3,055	0.1%

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Total Job Change By Installation
Vermont

Activity	Direct	% of State Jobs
Jobs Out :		
Total Jobs Out :	0	0.0%
Jobs In :		
Total Jobs In :	0	0.0%
Net Job Change :	0	0.0%

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Total Job Change By Installation
Washington

Activity	Direct	% of State Jobs
Jobs Out :		
NUWC KEYPORT	(28)	0.0%
Total Jobs Out :	(28)	0.0%
Jobs In :		
FORT LEWIS	137	0.0%
NAS WHIDBEY ISLAND	510	0.0%
NUWC KEYPORT	92	0.0%
NSY PUGET SOUND	69	0.0%
Total Jobs In :	808	0.0%
Net Job Change :	780	0.0%

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Total Job Change By Installation
Wisconsin

Activity	Direct	% of State Jobs
Jobs Out :		
NRC SHEBOYGAN	(6)	0.0%
Total Jobs Out :	(6)	0.0%
Jobs In :		
Total Jobs In :	0	0.0%
Net Job Change :	(6)	0.0%

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Total Job Change By Installation
West Virginia

Activity	Direct	% of State Jobs
Jobs Out :		
VALLEY GROVE AREA MAINT SUP ACT	(7)	0.0%
Total Jobs Out :	(7)	0.0%
Jobs In :		
Total Jobs In :	0	0.0%
Net Job Change :	(7)	0.0%

BRAC-95 Economic Impact
Total Job Change By Installation
Wyoming

Activity	Direct	% of State Jobs
Jobs Out :		
Total Jobs Out :	0	0.0%
Jobs In :		
Total Jobs In :	0	0.0%
Net Job Change :	0	0.0%

Document Separator

CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT EFFECTS BY INSTALLATION AND STATE

1988 COMMISSION

SVC	INSTALLATION AND/OR OPTION	ST	DEFENSE PERSONNEL IMPACTS: PERSONNEL OUT MIL	PERSONNEL OUT CIV	PERSONNEL IN MIL	PERSONNEL IN CIV	STATE DEFENSE PRESENCE MIL	STATE DEFENSE PRESENCE CIV	IMPACT BY STATE (PERCENT)	SAVINGS/PAYBACK: ONE TIME SAVINGS M$	ANNUAL SAVINGS M$	PAYBACK PERIOD (YRS)	20 YR NET PRESENT VALUE (M$)
										Land			
	ALASKA	AK	0	0	0	0	22,127	5,513	0.00%				
ARMY	ALABAMA PLANT	AL	0	1	0	0				1.24 1.50	0.03	0	1.52
ARMY	COOSA RIVER	AL	0	0	0	0				1.46 3.50	0.10	0	2.50
ARMY	ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT	AL	0	0	0	0							
ARMY	RED STONE ARSENAL	AL	0	0	0	31							
	ALABAMA		0	1	0	31	23,825	27,445	0.06%				
AF	EAKER AFB	AR	0	0	16	0							
	ARKANSAS	AR	0	0	16	0	9,793	5,038	0.11%				
AF	DAVIS-MONTHAN AFB	AZ	923	40	440	17							
ARMY	FT HUACHUCA	AZ	799	1,233	499	917							
ARMY	NAVAJO DEPOT	AZ	0	5	0	0				-11.20 0.00	3.05	4	20.59
ARMY	YUMA PROVING GRND	AZ	0	0	0	277							
	ARIZONA	AZ	1,722	1,278	939	1,211	24,880	10,708	-2.39%				
	BEALE AFB	CA	0	0	588	193							
A	GEORGE AFB	CA	4,852	506	0	0				-37.60 2.67	70.20	0	471.00
ARMY	HAMILTON AAF	CA	26	3	0	0				6.85 44.00	0.15	0	7.60
NAVY	HUNTERS POINT NS	CA	4,132	93	0	0				0.00 0.00	8.00	0	83.60
NAVY	LONG BEACH NS	CA	0	0	356	5							
AF	MARCH AFB	CA	0	0	2,238	1,182							
AF	MATHER AFB	CA	1,988	1,012	0	0				-37.40 46.76	78.70	1	522.40
AF	MCCLELLAN AFB	CA	0	0	22	209							
AF	NORTON AFB	CA	4,520	2,133	0	0				-132.40 60.35	67.90	3	322.70
ARMY	PRESIDIO SF	CA	2,140	3,150	0	0				313.84 555.00	74.08	0	1018.33
NAVY	SALTON SEA TEST BASE	CA	0	0	0	0				1.20 1.20	0.00	0	1.20
NAVY	SAN DIEGO NS	CA	0	0	1,473	22							
ARMY	SF AREA FACILITIES	CA	0	0	138	776							
	CALIFORNIA	CA	17,658	6,897	4,815	2,387	206,495	137,677	-5.04%				
ARMY	FT CARSON	CO	0	0	312	388							
AF	LOWRY AFB	CO	0	0	237	149							
ARMY	NG BENNETT	CO	0	0	0	0				2.00 2.00	0.00	0	2.00
ARMY	PUEBLO DEPOT	CO	4	542	0	0				-33.86 0.00	15.45	3	91.77
	COLORADO	CO	4	542	549	537	42,709	14,458	0.94%				
	CONNECTICUT	CT	0	0	0	0	7,223	4,890	0.00%				
	DELAWARE	DE	0	0	0	0	4,818	1,907	0.00%				

CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT EFFECTS BY INSTALLATION AND STATE

SVC	INSTALLATION AND/OR OPTION	ST	DEFENSE PERSONNEL IMPACTS: PERSONNEL OUT MIL	PERSONNEL OUT CIV	PERSONNEL IN MIL	PERSONNEL IN CIV	STATE DEFENSE PRESENCE MIL	STATE DEFENSE PRESENCE CIV	IMPACT BY STATE (PERCENT)	SAVINGS/PAYBACK: ONE TIME SAVINGS M$	ANNUAL SAVINGS M$	PAYBACK PERIOD (YRS)	20 YR NET PRESENT VALUE (M$)
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	DC	0	0	0	0	13,048	17,206	0.00%				
NAVY	NRC MIAMI	FL								14.30 14.30	0.00	0	14.30
ARMY	CAPE ST GEORGE, FL	FL	0	0	0	0				0.64 0.64	0.00	0	0.64
	FLORIDA	FL	0	0	0	0	75,713	33,344	0.00%				
ARMY	FT MCPHERSON	GA	4	17	0	0							
	GEORGIA	GA	4	17	0	0	63,909	40,231	-0.02%				
ARMY	KAPALAMA MIL RES	HI	0	0	0	0				-10.99 22.69	0.00	0	18.98
ARMY	FT SHAFTER/SCHOFIELD	HI	0	0	0	0							
NAVY	PEARL HARBOR NS	HI	0	0	2,267	30							
	HAWAII	HI	0	0	2,267	30	45,396	20,682	3.48%				
AF	MT-HOME AFB	ID	1,102	57	2,961	147							
	IDAHO	ID	1,102	57	2,961	147	5,877	1,378	26.86%				
	CHANUTE AFB	IL	2,133	1,035	0	0				-139.40 0.70	68.70	3	369.30
ARMY	CHICAGO LEASED SPACE	IL	0	0	336	79							
ARMY	FT SHERIDAN	IL	1,319	1,681	0	0				4.13 54.80	40.78	0	378.40
	ILLINOIS	IL	3,452	2,716	336	79	37,250	22,075	-9.70%				
ARMY	FT DESMOINES	IA	0	0	0	0				2.00 2.00	0.00	0	2.00
	IOWA	IA	0	0	0	0	380	1,543	0.00%				
ARMY	FT BEN HARRISON	IN	27	10	630	716							
ARMY	INDIANA AMMO	IN	0	0	0	0				0.45 0.45	0.00	0	0.45
ARMY	JEFFERSON PG	IN	3	387	0	0				-51.70 25.00	6.56	6	34.40
	INDIANA	IN	30	397	630	716	6,543	15,203	4.23%				
	KANSAS	KS	0	0	0	0	23,127	7,258	0.00%				
ARMY	FORT KNOX	KY	0	0	302	75							
ARMY	LEXINGTON DEPOT	KY	37	1,131	0	0				-45.42 6.00	6.67	6	23.49
	KENTUCKY	KY	37	1,131	302	75	39,196	14,273	-1.48%				
NAVY	LAKE CHARLES NS	LA	338	24	0	0				5.00 0.00	1.20	0	17.50
ARMY	NEW ORLEANS MOT	LA	0	6	0	0				0.00 0.00	1.00	1	15.20
	LOUISIANA	LA	338	30	0	0	25,249	9,059	-1.07%				
	AMTL LAB	MA	8	540	0	0				-6.67 12.00	7.13	0	81.80

CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT EFFECTS BY INSTALLATION AND STATE

SVC	INSTALLATION AND/OR OPTION	ST	DEFENSE PERSONNEL IMPACTS: PERSONNEL OUT MIL	PERSONNEL OUT CIV	PERSONNEL IN MIL	PERSONNEL IN CIV	STATE DEFENSE PRESENCE MIL	STATE DEFENSE PRESENCE CIV	IMPACT BY STATE (PERCENT)	SAVINGS/PAYBACK: ONE TIME SAVINGS M$	ANNUAL SAVINGS M$	PAYBACK PERIOD (YRS)	20 YR NET PRESENT VALUE (M$)
ARMY	FT DEVENS	MA	1,909	611	1,156	2,784						Land	
	MASSACHUSSETTS	MA	1,917	1,151	1,156	2,784	8,355	12,090	4.27%				
	MAINE	ME	0	0	0	0	5,849	10,623	0.00%				
ARMY	FT DETRICK	MD	0	0	142	99							
ARMY	FT HOLABIRD	MD	10	52	0	0							
ARMY	FT MEADE	MD	230	280	0	0				-39.87	21.03	198.47 0	167.91
ARMY	USARC	MD	0	0	0	0				0.45	0.00	0.45 0	0.45
ARMY	NIKE ABERDEEN, MD	MD	0	0	0	0				0.02	0.00	0.02 0	0.02
	MARYLAND	MD	240	332	142	99	36,726	43,458	-0.41%				
ARMY	DETROIT TANK PLANT	MI	0	0	1	100							
ARMY	PONTIAC STORAGE	MI	0	0	0	0				-3.45	0.50	1.20 6	1.78
AF	WURTSMITH AFB	MI	0	0	32	0							
	MICHIGAN	MI	0	0	33	100	9,300	12,892	0.60%				
	MINNESOTA	MN	0	0	0	0	901	2,884	0.00%				
ARMY	FT LEONARD WOOD	MO	0	0	300	52							
ARMY	NIKE KANSAS	MO	0	0	0	0				0.05	0.00	0.05 0	0.05
	MISSOURI	MO	0	0	300	52	15,691	20,874	0.96%				
AF	KEESLER AFB	MS	0	0	114	77							
	MISSISSIPPI	MS	0	0	114	77	17,470	11,471	0.66%				
	MONTANA	MT	0	0	0	0	4,018	1,304	0.00%				
	NEBRASKA	NE	0	0	0	0	13,498	4,004	0.00%				
AF	PEASE AFB	NH	2,250	400	0	0				147.80	95.70	63.80 0	1031.10
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	NH	2,250	400	0	0	4,143	1,526	-46.75%				
	Note 1: The Portsmouth Shipyard (Kittering, Maine, 10 miles north of Pease) employs 8000 DoD personnel.												
	Note 2: Pease has high probability of re-use as a regional airport.												
ARMY	FT DIX	NJ	3,140	1,516	0	0				-245.00	84.47	0.00 5	527.93
ARMY	FT MONMOUTH	NJ	60	144	0	0							
ARMY	NIKE PHIL	NJ	0	0	0	0				1.20	0.00	1.20 0	1.20
ARMY	PICATINNY ARSENAL	NJ	0	0	1	135							
	NEW JERSEY	NJ	3,200	1,660	1	135	19,673	28,680	-9.77%				

CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT EFFECTS BY INSTALLATION AND STATE

SVC	INSTALLATION AND/OR OPTION	ST	DEFENSE PERSONNEL IMPACTS: PERSONNEL OUT MIL	PERSONNEL OUT CIV	PERSONNEL IN MIL	PERSONNEL IN CIV	STATE DEFENSE PRESENCE MIL	STATE DEFENSE PRESENCE CIV	IMPACT BY STATE (PERCENT)	SAVINGS/PAYBACK: ONE TIME SAVINGS M$	ANNUAL SAVINGS M$	PAYBACK PERIOD (YRS)	20 YR NET PRESENT VALUE (M$)
AF	CANNON AFB	NM	0	0	1,102	57				Land			
ARMY	FT WINGATE	NM	2	90	0	0				-10.54	0.00 5.18	1	43.38
AF	KIRTLAND AFB	NM	0	0	346	138							
	NEW MEXICO	NM	2	90	1,448	195	16,567	10,132	5.81%				
ARMY	HAWTHORNE AMMO PLANT	NV	0	0	0	34							
ARMY	NELLIS AFB	NV	0	0	12	0							
	NEVADA	NV	0	0	12	34	9,955	22,445	0.14%				
NAVY	BROOKLYN NS	NY	244	544	0	0				8.30	57.00 4.15	0	42.32
AF	PLATTSBURG AFB	NY	0	0	101	3							
NAVY	STATEN ISLAND NS	NY	0	0	244	544							
	NEW YORK	NY	244	544	345	547	27,040	19,484	0.22%				
	NORTH CAROLINA	NC	0	0	0	0	94,786	16,166	0.00%				
	NORTH DAKOTA	ND	0	0	0	0	11,076	1,616	0.00%				
	OKLAHOMA	OK	0	0	0	0	30,786	26,129	0.00%				
	OHIO	OH	0	0	0	0	11,780	34,130	0.00%				
ARMY	UMATILLA DEPOT	OR	3	161	0	0				-25.91	0.00 6.27	6	28.56
	OREGON	OR	3	161	0	0	760	3,190	-4.15%				
ARMY	LETTERKENNY DEPOT	PA	0	0	8	528							
NAVY	PHILADELPHIA HOSPITAL	PA	474	126	0	0				0.00	0.00 0.00	0	0.00
ARMY	TACONY WAREHOUSE	PA	0	0	0	0				2.50	2.50 0.00	0	2.50
ARMY	TOBYHANNA DEPOT	PA	0	0	24	410							
	PENNSYLVANIA	PA	474	126	32	938	6,600	57,340	0.58%				
	RHODE ISLAND	RI	0	0	0	0	3,941	4,588	0.00%				
ARMY	FT JACKSON	SC	0	0	661	126							
	SOUTH CAROLINA	SC	0	0	661	126	44,629	20,735	1.20%				
	SOUTH DAKOTA	SD	0	0	0	0	6,744	1,463	0.00%				
	TENNESSEE	TN	0	0	0	0	10,549	7,696	0.00%				
AF	BERGSTROM AFB	TX	0	0	923	40							
	CARSWELL AFB	TX	0	0	32	0							

CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT EFFECTS BY INSTALLATION AND STATE

			DEFENSE PERSONNEL IMPACTS							SAVINGS/PAYBACK				
	INSTALLATION AND/OR OPTION		PERSONNEL OUT		PERSONNEL IN		STATE DEFENSE PRESENCE		IMPACT BY STATE	ONE TIME SAVINGS		ANNUAL SAVINGS	PAYBACK PERIOD	20 YR NET PRESENT VALUE
SVC	OPTION	ST	MIL	CIV	MIL	CIV	MIL	CIV	(PERCENT)	M$		M$	(YRS)	(M$)
										Land				
ARMY	FT BLISS	TX	238	83	0	0								
NAVY	GALVESTON NS	TX	492	45	0	0				8.00	0.00	2.50	0	34.10
AF	GOODFELLOW AFB	TX	0	0	132	85								
NAVY	INGLESIDE NS	TX	0	0	830	46								
ARMY	RED RIVER DEPOT	TX	0	0	0	63								
AF	SHEPPARD AFB	TX	0	0	528	337								
	TEXAS	TX	730	128	2,445	571	135,071	66,956	1.07%					
ARMY	FT DOUGLAS	UT	174	235	0	0				0.15	6.00	0.25	6	1.40
ARMY	SALT LAKE CITY AREA	UT	0	0	148	76								
ARMY	TOOELE DEPOT	UT	0	0	0	82								
	UTAH	UT	174	235	148	158	6,044	22,262	-0.36%					
	VERMONT	VT	0	0	0	0	68	641	0.00%					
ARMY	CAMERON STATION	VA	337	4,355	0	0				-61.71	60.00	13.26	6	60.60
	DMA HERNDON	VA	0	12	0	0				0.30	0.30	0.07	0	0.89
	FT BELVOIR	VA	293	1,390	578	4,711								
ARMY	FT LEE	VA	0	0	198	48								
	VIRGINIA	VA	630	5,757	776	4,759	99,950	108,638	-0.41%					
NAVY	EVERETT NS	WA	0	0	345	331								
AF	FAIRCHILD AFB	WA	0	0	138	0								
ARMY	FT LEWIS	WA	0	0	138	7								
AF	MCCHORD AFB	WA	0	0	618	137								
NAVY	SAND POINT NS	WA	345	331	0	0				12.58	60.00	5.60	4	22.42
	WASHINGTON	WA	345	331	1,239	475	43,289	29,785	1.42%					
	WEST VIRGINIA	WV	0	0	0	0	420	1,647	0.00%					
	WISCONSIN	WI	0	0	0	0	884	3,336	0.00%					
	WYOMING	WY	0	0	0	0	4,141	1,179	0.00%					
	STAND ALONE HOUSING(52 SITES)									$77.60	77.60	$4.90	NA	$99.07
	GRAND TOTALS									($281.08)		$693.59	NA	$5,567.35

1,389.09

1,670.17

1988 DEFENSE SECRETARY'S COMMISSION

BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT ACTIONS

Army

Closures:

Fort Douglas, Utah
Cameron Station, Virginia
Presidio of San Francisco, California
Coosa River Annex, Alabama
Navajo Depot Activity, Arizona
Fort Wingate Ammunition Storage Depot, New Mexico
Lexington - Bluegrass Army Depot, Kentucky
Pontiac Storage Facility, Michigan
Alabama Ammunition Plant, Alabama
New Orleans Military Ocean Terminal, Louisiana
Fort Sheridan, Illinois
Army Material Technology Laboratory (AMTL), Massachusetts
* Various Stand-Alone Housing Installations to include:

FH Manchester CT 25; FH Ansonia CT 04; FH Orange CT 15; FH Milford CT 17; FH Fairfield CT 65; FH Westport CT 73; FH Shelton CT 74; FH New Britain CT 74; FH E Windsor Ct 08; FH Portland CT 36; FH Plainville CT 67; FH Middletown CT 48; Worth Family Housing (IL); USARC Addison Housing (IL); NIKE Washington-Baltimore (MD); FH Burlington MA 84; FH Nahant MA 17; FH Wakefield MA 03; FH Beverly MA 15; FH Hull MA 36; FH Randolph MA 55; FH Bedford MA 85; FH Swansea MA 29; FH Topsfield MA 05; St. Louis Area Support Center Wherry Housing (MO); NIKE NY 54 Housing (NJ); NIKE NY 60 Housing (NJ); NIKE NY 79 80 (NJ); NIKE NY 93 94 (NJ); Dry Hill Family Housing (NY); Manhattan Beach Housing (NY); NIKE NY 01 Housing (NY); NIKE NY 25 (NY); Nike NY 99 Housing (NY); Irwin Support Detachment Annex (PA); Pitt 02 Family Housing (PA); Pitt 03 Family Housing (PA); Pitt 25 Family Housing (PA); Pitt 37 Family Housing (PA); Pitt 42 Family Housing (PA); Pitt 43 Family Housing (PA); Pitt 52 Family Housing (PA); Coraopolis Family Housing Site 71 (PA); Family Housing Davisville (RI); FH N Smithfield RI 99; Manassas Family Housing (VA); NIKE Norfolk 85 Housing (VA); Woodbridge Housing Site (VA); Youngs Lake Housing Site (WA); Midway Housing Site (WA); and Sun Prairie Family Housing (WI).

In all, 52 Stand-Alone Family Housing installations.

Kapalama Military Reservation Phase III, Hawaii
Tacony Warehouse, Pennsylvania
Hamilton Army Airfield, California
Jefferson Proving Ground, Indiana
Nike Philadelphia 41/43, New Jersey
Nike Kansas City 30, Missouri
Cape St. George, Florida
Former Nike Site at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland

Realignments:

Fort Dix, New Jersey
Umatilla Army Depot, Oregon
Pueblo Army Depot, Colorado
Partial Closure of Fort Meade, Maryland and Fort Holabird, Maryland and the realignment of Fort Devens, Massachusetts

Navy

Closures:

Naval Station New York (Brooklyn), New York
Naval Station Puget Sound (Sand Point), Washington
*Construction for Naval Station San Francisco (Hunters Point), California not to be executed
Naval Hospital Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Naval Station Galveston, Texas
Naval Station Lake Charles, Louisiana

Air Force

Closures:

Chanute Air Force Base, Illinois
George Air Force Base, California
Mather Air Force Base, California
Norton Air Force Base, California
Pease Air Force Base, New Hampshire

Miscellaneous

- Closure of the Defense Mapping Agency (DMA) site in Herndon, Virginia
- Closure of the Bennett Army National Guard Facility, Arapahoe County, Colorado

Document Separator

Charts used at Hearings on June , 1993

Chart		Description	
1	Table A	AI - MD	Orig. List
2	"	MI - NC	"
3	"	TX - VA	"
4	Table B	AL - CA	Add List
5	"	FL - GA	"
6	"	IL - OK	"
7	"	OK - TX	"
8	"	VA - WA	"

Backup Chts

9	Tbl 1	AL-CA	Impact Orig -
10	"	FL-MS	
11	"	NY-VA	
12	Tbl 2	AL-IL	OEA-FEMA Mult.
13	"	MD-VA	
14	Tbl 3	AL-IL	
15	"	MD-VA	
16	Tbl 4		- missing
17	"	GA - NC	
18	"	ND - PA	-
19	"	SC - UT	
20	"	VA - WV	
21	EI	AL	Chts
22		CA	
23		CA	
24		CA	
25		FL	
26		GA	
27		HA, IL, K, MA	
28		MD, MA, MI	

29		MS, NY	Chtr
30		NC, ND, OK	↓
31		OH	
32		PA	
33		SC	
34		TN	
~~[illegible]~~ 35		TX	
36		VA, WA	
37	OEA/FEMA	Bare 1 - 8	
38		9 - 16	
39		17 - 24	
40		25 - 29	

Table 1
Economic Impact Data for Major Base Closures and Realignments
From DoD's Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA) Spreadsheet

State	Economic Area	Installation	Military Personnel	Direct & Indirect	No. Employed	Base Impact %	Cum. Impact %
AL	Anniston (MSA)	Fort McClellan	2,326	-8,828	47,968	-17.6	-14.1
	Anniston (MSA)	Others	8	1,754	47,968	n.a.	-14.1
	Mobile (MSA)	Naval Station Mobile	575	-1,170	212,641	-0.5	-0.5
	Mobile (MSA)	Others	0	0	212,641	n.a.	-0.5
CA	Sacremento (MSA)	McClellan AFB	3,010	-31,702	750,823	-4.2	-5.6
	Sacremento (MSA)	Others	2,472	-10,525	750,823	n.a.	-5.6
	San Francisco (MSA)	NS Treasure Is.	648	-3,921	866,711	-0.2	-1.2
	San Francisco (MSA)	Others	49	-352	866,711	n.a.	-1.2
	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa (MSA)	Mare Island Naval Shipyard	1,255	-23,787	201,519	-11.7	-10.7
	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	Others	6,519	1,433	201,519	n.a.	-10.7
	Oakland (MSA)	NAS Almeda	10,586	-31,198	1,039,321	-2.9	-4.9
	Oakland (MSA)	NA Depot Almeda	28	-7,978	1,039,321	-0.7	-4.9
	Oakland (MSA)	Naval Hospital	1,472	-4,562	1,039,321	-0.4	-4.9
	Oakland (MSA)	NS Center Oakland	1,222	-5,578	1,039,321	-0.5	-4.9
	Oakland (MSA)	Others	14	-4,236	1,039,321	n.a.	-4.9
	Anaheim-Santa Ana (MSA)	MC Air Station	5,854	-12,022	1,294,655	-0.9	-1.4
	Anaheim-Santa Ana (MSA)	Others	3,917	-8,586	1,294,655	n.a.	-1.4

Table 1 (continued)
Economic Impact Data for Major Base Closures and Realignments

State	Economic Area	Installation	Military Jobs	Direct & Indirect	No. Employed	Base Impact	Cum. Impact
FL	Jacksonville (MSA)	NAS Cecil Field	6,833	-14,090	461,181	-3.0	-0.8
	Jacksonville (MSA)	Others	14,758	10,306	461,181	n.a.	-0.8
	Orlando (MSA)	NTC Orlando	2,145	-13,692	626,115	-2.2	-2.5
	Orlando (MSA)	Others	827	-2,222	626,115	n.a.	-2.5
	Pensacola (MSA)	NAD Pensacola	40	-9,120	149,962	-6.1	4.0
	Pensacola (MSA)	Others	2,346	15,350	149,962	n.a.	4.0
	Miami-Hialeah (MSA)	Homestead AFB	1,994	-8,527	898,313	-1.0	-0.1
	Miami-Hialeah (MSA)	Others	7	-13	898,313	n.a.	-0.1
HI	Honolulu (MSA)	NAS Barbers Point	3,514	-7,467	392,898	-1.9	-0.3
	Honolulu (MSA)	Others	1,111	6,079	392,898	n.a.	-0.3
IL	Chicago (MSA)	NAS Glenview	1,833	-4,000	3,069,278	-0.1	-0.1
	Chicago (MSA)	O'Hare Int. AFRS	0	0	3,069,278	n.c.	-0.1
	Chicago (MSA)	Others	9	-544	3,069,278	n.a.	-0.1
MD	St. Marys Co.	N.Elect Sys.	33	-5,638	47,303	-11.9	-1.8
	St. Marys Co.	Other	3,254	4,710	47,303	9.3	-1.8
MI	Marquette Co.	K.I. Sawyer AFB	2,354	-5,011	29,019	-16.0	-16.0
MA	Boston-Lawerence-Salem-Lowell (MSA)	NAS S. Weymouth	853	-1,832	1,906,402	-0.1	-0.1
	Boston-Lawerence-Salem-Lowell (MSA)	Others	143	-584	1,906,402	n.a.	-0.1
MS	Lauderdale Co.	NAS Meridian	967	-4,445	33,803	-12.8	-12.8

Table 1 (continued)
Economic Impact Data for Major Base Closures and Realignments

State	Economic Area	Installation	Military Jobs	Direct & Indirect	No. Employed	Base Impact %	Cum. Impact %
NY	New York (MSA)	NS Staten Island	1,773	-4,993	3,577,472	-0.1	-0.2
	New York (MSA)	Others	217	-621	3,577,472	n.a.	-0.2
	Utica-Rome (MSA)	Griffiss AFB	4,529	-8,152	130,134	-6.3	-6.3
OH	Licking Co.	Newark AFB	92	-2,963	64,529	-4.6	-4.6
	Dayton-Springfield(MSA)	D. Elect. SC Dayton	93	-5,794	459,763	-1.3	-1.2
	Dayton-Springfield(MSA)	Others	12,533	-49	459,763	n.a.	-1.2
PA	Phila, Pa-NJ (MSA)	AS Office Phila.	0	-272	2,273,208	-0.0	-2.2
	Phila, Pa-NJ (MSA)	Def PSA Phila.	71	-7,912	2,273,208	-0.3	-2.2
	Phila, Pa-NJ (MSA)	Others	933	-41,022	2,273,288	n.a.	-2.2
SC	Charleston (MSA)	NS Charleston	8,666	-17,690	243,376	-7.0	-15.3
	Charleston (MSA)	Charleston N Shipyard	64	-12,899	243,376	-5.3	-15.3
	Charleston (MSA)	Others	3,323	-8,414	243,376	n.a.	-15.3
TX	Dallas (MSA)	NS Dallas	1,374	-2,856	1,377,069	-0.2	-0.2
VA	Norfolk-VA B-NNews(MSA)	NAD Depot	26	-12,192	640,790	-1.9	0.7
	Norfolk-VA B-NNews(MSA)	Others	8,312	16,996	640,790	n.a	0.7
	Fauquier Co.	Vint Hill Farms	796	-4,120	28,559	-14.0	-14.0

Terms Used In Table 2

Table 1 provides a comparison of estimates of direct and indirect employment impacts of closing a major military installation using (1) the Department of Defense's Office of Economic Adjustment spreadsheet (model) and (2) the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Impact Planning (IMPLAN) model. Below is an explanation of the column headings:

Heading	Meaning
State	State
Economic Area	The economic area is essentially the community affected by the base closure. The economic area could be a county or a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) as defined by the Office of Management and Budget.
Installation	Name of the installation.
OEA (no.)	OEA (no.) represents the Office of Economic Adjustment's estimates of direct and indirect employment impacts of closing the installation.
FEMA (no.)	FEMA (no.) represents estimates of direct and indirect employment impacts of closing an installation through the use of indirect multipliers developed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency developed from the IMPLAN model (documentation available on request).

Table 2

Direct and Indirect Employment Impacts of Major Base Closures:
Comparison of Estimates, OEA vs. FEMA Models

State	Economic Area	Installation	OEA (no.)	FEMA (no.)	OEA - FEMA
AL	Anniston (MSA)	Fort McClellan	-8,828	-7,963	-864
	Mobile (MSA)	Naval Station Mobile	-1,170	-979	-191
CA	San Francisco (MSA)	NS Treasure Is.	-1,964	-1,594	-369
	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa (MSA)	Mare Island Naval Shipyard	-23,787	-15,807	-7,980
	Oakland (MSA)	NAS Almeda	-31,198	-19,170	-22,028
	Oakland (MSA)	NA Depot Almeda	-7,978	-4,989	-2,988
	Oakland (MSA)	Naval Hospital	-4,562	-3,921	-641
	Oakland (MSA)	NS Center Oakland	-5,578	-5,018	-560
	Anaheim-Santa Ana (MSA)	MC Air Station	-12,002	-10,451	-1,552
FL	Jacksonville (MSA)	NAS Cecil Field	-14,090	-11,572	-2,519
	Orlando (MSA)	NTC Orlando	-13,692	-12,196	-1,496
	Pensacola (MSA)	NAD Pensacola	-9,120	-5,030	-4,090
	Miami-Hialeah (MSA)	Homestead AFB	-8,572	-6,649	-1,923
HI	Honolulu (MSA)	NAS Barbers Point	-7,462	-5,406	-2,056
IL	Chicago (MSA)	NAS Glenview	-4,000	-2,843	-1,156

Table 2 (continued)

Direct and Indirect Employment Impacts: OEA vs. FEMA

State	Economic Area	Installation	OEA (no.)	FEMA (no.)	OEA - FEMA
MD	St. Marys Co.	N.Elect Sys.	-5,638	-3,811	-1,827
MI	Marquette Co.	K.I. Sawyer AFB	-5,011	-5,089	79
MA	Boston-Lawerence-Salem-Lowell (MSA)	NAS S. Weymouth	-1,832	-1,624	-209
MS	Lauderdale Co.	NAS Meridian	-4,445	-3,918	-527
NY	New York (MSA)	NS Staten Island	-4,993	-4,191	-803
OH	Licking Co.	Newark AFB	-2,963	-2,803	-160
	Dayton-Springfield(MSA)	D. Elect. SC Dayton	-5,794	-4,203	-1,591
PA	Phila, Pa-NJ (MSA)	AS Office Phila.	-272	-213	-59
	Phila, Pa-NJ (MSA)	Def PSA Phila.	-7,912	-6,207	-1,705
SC	Charleston (MSA)	NS Charleston	-17,690	-13,565	-4,125
	Charleston (MSA)	Charleston N Shipyard	-12,899	-6,822	-6,076
TX	Dallas (MSA)	NS Dallas	-2,956	-2,358	-597
VA	Norfolk-VA B-NNews(MSA)	NAD Depot	-12,192	-6,947	-5,246
	Fauquier Co.	Vint Hill Farms	-4,120	-2,962	-1,158

Terms Used In Table 3

Table 3 provides a number of economic factors that may be used to describe the current economic conditions within the communities (economic areas) that may be affected by major base closures. Below is an explanation of the column headings:

Heading	Meaning
State	State
Economic Area	The economic area is essentially the community affected by the base closure. The economic area could be a county or a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) as defined by the Office of Management and Budget.
Installation	Name of the installation.
Unemp. % Feb92	Unemp. % Feb92 represents the community's unemployment rate for February 1992 as provided by the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Unemp. % Feb93	Unemp. % Feb93 represents the community's unemployment rate for February 1993 (latest data available) as provided by the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Per Capita Income $	Per Capita Income $ represents the community's average per capita income for 1990 (latest data available) as reported by the Commerce Department's Bureau of Economic Analysis.
PCI Rank 320 MSAs	PCI Rank 320 MSAs represents the community's (the Metropolitan Statistical Area's) ranking in average per capita income for the 320 MSA's in the United States.
CPI Change	CPI change represents the change in the community's average consumer price index between 1991 and 1992.

Table 3
General Economic Conditions of Economic Areas
Base Closures and Realignments

State	Economic Area	Installation	Unemp. % Feb92	Unemp. % Feb93	Per Capita Income $	PCI Rank 320 MSAs	CPI Change
AL	Anniston (MSA)	Fort McClellan	8.1	9.1	13,776	302	n.a.
	Mobile (MSA)	Naval Station Mobile	7.8	8.3	14,434	285	n.a.
CA	Sacremento (MSA)	McClellan AFB	8.1	8.7	19,180	24	n.a.
	San Francisco (MSA)	Presidio	5.5	6.3	29,942	2	3.3
	San Francisco (MSA)	NS Treasure Is.	5.5	6.3	29,942	2	3.3
	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa (MSA)	Mare Island Naval Shipyard	8.3	9.6	18,587	95	n.a.
	Oakland (MSA)	NAS Almeda	6.1	6.8	23,452	21	3.3
	Oakland (MSA)	NA Depot Almeda	6.1	6.8	23,452	21	3.3
	Oakland (MSA)	Naval Hospital	6.1	6.8	23,452	21	3.3
	Oakland (MSA)	NS Center Oakland	6.1	6.8	23,452	21	3.3
	Anaheim-Santa Ana (MSA)	MC Air Station	6.1	6.8	23,452	21	3.3
FL	Jacksonville (MSA)	NAS Cecil Field	7.9	6.1	17,675	124	n.a.
	Orlando (MSA)	NTC Orlando	7.7	6.2	17,737	132	n.a.
	Pensacola (MSA)	NAD Pensacola	7.1	5.5	14,956	266	n.a.
	Miami-Hialeah (MSA)	Homestead AFB	10.9	8.0	17,823	126	1.7
HI	Honolulu (MSA)	NAS Barbers Point	3.0	3.5	21,307	41	4.8
IL	Chicago (MSA)	NAS Glenview	8.3	8.1	22,385	25	2.9
	Chicago (MSA)	O'Hare Int. AFRS	8.3	8.1	22,385	25	2.9

Table 3 (continued)
General Economic Conditions of Economic Areas
Major Base Closures and Realignments

State	Economic Area	Installation	Unemp. % Feb92	Unemp. % Feb93	Per Capita Income $	PCI Rank 320MSAs	CPI Change
MD	St. Marys Co.	N.Elect Sys.	6.3	5.5	16,702	n.a.	n.a.
MI	Marquette Co.	K.I. Sawyer AFB	10.3	8.2	13,644	n.a.	n.a.
MA	Boston-Lawerence-Salem-Lowell (MSA)	NAS S. Weymouth	9.4	9.8	24,315	18	2.5
MS	Lauderdale Co.	NAS Meridian	7.0	5.3	15,228	n.a.	n.a.
NY	New York (MSA)	NS Staten Island	10.2	10.4	23,744	19	n.a.
OH	Licking Co.	Newark AFB	7.9	7.3	16,412	n.a.	n.a.
	Dayton-Springfield(MSA)	D. Elect. SC Dayton	6.9	6.6	17,965	123	n.a.
PA	Phila, Pa-NJ (MSA)	AS Office Phila.	7.7	7.8	21,347	37	3.1
	Phila, Pa-NJ (MSA)	Def PSA Phila.	7.7	7.8	21,347	37	3.1
SC	Charleston (MSA)	NS Charleston	6.5	5.9	14,903	268	n.a.
	Charleston (MSA)	Charleston N Shipyard	6.5	5.9	14,903	268	n.a.
TX	Dallas (MSA)	NS Dallas	7.4	7.2	20,523	46	2.4
VA	Norfolk-VA B-NNews(MSA)	NAD Depot	7.4	7.2	16,613	180	n.a.
	Fauquier Co.	Vint Hill Farms	7.0	4.3	24,342	n.a.	n.a.

Table 4(Cont'd)
Economic Impact Data for Major Base Closures and Realignments
Bases Added for Consideration

State	Economic Area	Installation	Military Personnel	Direct & Indirect	No. Employed	Base Impact %	Cum. Impact
GA(cont'd)	Macon-Warner Robins(MSA)	Warn-Rob Air Log Center	15,063	27,113	123,014	-22.7	-23.8
	Macon-Warner Robins(MSA)	Regional Processing Center-DIA	99	178	123,014	-0.1	-23.8
	Macon-Warner Robins(MSA)	Defense Distributon Depot	686	1235	123,014	-1.0	-23.8
IL	Lake County	Great Lakes Naval Hospital					
KY	Louisville(MSA)	Naval Ordnance Station	2510	5020	494,812	-1.0	-1.0
ME	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester(MSA)	Naval Shipyard-Portsmouth	5538	14,399	131,555	-11.0	-11.0
MA	Springfield(MSA)	Naval Reserve Center-Chicopee	289	353	232,708	-0.2	-0.2
	Boston(MSA)	Naval Reserve Center-Quincy	605	738	1,441,836	-0.1	-0.1
	Boston(MSA)	Naval & Marine Corps Reserve Center	354	439	1,441,836	0.0	-0.1
	Boston(MSA)	Defense Contract Management-NE District	322	580	1,441,836	0.0	-0.1
MS	Biloxi-Gulfort(MSA)	Naval Station-Pascagoula	1,488	2,678	83,920	-3.2	-3.2
NY	Clinton County	Plattsburgh AFB	2,447	3,426	34,604	-10.5	-10.5
NC	Craven County	Naval Aviation Depot-Cherry Point	2,937	7,870	32,007	-24.7	
	Craven County	Defense Distribution Depot-Cherry Point					

Table 4(Cont'd)
Economic Impact Data for Major Base Closures and Realignments
Bases Added for Consideration

State	Economic Area	Installation	Military Personnel	Direct & Indirect	No. Employed	Base Impact %	Cum. Impact%
ND	Grand Forks(MSA)	Grand Forks AFB	5,191	7,267	33.008	-25.7	-25.7
OH	Columbus(MSA)	Defense Construction Supply Center, Columbus	2,207	4,414	740,210	-0.6	-0.6
	Lorain-Elynia(MSA)	Defense Info. Tech. Services, Cleveland	202	404	116,040	-0.3	-0.3
	Dayton-Springfield(MSA)	Gentile AFS	2,244	4,488	457,486	-1.0	-1.0
OK	Oklahoma City(MSA)	Oklahoma City Air Logis. Center-Tinker AFB	18,465	33,237	479,429	-7.0	-7.4
	Oklahoma City(MSA)	Regional Process. Ctr.(DISA)	325	585	479,429	-0.1	-7.4
	Oklahoma City(MSA)	Defense Distr. Depot	761	1,370	479,429	-0.3	-7.4
PA	Philadelphia, PA-NJ	Marcus Hook Army Reserve Center	50	88	2,255,958	0.0	0.0
	Monroe County	Tobyhanna Army Depot	3,763	7,526	49,534	-15.2	-15.2
	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle(MSA)	Ships Parts Control Center-Mechanicsburg, PA	6,915	13,830	327,762	-4.2	-4.2
	Cambria & Somerset Counties	Naval Air Facility					
	Franklin County	Army Information Processing Center	155	248	56,896	-0.4	-0.4

Table 4(Cont'd)
Economic Impact Data for Major Base Closures and Realignments
Bases Added for Consideration

State	Economic Area	Installation	Military Personnel	Direct & Indirect	No. Employed	Base Impact %	Cum. Impact%
SC	Beaufort County	Marine Corps Air Sta.	3,477	5,563	40,228	-14.9	-17.4
	Beaufort County	Naval Hospital-Beaufort	634	1.014	40,228	-2.5	-17.4
TN	Memphis, TN-AR-MS(MSA)	Naval Air Station-Memphis	9,995	17,991	455,182	-4.0	-4.3
	Memphis, TN-AR-MS(MSA)	Naval Hospital-Millington	727	1,309	455,182	-0.3	-4.3
TX	Texarkana, TX-AR(MSA)	Red River Army Depot	4,865	9,730	53,712	-18.1	-18.1
	Texarkana, TX-AR(MSA)	Defense Distrib. Depot					
	Corpus Christi, TX	Naval Air Station-Corpus Christi	2,107	3,650	159,626	-2.3	-3.9
	Corpus Christi, TX	Naval Station-Ingleside	1,377	2479	159,626	-1.6	-3.9
	San Antonio, TX(MSA)	Air Logistics Center-San Antonio-Kelly AFB	18,850	33,930	595,454	-5.7	-5.7
	San Antonio, TX(MSA)	Regional Processing Center-Kelly AFB	27	49	595,454	0.0	-5.7
	San Antonio, TX(MSA)	Defense Distribution Depot					
UT	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT(MSA)	Ogden Air Logistics Ctr.-Hill AFB					

Table 4(Cont'd)
Economic Impact Data for Major Base Closures and Realignments
Bases Added for Consideration

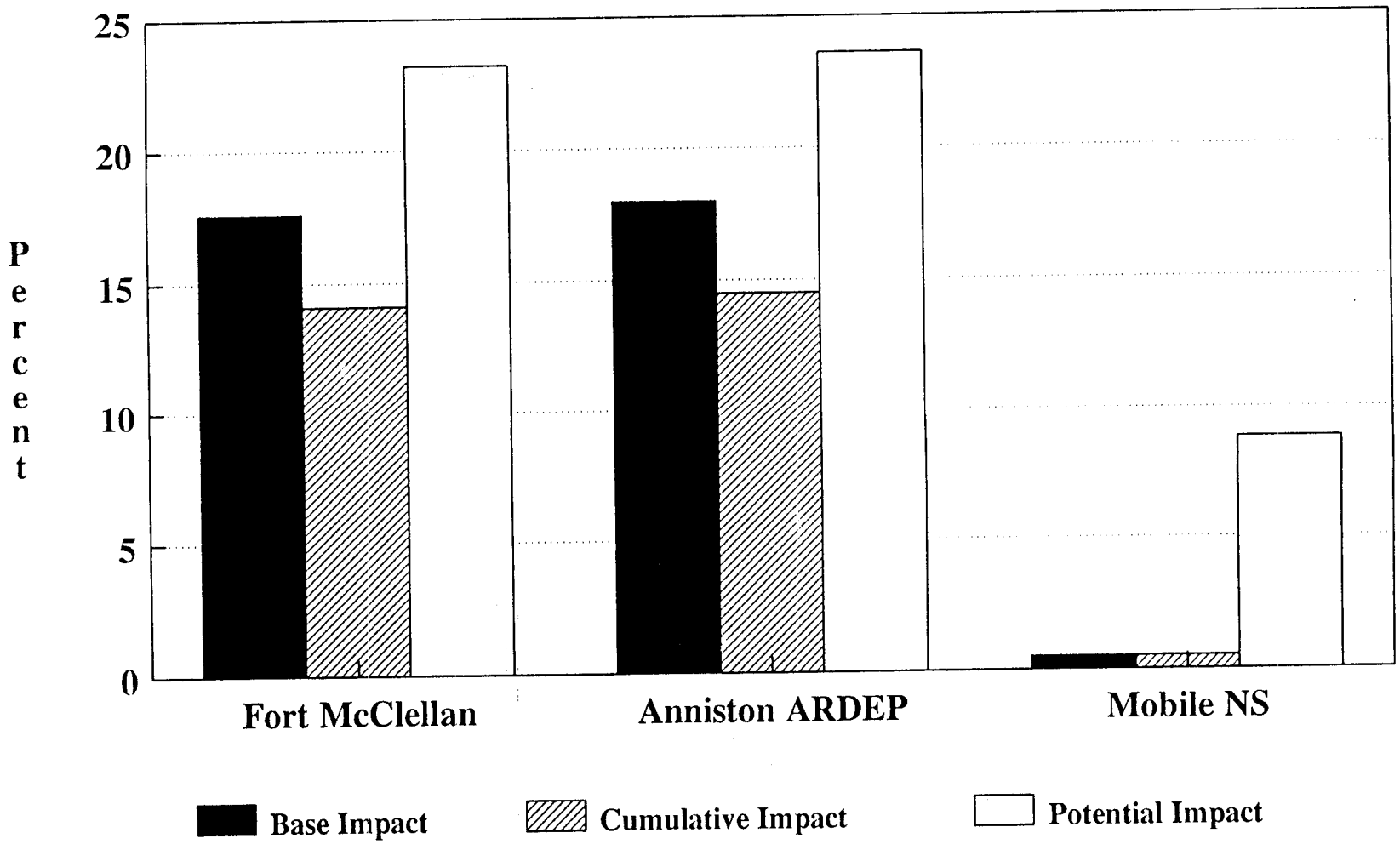
State	Economic Area	Installation	Military Personnel	Direct & Indirect	No. Employed	Base Impact %	Cum. Impact%
VA	Richmond-Petersburg, VA(MSA)	Ft.Lee,Petersburg*0.0% impact if <20 mile move	11,849	18,386	457,020	-4.0	-4.0
	Norfolk-Va.Beach-Newport News, VA(MSA)	Ft. Monroe,Hampton*0.0% impact if <20 mile move	2,489	4,460	631,997	-0.7	-6.1
	Norfolk-Va.Beach-Newport News, VA(MSA)	Naval Shipyard-Norfolk	10,149	18,268	631,997	-2.9	-6.1
	Norfolk-Va.Beach-Newport News, VA(MSA)	Defense Distribution Depot-Norfolk					
	Norfolk-Va.Beach-Newport News, VA(MSA)	Naval Air Station-Oceana	8,800	6,808	631,997	-2.5	-6.1
	Norfolk-VA.Beach-Newport News, VA(MSA)	Naval Electronics Support Engineering Center-Port.					
WA	Seattle, WA(MSA)	Naval Station-Everett	1,274	2,293	1,099,302	-0.2	-0.2
	Spokane, WA(MSA)	Fairchild AFB Airway Hgts	5,203	9,365	169,411	-5.7	-5.7
WV	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH(MSA)	Naval Air Facility-Martinsburg					

Economic Impact--Installation Listed By State

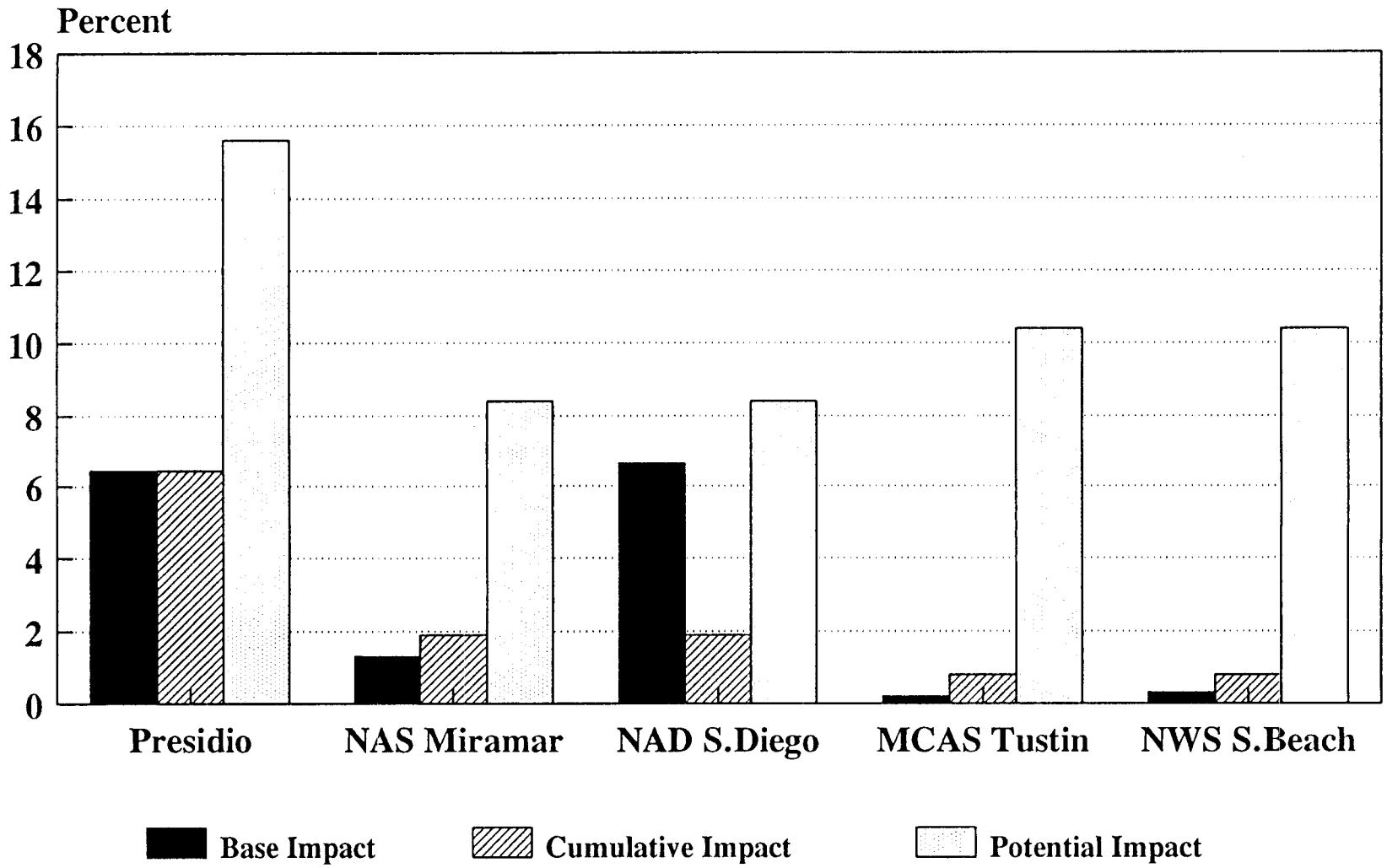
Base Impact	Direct (military and DoD civilian personnel) and indirect employment impacts of closing installation on the community's employment base.
Cumulative Impact	Direct and indirect employment impacts of closing this installation and any other installation within the community for the 1993 proposed closings. Cumulative impact also includes impacts from the closing or realigning of bases from the 1988 and 1991 round, if DoD personnel are leaving the base within the same time period as those leaving for the proposed 1993 closings.
Potential Impact	Potential impact includes the sum of the cumulative impact and the current (latest reported) unemployment rate for the community. The potential rate assumes no improvement in the community's economy and that those who will lose jobs from base closings do not move from the area--a potential **"worst case."**

Economic Impact

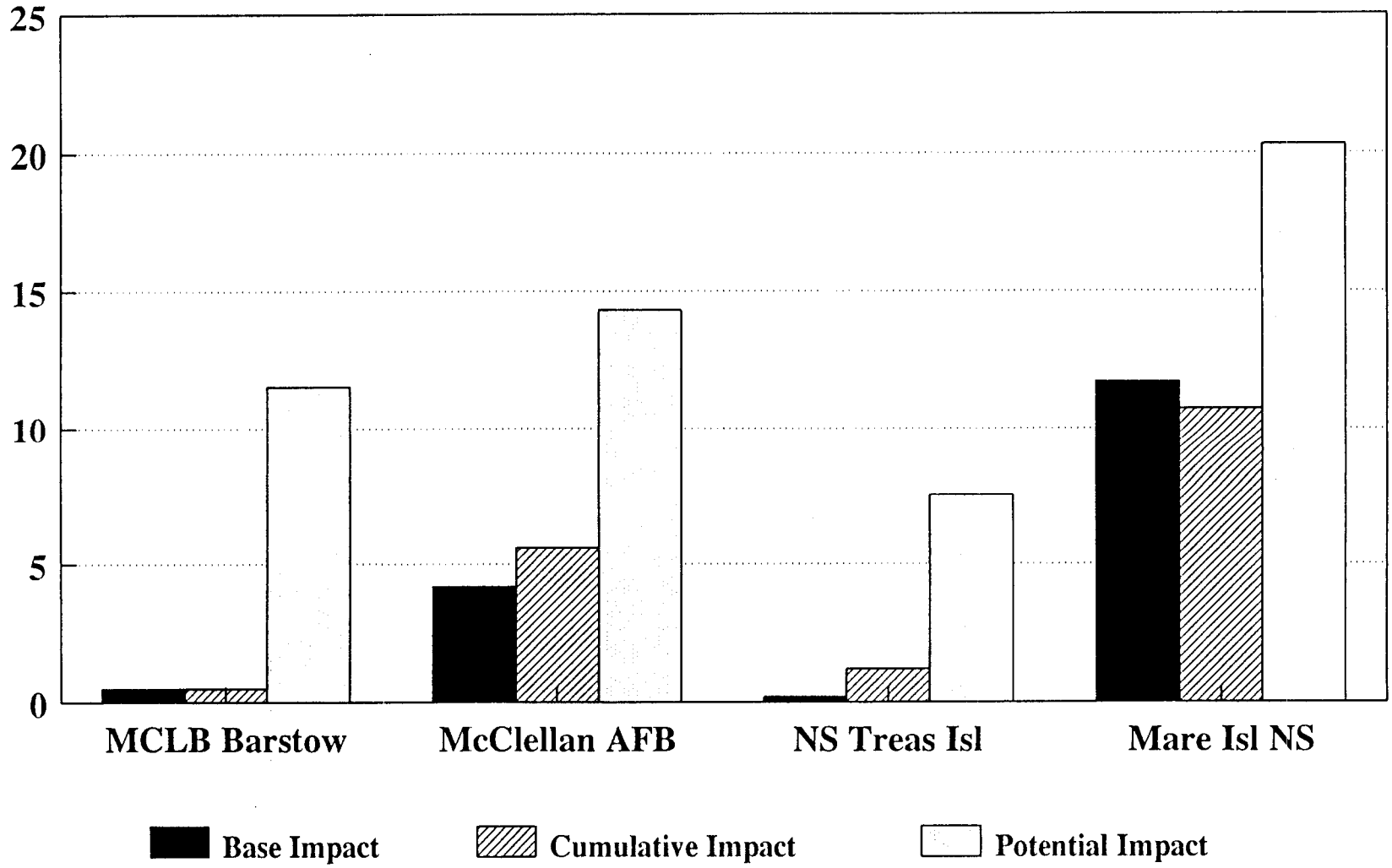
Alabama



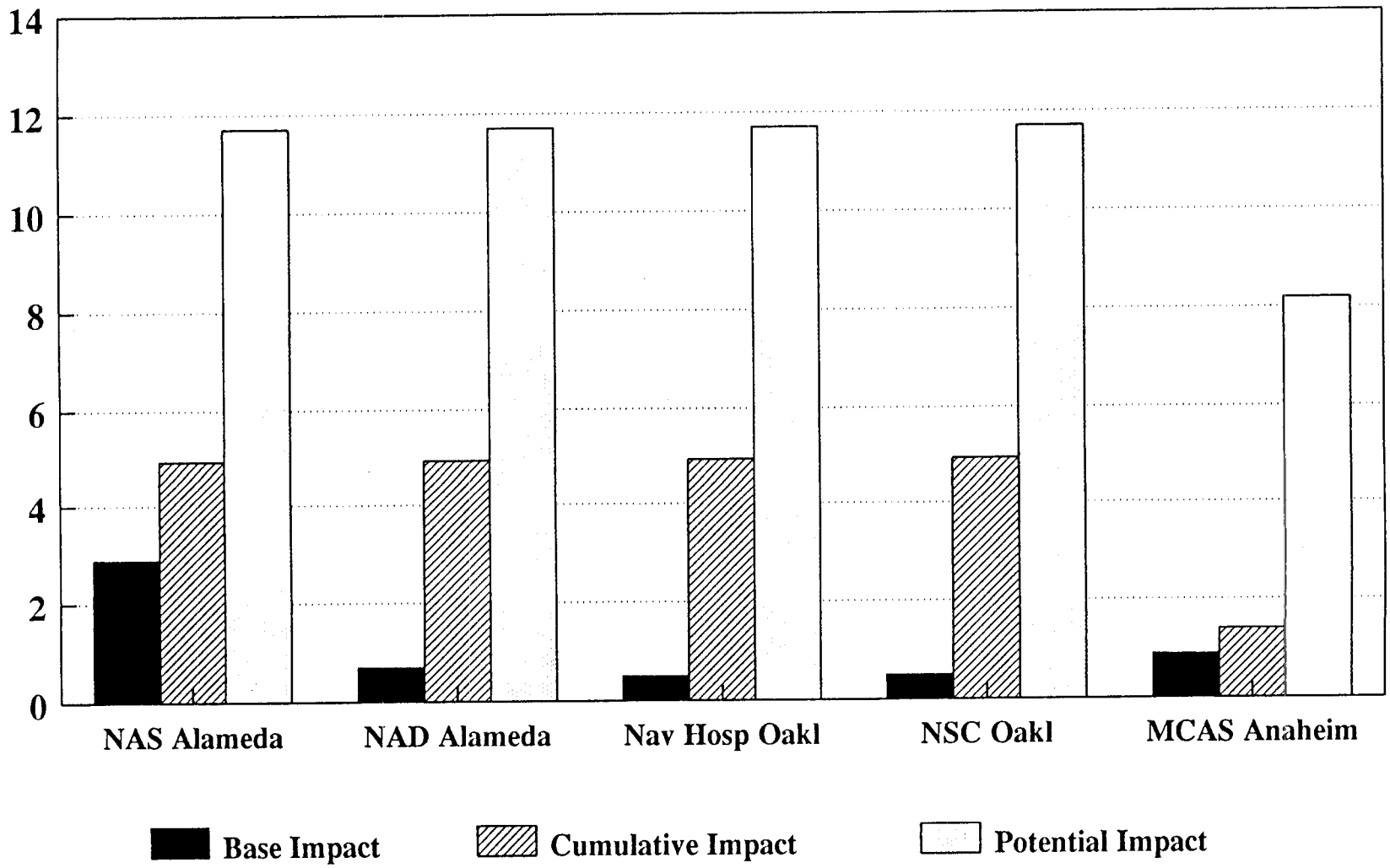
Economic Impact
California



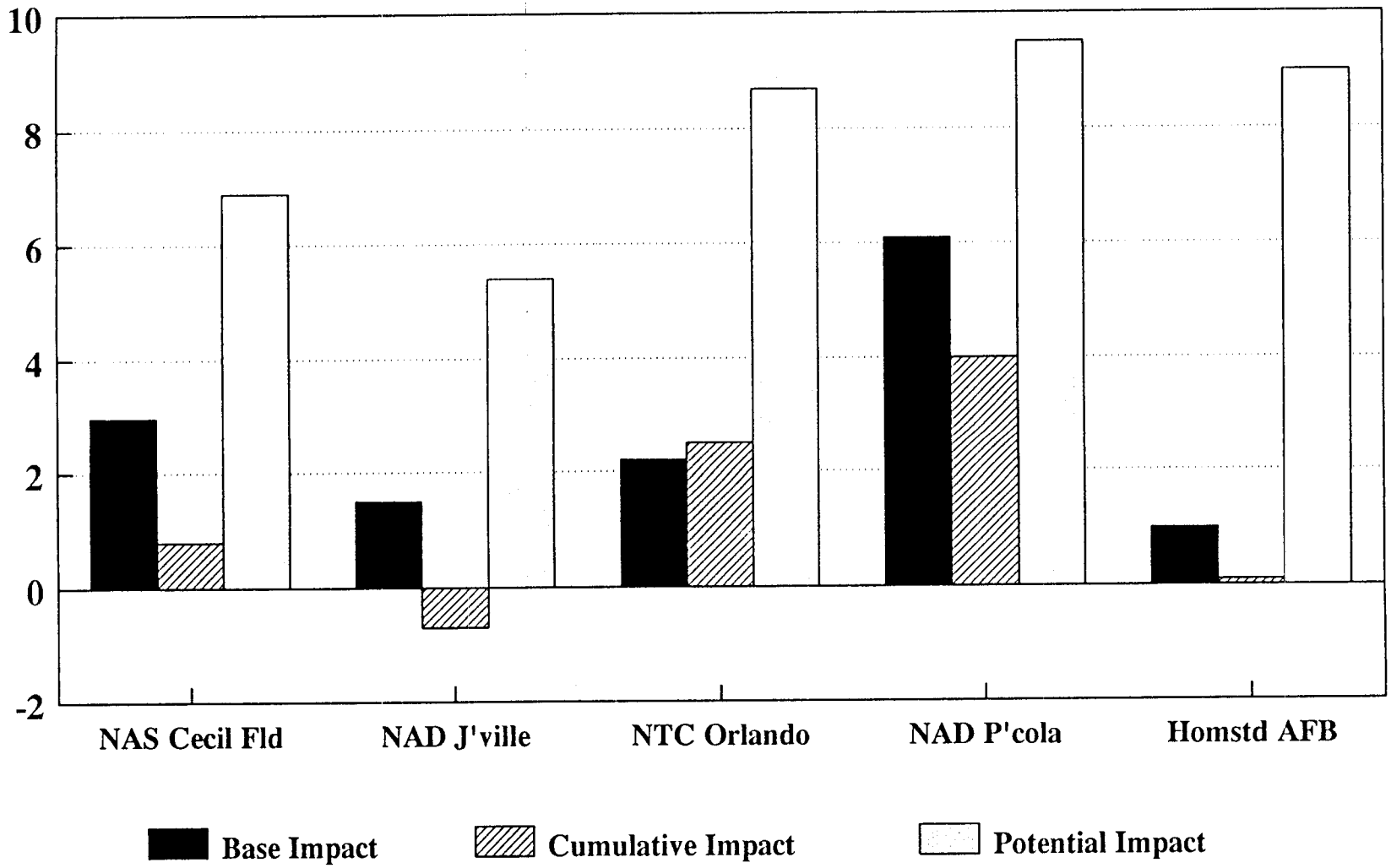
Economic Impact
California



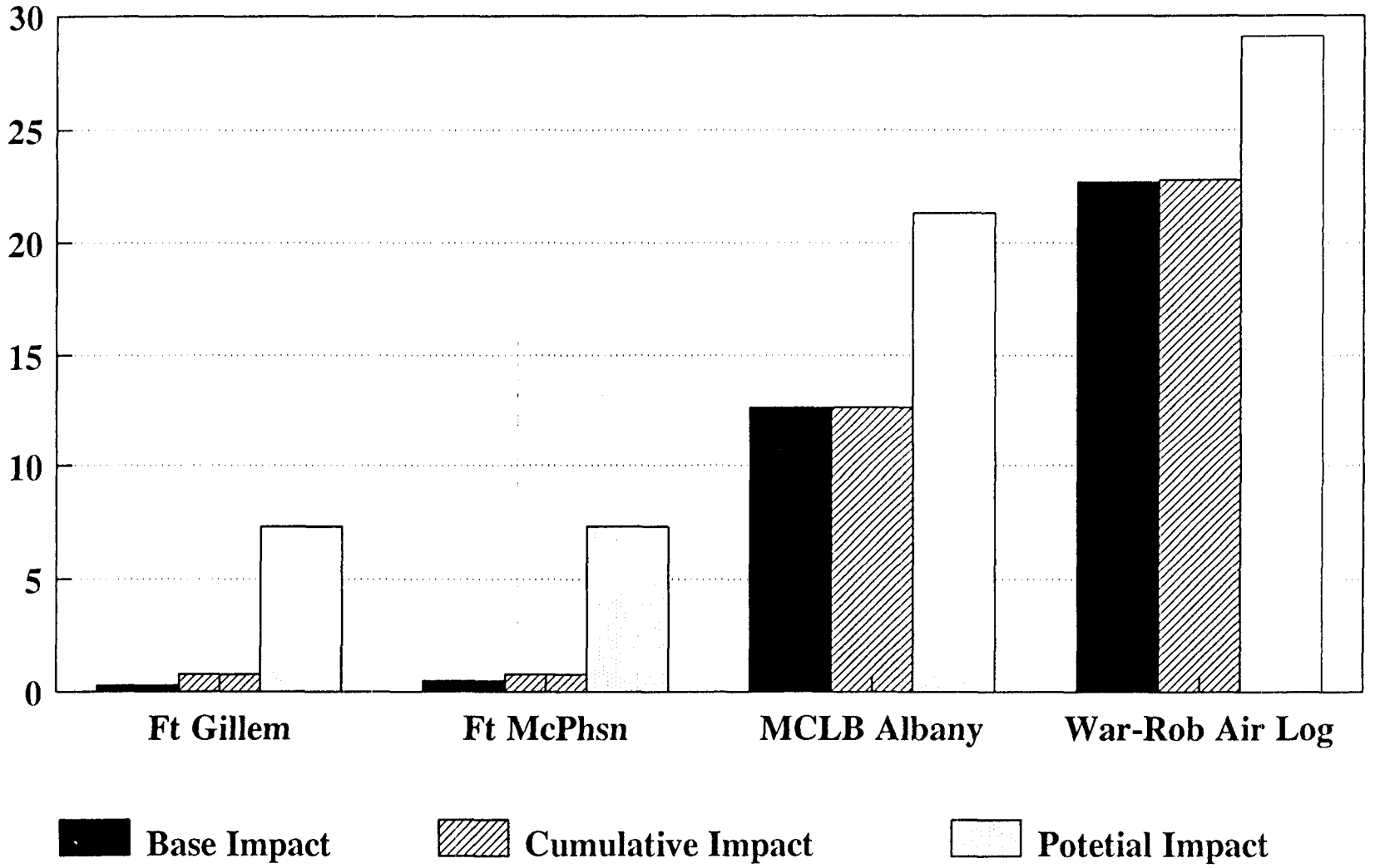
Economic Impact
California



Economic Impact
Florida

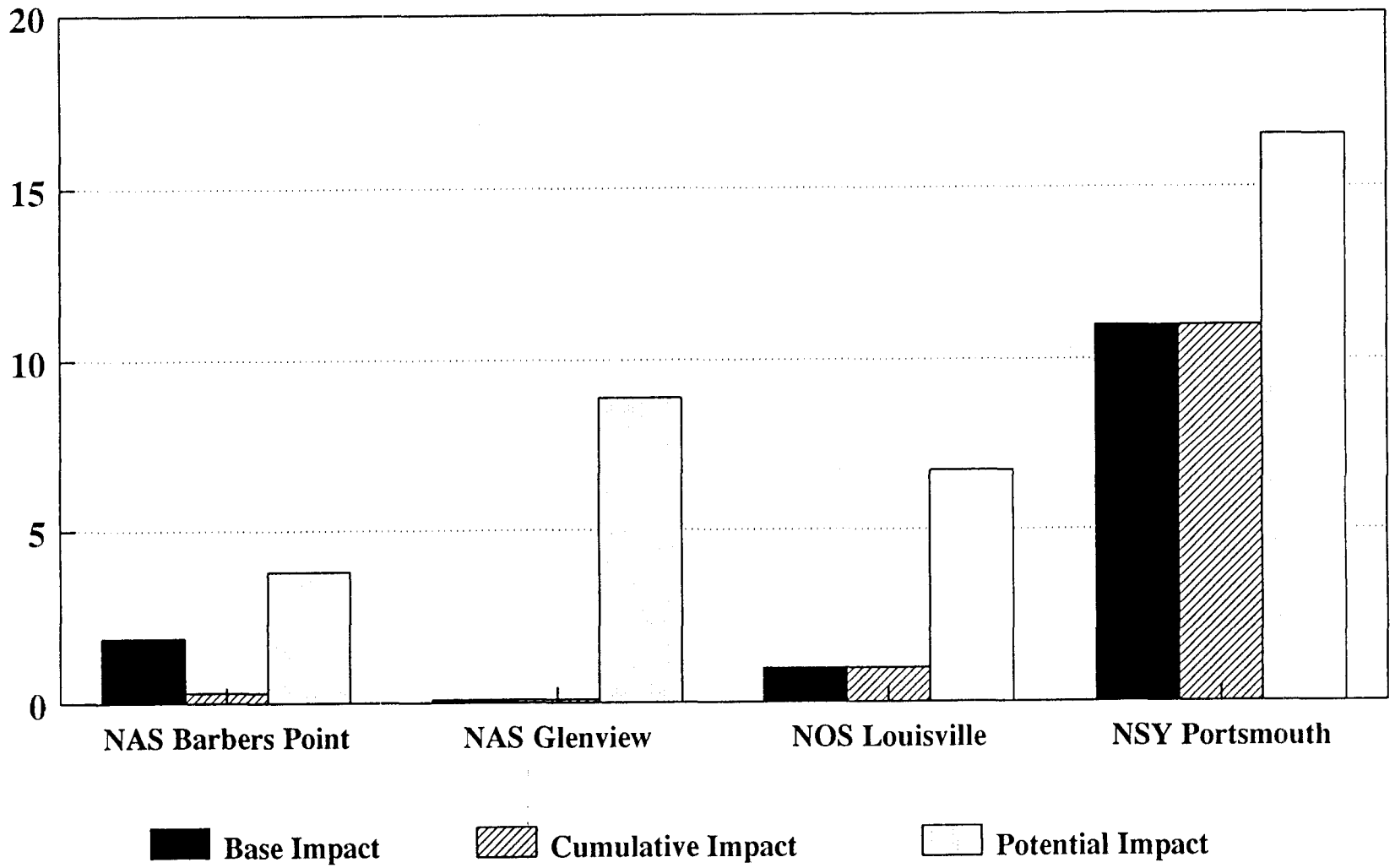


Economic Impact
Georgia



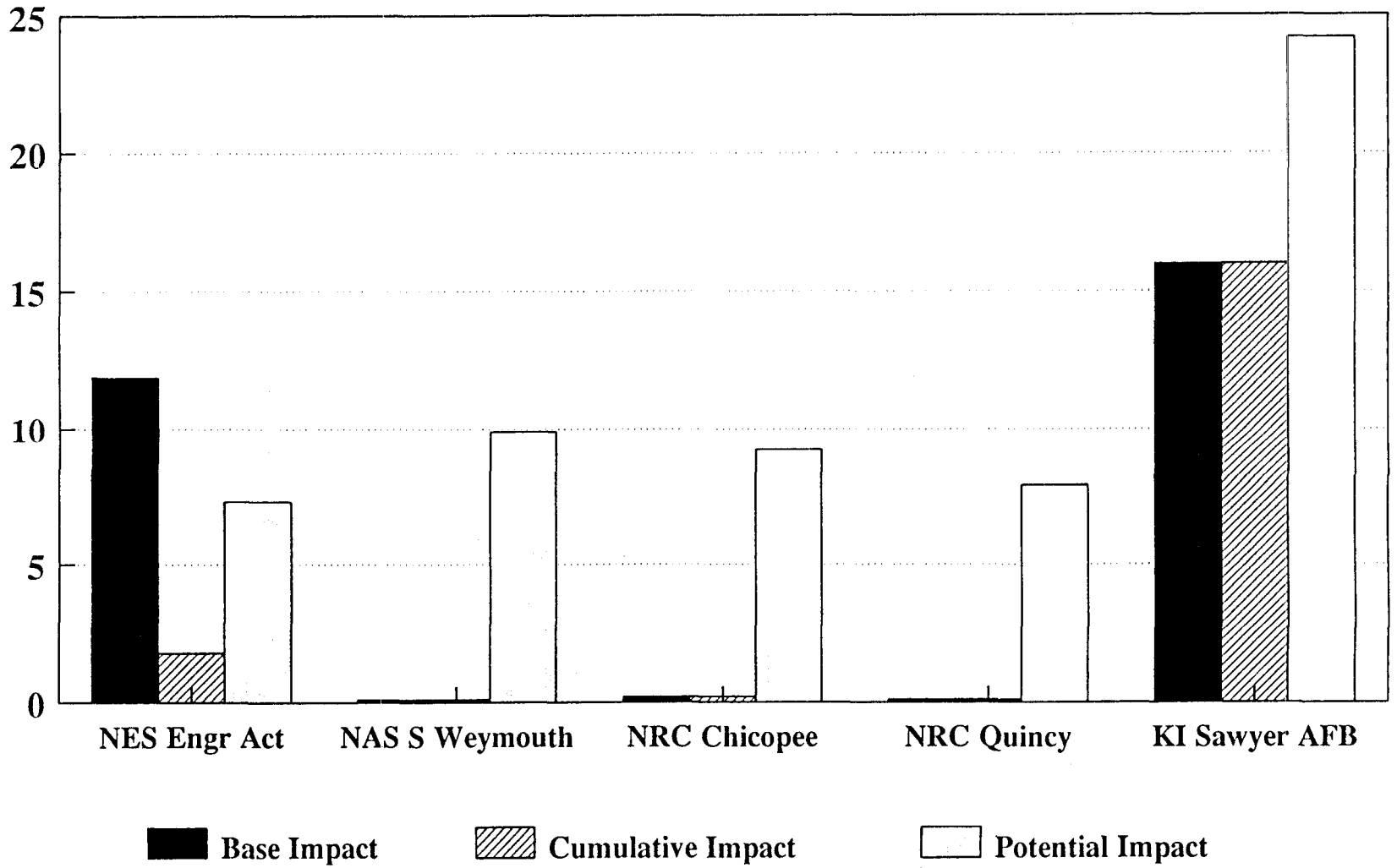
Economic Impact

Hawaii, Illinois, Kentucky, Maine



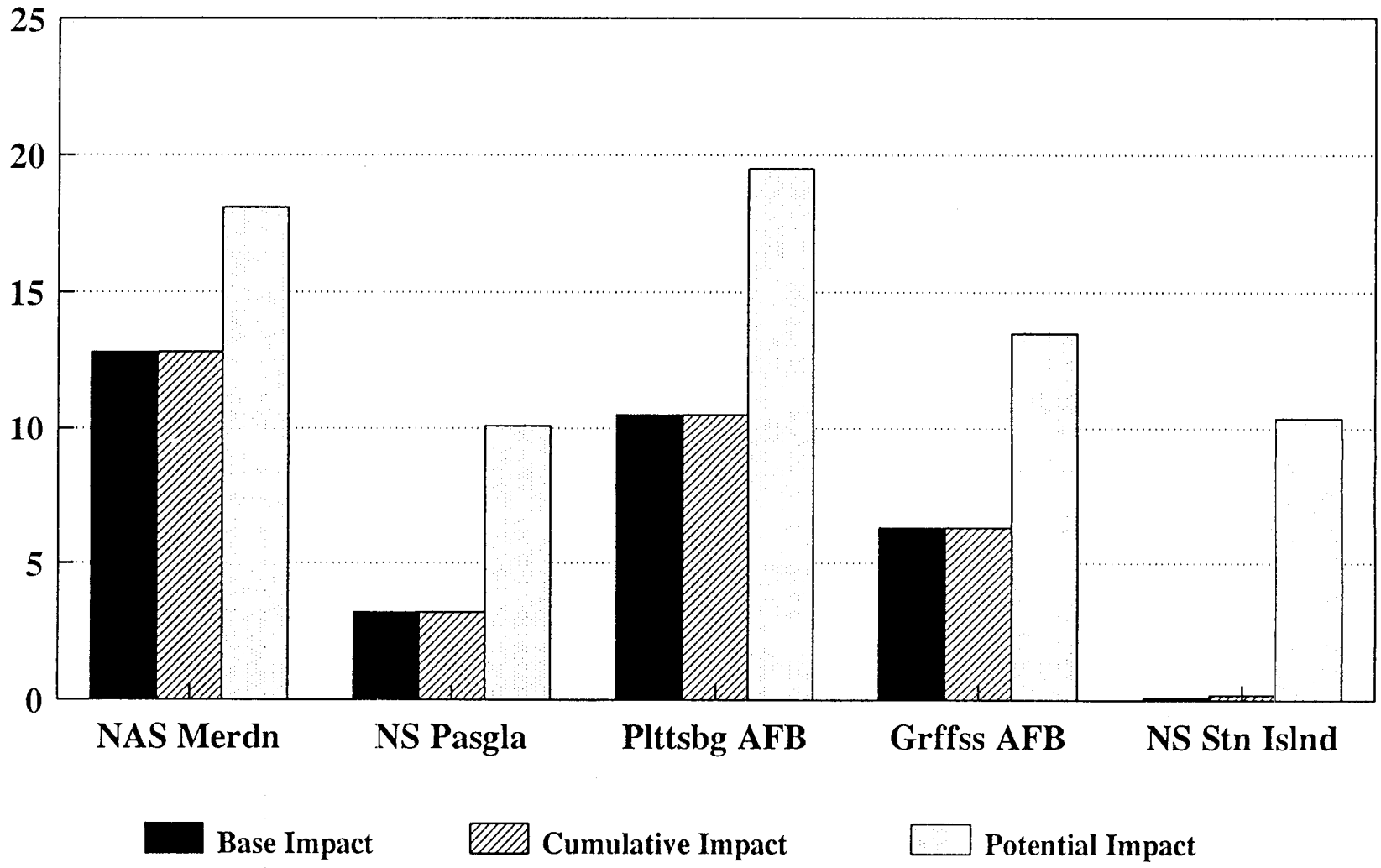
Economic Impact

Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan



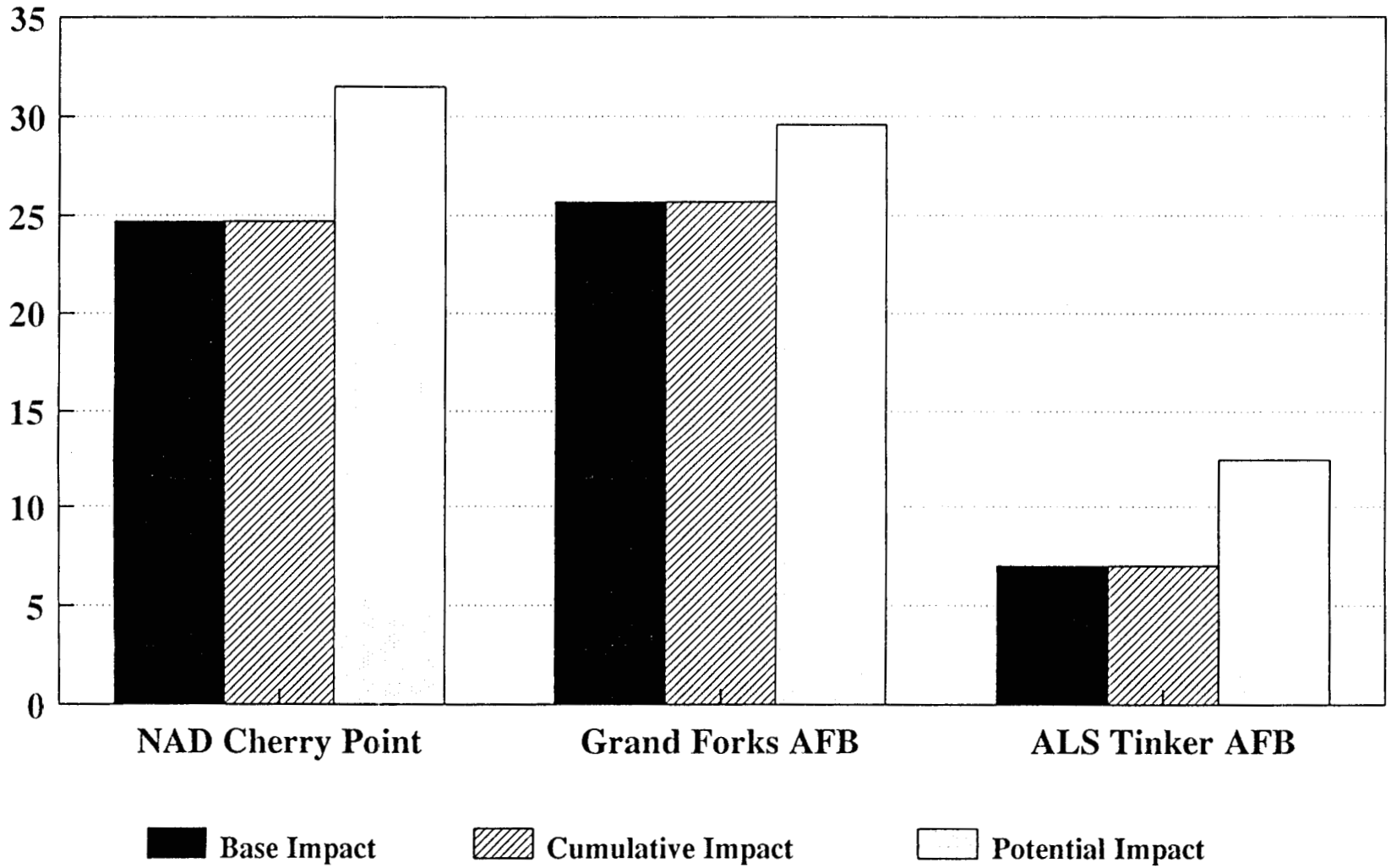
Economic Impact

Mississippi, New York

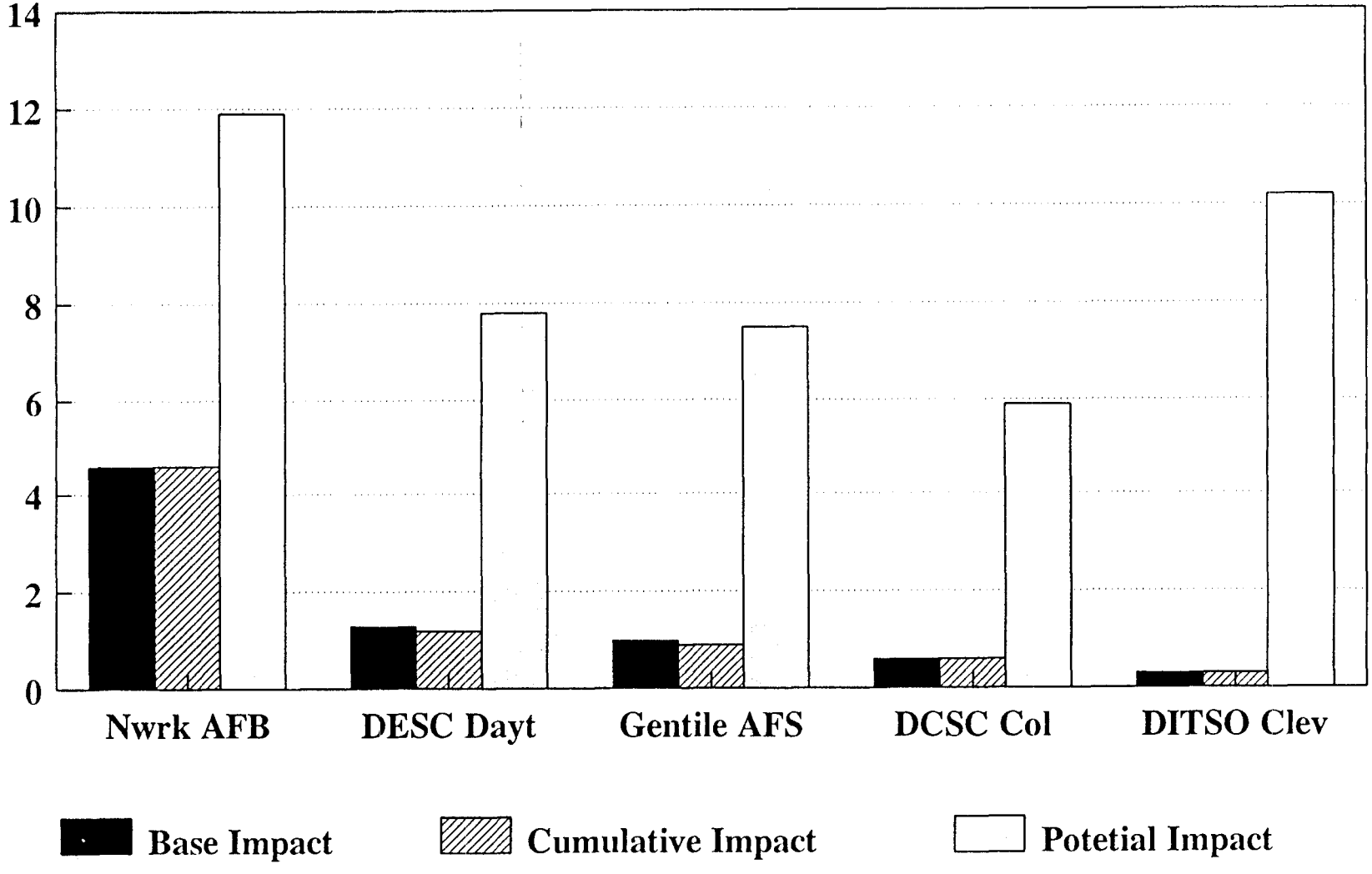


Economic Impact

North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma

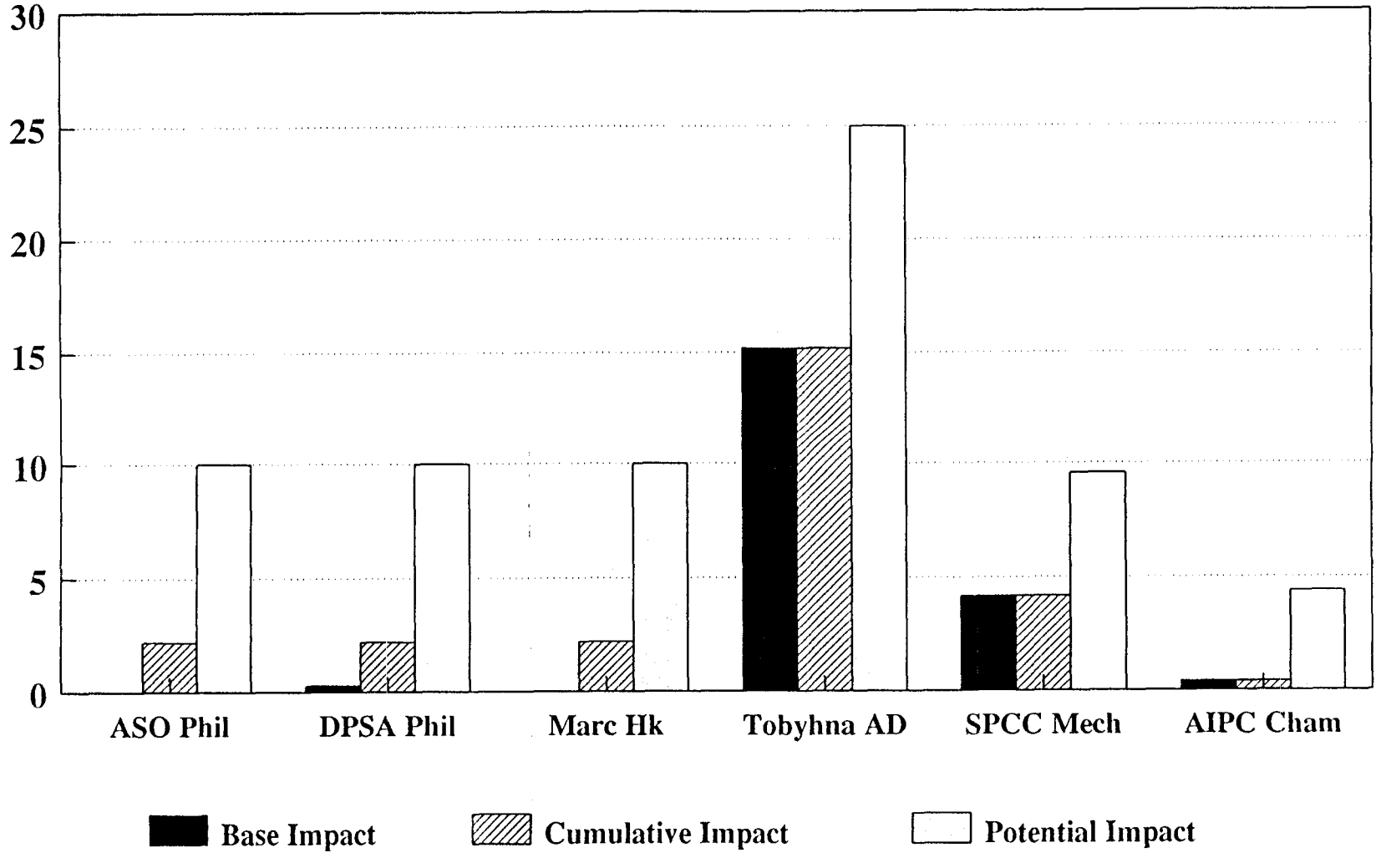


Economic Impact
Ohio

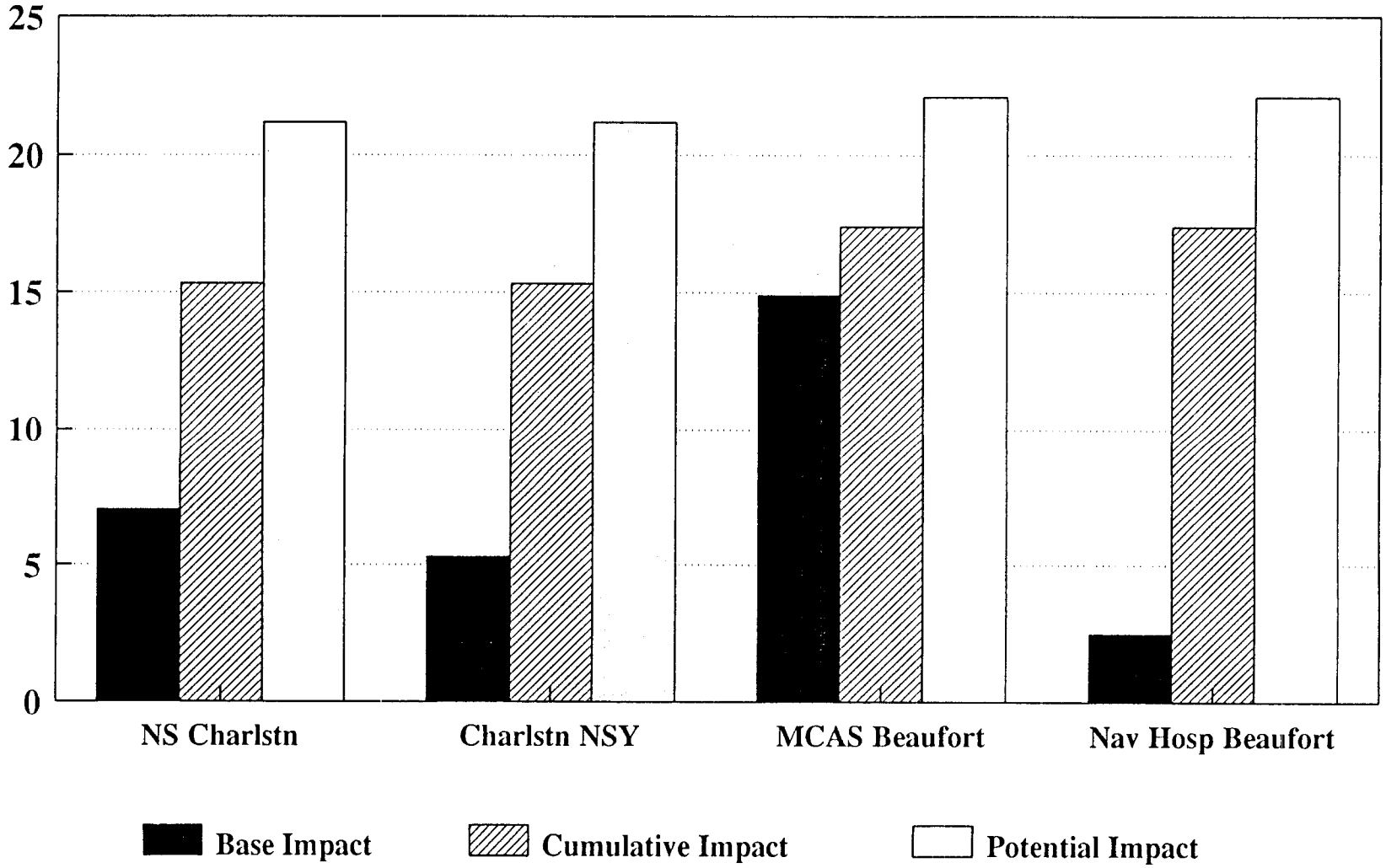


Economic Impact

Pennsylvania

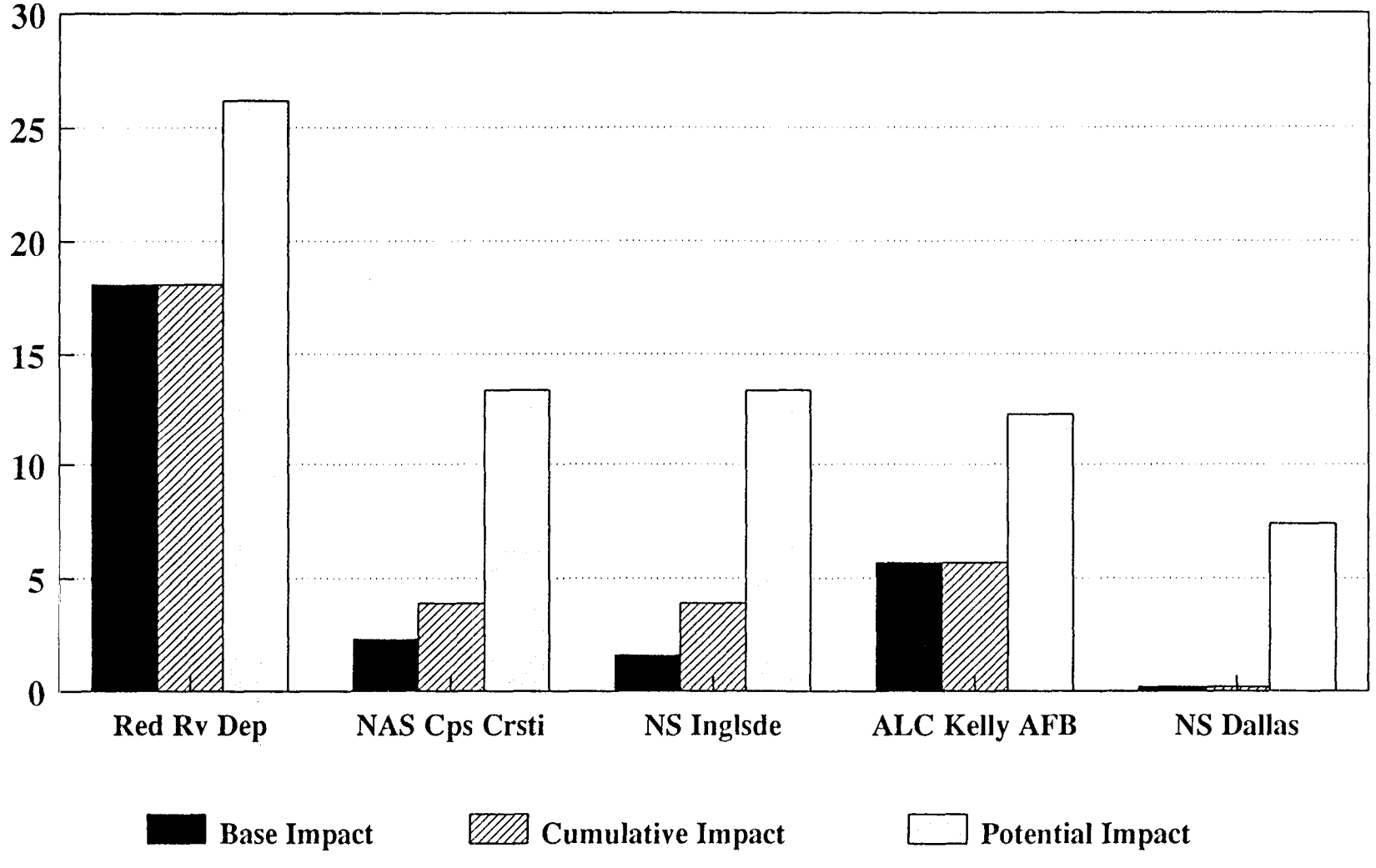


Economic Impact
South Carolina

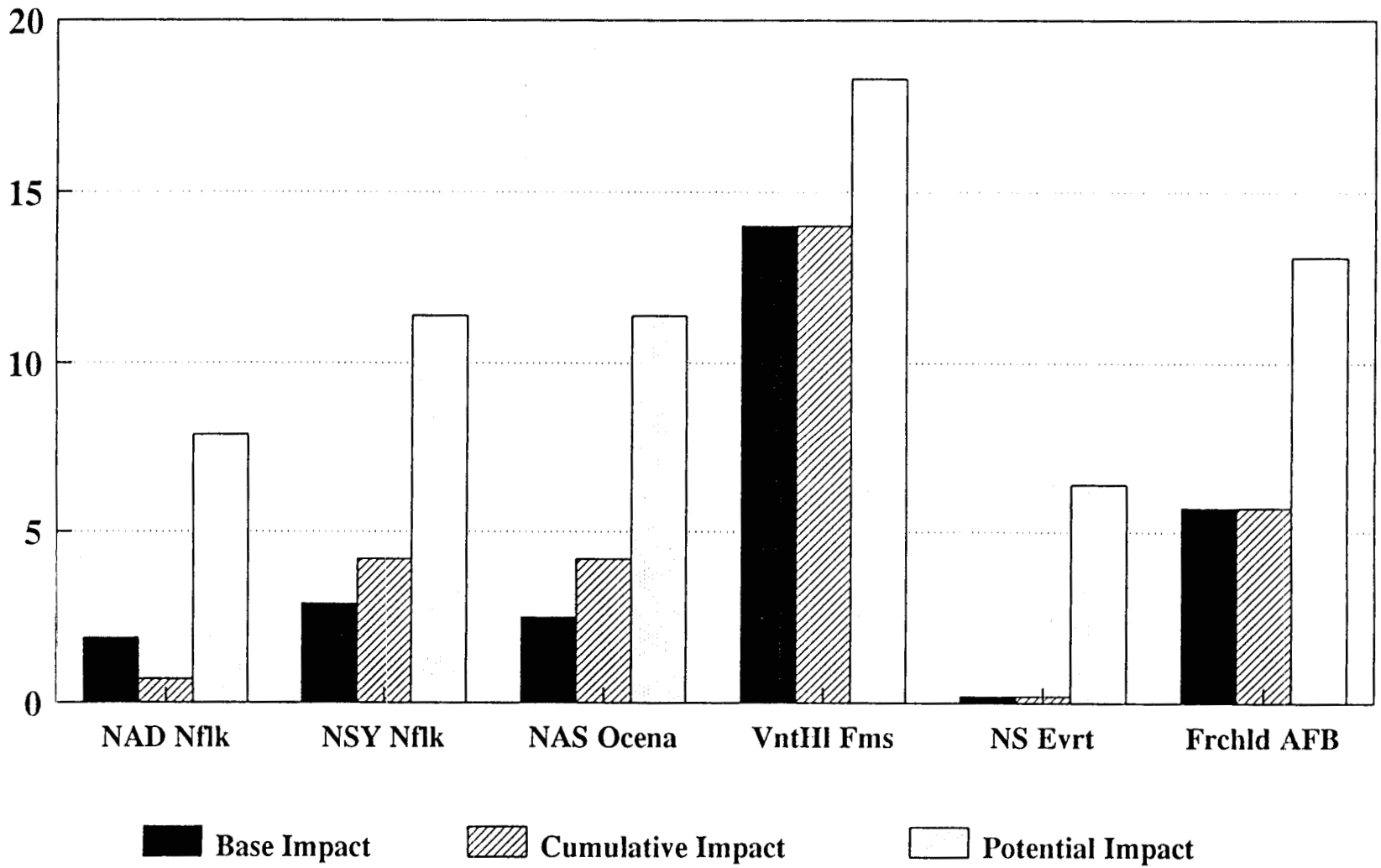


Economic Impact

Texas

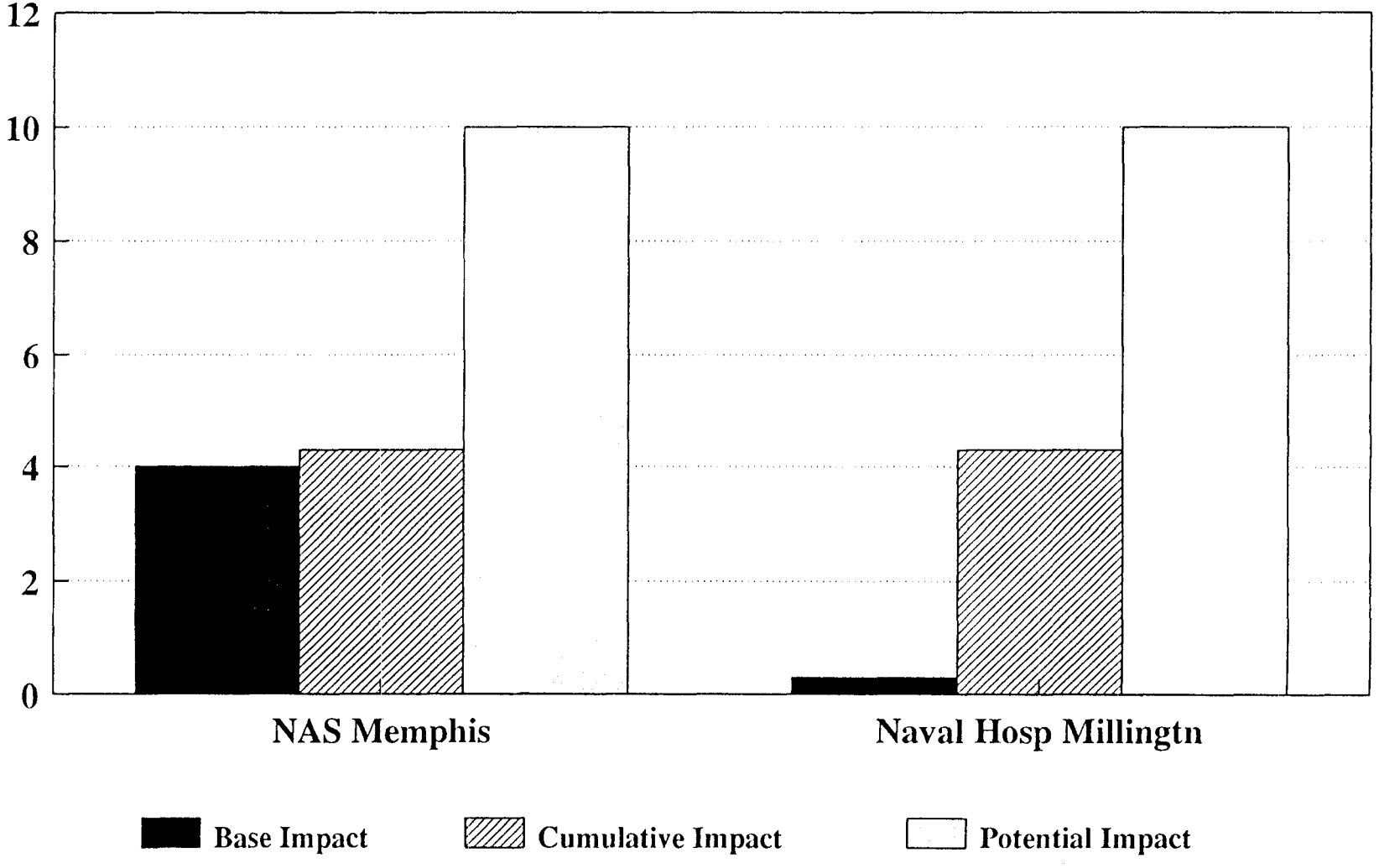


Economic Impact
Virginia, Washington



Economic Impact

Tennessee



Comparison of Employment Impact Estimates:
OEA vs FEMA

The attached charts were prepared to compare the employment impact estimates prepared by the Department of Defense using the Office of Economic Adjustment spreadsheet. These estimates are the official DoD economic impact estimates used for DoD's 1993 Base Closure and Realignment recommendations. Independently, the Federal Emergency Management Agency used the USDA's Forest Service Impact Planning Model (IMPLAN) to develop indirect employment multipliers for the same economic areas used by DoD in assessing economic impacts of major base closures and realignments.

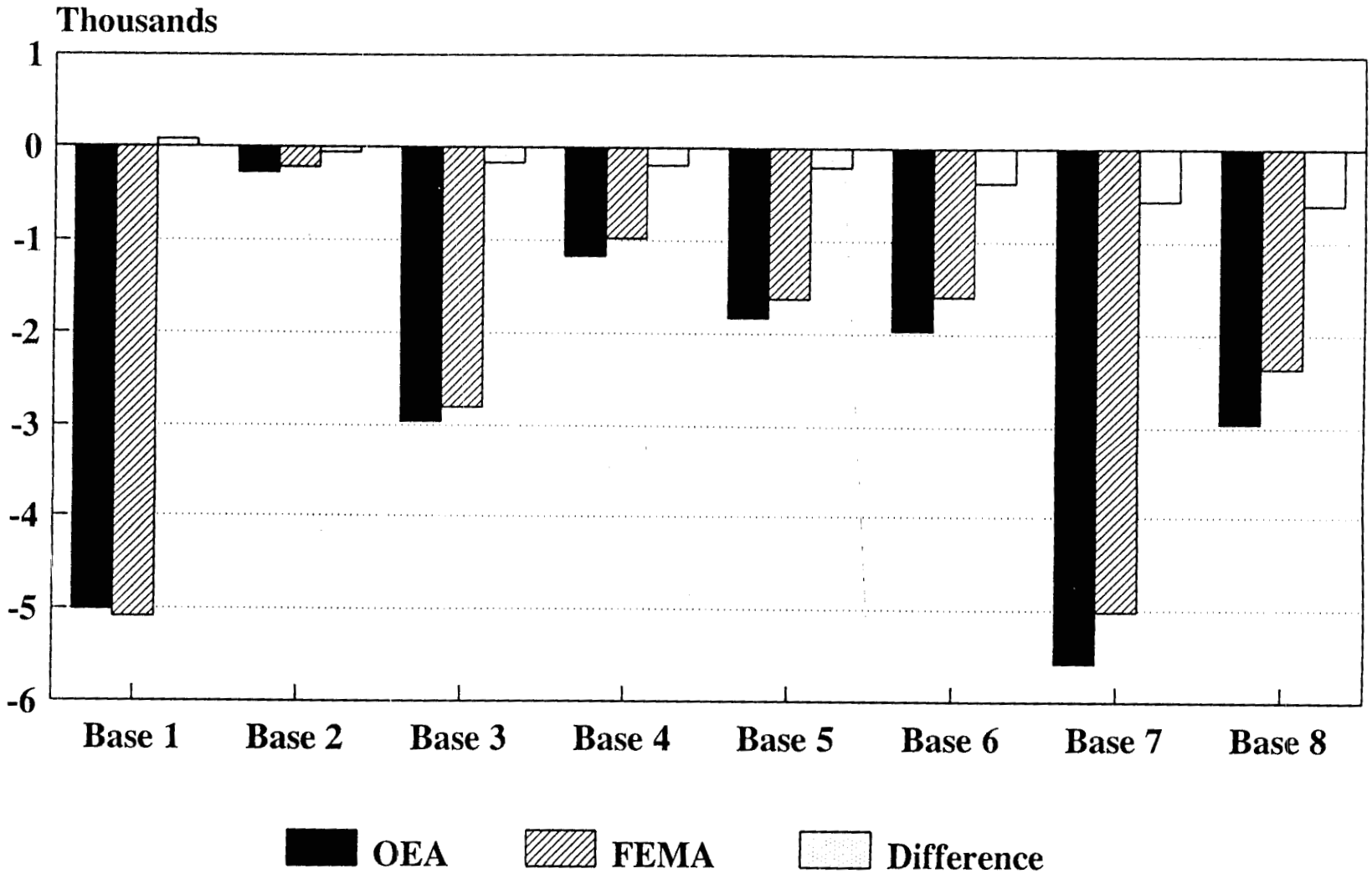
The bases are listed in order of difference between the OEA estimate and the FEMA estimate. They are as follows:

Base No.	Base
1	K.I. Sawyer Air Force Base
2	AS Office Philadelphia
3	Newark Air Force Base
4	Naval Station Mobile
5	Naval Air Station South Weymouth
6	Naval Station Treasure Island
7	Naval Air Station Meridian
8	Naval Station Center Oakland
9	Naval Station Dallas
10	Naval Hospital Oakland
11	Naval Station Staten Island
12	Fort McCllelan
13	Vint Hill Farms Virginia
14	Naval Air Station Glenview
15	Naval Training Center Orlando
16	Marine Corps Air Station Anaheim
17	Defense Electronics Supply Center Dayton
18	Defense PSA Philadelphia
19	NES St.Marys County MD
20	Homestead Air Force Base
21	Naval Air Station Barbers Point
22	Naval Air Station Cecil Field
23	Naval Air Depot Almeda
24	Naval Air Depot Pensacola
25	Naval Station Charleston
26	Naval Air Depot Norfolk
27	Charleston Naval Shipyard
28	Mare Island Naval Shipyard
29	Naval Air Station Almeda

With the exception of K.I. Sawyer, the employment impact estimates using the OEA model are greater than the estimates using the IMPLAN model. The greatest difference occur in those installations that OEA uses the highest indirect employment multipliers--shipyards and aircraft maintenance facilities.

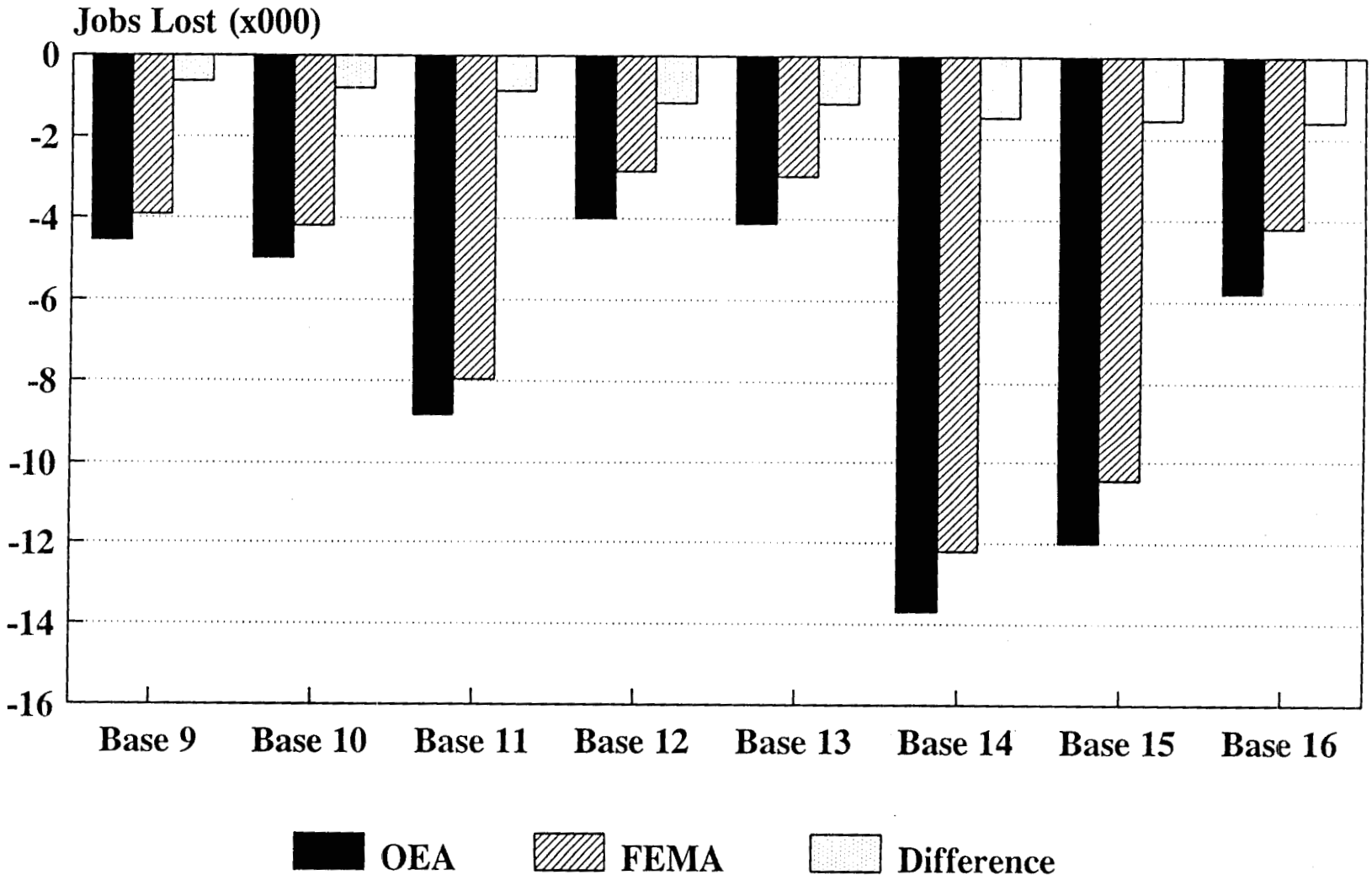
OEA vs. FEMA Employment Impacts

Descending, Magnitude of Difference



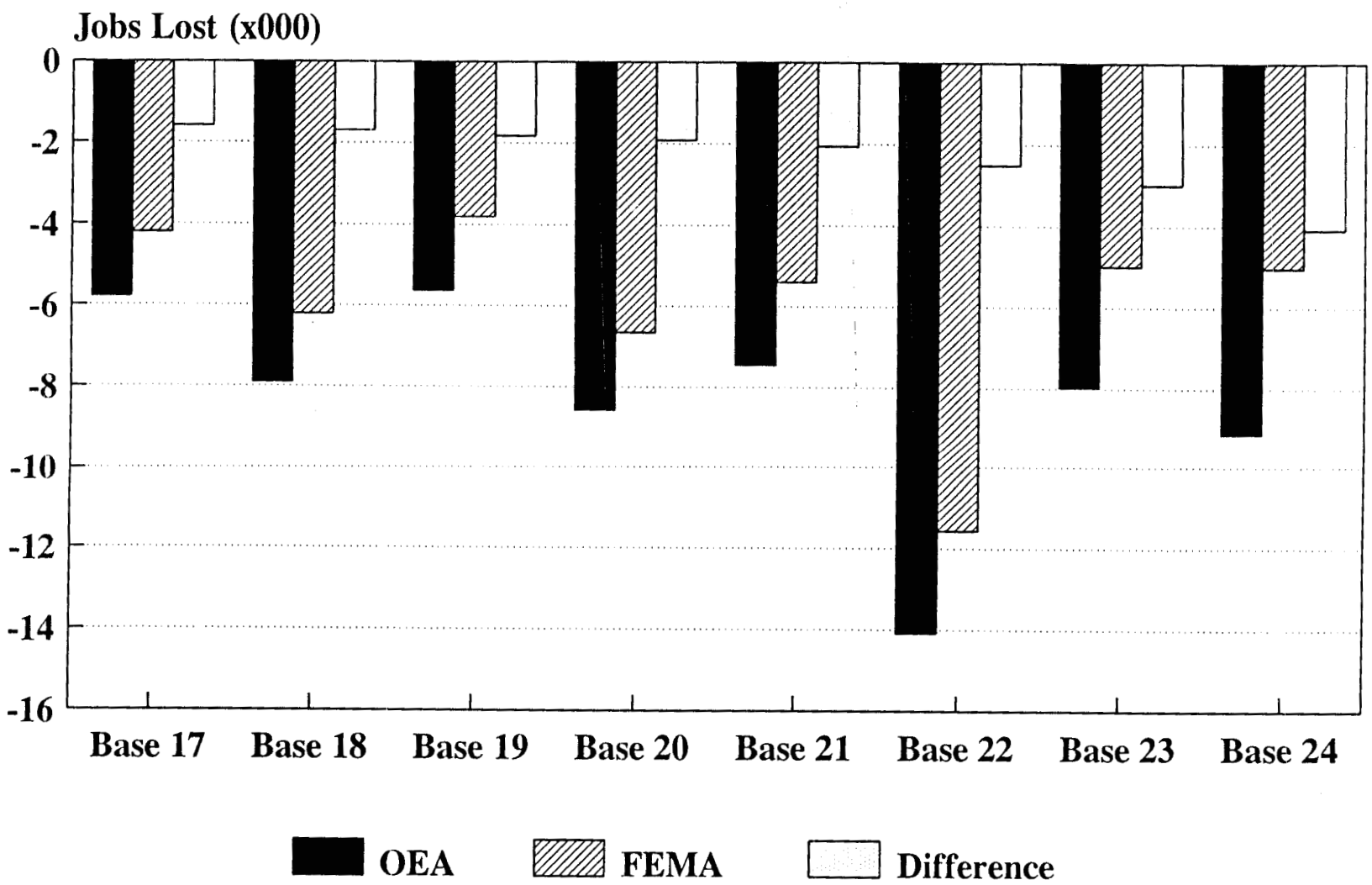
OEA vs. FEMA Employment Impacts

Descending, Magnitude of Difference



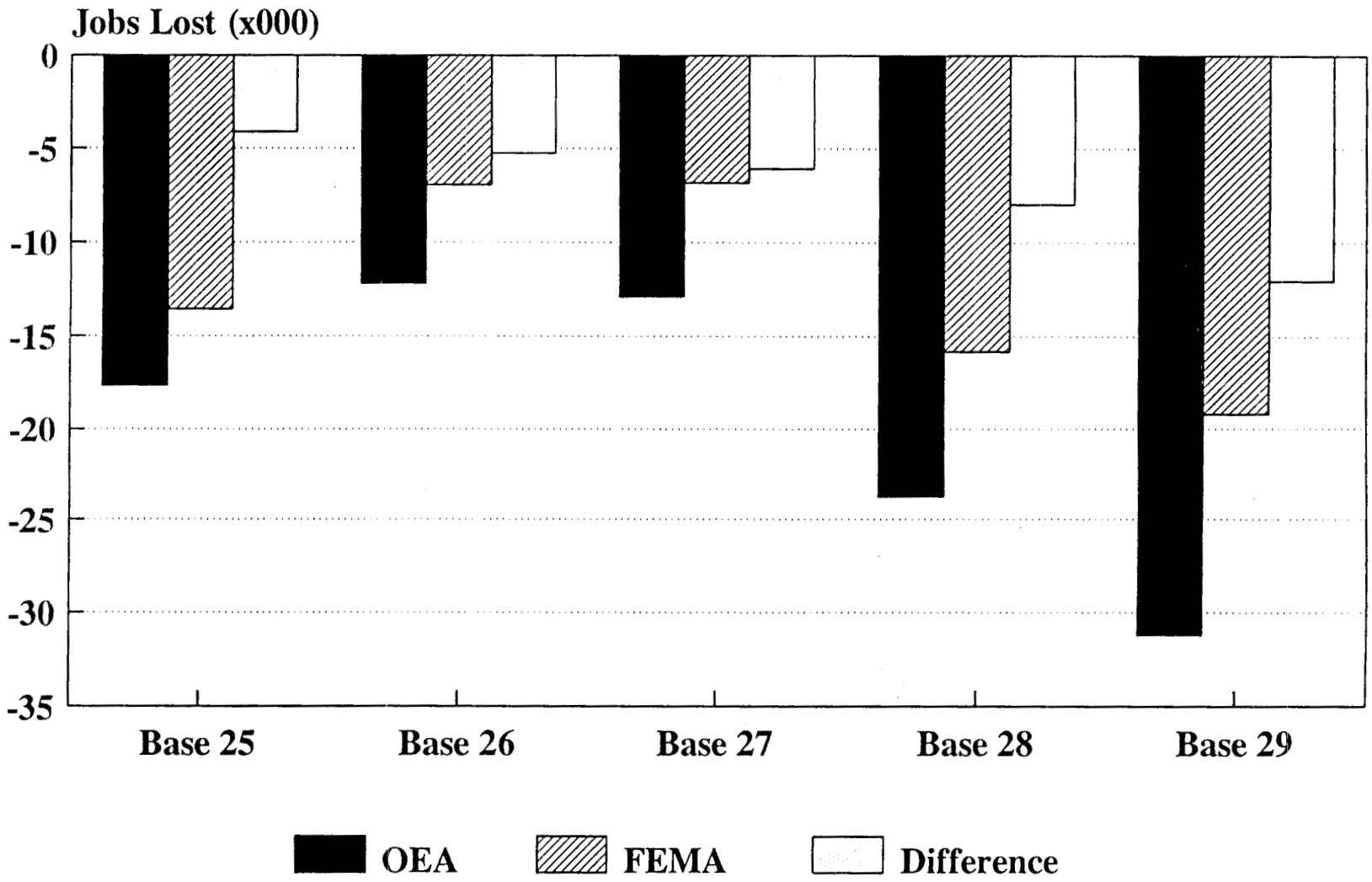
OEA vs. FEMA Employment Impacts

Descending, Magnitude of Difference



OEA vs. FEMA Employment Impacts

Descending, Magnitude of Difference



Document Separator

ANALYSIS OF GENERAL COMPLIANCE

CRITERION 6

1991 Version

THE ECONOMIC IMPACT ON COMMUNITIES

DESCRIPTION: Public Law 101-510, SEC. 2903, PROCEDURES FOR MAKING RECOMMENDATIONS FOR BASE CLOSURES AND REALIGNMENTS, required that the Military Services apply specific criteria in making closure and realignment recommendations. The criteria were reviewed publicly, revised after public comments, and approved by the Congress. These criteria included criterion 6, the economic impact on communities. The Services received specific guidance from the Defense Department for carrying out the analysis required in the base closing and realignment process. The Services were required to develop and use one or more measures/factors for analyzing each of the criteria. The DOD guidance specifically stated that economic impact on communities will only be measured by the direct and indirect effect on employment at bases selected for closure and realignment as well as at receiving locations. The Defense Department's Office of Economic Adjustment was tasked with developing a spreadsheet and the appropriate multipliers for each region to estimate the indirect job losses associated with each proposed closure, realignment, and receiving location. The Services were responsible for determining the changes in military, civilian, and contractor (local on-base contracts only) employment at each base. This direct employment impact was then used with the multipliers to estimate the indirect job losses due to base closure and realignment.

ANALYSIS: Service compliance with these general procedures is analyzed below:

Army: The Army took its base personnel numbers from the *Army Stationing and Installation Plan (ASIP)*, January 1991, which reflects authorized manpower levels. They applied the multipliers given in the Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA) model to estimate total direct and indirect job losses.

Navy: The Navy took its base personnel numbers from the *FY90 Base Structure Annex Report*, which reflects authorized personnel as of 30 September 1990. The Navy applied the multipliers developed by OEA to estimate direct and indirect job losses.

Air Force: The Air Force took its base personnel numbers from the *FY89 Economic Resource Impact Statement (ERIS)*, because the Air Force prepares such a document each year and the ERIS reflects the authorized personnel levels. The Air Force initially used the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL)/Environmental Technical Information System (ETIS) model when applying criterion 6 because the OEA spreadsheet model was not available when needed, and because the Air Force decided to use four measures of economic impact to help identify which bases to recommend for closure or realignment. Among the outputs of this run, the CERL/ETIS model yielded estimated total direct and indirect job losses due to base closures and realignments. The Air Force included the employment impacts calculated by the CERL/ETIS model in their recommendations in the DOD report. Once the SECAF selected the bases for closure and realignment, the OEA model was used and the impacts at those bases selected and the receiving locations were reestimated in accordance with the DoD guidance. These latter estimates, because they are based on larger indirect impact multipliers, indicate a

larger amount of indirect job losses due to the base closure (see below for analysis of multipliers used).

Differences in General Procedures Across the Services: The main difference is that the Air Force used a separate model and four measures of economic impact to select bases for closure or realignment, then they ran the OEA spreadsheet on the selected bases and resultant receiving locations.

what if OEA's were used 1st.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF MULTIPLIERS AND DATA USED: The estimation and use of multipliers outside of the models from which they were produced is a complex process that is dependent upon making a set of assumptions which may not actually be true in the real world. As a result, differences in estimates of multipliers can be found, most specifically in the case we are studying: the impact on indirect employment of base closures. As stated above, the Air Force used the CERL/ETIS model developed by the Army Corps of Engineers. This model has a set of multipliers which have obviously been proven useful to the Corps of Engineers in estimating the economic impact of their projects on communities. This gives us one set of multiplier estimates, which appear to give an estimate of the minimum number of indirect job losses due to a base closure. Independently, the input-output model expert from the Federal Emergency Management Agency has applied the Impact Planning (IMPLAN) model from the U.S. Forest Service to a sample of base closings. The multipliers which he provided are similar in value to the ones the Air Force initially used in the CERL/ETIS model. For analytical reasons, the multipliers from the IMPLAN model are most likely to be low estimates. Thus, as with the CERL/ETIS model, they give an estimate of the minimum number of indirect jobs likely to be lost in an area due to a base closure. The other set of multiplier estimates is provided in the OEA spreadsheet. These multipliers and the methodology for using them was jointly developed by OEA with the regional economists from the Commerce Department's Bureau of Economic Analysis, and they are much larger -- sometimes 2 or 3 times -- than the CERL/ETIS and IMPLAN multipliers. Based on discussions with the regional economists at the Commerce Department who helped develop the multipliers, these estimates are likely to give an upper bound on multiplier values, that is, the indirect job loss estimates are likely to be the worst case possible. Thus, we have a range of estimates for the multipliers and can give best case and worst case estimates of indirect job losses due to base closures.

?

Because there are many factors which affect the actual indirect job losses due to a base closing and because the multiplier numbers are developed with certain restrictive assumptions, it is useful to list some of them. First of all, indirect job losses may not be as bad because the multipliers are applied to the authorized number of jobs, not the actual number which could well be less. Also, the skill levels of the civilian work force may be such that they are readily employable in other nearby areas, or if not close, can obtain employment if they are willing to relocate. If a community begins to plan aggressively for a base closure and tries to bring in new businesses, this can reduce the impact of a base closure. Then, too, the OEA multiplier estimates have all been rounded to the nearest 0.2, which can overstate as well as understate the true multiplier. Thus, by applying both the low and high multiplier, estimates can give a range of indirect job losses. Given the uncertainty attached to the multiplier estimates, the direct job loss estimates, and thus the indirect job loss estimates, it is best to give all job loss estimates in terms of a low to high range., with the statement that the true numbers are very likely to be within that specific range.

how divergent are they? - would the answer be closer to the high?

CONCLUSIONS: The Services complied with the DOD guidance in estimating the economic impact of proposed base closures, realignments and receiving location based upon the uncertainty attached to the multipliers and the fact that direct employment figures are authorized and not actual, it is best to present the total of direct and indirect job losses in the form of a range.

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Chapter 4. Measurement of Unemployment in States and Local Areas

Unemployment estimates for States and local areas are key indicators of local economic conditions. These estimates, which are produced by State employment security agencies, are used by State and local governments for planning and budgetary purposes and as determinants of the need for local employment and training services and programs. Local area unemployment estimates are also used to determine the eligibility of an area for benefits in various Federal assistance programs.

Under the Federal-State cooperative program, the Department of Labor develops the concepts, definitions, and technical procedures which are used by State agencies for the preparation of labor force and unemployment estimates. Currently, monthly estimates of employment and unemployment are prepared in State agencies for some 5,400 geographic areas, which include all States, labor market areas (LMA's), and counties and cities having a population of 25,000 or more.

Background

Unemployment estimates have been developed for LMA's for over 40 years. The program began during World War II under the War Manpower Commission to identify areas where labor market imbalance was created as a result of an inadequate labor supply, material shortages, and transportation difficulties. After the war, emphasis was placed on identifying areas of labor surplus, and the program of classifying areas in accordance with severity of unemployment was established.

In 1950, the Department of Labor's Bureau of Employment Security (now Employment and Training Administration) published a handbook, *Techniques for Estimating Unemployment*, so that comparable estimates of the unemployment rate could be produced among the States. This led, during the late 1950's, to the formulation of the "Handbook method," a series of computational steps designed to produce local employment and unemployment estimates. This method relied heavily on data derived from the unemployment insurance (UI) system. (See section on "Estimates for sub-State areas—the Handbook method.")

In 1972, the Bureau of Labor Statistics began to develop the concepts and methods to be used by States to estimate labor force, employment, and unemployment. In 1973, a new system for developing labor force estimates was introduced which combined the Handbook method with the concepts, definitions, and estimation controls from the Current Population Survey (CPS), the Bureau of Census survey sponsored by BLS used to measure the labor force status of individuals. The CPS estimates are based on a household survey sample selected in a way to provide unbiased estimates. (See chapter 1.)

Since 1976, State samples of the CPS have been increased in size several times to improve the quality of State labor force estimates. Also in 1976, the CPS was extended to all States as an estimation control. As a criterion for using the monthly CPS data directly for official publication of labor force estimates, BLS established a maximum expected coefficient of variation (CV) of 10 percent for unemployment assuming an unemployment rate of 6 percent. (The coefficient of variation of an estimate can be defined as the standard error of the estimate divided by the estimate.) Based on this criterion, monthly CPS data were used, beginning in 1978, for official statewide labor force estimates for the 10 largest States—California, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas—and for 2 sub-State areas—the Los Angeles-Long Beach Metropolitan Statistical Area and New York City.

In 1985, a State-based design for the CPS was fully implemented to incorporate the 1980 census information and to provide for improved reliability requirements for each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. North Carolina was added as another "direct-use" State, and the CV requirement for monthly unemployment was reduced to 8 percent for these 11 large States. For each of the 39 (non-direct-use) States and the District of Columbia, the reliability requirement was established at an 8 percent CV for annual average unemployment, assuming a 6-percent unemployment rate.

Until 1989, official monthly estimates for the non-direct-use States and sub-State areas were based on the Handbook method. Since 1989, estimates for these 39 States and the District of Columbia have been based on time series models developed by BLS and tested by State employment security agencies, using standardized procedures. Estimates for all other sub-State areas are based on the Handbook method, adjusted to annual State control totals. (See the sampling section of chapter 1.)

Over the years, other major improvements have been made to the UI database, an integral input to State and area estimation. The UI database project, conducted in 1976-78, standardized all UI claims data used in State and area labor force estimates, so that these data would be more consistent with the conceptual underpinnings of unemployment used in the CPS. The result of this project was the regular development, from computer files, of data on UI claimants, in the week including the 12th day of the month (the CPS reference week). These data are based on the claimants' State/county/city of residence and exclude those who had earnings from employment in the certification week.

Estimation Methodology

Estimates for States

The CPS is the direct source of monthly labor force data for 11 large States. For the 39 smaller States and the District of Columbia, monthly labor force estimates are developed using models which treat the observed monthly CPS estimate as the sum of a "signal" or (true labor force value) plus "noise" (error due to sampling only a portion of the population). The goal is to reduce the sampling variability in the CPS data by estimating the true labor force value, the CPS with its noise removed. This is done by modeling the true values by a time series regression with variable coefficients and the sampling error as a correlated noise component. Given these models, the Kalman filter algorithm is used to disaggregate the observed CPS into a "signal" and "noise" component.

Under this algorithm, the current model estimates are updated as new data become available each month. Under the model's assumptions, the Kalman filter provides optimal estimates of the current value of the "signal" using all available information. Estimates prior to the current period are not updated as new data become available. At the end of each year, however, the estimates are revised by processing the entire data series through a process called "smoothing," which uses the data both before and following a given month.

Using more than 10 years of data from three major sources (CPS, the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey, and UI data), two models were developed for each State—one to estimate the employment level and one to estimate the unemployment rate. Each State has separately determined models that have been specially tailored to its historical and current data.

Employment level models. The signal component of the employment level model consists of a time varying stochastic intercept, a base variable common to all models; other explanatory variables; and seasonal variables. The coefficients of the explanatory variables are time varying to reflect changing relationships between the explanatory variables.

The time varying intercept is a trend variable that accounts for long-run variation in employment not accounted for by the other variables in the model. The base variable for the employment level models is the statewide monthly estimate of workers on payrolls in nonfarm industries from the CES program. As a predictor variable, this estimate provides for the largest portion of the total employed estimate.

Other explanatory variables are included in the employment level models to account for workers that are either not covered or only partially covered by UI, including self-employed workers, unpaid family workers, private household workers, agricultural workers, and agricultural service workers. Additional seasonal variables are used in the models when it is recognized that, for given months, some variables are not sensitive enough to capture the seasonality of the series being estimated.

Unemployment rate models. These models are specified to estimate the unemployment rate rather than the level of unemployment. This was done because the unemployment rate can be more accurately modeled than the unemployment level. Like the employment model, the rate model includes time varying intercept and coefficients. The base variable for the unemployment rate models is the statewide UI claims rate. This rate is a relative measure of the number of workers who are currently collecting UI benefits and is defined in percentage terms as a ratio of State continued claims without earnings to total State nonfarm wage and salary payroll employment. Other explanatory variables include an employment-to-population (E/P) ratio and an entrant rate. The E/P ratio is used as a measure of labor market tightness. The entrant rate is included to account for unemployment of new entrants and reentrants into the labor force and is used to measure seasonal movements of the unemployment rate in a State.

Benchmarking. This process is a general statistical procedure used to adjust estimates to a control total. Each year, monthly State employment and unemployment estimates prepared by State employment security agencies using regression models are adjusted, or benchmarked, to the annual average CPS State estimates of employment and unemployment. The benchmarking process involves adjusting the time series of monthly estimates so that their annual average equals that of the CPS.

The goal of benchmarking is twofold: (1) To insure that the annual average of the final benchmarked series equals the CPS annual average, and (2) to preserve the pattern of the model series as much as possible. In practice, these two goals are conflicting, and some changes to the pattern of the time series are made to meet the first goal. The Denton benchmarking method—a statistical procedure that minimizes the changes to the time series pattern and resolves discontinuities, or breaks, between December and January

estimates—has been used since the introduction of model-based estimates in 1989.

Estimates for sub-State areas—the Handbook method

Until 1973, the Handbook method was the only means used to develop State and local area labor force and unemployment estimates. With the exception of the Los Angeles metropolitan area and New York City, it continues to be the method used for sub-State estimation. It is an effort to estimate unemployment for an area, comparable to what would be produced by a random sample of households in the area, using available information without the expense of a large labor force survey like the CPS. The Handbook presents a series of estimating "building blocks," where categories of unemployed workers are classified by their previous status. Three broad categories of unemployed persons are: (1) Those who were last employed in industries covered by State UI laws, (2) those who were last employed in noncovered industries, and (3) those who either entered the labor force for the first time or reentered after a period of separation.

Unemployment. In the current month, the estimate of unemployment is an aggregate of the estimates for each of the three building-block categories. The "covered" category consists of four unemployed worker groups: 1) Those who are currently collecting UI benefits, 2) those who have exhausted their benefits, 3) those who have been disqualified from receiving benefits because of the reason for their separation, and 4) those who have delayed filing for benefits.

Within the covered category, only the insured unemployed are obtained directly from an actual count of current UI claimants for the reference week. All other components in this and the other two covered categories are based on special estimating equations. The estimates of persons who have exhausted their benefits and those in a disqualified status are based upon the number actually counted in the current period, plus an estimate of those expected still to be unemployed from previous periods.

For the "noncovered" category, an estimate of unemployment is developed for each industry or class-of-worker subgroup, based primarily on the "State-covered unemployment rate" (the ratio of covered unemployment to covered employment) and the estimate of current employment for the subgroup.

The third category, "new entrants and reentrants into the labor force," cannot be estimated directly from UI statistics because unemployment for these persons is not immediately preceded by the period of employment required to receive UI benefits. Instead, total entrants into the labor force are estimated on the basis of the national historical relationship of entrants to the experienced unemployed and the experienced labor force. The Handbook estimate of entrants into the labor force is a function of: (1) The particular month of the year, (2) the level of the experienced unemployed, (3) the level of the experienced labor force, and (4) the youth proportion of the working-age population. The estimate of total entrants for a given month is derived from the following equation:

$$ENT = A(X+E) + BX$$

where:

ENT = total entrant unemployment
E = total employment
X = total experienced unemployment
A, B = synthetic factors incorporating both seasonal variations, and the assumed relationship between the proportion of youth in the working-age population and the historical relationship of entrants to either the experienced unemployed (B factor) or the experienced labor force (A factor).

Employment. The total employment estimate is based on data from several sources. The primary source is surveys of establishments either directly from the Federal-State CES survey or conducted by the States themselves. These are designed to produce estimates of the total number of employees on payrolls in nonfarm industries for the particular area.

These "place-of-work" employment estimates must be adjusted to refer to place-of-residence estimates, as in the CPS. Estimated adjustment factors for several categories of employment have been developed on the basis of employment relationships which existed at the time of the most recent decennial census. These factors are applied to the place-of-work employment estimates for the current period to obtain adjusted employment estimates, to which are added synthetically developed estimates for employment not represented in the establishment series—agricultural workers, nonfarm self-employed and unpaid family workers, and private household workers.

Sub-State adjustment for consistency and additivity. Each month, Handbook estimates are prepared for labor market areas that exhaust the entire State area. To obtain an estimate for a given area, a "Handbook share" is computed for that area which is defined as the ratio of that area's Handbook estimate to the sum of the Handbook estimates for all LMA's in the State. This ratio is then multiplied by the current, statewide estimate for each State—either the model-based estimate used for 39 States, or the CPS estimate used for the 11 direct-use States—to produce the final

adjusted LMA estimates:

$$U_a(t) = U_s(t) \cdot \left[\frac{UHB_a(t)}{\Sigma UHB_a(t)} \right]$$

where:

U = total unemployment
UHB = Handbook unemployment
a = area
s = State
t = time

Benchmark correction. At the end of each year, sub-State estimates are revised to incorporate any changes in the inputs, such as revisions in the place-of-work-based employment estimates, corrections in claims data, and updated historical relationships. These corrected estimates are then readjusted to sum to the revised (benchmarked) State estimates of employment and unemployment.

Producing estimates for parts of LMA's

Current labor force estimates at the sub-LMA level are required by several Federal programs. However, for areas this small, the data required to compute independent Handbook estimates are generally not available. Based on data availability, two alternative methods are used to disaggregate the LMA estimates to the subarea level.

The population-claims method is the preferred technique. If residence-based UI claims data are available for the subareas within the labor market area, the ratio of the subarea to the total number of claims within the LMA is used to disaggregate the Handbook estimate of experienced unemployed to the subarea level. The Handbook estimates of unemployed entrants are allocated based on the latest available census distribution of adult and teenage population groups. Employment is disaggregated using current population distributions prepared by the Bureau of the Census and weighted by each area's decennial census relative share of employment to population.

If the necessary UI claims data are not available, the census-share method is used. This method uses each subarea's decennial census share of total LMA employment and unemployment, respectively, in order to disaggregate Handbook employment and unemployment.

Uses and Limitations

Estimates of unemployment and the unemployment rate are used by Federal agencies to determine the eligibility of an area for benefits in various Federal programs. These include the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act (EUCA), the Emergency Food and Shelter Program (EFSP), the Public Works Program (PWP), the Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP), and Labor Surplus Area designation. Under JTPA, EFSP, PWP, and TEFAP, unemployment data are used to determine the distribution of funds to be allocated to each eligible area. In the case of the Labor Surplus Area designations, the data are used in the determination of area eligibility for benefits. Under EUCA, the State total unemployment rate is one of two triggers for paying extended unemployment benefits.

Labor force estimates for States and areas are based on sample survey and administrative data and thus are subject to sampling, nonsampling, and other types of error.

The annual CPS estimates used to benchmark monthly, statewide labor force estimates for the 39 States and the monthly CPS estimates used directly for 11 States and 2 areas are based on probability samples of households and are subject to both sampling and nonsampling errors. (See Limitations under chapter 1 for a discussion of errors in the CPS.)

Approximate error measures for annual average estimates of major labor force characteristics for State and sub-State areas are published in *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment.* These error estimates are developed from generalized variance functions which use CPS data for the areas and independently developed parameters. As with all sampling error tables produced for CPS State and area data, a number of approximations are required; as a result, the sampling errors from generalized variance functions should be interpreted with caution.

Estimates not directly derived from sample surveys are subject to errors resulting from the estimation processes used as well as the limitations of the data sources used. The error structure associated with these estimates is complex, and information on the magnitude of the overall errors is not available.

Document Separator

For Period 07/92

CALIFORNIA		Period	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
ORANGE COUNTY	PS060670	Jul 1992	1,379,450	1,295,355	84,095	6.1
KERN COUNTY	PS060400	Jul 1992	270,578	235,399	35,179	13.0
BUTTE COUNTY	PS060150	Jul 1992	82,843	73,978	8,865	10.7
FRESNO COUNTY	PS060220	Jul 1992	336,665	294,738	41,927	12.5
LOS ANGELES COUNTY	CN060370	Jul 1992	4,609,000	4,091,000	518,000	11.2
MERCED COUNTY	PS060600	Jul 1992	74,779	63,778	11,001	14.7
STANISLAUS COUNTY	PS061070	Jul 1992	188,116	162,791	25,325	13.5
ALAMEDA COUNTY	CN060010	Jul 1992	708,019	663,179	44,840	6.3
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY	CN060130	Jul 1992	437,521	408,470	29,051	6.6
VENTURA COUNTY	PS061220	Jul 1992	393,112	358,405	34,707	8.8
SHASTA COUNTY	PS061450	Jul 1992	69,704	61,951	7,753	11.1
RIVERSIDE COUNTY	CN060650	Jul 1992	503,579	433,095	70,484	14.0
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY	CN060710	Jul 1992	635,167	574,454	60,713	9.6
EL DORADO COUNTY	PA063750	Jul 1992	72,754	67,838	4,916	6.8
PLACER COUNTY	PS061500	Jul 1992	88,804	81,563	7,241	8.2
SACRAMENTO COUNTY	PS061350	Jul 1992	571,602	529,442	42,160	7.4
YOLO COUNTY	PS061400	Jul 1992	76,464	71,567	4,897	6.4
MONTEREY COUNTY	PS060620	Jul 1992	170,871	155,842	15,029	8.8
SAN DIEGO COUNTY	PS060850	Jul 1992	1,224,009	1,134,358	89,651	7.3
MARIN COUNTY	PS060550	Jul 1992	133,729	126,921	6,808	5.1
SAN FRANCISCO CITY/COUNTY	PS060900	Jul 1992	417,027	387,938	29,089	7.0
SAN MATEO COUNTY	PS061000	Jul 1992	372,268	352,623	19,645	5.3
SANTA CLARA COUNTY	CN060850	Jul 1992	848,633	793,772	54,861	6.5
SANTA BARBARA COUNTY	PS061010	Jul 1992	190,872	177,296	13,576	7.1
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY	PS061030	Jul 1992	153,118	142,268	10,850	7.1
SONOMA COUNTY	PS061060	Jul 1992	226,743	211,509	15,234	6.7

For Period 07/92

		Period	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY	PS061080	Jul 1992	217,414	190,358	27,056	12.4
NAPA COUNTY	PA063600	Jul 1992	59,972	55,703	4,269	7.1
SOLANO COUNTY	PS061050	Jul 1992	157,661	145,378	12,283	7.8
TULARE COUNTY	PS061210	Jul 1992	141,785	120,826	20,959	14.8
SUTTER COUNTY	PA065100	Jul 1992	33,374	28,108	5,266	15.8
YUBA COUNTY	CN061150	Jul 1992	22,634	19,477	3,157	13.9
ALPINE COUNTY	CN060030	Jul 1992	421	356	65	15.4
AMADOR COUNTY	CN060050	Jul 1992	12,244	11,214	1,030	8.4
CALAVERAS COUNTY	CN060090	Jul 1992	13,012	11,391	1,621	12.5
COLUSA COUNTY	CN060110	Jul 1992	9,384	8,407	977	10.4
DEL NORTE COUNTY	CN060150	Jul 1992	9,928	8,600	1,328	13.4
GLENN COUNTY	CN060210	Jul 1992	11,702	9,510	2,192	18.7
HUMBOLDT COUNTY	PS060300	Jul 1992	53,796	48,671	5,125	9.5
IMPERIAL COUNTY	PS060350	Jul 1992	56,345	38,024	18,321	32.5
INYO COUNTY	CN060270	Jul 1992	6,549	5,867	682	10.4
KINGS COUNTY	PA062730	Jul 1992	39,152	33,958	5,194	13.3
LAKE COUNTY	CN060330	Jul 1992	19,942	17,416	2,526	12.7
LASSEN COUNTY	CN060350	Jul 1992	10,816	9,895	921	8.5
MADERA COUNTY	PA064200	Jul 1992	43,550	37,267	6,283	14.4
MARIPOSA COUNTY	CN060430	Jul 1992	9,056	8,547	509	5.6
MENDOCINO COUNTY	PA063550	Jul 1992	38,011	33,865	4,146	10.9
MODOC COUNTY	CN060490	Jul 1992	3,457	3,091	366	10.6
MONO COUNTY	CN060510	Jul 1992	4,601	3,982	619	13.5
NEVADA COUNTY	PA065000	Jul 1992	38,307	35,060	3,247	8.5
PLUMAS COUNTY	CN060630	Jul 1992	9,136	8,262	874	9.6
SAN BENITO COUNTY	CN060690	Jul 1992	20,727	17,911	2,816	13.6
SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY	PS060950	Jul 1992	109,399	102,029	7,370	6.7

For Period 07/92

		Period	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
SIERRA COUNTY	CN060910	Jul 1992	1,936	1,802	134	6.9
SISKIYOU COUNTY	CN060930	Jul 1992	20,317	17,925	2,392	11.8
TEHAMA COUNTY	CN061030	Jul 1992	18,477	15,768	2,709	14.7
TRINITY COUNTY	CN061050	Jul 1992	5,274	4,582	692	13.1
TUOLUMNE COUNTY	CN061090	Jul 1992	21,786	19,811	1,975	9.1

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		Period	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
ALABAMA						
ANNISTON, AL MSA	SM045000	Feb 1992	51,954	47,741	4,213	8.1
		Jul 1992	52,833	47,933	4,900	9.3
		Feb 1993	52,401	47,641	4,760	9.1
MOBILE, AL MSA	SM516000	Feb 1992	223,639	212,641 206,128	17,511	7.8
		Jul 1992	232,703	212,114	20,589	8.8
		Feb 1993	229,446	210,357	19,089	8.3
CALIFORNIA						
ANAHEIM-SANTA ANA, CA PMSA	SM036000	Feb 1992	1,344,550	1,294,663 1,269,994	74,556	5.5
		Jul 1992	1,379,450	1,295,355	84,095	6.1
		Feb 1993	1,385,906	1,295,449	90,457	6.5
OAKLAND, CA PMSA	SM577500	Feb 1992	1,110,110	1,069,991 1,042,731	67,379	6.1
		Jul 1992	1,145,540	1,071,649	73,891	6.5
		Feb 1993	1,130,881	1,053,898	76,983	6.8
SAN DIEGO, CA MSA	SM732000	Feb 1992	1,183,167	1,134,135 1,103,025	80,142	6.8
		Jul 1992	1,224,009	1,134,358	89,651	7.3
		Feb 1993	1,201,105	1,106,003	95,102	7.9
SAN FRANCISCO, CA PMSA	SM736000	Feb 1992	884,253	866,777 836,047	48,206	5.5
		Jul 1992	923,025	867,483	55,542	6.0
		Feb 1993	884,918	829,511	55,407	6.3
VALLEJO-FAIRFIELD-NAPA, CA PMSA	SM872000	Feb 1992	204,299	201,159 187,434	16,865	8.3
		Jul 1992	217,633	201,081	16,552	7.6
		Feb 1993	214,125	193,539	20,586	9.6
FLORIDA						
JACKSONVILLE, FL MSA	SM360000	Feb 1992	465,134	461,61 428,548	36,586	7.9
		Jul 1992	496,891	460,732	36,159	7.3
		Feb 1993	466,098	437,821	28,277	6.1

BLS Data

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		Period	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
MIAMI-HIALEAH, FL PMSA	SM500000	Feb 1992	951,198	847,952	103,246	10.9
		Jul 1992	1,004,498	899,242	105,256	10.5
		Feb 1993	982,622	904,143	78,479	8.0
ORLANDO, FL MSA	SM596000	Feb 1992	629,499	~~581,228~~ 626,115	48,271	7.7
		Jul 1992	678,910	626,146	52,764	7.8
		Feb 1993	673,909	632,351	41,558	6.2
PENSACOLA, FL MSA	SM608000	Feb 1992	150,006	~~139,342~~ 149,962	10,664	7.1
		Jul 1992	159,792	149,912	9,880	6.2
		Feb 1993	156,502	147,953	8,549	5.5
HAWAII						
HONOLULU, HI MSA	SM332000	Feb 1992	403,773	391,846 392,898	11,927	3.0
		Jul 1992	407,433	392,603	14,830	3.6
		Feb 1993	406,413	392,172	14,241	3.5
ILLINOIS						
CHICAGO, IL PMSA	SM160000	Feb 1992	3,256,491	2,984,650 3,069,278	271,841	8.3
		Jul 1992	3,326,824	3,065,714	261,110	7.8
		Feb 1993	3,196,776	2,937,760	259,016	8.1
MARYLAND						
ST. MARYS COUNTY	PA240650	Feb 1992	45,501	~~42,643~~ 47,303	2,858	6.3
		Jul 1992	50,268	47,164	3,104	6.2
		Feb 1993	47,703	45,081	2,622	5.5
MASSACHUSETTS						
BOSTON, MA PMSA	SM112000	Feb 1992	1,541,500	1,431,335 1,908,402	110,165	7.1
		Jul 1992	1,573,539	1,451,034	122,505	7.8
		Feb 1993	1,538,961	1,430,895	108,066	7.0
LAWRENCE-HAVERHILL, MA-NH PMSA	SM416000	Feb 1992	186,785	169,231	17,554	9.4
		Jul 1992	189,186	169,890	19,296	10.2

		Period	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
LAWRENCE-HAVERHILL, MA-NH PMSA(cont.)	SM416000	Feb 1993	194,600	175,573	19,027	9.8
LOWELL, MA-NH PMSA	SM456000	Feb 1992	147,902	134,847	13,055	8.8
Salem-Lowell 1,908,402		Jul 1992	152,596	136,686	15,910	10.4
		Feb 1993	148,204	134,148	14,056	9.5
SALEM-GLOUCESTER, MA PMSA	SM709000	Feb 1992	157,831	146,108	11,723	7.4
		Jul 1992	163,908	151,359	12,549	7.7
		Feb 1993	158,627	146,802	11,825	7.5
ICHIGAN						
MARQUETTE COUNTY	PA261650	Feb 1992	31,919	28,632	3,287	10.3
		Jul 1992	31,790	29,045	2,745	8.6
		Feb 1993	31,869	29,240	2,629	8.2
ISSISSIPPI						
LAUDERDALE COUNTY	PA280350	Feb 1992	35,300	32,842	2,458	7.0
		Jul 1992	36,628	33,821	2,807	7.7
		Feb 1993	34,799	32,962	1,837	5.3
EW YORK						
NEW YORK, NY PMSA	SM560000	Feb 1992	3,906,427	3,506,406	400,021	10.2
		Jul 1992	4,027,708	3,577,472	450,236	11.2
		Feb 1993	4,002,924	3,587,361	415,563	10.4
OHIO						
LICKING COUNTY	PA390200	Feb 1992	66,386	~~61,172~~ 64,529	5,214	7.9
		Jul 1992	68,743	64,413	4,330	6.3
		Feb 1993	66,046	61,214	4,832	7.3
DAYTON-SPRINGFIELD, OH MSA	SM200000	Feb 1992	472,674	440,056	32,618	6.9
		Jul 1992	490,734	459,702	31,032	6.3
		Feb 1993	469,698	438,822	30,876	6.6
PENNSYLVANIA						

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		Period	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
PHILADELPHIA, PA-NJ PMSA	SM616000	Feb 1992	2,443,705	2,255,001	188,704	7.7
		Jul 1992	2,466,762	2,271,852	194,910	7.9
		Feb 1993	2,417,256	2,229,710	187,546	7.8
DUTH CAROLINA						
CHARLESTON, SC MSA	SM144000	Feb 1992	241,315	225,571	15,744	6.5
		Jul 1992	259,007	243,437	15,570	6.0
		Feb 1993	239,195	225,114	14,081	5.9
EXAS						
DALLAS, TX PMSA	SM192000	Feb 1992	1,451,982	1,345,061	106,921	7.4
		Jul 1992	1,472,707	1,372,540	100,167	6.8
		Feb 1993	1,452,935	1,348,807	104,128	7.2
IRGINIA						
NORFOLK-VIRGINIA BEACH-NEWPORT NEWS, VA MSA	SM572000	Feb 1992	653,110	604,494	48,616	7.4
		Jul 1992	692,552	641,445	51,107	7.4
		Feb 1993	656,869	617,340	39,529	6.0
FAUQUIER COUNTY	CN510610	Feb 1992	28,488	26,480	2,008	7.0
		Jul 1992	29,945	28,493	1,452	4.8
		Feb 1993	27,115	25,953	1,162	4.3

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Chapter 4. Measurement of Unemployment in States and Local Areas

Unemployment estimates for States and local areas are key indicators of local economic conditions. These estimates, which are produced by State employment security agencies, are used by State and local governments for planning and budgetary purposes and as determinants of the need for local employment and training services and programs. Local area unemployment estimates are also used to determine the eligibility of an area for benefits in various Federal assistance programs.

Under the Federal-State cooperative program, the Department of Labor develops the concepts, definitions, and technical procedures which are used by State agencies for the preparation of labor force and unemployment estimates. Currently, monthly estimates of employment and unemployment are prepared in State agencies for some 5,400 geographic areas, which include all States, labor market areas (LMA's), and counties and cities having a population of 25,000 or more.

Background

Unemployment estimates have been developed for LMA's for over 40 years. The program began during World War II under the War Manpower Commission to identify areas where labor market imbalance was created as a result of an inadequate labor supply, material shortages, and transportation difficulties. After the war, emphasis was placed on identifying areas of labor surplus, and the program of classifying areas in accordance with severity of unemployment was established.

In 1950, the Department of Labor's Bureau of Employment Security (now Employment and Training Administration) published a handbook, *Techniques for Estimating Unemployment*, so that comparable estimates of the unemployment rate could be produced among the States. This led, during the late 1950's, to the formulation of the "Handbook method," a series of computational steps designed to produce local employment and unemployment estimates. This method relied heavily on data derived from the unemployment insurance (UI) system. (See section on "Estimates for sub-State areas—the Handbook method.")

In 1972, the Bureau of Labor Statistics began to develop the concepts and methods to be used by States to estimate labor force, employment, and unemployment. In 1973, a new system for developing labor force estimates was introduced which combined the Handbook method with the concepts, definitions, and estimation controls from the Current Population Survey (CPS), the Bureau of Census survey sponsored by BLS used to measure the labor force status of individuals. The CPS estimates are based on a household survey sample selected in a way to provide unbiased estimates. (See chapter 1.)

Since 1976, State samples of the CPS have been increased in size several times to improve the quality of State labor force estimates. Also in 1976, the CPS was extended to all States as an estimation control. As a criterion for using the monthly CPS data directly for official publication of labor force estimates, BLS established a maximum expected coefficient of variation (CV) of 10 percent for unemployment assuming an unemployment rate of 6 percent. (The coefficient of variation of an estimate can be defined as the standard error of the estimate divided by the estimate.) Based on this criterion, monthly CPS data were used, beginning in 1978, for official statewide labor force estimates for the 10 largest States—California, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas—and for 2 sub-State areas—the Los Angeles-Long Beach Metropolitan Statistical Area and New York City.

In 1985, a State-based design for the CPS was fully implemented to incorporate the 1980 census information and to provide for improved reliability requirements for each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. North Carolina was added as another "direct-use" State, and the CV requirement for monthly unemployment was reduced to 8 percent for these 11 large States. For each of the 39 (non-direct-use) States and the District of Columbia, the reliability requirement was established at an 8 percent CV for annual average unemployment, assuming a 6-percent unemployment rate.

Until 1989, official monthly estimates for the non-direct-use States and sub-State areas were based on the Handbook method. Since 1989, estimates for these 39 States and the District of Columbia have been based on time series models developed by BLS and tested by State employment security agencies, using standardized procedures. Estimates for all other sub-State areas are based on the Handbook method, adjusted to annual State control totals. (See the sampling section of chapter 1.)

Over the years, other major improvements have been made to the UI database, an integral input to State and area estimation. The UI database project, conducted in 1976-78, standardized all UI claims data used in State and area labor force estimates, so that these data would be more consistent with the conceptual underpinnings of unemployment used in the CPS. The result of this project was the regular development, from computer files, of data on UI claimants, in the week including the 12th day of the month (the CPS reference week). These data are based on the claimants' State/county/city of residence and exclude those who had earnings from employment in the certification week.

Estimation Methodology

Estimates for States

The CPS is the direct source of monthly labor force data for 11 large States. For the 39 smaller States and the District of Columbia, monthly labor force estimates are developed using models which treat the observed monthly CPS estimate as the sum of a "signal" or (true labor force value) plus "noise" (error due to sampling only a portion of the population). The goal is to reduce the sampling variability in the CPS data by estimating the true labor force value, the CPS with its noise removed. This is done by modeling the true values by a time series regression with variable coefficients and the sampling error as a correlated noise component. Given these models, the Kalman filter algorithm is used to disaggregate the observed CPS into a "signal" and "noise" component.

Under this algorithm, the current model estimates are updated as new data become available each month. Under the model's assumptions, the Kalman filter provides optimal estimates of the current value of the "signal" using all available information. Estimates prior to the current period are not updated as new data become available. At the end of each year, however, the estimates are revised by processing the entire data series through a process called "smoothing," which uses the data both before and following a given month.

Using more than 10 years of data from three major sources (CPS, the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey, and UI data), two models were developed for each State—one to estimate the employment level and one to estimate the unemployment rate. Each State has separately determined models that have been specially tailored to its historical and current data.

Employment level models. The signal component of the employment level model consists of a time varying stochastic intercept, a base variable common to all models; other explanatory variables; and seasonal variables. The coefficients of the explanatory variables are time varying to reflect changing relationships between the explanatory variables.

The time varying intercept is a trend variable that accounts for long-run variation in employment not accounted for by the other variables in the model. The base variable for the employment level models is the statewide monthly estimate of workers on payrolls in nonfarm industries from the CES program. As a predictor variable, this estimate provides for the largest portion of the total employed estimate.

Other explanatory variables are included in the employment level models to account for workers that are either not covered or only partially covered by UI, including self-employed workers, unpaid family workers, private household workers, agricultural workers, and agricultural service workers. Additional seasonal variables are used in the models when it is recognized that, for given months, some variables are not sensitive enough to capture the seasonality of the series being estimated.

Unemployment rate models. These models are specified to estimate the unemployment rate rather than the level of unemployment. This was done because the unemployment rate can be more accurately modeled than the unemployment level. Like the employment model, the rate model includes time varying intercept and coefficients. The base variable for the unemployment rate models is the statewide UI claims rate. This rate is a relative measure of the number of workers who are currently collecting UI benefits and is defined in percentage terms as a ratio of State continued claims without earnings to total State nonfarm wage and salary payroll employment. Other explanatory variables include an employment-to-population (E/P) ratio and an entrant rate. The E/P ratio is used as a measure of labor market tightness. The entrant rate is included to account for unemployment of new entrants and reentrants into the labor force and is used to measure seasonal movements of the unemployment rate in a State.

Benchmarking. This process is a general statistical procedure used to adjust estimates to a control total. Each year, monthly State employment and unemployment estimates prepared by State employment security agencies using regression models are adjusted, or benchmarked, to the annual average CPS State estimates of employment and unemployment. The benchmarking process involves adjusting the time series of monthly estimates so that their annual average equals that of the CPS.

The goal of benchmarking is twofold: (1) To insure that the annual average of the final benchmarked series equals the CPS annual average, and (2) to preserve the pattern of the model series as much as possible. In practice, these two goals are conflicting, and some changes to the pattern of the time series are made to meet the first goal. The Denton benchmarking method—a statistical procedure that minimizes the changes to the time series pattern and resolves discontinuities, or breaks, between December and January

estimates—has been used since the introduction of model-based estimates in 1989.

Estimates for sub-State areas—the Handbook method

Until 1973, the Handbook method was the only means used to develop State and local area labor force and unemployment estimates. With the exception of the Los Angeles metropolitan area and New York City, it continues to be the method used for sub-State estimation. It is an effort to estimate unemployment for an area, comparable to what would be produced by a random sample of households in the area, using available information without the expense of a large labor force survey like the CPS. The Handbook presents a series of estimating "building blocks," where categories of unemployed workers are classified by their previous status. Three broad categories of unemployed persons are: (1) Those who were last employed in industries covered by State UI laws, (2) those who were last employed in noncovered industries, and (3) those who either entered the labor force for the first time or reentered after a period of separation.

Unemployment. In the current month, the estimate of unemployment is an aggregate of the estimates for each of the three building-block categories. The "covered" category consists of four unemployed worker groups: 1) Those who are currently collecting UI benefits, 2) those who have exhausted their benefits, 3) those who have been disqualified from receiving benefits because of the reason for their separation, and 4) those who have delayed filing for benefits.

Within the covered category, only the insured unemployed are obtained directly from an actual count of current UI claimants for the reference week. All other components in this and the other two covered categories are based on special estimating equations. The estimates of persons who have exhausted their benefits and those in a disqualified status are based upon the number actually counted in the current period, plus an estimate of those expected still to be unemployed from previous periods.

For the "noncovered" category, an estimate of unemployment is developed for each industry or class-of-worker subgroup, based primarily on the "State-covered unemployment rate" (the ratio of covered unemployment to covered employment) and the estimate of current employment for the subgroup.

The third category, "new entrants and reentrants into the labor force," cannot be estimated directly from UI statistics because unemployment for these persons is not immediately preceded by the period of employment required to receive UI benefits. Instead, total entrants into the labor force are estimated on the basis of the national historical relationship of entrants to the experienced unemployed and the experienced labor force. The Handbook estimate of entrants into the labor force is a function of: (1) The particular month of the year, (2) the level of the experienced unemployed, (3) the level of the experienced labor force, and (4) the youth proportion of the working-age population. The estimate of total entrants for a given month is derived from the following equation:

$$ENT = A(X+E) + BX$$

where:

ENT = total entrant unemployment
E = total employment
X = total experienced unemployment
A, B = synthetic factors incorporating both seasonal variations, and the assumed relationship between the proportion of youth in the working-age population and the historical relationship of entrants to either the experienced unemployed (B factor) or the experienced labor force (A factor).

Employment. The total employment estimate is based on data from several sources. The primary source is surveys of establishments either directly from the Federal-State CES survey or conducted by the States themselves. These are designed to produce estimates of the total number of employees on payrolls in nonfarm industries for the particular area.

These "place-of-work" employment estimates must be adjusted to refer to place-of-residence estimates, as in the CPS. Estimated adjustment factors for several categories of employment have been developed on the basis of employment relationships which existed at the time of the most recent decennial census. These factors are applied to the place-of-work employment estimates for the current period to obtain adjusted employment estimates, to which are added synthetically developed estimates for employment not represented in the establishment series—agricultural workers, nonfarm self-employed and unpaid family workers, and private household workers.

Sub-State adjustment for consistency and additivity. Each month, Handbook estimates are prepared for labor market areas that exhaust the entire State area. To obtain an estimate for a given area, a "Handbook share" is computed for that area which is defined as the ratio of that area's Handbook estimate to the sum of the Handbook estimates for all LMA's in the State. This ratio is then multiplied by the current, statewide estimate for each State—either the model-based estimate used for 39 States, or the CPS estimate used for the 11 direct-use States—to produce the final

adjusted LMA estimates:

$$U_a(t) = U_s(t) \cdot \left[\frac{UHB_a(t)}{\Sigma UHB_a(t)} \right]$$

where:

U = total unemployment
UHB = Handbook unemployment
a = area
s = State
t = time

Benchmark correction. At the end of each year, sub-State estimates are revised to incorporate any changes in the inputs, such as revisions in the place-of-work-based employment estimates, corrections in claims data, and updated historical relationships. These corrected estimates are then readjusted to sum to the revised (benchmarked) State estimates of employment and unemployment.

Producing estimates for parts of LMA's

Current labor force estimates at the sub-LMA level are required by several Federal programs. However, for areas this small, the data required to compute independent Handbook estimates are generally not available. Based on data availability, two alternative methods are used to disaggregate the LMA estimates to the subarea level.

The population-claims method is the preferred technique. If residence-based UI claims data are available for the subareas within the labor market area, the ratio of the subarea to the total number of claims within the LMA is used to disaggregate the Handbook estimate of experienced unemployed to the subarea level. The Handbook estimates of unemployed entrants are allocated based on the latest available census distribution of adult and teenage population groups. Employment is disaggregated using current population distributions prepared by the Bureau of the Census and weighted by each area's decennial census relative share of employment to population.

If the necessary UI claims data are not available, the census-share method is used. This method uses each subarea's decennial census share of total LMA employment and unemployment, respectively, in order to disaggregate Handbook employment and unemployment.

Uses and Limitations

Estimates of unemployment and the unemployment rate are used by Federal agencies to determine the eligibility of an area for benefits in various Federal programs. These include the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act (EUCA), the Emergency Food and Shelter Program (EFSP), the Public Works Program (PWP), the Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP), and Labor Surplus Area designation. Under JTPA, EFSP, PWP, and TEFAP, unemployment data are used to determine the distribution of funds to be allocated to each eligible area. In the case of the Labor Surplus Area designations, the data are used in the determination of area eligibility for benefits. Under EUCA, the State total unemployment rate is one of two triggers for paying extended unemployment benefits.

Labor force estimates for States and areas are based on sample survey and administrative data and thus are subject to sampling, nonsampling, and other types of error.

The annual CPS estimates used to benchmark monthly, statewide labor force estimates for the 39 States and the monthly CPS estimates used directly for 11 States and 2 areas are based on probability samples of households and are subject to both sampling and nonsampling errors. (See Limitations under chapter 1 for a discussion of errors in the CPS.)

Approximate error measures for annual average estimates of major labor force characteristics for State and sub-State areas are published in *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment.* These error estimates are developed from generalized variance functions which use CPS data for the areas and independently developed parameters. As with all sampling error tables produced for CPS State and area data, a number of approximations are required; as a result, the sampling errors from generalized variance functions should be interpreted with caution.

Estimates not directly derived from sample surveys are subject to errors resulting from the estimation processes used as well as the limitations of the data sources used. The error structure associated with these estimates is complex, and information on the magnitude of the overall errors is not available.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS DIVISION

2 MASSACHUSETTS AVE, N.E. SUITE 4675

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20212

VOICE NUMBER: 202-606-6391

FAX NUMBER: 202-606-6459

SENT BY: Susan Shank

SENT TO: Dave Henry
Base Closure Comm.

RECEIVING FAX NUMBER: (703) 696-0550

COMMENTS: Here are the data that you requested for the 31 base closure areas. All these data are provisional and may be revised later this month. (see NOTE)
Calif. county data are not ready yet. Hope to have them later today.

10 PAGES FOLLOW THIS TRANSMITTAL SHEET

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET

Economic Data--31 Major Bases

Service	Installation	Economic Area	FIPS	EMPLOYMENT
ARMY	FORT MCCLELLAN	ANNISTON, AL (MSA)	450	47,968
	VINT HILL FARMS	FAUQUIER CO., VA	51.61	28,559
NAVY	NAVAL STATION MOBILE	MOBILE,AL (MSA)	5160	212,641
	MARE ISLAND NAVAL STATION	VALLEJO-FAIRFIELD-NAPA,CA (PMSA)	8720	201,159
	MC AIR STATION EL TORO	ANAHEIM-SANTA ANA, CA (PMSA)	360	1,294,665
	NAS ALAMEDA	OAKLAND,CA (PMSA)	5775	1,069,991
	NA DEPOT ALAMEDA	OAKLAND,CA (PMSA)	5775	1,069,991
	NAVAL HOSPITAL OAKLAND	OAKLAND,CA (PMSA)	5775	1,069,991
	NS TREASURE ISLAND	SAN FRAN.,CA (PMSA)	7360	866,771
	NS CENTER OAKLAND	OAKLAND,CA (PMSA)	5775	1,069,991
	NTC SAN DIEGO	SAN DIEGO,CA (PMSA)	7320	1,134,135
	NAS CECIL FIELD	JACKSONVILLE,FL (MSA)	3600	461,181
	NAD PENSACOLA	PENSACOLA,FL (MSA)	6080	149,962
	NTC ORLANDO	ORLANDO,FL (MSA)	5960	626,115
	NAS BARBERS POINT	HONOLULU,HI (MSA)	3320	392,898
	NAS GLENVIEW	CHICAGO,IL (PMSA)	1600	3,069,278
	N ELECT. SEC ST INIGOES	ST MARYS CO,MD	24.37	47,303
	NAS MERIDIAN	LAUDERDALE CO,MS	28.75	33,803
	NAS S. WEYMOUTH 3 PMSAs	BOSTON-LAWRENCE-SALEM-LOWELL,M(PMSA	1123	1,908,402
	NS STATEN ISLAND	NEW YORK,NY (PMSA)	5600	3,577,472
	AS OFFICE PHILADELPHIA	PHIL,PA-NJ (PMSA)	5600	2,273,208
	CHARLESTON N SHIPYARD	CHARLESTON, SC (MSA)	1440	243,376
	NS CHARLESTON	CHARLESTON, SC (MAS)	1440	243,376
	NAS DALLAS	DALLAS,TX (PMSA)	1920	1,377,069
	NAD NORFOLK	NORFOLK-VA BEACH-NEWP NEWS,VA (PMSA)	5720	640,790
AF	HOMESTEAD	MIAMI-HIA,FL (PMSA)	5000	898,313
	K.I.SAWYER	MARQUETTE CO, ~~OH~~ MI	26.103	29,109
	NEWARK AFB	LICKING CO,OH	39.89	64,529
	O'HARE INT. AFRS	CHICAGO, IL (PMSA)	1600	3,069,278
DLA	D ELECT SC, DAYTON	DAYTON-SPRINGFIELD, OH (MSA)	2000	459,763
	DEF PER SC PHILA.	PHILA,PA-NJ (PMSA)	6160	2,273,208

NOTE: The data provided in the attachment are provisional and do not reflect the full range of usual annual revisions to series. These annual revisions have been delayed, pending a decision on incorporating an adjustment for the decennial census undercount of population to the independent population controls used in the Current Population Survey (CPS). At this time, the CPS population controls continue to be based on 1980 census data extrapolated to the present, and reflect revisions incorporating independent administrative data on births, deaths, and migration through July 1989. Upon resolution of this issue, **all State and area labor force estimates for 1990 to date will be subject to revision.**

State LAUS Estimates:

For the 11 largest States--California, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas--where the CPS sample is sufficiently large to provide reliable monthly estimates directly, data do not incorporate revised independent population controls. Seasonally adjusted data for 1988 and later are based on factors derived from data through 1992 using the current (that is, non-revised) population controls. Both the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted series may be subject to further revision.

For the remaining 39 States and the District of Columbia, monthly estimates are produced based on regression techniques which combine data from the CPS, the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program, and unemployment insurance (UI) statistics. The State estimates for 1993 reflect revised historical CES and UI inputs, only. Official data for 1992 have not been benchmarked to the CPS annual average. Thus, the average of the 12 monthly State estimates does not equal the CPS annual average. Until resolution of the population issue, the official LAUS series for these States are the previously published monthly series. Seasonal adjustment factors for July 1992 and later are those generated in mid-1992, reflecting the seasonal experience through June 1992. These provisional 1993 estimates are not strictly comparable to data for earlier years.

CPS Annual Average Estimates:

Annual average estimates of employment and unemployment from the CPS are subject to revision, pending the decision on the undercount adjustment. However, the unemployment rate will not be affected except in the case of rounding.

Sub-state Areas:

Because of the provisional nature of the State estimates (described above) and the adjustment of all sub-state areas to the State estimates of employment and unemployment, data for sub-state areas for 1990 on are subject to revision. The 1993 estimates are comparable across areas but not with earlier years. This is especially the case for counties and cities disaggregated from larger areas using decennial census data, which, beginning with January 1993, have been updated to a 1990 basis .

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04/30/93 5:02 p.m. LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS Page 1

		Period	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	ge 2 loyment r	Rate
ALABAMA							5	10.9
ANNISTON, AL MSA	SM045000	Feb 1992	51,954	47,741	4,213	8.1	6	10.5
		Jul 1992	52,833	47,933	4,900	9.3	9	8.0
		Feb 1993	52,401	47,641	4,760	9.1	1	7.7
MOBILE, AL MSA	SM516000	Feb 1992	223,639	206,128	17,511	7.8	4	7.8
		Jul 1992	232,703	212,114	20,589	8.8	8	6.2
		Feb 1993	229,446	210,357	19,089	8.3	4	7.1
CALIFORNIA							0	6.2
ANAHEIM-SANTA ANA, CA PMSA	SM036000	Feb 1992	1,344,550	1,269,994	74,556	5.5	9	5.5
		Jul 1992	1,379,450	1,295,355	84,095	6.1		
		Feb 1993	1,385,906	1,295,449	90,457	6.5	7	3.0
OAKLAND, CA PMSA	SM577500	Feb 1992	1,110,110	1,042,731	67,379	6.1	0	3.6
		Jul 1992	1,145,540	1,071,649	73,891	6.5	1	3.5
		Feb 1993	1,130,881	1,053,898	76,983	6.8		
SAN DIEGO, CA MSA	SM732000	Feb 1992	1,183,167	1,103,025	80,142	6.8	1	8.3
		Jul 1992	1,224,009	1,134,358	89,651	7.3	0	7.8
		Feb 1993	1,201,105	1,106,003	95,102	7.9	5	8.1
SAN FRANCISCO, CA PMSA	SM736000	Feb 1992	884,253	836,047	48,206	5.5		
		Jul 1992	923,025	867,483	55,542	6.0	3	6.3
		Feb 1993	884,918	829,511	55,407	6.3	4	6.2
VALLEJO-FAIRFIELD-NAPA, CA PMSA	SM872000	Feb 1992	204,299	187,434	16,865	8.3	2	5.5
		Jul 1992	217,633	201,081	16,552	7.6		
		Feb 1993	214,125	193,539	20,586	9.6	5	7.1
FLORIDA							5	7.8
JACKSONVILLE, FL MSA	SM360000	Feb 1992	465,134	428,548	36,586	7.9	5	7.0
		Jul 1992	496,891	460,732	36,159	7.3	4	9.4
		Feb 1993	466,098	437,821	28,277	6.1	5	10.2

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LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
LISTING FOR DAVE HENRY, BASE CLOSING COMMISSION

		Period	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
ANNISTON, AL MSA	SM045000	Jul 1992	52,963	48,160	4,803	9.1
		Avg 1992	52,443	48,099	4,344	8.3
LOS ANGELES-LONG BEACH, CA PMSA	SM448000	Jul 1992	4,609,000	4,091,000	518,000	11.2
		Avg 1992	4,535,300	4,099,100	436,100	9.6
RIVERSIDE-SAN BERNARDINO, CA PMSA	SM678000	Jul 1992	1,155,435	1,024,319	131,116	11.3
		Avg 1992	1,137,617	1,012,445	125,172	11.0
SACRAMENTO, CA MSA	SM692000	Jul 1992	799,736	740,996	58,740	7.3
		Avg 1992	784,443	722,487	61,956	7.9
SAN DIEGO, CA MSA	SM732000	Jul 1992	1,215,788	1,126,118	89,670	7.4
		Avg 1992	1,195,619	1,107,177	88,442	7.4
SANTA CRUZ, CA PMSA	SM748500	Jul 1992	151,111	140,200	10,911	7.2
		Avg 1992	144,502	131,164	13,338	9.2
DENVER, CO PMSA	SM208000	Jul 1992	900,167	845,312	54,855	6.1
		Avg 1992	890,231	839,740	50,491	5.7
JACKSONVILLE, FL MSA	SM360000	Jul 1992	488,224	452,133	36,091	7.4
		Avg 1992	470,430	437,375	33,055	7.0
ALBANY, GA MSA	SM012000	Jul 1992	54,971	49,363	5,608	10.2
		Avg 1992	54,419	49,733	4,686	8.6
ATLANTA, GA MSA	SM052000	Jul 1992	1,549,199	1,433,893	115,306	7.4
		Avg 1992	1,534,846	1,435,725	99,121	6.5
MACON-WARNER ROBINS, GA MSA	SM468000	Jul 1992	132,229	123,014	9,215	7.0
		Avg 1992	131,850	123,518	8,332	6.3
LAKE COUNTY	PS170350	Jul 1992	337,549	321,100	16,449	4.9
		Avg 1992	332,050	315,960	16,090	4.8
LOUISVILLE, KY-IN MSA	SM452000	Jul 1992	524,635	494,812	29,823	5.7
		Avg 1992	514,049	484,525	29,524	5.7
BOSTON, MA PMSA	SM112000	Jul 1992	1,564,287	1,441,836	122,451	7.8

LISTING FOR DAVE HENRY, BASE CLOSING COMMISSION

		Period	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
BOSTON, MA PMSA(cont.)	SM112000	Avg 1992	1,532,370	1,418,160	114,210	7.5
SPRINGFIELD, MA MSA	SM800000	Jul 1992	255,940	232,708	23,232	9.1
		Avg 1992	252,569	229,826	22,743	9.0
BILOXI-GULFPORT, MS MSA	SM092000	Jul 1992	91,413	83,920	7,493	8.2
		Avg 1992	89,197	83,040	6,157	6.9
PORTSMOUTH-DOVER-ROCHESTER, NH-ME MSA	SM645000	Jul 1992	139,584	131,555	8,029	5.8
		Avg 1992	139,090	131,388	7,702	5.5
CLINTON COUNTY	PA361800	Jul 1992	37,870	34,604	3,266	8.6
		Avg 1992	36,922	33,615	3,307	9.0
CRAVEN COUNTY	PA370850	Jul 1992	34,406	32,007	2,399	7.0
		Avg 1992	32,398	30,192	2,206	6.8
GRAND FORKS, ND MSA	SM298500	Jul 1992	34,525	33,088	1,437	4.2
		Avg 1992	34,646	33,291	1,355	3.9
COLUMBUS, OH MSA	SM184000	Jul 1992	781,667	740,210	41,457	5.3
		Avg 1992	761,091	720,593	40,498	5.3
DAYTON-SPRINGFIELD, OH MSA	SM200000	Jul 1992	488,493	457,486	31,007	6.3
		Avg 1992	477,114	446,314	30,800	6.5
LORAIN-ELYRIA, OH PMSA	SM444000	Jul 1992	127,984	116,040	11,944	9.3
		Avg 1992	124,898	112,554	12,344	9.9
OKLAHOMA CITY, OK MSA	SM588000	Jul 1992	502,981	479,429	23,552	4.7
		Avg 1992	492,182	467,524	24,658	5.0
HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE, PA MSA	SM324000	Jul 1992	346,322	327,762	18,560	5.4
		Avg 1992	342,912	324,456	18,456	5.4
CAMBRIA COUNTY	PA420250	Jul 1992	67,548	60,650	6,898	10.2
		Avg 1992	67,001	59,683	7,318	10.9
MONROE COUNTY	PA421950	Jul 1992	54,801	49,534	5,267	9.6
		Avg 1992	54,326	48,976	5,350	9.8

		Period	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
FRANKLIN COUNTY	PS420450	Jul 1992	60,435	56,896	3,539	5.9
		Avg 1992	60,895	57,068	3,827	6.3
BEAUFORT COUNTY	PA450550	Jul 1992	41,922	40,228	1,694	4.0
		Avg 1992	39,069	37,217	1,852	4.7
MEMPHIS, TN-AR-MS MSA	SM492000	Jul 1992	483,413	455,182	28,231	5.8
		Avg 1992	473,972	446,761	27,211	5.7
CORPUS CHRISTI, TX MSA	SM188000	Jul 1992	176,223	159,626	16,597	9.4
		Avg 1992	171,753	155,184	16,569	9.6
SAN ANTONIO, TX MSA	SM724000	Jul 1992	637,903	595,454	42,449	6.7
		Avg 1992	629,476	587,711	41,765	6.6
TEXARKANA, TX-TEXARKANA, AR MSA	SM836000	Jul 1992	58,433	53,712	4,721	8.1
		Avg 1992	57,812	53,132	4,680	8.1
SALT LAKE CITY-OGDEN, UT MSA	SM716000	Jul 1992	525,854	502,533	23,321	4.4
		Avg 1992	523,317	498,586	24,731	4.7
NORFOLK-VIRGINIA BEACH-NEWPORT NEWS, VA MSA	SM572000	Jul 1992	679,839	631,997	47,842	7.0
		Avg 1992	663,556	617,797	45,759	6.9
RICHMOND-PETERSBURG, VA MSA	SM676000	Jul 1992	486,772	457,020	29,752	6.1
		Avg 1992	477,961	448,275	29,686	6.2
SEATTLE, WA PMSA	SM760000	Jul 1992	1,168,814	1,099,302	69,512	5.9
		Avg 1992	1,148,197	1,077,503	70,694	6.2
PARKERSBURG-MARIETTA, WV-OH MSA	SM602000	Jul 1992	75,900	69,226	6,674	8.8
		Avg 1992	74,047	67,360	6,687	9.0

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BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS DIVISION

2 MASSACHUSETTS AVE, N.E. SUITE 4675

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20212

VOICE NUMBER: 202-606-6392

FAX NUMBER: 202-606-6459

SENT BY: J TERWILLIGER

SENT TO: DAVE HENRY
BASE CLOSING COMMISSION

RECEIVING FAX NUMBER: 703-696-0550

COMMENTS: LF DATA FOR SELECTED AREAS 7/92 & AA '92. Please note that some of these areas are duplicates of some sent to you last month. The data differ since benchmarking revisions have been made since then.

3 PAGES FOLLOW THIS TRANSMITTAL SHEET

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET

BLS Data

LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
LISTING FOR DAVE HENRY, BASE CLOSING COMMISSION

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		Avg 1992	67,001	59,683	7,318	10.9
MONROE COUNTY	PA421950	Jul 1992	54,801	49,534	5,267	9.6
		Avg 1992	54,326	48,976	5,350	9.8

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LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
LISTING FOR DAVE HENRY, BASE CLOSING COMMISSION

		Period	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
FRANKLIN COUNTY	PS420450	Jul 1992	60,435	56,896	3,539	5.9
		Avg 1992	60,895	57,068	3,827	6.3
BEAUFORT COUNTY	PA450550	Jul 1992	41,922	40,228	1,694	4.0
		Avg 1992	39,069	37,217	1,852	4.7
MEMPHIS, TN-AR-MS MSA	SM492000	Jul 1992	483,413	455,182	28,231	5.8
		Avg 1992	473,972	446,761	27,211	5.7
CORPUS CHRISTI, TX MSA	SM188000	Jul 1992	176,223	159,626	16,597	9.4
		Avg 1992	171,753	155,184	16,569	9.6
SAN ANTONIO, TX MSA	SM724000	Jul 1992	637,903	595,454	42,449	6.7
		Avg 1992	629,476	587,711	41,765	6.6
TEXARKANA, TX-TEXARKANA, AR MSA	SM836000	Jul 1992	58,433	53,712	4,721	8.1
		Avg 1992	57,812	53,132	4,680	8.1
SALT LAKE CITY-OGDEN, UT MSA	SM716000	Jul 1992	525,854	502,533	23,321	4.4
		Avg 1992	523,317	498,586	24,731	4.7
NORFOLK-VIRGINIA BEACH-NEWPORT NEWS, VA MSA	SM572000	Jul 1992	679,839	631,997	47,842	7.0
		Avg 1992	663,556	617,797	45,759	6.9
RICHMOND-PETERSBURG, VA MSA	SM676000	Jul 1992	486,772	457,020	29,752	6.1
		Avg 1992	477,961	448,275	29,686	6.2
SEATTLE, WA PMSA	SM760000	Jul 1992	1,168,814	1,099,302	69,512	5.9
		Avg 1992	1,148,197	1,077,503	70,694	6.2
PARKERSBURG-MARIETTA, WV-OH MSA	SM602000	Jul 1992	75,900	69,226	6,674	8.8
		Avg 1992	74,047	67,360	6,687	9.0

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< CONFIRMATION REPORT >

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				3	0°01'52"		

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BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS DIVISION

2 MASSACHUSETTS AVE, N.E. SUITE 4675

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20212

VOICE NUMBER: 202-606-6392

FAX NUMBER: 202-606-6459

SENT BY: Jessie Maynard

SENT TO: Dave Hendricks
703-696-0504 Ext 159

RECEIVING FAX NUMBER: 703-696-0550

COMMENTS: Labor force estimates for California counties - July 1992

3 PAGES FOLLOW THIS TRANSMITTAL SHEET

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET

For Period 07/92

CALIFORNIA		Period	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
ORANGE COUNTY	PS060670	Jul 1992	1,379,450	1,295,355	84,095	6.1
KERN COUNTY	PS060400	Jul 1992	270,578	235,399	35,179	13.0
BUTTE COUNTY	PS060150	Jul 1992	82,843	73,978	8,865	10.7
FRESNO COUNTY	PS060220	Jul 1992	336,665	294,738	41,927	12.5
LOS ANGELES COUNTY	CN060370	Jul 1992	4,609,000	4,091,000	518,000	11.2
MERCED COUNTY	PS060600	Jul 1992	74,779	63,778	11,001	14.7
STANISLAUS COUNTY	PS061070	Jul 1992	188,116	162,791	25,325	13.5
ALAMEDA COUNTY	CN060010	Jul 1992	708,019	663,179	44,840	6.3
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY	CN060130	Jul 1992	437,521	408,470	29,051	6.6
VENTURA COUNTY	PS061220	Jul 1992	393,112	358,405	34,707	8.8
SHASTA COUNTY	PS061450	Jul 1992	69,704	61,951	7,753	11.1
RIVERSIDE COUNTY	CN060650	Jul 1992	503,579	433,095	70,484	14.0
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY	CN060710	Jul 1992	635,167	574,454	60,713	9.6
EL DORADO COUNTY	PA063750	Jul 1992	72,754	67,838	4,916	6.8
PLACER COUNTY	PS061500	Jul 1992	88,804	81,563	7,241	8.2
SACRAMENTO COUNTY	PS061350	Jul 1992	571,602	529,442	42,160	7.4
YOLO COUNTY	PS061400	Jul 1992	76,464	71,567	4,897	6.4
MONTEREY COUNTY	PS060620	Jul 1992	170,871	155,842	15,029	8.8
SAN DIEGO COUNTY	PS060850	Jul 1992	1,224,009	1,134,358	89,651	7.3
MARIN COUNTY	PS060550	Jul 1992	133,729	126,921	6,808	5.1
SAN FRANCISCO CITY/COUNTY	PS060900	Jul 1992	417,027	387,938	29,089	7.0
SAN MATEO COUNTY	PS061000	Jul 1992	372,268	352,623	19,645	5.3
SANTA CLARA COUNTY	CN060850	Jul 1992	848,633	793,772	54,861	6.5
SANTA BARBARA COUNTY	PS061010	Jul 1992	190,872	177,296	13,576	7.1
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY	PS061030	Jul 1992	153,118	142,268	10,850	7.1
SONOMA COUNTY	PS061060	Jul 1992	226,743	211,509	15,234	6.7

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For Period 07/92

		Period	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY	PS061080	Jul 1992	217,414	190,358	27,056	12.4
NAPA COUNTY	PA063600	Jul 1992	59,972	55,703	4,269	7.1
SOLANO COUNTY	PS061050	Jul 1992	157,661	145,378	12,283	7.8
TULARE COUNTY	PS061210	Jul 1992	141,785	120,826	20,959	14.8
SUTTER COUNTY	PA065100	Jul 1992	33,374	28,108	5,266	15.8
YUBA COUNTY	CN061150	Jul 1992	22,634	19,477	3,157	13.9
ALPINE COUNTY	CN060030	Jul 1992	421	356	65	15.4
AMADOR COUNTY	CN060050	Jul 1992	12,244	11,214	1,030	8.4
CALAVERAS COUNTY	CN060090	Jul 1992	13,012	11,391	1,621	12.5
COLUSA COUNTY	CN060110	Jul 1992	9,384	8,407	977	10.4
DEL NORTE COUNTY	CN060150	Jul 1992	9,928	8,600	1,328	13.4
GLENN COUNTY	CN060210	Jul 1992	11,702	9,510	2,192	18.7
HUMBOLDT COUNTY	PS060300	Jul 1992	53,796	48,671	5,125	9.5
IMPERIAL COUNTY	PS060350	Jul 1992	56,345	38,024	18,321	32.5
INYO COUNTY	CN060270	Jul 1992	6,549	5,867	682	10.4
KINGS COUNTY	PA062730	Jul 1992	39,152	33,958	5,194	13.3
LAKE COUNTY	CN060330	Jul 1992	19,942	17,416	2,526	12.7
LASSEN COUNTY	CN060350	Jul 1992	10,816	9,895	921	8.5
MADERA COUNTY	PA064200	Jul 1992	43,550	37,267	6,283	14.4
MARIPOSA COUNTY	CN060430	Jul 1992	9,056	8,547	509	5.6
MENDOCINO COUNTY	PA063550	Jul 1992	38,011	33,865	4,146	10.9
MODOC COUNTY	CN060490	Jul 1992	3,457	3,091	366	10.6
MONO COUNTY	CN060510	Jul 1992	4,601	3,982	619	13.5
NEVADA COUNTY	PA065000	Jul 1992	38,307	35,060	3,247	8.5
PLUMAS COUNTY	CN060630	Jul 1992	9,136	8,262	874	9.6
SAN BENITO COUNTY	CN060690	Jul 1992	20,727	17,911	2,816	13.6
SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY	PS060950	Jul 1992	109,399	102,029	7,370	6.7

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For Period 07/92

		Period	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
SIERRA COUNTY	CN0609 10	Jul 1992	1,936	1,802	134	6.9
SISKIYOU COUNTY	CN060930	Jul 1992	20,317	17,925	2,392	11.8
TEHAMA COUNTY	CN061030	Jul 1992	18,477	15,768	2,709	14.7
TRINITY COUNTY	CN061050	Jul 1992	5,274	4,582	692	13.1
TUOLUMNE COUNTY	CN061090	Jul 1992	21,786	19,811	1,975	9.1

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< CONFIRMATION REPORT >

05-03-1993(MON) 14:45

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				4	0°02'07"		

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BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS DIVISION

2 MASSACHUSETTS AVE. N.E. SUITE 4675

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20212

VOICE NUMBER: 202-606- 6392

FAX NUMBER: 202-606-6459

SENT BY: M. TORWILLIGER

SENT TO: DAVE HENRY

RECEIVING FAX NUMBER: 703-696-0550

COMMENTS: Additional MSA's as requested 6/3/93

1 PAGES FOLLOW THIS TRANSMITTAL SHEET

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET

LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
INFORMATION LISTING FOR DAVE HENRY

		Period	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
ALABAMA						
HUNTSVILLE, AL MSA	SM344000	Jul 1992	137,652	129,092	8,560	6.2
		Avg 1992	136,337	129,856	6,481	4.8
PENNSYLVANIA						
PHILADELPHIA, PA-NJ PMSA	SM616000	Jul 1992	2,450,410	2,255,958	194,452	7.9
		Avg 1992	2,435,338	2,256,339	178,999	7.4
WASHINGTON						
SPOKANE, WA MSA	SM784000	Jul 1992	180,657	169,411	11,246	6.2
		Avg 1992	181,129	168,782	12,347	6.8

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NOTE: The data provided in the attachment are provisional and do not reflect the full range of usual annual revisions to series. These annual revisions have been delayed, pending a decision on incorporating an adjustment for the decennial census undercount of population to the independent population controls used in the Current Population Survey (CPS). At this time, the CPS population controls continue to be based on 1980 census data extrapolated to the present, and reflect revisions incorporating independent administrative data on births, deaths, and migration through July 1989. Upon resolution of this issue, **all State and area labor force estimates for 1990 to date will be subject to revision.**

State LAUS Estimates:

For the 11 largest States--California, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas--where the CPS sample is sufficiently large to provide reliable monthly estimates directly, data do not incorporate revised independent population controls. Seasonally adjusted data for 1988 and later are based on factors derived from data through 1992 using the current (that is, non-revised) population controls. Both the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted series may be subject to further revision.

For the remaining 39 States and the District of Columbia, monthly estimates are produced based on regression techniques which combine data from the CPS, the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program, and unemployment insurance (UI) statistics. The State estimates for 1993 reflect revised historical CES and UI inputs, only. Official data for 1992 have not been benchmarked to the CPS annual average. Thus, the average of the 12 monthly State estimates does not equal the CPS annual average. Until resolution of the population issue, the official LAUS series for these States are the previously published monthly series. Seasonal adjustment factors for July 1992 and later are those generated in mid-1992, reflecting the seasonal experience through June 1992. These provisional 1993 estimates are not strictly comparable to data for earlier years.

CPS Annual Average Estimates:

Annual average estimates of employment and unemployment from the CPS are subject to revision, pending the decision on the undercount adjustment. However, the unemployment rate will not be affected except in the case of rounding.

Sub-state Areas:

Because of the provisional nature of the State estimates (described above) and the adjustment of all sub-state areas to the State estimates of employment and unemployment, data for sub-state areas for 1990 on are subject to revision. The 1993 estimates are comparable across areas but not with earlier years. This is especially the case for counties and cities disaggregated from larger areas using decennial census data, which, beginning with January 1993, have been updated to a 1990 basis .

BEARFACTS

ANAHEIM-SANTA ANA, CA
1989-90

ANAHEIM-SANTA ANA IS ONE OF THE 320 METROPOLITAN AREAS IN THE UNITED STATES. ITS 1990 POPULATION OF 2,425,800 RANKED 16TH IN THE NATION.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, ANAHEIM-SANTA ANA HAD A PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (PCPI) OF $24,400. THIS PCPI RANKED 17TH IN THE UNITED STATES AND WAS 131 PERCENT OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE ($18,696). THE 1990 PCPI REFLECTED AN INCREASE OF 4.2 PERCENT FROM 1989. THE 1989-90 NATIONAL CHANGE WAS 5.4 PERCENT.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, ANAHEIM-SANTA ANA HAD A TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) OF $59,190,700*. THIS TPI RANKED 10TH IN THE UNITED STATES. THE 1990 TPI REFLECTED AN INCREASE OF 6.7 PERCENT FROM 1989. THE 1989-90 NATIONAL CHANGE WAS 6.5 PERCENT.

COMPONENTS OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) INCLUDES THE EARNINGS (WAGES AND SALARIES, OTHER LABOR INCOME, AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME); DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS RECEIVED BY THE RESIDENTS OF ANAHEIM-SANTA ANA. IN 1990, EARNINGS WERE 74.2 PERCENT OF TPI; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT WERE 16.6 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS WERE 9.3 PERCENT. FROM 1989 TO 1990, EARNINGS INCREASED 6.5 PERCENT; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT INCREASED 5.8 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS INCREASED 10.2 PERCENT.

EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN ANAHEIM-SANTA ANA INCREASED FROM $40,031,615* IN 1989 TO $42,917,000* IN 1990, AN INCREASE OF 7.2 PERCENT. THE LARGEST INDUSTRIES IN 1990 WERE SERVICES, WHICH ACCOUNTED FOR 29.0 PERCENT OF EARNINGS; DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING, 16.3 PERCENT; AND RETAIL TRADE, 10.5 PERCENT. OF THE INDUSTRIES THAT ACCOUNTED FOR AT LEAST 5 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990, THE SLOWEST GROWING FROM 1989 TO 1990 WAS CONSTRUCTION (7.2 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990), WHICH DECLINED 3.5 PERCENT; THE FASTEST WAS STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT (7.4 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990), WHICH INCREASED 12.1 PERCENT.

* ALL INCOME ESTIMATES WITH THE EXCEPTION OF PCPI ARE IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC INFORMATION SYSTEM
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

BEARFACTS

BOSTON-LAWRENCE-SALEM-LOWELL-BROCKTON, MA
1989-90

BOSTON-LAWRENCE-SALEM-LOWELL-BROCKTON IS ONE OF THE 320 METROPOLITAN AREAS IN THE UNITED STATES. ITS 1990 POPULATION OF 3,784,500 RANKED 7TH IN THE NATION.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, BOSTON-LAWRENCE-SALEM-LOWELL-BROCKTON HAD A PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (PCPI) OF $24,315. THIS PCPI RANKED 18TH IN THE UNITED STATES AND WAS 130 PERCENT OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE ($18,696). THE 1990 PCPI REFLECTED AN INCREASE OF 3.4 PERCENT FROM 1989. THE 1989-90 NATIONAL CHANGE WAS 5.4 PERCENT.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, BOSTON-LAWRENCE-SALEM-LOWELL-BROCKTON HAD A TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) OF $92,018,638*. THIS TPI RANKED 6TH IN THE UNITED STATES. THE 1990 TPI REFLECTED AN INCREASE OF 3.3 PERCENT FROM 1989. THE 1989-90 NATIONAL CHANGE WAS 6.5 PERCENT.

COMPONENTS OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) INCLUDES THE EARNINGS (WAGES AND SALARIES, OTHER LABOR INCOME, AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME); DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS RECEIVED BY THE RESIDENTS OF BOSTON-LAWRENCE-SALEM-LOWELL-BROCKTON. IN 1990, EARNINGS WERE 67.9 PERCENT OF TPI; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT WERE 18.6 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS WERE 13.5 PERCENT. FROM 1989 TO 1990, EARNINGS INCREASED 1.9 PERCENT; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT INCREASED 3.0 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS INCREASED 11.0 PERCENT.

EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN BOSTON-LAWRENCE-SALEM-LOWELL-BROCKTON INCREASED FROM $71,794,476* IN 1989 TO $73,393,096* IN 1990, AN INCREASE OF 2.2 PERCENT. THE LARGEST INDUSTRIES IN 1990 WERE SERVICES, WHICH ACCOUNTED FOR 34.7 PERCENT OF EARNINGS; DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING, 13.5 PERCENT; AND FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE, 9.1 PERCENT. OF THE INDUSTRIES THAT ACCOUNTED FOR AT LEAST 5 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990, THE SLOWEST GROWING FROM 1989 TO 1990 WAS RETAIL TRADE (8.5 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990), WHICH DECLINED 2.4 PERCENT; THE FASTEST WAS SERVICES, WHICH INCREASED 6.3 PERCENT.

* ALL INCOME ESTIMATES WITH THE EXCEPTION OF PCPI ARE IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC INFORMATION SYSTEM
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

BEARFACTS

CHARLESTON, SC
1989-90

CHARLESTON IS ONE OF THE 320 METROPOLITAN AREAS IN THE UNITED STATES. ITS 1990 POPULATION OF 509,300 RANKED 93RD IN THE NATION.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, CHARLESTON HAD A PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (PCPI) OF $14,903. THIS PCPI RANKED 268TH IN THE UNITED STATES AND WAS 80 PERCENT OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE ($18,696). THE 1990 PCPI REFLECTED AN INCREASE OF 15.0 PERCENT FROM 1989. THE 1989-90 NATIONAL CHANGE WAS 5.4 PERCENT.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, CHARLESTON HAD A TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) OF $7,589,345*. THIS TPI RANKED 106TH IN THE UNITED STATES. THE 1990 TPI REFLECTED AN INCREASE OF 17.0 PERCENT FROM 1989. THE 1989-90 NATIONAL CHANGE WAS 6.5 PERCENT.

COMPONENTS OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) INCLUDES THE EARNINGS (WAGES AND SALARIES, OTHER LABOR INCOME, AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME); DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS RECEIVED BY THE RESIDENTS OF CHARLESTON. IN 1990, EARNINGS WERE 72.0 PERCENT OF TPI; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT WERE 12.3 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS WERE 15.7 PERCENT. FROM 1989 TO 1990, EARNINGS INCREASED 10.1 PERCENT; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT INCREASED 123.7 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS INCREASED 7.9 PERCENT.

EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN CHARLESTON INCREASED FROM $5,348,160* IN 1989 TO $5,886,828* IN 1990, AN INCREASE OF 10.1 PERCENT. THE LARGEST INDUSTRIES IN 1990 WERE SERVICES, WHICH ACCOUNTED FOR 20.4 PERCENT OF EARNINGS; STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, 12.7 PERCENT; MILITARY, 12.3 PERCENT; AND FEDERAL CIVILIAN GOVERNMENT, 11.2 PERCENT. OF THE INDUSTRIES THAT ACCOUNTED FOR AT LEAST 5 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990, THE SLOWEST GROWING FROM 1989 TO 1990 WAS FEDERAL CIVILIAN GOVERNMENT, WHICH DECLINED 5.9 PERCENT; THE FASTEST WAS CONSTRUCTION (7.1 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990), WHICH INCREASED 32.2 PERCENT.

* ALL INCOME ESTIMATES WITH THE EXCEPTION OF PCPI ARE IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC INFORMATION SYSTEM
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

BEARFACTS

CHICAGO, IL
1989-90

CHICAGO IS ONE OF THE 320 METROPOLITAN AREAS IN THE UNITED STATES. ITS 1990 POPULATION OF 6,075,700 RANKED 3RD IN THE NATION.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, CHICAGO HAD A PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (PCPI) OF $22,385. THIS PCPI RANKED 25TH IN THE UNITED STATES AND WAS 120 PERCENT OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE ($18,696). THE 1990 PCPI REFLECTED AN INCREASE OF 6.0 PERCENT FROM 1989. THE 1989-90 NATIONAL CHANGE WAS 5.4 PERCENT.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, CHICAGO HAD A TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) OF $136,003,887*. THIS TPI RANKED 3RD IN THE UNITED STATES. THE 1990 TPI REFLECTED AN INCREASE OF 6.2 PERCENT FROM 1989. THE 1989-90 NATIONAL CHANGE WAS 6.5 PERCENT.

COMPONENTS OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) INCLUDES THE EARNINGS (WAGES AND SALARIES, OTHER LABOR INCOME, AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME); DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS RECEIVED BY THE RESIDENTS OF CHICAGO. IN 1990, EARNINGS WERE 68.7 PERCENT OF TPI; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT WERE 18.8 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS WERE 12.5 PERCENT. FROM 1989 TO 1990, EARNINGS INCREASED 5.8 PERCENT; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT INCREASED 6.1 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS INCREASED 9.0 PERCENT.

EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN CHICAGO INCREASED FROM $104,084,463* IN 1989 TO $109,884,281* IN 1990, AN INCREASE OF 5.6 PERCENT. THE LARGEST INDUSTRIES IN 1990 WERE SERVICES, WHICH ACCOUNTED FOR 29.5 PERCENT OF EARNINGS; FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE, 10.6 PERCENT; AND DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING, 10.5 PERCENT. OF THE INDUSTRIES THAT ACCOUNTED FOR AT LEAST 5 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990, THE SLOWEST GROWING FROM 1989 TO 1990 WAS WHOLESALE TRADE (9.2 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990), WHICH INCREASED 0.7 PERCENT; THE FASTEST WAS SERVICES, WHICH INCREASED 9.7 PERCENT.

* ALL INCOME ESTIMATES WITH THE EXCEPTION OF PCPI ARE IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC INFORMATION SYSTEM
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

BEARFACTS

DALLAS, TX
1989-90

DALLAS IS ONE OF THE 320 METROPOLITAN AREAS IN THE UNITED STATES. ITS 1990 POPULATION OF 2,569,900 RANKED 12TH IN THE NATION.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, DALLAS HAD A PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (PCPI) OF $20,522. THIS PCPI RANKED 46TH IN THE UNITED STATES AND WAS 110 PERCENT OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE ($18,696). THE 1990 PCPI REFLECTED AN INCREASE OF 4.6 PERCENT FROM 1989. THE 1989-90 NATIONAL CHANGE WAS 5.4 PERCENT.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, DALLAS HAD A TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) OF $52,740,720*. THIS TPI RANKED 13TH IN THE UNITED STATES. THE 1990 TPI REFLECTED AN INCREASE OF 7.2 PERCENT FROM 1989. THE 1989-90 NATIONAL CHANGE WAS 6.5 PERCENT.

COMPONENTS OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) INCLUDES THE EARNINGS (WAGES AND SALARIES, OTHER LABOR INCOME, AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME); DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS RECEIVED BY THE RESIDENTS OF DALLAS. IN 1990, EARNINGS WERE 75.9 PERCENT OF TPI; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT WERE 15.6 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS WERE 8.6 PERCENT. FROM 1989 TO 1990, EARNINGS INCREASED 7.0 PERCENT; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT INCREASED 6.2 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS INCREASED 11.0 PERCENT.

EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN DALLAS INCREASED FROM $43,598,674* IN 1989 TO $45,877,577* IN 1990, AN INCREASE OF 5.2 PERCENT. THE LARGEST INDUSTRIES IN 1990 WERE SERVICES, WHICH ACCOUNTED FOR 27.9 PERCENT OF EARNINGS; DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING, 12.5 PERCENT; AND FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE, 10.4 PERCENT. OF THE INDUSTRIES THAT ACCOUNTED FOR AT LEAST 5 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990, THE SLOWEST GROWING FROM 1989 TO 1990 WAS TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (7.0 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990), WHICH DECLINED 13.4 PERCENT; THE FASTEST WAS SERVICES, WHICH INCREASED 12.0 PERCENT.

* ALL INCOME ESTIMATES WITH THE EXCEPTION OF PCPI ARE IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC INFORMATION SYSTEM
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

BEARFACTS

DAYTON-SPRINGFIELD, OH
1989-90

DAYTON-SPRINGFIELD IS ONE OF THE 320 METROPOLITAN AREAS IN THE UNITED STATES. ITS 1990 POPULATION OF 952,700 RANKED 54TH IN THE NATION.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, DAYTON-SPRINGFIELD HAD A PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (PCPI) OF $17,965. THIS PCPI RANKED 123RD IN THE UNITED STATES AND WAS 96 PERCENT OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE ($18,696). THE 1990 PCPI REFLECTED AN INCREASE OF 5.1 PERCENT FROM 1989. THE 1989-90 NATIONAL CHANGE WAS 5.4 PERCENT.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, DAYTON-SPRINGFIELD HAD A TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) OF $17,114,248*. THIS TPI RANKED 59TH IN THE UNITED STATES. THE 1990 TPI REFLECTED AN INCREASE OF 5.5 PERCENT FROM 1989. THE 1989-90 NATIONAL CHANGE WAS 6.5 PERCENT.

COMPONENTS OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) INCLUDES THE EARNINGS (WAGES AND SALARIES, OTHER LABOR INCOME, AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME); DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS RECEIVED BY THE RESIDENTS OF DAYTON-SPRINGFIELD. IN 1990, EARNINGS WERE 67.2 PERCENT OF TPI; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT WERE 15.3 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS WERE 17.5 PERCENT. FROM 1989 TO 1990, EARNINGS INCREASED 4.8 PERCENT; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT INCREASED 4.9 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS INCREASED 9.0 PERCENT.

EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN DAYTON-SPRINGFIELD INCREASED FROM $12,397,994* IN 1989 TO $12,924,260* IN 1990, AN INCREASE OF 4.2 PERCENT. THE LARGEST INDUSTRIES IN 1990 WERE SERVICES, WHICH ACCOUNTED FOR 25.1 PERCENT OF EARNINGS; DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING, 22.5 PERCENT; AND STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, 8.7 PERCENT. OF THE INDUSTRIES THAT ACCOUNTED FOR AT LEAST 5 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990, THE SLOWEST GROWING FROM 1989 TO 1990 WAS DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING, WHICH DECLINED 0.5 PERCENT; THE FASTEST WAS SERVICES, WHICH INCREASED 9.0 PERCENT.

* ALL INCOME ESTIMATES WITH THE EXCEPTION OF PCPI ARE IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

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BEARFACTS

DALLAS, TX
1989-90

DALLAS IS ONE OF THE 320 METROPOLITAN AREAS IN THE UNITED STATES. ITS 1990 POPULATION OF 2,569,900 RANKED 12TH IN THE NATION.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, DALLAS HAD A PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (PCPI) OF $20,522. THIS PCPI RANKED 46TH IN THE UNITED STATES AND WAS 110 PERCENT OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE ($18,696). THE 1990 PCPI REFLECTED AN INCREASE OF 4.6 PERCENT FROM 1989. THE 1989-90 NATIONAL CHANGE WAS 5.4 PERCENT.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, DALLAS HAD A TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) OF $52,740,720*. THIS TPI RANKED 13TH IN THE UNITED STATES. THE 1990 TPI REFLECTED AN INCREASE OF 7.2 PERCENT FROM 1989. THE 1989-90 NATIONAL CHANGE WAS 6.5 PERCENT.

COMPONENTS OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) INCLUDES THE EARNINGS (WAGES AND SALARIES, OTHER LABOR INCOME, AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME); DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS RECEIVED BY THE RESIDENTS OF DALLAS. IN 1990, EARNINGS WERE 75.9 PERCENT OF TPI; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT WERE 15.6 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS WERE 8.6 PERCENT. FROM 1989 TO 1990, EARNINGS INCREASED 7.0 PERCENT; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT INCREASED 6.2 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS INCREASED 11.0 PERCENT.

EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN DALLAS INCREASED FROM $43,598,674* IN 1989 TO $45,877,577* IN 1990, AN INCREASE OF 5.2 PERCENT. THE LARGEST INDUSTRIES IN 1990 WERE SERVICES, WHICH ACCOUNTED FOR 27.9 PERCENT OF EARNINGS; DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING, 12.5 PERCENT; AND FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE, 10.4 PERCENT. OF THE INDUSTRIES THAT ACCOUNTED FOR AT LEAST 5 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990, THE SLOWEST GROWING FROM 1989 TO 1990 WAS TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (7.0 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990), WHICH DECLINED 13.4 PERCENT; THE FASTEST WAS SERVICES, WHICH INCREASED 12.0 PERCENT.

* ALL INCOME ESTIMATES WITH THE EXCEPTION OF PCPI ARE IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

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BEARFACTS

HONOLULU, HI
1989-90

HONOLULU IS ONE OF THE 320 METROPOLITAN AREAS IN THE UNITED STATES. ITS 1990 POPULATION OF 839,200 RANKED 62ND IN THE NATION.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, HONOLULU HAD A PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (PCPI) OF $21,307. THIS PCPI RANKED 41ST IN THE UNITED STATES AND WAS 114 PERCENT OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE ($18,696). THE 1990 PCPI REFLECTED AN INCREASE OF 8.9 PERCENT FROM 1989. THE 1989-90 NATIONAL CHANGE WAS 5.4 PERCENT.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, HONOLULU HAD A TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) OF $17,880,749*. THIS TPI RANKED 52ND IN THE UNITED STATES. THE 1990 TPI REFLECTED AN INCREASE OF 10.3 PERCENT FROM 1989. THE 1989-90 NATIONAL CHANGE WAS 6.5 PERCENT.

COMPONENTS OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) INCLUDES THE EARNINGS (WAGES AND SALARIES, OTHER LABOR INCOME, AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME); DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS RECEIVED BY THE RESIDENTS OF HONOLULU. IN 1990, EARNINGS WERE 72.0 PERCENT OF TPI; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT WERE 14.6 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS WERE 13.4 PERCENT. FROM 1989 TO 1990, EARNINGS INCREASED 9.6 PERCENT; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT INCREASED 8.6 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS INCREASED 16.8 PERCENT.

EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN HONOLULU INCREASED FROM $12,532,268* IN 1989 TO $13,734,703* IN 1990, AN INCREASE OF 9.6 PERCENT. THE LARGEST INDUSTRIES IN 1990 WERE SERVICES, WHICH ACCOUNTED FOR 26.7 PERCENT OF EARNINGS; RETAIL TRADE, 11.0 PERCENT; MILITARY, 10.2 PERCENT; AND STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, 10.2 PERCENT. OF THE INDUSTRIES THAT ACCOUNTED FOR AT LEAST 5 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990, THE SLOWEST GROWING FROM 1989 TO 1990 WAS MILITARY, WHICH INCREASED 1.5 PERCENT; THE FASTEST WAS CONSTRUCTION (8.5 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990), WHICH INCREASED 16.2 PERCENT.

* ALL INCOME ESTIMATES WITH THE EXCEPTION OF PCPI ARE IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

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BEARFACTS

JACKSONVILLE, FL
1989-90

JACKSONVILLE IS ONE OF THE 320 METROPOLITAN AREAS IN THE UNITED STATES. ITS 1990 POPULATION OF 912,800 RANKED 57TH IN THE NATION.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, JACKSONVILLE HAD A PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (PCPI) OF $17,675. THIS PCPI RANKED 134TH IN THE UNITED STATES AND WAS 95 PERCENT OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE ($18,696). THE 1990 PCPI REFLECTED AN INCREASE OF 4.4 PERCENT FROM 1989. THE 1989-90 NATIONAL CHANGE WAS 5.4 PERCENT.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, JACKSONVILLE HAD A TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) OF $16,133,860*. THIS TPI RANKED 62ND IN THE UNITED STATES. THE 1990 TPI REFLECTED AN INCREASE OF 7.2 PERCENT FROM 1989. THE 1989-90 NATIONAL CHANGE WAS 6.5 PERCENT.

COMPONENTS OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) INCLUDES THE EARNINGS (WAGES AND SALARIES, OTHER LABOR INCOME, AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME); DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS RECEIVED BY THE RESIDENTS OF JACKSONVILLE. IN 1990, EARNINGS WERE 71.0 PERCENT OF TPI; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT WERE 14.2 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS WERE 14.8 PERCENT. FROM 1989 TO 1990, EARNINGS INCREASED 6.8 PERCENT; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT INCREASED 5.0 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS INCREASED 11.0 PERCENT.

EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN JACKSONVILLE INCREASED FROM $11,442,661* IN 1989 TO $12,223,149* IN 1990, AN INCREASE OF 6.8 PERCENT. THE LARGEST INDUSTRIES IN 1990 WERE SERVICES, WHICH ACCOUNTED FOR 24.8 PERCENT OF EARNINGS; FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE, 11.3 PERCENT; RETAIL TRADE, 10.4 PERCENT; AND STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, 8.9 PERCENT. OF THE INDUSTRIES THAT ACCOUNTED FOR AT LEAST 5 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990, THE SLOWEST GROWING FROM 1989 TO 1990 WAS CONSTRUCTION (6.3 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990), WHICH INCREASED 0.7 PERCENT; THE FASTEST WAS FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE, WHICH INCREASED 13.2 PERCENT.

* ALL INCOME ESTIMATES WITH THE EXCEPTION OF PCPI ARE IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

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MIAMI-HIALEAH, FL
1989-90

MIAMI-HIALEAH IS ONE OF THE 320 METROPOLITAN AREAS IN THE UNITED STATES. ITS 1990 POPULATION OF 1,948,300 RANKED 23RD IN THE NATION.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, MIAMI-HIALEAH HAD A PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (PCPI) OF $17,823. THIS PCPI RANKED 126TH IN THE UNITED STATES AND WAS 95 PERCENT OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE ($18,696). THE 1990 PCPI REFLECTED AN INCREASE OF 3.6 PERCENT FROM 1989. THE 1989-90 NATIONAL CHANGE WAS 5.4 PERCENT.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, MIAMI-HIALEAH HAD A TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) OF $34,726,249*. THIS TPI RANKED 28TH IN THE UNITED STATES. THE 1990 TPI REFLECTED AN INCREASE OF 6.0 PERCENT FROM 1989. THE 1989-90 NATIONAL CHANGE WAS 6.5 PERCENT.

COMPONENTS OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) INCLUDES THE EARNINGS (WAGES AND SALARIES, OTHER LABOR INCOME, AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME); DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS RECEIVED BY THE RESIDENTS OF MIAMI-HIALEAH. IN 1990, EARNINGS WERE 64.7 PERCENT OF TPI; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT WERE 20.5 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS WERE 14.8 PERCENT. FROM 1989 TO 1990, EARNINGS INCREASED 5.8 PERCENT; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT INCREASED 5.0 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS INCREASED 8.4 PERCENT.

EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN MIAMI-HIALEAH INCREASED FROM $25,045,572* IN 1989 TO $26,447,742* IN 1990, AN INCREASE OF 5.6 PERCENT. THE LARGEST INDUSTRIES IN 1990 WERE SERVICES, WHICH ACCOUNTED FOR 32.9 PERCENT OF EARNINGS; STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, 11.2 PERCENT; AND RETAIL TRADE, 10.9 PERCENT. OF THE INDUSTRIES THAT ACCOUNTED FOR AT LEAST 5 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990, THE SLOWEST GROWING FROM 1989 TO 1990 WAS FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE (8.6 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990), WHICH INCREASED 2.2 PERCENT; THE FASTEST WAS STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, WHICH INCREASED 9.0 PERCENT.

* ALL INCOME ESTIMATES WITH THE EXCEPTION OF PCPI ARE IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

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BEARFACTS

MOBILE, AL
1989-90

MOBILE IS ONE OF THE 320 METROPOLITAN AREAS IN THE UNITED STATES. ITS 1990 POPULATION OF 478,200 RANKED 99TH IN THE NATION.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, MOBILE HAD A PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (PCPI) OF $14,434. THIS PCPI RANKED 285TH IN THE UNITED STATES AND WAS 77 PERCENT OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE ($18,696). THE 1990 PCPI REFLECTED AN INCREASE OF 6.9 PERCENT FROM 1989. THE 1989-90 NATIONAL CHANGE WAS 5.4 PERCENT.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, MOBILE HAD A TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) OF $6,901,810*. THIS TPI RANKED 119TH IN THE UNITED STATES. THE 1990 TPI REFLECTED AN INCREASE OF 7.8 PERCENT FROM 1989. THE 1989-90 NATIONAL CHANGE WAS 6.5 PERCENT.

COMPONENTS OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) INCLUDES THE EARNINGS (WAGES AND SALARIES, OTHER LABOR INCOME, AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME); DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS RECEIVED BY THE RESIDENTS OF MOBILE. IN 1990, EARNINGS WERE 66.7 PERCENT OF TPI; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT WERE 15.1 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS WERE 18.2 PERCENT. FROM 1989 TO 1990, EARNINGS INCREASED 8.1 PERCENT; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT INCREASED 5.5 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS INCREASED 8.9 PERCENT.

EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN MOBILE INCREASED FROM $4,343,337* IN 1989 TO $4,663,492* IN 1990, AN INCREASE OF 7.4 PERCENT. THE LARGEST INDUSTRIES IN 1990 WERE SERVICES, WHICH ACCOUNTED FOR 27.6 PERCENT OF EARNINGS; NON-DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING, 12.3 PERCENT; AND STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, 11.8 PERCENT. OF THE INDUSTRIES THAT ACCOUNTED FOR AT LEAST 5 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990, THE SLOWEST GROWING FROM 1989 TO 1990 WAS RETAIL TRADE (10.9 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990), WHICH INCREASED 2.9 PERCENT; THE FASTEST WAS DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING (6.8 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990), WHICH INCREASED 17.3 PERCENT.

* ALL INCOME ESTIMATES WITH THE EXCEPTION OF PCPI ARE IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

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BEARFACTS

NEW YORK, NY
1989-90

NEW YORK IS ONE OF THE 320 METROPOLITAN AREAS IN THE UNITED STATES. ITS 1990 POPULATION OF 8,553,900 RANKED 2ND IN THE NATION.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, NEW YORK HAD A PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (PCPI) OF $23,744. THIS PCPI RANKED 19TH IN THE UNITED STATES AND WAS 127 PERCENT OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE ($18,696). THE 1990 PCPI REFLECTED AN INCREASE OF 6.1 PERCENT FROM 1989. THE 1989-90 NATIONAL CHANGE WAS 5.4 PERCENT.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, NEW YORK HAD A TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) OF $203,104,145*. THIS TPI RANKED 1ST IN THE UNITED STATES. THE 1990 TPI REFLECTED AN INCREASE OF 6.3 PERCENT FROM 1989. THE 1989-90 NATIONAL CHANGE WAS 6.5 PERCENT.

COMPONENTS OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) INCLUDES THE EARNINGS (WAGES AND SALARIES, OTHER LABOR INCOME, AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME); DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS RECEIVED BY THE RESIDENTS OF NEW YORK. IN 1990, EARNINGS WERE 62.7 PERCENT OF TPI; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT WERE 19.4 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS WERE 17.9 PERCENT. FROM 1989 TO 1990, EARNINGS INCREASED 5.1 PERCENT; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT INCREASED 6.2 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS INCREASED 10.8 PERCENT.

EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN NEW YORK INCREASED FROM $164,411,370* IN 1989 TO $173,261,459* IN 1990, AN INCREASE OF 5.4 PERCENT. THE LARGEST INDUSTRIES IN 1990 WERE SERVICES, WHICH ACCOUNTED FOR 33.5 PERCENT OF EARNINGS; FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE, 20.2 PERCENT; AND STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, 11.5 PERCENT. OF THE INDUSTRIES THAT ACCOUNTED FOR AT LEAST 5 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990, THE SLOWEST GROWING FROM 1989 TO 1990 WAS RETAIL TRADE (5.6 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990), WHICH INCREASED 0.5 PERCENT; THE FASTEST WAS TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (6.8 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990), WHICH INCREASED 9.2 PERCENT.

* ALL INCOME ESTIMATES WITH THE EXCEPTION OF PCPI ARE IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

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BEARFACTS

NORFOLK-VIRGINIA BEACH-NEWPORT NEWS, VA
1989-90

NORFOLK-VIRGINIA BEACH-NEWPORT NEWS IS ONE OF THE 320 METROPOLITAN AREAS IN THE UNITED STATES. ITS 1990 POPULATION OF 1,402,700 RANKED 33RD IN THE NATION.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, NORFOLK-VIRGINIA BEACH-NEWPORT NEWS HAD A PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (PCPI) OF $16,613. THIS PCPI RANKED 180TH IN THE UNITED STATES AND WAS 89 PERCENT OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE ($18,696). THE 1990 PCPI REFLECTED AN INCREASE OF 4.0 PERCENT FROM 1989. THE 1989-90 NATIONAL CHANGE WAS 5.4 PERCENT.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, NORFOLK-VIRGINIA BEACH-NEWPORT NEWS HAD A TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) OF $23,302,452*. THIS TPI RANKED 44TH IN THE UNITED STATES. THE 1990 TPI REFLECTED AN INCREASE OF 5.8 PERCENT FROM 1989. THE 1989-90 NATIONAL CHANGE WAS 6.5 PERCENT.

COMPONENTS OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) INCLUDES THE EARNINGS (WAGES AND SALARIES, OTHER LABOR INCOME, AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME); DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS RECEIVED BY THE RESIDENTS OF NORFOLK-VIRGINIA BEACH-NEWPORT NEWS. IN 1990, EARNINGS WERE 70.7 PERCENT OF TPI; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT WERE 14.0 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS WERE 15.3 PERCENT. FROM 1989 TO 1990, EARNINGS INCREASED 4.9 PERCENT; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT INCREASED 5.1 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS INCREASED 10.8 PERCENT.

EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN NORFOLK-VIRGINIA BEACH-NEWPORT NEWS INCREASED FROM $17,135,609* IN 1989 TO $17,972,690* IN 1990, AN INCREASE OF 4.9 PERCENT. THE LARGEST INDUSTRIES IN 1990 WERE SERVICES, WHICH ACCOUNTED FOR 21.2 PERCENT OF EARNINGS; MILITARY, 17.7 PERCENT; STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, 10.1 PERCENT; AND FEDERAL CIVILIAN GOVERNMENT, 10.1 PERCENT. OF THE INDUSTRIES THAT ACCOUNTED FOR AT LEAST 5 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990, THE SLOWEST GROWING FROM 1989 TO 1990 WAS CONSTRUCTION (6.5 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990), WHICH DECLINED 2.2 PERCENT; THE FASTEST WAS SERVICES, WHICH INCREASED 9.1 PERCENT.

* ALL INCOME ESTIMATES WITH THE EXCEPTION OF PCPI ARE IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

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OAKLAND, CA
1989-90

OAKLAND IS ONE OF THE 320 METROPOLITAN AREAS IN THE UNITED STATES. ITS 1990 POPULATION OF 2,093,700 RANKED 19TH IN THE NATION.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
IN 1990, OAKLAND HAD A PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (PCPI) OF $23,452. THIS PCPI RANKED 21ST IN THE UNITED STATES AND WAS 125 PERCENT OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE ($18,696). THE 1990 PCPI REFLECTED AN INCREASE OF 5.8 PERCENT FROM 1989. THE 1989-90 NATIONAL CHANGE WAS 5.4 PERCENT.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME
IN 1990, OAKLAND HAD A TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) OF $49,101,309*. THIS TPI RANKED 17TH IN THE UNITED STATES. THE 1990 TPI REFLECTED AN INCREASE OF 7.9 PERCENT FROM 1989. THE 1989-90 NATIONAL CHANGE WAS 6.5 PERCENT.

COMPONENTS OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME
TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) INCLUDES THE EARNINGS (WAGES AND SALARIES, OTHER LABOR INCOME, AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME); DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS RECEIVED BY THE RESIDENTS OF OAKLAND. IN 1990, EARNINGS WERE 71.0 PERCENT OF TPI; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT WERE 16.4 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS WERE 12.6 PERCENT. FROM 1989 TO 1990, EARNINGS INCREASED 6.9 PERCENT; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT INCREASED 11.1 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS INCREASED 9.6 PERCENT.

EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY
EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN OAKLAND INCREASED FROM $30,100,989* IN 1989 TO $32,209,568* IN 1990, AN INCREASE OF 7.0 PERCENT. THE LARGEST INDUSTRIES IN 1990 WERE SERVICES, WHICH ACCOUNTED FOR 27.1 PERCENT OF EARNINGS; STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, 13.0 PERCENT; AND RETAIL TRADE, 10.5 PERCENT. OF THE INDUSTRIES THAT ACCOUNTED FOR AT LEAST 5 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990, THE SLOWEST GROWING FROM 1989 TO 1990 WAS CONSTRUCTION (7.9 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990), WHICH DECLINED 1.5 PERCENT; THE FASTEST WAS SERVICES, WHICH INCREASED 11.0 PERCENT.

* ALL INCOME ESTIMATES WITH THE EXCEPTION OF PCPI ARE IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

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BEARFACTS

ORLANDO, FL
1989-90

ORLANDO IS ONE OF THE 320 METROPOLITAN AREAS IN THE UNITED STATES. ITS 1990 POPULATION OF 1,085,100 RANKED 44TH IN THE NATION.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, ORLANDO HAD A PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (PCPI) OF $17,737. THIS PCPI RANKED 132ND IN THE UNITED STATES AND WAS 95 PERCENT OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE ($18,696). THE 1990 PCPI REFLECTED AN INCREASE OF 3.2 PERCENT FROM 1989. THE 1989-90 NATIONAL CHANGE WAS 5.4 PERCENT.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, ORLANDO HAD A TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) OF $19,246,059*. THIS TPI RANKED 49TH IN THE UNITED STATES. THE 1990 TPI REFLECTED AN INCREASE OF 7.8 PERCENT FROM 1989. THE 1989-90 NATIONAL CHANGE WAS 6.5 PERCENT.

COMPONENTS OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) INCLUDES THE EARNINGS (WAGES AND SALARIES, OTHER LABOR INCOME, AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME); DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS RECEIVED BY THE RESIDENTS OF ORLANDO. IN 1990, EARNINGS WERE 73.1 PERCENT OF TPI; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT WERE 14.4 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS WERE 12.5 PERCENT. FROM 1989 TO 1990, EARNINGS INCREASED 7.9 PERCENT; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT INCREASED 4.7 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS INCREASED 11.1 PERCENT.

EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN ORLANDO INCREASED FROM $14,437,378* IN 1989 TO $15,617,670* IN 1990, AN INCREASE OF 8.2 PERCENT. THE LARGEST INDUSTRIES IN 1990 WERE SERVICES, WHICH ACCOUNTED FOR 34.6 PERCENT OF EARNINGS; RETAIL TRADE, 11.6 PERCENT; AND DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING, 8.9 PERCENT. OF THE INDUSTRIES THAT ACCOUNTED FOR AT LEAST 5 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990, THE SLOWEST GROWING FROM 1989 TO 1990 WAS CONSTRUCTION (7.2 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990), WHICH INCREASED 0.5 PERCENT; THE FASTEST WAS SERVICES, WHICH INCREASED 13.9 PERCENT.

* ALL INCOME ESTIMATES WITH THE EXCEPTION OF PCPI ARE IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

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PENSACOLA, FL
1989-90

PENSACOLA IS ONE OF THE 320 METROPOLITAN AREAS IN THE UNITED STATES. ITS 1990 POPULATION OF 346,300 RANKED 132ND IN THE NATION.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, PENSACOLA HAD A PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (PCPI) OF $14,956. THIS PCPI RANKED 266TH IN THE UNITED STATES AND WAS 80 PERCENT OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE ($18,696). THE 1990 PCPI REFLECTED AN INCREASE OF 5.6 PERCENT FROM 1989. THE 1989-90 NATIONAL CHANGE WAS 5.4 PERCENT.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, PENSACOLA HAD A TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) OF $5,178,906*. THIS TPI RANKED 147TH IN THE UNITED STATES. THE 1990 TPI REFLECTED AN INCREASE OF 7.8 PERCENT FROM 1989. THE 1989-90 NATIONAL CHANGE WAS 6.5 PERCENT.

COMPONENTS OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) INCLUDES THE EARNINGS (WAGES AND SALARIES, OTHER LABOR INCOME, AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME); DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS RECEIVED BY THE RESIDENTS OF PENSACOLA. IN 1990, EARNINGS WERE 65.6 PERCENT OF TPI; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT WERE 13.2 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS WERE 21.2 PERCENT. FROM 1989 TO 1990, EARNINGS INCREASED 7.2 PERCENT; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT INCREASED 4.8 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS INCREASED 11.5 PERCENT.

EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN PENSACOLA INCREASED FROM $3,357,341* IN 1989 TO $3,599,359* IN 1990, AN INCREASE OF 7.2 PERCENT. THE LARGEST INDUSTRIES IN 1990 WERE SERVICES, WHICH ACCOUNTED FOR 26.4 PERCENT OF EARNINGS; STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, 11.2 PERCENT; FEDERAL CIVILIAN GOVERNMENT, 10.6 PERCENT; AND MILITARY, 10.3 PERCENT. OF THE INDUSTRIES THAT ACCOUNTED FOR AT LEAST 5 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990, THE SLOWEST GROWING FROM 1989 TO 1990 WAS CONSTRUCTION (6.3 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990), WHICH INCREASED 1.3 PERCENT; THE FASTEST WAS SERVICES, WHICH INCREASED 10.2 PERCENT.

* ALL INCOME ESTIMATES WITH THE EXCEPTION OF PCPI ARE IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC INFORMATION SYSTEM
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

BEARFACTS

PHILADELPHIA, PA-NJ
1989-90

PHILADELPHIA IS ONE OF THE 320 METROPOLITAN AREAS IN THE UNITED STATES. ITS 1990 POPULATION OF 4,863,900 RANKED 4TH IN THE NATION.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, PHILADELPHIA HAD A PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (PCPI) OF $21,347. THIS PCPI RANKED 37TH IN THE UNITED STATES AND WAS 114 PERCENT OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE ($18,696). THE 1990 PCPI REFLECTED AN INCREASE OF 5.7 PERCENT FROM 1989. THE 1989-90 NATIONAL CHANGE WAS 5.4 PERCENT.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, PHILADELPHIA HAD A TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) OF $103,828,304*. THIS TPI RANKED 4TH IN THE UNITED STATES. THE 1990 TPI REFLECTED AN INCREASE OF 6.1 PERCENT FROM 1989. THE 1989-90 NATIONAL CHANGE WAS 6.5 PERCENT.

COMPONENTS OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) INCLUDES THE EARNINGS (WAGES AND SALARIES, OTHER LABOR INCOME, AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME); DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS RECEIVED BY THE RESIDENTS OF PHILADELPHIA. IN 1990, EARNINGS WERE 67.1 PERCENT OF TPI; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT WERE 17.6 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS WERE 15.3 PERCENT. FROM 1989 TO 1990, EARNINGS INCREASED 5.6 PERCENT; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT INCREASED 5.6 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS INCREASED 8.9 PERCENT.

EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN PHILADELPHIA INCREASED FROM $69,575,626* IN 1989 TO $73,434,111* IN 1990, AN INCREASE OF 5.5 PERCENT. THE LARGEST INDUSTRIES IN 1990 WERE SERVICES, WHICH ACCOUNTED FOR 31.3 PERCENT OF EARNINGS; DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING, 9.5 PERCENT; NON-DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING, 9.1 PERCENT; AND RETAIL TRADE, 8.8 PERCENT. OF THE INDUSTRIES THAT ACCOUNTED FOR AT LEAST 5 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990, THE SLOWEST GROWING FROM 1989 TO 1990 WAS CONSTRUCTION (6.0 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990), WHICH DECLINED 3.2 PERCENT; THE FASTEST WAS SERVICES, WHICH INCREASED 9.9 PERCENT.

* ALL INCOME ESTIMATES WITH THE EXCEPTION OF PCPI ARE IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC INFORMATION SYSTEM
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BEARFACTS

SAN DIEGO, CA
1989-90

SAN DIEGO IS ONE OF THE 320 METROPOLITAN AREAS IN THE UNITED STATES. ITS 1990 POPULATION OF 2,519,100 RANKED 13TH IN THE NATION.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, SAN DIEGO HAD A PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (PCPI) OF $19,588. THIS PCPI RANKED 63RD IN THE UNITED STATES AND WAS 105 PERCENT OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE ($18,696). THE 1990 PCPI REFLECTED AN INCREASE OF 3.4 PERCENT FROM 1989. THE 1989-90 NATIONAL CHANGE WAS 5.4 PERCENT.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, SAN DIEGO HAD A TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) OF $49,344,290*. THIS TPI RANKED 16TH IN THE UNITED STATES. THE 1990 TPI REFLECTED AN INCREASE OF 6.8 PERCENT FROM 1989. THE 1989-90 NATIONAL CHANGE WAS 6.5 PERCENT.

COMPONENTS OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) INCLUDES THE EARNINGS (WAGES AND SALARIES, OTHER LABOR INCOME, AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME); DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS RECEIVED BY THE RESIDENTS OF SAN DIEGO. IN 1990, EARNINGS WERE 66.1 PERCENT OF TPI; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT WERE 19.1 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS WERE 14.8 PERCENT. FROM 1989 TO 1990, EARNINGS INCREASED 6.4 PERCENT; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT INCREASED 6.1 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS INCREASED 9.3 PERCENT.

EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN SAN DIEGO INCREASED FROM $32,545,896* IN 1989 TO $34,628,387* IN 1990, AN INCREASE OF 6.4 PERCENT. THE LARGEST INDUSTRIES IN 1990 WERE SERVICES, WHICH ACCOUNTED FOR 27.7 PERCENT OF EARNINGS; DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING, 11.7 PERCENT; AND STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, 10.7 PERCENT. OF THE INDUSTRIES THAT ACCOUNTED FOR AT LEAST 5 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990, THE SLOWEST GROWING FROM 1989 TO 1990 WAS CONSTRUCTION (7.2 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990), WHICH DECLINED 4.3 PERCENT; THE FASTEST WAS STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, WHICH INCREASED 11.7 PERCENT.

* ALL INCOME ESTIMATES WITH THE EXCEPTION OF PCPI ARE IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC INFORMATION SYSTEM
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BEARFACTS

SAN FRANCISCO, CA
1989-90

SAN FRANCISCO IS ONE OF THE 320 METROPOLITAN AREAS IN THE UNITED STATES. ITS 1990 POPULATION OF 1,606,700 RANKED 27TH IN THE NATION.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, SAN FRANCISCO HAD A PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (PCPI) OF $29,942. THIS PCPI RANKED 2ND IN THE UNITED STATES AND WAS 160 PERCENT OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE ($18,696). THE 1990 PCPI REFLECTED AN INCREASE OF 7.2 PERCENT FROM 1989. THE 1989-90 NATIONAL CHANGE WAS 5.4 PERCENT.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, SAN FRANCISCO HAD A TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) OF $48,106,599*. THIS TPI RANKED 19TH IN THE UNITED STATES. THE 1990 TPI REFLECTED AN INCREASE OF 7.9 PERCENT FROM 1989. THE 1989-90 NATIONAL CHANGE WAS 6.5 PERCENT.

COMPONENTS OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) INCLUDES THE EARNINGS (WAGES AND SALARIES, OTHER LABOR INCOME, AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME); DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS RECEIVED BY THE RESIDENTS OF SAN FRANCISCO. IN 1990, EARNINGS WERE 66.5 PERCENT OF TPI; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT WERE 23.3 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS WERE 10.3 PERCENT. FROM 1989 TO 1990, EARNINGS INCREASED 6.8 PERCENT; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT INCREASED 11.5 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS INCREASED 7.4 PERCENT.

EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN SAN FRANCISCO INCREASED FROM $37,954,899* IN 1989 TO $40,411,557* IN 1990, AN INCREASE OF 6.5 PERCENT. THE LARGEST INDUSTRIES IN 1990 WERE SERVICES, WHICH ACCOUNTED FOR 35.1 PERCENT OF EARNINGS; FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE, 14.3 PERCENT; AND TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES, 9.1 PERCENT. OF THE INDUSTRIES THAT ACCOUNTED FOR AT LEAST 5 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990, THE SLOWEST GROWING FROM 1989 TO 1990 WAS WHOLESALE TRADE (6.6 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990), WHICH DECLINED 0.2 PERCENT; THE FASTEST WAS STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT (8.8 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990), WHICH INCREASED 11.4 PERCENT.

* ALL INCOME ESTIMATES WITH THE EXCEPTION OF PCPI ARE IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC INFORMATION SYSTEM
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BEARFACTS

VALLEJO-FAIRFIELD-NAPA, CA
1989-90

VALLEJO-FAIRFIELD-NAPA IS ONE OF THE 320 METROPOLITAN AREAS IN THE UNITED STATES. ITS 1990 POPULATION OF 454,900 RANKED 100TH IN THE NATION.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, VALLEJO-FAIRFIELD-NAPA HAD A PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (PCPI) OF $18,587. THIS PCPI RANKED 95TH IN THE UNITED STATES AND WAS 99 PERCENT OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE ($18,696). THE 1990 PCPI REFLECTED AN INCREASE OF 4.0 PERCENT FROM 1989. THE 1989-90 NATIONAL CHANGE WAS 5.4 PERCENT.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, VALLEJO-FAIRFIELD-NAPA HAD A TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) OF $8,455,149*. THIS TPI RANKED 96TH IN THE UNITED STATES. THE 1990 TPI REFLECTED AN INCREASE OF 7.3 PERCENT FROM 1989. THE 1989-90 NATIONAL CHANGE WAS 6.5 PERCENT.

COMPONENTS OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) INCLUDES THE EARNINGS (WAGES AND SALARIES, OTHER LABOR INCOME, AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME); DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS RECEIVED BY THE RESIDENTS OF VALLEJO-FAIRFIELD-NAPA. IN 1990, EARNINGS WERE 70.4 PERCENT OF TPI; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT WERE 13.6 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS WERE 16.0 PERCENT. FROM 1989 TO 1990, EARNINGS INCREASED 6.8 PERCENT; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT INCREASED 6.7 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS INCREASED 10.1 PERCENT.

EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN VALLEJO-FAIRFIELD-NAPA INCREASED FROM $4,346,538* IN 1989 TO $4,680,135* IN 1990, AN INCREASE OF 7.7 PERCENT. THE LARGEST INDUSTRIES IN 1990 WERE SERVICES, WHICH ACCOUNTED FOR 22.1 PERCENT OF EARNINGS; STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, 14.0 PERCENT; RETAIL TRADE, 11.8 PERCENT; AND FEDERAL CIVILIAN GOVERNMENT, 10.9 PERCENT. OF THE INDUSTRIES THAT ACCOUNTED FOR AT LEAST 5 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990, THE SLOWEST GROWING FROM 1989 TO 1990 WAS FEDERAL CIVILIAN GOVERNMENT, WHICH DECLINED 6.1 PERCENT; THE FASTEST WAS SERVICES, WHICH INCREASED 15.2 PERCENT.

* ALL INCOME ESTIMATES WITH THE EXCEPTION OF PCPI ARE IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC INFORMATION SYSTEM
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BEARFACTS

ST. MARYS, MARYLAND
1989-90

ST. MARYS IS ONE OF THE 24 COUNTIES IN MARYLAND. IT IS NOT PART OF A METROPOLITAN AREA. ITS 1990 POPULATION OF 76,500 RANKED 12TH IN THE STATE.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, ST. MARYS HAD A PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (PCPI) OF $16,702. THIS PCPI RANKED 18TH IN THE STATE, AND WAS 76 PERCENT OF THE STATE AVERAGE ($21,857) AND 89 PERCENT OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE ($18,696). THE 1990 PCPI REFLECTED AN INCREASE OF 5.1 PERCENT FROM 1989. THE 1989-90 STATE CHANGE WAS 4.8 PERCENT AND THE NATIONAL CHANGE WAS 5.4 PERCENT.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, ST. MARYS HAD A TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) OF $1,277,134*. THIS TPI RANKED 13TH IN THE STATE AND ACCOUNTED FOR 1.2 PERCENT OF THE STATE TOTAL. THE 1990 TPI REFLECTED AN INCREASE OF 7.7 PERCENT FROM 1989. THE 1989-90 STATE CHANGE WAS 6.5 PERCENT AND THE NATIONAL CHANGE WAS 6.5 PERCENT.

COMPONENTS OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) INCLUDES THE EARNINGS (WAGES AND SALARIES, OTHER LABOR INCOME, AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME); DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS RECEIVED BY THE RESIDENTS OF ST. MARYS. IN 1990, EARNINGS WERE 75.5 PERCENT OF TPI; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT WERE 10.5 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS WERE 14.0 PERCENT. FROM 1989 TO 1990, EARNINGS INCREASED 7.5 PERCENT; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT INCREASED 5.5 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS INCREASED 10.4 PERCENT.

EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN ST. MARYS INCREASED FROM $731,664* IN 1989 TO $787,699* IN 1990, AN INCREASE OF 7.7 PERCENT. THE LARGEST INDUSTRIES IN 1990 WERE SERVICES, WHICH ACCOUNTED FOR 31.2 PERCENT OF EARNINGS; FEDERAL CIVILIAN GOVERNMENT, 19.2 PERCENT; AND MILITARY, 11.9 PERCENT. OF THE INDUSTRIES THAT ACCOUNTED FOR AT LEAST 5 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990, THE SLOWEST GROWING FROM 1989 TO 1990 WAS CONSTRUCTION (7.6 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990), WHICH DECLINED 0.8 PERCENT; THE FASTEST WAS STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT (8.9 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990), WHICH INCREASED 11.6 PERCENT.

* ALL INCOME ESTIMATES WITH THE EXCEPTION OF PCPI ARE IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC INFORMATION SYSTEM
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BEARFACTS

LAUDERDALE, MISSISSIPPI
1989-90

LAUDERDALE IS ONE OF THE 82 COUNTIES IN MISSISSIPPI. IT IS NOT PART OF A METROPOLITAN AREA. ITS 1990 POPULATION OF 75,500 RANKED 5TH IN THE STATE.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, LAUDERDALE HAD A PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (PCPI) OF $15,228. THIS PCPI RANKED 3RD IN THE STATE, AND WAS 119 PERCENT OF THE STATE AVERAGE ($12,830) AND 81 PERCENT OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE ($18,696). THE 1990 PCPI REFLECTED AN INCREASE OF 5.8 PERCENT FROM 1989. THE 1989-90 STATE CHANGE WAS 6.2 PERCENT AND THE NATIONAL CHANGE WAS 5.4 PERCENT.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, LAUDERDALE HAD A TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) OF $1,149,894*. THIS TPI RANKED 5TH IN THE STATE AND ACCOUNTED FOR 3.5 PERCENT OF THE STATE TOTAL. THE 1990 TPI REFLECTED AN INCREASE OF 5.5 PERCENT FROM 1989. THE 1989-90 STATE CHANGE WAS 6.2 PERCENT AND THE NATIONAL CHANGE WAS 6.5 PERCENT.

COMPONENTS OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) INCLUDES THE EARNINGS (WAGES AND SALARIES, OTHER LABOR INCOME, AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME); DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS RECEIVED BY THE RESIDENTS OF LAUDERDALE. IN 1990, EARNINGS WERE 66.4 PERCENT OF TPI; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT WERE 14.2 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS WERE 19.4 PERCENT. FROM 1989 TO 1990, EARNINGS INCREASED 4.7 PERCENT; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT INCREASED 5.3 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS INCREASED 8.3 PERCENT.

EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN LAUDERDALE INCREASED FROM $812,304* IN 1989 TO $849,500* IN 1990, AN INCREASE OF 4.6 PERCENT. THE LARGEST INDUSTRIES IN 1990 WERE SERVICES, WHICH ACCOUNTED FOR 28.1 PERCENT OF EARNINGS; DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING, 12.1 PERCENT; AND RETAIL TRADE, 11.1 PERCENT. OF THE INDUSTRIES THAT ACCOUNTED FOR AT LEAST 5 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990, THE SLOWEST GROWING FROM 1989 TO 1990 WAS DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING, WHICH DECLINED 4.5 PERCENT; THE FASTEST WAS SERVICES, WHICH INCREASED 12.0 PERCENT.

* ALL INCOME ESTIMATES WITH THE EXCEPTION OF PCPI ARE IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC INFORMATION SYSTEM
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BEARFACTS

LICKING, OHIO
1989-90

LICKING IS ONE OF THE 88 COUNTIES IN OHIO. IT IS PART OF THE COLUMBUS METROPOLITAN AREA. ITS 1990 POPULATION OF 128,500 RANKED 17TH IN THE STATE.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, LICKING HAD A PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (PCPI) OF $16,412. THIS PCPI RANKED 30TH IN THE STATE, AND WAS 93 PERCENT OF THE STATE AVERAGE ($17,568) AND 88 PERCENT OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE ($18,696). THE 1990 PCPI REFLECTED AN INCREASE OF 5.5 PERCENT FROM 1989. THE 1989-90 STATE CHANGE WAS 5.5 PERCENT AND THE NATIONAL CHANGE WAS 5.4 PERCENT.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, LICKING HAD A TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) OF $2,109,592*. THIS TPI RANKED 18TH IN THE STATE AND ACCOUNTED FOR 1.1 PERCENT OF THE STATE TOTAL. THE 1990 TPI REFLECTED AN INCREASE OF 6.1 PERCENT FROM 1989. THE 1989-90 STATE CHANGE WAS 5.8 PERCENT AND THE NATIONAL CHANGE WAS 6.5 PERCENT.

COMPONENTS OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) INCLUDES THE EARNINGS (WAGES AND SALARIES, OTHER LABOR INCOME, AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME); DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS RECEIVED BY THE RESIDENTS OF LICKING. IN 1990, EARNINGS WERE 70.7 PERCENT OF TPI; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT WERE 13.5 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS WERE 15.8 PERCENT. FROM 1989 TO 1990, EARNINGS INCREASED 5.9 PERCENT; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT INCREASED 4.8 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS INCREASED 8.4 PERCENT.

EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN LICKING INCREASED FROM $1,166,603* IN 1989 TO $1,226,593* IN 1990, AN INCREASE OF 5.1 PERCENT. THE LARGEST INDUSTRIES IN 1990 WERE SERVICES, WHICH ACCOUNTED FOR 21.2 PERCENT OF EARNINGS; DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING, 19.8 PERCENT; AND RETAIL TRADE, 10.0 PERCENT. OF THE INDUSTRIES THAT ACCOUNTED FOR AT LEAST 5 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990, THE SLOWEST GROWING FROM 1989 TO 1990 WAS DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING, WHICH DECLINED 2.1 PERCENT; THE FASTEST WAS FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE (5.7 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990), WHICH INCREASED 10.4 PERCENT.

* ALL INCOME ESTIMATES WITH THE EXCEPTION OF PCPI ARE IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

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BEARFACTS

FAUQUIER, VIRGINIA
1989-90

FAUQUIER IS ONE OF THE 105 COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES IN VIRGINIA. IT IS NOT PART OF A METROPOLITAN AREA. ITS 1990 POPULATION OF 49,200 RANKED 34TH IN THE STATE.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, FAUQUIER HAD A PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (PCPI) OF $24,372. THIS PCPI RANKED 5TH IN THE STATE, AND WAS 124 PERCENT OF THE STATE AVERAGE ($19,701) AND 130 PERCENT OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE ($18,696). THE 1990 PCPI REFLECTED AN INCREASE OF 2.1 PERCENT FROM 1989. THE 1989-90 STATE CHANGE WAS 4.3 PERCENT AND THE NATIONAL CHANGE WAS 5.4 PERCENT.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, FAUQUIER HAD A TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) OF $1,198,509*. THIS TPI RANKED 27TH IN THE STATE AND ACCOUNTED FOR 1.0 PERCENT OF THE STATE TOTAL. THE 1990 TPI REFLECTED AN INCREASE OF 5.6 PERCENT FROM 1989. THE 1989-90 STATE CHANGE WAS 5.9 PERCENT AND THE NATIONAL CHANGE WAS 6.5 PERCENT.

COMPONENTS OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) INCLUDES THE EARNINGS (WAGES AND SALARIES, OTHER LABOR INCOME, AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME); DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS RECEIVED BY THE RESIDENTS OF FAUQUIER. IN 1990, EARNINGS WERE 71.4 PERCENT OF TPI; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT WERE 20.4 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS WERE 8.3 PERCENT. FROM 1989 TO 1990, EARNINGS INCREASED 5.6 PERCENT; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT INCREASED 4.8 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS INCREASED 8.1 PERCENT.

EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FAUQUIER INCREASED FROM $436,327* IN 1989 TO $452,521* IN 1990, AN INCREASE OF 3.7 PERCENT. THE LARGEST INDUSTRIES IN 1990 WERE SERVICES, WHICH ACCOUNTED FOR 23.6 PERCENT OF EARNINGS; CONSTRUCTION, 16.6 PERCENT; AND RETAIL TRADE, 10.4 PERCENT. OF THE INDUSTRIES THAT ACCOUNTED FOR AT LEAST 5 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990, THE SLOWEST GROWING FROM 1989 TO 1990 WAS CONSTRUCTION, WHICH DECLINED 8.4 PERCENT; THE FASTEST WAS MILITARY (6.7 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990), WHICH INCREASED 32.8 PERCENT.

* ALL INCOME ESTIMATES WITH THE EXCEPTION OF PCPI ARE IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

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BEARFACTS

MARQUETTE, MICHIGAN
1989-90

MARQUETTE IS ONE OF THE 83 COUNTIES IN MICHIGAN. IT IS NOT PART OF A METROPOLITAN AREA. ITS 1990 POPULATION OF 70,900 RANKED 24TH IN THE STATE.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, MARQUETTE HAD A PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (PCPI) OF $13,644. THIS PCPI RANKED 56TH IN THE STATE, AND WAS 74 PERCENT OF THE STATE AVERAGE ($18,378) AND 73 PERCENT OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE ($18,696). THE 1990 PCPI REFLECTED AN INCREASE OF 4.7 PERCENT FROM 1989. THE 1989-90 STATE CHANGE WAS 4.1 PERCENT AND THE NATIONAL CHANGE WAS 5.4 PERCENT.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, MARQUETTE HAD A TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) OF $967,202*. THIS TPI RANKED 26TH IN THE STATE AND ACCOUNTED FOR 0.6 PERCENT OF THE STATE TOTAL. THE 1990 TPI REFLECTED AN INCREASE OF 4.6 PERCENT FROM 1989. THE 1989-90 STATE CHANGE WAS 4.8 PERCENT AND THE NATIONAL CHANGE WAS 6.5 PERCENT.

COMPONENTS OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) INCLUDES THE EARNINGS (WAGES AND SALARIES, OTHER LABOR INCOME, AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME); DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS RECEIVED BY THE RESIDENTS OF MARQUETTE. IN 1990, EARNINGS WERE 65.6 PERCENT OF TPI; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT WERE 14.1 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS WERE 20.3 PERCENT. FROM 1989 TO 1990, EARNINGS INCREASED 2.9 PERCENT; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT INCREASED 5.1 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS INCREASED 9.9 PERCENT.

EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN MARQUETTE INCREASED FROM $683,474* IN 1989 TO $702,900* IN 1990, AN INCREASE OF 2.8 PERCENT. THE LARGEST INDUSTRIES IN 1990 WERE SERVICES, WHICH ACCOUNTED FOR 22.8 PERCENT OF EARNINGS; STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, 20.1 PERCENT; AND MILITARY, 11.7 PERCENT. OF THE INDUSTRIES THAT ACCOUNTED FOR AT LEAST 5 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990, THE SLOWEST GROWING FROM 1989 TO 1990 WAS MINING (11.4 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990), WHICH DECLINED APPROXIMATELY 20 PERCENT; THE FASTEST WAS SERVICES, WHICH INCREASED APPROXIMATELY 10 PERCENT.

* ALL INCOME ESTIMATES WITH THE EXCEPTION OF PCPI ARE IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC INFORMATION SYSTEM
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

April 28, 1993

PERSONAL INCOME BY MAJOR SOURCE AND EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY 1/
For Counties and Metropolitan Areas
(thousands of dollars)

(70-450) ANNISTON, AL

Item	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE						
TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME	1,229,019	1,289,958	1,356,420	1,441,293	1,517,668	1,596,394
NONFARM PERSONAL INCOME	1,219,983	1,278,280	1,345,784	1,427,992	1,499,582	1,577,288
FARM INCOME 2/	9,036	11,678	10,636	13,301	18,086	19,106
POPULATION (THOUSANDS) 3/	120.0	117.7	118.2	117.7	116.7	115.9
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (DOLLARS)	10,243	10,963	11,474	12,242	13,009	13,776
DERIVATION OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME						
EARNINGS BY PLACE OF WORK	955,306	998,021	1,056,041	1,112,815	1,155,598	1,191,902
LESS: PERSONAL CONT. FOR SOCIAL INSUR. 4/	58,300	58,403	61,200	66,555	70,902	72,211
PLUS: ADJUSTMENT FOR RESIDENCE	-51,989	-54,638	-55,616	-54,066	-58,992	-59,207
EQUALS: NET EARN. BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE	845,017	884,980	939,225	992,194	1,025,704	1,060,484
PLUS: DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT 6/	139,177	146,869	147,451	159,401	179,878	189,510
PLUS: TRANSFER PAYMENTS	244,825	258,109	269,744	289,698	312,086	346,400
EARNINGS BY PLACE OF WORK						
COMPONENTS OF EARNINGS:						
WAGES AND SALARIES	824,519	855,466	902,394	940,040	966,214	991,100
OTHER LABOR INCOME	62,347	65,248	69,809	76,421	84,211	89,597
PROPRIETORS' INCOME 7/	68,440	77,307	83,838	96,354	105,173	111,205
FARM	8,289	10,954	9,893	12,569	17,354	18,339
NONFARM	60,151	66,353	73,945	83,785	87,819	92,866
EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY:						
FARM	9,036	11,678	10,636	13,301	18,086	19,106
NONFARM	946,270	986,343	1,045,405	1,099,514	1,137,512	1,172,796
PRIVATE	529,959	569,376	601,957	645,911	674,156	715,572
AG. SERV., FOR., FISH., AND OTHER 8/	3,258	(D)	3,820	3,579	3,799	4,104
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	2,759	(D)	3,420	(D)	3,650	3,902
FORESTRY, FISHERIES, AND OTHER 8/	499	344	400	(D)	149	202
FORESTRY	491	332	390	(D)	137	189
FISHERIES	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)
OTHER 8/	0	0	0	0	0	0
MINING	2,550	(D)	1,621	2,542	2,782	2,693
COAL MINING	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)
OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	1,181	372	369	546	572	555
METAL MINING	0	0	0	0	0	0
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	1,344	(D)	1,243	1,986	2,199	2,121
CONSTRUCTION	31,818	33,435	38,188	40,134	37,379	39,734
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	11,516	13,711	14,964	15,388	13,211	13,875
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	4,457	3,803	3,931	4,284	4,345	4,677
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	15,845	15,921	19,293	20,462	19,823	21,182
MANUFACTURING	197,003	203,528	209,176	217,824	226,698	239,027
NONDURABLE GOODS	82,293	85,688	89,396	90,649	92,630	95,943
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	7,290	7,595	7,657	6,713	3,574	4,012
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	30,284	32,026	34,632	35,484	38,031	37,721
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	25,199	27,751	32,147	33,838	36,308	38,839
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	4,761	5,054	5,265	5,533	5,447	5,709
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	142	146	163	0	0	0
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	0	0	0	0	0	0
RUBBER AND MISC. PLASTICS PRODUCTS	(D)	0	(D)	(D)	(D)	0
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	0	0	0	0	0	(D)
DURABLE GOODS	114,710	117,840	119,780	127,175	134,068	143,084
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	4,953	5,751	6,888	7,215	6,513	6,959
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	5,666	6,129	6,957	7,626	8,567	8,713
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	26,964	27,574	29,064	33,596	39,109	39,799

See footnotes at end of table.
Table CA05

April 1992

REGIONAL ECONOMIC INFORMATION SYSTEM
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

April 28, 1993

PERSONAL INCOME BY MAJOR SOURCE AND EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY 1/
For Counties and Metropolitan Areas
(thousands of dollars)

(70-450) ANNISTON, AL

Item	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	61,327	58,863	55,100	54,770	57,910	63,810
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	6,977	7,223	6,882	6,197	5,957	6,276
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
TRANS. EQUIP. EXCL. MOTOR VEHICLES	0	0	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
MOTOR VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
ORDNANCE 9/	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	1,576	2,147	2,061	1,853	2,033	2,242
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
MISC. MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	2,503	2,475	2,654	3,074	3,058	3,556
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	41,131	45,422	49,275	53,257	55,500	59,678
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	1,214	2,259	2,555	2,506	2,274	2,508
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	14,703	15,452	15,532	15,853	15,225	17,030
WATER TRANSPORTATION	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER TRANSPORTATION	1,446	1,972	2,619	5,534	8,204	10,077
LOCAL & INTERURBAN PASSENGER TRANSIT	740	937	1,130	1,341	1,452	1,609
TRANSPORTATION BY AIR	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
PIPELINES, EXCEPT NATURAL GAS	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
TRANSPORTATION SERVICES	184	323	286	774	909	808
COMMUNICATION	10,080	10,617	11,827	12,012	12,165	11,439
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	13,688	15,122	16,742	17,352	17,632	18,624
WHOLESALE TRADE	41,297	41,138	42,894	46,960	53,782	56,489
RETAIL TRADE	88,102	98,273	100,305	107,847	110,605	114,010
BUILDING MATERIALS AND GARDEN EQUIPMENT	4,517	4,978	4,839	4,798	4,745	5,196
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	10,037	11,102	11,743	12,761	13,962	14,667
FOOD STORES	14,192	18,713	19,000	20,189	21,309	21,127
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	17,353	18,325	19,169	20,918	19,387	19,817
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	6,117	6,263	5,527	5,933	5,826	5,789
HOME FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS STORES	3,760	4,028	4,027	3,927	3,576	3,638
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	19,106	20,021	21,036	21,718	23,164	23,892
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL	13,020	14,843	14,964	17,603	18,636	19,884
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	22,389	23,359	26,950	25,584	26,307	28,705
DEPOSITORY & NON-DEP. CREDIT INSTITUTIONS	12,664	13,446	13,181	12,709	13,343	(D)
OTHER FINANCE, INSUR., & REAL ESTATE	9,725	9,913	13,769	12,875	12,964	(D)
SECURITY & COMMODITY BROKERS & SERV.	(D)	0	0	(D)	(D)	(D)
INSURANCE CARRIERS	6,132	6,469	6,749	6,846	7,069	7,728
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, & SERVICES	2,461	2,603	3,091	3,648	3,949	4,514
REAL ESTATE	-164	-318	(D)	2,087	1,824	1,978
COMBINED REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE, ETC. 10	(D)	529	(D)	N/A	N/A	N/A
HOLDING & OTHER INVESTMENT COMPANIES	671	630	1,227	(D)	(D)	(L)
SERVICES	102,411	119,141	129,728	148,184	157,304	171,132
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	(D)	(D)	(D)	3,547	3,429	3,640
PERSONAL SERVICES	6,536	7,758	8,376	9,139	10,555	11,383
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	5,980	5,981	5,997	6,355	6,638	6,663
BUSINESS SERVICES	8,722	15,280	16,435	12,003	12,412	13,998
AUTO REPAIR, SERVICES, AND GARAGES	7,969	8,722	9,271	11,077	12,006	13,796
MISCELLANEOUS REPAIR SERVICES	2,064	2,582	2,713	2,922	3,508	3,972
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	1,751	2,842	1,938	1,998	2,158	2,072
MOTION PICTURES	(D)	(D)	(D)	629	705	1,037
HEALTH SERVICES	36,431	39,505	45,011	48,958	50,393	57,427
LEGAL SERVICES	6,203	7,589	8,491	8,325	9,136	9,339
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	3,018	2,627	2,980	3,355	3,670	3,923
SOCIAL SERVICES 11/	2,184	2,504	2,648	2,716	3,252	3,548
MUSEUMS, BOTANICAL, ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS	0	0	0	0	0	0
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	6,010	6,033	6,421	7,226	7,523	7,783
ENGINEERING AND MANAGEMENT SERVICES 12/	N/A	N/A	N/A	29,569	31,505	32,105
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	11,409	14,017	15,577	365	414	446
GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES	416,311	416,967	443,448	453,603	463,356	457,224
FEDERAL, CIVILIAN	198,982	196,193	208,691	211,073	221,728	216,533
MILITARY	117,202	114,765	124,017	122,609	111,816	105,039
STATE AND LOCAL	100,127	106,009	110,740	119,921	129,812	135,652

See footnotes at end of table.
Table CA05

April 1992

REGIONAL ECONOMIC INFORMATION SYSTEM
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

BEARFACTS

ANNISTON, AL
1989-90

ANNISTON IS ONE OF THE 320 METROPOLITAN AREAS IN THE UNITED STATES. ITS 1990 POPULATION OF 115,900 RANKED 280TH IN THE NATION.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, ANNISTON HAD A PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (PCPI) OF $13,776. THIS PCPI RANKED 302ND IN THE UNITED STATES AND WAS 74 PERCENT OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE ($18,696). THE 1990 PCPI REFLECTED AN INCREASE OF 5.9 PERCENT FROM 1989. THE 1989-90 NATIONAL CHANGE WAS 5.4 PERCENT.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, ANNISTON HAD A TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) OF $1,596,394*. THIS TPI RANKED 292ND IN THE UNITED STATES. THE 1990 TPI REFLECTED AN INCREASE OF 5.2 PERCENT FROM 1989. THE 1989-90 NATIONAL CHANGE WAS 6.5 PERCENT.

COMPONENTS OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) INCLUDES THE EARNINGS (WAGES AND SALARIES, OTHER LABOR INCOME, AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME); DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS RECEIVED BY THE RESIDENTS OF ANNISTON. IN 1990, EARNINGS WERE 66.4 PERCENT OF TPI; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT WERE 11.9 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS WERE 21.7 PERCENT. FROM 1989 TO 1990, EARNINGS INCREASED 3.4 PERCENT; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT INCREASED 5.4 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS INCREASED 11.0 PERCENT.

EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN ANNISTON INCREASED FROM $1,155,598* IN 1989 TO $1,191,902* IN 1990, AN INCREASE OF 3.1 PERCENT. THE LARGEST INDUSTRIES IN 1990 WERE FEDERAL CIVILIAN GOVERNMENT, WHICH ACCOUNTED FOR 18.2 PERCENT OF EARNINGS; SERVICES, 14.4 PERCENT; DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING, 12.0 PERCENT; AND STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, 11.4 PERCENT. OF THE INDUSTRIES THAT ACCOUNTED FOR AT LEAST 5 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990, THE SLOWEST GROWING FROM 1989 TO 1990 WAS MILITARY (8.8 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990), WHICH DECLINED 6.1 PERCENT; THE FASTEST WAS SERVICES, WHICH INCREASED 8.8 PERCENT.

* ALL INCOME ESTIMATES WITH THE EXCEPTION OF PCPI ARE IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC INFORMATION SYSTEM
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Document Separator

BEARFACTS

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA
1989-90

SACRAMENTO IS ONE OF THE 58 COUNTIES IN CALIFORNIA. IT IS PART OF THE SACRAMENTO METROPOLITAN AREA. ITS 1990 POPULATION OF 1,049,700 RANKED 8TH IN THE STATE.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, SACRAMENTO HAD A PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (PCPI) OF $18,934. THIS PCPI RANKED 20TH IN THE STATE, AND WAS 92 PERCENT OF THE STATE AVERAGE ($20,689) AND 101 PERCENT OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE ($18,696). THE 1990 PCPI REFLECTED AN INCREASE OF 6.6 PERCENT FROM 1989. THE 1989-90 STATE CHANGE WAS 4.8 PERCENT AND THE NATIONAL CHANGE WAS 5.4 PERCENT.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, SACRAMENTO HAD A TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) OF $19,873,948*. THIS TPI RANKED 10TH IN THE STATE AND ACCOUNTED FOR 3.2 PERCENT OF THE STATE TOTAL. THE 1990 TPI REFLECTED AN INCREASE OF 9.9 PERCENT FROM 1989. THE 1989-90 STATE CHANGE WAS 7.5 PERCENT AND THE NATIONAL CHANGE WAS 6.5 PERCENT.

COMPONENTS OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) INCLUDES THE EARNINGS (WAGES AND SALARIES, OTHER LABOR INCOME, AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME); DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS RECEIVED BY THE RESIDENTS OF SACRAMENTO. IN 1990, EARNINGS WERE 67.6 PERCENT OF TPI; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT WERE 13.1 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS WERE 19.3 PERCENT. FROM 1989 TO 1990, EARNINGS INCREASED 10.2 PERCENT; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT INCREASED 6.5 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS INCREASED 11.5 PERCENT.

EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN SACRAMENTO INCREASED FROM $14,459,039* IN 1989 TO $15,923,029* IN 1990, AN INCREASE OF 10.1 PERCENT. THE LARGEST INDUSTRIES IN 1990 WERE STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, WHICH ACCOUNTED FOR 27.3 PERCENT OF EARNINGS; SERVICES, 24.0 PERCENT; AND RETAIL TRADE, 9.6 PERCENT. OF THE INDUSTRIES THAT ACCOUNTED FOR AT LEAST 5 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990, THE SLOWEST GROWING FROM 1989 TO 1990 WAS FEDERAL CIVILIAN GOVERNMENT (6.0 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990), WHICH INCREASED 5.7 PERCENT; THE FASTEST WAS STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, WHICH INCREASED 13.0 PERCENT.

* ALL INCOME ESTIMATES WITH THE EXCEPTION OF PCPI ARE IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC INFORMATION SYSTEM
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

BEARFACTS

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
1989-90

SAN FRANCISCO IS ONE OF THE 58 COUNTIES IN CALIFORNIA. IT IS PART OF THE SAN FRANCISCO METROPOLITAN AREA. ITS 1990 POPULATION OF 724,100 RANKED 10TH IN THE STATE.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, SAN FRANCISCO HAD A PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (PCPI) OF $28,532. THIS PCPI RANKED 3RD IN THE STATE, AND WAS 138 PERCENT OF THE STATE AVERAGE ($20,689) AND 153 PERCENT OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE ($18,696). THE 1990 PCPI REFLECTED AN INCREASE OF 8.9 PERCENT FROM 1989. THE 1989-90 STATE CHANGE WAS 4.8 PERCENT AND THE NATIONAL CHANGE WAS 5.4 PERCENT.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, SAN FRANCISCO HAD A TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) OF $20,659,474*. THIS TPI RANKED 7TH IN THE STATE AND ACCOUNTED FOR 3.3 PERCENT OF THE STATE TOTAL. THE 1990 TPI REFLECTED AN INCREASE OF 8.9 PERCENT FROM 1989. THE 1989-90 STATE CHANGE WAS 7.5 PERCENT AND THE NATIONAL CHANGE WAS 6.5 PERCENT.

COMPONENTS OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) INCLUDES THE EARNINGS (WAGES AND SALARIES, OTHER LABOR INCOME, AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME); DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS RECEIVED BY THE RESIDENTS OF SAN FRANCISCO. IN 1990, EARNINGS WERE 64.5 PERCENT OF TPI; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT WERE 22.9 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS WERE 12.6 PERCENT. FROM 1989 TO 1990, EARNINGS INCREASED 6.4 PERCENT; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT INCREASED 17.9 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS INCREASED 6.6 PERCENT.

EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN SAN FRANCISCO INCREASED FROM $22,895,208* IN 1989 TO $24,194,561* IN 1990, AN INCREASE OF 5.7 PERCENT. THE LARGEST INDUSTRIES IN 1990 WERE SERVICES, WHICH ACCOUNTED FOR 36.6 PERCENT OF EARNINGS; FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE, 17.8 PERCENT; AND STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, 10.1 PERCENT. OF THE INDUSTRIES THAT ACCOUNTED FOR AT LEAST 5 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990, THE SLOWEST GROWING FROM 1989 TO 1990 WAS WHOLESALE TRADE (5.9 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990), WHICH DECLINED 2.0 PERCENT; THE FASTEST WAS STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, WHICH INCREASED 12.9 PERCENT.

* ALL INCOME ESTIMATES WITH THE EXCEPTION OF PCPI ARE IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC INFORMATION SYSTEM
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

BEARFACTS

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA
1980-90

SACRAMENTO IS ONE OF THE 58 COUNTIES IN CALIFORNIA. IT IS PART OF THE SACRAMENTO METROPOLITAN AREA. ITS 1990 POPULATION OF 1,049,700 RANKED 8TH IN THE STATE.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, SACRAMENTO HAD A PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (PCPI) OF $18,934. THIS PCPI RANKED 20TH IN THE STATE, AND WAS 92 PERCENT OF THE STATE AVERAGE ($20,689) AND 101 PERCENT OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE ($18,696). IN 1980, SACRAMENTO'S PCPI OF $10,542 RANKED 26TH IN THE STATE. THE AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF PCPI OVER THE PAST 10 YEARS WAS 6.0 PERCENT. THE AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE FOR THE STATE WAS 6.0 PERCENT AND FOR THE NATION WAS 6.5 PERCENT.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, SACRAMENTO HAD A TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) OF $19,873,948*. THIS TPI RANKED 10TH IN THE STATE AND ACCOUNTED FOR 3.2 PERCENT OF THE STATE TOTAL. IN 1980, SACRAMENTO'S TPI OF $8,310,236* RANKED 10TH IN THE STATE. THE AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF TPI OVER THE PAST 10 YEARS WAS 9.1 PERCENT. THE AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE FOR THE STATE WAS 8.4 PERCENT AND FOR THE NATION WAS 7.5 PERCENT.

COMPONENTS OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) INCLUDES THE EARNINGS (WAGES AND SALARIES, OTHER LABOR INCOME, AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME); DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS RECEIVED BY THE RESIDENTS OF SACRAMENTO. IN 1990, EARNINGS WERE 67.6 PERCENT OF TPI (COMPARED WITH 67.4 PERCENT IN 1980); DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT WERE 13.1 PERCENT (COMPARED WITH 13.4 PERCENT IN 1980); AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS WERE 19.3 PERCENT (COMPARED WITH 19.3 PERCENT IN 1980). FROM 1980 TO 1990, EARNINGS INCREASED ON AVERAGE 9.1 PERCENT EACH YEAR; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT INCREASED ON AVERAGE 8.9 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS INCREASED ON AVERAGE 9.1 PERCENT.

EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN SACRAMENTO INCREASED FROM $6,343,558* IN 1980 TO $15,923,029* IN 1990, AN AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF 9.6 PERCENT. THE LARGEST INDUSTRIES IN 1990 WERE STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, WHICH ACCOUNTED FOR 27.3 PERCENT OF EARNINGS; SERVICES, 24.0 PERCENT; AND RETAIL TRADE, 9.6 PERCENT. IN 1980, THE LARGEST INDUSTRIES WERE STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, WITH 27.6 PERCENT OF EARNINGS; SERVICES, 17.8 PERCENT; AND RETAIL TRADE, 11.5 PERCENT. OF THE INDUSTRIES THAT ACCOUNTED FOR AT LEAST 5 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990, THE SLOWEST GROWING FROM 1980 TO 1990 WAS FEDERAL CIVILIAN GOVERNMENT (6.0 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990), WHICH INCREASED AT AN AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF 6.0 PERCENT; THE FASTEST WAS SERVICES, WHICH INCREASED AT AN AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF 13.0 PERCENT.

* ALL INCOME ESTIMATES WITH THE EXCEPTION OF PCPI ARE IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC INFORMATION SYSTEM
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

BEARFACTS

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
1980-90

SAN FRANCISCO IS ONE OF THE 58 COUNTIES IN CALIFORNIA. IT IS PART OF THE SAN FRANCISCO METROPOLITAN AREA. ITS 1990 POPULATION OF 724,100 RANKED 10TH IN THE STATE.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, SAN FRANCISCO HAD A PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (PCPI) OF $28,532. THIS PCPI RANKED 3RD IN THE STATE, AND WAS 138 PERCENT OF THE STATE AVERAGE ($20,689) AND 153 PERCENT OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE ($18,696). IN 1980, SAN FRANCISCO'S PCPI OF $14,382 RANKED 3RD IN THE STATE. THE AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF PCPI OVER THE PAST 10 YEARS WAS 7.1 PERCENT. THE AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE FOR THE STATE WAS 6.0 PERCENT AND FOR THE NATION WAS 6.5 PERCENT.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, SAN FRANCISCO HAD A TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) OF $20,659,474*. THIS TPI RANKED 7TH IN THE STATE AND ACCOUNTED FOR 3.3 PERCENT OF THE STATE TOTAL. IN 1980, SAN FRANCISCO'S TPI OF $9,793,549* RANKED 6TH IN THE STATE. THE AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF TPI OVER THE PAST 10 YEARS WAS 7.8 PERCENT. THE AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE FOR THE STATE WAS 8.4 PERCENT AND FOR THE NATION WAS 7.5 PERCENT.

COMPONENTS OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) INCLUDES THE EARNINGS (WAGES AND SALARIES, OTHER LABOR INCOME, AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME); DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS RECEIVED BY THE RESIDENTS OF SAN FRANCISCO. IN 1990, EARNINGS WERE 64.5 PERCENT OF TPI (COMPARED WITH 64.5 PERCENT IN 1980); DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT WERE 22.9 PERCENT (COMPARED WITH 21.2 PERCENT IN 1980); AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS WERE 12.6 PERCENT (COMPARED WITH 14.3 PERCENT IN 1980). FROM 1980 TO 1990, EARNINGS INCREASED ON AVERAGE 7.7 PERCENT EACH YEAR; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT INCREASED ON AVERAGE 8.6 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS INCREASED ON AVERAGE 6.4 PERCENT.

EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN SAN FRANCISCO INCREASED FROM $12,422,176* IN 1980 TO $24,194,561* IN 1990, AN AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF 6.9 PERCENT. THE LARGEST INDUSTRIES IN 1990 WERE SERVICES, WHICH ACCOUNTED FOR 36.6 PERCENT OF EARNINGS; FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE, 17.8 PERCENT; AND STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, 10.1 PERCENT. IN 1980, THE LARGEST INDUSTRIES WERE SERVICES, WITH 24.6 PERCENT OF EARNINGS; FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE, 16.0 PERCENT; AND TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES, 11.5 PERCENT. OF THE INDUSTRIES THAT ACCOUNTED FOR AT LEAST 5 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990, THE SLOWEST GROWING FROM 1980 TO 1990 WAS TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (7.5 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990), WHICH INCREASED AT AN AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF 2.4 PERCENT; THE FASTEST WAS SERVICES, WHICH INCREASED AT AN AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF 11.2 PERCENT.

* ALL INCOME ESTIMATES WITH THE EXCEPTION OF PCPI ARE IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC INFORMATION SYSTEM
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

PEARFACTS

SACRAMENTO, CA
1980-90

SACRAMENTO IS ONE OF THE 320 METROPOLITAN AREAS IN THE UNITED STATES. ITS 1990 POPULATION OF 1,493,900 RANKED 30TH IN THE NATION.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, SACRAMENTO HAD A PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (PCPI) OF $19,130. THIS PCPI RANKED 74TH IN THE UNITED STATES AND WAS 103 PERCENT OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE ($18,696). IN 1980, SACRAMENTO'S PCPI OF $10,806 RANKED 71ST IN THE UNITED STATES. THE AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF PCPI OVER THE PAST 10 YEARS WAS 6.1 PERCENT. THE AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE FOR THE NATION WAS 6.5 PERCENT.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, SACRAMENTO HAD A TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) OF $28,650,397*. THIS TPI RANKED 31ST IN THE UNITED STATES. IN 1980, SACRAMENTO'S TPI OF $11,742,353* RANKED 40TH IN THE UNITED STATES. THE AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF TPI OVER THE PAST 10 YEARS WAS 9.3 PERCENT. THE AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE FOR THE NATION WAS 7.5 PERCENT.

COMPONENTS OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) INCLUDES THE EARNINGS (WAGES AND SALARIES, OTHER LABOR INCOME, AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME); DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS RECEIVED BY THE RESIDENTS OF SACRAMENTO. IN 1990, EARNINGS WERE 68.1 PERCENT OF TPI (COMPARED WITH 67.9 PERCENT IN 1980); DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT WERE 13.9 PERCENT (COMPARED WITH 14.0 PERCENT IN 1980); AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS WERE 18.0 PERCENT (COMPARED WITH 18.1 PERCENT IN 1980). FROM 1980 TO 1990, EARNINGS INCREASED ON AVERAGE 9.4 PERCENT EACH YEAR; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT INCREASED ON AVERAGE 9.3 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS INCREASED ON AVERAGE 9.2 PERCENT.

EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN SACRAMENTO INCREASED FROM $8,247,188* IN 1980 TO $20,851,547* IN 1990, AN AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF 9.7 PERCENT. THE LARGEST INDUSTRIES IN 1990 WERE STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, WHICH ACCOUNTED FOR 25.5 PERCENT OF EARNINGS; SERVICES, 23.7 PERCENT; AND RETAIL TRADE, 10.1 PERCENT. IN 1980, THE LARGEST INDUSTRIES WERE STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, WITH 25.8 PERCENT OF EARNINGS; SERVICES, 17.8 PERCENT; AND RETAIL TRADE, 11.8 PERCENT. OF THE INDUSTRIES THAT ACCOUNTED FOR AT LEAST 5 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990, THE SLOWEST GROWING FROM 1980 TO 1990 WAS TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (6.0 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990), WHICH INCREASED AT AN AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF 7.8 PERCENT; THE FASTEST WAS SERVICES, WHICH INCREASED AT AN AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF 12.9 PERCENT.

* ALL INCOME ESTIMATES WITH THE EXCEPTION OF PCPI ARE IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC INFORMATION SYSTEM
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

REARFACTS

SAN FRANCISCO, CA
1980-90

SAN FRANCISCO IS ONE OF THE 320 METROPOLITAN AREAS IN THE UNITED STATES. ITS 1990 POPULATION OF 1,606,700 RANKED 27TH IN THE NATION.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, SAN FRANCISCO HAD A PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (PCPI) OF $29,942. THIS PCPI RANKED 2ND IN THE UNITED STATES AND WAS 160 PERCENT OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE ($18,696). IN 1980, SAN FRANCISCO'S PCPI OF $14,879 RANKED 2ND IN THE UNITED STATES. THE AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF PCPI OVER THE PAST 10 YEARS WAS 7.2 PERCENT. THE AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE FOR THE NATION WAS 6.5 PERCENT.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, SAN FRANCISCO HAD A TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) OF $48,106,599*. THIS TPI RANKED 19TH IN THE UNITED STATES. IN 1980, SAN FRANCISCO'S TPI OF $22,203,309* RANKED 17TH IN THE UNITED STATES. THE AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF TPI OVER THE PAST 10 YEARS WAS 8.0 PERCENT. THE AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE FOR THE NATION WAS 7.5 PERCENT.

COMPONENTS OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) INCLUDES THE EARNINGS (WAGES AND SALARIES, OTHER LABOR INCOME, AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME); DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS RECEIVED BY THE RESIDENTS OF SAN FRANCISCO. IN 1990, EARNINGS WERE 66.5 PERCENT OF TPI (COMPARED WITH 68.9 PERCENT IN 1980); DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT WERE 23.3 PERCENT (COMPARED WITH 19.9 PERCENT IN 1980); AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS WERE 10.3 PERCENT (COMPARED WITH 11.2 PERCENT IN 1980). FROM 1980 TO 1990, EARNINGS INCREASED ON AVERAGE 7.7 PERCENT EACH YEAR; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT INCREASED ON AVERAGE 9.7 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS INCREASED ON AVERAGE 7.1 PERCENT.

EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN SAN FRANCISCO INCREASED FROM $19,733,624* IN 1980 TO $40,411,557* IN 1990, AN AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF 7.4 PERCENT. THE LARGEST INDUSTRIES IN 1990 WERE SERVICES, WHICH ACCOUNTED FOR 35.1 PERCENT OF EARNINGS; FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE, 14.3 PERCENT; AND TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES, 9.1 PERCENT. IN 1980, THE LARGEST INDUSTRIES WERE SERVICES, WITH 23.9 PERCENT OF EARNINGS; FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE, 12.9 PERCENT; TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES, 12.5 PERCENT; AND RETAIL TRADE, 9.2 PERCENT. OF THE INDUSTRIES THAT ACCOUNTED FOR AT LEAST 5 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990, THE SLOWEST GROWING FROM 1980 TO 1990 WAS TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES, WHICH INCREASED AT AN AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF 4.0 PERCENT; THE FASTEST WAS SERVICES, WHICH INCREASED AT AN AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF 11.6 PERCENT.

* ALL INCOME ESTIMATES WITH THE EXCEPTION OF PCPI ARE IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

BEARFACTS

SACRAMENTO, CA
1989-90

SACRAMENTO IS ONE OF THE 320 METROPOLITAN AREAS IN THE UNITED STATES. ITS 1990 POPULATION OF 1,493,800 RANKED 30TH IN THE NATION.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, SACRAMENTO HAD A PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (PCPI) OF $19,180. THIS PCPI RANKED 74TH IN THE UNITED STATES AND WAS 103 PERCENT OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE ($18,696). THE 1990 PCPI REFLECTED AN INCREASE OF 6.4 PERCENT FROM 1989. THE 1989-90 NATIONAL CHANGE WAS 5.4 PERCENT.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

IN 1990, SACRAMENTO HAD A TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) OF $28,650,897*. THIS TPI RANKED 31ST IN THE UNITED STATES. THE 1990 TPI REFLECTED AN INCREASE OF 9.9 PERCENT FROM 1989. THE 1989-90 NATIONAL CHANGE WAS 6.5 PERCENT.

COMPONENTS OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) INCLUDES THE EARNINGS (WAGES AND SALARIES, OTHER LABOR INCOME, AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME); DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS RECEIVED BY THE RESIDENTS OF SACRAMENTO. IN 1990, EARNINGS WERE 68.1 PERCENT OF TPI; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT WERE 13.9 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS WERE 18.0 PERCENT. FROM 1989 TO 1990, EARNINGS INCREASED 10.3 PERCENT; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT INCREASED 6.4 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS INCREASED 11.4 PERCENT.

EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN SACRAMENTO INCREASED FROM $18,865,563* IN 1989 TO $20,851,547* IN 1990, AN INCREASE OF 10.5 PERCENT. THE LARGEST INDUSTRIES IN 1990 WERE STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, WHICH ACCOUNTED FOR 25.5 PERCENT OF EARNINGS; SERVICES, 23.7 PERCENT; AND RETAIL TRADE, 10.1 PERCENT. OF THE INDUSTRIES THAT ACCOUNTED FOR AT LEAST 5 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990, THE SLOWEST GROWING FROM 1989 TO 1990 WAS CONSTRUCTION (8.5 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990), WHICH INCREASED 3.7 PERCENT; THE FASTEST WAS STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, WHICH INCREASED 13.0 PERCENT.

* ALL INCOME ESTIMATES WITH THE EXCEPTION OF PCPI ARE IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC INFORMATION SYSTEM
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

BEARFACTS

SAN FRANCISCO, CA
1989-90

SAN FRANCISCO IS ONE OF THE 320 METROPOLITAN AREAS IN THE UNITED STATES. ITS 1990 POPULATION OF 1,606,700 RANKED 27TH IN THE NATION.

ER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
IN 1990, SAN FRANCISCO HAD A PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (PCPI) OF $29,942. THIS PCPI RANKED 2ND IN THE UNITED STATES AND WAS 160 PERCENT OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE ($18,696). THE 1990 PCPI REFLECTED AN INCREASE OF 7.2 PERCENT FROM 1989. THE 1989-90 NATIONAL CHANGE WAS 5.4 PERCENT.

TAL PERSONAL INCOME
IN 1990, SAN FRANCISCO HAD A TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) OF $48,106,599*. THIS TPI RANKED 19TH IN THE UNITED STATES. THE 1990 TPI REFLECTED AN INCREASE OF 7.9 PERCENT FROM 1989. THE 1989-90 NATIONAL CHANGE WAS 6.5 PERCENT.

MPONENTS OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME
TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI) INCLUDES THE EARNINGS (WAGES AND SALARIES, OTHER LABOR INCOME, AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME); DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS RECEIVED BY THE RESIDENTS OF SAN FRANCISCO. IN 1990, EARNINGS WERE 66.5 PERCENT OF TPI; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT WERE 23.3 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS WERE 10.3 PERCENT. FROM 1989 TO 1990, EARNINGS INCREASED 6.8 PERCENT; DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT INCREASED 11.5 PERCENT; AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS INCREASED 7.4 PERCENT.

NINGS BY INDUSTRY
ARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN SAN FRANCISCO INCREASED FROM 7,954,899* IN 1989 TO $40,411,557* IN 1990, AN INCREASE OF 6.5 RCENT. THE LARGEST INDUSTRIES IN 1990 WERE SERVICES, WHICH ACCOUNTED R 35.1 PERCENT OF EARNINGS; FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE, 14.3 RCENT; AND TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES, 9.1 PERCENT. OF THE DUSTRIES THAT ACCOUNTED FOR AT LEAST 5 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990, E SLOWEST GROWING FROM 1989 TO 1990 WAS WHOLESALE TRADE (6.6 PERCENT EARNINGS IN 1990), WHICH DECLINED 0.2 PERCENT; THE FASTEST WAS STATE D LOCAL GOVERNMENT (8.8 PERCENT OF EARNINGS IN 1990), WHICH INCREASED .4 PERCENT.

L INCOME ESTIMATES WITH THE EXCEPTION OF PCPI ARE IN THOUSANDS OF LLARS.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC INFORMATION SYSTEM
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Document Separator

April 23, 1993

FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME EMPLOYEES BY MAJOR INDUSTRY 1/
For Counties and Metropolitan Areas
(number of jobs)

(70-450) ANNISTON, AL

Item	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK						
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	58,438	58,861	59,582	61,009	61,034	60,714
BY TYPE:						
WAGE AND SALARY	52,209	52,584	53,197	54,448	54,467	54,045
PROPRIETORS	6,229	6,277	6,385	6,561	6,567	6,669
FARM	865	806	767	750	735	734
NONFARM 2/	5,364	5,471	5,618	5,811	5,832	5,935
BY INDUSTRY:						
FARM	997	902	875	866	847	842
NONFARM	57,441	57,959	58,707	60,143	60,187	59,872
PRIVATE	35,544	36,453	37,070	38,575	39,439	40,112
AG.SERV.,FOR.,FISH., AND OTHER 3/	328	(D)	383	370	363	362
MINING	60	(D)	57	89	96	85
CONSTRUCTION	2,103	2,143	2,364	2,418	2,385	2,485
MANUFACTURING	10,733	10,723	10,816	11,159	11,272	11,385
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,773	1,826	1,877	2,005	2,075	2,144
WHOLESALE TRADE	2,080	2,057	2,047	2,115	2,414	2,467
RETAIL TRADE	8,190	8,560	8,703	8,954	9,270	9,330
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	2,090	2,069	2,063	2,099	2,112	2,184
SERVICES	8,187	8,665	8,760	9,366	9,452	9,670
GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES	21,897	21,506	21,637	21,568	20,748	19,760
FEDERAL, CIVILIAN	7,776	7,503	7,474	7,230	7,205	6,944
MILITARY	8,110	7,896	8,118	7,937	6,905	6,056
STATE AND LOCAL	6,011	6,107	6,045	6,401	6,638	6,760

See footnotes at end of table.
Table CA25

April 1992

REGIONAL ECONOMIC INFORMATION SYSTEM
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Footnotes for Table CA25

1/ 1969-74 BASED ON 1967 SIC. 1975-87 BASED ON 1972 SIC. 1988-90 BASED ON 1987.
2/ EXCLUDES LIMITED PARTNERS.
3/ "OTHER" CONSISTS OF THE NUMBER OF JOBS HELD BY U.S. RESIDENTS EMPLOYED BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND FOREIGN EMBASSIES AND CONSULATES IN THE UNITED STATES.
4/ FAR WEST REGION TOTALS DO NOT INCLUDE ALASKA AND HAWAII.
5/ CIBOLA, NM WAS SEPARATED FROM VALENICA IN JUNE 1981, BUT IN THESE ESTIMATES VALENCIA INCLUDES CIBOLA THROUGH THE END OF 1981.
6/ LA PAZ COUNTY, AZ WAS SEPARATED FROM YUMA COUNTY ON JANUARY 1, 1983.
7/ ESTIMATES FOR 1979 FORWARD REFLECT ALASKA CENSUS AREAS AS DEFINED IN THE 1980 DECENNIAL CENSUS; THOSE FOR PRIOR YEARS REFLECT ALASKA CENSUS DIVISIONS AS DEFINED IN THE 1970 DECENNIAL CENSUS. ESTIMATES FROM 1988 FORWARD SEPARATE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS CENSUS AREA INTO ALEUTIANS EAST BOROUGH AND ALEUTIANS WEST CENSUS AREA.

E THE ESTIMATE SHOWN HERE CONSTITUTES THE MAJOR PORTION OF THE TRUE ESTIMATE.

(D) NOT SHOWN TO AVOID DISCLOSURE OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION; (L) LESS THAN 10 JOBS. ESTIMATES ARE INCLUDED IN TOTALS.

N/A DATA NOT AVAILABLE FOR THIS YEAR.
REGIONAL ECONOMIC INFORMATION SYSTEM

April 23, 1993

REGIONAL ECONOMIC PROFILE
For Counties and Metropolitan Areas

(70-450) ANNISTON, AL

Item	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
PLACE OF RESIDENCE PROFILE						
TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME ($000)	1,229,019	1,289,958	1,356,420	1,441,293	1,517,668	1,596,394
NONFARM PERSONAL INCOME	1,219,983	1,278,280	1,345,784	1,427,992	1,499,582	1,577,288
FARM INCOME	9,036	11,678	10,636	13,301	18,086	19,106
DERIVATION OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME						
NET EARNINGS 1/	845,017	884,980	939,225	992,194	1,025,704	1,060,484
TRANSFER PAYMENTS	244,825	258,109	269,744	289,698	312,086	346,400
INCOME MAINTENANCE 2/	16,452	16,771	16,783	18,192	20,499	22,515
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	5,773	5,750	5,030	4,632	4,781	5,681
RETIREMENT AND OTHER	222,600	235,588	247,931	266,874	286,806	318,204
DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT	139,177	146,869	147,451	159,401	179,878	189,510
POPULATION (THOUSANDS) 3/	120.0	117.7	118.2	117.7	116.7	115.9
PER CAPITA INCOMES ($) 4/						
TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME	10,243	10,963	11,474	12,242	13,009	13,776
NET EARNINGS	7,043	7,521	7,945	8,427	8,792	9,152
TRANSFER PAYMENTS	2,040	2,194	2,282	2,461	2,675	2,989
INCOME MAINTENANCE	137	143	142	155	176	194
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	48	49	43	39	41	49
RETIREMENT & OTHER	1,855	2,002	2,097	2,267	2,458	2,746
PER CAPITA DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, & RENT	1,160	1,248	1,247	1,354	1,542	1,635
PLACE OF WORK PROFILE						
TOTAL EARNINGS (POW, $000)	955,306	998,021	1,056,041	1,112,815	1,155,598	1,191,902
WAGES AND SALARIES	824,519	855,466	902,394	940,040	966,214	991,100
OTHER LABOR INCOME	62,347	65,248	69,809	76,421	84,211	89,597
PROPRIETORS' INCOME	68,440	77,307	83,838	96,354	105,173	111,205
NONFARM 5/	60,151	66,353	73,945	83,785	87,819	92,866
FARM	8,289	10,954	9,893	12,569	17,354	18,339
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT (FULL & PART-TIME)	58,438	58,861	59,582	61,009	61,034	60,714
WAGE AND SALARY JOBS	52,209	52,584	53,197	54,448	54,467	54,045
NUMBER OF PROPRIETORS	6,229	6,277	6,385	6,561	6,567	6,669
NONFARM	5,364	5,471	5,618	5,811	5,832	5,935
FARM	865	806	767	750	735	734
AVERAGE EARNINGS PER JOB ($)	16,347	16,956	17,724	18,240	18,934	19,631
WAGE & SALARY EARNINGS PER JOB ($)	15,793	16,269	16,963	17,265	17,739	18,338
AVERAGE EARNINGS PER NONFARM PROPRIETOR ($)	11,214	12,128	13,162	14,418	15,058	15,647

See footnotes at end of table.
Table CA30

April 1992

REGIONAL ECONOMIC INFORMATION SYSTEM
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Footnotes for Table CA30

1/ TOTAL EARNINGS LESS PERSONAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE ADJUSTED TO PLACE OF RESIDENCE.
2/ INCLUDES SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME PAYMENTS, PAYMENTS TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC), GENERAL ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS, FOOD STAMP PAYMENTS, AND OTHER ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS, INCLUDING EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE.
3/ CENSUS BUREAU MIDYEAR POPULATION ESTIMATES. 1981-89 ARE REVISED AS OF JANUARY 1992 TO REFLECT 1980 AND 1990 CENSUS POPULATION COUNTS.
4/ TYPE OF INCOME DIVIDED BY POPULATION YIELDS A PER CAPITA FOR THAT TYPE OF INCOME.
5/ EXCLUDES LIMITED PARTNERS.
6/ FAR WEST REGION TOTALS DO NOT INCLUDE ALASKA AND HAWAII.
7/ CIBOLA, NM WAS SEPARATED FROM VALENCIA IN JUNE 1981, BUT IN THESE ESTIMATES VALENCIA INCLUDES CIBOLA THROUGH THE END OF 1981.
8/ LA PAZ COUNTY, AZ WAS SEPARATED FROM YUMA COUNTY ON JANUARY 1, 1983.
9/ ESTIMATES FOR 1979 FORWARD REFLECT ALASKA CENSUS AREAS AS DEFINED IN THE 1980 DECENNIAL CENSUS; THOSE FOR PRIOR YEARS REFLECT ALASKA CENSUS DIVISIONS AS DEFINED IN THE 1970 DECENNIAL CENSUS. ESTIMATES FROM 1988 FORWARD SEPARATE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS CENSUS AREA INTO ALEUTIANS EAST BOROUGH AND ALEUTIANS WEST CENSUS AREA.

(L) LESS THAN $50,000 OR LESS THAN 10 JOBS, AS APPROPRIATE. ESTIMATES ARE INCLUDED IN TOTALS.

N/A DATA NOT AVAILABLE FOR THIS YEAR.
REGIONAL ECONOMIC INFORMATION SYSTEM

April 28, 1993

TRANSFER PAYMENTS
For Counties and Metropolitan Areas
(thousands of dollars)

(70-450) ANNISTON, AL

Item	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
TOTAL TRANSFER PAYMENTS	244,825	258,109	269,744	289,698	312,086	[illegible],400
GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS	233,731	245,084	255,102	274,301	295,858	[illegible],002
RET. & DISAB. INS. BENEFIT PAY.	150,947	157,975	165,720	179,061	191,471	[illegible],273
OLD-AGE, SURV. & DISABILITY INSUR. PAY.	85,700	90,280	93,554	98,910	105,259	[illegible],357
RAILROAD RETIREMENT & DISABILITY PAY.	1,270	1,343	1,417	1,442	1,471	1,472
FEDERAL CIVIL. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PAY.	30,180	31,427	33,963	37,757	39,415	41,751
MILITARY RETIREMENT PAYMENTS	24,103	24,862	25,738	27,982	30,460	33,199
STATE & LOCAL GOVT. EMPLOYEE RET. PAY.	6,633	7,053	8,164	10,175	11,673	12,332
WORKERS' COMP. PAY. (FEDERAL & STATE)	2,867	2,828	2,729	2,634	3,010	2,959
OTH. GOVT. DISAB. INSUR. & RET. PAY. 1/	194	182	155	161	183	203
MEDICAL PAYMENTS 2/	42,088	46,630	48,814	54,436	58,912	72,221
INCOME MAINTENANCE BENEFIT PAYMENTS	16,452	16,771	16,783	18,192	20,499	22,515
SUPPL. SECURITY INCOME (SSI) PAYMENTS	7,006	7,464	7,837	8,168	8,846	9,422
AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEP. CHILD.(AFDC)	1,669	1,629	1,579	1,538	1,500	1,532
FOOD STAMPS	6,547	6,110	5,926	5,969	6,788	7,819
OTHER INCOME MAINTENANCE 3/	1,230	1,568	1,441	2,517	3,365	3,742
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT PAYMENTS	5,773	5,750	5,030	4,632	4,781	5,681
STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSUR. COMPENSATION	5,463	5,451	4,797	4,414	4,533	5,445
UNEMP. COMP. FOR FED. CIV. EMPL. (UCFE)	177	156	109	123	161	119
UNEMP. COMPENSATION FOR RR EMPLOYEES	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)
UNEMP. COMPENSATION FOR VETERANS (UCX)	123	118	95	79	75	107
OTHER UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION 4/	0	0	0	0	0	0
VETERANS BENEFIT PAYMENTS	14,523	14,252	13,975	14,187	14,663	16,123
VETS PENSIONS & COMP. PAY.	11,640	11,667	11,651	12,070	12,708	14,075
EDUC ASST TO VETS, DEPEND., & SURV. 5/	2,196	1,765	1,488	1,266	1,238	1,044
VETERANS LIFE INSURANCE BENEFIT PAY.	664	795	805	815	671	970
OTHER ASSISTANCE TO VETERANS 6/	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)
FED EDUC & TRNG ASST PAY (EXCL VETS) 7/	3,930	3,672	4,735	3,650	5,475	6,127
OTHER PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS 8/	(L)	(L)	(L)	143	57	62
PAYMENTS TO NONPROFIT INSTITUTIONS	4,797	5,936	6,394	6,912	7,242	7,582
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS	1,499	1,732	1,783	1,935	1,896	1,909
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS 9/	1,988	2,188	2,331	2,447	2,664	2,844
BUSINESS PAYMENTS	1,310	2,016	2,280	2,530	2,682	2,829
BUSINESS PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS 10/	6,297	7,089	8,248	8,485	8,986	9,816

See footnotes at end of table.
Table CA35

April 1992

REGIONAL ECONOMIC INFORMATION SYSTEM
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Footnotes for Table CA35

1/ INCLUDES TEMPORARY DISABILITY PAYMENTS AND BLACK LUNG PAYMENTS.
2/ CONSISTS OF MEDICARE PAYMENTS, MEDICAL VENDOR PAYMENTS, AND CHAMPUS PAYMENTS.
3/ INCL. GENERAL ASSIST., EMERGENCY ASSIST., REFUGEE ASSIST., FOSTER HOME CARE PAYMENTS, EARNED INCOME TAX CREDITS & ENERGY ASSIST.
4/ CONSISTS OF TRADE READJUSTMENT ALLOWANCE PAYMENTS, REDWOOD PARK BENEFIT PAYMENTS, PUBLIC SERVICE EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PAYMENTS, AND TRANSITIONAL BENEFIT PAYMENTS.
5/ INCLUDES VETERANS' READJUSTMENT BENEFIT PAYMENTS & EDUCATIONAL ASSIST. TO SPOUSES & CHILDREN OF DISABLED OR DECEASED VETERANS.
6/ INCLUDES PAYMENTS TO PARAPLEGICS, PAYMENTS FOR AUTOS AND CONVEYANCES FOR DISABLED VETERANS, VETERANS' AID & VETERANS' BONUSES.
7/ INCLUDES FEDERAL FELLOWSHIP PAYMENTS (NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION, FELLOWSHIPS AND TRAINEESHIPS, SUBSISTENCE PAYMENTS TO STATE MARITIME ACADEMY CADETS, AND OTHER FEDERAL FELLOWSHIPS), INTEREST SUBSIDY ON HIGHER EDUCATION LOANS, BASIC EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY GRANTS, AND JOB CORPS PAYMENTS.
8/ INCLUDES BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS PAYMENTS, EDUCATION EXCHANGE PAYMENTS, ALASKA PERMANENT FUND DIVIDEND PAYMENTS, COMPENSATION OF SURVIVORS OF PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS, COMPENSATION OF VICTIMS OF CRIME, COMPENSATION OF VICTIMS OF HURRICANE HUGO AND THE LOMA PRIETA EARTHQUAKE, COMPENSATION FOR JAPANESE INTERNMENT, AND OTHER SPECIAL PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS.
9/ CONSISTS OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS FOR FOSTER HOME CARE SUPERVISED BY PRIVATE AGENCIES, STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS TO NONPROFIT INSTITUTIONS, AND OTHER STATE AND LOCAL GOVT. PAYMENTS TO NONPROFIT INSTITUTIONS.
10/ INCLUDES CONSUMER BAD DEBTS, PERSONAL INJURY PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS OTHER THAN EMPLOYEES, AND OTHER BUSINESS TRANSFER PAYMENTS.
11/ FAR WEST REGION TOTALS DO NOT INCLUDE ALASKA AND HAWAII.
12/ CIBOLA, NM WAS SEPARATED FROM VALENCIA IN JUNE 1981, BUT IN THESE ESTIMATES, VALENCIA INCLUDES CIBOLA THROUGH THE END OF 1981.
13/ LA PAZ COUNTY, AZ WAS SEPARATED FROM YUMA COUNTY ON JANUARY 1, 1983.
14/ ESTIMATES FOR 1979 FORWARD REFLECT ALASKA CENSUS AREAS AS DEFINED IN THE 1980 DECENNIAL CENSUS; THOSE FOR PRIOR YEARS REFLECT ALASKA CENSUS DIVISIONS AS DEFINED IN THE 1970 DECENNIAL CENSUS. ESTIMATES FROM 1988 FORWARD SEPARATE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS CENSUS AREA INTO ALEUTIANS EAST BOROUGH AND ALEUTIANS WEST CENSUS AREA.

(L) LESS THAN $50,000. ESTIMATES ARE INCLUDED IN TOTALS.

N/A DATA NOT AVAILABLE FOR THIS YEAR.
REGIONAL ECONOMIC INFORMATION SYSTEM

Footnotes for Table CA05

1/ 1969-74 BASED ON 1967 SIC. 1975-87 BASED ON 1972 SIC. 1988-90 BASED ON 1987 SIC.
2/ FARM INCOME CONSISTS OF PROPRIETORS' NET FARM INCOME, THE WAGES OF HIRED FARM LABOR, THE PAY-IN-KIND OF HIRED FARM LABOR, AND THE SALARIES OF OFFICERS OF CORPORATE FARMS.
3/ CENSUS BUREAU MIDYEAR POPULATION ESTIMATES. 1981-89 ARE REVISED AS OF JANUARY 1992 TO REFLECT 1980 - 1990 CENSUS POPULATION COUNTS.
4/ PERSONAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE ARE INCLUDED IN EARNINGS BY TYPE AND INDUSTRY BUT EXCLUDED FROM PERSONAL INCOME.
5/ U.S. ADJUSTMENT FOR RESIDENCE CONSISTS OF ADJUSTMENTS FOR BORDER WORKERS: INCOME OF U.S. RESIDENTS COMMUTING OUTSIDE U.S. BORDERS TO WORK LESS INCOME OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS COMMUTING INSIDE U.S. BORDERS TO WORK PLUS CERTAIN CARIBBEAN SEASONAL WORKERS.
6/ INCLUDES THE CAPITAL CONSUMPTION ADJUSTMENT FOR RENTAL INCOME OF PERSONS.
7/ INCLUDES THE INVENTORY VALUATION AND CAPITAL CONSUMPTION ADJUSTMENTS.
8/ "OTHER" CONSISTS OF WAGES + SALARIES OF U.S. RESIDENTS EMPLOYED BY INTL. ORG. + FOREIGN EMBASSIES + CONSULATES IN THE U.S.
9/ UNDER THE 1972 STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION, ORDNANCE WAS RECLASSIFIED TO FOUR 2-DIGIT INDUSTRIES: FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS; ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, EXCEPT COMPUTER EQUIPMENT; TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT; AND INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS.
10/ UNDER THE 1987 STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION, COMBINED REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE, ETC., WAS RECLASSIFIED TO FOUR 2-DIGIT INDUSTRIES: NONDEPOSITORY CREDIT INSTITUTIONS; INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, AND SERVICES: REAL ESTATE; AND LEGAL SERVICES.
11/ THIS CATEGORY IS NEW UNDER THE 1972 STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION; THEREFORE ESTIMATES PRIOR TO 1975 DO NOT EXIST.
12/ THIS CATEGORY IS NEW UNDER THE 1987 STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION; THEREFORE ESTIMATES PRIOR TO 1988 DO NOT EXIST.
13/ ESTIMATES FOR 1979 FORWARD REFLECT ALASKA CENSUS AREAS AS DEFINED IN THE 1980 DECENNIAL CENSUS; THOSE FOR PRIOR YEARS REFLECT ALASKA CENSUS DIVISIONS AS DEFINED IN THE 1970 DECENNIAL CENSUS. ESTIMATES FROM 1988 FORWARD SEPARATE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS CENSUS AREA INTO ALEUTIANS EAST BOROUGH AND ALEUTIANS WEST CENSUS AREA.
14/ FAR WEST REGION TOTALS DO NOT INCLUDE ALASKA AND HAWAII.
15/ CIBOLA, NM WAS SEPARATED FROM VALENCIA IN JUNE 1981, BUT IN THESE ESTIMATES, VALENCIA INCLUDES CIBOLA THROUGH THE END OF 1981.
16/ LA PAZ COUNTY, AZ WAS SEPARATED FROM YUMA COUNTY ON JANUARY 1, 1983.

E THE ESTIMATE SHOWN HERE CONSTITUTES THE MAJOR PORTION OF THE TRUE ESTIMATE.

(D) NOT SHOWN TO AVOID DISCLOSURE OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION
(L) LESS THAN $50,000. ESTIMATES ARE INCLUDED IN TOTALS.

N/A DATA NOT AVAILABLE FOR THIS YEAR.
REGIONAL ECONOMIC INFORMATION SYSTEM

Document Separator

STATE BREAK DOWN OF PROPOSED FACILITIES FOR REALIGNMENT '5/28/93

FOR INTER-AGENCY TEAM

STATE	FACILITY	TOWN	ECONOMIC AREA	'MILPER.	CIVILIAN	TOT PER.	'AREA EMPLOYMENT
ALABAMA							
	ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT	ANNISTON,AL.	ANNISTON, AL (MSA)	47	4,293	4,340	47,968
	DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT	ANNISTON,AL.	ANNISTON, AL (MSA)			0	47,968
	ARMY INFORMATION PROCESSING CENTER HUNTSVILLE	HUNTSVILE,AL.	HUNTSVILE, AL (MSA)			0	
CALIFORNIA							
	PRESIDO OF MONTEREY ANNEX, FORT ORD	MONTEREY,CA.	SANTA CRUZ-WATSONVILLE, CA (MSA)	3,628	1,239	4,867	
	NAVAL SHIPYARD LONG BEACH	LONG BEACH,CA	LOS ANGELES-LONG BEACH, CA (MSA)	2,336	4,289	6,625	
	NAVAL AIR STATION MIRAMAR	SAN DIEGO,CA.	SAN DIEGO, CA (MSA)	11,908	1,371	13,279	1,134,135
	MARINE CORPS AIR STATION TUSTIN	TUSTIN,CA.	LOS ANGELES-LONG BEACH, CA (MSA)				
	NAVAL AVIATION DEPOT NORTH ISLAND	SAN DIEGO,CA.	SAN DIEGO, CA (MSA)	30	4,335	4,365	1,134,135
	DEFENSE DIST. DEPOT SAN DIEGO	SAN DIEGO.CA.	SAN DIEGO, CA (MSA)			0	1,134,135
	NAVAL WEAPONS STATION SEAL BEACH	SEAL BEACH,CA.	LOS ANGELES-LONG BEACH, CA (MSA)	401	5,588	5,989	
	MARINE CORPS LOGISTICS BASE BARSTOW	BARSTOW,CA.	SAN BERNADINO-RIVERSIDE, CA (MSA)	622	2,172	2,794	
	DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT BARSTOW	BARSTOW,CA.	SAN BERNADINO-RIVERSIDE, CA (MSA)			0	
	DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION CENTER McCLELLAN A.F.B.	SACRAMNETO,CA.	SACREMENTO, CA (MSA)				
COLORADO							
	DEF.INFO. TECH. SERVICES ORG. DENVER	DENVER,CO	DENVER,CO (PMSA)	0	0	0	
FLORIDA							
	NAVAL AVIAION DEPOT, JACKSONVILLE	JACKSONVILLE,FLA	JACKSONVILLE,FLA (MSA)	30	2,539	2,569	461,181
	DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT, JACKSONVILE	JACKSONVILLE,FLA	JACKSONVILLE,FLA (MSA)			0	461,181
GEORGIA							
	FORT GILLIAM	FOREST PARK,GA.	ATLANTA, GA (MSA)	1,075	2,735	3,810	
	FORT MCPHERSON	ATLANTA,GA.	ALANTA,GA (MSA)	1,350	2,778	4,128	
	MARINE CORPS LOGISTICS BASE, ALBANY	ALBANY,GA	ALBANY, GA (MSA)	1,060	2,782	3,842	
	DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT, ALBANY	ALBANY,GA	ALBANY, GA (MSA)			0	
	WARNER ROBINS AIR LOGISTICS CENTER	WARNER ROBINS,GA.	MACON, GA (MSA0	3,814	21,377	25,191	
	REGIONAL PROCESSING CTR. WARNER ROBINS	WARNER ROBINS,GA.	MACON, GA (MSA)			0	
	DEFENSE INFORMATION AGENCY (A.K.A. LOGISTICS SYSTEMS BUSINESS ACTIVITY-INFORMATION PROCESSING CENTER)					0	
	DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT WARNER ROBINS	WARNER ROBINS,GA.	MACON, GA (MSA)			0	
ILLINOIS							
	NAVAL HOSPITAL GREAT LAKES	GREAT LAKES,ILL.	LAKE CO., IL			0	
KENTUCKY							
	NAVAL ORDANANCE STATION LOUISVILLE,	LOUISVILLE,KT	LOUISVILLE, KT-IN (MSA)	11	2,771	2,782	
	A.K.A. NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER LOUISVILE	LOUISVILE,KT	LOUISVILLE, KT-IN (MSA)			0	
MAINE							
	NAVAL SHIPYARD PORTSMOUTH	PORTSMOUTH,ME	BOSTON, MA (MSA)			0	1,908,402

STATE BREAK DOWN OF PROPOSED FACILITIES FOR REALIGNMENT '5/28/93

FOR INTER-AGENCY TEAM

STATE	FACILITY	TOWN	ECONOMIC AREA	'MILPER.	CIVILIAN	TOT PER.	'AREA EMPLOYMENT
MASSACHUSETTS							
	NAVAL RESERVE CENTER CHICOPEE	CHICOPEE,MA	SPRINGFIELD, MA (MSA)	9	1,000	1,009	
	NAVAL RESERVE CENTER QUINCY	QUINCY,MA	BOSTON, MA (MSA)			0	
	NAVAL AND MARINE CORPS RESERVE CENTER LAWRENCE	LAWRENCE,MA	BOSTON, MA (MSA)			0	
	DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT DISTRICT NORTHEAST					0	
MISSISSIPPI							
	NAVAL STATION PASCAGOULA	PASCAGOULA,MS	BILOXI-GULFORT-PASCAGOULA, MS (MSA)	390	70	460	
NEW HAMPSHIRE							
	NAVAL SHIPYARD PORTSMOUTH	PORTSMOUTH,N.H	BOSTON,MA (MSA)	879	7,388	8,267	
NEW YORK							
	PLATTSBURGH A.F.B.	PLATTSBURGH,N.Y.	CLINTON CO., NY	2,116	461	2,577	
NORTH CAROLINA							
	NAVAL AVIATION DEPOT CHERRY POINT	HAVELOCK, NC	NEUSE CO, NC	30	3,970	4,000	
	DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT CHERRY POINT	HAVELOCK, NC	NEUSE CO, NC			0	
NORTH DAKOTA							
	GRAND FORKS A.F.B.	EMERADO,ND	GRAND FORKS, ND-MN (MSA)	4,903	738	5,641	
						0	
OHIO						0	
	DEFENSE CONSTRUCTION SUPPLY CENTER COLUMBUS	COLUMBUS,OH.	COLUMBUS,OH (MSA)	30	2,177	2,207	
	DEFENSE INFORMATION TECH.SERVICES ORG. CLEVELAND	CLEVELAND,OH.	LORAIN-ELYNIA, OH (MSA)			0	
	(RESOURCE MANAGEMENT BUSINESS ACTIVITY CLEVELAND)	CLEVELAND,OH.	LORAIN-ELYNIA, OH (MSA)			0	
	GENTILE A.F.S.		DAYTON-SPRINGFIELD, OH(MSA)	31	2,213	2,244	459,763
OKLAHOMA							
	OKLAHOMA CITY AIR LOGISTICS CENTER, TINKER A.F.B.	MIDWEST CITY.OK.	OKLAHOMA CITY, OK (MSA)	0	0	0	
	REGIONAL PROCESSING CENTER TINKER A.F.B.	MIDWEST CITY.OK.	OKLAHOMA CITY, OK (MSA)			0	
	(DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY)						
	DEFNSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT OKLAHOMA CITY	MIDWEST CITY.OK.	OKLAHOMA CITY, OK (MSA)			0	
PENNSYLVANIA							
	MARCUS HOOK U.S. ARMY RESERVE CENTER					0	
	TOBYHANNA ARMY DEPOT	TOBYHANA,PA.	MONROE CO, PA	47	3,716	3,763	
	SHIPS PARTS CONTROL CENTER MECHANICSBURG	MECHANICSBURG,PA	HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE,PA(MS/	164	6,751	6,915	
	NAVAL AIR FACILITY JOHNSTOWN	JOHNSTON,PA	CAMBRIA CO, SOMERSET CO, PA			0	
	ARMY INFORMATION PROCESSING CENTER CHAMBERSBURG	CHAMBERSBURG,PA.	FRANKLIN CO, PA			0	
	(MULTI FUNCTION INFORMATION PROCESSING ACTIVITY,					0	
	CHAMBERSBURG)					0	

STATE BREAK DOWN OF PROPOSED FACILITIES FOR REALIGNMENT '5/28/93

FOR INTER-AGENCY TEAM

STATE	FACILITY	TOWN	ECONOMIC AREA	'MILPER.	CIVILIAN	TOT PER.	'AREA EMPLOYMENT
SOUTH CAROLINA							
	MARINE CORPS AIR STATION BEAUFORT	BEAUFORT,S.C.	BEUFORT CO, SC	3,208	489	3,697	
	NAVAL HOSPITAL BEAUFORT	BEAUFORT,S.C.	BEUFORT CO, SC	413	221	634	
TENNESSEE							
	NAVAL AIR STATION MEMPHIS	MILLINGTON,TN.	MEMPHIS, TN-AR-MS (MSA)	8,339	1,656	9,995	
	NAVAL HOSPITAL MILLINGTON	MILLINGTON,TN.	MEMPHIS, TN-AR-MS (MSA)	525	202	727	
TEXAS							
	RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT,TEXARKANA	TEXARKANA,TX	TEXARKANA, TX-AR (MSA)	53	4,812	4,865	
	DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT, RED RIVER	TEXARKANA,TX	TEXARKANA, TX-AR (MSA)		0	0	
	NAVAL AIR STATION CORPUS CHRISTI	CORPUS CHRISTI,TX.	CORPUS CHRISTI,TX.	2,348	5,476	7,824	
	NAVAL STATION INGLESIDE	INGLESIDE,TX	CORPUS CHRISTI,TX.	1,570	100	1,670	
	SAN ANTONIO AIR LOGISTIC CENTER, KELLY A.F.B.	SAN ANTONIO,TX.	SAN ANTONIO,TX. (MSA)	4,232	20,812	25,044	
	REGIONAL PROCESSING CENTER KELLY A.F.B.	SAN ANTONIO,TX.	SAN ANTONIO,TX. (MSA)		0	0	
	(DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY) ALSO KNOWN AS LOGISTICS SYSTEMS BUSINESS ACTIVITY-INFORMATION PROCESSING CENTER)						
	DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT SAN ANTONIO	SAN ANTONIO,TX.	SAN ANTONIO,TX. (MSA)		0	0	
UTAH							
	OGDEN AIR LOGISTICS CENTER, HILL A.F.B. (TACTICAL MISSILE WORKLOAD)	OGDEN,UTAH	SALT LAKE CITY-OGDEN, UT (MSA)		0	0	
VIRGINIA							
	FORT LEE,PETERSBURG	PETERSBURG,VA.	RICHMOND-PETERSBURG, VA (MSA)	7,594	4,922	12,516	
	FORT MONROE,HAMPTON	HAMPTON,VA.	NORFOLK-VA BEACH-NEWP NEWS,VA(MS/	1,033	2,941	3,974	640,790
	NAVAL SHIPYARD NORFOLK	PORTSMITH,VA	NORFOLK-VA BEACH-NEWP NEWS,VA(MS/	720	15,182	15,902	640,790
	DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT NORFOLK	NORFOLK,VA.	NORFOLK-VA BEACH-NEWP NEWS,VA(MSA)		0	0	640,790
	NAVAL AIR STATION OCEANA	VIRGINIA BEACH,VA	NORFOLK-VA BEACH-NEWP NEWS,VA(MS/	9,748	1,167	10,915	640,790
	NAVAL ELECTRONICS SUPPORT ENGINEERING CENTER, PORTSMOUTH,VA	PORTSMITH,VA.	NORFOLK-VA BEACH-NEWP NEWS,VA(MSA)		0	0	640,790
WASHINGTON							
	NAVAL STATION EVERETT		SEATTLE-BELLEVUE-EVERETT,WA(PMSA)	1,401	1,808	3,209	
	FAIRCHILD, A.F.B.,AIRWAY HGTS.			4,079	943	5,022	
WEST VIRGINIA							
	NAVAL AIR FACILITY MARTINSBURG	MARTINSBURG,WV	PARKERSBURG-MARIETTA,WV-OH(MSA)		0	0	

STATE BREAK DOWN OF PROPOSED FACILITIES FOR REALIGNMENT '5/28/93

FOR INTER-AGENCY TEAM

STATE	FACILITY	TOWN	ECONOMIC AREA	DOD MILITARY	DOD CIVILIAN	TRAINEES	TOT PER.	'AREA EMPLOYMENT
ALABAMA								
	ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT	ANNISTON,AL.	ANNISTON, AL (MSA)	47	4,293		4,340	47,968
	DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT	ANNISTON,AL.	ANNISTON, AL (MSA)				0	47,968
	ARMY INFORMATION PROCESSING CENTER HUNTSVILLE	HUNTSVILE,AL.	HUNTSVILE, AL (MSA)				0	
CALIFORNIA								
	PRESIDO OF MONTEREY ANNEX, FORT ORD	MONTEREY,CA.	SANTA CRUZ-WATSONVILLE, CA (MSA)	3,628	1,239		4,867	
	NAVAL SHIPYARD LONG BEACH	LONG BEACH,CA	LOS ANGELES-LONG BEACH, CA (MSA)	2,336	4,289		6,625	
	NAVAL AIR STATION MIRAMAR	SAN DIEGO,CA.	SAN DIEGO, CA (MSA)	11,908	1,371		13,279	1,134,135
	MARINE CORPS AIR STATION TUSTIN	TUSTIN,CA.	LOS ANGELES-LONG BEACH, CA (MSA)					
	NAVAL AVIATION DEPOT NORTH ISLAND	SAN DIEGO,CA.	SAN DIEGO, CA (MSA)	30	4,335		4,365	1,134,135
	DEFENSE DIST. DEPOT SAN DIEGO	SAN DIEGO.CA.	SAN DIEGO, CA (MSA)				0	1,134,135
	NAVAL WEAPONS STATION SEAL BEACH	SEAL BEACH,CA.	LOS ANGELES-LONG BEACH, CA (MSA)	401	5,588		5,989	
	MARINE CORPS LOGISTICS BASE BARSTOW	BARSTOW,CA.	SAN BERNADINO-RIVERSIDE, CA (MSA)	622	2,172		2,794	
	DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT BARSTOW	BARSTOW,CA.	SAN BERNADINO-RIVERSIDE, CA (MSA)				0	
	DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION CENTER McCLELLAN A.F.B.	SACRAMNETO,CA.	SACREMENTO, CA (MSA)					
COLORADO								
	DEF.INFO. TECH. SERVICES ORG. DENVER	DENVER,CO	DENVER,CO (PMSA)	0	0		0	
FLORIDA								
	NAVAL AVIAION DEPOT, JACKSONVILLE	JACKSONVILLE,FLA	JACKSONVILLE,FLA (MSA)	30	2,539		2,569	461,181
	DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT, JACKSONVILE	JACKSONVILLE,FLA	JACKSONVILLE,FLA (MSA)				0	461,181
GEORGIA								
	FORT GILLIAM	FOREST PARK,GA.	ATLANTA, GA (MSA)	1,075	2,735		3,810	
	FORT MCPHERSON	ATLANTA,GA.	ALANTA,GA (MSA)	1,350	2,778		4,128	
	MARINE CORPS LOGISTICS BASE, ALBANY	ALBANY,GA	ALBANY, GA (MSA)	1,060	2,782		3,842	
	DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT, ALBANY	ALBANY,GA	ALBANY, GA (MSA)				0	
	WARNER ROBINS AIR LOGISTICS CENTER	WARNER ROBINS,GA.	MACON, GA (MSA0	3,814	21,377		25,191	
	REGIONAL PROCESSING CTR. WARNER ROBINS	WARNER ROBINS,GA.	MACON, GA (MSA)				0	
	DEFENSE INFORMATION AGENCY (A.K.A. LOGISTICS SYSTEMS BUSINESS ACTIVITY-INFORMATION PROCESSING CENTER)						0	
	DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT WARNER ROBINS	WARNER ROBINS,GA.	MACON, GA (MSA)				0	
ILLINOIS								
	NAVAL HOSPITAL GREAT LAKES	GREAT LAKES,ILL.	LAKE CO., IL				0	
KENTUCKY								
	NAVAL ORDANANCE STATION LOUISVILLE,	LOUISVILLE,KT	LOUISVILLE, KT-IN (MSA)	11	2,771		2,782	
	A.K.A. NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER LOUISVILE	LOUISVILE,KT	LOUISVILLE, KT-IN (MSA)				0	
MAINE								
	NAVAL SHIPYARD PORTSMOUTH	PORTSMOUTH,ME	BOSTON, MA (MSA)				0	1,908,402

Document Separator

JUNE 4, 1993 DRAFT, REVISED '6/8

BASE CLOSURE COMMISSION ADD LIST
ECONOMIC IMPACTS--PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES

STATE	FACILITY	TOWN	ECONOMIC AREA	OUT--IF CLOSED MILITARY (NO.)	CIVILIAN (NO.)	TRAINEES (NO.)	DIRECT (NO.)	MULT.	INDIRECT (NO.)	IMPACT (%)	EMPLOYMENT (NO.)
ALABAMA											
	ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT	ANNISTON,AL.	ANNISTON, AL (MSA)	(47)	(4,293)	0	(4,340)	1.0	(4,340)	-18.0%	48,160
	DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT	ANNISTON,AL.	ANNISTON, AL (MSA)					1.0			48,160
	ARMY INFORMATION PROCESSING CENTER HUNTSVILLE	HUNTSVILE,AL	HUNTSVILE, AL (MSA)	2	0	0	2	0.8	2	0.0%	129,091
CALIFORNIA											
	PRESIDO OF MONTEREY ANNEX, FORT ORD	MONTEREY,CA.	SANTA CRUZ-WATSONVILLE, CA (MSA)	(3,628)	(1,239)	0	(4,867)	0.8	(3,894)	-6.4%	140,200
	NAVAL SHIPYARD LONG BEACH	LONG BEACH,CA	LOS ANGELES-LONG BEACH, CA (MSA)	(40)	(4,292)	0	(4,332)	1.6	(6,931)	-0.3%	4,091,000
	NAVAL AIR STATION MIRAMAR	SAN DIEGO,CA.	SAN DIEGO, CA (MSA)	(6,610)	(781)	(900)	(8,291)	0.8	(6,093)	-1.3%	1,126,118
	MARINE CORPS AIR STATION TUSTIN	TUSTIN,CA.	LOS ANGELES-LONG BEACH, CA (MSA)	(4,721)	(39)	0	(4,760)	0.8	(3,808)	-0.2%	4,091,000
	NAVAL AVIATION DEPOT NORTH ISLAND	SAN DIEGO,CA.	SAN DIEGO, CA (MSA)	(31)	(3,394)	0	(3,425)	1.0	(3,425)	-0.6%	1,126,118
	DEFENSE DIST. DEPOT SAN DIEGO	SAN DIEGO.CA.	SAN DIEGO, CA (MSA)					1.0			1,126,118
	NAVAL WEAPONS STATION SEAL BEACH	SEAL BEACH,CA.	LOS ANGELES-LONG BEACH, CA (MSA)	(401)	(5,588)	0	(5,989)	1.0	(5,989)	-0.3%	4,091,000
	MARINE CORPS LOGISTICS BASE BARSTOW	BARSTOW,CA.	SAN BERNADINO-RIVERSIDE, CA (MSA)	(622)	(2,172)	0	(2,794)	1.0	(2,794)	-0.5%	1,024,319
	DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT BARSTOW	BARSTOW,CA.	SAN BERNADINO-RIVERSIDE, CA (MSA)					1.0			1,024,319
	DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION CENTER McCLELLAN A.F.B.	SACREMENTO,CA.	SACREMENTO, CA (MSA)					1.0			740,996
COLORADO											
	DEF.INFO. TECH. SERVICES ORG. DENVER	DENVER,CO	DENVER,CO (PMSA)	(25)	(41)	0	(66)	0.8	(53)	-0.0%	845,312
FLORIDA											
	NAVAL AVIAION DEPOT, JACKSONVILLE	JACKSONVILLE,FLA	JACKSONVILLE,FLA (MSA)	(28)	(2,434)	0	(2,462)	1.8	(4,432)	-1.5%	452,133
	DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT, JACKSONVILE	JACKSONVILLE,FLA	JACKSONVILLE,FLA (MSA)					1.0			452,133
GEORGIA											
	FORT GILLIAM	FOREST PARK,GA.	ATLANTA, GA (MSA)	(270)	(2,092)	0	(2,362)	0.8	(1,890)	-0.3%	1,433,893
	FORT MCPHERSON	ATLANTA,GA.	ATLANTA,GA (MSA)	(1,629)	(2,258)	0	(3,887)	0.8	(3,110)	-0.5%	1,433,893
	MARINE CORPS LOGISTICS BASE, ALBANY	ALBANY,GA	ALBANY, GA (MSA)	(1,060)	(2,782)	0	(3,842)	0.6	(2,305)	-12.7%	49,363
	DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT, ALBANY	ALBANY,GA	ALBANY, GA (MSA)					0.8			49,363
	WARNER ROBINS AIR LOGISTICS CENTER	WARNER ROBINS,GA.	MACON-WARNER ROBBINS, GA (MSA)	(3,750)	(11,313)	0	(15,063)	0.8	(12,050)	-22.7%	123,014
	REGIONAL PROCESSING CTR. WARNER ROBINS	WARNER ROBINS,GA.	MACON-WARNER ROBBINS, GA (MSA)	(72)	(27)	0	(99)	0.8	(79)	-0.1%	123,014
	DEFENSE INFORMATION AGENCY (A.K.A. LOGISTICS SYSTEMS BUSINESS ACTIVITY-INFORMATION PROCESSING CENTER)										
	DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT WARNER ROBINS	WARNER ROBINS,GA.	MACON-WARNER ROBBINS, GA (MSA)					0.8			123,014
ILLINOIS											
	NAVAL HOSPITAL GREAT LAKES	GREAT LAKES,ILL.	LAKE CO., IL					0.8			321,100
KENTUCKY											
	NAVAL ORDANANCE STATION LOUISVILLE,	LOUISVILLE,KT	LOUISVILLE, KT-IN (MSA)	(14)	(2,496)	0	(2,510)	1.0	(2,510)	-1.0%	494,812
	A.K.A. NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER LOUISVILE	LOUISVILE,KT	LOUISVILLE, KT-IN (MSA)					1.0			494,812
MAINE											
	NAVAL SHIPYARD PORTSMOUTH	PORTSMOUTH	PORTSMOUTH-DOVER-ROCHESTER (MSA)	(150)	(5,388)	0	(5,538)	1.6	(8,861)	-11.0%	131,555

MASSACHUSETTS										
NAVAL RESERVE CENTER CHICOPEE	CHICOPEE,MA	SPRINGFIELD, MA (MSA)	(10)	0	(279)	(289)	0.8	(64)	-0.2%	232,708
NAVAL RESERVE CENTER QUINCY	QUINCY,MA	BOSTON, MA (MSA)	(20)	0	(585)	(605)	0.8	(133)	-0.1%	1,441,836
NAVAL AND MARINE CORPS RESERVE CENTER LAWRENCE	LAWRENCE,MA	BOSTON, MA (MSA)	(23)	(1)	(330)	(354)	0.8	(85)	-0.0%	1,441,836
DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT DISTRICT NORTHEAST						0				
MISSISSIPPI										
NAVAL STATION PASCAGOULA	PASCAGOULA,MS	BILOXI-GULFORT, MS (MSA)	(1,401)	(87)	0	(1,488)	0.8	(1,190)	-3.2%	83,920
NEW YORK										
PLATTSBURGH A.F.B.	PLATTSBURGH,N.Y.	CLINTON CO., NY	(2,095)	(352)	0	(2,447)	0.4	(979)	-10.5%	34,604
NORTH CAROLINA										
NAVAL AVIATION DEPOT CHERRY POINT	HAVELOCK, NC	CRAVEN CO, NC	(94)	(2,622)	-221	(2,937)	1.8	(4,933)	-24.7%	32,007
DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT CHERRY POINT	HAVELOCK, NC	CRAVEN CO, NC					0.4			32,007
NORTH DAKOTA										
GRAND FORKS A.F.B.	EMERADO,ND	GRAND FORKS, ND (MSA)	(4,710)	(481)	0	(5,191)	0.4	(2,076)	-25.7%	33,008
OHIO										
DEFENSE CONSTRUCTION SUPPLY CENTER COLUMBUS	COLUMBUS,OH.	COLUMBUS,OH (MSA)	(30)	(2,177)	0	(2,207)	1.0	(2,207)	-0.6%	740,210
DEFENSE INFORMATION TECH.SERVICES ORG. CLEVELAND	CLEVELAND,OH.	LORAIN-ELYNIA, OH (MSA)	0	(197)	0	(197)	1.0	(197)	-0.3%	116,040
(RESOURCE MANAGEMENT BUSINESS ACTIVITY CLEVELAND)	CLEVELAND,OH.	LORAIN-ELYNIA, OH (MSA)					1.0			116,040
GENTILE A.F.S.		DAYTON-SPRINGFIELD, OH(MSA)	(31)	(2,213)	0	(2,244)	1.0	(2,244)	-1.0%	457,486
OKLAHOMA										
OKLAHOMA CITY AIR LOGISTICS CENTER, TINKER A.F.B.	MIDWEST CITY.OK.	OKLAHOMA CITY, OK (MSA)	(6,989)	(11,476)	0	(18,465)	0.8	(14,772)	-7.0%	479,429
REGIONAL PROCESSING CENTER TINKER A.F.B.	MIDWEST CITY.OK.	OKLAHOMA CITY, OK (MSA)	0	(22)	0	(22)	0.8	(18)	-0.0%	479,429
(DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY)										
DEFNSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT OKLAHOMA CITY	MIDWEST CITY.OK.	OKLAHOMA CITY, OK (MSA)					0.8			479,429
PENNSYLVANIA										
MARCUS HOOK U.S. ARMY RESERVE CENTER	MARCUS HOOK,PA	PHILA,PA-NJ	(36)	(11)	(3)	(50)	0.8	(38)	-0.0%	2,255,958
TOBYHANNA ARMY DEPOT	TOBYHANA,PA.	MONROE CO, PA	(47)	(3,716)	0	(3,763)	1.0	(3,763)	-15.2%	49,534
SHIPS PARTS CONTROL CENTER MECHANICSBURG	MECHANICSBURG,PA	HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE,PA(MS/	(164)	(6,751)	0	(6,915)	1.0	(6,915)	-4.2%	327,762
NAVAL AIR FACILITY JOHNSTOWN	JOHNSTON,PA	CAMBRIA CO, SOMERSET CO, PA	0	0	0	0	0.6			60,650
ARMY INFORMATION PROCESSING CENTER CHAMBERSBURG	CHAMBERSBURG,PA.	FRANKLIN CO, PA	0	(139)	0	(139)	0.6	(83)	-0.4%	56,896
(MULTIFUNCTION INFORMATION PROCESSING ACTIVITY,										
CHAMBERSBURG)										
SOUTH CAROLINA										
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION BEAUFORT	BEAUFORT,S.C.	BEUFORT CO, SC	(2,825)	(652)	0	(3,477)	0.6	(2,086)	-14.9%	40,228
NAVAL HOSPITAL BEAUFORT	BEAUFORT,S.C.	BEUFORT CO, SC	(413)	(221)	0	(634)	0.6	(380)	-2.5%	40,228

		ECONOMIC AREA	MILITARY	CIV.	TRAIN.			INDIRECT		INDIRECT # EMPLOY. #
						INDIRECT	MULTIPLIER		IMPACT	
TENNESSEE										
NAVAL AIR STATION MEMPHIS	MILLINGTON,TN.	MEMPHIS, TN-AR-MS (MSA)	(8,339)	(1,656)	0	(9,995)	0.8	(7,996)	-4.0%	455,182
NAVAL HOSPITAL MILLINGTON	MILLINGTON,TN.	MEMPHIS, TN-AR-MS (MSA)	(525)	(202)	0	(727)	0.8	(582)	-0.3%	455,182
TEXAS										
RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT,TEXARKANA	TEXARKANA,TX	TEXARKANA, TX-AR (MSA)	(53)	(4,812)	0	(4,865)	1.0	(4,865)	-18.1%	53,712
DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT, RED RIVER	TEXARKANA,TX	TEXARKANA, TX-AR (MSA)					1.0			53,712
NAVAL AIR STATION CORPUS CHRISTI	CORPUS CHRISTI,TX.	CORPUS CHRISTI,TX.	(954)	(916)	(237)	(2,107)	0.8	(1,543)	-2.3%	159,626
NAVAL STATION INGLESIDE	INGLESIDE,TX	CORPUS CHRISTI,TX.	(1,261)	(116)	0	(1,377)	0.8	(1,102)	-1.6%	159,626
SAN ANTONIO AIR LOGISTIC CENTER, KELLY A.F.B.	SAN ANTONIO,TX.	SAN ANTONIO,TX. (MSA)	(4,599)	(14,251)	0	(18,850)	0.8	(15,080)	-5.7%	595,454
REGIONAL PROCESSING CENTER KELLY A.F.B. (DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY) ALSO KNOWN AS LOGISTICS SYSTEMS BUSINESS ACTIVITY-INFORMATION PROCESSING CENTER)	SAN ANTONIO,TX.	SAN ANTONIO,TX. (MSA)	0	(27)	0	(27)	0.8	(22)	-0.0%	595,454
DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT SAN ANTONIO	SAN ANTONIO,TX.	SAN ANTONIO,TX. (MSA)					0.8			595,454
UTAH										
OGDEN AIR LOGISTICS CENTER, HILL A.F.B. (TACTICAL MISSILE WORKLOAD)	OGDEN,UTAH	SALT LAKE CITY-OGDEN, UT (MSA)					0.8			502,533
VIRGINIA										
FORT LEE,PETERSBURG**0.0% IMPACT IF <20MILE MOVE	PETERSBURG,VA.	RICHMOND-PETERSBURG, VA (MSA)	(3,047)	(3,898)	(4,904)	(11,849)	0.8	(6,537)	-4.0%	457,020
FORT MONROE,HAMPTON**0.0% IMPACT IF <20 MILE MOVE	HAMPTON,VA.	NORFOLK-VA BEACH-NEWP NEWS,VA(MS/	(796)	(1,660)	(33)	(2,489)	0.8	(1,971)	-0.7%	631,997
NAVAL SHIPYARD NORFOLK	PORTSMITH,VA	NORFOLK-VA BEACH-NEWP NEWS,VA(MS/	(548)	(9,601)	0	(10,149)	0.8	(8,119)	-2.9%	631,997
DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT NORFOLK	NORFOLK,VA.	NORFOLK-VA BEACH-NEWP NEWS,VA(MSA)					0.8			631,997
NAVAL AIR STATION OCEANA	VIRGINIA BEACH,VA	NORFOLK-VA BEACH-NEWP NEWS,VA(MS/	(8,023)	(391)	(386)	(8,800)	0.8	(6,808)	-2.5%	631,997
NAVAL ELECTRONICS SUPPORT ENGINEERING CENTER, PORTSMOUTH,VA	PORTSMITH,VA.	NORFOLK-VA BEACH-NEWP NEWS,VA(MSA)					0.8			631,997
WASHINGTON										
NAVAL STATION EVERETT		SEATTLE,WA(PMSA)	(1,072)	(202)	0	(1,274)	0.8	(1,019)	-0.2%	1,099,302
FAIRCHILD, A.F.B.,AIRWAY HGTS.		SPOKANE, WA (MSA)	(4,627)	(576)	0	(5,203)	0.8	(4,162)	-5.7%	169,411
WEST VIRGINIA										
NAVAL AIR FACILITY MARTINSBURG	MARTINSBURG,WV	PARKERSBURG-MARIETTA,WV-OH(MSA)					0.6			69,226

Document Separator

ARMY

Initial Entry Training/Branch School

(C) Ft. McClellan, AL
(*) Ft. Lee, VA

Professional School

(*) Presidio of Monterey/ POM Annex, CA

Command/Control

(R) Ft. Belvoir, VA
(*) Ft. Gillem, GA
(*) Ft. McPherson, GA
(*) Ft. Monroe, VA
(#) Presidio of S.F., CA

Commodity Oriented

(R) Ft. Monmouth, NJ
(#) Rock Isl. Arsenal, IL
(C) Vint Hill Farms, VA

USAR Training

(*) Marcus Hook USAR Ctr, PA

Army Depots

(R!) Letterkenny, PA
(R!) Tooele, UT

NAVY

Shipyards

(C) Mare Isl., CA
(*) Long Bch., CA
(*!) Norfolk, VA
(*) Portsmouth, NH
(C!) Charleston, SC

Oper. Air Stations

(C) NAS Cecil Field, FL
(*) NAS Oceana, VA
(*!) MCAS Beaufort, SC
(C) MCAS El Toro, CA
(*) NAS Miramar, CA
(*) MCAS Tustin, CA
(C) NAS Barbers Pt, HI
(*) NAS Agana, GU

Trng. Air Stations

(C) NAS Meridian, MS
(*!) NAS Corpus Chr., TX

Ordnance Maintenance

(*) NOS Louisville, KY

East Coast Naval Bases

(R) NSB New London, CT
(C!) NS Charleston, SC
(C) NS Staten Isl., NY
(R) NETC Newport, RI
(C) NS Mobile, AL
(*) NS Pascagoula, MS
(*) NS Ingleside, TX

West Coast Naval Bases

(C) NS Treasure Isl, CA
(C!) NS Alameda, CA
(*) NS Everett, WA

Inventory Control

(C) ASO Phila., PA
(*) SPCC Mechanicsburg, PA

Training Ctrs.

(C!) Orlando, FL
(C) San Diego, CA
(*!) Great Lakes, IL

Navy Depots

(C!) Pensacola, FL
(C!) Alameda, CA
(C!) Norfolk, VA
(*!) N. Isl., CA
(*!) Jacksonville, FL
(*!) Cherry Pt., NC
(*!) MCLB Albany, GA
(*!) MCLB Barstow, CA

Tech. Ctrs. (SPAWAR)

(C) NESEA St. Inigoes, MD
(C) NESSEC Wash., DC
(C!) NESEC Charleston, SC
(*) NESEC Portsmouth, VA

Tech. Ctrs. (NAVSEA)

(C) SEAADSA Indian Head, MD
(C) PERA (CV) Bremerton, WA
(C) PERA (Surf) Norfolk
(C) NSWC Carderock, MD
(C) PERA HQ Phila, PA
(R) NSWC White Oak, MD
(C) NUWC Norfolk, VA det
(C) SUBMEPP Portsmouth, NH
(C) PERA (Surf.) S.F., CA
(C) NSWC Va. Bch, VA det

Reserve Air Stations

(C) NAS Glenview, IL
(C) NAS S. Weymouth, MA
(C) NAS Dallas, TX
(C) NAF Detroit, MI
(R!) NAS Memphis, TN
(*) NAF Johnstown, PA
(*) NAF Martinsburg, WV
(C) NAF Midway Island

Supply Centers

(C!) NSC Oakland, CA
(C!) NSC Pensacola FL
(C!) NSC Charleston, SC

Reserve Activities

33 Navy/Marine Corps Reserve Centers & Facilities
3 Readiness Cmds.

NCR Activities

(R) BUPERS Arlington, VA
(R) NAVAIR Arlington, VA
(R) NAVSUP Arlington, VA
(R) Nav. Security Grp. Arl., VA
(R) Nav. Recruit Cmd., Arl., VA
(R) NAVSEA Arlington, VA
(R) NAVFAC Alexandria, VA
(R) Tactical Support Ofc., Arl., VA

Other Bases

(R) 1st MC Dist., Garden City, NY
(C) Nav. Civ. Eng. Lab., Pt. Hueneme, CA
(R) NAVFAC San Bruno, CA
(C) PWC San Francisco, CA
(C) NRTF Annapolis, MD
(C) NAWC Trenton, NJ
(C) Family Housing Ofc., Niagara, NY
(C) NAVAIR Tech. Srvcs Fac, Phila, PA
(C) NRTF Driver, VA

AIR FORCE

Large Aircraft

(C) KI Sawyer AFB, MI
(R) March AFB, CA
(R) McGuire AFB, NJ
(R) Griffiss AFB, NY
(*) Grand Forks AFB, ND
(*) Plattsburgh AFB, NY
(*) Fairchild AFB, WA

Small Aircraft

(C) Homestead AFB, FL

AF Reserve

(C) O'Hare IAP AFRS

Air Force Depots

(*!) McClellan AFB, CA
(*!) Kelly AFB, TX
(*!) Tinker AFB, OK
(*!) Robins AFB, GA
(*) Newark AFB, OH

Changes to BRAC 88/91

(#) Castle AFB, CA
(#) Mather AFB, CA
(#) MacDill AFB, FL
(#) Chanute AFB, IL
(#) Rickenbacker ANGB, OH
(#) Bergstrom AFB, TX
(#) Carswell AFB, TX

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY

Inventory Control Points

(C) DESC Dayton, OH
(R) DISC Phila., PA
(*!) DCSC Columbus, OH
(C) DPSC Phila., PA

Regional Headquarters

(R) DCMD Phila., PA
(R) DCMD Chicago, IL
(R) DCMD El Segundo, CA
(*) DCMD Boston, MA

Other DLA

(*) Gentile AFS, OH
(C) DCF Phila., PA
(R) DLSC/DRMS, Battlecreek, MI

DATA CENTER CONSOLIDATION

2 Army Data Processing Centers
29 Navy Data Processing Centers
4 Marine Corps Data Processing Ctrs
4 Air Force Data Processing Centers
4 DLA Data Processing Centers
9 DISA Data Processing Centers

DEPOT INTERSERVICING POSSIBILITIES

Rotary Wing

(C!) Pensacola
(*!) Cherry Point

Wheeled Vehicles

(R!) Tooele
(*!) Barstow
(*!) Albany

Ground Comm.-Electronics

(C!) McClellan AFB
(*) Tobyhanna
(*!) Barstow
(*!) Albany

Tactical Missiles

(R!) Letterkenny
(C!) Alameda
(C!) Norfolk
(*) Tobyhanna
(*!) Barstow
(*!) Red River
(*!) Anniston
(*) Seal Beach
(*) Ogden ALC (Hill AFB)

LEGEND

(C) = DoD recommendation for closure
(R) = DoD recommendation for realignment
(#) = DoD recommendation for redirect
(*) = Commission addition for further consideration
(!) = Base has follower installation (i.e., hospital, Defense Distribution Depot)

INC DOD Mil + C.V, but NOT Trainees

Direct Job Loss, State by State[1]

STATE	MIL	CIV	TOT[2]
Alabama			
(C) Ft. McClellan	6021	981	7002
(C) NS Mobile	525	129	654
(*!) Anniston Dpt.			
California			
(C) NSY Mare Isl.	1963	7567	9530
(C) MCAS El Toro	5854	1926	7780
(C!) NS Alameda	10586	556	11142
(R) March AFB	~~3222~~ 2461	~~+9~~ 947	3213
~~(C) NCEL Hueneme~~	~~1~~	~~64~~	~~65~~
(C) PWC San Fran.	10	1834	1844
(C!) NADEP Almda	376	2672	3048
(C) NS Treas. Isl.	637	454	1091
(C!) NSC Oakland	2374	948	3322
(C) NTC San Diego	5186	402	5588
~~(R) Navfac S Bruno~~	~~0~~	~~28~~	~~28~~
(*) POM/Annex	2883	1624	4507
(*) NSY Long Bch	40	4292	4332
(*) NAS Miramar	6610	781	7391
(*) MCAS Tustin	4721	39	4760
(*!) NADEP N.Isl.	31	3394	3425
(*) NWS Seal Bch.	401	5588	5989
(*!) MCLB Barstow	~~627~~ 436	~~2172~~ 311	2794
(*!) McClellan AFB	2989	7844	10833
(#) Castle AFB	Loss/Gain at Other Base		
(#) Mather AFB	Loss/Gain at Other Base		
(#) Presidio SF	Loss/Gain at Other Base		
~~(R) DCMD El Segundo~~			
~~(C) PERA S.F.~~	~~0~~	~~66~~	~~66~~
Connecticut			
(R) NSB N.London	4452	1114	5566
D.C.			
(*) NESSEC	41	326	367
(R) Sec. Grp. Cmd.	439	310	749
Florida			
(C) Homestead AFB	1994	708	2702
(C) NAS Cecil Fld	6833	995	7828
(C!) NADEP Pensa.	297	3107	3404
(C!) NTC Orlando	8727	753	9480
(*!) NADEP J'ville	28	2434	2462
~~(C!) NSC Pensacola~~	~~19~~	~~150~~	~~169~~
(#) MacDill AFB	Loss/Gain at Other Base		
Georgia			
(C) Ft. Gillem	270	2092	2362
(C) Ft. McPherson	1629	2258	3887
(C) MCLB Albany	~~1060~~ 358	~~2782~~ 342	3842
(C) Robins AFB	~~2750~~ 3810	11317 2	15063
Hawaii			
(C) NAS Brbrs Pt.	3534	618	4152
Illinois			
(C) O'Hare IAP	5	757	762
(C) NAS Glenview	1833	389	2222
(C) NTC G.Lakes	7444	612	8056
(#) Chanute AFB	Loss/Gain at Other Base		
(R) DCMD Chicago	6	266	272
Kentucky			
(C) NOS Louisville	14	2496	2510
Maryland			
(C) NESEA St Inig.	33	2786	2819
(C) NSWC Crderck	3	350	353
~~(C) Seadsa Indianhd~~	~~0~~	~~11~~	~~11~~
(R) NSWC Wh. Oak	5	1332	1337
~~(C) NRTF Annpls~~	~~19~~	~~28~~	~~47~~
Massachusetts			
(C) NAS S. Weymth	653	365	1018
(*) DCMD Boston			
Michigan			
(R) DLSC B'creek	4	420	424
(R) DRMS B'creek	5	396	401
(C) KI Sawyer AFB	2354	351	2705
(C) NAF Detroit	523	24	547
Mississippi			
(C) NAS Meridian	1999	1037	3036
(*) NS Pascagoula	1401	87	1488
New Hampshire			
(*) NSY Portsmouth	150	5388	5538
~~(C) SMEPP Ptsmth~~	~~0~~	~~34~~	~~34~~
N. Carolina			
(*!) Cherry Pt. Dpt.	94	2622	2716
N. Dakota			
(*) G.Forks AFB	~~4710~~ 4160	~~481~~ 459	5191
New Jersey			
(C) NAWC Trenton	8	448	456
(R) Ft. Monmouth	425	2122	2547
(R) McGuire AFB	3289	169	3458
New York			
(C) NS Staten I.	1773	1001	2774
(R) Griffiss AFB	3599	1191	4790
~~(C) Hsg.Ofc N.Falls~~	~~0~~	~~19~~	~~19~~
~~(R) 1st MC GdnCity~~	~~60~~	~~40~~	~~100~~
(*) Plattsburgh AFB	2095	352	2447
Ohio			
(C) Newark AFB	92	1679	1771
(C) DESC Dayton	93	2802	2895
(*!) DCSC Colmbus	30	2177	2207
(#) Ricknbkr ANGB	Loss/Gain at Other Base		
Oklahoma			
(*!) Tinker AFB	6989	11576	18465
Pennsylvania			
(R!) Ltrkny Dpt.	1944	2	1946
(C) DCF Phila.	2	1235	1237
(C) DPSC Phila.	3150	71	3221
(C) ASO Phila.	2129	65	2194
(R) DCMD Phila.	3	231	234
~~(C) NATSF Phila.~~	~~3~~	~~222~~	~~225~~
~~(*) M. Hook USAR~~	~~36~~	~~11~~	~~47~~
~~(*) Tobyhanna Dpt~~	~~662~~	~~20~~	~~682~~
(*) SPCC Mchnesbg	164	6751	6915
~~(*) NAF Johnstown~~	~~35~~	~~100~~	~~135~~
(C) PERA Phila	4	187	191
(R) DISC Phila	26	1846	1872
Rhode Island			
(R) NETC Newport	830	3	833
S. Carolina			
(C!) NSY Chas.	4237	4901	
(C!) NS Chas.	8634	1194	9828
(C!) NSC Chas.	26	408	434
(C!) NESEC Chas.	3	1885	1888
(*!) MCAS Beaufort	2825	652	3477
Tennessee			
(R!) NAS Memphis	8041	1376	9417
Texas			
(C) NAS Dallas	155	124	279
(*!) Red River Dpt	0	737	737
(*!) NAS Corpus	954	916	1870
(*) NS Ingleside	1261	116	1377
(*!) Kelly AFB	4599	14251	18850
(#) Bergstrom AFB	Loss/Gain at Other Base		
(#) Carswell AFB	Loss/Gain at Other Base		
Utah			
(R!) Tooele Depot	16	1942	1958
(*) Ogden ALC, UT (Hill AFB)			
Virginia			
(C) Vint Hill Farms	407	1039	1446
(R) Ft. Belvoir	~~24~~	~~427~~	403
(R) BUPERS Arlgtn	1070	924	1994
(R) NAVAIR Arlgtn	543	3128	3671
(R) NAVSUP Arl.	89	294	383
~~(R) NAVSEA Arl.~~	~~360~~	~~3439~~	~~3799~~
~~(R) Rcrt. Cmd. Arl.~~	~~216~~	~~135~~	~~351~~
(R) NAVFAC Alex.	~~46~~	~~451~~	461
~~(R) Tact. Spt. Ofc.~~	~~9~~	~~56~~	~~65~~
(C!) NADEP Nrflk	104	4295	4399
~~(C) NRTF Driver~~	~~13~~	~~0~~	~~13~~
~~(C) PERA Norfolk~~	~~0~~	~~16~~	~~16~~
~~(C) NSWC Va Bch.~~	~~22~~	~~73~~	~~95~~
(C) NUWC Norfolk	4	1407	1411
(*) Ft. Lee	3047	3898	6945
(*) Ft. Monroe	796	1660	2456
(*) NSY Norfolk	548	9601	10149
(*) NAS Oceana	8023	391	8414
(*) NESEC Ptsmth			
Washington			
(*) Fairchild AFB	4627	576	5203
(*) NS Everett	1072	202	1274
~~(C) PERA Brmrton~~	~~1~~	~~138~~	~~139~~
West Va.			
~~(*) NAF Mrtnsbg~~	~~111~~	~~100~~	~~211~~
Territories			
~~(*) NAS Agana GU~~	~~2920~~	~~391~~	~~3311~~
~~(C) NAF Midway I.~~	~~7~~	~~160~~	~~167~~

NOTES

[1]The following installation categories are not included: Navy and USMC Reserve Centers, Data Processing Centers, and follower installations.

LEGEND

(C) = DoD recommendation for closure
(R) = DoD recommendation for realignment
(#) = DoD recommendation for redirect
(*) = Commission addition for further consideration
(!) = Base has follower installation (i.e., hospital, Defense Distribution Depot)

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DoD Recommended/Commission Added Installations for Closure and Realignment

Alabama
(C) Fort McClellan
(*) Anniston Army Depot
(*) Defense Distribution Depot Anniston
(C) Naval Station Mobile

California
(*) Presidio of Monterey and Annex
(#) Presidio of San Francisco
(C) Naval Shipyard Mare Island
(C) Marine Corps Air Station El Toro
(C) Naval Air Station Alameda
(C) Defense Distribution Depot Oakland
(C) Naval Aviation Depot Alameda
(C) Naval Supply Center Oakland
(C) Naval Station Treasure Island
(C) Public Works Center San Francisco
(C) Planning, Estimating, Repair and Alterations (PERA), Surface, Pacific, San Francisco
(C) Naval Training Center San Diego
(C) Naval Civil Engineering Laboratory, Port Hueneme
(R) Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Western Engineering Field Division, San Bruno
(*) Naval Shipyard Long Beach
(*) Naval Air Station Miramar
(*) Marine Corps Air Station Tustin
(*) Naval Aviation Depot North Island
(*) Defense Distribution Depot San Diego
(*) Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach
(*) Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow
(*) Defense Distribution Depot Barstow
(R) March Air Force Base
(*) McClellan Air Force Base
(#) Castle Air Force Base
(#) Mather Air Force Base
(R) Defense Contract Management District West, El Segundo

Connecticut
(R) Naval Submarine Base New London

District of Columbia
(C) Naval Electronic Security Systems Engineering Center, Washington
(R) Security Group Command, Security Group Station, and Security Group Detachment

Florida
(C) Naval Air Station Cecil Field
(C) Naval Supply Center Pensacola
(C) Naval Aviation Depot Pensacola
(C) Defense Distribution Depot Pensacola
(C) Naval Training Center Orlando
(C) Naval Hospital Orlando
(*) Naval Aviation Depot Jacksonville
(*) Defense Distribution Depot Jacksonville
(C) Homestead Air Force Base
(#) MacDill Air Force Base

Georgia
(*) Fort Gillem
(*) Fort McPherson
(*) Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany
(*) Defense Distribution Depot Albany
(*) Warner Robins Air Force Base
(*) Defense Distribution Depot Warner Robins

Hawaii
(C) Naval Air Station Barbers Point

Illinois
(C) Naval Air Station Glenview
(*) Naval Training Center Great Lakes

Illinois (continued)
(C) O'Hare International Airport Air Force Reserve Station, Chicago
(#) Chanute Air Force Base
(R) Defense Contract Management District Northcentral, Chicago

Kentucky
(*) Naval Ordnance Station Louisville

Maryland
(C) Naval Electronic Systems Engineering Center, St. Inigoes
(C) Naval Surface Warfare Center - Carderock Annapolis detachment
(C) Sea Automated Data Systems Activity, Indian Head
(R) Naval Surface Warfare Center (Dahlgren) White Oak detachment

(C) Naval Radio Transmission Facility Annapolis

Massachusetts
(C) Naval Air Station South Weymouth
(*) Defense Contract Management District Northeast Boston
(*) Naval Reserve Center Chicopee
(*) Naval Reserve Center Quincy
(*) Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Center Lawrence

Michigan
(C) Naval Air Facility Detroit
(C) K.I. Sawyer AFB
(C) Defense Logistics Service Center Battlecreek
(C) Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service Battlecreek

Mississippi
(C) Naval Air Station Meridian
(*) Naval Station Pascagoula

New Hampshire
(C) Submarine Maintenance, Engineering, Planning, & Procurement Portsmouth
(*) Naval Shipyard Portsmouth

North Carolina
(*) Naval Aviation Depot Cherry Point
(*) Defense Distribution Depot Cherry Point

North Dakota
(*) Grand Forks Air Force Base

New Jersey
(R) Fort Monmouth
(C) Naval Air Warfare Center - Aircraft Division, Trenton
(R) McGuire Air Force Base

New York
(C) Naval Station Staten Island
(R) First Marine Corps District, Garden City
(C) DoD Family Housing Office, Niagara Falls
(R) Griffiss Air Force Base
(*) Plattsburgh Air Force Base

Ohio
(C) Newark Air Force Base
(#) Rickenbacker Air National Guard Base
(C) Defense Electronics Supply Center Dayton
(*) Defense Construction Supply Center Columbus

Ohio (continued)
(*) DITSO Columbus

Oklahoma
(*) Tinker Air Force Base
(*) Defense Distribution Depot Oklahoma City

Pennsylvania
(R) Letterkenny Army Depot
(C) Defense Distribution Depot Letterkenny
(*) Tobyhanna Army Depot
(*) Marcus Hook U.S. Army Reserve Center
(C) Aviation Supply Office Philadelphia
(C) PERA (Surface) Atlantic HQ Philadelphia
(C) Naval Air Technical Services Facility, Philadelphia
(*) Ships Parts Control Center, Mechanicsburg
(*) Naval Air Facility Johnstown
(C) Defense Personnel Support Center Philadelphia
(C) Defense Industrial Supply Center Philadelphia
(C) Defense Clothing Factory Philadelphia
(R) Defense Contract Management District Midatlantic Philadelphia

Rhode Island
(R) Naval Education and Training Center, Newport

South Carolina
(C) Naval Shipyard Charleston
(C) Naval Station Charleston
(C) Naval Supply Center Charleston
(C) Naval Electronics Systems Engineering Center, Charleston
(C) Naval Hospital Charleston
(C) Defense Distribution Depot Charleston
(*) Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort
(*) Naval Hospital Beaufort

Tennessee
(R) Naval Air Station Memphis
(*) Naval Hospital Millington

Texas
(*) Red River Army Depot
(*) Defense Distribution Depot Red River
(C) Naval Air Station Dallas
(*) Naval Air Station Corpus Christi
(*) Naval Hospital Corpus Christi
(*) Naval Station Ingleside
(#) Bergstrom Air Force Base
(#) Carswell Air Force Base
(*) Kelly Air Force Base
(*) Defense Distribution Depot San Antonio

Utah
(R) Tooele Army Depot
(C) Defense Distribution Depot Tooele
(*) Ogden Air Logistics Center (Hill AFB), Tactical Missile Command

LEGEND

(C) = DoD recommendation for closure
(R) = DoD recommendation for realigment
(#) = DoD recommendation for redirect
(*) = Commission addition for further consideration

DoD Recommended/Commission Added Installations for Closure and Realignment

Virginia
(C) Vint Hill Farms Station
(R) Fort Belvoir
(*) Fort Lee
(*) Fort Monroe
(R) Bureau of Naval Personnel, Arlington
(R) Naval Air Systems Command, Arlington
(R) Naval Supply Systems Command (incl. Defense Printing Ofc. & Food Systems Ofc.), Arlington
(R) Naval Sea Systems Command, Arlington
(R) Naval Recruiting Command, Arlington
(R) Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Arlington
(R) Tactical Support Office, Arlington
(C) Naval Aviation Depot Norfolk
(C) Defense Distribution Depot Norfolk
(C) Naval Radio Transmission Facility, Driver
(C) PERA (Surface) Atlantic, Norfolk
(C) Naval Surface Warfare Center - Port Hueneme, Virginia Beach detachment
(C) Naval Undersea Warfare Center - Newport, Norfolk detachment
(*) Naval Shipyard Norfolk
(*) Naval Air Station Oceana
(*) Naval Electronics Systems Engineering Center, Portsmouth

Washington
(C) PERA (CV), Bremerton
(*) Naval Station Everett
(*) Fairchild Air Force Base

West Virginia
(*) Naval Air Facility Martinsburg

Territories
(C) Naval Air Facility Midway Island
(*) Naval Air Station Agana, Guam

RESERVE ACTIVITIES

30 Navy/Marine Corps Reserve Centers and Facilities
3 Naval Readiness Commands

DATA CENTER CONSOLIDATION

2 Army Data Processing Centers
29 Navy Data Processing Centers
4 Marine Corps Data Processing Centers
4 Air Force Data Processing Centers
4 Defense Logistics Agency Data Processing Centers
9 Defense Information Systems Agency Data Processing Centers

LEGEND

(C) = DoD recommendation for closure
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(#) = DoD recommendation for redirect
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INSTALLATION NAME	CITY, STATE	R & A STAFFER	MILITARY	CIVILIAN	TRAINEE	SOURCE
NSY Long Beach, CA	Long Beach, CA	Larry	40	4292	0	Data Call 3
NSY Norfolk, VA	Portsmouth, VA	Larry	548	9,601	0	COBRA Scr 4
NOS Louisville, KY	Louisville, KY	Larry	14	2496	0	Data Call 3
Portsmouth NSY, ~~NH~~ ME	Portsmouth, NH	Larry	150	5388	0	COBRA Scr 4

June 2, 1993
Data for Add List

INSTALLATION NAME	CITY, STATE	R & A STAFFER	MILITARY	CIVILIAN	TRAINEE	SOURCE
NADEP Jacksonville, FL	Jacksonville, FL	Roy	28	2,434	0	COBRA Ser 4
NADEP Cherry Point, NC	Cherry Point, NC	Roy	94	2622	221	" "
NADEP North Island, CA	North Island, CA	Roy	31	3,394	0	" "

INSTALLATION NAME	CITY, STATE	R & A STAFFER	OFFICER/ENLISTED/CIVILIAN MILITARY	CIVILIAN	TRAINEE	
NAF Martinsburg, WV		Michele	- NONE-BASE UNDER CONSTRUCTION			
NAF Johnstown, PA		Michele	- NONE-BASE UNDER CONSTRUCTION			
NRC/AFRC Chicopee, MA		Michele	-ACDU 1/9	SELRES	279	FROM DC 53
NMRC Lawrence, MA		Michele	-ACDU 2/21/1	SELRES	330	
NRC Quincy, MA		Michele	-ACDU 2/18	SELRES	585	
NAS Memphis, TN	Memphis, TN	Michele	-THIS WAS ON THE ORIGINAL DOD LIST. IT IS NOT AN ADDS.			

ADDS ASSIGNMENTS

INSTALLATION NAME	CITY, STATE	R & A STAFFER	MILITARY	CIVILIAN	TRAINEE	SOURCE
Everett NS, WA	Everett, WA	Greg	1072	202	0	COBRA Sep4
NS Ingleside, TX	Ingleside, TX	Greg	1261	116	0	" "
NS Pascagoula, MS	Pascagoula, MS	Greg	1401	87	0	" "

INSTALLATION NAME	CITY, STATE	R & A STAFFER	MILITARY	CIVILIAN	TRAINEE	SOURCE
MCAS Tustin, CA		Rich	4721	39	0	Yellow Book
NAS Corpus Christi, TX	Corpus Christi, TX	Rich	954	916	237	Data Call 3
NAS Miramar, CA	San Diego, CA	Rich	6610	781	900	Cobra Ser 4
NAS Oceana, VA	Virginia Beach, VA	Rich	8023	391	386	" "
MCAS Beaufort, SC	Beaufort, SC	Rich	2825	652	0	" "

BASES ADDED FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION
AIR FORCE TEAM
SOURCE: "DOD BASE STRUCTURE REPORT FOR FY 1993"

INSTALLATION NAME	CITY, STATE	NET PERSONNEL LOSS Tot	Mil	Civ		R&A STAFFER	
Minot AFB, ND	Minot, ND	5594	5005	589	GREG	Combs/Cantwell	
Cannon AFB, NM	Clovis, NM	6473	6002	471		Dittmer/Cantwell	
Seymour-Johnson AFB, NC	Goldsboro, NC	5246	4716	530		Dittmer/Cantwell	
Hill AFB, UT	Ogden, UT0	16200	4878	11322		Houck/Nixon	
Kelly AFB, TX	San Antonio, TX	20819	4232 (4599	16587 14251)	ROGER	Houck/Nixon	K
Robins AFB, GA	Macon, GA	17204	3814 (3750	13390 11313)		Houck/Nixon	G
Tinker AFB, OK	Oklahoma City, OK	21711	7175 (6989	14536 11476)		Houck/Nixon	RC
Plattsburgh AFB, NY	Plattsburgh, NY	2462	2116 (2095	346 352)	RICK	Nixon/DiCamillo	R
Moody AFB, GA	Valdosta, GA	3394	2995	399	DAVE	~~Dittmer~~	
Beale AFB, CA	Marysville, CA	3764	3348	416		Combs	
Travis AFB, CA	Fairfield, CA	~~9089~~ ~~10333~~ OK 10333	~~9026~~ ~~8272~~ 8272	2061		Nixon/DiCamillo	
Fairchild AFB, WA	Spokane, WA	4874	4079 (4627	795 576)	FRANK	Combs/Cantwell	FT
Grand Forks AFB, ND	Grand Forks, ND	5373	4903 (4710	470 481)	GREG	Combs/Cantwell	D
Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ	Tucson, AZ	5933	4627	1306	KURT	Dittmer	
Gentile AFS, OH	Dayton, OH	2244	31	2213		Cambell (IAIT)	

(COBRA SCREEN 4)

(But we have Arnold Dept Followers)

2 June 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVID HENRY, INTERAGENCY ISSUES TEAM

FROM ED BROWN, ARMY TEAM

SUBJECT: CUMULATIVE ECONOMIC IMPACT

The information requested by your June 1 memorandum is as follows:

Installation	Military	Student	Civilian
Fort Gillem, GA	270		2,092
Fort McPherson, GA	1,629		2,258
Fort Lee, VA *	3,047	4,904	3,898
Fort Monroe, VA **	796	33	1,660
Marcus Hook USAR Center, PA	36	3	11
Red River Army Depot, TX			
Anniston Army Depot, AL			
Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA			

* 2,744 military / 4,904 students / 1,872 civilians to Fort Eustis, VA (maybe same MSA as Fort Monroe)

** 646 military / 7 students / 1,045 civilians to Fort Eustis, VA (maybe same MSA as Fort Monroe)

5/20 Cite

Station Realigning and End Strength Table

	SER	RUN#	SITE	TYPE	LOCATION	ST	Start Staff OFF	ENL	CIV	TOT	End Staff OFF	ENL	CIV	TOT	Net Change OFF	ENL	CIV	TOT
1	NAVY	1	JACK	MIPA	Jacksonville	FL	1	X	114	123	1	8	132	141	0	0	18	18
2	AIR FORCE	1	PATT	LSBA-IPC	Dayton (Wright/Pam)	OH	1	0	127	137	1	0	331	341	0	0	204	204
3	DITSO	2	DENV	RMBA	Denver	CO	2	23	168	193	0	0	127	127	-2	-23	-41	-66
4	AIR FORCE	2	HILL	LSBA-IPC	Ogden (HILL AFB)	UT	0	96	201	297	0	96	199	295	0	0	-2	-2
5	AIR FORCE	2	KELL	LSBA-IPC	San Antonio (Kelly)	TX	3	84	194	281	3	84	221	308	0	0	27	27
6	AIR FORCE	2	TINK	LSBA-IPC	OK City (Tinker)	OK	0	80	245	325	0	80	223	303	0	0	-22	-22
7	DLA	3	COLU	RMBA	Columbus	OH	1	0	300	300	1	0	327	328	0	0	19	19
8	AIR FORCE	3	GUNT	MIPA	Gunter Annex	AL	3	113	0	116	3	113	71	187	0	0	71	71
9	ARMY	3	HUNT	MIPA	Huntsville	AL	0	17	167	184	0	17	169	186	0	0	2	2
10	ARMY	3	ROCK	MIPA	Rock Island	IL	0	22	206	228	0	22	264	286	0	0	58	58
11	ARMY	3	STLO	MIPA	St Louis	MO	0	20	150	170	0	20	178	198	0	0	28	28
12	AIR FORCE	3	WARN	LSBA-IPC	Warner-Robins	GA	2	70	168	238	0	0	139	139	-2	-70	-27	-99
13	ARMY	4	CHAM	MIPA	Chambersburg	PA	0	10	145	155	0	10	284	294	0	0	139	139
14	NAVY	4	MECH	LSBA-IPC	Mechanicsburg	PA	0	0	219	219	0	0	396	396	0	0	177	177
					Sub Total		13	552	2410	2975	9	459	3081	3529	-4	-93	671	554
15	NAVY	1	BRUN	NAS	Brunswick	ME	0	0	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0
16	NAVY	1	CHAR	NSC	Charleston	SC	0	0	97	97	0	0	20	20	0	0	-77	-77
17	NAVY	1	CHER	VCAS	Cherry Point	NC	0	1	63	64	0	0	8	8	0	-1	-57	-58
18	NAVY	1	CORP	NAVDAF	Corpus Christi	TX	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	NAVY	1	KEYW	NAS	Key West	FL	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4	-4
20	NAVY	1	KING	TRF	Kings Bay	GA	0	0	23	23	0	0	6	6	0	0	-17	-17
21	NAVY	1	MAYP	NAS	Mayport	FL	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
22	NAVY	1	NEWE	EFMAC	New Orleans	LA	4	18	13	33	0	0	6	6	-4	-18	-7	-27
23	NAVY	1	NEWN	NCTS	New Orleans	LA	0	2	74	76	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-86	-70
24	NAVY	1	NNCT	NCTAMSLAN	Norfolk	VA	0	0	128	128	0	0	6	6	0	0	-122	-122
25	NAVY	1	NNSC	NSC	Norfolk	VA	0	0	173	173	0	0	48	48	0	0	-125	-125
26	NAVY	1	OCEA	NAS	Oceana	VA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	NAVY	1	PAXT	NAWCAD	Patuxent River	MD	0	1	41	42	0	0	8	8	0	-1	-35	-36
28	NAVY	1	PENS	NCTS	Pensacola	FL	0	0	208	208	0	0	20	20	0	0	-188	-188
29	AIR FORCE	1	PENT	7TH CG	Pentagon	VA	30	78	58	166	0	0	17	17	-30	-78	-41	-149
30	NAVY	2	BANG	TRF	Bangor	WA	0	0	19	19	0	0	6	6	0	0	-13	-13
31	NAVY	2	CHIN	NAWC WD	China Lake	CA	0	0	27	27	0	0	1	1	0	0	-26	-26
32	NAVY	2	HUEN	FACSO	Port Hueneme	CA	0	0	57	57	0	0	6	6	0	0	-51	-51
33	AIR FORCE	2	MCCL	RPC	McClellan AFB	CA	2	0	77	79	0	0	0	0	-2	0	-77	-79
34	NAVY	2	MUGU	NAWC WD	Point Mugu	CA	0	0	36	36	0	0	3	3	0	0	-33	-33
35	DLA	2	OGDE	IPC	Ogden	UT	1	0	147	148	0	0	33	33	-1	0	-114	-115
36	NAVY	2	PNCT	NCTAMS	Pearl Harbor	HI	1	2	34	37	0	0	1	1	-1	-2	-33	-36
37	NAVY	2	PNSC	NSC	Pearl Harbor	HI	0	0	47	47	0	0	34	34	0	0	-13	-13
38	NAVY	2	PUGE	NSC	Puget Sound	WA	0	0	79	79	0	0	43	43	0	0	-36	-36
39	AIR FORCE	2	RAND	AFMPC	Randolph AFB	TX	3	59	18	80	0	0	17	17	-3	-59	-1	-63
40	AIR FORCE	2	SANA	CPSC	San Antonio	TX	5	20	15	40	0	0	0	0	-5	-20	-15	-40
41	NAVY	2	SANF	NARDAC	San Francisco	CA	2	8	88	88	0	0	16	16	-2	-8	-70	-80
42	NAVY	2	SFIS	FISC	San Diego	CA	0	0	91	91	0	0	20	20	0	0	-71	-71
43	NAVY	2	SNCC	NCCOSC	San Diego	CA	0	0	13	13	0	0	1	1	0	0	-12	-12
44	NAVY	2	SNCT	NCTS	San Diego	CA	0	0	176	176	0	0	6	6	0	0	-170	-170
45	DLA	2	STOC	ODRW	Stockton (Sharpe/Tracy)	CA	0	0	82	82	0	0	40	40	0	0	-42	-42
46	NAVY	2	TORO	MCAS	El Toro	CA	1	12	18	31	0	0	8	8	-1	-12	-9	-22
47	NAVY	2	WHID	NAS	Whidbey Island	WA	0	0	11	11	0	0	6	6	0	0	-5	-5
48	DLA	3	BATT	IPC	Battle Creek	MI	1	0	142	143	0	0	0	0	-1	0	-142	-143
49	DITSO	3	CLEV	RMBA	Cleveland	OH	0	0	202	202	0	0	5	5	0	0	-197	-197
50	DITSO	3	DAYT	DITSO	Columbus Ar Dayton	OH	0	0	104	104	0	0	5	5	0	0	-99	-99
51	DITSO	3	INDY	DITSO	Indianapolis	IN	1	0	202	203	0	0	0	0	-1	0	-202	-203
52	DITSO	3	KANS	DITSO	Kansas City	KS	8	50	75	131	0	0	5	5	-8	-50	-70	-128
53	NAVY	4	BUPE	BUPERS	Washington	DC	5	28	18	50	0	0	8	8	-5	-28	-13	-44
54	NAVY	4	CRUI	CRUITCOM	Arlington	VA	0	3	7	10	0	0	6	6	0	-3	-1	-4
55	DLA	4	ODMP	ODMP	Mechanicsburg	PA	0	0	37	37	0	0	16	16	0	0	-21	-21
56	DLA	4	DORE	DORE	New Cumberland	PA	0	0	142	142	0	0	88	88	0	0	-56	-56
57	MARINE	4	LEJE	RASC	Camp Lejeune	NC	4	23	17	44	0	0	0	0	-4	-23	-11	-38
58	MARINE	4	PEND	RASC	Camp Pendleton	CA	3	43	10	56	0	0	6	6	-3	-43	-4	-50
59	NAVY	4	PHIA	ASO	Philadelphia	PA	0	0	142	142	0	0	6	6	0	0	-136	-136
60	DLA	4	PHIL	IPC	Philadelphia	PA	0	0	178	178	0	0	33	33	0	0	-143	-143
61	DLA	4	RICH	IPC	Richmond	VA	0	0	294	294	0	0	33	33	0	0	-261	-261
62	NAVY	4	WASH	NCTS	Washington	DC	4	15	324	344	0	0	23	23	-4	-16	-301	-321
					Sub Total		73	300	3021	4254	0	0	832	832	-73	-300	-3189	-3422
					Section Total		85	612	5231	7229	9	459	3913	4181	-77	-453	-2558	-3048

Document Separator

Draft 6/11/93

SUMMARY OF SPECIFIC COMPLIANCE PROCEDURES FOR CRITERION 6 - ECONOMIC IMPACTS

Specific compliance procedures for assessing Criterion 6--Economic Impact--are divided into two parts. The first part consists of reviewing and verifying the data and methodology used by the Department of Defense (DoD) in estimating employment impacts. The second part consists of an independent assessment of employment impacts and a review of other relevant economic information concerning the communities affected by base closures that could provide additional insight into the severity of the economic impact. This review, both the verification and the additional analysis, is restricted to the 31 major bases on DoD's initial closure list.

Verification of the data and methodology used by the Department of Defense (DoD) consisted of the following:

(1) confirmation of DoD personnel impacted by the closures,

(2) documentation of indirect employment multipliers,

(3) review of the process used to select communities (economic area) impacted by base closures,

(4) validation of employment levels within the communities, and

(5) documentation of calculations used to estimate installation and cumulative economic impacts,

In addition to verifying DoD data and methodologies, independent economic impact analyses included:

(1) estimating employment impacts using the multipliers developed from FEMA's IMPLAN model, and

(2) reviewing the general economic conditions within the communities impacted--unemployment rates in 1992 and 1993, average per capita income (pci), national ranking of the pci, and the change in the consumer price index from last year.

Finally, recommendations are provided for future economic analyses of the employment impacts of base closures.

DoD ECONOMIC IMPACT ESTIMATES

A description of the data and methodology used by DoD to

estimate economic impacts of base closures are included in a Logistics Management Institute's report to DoD's Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA) called "Data Base to Estimate Economic Impacts: Base Realignment and Closure." The report is dated January 1993.

DoD's estimate of the economic impacts of base closures include estimating the direct and indirect employment losses as a result of the closure. Total direct and indirect job losses are measured against the level of employment within the community impacted. Direct employment losses are the DoD military and civilian personnel leaving the area. Indirect employment losses include job losses in the surrounding community that account for direct contracts to local businesses as well as DoD personnel spending--services, housing, utilities--in the community.

DoD Direct Employment Impacts

The Army estimated personnel by installation by using its current base information provided in the Army Stationing and Installation Plan (ASIP) as of 3 June 1992, which reflects authorized manpower levels. The Navy used the BUPERS and Marine Corps military installation data bases. NAVCOMPT provided civilian personnel data. The Air Force used the FY91 Economic Resource Impact Statement prepared annually at each base under AFR173-3. The Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) current base personnel and civilian contractor personnel numbers were derived from a data call to DLA BRAC candidate activities. Military personnel numbers are from the Military Online Personnel System.

The Air Force used a two-step process in determining economic impacts on local communities. Initially, it used the Economic Impact Forecasting System to determine employment, population, income, and local government finance impacts. Results of this analysis were used, in part, in the initial selection process. Once the bases were selected for recommended closure or realignment, the Air Force used the OSD-OEA model to estimate direct and indirect employment impacts. With the exception of the Air Force's preliminary economic impacts estimates, there were no other differences in the type of data and general procedures to measure economic impacts.

DoD Indirect Employment Impact Multipliers

Indirect multipliers take into account the indirect changes in an economic area's employment that arise because of direct personnel changes in the installation. DoD's OEA provided the Services with a range of multipliers to estimate indirect employment impacts. The Services then used the appropriate multipliers to estimate the employment impacts on the civilian economy. The indirect multipliers were derived to estimate miliary personnel spending money off-base as well as military

base direct purchases (contracts) to businesses within the community.

The multipliers are based on (1) the size of the community affected by the closure and (2) type of personnel located at the installation. For installations where most of the employment is military, the indirect-multipliers are:

- 0.4 for counties not considered to be metropolitan areas, i.e., less than 40 thousand employed,
- 0.6 for mid-range areas (40-70 thousand employed), and
- 0.8 in large metropolitan areas, i.e., greater than 70 thousand.

The indirect multiplier for trainees is 0.2, full-time personnel at reserve installations is 0.8, and 1.0 for DoD employees in installations where most of the employment is civilian (except in a community of less than 20 thousand employed where the multiplier is 0.6). For shipyards, the indirect employment multiplier is 1.6 and for aircraft-repair installations the multiplier is 1.8.

Various reference reports--from the Logistics Management Institute, DoD's OEA, and Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)--provide sufficient information on the development, general use, and relative accuracy of the OEA indirect employment multipliers[1].

In the 1991 round of base closures, BEA's regional economists worked with OEA to develop indirect employment multipliers specifically for military base closures. In written testimony to the 1993 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (Attachment 1), BEA referred to employment multipliers for military base closures (page 4) and stated that:

"In the case of military bases, it is necessary to know how

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[1] "The Local Economic and Fiscal Impact of New DoD Facilities-A Retrospective Analysis", Logistics Management Institute, January 1991

"Modeling the Regional Economic Impacts of Major New Military Bases," DoD's Office of Economic Adjustment, November 1980

"The Regional Economic Impact of Military Base Spending," DoD's Office of Economic Adjustment, April 1983

"Regional Multipliers: A User Handbook for the Regional Input-Output Modeling System (RIMSII)," Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, May 1986

much the base and base personnel purchase off-base in the local economy and how much they purchase on-base at the PX or from on-base housing. The greater the share of off-base purchases bought locally, the larger effect on the local area. However, since bases often purchase a large share of their inputs from outside the local area, regional multipliers not taking into account actual patterns of base purchases may overstate the local impacts."

On the same page, BEA goes on to say:

"Because . . . regional multipliers are essentially static, there is no time dimension to the regional multipliers; there is no time path of local area impacts. In the case of closing military bases, those impacts may occur over several years. Unless specific adjustments are made for the positive effects of mitigation programs and of other changes in the national economy over the time that the impacts occur, the local area impacts will be overstated."

The above provides two significant reasons why the OEA employment multipliers are consistently overstated. Overstatement is not considered a flaw. The OEA multipliers were purposely developed to be conservative and will generate indirect unemployment impacts on the high-side and are likely to predict the highest number jobs lost.

BEA's review of OEA's indirect employment multipliers for military installation closures or realignments is Attachment 2. BEA concurred with OEA's selection of the multipliers provided by OEA to the Services. In its review of the multipliers, BEA said:

"For any single installation, a more detailed analysis may generate different--most likely lower--multipliers. However, based on our years of experience with regional multiplier analyses, the multipliers assigned to the installations under study certainly fall within the expected range for the types of activities at the various installations."

In order to confirm that a more detailed analysis would produce different and lower multipliers, the Base Closure Commission requested assistance from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) (Attachment 3). FEMA developed a more detailed and independent set of employment multipliers using the Impact Planning Model (IMPLAN). The IMPLAN model was developed in 1985 by the U.S. Forest Service in response to requirements of the National Forest Management Act and the National Environmental Policy Act.

The IMPLAN model is used by FEMA to asses economic impacts resulting from natural and man-made disasters to either counties

and MSAs. The multipliers derived by the IMPLAN model are developed separately and independently for communities based on its economic activity. In this case, FEMA was requested to develop employment multipliers that could be used to assess employment impacts of base closures for the initial DoD proposed closure of 31 major bases.

In 1990, BEA reviewed the theoretical, procedural, and practical differences between IMPLAN and BEA's own regional model--RIMS II (Attachment 4). BEA found their own model to be superior to the IMPLAN model, but conceded that IMPLAN is a valid model and can be used in a number of applications.

Table 1, below, provides a comparison of the OEA and FEMA employment multipliers. The multipliers from IMPLAN were found to be generally lower than the OEA multipliers, with the exception of the multiplier used for K.I. Sawyer Air Force Base where the multiplier is the same.

In general, the lower the multiplier, the lower the disparity between the OEA and IMPLAN model--such as the 0.4 OEA multiplier. The highest OEA multipliers are for shipyards (1.6) and aircraft repair facilities (1.8). IMPLAN multipliers for these installations range from 2.5 to 4 times lower. In the mid-range (0.6 to 1.0), IMPLAN multipliers range from 1.5 to 2.0 times lower.

Table 1

Employment Multipliers:
Comparison of Estimates, OEA vs. FEMA

State	Economic Area	Installation	OEA	FEMA
AL	Anniston (MSA)	Fort McClellan	0.6	0.4
	Mobile (MSA)	Naval Station Mobile	0.8	0.5
CA	San Francisco (MSA)	NS Treasure Is.	0.8	0.5
	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa (MSA)	Mare Island Naval Shipyard	1.6	0.7
	Oakland (MSA)	NAS Almeda	1.8	0.7
	Oakland (MSA)	NA Depot Almeda	1.8	0.7
	Oakland (MSA)	Naval Hospital	1.0	0.7
	Oakland (MSA)	NS Center Oakland	1.0	0.7
	Anaheim-Santa Ana (MSA)	MC Air Station	0.8	0.6
FL	Jacksonville (MSA)	NAS Cecil Field	0.8	0.4
	Orlando (MSA)	NTC Orlando	0.8	0.4
	Pensacola (MSA)	NAD Pensacola	1.8	0.5
	Miami-Hialeah (MSA)	Homestead AFB	0.8	0.4
HI	Honolulu (MSA)	NAS Barbers Point	0.8	0.3
IL	Chicago (MSA)	NAS Glenview	0.8	0.3

Table 1 (continued)

Employment Multipliers:
Comparison of Estimates: OEA vs. FEMA

State	Economic Area	Installation	OEA	FEMA
MD	St. Marys Co.	N.Elect Sys.	1.0	0.4
MI	Marquette Co.	K.I. Sawyer AFB	0.4	0.4
MA	Boston-Lawerence-Salem-Lowell (MSA)	NAS S. Weymouth	0.8	0.6
MS	Lauderdale Co.	NAS Meridian	0.6	0.3
NY	New York (MSA)	NS Staten Island	0.8	0.5
OH	Licking Co.	Newark AFB	0.6	0.5
	Dayton-Springfield(MSA)	D. Elect. SC Dayton	1.0	0.5
PA	Phila, Pa-NJ (MSA)	AS Office Phila.	1.0	0.6
	Phila, Pa-NJ (MSA)	Def PSA Phila.	1.0	0.6
SC	Charleston (MSA)	NS Charleston	0.8	0.4
	Charleston (MSA)	Charleston N Shipyard	1.6	0.4
TX	Dallas (MSA)	NS Dallas	0.8	0.4
VA	Norfolk-VA B-NNews(MSA)	NAD Depot	1.8	0.6
	Fauquier Co.	Vint Hill Farms	1.0	0.4

Definition of Community Impacted

DoD's OEA defined the community or economic area for each of the approximately 1,000 installations in the United States included in the 1993 base closure economic data file. OEA's goal was to select an economic area that accounts for the area where most of the installation's employees live and most of the labor market impacts would occur. Generally, the economic area is defined as the county where the installation is located; if the county is part of a metropolitan statistical area (MSA), as defined by the Bureau of the Census, then the economic area is the MSA. In a few cases, the economic area is defined as a multi-county, non-MSA area.

The direct and indirect economic impacts are then measured as a percent of the total civilian employment (July 1992) in the community or economic area. Using too small of an economic area will lead to employment impacts that will appear to be disastrous. By making the economic area too large, the employment impacts will appear to be overly small.

DoC's BEA worked with DoD's OEA on developing a basis for selecting an appropriate economic region. Such factors as natural geographic barriers, commuting distances, location of homes, the proximity of schools and hospitals were all considered in selecting the economic area.

Based on discussions with BEA, OEA, and FEMA and review of the economic documentation listed in Footnote 1, the selection process appears to be generally sound from an economic and practical standpoint.

Employment Data

The OEA model used July 1992 Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) employment data for the economic area or community impacted. The OEA model measures the installation impact and the cumulative impact of more than one installation within the same economic area. In calculating these impacts the direct and indirect employment losses to the community are used in the numerator. The BLS employment data plus military jobs lost is used as the denominator. Military jobs are added to the employment base since the BLS does not include military jobs in its employment and unemployment estimates and, in this case, military jobs lost are included in the numerator.

In order to confirm the employment data used by DoD, the Base Closure Commission requested BLS' Division of Local Area Unemployment Statistics to provide unadjusted July 1992 employment statistics for the economic areas for the 21 major bases on DoD's initial closure list. Table 2, below, confirms that the DoD data is accurate and within ± 2.5% difference--most

of the differences were below 1.0%.

Table 2

Employment Statistics:
Data Comparison, OEA vs. BLS

State	Economic Area	Installation	OEA (no.)	BLS (no.)
AL	Anniston (MSA)	Fort McClellan	47,933	47,968
	Mobile (MSA)	NS Mobile	210,357	212,641
CA	San Francisco (MSA)	NS Treasure Is.	867,483	866,771
	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa (MSA)	Mare Island Naval Shipyard	201,081	201,519
	Oakland (MSA)	NAS Almeda	1,071,649	1,069,991
	Oakland (MSA)	NAD Almeda	1,071,649	1,069,991
	Oakland (MSA)	Naval Hospital	1,071,649	1,069,991
	Oakland (MSA)	NSC Oakland	1,071,649	1,069,991
	Anaheim-Santa Ana (MSA)	MC Air Station	1,295,355	1,294,665
FL	Jacksonville (MSA)	NAS Cecil Field	460,732	461,181
	Orlando (MSA)	NTC Orlando	626,146	632,351
	Pensacola (MSA)	NAD Pensacola	149,912	147,953
	Miami-Hialeah (MSA)	Homestead AFB	904,143	893,313
HI	Honolulu (MSA)	NAS Barbers Point	392,603	392,898
IL	Chicago (MSA)	NAS Glenview	3,065,714	3,069,278

Table 2 (continued)

Employment Statistics:
Data Comparison: OEA vs. BLS

State	Economic Area	Installation	OEA (no.)	BLS (no.)
MD	St. Marys Co.	N.Elect Sys.	47,164	47,303
MI	Marquette Co.	Sawyer AFB	29,045	29,019
MA	Boston-Lawerence-Salem-Lowell (MSA)	NAS S. Weymouth	1,908,969	1,908,402
MS	Lauderdale Co.	NAS Meridian	33,821	32,962
NY	New York (MSA)	NS Staten I.	3,577,472	3,577,472
OH	Licking Co.	Newark AFB	64,413	64,529
	Dayton-Spring.(MSA)	D. Elect. SC Dayton	459,702	459,763
PA	Phila, Pa-NJ (MSA)	AS Office Phila.	2,271,852	2,273,208
	Phila, Pa-NJ (MSA)	Def PSA Phila.	2,271,852	2,273,208
SC	Charleston (MSA)	NS Charleston	243,437	243,376
	Charleston (MSA)	Charleston N Shipyard	243,437	243,376
TX	Dallas (MSA)	NS Dallas	1,372,540	1,377,069
VA	Norfolk-VA B-NNews(MSA)	NAD Depot	641,455	640,790
	Fauquier Co.	Vint Hill Farms	28,493	28,559

Calculating Employment Impacts

The Military Services received specific guidance from DoD for carrying out the economic analysis required in the base closing and realignment process. The DoD guidance specifically stated that economic impact on communities will only be measured by the direct and indirect effect on employment at bases selected for closure and

realignment, as well as at receiving stations.

DoD's OEA developed a spreadsheet and provided the multipliers to assign to each installation in order to estimate indirect job losses. The Services were responsible for determining the changes for military (officer and enlisted) personnel, civilian (DoD and on-base contractor) personnel, and military trainees at each base. The indirect employment multipliers were then used with the direct personnel changes to estimate the indirect job losses in the communities (the economic area) due to base closure, realignment, and receiving location.

After the Services computed economic impacts for each installation, the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) calculated cumulative economic impacts on more than one installation--for those installations located within the same economic area. Economic areas used in estimating employment impacts of single installations were not changed in calculating cumulative economic impacts.

OSD not only estimated the combined employment impacts on an economic area of closing the bases of one military service, but combined the employment impacts of closing bases across services. OSD also included the direct and indirect employment impacts resulting from the 1988 and 1991 base closures into the cumulative economic impact of the 1993 proposals. OSD included these impacts provided that the direct personnel changes from the 1988 and 1991 closings would actually occur within the same time period as personnel changes from the proposed 1993 closings.

A review of the calculations revealed that the DoD estimates were accurate given the data and methodology described by DoD in their LMI document. See Attachment 5.

Comparison of Employment Impact Estimates:
OEA vs. FEMA Models

In addition to comparing the employment multipliers used in the two models, employment impacts were calculated using the FEMA IMPLAN model and compared to the employment impact calculated by DoD's OEA model. See Attachment 6. It is not surprising that the FEMA estimates are consistently lower, with the exception of K.I. Sawyer AFB, than the OEA estimates.

It is also not surprising that the largest differences occur in installations that are either shipyards or aircraft repair facilities. The OEA assigns relatively high indirect multipliers for these installations--1.6 for shipyards and 1.8 for aircraft repair facilities. In comparison, OEA's indirect multipliers range from 0.4 to 1.0 for all other installations. The FEMA IMPLAN model does not differentiate between military bases that are basically high-skill high-pay bases, such as shipyards and aircraft repair.

Therefore, the IMPLAN indirect employment multiplier would be similar to those calculated for all military bases.

General Economic Conditions

DoD confined itself to estimating the direct and indirect employment impacts on the communities affected by base closures and realignments. While these estimates provide a basis for assigning and comparing economic impacts, other economic factors could be included in the review. These other factors could be used to provide some insight on the communities' ability to absorb the economic impacts and to provide a broader base to compare the severity of the impacts on the communities.

Attachment 7 provides, for the 31 major bases on DoD's initial closure list, general economic conditions within the communities affected by the closure. These include unemployment rates in February 1992 and 93, average per capita personal income, a national ranking of its per capita income, and the 1992 to 1993 change in the community's overall consumer price index.

This data is meant to provide some current economic information on the communities that are being impacted by base closures and realignments. It can be used in conjunction with the economic (employment) impacts that are already estimated for these areas. For instance, the employment impact of the base closure could be added to the current unemployment rate to arrive at the "worst case" unemployment rate for that area. The worst case assumes that people who lost their jobs as a result of the closing do not find new jobs, do not move out of the area, and that the general economic conditions of the area do not improve.

Average per capita income, the national rank of per capita income, and its recent change in consumer prices provides some insight on the wealth of the areas and recent changes in the cost-of-living to shed some light on the likelihood of its ability to recover from additional unemployment.

Recommendations for Future Studies

Currently, direct and indirect employment impacts are used as the measure of economic impact. This method has the advantage of being straight-forward enough so that it is easily understandable and the computations can be done in one record per base. With approximately one thousand bases and other installations in the original BRAC93 economic impact data file, the advantage is obvious. Any other attempt, at this time, at a more sophisticated economic analysis would be extremely burdensome and the resulting economic impact estimate may not alter the Commission's recommendations. However, the Commission and Congress would be better served by the provision of more complete information on the economic consequences of base closures and realignments on affected

communities.

The OEA spreadsheet and multipliers used were designed to be conservative so as to produce the absolutely greatest number of jobs lost due to a base closing. That means that a more sophisticated analysis will probably result in a lesser impact being estimated. This was confirmed by the more sophisticated FEMA analysis of the 31 major bases on DoD's initial closure list.

While a more sophisticated economic impact analysis may not be feasible for the Commission's 1993 recommendations, there are two economic approaches that should be considered in future economic analysis of base closures. These are (1) adding employment impacts of cutbacks to defense contractors (other than base contractors) in the same community impacted by base closures and (2) analyzing the community's ability to absorb greater unemployment.

In the first case, many of the same communities impacted by base closures are being impacted, over the same time period, by defense contractor cuts. It is now possible with available data and models to predict the combined affects of contractor cuts and base closures by state. These combined impacts could be distributed to counties or Metropolitan Statistical Areas. Since counties or MSAs are used as the "communities" in the base closure economic impact analysis, the combined impacts on a local community can be calculated. To reduce the administrative and analytical burden, some subset of the total number of bases on the closure and realignment list should be addressed--presumably the larger ones.

However, sufficient time is needed to perform this kind of analysis--certainly longer than the usual time allocated during the Commission process. Between now and the next round of base closures in 1995, it is recommended that a state-by-state combined impact analysis could be completed. The analysis would include projections, on a national and a state basis, of losses of output, employment, and earnings by industry from the Future Year Defense Plan and the 1988, 1991, and 1993 rounds of base closing and realignments. This analysis could be done with the cooperation of the Department of Commerce (lead), Labor, and Defense. Greater advantage should be made of the analytical capabilities of the Departments of Labor and Commerce in the socio-economic area.

In addition, it would be possible to selectively analyze the "combined economic impacts" on communities for the 1995 round of base closures utilizing the same resources. The number of bases included in this analysis would depend on the time available within the time period of the 1995 base closure process.

Secondly, the Department of Defense and the Commission, in consultation with the Department of Commerce, should develop a data base that would provide some insight on the community's ability to absorb the expected job losses due to a base closure. One way

would be to analyze the community's industrial distribution of personal income. If a community's industry is predominately in the base service sector, then the impact on the community would be greater than if the community had a more diverse industrial base. Another way would be to include loss-of-pay impacts on the value added to the community as well as the local government finances in order to determine its ability to withstand the adverse impacts of a base closure.

The Commission has noted within the course of the hearings and the review of the community comments that there exists a wide disparity in the ability of various communities to assess the economic impact of potential base closings. Some communities have submitted very complete and substantial analyses while others had very little capability to provide such assessments. It would appear desirable to "level the playing field" by focusing additional financial resources to the communities disadvantaged in this regard. The Commerce Department Economic Development Administration or the Defense Department's OEA are potential sources of support.

Economics and Statistics Administration
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
Washington, DC 20230

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

May 14, 1993

Honorable James Courter
Chairman
Defense Base Closure and
Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore Street
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Courter:

I enclose a statement for the record of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission entitled "Bureau of Economic Analysis Data for Use in Assessing the Economic Impact of Base Closures and Realignments." I had discussed the submission of a written statement with Ms. Conforti, the hearing coordinator, on April 5.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

Carol S Carson

Carol S. Carson
Director

Enclosure

BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS DATA FOR USE IN ASSESSING THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF BASE CLOSURES AND REALIGNMENTS

Prepared by the

Bureau of Economic Analysis

U.S. Department of Commerce

Carol S. Carson, Director

Hugh W. Knox, Associate Director for Regional Economics

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the U.S. Department of Commerce has a long history of providing the basic economic data, including regional economic multipliers, used by analysts to assess the local economic impacts of military base openings and closings. We are pleased to respond to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission's request for comments on these data.

The comments below provide a description of the data available from BEA, a discussion of the development and use of BEA's regional economic multipliers, and a case study of an application of the multipliers to a hypothetical base closing. We do not comment on the estimates of the actual effects of base closings before the Commission, since BEA's role is limited to providing basic economic data.

Effective analysis of the economic impacts of the projects and programs that affect regions requires State and local area economic data that are consistent conceptually. Such data on personal income and on earnings and employment by industry at the county, metropolitan area, and State level are produced by BEA and are available from BEA's Regional Economic Information

System (REIS) on a variety of media, including CD-ROMs.[1] Great care is taken to make the data series available from REIS consistent over time with respect to the definitions of industry, income component, employment, and geographic area.

In addition to consistent data, systematic analysis of local economic impacts requires accounting for interindustry relationships within regions because those relationships largely determine how regional economies respond to project and program changes. Thus, regional researchers have developed regional economic multipliers, which account for interindustry relationships within regions, as useful tools for regional economic impact analysis.

In the mid-1980's BEA developed its own regional modeling capability known as RIMS II (the Regional Input-Output Modeling System) based on an accounting framework called an input-output (I-O) table. An I-O table shows, for each industry, industrial distributions of inputs purchased and outputs sold. RIMS II is based on two data sets: (1) BEA's national I-O table, which shows the input and output structure of more than 500 U.S. industries, and (2) BEA's four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) county wage-and-salary data, which are used to adjust the coefficients in the national I-O table to take account of a region's industrial structure and trading patterns.

Using RIMS II, regional economic multipliers can be estimated for any region composed of one or more counties and for any industry in the national I-O table. The multipliers can be used to estimate the indirect effects on a local economy of a direct change in the local economy, such as the closure of

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[1] For a detailed description of the regional economic data available from BEA, see the "User's Guide to BEA Information," Survey of Current Business, 73 (January 1993): 58-62. The "User's Guide" is also available upon request from the BEA Public Information Office (phone 202-523-0777) and is on the Commerce Department's Economic Bulletin Board (phone 202-482-1986).

a military base. Empirical tests show that estimates based on the RIMS II modeling system and estimates based on expensive survey-based State I-O tables are similar in magnitude. Moreover, RIMS II can incorporate project-specific data supplied by users on the type of change occurring in the local economy; such data can improve the accuracy of the multiplier estimates.[2]

Regional multipliers from RIMS II can be used to estimate the impacts of project and program expenditures by industry on regional output (gross receipts or sales), earnings (the sum of wages and salaries, proprietors' income, and other labor income, less employer contributions to private pension and welfare funds), and employment (number of jobs). The regional multipliers used by Logistics Management Institute to assess the potential local economic impacts of local closures and realignments in their January 1993 report, Data Base to Estimate Economic Impacts: Base Realignment and Closure, were developed jointly by the Office of Economic Adjustment, U.S. Department of Defense, and BEA, based on their experience using RIMS II multipliers in earlier defense-related applications.

Effective use of the multipliers for local economic impact analysis requires understanding their construction. Although one of the great strengths of regional multipliers based on I-O tables is their capacity to show very detailed interindustry linkages, analysts must be careful not to

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[2] For an evaluation of the RIMS II multipliers, and regional multipliers in general, see Sharon M. Brucker, Steven E. Hastings, and William R. Latham III, "The Variation of Estimated Impacts from Five Regional Input-Output Models," International Regional Science Review 13 (1990): 119-39. See also, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Input-Output Modeling System: Estimation, Evaluation, and Application of a Disaggregated Regional Impact Model (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981).

overreach the inherent limitations of input-output tables and the regional multipliers derived from them.

Among the important limitations for local economic impact applications are the lack of good information on local area technology and trading patterns and the need to use the results from a static, general equilibrium model in what is often a dynamic, partial equilibrium application. The lack of good information on local area technology and trading patterns means that some sort of technique to adjust national level input-output relationships to reflect local area technology and trading patterns must be adopted, and there is continuing debate over which techniques are preferable.[3] In the case of military bases, it is necessary to know how much the base and base personnel purchase off-base in the local economy and how much they purchase on-base at the PX or from on-base housing. The greater the share of off-base purchases bought locally, the larger the effect on a local area. However, since bases often purchase a large share of their inputs from outside the local area, regional multipliers not taking into account actual patterns of base purchases may overstate the local impacts.

good point.

Because I-O tables and, consequently, regional multipliers are essentially static, there is no time dimension to the regional multipliers; there is no time path of local area impacts. In the case of closing military bases, those impacts may occur over many years. Unless specific adjustments are made for the positive effects of mitigation programs and of other changes in the national economy over the time that the impacts occur, the estimated local impacts will be overstated.

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[3] See Sharon M. Brucker, Steven E. Hastings, and William R. Latham, III, "Regional Input-Output Analysis: A Comparison of Five "Ready-Made" Model Systems," The Review of Regional Studies, 17 (Spring 1987): 1-15.

Each of these limitations can be overcome to some degree depending on the amount of local economic data available and the amount of data on spending patterns available for each base closing or realignment. The BEA handbook, Regional Multipliers [4] presents four case studies designed to highlight the kinds of limitations mentioned above and offers ways for analysts to augment their studies to help overcome those limitations. One of the case studies, on shutting down a military base, is appended to this statement. The study points out where an analyst must take special care in using the multipliers.

In conclusion, consistent local area economic data, including detailed regional multipliers, can contribute significantly to the analysis of local area economic impacts. Regional multipliers, in particular, have helped to provide valuable insight into the indirect effects of changes in local economic activity, whether related to military base openings and closings or to changes in other public programs or private projects. The multipliers, however, must be used with caution, so that the size and timing of those impacts can be shown to be reasonable.

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[4] U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Multipliers: A User Handbook for the Regional Input-Output Modeling System (RIMS II) (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1992) and U.S. Department of Defense, President's Economic Adjustment Committee, Office of Economic Adjustment, Modeling the Regional Economic Impacts of Major New Military Bases (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Defense, April 1983).

APPENDIX

Case Study 3: Shutting Down a Military Base.[5]

Suppose the Federal Government plans to shut down a military base in the San Francisco area. Users of RIMS II want to estimate the impacts of the shutdown on the region where most of the impacts are expected to occur. Users choose the San Francisco-Oakland Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) as the region for analysis.

Suppose the Federal Government, in order to operate the military base, spends $100.0 million annually in the MSA, divided among industries as follows:

	Thousands of dollars
Maintenance and repair construction.....	4,969
Manufacturing.....	25,891
Machinery, except electrical.....	18,394
Lumber and wood products and furniture.....	488
Electric and electronic equipment.....	2,795
Fabricated metal products.....	1,819
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	2,395
Communication.....	6,522
Electric, gas, water, and sanitary services..	19,476
Business services.....	6,477
Miscellaneous services.....	1,065
Earnings paid to military personnel.....	35,600
Total.....	100,000

Impacts of expenditures for nonmanufactured goods and services

The expenditures for maintenance and repair construction, for communication, for electric, gas, water, and sanitary services, for business

[5] From Regional Multipliers: A User Handbook for the Regional Input-Output Modeling System (RIMS II) pp. M-11 to M-14.

services, and for miscellaneous services are changes in final demand. For these industries, the impacts are estimated by multiplying each final-demand change by the appropriate RIMS II multiplier.

Impacts of expenditures for manufactured goods

Suppose all manufactured goods are purchased from wholesalers; then these expenditures reflect charges for the output of wholesalers and transporters, as well as of manufacturers. In input-output terms, wholesale trade output, like retail trade output, is referred to as "margin" and consists of operating expenses, profits, sales taxes, and excise taxes. Before users can calculate the impacts of the expenditures for manufacturing, they must convert the expenditures for each manufactured good into charges for wholesale trade, for transportation, and for manufacturing. For each manufactured good, the charges--which must sum to the total expenditure for the good--can be estimated by multiplying the total expenditure by the percentage shares of the price paid for the good (as reflected in the Federal Government's defense budget) that are accounted for by wholesale margins, by transportation costs, and by producers' prices./16/ For example, the individual charges associated with the expenditure for motor vehicles and equipment can be estimated by multiplying the expenditure ($2.4 million) by the shares of the price paid for motor vehicles and equipment that are accounted for by wholesale margins (5 percent), transportation costs (3 percent), and producers' prices (92 percent).

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16. See the table "Input-Output Commodity by Fixed Investment Category (1982)," available from BEA's Interindustry Economics Division.

The individual charges are final-demand changes in the MSA if the wholesalers, transporters, and manufacturers are located there; otherwise, they are imports from outside the region and have no impact. Suppose that for motor vehicles and equipment, only the wholesalers are located in the MSA, and suppose that for the other manufactured goods, the transporters and manufacturers, as well as the wholesalers, are located in the MSA. The resulting estimates of the final-demand changes associated with the manufactured goods are as follows:

	Thousands of dollars
Wholesale trade	2,637
Transportation	175
Manufacturing	20,798
Machinery, except electrical	16,093
Lumber and wood products and furniture	407
Electric and electronic equipment	2,666
Fabricated metal products	1,632
Motor vehicles and equipment	0
Total	23,610

The difference between the total final-demand change for manufacturing ($23.6 million) and total expenditures for manufacturing ($25.9 million) is the sum of the manufacturers' and transporters' charges associated with the expenditure for motor vehicles and equipment. The impacts of the expenditures for manufacturing now can be estimated by multiplying each final-demand change associated with the manufactured goods by the appropriate RIMS II multiplier.

Impacts of expenditures by military personnel

The final Federal Government expenditure whose impacts must be estimated is the earnings paid to military personnel. A change in these earnings will lead to a change in consumption expenditures in the MSA. Estimation of the

impacts of the change in consumption is complicated by two factors. First, the final-demand change to be used with RIMS II multipliers for impact estimation is the change in earnings spent in the MSA by military personnel--not the change in earnings received by them. For civilians, earnings spent in the MSA can be assumed to equal earnings received; for military personnel, in contrast, earnings spent in the MSA can be less than earnings received because spending can occur at base facilities. Second, the consumption pattern of military personnel can differ from the civilian consumption pattern that is reflected in the multipliers for the households industry in RIMS II./17/ For example, compared with civilians, military personnel receive a larger share of total earnings from payments-in-kind for clothing and housing, so they allocate a smaller share of total spending to these consumption items. In light of the contrast with civilian consumption, primary data on the consumption pattern of military personnel may be necessary in order to estimate impacts.

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17. Typically, these multipliers are used to estimate the impacts of a change in consumption. This approach may not be appropriate when households are military personnel.

To estimate expenditures made in the local economy by military personnel usually requires the cooperation of the military base personnel. Suppose that, with cooperation from base personnel, the user estimates that purchases in the MSA by military personnel are as follows:

	Thousands of dollars
Manufacturing	2,346
Food and kindred products and tobacco	346
Apparel	500
Lumber and wood products and furniture	500
Chemicals and petroleum refining	1,000
Transportation	100
Communication	237
Electric, gas, water, and sanitary services	300
Hotels and lodging places and amusements	1,543
Personal services	1,781
Eating and drinking places	3,560
Miscellaneous services	2,000
Total	11,867

The expenditures for services are changes in final demand; the impacts are estimated by multiplying each final-demand change by the appropriate RIMS II multiplier.

The expenditures for manufactured goods reflect charges for the output of wholesalers, retailers, and transporters, as well as of manufacturers. Assume that the wholesalers, retailers, and transporters are located in the MSA and that the manufacturers are located outside the MSA. Then the charges for wholesale trade, retail trade, and transportation output (but not manufacturing output) are changes in final demand in the MSA.

Before users can calculate the impacts on the MSA of the expenditures by military personnel for manufactured goods, they must convert the expenditures for each good into final-demand changes in wholesale trade, in retail trade, and in transportation. For each good, the final-demand changes can be estimated by multiplying the total expenditure by the percentage shares of national personal consumption expenditures (PCE) for the good that are accounted for by the wholesale trade, retail trade, and transportation

industries./18/ For example, the final-demand changes associated with the expenditure for food and tobacco can be estimated by multiplying the expenditure ($0.3 million) by the shares of national PCE for food and tobacco that are accounted for by wholesale trade margins (9 percent), retail trade margins (23 percent), and transportation costs (2 percent). The resulting estimates of the total final-demand changes in wholesale trade, in retail trade, and in transportation that are associated with the expenditures by military personnel for manufactured goods are as follows:

	Thousands of dollars
Transportation.....	11
Wholesale trade.....	66
Retail trade.....	490
Total.....	567

The difference between the total final-demand change for manufactured goods ($0.6 million) and the total expenditures for manufactured goods ($2.3 million) is the manufacturers' portion of the charges for the goods; manufacturers are located outside the MSA.

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18. See the table "Personal Consumption Expenditures by NIPA Categories (1982)," available from BEA's Interindustry Economics Division.

Total impacts The total changes in final demand from shutting down (or conversely, operating) a military base are those associated with expenditure changes on the parts of both the military base as a whole and the base personnel, as discussed above. Assume that users choose to assign the final-

demand changes to industry aggregations from appendix III; the changes are shown in table 9, column 1. This table shows the derivation of the impacts of shutting down the military base, using total multipliers from RIMS II for the defense-related industries to which the final-demand changes are assigned. For example, to estimate the impact on the earnings of households employed by all industries of $5.0 million of maintenance and repair construction not delivered to final demand, multiply $5.0 million (column 1) by the total final-demand multiplier for earnings for the maintenance and repair construction industry--0.7661 (column 3). When summed for all defense-related industries, impacts total $155.5 million in output, $40.4 million in earnings, and 1,555 jobs.

The shutdown reduces economic activity in the MSA and so has a "negative" impact. If the military base is to be put to a different use after shutdown, economic activity will increase and have a "positive" impact on the MSA. RIMS II multipliers can be used to estimate the positive impacts of the reuse. For example, if the military base is to be used for an industrial and recreational park, positive impacts will occur from the construction of industrial and recreational structures, mainly during the construction period. Over a longer timespan, positive impacts will occur from the operation of new businesses and from expenditures by tourists who visit the recreational park. The difference between the positive impacts of the reuse and the negative impacts of the base shutdown provides an estimate of the net gain or loss to the MSA in terms of output, earnings, and employment.

Table 9.--Total Final-Demand Multipliers for Output, Earnings, and Employment, and Total Impacts on Output, Earnings, and Employment of a $72.2 Million Change in Final Demand, Defense-Related Industries, San Francisco-Oakland MSA

Defense-related industry	Change in final demand (thousands of dollars)	Multipliers			Impacts/4/		
		Output/1/ (dollars)	Earnings/2/ (dollars)	Employment/3/ (number of jobs)	Output (thousands of dollars)	Earnings (thousands of dollars)	Employment (number of jobs)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Maintenance and repair construction	4,969	2.1992	0.7661	28.5	10,928	3,807	142
Machinery, except electrical	16,093	2.0645	.6257	21.1	33,224	10,069	340
Lumber and wood products and furniture	407	1.9680	.5635	23.7	801	229	10
Electric and electronic equipment	2,666	2.1791	.6709	22.6	5,809	1,789	60
Fabricated metal products	1,632	2.0664	.5455	20.4	3,372	890	33
Wholesale trade	2,703	1.9790	.6972	24.4	5,349	1,885	66
Retail trade	490	2.2247	.8360	41.3	1,090	410	20
Transportation	286	2.3515	.7128	26.2	673	204	7
Communication	6,759	1.7597	.5194	17.2	11,894	3,511	116
Electric, gas, water, and sanitary services	19,776	2.3494	.2474	7.9	46,462	4,893	156
Hotels and lodging places and amusements	1,543	2.1013	.6305	26.9	3,242	973	42
Personal services	1,781	2.1260	.8052	44.7	3,786	1,434	80
Business services	6,477	2.2255	.9098	35.3	14,415	5,893	229
Eating and drinking places	3,560	2.0787	.6118	40.8	7,400	2,178	145
Miscellaneous services	3,065	2.2880	.7378	35.4	7,013	2,261	109
Total	72,207	....	....	....	155,458	40,426	1,555

1. Each entry in column 2 represents the total dollar change in output that occurs in all industries for each additional dollar of output delivered to final demand by the corresponding defense-related industry.
2. Each entry in column 3 represents the total dollar change in earnings of households employed by all industries for each additional dollar of output delivered to final demand by the corresponding defense-related industry.
3. Each entry in column 4 represents the total change in number of jobs in all industries for each additional 1 million dollars of output delivered to final demand by the corresponding defense-related industry.
4. For each defense-related industry, the entries in columns 5, 6, and 7 are obtained by multiplying the entry in column 1 by the entries in columns 2, 3, and 4, respectively.

March 15, 1991

Mr. Joseph V. Cartwright
Economist/Project Officer
The Pentagon, Room 4C-767
Office of Economic Adjustment
Washington, DC 20301-4000

Dear Mr. Cartwright:

Subject: Indirect-Employment Multipliers Used in *Database Economic Impact Estimates*

The staff of the Regional Economic Analysis Division (READ), Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) has reviewed your document, *Database for Economic Impact Estimates*. Particular attention was given to the section on indirect-employment multipliers. The multipliers presented, range from 0.2 for military trainees and 0.4 to 1.8 for operational installations depending on the function of the installation and the size of the economic area.

For any single installation, a more detailed analysis may generate different--most likely lower--multipliers. However, based on our years of experience with regional multiplier analyses, the multipliers assigned to the installations under study certainly fall within the expected range for the types of activities at the various installations.

Sincerely,

signed

Edward A. Trott, Jr.
Assistant to the Chief
Regional Economic Analysis Division
Bureau of Economic Analysis, USDOC
Washington, DC 20230

DRAFT:01/30/91
AMMENDED:02/11/91

General guidelines for Assigning Regional Impact Multipliers for DOD Base Closing Analysis

1. Military base (includes national guard and reserve facilities)

   1.4 nonmetro
   1.6 mid-range metro or large nonmetro (40-70K employment)
   1.8 large metro

   1.2 for average daily number of military students at training facilities regardless of size of county/MSA

2. Civilian base activity, including military hospitals, and depots (majority of activity--employment--is civilian)

   2.0 anywhere (all facilities are in large metro areas)

3. Any repair facility or industrial complex (including air and naval logistics facilities)

   2.6 anywhere

4. Ammunition Plants

   2.0 unless facility is located in a county/MSA of less than 20K employment then multiplier is 1.6

Addendum:

Employment Multipliers for:

	SIC 3721	SIC 3724
CA	3.45	2.99
WA	3.26	2.97
NY	2.57	2.29
KY	2.31	2.06
GA	2.75	2.58

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
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HARRY C MCPHERSON, JR
ROBERT D STUART, JR.

April 26, 1993

Mr. James L. Witt
Director
Federal Emergency Management Agency
500 C Street, SW
Washington, D.C. 20472

Dear Mr. Witt:

In 1991, the Federal Emergency Management Agency assisted the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission in assessing the economic impact of military base closures. We are currently reviewing the Defense Department's 1993 base closure list and their estimates of employment impacts. Once again, we seek your assistance.

I understand that FEMA's Office of Mobilization Preparedness has the ability to estimate employment impacts by county or Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) using the Impact Planning Model, or IMPLAN. We wish to use these estimates to compare and verify with those estimates provided by the Defense Department.

Your help in this review would be greatly appreciated. Mr. David Henry, the Chief Economist for the Commission, informs me that your Office of Mobilization Preparedness would be the sole analytical resource within the federal government that could perform this task. I look forward to your assistance with the base closure process in the weeks ahead.

Thank you for your time and consideration. Both Dave Henry and I can be reached at 703-696-0504.

Sincerely,

Robert Cook

ROBERT COOK
Interagency Issues
Team Leader

BC:jkg

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of Economic Analysis
Washington, D.C. 20230

August 22, 1990

MEMORANDUM TO: Allan Young

THROUGH: Hugh Knox

FROM: John Kort

SUBJECT: RIMS II and IMPLAN

Per your conversation with Hugh last Thursday, attached are two brief statements on RIMS II and IMPLAN. The first statement provides an overview of IMPLAN and describes the salient differences between it and RIMS II and discusses why we think the RIMS II approach is superior. The second statement provides further empirical proof (beyond that found in Dick Beemiller's article in the International Regional Science Review) that the RIMS II approach provides regional multipliers that are generally closer to the survey-based Washington I/O table than are IMPLAN multipliers.

Attachments: 2

cc: Richard Beemiller

Brief Description of IMPLAN

IMPLAN was designed in 1985 by USDA's Forest Service in response to several of the National Forest Management Act's and National Environmental Policy Act's planning requirements for economic analysis. Like RIMS II, IMPLAN provides the capability to construct regional input-output models that can be used to assess the potential economic impacts of alternative courses of actions, as well as design alternatives that meet specific planning needs.

Also, like RIMS II, IMPLAN can construct a regional input-output model for any county or group of counties in the United States. Currently, the IMPLAN models are provided to users on PC disks for the user to manipulate. Limited consultative services are provided by the IMPLAN staff. We provide only the RIMS multipliers (not the model) on PC disks and do not allow the user to manipulate the direct coefficients. We also provide significant consultative services to help the user interpret and analyze the results.

Differences Between IMPLAN and RIMS II

Theoretical Differences

There are important (1) theoretical, (2) procedural, and (3) practical differences between IMPLAN and RIMS II. First, the more direct the link between the national I/O table and the local economic phenomenon to be modeled, the more accurate and consistent the multiplier estimates will be. IMPLAN uses a two-step approach to derive its regional economic coefficients. In the first step, BEA's 1977 national I/O table is "regionalized" to State levels to provide estimates of State economic multipliers. In the second step, these State I/O coefficients are further "regionalized" to a particular county or group of counties within the given State. In each step, regionalization is done by using location quotients and what's known as the "supply-demand-pool technique."

In contrast, RIMS II uses a one-step approach to derive its regional

economic coefficients. BEA's 1977 national I/O table is regionalized to the particular county or group of counties that comprise the study area. Regionalization is done by using location quotients. We believe that estimating county-level coefficients using only one step is superior to that of being not once, but twice removed from the "real" data. The structure of a State's economy may introduce a bias if an individual county's economic structure is much different than its parent State.

Procedural Differences

The second major difference between IMPLAN and RIMS II is a very important procedural one. The data each model uses to regionalize the national I/O table (whether in one or two steps) is of critical importance for the consistency and accuracy of the regional estimates and their comparability to the corresponding national estimates. To regionalize the 531-industry national table, a county-level data base for employment or earnings or gross output is needed. IMPLAN uses employment and payroll data from the Census's County Business Patterns (CBP) and augments these data with data from Dun and Bradstreet Corporation. The CBP data have thousands of holes for industries in counties due to disclosure problems. Using data from a private sector source that is known to have consistency problems to fill in the holes in the CBP data is a weakness in IMPLAN.

RIMS, in contrast, uses the spatially and temporally consistent 4-digit county-level ES-202 wage and salary data to regionalize the national I/O table. There are no "holes" in the data caused by disclosure edits. There is no need for guessing or using proprietary data sources for making up employment and payroll data for an industry in any county. This advantage has made our estimates more consistent and accurate, and more comparable to the national I/O

coefficients than any of the other few nonsurvey-based regional I/O tables.

Practical Differences

The third major difference between IMPLAN and RIMS is practical. First, IMPLAN provides the actual I/O model to users on PC disk. This allows the user to manipulate the coefficients for a given region as he/she sees fit. In contrast, RIMS provides only the regional multipliers on PC disk and when manipulation of certain coefficients or creation of alternative scenarios is desired, it is done in-house, under our control. This prevents novices (and there are many out there) from misusing the regional coefficients and making outlandish claims like "refurbishing National Airport will have a multiplier effect of 10."

A second practical difference arises because we provide direct technical expertise. The user is not expected to be knowledgeable in PC's or in regional input-output analysis. IMPLAN, in contrast, by providing the model on PC disk to users, requires users to be PC experts and theoretically (it should be imperatively) regional input-output analysis experts. Most are neither.

A third practical difference sometimes works in favor of IMPLAN but most often works in favor of RIMS. IMPLAN is used mostly by the Forest Service for agricultural, forestry, fisheries, or land-use planning. Each State has a Forest Service extension agent. These extension agents almost always work with the local analyst in providing "anecdotal" information to enhance information on the agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and land-use sectors of the local economy to improve or to further disaggregate the regional I/O coefficients. This may serve well for those States that are heavily concentrated in those sectors and it probably does. The Pacific States frequently use IMPLAN in impact analysis of forestry and fisheries. However, because these local anecdotal embellishments

of the data are for only a few sectors of the economy which are only really important in a handful of States, their use is not applicable across all States or across varieties of applications to which the models can be put.

RIMS' spatially consistent data base and its consistency with the national table allows it to analyze any type of impact for any sector at any location. Analyses of a given problem applied to a variety of States are ensured of being consistent because the data are consistent for all 531 industries for all 3,000 some counties.

Summary

These differences between IMPLAN and RIMS have led to the use of RIMS for many more varied applications than IMPLAN. IMPLAN has mostly captured the Forest Service kind of application, which is not surprising since the U.S. Department of Agriculture funded it.

JKORT
DRAFT
8/20/90

A Comparison of RIMS, IMPLAN, and WAIO

At the 1990 meetings of the Pacific Northwest Regional Science Association, Dick Beemiller participated in a session on regional input-output modeling. In this session, Phil Bourque (University of Washington) compared employment multipliers from the survey-based Washington I/O table (WAIO) with those from IMPLAN. IMPLAN is often used in the Pacific Northwest States because of the concentration of forestry and fisheries there and IMPLAN's affiliation with USDA and the Forest Service.

Upon Dick's return, he performed the same analyses using the same data for WAIO and RIMS and compared those results with Bourque's results from comparing WAIO and IMPLAN.

The attached table provides the results of Dick's comparisons for RIMS versus WAIO and for IMPLAN versus WAIO (and thus by indirect comparison, RIMS versus IMPLAN). For the common set of 51 industries among the three models, two regressions were performed. In the first, RIMS employment multipliers were regressed against those of WAIO resulting in a percentage of variation explained of 56 percent (R squared in table).

In the second regression, IMPLAN employment multipliers were regressed against those of WAIO resulting in a percentage of variation explained of 12 percent (R squared in the table). That WAIO explains only 12 percent of the variation in IMPLAN but 56 percent of the variation in RIMS indicates that RIMS estimates must be closer to the survey-based WAIO estimates than are IMPLAN's.

We performed much sensitivity analysis to these observations and found that by eliminating various outliers, by aggregating to other sectoring schemes, or by focusing on the top-half or bottom-half of the industries, the RIMS multiplier estimates were more closely associated with those of WAIO, compared with the association between IMPLAN and WAIO multipliers.

Thus, while Bourque, in his International Regional Science Review article, states that RIMS multipliers were not as closely associated with those from the WAIO as he would have liked, we have demonstrated here that the RIMS multipliers are nevertheless closer to those in WAIO than are IMPLAN's.

DRAFT 5/1/90

A Regression Comparison of RIMS, IMPLAN and WAIO/1/

Observations of Employment Multipliers for 51 Industrial Sectors:

IND	RIMS	WAIO	IMPLAN
1	1.79	1.36	1.31
2	1.15	1.11	1.12
3	1.87	1.46	1.55
4	1.31	1.07	1.13
5	1.13	1.06	1.06
6	3.15	5.75	3.37
7	4.93	15.41	3.89
8	3.20	3.11	2.30
9	3.68	2.92	2.10
10	2.54	3.26	2.18
11	1.69	1.83	1.44
12	1.27	1.14	1.38
13	1.20	1.12	1.04
14	1.73	1.19	1.24
15	1.47	1.31	8.91
16	3.14	2.54	2.41
17	2.43	2.07	1.36
18	2.37	2.17	1.41
19	1.96	1.59	1.49
20	1.41	1.39	1.25
21	2.76	2.50	1.79
22	2.36	3.12	1.93
23	2.27	3.04	1.62
24	1.49	1.41	1.27
25	2.53	1.48	1.18
26	2.07	1.70	1.65
27	3.35	2.28	3.98
28	1.32	1.59	1.20
29	1.83	1.64	1.41
30	1.52	1.47	1.19
31	2.61	1.37	1.28
32	2.64	2.12	1.80
33	1.63	1.43	1.28
34	1.52	1.72	1.16
35	1.67	1.48	1.18
36	1.36	1.22	1.17
37	1.42	1.32	1.18
38	1.42	1.36	1.26
39	1.81	1.23	1.35
40	1.78	1.73	1.26
41	1.34	1.15	1.15
42	1.41	1.17	1.24
43	1.54	1.30	1.48
44	2.00	1.87	1.64
45	1.44	2.14	1.35
46	1.72	1.18	1.26
47	1.35	1.29	1.16
48	1.66	1.41	1.47
49	1.22	1.20	1.09
50	1.46	1.24	1.42
51	1.21	1.17	1.17

Regression Output: RIMS VS WAIO (51 OBS)

Constant	-1.92902
Std Err of Y Est	1.386890
R Squared	0.565395
No. of Observations	51
Degrees of Freedom	49
X Coefficient(s)	2.033393
Std Err of Coef.	0.254679

Regression Output: IMPLAN VS WAIO (51 OBS)

Constant	1.019430
Std Err of Y Est	1.974770
R Squared	0.118862
No. of Observations	51
Degrees of Freedom	49
X Coefficient(s)	0.591827
Std Err of Coef.	0.230195

/1/ WAIO is the survey-based Washington Input-Output Table developed by Bourque.

Document Separator

Jim Grichar
6-3-91

SUMMARY OF SPECIFIC COMPLIANCE PROCEDURES
FOR
CRITERION 6 - ECONOMIC IMPACT

passed to Fallon
3 June 91

Specific compliance procedures for assessing criterion 6 - economic impact - included: 1) a verification of the indirect employment multipliers for 17 of the 31 initially proposed base closures and any closures added by the Commissioners by comparison to multipliers generated by other models for these economic regions; 2) verification of the employment levels for all 31 initial areas and any added by the Commissioers plus a verification of jobs to be lost at 5 of the proposed closures and actual levels at 7 other bases, some of which are receiving troops in the proposed realignment; 3) a verification that the economic impact region was the correct one chosen for all 31 initially proposed closures plus any added by the Commissioners.

1991
Specific Compliance

EXPLANATION OF METHODOLOGY FOR ESTIMATING THE IMPACT OF BASE CLOSURES/REALIGNMENTS ON EMPLOYMENT BY THE COMMISSION'S CHIEF ECONOMIST

Description of Procedure

To estimate the economic impact of closing or realigning a base, I restricted the analysis to estimating the impact of the closure or realignment on civilian employment in the area. To estimate this quantity, I needed accurate estimates of the number of military and civilian jobs (including military trainees and civilian contractors) that would be reduced at a specific base.

Then, I needed to estimate the impact of the base's total reduction -- including the job losses and other local spending by the base -- on other civilian jobs in the economic impact region. This is done by using what is called an indirect employment multiplier. For every military and civilian job loss, the indirect employment multiplier gives an estimate of how many of these other jobs, indirectly affected by the initial round of spending generated by the base's existence, would be lost. The size of the multiplier is influenced by the size and economic diversity of the economic impact region, the extent that the economic impact region directly supplies locally produced goods and services to the base and the extent to which goods and services are brought in, or "imported", from other regions.

With the direct civilian job losses plus the indirect civilian job losses, total civilian employment losses have been estimated. Dividing this total by the level of civilian employment in the economic impact region and multiplying by 100 yields an estimate of the percentage point loss in civilian employment that could be attributed to a base closure or realignment.

Part of the process in estimating the job loss impact is the choice of an economic impact region. For most regions, it is the metropolitan statistical area for the city in which the base resides. In rural areas, it is generally the county in which the base resides. In some cases, the counties are large but the impact of a base is likely to be diffused throughout the county since commuting is generally faster and easier in rural areas. In any case, choice of the economic impact region is heavily influenced by the choice of residence of the base employees.

Application of Procedure

After completing a process to validate military and civilian (including contractor) job losses at bases recommended for closure or realignment, the multipliers used by the Defense Department's Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA), the levels of employment in the economic impact region and the choice of the economic impact region, I prepared independent estimates of civilian job losses. These estimates varied from the OEA (used by the Army and the Navy) and the Air Force estimates in that I obtained updated estimates of job losses and did not use the

lower multiplier applied to trainees by OEA. As a result, I generally obtained estimates that can be characterized as "worst case."

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file
Barnes

DESCRIPTION OF SERVICE PROCESSES USED IN ANALYZING CRITERION 6, ECONOMIC IMPACT AND THE SPECIFIC COMPLIANCE PROCEDURES CONDUCTED BY THE COMMISSION CHIEF ECONOMIST TO VALIDATE THE DATA/MODELS/METHODOLOGY USED BY THE SERVICES

The descriptions of the analysis processes by the Air Force, Army and Navy are as set forth in the Narrative of the Flow Diagram. Economic impact estimates were limited to the impact on jobs in an area since the services used the OEA spreadsheet.

The Air Force conducted a more detailed economic impact evaluation of closing each Air Force base. The Air Force used the CERL/ETIS model and was able to obtain estimates of job losses, population changes, income losses, and changes in net government revenue (See Exhibit 5, Description of the Air Force Process Used in Applying Criterion 6, Local Economic Impact).

Validation procedures included:

Multiplier Validation:

Two separate validations were made. One was a discussion with the regional economists at the Bureau of Economic Analysis, Department of Commerce, who provided the Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA) at DoD expert advice on selecting a set of indirect employment multipliers to be applied to different bases. After reviewing Commerce's backup documents and the OEA multipliers, these generally appear to be at the high end of most possible estimates (See Exhibit 1) -- i.e., they would produce larger negative indirect job impacts for any prospective base closure or significant cuts in manpower at a base being realigned.

The other validation was made using the Impact Planning (IMPLAN) model, developed by the Agriculture Department's U.S. Forest Service. An economist from the Federal Emergency Management Agency used the latest version of the IMPLAN model to provide estimates of the minimum possible indirect employment multipliers associated with regions around bases recommended for closure. Altogether, out of the 31 major bases recommended for closure, multipliers for 16 were validated. A sample of bases was chosen to reflect a wide range of civilian job losses, both in absolute terms and in percentage of actual jobs, for bases located in both urban and rural areas. For those areas with less than 50,000 workers - which were classified as rural, total estimated civilian job losses never exceeded 5,000 although for some bases in very small communities job losses approached this figure and the percentage of jobs lost was high -- i.e., above 7 percentage points (See Exhibit 3). These minimum multiplier estimates

from FEMA were always exceeded by the OEA multipliers and were generally exceeded by the multipliers implicit in the Air Force analysis. In addition, the Air Force multipliers were often exceeded by the OEA multipliers (See Exhibit 2). Thus, OEA multipliers are most likely to give worst case estimates of civilian job losses due to base closures and realignments.

Employment Validation:

Employment validation took place on two levels. One was the validation of employment in the regions/municipalities affected by base closures or realignments. This data was provided to OEA by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). The contractor to OEA, Logistics Management Institute, provided photocopies of the computer printouts of the regional employment data provided by BEA. In a separate discussion with BEA officials, they stated that they provided the employment data to OEA for the years 1984 through 1989.

Data on the number of direct jobs lost as a result of the base closure was provided by each service to OEA. In some cases the numbers may or may not reflect the numbers of Non-appropriated Fund personnel (NAF - who work in the base exchanges, commissaries and other on-base facilities which sell products or services). However, the official numbers generally are authorized levels so they tend to be an overestimate of the actual numbers that would leave a specific base proposed for closure or realignment. In addition, the indirect employment multipliers tend to estimate job losses of the nature of those NAF personnel.

In a separate validation, the GAO went out to selected bases to get sample data on the number of military, civilian, and contractor personnel who would be affected by base closures and realignments. For those bases proposed for closure, GAO validations were conducted for Bergstrom and Carswell Air Force Bases, the Army's Fort Dix, and the Navy's Philadelphia Naval Shipyard and Philadelphia Naval Station. For those bases not closing but receiving personnel as a result of a proposed realignment, GAO provided audit data for Fairchild and Keesler Air Force Bases, the Charleston Naval Shipyard and Charleston Naval Station and the Army's Fort Lewis. For bases not affected by DoD's closure or realignment recommendations, GAO provided audit data for Forts Lee and Monroe. After comparing the data with that submitted to OEA, it is apparent that the OEA data generally **overstates** the number of military and civilian personnel that will actually be leaving the bases as a result of closure or realignment. In coming to this conclusion, it must also be recognized that during the course of any year, operational activities may result in personnel levels being above authorized amounts. Such instances occur infrequently during a year and do not materially affect the overall estimates of personnel located at specific bases. In the case of Fort Dix, the current actual numbers provided by

the GAO audit are much higher since the first Fort Dix realignment, adopted by the 1988 Commission, is just now being implemented. In the case of Bergstrom and Carswell Air Force Bases, the data supplied for the Air Force analysis matched the data reported in the GAO audit.

Economic Region of Influence Validation:

The decision on how large an economic region of influence to select is one of great concern since too narrow a region can make closure effects look disastrous and too large a region can "water down" the apparent impact of a base closure or realignment. BEA has published studies on how to compute regional multipliers and has advised OEA on developing a basis for selecting an appropriate economic region. For rural areas, this generally is the county of the base location. For larger areas, the region is the metropolitan statistical area, which can be much smaller than a county or larger than a county, depending upon the size of the city or metropolitan area. Such factors as natural geographic barriers, commuting distances, location of homes, the proximity of schools and hospitals, etc. were all considered in determining economic regions of influence. Despite some apparent problems with these definitions, discussions with BEA and analysis of the Air Force study and studies prepared by communities that would be affected by base closures or realignments indicate that the regions of economic influence selected by the Air Force and OEA are sound. The Air Force selected counties around its bases and tried to include in these regions of economic impact 90 percent of all the employees of each specific base. Based upon discussions with BEA, OEA, and with outside economists from the Federal Emergency Management Agency, both these approaches -- OEA's and the Air Force's -- are sound from an economic theory and practice standpoint.

Service Rating Validation

In assessing the bases proposed for closure or realignment, the Air Force and the Navy gave color-coded ratings as to whether the closing would yield an adverse economic impact and thus be adverse to a closing or realignment decision (GREEN), whether the impact was significantly negative but did not give a clear signal either against closing, realignment or keeping the base open (YELLOW), or whether the impact was not significant and thus was favorable to closure or realignment (RED).

All of the Air Force's ratings on bases proposed for closure were validated against its estimates of the impact of the specific closure or realignment and against the independent estimates made using the OEA multipliers. In two cases, the Air Force's estimated economic impacts -- for Bergstrom and Carswell Air Force Bases -- were more negative than the estimates obtained from the OEA methodology. This was

primarily because the Air Force used more accurate data on civilian and military manpower reductions -- validated by the GAO -- that would result if those bases were closed. In both cases, the Air Force ratings were not affected since the Air Force had already taken account of this data in its initial analysis. The ratings were accurate and were properly factored into the Air Force decisions. Any differences between Air Force estimates and OEA estimates had no significant impact on the rating.

The Navy ratings for bases proposed for closure were also judged in the same way. In several instances, the color-coded ratings given by the Navy did not appear to accurately reflect the economic impact on the region. These cases were for the closure of the Chase Field Naval Air Station and for the Hospital at Whidbey Island. However, these differences were not significant enough to make a difference in the overall decision regarding base closure or realignment. With these exceptions, the Navy ratings also assessed as done in an accurate way.

The Army ratings for bases proposed for closure were all examined to assess whether verbal discussions of the economic impact were well correlated with numerical estimates of direct and indirect job loss estimates. The Army assessed economic impact by utilizing the OEA spreadsheet, with its multipliers and its estimates of military and civilian manpower reductions associated with each proposed base closure and realignment. The Army properly and consistently applied the estimated losses of jobs in each specific region in making its assessment of the economic impact of closures or realignments and in making its closure or realignment recommendations.

Final Validation

After validating the input numbers, the multipliers and the regions of economic influence, the Commission's Chief Economist developed estimates of direct and indirect civilian job losses using the OEA multipliers and the final update of personnel losses for each base as supplied to OEA. These estimates were made for each of the 31 major proposed base closures (See Exhibit 4). Because of the way the analysis was conducted and because of the input numbers used and the multipliers used (see discussion above), these estimates can generally be considered as the worst case in terms of civilian job losses. The service estimates were generally close to these worst case estimates and in some cases exceeded these independently derived estimates. In all cases, the differences between the service estimates and these estimates did not invalidate the service rating of the economic impact of each recommended base closure or realignment.

Exhibit 1

May 13, 1991
Revised May 30, 1991

SUMMARY OF IMPLAN MULTIPLIERS

PROVIDED BY LARRY SALKIN, FEMA

(second number for OEA is multiplier for trainees)

Base	IMPLAN	OEA
1) Naval Station & & 2) Shipyard - Philadelphia	0.1737	1.6
3) Wurtsmith AFB, MI	0.2295	0.4
4) Ft. Polk, LA	0.1567	0.4/0.2
5) Naval Air Station - Whidbey Island, WA	0.2326	0.4
6) Myrtle Beach AFB, SC	0.1792	0.8
7) Naval Air Station - Chase Field, TX	0.2528	0.4
8) Ft. Ord, CA	0.2676	0.8/0.2
9) Loring AFB, ME	0.2562	0.4
10) Ft. McClellan, AL	0.2445	0.6/0.2
11) Naval Station - Long Beach, CA	0.3524	0.8
12) England AFB, LA	0.3396	0.6
13) Carswell AFB, TX	0.3341	0.8
14) Sacramento Army Depot, CA	0.4356	1.0
15) Naval Training Center - Orlando, FL	0.1339	0.8
16) Moody AFB, GA	0.2253	0.4
17) Eaker AFB, AK	0.1911	0.4

Exhibit 2

May 13, 1991
Revised May 30, 1991

SUMMARY OF CHECKS ON AIR FORCE MULTIPLIERS

(for 15 major base closures proposed)

Air Force Base	Air Force CERL/ETIS multiplier	OEA multiplier	IMPLAN multiplier
Bergstrom	0.9108	0.8	
Carswell	1.1719	0.8	0.3341
Castle	0.4089	0.6	
Eaker	0.1527	0.4	0.1911
England	0.5306	0.6	
Grissom	0.5810	0.6	
Loring	0.2211	0.4	0.2562
Lowry	0.8966	1.0	
MacDill	0.6977	0.8	
Moody	0.2595	0.4	
Myrtle Beach	0.2824	0.8	0.1792
Richards-Gebauer	0.1952	0.8	
Rickenbacker	0.7503	0.8	
Williams	1.5718	0.8	
Wurtsmith	0.2803	0.4	0.2295

Exhibit 3

5-13-91
Revised 5-50-91

BASE CLOSING SAMPLE
by type of area

# Total Civilian Job Losses / % of Total Workers	Urban (> 50K Workers)	Rural (< 50K Workers)
Job Losses > 10K / Losses > 7% of Jobs	- Ft. Ord	
Job Losses > 10K / Losses < 7% of Jobs	- Phila. NAVSTA & NSY - NTC Orlando	
5K > Job Losses > 10K / Losses > 7% of Jobs	- Ft. McClellan	
5K > Job Losses > 10K / Losses < 7% of Jobs	- Long Beach NAVSTA - Carswell AFB - Sacramento Army Depot	
2.5K > Job Losses > 5K / Losses > 7% of Jobs		- Whidbey Island NAS - Loring AFB
2.5K > Job Losses > 5K / Losses < 7% of Jobs	- Myrtle Beach AFB - England AFB	
Job Losses < 2.5K / Losses > 7% of Jobs		- Wurtsmith AFB - Chase Field NAS - Ft. Polk - Eaker AFB
Job Losses < 2.5K / Losses < 7% of Jobs		- Moody AFB

Exhibit 4 2nd Revision 5-23-91

ESTIMATED CIVILIAN JOB LOSSES
FOR 31 MAJOR BASE CLOSURES
USING OEA MULTIPLIERS, BY STATE
(5-3-91 loss update, no training multipliers used)

Base	1989 Metro/ Area Employment Level	Civilian Direct Job Losses	Civilian Indirect Job Losses	Total Civilian Job Losses	Jobs Lost, Percent(%) of Total Employment
Ft. McClellan, AL	**54,410**	**1,026**	**4,280**	**5,306**	**9.8**
Williams AFB, AZ	1,030,695	766	1,866	2,632	0.3
Ft. Chaffee, AK	82,094	671	2,630	3,301	4.0
Eaker AFB, AK	**23,866**	**777**	**1,396**	**2,173**	**9.1**
Castle AFB, CA	**63,228**	**1,149**	**3,833**	**4,982**	**7.9**
Long Beach NAVSTA & Hospital, CA	4,537,715	755	8,219	8,974	0.2
Moffett Field NAS, CA	896,002	633	3,194	3,827	0.4
Ft. Ord, CA	**168,897**	**2,835**	**13,163**	**15,998**	**9.5**
Tustin MCAS, CA	1,281,348	348	3,284	3,632	0.3
Sacramento Army Depot, CA	670,782	3,164	3,498	6,662	1.0
Lowry AFB, CO	874,660	2,275	4,052	6,327	0.7
MacDill AFB, FL	910,664	231	2,403	2,634	0.3
Orlando NTC and Naval Hospital, FL	582,182	930	13,025	13,955	2.4
Moody AFB, GA	38,402	713	1,524	2,237	5.8
Grissom AFB, IN	74,440	792	1,973	2,765	3.7
Ft. Benjamin Harrison, IN	687,784	1,103	4,540	5,643	0.8
England AFB, LA	52,711	682	2,234	2,916	5.5
Ft. Polk, LA	**25,821**	**339**	**1,650**	**1,989**	**7.7**

Exhibit 4

Base	1989 Metro/ Area Employment Level	Civilian Direct Job Losses	Civilian Indirect Job Losses	Total Civilian Job Losses	Jobs Lost, Percent(%) of Total Employment
Loring AFB, ME	**36,867**	**1,311**	**1,674**	**2,985**	**8.1**
Ft. Devens, MA	317,872	2,178	3,072	5,250	1.7
Wurtsmith AFB, MI	**12,032**	**690**	**1,437**	**2,127**	**17.7**
Richards-Gebauer ARS, MO	823,125	554	602	1,156	0.1
Ft. Dix, NJ	177,396	500	647	1,147	0.7
Rickenbacker AFB, OH	735,790	1,114	1,371	2,485	0.3
Phila. NAVSTA & NSY, PA	2,344,864	8,818	17,688	26,506	1.1
Myrtle Beach AFB, SC	72,751	784	3,182	3,966	5.5
Bergstrom AFB, TX	383,943	927	3,894	4,821	1.3
Carswell AFB, TX	563,337	869	4,420	5,289	0.9
Chase Field NAS, TX	**8,422**	**914**	**659**	**1,573**	**18.7**
Whidbey Island NAS & Naval Hospital, WA	**20,105**	**1,220**	**3,349**	**4,569**	**22.7**

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DESCRIPTION OF SERVICE PROCESSES USED IN ANALYZING CRITERION 6, ECONOMIC IMPACT

The descriptions of the analysis processes by the Air Force, Army and Navy are as set forth in the Narrative of the Flow Diagram. Economic impact estimates were limited to the impact on jobs in an area since the services used the OEA spreadsheet.

The Air Force conducted a more detailed economic impact evaluation of closing each Air Force base. The Air Force used the CERL/ETIS model and was able to obtain estimates of job losses, population changes, income losses, and changes in net government revenue (See the attached Description of the Air Force Process Used in Applying Criteria 6, Local Economic Impact).

NARRATIVE OF AIR FORCE FLOW DIAGRAM
CRITERION 6, ECONOMIC IMPACT

STEP 1 - SELECT MEASURING VARIABLES AND MODEL

AFRCE-BMS selected the Army Corps of Engineers Construction Engineering Research Laboratory/Environmental Technical Information System (CERL/ETIS) model to estimate this impact, using indirect employment impact multipliers embedded in the system. Four measures of economic impact were obtained from the CERL/ETIS model runs. They included employment, population, income and changes to net local government revenue.

STEP 2 - DEVELOP RATING FACTORS AND OBTAIN APPROVAL OF SELECTED VARIABLES, RATING FACTORS AND MODEL

BMS developed rating factors for the four variables. Serious negative changes in variable values would lead to GREEN ratings and would tend not to support a base closure; less than serious but negative changes would lead to a YELLOW rating, and the least serious or negligible changes would lead to a RED rating, supporting base closure. The model, variables and rating factors were presented to SAF/MIQ and approved.

STEP 3 - COLLECT DATA

The Air Force collected data on the number of military and civilian personnel leaving a base proposed for closure from its Economic Resource Impact Statement (ERIS) prepared by each base annually.

STEP 4 - APPLY THE MODEL/METHODOLOGY TO ESTIMATE THE IMPACTS

The Air Force estimated the impact of closure for each base in its inventory. Economic representatives from BMS and their contractor, Robert D. Niehouse, Inc., prepared narratives on the model results for each of the bases not already excluded by the Base Closure Executive Group (BCEG) (total 72).

STEP 5 - DATA REVIEW AND ADDITION OF VARIABLE AND RATING FACTOR

Initial base narratives were received from BMS and reviewed by AF/CEVP and presented to SAF/MIQ for

review. In accordance with additional guidance from OSD, the "time to clean up" a base recommended for closure was also judged to have a potential economic impact on the community given that a lengthy clean up could delay possible reuse of the base for economically viable activities. A rating factor was developed where a GREEN rating tended not to support closure, if base clean up was longer than five years; a YELLOW rating was assigned if base clean up were estimated to take about five years; and a RED rating tended to support closure, if base clean up were estimated to take less than five years.

STEP 6 - PUBLISH SOCIOECONOMIC EVALUATION REPORT

AFRCE-BMS and Robert D. Niehaouse, Inc. prepared and published a summary report using the narratives prepared by their staffs. This report was submitted to AF/CEVP for presentation to the BCEG.

STEP 7 - DATA REVIEW BY AIR STAFF AND PRESENTATION TO BASE CLOSURE EXECUTIVE GROUP

AF/CEVP performed a final review of the data and made changes where needed after coordination with BMS and the contractor. AF/CEVP prepared slides for the 72 bases still under consideration. Base slides were place in the categories developed by the BCEG. The slides provided the color rating with rating factors for each of the five variables for each base. Data and ratings for the "time to clean up IRP sites" were develped by AF/CEVR and included in the slides. A summary slide listed all bases within a category along with its five color ratings. The slides were presented to the BCEG and specific backup data were made available upon request by individual members of the BCEG.

STEP 8 - OVERALL RATING BY BCEG

The ten members of the BCEG reached by consensus an overall rating for criterion 6 for each base within a category. The overall ratings were GREEN, YELLOW or RED. The colors were not based on specific factors but were a subjective indication of how the bases related to one another with respect to criterion 6. These overall ratings became one of eight overall ratings for each of the DoD criteria. The BCEG used the eight overall ratings to group, where appropriate, the bases for presentation to and a decision by the Secretary of the Air Force.

NARRATIVE OF ARMY FLOW DIAGRAM
CRITERION 6, ECONOMIC IMPACT

STEP 1 - COLLECT DATA ON THE NUMBER OF MILITARY AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL LEAVING AND/OR ENTERING A BASE THAT IS PROPOSED FOR CLOSURE OR REALIGNMENT

The Army took its base personnel numbers from the Army Stationing and Installation Plan (ASIP), January 1991, which reflected authorized manpower levels. The start year was FY94, and the numbers were then adjusted to treat all bases equally and to account for known reductions not yet reflected in the ASIP. The Army Audit Agency reviewed and verified data collected for the quantitative analysis, including the numbers of military and civilian personnel being moved out of a base or being laid off.

STEP 2 - SELECT A MODEL OR METHODOLOGY FOR ESTIMATING THE IMPACT ON CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT FROM A BASE CLOSURE OR REALIGNMENT

The Army used the Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA) spreadsheet to estimate the economic impact of base closures and realignments. The OEA spreadsheet contained multipliers developed with assistance from the Commerce Department's Bureau of Economic Analysis.

STEP 3 - APPLY THE MODEL/METHODOLOGY TO ESTIMATE THE IMPACTS

The Army estimated the economic impact, in terms of job losses, for each base proposed for closure or realignment.

STEP 4 - APPLY ECONOMIC IMPACT EVALUATION TO THOSE BASES SELECTED FOR CLOSURE AND DETERMINE WHETHER THAT WOULD ALTER RECOMMENDATION

After using military value criteria to rank bases for closure, the economic impact on surrounding communities was examined. Although the Army did consider the economic impact of proposed base closures, economic impact was not a determining factor in selecting bases for closure or realignment.

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NARRATIVE OF NAVY FLOW DIAGR
CRITERION 6, ECONOMIC IMPAC

STEP 1 - COLLECT DATA ON THE NUMBER OF MI PERSONNEL LEAVING AND/OR ENTER PROPOSED FOR CLOSURE OR REALIGNMENT

The Navy took its base personnel numbers from the FY90 Base Structure Annex Report, September 30, 1991, which reflected authorized manpower levels. The Navy did not have an internal audit of the numbers because it was considered unnecessary for an established data base and process. The Base Study Committee (BSC) constantly challenged the accuracy of the information that was presented.

STEP 2 - SELECT A MODEL OR METHODOLOGY FOR ESTIMATING THE IMPACT ON CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT FROM A BASE CLOSURE OR REALIGNMENT

The Navy used the Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA) spreadsheet to estimate the economic impact of base closures and realignments. The OEA spreadsheet contained multipliers developed with assistance from the Commerce Department's Bureau of Economic Analysis.

STEP 3 - APPLY THE OEA MODEL/METHODOLOGY TO ESTIMATE THE IMPACTS

The Navy estimated the economic impact, in terms of both direct and indirect job losses, for each base proposed for closure or realignment.

STEP 4 - DEVELOP CLASSIFICATIONS FOR ECONOMIC IMPACTS AND RATE EACH BASE RECOMMENDED FOR CLOSURE ON ECONOMIC IMPACT CRITERION

The Base Study Committee developed color-coded ratings for economic impact effects on base closure recommendations. GREEN - adverse economic impact makes closure undesirable; YELLOW - adverse economic impact could result if transition is too rapid, but adverse impacts could be mitigated; RED - overall economic impact is not significantly adverse. The economic impact of each base closure and realignment was given a color-coded rating. Military value, as directed by the Defense Department instructions for base closure analysis, was given the primary influence on closure recommendations. Economic impact, in terms of job losses as computed from the OEA spreadsheet, did not alter these recommendations.

Description of the Air Force Process Used in Applying Criteria 6 Local Economic Impact

The HQ Air Force Environmental Planning Division, AF/CEVP, jointly assigned to the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Environment, Safety and Occupational Health, SAF/MIQ, was responsible for the development of the process for evaluating this criterion. AF/CEVP tasked the Air Force Regional Civil Engineering office for Ballistic Missile Support, AFRCE-BMS/DEV, to conduct this analysis. This office is the Air Force focal point for major Air Force environmental analysis, including socio-economic impacts. AFRCE-BMS in turn contracted this effort with Robert D. Niehouse, Inc. (RDN), a research and consulting firm in the areas of economics, planning and environmental analysis. Under the direction of AF/CEVP and AFRCE-BMS, RDN used an Army Corps of Engineer's Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL) model for determining the employment, population, income and net government expenditures/revenues impacts resulting from proposed closures and realignments. AF/CEVP added a fifth impact area under this criterion. This factor was the estimated time to clean up a base under the Installation Restoration Program (IRP). This factor was used as one simple indication of how readily communities might expect to recover economically as a result of the reuse of base properties.

AF/CEVP provided a copy of each bases' 1989 Economic Resources Impact Study (ERIS) to BMS and RDN. Base population data from the ERIS became the input data to the CERL model. The model was run and provided predictions of direct and indirect population outmigration, employment impact, personal income impact, and the net government expenditures/revenues. A region of influence (ROI) was established for each base. Those ROIs were generally defined by the county in which the base was located, and, if appropriate, additional counties were added until the ROI accounted for the residences of at least 90% of the base population . Then the regional population, employment and personal income were determined for each ROI to help scale the predicted impacts. Finally, predicted impacts were compared to actual ROI impacts occurring from 1969 to 1987 based on historical impact data obtained from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Census Bureau.

Rating factors were developed by BMS, reviewed by AF/CEVP and presented to the Base Closure Executive Group (BCEG). Revisions to the rating factors were made by the BCEG, and they were approved as modified. The rating factors for employment, population and income were color coded GREEN, YELLOW or RED, where a GREEN rating would tend not to support a decision for closure or realignment but a RED rating would . The color codings were defined as follows:

1. If the predicted impacts exceeded the actual historic high reduction experienced by the ROI between 1969 and 1987, then the impacts were considered adverse on the local economy. This condition would tend not to support closing or realigning a base, and the rating would be GREEN.

2. If the predicted impacts were between 50% of the actual historic high reduction experienced by the ROI between 1969 and 1987 and the historic high reduction, then the impacts were considered moderate on the local economy and the rating would be YELLOW.

3. If the predicted impacts were less than 50% of the actual historic high reduction experienced by the ROI between 1969 and 1987, then the impacts were condidered minor on the local economy. This condition would tend to support a decision to close or realign a base, and the rating would be RED.

The rating factors for local government revenues/expenditures were also color coded GREEN, YELLOW and RED. The model predicted the change in both revenue collections and public expenditures resulting from the predicted population loss for the ROI. The color codings were defined as follows:

1. If the predicted expenditure savings were less than 75% of the predicted revenue losses, then the net fiscal impact on the local government was considered negative and comparatively large. This condition would tend not to support a decision for closing or realigning a base, and the rating would be GREEN.

2. If the predicted expenditure savings were between 75% and 100% of the predicted revenue losses, then the net fiscal impact on the local government was considered negative and comparatively small and the rating would be YELLOW.

3. If the predicted expenditure savings exceeded the predicted revenue losses, then the net fiscal impact on the local government was considered positive. This condition would tend to support a decision for closure or realignment, and the rating would be RED.

The rating factors for the time to clean up IRP sites were developed by AF/CEVP, presented to and approved by the BCEG. The source of data for this factor was Lt Col James Owendoff, AF/CEVR. AF/CEVR is the office of primary responsibility for management of the Air Force IRP. These data were discussed with the appropriate major command headquarters to ensure accuracy. The color codings were defined as GREEN, greater than five years to complete clean up; YELLOW, approximately five years to complete clean up; and RED, less than five years to complete clean up.

The local economic evaluations for the four impact factors predicted by the CERL model were compiled in a comprehensive report including all 107 installations and forwarded to the Air Staff. The report was reviewed and validated by an economic specialist in the Directorate of Environmental Quality. The Air Staff added the IRP data and all ratings were tabulated by installation within the base categories established by the BCEG and presented to them for evaluation and assigning of an overall base rating for criterion 6. This overall rating was reached by group consensus.

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June 4, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

FROM: James S. Grichar
Chief Economist

SUBJECT: Recommendations for Future Commissions

Based upon the problems faced by the current Commission, the regulations and Department of Defense (DoD) guidance that were used by DoD to produce defense base closing and realignment recommendations, and extensive experience as a professional economist in analyzing public resource allocation problems -- including the current evaluations of optimal base closures and realignments, I offer the following recommendations for future Commissions:

- the Commission should maintain an up-to-date data base on DoD personnel levels, costs of operation, construction costs and plans, estimated environmental cleanup costs, current appraisals of real estate values, moving and relocation costs, etc. for all military bases, installations and DoD facilities. Such a data base will speed future Commission deliberations and enhance the validity and accuracy of future Commission recommendations. Although the description above is brief, data should be maintained for the Commission staff to be able to compute accurate estimates of the Net Present Values of specific base closings, realignments, or startups;

- the Commission should apply Net Present Value in analyzing permutations of base combinations that are within the same primary mission category. Primary mission category of a base should be defined as what the major activity of the base is. "Investment" decisions should be made using standard discounted cash flow criteria within this "mission" frame of reference. By calculating the Net Present Value of different combinations of bases within a mission category, the Commission could select the bases, within a "mission"

category, that meet the nation's defense needs with the highest value to the public (highest Net Present Value -- in reality the lowest negative Net Present Value -- and thus the lowest cost);

- as is current practice, the Commission should use the Office of Management and Budget directed real discount rate of 10 (ten) percent and use input numbers that are all in the same-year constant dollars (i.e., with all the effects of inflation or expected inflation removed -- for instance, all figures given in 1989 dollars or 1990 dollars, etc.) in computing estimated Net Present Value of base closures, realignments, and startups; ?

- contrary to current practice, the DoD and the Commission should count net reductions in overall personnel devoted to a mission as part of the cost savings in computing the Net Present Value of base closures, realignments, and startups. The current Service computations do not include such savings because DoD instructed them not to include such savings. However, from a rational economic public resource allocation perspective, any net personnel savings should be used in computing the rational reallocation of resources within a mission capability. This approach will lead to improved resource allocation and efficiency in the expenditure of defense dollars; Why?

- the use of an undiscounted payback period - years to break even - should be eliminated. Net Present Value of a decision, using the OMB 10 (ten) percent real discount rate, is a much more accurate way of measuring which base(s) should be closed, realigned or started up. Payback period ignores the time value of money (i.e., a dollar today is worth more than a dollar tomorrow);

- in computing the Net Present Value, years to break even, etc., the Services use standard cost factors for moving and certain other major costs. Why the Services apply different cost factors when many of the costs incurred are similar is an interesting question, to say the least. For common types of costs, common costs should be used in the calculation and the source (not just Service regulations, but actual costs of procuring such services) should be cited;

- as is the current practice, economic impact should not be a critical factor in base closing or realignment decisions. However, in certain cases, because of a tie in other factors, the Services, DoD, or the Commission might have to use it as a "tie breaker;"

- the estimates of economic impact of base closures should be measured more broadly than just direct and indirect job losses. Some jobs are higher paying, and thus reflect higher value added and a greater contribution to Gross Regional Product and Gross National Product. Thus, the effects on personal income should be measured. In addition, the impact on local government finances should also be measured since this can have a significant impact on the capability of a locality to recover from a base closure or realignment within a reasonable amount of time;

- the use of a single multiplier value to estimate job losses, income losses, and other economic impacts gives the public and the Commission members the impression that such estimates are highly accurate. This is not the case. Therefore, a range of multipliers should be used by the Services and the Commission Economist should validate that range by developing an independent estimate of the range of feasible appropriate multipliers. range

Although this list seems lengthy, the specific items are linked quite closely. Adopting the above recommendations can assist the Services, DoD, and the Commission in removing a good bit of the "political heat" from base closing and realignment deliberations and decisions.

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Jim Grichar
6-20-91

ECONOMIC IMPACT DEFINITIONS

Employment Impact is the percentage change in the estimated total number of civilian jobs in the economic impact region around a base resulting from that base's closure or realignment. It is an important indicator of the economic impact of a base closure or realignment, and, for purposes of supplying a simple single measure of economic impact, it was chosen as the prime measure of economic impact for analyzing base closures and realignments.

Economic Impact is the change in a variety of economic indicators for the economic impact region around a base that results from a base closing or realignment. Such indicators include employment impact, losses in personal income, net losses in state and local government revenue, estimated unemployment rates before and after the prospective closure, etc.

Economic Impact Region is the region around a military base in which most of the economic impact of base-related spending takes place. This region can be defined as one in which most of the base personnel -- both military and civilian -- live or can be expanded to include areas with key industries or facilities that provide significant support to the base in question. Other factors such as government boundaries and transportation and other key infrastructure items can also affect the boundaries of this region.

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Bunner
4 May

DATA VALIDATION REQUEST
FROM
THE SPECIAL CELL
FOR THE
GAO

TOPIC: ECONOMIC IMPACT ON COMMUNITIES

In order to provide the Commissioners assurance that estimates of the economic impact of base closures are accurate, I need the following information validated as part of the GAO data validation process:

1. a validation of the sources and accuracy of the numbers of personnel currently on a base, the number expected to leave as a result of closure/realignment, and the number expected to be transferred to the base. The categories of personnel are military, civilian workers, contract workers, and military trainees.

2. as part of the assessment of economic impact, each service divided the estimated total direct and indirect job losses by the actual number of people employed in the specific region of influence that surrounds a given base. The actual number of people employed in the region was taken for the year 1989. Multiplying by 100, this computation yielded the estimated percentage point increase in unemployment that would result from the base closing/realignment. What needs to be validated is the estimated number of workers employed in the specific region in question.

   This data on employment in a region should be available from the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The region in question and the FIPS (Federal Inofrmation Processing Standard) system are both listed in the OEA spreadsheet/database.

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file: Bennett

EXPLANATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT IMPACT ESTIMATES

Definitions:

Military Job Losses - The net number of military jobs lost by a base due to closure or realignment

Direct Civilian Job Losses - The net number of civilian jobs lost by a base closure or realignment. This number includes contractors as well as civilian employees of the military services.

Indirect Civilian Job Losses - The estimated number of civilian jobs likely to be lost in the economic region surrounding a base due to a base closure or realignment.

Total Civilian Job Losses - The total number of civilian jobs lost due a base closure or realignment. This is the sum of the direct civilian job losses plus the indirect civilian job losses.

Total Civilian Employment - The total number of civilians employed in the economic region surrounding a base.

Unemployment Impact - The estimated percentage loss in civilian jobs due a base closure or realignment. This is calculated by dividing total civilian job losses by total civilian employment. This decimal fraction is then multiplied by 100 to give the percentage point loss in jobs.

QUESTIONS ON UNEMPLOYMENT IMPACT

Q: What impact will these base closings have on the national unemployment rate?

A: In total, the number of civilian jobs that are expected to be lost due to base closures is large. Some specific communities will be significantly impacted. However, the impact on the national unemployment rate is likely to be extremely small. In addition, the impact will be spread out over time since any actions on bases recommended for closure or realignment by the 1991 Commission will not take place for several years and then are likely to be further spread out over time.

Q: How many military and civilian jobs will be lost nationally and which communities do you expect to be hurt the worst?

A: Precise numbers are difficult to estimate. Military job losses from U.S. bases closed or realigned are likely to be 30,000 - 40,000. Direct civilian employment by these affected bases is roughly in the same range. The combined reduction of jobs in these two categories could lead to significant indirect civilian job losses. Although these indirect losses may total 50,000 - 100,000 jobs -- , the fact that base closures will be spread out over time will help. In addition, a growing economic will provide new jobs to absorb many of those affected by base closures. These factors will allow both civilians and former military personnel a better opportunity to readjust and gain employment than might be apparent from these initial impact estimates.

A: Regarding which communities will be hurt the most, I think that predictions are extremely difficult. Although it is possible to estimate the impact of base closures on employment in a given economic region, these estimates are static. They do not take into account a communities' opportunities for growth nor the skills of its work force. Thus, the time it takes to recover can vary significantly depending upon the level of underlying community strengths. The history of community recovery from past base closures indicates that -- other things being equal -- communities with a coherent and focused recovery plan rebound more quickly than those without such a plan.

Q: What federal programs are available to assist communities in recovering from the impact of base closures?

A: Early in May the Commission held public hearings on this topic. Of course, initial assistance is available in the form of unemployment compensation for those losing jobs. In

addition, the Defense Department has community planning assistance available through its Office of Economic Adjustment. Those communities with an impending base closure should contact OEA to get specific information on their assistance program. The Labor Department has job retraining programs available for those wishing to get new skills.

Q: Didn't the Commission consider delaying the closure of bases in order to reduce the negative economic impact of base closures?

A: According to the law which set up the Base Closure and Realignment Commission, the Commissioners were to give primary emphasis to the military value of bases in light of the anticipated 25 percent reduction in the U.S. military force structure. To ignore this reality of a reduced need for military bases and instead to give economic impact the primary weight in deciding which bases to close would have the effect of turning the Defense budget into a very large public assistance program. This would negatively impact the nation's military readiness and give the overall public a much poorer defense for its dollar.

Q: In the initial Defense Department recommendations, job loss estimates were higher than the ones you presented today. Why is there a difference?

A: Simply put, the Defense Department added military job losses to estimated civilian job losses and inadvertently divided this by total civilian employment in the economic region for each base. Thus, they included military jobs lost but used the incorrect employment base when estimating the percentage of total jobs lost due to base closures and realignments.

Q: Why aren't military jobs included in the employment base of an economic region?

A: I can only speculate that this might be due to the fact that military personnel are tranferred in an out of areas with a much higher frequency than civilians. Such transfers might create artificial instability in the employment statistics. I would suggest that you check with the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, for the reasons for this.

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Jim Grichar
June 2, 1991

examples of analysis sheets for specific bases

SUMMARY OF LOWRY POINT PAPER/LETTERS AND ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC IMPACT OF CLOSING LOWRY BY THE COMMISSION'S CHIEF ECONOMIST

The point paper by Lowry base supporters and the various letters from Denver area residents criticizing the Air Force's decision to close Lowry offer a criticism of the analysis of the economic impact of closing Lowry. Basically, after translating the statements into concrete language, the criticisms are leveled at the use of regional economic multipliers to estimate job and income changes due to a proposed base closure, realignment or startup and the Air Force's system of converting numerical changes into the "RED", "YELLOW", or "GREEN" ratings that indicate, respectively, supportive of closing, neutral to closing, and adverse to closing.

First, I thoroughly reviewed the approach that the Air Force used from a standpoint of professionally accepted economic theory and practice. The data, approaches, model applied, and results obtained conform to accepted economic theory and practice. The translation into RED, YELLOW, or GREEN --based upon varying positive or negative deviation of an economic variable from historic deviations is quite an innovative approach to evaluating whether the impact is adverse, neutral, or positive. In past work, I have employed similar approaches -- using standard deviations and deviations of key variables to provide evidence that certain actions were affecting the economy. This is another standard accepted tool in the economics profession.

With respect to the impact, I noticed that the Lowry supporters failed to mention the numerical economic impact on the community. That is obviously because the anticipated relative impact is so small as to be embarrassing to those who might try to use it to keep the base open. Based upon my own independent analysis of the economic impact of closing Lowry, I estimated that a significant number of civilian jobs would be lost -- about 6,300. Because of the very large size of the Denver metropolitan area, the civilian unemployment rate would rise by only an estimated 0.7 percentage point. In addition, the economic diversity of the area would probably make it possible for many of these unemployed civilians to obtain similar work with other employers.

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Jim Grichar
6-3-91

SUMMARY OF CARSWELL AFB/FORT WORTH TASK FORCE REPORT ON ECONOMIC IMPACT OF CLOSING CARSWELL AND ANALYSIS OF THIS BY THE COMMISSION'S CHIEF ECONOMIST

The Carswell AFB/Fort Worth Task Force basically used two arguments to support its contention that the closure would lead to a more severe economic impact than the Air Force estimated. First of all, the Task Force added in unemployment due to cutbacks by the DoD in the purchase of aircraft and concluded that a total of 25,000 jobs would be lost, not the 13,000 that the Air Force estimated. This would exceed the 20-year historic high of 23,800 jobs lost in 1971, thus causing the employment impact rating to turn to GREEN, adverse. In addition, the Task Force criticized the Air Force methodology used to assigne ratings, stating that it penalized Fort Worth since it is a large urban area with a history of large layoffs and outmigrations.

Discussion

Obviously Fort Worth has "weathered other storms" in the past and has survived and grown. According to my independent assessment of the possible closure of Carswell, 4,656 military jobs would be lost along with 869 direct civilian employees. The number of indirect jobs that would be lost as a result of this closure would be 4,420. Thus, total civilian direct and indirect job losses would be about 5,289 , and total job losses, including military positions, would be an estimated 9,945. The civilian unemployment rate -- which does not include military employment -- would increase an estimated 0.9 percentage points if Carswell were closed.

The major impact on the area would be on the housing market -- if it is already soft or weak, this would weaken it further. Regarding local government finances, the Task Force stated that no cutbacks could be made in government budgets because Carswell had its own police and fire protection and any school children from military families were spread around various schools and not concentrated in any one district. This may be true, but I suspect that appropriate consolidations in school classes could save resources and partially ease any government finance problems.

Despite the Task Force criticism of the Air Force methodology for rating the economic impact by using historical measures of job losses, etc., as a basis for comparison, this technique is valid. It demonstrates the area's degree of economic resilience -- that is, its ability to recover from other types of economic dislocations.

On the up side, the area is near Dallas, and it is possible that many of the people who might be laid off if Carswell were closed could find employment in other businesses. Regarding DoD's cutbacks of weapons purchases, these are taking place everywhere. The extent to which employers like General Dynamics can adjust and obtain civilian work can affect the amount of layoffs and employment prospects in the longer run.

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Jim Grichar
6-2-91

SUMMARY OF MOODY AFB CITIZENS GROUP ECONOMIC IMPACT ESTIMATES AND COMPARISON OF THESE ESTIMATES WITH INDEPENDENT ESTIMATES MADE BY THE COMMISSION'S CHIEF ECONOMIST

A Moody Air Force Base citizens group prepared an economic analysis of the impact of the base's potential closure and submitted this analysis, along with an analysis of other factors, at a regional hearing in Jacksonville, Florida.

The Moody group estimates that the economic impact will be spread over an area larger than that used by the Air Force (Lowndes, Berrien, Cook, and Lanier Counties), but it presents data for Lowndes County, the four counties used by the Air Force as the region of economic impact or region of influence, and a larger number of counties which probably include all of the local impact. Both the Air Force analysis and the analysis of the economic impact on Lowndes County undertaken by the Commission's Chief Economist cover more than 90 percent of the possible local economic impact.

The Moody group estimates that there will be about 5,800 lost jobs -- which must implicitly include military positions -- in Lowndes County alone if Moody were closed. For the comparable Air Force region, the Moody group estimates a loss of 6,084 jobs; for its broadly defined Valdosta Function Economic Area (VFEA), the Moody group estimates losses of 7,165 jobs.

Discussion

The Moody group does not cite which figures it is using as the level of military jobs that will be lost. To make a proper comparison of the analyis with my own, I will restrict the economic influence region to Lowndes County since it covers over 90 percent of the possible economic impact.

In addition, the Moody group cites all jobs lost in the region. Official unemployment figures do not include military jobs so claims of increased unemployment rates must be viewed with this in mind, especially since a base closure removes the military jobs from the area (thus also removing people from the labor force). Military job losses do affect real estate prices to the extent that military personnel buy or rent off-base and do affect local government revenues and local government costs (schools, police and fire protection).

To be able to compare the Moody group analysis to my analysis, I will also restrict job loss estimates to direct and indirect civilian job losses. As stated above, the Moody group did not

cite the number of military jobs that will be lost if the base is closed. Therefore, I will use the figure reported to OEA, which is 3,098. For Lowndes County, the Moody group cites a total of 488 direct civilian jobs losses and a total of 643 direct civilian job losses for all counties that have civilian employees working on the base. Using the Lowndes County area only, the Moody group estimated total job losses of 5,800; subtracting the military job loss estimate of 3,098 leaves a direct and indirect civilian job loss estimate of 2,702 and a total indirect civilian job loss estimate of 2,214. To estimate the implied indirect employment multiplier for the Moody group analysis, divide 2,214 by total direct military and civilian job loss estimates of 3,586 (3,098 military plus 488 civilian), and this yields 0.6174. The multiplier that I used was from OEA and was 0.4, considered a high multiplier for a rural economic region. I applied this indirect employment multiplier to the loss of 3,098 military positions plus a loss of 713 direct civilian jobs (which may be more like the total direct civilian jobs in the whole region) to obtain an estimated indirect civilian job loss of 1,524.

I suspect that the source of the Moody group's overestimate of job losses is the fact that they assumed that all of the base's expenditures, including a good part of military salaries, was spent on locally produced goods and services. Even though the Air Force attempts to correct for this in its ERIS reports, the Moody group might have used the uncorrected expenditure numbers. In addition, in computing the estimated multipliers for the area, the economist employed by the group could have overestimated the multiplier because of the way in which he conducted his analysis; he had no estimate of the amount of local spending for goods and services produced outside the Moody area.

Conclusion

The Moody group is overestimating the impact on employment in the area. My own independent estimates suggest that unemployment in Lowndes County will increase by about 5.8 percentage points. As with other propsective base closures in mainly rural areas, the largest impact will be on real estate values -- this is determined by the extent to which off-base housing was utilized -- and the ability of local governments to restructure spending in light of reduced revenues.

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Terms Used in Table 1

Table 1 provides a compilation of data from DoD's Office of Economic Adjustment spreadsheet (model) used to estimate the direct and indirect employment impacts of base closures and realignments. Below is an explanation of the column headings:

Heading	Meaning
State	State
Economic Area	The economic area is essentially the community affected by the base closure. The economic area could be a county or a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) as defined by the Office of Management and Budget.
Installation	Name of the installation. "Others" represents other military installations within the same economic area that are being affected by base closures or realignments. These military bases may be from the 1988 or 1991 rounds of base closures if the employment impacts are occurring within the same time period as the anticipated 1993 base closure impacts.
Military Personnel	Number of DoD military personnel at the installation.
Direct & Indirect	The direct and indirect employment impacts represent an estimate of total jobs lost in the economic area as a result of the base closure. Direct jobs lost are DoD military, civilian, and trainees. Indirect jobs lost are civilians in the surrounding community (the economic area) that lose jobs either from the loss of base contracts or from services provided to the base personnel.
No. Employed	No. employed represents the number of employed persons within the community (the economic area) that published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for July 1992. Number employed does not include military personnel.
Base Impact %	Base Impact % represents the direct and indirect employment impacts on the number of employed in the community affected by a base closure. It is derived by dividing the direct and indirect employment impacts by the number of employed within the economic area plus the military personnel at the base.
Cum Impact %	Cum Impact % represents the cumulative impacts of closing or realigning more than one base within the same economic area across the services and across the 1988 and 1991 base closing if employment impacts are occurring in the same time period as the expected 1993 closings. It is derived by adding the direct and indirect employment impacts of all bases within the economic area by the number of employed plus the military personnel that are expected to be leaving.

Table 1
Economic Impact Data for Major Base Closures and Realignments
From DoD's Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA) Spreadsheet

State	Economic Area	Installation	Military Personnel	Direct & Indirect	No. Employed	Base Impact %	Cum. Impact %
AL	Anniston (MSA)	Fort McClellan	2,326	-8,828	47,968	-17.6	-14.1
	Anniston (MSA)	Others	8	1,754	47,968	n.a.	-14.1
	Mobile (MSA)	Naval Station Mobile	575	-1,170	212,641	-0.5	-0.5
	Mobile (MSA)	Others	0	0	212,641	n.a.	-0.5
CA	Sacremento (MSA)	McClellan AFB	3,010	-31,702	750,823	-4.2	-5.6
	Sacremento (MSA)	Others	2,472	-10,525	750,823	n.a.	-5.6
	San Francisco (MSA)	Presidio	1,797	-6,528	866,711	-0.8	-1.2
	San Francisco (MSA)	NS Treasure Is.	648	-3,921	866,711	-0.2	-1.2
	San Francisco (MSA)	Others	49	-352	866,711	n.a.	-1.2
	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa (MSA)	Mare Island Naval Shipyard	1,255	-23,787	201,519	-11.7	-10.7
	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	Others	6,519	1,433	201,519	n.a.	-10.7
	Oakland (MSA)	NAS Almeda	10,586	-31,198	1,039,321	-2.9	-4.9
	Oakland (MSA)	NA Depot Almeda	28	-7,978	1,039,321	-0.7	-4.9
	Oakland (MSA)	Naval Hospital	1,472	-4,562	1,039,321	-0.4	-4.9
	Oakland (MSA)	NS Center Oakland	1,222	-5,578	1,039,321	-0.5	-4.9
	Oakland (MSA)	Others	14	-4,236	1,039,321	n.a.	-4.9
	Anaheim-Santa Ana (MSA)	MC Air Station	5,854	-12,022	1,294,655	-0.9	-1.4
	Anaheim-Santa Ana (MSA)	Others	3,917	-8,586	1,294,655	n.a.	-1.4

Table 1 (continued)
Economic Impact Data for Major Base Closures and Realignments

State	Economic Area	Installation	Military Jobs	Direct & Indirect	No. Employed	Base Impact	Cum. Impact
FL	Jacksonville (MSA)	NAS Cecil Field	6,833	-14,090	461,181	-3.0	-0.8
	Jacksonville (MSA)	Others	14,758	10,306	461,181	n.a.	-0.8
	Orlando (MSA)	NTC Orlando	2,145	-13,692	626,115	-2.2	-2.5
	Orlando (MSA)	Others	827	-2,222	626,115	n.a.	-2.5
	Pensacola (MSA)	NAD Pensacola	40	-9,120	149,962	-6.1	4.0
	Pensacola (MSA)	Others	2,346	15,350	149,962	n.a.	4.0
	Miami-Hialeah (MSA)	Homestead AFB	1,994	-8,527	898,313	-1.0	-0.1
	Miami-Hialeah (MSA)	Others	7	-13	898,313	n.a.	-0.1
HI	Honolulu (MSA)	NAS Barbers Point	3,514	-7,467	392,898	-1.9	-0.3
	Honolulu (MSA)	Others	1,111	6,079	392,898	n.a.	-0.3
IL	Chicago (MSA)	NAS Glenview	1,833	-4,000	3,069,278	-0.1	-0.1
	Chicago (MSA)	O'Hare Int. AFRS	0	0	3,069,278	n.c.	-0.1
	Chicago (MSA)	Others	9	-544	3,069,278	n.a.	-0.1
MD	St. Marys Co.	N.Elect Sys.	33	-5,638	47,303	-11.9	-1.8
	St. Marys Co.	Other	3,254	4,710	47,303	9.3	-1.8
MI	Marquette Co.	K.I. Sawyer AFB	2,354	-5,011	29,019	-16.0	-16.0
MA	Boston-Lawerence-Salem-Lowell (MSA)	NAS S. Weymouth	853	-1,832	1,906,402	-0.1	-0.1
	Boston-Lawerence-Salem-Lowell (MSA)	Others	143	-584	1,906,402	n.a.	-0.1
MS	Lauderdale Co.	NAS Meridian	967	-4,445	33,803	-12.8	-12.8

Table 1 (continued)
Economic Impact Data for Major Base Closures and Realignments

State	Economic Area	Installation	Military Jobs	Direct & Indirect	No. Employed	Base Impact %	Cum. Impact %
NY	New York (MSA)	NS Staten Island	1,773	-4,993	3,577,472	-0.1	-0.2
	New York (MSA)	Others	217	-621	3,577,472	n.a.	-0.2
OH	Licking Co.	Newark AFB	92	-2,963	64,529	-4.6	-4.6
	Dayton-Springfield(MSA)	D. Elect. SC Dayton	93	-5,794	459,763	-1.3	-1.2
	Dayton-Springfield(MSA)	Others	12,533	-49	459,763	n.a.	-1.2
PA	Phila, Pa-NJ (MSA)	AS Office Phila.	0	-272	2,273,208	-0.0	-2.2
	Phila, Pa-NJ (MSA)	Def PSA Phila.	71	-7,912	2,273,208	-0.3	-2.2
	Phila, Pa-NJ (MSA)	Others	933	-41,022	2,273,288	n.a.	-2.2
SC	Charleston (MSA)	NS Charleston	8,666	-17,690	243,376	-7.0	-15.3
	Charleston (MSA)	Charleston N Shipyard	64	-12,899	243,376	-5.3	-15.3
	Charleston (MSA)	Others	3,323	-8,414	243,376	n.a.	-15.3
TX	Dallas (MSA)	NS Dallas	1,374	-2,856	1,377,069	-0.2	-0.2
VA	Norfolk-VA B-NNews(MSA)	NAD Depot	26	-12,192	640,790	-1.9	0.7
	Norfolk-VA B-NNews(MSA)	Others	8,312	16,996	640,790	n.a	0.7
	Fauquier Co.	Vint Hill Farms	796	-4,120	28,559	-14.0	-14.0

Terms Used In Table 2

Table 1 provides a comparison of estimates of direct and indirect employment impacts of closing a major military installation using (1) the Department of Defense's Office of Economic Adjustment spreadsheet (model) and (2) the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Impact Planning (IMPLAN) model. Below is an explanation of the column headings:

Heading	Meaning
State	State
Economic Area	The economic area is essentially the community affected by the base closure. The economic area could be a county or a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) as defined by the Office of Management and Budget.
Installation	Name of the installation.
OEA (no.)	OEA (no.) represents the Office of Economic Adjustment's estimates of direct and indirect employment impacts of closing the installation.
FEMA (no.)	FEMA (no.) represents estimates of direct and indirect employment impacts of closing an installation through the use of indirect multipliers developed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency developed from the IMPLAN model (documentation available on request).

Table 2

Direct and Indirect Employment Impacts of Major Base Closures:
Comparison of Estimates, OEA vs. FEMA Models

State	Economic Area	Installation	OEA (no.)	FEMA (no.)	OEA - FEMA
AL	Anniston (MSA)	Fort McClellan	-8,828	-7,963	-864
	Mobile (MSA)	Naval Station Mobile	-1,170	-979	-191
CA	San Francisco (MSA)	NS Treasure Is.	-1,964	-1,594	-369
	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa (MSA)	Mare Island Naval Shipyard	-23,787	-15,807	-7,980
	Oakland (MSA)	NAS Almeda	-31,198	-19,170	-22,028
	Oakland (MSA)	NA Depot Almeda	-7,978	-4,989	-2,988
	Oakland (MSA)	Naval Hospital	-4,562	-3,921	-641
	Oakland (MSA)	NS Center Oakland	-5,578	-5,018	-560
	Anaheim-Santa Ana (MSA)	MC Air Station	-12,002	-10,451	-1,552
FL	Jacksonville (MSA)	NAS Cecil Field	-14,090	-11,572	-2,519
	Orlando (MSA)	NTC Orlando	-13,692	-12,196	-1,496
	Pensacola (MSA)	NAD Pensacola	-9,120	-5,030	-4,090
	Miami-Hialeah (MSA)	Homestead AFB	-8,572	-6,649	-1,923
HI	Honolulu (MSA)	NAS Barbers Point	-7,462	-5,406	-2,056
IL	Chicago (MSA)	NAS Glenview	-4,000	-2,843	-1,156

Table 2 (continued)

Direct and Indirect Employment Impacts: OEA vs. FEMA

State	Economic Area	Installation	OEA (no.)	FEMA (no.)	OEA - FEMA
MD	St. Marys Co.	N.Elect Sys.	-5,638	-3,811	-1,827
MI	Marquette Co.	K.I. Sawyer AFB	-5,011	-5,089	79
MA	Boston-Lawerence-Salem-Lowell (MSA)	NAS S. Weymouth	-1,832	-1,624	-209
MS	Lauderdale Co.	NAS Meridian	-4,445	-3,918	-527
NY	New York (MSA)	NS Staten Island	-4,993	-4,191	-803
OH	Licking Co.	Newark AFB	-2,963	-2,803	-160
	Dayton-Springfield(MSA)	D. Elect. SC Dayton	-5,794	-4,203	-1,591
PA	Phila, Pa-NJ (MSA)	AS Office Phila.	-272	-213	-59
	Phila, Pa-NJ (MSA)	Def PSA Phila.	-7,912	-6,207	-1,705
SC	Charleston (MSA)	NS Charleston	-17,690	-13,565	-4,125
	Charleston (MSA)	Charleston N Shipyard	-12,899	-6,822	-6,076
TX	Dallas (MSA)	NS Dallas	-2,956	-2,358	-597
VA	Norfolk-VA B-NNews(MSA)	NAD Depot	-12,192	-6,947	-5,246
	Fauquier Co.	Vint Hill Farms	-4,120	-2,962	-1,158

Terms Used In Table 3

Table 3 provides a number of economic factors that may be used to describe the current economic conditions within the communities (economic areas) that may be affected by major base closures. Below is an explanation of the column headings:

Heading	Meaning
State	State
Economic Area	The economic area is essentially the community affected by the base closure. The economic area could be a county or a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) as defined by the Office of Management and Budget.
Installation	Name of the installation.
Unemp. % Feb92	Unemp. % Feb92 represents the community's unemployment rate for February 1992 as provided by the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Unemp. % Feb93	Unemp. % Feb93 represents the community's unemployment rate for February 1993 (latest data available) as provided by the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Per Capita Income $	Per Capita Income $ represents the community's average per capita income for 1990 (latest data available) as reported by the Commerce Department's Bureau of Economic Analysis.
PCI Rank 320 MSAs	PCI Rank 320 MSAs represents the community's (the Metropolitan Statistical Area's) ranking in average per capita income for the 320 MSA's in the United States.
CPI Change	CPI change represents the change in the community's average consumer price index between 1991 and 1992.

Table 3
General Economic Conditions of Economic Areas
Base Closures and Realignments

State	Economic Area	Installation	Unemp. % Feb92	Unemp. % Feb93	Per Capita Income $	PCI Rank 320 MSAs	CPI Change
AL	Anniston (MSA)	Fort McClellan	8.1	9.1	13,776	302	n.a.
	Mobile (MSA)	Naval Station Mobile	7.8	8.3	14,434	285	n.a.
CA	Sacremento (MSA)	McClellan AFB	8.1	8.7	19,180	24	n.a.
	San Francisco (MSA)	Presidio	5.5	6.3	29,942	2	3.3
	San Francisco (MSA)	NS Treasure Is.	5.5	6.3	29,942	2	3.3
	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa (MSA)	Mare Island Naval Shipyard	8.3	9.6	18,587	95	n.a.
	Oakland (MSA)	NAS Almeda	6.1	6.8	23,452	21	3.3
	Oakland (MSA)	NA Depot Almeda	6.1	6.8	23,452	21	3.3
	Oakland (MSA)	Naval Hospital	6.1	6.8	23,452	21	3.3
	Oakland (MSA)	NS Center Oakland	6.1	6.8	23,452	21	3.3
	Anaheim-Santa Ana (MSA)	MC Air Station	6.1	6.8	23,452	21	3.3
FL	Jacksonville (MSA)	NAS Cecil Field	7.9	6.1	17,675	124	n.a.
	Orlando (MSA)	NTC Orlando	7.7	6.2	17,737	132	n.a.
	Pensacola (MSA)	NAD Pensacola	7.1	5.5	14,956	266	n.a.
	Miami-Hialeah (MSA)	Homestead AFB	10.9	8.0	17,823	126	1.7
HI	Honolulu (MSA)	NAS Barbers Point	3.0	3.5	21,307	41	4.8
IL	Chicago (MSA)	NAS Glenview	8.3	8.1	22,385	25	2.9
	Chicago (MSA)	O'Hare Int. AFRS	8.3	8.1	22,385	25	2.9

Table 3 (continued)
General Economic Conditions of Economic Areas
Major Base Closures and Realignments

State	Economic Area	Installation	Unemp. % Feb92	Unemp. % Feb93	Per Capita Income $	PCI Rank 320MSAs	CPI Change
MD	St. Marys Co.	N.Elect Sys.	6.3	5.5	16,702	n.a.	n.a.
MI	Marquette Co.	K.I. Sawyer AFB	10.3	8.2	13,644	n.a.	n.a.
MA	Boston-Lawerence-Salem-Lowell (MSA)	NAS S. Weymouth	9.4	9.8	24,315	18	2.5
MS	Lauderdale Co.	NAS Meridian	7.0	5.3	15,228	n.a.	n.a.
NY	New York (MSA)	NS Staten Island	10.2	10.4	23,744	19	n.a.
OH	Licking Co.	Newark AFB	7.9	7.3	16,412	n.a.	n.a.
	Dayton-Springfield(MSA)	D. Elect. SC Dayton	6.9	6.6	17,965	123	n.a.
PA	Phila, Pa-NJ (MSA)	AS Office Phila.	7.7	7.8	21,347	37	3.1
	Phila, Pa-NJ (MSA)	Def PSA Phila.	7.7	7.8	21,347	37	3.1
SC	Charleston (MSA)	NS Charleston	6.5	5.9	14,903	268	n.a.
	Charleston (MSA)	Charleston N Shipyard	6.5	5.9	14,903	268	n.a.
TX	Dallas (MSA)	NS Dallas	7.4	7.2	20,523	46	2.4
VA	Norfolk-VA B-NNews(MSA)	NAD Depot	7.4	7.2	16,613	180	n.a.
	Fauquier Co.	Vint Hill Farms	7.0	4.3	24,342	n.a.	n.a.

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State / Installation	SECDEF Action	OUT MIL	OUT CIV	IN MIL	IN CIV	NET GAIN/(LOSS) MIL	NET GAIN/(LOSS) CIV	Commission Action	OUT MIL	OUT CIV	IN MIL	IN CIV	NET GAIN/(LOSS) MIL	NET GAIN/(LOSS) CIV
FLORIDA														
DEF DISTRIB. DEPOT, JACKSONVILLE NSC	Receive	0	0	3	256	3	256	Accepted	0	0	3	256	3	256
NCTS PENSACOLA	Disestablis	0	184	0	0	0	(184)	Accepted	0	184	0	0	0	(184)
HOMESTEAD AFB	Close	3,865	912	0	0	(3,865)	(912)	Modified	3,860	136	0	0	(3,860)	(136)
MACDILL AFB	Receive	0	0	253	362	253	362	Accepted	0	0	253	362	253	362
PATRICK AFB	Receive	0	0	0	156	0	156	Rejected	0	0	0	0	0	0
NAS, CECIL FIELD	Close	6,833	995	0	0	(6,833)	(995)	Accepted	6,833	995	0	0	(6,833)	(995)
NAS, JACKSONVILLE	Receive	0	0	152	77	152	77	Modified	0	0	147	77	147	77
NAS, PENSACOLA	Receive	19	150	8,926	670	8,907	520	Modified	19	150	7,665	670	7,646	520
NAVAL AVIATION DEPOT, JACKSONVILLE	Receive	0	0	204	1,683	204	1,683	Accepted	0	0	204	1,683	204	1,683
NAVAL AVIATION DEPOT, PENSACOLA	Close	297	3,107	0	0	(297)	(3,107)	Modified	297	3,390	0	0	(297)	(3,390)
NAVAL HOSPITAL, JACKSONVILLE	Receive	0	0	92	12	92	12	Accepted	0	0	92	12	92	12
NAVAL HOSPITAL, ORLANDO	Close	759	352	0	0	(759)	(352)	Accepted	759	352	0	0	(759)	(352)
NAVAL STATION, MAYPORT	Receive	0	0	2,138	8	2,138	8	Accepted	0	0	2,138	8	2,138	8
NAVAL TRAINING CENTER, ORLANDO	Close	8,727	753	0	0	(8,727)	(753)	Accepted	8,727	753	0	0	(8,727)	(753)
NSWC PANAMA CITY	Receive	0	0	7	300	7	300	Accepted	0	0	7	300	7	300
	Total	20,500	6,453	11,775	3,524	(8,725)	(2,929)		20,495	5,960	10,509	3,368	(9,986)	(2,592)
GEORGIA														
NAS, ATLANTA	Receive	0	0	183	0	183	0	Accepted	0	0	183	0	183	0
NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE, KINGS BAY	Receive	0	0	4,754	47	4,754	47	Modified	0	0	1,884	2	1,884	2
	Total	0	0	4,937	47	4,937	47		0	0	2,067	2	2,067	2
HAWAII														
MCAS, KANEOHE BAY	Receive	1,681	788	2,648	280	967	(508)	Accepted	1,681	788	2,648	280	967	(508)
NAS, BARBERS POINT	Close	3,534	618	0	0	(3,534)	(618)	Accepted	3,534	618	0	0	(3,534)	(618)
NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE, PEARL HARBO	Receive	0	0	147	5	147	5	Accepted	0	0	147	5	147	5
	Total	5,215	1,406	2,795	285	(2,420)	(1,121)		5,215	1,406	2,795	285	(2,420)	(1,121)
ILLINOIS														
ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL (CECOM)	Receive	0	0	272	1,382	272	1,382	Rejected	0	0	0	0	0	0
ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL (OTHER)	Redirect	15	362	0	1,245	(15)	883	Accepted	15	362	0	1,245	(15)	883
DEF CONTR MGMT DIST, NO CENT	Disestablis	6	266	0	0	(6)	(266)	Accepted	6	266	0	0	(6)	(266)
O'HARE IAP ARS	Close	5	757	0	0	(5)	(757)	Accepted	5	757	0	0	(5)	(757)
ROCKFORD (OR OTHER LOCATION)	Receive	0	0	5	757	5	757	Accepted	0	0	5	757	5	757
NAS, GLENVIEW	Close	1,833	389	0	0	(1,833)	(389)	Accepted	1,833	389	0	0	(1,833)	(389)
NAVAL HOSPITAL, GREAT LAKES	Receive	0	0	632	58	632	58	Accepted	0	0	632	58	632	58
NAVAL TRNG CTR, GREAT LAKES	Receive	0	0	8,077	251	8,077	251	Accepted	0	0	8,077	251	8,077	251
	Total	1,859	1,774	8,986	3,693	7,127	1,919		1,859	1,774	8,714	2,311	6,855	537
INDIANA														
DITSO INDIANAPOLIS IPC	Disestablis	1	197	0	0	(1)	(197)	Accepted	1	197	0	0	(1)	(197)
	Total	1	197	0	0	(1)	(197)		1	197	0	0	(1)	(197)
KANSAS														
MCCONNELL AFB	Receive	0	0	263	11	263	11	Accepted	0	0	263	11	263	11
	Total	0	0	263	11	263	11		0	0	263	11	263	11
LOUISIANA														
BARKSDALE AFB	Receive	513	59	1,292	65	779	6	Accepted	513	59	1,292	65	779	6
NAS, NEW ORLEANS	Receive	0	0	122	1	122	1	Modified	0	0	119	1	119	1

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State Installation	SECDEF Action	OUT MIL	OUT CIV	IN MIL	IN CIV	NET GAIN/(LOSS) MIL	NET GAIN/(LOSS) CIV	Commission Action	OUT MIL	OUT CIV	IN MIL	IN CIV	NET GAIN/(LOSS) MIL	NET GAIN/(LOSS) CIV
	Total	513	59	1,414	66	901	7		513	59	1,411	66	898	7
MAINE														
NAS BRUNSWICK	Receive	0	0	128	0	128	0	Modified	0	0	10	0	10	0
	Total	0	0	128	0	128	0		0	0	10	0	10	0
MARYLAND														
FORT MEADE	Receive	0	0	486	160	486	160	Accepted	0	0	486	160	486	160
NAF WASHINGTON	Receive	0	0	142	27	142	27	Accepted	0	0	142	27	142	27
NESEC, ST. INIGOES	Close	33	2,786	0	0	(33)	(2,786)	Accepted	33	2,786	0	0	(33)	(2,786)
NSWC WHITE OAK	Receive	5	1,332	360	3,439	355	2,107	Accepted	5	1,332	360	3,439	355	2,107
NAWCAD PATUXENT RIVER	Receive	9	103	523	1,944	514	1,841	Modified	9	103	520	1,600	511	1,497
NSWC ANNAPOLIS	Disestablis	3	350	0	0	(3)	(350)	Rejected	0	0	0	0	0	0
NSWC INDIAN HEAD	Receive	0	11	0	265	0	254	Accepted	0	11	0	265	0	254
	Total	50	4,582	1,511	5,835	1,461	1,253		47	4,232	1,508	5,491	1,461	1,259
MASSACHUSETTS														
DEF CONTRACT MGMT DIST, NE	Receive	0	0	0	183	0	183	Accepted	0	0	0	183	0	183
NAS, SOUTH WEYMOUTH	Close	653	365	0	0	(653)	(365)	Rejected	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	653	365	0	183	(653)	(182)		0	0	0	183	0	183
MICHIGAN														
DETROIT ARSENAL	Recieve	0	0	4	162	4	162	Accepted	0	0	4	162	4	162
DLSC BATTLE CREEK	Disestablis	4	420	0	0	(4)	(420)	Rejected	0	0	0	0	0	0
DRMS BATTLE CREEK	Relocate	5	396	0	0	(5)	(396)	Rejected	0	0	0	0	0	0
K. I. SAWYER AFB	Close	2,354	788	0	0	(2,354)	(788)	Accepted	2,354	788	0	0	(2,354)	(788)
NAF DETROIT	Close	523	24	0	0	(523)	(24)	Accepted	523	24	0	0	(523)	(24)
	Total	2,886	1,628	4	162	(2,882)	(1,466)		2,877	812	4	162	(2,873)	(650)
MINNESOTA														
NAS, TWIN CITIES	Receive	0	0	230	0	230	0	Accepted	0	0	230	0	230	0
	Total	0	0	230	0	230	0		0	0	230	0	230	0
MISSISSIPPI														
NAS, MERIDIAN	Close	1,999	1,037	0	0	(1,999)	(1,037)	Rejected	0	0	0	0	0	0
NAVAL STATION, PASCAGOULA	Receive	0	0	465	3	465	3	Accepted	0	0	465	3	465	3
	Total	1,999	1,037	465	3	(1,534)	(1,034)		0	0	465	3	465	3
MISSOURI														
FORT LEONARD WOOD	Receive	0	0	5,742	220	5,742	220	Rejected	0	0	0	0	0	0
DITSO KANSAS CITY IPC	Disestablis	56	70	0	0	(56)	(70)	Accepted	56	70	0	0	(56)	(70)
	Total	56	70	5,742	220	5,686	150		56	70	0	0	(56)	(70)
NEVADA														
NAS, FALLON	Receive	0	0	194	9	194	9	Accepted	0	0	194	9	194	9
	Total	0	0	194	9	194	9		0	0	194	9	194	9
NEW JERSEY														
FORT MONMOUTH	Realign	565	2,720	140	598	(425)	(2,122)	Modified	293	52	140	598	(153)	546
MCGUIRE AFB	Realign	3,289	374	0	0	(3,289)	(374)	Modified	0	0	1,503	121	1,503	121
NAWCAD TRENTON	Close	8	448	0	0	(8)	(448)	Accepted	8	448	0	0	(8)	(448)
	Total	3,862	3,542	140	598	(3,722)	(2,944)		301	500	1,643	719	1,342	219

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Commission BRAC 93 Closure and [illegible]nent Recommendations Impacts by State DRAFT

State / Installation	SECDEF Action	OUT MIL	OUT CIV	IN MIL	IN CIV	NET GAIN/(LOSS) MIL	NET GAIN/(LOSS) CIV	Commission Action	OUT MIL	OUT CIV	IN MIL	IN CIV	NET GAIN/(LOSS) MIL	NET GAIN/(LOSS) CIV
ALABAMA														
ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT	Receive	0	0	30	567	30	567	Modified	0	415	0	0	0	(415)
FORT MCCLELLAN	Close	6,017	2,074	0	0	(6,017)	(2,074)	Rejected	0	0	0	0	0	0
REDSTONE ARSENAL	Redirect	0	1,245	0	0	0	(1,245)	Accepted	0	1,245	0	0	0	(1,245)
DEF DIST DEPOT, ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT	Receive	0	0	0	166	0	166	Rejected	0	0	0	0	0	0
NAVAL STATION, MOBILE	Close	524	126	0	0	(524)	(126)	Accepted	524	126	0	0	(524)	(126)
	Total	6,541	3,445	30	733	(6,511)	(2,712)		524	1,786	0	0	(524)	(1,786)
CALIFORNIA														
PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY	None	0	0	0	0	0	0	Modified	0	300	0	0	0	(300)
DEF CONTR MGMT DIST, WEST	Receive	0	0	0	136	0	136	Accepted	0	0	0	136	0	136
DEF DISTRIB. DEPOT, OAKLAND NSC	Disestablis	4	270	0	0	(4)	(270)	Accepted	4	270	0	0	(4)	(270)
NCTS SAN DIEGO (DISA)	Disestablis	0	170	0	0	0	(170)	Modified	0	0	0	128	0	128
RPC McCLELLAN AFB (DISA)	Disestablis	0	169	0	0	0	(169)	Modified	0	0	0	101	0	101
BEALE AFB	Receive	0	0	0	243	0	243	Accepted	0	0	0	243	0	243
MARCH AFB	Realign	2,961	997	0	0	(2,961)	(997)	Accepted	2,961	997	0	0	(2,961)	(997)
McCLELLAN AFB	Redirect	0	243	0	0	0	(243)	Accepted	0	243	0	0	0	(243)
TRAVIS AFB	Receive	0	0	1,077	59	1,077	59	Rejected	0	0	1,046	59	1,046	59
MARE ISLAND NAVAL SHIPYARD	Close	1,963	7,567	0	0	(1,963)	(7,567)	Accepted	1,963	7,567	0	0	(1,963)	(7,567)
MCAS 29 PALMS	Redirect	3,225	0	0	0	(3,225)	0	Accepted	3,225	0	0	0	(3,225)	0
MCAS, CAMP PENDLETON	Receive	0	0	949	0	949	0	Modified	0	0	941	0	941	0
MCAS, EL TORO	Close	5,689	979	0	0	(5,689)	(979)	Accepted	5,689	979	0	0	(5,689)	(979)
NASA AMES (NAS MOFFETT)	Receive	0	0	348	105	348	105	Modified	0	0	110	0	110	0
NAS, ALAMEDA	Close	10,586	556	0	0	(10,586)	(556)	Accepted	10,586	556	0	0	(10,586)	(556)
NAS, LEMOORE	Receive	0	0	4,629	317	4,629	317	Accepted	0	0	4,629	317	4,629	317
NAS, MIRAMAR	Receive	7,600	1,005	9,329	751	1,729	(254)	Accepted	7,600	1,005	9,329	751	1,729	(254)
NAS, NORTH ISLAND	Receive	0	0	3,982	47	3,982	47	Accepted	0	0	3,982	47	3,982	47
NAVAL AVIATION DEPOT, ALAMEDA	Close	376	2,672	0	0	(376)	(2,672)	Accepted	376	2,672	0	0	(376)	(2,672)
NAVAL AVIATION DEPOT, N. ISLAND	Receive	0	0	3	1,889	3	1,889	Accepted	0	0	3	1,889	3	1,889
NAVAL HOSPITAL, SAN DIEGO	Receive	0	0	622	59	622	59	Accepted	0	0	622	59	622	59
NAVAL HOSPITAL, OAKLAND	Close	1,472	809	0	0	(1,472)	(809)	Accepted	1,472	809	0	0	(1,472)	(809)
NAVAL PUBLIC WORKS CENTER, SF	Disestablis	10	1,834	0	0	(10)	(1,834)	Accepted	10	1,834	0	0	(10)	(1,834)
NAVAL STATION, SAN DIEGO	Receive	0	0	4,423	111	4,423	111	Modified	0	0	3,459	100	3,459	100
NAVAL STATION, TREASURE IS	Close	637	454	0	0	(637)	(454)	Accepted	637	454	0	0	(637)	(454)
NAVAL SUPPLY CENTER, OAKLAND	Close	2,374	948	0	0	(2,374)	(948)	Rejected	0	0	0	0	0	0
NAVAL TRAINING CENTER, SAN DIEGO	Close	5,186	402	0	0	(5,186)	(402)	Accepted	5,186	402	0	0	(5,186)	(402)
NAWC CHINA LAKE	Receive	0	0	65	202	65	202	Accepted	0	0	65	202	65	202
MCLB BARSTOW	None	0	0	0	0	0	0	Modified	0	104	0	0	0	(104)
	Total	42,083	19,075	25,427	3,919	(16,656)	(15,156)		39,709	18,192	24,186	4,032	(15,523)	(14,160)
COLORADO														
FORT CARSON	Redirect	238	105	0	0	(238)	(105)	Rejected	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	238	105	0	0	(238)	(105)		0	0	0	0	0	0
CONNECTICUT														
NAVAL SUB BASE, NEW LONDON	Realign	4,655	1,114	3,542	0	(1,113)	(1,114)	Modified	0	0	3,542	0	3,542	0
	Total	4,655	1,114	3,542	0	(1,113)	(1,114)		0	0	3,542	0	3,542	0
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA														
NCTS WASHINGTON	Disestablis	20	301	0	0	(20)	(301)	Accepted	20	301	0	0	(20)	(301)
MISC. NAVAL ACTIVITIES NCR	Realign	231	275	36	485	(195)	210	Accepted	231	275	36	485	(195)	210
NAVAL SECURITY STATION, WASHINGTON	Realign	510	636	0	0	(510)	(636)	Accepted	510	636	0	0	(510)	(636)
	Total	761	1,212	36	485	(725)	(727)		761	1,212	36	485	(725)	(727)

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State Installation	SECDEF Action	OUT MIL	OUT CIV	IN MIL	IN CIV	NET GAIN/(LOSS) MIL	NET GAIN/(LOSS) CIV	Commission Action	OUT MIL	OUT CIV	IN MIL	IN CIV	NET GAIN/(LOSS) MIL	NET GAIN/(LOSS) CIV
NEW YORK														
STEWART ANNEX	Recieve	0	0	396	0	396	0	Accepted	0	0	396	0	396	0
GRIFFISS AFB	Realign	3,338	1,191	0	0	(3,338)	(1,191)	Accepted	3,338	1,191	0	0	(3,338)	(1,191)
PLATTSBURGH AFB	Receive	0	0	2,845	257	2,845	257	Modified	2,095	352	0	0	(2,095)	(352)
FIRST MARINE CORPS DIST, GARDEN CIT	Realign	60	40	0	0	(60)	(40)	Rejected	0	0	0	0	0	0
NAVAL STATION, STATEN ISLAND	Close	1,773	1,001	0	0	(1,773)	(1,001)	Accepted	1,773	1,001	0	0	(1,773)	(1,001)
	Total	5,171	2,232	3,241	257	(1,930)	(1,975)		7,206	2,544	396	0	(6,810)	(2,544)
NORTH CAROLINA														
MCAS, CHERRY POINT	Receive	0	0	3,350	66	3,350	66	Accepted	0	0	3,350	66	3,350	66
MCAS, NEW RIVER	Receive	0	0	207	0	207	0	Accepted	0	0	207	0	207	0
NADP, CHERRY POINT	Receive	0	0	314	1,573	314	1,573	Modified	0	0	314	1,692	314	1,692
	Total	0	0	3,871	1,639	3,871	1,639		0	0	3,871	1,758	3,871	1,758
NORTH DAKOTA														
GRAND FORKS AFB	Receive	609	23	929	33	320	10	Accepted	609	23	929	33	320	10
MINOT AFB	Receive	466	11	680	14	214	3	Accepted	466	11	680	14	214	3
	Total	1,075	34	1,609	47	534	13		1,075	34	1,609	47	534	13
OHIO														
DEF CONSTRUCTION SUPPLY CTR	Receive	0	0	94	2,935	94	2,935	Modified	0	0	93	2,500	93	2,500
DEF ELECTRONIC SUPPLY CTR	Close	93	2,804	0	0	(93)	(2,804)	Accepted	93	2,804	0	0	(93)	(2,804)
RPC WRIGHT-PATTERSON (DISA)	Receive	0	0	0	204	0	204	Accepted	0	0	0	204	0	204
NEWARK AFB	Close	92	1,760	0	0	(92)	(1,760)	Accepted	92	1,760	0	0	(92)	(1,760)
RICKENBACKER AGB	Receive	0	0	0	522	0	522	Accepted	0	0	0	522	0	522
RMBA CLEVELAND	None	0	0	0	0	0	0	Rejected	0	197	0	0	0	(197)
SPRINGFIELD BECKLEY MAP AGS	Realign	54	312	0	0	(54)	(312)	Rejected	0	0	0	0	0	0
WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB	Recieve	0	522	54	560	54	38	Accepted	0	522	54	560	54	38
	Total	239	5,398	148	4,221	(91)	(1,177)		185	5,283	147	3,786	(38)	(1,497)
OKLAHOMA														
ALTUS AFB	Receive	0	0	668	38	668	38	Accepted	0	0	668	38	668	38
	Total	0	0	668	38	668	38		0	0	668	38	668	38
PENNSYLVANIA														
LETTERKENNY ARMY DEPOT	Realign	2	1,944	0	0	(2)	(1,944)	Modified	0	1,245	0	911	0	(334)
LETTERKENNY ARMY DEPOT	Redirect	0	0	15	362	15	362	Accepted	0	0	15	362	15	362
TOBYHANNA ARMY DEPOT	Receive	0	0	69	619	69	619	Modified	0	20	69	50	69	30
CLOTHING FACTORY DEFENSE	Close	2	1,235	0	0	(2)	(1,235)	Accepted	2	1,235	0	0	(2)	(1,235)
DEFENSE CONTRACT MGMT DIST	Disestablis	3	231	0	0	(3)	(231)	Accepted	3	231	0	0	(3)	(231)
DEF DISTRIB. DEPOT, LETTERKENNY	Disestablis	0	400	0	0	0	(400)	Rejected	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEFENSE DISTRIB. DEPOT, TOBYHANNA	Receive	0	0	0	169	0	169	Rejected	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEFENSE DISTRIB. REGION EAST	Receive	0	0	67	4,176	67	4,176	Rejected	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CTR	Relocate	26	1,846	0	0	(26)	(1,846)	Rejected	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEFENSE PERSONNEL SUPPORT CENTER	Close	78	3,878	0	0	(78)	(3,878)	Modified	0	250	0	0	0	(250)
AIPC CHAMBERSBURGH (DISA)	Receive	0	0	0	139	0	139	Accepted	0	0	0	139	0	139
ASO PHILADELPHIA (DISA)	Disestablis	0	136	0	0	0	(136)	Accepted	0	136	0	0	0	(136)
IPC PHILADELPHIA (DISA)	Disestablis	0	143	0	0	0	(143)	Accepted	0	143	0	0	0	(143)
SPCC MECHANICSBURG (DISA)	Receive	0	0	0	177	0	177	Accepted	0	0	0	177	0	177
NAS, WILLOW GROVE	Receive	0	311	157	1	157	(310)	Modified	0	0	157	1	157	1
NAVY AVIATION SUPPLY OFFICE	Close	65	2,351	0	0	(65)	(2,351)	Rejected	0	0	0	0	0	0
NSWC PHILADELPHIA	Receive	0	0	0	200	0	200	Rejected	0	0	0	0	0	0
PHILADELPHIA NSY (PERA)	Disestablis	4	187	0	0	(4)	(187)	Accepted	4	187	0	0	(4)	(187)

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State Installation	SECDEF Action	OUT MIL	OUT CIV	IN MIL	IN CIV	NET GAIN/(LOSS) MIL	NET GAIN/(LOSS) CIV	Commission Action	OUT MIL	OUT CIV	IN MIL	IN CIV	NET GAIN/(LOSS) MIL	NET GAIN/(LOSS) CIV
SHIPS PARTS CONTROL CENTER	Receive	2	10	124	1,913	122	1,903	Rejected	2	10	62	296	60	286
	Total	182	12,672	432	7,756	250	(4,916)		11	3,457	303	1,936	292	(1,521)
RHODE ISLAND														
NAVAL EDUCATION & TRAINING CTR	Realign	830	3	20	305	(810)	302	Accepted	830	3	20	305	(810)	302
NAVAL UNDERSEA WARFARE CTR	Receive	0	0	2	504	2	504	Accepted	0	0	2	504	2	504
	Total	830	3	22	809	(808)	806		830	3	22	809	(808)	806
SOUTH CAROLINA														
FORT JACKSON	Receive	0	0	293	52	293	52	Accepted	0	0	293	52	293	52
DEF DISTRIB. DEPOT, CHARLESTON	Disestablis	5	202	0	0	(5)	(202)	Accepted	5	202	0	0	(5)	(202)
CHARLESTON AFB	Redirect	253	37	0	0	(253)	(37)	Accepted	253	37	0	0	(253)	(37)
SHAW AFB	Receive	0	0	258	5	258	5	Accepted	0	0	258	5	258	5
CHARLESTON NAVAL SHIPYARD	Close	74	4,837	0	0	(74)	(4,837)	Accepted	74	4,837	0	0	(74)	(4,837)
MCAS, BEAUFORT	Receive	0	0	111	0	111	0	Accepted	0	0	111	0	111	0
NESEC CHARLESTON	Close	3	1,885	0	0	(3)	(1,885)	Rejected	0	0	74	4,377	74	4,377
NAVAL HOSPITAL, BEAUFORT	Receive	0	0	683	119	683	119	Modified	0	0	465	83	464	83
NAVAL HOSPITAL, CHARLESTON	Close	682	647	0	0	(682)	(647)	Rejected	0	0	0	0	0	0
NAVAL STATION, CHARLESTON	Close	8,634	1,194	0	0	(8,634)	(1,194)	Accepted	8,634	1,194	0	0	(8,634)	(1,194)
NAVAL SUPPLY CENTER, CHARLESTON	Disestablis	26	408	0	0	(26)	(408)	Modified	9	39	0	0	(9)	(39)
	Total	9,677	9,210	1,345	176	(8,332)	(9,034)		8,975	6,309	1,201	4,517	(7,775)	(1,792)
SOUTH DAKOTA														
ELLSWORTH AFB	Receive	263	11	503	10	240	(1)	Accepted	263	11	503	10	240	(1)
	Total	263	11	503	10	240	(1)		263	11	503	10	240	(1)
TENNESEE														
NAS, MEMPHIS	Realign	8,041	1,376	1,331	1,126	(6,710)	(250)	Accepted	8,041	1,376	1,331	1,126	(6,710)	(250)
	Total	8,041	1,376	1,331	1,126	(6,710)	(250)		8,041	1,376	1,331	1,126	(6,710)	(250)
TEXAS														
RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT	Receive	0	0	0	737	0	737	Modified	0	174	0	653	0	479
DEF DIST DEPOT, RED RIVER ARMY DEPO	Receive	0	0	2	240	2	240	Accepted	0	0	2	240	2	240
BERGSTROM AFB	Redirect	0	625	0	0	0	(625)	Rejected	0	0	0	0	0	0
CARSWELL AFB	Receive	0	0	1,657	589	1,657	589	Modified	0	0	1,657	275	1,657	275
LACKLAND AFB	Receive	0	0	129	22	129	22	Accepted	0	0	129	22	129	22
SHEPPARD AFB	Redirect	135	15	0	0	(135)	(15)	Accepted	135	15	0	0	(135)	(15)
NAS, CORPUS CHRISTI	Receive	0	0	176	19	176	19	Accepted	0	0	176	19	176	19
NAS, DALLAS	Close	1,374	268	0	0	(1,374)	(268)	Accepted	1,374	268	0	0	(1,374)	(268)
NAS, KINGSVILLE	Receive	0	0	174	73	174	73	Rejected	0	0	0	0	0	0
NAVAL STATION, INGLESIDE	Receive	0	0	396	7	396	7	Accepted	0	0	396	7	396	7
	Total	1,509	908	2,534	1,687	1,025	779		1,509	457	2,360	1,216	851	759
UTAH														
TOOELE ARMY DEPOT	Realign	16	1,942	0	0	(16)	(1,942)	Accepted	16	1,942	0	0	(16)	(1,942)
DEF. DIST. DEPOT TOOELE	Disestablis	1	230	0	0	(1)	(230)	Accepted	1	230	0	0	(1)	(230)
IPC OGDEN (DISA)	Disestablis	1	114	0	0	(1)	(114)	Accepted	1	114	0	0	(1)	(114)
OGDEN AIR LOGISTICS CENTER	None	0	0	0	0	0	0	Modified	0	116	0	0	0	(116)
	Total	18	2,286	0	0	(18)	(2,286)		18	2,402	0	0	(18)	(2,402)
VIRGINIA														
FORT BELVOIR	Realign	4	455	28	28	24	(427)	Accepted	4	455	28	28	24	(427)
VINT HILL FARMS STATION	Close	407	1,472	0	0	(407)	(1,472)	Accepted	407	1,472	0	0	(407)	(1,472)

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Commission BRAC 93 Closure anc nent Recommendations Impacts by State

State Installation	SECDEF Action	OUT MIL	OUT CIV	IN MIL	IN CIV	NET GAIN/(LOSS) MIL	NET GAIN/(LOSS) CIV	Commission Action	OUT MIL	OUT CIV	IN MIL	IN CIV	NET GAIN/(LOSS) MIL	NET GAIN/(LOSS) CIV
7TH COMMUNICATIONS PENTAGON	Disestablis	108	41	0	0	(108)	(41)	Accepted	108	41	0	0	(108)	(41)
IPC RICHMOND (DISA)	Disestablis	0	261	0	0	0	(261)	Accepted	0	261	0	0	0	(261)
NCTS NORFOLK (DISA)	Disestablis	0	122	0	0	0	(122)	Accepted	0	122	0	0	0	(122)
NSC NORFOLK (DISA)	Disestablis	0	125	0	0	0	(125)	Accepted	0	125	0	0	0	(125)
BUREAU OF PERSONNEL	Relocate	1,070	924	0	0	(1,070)	(924)	Accepted	1,070	924	0	0	(1,070)	(924)
FLEET COMBAT TRAINING CTR, LANT	Receive	22	73	970	199	948	126	Accepted	22	73	970	199	948	126
NAS, NORFOLK	Receive	0	0	49	423	49	423	Accepted	0	0	49	423	49	423
NAS, OCEANA	Receive	0	0	2,597	42	2,597	42	Accepted	0	0	2,597	42	2,597	42
NAV SEC GRU ACT (NAVMASSO)	Relocate	221	431	0	0	(221)	(431)	Modified	221	431	0	0	(221)	(431)
NAVAL AIR SYSTEMS COMMAND	Relocate	543	3,128	0	0	(543)	(3,128)	Accepted	543	3,128	0	0	(543)	(3,128)
NAVAL AMPHIB BASE, LITTLE CREEK	Receive	0	0	262	4	262	4	Accepted	0	0	262	4	262	4
NAVAL AVIATION DEPOT, NORFOLK	Close	104	4,295	0	0	(104)	(4,295)	Accepted	104	4,295	0	0	(104)	(4,295)
NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING CMD	Relocate	36	485	0	0	(36)	(485)	Accepted	36	485	0	0	(36)	(485)
NAVAL HOSPITAL, PORTSMOUTH	Receive	0	0	603	59	603	59	Accepted	0	0	603	59	603	59
NAVAL SEA SYSTEMS COMMAND	Relocate	360	3,439	0	0	(360)	(3,439)	Accepted	360	3,439	0	0	(360)	(3,439)
NAVAL STATION, NORFOLK	Receive	0	14	4,621	92	4,621	78	Modified	0	14	4,364	90	4,364	76
NAVAL SUPPLY SYSTEMS CMD	Relocate	89	291	0	0	(89)	(291)	Accepted	89	291	0	0	(89)	(291)
NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CTR	Receive	0	0	5	175	5	175	Accepted	0	0	5	175	5	175
NAVAL WEAPONS STATION, YORKTOWN	Realign	7	205	117	14	110	(191)	Rejected	7	205	0	0	(7)	(205)
NAVMAC	Disestablis	96	108	0	0	(96)	(108)	Accepted	96	108	0	0	(96)	(108)
NAVSEACYSENGST (NUWC)	Disestablis	4	1,407	0	0	(4)	(1,407)	Accepted	4	1,407	0	0	(4)	(1,407)
NORFOLK NAVAL SHIPYARD	Receive	0	16	228	1,139	228	1,123	Accepted	0	16	228	1,139	228	1,123
NESEC PORTSMOUTH, VA	None	0	0	0	0			Modified	5	1,410	0	0	(5)	(1,410)
SUPSHIP PORTSMOUTH	Receive	0	0	5	340	5	340	Accepted	0	0	5	340	5	340
	Total	3,071	17,292	9,485	2,515	6,414	(14,777)		3,076	18,702	9,111	2,499	6,035	(16,203)
WASHINGTON														
FAIRCHILD AFB	Redirect	1,181	98	0	0	(1,181)	(98)	Accepted	1,181	98	0	0	(1,181)	(98)
NAS, WHIDBEY ISLAND	Receive	0	0	1,026	13	1,026	13	Accepted	0	0	1,026	13	1,026	13
NAVAL HOSPITAL, BREMERTON	Receive	0	0	154	31	154	31	Accepted	0	0	154	31	154	31
NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE, BANGOR	Receive	0	0	400	660	400	660	Accepted	0	0	400	660	400	660
PUGET SOUND NAVAL SHIPYARD	Receive	1	173	4,644	7	4,643	(166)	Modified	1	173	3,301	0	3,300	(173)
	Total	1,182	271	6,224	711	5,042	440		1,182	271	4,881	704	3,699	433
WEST VIRGINIA														
NAVAL AIR FACILITY, MARTINSBURG	Receive	0	0	108	19	108	19	Rejected/Close	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	108	19	108	19		0	0	0	0	0	0
MIDWAY ISLAND														
NAF MIDWAY	Close	7	160	0	0	(7)	(160)	Accepted	7	160	0	0	(7)	(160)
	Total	7	160	0	0	(7)	(160)		7	160	0	0	(7)	(160)
GUAM														
NAS AGANA	None	0	0	0	0	0	0	Rejected	1,936	339	0	0	(1,936)	(339)
ANDERSON AFB	None	0	0	0	0	0	0	Rejected	0	0	1,920	321	1,920	321
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0		1,936	339	1,920	321	(16)	(18)
	TOTAL	123,137	97,917	99,140	40,784	(23,997)	(57,133)	TOTAL	106,672	77,548	85,900	35,894	(20,773)	(41,654)

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1993 DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
Estimated Economic and Personnel Effects of Determinations
Summary by State

	Military Personnel	Civilian Personnel	Total Personnel	Cost of Action	Savings 1994-1999	Annual Savings	Net Present Value (NPV)
	96	82	178	1588.20	751.81	436.98	2991.83
AL	-464	-215	-679	4.96	69.90	9.21	110.37
AR	-14	-1	-15	0.04	2.45	0.31	5.78
AZ	3	0	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CA	-23004	-10318	-33322	2052.82	1375.08	672.67	4842.49
CO	-25	-41	-66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CT	3374	0	3374	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DC	-92	-450	-542	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
FL	-9398	-603	-10001	629.74	309.40	170.21	1262.52
GA	2471	113	2584	0.10	0.26	0.12	0.86
GU	-16	-18	-34	123.50	-51.40	21.30	73.70
HI	-1758	-390	-2148	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IL	10192	-931	9261	113.32	201.51	48.38	369.22
IN	2	-183	-181	1.49	-0.47	0.29	1.05
KS	154	-71	83	0.22	13.14	2.93	27.94
LA	710	-114	596	0.08	1.56	0.43	3.85
MA	-24	183	159	0.67	2.05	0.34	-7.41
MD	1487	5207	6694	74.18	-27.04	22.54	110.20
ME	6	434	440	0.00	0.00	2.70	22.50
MI	-2873	-341	-3214	155.24	212.10	72.75	580.08
MO	-7	28	21	0.04	0.98	0.24	2.18
MS	465	1	466	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MT	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MY	-8	0	-8	2.10	32.90	6.60	66.10
NC	3635	1570	5205	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ND	535	13	548	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NH	601	25	626	1.20	3.90	2.70	22.50
NJ	1348	410	1758	160.68	-75.45	32.36	117.33
NV	194	9	203	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NY	-7379	-1725	-9104	236.48	532.36	146.00	1267.57
OH	-96	-2047	-2143	132.30	-46.50	27.60	106.50
OK	668	16	684	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PA	169	-1223	-1054	103.83	127.08	57.29	550.72
RI	-390	480	90	13.80	8.12	4.27	29.82
SC	-8452	-6677	-15129	377.66	541.17	183.53	1431.25

1993 DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
Estimated Economic and Personnel Effects of Determinations
Summary by State

	Military Personnel	Civilian Personnel	Total Personnel	Cost of Action	Savings 1994-1999	Annual Savings	Net Present Value (NPV)
SD	240	-1	239	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TN	7299	617	7916	249.16	-72.05	50.14	211.76
TX	989	2817	3806	152.87	-111.03	5.47	-75.79
UT	296	-2096	-1800	97.44	90.16	57.08	411.81
VA	4780	-12616	-7836	709.63	140.52	244.60	1502.26
WA	3750	591	4341	12.60	-9.00	1.40	12.60
WV	-6	0	-6	0.01	0.64	0.17	1.51
Total Net Effects:	-10542	-27465	-38007	6994.36	4024.15	2280.61	16053.10

1993 DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
Estimated Economic and Personnel Effects of Determinations
By State

Unit ID Code	Installation Name	DOD Recommend.	DBCRC Action	Military Personnel	Civilian Personnel	Total Personnel	Cost of Action	Savings 1994-1999	Annual Savings	Net Present Value (NPV)
A-	BASE X,	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	96	82	178	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D-	DISA SUMMARY COSTS/SAVINGS,	SUMMARY	SUMMARY	0	0	0	316.60	401.80	212.48	1538.33
N-	NTC ORLANDO/SAN DIEGO SUMMARY,	CLOSE	CLOSE	0	0		374.00	0.01	76.00	322.00
N-	WEST COAST AIR STATION SUMMARY,	SUMMARY	SUMMARY	0	0		897.60	350.00	148.50	1131.50
Net Totals for				96	82	178	1588.20	751.81	436.98	2991.83
A-01012	ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT, AL	NONE	REALIGN	0	-198	-198	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
A-01102	MCCLELLAN, FORT, AL	CLOSE	OPEN	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D-	DISA MIPA GUNTER ANNEX, AL	REALIGN	REALIGN	0	71	71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D-	DISA MIPA HUNTSVILLE, AL	REALIGN	REALIGN	0	2	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-68889	NAVAL STATION MOBILE, AL	CLOSE	CLOSE	-449	-90	-539	4.88	66.83	8.43	103.38
N-61972	NRC GADSDEN, AL	CLOSE	CLOSE	-3	0	-3	0.04	-0.50	-0.06	-0.81
N-61945	NRC MONTGOMERY, AL	CLOSE	CLOSE	-12	0	-12	0.04	3.57	0.84	7.80
Net Totals for AL				-464	-215	-679	4.96	69.90	9.21	110.37
N-63248	NRC FAYETTEVILLE, AR	CLOSE	CLOSE	-7	-1	-8	0.01	1.10	0.01	2.90
N-61937	NRC FT SMITH, AR	CLOSE	CLOSE	-7	0	-7	0.03	1.35	0.30	2.88
Net Totals for AR				-14	-1	-15	0.04	2.45	0.31	5.78
F-NUEX	LUKE AFB, AZ	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	3	0	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net Totals for AZ				3	0	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
A-06305	MONTEREY, PRESIDIO OF, CA	NONE	REALIGN	0	-368	-368	3.40	74.90	15.70	148.50
A-06781	SAN FRANCISCO, PRESIDIO OF, CA	REDIRECT	REDIRECT	0	0	0	0.00	-35.90	-6.00	-65.50
D-	DCMD-WEST, CA	NONE	RECEIVE	0	136	136	12.60	5.10	4.40	20.90
D-	DEF DIST DEPOT BARSTOW, CA	NONE	RECEIVE	1	38	39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1993 DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
Estimated Economic and Personnel Effects of Determinations
By State

Unit ID Code	Installation Name	DOD Recommend.	DBCRC Action	Military Personnel	Civilian Personnel	Total Personnel	Cost of Action	Savings 1994-1999	Annual Savings	Net Present Value (NPV)
D-	DEF DIST DEPOT OAKLAND, CA	CLOSE	CLOSE	-4	-270	-274	15.00	17.30	10.00	71.60
D-	DEF DIST DEPOT SAN DIEGO, CA	NONE	RECEIVE	1	58	59	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
D-06827	DEFENSE DEPOT, TRACY, CA	NONE	RECEIVE	1	97	98	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
D-	DISA NCTS SAN DIEGO, CA	REALIGN	REALIGN	0	-128	-128	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D-	DISA RPC MCCLELLAN AFB, CA	REALIGN	REALIGN	101	0	101	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D-	DISA-FACSO PORT HUENEME, CA	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	0	-51	-51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D-	DISA-FISC SAN DIEGO, CA	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	0	-71	-71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D-	DISA-MCAS EL TORO, CA	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	-13	-9	-22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D-	DISA-NARDAC SAN FRANCISCO, CA	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	-10	-70	-80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D-	DISA-NAWC WD CHINA LAKE, CA	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	0	-28	-28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D-	DISA-NAWC WD POINT MUGU, CA	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	0	-33	-33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D-	DISA-NCCOSC SAN DIEGO, CA	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	0	-12	-12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D-	DISA-RASC CAMP PENDLETON, CA	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	-46	-4	-50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
F-BAEY	BEALE AFB, CA	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	0	243	243	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
F-DESR	CASTLE AFB, CA	REDIRECT	REDIRECT	0	0	0	59.50	78.70	0.00	0.00
F-PCZP	MARCH AFB, CA	REALIGN	REALIGN	-3222	174	-3048	134.80	53.79	46.86	305.28
F-PLXL	MATHER AFB, CA	REDIRECT	REDIRECT	0	0	0	12.50	33.70	0.00	0.00
F-PRJY	MCCLELLAN AFB, CA	REDIRECT	REDIRECT	0	-243	-243	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
F-XDAT	TRAVIS AFB, CA	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	774	112	886	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-00221	MARE ISLAND NAVAL SHIPYARD, CA	CLOSE	CLOSE	-1255	-5726	-6981	397.80	544.30	206.70	1600.00
N-67604	MCAS CAMP PENDLETON, CA	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	326	0	326	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-60050	MCAS, EL TORO, CA	CLOSE	CLOSE	-5689	-751	-6440	897.60	350.00	148.50	1131.50
N-62535	MCAS, TUSTIN, CA	CLOSE	CLOSE	-3940	-140	-4080	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-00236	NAS, ALAMEDA, CA	CLOSE	CLOSE	-10586	-546	-11132	193.69	-72.17	41.69	168.19
N-63042	NAS, LEMOORE, CA	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	4624	317	4941	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-60259	NAS, MIRAMAR, CA	REALIGN	REALIGN	-896	-30	-926	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-00246	NAS, NORTH ISLAND, CA	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	3980	47	4027	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-68305	NAV CIV ENG LAB PORT HUENEME, CA	CLOSE	CLOSE	-16	-320	-336	27.00	6.40	7.40	37.30
N-62583	NAV CONST BN CTR, PT HUENEME, CA	NONE	RECEIVE	15	256	271	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-65584	NAV ELECTRONIC SYSTEM ENG CTR, CA	REDIRECT	REDIRECT	0	0	0	0.91	2.50	0.65	5.90
N-62474	NAV FAC ENG CMD, SAN BRUNO, CA	REALIGN	REALIGN	0	-28	-28	0.80	0.20	-1.30	8.00
N-68378	NAV PUBLIC WKS CTR, S FRAN, CA	CLOSE	CLOSE	-10	-1483	-1493	37.50	25.70	33.90	225.00
N-65885	NAVAL AVIATION DEPOT ALAMEDA, CA	CLOSE	CLOSE	-376	-2246	-2622	171.00	116.00	78.00	539.00
N-65888	NAVAL AVIATION DEPOT N. ISLAND, CA	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	185	1704	1889	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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N-	NAVAL HOSPITAL OAKLAND, CA	CLOSE	CLOSE	-1472	-677	-2149	57.55	51.55	41.49	286.37
N-00259	NAVAL HOSPITAL, SAN DIEGO, CA	NONE	RECEIVE	622	59	681	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-60028	NAVAL STATION TREASURE ISLAND, CA	CLOSE	CLOSE	-1147	-338	-1485	30.94	123.01	44.48	358.45
N-00245	NAVAL STATION, SAN DIEGO, CA	NONE	RECEIVE	2231	45	2276	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-00247	NAVAL TRAINING CTR, SAN DIEGO, CA	CLOSE	CLOSE	-7242	-244	-7486	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-60530	NAVAL WEAPONS CTR, CHINA LAKE, CA	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	65	202	267	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-62267	NRC PACIFIC GROVE, CA	CLOSE	CLOSE	-6	-1	-7	0.03	0.00	0.20	2.00
N-60028PE	PERA (SURFACE) PACIFIC, SAN FR, CA	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	0	-66	-66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-	SUPVSR OF SHIPBUILDING SAN DIE, CA	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	0	77	77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net Totals for CA				-23004	-10318	-33322	2052.82	1375.08	672.67	4842.49
D-	DISA RMBA DENVER, CO	REALIGN	REALIGN	-25	-41	-66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net Totals for CO				-25	-41	-66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-00129	NAVAL SUB BASE, NEW LONDON, CT	REALIGN	RECEIVE	3374	0	3374	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net Totals for CT				3374	0	3374	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D-	DISA-BUPERS WASHINGTON, DC	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	-31	-13	-44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D-	DISA-NCTS WASHINGTON, DC	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	-20	-301	-321	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-	NESSEC WASHINGTON, DC	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	-41	-136	-177	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net Totals for DC				-92	-450	-542	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D-	DEF DIST DEPOT JACKSONVILLE, FL	NONE	RECEIVE	3	256	259	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
D-	DEF DIST DEPOT PENSACOLA, FL	CLOSE	CLOSE	-3	-87	-90	2.20	3.10	1.50	11.40
D-	DISA MIPA JACKSONVILLE, FL	REALIGN	REALIGN	0	18	18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D-	DISA-NAS KEY WEST, FL	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	0	-4	-4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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D-	DISA-NAS MAYPORT, FL	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	0	0		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D-	DISA-NCTS PENSACOLA, FL	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	0	-188	-188	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
F-KYJL	HOMESTEAD AFB, FL	CLOSE	REALIGN	-3860	-136	-3996	42.06	357.54	71.00	712.65
F-NVZR	MACDILL AFB, FL	REDIRECT	RECEIVE	253	37	290	0.00	25.60	0.00	0.00
F-SXHT	PATRICK AFB, FL	RECEIVE	NONE	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
F-XLWU	TYNDALL AFB, FL	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	76	8	84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-60200	NAS, CECIL FIELD, FL	CLOSE	CLOSE	-6833	-399	-7232	312.10	-145.90	48.10	112.80
N-00207	NAS, JACKSONVILLE, FL	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	172	77	249	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-00204	NAS, PENSACOLA, FL	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	7433	623	8056	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-61331	NAV COASTAL SYSTEMS CENTER, FL	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	0	110	110	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-65886	NAVAL AVIATION DEPOT JAX, FL	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	204	1683	1887	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-65889	NAVAL AVIATION DEPOT PENSACOLA, FL	CLOSE PART	CLOSE ALL	-297	-2489	-2786	214.00	71.00	51.00	341.00
N-00232	NAVAL HOSPITAL, JACKSONVILLE, FL	NONE	RECEIVE	92	12	104	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-65492	NAVAL HOSPITAL, ORLANDO, FL	CLOSE	CLOSE	712	304	1016	51.25	-31.00	-8.06	21.83
N-60201	NAVAL STATION, MAYPORT, FL	NONE	RECEIVE	2181	8	2189	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-68836	NAVAL SUPPLY CENTER, PENSACOLA, FL	DISESTBLSH	CLOSE	-20	-238	-258	7.93	29.06	6.67	62.84
N-65928	NAVAL TRAINING CENTER, ORLANDO, FL	CLOSE	CLOSE	-9526	-543	-10069	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-	NSC JACKSONVILLE, FL	NONE	RECEIVE	8	45	53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-	NSWC PANAMA CITY, FL	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	7	300	307	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net Totals for FL				-9398	-603	-10001	629.74	309.40	170.21	1262.52
D-	DCMD-SOUTH, GA	NONE	RECEIVE	0	63	63	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
D-	DISA ISBA WARNER ROBINS, GA	REALIGN	REALIGN	-72	-27	-99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D-	DISA-TRF KINGS BAY, GA	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	0	-17	-17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
F-QSEU	MOODY AFB, GA	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	593	13	606	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
F-UHHZ	ROBINS AFB, GA	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	0	77	77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-00196	NAS, ATLANTA, GA	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	73	0	73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-42237	NAVAL SUB BASE, KINGS BAY, GA	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	1884	2	1886	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-61913	NRC MACON, GA	CLOSE	CLOSE	-7	0	-7	0.00	0.26	0.12	0.86
N-	SWFLANT KINGS BAY, GA	NONE	RECEIVE	0	2	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net Totals for GA				2471	113	2584	0.10	0.26	0.12	0.86

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F-AJJY	ANDERSEN AFB, GU	NONE	RECEIVE	1920	321	2241	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-61577	NAS, AGANA, GU	NONE	CLOSE	-1936	-339	-2275	123.50	-51.40	21.30	73.70
Net Totals for GU				-16	-18	-34	123.50	-51.40	21.30	73.70
D-	DISA-NCTAMS PEARL HARBOR, HI	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	-3	-33	-36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D-	DISA-NSC PEARL HARBOR, HI	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-00318	MCAS, KANEOHE BAY, HI	REALIGN	REALIGN	1614	-69	1545	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-00334	NAS, BARBERS POINT, HI	CLOSE	CLOSE	-3516	-293	-3809	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-00314	NAVAL SUB BASE, PEARL HARBOR, HI	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	147	5	152	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net Totals for HI				-1758	-390	-2148	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
A-17775	ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, IL	REDIRECT	REDIRECT	0	-23	-23	-44.10	75.40	1.00	75.30
D-	DCMD-NORTH CENTRAL, IL	CLOSE	CLOSE	-6	-266	-272	8.90	74.10	17.40	161.80
D-	DISA MIPA ROCK ISLAND, IL	REALIGN	REALIGN	0	58	58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
F-DJDB	CHANUTE AFB, IL	REDIRECT	REDIRECT	0	0	0	16.40	17.50	0.00	0.00
F-DPNB	O HARE IAP ARS, IL	CLOSE	CLOSE	-5	-757	-762	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-00275	NAS, GLENVIEW, IL	CLOSE	CLOSE	-1833	-236	-2069	132.12	34.51	29.98	132.12
N-	NAVAL HOSPITAL GREAT LAKES, IL	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	578	58	636	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-00210	NAVAL TNG CTR, G LAKES, IL	NONE	RECEIVE	11458	235	11693	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net Totals for IL				10192	-931	9261	113.32	201.51	48.38	369.22
D-	DISA-DITSO INDIANAPOLIS, IN	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	-1	-202	-203	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-62073	N/MRC FT WAYNE, IN	CLOSE	CLOSE	-17	0	-17	1.46	-0.55	0.22	0.61
N-00163	NAWCAD INDIANAPOLIS, IN	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	11	19	30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-	NMCRC GARY, IN	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	10	0	10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-	NRC SOUTH BEND, IN	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	3	0	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-62076	NRC TERRE HAUTE, IN	CLOSE	CLOSE	-4	0	-4	0.03	0.08	0.07	0.44

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Net Totals for IN				2	-183	-181	1.49	-0.47	0.29	1.05
D-	DISA-DITSO KANSAS CITY, KS	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	-58	-70	-128	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
F-PRQE	MCCONNELL AFB, KS	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	263	11	274	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-62032	NRC HUTCHINSON, KS	CLOSE	CLOSE	-6	0	-6	0.04	0.65	0.17	1.54
N-68332	READINESS CMD REG OLATHE, KS	CLOSE	CLOSE	-45	-12	-57	0.18	12.49	2.76	26.40
Net Totals for KS				154	-71	83	0.22	13.14	2.93	27.94
D-	DISA-EPMAC NEW ORLEANS, LA	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	-20	-7	-27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D-	DISA-MCTS NEW ORLEANS, LA	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	-2	-68	-70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
F-AWUB	BARKSDALE AFB, LA	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	625	-39	586	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-00206	NAS, NEW ORLEANS, LA	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	119	1	120	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-63257	NRC MONROE, LA	CLOSE	CLOSE	-6	-1	-7	0.05	1.24	0.31	2.93
N-61973	NRF ALXANDRIA, LA	CLOSE	CLOSE	-6	0	-6	0.03	0.32	0.12	0.92
Net Totals for LA				710	-114	596	0.08	1.56	0.43	3.85
D-	DCMD-NORTHEAST, MA	NONE	RECEIVE	0	183	183	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-00101	NAS, SOUTH WEYMOUTH, MA	CLOSE	RECEIVE	59	1	60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-	NRC CHICOPEE, LAWRENCE, & QUIN, MA	NONE	CLOSE	-60	-1	-61	0.44	-1.50	-0.21	-15.30
N-62039	NRC JOPLIN, MA	CLOSE	CLOSE	-7	0	-7	0.05	0.60	0.20	1.61
N-61808	NRC NEW BEDFORD, MA	CLOSE	CLOSE	-10	0	-10	0.04	1.85	0.10	3.92
N-61818	NRC PITTSFIELD, MA	CLOSE	CLOSE	-6	0	-6	0.04	1.10	0.25	2.36
Net Totals for MA				-24	183	159	0.67	2.05	0.34	-7.41
A-24355	MEADE GEORGE G, FORT, MD	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	486	160	646	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D-	DISA-NAWCAD PATUXENT RIVER, MD	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	-1	-35	-36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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N-	NAUCAD PATUXENT RIVER, MD	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	2	84	86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-00174	NAV SURF WAR CTR, INDIAN HEAD, MD	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	0	265	265	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-60921	NAV SURFACE WEAPONS CTR,WH OAK, MD	REALIGN	REALIGN	355	2789	3144	74.60	-33.20	21.90	100.70
N-00421	NAVAL AIR TEST CTR, PAX RIVER, MD	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	694	2211	2905	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-	NESEA ST. INIGOES, MD	CLOSE	REALIGN	-30	-228	-258	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-	NRTF ANNAPOLIS, MD	CLOSE	CLOSE	-19	-28	-47	-0.52	6.02	0.14	6.40
N-	SEAADSA, INDIAN HEAD, MD	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	0	-11	-11	0.10	0.14	0.50	3.10
Net Totals for MD				1487	5207	6694	74.18	-27.04	22.54	110.20
D-	DISA-NAS BRUNSWICK, ME	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-	NSY PORTSMOUTH, ME	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	2	232	234	0.00	0.00	2.70	22.50
N-	SUPVSR OF SHIPBUILDING PORTSMO, ME	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	4	202	206	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net Totals for ME				6	434	440	0.00	0.00	2.70	22.50
A-26155	DETROIT ARSENAL, MI	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	4	162	166	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D-	DISA-IPC BATTLE CREEK, MI	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	-1	-142	-143	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
F-LWRC	K. I. SAWYER AFB, MI	CLOSE	CLOSE	-2354	-351	-2705	143.60	167.30	62.40	483.40
N-00274	NAF DETROIT, MI	CLOSE	CLOSE	-522	-10	-532	11.64	44.80	10.35	96.68
Net Totals for MI				-2873	-341	-3214	155.24	212.10	72.75	580.08
D-	2ISA MIPA ST. LOUIS, MO	REALIGN	REALIGN	0	28	28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-62090	NRC ST JOSEPH, MO	CLOSE	CLOSE	-7	0	-7	0.04	0.98	0.24	2.18
Net Totals for MO				-7	28	21	0.04	0.98	0.24	2.18
N-68890	NAVAL STATION PASCAGOULA, MS	NONE	RECEIVE	465	1	466	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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Net Totals for MS				465	1	466	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-62138	N/MRC BILLINGS, MT	CLOSE	OPEN	0	0		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-63538	NRC GREAT FALLS, MT	CLOSE	CLOSE	0	0		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-63545	NRC MISSOULA, MT	CLOSE	CLOSE	0	0		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net Totals for MT				0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-62494	NAVAL AIR FACILITY, MIDWAY, MY	CLOSE	CLOSE	-8	0	-8	2.10	32.90	6.60	66.10
Net Totals for MY				-8	0	-8	2.10	32.90	6.60	66.10
D-	DISA-MCAS CHERRY POINT, NC	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	-1	-57	-58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D-	DISA-RASC CAMP LEJEUNE, NC	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	-27	-11	-38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-00146	MCAS, CHERRY POINT, NC	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	3350	66	3416	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-65923	NAVAL AVIATION DEPOT CHERRY PT, NC	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	313	1572	1885	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net Totals for NC				3635	1570	5205	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
F-JFSD	GRAND FORKS AFB, ND	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	320	10	330	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
F-QJVF	MINOT AFB, ND	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	215	3	218	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net Totals for ND				535	13	548	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-	NAVAL HOSPITAL PORTSMOUTH, NH	NONE	RECEIVE	601	59	660	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-00102	PORTSMOUTH NAVAL SHIPYARD, NH	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	2	232	234	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-45404	SUBMEPP, PORTSMOUTH, NH	CLOSE	CLOSE	-2	-266	-268	1.20	3.90	2.70	22.50
Net Totals for NH				601	25	626	1.20	3.90	2.70	22.50

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Unit ID Code	Installation Name	DOD Recommend.	DBCRC Action	Military Personnel	Civilian Personnel	Total Personnel	Cost of Action	Savings 1994-1999	Annual Savings	Net Present Value (NPV)
A-34555	MONMOUTH, FORT, NJ	REALIGN	RECEIVE	-165	534	369	63.60	-27.00	13.30	53.30
F-PTFL	MCGUIRE AFB, NJ	REALIGN	RECEIVE	1460	231	1691	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-68335	NAVAL AIR WAR CTR, LAKEHURST, NJ	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	24	42	66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-60478	NAVAL WEAPONS STA, EARLE, NJ	NONE	RECEIVE	50	0	50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-	NAVCAD TRENTON, NJ	CLOSE	CLOSE	-8	-397	-405	97.00	-47.20	19.30	66.80
N-61882	NRC ATLANTIC CITY, NJ	CLOSE	CLOSE	-6	0	-6	0.03	-3.76	-0.73	-7.46
N-61823	NRC PERTH AMBOY, NJ	CLOSE	CLOSE	-7	0	-7	0.05	2.51	0.49	4.69
Net Totals for NJ				1348	410	1758	160.68	-75.45	32.36	117.33
N-60495	NAS, FALLON, NV	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	194	9	203	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net Totals for NV				194	9	203	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
F-JREZ	GRIFFISS AFB, NY	REALIGN	REALIGN	-3579	-944	-4523	120.83	61.81	39.24	267.49
F-THWA	PLATTSBURGH AFB, NY	RECEIVE	CLOSE	-2095	-352	-2447	131.20	137.10	56.60	422.30
N-3600	1ST MARINE COPRS DTR,GARDEN CI, NY	CLOSE	OPEN	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-93TBD01	DOD FAMILY HOUSING, NIAGARA FA, NY	CLOSE	CLOSE	0	-3	-3	0.11	7.90	1.53	15.55
N-61174SI	NAVAL STATION STATEN ISLAND, NY	CLOSE	CLOSE	-1599	-402	-2001	-16.15	298.92	42.64	505.37
N-61837	NRC JAMESTOWN, NY	CLOSE	CLOSE	-6	0	-6	0.05	0.18	0.10	0.70
N-61848	NRC POUGHKEEPSIE, NY	CLOSE	CLOSE	-12	0	-12	0.04	2.05	0.47	4.40
N-68329	READINESS CMD REG RAVENNA, NY	CLOSE	CLOSE	-44	-12	-56	0.20	12.20	2.71	25.88
N-68357	READINESS CMD REG SCOTIA, NY	CLOSE	CLOSE	-44	-12		0.20	12.20	2.71	25.88
Net Totals for NY				-7379	-1725	-9104	236.48	532.36	146.00	1267.57
D-39225	DEF CONSTRUCTION SUPPLY CTR, OH	NONE	RECEIVE	89	2507	2596	26.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
D-	DESC-DAYTON, OH	CLOSE	CLOSE	-93	-2802	-2895	74.00	-47.60	23.80	100.00
D-	DISA LSBA-IPC DAYTON, OH	REALIGN	REALIGN	0	204	204	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D-	DISA RMBA COLUMBUS, OH	REALIGN	REALIGN	0	19	19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D-	DISA-DITSO COLUMBUS A*DAYTON, OH	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	0	-99	-99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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Unit ID Code	Installation Name	DOD Recommend.	DBCRC Action	Military Personnel	Civilian Personnel	Total Personnel	Cost of Action	Savings 1994-1999	Annual Savings	Net Present Value (NPV)
D-	DISA-RMBA CLEVELAND, OH	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	0	-197	-197	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
F-HUSA	GENTILE AFS, OH	NONE	CLOSE	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
F-RRTC	NEWARK AFB, OH	CLOSE	CLOSE	-92	-1679	-1771	31.30	-17.10	3.80	6.50
F-NLZG	RICKENBACKER AGB, OH	REDIRECT	RECEIVE	0	522	522	0.80	18.20	0.00	0.00
F-ZHTV	WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB, OH	RECEIVE	REDIRECT	0	-522	-522	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net Totals for OH				-96	-2047	-2143	132.30	-46.50	27.60	106.50
D-	DISA LSBA-IPC OK CITY, OK	REALIGN	REALIGN	0	-22	-22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
F-AGGN	ALTUS AFB, OK	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	668	38	706	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net Totals for OK				668	16	684	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
A-42345	LETTERKENNY ARMY DEPOT, PA	REALIGN	RECEIVE	0	540	540	23.10	42.80	13.10	225.70
A-42780	TOBYHANNA ARMY DEPOT, PA	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	69	50	119	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D-	DCMD-MIDATLANTIC, PA	CLOSE	CLOSE	-3	-231	-234	6.70	0.00	0.00	0.00
D-	DEFENSE CLOTHING FACTORY, PA	CLOSE	CLOSE	-2	-1250	-1252	19.20	75.30	15.50	153.00
D-42665	DEFENSE PERSONNEL SUPPORT CTR, PA	CLOSE	CLOSE	-71	-3150	-3221	45.90	6.50	26.10	155.60
D-	DISA LSBA-IPC MECHANICSBURG, PA	REALIGN	REALIGN	0	177	177	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D-	DISA MIPA CHAMBERSBURG, PA	REALIGN	REALIGN	0	139	139	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D-	DISA-ASO PHILADELPHIA, PA	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	0	-136	-136	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D-	DISA-IPC PHILADELPHIA, PA	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	0	-143	-143	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-	NAF JOHNSTOWN, PA	NONE	CLOSE	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-00158	NAS, WILLOW GROVE, PA	NONE	RECEIVE	71	0	71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-	NATSF PHILADELPHIA, PA	REALIGN	REALIGN	-4	-222	-226	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-00383	NAVY AVIATION SUPPLY OFFICE, PA	CLOSE	RECEIVE	61	2897	2958	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-00104	NAVY SHIPS PARTS CONTROL CTR, PA	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	59	293	352	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-61883	NRC ALTOONA, PA	CLOSE	CLOSE	-7	0	-7	0.03	1.28	0.29	2.72
N-68474	PERA (SURFACE) HQ PHILADELPHIA, PA	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	-4	-187	-191	8.90	1.20	2.30	13.70
Net Totals for PA				169	-1223	-1054	103.83	127.08	57.29	550.72

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N-62661	NAV EDUCATION & TRAINING CTR, RI	REALIGN	REALIGN	-392	-3	-395	13.80	8.12	4.27	29.82
N-	NUWC NEWPORT, RI	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	2	483	485	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net Totals for RI				-390	480	90	13.80	8.12	4.27	29.82
A-45455	JACKSON, FORT, SC	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	305	52	357	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D-	DEF DIST DEPOT CHARLESTON, SC	CLOSE	CLOSE	-5	-202	-207	12.40	-9.40	1.10	-1.50
D-	DISA-NSC CHARLESTON, SC	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	0	-77	-77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
F-DKFX	CHARLESTON AFB, SC	REDIRECT	REDIRECT	-253	-37	-290	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
F-VLSB	SHAW AFB, SC	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	258	5	263	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-00191	CHARLESTON NAVAL SHIPYARD, SC	CLOSE	CLOSE	-64	-4737	-4801	125.50	348.40	90.90	803.00
N-60169	MCAS, BEAUFORT, SC	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	111	0	111	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-61337	NAVAL HOSPITAL, BEAUFORT, SC	NONE	RECEIVE	42	0	42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-68084	NAVAL HOSPITAL, CHARLESTON, SC	CLOSE	OPEN	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-61165	NAVAL STATION, CHARLESTON, SC	CLOSE	CLOSE	-8890	-1629	-10519	186.36	146.67	69.79	508.65
N-00612	NAVAL SUPPLY CTR, CHARLESTON, SC	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	-17	-521	-538	9.00	23.20	10.60	80.90
N-	NESEC CHARLESTON, SC	DISESTBLSH	RECEIVE	61	469	530	44.40	32.30	11.14	40.20
Net Totals for SC				-8452	-6677	-15129	377.66	541.17	183.53	1431.25
F-FXBM	ELLSWORTH AFB, SD	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	240	-1	239	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net Totals for SD				240	-1	239	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-	AEDC TULLAHOMA, TN	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	2	44	46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-00639	NAS, MEMPHIS, TN	REALIGN	RECEIVE	7326	574	7900	249.00	-75.90	49.70	206.00
N-61956	NRC KINGSPORT, TN	CLOSE	CLOSE	-9	0	-9	0.09	1.63	0.41	3.71
N-61962	NRC MEMPHIS, TN	CLOSE	CLOSE	-20	-1	-21	0.07	2.22	0.03	2.05
Net Totals for TN				7299	617	7916	249.16	-72.05	50.14	211.76

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A-48188	CORPUS CHRISTI ARMY DEPOT, TX	NONE	RECEIVE	0	700	700	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
A-48515	RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT, TX	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	0	613	613	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D-	DEF DIST DEPOT RED RIVER, TX	NONE	RECEIVE	1	215	216	15.90	0.00	0.00	0.00
D-	DISA LSBA-IPC SAN ANTONIO, TX	REALIGN	REALIGN	0	27	27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D-	DISA-AFMPC RANDOLPH AFB, TX	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	-62	-1	-63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D-	DISA-CPSC SAN ANTONIO, TX	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	-25	-15	-40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D-	DISA-NAVDAF CORPUS CHRISTI, TX	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
F-BJHZ	BERGSTROM AFB, TX	REDIRECT	NONE	0	0		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
F-DDPF	CARSWELL AFB, TX	REDIRECT	REDIRECT	0	0		0.30	1.80	0.00	0.00
F-FNWZ	DYESS AFB, TX	REDIRECT	REDIRECT	-23	0	-23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
F-MBPB	KELLY AFB, TX	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	0	15	15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
F-MPLS	LACKLAND AFB, TX	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	129	22	151	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
F-VNVP	SHEPPARD AFB, TX	REDIRECT	REDIRECT	-135	-15	-150	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-DDPF	CARSWELL AFB, TX	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	1487	1493	2980	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-	MC RESERVE FORT WORTH, TX	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	11	0	11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-62257	N/MRC ABILENE, TX	CLOSE	CLOSE	-17	0	-17	0.20	0.01	0.09	0.51
N-00216	NAS, CORPUS CHRISTI, TX	NONE	RECEIVE	143	19	162	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-00215	NAS, DALLAS, TX	CLOSE	CLOSE	-1112	-263	-1375	136.46	-113.54	5.21	-77.86
N-68891	NAVAL STATION INGLESIDE, TX	NONE	RECEIVE	598	7	605	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-63485	NRF MIDLAND, TX	CLOSE	CLOSE	-6	0	-6	0.01	0.70	0.17	1.56
Net Totals for TX				989	2817	3806	152.87	-111.03	5.47	-75.79
A-49575	TOOELE ARMY DEPOT, UT	REALIGN	REALIGN	-16	-1942	-1958	73.70	107.20	51.00	387.20
D-	DEF DIST DEPOT TOOELE, UT	CLOSE	CLOSE	-1	-230	-231	23.70	-19.20	5.60	20.00
D-	DISA LSBA-IPC OGDEN (HILL AFB), UT	REALIGN	REALIGN	-96	-53	-149	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D-	DISA-IPC OGDEN, UT	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	1	-114	-113	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
F-KRSM	HILL AFB, UT	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	420	244	664	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-62124	NRC OGDEN, UT	CLOSE	CLOSE	-12	-1	-13	0.04	2.16	0.48	4.61
Net Totals for UT				296	-2096	-1800	97.44	90.16	57.08	411.81

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A-51105	BELVOIR, FORT, VA	REALIGN	REALIGN	24	-427	-403	11.30	49.10	13.40	118.10
A-51855	VINT HILL FARMS STATION, VA	CLOSE	CLOSE	-407	-1039	-1446	72.40	-19.00	19.10	92.70
D-	DISA-7TH CG PENTAGON, VA	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	-108	-41	-149	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D-	DISA-CRUITCOM ARLINGTON, VA	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	-3	-1	-4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D-	DISA-IPC RICHMOND, VA	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	0	-261	-261	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D-	DISA-NAS OCEANA, VA	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D-	DISA-NCTAMSLAN NORFOLK, VA	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	0	-122	-122	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D-	DISA-NSC NORFOLK, VA	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	0	-125	-125	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-62980	BUREAU OF NAVY PERS, ARLINGTON, VA	REALIGN	REALIGN	-1008	-750	-1758	59.30	-2.80	20.20	118.20
N-00281	FLEET COMBAT TRAINING CTR,LANT, VA	REALIGN	RECEIVE	797	199	996	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-60191	NAS, OCEANA, VA	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	2275	42	2317	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-00019	NAV AIR SYS CMD, ARLINGTON, VA	REALIGN	REALIGN	-669	-2582	-3251	190.90	-85.30	35.80	130.30
N-66715	NAV RECRUITING CMD, ARLINGTON, VA	REALIGN	REALIGN	-216	-135	-351	6.80	-2.40	1.40	5.50
N-00024	NAV SEA SYS CMD, ARLINGTON, VA	REALIGN	REALIGN	-360	-3439	-3799	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-63891	NAV SEC GRP ACT, VA	REALIGN	REALIGN	-392	70	-322	6.60	44.30	9.70	93.00
N-00023	NAV SUPPLY SYS CMD, ARLINGTON, VA	REALIGN	REALIGN	-88	-320	-408	33.30	12.50	3.70	8.00
N-64281	NAV UNDERSEA WARFARE CT,NORFOL, VA	DISESTBLSH	REALIGN	-4	-622	-626	18.00	6.00	5.00	31.40
N-61414	NAVAL AMPHIB BASE,LITTLE CREEK, VA	NONE	RECEIVE	154	0	154	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-65887	NAVAL AVIATION DEPOT NORFOLK, VA	CLOSE	CLOSE	-104	-3380	-3484	226.00	158.00	108.00	749.00
N-62688	NAVAL STATION, NORFOLK, VA	NONE	RECEIVE	5040	128	5168	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-00178	NAVAL SURFACE WEAPONS CTR, VA	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	25	537	562	7.90	3.15	-1.08	3.08
N-	NAVMAC CHESAPEAKE, VA	REALIGN	REALIGN	-96	-67	-163	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-	NESEC PORTSMOUTH, VA	RECEIVE	CLOSE	-9	-338	-347	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-00181	NORFOLK NAVAL SHIPYARD, VA	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	8	266	274	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-62276	NRC STAUNTON, VA	CLOSE	CLOSE	-6	0	-6	0.03	0.77	0.18	1.68
N-	NRTF DRIVER, VA	CLOSE	CLOSE	-13	0	-13	0.50	1.00	0.20	2.00
N-	NSWC VA BEACH/PT HUENEME, VA	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	-55	-286	-341	2.00	7.60	6.70	46.00
N-45405	PERA (SURFACE) ATLANTIC, NORFO, VA	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	0	-69	-69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-	SUPSHIP PORTSMOUTH, VA	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	4	202	206	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-63084	TACTICAL SUPPORT OFFICE, VA	REALIGN	REALIGN	-9	-56	-65	74.60	-32.40	22.30	103.30
Net Totals for VA				4780	-12616	-7836	709.63	140.52	244.60	1502.26

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D-	DISA-NAS WHIDBEY ISLAND, WA	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	0	-5	-5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D-	DISA-NSC PUGET SOUND, WA	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	0	-36	-36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D-	DISA-TRF BANGOR, WA	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	0	-13	-13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
F-GJKZ	FAIRCHILD AFB, WA	REDIRECT	REDIRECT	-1181	-98	-1279	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-00620	NAS, WHIDBEY ISLAND, WA	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	1016	13	1029	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-68095	NAVAL HOSPITAL, BREMERTON, WA	NONE	RECEIVE	154	31	185	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-00255	NAVAL SHIPYARD PUGET SOUND, WA	NONE	RECEIVE	3285	0	3285	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-91TBD03	NAVAL STATION EVERETT, WA	NONE	RECEIVE	77	15	92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-68436	NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE, BANGOR, WA	NONE	RECEIVE	398	660	1058	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-00406	NAVAL SUPPLY CTR, PUGET SOUND, WA	NONE	RECEIVE	1	24	25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-	PERA (CV) BREMERTON, WA	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	-1	-138	-139	6.30	-4.50	0.70	6.30
N-	PERA (CV) BREMERTON, WA	CLOSE	CLOSE	1	138	139	6.30	-4.50	0.70	6.30
Net Totals for WA				3750	591	4341	12.60	-9.00	1.40	12.60
N-	NAF MARTINSBURG, WV	NONE	CLOSE	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N-63465	NRC PARKERSBURG, WV	CLOSE	CLOSE	-6	0	-6	0.01	0.64	0.17	1.51
Net Totals for WV				-6	0	-6	0.01	0.64	0.17	1.51
Total Net Effects:				-10542	-27465	-38007	6994.36	4024.15	2280.61	16053.10

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	BASE X,	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	96	82	178	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	DISA SUMMARY COSTS/SAVINGS,	SUMMARY	SUMMARY	0	0	0	316.60	401.80	212.48	1538.33
	NTC ORLANDO/SAN DIEGO SUMMARY,	CLOSE	CLOSE	0	0		374.00	0.01	76.00	322.00
	WEST COAST AIR STATION SUMMARY,	SUMMARY	SUMMARY	0	0		897.60	350.00	148.50	1131.50
Totals for				96	82	178	1588.20	751.81	436.98	2991.83
1012	ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT, AL	NONE	REALIGN	0	-198	-198	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1192	MCCLELLAN, FORT, AL	CLOSE	OPEN	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	DISA MIPA GUNTER ANNEX, AL	REALIGN	REALIGN	0	71	71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	DISA MIPA HUNTSVILLE, AL	REALIGN	REALIGN	0	2	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3809	NAVAL STATION MOBILE, AL	CLOSE	CLOSE	-449	-90	-539	4.88	66.83	8.43	103.38
1972	NRC GADSDEN, AL	CLOSE	CLOSE	-3	0	-3	0.04	-0.50	-0.06	-0.81
1975	NRC MONTGOMERY, AL	CLOSE	CLOSE	-12	0	-12	0.04	3.57	0.84	7.80
Totals for AL				-464	-215	-679	4.96	69.90	9.21	110.37
3248	NRC FAYETTEVILLE, AR	CLOSE	CLOSE	-7	-1	-8	0.01	1.10	0.01	2.90
1937	NRC FT SMITH, AR	CLOSE	CLOSE	-7	0	-7	0.03	1.35	0.30	2.88
Totals for AR				-14	-1	-15	0.04	2.45	0.31	5.78
JEX	LUKE AFB, AZ	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	3	0	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals for AZ				3	0	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5705	MONTEREY, PRESIDIO OF, CA	NONE	REALIGN	0	-368	-368	3.40	74.90	15.70	148.50
5781	SAN FRANCISCO, PRESIDIO OF, CA	REDIRECT	REDIRECT	0	0	0	0.00	-35.90	-6.00	-65.50
	DCMD-WEST, CA	NONE	RECEIVE	0	136	136	12.60	5.10	4.40	20.90
	DEF DIST DEPOT BARSTOW, CA	NONE	RECEIVE	1	38	39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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	DEF DIST DEPOT OAKLAND, CA	CLOSE	CLOSE	-4	-270	-274	15.00	17.30	10.00	71.60
	DEF DIST DEPOT SAN DIEGO, CA	NONE	RECEIVE	1	58	59	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
6827	DEFENSE DEPOT, TRACY, CA	NONE	RECEIVE	1	97	98	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
	DISA NCTS SAN DIEGO, CA	REALIGN	REALIGN	0	-128	-128	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	DISA RPC MCCLELLAN AFB, CA	REALIGN	REALIGN	101	0	101	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	DISA-FACSO PORT HUENEME, CA	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	0	-51	-51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	DISA-FISC SAN DIEGO, CA	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	0	-71	-71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	DISA-MCAS EL TORO, CA	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	-13	-9	-22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	DISA-NARDAC SAN FRANCISCO, CA	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	-10	-70	-80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	DISA-NAWC WD CHINA LAKE, CA	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	0	-28	-28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	DISA-NAWC WD POINT MUGU, CA	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	0	-33	-33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	DISA-NCCOSC SAN DIEGO, CA	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	0	-12	-12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	DISA-RASC CAMP PENDLETON, CA	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	-46	-4	-50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
AEY	BEALE AFB, CA	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	0	243	243	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ESR	CASTLE AFB, CA	REDIRECT	REDIRECT	0	0	0	59.50	78.70	0.00	0.00
22P	MARCH AFB, CA	REALIGN	REALIGN	-3222	174	-3048	134.80	53.79	46.86	305.28
XL	MATHER AFB, CA	REDIRECT	REDIRECT	0	0	0	12.50	33.70	0.00	0.00
RJY	MCCLELLAN AFB, CA	REDIRECT	REDIRECT	0	-243	-243	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DAT	TRAVIS AFB, CA	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	774	112	886	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0221	MARE ISLAND NAVAL SHIPYARD, CA	CLOSE	CLOSE	-1255	-5726	-6981	397.80	544.30	206.70	1600.00
7604	MCAS CAMP PENDLETON, CA	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	326	0	326	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0050	MCAS, EL TORO, CA	CLOSE	CLOSE	-5689	-751	-6440	897.60	350.00	148.50	1131.50
2535	MCAS, TUSTIN, CA	CLOSE	CLOSE	-3940	-140	-4080	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0236	NAS, ALAMEDA, CA	CLOSE	CLOSE	-10586	-546	-11132	193.69	-72.17	41.69	168.19
3042	NAS, LEMOORE, CA	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	4624	317	4941	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0259	NAS, MIRAMAR, CA	REALIGN	REALIGN	-896	-30	-926	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0246	NAS, NORTH ISLAND, CA	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	3980	47	4027	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3305	NAV CIV ENG LAB PORT HUENEME, CA	CLOSE	CLOSE	-16	-320	-336	27.00	6.40	7.40	37.30
2583	NAV CONST BN CTR, PT HUENEME, CA	NONE	RECEIVE	15	256	271	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5584	NAV ELECTRONIC SYSTEM ENG CTR, CA	REDIRECT	REDIRECT	0	0	0	0.91	2.50	0.65	5.90
2474	NAV FAC ENG CMD, SAN BRUNO, CA	REALIGN	REALIGN	0	-28	-28	0.80	0.20	-1.30	8.00
3378	NAV PUBLIC WKS CTR, S FRAN, CA	CLOSE	CLOSE	-10	-1483	-1493	37.50	25.70	33.90	225.00
885	NAVAL AVIATION DEPOT ALAMEDA, CA	CLOSE	CLOSE	-376	-2246	-2622	171.00	116.00	78.00	539.00
888	NAVAL AVIATION DEPOT N. ISLAND, CA	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	185	1704	1889	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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	NAVAL HOSPITAL OAKLAND, CA	CLOSE	CLOSE	-1472	-677	-2149	57.55	51.55	41.49	286.37
259	NAVAL HOSPITAL, SAN DIEGO, CA	NONE	RECEIVE	622	59	681	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
028	NAVAL STATION TREASURE ISLAND, CA	CLOSE	CLOSE	-1147	-338	-1485	30.94	123.01	44.48	358.45
245	NAVAL STATION, SAN DIEGO, CA	NONE	RECEIVE	2231	45	2276	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
247	NAVAL TRAINING CTR, SAN DIEGO, CA	CLOSE	CLOSE	-7242	-244	-7486	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
530	NAVAL WEAPONS CTR, CHINA LAKE, CA	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	65	202	267	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
267	NRC PACIFIC GROVE, CA	CLOSE	CLOSE	-6	-1	-7	0.03	0.00	0.20	2.00
028PE	PERA (SURFACE) PACIFIC, SAN FR, CA	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	0	-66	-66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SUPVSR OF SHIPBUILDING SAN DIE, CA	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	0	77	77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals for CA				-23004	-10318	-33322	2052.82	1375.08	672.67	4842.49
	DISA RMBA DENVER, CO	REALIGN	REALIGN	-25	-41	-66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals for CO				-25	-41	-66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0129	NAVAL SUB BASE, NEW LONDON, CT	REALIGN	RECEIVE	3374	0	3374	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals for CT				3374	0	3374	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	DISA-BUPERS WASHINGTON, DC	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	-31	-13	-44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	DISA-NCTS WASHINGTON, DC	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	-20	-301	-321	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	NESSEC WASHINGTON, DC	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	-41	-136	-177	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals for DC				-92	-450	-542	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	DEF DIST DEPOT JACKSONVILLE, FL	NONE	RECEIVE	3	256	259	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
	DEF DIST DEPOT PENSACOLA, FL	CLOSE	CLOSE	-3	-87	-90	2.20	3.10	1.50	11.40
	DISA MIPA JACKSONVILLE, FL	REALIGN	REALIGN	0	18	18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	DISA-NAS KEY WEST, FL	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	0	-4	-4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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	DISA-NAS MAYPORT, FL	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	0	0		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	DISA-NCTS PENSACOLA, FL	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	0	-188	-188	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
KYJL	HOMESTEAD AFB, FL	CLOSE	REALIGN	-3860	-136	-3996	42.06	357.54	71.00	712.65
NVZR	MACDILL AFB, FL	REDIRECT	RECEIVE	253	37	290	0.00	25.60	0.00	0.00
SXHT	PATRICK AFB, FL	RECEIVE	NONE	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
XLWU	TYNDALL AFB, FL	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	76	8	84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
60200	NAS, CECIL FIELD, FL	CLOSE	CLOSE	-6833	-399	-7232	312.10	-145.90	48.10	112.80
00207	NAS, JACKSONVILLE, FL	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	172	77	249	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
00204	NAS, PENSACOLA, FL	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	7433	623	8056	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
61331	NAV COASTAL SYSTEMS CENTER, FL	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	0	110	110	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
65886	NAVAL AVIATION DEPOT JAX, FL	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	204	1683	1887	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
65889	NAVAL AVIATION DEPOT PENSACOLA, FL	CLOSE PART	CLOSE ALL	-297	-2489	-2786	214.00	71.00	51.00	341.00
00232	NAVAL HOSPITAL, JACKSONVILLE, FL	NONE	RECEIVE	92	12	104	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
65492	NAVAL HOSPITAL, ORLANDO, FL	CLOSE	CLOSE	712	304	1016	51.25	-31.00	-8.06	21.83
60201	NAVAL STATION, MAYPORT, FL	NONE	RECEIVE	2181	8	2189	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
68836	NAVAL SUPPLY CENTER, PENSACOLA, FL	DISESTBLSH	CLOSE	-20	-238	-258	7.93	29.06	6.67	62.84
65928	NAVAL TRAINING CENTER, ORLANDO, FL	CLOSE	CLOSE	-9526	-543	-10069	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	NSC JACKSONVILLE, FL	NONE	RECEIVE	8	45	53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	NSWC PANAMA CITY, FL	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	7	300	307	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
t Totals for FL				-9398	-603	-10001	629.74	309.40	170.21	1262.52
	DCMD-SOUTH, GA	NONE	RECEIVE	0	63	63	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
	DISA ISBA WARNER ROBINS, GA	REALIGN	REALIGN	-72	-27	-99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	DISA-TRF KINGS BAY, GA	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	0	-17	-17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QSEU	MOODY AFB, GA	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	593	13	606	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
UHHZ	ROBINS AFB, GA	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	0	77	77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
00196	NAS, ATLANTA, GA	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	73	0	73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
42237	NAVAL SUB BASE, KINGS BAY, GA	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	1884	2	1886	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
61913	NRC MACON, GA	CLOSE	CLOSE	-7	0	-7	0.00	0.26	0.12	0.86
	SWFLANT KINGS BAY, GA	NONE	RECEIVE	0	2	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
t Totals for GA				2471	113	2584	0.10	0.26	0.12	0.86

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JJY	ANDERSEN AFB, GU	NONE	RECEIVE	1920	321	2241	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1577	NAS, AGANA, GU	NONE	CLOSE	-1936	-339	-2275	123.50	-51.40	21.30	73.70
Totals for GU				-16	-18	-34	123.50	-51.40	21.30	73.70
	DISA-NCTAMS PEARL HARBOR, HI	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	-3	-33	-36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	DISA-NSC PEARL HARBOR, HI	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
318	MCAS, KANEOHE BAY, HI	REALIGN	REALIGN	1614	-69	1545	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
334	NAS, BARBERS POINT, HI	CLOSE	CLOSE	-3516	-293	-3809	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
314	NAVAL SUB BASE, PEARL HARBOR, HI	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	147	5	152	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals for HI				-1758	-390	-2148	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
775	ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, IL	REDIRECT	REDIRECT	0	-23	-23	-44.10	75.40	1.00	75.30
	DCMD-NORTH CENTRAL, IL	CLOSE	CLOSE	-6	-266	-272	8.90	74.10	17.40	161.80
7	DISA MIPA ROCK ISLAND, IL	REALIGN	REALIGN	0	58	58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0B	CHANUTE AFB, IL	REDIRECT	REDIRECT	0	0	0	16.40	17.50	0.00	0.00
NB	O HARE IAP ARS, IL	CLOSE	CLOSE	-5	-757	-762	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
275	NAS, GLENVIEW, IL	CLOSE	CLOSE	-1833	-236	-2069	132.12	34.51	29.98	132.12
	NAVAL HOSPITAL GREAT LAKES, IL	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	578	58	636	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
210	NAVAL TNG CTR, G LAKES, IL	NONE	RECEIVE	11458	235	11693	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals for IL				10192	-931	9261	113.32	201.51	48.38	369.22
	DISA-DITSO INDIANAPOLIS, IN	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	-1	-202	-203	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
073	N/MRC FT WAYNE, IN	CLOSE	CLOSE	-17	0	-17	1.46	-0.55	0.22	0.61
163	NAWCAD INDIANAPOLIS, IN	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	11	19	30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	NMCRC GARY, IN	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	10	0	10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	NRC SOUTH BEND, IN	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	3	0	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
076	NRC TERRE HAUTE, IN	CLOSE	CLOSE	-4	0	-4	0.03	0.08	0.07	0.44

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Totals for IN				2	-183	-181	1.49	-0.47	0.29	1.05
K	DISA-DITSO KANSAS CITY, KS	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	-58	-70	-128	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QE	MCCONNELL AFB, KS	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	263	11	274	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
032	NRC HUTCHINSON, KS	CLOSE	CLOSE	-6	0	-6	0.04	0.65	0.17	1.54
332	READINESS CMD REG OLATHE, KS	CLOSE	CLOSE	-45	-12	-57	0.18	12.49	2.76	26.40
Totals for KS				154	-71	83	0.22	13.14	2.93	27.94
	DISA-EPMAC NEW ORLEANS, LA	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	-20	-7	-27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	DISA-MCTS NEW ORLEANS, LA	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	-2	-68	-70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
JB	BARKSDALE AFB, LA	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	625	-39	586	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
206	NAS, NEW ORLEANS, LA	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	119	1	120	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
257	NRC MONROE, LA	CLOSE	CLOSE	-6	-1	-7	0.05	1.24	0.31	2.93
273	NRF ALXANDRIA, LA	CLOSE	CLOSE	-6	0	-6	0.03	0.32	0.12	0.92
Totals for LA				710	-114	596	0.08	1.56	0.43	3.85
	DCMD-NORTHEAST, MA	NONE	RECEIVE	0	183	183	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
101	NAS, SOUTH WEYMOUTH, MA	CLOSE	RECEIVE	59	1	60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	NRC CHICOPEE, LAWRENCE, & QUIN, MA	NONE	CLOSE	-60	-1	-61	0.44	-1.50	-0.21	-15.30
039	NRC JOPLIN, MA	CLOSE	CLOSE	-7	0	-7	0.05	0.60	0.20	1.61
308	NRC NEW BEDFORD, MA	CLOSE	CLOSE	-10	0	-10	0.04	1.85	0.10	3.92
318	NRC PITTSFIELD, MA	CLOSE	CLOSE	-6	0	-6	0.04	1.10	0.25	2.36
Totals for MA				-24	183	159	0.67	2.05	0.34	-7.41
355	MEADE GEORGE G, FORT, MD	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	486	160	646	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	DISA-NAWCAD PATUXENT RIVER, MD	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	-1	-35	-36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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	NAUCAD PATUXENT RIVER, MD	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	2	84	86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
174	NAV SURF WAR CTR, INDIAN HEAD, MD	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	0	265	265	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
221	NAV SURFACE WEAPONS CTR,WH OAK, MD	REALIGN	REALIGN	355	2789	3144	74.60	-33.20	21.90	100.70
121	NAVAL AIR TEST CTR, PAX RIVER, MD	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	694	2211	2905	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	NESEA ST. INIGOES, MD	CLOSE	REALIGN	-30	-228	-258	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	NRTF ANNAPOLIS, MD	CLOSE	CLOSE	-19	-28	-47	-0.52	6.02	0.14	6.40
	SEAADSA, INDIAN HEAD, MD	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	0	-11	-11	0.10	0.14	0.50	3.10
Totals for MD				1487	5207	6694	74.18	-27.04	22.54	110.20
	DISA-NAS BRUNSWICK, ME	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	NSY PORTSMOUTH, ME	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	2	232	234	0.00	0.00	2.70	22.50
	SUPVSR OF SHIPBUILDING PORTSMO, ME	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	4	202	206	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals for ME				6	434	440	0.00	0.00	2.70	22.50
55	DETROIT ARSENAL, MI	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	4	162	166	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	DISA-IPC BATTLE CREEK, MI	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	-1	-142	-143	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
C	K. I. SAWYER AFB, MI	CLOSE	CLOSE	-2354	-351	-2705	143.60	167.30	62.40	483.40
74	NAF DETROIT, MI	CLOSE	CLOSE	-522	-10	-532	11.64	44.80	10.35	96.68
otals for MI				-2873	-341	-3214	155.24	212.10	72.75	580.08
	21SA MIPA ST. LOUIS, MO	REALIGN	REALIGN	0	28	28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
90	NRC ST JOSEPH, MO	CLOSE	CLOSE	-7	0	-7	0.04	0.98	0.24	2.18
otals for MO				-7	28	21	0.04	0.98	0.24	2.18
90	NAVAL STATION PASCAGOULA, MS	NONE	RECEIVE	465	1	466	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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Totals for MS				465	1	466	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
138	N/MRC BILLINGS, MT	CLOSE	OPEN	0	0		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
538	NRC GREAT FALLS, MT	CLOSE	CLOSE	0	0		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
545	NRC MISSOULA, MT	CLOSE	CLOSE	0	0		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals for MT				0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
194	NAVAL AIR FACILITY, MIDWAY, MY	CLOSE	CLOSE	-8	0	-8	2.10	32.90	6.60	66.10
Totals for MY				-8	0	-8	2.10	32.90	6.60	66.10
	DISA-MCAS CHERRY POINT, NC	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	-1	-57	-58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	DISA-RASC CAMP LEJEUNE, NC	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	-27	-11	-38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
146	MCAS, CHERRY POINT, NC	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	3350	66	3416	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
723	NAVAL AVIATION DEPOT CHERRY PT, NC	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	313	1572	1885	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals for NC				3635	1570	5205	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0D	GRAND FORKS AFB, ND	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	320	10	330	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7F	MINOT AFB, ND	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	215	3	218	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
otals for ND				535	13	548	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	NAVAL HOSPITAL PORTSMOUTH, NH	NONE	RECEIVE	601	59	660	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	NESEC PORTSMOUTH, NH	RECEIVE	REALIGN	-9	-338	-347	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
02	PORTSMOUTH NAVAL SHIPYARD, NH	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	2	232	234	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
04	SUBMEPP, PORTSMOUTH, NH	CLOSE	CLOSE	-2	-266	-268	1.20	3.90	2.70	22.50
otals for NH				592	-313	279	1.20	3.90	2.70	22.50

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ode	Installation Name	DOD Recommend.	DBCRC Action	Military Personnel	Civilian Personnel	Total Personnel	Cost of Action	Savings 1994-1999	Annual Savings	Net Present Value (NPV)
55	MONMOUTH, FORT, NJ	REALIGN	RECEIVE	-165	534	369	63.60	-27.00	13.30	53.30
L	MCGUIRE AFB, NJ	REALIGN	RECEIVE	1460	231	1691	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	NAVAL AIR WAR CTR, LAKEHURST, NJ	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	24	42	66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
78	NAVAL WEAPONS STA, EARLE, NJ	NONE	RECEIVE	50	0	50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	NAVCAD TRENTON, NJ	CLOSE	CLOSE	-8	-397	-405	97.00	-47.20	19.30	66.80
82	NRC ATLANTIC CITY, NJ	CLOSE	CLOSE	-6	0	-6	0.03	-3.76	-0.73	-7.46
23	NRC PERTH AMBOY, NJ	CLOSE	CLOSE	-7	0	-7	0.05	2.51	0.49	4.69
otals for NJ				1348	410	1758	160.68	-75.45	32.36	117.33
95	NAS, FALLON, NV	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	194	9	203	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
otals for NV				194	9	203	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Z	GRIFFISS AFB, NY	REALIGN	REALIGN	-3579	-944	-4523	120.83	61.81	39.24	267.49
A	PLATTSBURGH AFB, NY	RECEIVE	CLOSE	-2095	-352	-2447	131.20	137.10	56.60	422.30
0	1ST MARINE COPRS DTR,GARDEN CI, NY	CLOSE	OPEN	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8D01	DOD FAMILY HOUSING, NIAGARA FA, NY	CLOSE	CLOSE	0	-3	-3	0.11	7.90	1.53	15.55
74SI	NAVAL STATION STATEN ISLAND, NY	CLOSE	CLOSE	-1599	-402	-2001	-16.15	298.92	42.64	505.37
37	NRC JAMESTOWN, NY	CLOSE	CLOSE	-6	0	-6	0.05	0.18	0.10	0.70
48	NRC POUGHKEEPSIE, NY	CLOSE	CLOSE	-12	0	-12	0.04	2.05	0.47	4.40
29	READINESS CMD REG RAVENNA, NY	CLOSE	CLOSE	-44	-12	-56	0.20	12.20	2.71	25.88
57	READINESS CMD REG SCOTIA, NY	CLOSE	CLOSE	-44	-12		0.20	12.20	2.71	25.88
otals for NY				-7379	-1725	-9104	236.48	532.36	146.00	1267.57
25	DEF CONSTRUCTION SUPPLY CTR, OH	NONE	RECEIVE	89	2507	2596	26.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
	DESC-DAYTON, OH	CLOSE	CLOSE	-93	-2802	-2895	74.00	-47.60	23.80	100.00
	DISA LSBA-IPC DAYTON, OH	REALIGN	REALIGN	0	204	204	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	DISA RMBA COLUMBUS, OH	REALIGN	REALIGN	0	19	19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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ode	Installation Name	DOD Recommend.	DBCRC Action	Military Personnel	Civilian Personnel	Total Personnel	Cost of Action	Savings 1994-1999	Annual Savings	Net Present Value (NPV)
	DISA-DITSO COLUMBUS A*DAYTON, OH	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	0	-99	-99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	DISA-RMBA CLEVELAND, OH	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	0	-197	-197	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SA	GENTILE AFS, OH	NONE	CLOSE	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IC	NEWARK AFB, OH	CLOSE	CLOSE	-92	-1679	-1771	31.30	-17.10	3.80	6.50
ZG	RICKENBACKER AGB, OH	REDIRECT	RECEIVE	0	522	522	0.80	18.20	0.00	0.00
TV	WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB, OH	RECEIVE	REDIRECT	0	-522	-522	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals for OH				-96	-2047	-2143	132.30	-46.50	27.60	106.50
	DISA LSBA-IPC OK CITY, OK	REALIGN	REALIGN	0	-22	-22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N	ALTUS AFB, OK	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	668	38	706	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals for OK				668	16	684	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
545	LETTERKENNY ARMY DEPOT, PA	REALIGN	RECEIVE	0	540	540	23.10	42.80	13.10	225.70
780	TOBYHANNA ARMY DEPOT, PA	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	69	50	119	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	DCMD-MIDATLANTIC, PA	CLOSE	CLOSE	-3	-231	-234	6.70	0.00	0.00	0.00
	DEFENSE CLOTHING FACTORY, PA	CLOSE	CLOSE	-2	-1250	-1252	19.20	75.30	15.50	153.00
65	DEFENSE PERSONNEL SUPPORT CTR, PA	CLOSE	CLOSE	-71	-3150	-3221	45.90	6.50	26.10	155.60
	DISA LSBA-IPC MECHANICSBURG, PA	REALIGN	REALIGN	0	177	177	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	DISA MIPA CHAMBERSBURG, PA	REALIGN	REALIGN	0	139	139	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	DISA-ASO PHILADELPHIA, PA	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	0	-136	-136	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	DISA-IPC PHILADELPHIA, PA	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	0	-143	-143	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	NAF JOHNSTOWN, PA	NONE	CLOSE	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
58	NAS, WILLOW GROVE, PA	NONE	RECEIVE	71	0	71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	NATSF PHILADELPHIA, PA	REALIGN	REALIGN	-4	-222	-226	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
83	NAVY AVIATION SUPPLY OFFICE, PA	CLOSE	RECEIVE	61	2897	2958	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
104	NAVY SHIPS PARTS CONTROL CTR, PA	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	59	293	352	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
83	NRC ALTOONA, PA	CLOSE	CLOSE	-7	0	-7	0.03	1.28	0.29	2.72
74	PERA (SURFACE) HQ PHILADELPHIA, PA	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	-4	-187	-191	8.90	1.20	2.30	13.70
Totals for PA				169	-1223	-1054	103.83	127.08	57.29	550.72

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de	Installation Name	DOD Recommend.	DBCRC Action	Military Personnel	Civilian Personnel	Total Personnel	Cost of Action	Savings 1994-1999	Annual Savings	Net Present Value (NPV)
61	NAV EDUCATION & TRAINING CTR, RI	REALIGN	REALIGN	-392	-3	-395	13.80	8.12	4.27	29.82
	NUWC NEWPORT, RI	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	2	483	485	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
otals for RI				-390	480	90	13.80	8.12	4.27	29.82
55	JACKSON, FORT, SC	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	305	52	357	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	DEF DIST DEPOT CHARLESTON, SC	CLOSE	CLOSE	-5	-202	-207	12.40	-9.40	1.10	-1.50
	DISA-NSC CHARLESTON, SC	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	0	-77	-77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
X	CHARLESTON AFB, SC	REDIRECT	REDIRECT	-253	-37	-290	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	SHAW AFB, SC	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	258	5	263	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
91	CHARLESTON NAVAL SHIPYARD, SC	CLOSE	CLOSE	-64	-4737	-4801	125.50	348.40	90.90	803.00
69	MCAS, BEAUFORT, SC	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	111	0	111	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
37	NAVAL HOSPITAL, BEAUFORT, SC	NONE	RECEIVE	42	0	42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
84	NAVAL HOSPITAL, CHARLESTON, SC	CLOSE	OPEN	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
65	NAVAL STATION, CHARLESTON, SC	CLOSE	CLOSE	-8890	-1629	-10519	186.36	146.67	69.79	508.65
12	NAVAL SUPPLY CTR, CHARLESTON, SC	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	-17	-521	-538	9.00	23.20	10.60	80.90
	NESEC CHARLESTON, SC	DISESTBLSH	RECEIVE	61	469	530	44.40	32.30	11.14	40.20
otals for SC				-8452	-6677	-15129	377.66	541.17	183.53	1431.25
M	ELLSWORTH AFB, SD	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	240	-1	239	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
otals for SD				240	-1	239	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	AEDC TULLAHOMA, TN	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	2	44	46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
39	NAS, MEMPHIS, TN	REALIGN	RECEIVE	7326	574	7900	249.00	-75.90	49.70	206.00
56	NRC KINGSPORT, TN	CLOSE	CLOSE	-9	0	-9	0.09	1.63	0.41	3.71
62	NRC MEMPHIS, TN	CLOSE	CLOSE	-20	-1	-21	0.07	2.22	0.03	2.05
otals for TN				7299	617	7916	249.16	-72.05	50.14	211.76

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188	CORPUS CHRISTI ARMY DEPOT, TX	NONE	RECEIVE	0	700	700	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
515	RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT, TX	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	0	613	613	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	DEF DIST DEPOT RED RIVER, TX	NONE	RECEIVE	1	215	216	15.90	0.00	0.00	0.00
	DISA LSBA-IPC SAN ANTONIO, TX	REALIGN	REALIGN	0	27	27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	DISA-AFMPC RANDOLPH AFB, TX	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	-62	-1	-63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	DISA-CPSC SAN ANTONIO, TX	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	-25	-15	-40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	DISA-NAVDAF CORPUS CHRISTI, TX	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HZ	BERGSTROM AFB, TX	REDIRECT	NONE	0	0		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PF	CARSWELL AFB, TX	REDIRECT	REDIRECT	0	0		0.30	1.80	0.00	0.00
WZ	DYESS AFB, TX	REDIRECT	REDIRECT	-23	0	-23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PB	KELLY AFB, TX	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	0	15	15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
LS	LACKLAND AFB, TX	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	129	22	151	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
VP	SHEPPARD AFB, TX	REDIRECT	REDIRECT	-135	-15	-150	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PF	CARSWELL AFB, TX	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	1487	1493	2980	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	MC RESERVE FORT WORTH, TX	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	11	0	11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
257	N/MRC ABILENE, TX	CLOSE	CLOSE	-17	0	-17	0.20	0.01	0.09	0.51
216	NAS, CORPUS CHRISTI, TX	NONE	RECEIVE	143	19	162	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
215	NAS, DALLAS, TX	CLOSE	CLOSE	-1112	-263	-1375	136.46	-113.54	5.21	-77.86
891	NAVAL STATION INGLESIDE, TX	NONE	RECEIVE	598	7	605	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
485	NRF MIDLAND, TX	CLOSE	CLOSE	-6	0	-6	0.01	0.70	0.17	1.56
Totals for TX				989	2817	3806	152.87	-111.03	5.47	-75.79
575	TOOELE ARMY DEPOT, UT	REALIGN	REALIGN	-16	-1942	-1958	73.70	107.20	51.00	387.20
	DEF DIST DEPOT TOOELE, UT	CLOSE	CLOSE	-1	-230	-231	23.70	-19.20	5.60	20.00
	DISA LSBA-IPC OGDEN (HILL AFB), UT	REALIGN	REALIGN	-96	-53	-149	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	DISA-IPC OGDEN, UT	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	1	-114	-113	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SM	HILL AFB, UT	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	420	244	664	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
124	NRC OGDEN, UT	CLOSE	CLOSE	-12	-1	-13	0.04	2.16	0.48	4.61
Totals for UT				296	-2096	-1800	97.44	90.16	57.08	411.81

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t Code	Installation Name	DOD Recommend.	DBCRC Action	Military Personnel	Civilian Personnel	Total Personnel	Cost of Action	Savings 1994-1999	Annual Savings	Net Present Value (NPV)
1105	BELVOIR, FORT, VA	REALIGN	REALIGN	24	-427	-403	11.30	49.10	13.40	118.10
1855	VINT HILL FARMS STATION, VA	CLOSE	CLOSE	-407	-1039	-1446	72.40	-19.00	19.10	92.70
	DISA-7TH CG PENTAGON, VA	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	-108	-41	-149	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	DISA-CRUITCOM ARLINGTON, VA	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	-3	-1	-4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	DISA-IPC RICHMOND, VA	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	0	-261	-261	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	DISA-NAS OCEANA, VA	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	DISA-NCTAMSLAN NORFOLK, VA	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	0	-122	-122	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	DISA-NSC NORFOLK, VA	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	0	-125	-125	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
980	BUREAU OF NAVY PERS, ARLINGTON, VA	REALIGN	REALIGN	-1008	-750	-1758	59.30	-2.80	20.20	118.20
281	FLEET COMBAT TRAINING CTR,LANT, VA	REALIGN	RECEIVE	797	199	996	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
191	NAS, OCEANA, VA	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	2275	42	2317	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
019	NAV AIR SYS CMD, ARLINGTON, VA	REALIGN	REALIGN	-669	-2582	-3251	190.90	-85.30	35.80	130.30
715	NAV RECRUITING CMD, ARLINGTON, VA	REALIGN	REALIGN	-216	-135	-351	6.80	-2.40	1.40	5.50
024	NAV SEA SYS CMD, ARLINGTON, VA	REALIGN	REALIGN	-360	-3439	-3799	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
891	NAV SEC GRP ACT, VA	REALIGN	REALIGN	-392	70	-322	6.60	44.30	9.70	93.00
023	NAV SUPPLY SYS CMD, ARLINGTON, VA	REALIGN	REALIGN	-88	-320	-408	33.30	12.50	3.70	8.00
281	NAV UNDERSEA WARFARE CT,NORFOL, VA	DISESTBLSH	REALIGN	-4	-622	-626	18.00	6.00	5.00	31.40
414	NAVAL AMPHIB BASE,LITTLE CREEK, VA	NONE	RECEIVE	154	0	154	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
887	NAVAL AVIATION DEPOT NORFOLK, VA	CLOSE	CLOSE	-104	-3380	-3484	226.00	158.00	108.00	749.00
688	NAVAL STATION, NORFOLK, VA	NONE	RECEIVE	5040	128	5168	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
178	NAVAL SURFACE WEAPONS CTR, VA	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	25	537	562	7.90	3.15	-1.08	3.08
	NAVMAC CHESAPEAKE, VA	REALIGN	REALIGN	-96	-67	-163	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
181	NORFOLK NAVAL SHIPYARD, VA	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	8	266	274	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
276	NRC STAUNTON, VA	CLOSE	CLOSE	-6	0	-6	0.03	0.77	0.18	1.68
	NRTF DRIVER, VA	CLOSE	CLOSE	-13	0	-13	0.50	1.00	0.20	2.00
	NSWC VA BEACH/PT HUENEME, VA	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	-55	-286	-341	2.00	7.60	6.70	46.00
605	PERA (SURFACE) ATLANTIC, NORFO, VA	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	0	-69	-69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SUPSHIP PORTSMOUTH, VA	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	4	202	206	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
084	TACTICAL SUPPORT OFFICE, VA	REALIGN	REALIGN	-9	-56	-65	74.60	-32.40	22.30	103.30
otals for VA				4789	-12278	-7489	709.63	140.52	244.60	1502.26
	DISA-NAS WHIDBEY ISLAND, WA	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	0	-5	-5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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	DISA-NSC PUGET SOUND, WA	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	0	-36	-36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	DISA-TRF BANGOR, WA	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	0	-13	-13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
KZ	FAIRCHILD AFB, WA	REDIRECT	REDIRECT	-1181	-98	-1279	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
620	NAS, WHIDBEY ISLAND, WA	RECEIVE	RECEIVE	1016	13	1029	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
095	NAVAL HOSPITAL, BREMERTON, WA	NONE	RECEIVE	154	31	185	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
255	NAVAL SHIPYARD PUGET SOUND, WA	NONE	RECEIVE	3285	0	3285	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TBD03	NAVAL STATION EVERETT, WA	NONE	RECEIVE	77	15	92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
436	NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE, BANGOR, WA	NONE	RECEIVE	398	660	1058	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
406	NAVAL SUPPLY CTR, PUGET SOUND, WA	NONE	RECEIVE	1	24	25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	PERA (CV) BREMERTON, WA	DISESTBLSH	DISESTBLSH	-1	-138	-139	6.30	-4.50	0.70	6.30
	PERA (CV) BREMERTON, WA	CLOSE	CLOSE	1	138	139	6.30	-4.50	0.70	6.30
Totals for WA				3750	591	4341	12.60	-9.00	1.40	12.60
	NAF MARTINSBURG, WV	NONE	CLOSE	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
465	NRC PARKERSBURG, WV	CLOSE	CLOSE	-6	0	-6	0.01	0.64	0.17	1.51
Totals for WV				-6	0	-6	0.01	0.64	0.17	1.51
Net Effects:				-10542	-27465	-38007	6994.36	4024.15	2280.61	16053.10

Document Separator

ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF CLOSING THE DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE

Closing or moving the Defense Language Institute (DLI) would result in a **direct loss of $221 million** and indirect loss of **$118 million** for a **total of $339 million** in economic impacts to the Monterey Peninsula. The impacts on the Monterey peninsula economy include:

1) Lost direct income from civilian and military personnel;
2) Lost direct expenditures by the Department of Defense in the local economy;
3) Major structural changes in the local labor market;
4) Lost indirect private and public jobs and incomes;
5) Reduced municipal revenues

LABOR MARKET EFFECTS

The Defense Language Institute (DLI) employs approximately 1,170 civilians as instructors at an average grade level of GS-9. There are an additional 450 civilian support staff generally located at Ft.Ord. Civilian employees earn approximately the median household income for Monterey County. Most are recent immigrants and foreign nationals who have significant linguistic, curriculum design, classroom teaching and computer-assisted instructional experience. The total civilian payroll is $71 million.

In addition to the civilian instructors, the DLI employs approximately 375 military personnel and officers as administrators, instructors and support staff. Most of these military staff are married and live off-base within the Monterey community. The total payroll for DLI's military staff is $14.6 million.

There were 3567 students who received instruction at the DLI's Presidio of Monterey in FY 1992. Assuming a student load of 3,300, and an equivalent salary of $34,000 (military pay is extremely complicated to compute and this is the DOD average enlisted figure used in its COBRA model), then the total payroll is approximately $115 million. The actual payroll is significantly lower due to the use of a base pay with allowances. Also the $115 million may overstate the actual amount because most of the students are entry level enlisted Armed Service personnel. The total payroll for these students is not identified within the DLI budgets. What is known is that at the very lowest, the direct pay which can be spent in Monterey for these students is at least $40 million.

TABLE 6-1
DIRECT JOB LOSS DUE TO DLI CLOSURE

Civilian Instructors/Staff	1,625	$ 71.5 million
Military Officers/Staff	375	$ 14.6 million
Enlisted Military Students	3,300	$115.3 million
TOTAL	5,300	$ 201.4 million

DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACTS

There are several types of direct economic impacts that would result from the closure of a major employer such as the Defense Language Institute. These include the impacts associated with the loss of payrolls that are spent locally and the local expenditures for operations and supplies by the employer.

The largest direct economic impact is on the full-time civilian and military staff and the enlisted military students at DLI. The total payroll that would be removed from the local economy would be at least $ 125 million and may be as great as $200 million. This is significant when compared to a total Monterey County tourism industry payroll of $240 million. The civilian payroll of $71 million, and 1600 permanent full-time jobs would be lost to Monterey County. Most of the $ 50 million and perhaps as much as $100 million in officer and enlisted salaries would also be lost to the local economy.

The direct economic impact of reduced income by civilian employees would be entirely born locally. The local impact of lost military personnel income would be less than 100% because the Department of Defense normally provides food, housing, health care and pensions. In order to be conservative, it is estimated that only 80% of the $14.6 million military staff payroll and only 50% of the enlisted personnel payroll is spent locally. This means that the direct local impact of reduced military income would be **$ 69.2 million.**

In order to calculate the total direct local economic impact, health care and rental costs of the military personnel should be considered. Additional local DOD health care expenditures are anticipated due to the closure of the Silas B. Hayes hospital. Assuming CHAMPUS payments approximate national payments, then about **$ 5.8 million** ($1500/employee) should be added. In addition, approximately 400 military personnel spend an average of $800 per month on rental housing and utilities. This contributes almost **$ 3.9 million** into the Monterey economy.

Closure also means a direct loss of Department of Defense local expenditures, and associated operation and maintenance costs that are not included in the figures above. For instance, the DLI spends approximately **$9.9 million** locally on other operating and training costs.

As **Table 6-2** indicates, the Direct Economic Impacts on Monterey of closing the DLI are $168 million, or one-third to one-half as large as that caused by the closing of Ft. Ord.

TABLE 6-2
DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF DLI CLOSING

	Gross	Adjusted
Civilian Income	$ 71.5 Million	$ 71.0 Million
Military Staff	$ 14.6 Million	$ 11.7 Million
Enlisted Students	$115.3 Million	$ 57.5 Million
Health Care		$ 5.8 Million
Rent Loss		$ 3.9 Million
Unemployment Compensation		$ 11.0 Million
Local Purchases		$ 9.9 Million
TOTAL		**$ 168.8 Million**

MUNICIPAL FINANCES

The closure of DLI would particularly hit the City of Monterey and could reduce its population by almost 15%, seriously damaging its municipal budget. At a later date a separate detailed direct impact analysis of the closure of DLI on municipal finances will be provided to the Commission.

Municipal revenue sources in California are driven by sales tax and transient occupancy taxes. The closure of Ft. Ord has meant the loss of 10-15% of the budgets for the Cities of Marina and Seaside. The Monterey Peninsula Unified School District lost $22.5 million annually, and is laying off 600 teachers. Other school districts are losing about $1.5 million in annual revenue.

The cumulative impact on the municipal finances of the communities surrounding the Presidio and Ft. Ord is related to the population loss from those military bases. The cumulative population loss for the City of Monterey would exceed 25% and may reach 30%. Ft. Ord alone accounted for over 50% of the population of the City of Marina, and many DLI instructors live there. The City of Seaside lost over 22% of its population with the closure of Ft. Ord, and may lose another 5-8% with DLI's departure. The cumulative population loss in the City of Pacific Grove could also exceed 15% and approach 20%.

As a result of the departure of the military at Ft. Ord the communities have had to significantly slash spending, cut services, freeze salaries and lay-off or furlough employees. Closure of the Presidio would have a major impact on future Monterey municipal revenues.

INDIRECT JOB LOSSES

When a major employer leaves, there are secondary effects. Without students, there is less need for bookstore personnel for instance. Under contract to the Department of Defense on the issue of economic impact is the Logistics Management Institute (LMI). The LMI concluded that for every DOD job moved, there would be another job lost due to decreased economic activity. This figure increased for shipyards to 1.6. The Logistics Management Institute based its assessment on the Department of Commerce's RIMS II or Regional Input Output Modeling System.

The Governor's Office found that there is over 1.3 indirect jobs lost for each DOD position. Local officials use a 0.9 ratio. Prior efforts to model the indirect economic impacts of the Ft. Ord closure used the IMPLAN model developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. This model historically understates indirect impacts, and yet found in excess of 0.6 indirect jobs lost for each DOD position lost due to closure.

What particularly complicates the issue in the case of the Presidio of Monterey is the presence of at least two major private commercial and educational enterprises that are located in Monterey simply because of the proximity of the Defense Language Institute. These enterprises are the AT&T Language Line and the Monterey Institute of International Studies. Each enterprise is a major employer with over 500 persons working or attending school. For competitive reasons AT&T refuses to disclose its total payroll in Monterey or the number of employees, but it is significant and may approximate the total student population of DLI. This is in part because of the large number of part-time employees at the AT&T facility, and the fact that many spouses of DLI instructors and students work there as translators.

The AT&T Language Line facility is a unique commercial concept. It provides language translation services to thousands of customers throughout the U.S. Emergency response agencies, such as 911 operators, firefighting and police departments use AT&T Language Line. The Small Business Administration and the Federal Emergency Management Agency also do. Several hundred other

commercial firms use the AT&T service, as do many schools, hospitals and social service agencies.

The AT&T facility is located in Monterey simply because it is there that it finds the necessary pool of intellectual talent required for the economic delivery of this service. A major element in its decision making process was the proximity to DLI and to the large native-speaking ethnic communities that have evolved in the area because of DLI. Closure of DLI could affect future AT&T business decisions and employment plans.

The implication of this is that previous estimates generated by the City of Monterey that were provided to the Secretary of Defense and to the Base Closure and Realignment Commission may significantly understate the true indirect employment and economic impact of DLI. While the City of Monterey considers that a 1-1 indirect-direct job loss is likely to occur, it proposes a less significant adjustment. The City of Monterey concludes that a 2-3 indirect to direct job loss (or .67 multiplier) is conservative and easily defended. The City's previous estimate of 450-500 jobs lost is clearly too low and was calculated on low base employment estimate, incorrect information and an inadequate understanding of the unique institutional arrangements of the Monterey economy. However, 450 jobs lost would still be a significant blow to a local economy already suffering 19% unemployment, particularly since the bulk of those jobs would be lost in and immediately around the City of Monterey.

TABLE 6-3
INDIRECT JOB LOSS COMPARISONS

AGENCY	Multiplier	TOTAL
CITY OF MONTEREY	0.67	3,550
DOD-LMI (RIMS II)	1	5,300
LMI - Shipyards	1.6	8,480
GOV. WILSON	1.3	6,900
IMPLAN (Monterey)	0.45	2,380

INDIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACTS

The initial impact of closing the DLI will be the direct impact in reduced employment and income that will be lost. This change will evoke additional changes as caused by other businesses that get fewer sales. These indirect impacts cause additional or induced changes in sales and income received as each change is incorporated into each industrial sector's spending. The sum of all these changes in spending, output or employment are called multiplier effects. The more integrated or interdependent a local economy, the greater the regional economic multiplier.

The input-output model of the Monterey County economy developed for assessing the impact of Ft. Ord is adequate for broadly estimating the impacts of closing the DLI. This model suggests that the indirect changes in income for Monterey County would be approximately **$ 81 million.**

Other econometric and input-output models made different assumptions and operate differently. However, the $ 81 million is the lowest figure of all of the models.

Total reduction in Direct and Indirect Income due to the closing of the DLI would be: $ 221 million per year.

Impact on the Real Estate Market

A key indirect economic impact of a closure, or even talk of a closure, of DLI at the Presidio is the change in the real estate market. Since 1988 foreclosures have rapidly increased, rising almost 500% as shown in Table 6-4. The real estate market, particularly in the Seaside-Monterey-Pacific Grove region, the area where Fort Ord and the Presidio are located, has changed dramatically since the announced closure of Ft. Ord. Prices of homes have dropped almost 10% in the past 18 months. In spite of some of the lowest mortgage rates in decades, there are few buyers. Increasingly local and regional bankers are finding it difficult to convince businesses to locate or expand in the area. Some bankers have even had difficulty arranging financing for projects within Monterey County just because of the uncertainty associated with Ft. Ord and DLI.

The real estate and housing consulting firm of Sedway & Associates in 1992 estimated that the vacancy rates for rental housing could grow from 3.7% to in excess of 30% in Marina and Seaside. It also found that over 8% of the City of Monterey's entire housing stock is occupied by military personnel, and that about 750 are associated with DLI or the NPS. This firm estimated that vacancy in Monterey would exceed 11%, but that up to 21% is possible.

When vacancy rates rise approach 10%, downward pressure on prices is increased. When vacancies exceed 20%, rents plummet and foreclosures increase.

Such high vacancy rates will put tremendous financial pressure on owners and precipitate a significant surge in foreclosures or mortgage defaults. This would increase Federal expenditures by the Veterans Administration, FHA, HUD and the RTC. The potential implications are staggering, with mortgages of several hundred millions of dollars at risk.

The DOD is also at risk of much higher expenses as well. The Housing Assistance Program provides relief for military homeowners for up to 95% of the loss incurred due to a move. The Return on Investment analysis provided by the Army was seriously flawed because of the incorrect use of a median home value that was 50% of that found in Monterey County. The Army's analysis was further flawed by assuming that about one-third of the homeowners would receive assistance. As a result, the Army may end up spending as much as $80 million for the homes involved in the proposed move of DLI to Arizona. Even if the DOD can shift the costs to the VA, it is a significant sum.

Foreclosures decrease property values which would significantly impact the tax revenues of the municipalities.

Unique Commercial Indirect Considerations

Monterey is the home of the AT&T Language Line Division. AT&T is in the process of determining whether to make an investment of about $ 300 million in fiber-optic and other high-speed communications equipment in the Monterey Peninsula. While AT&T appears to be committed to this project, a movement of the Defense Language Institute could be the cause for corporate concern. The upgraded communication technology would provide expanded capability and capacity so that AT&T Language Line could handle much of the Pacific Rim and perhaps Global communications. This would greatly increase the demand for skilled interpreters and translators, many of whom would be employed in Monterey.

The U.S. Department of Commerce might also have a significant interest in a departure of DLI from the Presidio of Monterey. The National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is in the process of starting a relocation of personnel and facilities to the Monterey peninsula in order to consolidate scientific assets. A consideration is the proximity and coordination with the DOD on international matters and for international scientific translations.

Document Separator

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Assembly
California Legislature

SAM FARR

REPRESENTING SANTA CRUZ AND MONTEREY COUNTIES

COMMITTEES
CHAIR, LOCAL GOVERNMENT
EDUCATION
HIGHER EDUCATION
NATURAL RESOURCES
TELEVISING THE ASSEMBLY

Please refer to this number when responding 930329-1

March 26, 1993

Honorable James Courter
Chairman
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Dear Chairman Courter:

I wish to express my strong opposition to any proposal to place the Presidio of Monterey and the Defense Language Institute (DLI) on the base closure list being considered by the Commission.

By adding the Monterey Presidio and DLI to the list of bases being considered for closure, you would compound economic dislocation in a community still planning to adjust to your earlier decision to relocate the Army's 7th Infantry Division at Fort Ord. While the task of finding a new direction--indeed, of inventing a new local economy--was at first a staggering charge, it is one to which the Monterey Peninsula has nobly risen and for which it is being heralded as a model for other communities hit with closures.

The current Fort Ord reuse strategy is greatly dependent upon the future of the Presidio and DLI. Our notion of a California State University at Monterey Bay and a University of California Research and Technology Center, in collaboration with the Monterey Institute for International Studies, local community colleges, and other public and private education and research concerns, is well on its way to becoming a a reality.

As the California Legislature reviews these proposals in considering what it can offer by way of reuse and economic development assistance, a decision by the Commission to look at closing the Presidio and DLI would be extremely damaging. This is especially true in light of the fact that your process would not be complete until after the Legislature is Constitutionally required to act out a state budget, leaving the state inclined to forego providing assistance until the next fiscal year.

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Moreover, I will soon introduce a measure asking to study the feasibility of a cooperative effort between our two public university systems, the Monterey Institute for International Studies, and the DLI. In keeping with the vision of former Congressman Panetta, this study will be completed with an eye toward creating a "one-stop" federal language program. Placing the Presidio and DLI on the closure list would hamper this effort and could potentially result in greater costs to the federal government.

The DLI has a time-honored reputation for the successful teaching of languages and cultures in a cost effective manner. This is a service that will continue to be needed by the military and the nation in these changing times. Given the $274 million cost of relocating the DLI, it simply does not make sense to consider placing it on the closure list.

Having represented the Monterey Peninsula for the past 12 years in the California State Assembly, I am now dedicated to fashioning a future for the area that will withstand the withdrawal of the Army's 7th Infantry Division. A decision by the Commission to consider the closure of the Presidio and DLI would undermine much of the work already accomplished and fell a destructive blow to a community already emaciated by defense reductions. I implore you to resist such a move.

Sincerely,

Sam Farr

SAM FARR, Assembly Member
27th District

cc: President Bill Clinton
Secretary of Defense Les Aspin
Senator Dianne Feinstein
Senator Barbara Boxer
Congressman Ronald Dellums
Governor Pete Wilson
State Senator Henry Mello

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CARL LEVIN
MICHIGAN

To Bob Cob

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-2202

February 4, 1993

The Honorable James Courter
Defense Base Closure and
Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Jim:

Here are the materials I discussed with you yesterday. I hope you and the other members of the Commission will make explicit your consideration of cumulative economic impact in evaluating potential bases for closure.

Sincerely,

Carl

Carl Levin

CL/dal

Please refer to this number
when responding 930208-2

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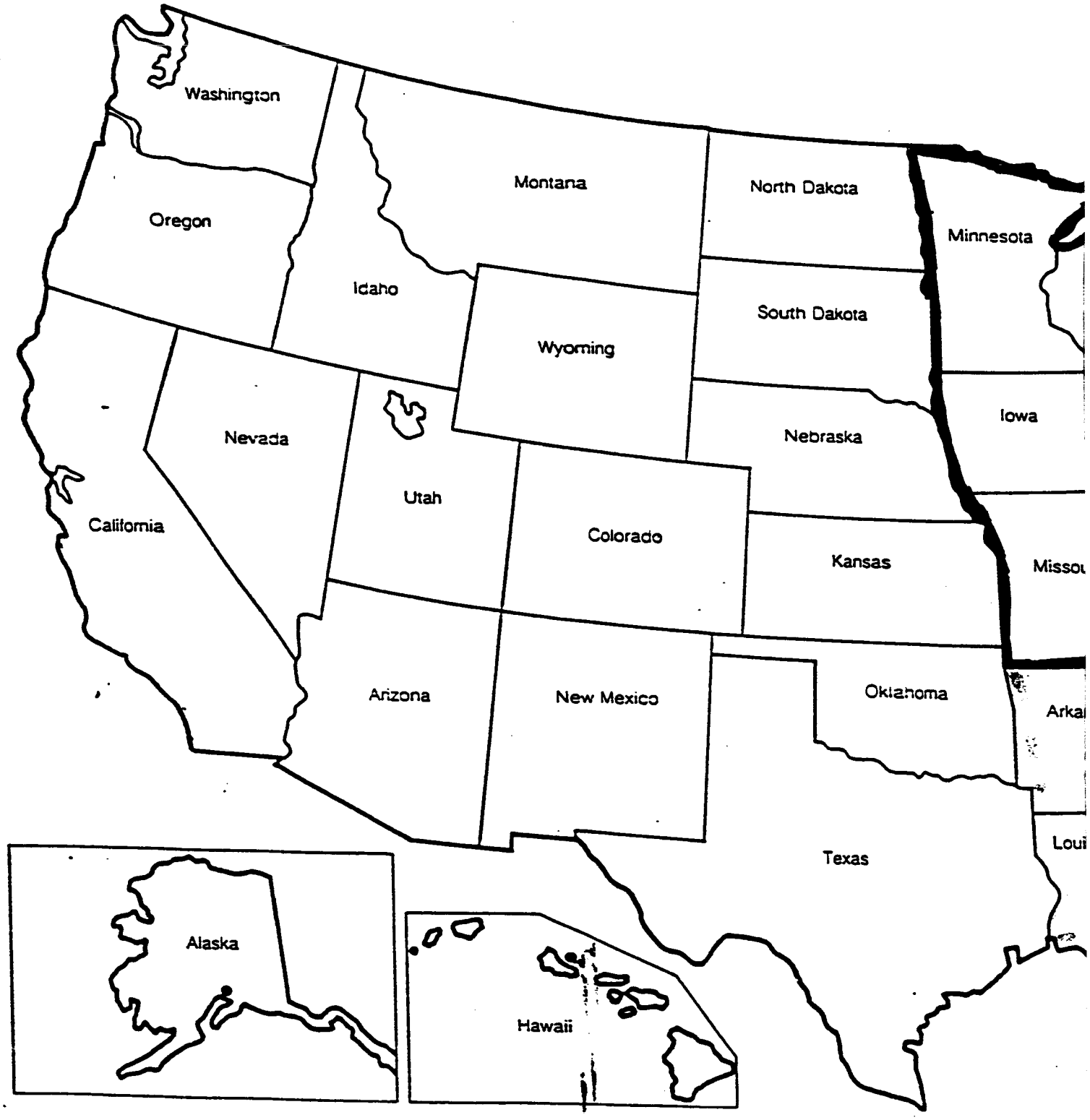
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BASE CLOSURE IMPACTS

As a result of 1988 and 1991 base closures:

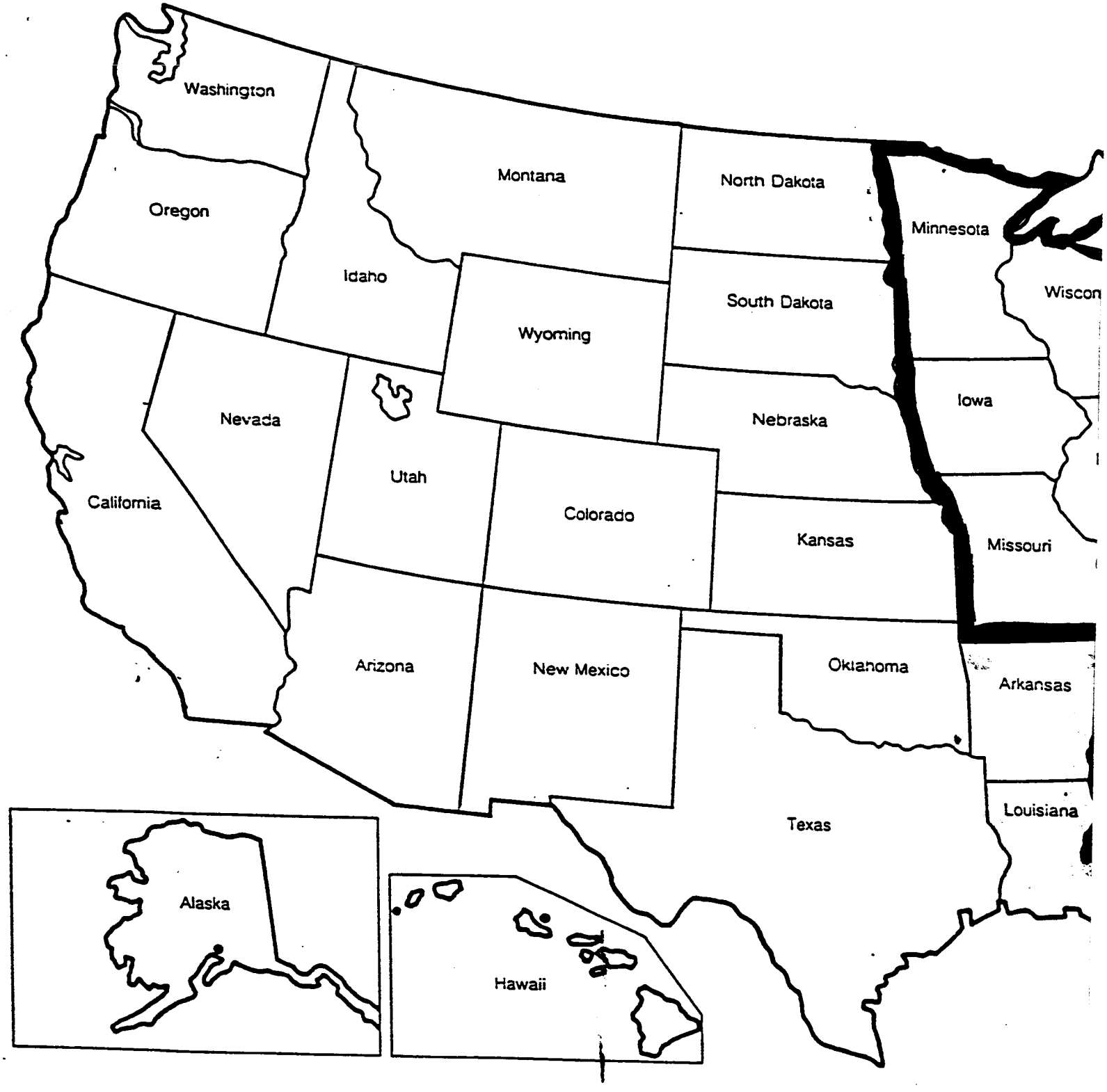
-- the northeast/midwest region (red) will lose 8.6 percent of its military personnel,

-- the west (yellow) will lose 2.8 percent of its military personnel,

-- the south (blue) will lose only 1.1 percent of its military personnel.

-- The deep south (green) is seeing a net gain of 0.5 percent in military personnel as a result of reconfigurations resulting from these base closures.

sources: Base Closure and Realignment Commission
U.S. Department of Defense
Northeast-Midwest Congressional Coalition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Hawaii

BASE CLOSURE IMPACTS

Base closures ordered since 1988 will result in the loss of more than 81,000 military personnel around the U.S.

-- 54 percent of these reductions were borne by the northeast/midwest (red) , although that region had only 22 percent of the nation's military personnel in 1988.

-- Only 10 percent of these reductions were borne by the south (blue), which had 33 percent of the nation's military personnel.

sources: Base Closure and Realignment Commission
U.S. Department of Defense
Northeast-Midwest Congressional Coalition

Military Spending Per Capita by Region

The northeast/midwest region has lower per capita military spending than the national average. The south has higher per capita military spending than the national average.

Region	Fiscal Year 1991 Total Per Capita Military Spending (dollars)
Northeast & Midwest	603
South	998
West	1,144
U.S. Total	869

sources: DOD and Northeast-Midwest Congressional Coalition

otal Military Spending for Fiscal 1991
n thousands of dollars)

tate or Region	Prime Contracts	Total Compensation	Total Spending	Total Per Capita Spending (in dollars)
lew England				
Connecticut	4,973,871	658,537	5,632,408	1,711
Maine	1,065,071	667,310	1,732,381	1,403
Massachusetts	6,925,392	1,016,037	7,941,429	1,324
New Hampshire	425,837	218,559	644,396	583
Rhode Island	412,678	422,392	835,070	832
Vermont	71,205	80,865	152,070	268
otal	13,874,054	3,063,700	16,937,754	1,283
lid-Atlantic				
Delaware	124,644	262,125	386,769	569
Maryland	4,102,812	3,270,639	7,373,451	1,517
New Jersey	3,451,954	1,633,871	5,085,825	655
New York	6,833,320	1,867,152	8,700,472	482
Pennsylvania	2,862,888	2,688,733	5,551,621	464
otal	17,375,618	9,722,520	27,098,138	626
lidwest				
Illinois	1,659,157	1,836,647	3,495,804	303
Indiana	2,182,792	1,042,936	3,225,728	575
Iowa	435,869	205,409	641,278	229
Michigan	1,316,754	926,978	2,243,732	240
Minnesota	1,729,282	363,223	2,092,505	472
Ohio	4,736,288	2,124,507	6,860,795	627
Wisconsin	946,895	427,480	1,374,375	277
otal	13,007,037	6,927,180	19,934,217	402
outh				
Alabama	1,751,809	2,093,128	3,844,937	940
Arkansas	266,098	718,068	984,166	415
District of Columbia	1,474,229	1,190,080	2,664,309	4,455
Florida	5,121,411	6,002,604	11,124,015	838
Georgia	1,957,470	3,792,894	5,750,364	868
Kentucky	557,883	1,806,737	2,364,620	637
Louisiana	977,827	1,413,697	2,391,524	562
Mississippi	1,698,269	1,062,286	2,760,555	1,065
North Carolina	1,531,168	3,774,218	5,305,386	787
Oklahoma	760,317	1,893,052	2,653,369	836
South Carolina	958,740	2,621,924	3,580,664	1,006
Tennessee	2,021,666	943,865	2,965,531	599
Texas	10,110,325	7,257,502	17,367,827	1,001
Virginia	6,697,125	10,507,498	17,204,623	2,737
West Virginia	46,749	206,007	252,756	140
otal	35,931,086	45,283,560	81,214,646	998

tal Military Spending for Fiscal 1991
thousands of dollars)

ate or Region	Prime Contracts	Total Compensation	Total Spending	Total Per Capita Spending (in dollars)
est				
Alaska	552,705	902,723	1,455,428	2,553
Arizona	2,482,112	1,658,485	4,140,597	1,104
California	24,166,770	13,952,250	38,119,020	1,255
Colorado	2,629,081	2,172,327	4,801,408	1,422
Hawaii	695,898	2,245,154	2,941,052	2,591
Idaho	54,048	281,866	335,914	323
Kansas	842,522	1,250,416	2,092,938	839
Missouri	6,259,045	1,556,214	7,815,259	1,515
Montana	75,271	231,879	307,150	380
Nebraska	245,691	685,293	930,984	584
Nevada	248,114	593,940	842,054	656
New Mexico	669,416	998,822	1,668,238	1,078
North Dakota	129,209	331,911	461,120	726
Oregon	220,630	430,698	651,328	223
South Dakota	121,450	272,302	393,752	560
Utah	798,903	1,025,681	1,824,584	1,031
Washington	1,698,453	3,209,286	4,907,739	978
Wyoming	62,745	173,355	236,100	513
otal	41,952,063	31,972,602	73,924,665	1,144
ortheast	31,249,672	12,786,220	44,035,892	779
idwest	13,007,037	6,927,180	19,934,217	402
ortheast and Midwest	44,256,709	19,713,400	63,970,109	603
outh	35,931,086	45,283,560	81,214,646	998
est	41,952,063	31,972,602	73,924,665	1,144
outh and West	77,883,149	77,256,162	155,139,311	1,062
J.S. Total	122,139,858	96,969,562	219,109,420	869

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

January 26, 1993

Please refer to this number when responding 930208-2

he Honorable Les Aspin
ecretary of Defense
oom 3E880, The Pentagon
ashington, D.C. 20301

ear Les:

We are writing about the coming base closure process that ou will oversee, and to express our concern for a facility in ichigan: K.I. Sawyer Air Force Base in Marquette County.

On the merits of mission and performance, K.I. Sawyer should emain open. Sawyer is slated to be the first all-conventional -52 base. Given its central location and superb unit erformance, Sawyer was chosen as the consolidated conventional ing comprising the conventional B-52 elements from Loring and astle AFBs. The 410th Bombardment Wing at Sawyer was voted the est Wing in SAC, and was the first Air Force unit to deploy the dvanced Cruise Missile. These are all compelling testimony to he worthiness of keeping Sawyer an active conventional bomber ase.

At your confirmation hearing before the Armed Services ommittee, you said that you would consider using "cumulative conomic impact" as one criterion for judging base closures. ince you will make recommendations to the next Base Closure ommission, we want to urge you to use cumulative economic impact s an important criterion in choosing bases for consideration. his would include the cumulative effect of previous base losures in a state. If, for instance, a state stands to lose 0% of its military facilities from base closures it could have a uch greater impact than a state that will lose a much smaller ercentage of its facilities. These impacts also should be onsidered on a regional basis.

In Michigan, Wurtsmith Air Force Base is in the process of losing as a result of the 1991 Base Closure process. This losure has brought great economic pain to an already hard hit egion. Unemployment was already higher in Iosco County and the scoda County region around Wurtsmith than in most parts of the .S. The Wurtsmith closure has the potential to cripple the conomy because there is no major city or metropolitan area with he economic base to support dislocated workers.

Michigan also had another Air Force Base close before Wurtsmith: Kincheloe AFB in 1979. That area is still recovering from the effects of closure.

Base closures have a particularly destructive impact in rural areas that depend on the base economically and do not have strong economic underpinnings and resiliency, as do major urban areas. That is the case with the area around K.I. Sawyer.

Michigan is one of the Midwest states that receives a relatively small proportion of DOD dollars, in fact, it ranks 47th in per capita military spending. Closing K.I. Sawyer would have a devastating economic impact on the northern Michigan region and on the rest of the state. Please consider this cumulative impact when you make your recommendations to the next Base Closure Commission.

Sincerely,

Bart Stupak
Member of Congress

Carl Levin
U.S. Senator

Donald W. Riegle, Jr.
U.S. Senator

CL/dal

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Roger - copy sent to Issues Team

City of Woodland

CITY COUNCIL 300 FIRST STREET WOODLAND, CALIFORNIA 95695 (916) 661-5800

Elaine Rominger, Mayor
Gary Sandy, Vice-Mayor
David M. Flory, Council Member
Joe Crescione, Council Member
Jack Slaven, Council Member

Done

May 19, 1993

Please refer to this number when recording 930601-41

Honorable James Courter, Chairman
Base Closure & Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Chairman Courter and Members of the Commission:

The City Council of the City of Woodland, California would like to go on record to express the City's objections to the proposed closure of McClellan Air Force Base at Sacramento, California.

Woodland is a city of 42,000 persons in the Sacramento region which relies heavily upon the economic opportunities afforded by McClellan Air Force Base and the closure would represent a detrimental economic impact upon our community.

We urge the base closure and realignment commission to place it highest priorities towards the retention of McClellan and its present operations which are vital to the security of our nation, the economy of the Sacramento region and our City.

It has been estimated that the proposed closure of McClellan could result in an unemployment rate of 14-15% in an area within fifty (50) miles of the base. Woodland is within this area.

The City is also concerned about the disproportionate extent of military base closures in California. The Sacramento area for example has already been adversely impacted by the closure of Mather Air Force Base and the Sacramento Army Depot.

The enclosed packet includes further information in support of this request.

Sincerely,

Elaine Rominger

Elaine Rominger
Mayor

Enclosures: City Council Communication 5/18/93

cc: Senator Diane Feinstein
Senator Barbara Boxer
Congressman Vic Fazio
Congressman Robert Matsui
Mayor Joe Serna, City of Sacramento

jy/tjb1/mclelncc

City of Woodland

COUNCIL COMMUNICATION

AGENDA ITEM

10.k.

SUBJECT: McClellan Airforce Base Closure

DATE: May 18, 1993

PREPARED BY: Janet M. Ruggiero, Community Development Director

---

RECOMMENDED ACTION: That the City Council move to go on record as being in opposition to the proposed closure of McClellan Airforce Base, and to communicate its opposition to appropriate Federal and Military Authorities.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION: The Federal Government is considering closing McClellan Airforce Base as an economy measure to reduce the Federal budget deficit.

The closure in addition to the closures of Mather Airforce Base and the Sacramento Army Depot will lead towards increased unemployment and reduced economic development in the Sacramento Region.

The City is presently being considered for development by a number of firms who have indicated a concern about the possible economic affects of the closure.

Enclosed is a package of information regarding the proposed closure of McClellan which indicates that:

- McClellan's annual payroll is $548 million
- McClellan's national economic impact is more than $2 billion dollars
- McClellan's Sacramento economic impact is more than $1.5 billion dollars
- McClellan's annual procurement awards $820 million dollars in contracts
- 80,000 retired persons make use of McClellan services.

APPROVED BY: _____

Kris B. Kristensen
City Manager

McClellan is located only twenty five miles from Woodland. Unofficial estimates are that more than two hundred residents of Woodland work at the base. It is likely that Woodland business persons also are involved in the $10.7 million dollars awarded by McClellan to small businesses.

It is estimated that unemployment within a fifty mile radius of McClellan will soar to 14 to 15 percent.

Staff recommends that the City Council take action to express its opposition to the proposed closure to McClellan due to the potential adverse affect such a closure will have upon the economy and future economic development of our City.

Respectfully submitted,

Janet M. Ruggiero by JR

Janet M. Ruggiero
Community Development Director

JMR:jr

CC1/MCLELLAN

City of Woodland

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT 300 FIRST STREET WOODLAND, CALIFORNIA 95695 (916) 661-5820
FAX (916) 661-5844

MEMORANDUM

TO: **CITY COUNCILMEMBERS**

FROM: **Janet M. Ruggiero, Community Development Director**

SUBJECT: **McClellan AFB Proposed Base Closure**

DATE: **April 7, 1993**

There has been much discussion on the closure of McClellan Airforce Base. This is some background information for your review.

The Federal Government is considering closing McClellan Airforce Base as an economic measure to reduce the federal budget deficit.

The closure in addition to the closures of Mather Airforce Base and the Sacramento Army Depot will lead towards increased unemployment and reduced economic development in the Sacramento Region.

The City is presently being considered for development by a number of firms who have indicated a concern about the possible economic affects of the closure.

Enclosed is a package of information regarding the proposed closure of McClellan which indicates that:

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- McClellan's annual procurement awards $820 million dollars in contracts
- 80,000 retired persons make use of McClellan services.

McClellan is locate only twenty five miles from Woodland. Unofficial estimates are that more than two hundred residents of Woodland work at the base. It is likely that Woodland business persons also are involved in the $10.7 million dollars awarded by McClellan to small businesses.

It is estimated that unemployment within a fifty mile radius of McClellan will soar to 14 to 15 percent.

The City Council could, if it desires, express its opposition to the proposed closure to McClellan due to the potential adverse affect such a closure will have upon the economy and future economic development of our City.

JMR:jr

JMR3/MCCLELAN

SM-ALC Facts & Figures

McClellan Work Force:

Air Force Civilian:	10,413
Other Civilians (NAF, DoD, Non-DoD, Exchange, Tenants):	2,317
AFMC Active-Duty Military:	1,656
Other Active-Duty Military	2,960
Reserve Military:	554
Reserve-attached Civilians:	276
Total:	18,176

McClellan Economics:

$548 million annual payroll for Air Force civilians and military

Sacramento area impact is approximately $1.5 billion (based on 2.5 factor)

National economic impact is more than $2 billion (based on 2.5 factor)

McClellan is the largest industrial employer in Northern California.

Total value of McClellan AFB land (3,763 acres), buildings (277 non-residence, 442 housing) and infrastructure is $2.3 billion.

Annual procurement:

$820 million awarded in contracts
- $10.7 million to small businesses
- $200 million to California-based businesses
- $4.7 million to businesses with minority and disadvantaged enterprizes

Overall funds managed is $3.2 billion (not operating budget)

Primary mission:

SM-ALC maintains and repairs F-111 series, A-10, F-15, F-117A, and KC-135 aircraft. Also heavily involved in space and communications-electronics. Sacramento ALC is the high-technology center for very high speed integrated circuits, fiber optics, and advanced composites. Operates unique robotic non-destructive inspection using neutron radiography to inspect complete fighter-sized aircraft.

Aircraft serviced in FY92:

F-111C	F-111E	F-111F	EF-111A	A-10	F-15	KC-135
5	5	16	1	147	19	3

Communications-electronics workload amounts to approximately $1 billion, or about a third of the center's overall work. Approximately 3,000 employees in all functional areas were involved in the C-E work. SM-ALC has approximately 500,000 sq. ft. of environmentally-controlled C-E facilities.

Associate (non-AFMC) Units:

There are more than 40 associate units operating on McClellan, both large and small. Major ones include Headquarters Air Rescue Service; 55th Weather Reconnaissance Squadron which flys the WC-135), Coast Guard (flys C-130s), Headquarters 4th Air Force (units world-wide), Technical Operations Division (part of the Air Force Technical Applications Center), and also the California Highway Patrol and the Sacramento County Sheriff's Department, both flying helicopters from McClellan.

(Current as of January 1993)

Six good arguments for keeping base

Want to impress your friends with some good arguments they may not have already heard for keeping McClellan Air Force Base open?

Try these, which our sources say are some of the very same arguments being made by local officials in their private arm-twisting sessions with high federal mucky-mucks:

• McClellan is tops among the five Air Logistics Centers in maintaining weapons systems for which private industry no longer makes parts. The McClellan Advanced Electronics Technology Center is where this "retrofit engineering" is done, not just for the Air Force, but the Army and Navy, too. Old parts are taken apart and copied. And don't look for the private sector to take over this function — too many patent-infringement issues.

• There's talk of moving a Space and Missile Center from Los Angeles Air Force Base in El Segundo over to a base in New Mexico. The center is responsible for acquisitions and long-term support services. Moving it to New Mexico would cost an estimated $250 million for construction alone. Moving it to McClellan instead would only cost about $35 million, they say.

• While much has been made of California's higher federal wage scale, McClellan performs better financially than the other four Air Logistics Centers, according to one team of number crunchers. They say McClellan has come closer to its goal of breaking even on operations than the other bases, by keeping its operating costs low.

• The base also did better in the crunch. During the Gulf War, figures coming out of the military indicate McClellan outperformed its rivals in the numbers of aircraft and weapons it serviced. It was more than twice as productive as the next Air Logistics Center on the list, shipped the second-highest tonnage of materiel, and the weapons systems McClellan maintains had high rates for mission capability.

• The cost to close McClellan is being estimated at $1.5 billion. It would take at least 45 years before the government started getting a payoff for closing the base, and that's not including the cost of environmental cleanup, which could hit more than $3 billion. The government might never see savings from closing the base, local leaders argue.

• And then there's always the part about having already paid our fair share by closing Mather Air Force Base and the Sacramento Army Depot. Combined, if McClellan were closed, unemployment within a 50-mile radius would soar to 14 percent or 15 percent, and in North Highlands it would hit 26 percent, federal officials are being told.

■ ■ ■

80,000 retirees use base services

By Jan Stevens 3/9/91
Bee Staff Writer

Thousands of people will lose their jobs if McClellan Air Force Base closes, but tens of thousands more will lose services.

An estimated 80,000 retired military personnel will lose access to McClellan's commissary, base exchange, barber shop, recreational facilities and at least some medical services if the base closes.

According to Jim Richey, president of the local chapters of the Retired Officers Association and the National Association of Uniformed Services, representing 1,300 and 1,100 members respectively, Sacramento's military retiree population is second in size only to that of San Antonio, Texas.

"We moved here because of the weather, the services and the outstanding schools," he said Monday. "We want to stay."

Richey said that among the primary reasons retirees pick Sacramento as a place to live is the quality of military medical services – and McClellan personnel provide those services.

Besides a small clinic at the base, McClellan medical personnel since October have been staffing the hospital at Mather Air Force Base.

"If McClellan closes, what's going to happen to the hospital at Mather?" Richey asked.

Maj. Joseph Culfa, associate administrator at McClellan, said retirees make up an estimated 30 percent of the hospital's clientele, receiving care on a priority basis behind active duty military and their dependents. He said the base has received no word that authorities intend to close the Mather hospital, although the base will be closing later this year. On the contrary, authorities have made a commitment to the hospital's operation, Culfa said.

But "anything is possible," he added.

Col. Charles C. Partridge, legal counsel for the National Association of Uniformed Services in Washington, D.C., which has been fighting to keep McClellan operating, thinks that if McClellan closes it would raise serious questions about the future of Mather's hospital. Partridge believes keeping the Mather hospital open would save the government money, because, he says, it's cheaper to treat patients in a military hospital than through the Medicare system.

There's also a moral issue. Partridge thinks closing the military hospital in Sacramento would "in effect be patient dumping."

Retired Air Force Col. Judson Nicholas said many senior retired personnel were promised

Please see RETIREES, back page, A12

Retirees: Groceries at 15% to 20% off

Continued from page A1

military care for the rest of their lives, so they never bothered to get supplemental insurance policies. He said some of the seniors have ailments that insurance companies don't want to insure.

Richey foresees a large shift by retired military personnel to Vacaville and Fairfield to be near Travis Air Force Base, though Nicholas said that if Mather hospital closes, Travis couldn't handle the patient overload.

Chuck Clawson, 72, of Foothill Farms, has thought about going back to his hometown of Weatherford, Texas, if the base closes, but he's worried about unloading his house and rental properties. "How can I sell if everyone else leaves too?" he said over a sandwich outside the McClellan commissary Monday.

Clawson, who worked at McClellan from 1952 to 1964 and 1967 to 1982, enjoys buying groceries at the commissary at rates 15 percent to 20 percent below other stores. "They closed Mather. If they close McClellan, where am I going to get groceries? I'll have to drive to Travis."

Coast Guard retiree Warren Smith, 74, of Grass Valley lives close to Beale but likes to come to McClellan's base exchange because there's more selection.

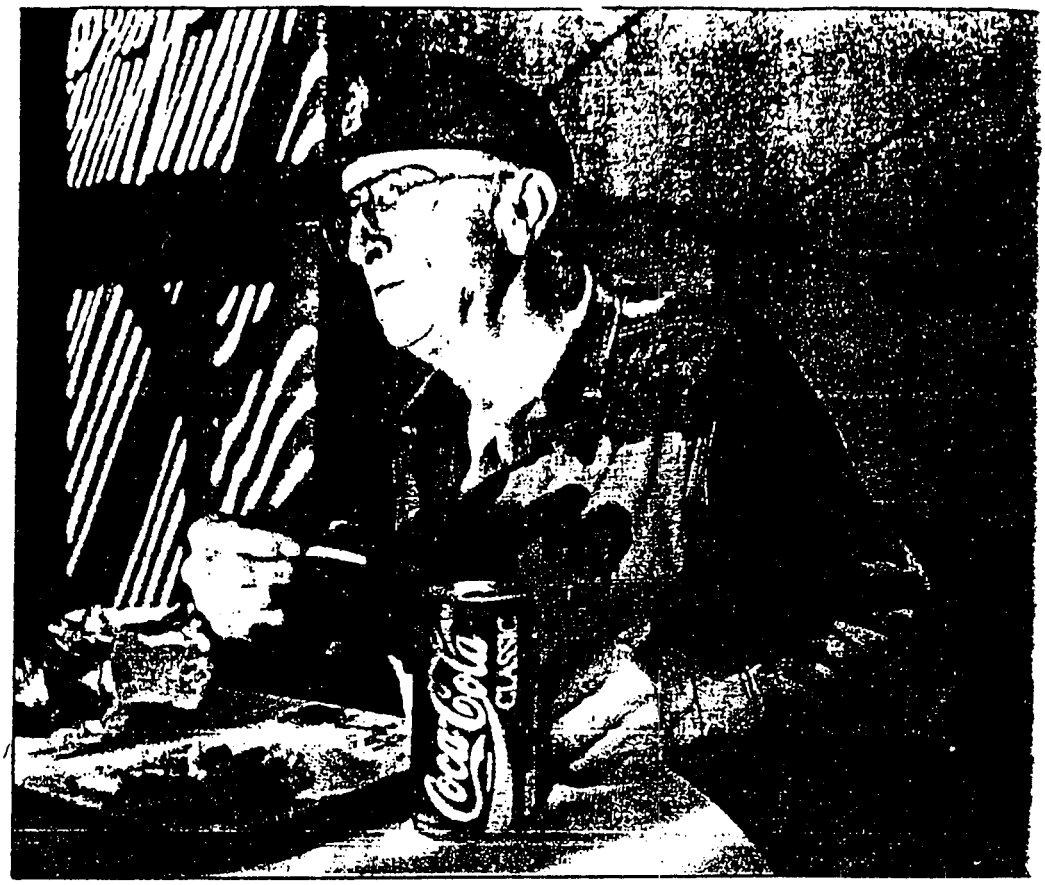
But the potential loss of the McClellan commissary and store doesn't bother all the former military personnel interviewed.

"We'd still have the Price Club," said David Wayne, 34, of Roseville, discharged from the Army just last year and still looking for work. "The biggest impact it's going to have is on the entire area. So many people work here and spend money here. Closing every one at once is too much. It was going to have to happen sometime. It's just the timing's wrong."

"It's not so big a deal to me personally," said former Air Force Staff Sgt. and NASA employee John Maruska Jr., 67. "I'll just have to pay more for my cigarettes. ... But it's going to hurt some lower down on the scale."

A retired Air Force lieutenant colonel who did not wish to be identified, said closing McClellan is sensible from a national standpoint. Four bases around the nation perform the same function as McClellan at less cost, and it makes sense to close the most expensive base, not the cheapest. He also said residents and politicians in those areas have been more supportive of the military all along – they haven't just jumped on the bandwagon at the last minute as many have done here.

The man said the base has many buildings suitable for small industry and thinks that rather than waiting for the closure, the city should start planning [illegible] diately to see it developed [illegible] industrial park.



Chuck Clawson, 72, of Foothill Farms, with a barbecue sandwich at the Base Exchange, says he may have to move back to Texas Air Force Base closes.

Lee DeFilip[illegible] 72, ri[illegible] is [illegible]-rooted in Sacram[illegible] spent more [illegible] two [illegible] [illegible]king for the [illegible]ounty from the mil[illegible] with [illegible] Maruska Jr.

TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1

Closing McClellan Would Stun Sacramento

Region already reeling from earlier cuts in military presence

By Ann Bancroft
Chronicle Correspondent

Sacramento

Word that McClellan Air Force Base could become a casualty in the Defense Department's next round of base closures — taking with it 12,600 civilian and 3,455 military jobs — couldn't come at a worse time in an area that is already struggling to survive in a peacetime, lean-government economy.

Once considered recession-proof because its economy is so strongly anchored by the state and federal bureaucracies, the Capital region has already been buffeted by two military base closures and state government's desperate financial squeeze.

The area had just a taste of the late-1980s economic boom when the federal government began tiptoeing out of town, the state budget imploded and city and county governments joined the rest of the state in a rash of depressing service cuts.

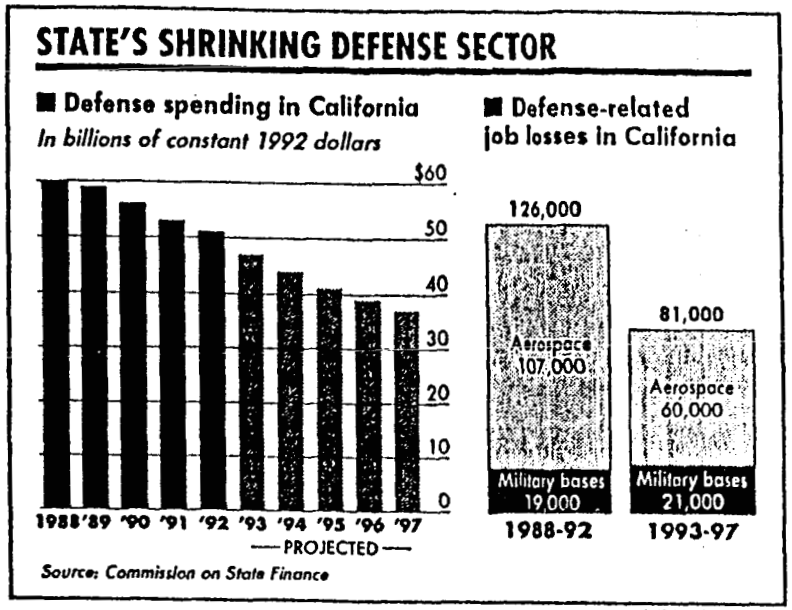
Mather Air Force Base, which provided 1,500 civilian and 4,000 military jobs four years ago, will be left in the hands of a 20-person Air Force base "disposal agency" when it officially closes September 30. By next year, the Sacramento Army Depot's 1,800-person electronics repair facility will dwindle to a caretaker force of 200.

None of the blows already suffered, however, comes close to the punch that would be delivered by closure of McClellan, just north of Sacramento.

"This community has already given twice," said Tim Johnson, economic development coordinator for the city of Sacramento. "I just can't see them making this decision."

Second-Largest Employer

The region's second-largest employer, the facility covers nearly six square miles, has an annual payroll of $548 million and pumps some $1.6 billion into the region's economy each year.



CHRONICLE GRAPHIC

One out of every 50 people employed in Sacramento and Placer counties works at McClellan. Added to the other two base closings in Sacramento County, shutting down McClellan would wipe out 8.7 percent of the region's economic base, said Johnson.

Economic analysts say jobs lost at McClellan, where wages average about $37,000 and workers get good benefits packages, would be almost impossible to replace, particularly in the short run, and that the closure could stagnate the region's economy for a decade or more.

"People are panicking," said John Atkinson, owner of the Canned Food Warehouse just two blocks from the base. At least one-third of Atkinson's customers are base employees, he said. "They don't know what they're going to do, where they're going to go."

Although base employees as well as local officials said they believe McClellan is too important a base to remain on the Defense Department's hit list, the experience of losing two bases in the past four years leaves no one confident.

"I've sat through two of them already, so, yes, it could happen," sighed Johnson. "Quite frankly, though, I don't follow it. This is truly a technology-based center, positioned to take this country into the global economy. But, then, the whole process of base closures has been ludicrous."

Focus on High-Tech Jets

McClellan's primary mission is maintenance and repair of high-performance jets, including the F-117A Stealth bomber, the A-10 "warthog," the F-15 and the F-111. It is one of five air logistics centers in the the nation, and the only one on the Pacific Coast.

Local government officials estimate that for every base worker who loses a job, 2.5 other Sacramento County workers are at risk, and that closure of McClellan would mean slow death for hundreds of small retail stores, restaurants, car dealerships and services in the region.

The base last year also awarded some $250 million in contracts to California companies, including $5.9 million to Litton Systems Inc. in San Carlos, and more than $100 million to hard-pressed Southern California defense contractors.

A local car dealership has taken out a full-page ad in Sacramento newspapers urging people to plead with federal officials to spare the base. A separate effort by local business leaders, called Operation McClellan, is aimed at sending 100,000 letters of protest to Defense Secretary Les Aspin.

Hard to Imagine

Some residents said they have difficulty imagining what the area would be like without McClellan. "Sacramento grew up around McClellan," said George Staub, 74, as he stood in front of Price Club down the road from the base's Peacekeeper Gate. He was passing out sample letters to Aspin and urging shoppers to sign them.

"McClellan helped Sacramento to be born. There are thousands of people around here who depend on McClellan and other bases for jobs, for base commissaries and medical care."

Also passing out letters was Georgia Martin, 68, who worked at McClellan for 35 years until her recent retirement.

"McClellan and the military are a huge presence in this area," she said. "Business would dry up and be gone. Houses would be vacant. People would just have to move away."

Economic analyst Krohn and others said the effect would be more akin to long-term malaise in the region than to a sudden shock. Should McClellan remain on the hit list, it would probably take up to five years for it to completely shut down, and up to 10 years for the full economic effects to be felt, according to Krohn.

Chronicle Staff Writer Michael McCabe contributed to this report.

Document Separator

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The City of
BARSTOW

VIA FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

4 pages total length

June 21, 1993

TO:	James Courter, BRAC	FAX #	(703) 696-0550
	Kathy Ashbrook, MCLBB	FAX #	577-7142
	Bill Bokholt, MCLBB	FAX #:	577-6350
FROM:	Patricia Moser	FAX #:	256-1750
		TEL #:	256-3531, x263

SUBJECT: Economic Impact of Possible Closure of MCLBB on Barstow

See the following three pages.

FAX

220 East Mountain View Street • Barstow, California 92311-2888
Phone (619) 256-3531 • Facsimile (619) 256-1750

The City of
BARSTOW

VIA FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

June 18, 1993

Mr. James A. Courter
Chairman
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission

Dear Mr. Courter:

RE: Economic Impact of Closure of the Marine Corps Logistics Base on Barstow

I am writing to you to correct a possible misunderstanding of the economic impact of a closure of Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow (MCLBB) on the Barstow community. Apparently, the Commission has been given an analysis which attempts to gauge the ecomonic impact of closure of MCLBB by comparing the number of jobs which would be lost in such a closure with the total employment base of the entire two-county Riverside-San Bernardino, CA Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA). (See the following "Economic Impact on Communities Marine Corps Logistics Base.")

The Riverside-San Bernardino PMSA consists of the land area and population of two counties -- San Bernardino and Riverside Counties -- taken together. One of these counties, San Bernardino County, is by far the largest county in terms of land area in the entire contiguous United States. Comprising 20,064 square miles, it is larger than nine states (Maryland, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Hawaii, Connecticut, Delaware and Rhode Island). The other of the two counties in the Riverside-San Bernardino PMSA -- Riverside County -- is the third largest county in the continental United States, comprising 7,214 square miles. Thus, the two counties together cover 27,278 square miles (a larger area than that of the state of West Virginia), and have a combined population of 2,588,793 (1990 Census data).

By contrast, the City of Barstow, which is located in the hinterland of San Bernardino County, occupies 22.3 square miles, and has a population of about 22,500. Thus, it is clearly absurd to attempt to gauge the economic impact of closing the Marine Corps base in Barstow by comparing the number of persons employed there with the total employment base of the Counties of Riverside and San Bernardino, as is done in the attached "Economic Impact on Communities Marine Corps Logistics Base."

220 East Mountain View Street • Barstow, California 92311-2888
Phone (619) 256-3531 • Facsimile (619) 256-1750

BARSTOW

Barstow is a rural city with its own economic base. It is not a suburb; it is located 35 miles from the nearest city to the south, 140 miles from the nearest city to the east, 70 miles from the nearest city to the southwest, and 65 miles from the nearest city to the northwest. Almost everyone who lives in the Barstow area also works in the Barstow area.

The Marine Base is by far the largest employer of civilians in the Barstow area, employing about 26 percent of the employed civilian labor force resident within the City limits. The 2,290 civilians employed at the base as of January 1993 are over two and a half times as many civilians as are employed by the next largest employer of civilians in Barstow.

The Marine Base's total employment of 2,810 civilian and military is also about 26 percent of the City's total employment base (including civilians, military, employed and unemployed). In 1990 (the most recent year for which we have figures), the Census Bureau reported that the total income received by Barstownians annually was $255,280,608. The Marine Base's annual payroll in 1990 was $74,973,243; so the Marine Base, by itself, in 1990 represented over 29 percent of all income received by Barstownians that year! (Since 1990, the total value of the Marine Base's annual payroll has climbed significantly, reaching $96.4 million on January 1, 1993.)

CLEARLY, THE ECONOMIC IMPACT ON BARSTOW OF A CLOSURE OF THE MARINE CORPS LOGISTICS BASE WOULD BE CATASTROPHIC.

I am glad to have had this opportunity to correct what I fear may have been a serious misunderstanding of the true economic significance of the Marine Corps Logistics Base to Barstow. Please do not hesitate to contact me immediately if I can offer you any further assistance. I can be reached at (619) 256-3531, extension 262.

Sincerely,

Mal Wessel

Mal Wessel
Mayor

MCLB41

ECONOMIC IMPACT ON COMMUNITIES

MARINE CORPS LOGISTICS BASES

Activity: MCLB Barstow

The closure of this activity will have an impact on the local economy. MCLB Barstow, located in the Riverside-San Bernadino, CA PMSA, would lose approximately 529 military, 1,296 civilian employees, 20 military trainees and 770 contractor employees. Thus, the Navy's closure action is estimated to result in the loss of 5,214 positions (both direct and indirect). In this PMSA, which had an employment base of 1,007,955 workers in July 1992, this loss would be a decrease of 0.52% of this employment base. The July 1992 unemployment rate for the MSA was 9.5%, which compares to the national average of 7.7%. During the 1990-1991 period, the area had a 1.1% increase in employment, which compares to the national average decrease of 0.9%.

< CONFIRMATION REPORT >

06-21-1993(MON) 11:05

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Document Separator

May 4, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR: Bob Cook

FROM: Dave Henry

Subject: Senator Feinstein's Statement on CA Economic Impact

Senator Feinstein claims that (1) CA has 15% of the domestic DoD jobs and (2) CA will suffer 55% of the DoD job losses as a result of the 88, 91, and 93 Commissions.

According to my data[1], in 1991, CA had 14% of the active military personnel across CONUS--close to the 15% claimed by the Senator. Adding civilian DoD to the total reduces the percent to 13%. Cumulative DoD personnel losses from the 88, 91, and proposed 93 losses for CA could be 80,552. Total DoD personnel losses from closings across CONUS would be 212,877. Therefore, CA would lose 38%, not 55% as claimed by the Senator. I believe the Senator used "net" losses, the losses minus the gains across CONUS, of 162,500. Then, CA would lose 50%.

CA has about 13% of all DoD CONUS jobs. CA will suffer 38% of the DoD job losses as a result of the 88, 91, and 93 Commissions. The Senator did not compare the CA DoD personnel losses from the closures to total CONUS active military and DoD civilian personnel. The result would be 7.1%.

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[1] Washington Headquarter Service, Planning and Personnel Office

Dave - See Com. Econ Impact, pg 3
— JK

June 16, 1993

ISSUES RAISED AT CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS 6/14-6/16

FROM: John Kemmerer

TO: Affected Interagency Team Staff - let me know if you'd like to discuss these notes in more detail

DISA -

Congresswoman Shroeder (CO) discussed DITSO-Denver. She believes security is heavy, as an example, she mentioned being held up at the gate for 30 minutes on her last visit. She stated that there are "ongoing negotiations" over how to take care of security after the Air Force leaves Lowrey. She mentioned Fitsimmons Army Hospital, and Buckley AFB as possible sources of military security.

Senator Brown (CO) also mentioned DITSO-Denver. In addition to the security issues raised by Cong. Shroeder (Sen. Brown noted that DITSO-Denver had the same security status as the White House), he noted that it made sense to have a mega-center present with the DISA Headquarters and their Computer Design Center, which are both at Denver.

Congressman Livingston (LA), in defense of DISA New Orleans, stated that the Data Center consolidation was premature, that consolidation wouldn't save money. He described the rating criteria as flawed, since they didn't adequately measure efficiency and cost effectiveness.

Congressman Smith (MI) stated that DISA overlooked the fiber optic capabilities at Battle Creek, and that a computer upgrade had been completed this year.

Sen. Glenn (OH) said that he expected that questions about the Cleveland site's security were answered during a staff visit last week.

Cong. Bliley (VA) stated that the data used to evaluate the Richmond DISA were flawed. The power has been increased to 750 KVA, and there is a new mainframe computer. Richmond handles 50% of all acquisition for DOD, including all petroleum acquisition. He also noted the Richmond facility's link to DLA.

DLA -

Cong. Moakley (MA) mentioned DCMD-Northeast. He stated that the "Barnes building" was renovated in 1982 and should have received more than 18/100. He also said that this facility should have gotten greater than 0/25 for buildable space, given that there are 9 surrounding acres that are buildable.

Senator Riegle (MI), Sen Levin (MI), and Cong. Smith discussed DLSC/DRMS (Battle Creek). They noted that the move to Columbus, OH was inefficient given that a new building would have to be constructed. They noted that DLA had admitted that they overstated the savings of the move from Battle Creek. Cong. Smith suggested that we ask DLA for a 3rd COBRA run for the cost to move Battle Creek.

Cong. Andrews (NJ) described uncertainty with DLA's logic over Philadelphia (DISC, DPSC, Defense Clothing, DCMD-Mid Atlantic). He referred to a Court Order for DLA's information on the Philadelphia facilities. He feels DLA's logic over tying decisions to the move of Naval ASO is circular.

Cong. Hall (OH) said that DESC-Dayton has capacity to handle long-term needs now, without the $89M needed to build at Columbus. He described as Columbus as "stuffed to the gills" whereas Dayton has capacity to take more.

Cong Kasich (OH) said that DCSC-Columbus has the highest military value in DLA. He noted that the DITSO-Columbus is the top megacenter, and it makes sense to keep these together at DCSC.

Sen. Wofford (PA) stated that the Clothing Factory has extraordinary capacity, and should be kept open.

Cong. Foglietta (PA) said there was "no good argument to send DPSC to central PA." He cited the high numbers of minority workers impacted.

Cong. Borski (PA) said that the DLA and the Navy failed do a combined analysis of their actions in Philadelphia. He suggests that the Commission review the two Services together.

AIRSPACE -

Senator Mack (FL) noted that one of NAS Cecil Field's strength's was the capacity to expand, with little airspace encroachment.

Sen. Cochran (MI) described Meridian NAS's airspace as a "national treasure."

Sen. Sarbanes (MD) mentioned that NESEC St. Inigoes has the free airspace necessary for radar testing.

Cong. Saxton (NJ) said that new air traffic information showed that there are no airspace problems at McGuire AFB.

Cong. Boehlert (NY) described Plattsburgh AFB as being in violation of AICUZ guidelines, and said that construction (including a shopping center) was occurring in Plattsburgh's APZ.

He contrasted this airspace with Griffiss AFB, which he described as unconstrained.

Cong. McHugh (NY) disputed the testimony about Plattsburgh, saying there was not shopping mall being built in the APZ.

Cong. Pomeroy (ND) said that Grand Forks AFB has no air traffic problems.

Cong. Spence (SC) said that MCAS Beaufort has the "best airspace in the east."

Sen. Hutchinson (TX) said that NAS Corpus Christi has "low density" airspace, and alleged that space at NAS Whiting Field (FL) was inadequate.

Cong. Ortiz (TX) also contrasted the airspace of Corpus Christi with Whiting Field. He described Corpus Christi as uncongested with fewer accidents.

Cong. Pickle (TX), in his arguments for Bergstrom AFB, stated that airspace was good at Bergstrom, bad at Carswell AFB.

Cong. Johnson (TX) said that airspace was used as a rationale for closing NAS Dallas. She pointed out that "experts now say it's not a problem."

CUMULATIVE ECONOMIC IMPACT -

Senator Feinstein (CA) made cumulative economic impact her primary issue. She noted that each round of closure has heavily impacted California. She and Sen. Boxer referred to a chart that showed that California had 15% of the DOD personnel, and was losing 52% of the DOD jobs cut by base closure.

Cong. Parks (CA) described the cumulative impact in Monterrey if DLI closes.

Senator Gregg (NH), Cong. Snowe (ME), and Cong. Zeliff (NH) mentioned cumulative economic impact from the possible closure of Portsmouth Naval Station, given the impacts in this area in Rounds I and II.

Cong. Smith (NJ) described cumulative economic impact from the closure of McGuire, given the previous closure of Fort Dix.

Cong. Walsh (NY) mentioned cumulative effect of Griffiss in combination with Seneca Army Depot, which was previously closed.

Cong. Foglietta (PA) stated that there had been a cumulative economic impact on Philadelphia from the three rounds.

INTERSERVICING -

Congressman Fazio (CA) referred to the Wendt study, and said that interservicing should be done by DOD. He recommended that depots not be closed until DOD's "bottom up" review had a chance to interservice.

Congressman Underwood (Guam) said that consolidation of Agana Naval Station at Andersen AFB was "textbook interservicing."

Cong. Shuster (PA) noted that Letterkenny could handle an interservice missile mission.

Sen. Hatch (UT) described the interservicing capability at Tooele.

Cong. Hansen (UT) said that missiles should be maintained at Hill AFB instead of Letterkenny. He also said that it was necessary to overcome the parochial attitude of the Marines and interservice at Tooele. He said that each "vehicle used by the Marines, including amphibious vehicles" could be serviced at Tooele.

Cong. Lewis (CA) stated that Barstow could not be handled by Tooele, since Tooele can't handle all the Army work that Tooele has been given.

DFAS -

Several Congressman representing communities that scored well in the DFAS contest complained. The Commissioners stated that we had been willing to work on this, but it was not provided to us, therefore we would not be involved with DFAS.

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Economic Impact
Virginia, Washington

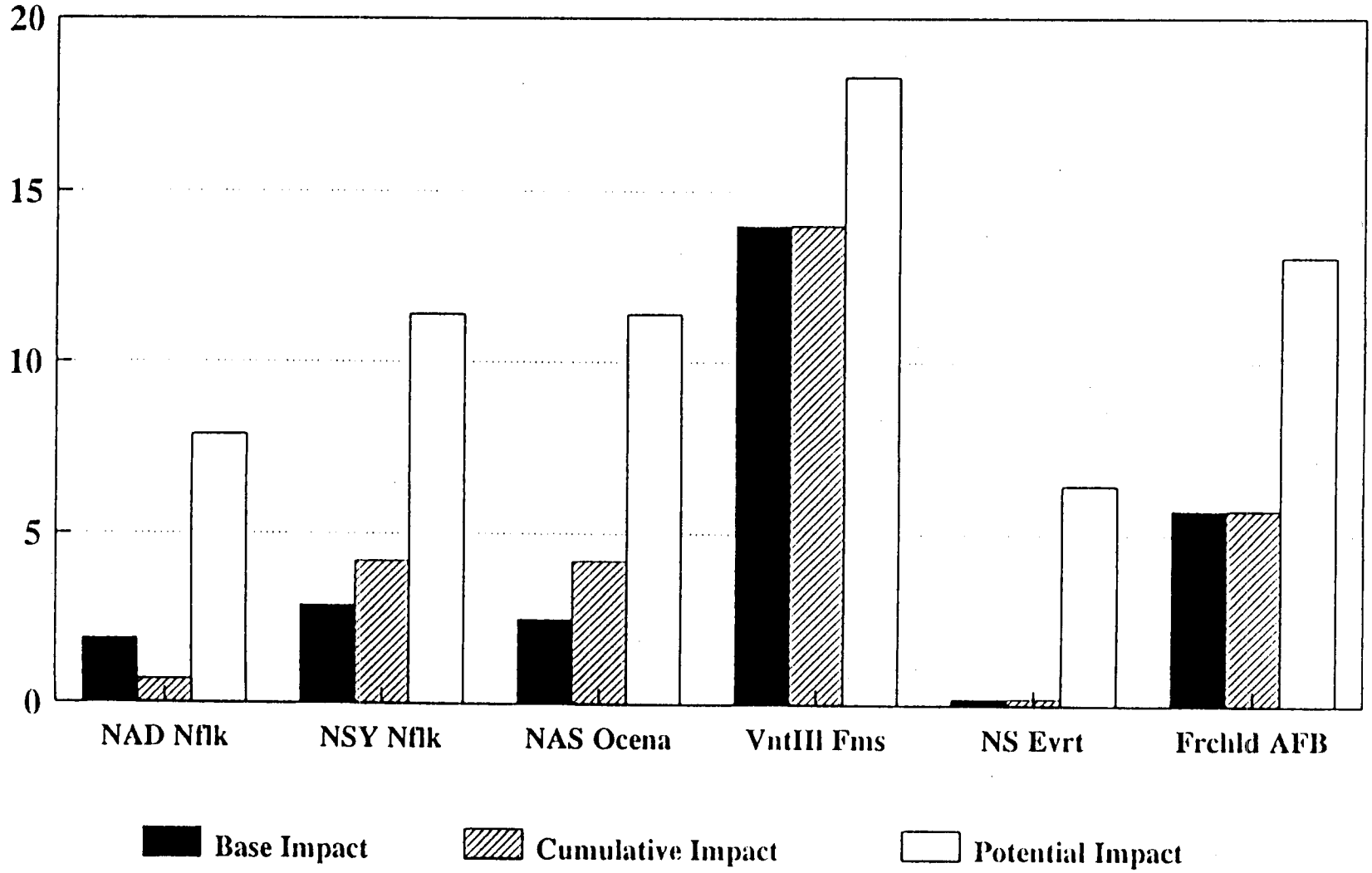

Table A (continued)
Economic Impact for Major Base Closures and Realignments
From DoD's Original List

State	Economic Area	Installation	Base Impact %	Cum. Impact %	Unemp. Rate %	Potential Rate %
TX	Dallas (MSA)	NS Dallas	-0.2	-0.2	7.2	7.4
UT	Salt Lake City-Ogden (MSA)	Tooela Army Depot	-0.2	-0.2	3.8	4.0
	Salt Lake City-Ogden (MSA)	DDD Tooela	0.0	-0.2	3.8	4.0
VA	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News (MSA)	NAD Depot	-1.9	0.7	7.2	6.5
	Faquier Co.	Vint Hill Farms	-14.0	-14.0	4.3	18.3

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Economics and Statistics Administration

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FAX No.: 703-696-0550

Bob - Table 1 - Summary (Rounds 1, 2, + 3)
Table 2 Rounds 1 + 2 plus summary last line
Table 3 Round 3 impacts
Will wait to hear from you.
Dave

FROM: Dave Henry

Phone No.: 202-482-2565

FAX No.: 202-482-3726

Table 1

California Base Closures and Realignments
Statewide Employment Impacts -- Total, Offsetting Gains and Net Losses

Base	Direct Losses			Indirect		Employment Effects	
	Militaty	Civilian	Subtotal	Multiplier	Subtotal	Total	Less Military
Northern California:							
Total Base Losses	45,774	22,157	67,931	1.2	83,821	151,752	105,978
Total Offsetting Base Gains	12,827	3,720	16,547	1.2	20,285	36,832	24,005
Net Base Losses, Northern California	**32,947**	**18,437**	**51,384**	**1.2**	**63,536**	**114,920**	**81,973**
Southern California:							
Total Base Losses	38,602	8,397	46,999	0.9	40,452	87,451	48,849
Total Offsetting Base Gains	23,640	5,839	29,479	0.9	25,247	54,726	31,086
Net Base Losses, Southern California	**14,962**	**2,558**	**17,520**	**0.9**	**15,205**	**32,725**	**17,763**
California Statewide:							
Total Base Losses	84,376	30,554	114,930	1.1	124,273	239,203	154,827
Total Offsetting Base Gains	36,467	9,559	46,026	1.0	45,532	91,558	55,091
Total Net Base Losses	**47,909**	**20,995**	**68,904**	**1.1**	**78,741**	**147,645**	**99,736**

Source: Department of Defense
cabasecl.wk3

Table 2

Direct and Indirect Employment Impacts of California Base Closures and Realignments -- Rounds 1 and 2

Base	When	Rounds 1 and 2 Direct			Indirect		Employment Effects	
		Militaty	Civilian	Subtotal	Multiplier	Subtotal	Total	Less Military
Northern California:								
Fort Ord	9/95	13,619	2,835	16,454	1.0	16,454	32,908	19,289
Hamilton Army Airfield	9/94	26	0	26	1.0	26	52	26
Sacramento Army Depot	9/96	334	3,164	3,498	1.0	3,498	6,996	6,662
Castle Air Force Base	9/95	5,239	1,164	6,403	0.8	5,122	11,525	6,286
Mather Air Force Base	9/93	1,988	1,012	3,000	0.8	2,400	5,400	3,412
Hunters Point Naval Station	Closed	4,132	93	4,225	1.5	6,338	10,563	6,431
Moffett Field Naval Air Station	9/94	3,359	633	3,992	1.8	7,186	11,178	7,819
Systems Engineering Center -- Vallejo	10/95	8	314	322	1.0	322	644	636
Total Base Losses		28,705	9,215	37,920	1.1	41,346	79,266	50,561
Total Offsetting Base Gains		6,744	2,901	9,645	1.1	10,516	20,161	13,417
Net Base Losses, Northern California		21,961	6,314	28,275	1.1	30,829	59,104	37,143
Southern California:								
George Air Force Base	12/92	4,852	506	5,358	0.8	4,286	9,644	4,792
Norton Air Force Base	3/94	4,520	2,133	6,653	0.8	5,322	11,975	7,455
Long Beach Naval Station	10/96	8,123	417	8,540	1.0	8,540	17,080	8,957
Marine Corps Air Station Tustin	7/97	3,757	348	4,105	1.0	4,105	8,210	4,453
Misc. Closures and Realignment		63	989	1,052	1.0	1,052	2,104	2,041
Total Base Losses		21,315	4,393	25,708	0.9	23,306	49,014	27,699
Total Offsetting Base Gains		11,717	3,171	14,888	0.9	13,497	28,385	16,668
Net Base Losses, Southern California		9,598	1,222	10,820	0.9	9,809	20,629	11,031
Total Net Base Losses, Rounds 1 & 2, Statewide		31,559	7,536	39,095	1.0	40,638	79,733	48,174
Total Net Base Losses, Round 3, Statewide		16,350	13,459	29,809	1.3	38,103	67,912	51,562
Total Net Base Losses, All Rounds, Statewide		**47,909**	**20,995**	**68,904**	**1.1**	**78,741**	**147,645**	**99,736**

Source: Department of Defense
Multipliers from Department of Defense, Office of Economic Adjustment
cabasecl.wk3 09/13/93

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Table 3

Direct and Indirect Employment Impacts of California Base Closures and Realignments -- Round 3

Base	Round 3 Direct			Indirect		Employment Effects	
	Militaty	Civilian	Total	Multiplier	Subtotal	Total	Less Military
Northern California:							
Alameda Naval Air Station	10,586	556	11,142	1.8	20,056	31,198	20,612
Mare Island Naval Shipyard	1,963	7,567	9,530	1.5	14,295	23,825	21,862
Oakland Naval Supply Center	2,374	945	3,319	0.7	2,323	5,642	3,268
Naval Hospital Oakland	1,472	809	2,281	1.0	2,281	4,562	3,090
Naval Public Works Center, SF	10	1,834	1,844	1.0	1,844	3,688	3,678
Treasure Island Naval Station	637	454	1,091	0.8	873	1,964	1,327
Other Base Losses	27	777	804	1.0	804	1,608	1,581
Total Base Losses	17,069	12,942	30,011	1.4	42,476	72,487	55,418
Total Offsetting Base Gains	6,083	819	6,902	1.4	9,769	16,671	10,588
Net Base Losses, Northern California	10,986	12,123	23,109	1.4	32,707	55,816	44,830
Southern California:							
El Toro Marine Air Station	5,854	1,926	7,780	1.0	7,780	15,560	9,706
Naval Training Center San Diego	5,187	402	5,589	0.4	2,236	7,825	2,638
March Air Force Base	2,961	997	3,958	0.8	3,166	7,124	4,163
Other Base Losses	3,285	679	3,964	1.0	3,964	7,928	4,643
Total Base Losses	17,287	4,004	21,291	0.8	17,146	38,437	21,150
Total Offsetting Base Gains	11,923	2,668	14,591	0.8	11,750	26,341	14,418
Net Base Losses, Southern California	5,364	1,336	6,700	0.8	5,396	12,096	6,732
Net Base Losses, Statewide:	16,350	13,459	29,809	1.3	38,103	67,912	51,562

Note: Alameda Naval Air Station includes Naval Aviation Depot.

Source: Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
cabasecl.wk3 09/13/93

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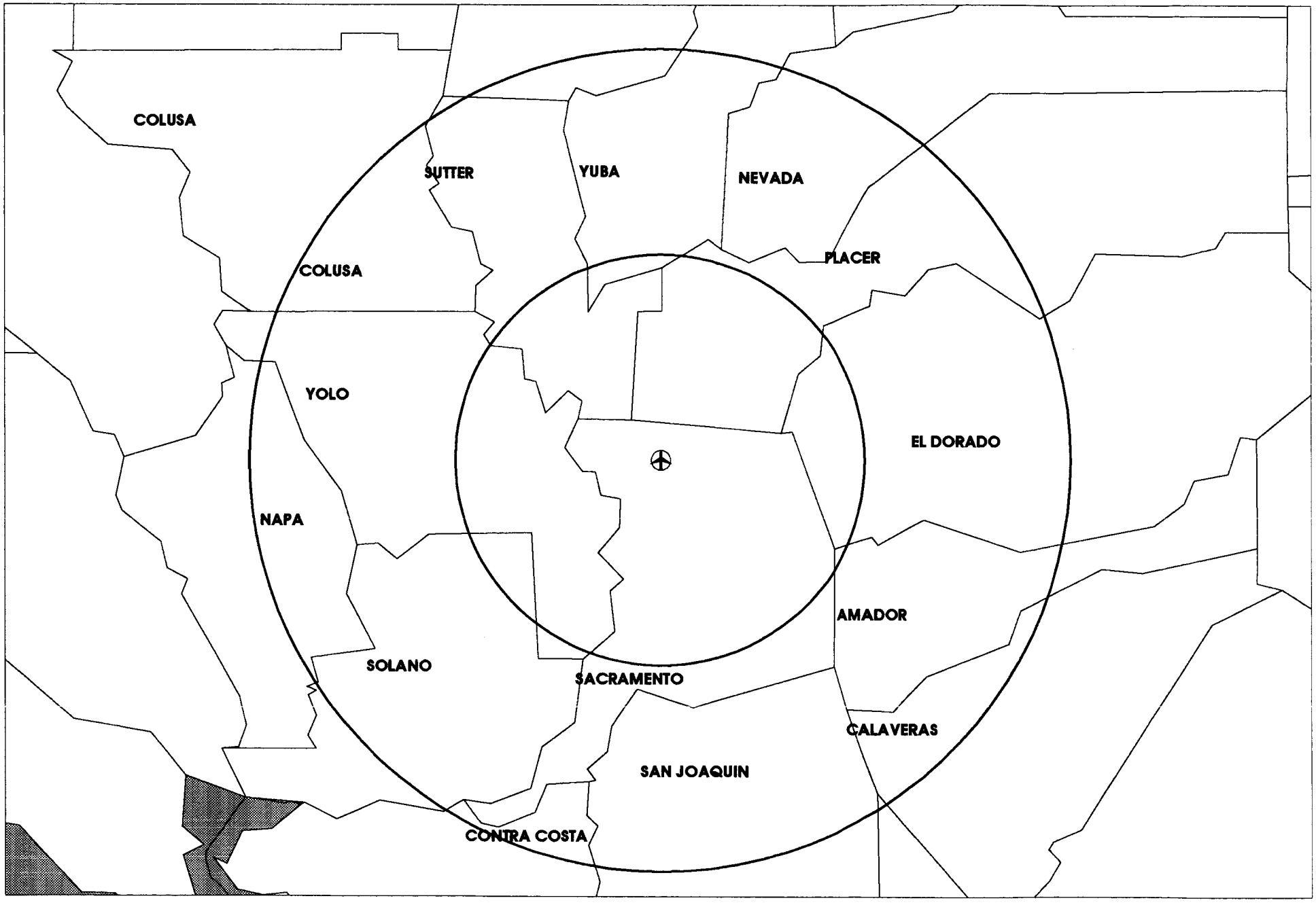
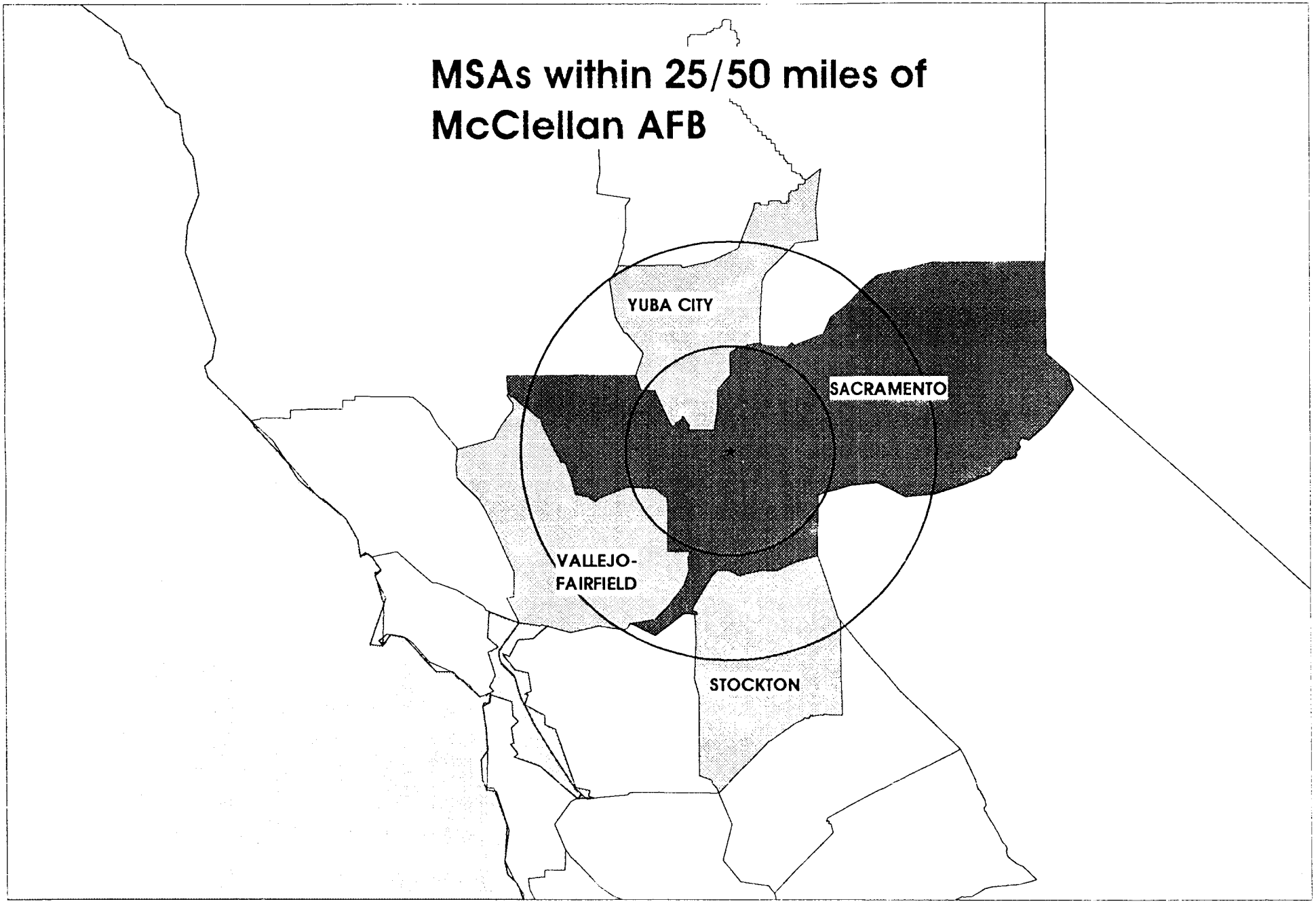
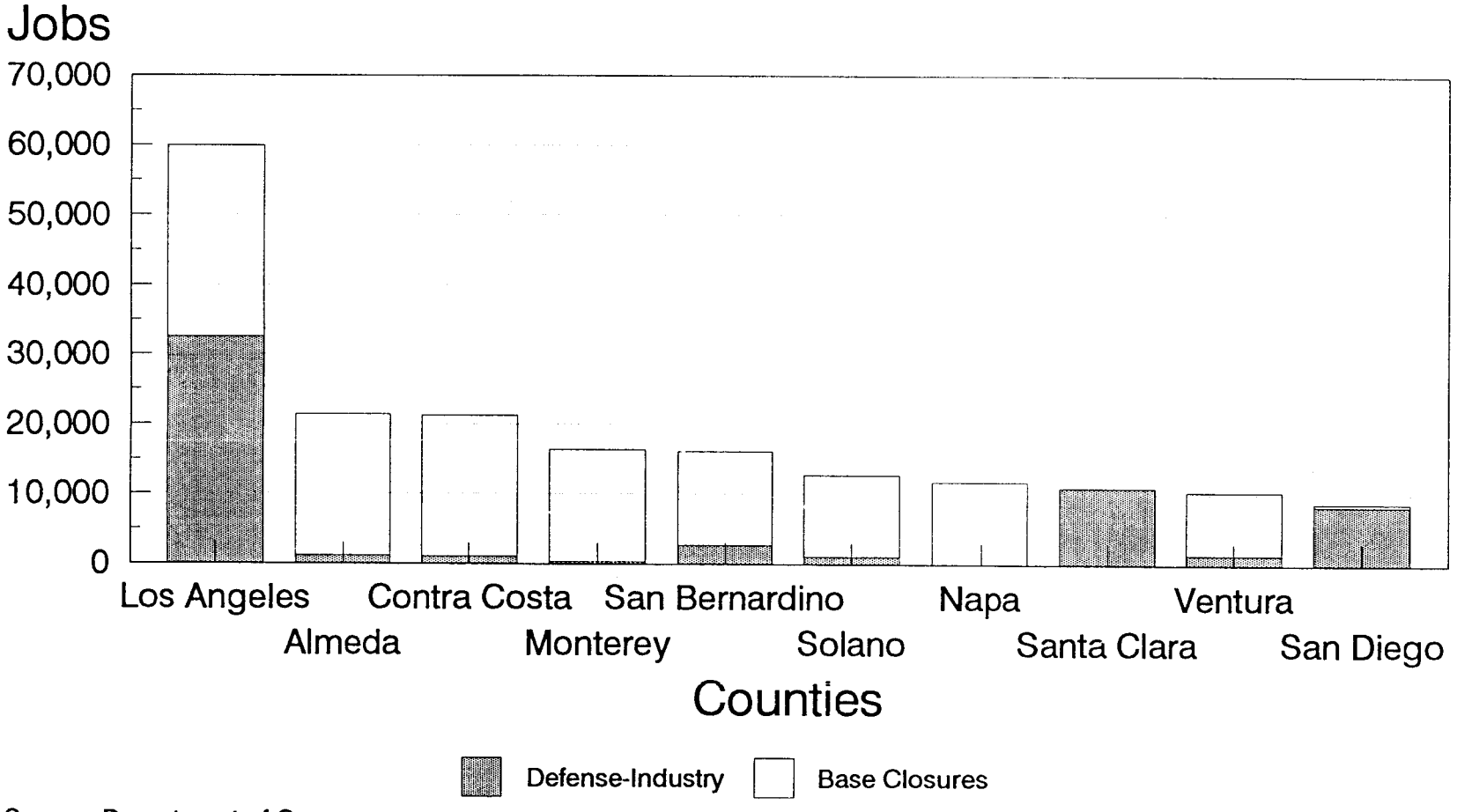
McClellan AFB



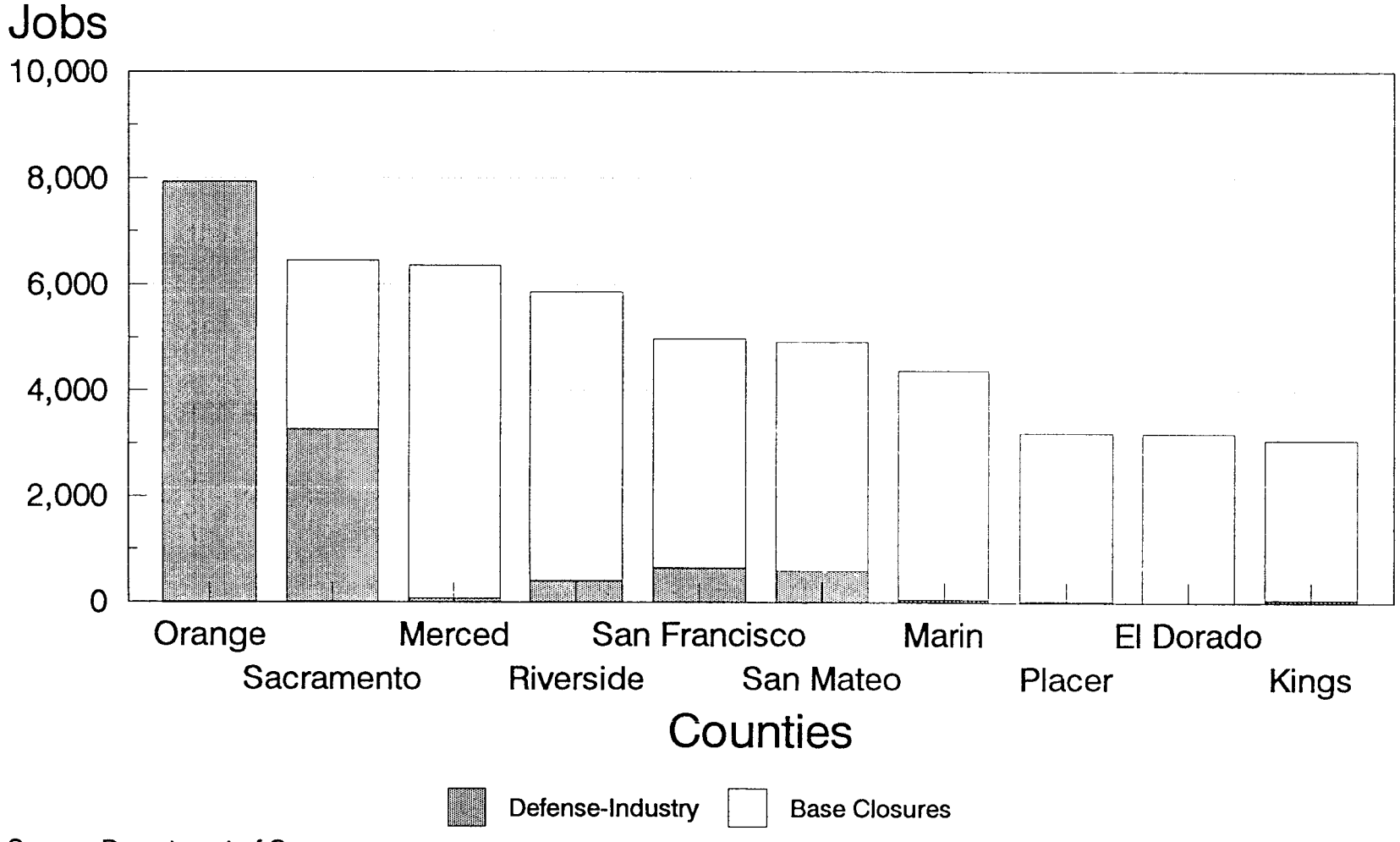

MSAs within 25/50 miles of
McClellan AFB
YUBA CITY
SACRAMENTO
VALLEJO-
FAIRFIELD
STOCKTON

Defense Cutbacks: Impacts on California Counties
Civilian Job Losses Through 1998
Top 10 Counties



Source: Department of Commerce,
Economics and Statistics Administration

Defense Cutbacks: Impacts on California Counties
Civilian Job Losses Through 1998



Source: Department of Commerce,
Economics and Statistics Administration

Table A
Economic Impact for Major Base Closures and Realignments
From DoD's Original List

State	Economic Area	Installation	Base Impact %	Cum. Impact %	Unemp. Rate %	Potential Rate %
AL	Anniston (MSA)	Fort McClellan	-17.6	-16.8	9.1	25.9
	Mobile (MSA)	Naval Station Mobile	-0.5	-0.5	8.3	8.8
CA	Sacremento (MSA)	McClellan AFB	-4.2	-5.6	8.7	14.3
	San Francisco (MSA)	NS Treasure Is.	-0.2	-1.2	6.3	7.5
	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa (MSA)	Mare Island Naval Shipyard	-11.7	-10.7	9.6	20.3
	Oakland (MSA)	NAS Almeda	-2.9	-4.9	6.8	11.7
	Oakland (MSA)	NA Depot Almeda	-0.7	-4.9	6.8	11.7
	Oakland (MSA)	Naval Hospital	-0.4	-4.9	6.8	11.7
	Oakland (MSA)	NS Center Oakland	-0.5	-4.9	6.8	11.7
	Anaheim-Santa Anna (MSA)	MC Air Station	-0.9	-1.4	7.2	8.6
	Riverside Co.	March AFB	-1.6	-1.6	12.0	13.6
FL	Jacksonville (MSA)	NAS Cecil Field	-3.0	-0.8	6.1	6.9
	Orlando (MSA)	NTC Orlando	-2.2	-2.5	6.2	8.7
	Pensacola (MSA)	NAD Pensacola	-6.1	4.0	5.5	1.5
	Miami-Hialeah (MSA)	Homestead AFB	-1.0	-0.1	8.0	8.1
HI	Honolulu (MSA)	NAS Barbers Point	-1.9	-0.3	3.5	3.8
IL	Chicago (MSA)	NAS Glenview	-0.1	-0.1	8.1	8.2
	Chicago (MSA)	O'Hare Int. AFRS	0.0	-0.1	8.1	8.2
MD	St. Marys Co.	N. Elect. Sys.	-11.9	-1.8	5.5	7.3

Table A (continued)
Economic Impact for Major Base Closures and Realignments
From DoD's Original List

State	Economic Area	Installation	Base Impact %	Cum. Impact %	Unemp. Rate %	Potential Rate %
MI	Marquette Co.	K.I. Sawyer AFB	-16.0	-16.0	8.2	24.2
	Battle Creek (MSA)	DLSC Battle Creek	-1.1	-2.2	5.9	8.1
	Battle Creek (MSA)	DRMS Battle Creek	-1.1	-2.2	5.9	8.1
MA	Boston-Lawrence-Salem-Lowell (MSA)	NAS South Weymouth	-0.1	-0.1	9.8	9.9
MS	Lauderdale Co.	NAS Meridian	-12.8	-12.8	5.3	18.1
NJ	Burlington Co.	McGuire AFB	-3.7	-3.7	7.1	10.8
NY	New York (MSA)	NS Staten Island	-0.1	-0.2	10.4	10.6
	Utica-Rome (MSA)	Griffiss AFB	-6.3	-6.3	7.2	13.5
OH	Licking Co.	Newark AFB	-4.6	-4.6	7.3	11.9
	Dayton-Springfield (MSA)	DESC Dayton	-1.3	-1.2	6.6	7.8
PA	Philadelphia, Pa.-NJ (MSA)	ASO Philadelphia	0.0	-2.2	7.8	10.0
	Philadelphia, Pa.-NJ (MSA)	DPSC Philadelphia	-0.3	-2.2	7.8	10.0
	Philadelphia, Pa.-NJ (MSA)	Defense Clothing Factory	-0.1	-2.2	7.8	10.0
	Philadelphia, Pa.-NJ (MSA)	DCMD Philadelphia	0.0	-2.2	7.8	10.0
	Philadelphia, Pa.-NJ (MSA)	DISC Philadelphia	-0.2	-2.2	7.8	10.0
	Philadelphia, Pa.-NJ (MSA)	NASO Philadelphia	-0.2	-2.2	7.8	10.0
	Philadelphia, Pa.-NJ (MSA)	Naval Shipyard	-0.9	-2.2	7.8	10.0
SC	Charleston (MSA)	NS Charleston	-7.0	-15.3	5.9	21.2
	Charleston (MSA)	Charleston Naval Shipyard	-5.3	-15.3	5.9	21.2

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INTERAGENCY 09 JUNE 1993

DAVE:

I THOROUGHLY READ THE ECONOMIC IMPACT FOR TINKER A.F.B.. PROPOSAL TO CLOSE, IN LIGHT OF TINKER'S MISSION AND EFFECT ON THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA, WOULD ADVERSELY AFFECT THE STATE.

AT BEA WE WORK CLOSELY WITH THE AIR MATERIAL COMMANDS OF WHICH TINKER IS ONE. EXCEPTION IS TAKEN TO SOME OF THEIR STATISTICS, MOST NOTICEABLY THE COST OF LIVING COMPOSITE. OTHERWISE THE REPORT IS CONSISTENT WITH WHAT I'VE WORKED WITH AT BEA.

PAPERCLIPPED ARE PAGES OF SOME CONCERN. UNDER MILITARY VALUE; THE U.S.A.F. CONTRACTS OUT WORK FOR AIRCRAFT MODIFICATION, RE-ENGINEERING, ENGINE REPLACEMENT, RETOOLING AND THE LIKE. IN RECENT YEARS U.S.A.F. HAS BEEN PERFORMING THE WORK IN HOUSE,(ORGANIC). THIS IS A MAJOR CHANGE FROM PAST YEARS. THE DEPOTS OR MATERIAL COMMANDS ARE COMPETING WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR FOR AIRCRAFT CONTRACTS. SOMETHING WE SHOULD REMEMBER IS THAT IF THE BASE SUPPORTS "X" NUMBER OF AIRCRAFT AND/OR WEAPON SYSTEMS, A MEANINGFUL QUESTION IS HOW MUCH OF EACH WEAPON SYSTEM IS CONTRACTED OUT? WHAT WAS THE PRIME CONTRACT AWARD DOLLARS LENT BY THIS BASE FOR CONSULTATION, ENGINEERING CHANGE ORDERS, REPAIR OF ENGINES, REPAIR/REPLACE AVIONICS PACKAGES TO PRIVATE SECTOR FIRMS?

ON THE ISSUE OF RETIREES;
HOW BIG IS THE BASE HOSPITAL
WHAT SERVICES DOES IT OFFER
DATE BUILT
RECENT UPGRADES
LOCATION TO THE BASE OF OTHER HOSPITALS.

ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
BEA'S GOVT. DIVISION HAS THESE NUMBERS FOR IMMEDIATE VERIFICATION.
RAY LA BELLA (202) 523-5029.

COST TO THE COUNTRY OF 1.2 BILLION--DON'T KNOW WHERE THEY GOT THESE DATA.
WHAT IS THE EMPLOYMENT AREA?
WHAT IS THE M.S.A.?
THE REPORT STATES THAT 37 COUNTIES ARE AFFECTED-EITHER THEY HAVE SMALL COUNTIES OR PEOPLE DRIVE A LONG WAY TO WORK.

WILL DISCUSS WITH YOU TOMORROW.

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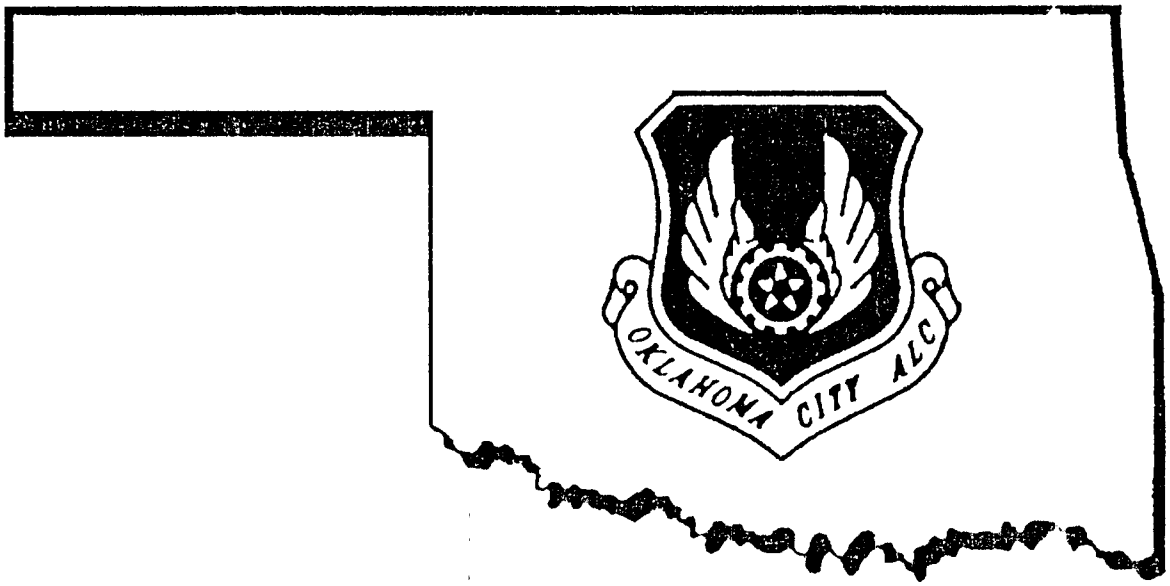


Strategy for National Defense

"The Way We Fight"

The Role of the ALC's

Tinker's Unique Role

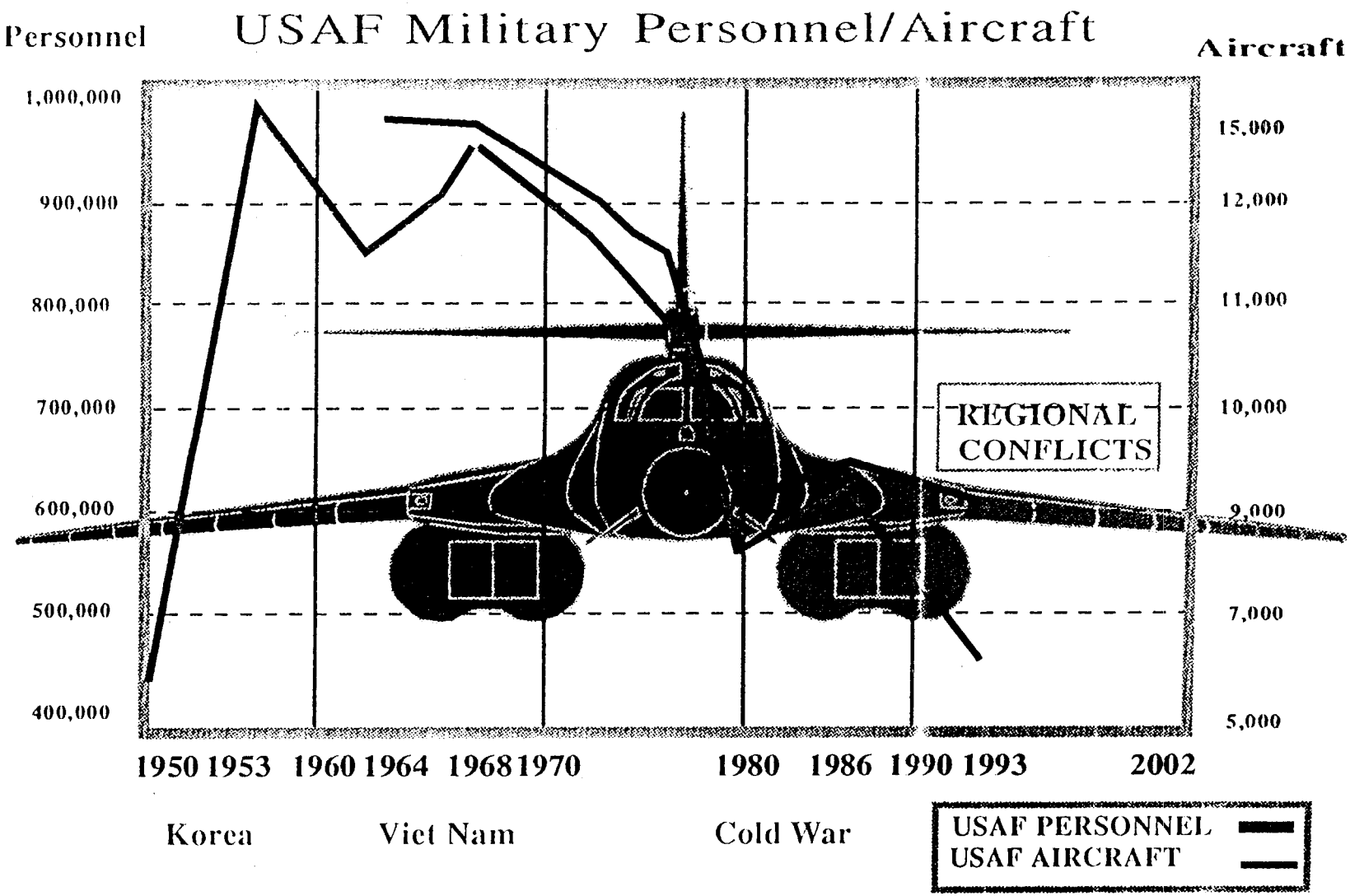
"THE WAY WE FIGHT"

The Air Logistics Centers (ALC's) are the foundation of the United States Air Force war fighting capability. Weapons systems such as the B-2, B-1B, B-52 etc., are managed at the ALC's. This includes engineering, modifications, procurement of spare parts, and depot scheduling and repair.

Tinker AFB's unique role in the ALC process is its great versatility and flexibility in being able to adjust its facilities and workforce to meet ever changing Department of Defense force structure requirements. Large hangars, like the E-3 AWACS, have unique capabilities. The repair center capability in building 3001 is unique in that it is the only facility in DOD that can accommodate all types of aircraft and engine repair.

Elimination of too large a portion of this ALC capability will cause the pyramid to fall.

STRATEGY


USAF Military Personnel/Aircraft
Personnel
Aircraft
1,000,000
900,000
800,000
700,000
600,000
500,000
400,000
15,000
12,000
11,000
10,000
9,000
7,000
5,000
REGIONAL CONFLICTS
1950 1953 1960 1964 1968 1970 1980 1986 1990 1993 2002
Korea
Viet Nam
Cold War
USAF PERSONNEL
USAF AIRCRAFT

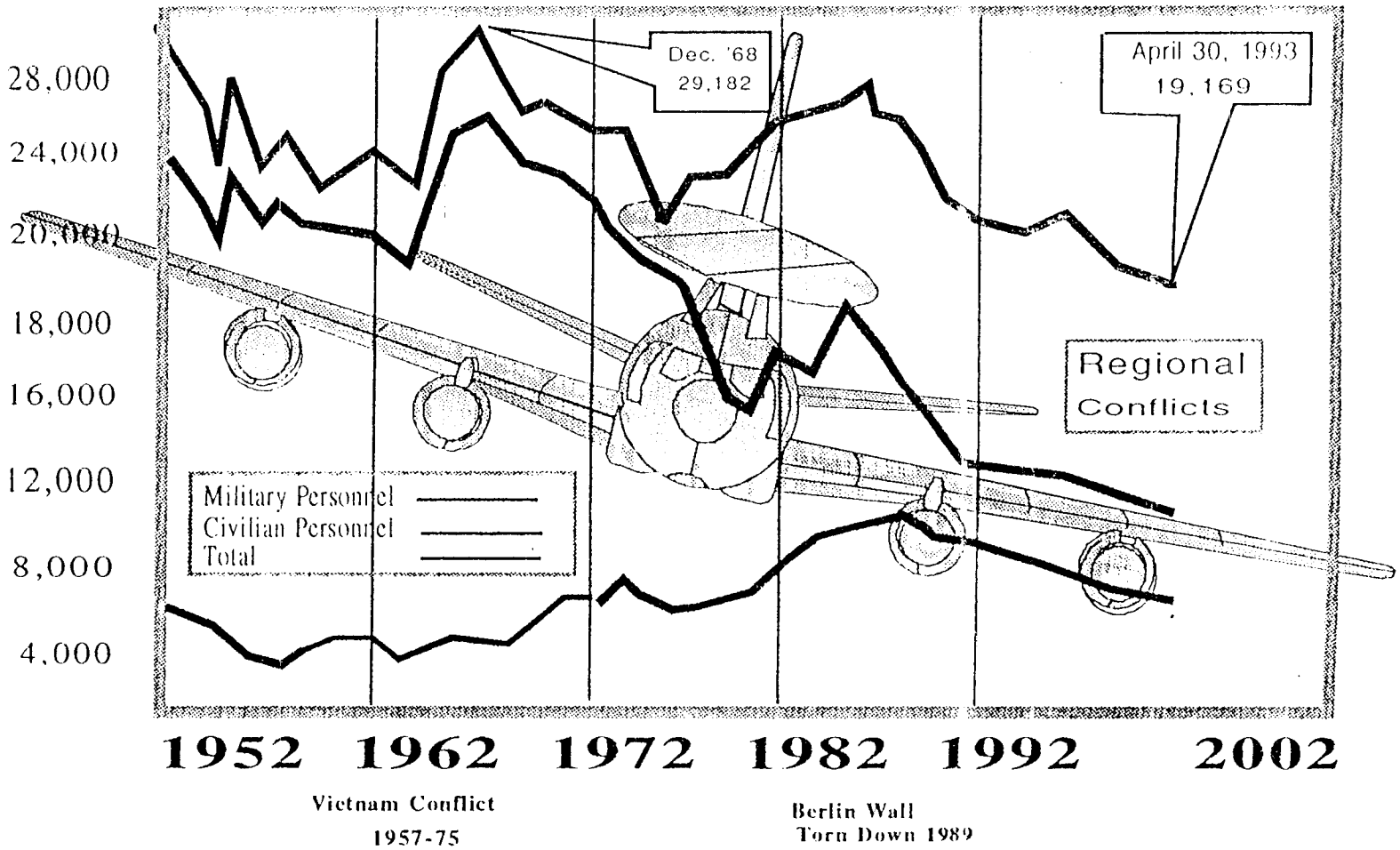
STRATEGY-USAF PERSONNEL

The United States has won the cold war. Presently, there is no published national security strategy to replace the cold war strategy of deterrence. DOD unclassified reports indicate DOD is considering a strategy and force structure to meet "regional conflicts".

Since WW II, our country has experienced a series of force structure increases and reductions in response to threats to our national security. This chart reflects those cycles in terms of personnel and aircraft.

STRATEGY

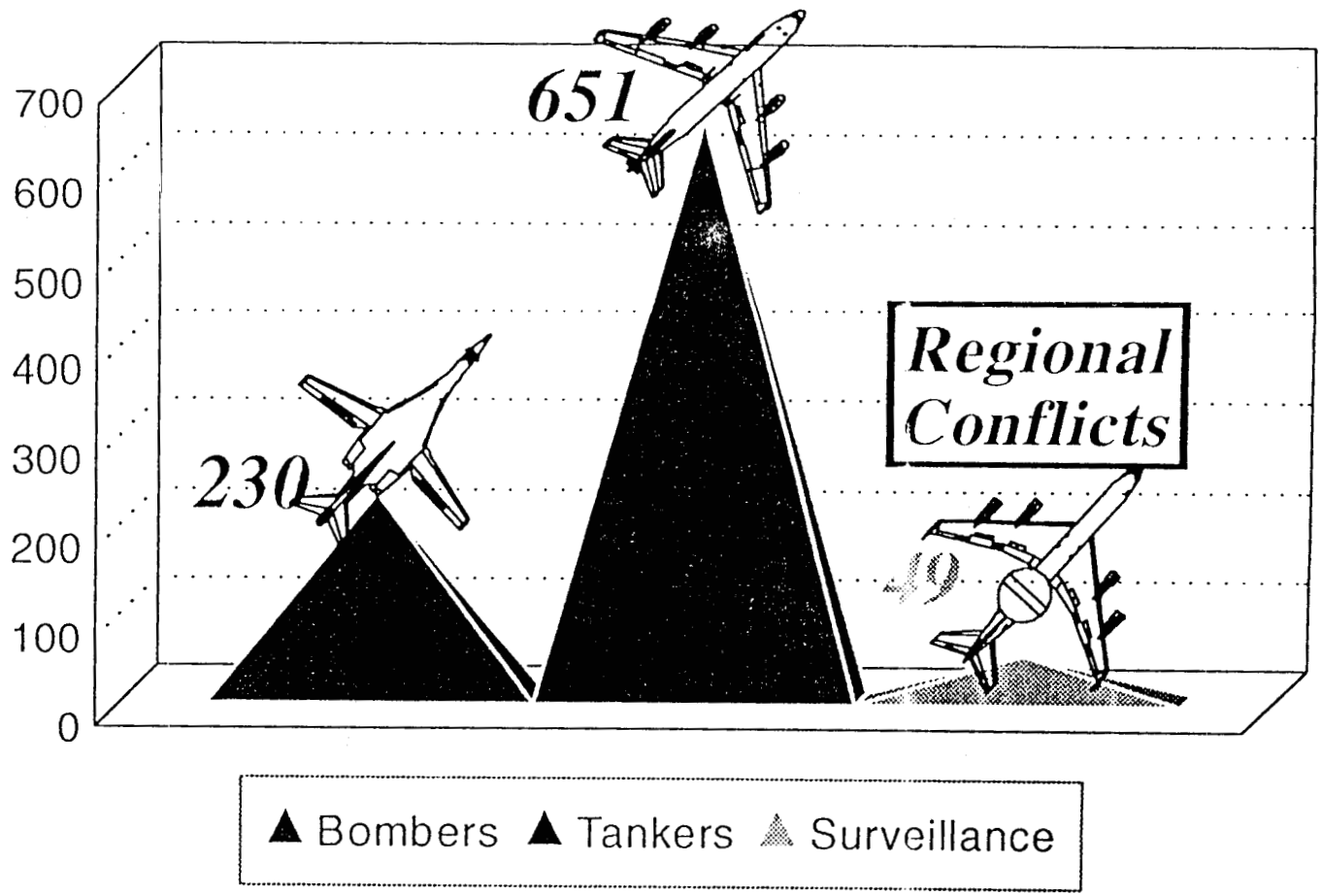
Tinker Personnel: Military/Civilian



STRATEGY-TINKER PERSONNEL

The total personnel assigned to Tinker AFB corresponds to the changing force structure cycles since WW II.

Strategy
Warfighters & Maintainers



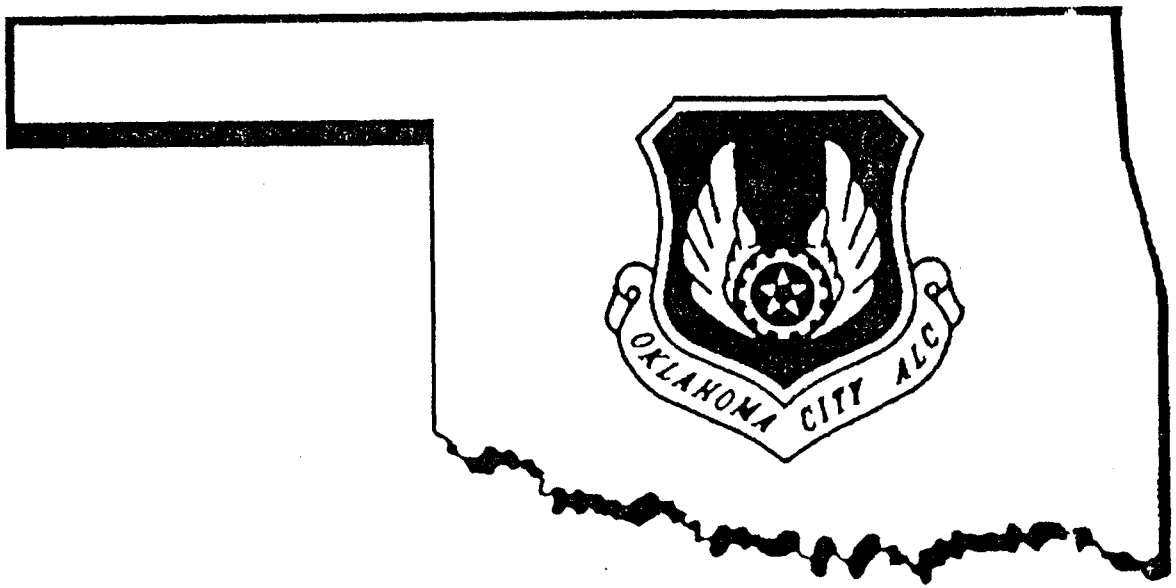
STRATEGY-WARFIGHTERS AND MAINTAINERS

To counter regional conflicts, bombers, tankers and Airborne Warning and Control Aircraft (AWACS) will operate from the CONUS to the conflict. All three of these weapon systems are managed and maintained at Tinker.

Bombers, like in Desert Storm, will be the first weapons on the target. For example, during Desert Storm, B-52's carrying the Air Launched Cruise Missile were reconfigured by Tinker personnel from nuclear to conventional for the first delivery of weapons against Iraq.

As air and sea lift support is activated during regional conflicts, bombers will cease operating from the CONUS and also forward deploy to the region.

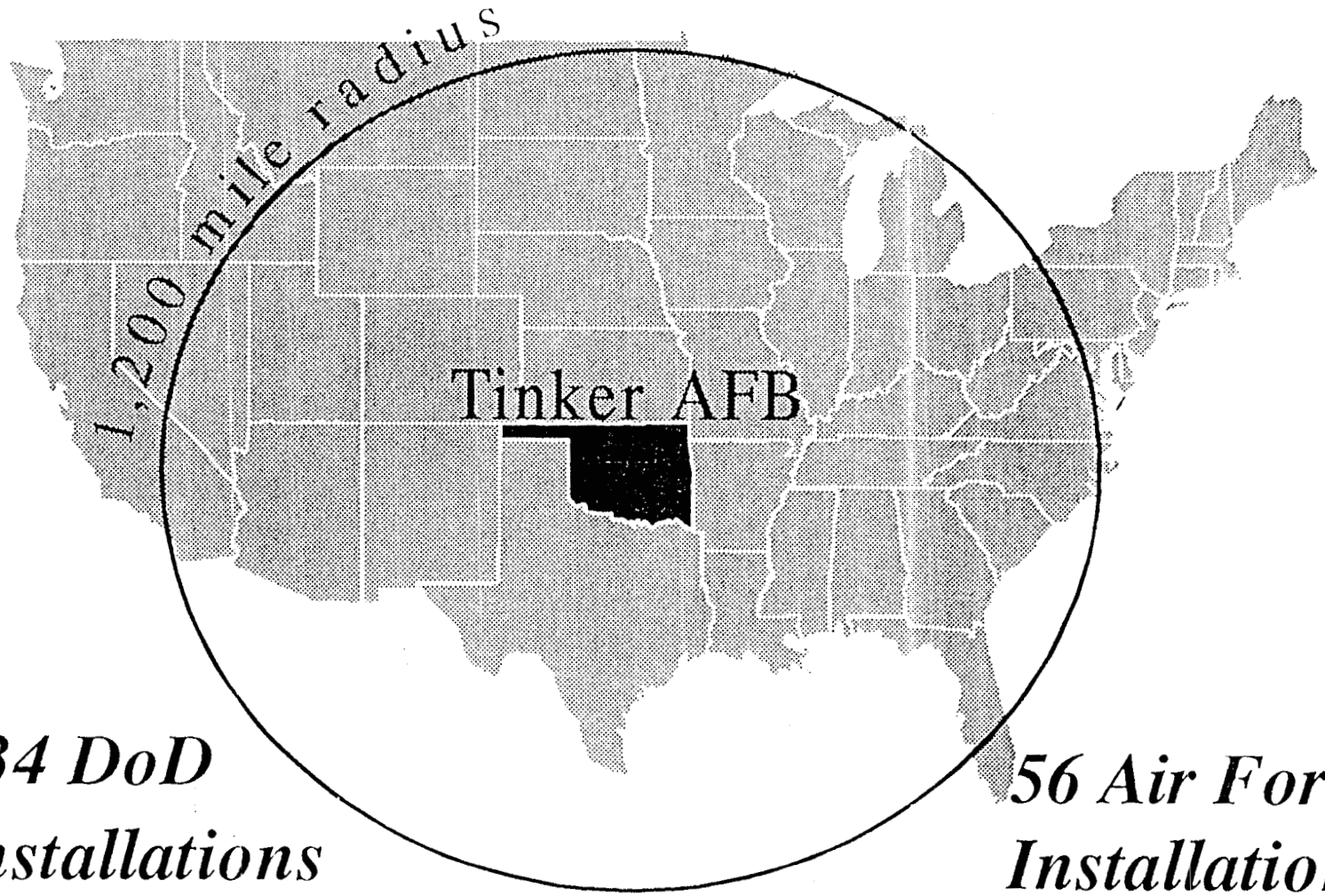
The bottom line is the Administration and DOD have not published a national security strategy for the country. Any changes, especially decreased capability in the ALC force structure, need to be made with extreme caution. It is hard to imagine a great number of years of peace in our future given the history of the United States and the wars that have been fought during the past 50 years.



Military Value

MILITARY VALUE

LOCATION



134 DoD Installations

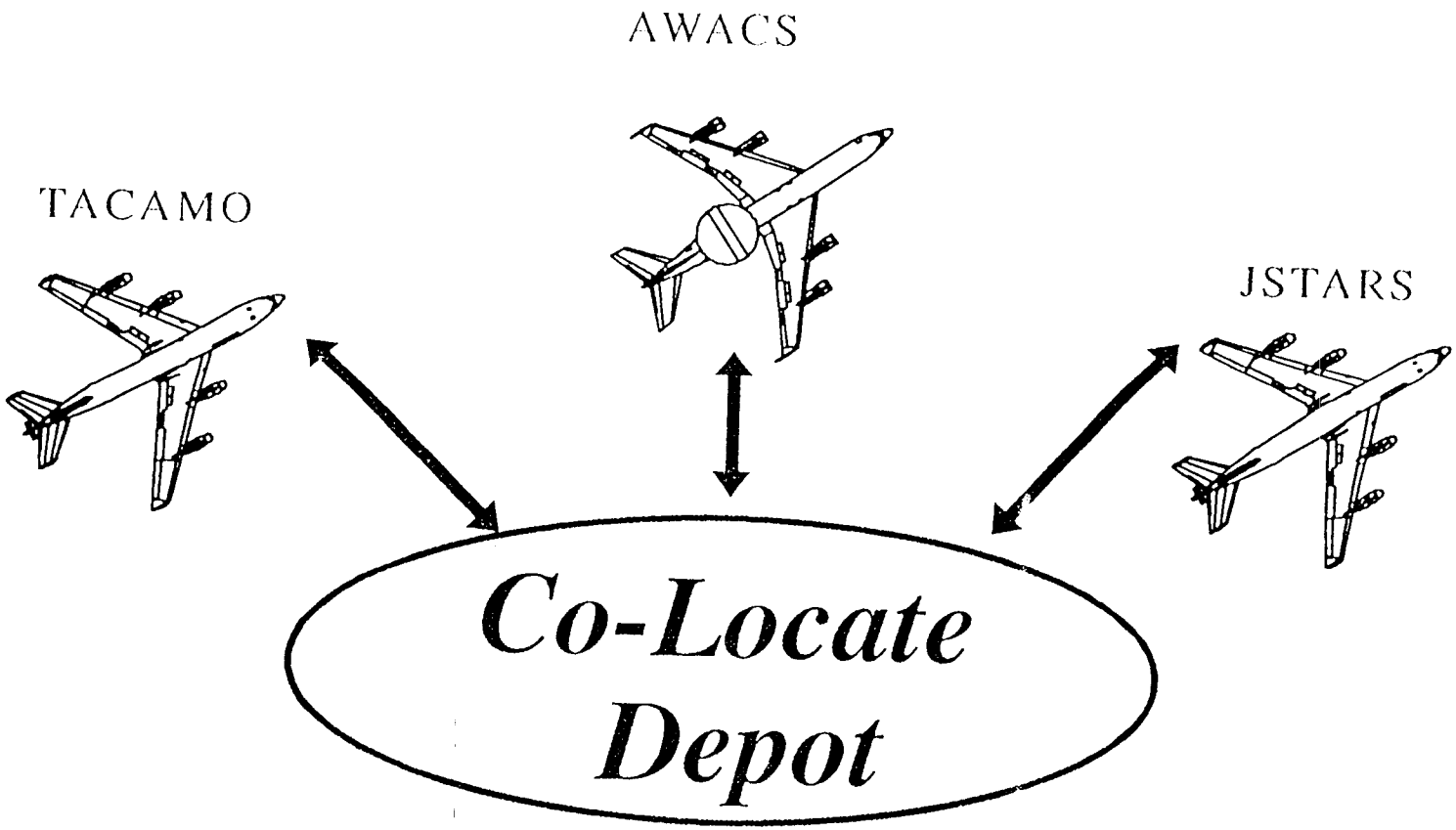
56 Air Force Installations

MILITARY VALUE-LOCATION

The central location of Tinker AFB in the United States provides easy access to 56 Air Force and 134 DOD installations. This is particularly important since the dedicated "Logair" logistics airlift has been eliminated. Logistics support is now provided by commercial means making the cost factors of weight and cube over a given distance extremely important when operating on reduced budgets.

Another important factor is the emerging two level maintenance concept that the Air Force is implementing into the logistic support system. The intermediate level maintenance once performed at each operating air base will now be transported to the ALC's. Tinker's location will be the most convenient and responsive of any ALC with the lowest cost for transportation.

Military Value
Weapon Systems



MILITARY VALUE-WEAPON SYSTEMS

The collocation of the AWACS and Navy TACAMO (Take Charge And Move Out) aircraft to Tinker offers quick response for engineering, maintenance support, repairs and parts. Further, there is great savings by eliminating transportation costs.

This collocation was absolutely critical during the early deployment of the AWACS when there were no parts available for the aircraft. A special depot organization was established by the ALC within the AWACS wing to maintain the aircraft. Without this special handling, collocated at Tinker, the AWACS would not have become operational on time and schedule.

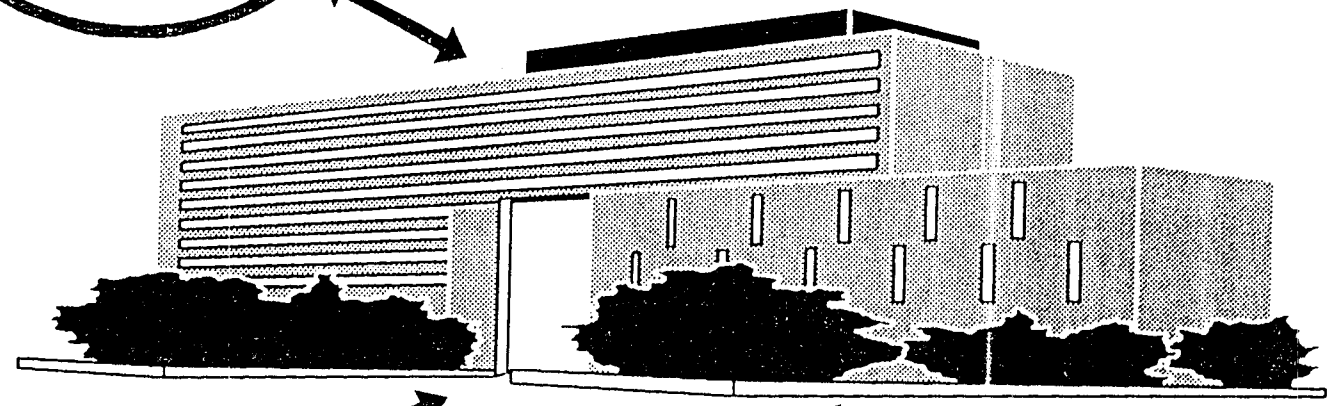
The JSTARS (Joint Surveillance and Target Attack Radar System) aircraft is a KC-135 type aircraft. Collocated at Tinker, the JSTARS aircraft would have the same easy access and maintenance support from the ALC as the other KC-135 series aircraft.

WHAT % IS ORGANIC? WHAT % CONTRACTED OUT?

Military Value
Weapon Systems

Organic Depot Maintenance

Engine Mat & Repair
8 Different Engines
(17,900)



No New Aircraft
Fix What We Have

22,000 Parts

MILITARY VALUE-WEAPON SYSTEMS

Tinker's organic capability manages and repairs eight different jet engines with an inventory of nearly 18,000. It also manages and repairs 22,000 different parts.

The Air Force, with reduced budgets, has only one new aircraft, the C-17, entering the inventory. With no new aircraft, the ALC's will have a greater demand to "fix what we have" in keeping a force structure. The KC-135, for example, is scheduled to continue in the force until 2030.

Are Light of USAF's use of OMB AFSC they AMUC MANPOWER impact on Recruiting UBSAR

OK

MILITARY VALUE
UNIQUE FACILITIES

- √ 3001 HIGH TECH/FLEXIBLE
- √ B2 STEALTH
- √ AWACS/TACAMO
- √ LARGE A/C HANGARS
- √ COMPOSITE REPAIR
- √ BLADE REPAIR
- √ SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT
- √ SURGE FOR CONFLICTS
- √ MODERN PAINT FACILITY

MILITARY VALUE-UNIQUE FACILITIES

Building 3001, nearly a mile long, is the most versatile building in DOD. Covering 52 acres, it has the most modern high technology machine repair and materiel system in DOD. Aircraft, engines, and aircraft parts can be repaired simultaneously in this unique facility. Also, unique B-2 stealth facilities have been constructed to handle the depot repair of this advanced technology aircraft.

A special maintenance hangar was constructed to allow the AWACS aircraft with its high radar dome to receive depot maintenance. It is also unique to have the TACAMO and AWACS collocated with the depot. The large aircraft repair hangars offer the flexibility to accommodate both large and small aircraft. Tinker also has the only Composite repair facility with a large conclave. This is required on the B-1B and B-2 stealth aircraft.

A large new jet engine blade repair facility is located at Tinker. Without this facility, the ALC was hostage to a commercial contractor for blade repairs at increased cost to the government. Also, software modifications and updates can be performed at Tinker for the AWACS, B-2, B-1B and B-52.

Tinker has a state-of-the-art large paint facility. It can accommodate a C-5 and B-52 at the same time. Of course, it can more than handle large numbers of smaller aircraft.

Military Value

Unique Facilities

Defense Distribution Depot

- 32 State of Art Storage Facilities
- 25,597,000 Cubic Feet
- Inland Aerial Port Capability

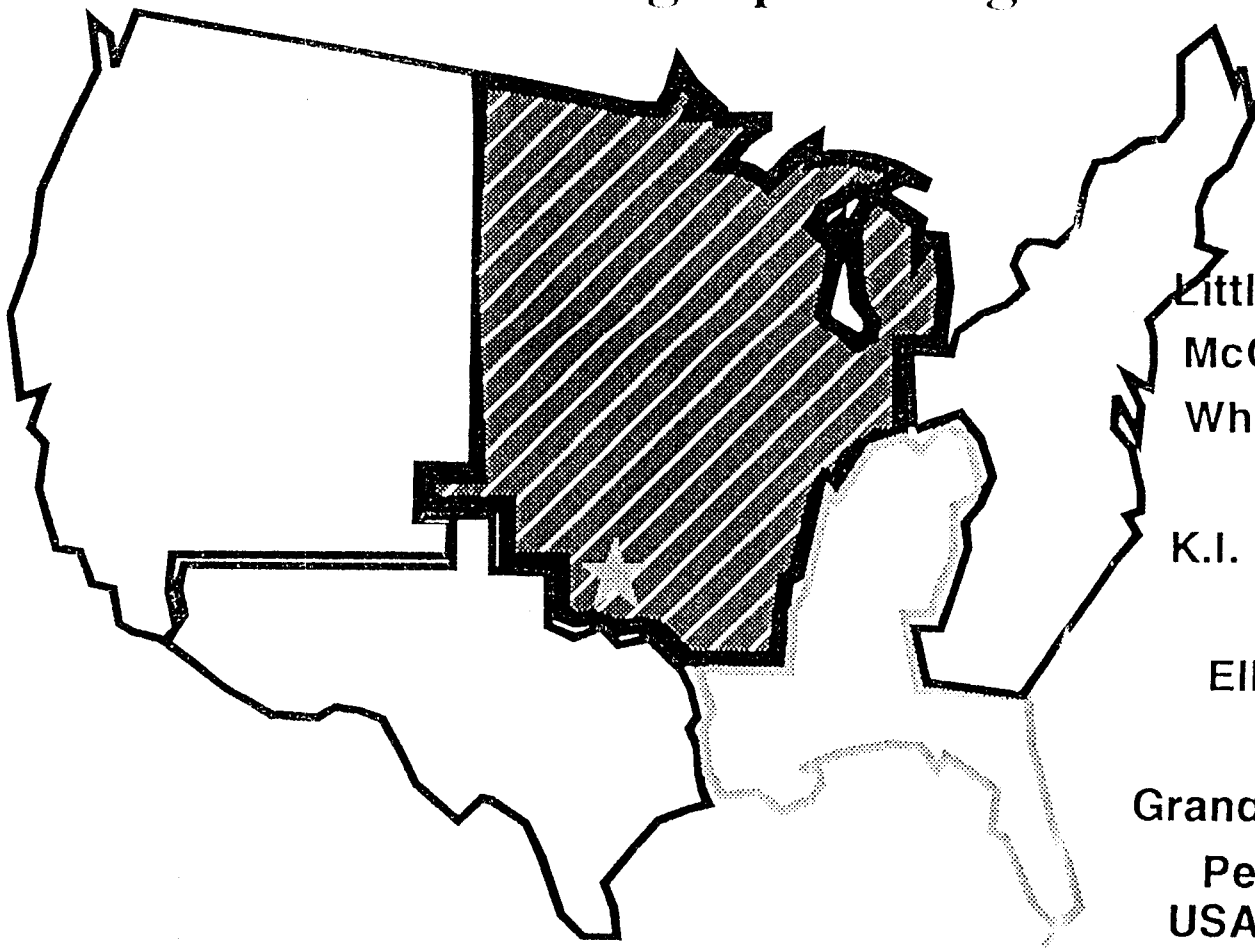
MILITARY VALUE-UNIQUE FACILITIES

Large fully automated materiel handling and retriever system storage facilities are located at Tinker. A newly constructed storage facility was just completed and a newly renovated receiving facility is in the final phase of construction.

Tinker has a large aerial port capability. During Desert Storm, this facility was rated the second largest aerial port in the United States.

Military Value
Unique Facilities

Tinker's AF Regional Processing Center Geographic Region



Tinker AFB, OK
AMC-CCPO, IL
Grissom AFB, IN
Altus AFB, OK
Vance AFB, OK
Little Rock AFB, AR
McConnell AFB, KS
Whiteman AFB, MO
Scott AFB, IL
K.I. Sawyer AFB, MI
Offutt AFB, NE
Ellsworth AFB, SD
Minot AFB, ND
Grand Forks AFB, ND
Peterson AFB, CO
USAF Academy, CO

MILITARY VALUE-UNIQUE FACILITIES

A $13.2 Million Regional Processing Center is currently under construction at Tinker AFB. This facility will realize great savings by centralizing and processing 16 USAF base finance, supply and personnel activities.

Military Value
Education and Training

√ **VO-TECH**
-Trained Workforce

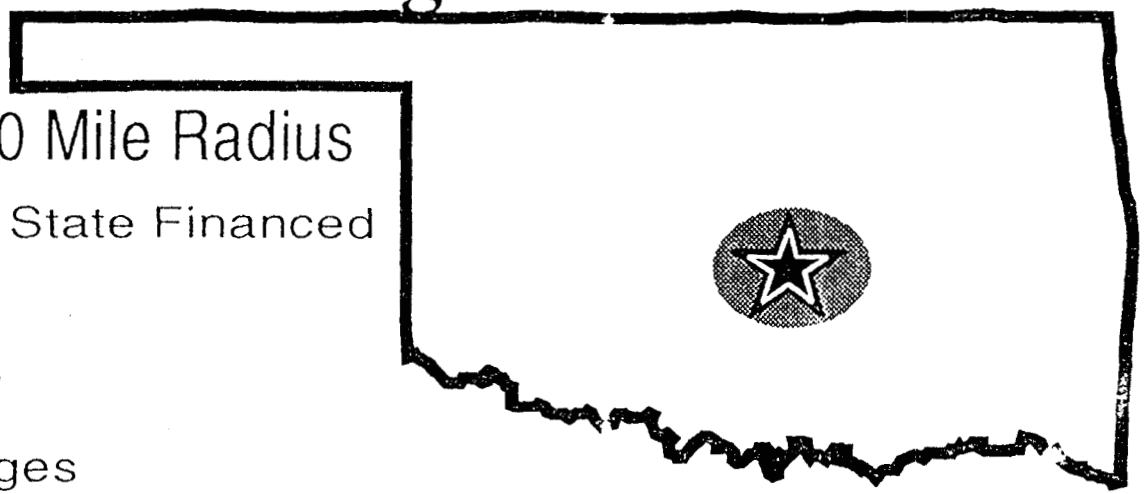
√ **Institutions of Higher Learning**
- Engineers/Managers/Accountants

Schools within a 30 Mile Radius

6 Vo-Techs that are State Financed and Staffed

6 Major Universities

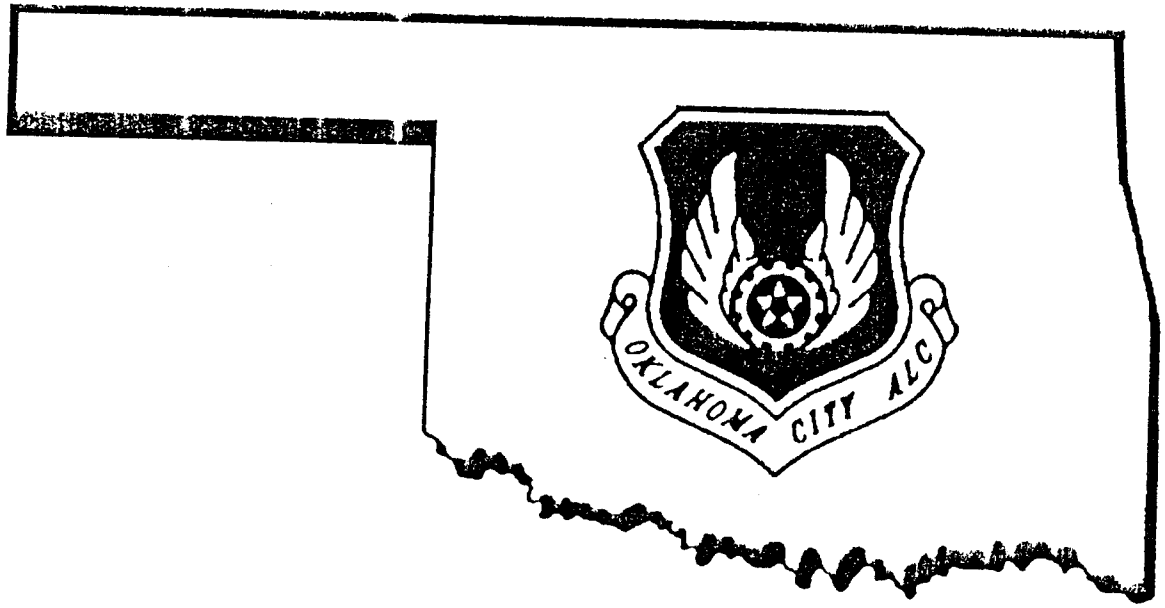
3 Community Colleges



MILITARY VALUE-EDUCATION AND TRAINING

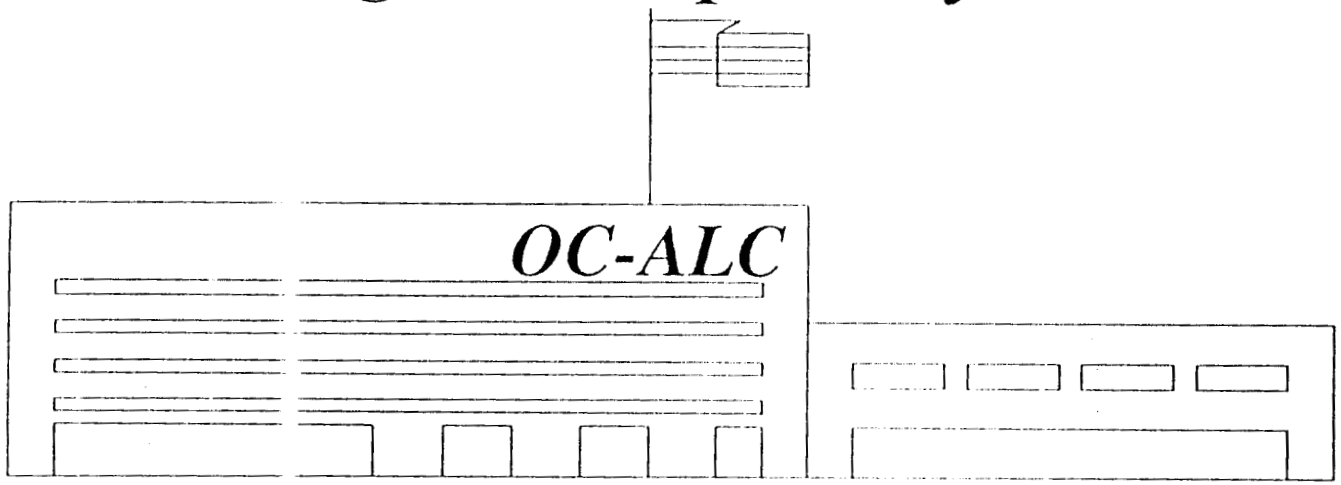
The state of Oklahoma provides all of the training for employees at Tinker AFB. The modern Vocational Technology (VO-TECH) system is physically located on Tinker AFB for convenience and ease in coordinating training requirements. No other state provides this cost free training benefit to an ALC.

Nine institutions of higher learning are located within a 30 mile radius of Tinker AFB to provide the skills of higher disciplines such as engineering, finance, accounting, industrial arts and etc.



Capacity

Capacity
Organic Capability



- Manufacturing Immediate Repair
- Pratt & Whitney - Engines
- Hayes Corporation - KC 135
- Boeing - KC 135

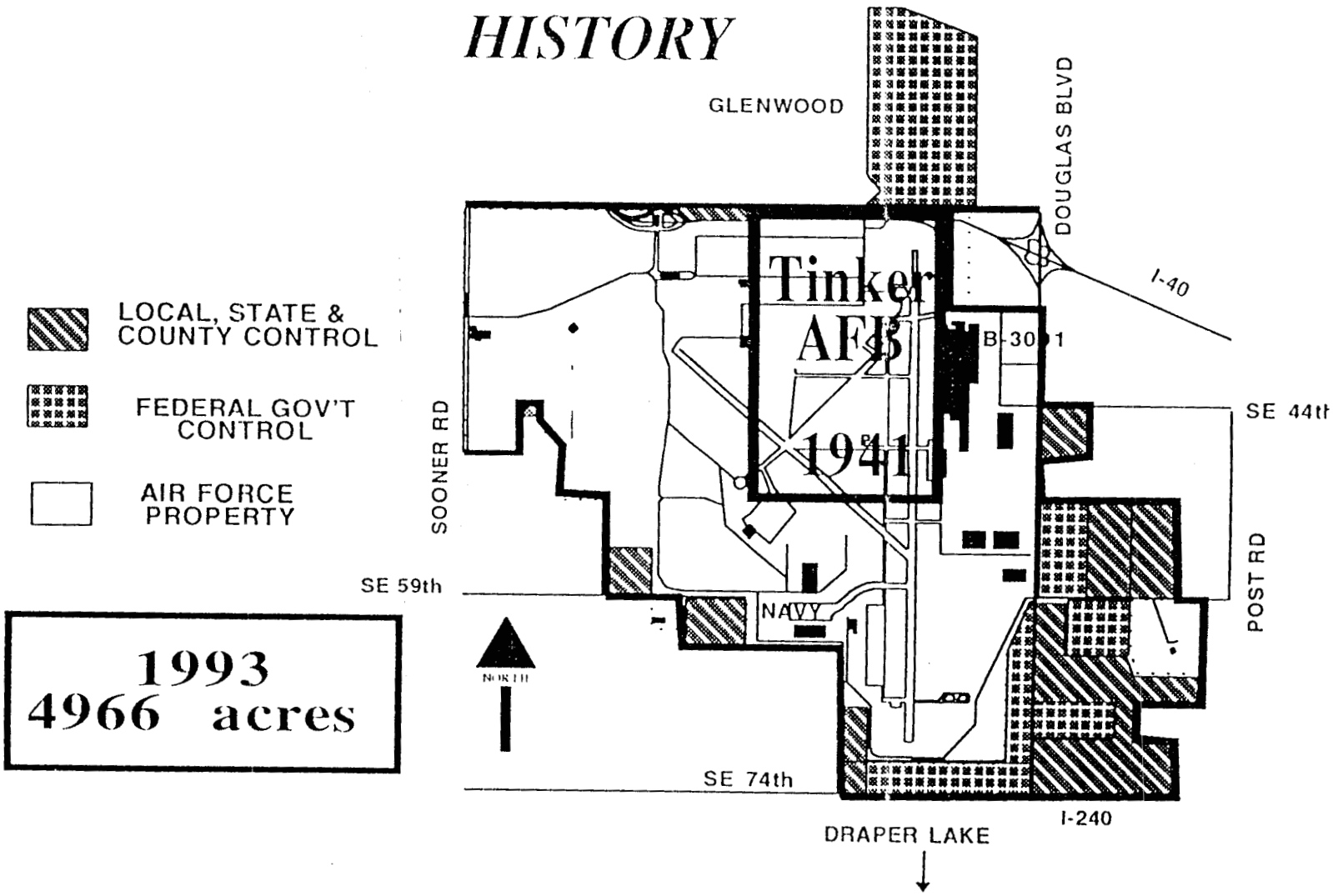
CAPACITY

Building 3001, with its great versatility and modern machine repair capabilities, is a national asset. There is no other facility in DOD with this unique capability.

Two important elements are essential for this country. First, DOD must be able to perform its own manufacturing processes. Second, DOD must have at least two ALCs that possess similar capabilities to accommodate large aircraft and jet engine repair. This redundancy will ensure a true organic capability to maintain critical weapons systems should a catastrophic event occur.

Economic Impact

ECONOMIC IMPACT
HISTORY



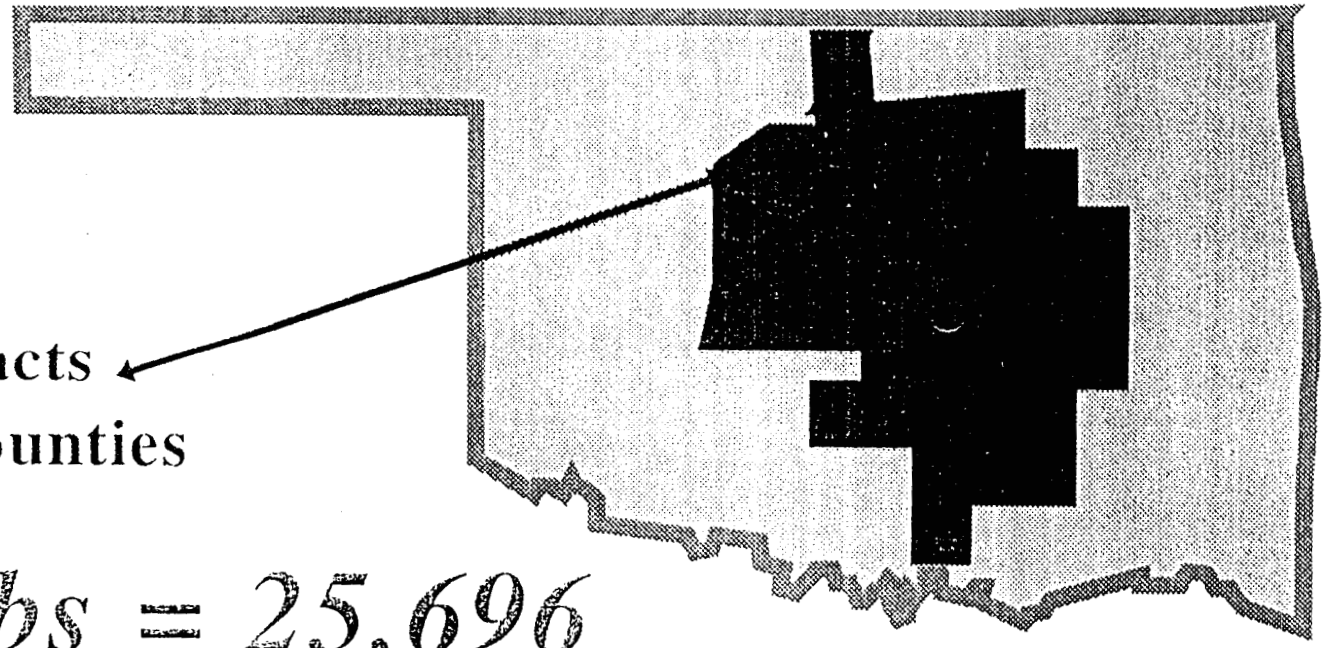
ECONOMIC IMPACT-HISTORY

In 1940, the Oklahoma City Chamber formed the Industries Foundation which led to the purchase of 960 acres. In turn, this land was given to the War Department in 1941 for the location of an air depot. Since that time, Oklahoma County and City have provided Tinker AFB land that now encompasses nearly 5,000 acres. Further, the state, city and county have over 1300 acres in reserve for additions to Tinker AFB as required.

During the 1970's, Oklahoma County sponsored a $11 million bond issue to purchase and remove an entire housing development area, which was located directly north of the main runway at Tinker AFB. This allowed Tinker AFB runway operations to meet the requirements of the most conservative zoning laws.

To protect and prevent any encroachment problems that might occur in the future, the state, city and county have purchased over 18,000 acres surrounding Tinker AFB. and ?

Economic Impact
People



Impacts
37 Counties

Jobs = 25,696

Payroll = $719,564,734

ECONOMIC IMPACT - PEOPLE

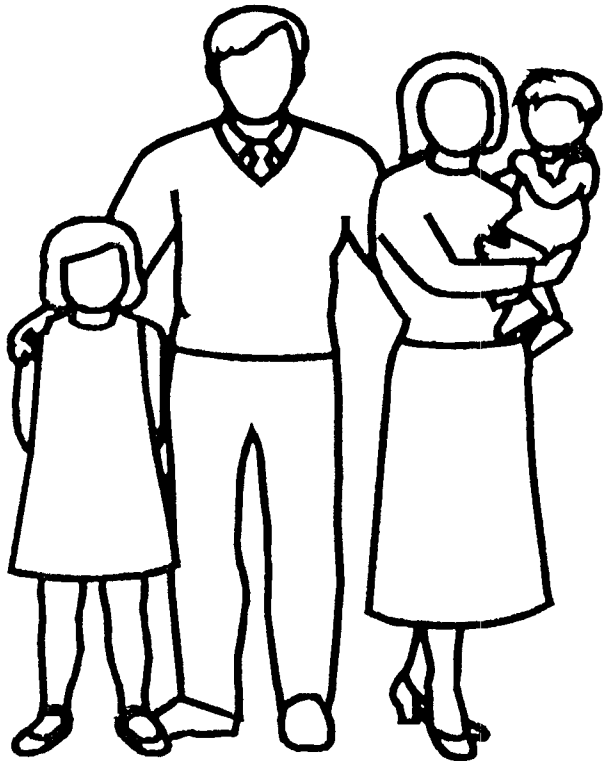
Tinker Air Force Base has an enormous impact on the economy of the entire state of Oklahoma. No less than 37 of the state's 77 counties have citizens who work at Tinker AFB. Civilian workers, appropriated and non-appropriated funded, and military in uniform total 25,696 direct jobs. Together, the military and civilian employees of Tinker put $719,564,734 per year into the Oklahoma economy.

NADC

Economic Impact

Total Impact $2.6 Billion

	Jobs
Primary	25,696
Secondary	25,389
Total	51,085



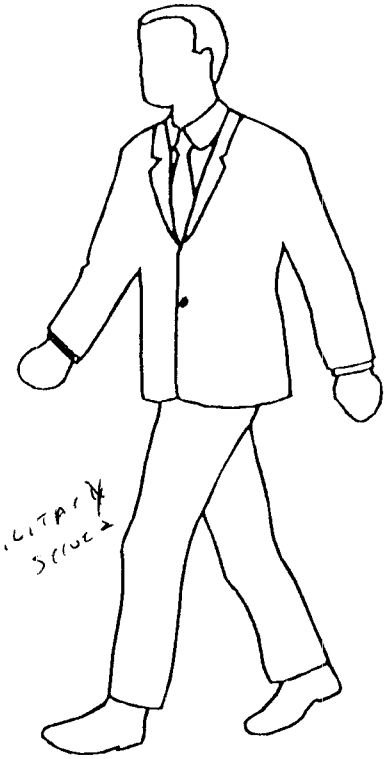
ECONOMIC IMPACT -- TOTAL IMPACT $2.6 BILLION

Using the economic impact formula provided by the Department of Defense, the 25,696 direct jobs at Tinker AFB create some 25,389 secondary jobs for the Oklahoma economy. These total jobs, primary and secondary, combine to infuse into the Oklahoma economy more than $2.6 Billion annually.

Economic Impact
Military Retirees

All Services 14,244

Payroll $211,047,888



What is base on the base for retirees?
Hospital
Commissary
PX

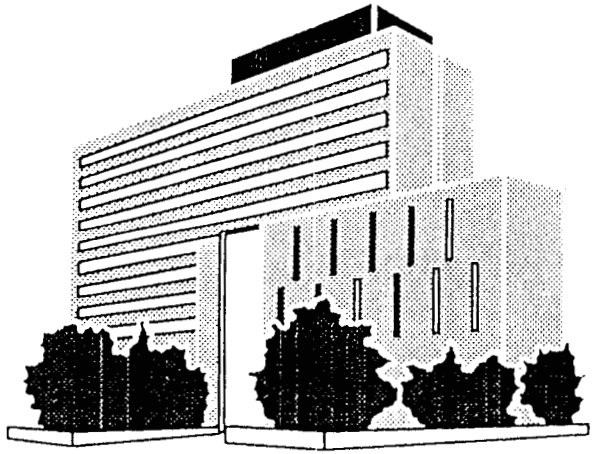
1. Age of Hospital
2. Closest Hospital
3. # of patients Annually
4. Type of Services

Non military Services

ECONOMIC IMPACT - MILITARY RETIREES

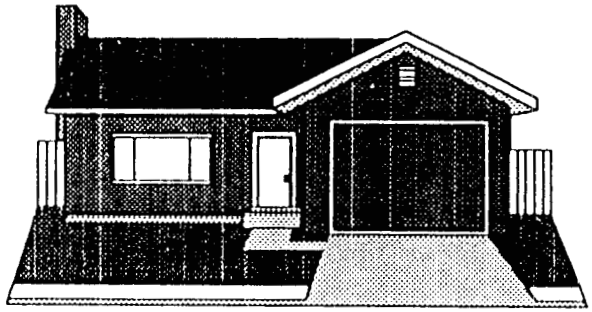
Pleasant climate, exceptional quality of life including plentiful and affordable housing, friendly people, and the extensive on-base facilities have combined to make the central Oklahoma area a favorite community for military retirees from all branches of the military services. Today, there are 14,244 military retirees within a fifty-mile radius of Tinker AFB. Retired payroll for these retirees total $211,047,888 annually. No less than four of the recent Oklahoma City Air Logistics Center Commanders have chosen to retire in the central Oklahoma area.

Economic Impact
Military Construction
(10 Years)



Mission Facilities

$ 341.9M



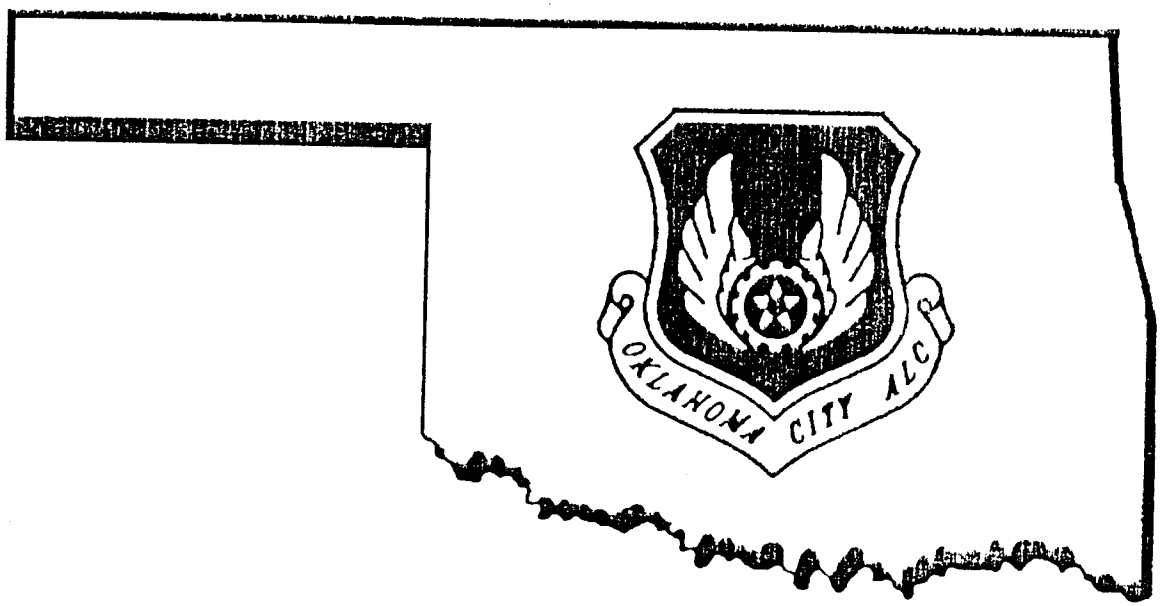
Support Facilities

$ 66.0M

$407.9 Total

ECONOMIC IMPACT - MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Tinker Air Force Base has been the recipient of millions of dollars in military construction funding over the past ten years. While many dollars have been used to enlarge or modernize existing facilities, the lion's share of the Military Construction Program dollars have been for the construction of new facilities to support new missions. Leading the list is $71.4 million to construct mission facilities for the beddown of the Navy E-6 mission (TACAMO). Many new facilities to support the Air Logistics Center have been completed in recent years with most supporting the B-1 and B-2 depot missions. Over the past ten fiscal years, $407.9 million in military construction has been expended at Tinker AFB. While the majority of the new construction ($341.9 million) was for mission facilities, $66.0 million went to build or expand base support facilities to meet the influx of military personnel associated with new missions. In the past five fiscal years, $212.2 million has been expended on new base facilities.



Environment

ENVIRONMENT

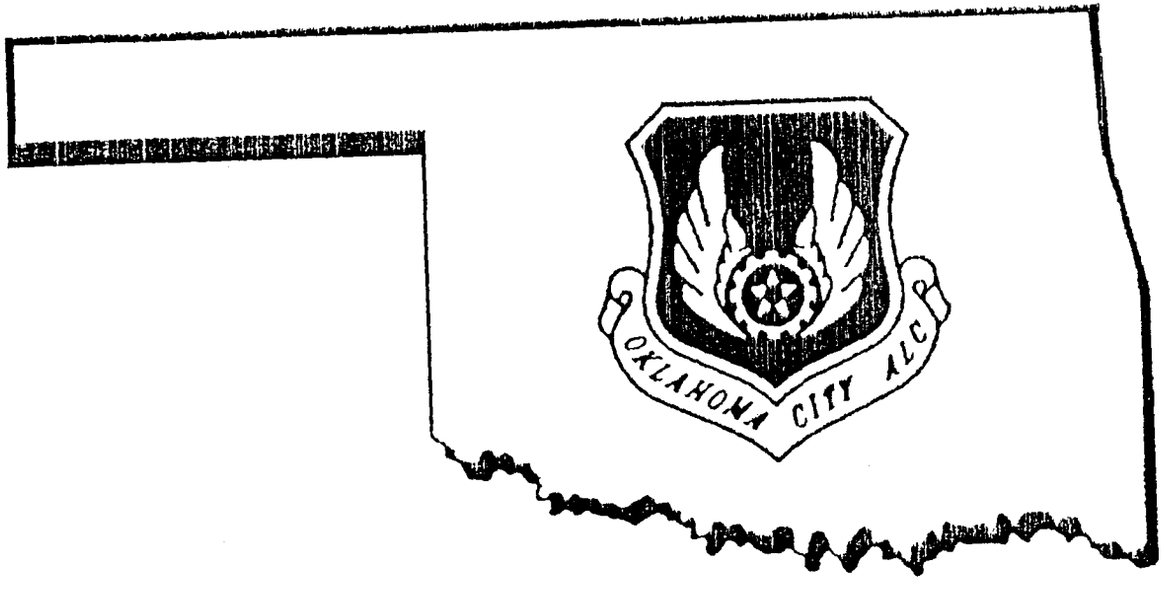
- ✓ TINKER - EPA - STATE = PARTNERSHIP
- ✓ CLEAN - UP: $131.3M LAST 5 YEARS
- ✓ SUCCESSES
  - ELECTRIC GENERATION - PEAK
  - CNG FLEET AND STATION
  - LARGEST RECYCLER IN DOD - $3M/YEAR
- ✓ BEST IN DOD

ENVIRONMENT

Tinker AFB has led DOD in environmental clean up. Oklahoma Governor David Walters created a new department within the state organization, "The Department of Environmental Quality". Members from this department, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma City and Tinker AFB meet monthly or as necessary to discuss and coordinate all environment functions involving clean up activities at Tinker. The partnership meetings are "solution" oriented in solving environmental problems.

Over $131 million has been spent during the past five years on environmental clean up. Tinker AFB was rated as having the best environmental program in DOD in 1990. Tinker AFB won the coveted DOD "SECRETARY OF DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AWARD" in 1990.

During 1991 and 1992, Tinker AFB has been awarded over 20 General Thomas D. White Environmental Quality Awards.



Future

FUTURE

- √ LONG HISTORY OF AVIATION
- √ LARGE HANGARS = VERSATILITY
- √ HIGH TECHNOLOGY - STEALTH
- √ GREAT GROWTH POTENTIAL
- √ INTERSERVICABILITY
- √ PEOPLE

FUTURE

Oklahoma City and Tinker AFB have had a long history associated with aviation. In addition to the City sponsoring the "Depot", the favorable flying weather was ideal for several pilot training bases to be located around Oklahoma City during WW II. Tinker AFB, as mentioned on a previous slide has great growth potential. Being Oklahoma's largest single employer, the state fully protects and will meet any future demands required to support this vital resource.

The large hangar facilities are a one-of-a-kind in DOD. They provide complete versatility in accommodating both large and small aircraft. New high technology buildings have been and are currently under construction to meet the demanding requirements of stealth technology.

The ALC is deeply involved in interservicability. The collocation of the United States Navy's E-6 or TACAMO aircraft is considered a great partnership with considerable savings to DOD. The Navy's F-14 Tom Cat engines receive their depot repair and remanufacturing at this ALC. Tinker's central location, large hangar facilities, versatile and flexible high technology repair capability, and superb community relations offer the potential to meet the maintenance requirements of the other military services.

People are the heart of The Oklahoma City Air Logistic Center's success. The work ethic is the hall mark of this ALC and was so recognized recently when they won the "President's Award for Quality and Production" for 1991. This Center enjoys the highest productivity rates, the lowest delinquency rates for producing aircraft, parts and engines in DOD.

CLOSING TINKER AFB

UNNECESSARY RISK TO NATIONAL SECURITY

COST TO COUNTRY

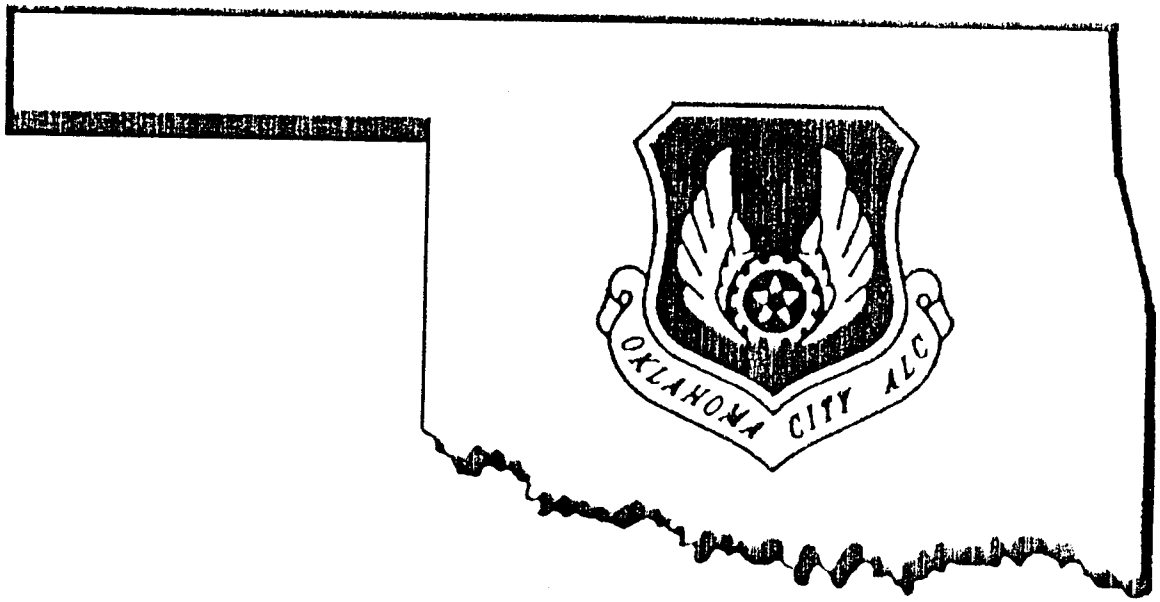
$ 1,223,000,000.00

PAY BACK IS 100 YEARS +

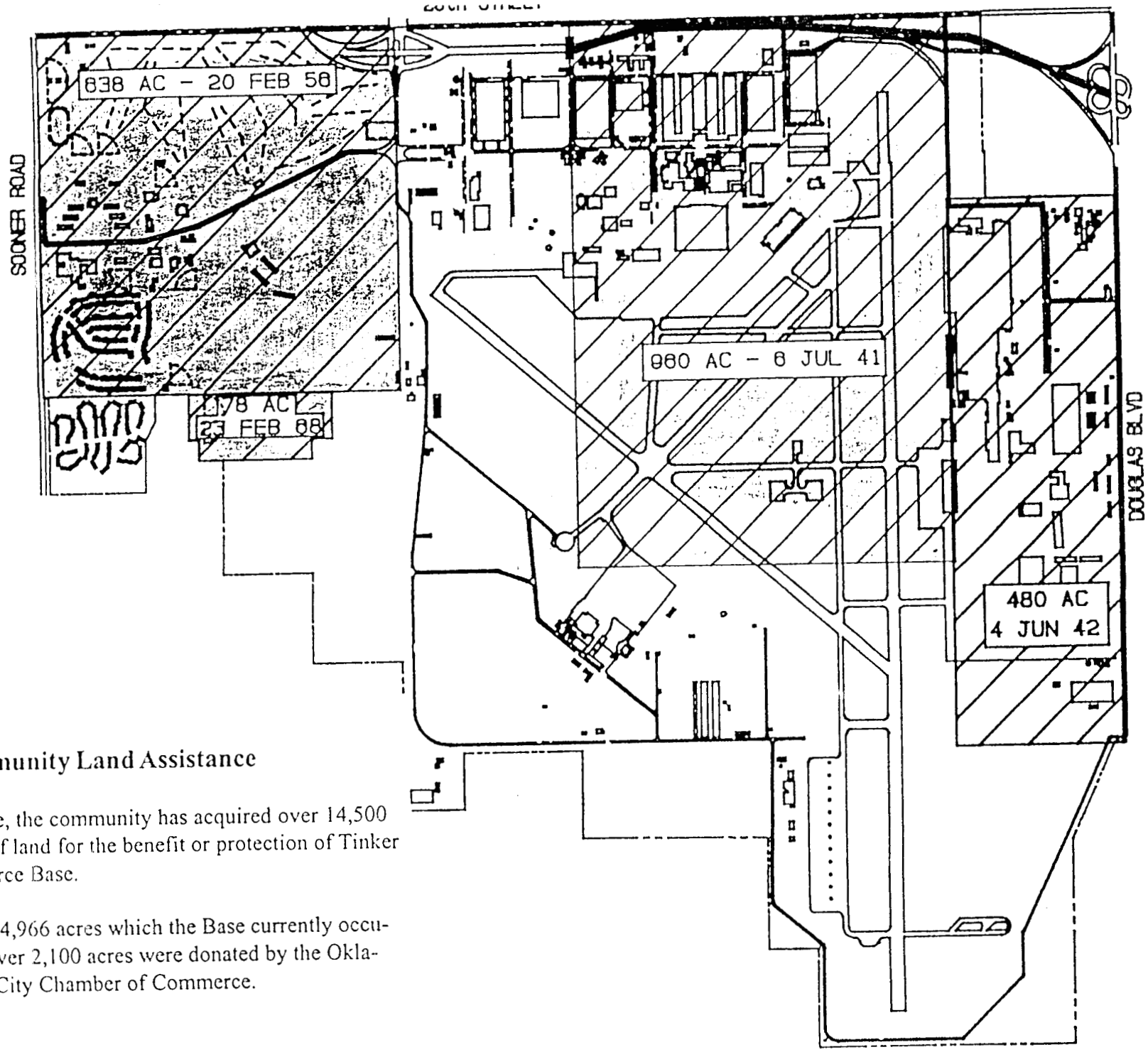
LOSE: MAJOR CRITICAL NATIONAL MILITARY ASSET

CLOSING TINKER AIR FORCE BASE

Closing Tinker Air Force Base is more than projected monetary savings-- it is an unnecessary risk to national security. In terms of dollars and cents, the Air Force has projected that it would cost $1.223 Billion to close Tinker and transfer the missions and workload to other installations. Further, as a business decision it would take well over 100 years to recoup the enormous cost associated with closing Tinker. But most important, the closing of Tinker Air Force Base would mean the loss of a major critical national military asset.



Background



Community Land Assistance

To date, the community has acquired over 14,500 acres of land for the benefit or protection of Tinker Air Force Base.

Of the 4,966 acres which the Base currently occupies, over 2,100 acres were donated by the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce.

A History of Partnership

Attraction of Air Depot

• Oklahoma City leaders began working to attract a major military installation in 1938.

• In 1940, the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce formed the Industries Foundation, with 291 local citizens subscribing $294,500 in cash to be used for the advancement of aviation related industry in the metropolitan area.

• In 1941, Oklahoma City submitted a bid which included providing a 960-acre site, relocating pipelines, extending utility lines and service, obtaining rail connection and improving highways at no cost to the federal government.

• On April 8, 1941, the War Department announced that an air depot, employing 3,500 civilian workers would be located in Oklahoma City.

• The Chamber, using the Industries Foundation funds, immediately began land purchases for the site.

• On April 29, 1941, Oklahoma City voters approved a bond issue of $982,000 to provide funds for the depot.

• The depot, which is now Tinker Air Force Base, was officially activated in March of 1942.

Attraction of Aircraft Manufacturing Plant

• In 1942, Oklahoma City leaders started an organized effort to attract an aircraft manufacturing plant.

• Oklahoma City's proposal included providing 480 acres of land adjoining the Air Depot on the East, relocating pipelines, extending utility services and rail service, and providing bus transportation and access roads for workers, at no cost to the government.

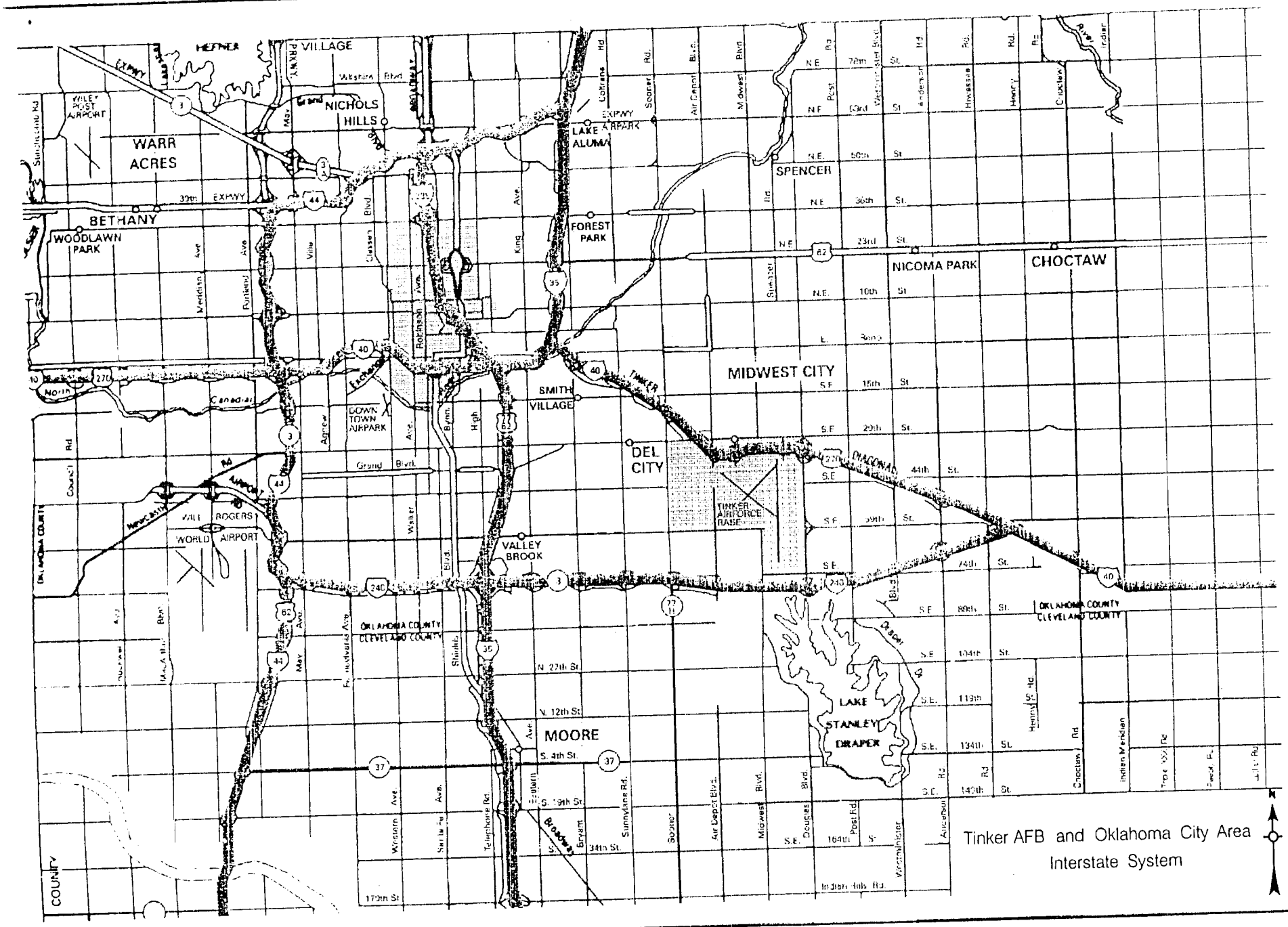
• Three days after the proposal was submitted, Oklahoma City was selected as the site for a new aircraft plant.

• A County bond issue of over $1.2 million and a City bond issue of $864,000 were approved by the community to fund the needed improvements and land.

• Production started at the plant in November of 1942.

• Following the War, production ended at the aircraft manufacturing plant.

• Oklahoma City then worked to attract the Oklahoma City Air Technical Service Command to the plant. This is now the Oklahoma City Air Logistics Center.


HEFNER
VILLAGE
NICHOLS HILLS
WILEY POST AIRPORT
WARR ACRES
BETHANY
WOODLAWN PARK
LAKE ALUMA
FOREST PARK
SPENCER
NICOMA PARK
CHOCTAW
MIDWEST CITY
SMITH VILLAGE
DOWN TOWN AIRPARK
DEL CITY
TINKER AIRFORCE BASE
WILL ROGERS WORLD AIRPORT
VALLEY BROOK
MOORE
LAKE STANLEY DRAPER
OKLAHOMA COUNTY
CLEVELAND COUNTY
Tinker AFB and Oklahoma City Area
Interstate System

Transportation Access to Tinker A.F.B.

• Throughout Tinker's history, the location of the Base and its needs have been the major factor in the location and improvement of highways and streets in the area. State, County and City officials continue to work together to provide Tinker excellent access to the metropolitan area and to interstate highways.

• When planning Interstate 40, City, County and State leaders placed the highway around the north side of Tinker specifically to meet the Base's transportation needs. I-40 now connects Tinker to Interstates 35, 44 and 240, providing Tinker suppliers and workers access throughout the metropolitan area, around the state and across the nation.

• The State of Oklahoma is constructing a $6 million interchange at I-240 and Air Depot Blvd., south of Tinker Air Force Base, to provide better access to the south side of the Base.

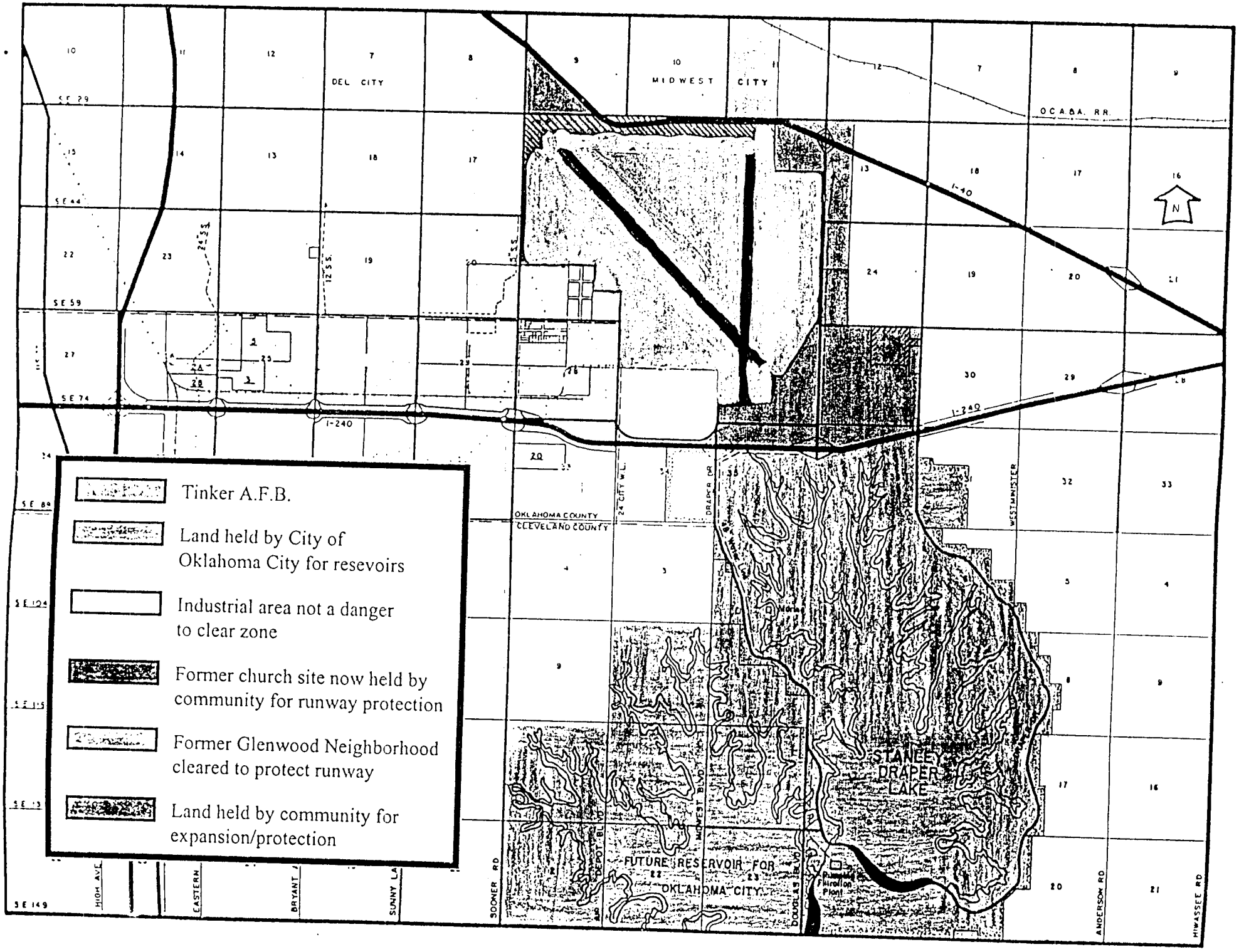
• Other recent projects include:

-Reconstruction of SE 59th St. from I-35 to Air Depot; and reconstruction of Sooner Rd. from I-240 to SE 29th, to improve access to the west side of the Base. Cost: $10 million.

-Channelization and signal improvements at SE 74th and Douglas; SE 59th and Douglas; SE 44th and Douglas; SE 44th and Sooner Rd. Cost: $615,000.

-Reconstruction and widening of Bryant Avenue from I-240 to SE 44th; and Sunnylane Rd. from I-240 to SE 59th St. Cost: $4.5 million.

-Resurfacing of arterial streets east of the Base. Cost: $400,000.


Tinker A.F.B.
Land held by City of Oklahoma City for resevoirs
Industrial area not a danger to clear zone
Former church site now held by community for runway protection
Former Glenwood Neighborhood cleared to protect runway
Land held by community for expansion/protection
DEL CITY
MIDWEST CITY
OCA&A. RR.
I-40
I-240
N
OKLAHOMA COUNTY
CLEVELAND COUNTY
24 CITY W.L.
DRAPER DR.
WESTMINSTER
STANLEY DRAPER LAKE
FUTURE RESERVOIR FOR OKLAHOMA CITY
Pumping Filtration Plant
MIDWEST BLVD.
DOUGLAS BLVD.
DEPOT BLVD.
SOONER RD.
HIGH AVE.
EASTERN
BRYANT
SUNNY LA
ANDERSON RD.
HIWASSEE RD.
SE 29
SE 44
SE 59
SE 74
SE 89
SE 104
SE 119
SE 134
SE 149

Protecting Tinker's Future

• In 1955, the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce presented the Air Force with a check for over $348,000 to purchase 638 acres of land and mineral rights. This land is now the site of the Base hospital, several hundred On-Base family housing units, NCO and BOQ facilities and a recreational area.

• From 1956 - 1959, the Chamber purchased an additional 12,058 acres of land around the East, South and West perimeters of Tinker to protect Base flight operations. Part of this land was acquired by the City of Oklahoma City to use for a reservoir and drainage area. A portion of the land was used for industrial and commercial operations which do not inhibit the clear zone.

• In the 1950's, an extensive housing addition, covering some 300 acres and including an elementary school and over 800 homes, was built north of Tinker. In the early 1970's Oklahoma County approved a bond issue of over $10 million to acquire the residential property and school. The area has been cleared and is now protected.

• The community assisted with protection efforts again in 1982, by encouraging a local church with a congregation of 6,000 people to not build at the northwest end of the auxiliary runway. A different location was offered to the church by Oklahoma Industries Authority. This insured continued flying operations and future growth potential.

• The Oklahoma City Airports Zoning Ordinance places restrictions on development in the areas adjacent to Tinker to insure compatibility with the Base.

• Oklahoma City restrains building activities in the reservoir area south of Tinker to protect runway extension areas.

Community Assistance

Relocation Assistance

• During the past several years, the metropolitan area chambers of commerce have assisted the Air Force and Navy in their relocation efforts. Chamber officials, community leaders, educators and business people traveled to Fort Worth, Hawaii and Patuxent River to provide relocation information to families moving to Tinker. These chambers are on call to provide this type of assistance, at no cost to the government, at any time in the future.

Business/Government Support

• Businesses also work to support Tinker. Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company located a one-of-a-kind peaking plant on the Base to provide power to operate if commercial electrical power is lost.

• Oklahoma's largest natural resource, compressed natural gas, powers 255 of the Tinker vehicles, the largest CNG fleet in the Department of Defense. This is an example of Tinker's concern for the environment and the business community's support for their efforts.

• Will Rogers World Airport is used by Tinker for "Touch and Go" training operations.

• Oklahoma City grants permits for off-base training operations on Draper Lake and Lake property.

Land Acquisition

• During the last several years, the community again embarked on land acquisitions for the development and protection of Tinker. Over 180 acres were acquired at a cost of over $2 million, as a part of the T-Project. This acquisition allowed for additional development at Tinker, including:

- Confirming Storage
- Maintenance Integrated Support Facility
- Depot Engine Storage Facility
- Fuel Control Test Facility
- Jet Fuel Storage
- Fuel Control Facility
- Hazardous Material Processing Facility
- Depot Corrosion Control Facility

• Eighty acres of land were obtained by the Oklahoma City Chamber and sold at cost to the Navy for the Navy's Strategic Command Wing One Headquarters, a new mission now operating at Tinker.

The Economic Impact of Tinker A.F.B. on the State of Oklahoma

• Tinker Air Force Base has an economic impact of $2.6 billion on the State of Oklahoma.

• The Oklahoma City Air Logistics Center employs 10,000 civilians and 1,000 military personnel.

• Tinker Air Force Base employs 12,000 civilians and 7,000 military.

The Future of Tinker Air Force Base

• The Base has taken on several new missions in the last few years, and it has the capability to do more -- with highly qualified employees, unique facilities and excellent real estate.

• The State of Oklahoma and Oklahoma City metropolitan area have a unique working relationship with the Base. The strong community support that led to Tinker's beginning over 50 years ago, remains alive today.

• The community is dedicated to continuing its efforts to ensure the protection of Tinker's two runways and its missions.

• Oklahomans understand the importance of Tinker and its missions. The forward thinking community leaders will go to any length to meet the needs of Tinker and the United States military.

• Tinker is an invaluable part of Oklahoma, and the community's military value to the Department of Defense is immeasurable. Oklahoma will continue to make Tinker a top priority as we move into the 21st Century.

Quality of Life

Oklahoma City

A walk through downtown Oklahoma City today would be drastically different from the business community of a hundred years ago. What was then just a tent city has grown to be a bustling metropolis ideal for business expansion and growth. Despite Oklahoma City's diverse environment, the people's strong sense of vitality and ambition remains a common thread from which Oklahoma City has grown and prospered.

Oklahoma City sprang up virtually overnight as a result of the famous 1889 Land Run. Early on, Oklahoma City set its sights on growth and success as hundreds of people staked their claims in hope of starting a better life for themselves and their families.

In the early 1900's, civic leaders worked hard to bring business and industry to Oklahoma City, beginning with railroads and man-made water reservoirs, then eventually Tinker Air Force Base and the Mike Monroney Aeronautical Center in the 1940's.

As the state capital of Oklahoma, the metropolitan area's population is approximately one million. State government is the area's largest employer with over 30,000 employees. Tinker Air Force Base is the city's second largest employer, with 19,000 employees. Oklahoma City also houses several major industries such as AT&T, General Motors, and Xerox. However, Oklahoma City has much more to offer than just big business.

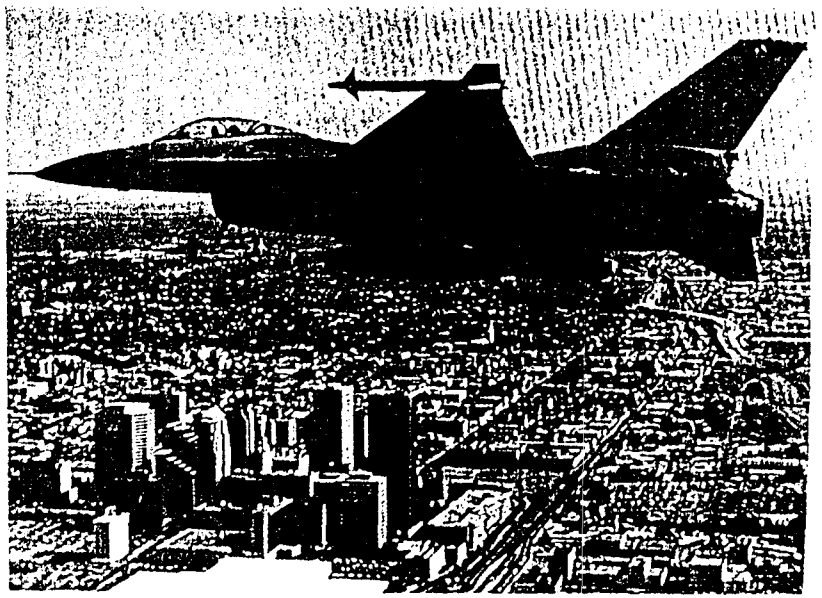
Nearly 50 attractions and museums, many nationally known, are available plus a variety of entertainment options to suit all tastes. And, since Oklahoma City is one of the country's sunniest cities, most of these activities can be enjoyed year around.

As you can see, there is more to Oklahoma City than meets the eye, particularly in the areas that can make the biggest impact on your business. Oklahoma City has a strong quality workforce, an excellent location for nationwide distribution, plus all the amenities of the nation's largest cities coupled with friendly, caring people who greatly enhance the quality of life.

Oklahoma City has an extremely productive, high quality workforce most cities can't even approach. This year, it was named the sixth best city in the country for global competitiveness by World Trade Magazine.

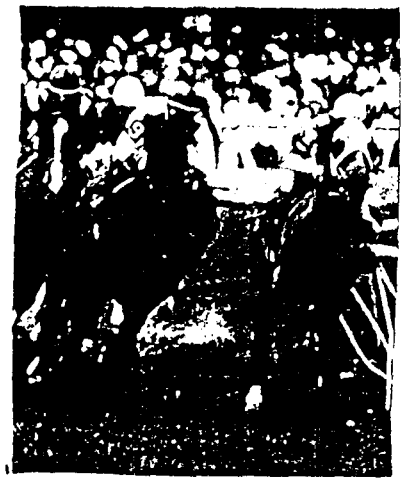
Other shining examples of the Oklahoma City workforce are the workers at the Oklahoma City General Motors plant and the AT&T Oklahoma City Works. The General Motors plant was named the highest in quality of any automotive plant in North America by J.D. Powers' annual survey. The AT&T Plant is part of the company's Transmission Systems Unit which received the Malcolm Baldrige Award in 1993.

Oklahoma City's strong commitment to education plays a major role in producing a productive labor pool. It offers an array of public and private schools, state-of-the-art vocational programs, plus many institutions of higher learning. Over 10 percent of the population is



enrolled in an institute of higher education. As a result, Oklahoma City is able to produce intelligent, trainable workers who possess a variety of skills and are willing to work. All of these factors are important as businesses go to flatter, leaner organizations to combat costs and increase profits.

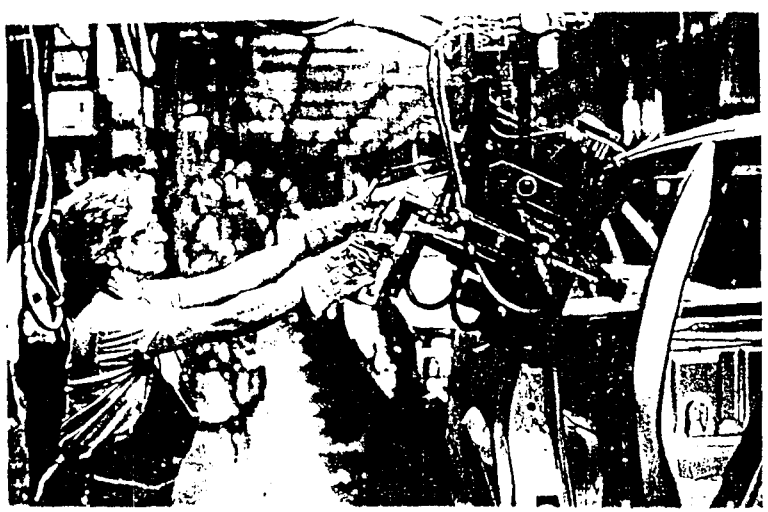
Oklahoma City's high quality workforce becomes even more attractive when you realize the financial advantages it has to offer. Oklahoma City's workforce is a stable one, with a low turnover rate in comparison to most cities. Its labor pool lives comfortably with a cost of living that falls way below the national average. This translates into wage scales below industry averages, which in turn can mean increased benefits for business.

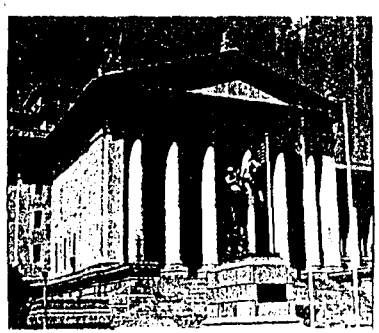


Not only does Oklahoma City maintain a high quality workforce, but it also has a number of other attributes that make it an ideal location to conduct business.Oklahoma City is located at the crossroads of the state and the nation, almost exactly equidistant from New York and Los Angeles. Our proximity produces advantages in communication, speed and savings.

Oklahoma City is fortunate to have a state-of-the-art telecommunications infrastructure able to provide businesses with a cost-effective, reliable way to transport both voice and data across town and across the country. At the heart of this network is an extensive fiber optic cable and digital switching system that provides high-speed, high-capacity voice and data transmission as well as equal access to numerous long distance companies.

Will Rogers International Airport, with its 200,000 square-foot terminal, is served by six carriers, with numerous arrivals each day. Oklahoma City is also the point of intersection for three major interstate arteries, I-35, I-40 and I-44, providing second-day shipping to the entire nation.





Even though Oklahoma City's taxes and cost of living are low, our quality of life remains high. Oklahoma City's cost of living is nearly nine percent below the national average, and the average per capita income is well above the national average.

In addition, Oklahoma City ranks among the top cities in the country for the value of real estate investment and for our high quality, low cost housing. Homes sell at 23 percent below the national average, making the American Dream more affordable in Oklahoma City!

Excellent health care, education, and some of the most exciting attractions in the country play a major role in enhancing the quality of life in Oklahoma City. As a top city in the Southwest region when it comes to health care, we have over 25 conveniently located hospitals, with both specialized and general care.

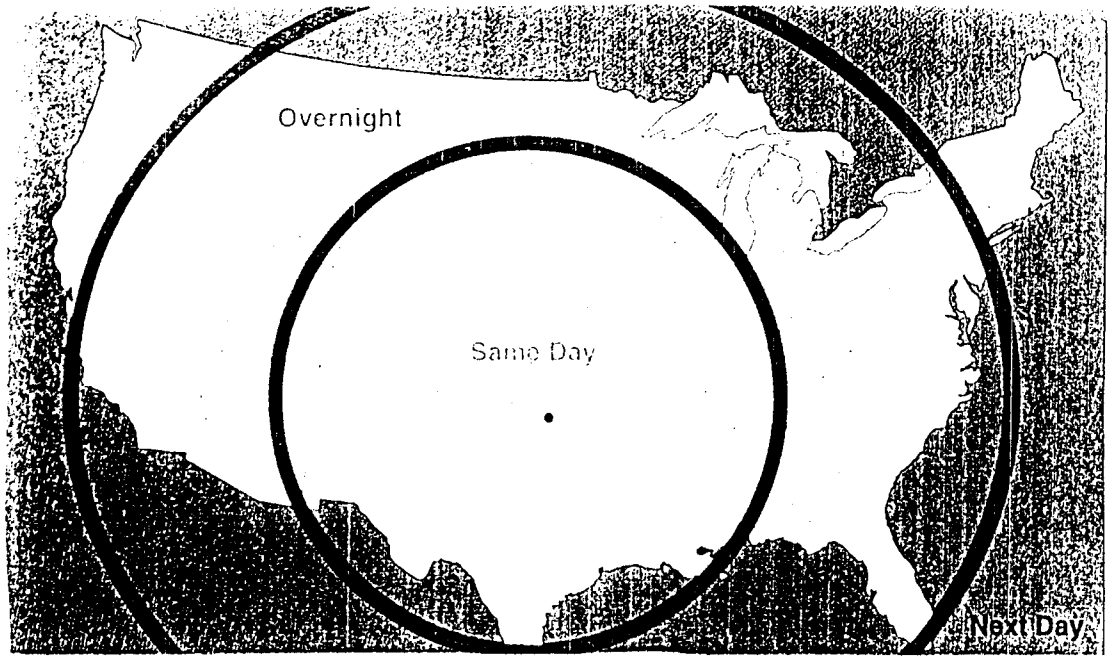
Oklahoma City also boasts over 50 attractions and museums, sports, shopping, and outdoor and water activities for the whole family to enjoy. The National Cowboy Hall of Fame, Oklahoma City Art Museum, Myriad Gardens, and the Oklahoma City Zoo are all great places to visit.

Remington Park, one of the nation's finest horse racing facilities, is also located in Oklahoma City. And, the city is the home of three professional sports teams playing basketball, baseball and hockey.

Overall, Oklahoma City residents enjoy casual, carefree lifestyles and benefit from a variety of activities year around. Several festivals and special events are held in Oklahoma City each year including the Festival of the Arts, the Red Earth Native American Festival, Aerospace America, and the Festival of the Horse.

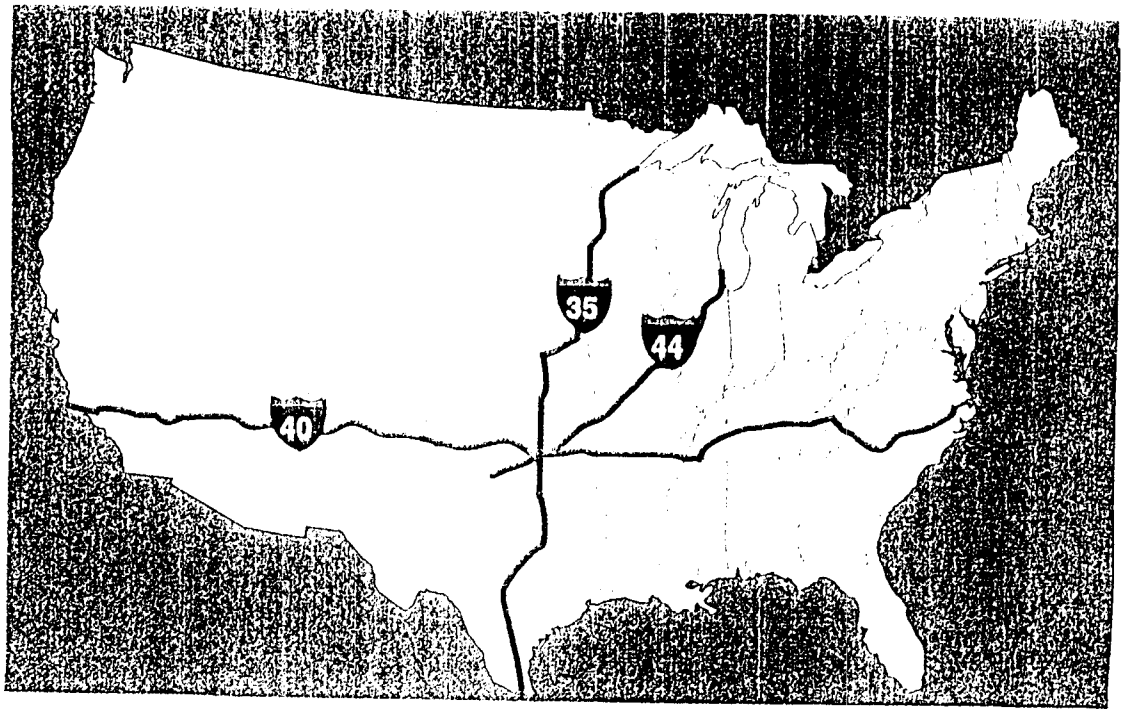
It's obvious that Oklahoma City offers a variety of opportunities not only for business, but for all other aspects of life as well-- health, education, work, and play. The big city conveniences combined with the friendly, easy-going attitudes of local residents make Oklahoma City a great place to live.

We invite you to come and experience what Oklahoma City is all about and expand your business horizons as well as your personal dreams. "It's a WonderfuLife" in Oklahoma City!

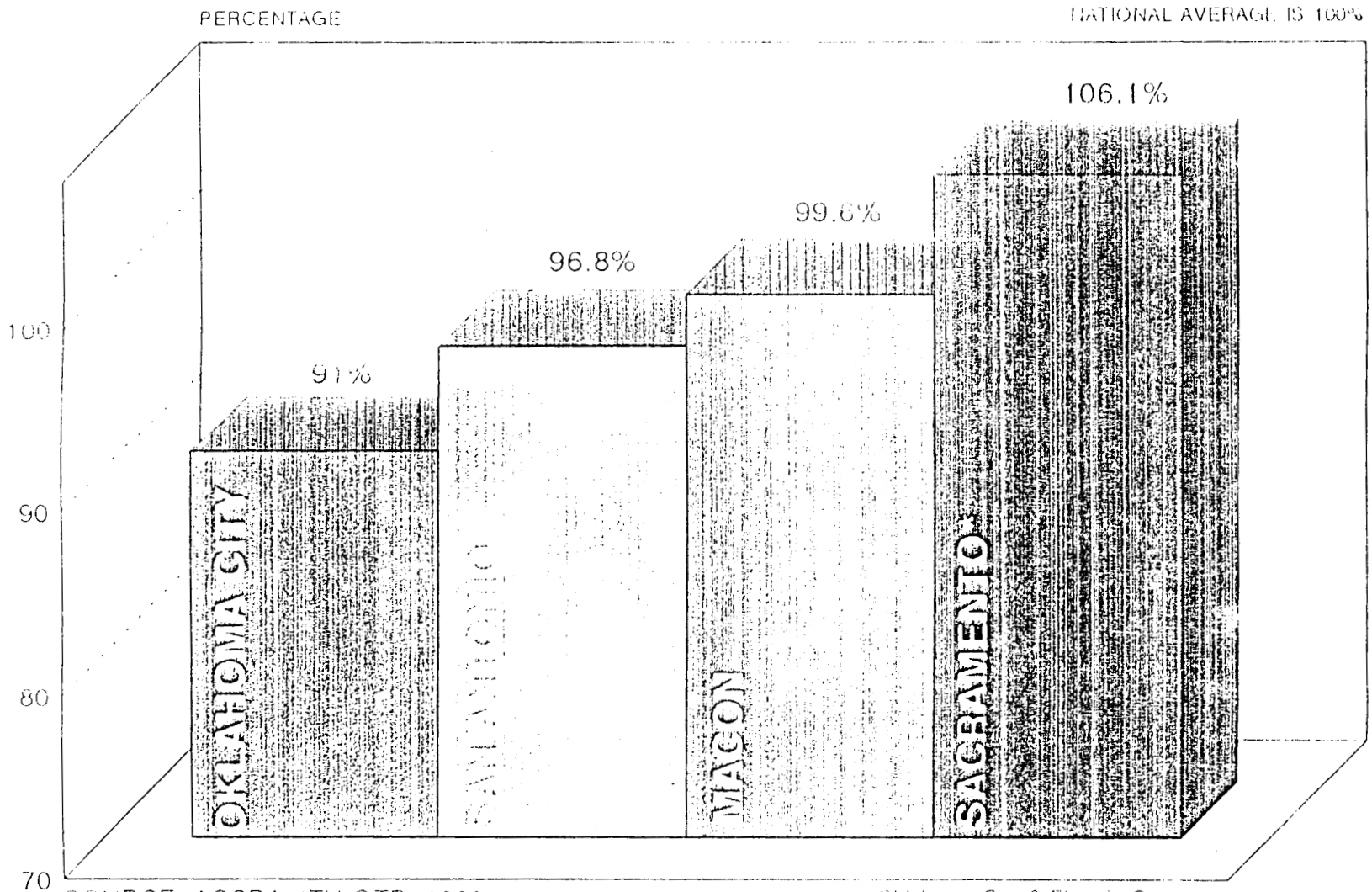


Central Location

Oklahoma City's central location and proximity to three of the nation's major interstate highways provide the advantage of same-day or next-day delivery to the majority of the continental United States.



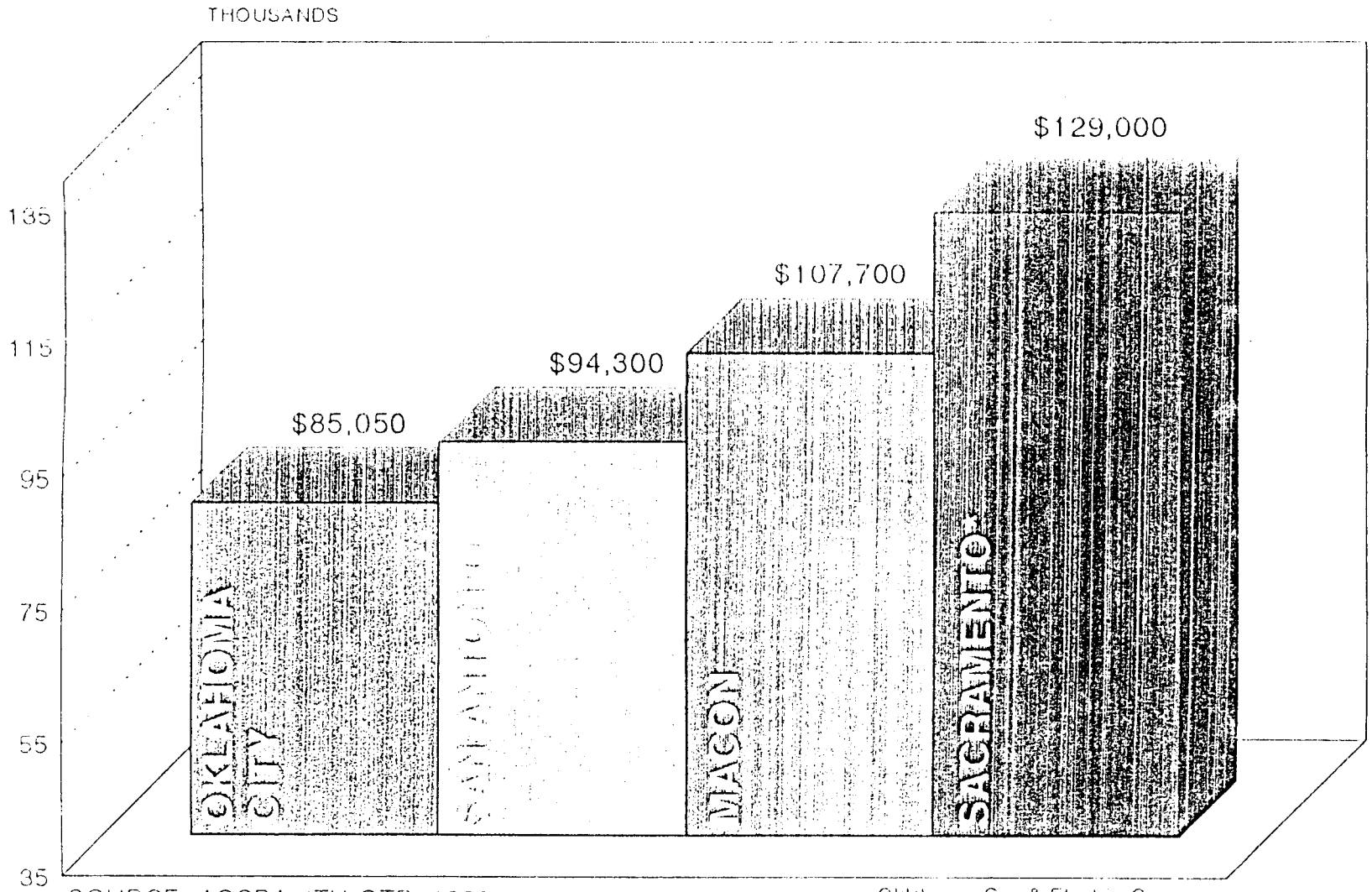
COST OF LIVING COMPOSITE INDEX



SOURCE: ACCRA 4TH QTR. 1992
*ACCRA 3RD QTR. 1991

Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company
Business Resource Center
1-800-627-3464

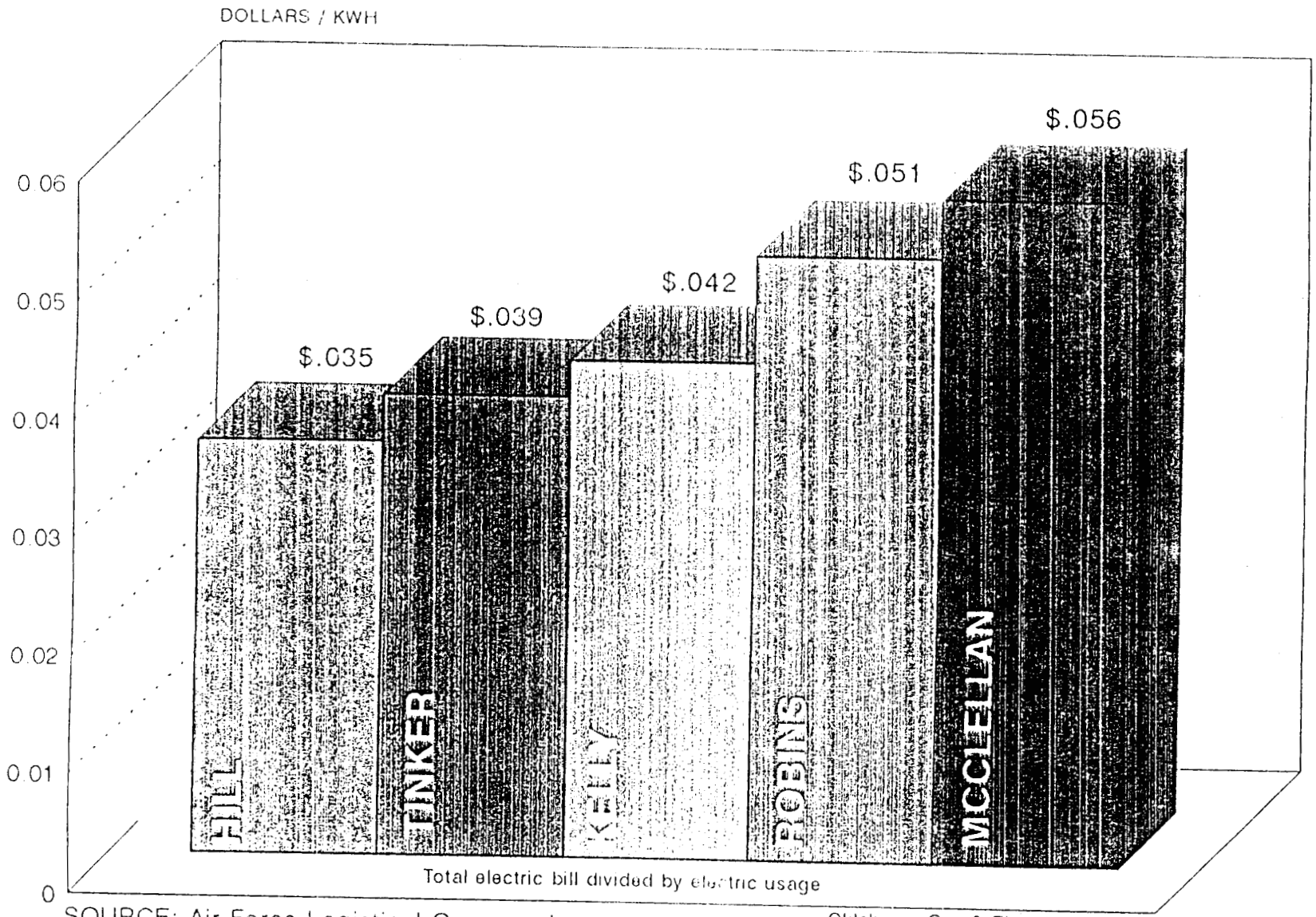
HOUSING COSTS
1,800 SQ. FT. NEW HOME



SOURCE: ACCRA 4TH QTR. 1992
*ACCRA 3RD QTR. 1991

Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company
Business Resource Center
1-800-627-3464

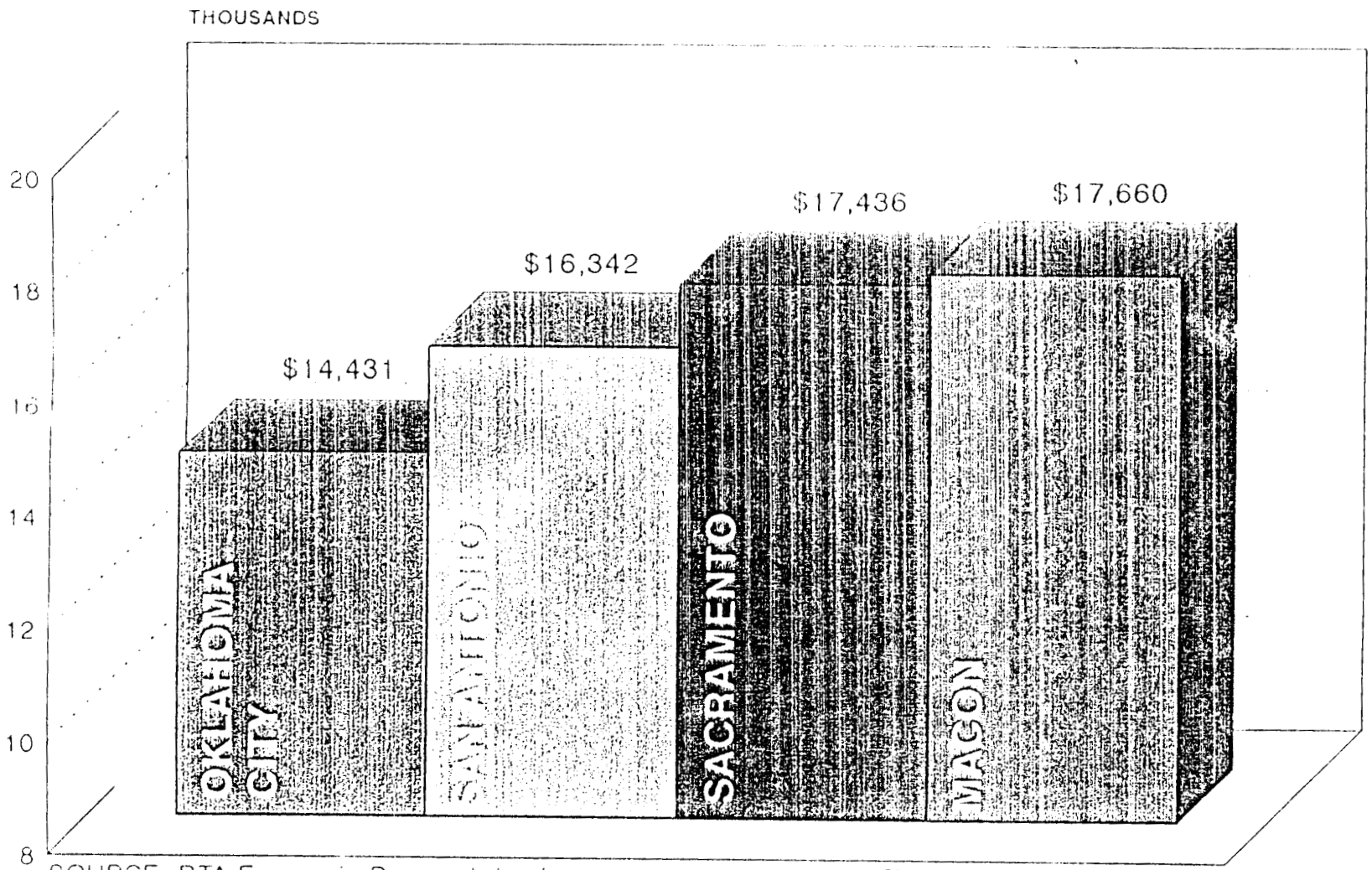
ELECTRICITY
LATEST 12 MONTH AVERAGE COST



SOURCE: Air Force Logistical Command

Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company
Business Resource Center
1-800-627-3464

ESTIMATE OF ANNUAL MEDIAN SALARIES
MANUFACTURING WORKER



SOURCE: BTA Economic Research Institute
1993 Geographic Reference Report

Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company
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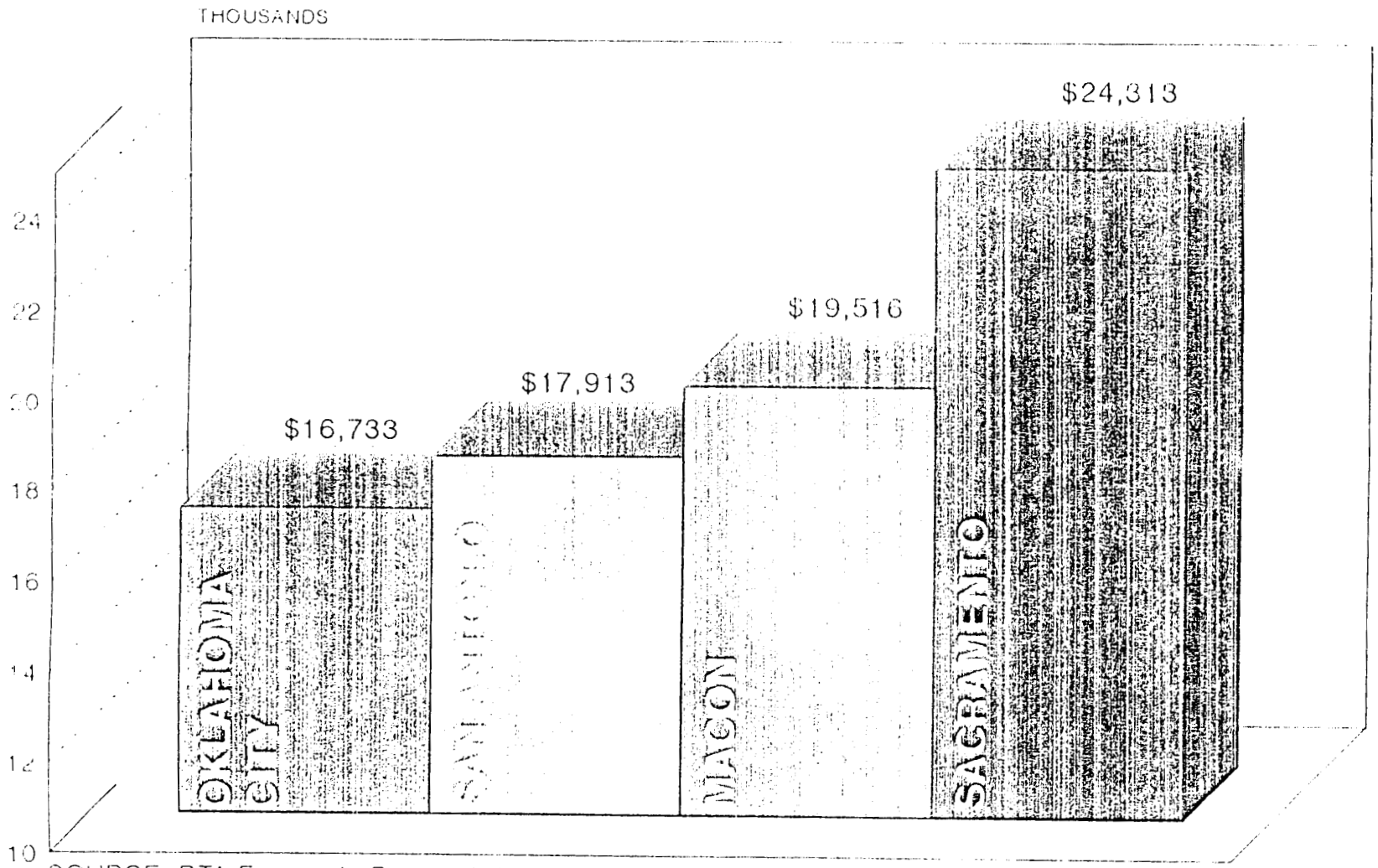
ESTIMATE OF ANNUAL MEDIAN SALARIES
COMPUTER OPERATOR



SOURCE: BTA Economic Research Institute
1993 Geographic Reference Report

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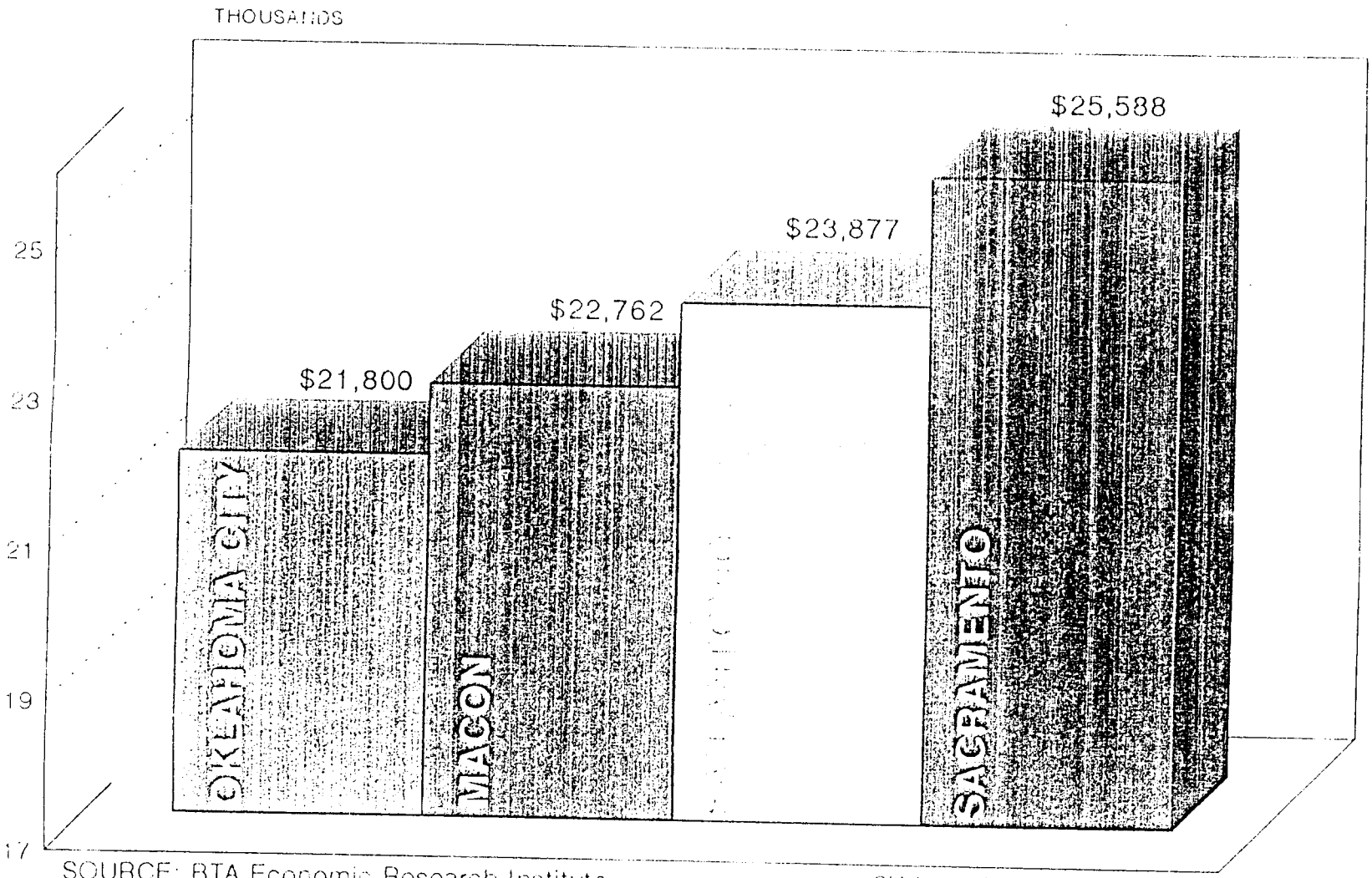
ESTIMATE OF ANNUAL MEDIAN SALARIES
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT



SOURCE: BTA Economic Research Institute
1993 Geographic Reference Report

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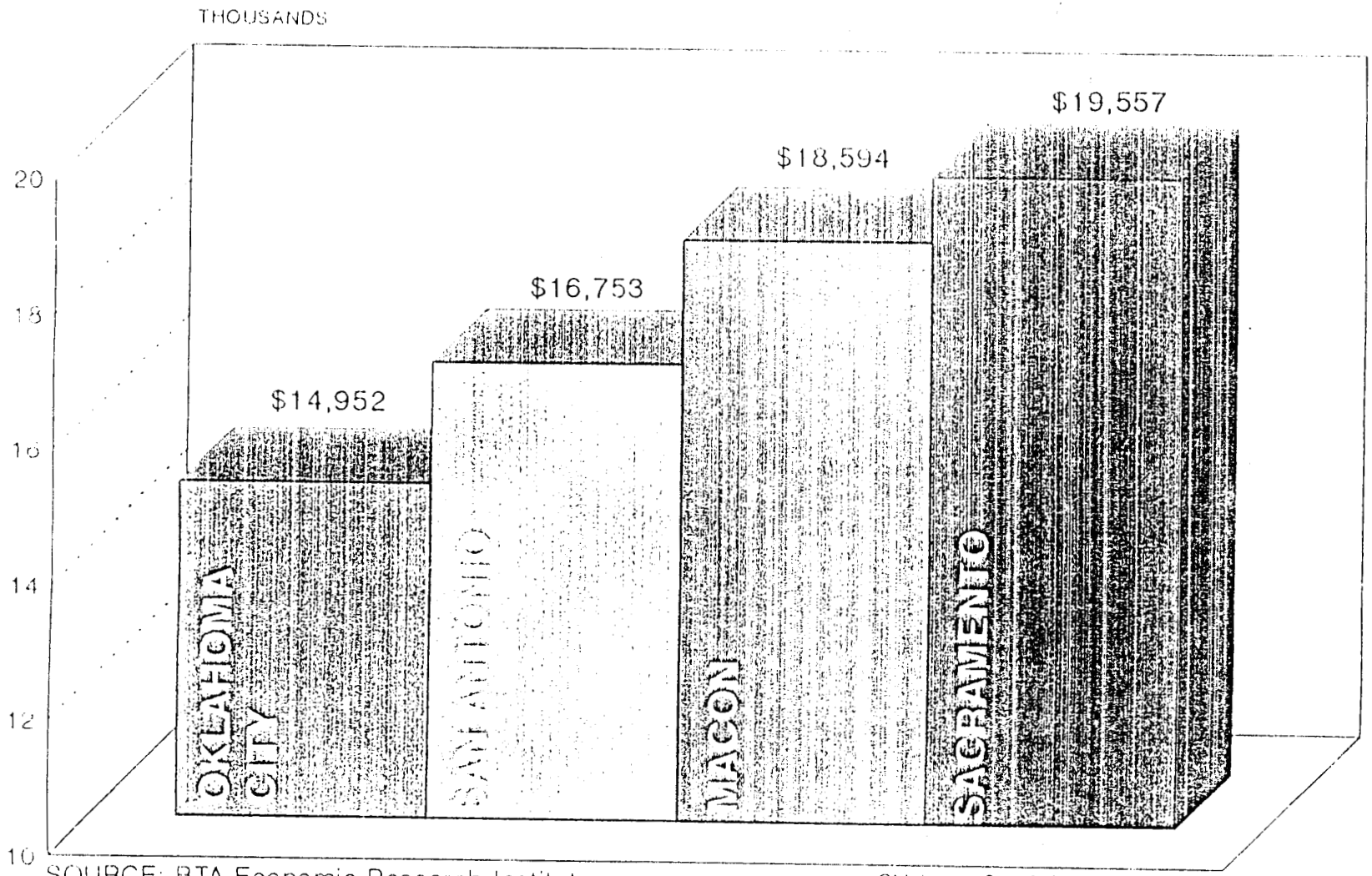
ESTIMATE OF ANNUAL MEDIAN SALARIES
ACCOUNTING CLERK



SOURCE: BTA Economic Research Institute
1993 Geographic Reference Report

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Business Resource Center
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BASE	Pentagon Mil	Pentagon Civ	Commission Mil	Commission Civ	Notes
Anniston ARDEP		−415		−198	
NAVSTA Mobile	−524	−126	−449	−90	
DISA Gunter Annex				71	Not on P list
DISA Huntsville				2	Not on P list
NRC Gadsden			−3		Not on P list
Redstone Arsenal		−1245			Not on Comm list
DDD Aniston ARDEP	−524	−126			Not on Comm list
NRC Fayetteville			−7	−1	
NRC Fort Smith			−7	0	
Luke AFB			3	0	
Presidio of Monterey		−300		−368	
DISA McClellan	0	−101	−101	0	
March AFB	−2961	−997	−3222	−174	
Travis AFB	1046	59	744	112	
Mare Island NSY	−1963	−7567	−1255	5726	
MCAS Pendleton	941		326		
MCAS El Toro		−979		−751	
NAS Alameda		−556		−546	
NAS Lemoore	4629		4624		
NAS Miramar	1729	−254	−896	−30	
NAS North Island	3982		3980		
NADEP Alameda		−2672		−2246	
NADEP North Island	3	1889	185	1704	
Nav Hospital Oakland		−809		−677	
NAVSTA Treasure Island	−637	−454	−1147	−338	
NAVSTA San Diego	3459	100	2231	45	
Nav Training Ctr	−5186	−402	−7242	−244	
Nav Public Works Ctr San Francisco		−1834	−10	−1483	Could this have been a reading
Presidio of San Francisco				−368	Not on P list
DDD Barstow			1	38	Not on P list
DDD San Diego			1	58	Not on P list
DD Tracy			1	97	Not on P list
DISA Port Hueneme			0	−51	Not on P list
DISA FISC San Diego			0	−71	Not on P list
DISA El Toro			−13	−9	Not on P list
DISA San Francisco			−10	−70	Not on P list
DISA China Lake			0	−28	Not on P list
DISA Point Mugu			0	−33	Not on P list
DISA NCCOSC San Diego			0	−12	Not on P list
DISA Camp Pendleton			−46	−4	Not on P list
Castle AFB			0	0	Not on P list
March AFB			−3222	174	Not on P list
Mather AFB			0	0	Not on P list
MCAS Tustin			−3940	−140	Not on P list
Nav Cic Eng Lab Port Hueneme			−16	−320	Not on P list
Nav Const Bn Ctr Port Hueneme			15	256	Not on P list
Nav Elect Syst Eng Ctr			0	0	Not on P list
Nav Fac Eng Cmd San Bruno			0	−28	Not on P list
NRC Pacific Grove			−6	−1	Not on P list
PERA (Surf) Pacific San Francisco			0	−66	Not on P list
SupShip San Diego			0	77	Not on P list
MCAS 29 Palms	−3225	0			Not on Comm list
NASA NASA Ames (NAS Moffett)	110	0			Not on Comm list
NSC Oakland	−5186	−402			Not on Comm list
MCLB Barstow	0	−104			Not on Comm list

BASE	Pentagon Mil	Pentagon Civ	Commission Mil	Commission Civ	Notes
DISA Denver			−25	−41	Not on P list
Fort Carson	0	0			Not on Comm list
Nav Sub Base New London	3542		3374		
NCTS Washington	−20	−301			Not on Comm list
MISC Naval Activities, NCR	−195	210			Not on Comm list
Nav Sec Station, Washington	−510	−636			Not on Comm list
DISA NCTS Pensacola		−184		−188	Discrep in name
MacDill		362		36	
NAS Cecil Field		−995		−399	
NAS Jacksonville	147		172		
NAS Pensacola	7646	520	7433	623	
NADEP Pensacola		−3390		−2489	
Nav Hospital Orlando	−759	−352	712	304	
NAVSTA Mayport	2138		2181		
Nav Training Ctr Orlando	−8727	−753	−9526	−543	
DDD Pensacola			−3	−87	Not on P list
DISA Jacksonville			0	18	Not on P list
DISA Key West			0	−4	Not on P list
DISA Mayport			0	0	Not on P list
Tyndall AFB			76	8	Not on P list
Nav Coastal Systems Ctr			0	110	Not on P list
Nav Sup Ctr			−9526	−543	Not on P list
NSC Jacksonville			8	45	Not on P list
NAS Atlanta	183		73		
DCMD South			0	63	Not on P list
DISA Warner Robins			−72	−27	Not on P list
DISA Kings Bay			0	−17	Not on P list
Moody AFB			593	13	Not on P list
Robins AFB			0	77	Not on P list
NRC Macon			−7	0	Not on P list
SWFLANT King Bay			0	2	Not on P list
MCAS Keneohe Bay	967	−508	1614	−69	
NAS Barbers Point	−3534	−618	−3516	−293	
DISA NCTAMS Pearl Harbor			−3	−33	Not on P list
DISA NSC Pearl Harbor			0	0	Not on P list
Rock Island Arsenal	15	−883	0	−23	Combined first 2 P listings
NAS Glenview		−389		−236	
Nav Hospital Great Lakes	632		578		
Nav Training Ctr Great Lakes	8077	251	11458	235	
DCMD North Central			−6	−266	Not on P list
DISA Rock Island			0	58	Not on P list
Chanute AFB			0	0	Not on P list
Rockford (or other location)	5	757			Not on Comm list
DISA Indianapolis		−197		−202	
N/MRC Fort Wayne			−17	0	Not on P list
NAWCAD Indianapolis			11	19	Not on P list
NMCRC Gary			10	0	Not on P list
NRC South Bend			3	0	Not on P list
NRC Terre Haute			−4	0	Not on P list
DISA Kansas City	−56		−58		On P list under Missouri
NRC Hutchinson			−6	0	Not on P list
Readiness Cmd Reg Olathe			−45	−12	Not on P list

BASE	Pentagon Mil	Pentagon Civ	Commission Mil	Commission Civ	Notes
Barksdale AFB	779	6	625	−39	
DISA EPMAC New Orleans			−20	−7	Not on P list
DISA MCTS New Orleans			−2	−68	Not on P list
NRC Monroe			−6	−1	Not on P list
NRF Alexandria			−6	0	Not on P list
NAS South Weymouth	0	0	59	1	
NRC Chicopee, Lawrnece, & Quincy			−60	−1	Not on P list
NRC Joplin			−7	0	Not on P list
NRC New Bedford			−10	0	Not on P list
NRC Pittsfield			−6	0	Not on P list
NSWC Indian Head		254		265	
NSWC		2107		2789	
DISA Patuxent River			−1	−35	Not on P list
NAUCAD Patuxent River			2	84	Not on P list
Nav Air Test Ctr Patuxent River			694	2211	Not on P list
NESEA St. Inigoes			−30	−228	Not on P list
NRTF Annapolis			−19	−28	Not on P list
SEAADSA Indian Head			0	−11	Not on P list
NAF Washington	142	27			Not on Comm list
NESEC St. Inigoes	−33	−2786			Not on Comm list
NAWCAD Patuxent River	511	1497			Is this the same as NAUCAD, a
NSWC Annapolis	0	0			Not on Comm list
DISA Brunswick			0	0	Not on P list
NSY Portsmouth			2	232	Not on P list; double counted u
Sup Shipuilding Portsmouth			4	202	Not on P list; double counted u
NAS Brunswick	10	0			Not on Comm list; is this confu:
K.I. Sawyer		−788		−351	
DISA Battle Creek			−1	−142	Not on P list
DLSC Battle Creek	0	0			Not on Comm list
DRMS Battle Creek	0	0			Not on Comm list
NAS Twin Cities	230	0			Not on Comm list
NAVSTA Pascagoula		3		1	
NAS Meridian	0	0			Not on Comm list
DISA St. Louis			0	28	Not on P list
NRC St. Joseph			−7	0	Not on P list
Fort Leonard Wood	0	0			Not on Comm list
N/MRC Billings			0	0	Not on P list
NRC Great Falls			0	0	Not on P list
NRC Missoula			0	0	Not on P list
NAF Midway	−7	−160	−8	0	
NADEP Cherry Point	314	1692	313	1572	
DISA Cherry Point			−1	−57	
DISA Camp Lejeune			−27	−11	Not on P list
MCAS New River	207	0			Not on Comm list
Minot AFB	214		215		
NSY Portsmouth			−2	−232	Has been negated to create do
Nav Hosptial Portsmouth			601	59	Not on P list
NESEC Portsmouth			−9	−338	Not on P list
SUBMEPP Portsmouth			−2	−266	Not on P list

BASE	Pentagon Mil	Pentagon Civ	Commission Mil	Commission Civ	Notes
Fort Monmouth	−153	546	−165	534	
McGuire AFB	1503	121	1460	231	
NAWCAD Trenton		−448		−397	
NAWC Lakehurst			24	42	Not on P list
Nav Weapons Station Earle			50	0	Not on P list
NRC Atlantic City			−6	0	Not on P list
NRC Perth Amboy			−7	0	Not on P list
Griffis AFB	−3338	−1191	−3579	−944	
NAVSTA Staten Island	−1773	−1001	−1599	−402	
DoD Family Housing Niagara Falla			0	−3	Not on P list
NRC Jamestown			−6	0	Not on P list
NRC Poughkeepsie			−12	0	Not on P list
Readiness Cmd Reg Ravenna			−44	−12	Not on P list
Readiness Cmd Reg Scotia			−44	−12	Not on P list
Stewart Annex	396	0			Not on Comm list
DCSC Columbus	93	2500	89	2597	
DESC Dayton		−2804		−2802	
Newark AFB		−1760		−1679	
Wright−Patterson AFB	54	38	0	−522	
DISA Dayton			0	204	Not on P list
DISA Columbus			0	19	Not on P list
DISA Columbus Annex, Dayton			0	−99	Not on P list
Gentile AFS			0	0	Not on P list
DISA Wright−Patterson	0	204			Not on Comm list
Springfield Beckley Map AGS			0	0	Not on Comm list
DISA Oklahoma City			0	−22	Not on P list
Letterkenny ARDEP	15	28	0	540	
Tobyhanna ARDEP		30		50	
Defense Clothing Factory Philadelphia		−1235		−1250	
DPSC Philadelphia	0	−250	−71	−3150	
NAS Willow Grove	157	1	71	0	
Nav ASO Philadelphia	0	0	61	2897	
Ships Parts Control Ctr	60	286	59	293	
NAF Johnstown			0	0	Not on P list
NATSF Philadelphia			−4	−222	Not on P list
NRC Altoona			−7	0	Not on P list
DDD Letterkennny	0	0			Not on Comm list
DDD Tobyhanna	0	0			Not on Comm list
DD Region East	0	0			Not on Comm list
DISC Philadelphia	0	0			Not on Comm list
NSWC Philadelphia	0	0			Not on Comm list
Nav Education & Training Ctr	−810	302	−392	−3	
NUWC Newport		504		483	
Fort Jackson	293		305		
Charleston NSY	−74	−4837	−64	−4737	
Nav Hospital Beaufort	464	83	42	0	
NAVSTA Charleston	−8634	−1194	−8890	−1629	
NSC Charleston	−9	−39	−17	−521	
NESEC	74	4377	61	469	
DISA Charleston			0	−77	Not on P list
NESEC Charleston			61	469	Not on P list

BASE	Pentagon Mil	Pentagon Civ	Commission Mil	Commission Civ	Notes			
NAS Memphis	−6710	−250	7326	574				
AEDC Tullahoma			2	44	Not on P list			
NRC Kingsport			−9	0	Not on P list			
NRC Memphis			−20	−1	Not on P list			
Red River ARDEP		479		613				
DDD Red River	2	240	1	215	See double listing			
Carswell AFB	1657	275	1487	1493	See double listing			
NAS Corpus Christi	176		143					
NAS Dallas	−1374	−268	−1112	−263				
NAVSTA Ingleside	396		598					
DISA LSBA San Antonio			0	27	Not on P list			
DISA Randoplh AFB			−62	−1	Not on P list			
DISA Corpus Christi			0	0	Not on P list			
Corpus Christi ARDEP			0	700	Not on P list			
Dyess AFB			−23	0	Not on P list			
Kelly AFB			0	15	Not on P list			
MC Reserve Fort Worth			11	0	Not on P list			
N/MRC Abilene			−17	0	Not on P list			
NRF Midland			−6	0	Not on P list			
NAS Kingsville	0	0			Not on Comm list			
DISA Ogden	−1	−114	1	−114				
DISA Hill AFB			−96	−53	Not on P list			
Hill AFB			420	244	Not on P list			
NRC Ogden			−12	−1	Not on P list			
Ogden ALC	0	−116			Not on Comm list			
Vint Hill Farms Station		−1472	−1039					
BUPERS Arlington	−1070	−924	−1008	−750				
Fleet Combat TC, LANT	948	126	797	199				
NAS Oceana	2597		2275					
Nav Air Systems Command, Arlingt	−543	−3128	−669	−2582				
Nav Support Systems Command, A	−89	−291	−88	−320				
Aav Amphibious Base, Little Creek	262	4	154	0				
NADEP Norfolk		−4295		−3380				
NAVSTA Norfolk	4364	76	5040	128				
NSWC	5	275	25	537	Same as NSWC VA Beach/ort Hueneme, below?			
NAVMAC Chesapeake		−108		−67				
Norfolk NSY	228	1123	8	226				
Sup Ship Portsmouth	5	340	4	202				
NAv Sec Group ACT	−221	−431	−392	70	Are these the same?			
DISA Cruitcom, Arlington			−3	−1	Not on P list			
DISA Oceana			0	0	Not on P list			
DISA Norfolk			0	−125	Not on P list			
NAV Recruiting Command, Arlington			−216	−135	Not on P list			
NUWC Norfolk			−4	−622	Not on P list			
NRC Staunton			−6	0	Not on P list			
NRTF Driver			−13	0	Not on P list			
NSWC VA Beach/Port Hueneme			−55	−286	Not on P list; See NSWC, above.			
PERA (Surf) Atlantic, Norfolk			0	−69	Not on P list			
Tactical Support Office			−9	−56	Not on P list			
NAS Norfolk	49	423			Not on Comm list			
Nav Fac Eng Cmd	−36	−485			Not on Comm list			
Nav Hospital Portsmouth	603	59			Not on Comm list			
Nav Weapons Station Yorktown	−7	−205			Not on Comm list			
NAVSEACYSENGST (NUWC)	−4	−1407			Not on Comm list			
NESEC Portsmouth	−5	−1410			Not on Comm list			
NAS Whidbey Island	1026		1016					
Nav Sub Base Bangor	400		398					
Pugst Sound NSY	3300	−173	3285	0				
DISA Whidbey Island			0	−5	Not on P list			
DISA Puget Sound			0	−36	Not on P list			
DISA Bangor			0	−13	Not on P list			
NAVSTA Everett			77	15	Not on P list			
NAV Suppoly Ctr			1	24	Not on P list			
PERA (CV) Bremerton			−1	−138	Not on P list; HUH			
PERA (CV) Bremerton			1	138	Not on P list; HUH			
NRC Parkersburg			−6	0	Not on P list			
TOTALS	1887	−39945	3872	−11428		−1985	−28517	−30502

Economic Data--31 Major Bases

Service	Installation	Economic Area	FIPS	EMPLOYMENT
ARMY	FORT MCCLELLAN	ANNISTON, AL (MSA)	450	47,968
	VINT HILL FARMS	FAUQUIER CO., VA	51.61	28,559
NAVY	NAVAL STATION MOBILE	MOBILE,AL (MSA)	5160	212,641
	MARE ISLAND NAVAL STATION	VALLEJO-FAIRFIELD-NAPA,CA (PMSA)	8720	201,159
	MC AIR STATION EL TORO	ANAHEIM-SANTA ANA, CA (PMSA)	360	1,294,665
	NAS ALAMEDA	OAKLAND,CA (PMSA)	5775	1,069,991
	NA DEPOT ALAMEDA	OAKLAND,CA (PMSA)	5775	1,069,991
	NAVAL HOSPITAL OAKLAND	OAKLAND,CA (PMSA)	5775	1,069,991
	NS TREASURE ISLAND	SAN FRAN.,CA (PMSA)	7360	866,771
	NS CENTER OAKLAND	OAKLAND,CA (PMSA)	5775	1,069,991
	NTC SAN DIEGO	SAN DIEGO,CA (PMSA)	7320	1,134,135
	NAS CECIL FIELD	JACKSONVILLE,FL (MSA)	3600	461,181
	NAD PENSACOLA	PENSACOLA,FL (MSA)	6080	149,962
	NTC ORLANDO	ORLANDO,FL (MSA)	5960	626,115
	NAS BARBERS POINT	HONOLULU,HI (MSA)	3320	392,898
	NAS GLENVIEW	CHICAGO,IL (PMSA)	1600	3,069,278
	N ELECT. SEC ST INIGOES	ST MARYS CO,MD	24.37	47,303
	NAS MERIDIAN	LAUDERDALE CO,MS	28.75	33,803
	NAS S. WEYMOUTH	BOSTON-LAWRENCE-SALEM-LOWELL,M(PMSA	1123	1,908,402
	NS STATEN ISLAND	NEW YORK,NY (PMSA)	5600	3,577,472
	AS OFFICE PHILADELPHIA	PHIL,PA-NJ (PMSA)	5600	2,273,208
	CHARLESTON N SHIPYARD	CHARLESTON, SC (MSA)	1440	243,376
	NS CHARLESTON	CHARLESTON, SC (MAS)	1440	243,376
	NAS DALLAS	DALLAS,TX (PMSA)	1920	1,377,069
	NAD NORFOLK	NORFOLK-VA BEACH-NEWP NEWS,VA (PMSA)	5720	640,790
AF	HOMESTEAD	MIAMI-HIA,FL (PMSA)	5000	898,313
	K.I.SAWYER	MARQUETTE CO,OH	26.103	29,109
	NEWARK AFB	LICKING CO,OH	39.89	64,529
	O'HARE INT. AFRS	CHICAGO, IL (PMSA)	1600	3,069,278
DLA	D ELECT SC, DAYTON	DAYTON-SPRINGFIELD, OH (MSA)	2000	459,763
	DEF PER SC PHILA.	PHILA,PA-NJ (PMSA)	6160	2,273,208

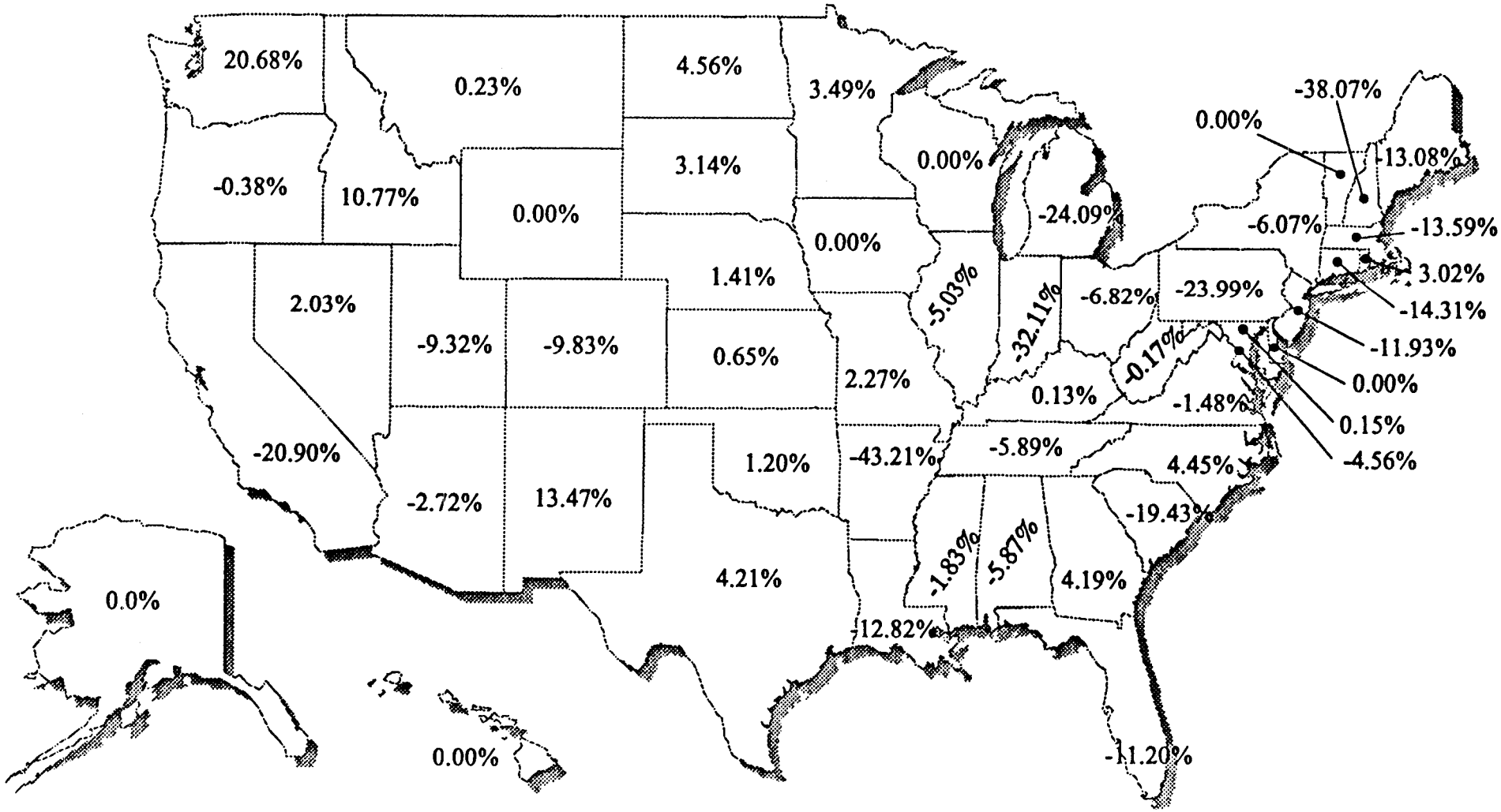
9-202-7548

Jim Boucher

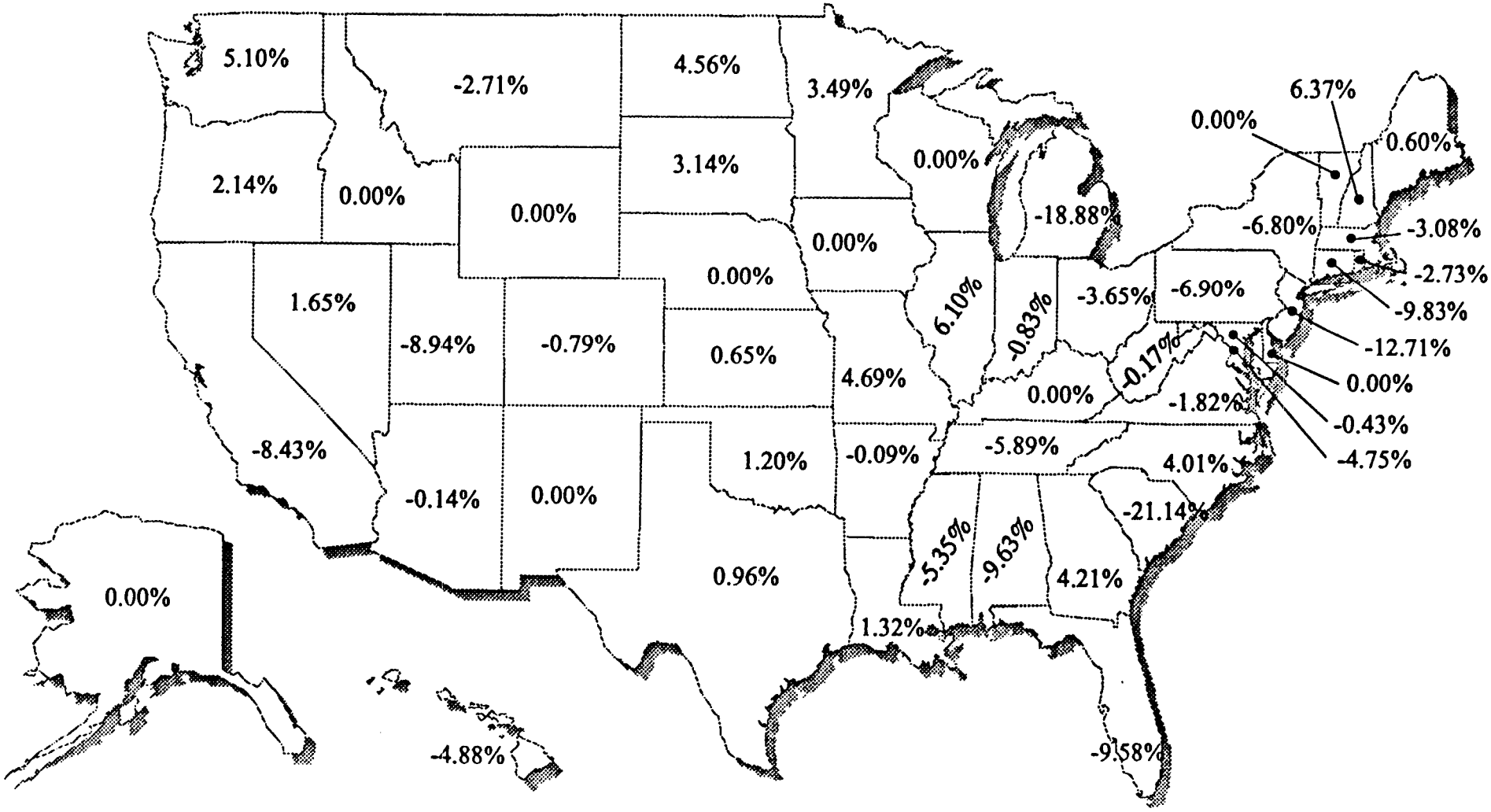
1993 DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
Estimated Economic and Personnel Effects of Determinations
Summary by State

	Military Personnel	Civilian Personnel	Total Personnel	Cost of Action	Savings 1994-1999	Annual Savings	Net Present Value (NPV)
SD	268	-1	239	0.08	0.88	0.88	0.08
TN	7259	617	7916	269.16	-72.85	50.14	211.76
TX	989	2817	3806	152.87	-111.83	5.47	-75.79
UT	296	-2096	-1800	97.44	90.16	57.88	411.81
VA	4788	-12616	-7836	709.63	140.52	244.68	1502.26
WA	3750	591	4341	12.60	-9.08	1.48	12.60
WY	-6	0	-6	0.01	0.64	0.17	1.51
Total Net Effects:	-10542	-27465	-38007	6994.36	4824.15	2280.61	16063.10

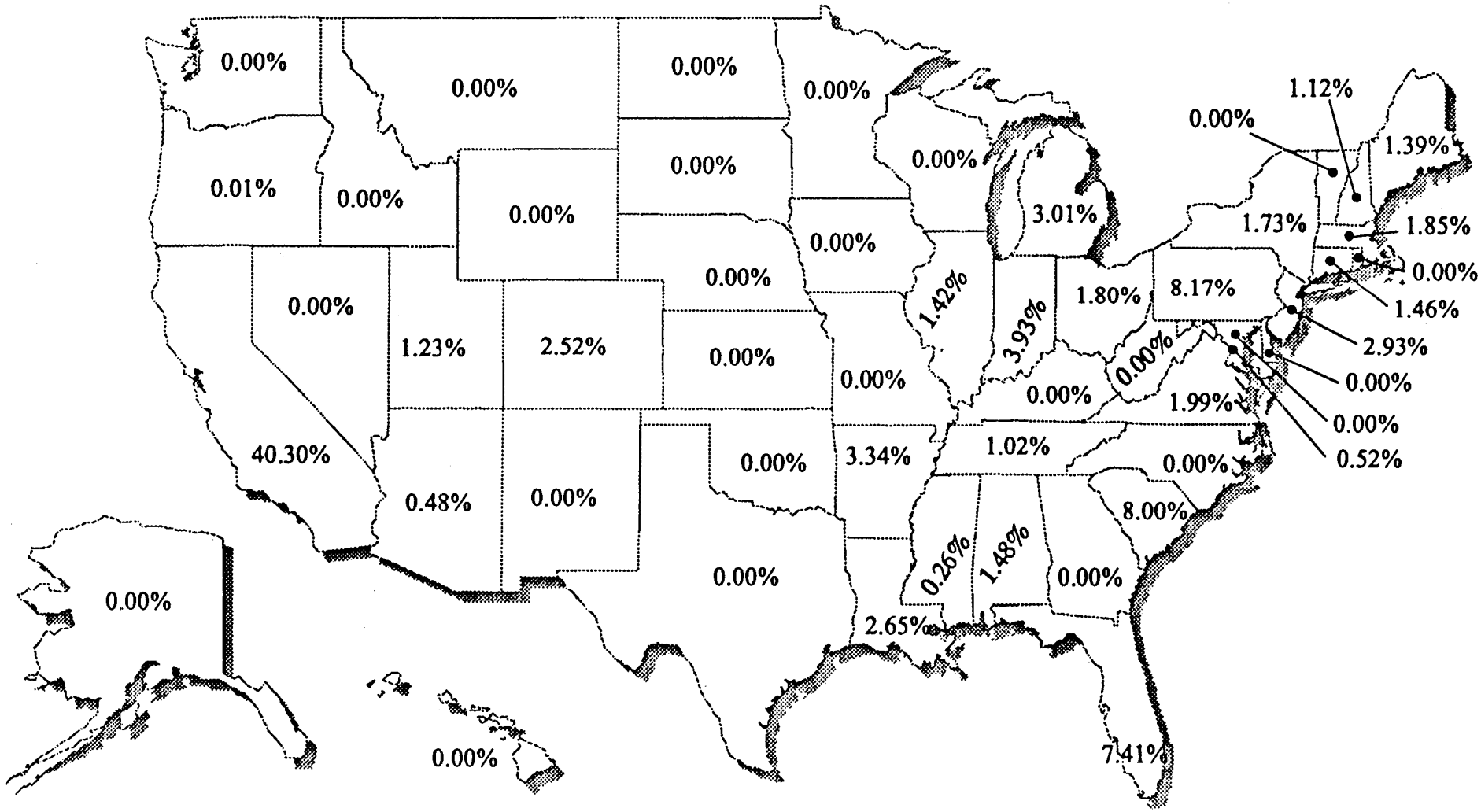
88-93 BRAC Reductions as a Percent of 1991 DoD Employment



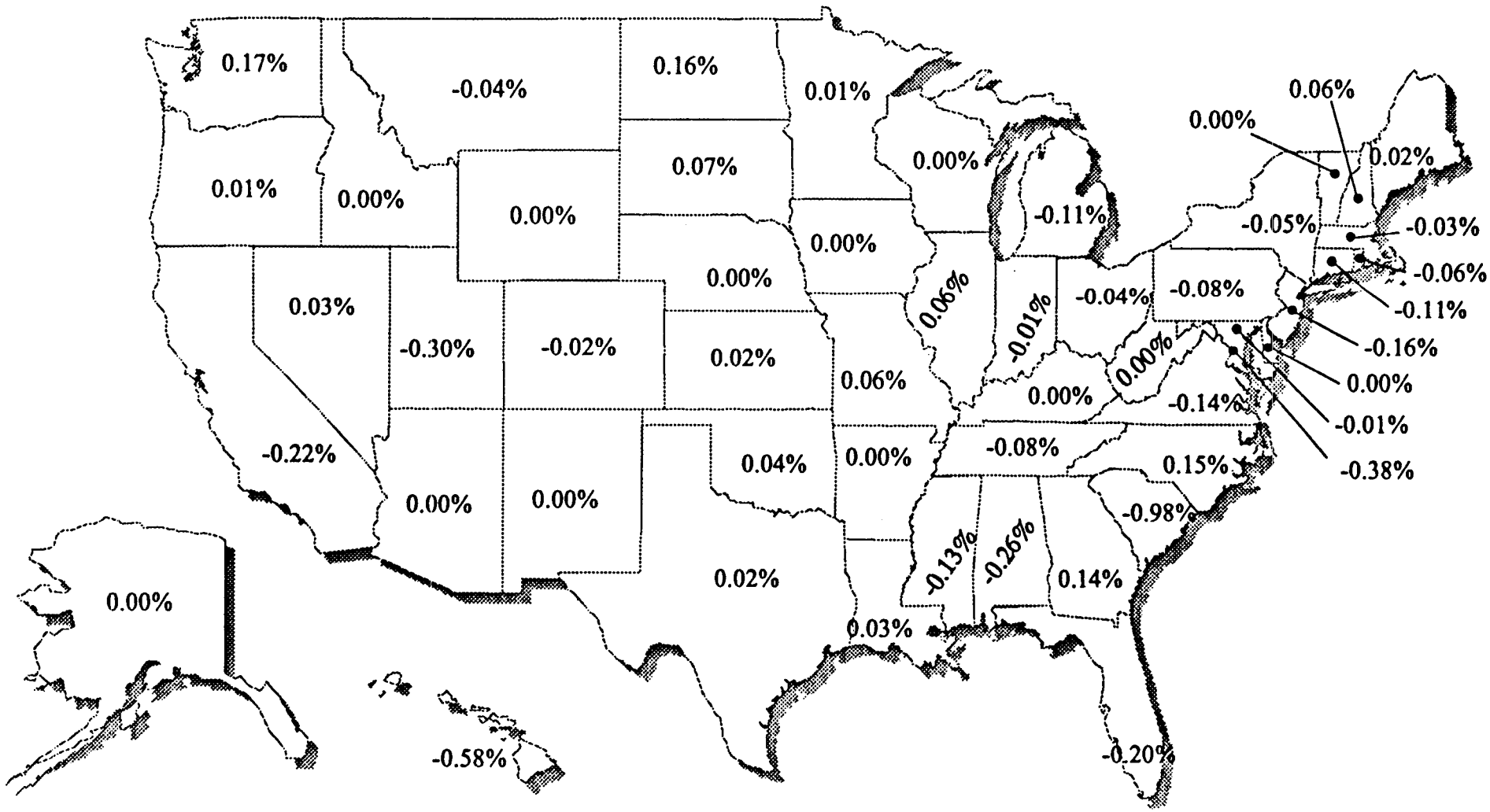
93 BRAC DoD Employment Change as Percentage of 1991 Total DoD State Employment



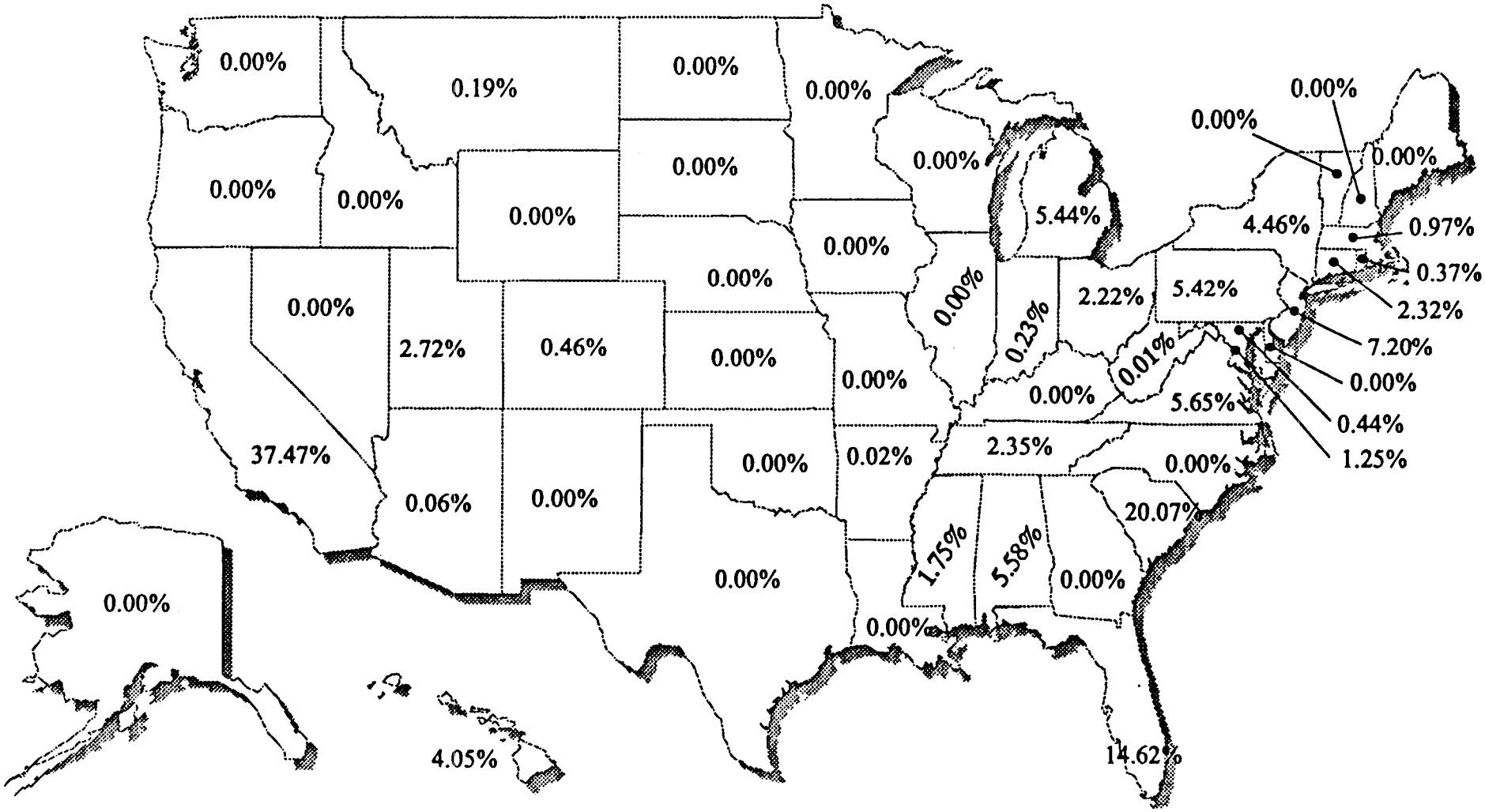
88-93 BRAC Job Losses as a Percentage of Total BRAC Job Losses



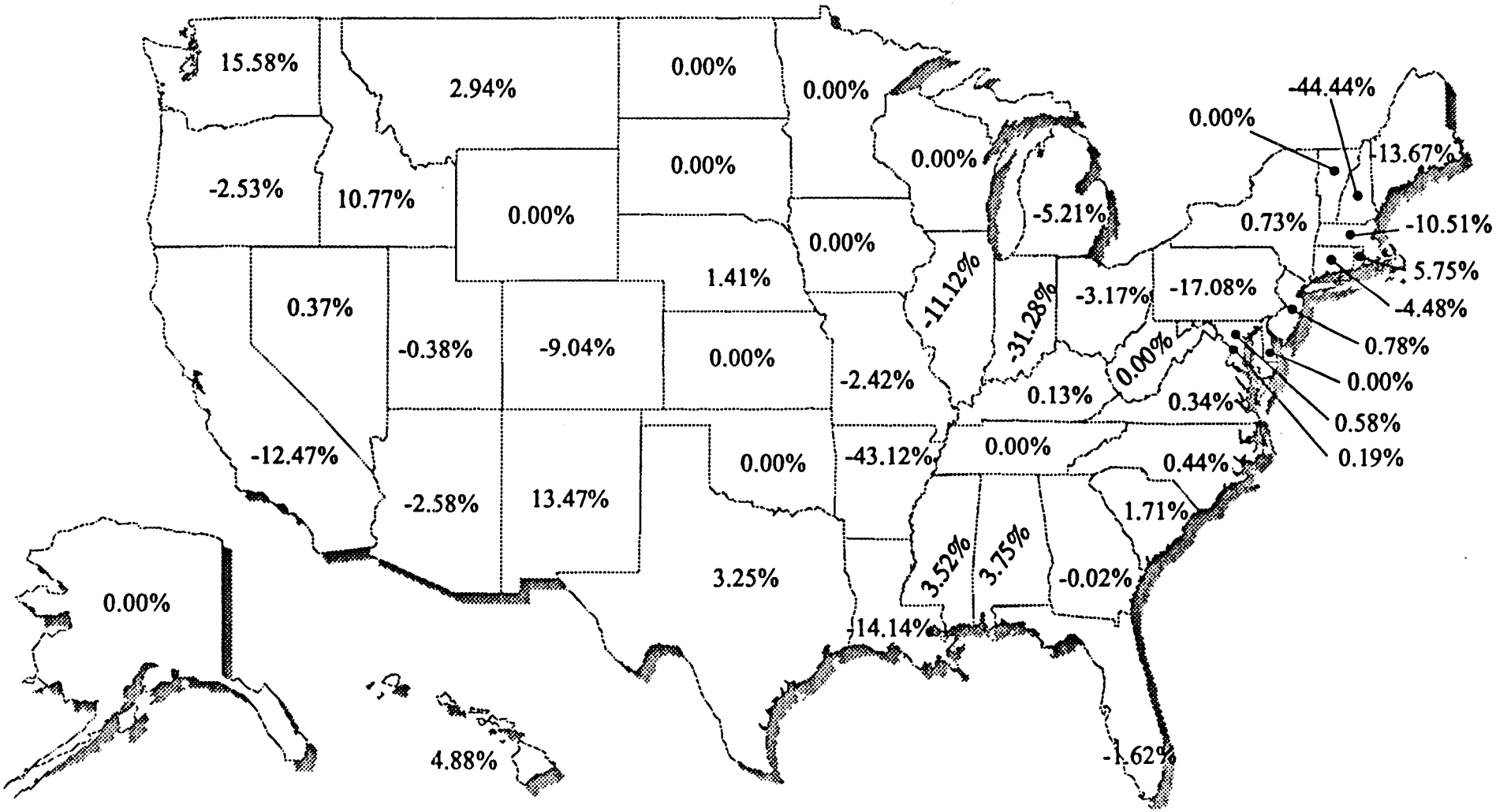
93 BRAC Change as a Percentage of in State Labor Force



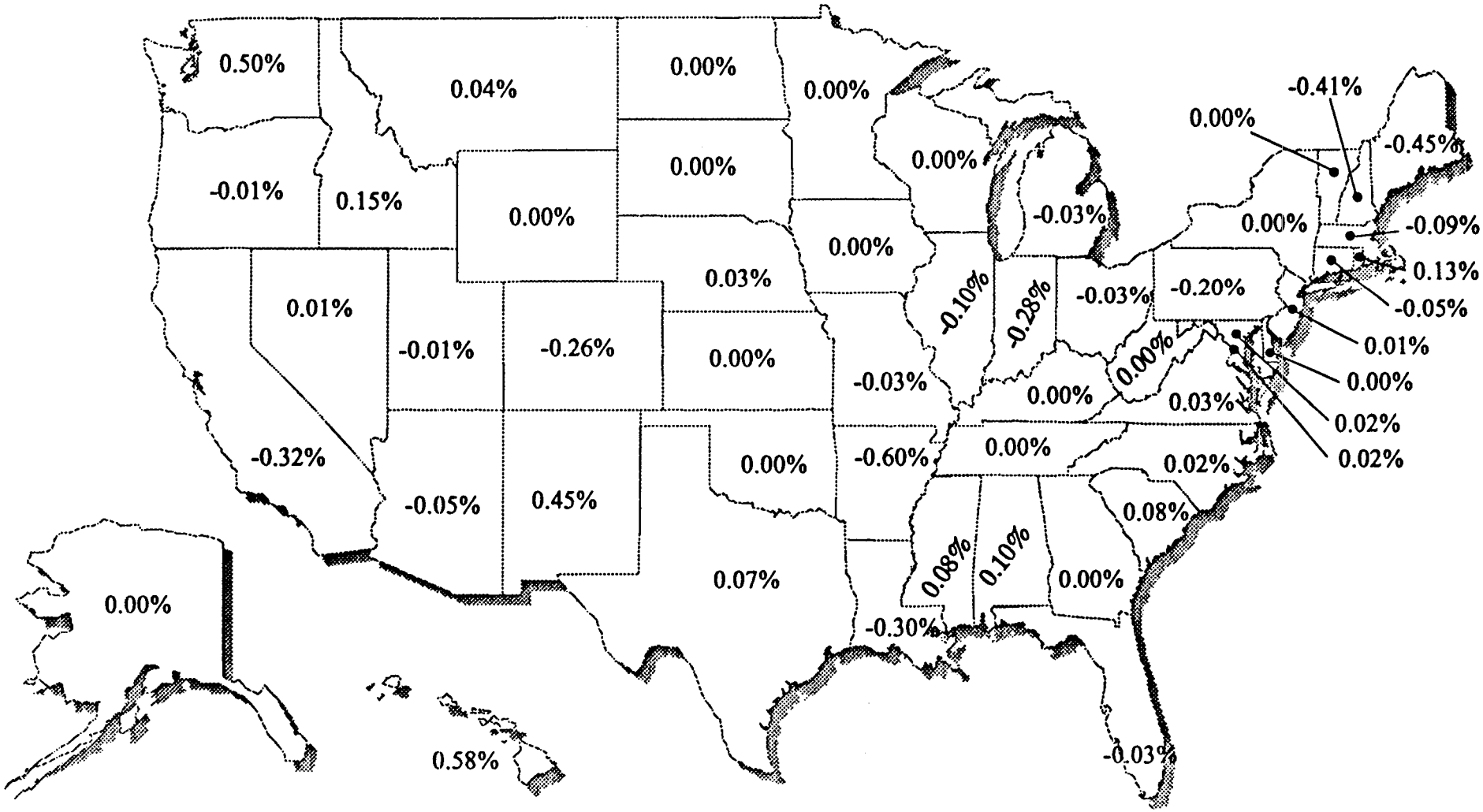
93 BRAC Job Losses as a Percentage of Total BRAC Job Losses



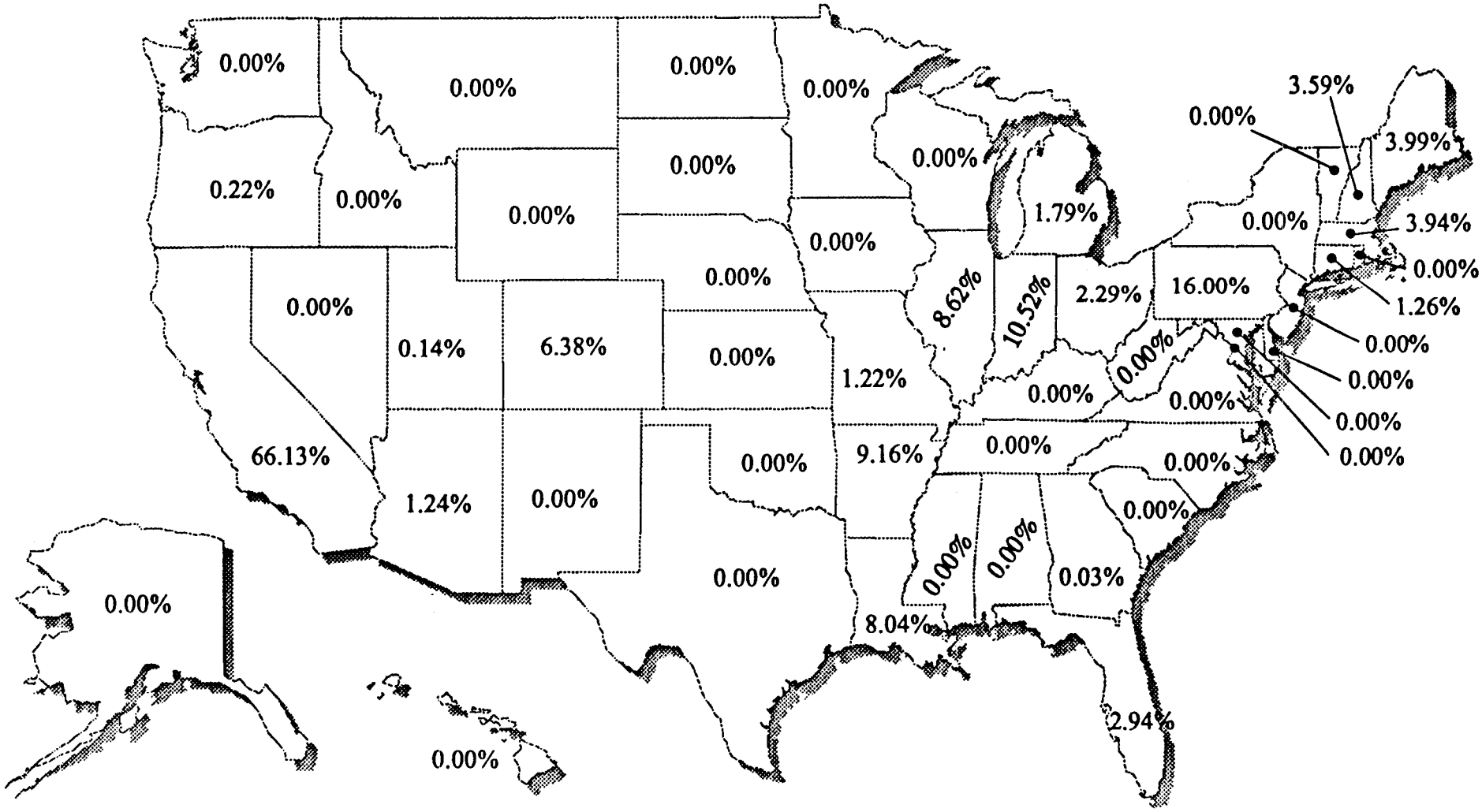
88-91 BRAC DoD Employment Change as a Percent of 1991 Total DoD State Employment



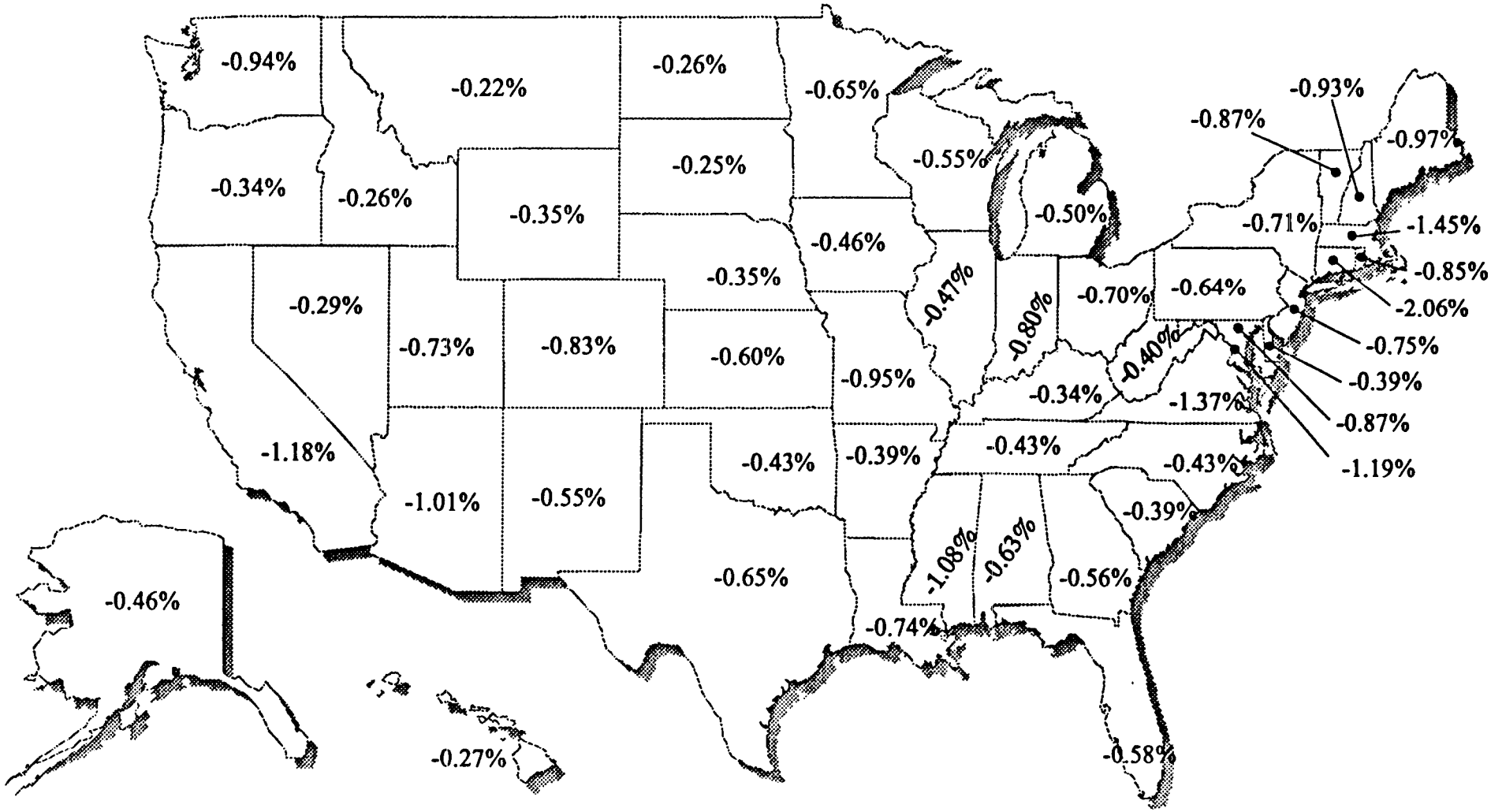
88-91 BRAC Change as a Percentage of State Labor Force from 88-91 BRAC



88-91 BRAC Job Losses as a Percentage of Total BRAC Job Losses



Private-Sector Job Losses As a Percent of Total Labor Force



1995 DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

Estimated Economic and Personnel Effects of Determinations

Summary by State

	Military Personnel	Civilian Personnel	Total Personnel	Cost of Action	Savings 1994-1999	Annual Savings	Net Present Value (NPV)
	96	82	178	1588.20	751.81	636.98	2991.83
AL	-464	-215	-679	4.96	69.98	9.21	118.37
AR	-14	-1	-15	0.04	2.45	0.31	5.78
AZ	3	0	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CA	-23004	-10318	-33322	2852.82	1375.88	672.67	4842.49
CO	-25	-41	-66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CT	3374	0	3374	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DC	-92	-450	-542	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
FL	-9398	-603	-10001	629.74	309.48	178.21	1262.52
GA	2471	113	2584	0.18	0.26	0.12	0.86
GU	-16	-18	-34	123.50	-51.40	21.30	73.70
HI	-1758	-390	-2148	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IL	10192	-931	9261	113.32	281.51	48.38	369.22
IN	2	-183	-181	1.49	-8.47	0.29	1.05
KS	154	-71	83	0.22	13.14	2.93	27.94
LA	710	-114	596	0.08	1.56	0.43	3.85
MA	-24	183	159	0.67	2.05	0.34	-7.41
MD	1487	5207	6694	74.18	-27.04	22.54	118.20
ME	6	434	448	0.00	0.00	2.70	22.50
MI	-2873	-341	-3214	155.24	212.10	72.75	588.08
MO	-7	28	21	0.04	0.98	0.24	2.18
MS	465	1	466	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MT	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NY	-8	0	-8	2.10	32.90	6.68	66.10
NC	3635	1570	5205	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ND	535	13	548	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NH	601	25	626	1.28	3.98	2.70	22.50
NJ	1348	410	1758	160.68	-75.45	32.36	117.33
NV	194	9	203	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NY	-7379	-1725	-9104	236.48	532.36	146.00	1267.57
OH	-96	-2047	-2143	132.30	-46.50	27.60	186.50
OK	668	16	684	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PA	169	-1223	-1054	103.83	127.88	57.29	550.72
RI	-390	480	90	13.80	8.12	4.27	29.82
SC	-8652	-6677	-15129	377.66	541.17	183.53	1431.25

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

THE 1991 REPORT

The 1991 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission's report directed the Pentagon to shut down 34 bases and realign 48 others by 1997. Even after this report has been fully implemented, the United States will retain some 450 major domestic military installations.

The 1991 Commission's recommendations will:

- Save American taxpayers an estimated $1.5 billion a year;
- Eliminate waste and make better use of the money earmarked for defense;
- Enhance the readiness of America's armed forces;
- Reduce pollution and direct attention to the need for environmental clean-up;
- Encourage long-term economic progress by returning federal land to civilian use.

CLOSURE RECOMMENDATIONS AND COMPLETION DATES

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Fort Benjamin Harrison, IN	SEP 96
Fort Devens, MA	SEP 95
Fort Ord, CA	SEP 95
Sacramento Army Depot, CA	SEP 96
Harry Diamond Lab Woodbridge Research Facility, VA	SEP 94

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Construction Battalion Center, Davisville, RI	SEP 94
Hunters Point Annex to Naval Station Treasure Island, CA	CLOSED
Marine Corps Air Station Tustin, CA	JUL 97
Naval Air Station Chase Field, TX	CLOSED
Naval Air Station Moffett Field, CA	JUL 94
Naval Air Station Long Beach, CA	OCT 96
Naval Station Philadelphia, PA	SEP 96
Naval Station Puget Sound, Sand Point, WA	OCT 95
Philadelphia Naval Shipyard, PA	SEP 96

The following seven research, development, test and evaluation, engineering and fleet support activities:

1) Integrated Combat Systems Test Facility; San Diego, CA	OCT 95
2) Naval Electronic Systems Engineering Center; San Diego, CA	OCT 95
3) Naval Electronic Systems Engineering Center; Vallejo, CA	OCT 95

4) Naval Mine Warfare Engineering Activity; Yorktown, VA	MAR	94
5) Naval Space Systems Activity; Los Angeles, CA	JUL	93
6) Naval Ocean Systems Center Detachment; Kaneohe, HI	OCT	93
7) Naval Weapons Evaluation Facility; Albuquerque, NM	SEP	93

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

Bergstrom Air Force Base, TX	SEP	93
Carswell Air Force Base, TX	SEP	93
Castle Air Force Base, CA	SEP	95
Eaker Air Force Base, AR	CLOSED	
England Air Force Base, LA	CLOSED	
Grissom Air Force Base, IN	SEP	94
Loring Air Force Base, ME	SEP	94
Lowry Air Force Base, CO	SEP	94
Myrtle Beach Air Force Base, SC	MAR	93
Richards-Gebaur Air Reserve Station, MO	SEP	94
Rickenbacker Air Guard Base, OH	SEP	94
Williams Air Force Base, AZ	SEP	93
Wurtsmith Air Force Base, MI	JUN	93

REALIGNMENT RECOMMENDATIONS AND COMPLETION DATES

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Aviation Systems Command/Troop Support Command; St. Louis, MO	SEP	93
Fort Chaffee, AR	JUL	93
Fort Dix, NJ	SEP	93
Fort Polk, LA	JAN	94
Letterkenny Army Depot, PA	JUL	96
Rock Island Arsenal, IL	APR	95
Army Corps of Engineers*		

The following 10 research, development, test and evaluation laboratories:

1) Army Research Institute; Alexandria, VA	SEP	97
2) Army Materials Technology Laboratory (less Structures Element); Watertown, MA	SEP	97
3) Army Materials Technology Laboratory (Structures Element); Watertown, MA	SEP	97
4) Atmospheric Science Laboratory; White Sands Missile Range, NM	SEP	97
5) Belvoir Research and Development Center; Fort Belvoir, VA	SEP	97
6) Center for Night Vision and Electro-Optics; Fort Belvoir, VA	SEP	97
7) Electronic Technology Device Laboratory; Fort Monmouth, NJ	SEP	97
8) Ground Vehicle Propulsion Basic and Applied Research Activity; Warren, MI	SEP	97
9) Fuze Development and Production Mission (armament related) Harry Diamond Laboratories; Adelphi, MD	SEP	97
10) Fuze Development and Production Mission (missile-related) Harry Diamond Laboratories; Adelphi, MD	SEP	97

The following seven medical laboratories:

1) Air Force School of Aerospace Medicine; Brooks Air Force Base, TX **	SEP	95
2) Army Aeromedical Research Laboratory; Fort Rucker, AL	SEP	96
3) Army Institute of Dental Research; Washington, D.C. -	SEP	93
4) Biomedical Research Development Center; Fort Detrick, MD	SEP	96
5) Letterman Army Institute of Research; Presidio of San Francisco, San Francisco, CA	SEP	94
6) Naval Medical Research Institute; Bethesda, MD **		
7) Walter Reed Army Institute of Research; Washington, D.C.	SEP	97

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Midway Island Naval Air Facility	SEP	94

The following 17 research, development, test and evaluation, engineering and fleet support activities:

1) David Taylor Research Center Detachment; Annapolis, MD	SEP	96
2) Naval Air Development Center; Warminster, PA	MAR	96
3) Naval Air Engineering Center; Lakehurst, NJ	OCT	93
4) Naval Air Propulsion Center; Trenton, NJ	JUN	97
5) Naval Avionics Center; Indianapolis, IN	OCT	94
6) Naval Coastal Systems Center; Panama City, FL	OCT	95
7) Naval Ordnance Station; Indian Head, MD	OCT	93
8) Naval Ordnance Station; Louisville, KY	OCT	94
9) Naval Surface Weapons Center Detachment; White Oak, MD	JUN	97
10) Naval Underwater Systems Center Detachment; New London, CT	MAR	96
11) Naval Undersea Warfare Engineering Station; Keyport, WA	OCT	93
12) Naval Weapons Center; China Lake, CA	SEP	95
13) Naval Weapons Support Center; Crane, IN	OCT	94
14) Pacific Missile Test Center; Point Mugu, CA	SEP	93
15) Trident Command and Control Systems Maintenance Activity; Newport, RI	OCT	93
16) Naval Sea Combat Systems Engineering Station; Norfolk, VA	OCT	94
17) Fleet Combat Direction Systems Support Activity; San Diego, CA	REALIGNED	

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

Beale Air Force Base, CA		
Goodfellow Air Force Base, TX	NOV	95
MacDill Air Force Base, FL	MAR	94
March Air Force Base, CA	SEP	94
Mather Air Force Base, CA	SEP	93
Mountain Home Air Force Base, ID	JUN	93

* The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 was amended in the Department of Defense Authorization Act of 1993, to retroactively remove the Army Corps of Engineers from the Commission's jurisdiction.

1991 Commission

Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission Recommendations

Closure and Realignment Impacts* by Installation and State

State Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ
ALABAMA					
Anniston Army Depot	Receive	0	0	To Be Determined	
Redstone Arsenal	Receive	0	0	0	1,884
	Total	0	0	0	1,884
ARIZONA					
Fort Huachuca	Receive	0	0	9	47
Davis-Monthan AFB	Receive	0	0	355	41
Luke AFB	Receive	0	0	1,623	112
Williams AFB	Close	1,567	781	0	15
	Total	1,567	781	1,987	215
ARKANSAS					
Fort Chaffee	Realign	2,617	671	0	0
Eaker AFB	Close	2,712	792	0	15
	Total	5,329	1,463	0	15
CALIFORNIA					
Sacramento Army Depot	Close	334	3,164	0	0
Fort Ord	Close	13,619	2,835	0	0
Castle AFB	Close	5,239	1,164	0	15
Edwards AFB	Receive	0	0	742	385
McClellan AFB	Receive	0	0	To Be Determined	
MCAS Tustin	Close	3,757	348	0	0
Hunters Point Annex	Close	0	0	0	0
ICSTF San Diego	Close	24	46	0	0
MCAGCC 29 Palms	Receive	0	0	4,194	227
NAVHOSP Oakland	Receive	0	0	62	34
NAVSTA Long Beach	Close	8,123	417	0	0
NAVSTA San Diego	Receive	0	0	4,380	115
NAS Alameda	Receive	0	0	215	19
NAS Lemoore	Receive	0	0	106	58
NAS Moffett Field	Close	3,359	633	0	0
NAVHOSP Camp Pendleton	Receive	0	0	137	78
NCBC Point Hueneme	Receive	0	0	26	44
NOSC San Diego	Receive	0	0	0	1,140
NSC Oakland	Receive	0	0	936	1

** Does not include workload adjustments, but does include trainees and contractors. 08-Jul-91*

Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission Recommendations

Closure and Realignment Impacts* by Installation and State

State Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ
NSSA Los Angeles	Close	14	28	0	0
NWC China Lake	Realign	0	160	0	21
NESEC Vallejo	Close	8	314	0	0
NESEC San Diego	Close	6	619	0	0
PMTC Point Mugu	Realign	21	190	2	33
	Total	34,504	9,918	10,800	2,170
COLORADO					
Lowry AFB	Close	4,052	2,290	0	15
Fort Carson	Receive	0	0	1,026	56
	Total	4,052	2,290	1,026	71
CONNECTICUT					
NUSCD New London	Realign	19	912	0	0
	Total	19	912	0	0
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA					
Air Force Audit Agency	Receive	0	0	0	45
	Total	0	0	0	45
FLORIDA					
Eglin AFB	Receive	0	0	559	22
MacDill AFB	Realign	2,773	231	0	0
NAS Jacksonville	Receive	0	0	514	25
NCSC Panama City	Realign	4	284	0	0
	Total	2,777	515	1,073	47
HAWAII					
NAS Barbers Point	Receive	0	0	970	36
NAVSTA Pearl Harbor	Receive	4	0	432	0
NOSCD Kaneohe	Close	9	171	0	0
NSY Pearl Harbor	Receive	0	0	0	14
	Total	13	171	1,402	50

** Does not include workload adjustments, but does include trainees and contractors. 08-Jul-91*

Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission Recommendations
Closure and Realignment Impacts* by Installation and State

State / Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ
IDAHO					
Mountain Home AFB	Receive	1,200	0	To Be Determined	
	Total	1,200	0	0	0
ILLINOIS					
Rock Island Arsenal	Realign	0	1,434	0	738
NTC Great Lakes	Receive	0	0	83	5
	Total	0	1,434	83	743
INDIANA					
Fort Ben Harrison	Close	3,641	4,240	0	0
DFAS, Indianapolis	Receive	0	0	100	2,600
Grissom AFB	Close	2,497	807	0	15
NAC Indianapolis	Realign	0	120	0	0
NAVWPNSPTCTR Crane	Realign	0	167	0	75
	Total	6,138	5,334	100	2,690
KENTUCKY					
NOS Louisville	Realign	1	251	0	51
Fort Knox	Receive	0	0	622	428
	Total	1	251	622	479
LOUISIANA					
Fort Polk	Realign	12,672	1,132	8,885	793
England AFB	Close	3,042	697	0	15
Barksdale AFB	Receive	0	0	2,171	116
	Total	15,714	1,829	11,056	924
MAINE					
Loring AFB	Close	2,875	1,326	0	15
NAS Brunswick	Receive	0	0	425	20
	Total	2,875	1,326	425	35

** Does not include workload adjustments, but does include trainees and contractors. 08-Jul-91*

Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission Recommendations
Closure and Realignment Impacts* by Installation and State

State Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ
MARYLAND					
Aberdeen Proving Ground	Receive	5	104	20	279
H. Diamond Lab, Adelphi	Realign	21	562	14	452
Fort Detrick	Realign	9	30	0	0
Fort Ritchie	Receive	0	0	24	155
NMRI Bethesda	Receive	0	0	17	16
NATC Patuxent River	Receive	0	0	143	1,716
NSWCD White Oak	Realign	5	1,006	0	0
DTRC Carderock	Receive	0	0	0	351
DTRCD Annapolis	Realign	5	563	0	0
NOS Indian Head	Realign	0	30	0	0
	Total	45	2,295	218	2,969
MASSACHUSETTS					
Natick R & D Center	Receive	0	0	2	62
Fort Devens	Close	1,662	2,178	0	0
	Total	1,662	2,178	2	62
MICHIGAN					
K.I. Sawyer AFB	Receive	0	0	2,022	116
Wurtsmith AFB	Close	2,903	705	0	15
	Total	2,903	705	2,022	131
MISSISSIPPI					
Keesler AFB	Receive	0	0	466	120
NAS Meridian	Receive	0	0	198	9
NCBC Gulfport	Receive	0	0	6	20
	Total	0	0	670	149
MISSOURI					
AVSCOM-TROSCOM	Realign	0	500	0	0
Richards-Gebaur ARS	Close	199	569	0	15
	Total	199	1,069	0	15
MONTANA					
Malmstrom AFB	Receive	0	0	175	6
	Total	0	0	175	6

** Does not include workload adjustments, but does include trainees and contractors. 08-Jul-91*

Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission Recommendations

Closure and Realignment Impacts* by Installation and State

State / Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ
NEBRASKA					
Offutt AFB	Receive	0	0	233	7
	Total	0	0	233	7
NEW JERSEY					
Fort Dix	Realign	309	500	0	0
Fort Monmouth	Realign	1	223	0	0
Picatinny Arsenal	Realign	0	0	0	30
NAEC Lakehurst	Receive	8	86	10	63
NAPC Trenton	Realign	0	260	0	0
	Total	318	1,069	10	93
NEW MEXICO					
White Sands Missile Range	Realign	1	127	0	0
Cannon AFB	Receive	0	0	1,650	450
NWEF Albuquerque	Close	108	108	0	0
	Total	109	235	1,650	450
NEW YORK					
NAVSTA Staten Island	Receive	0	0	316	0
	Total	0	0	316	0
NORTH CAROLINA					
Pope AFB	Receive	0	0	575	22
	Total	0	0	0	0
OHIO					
Rickenbacker AGB	Close	600	1,129	0	15
Wright-Patterson	Receive	742	385	189	959
	Total	1,342	1,514	189	974

** Does not include workload adjustments, but does include trainees and contractors. 08-Jul-91*

Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission Recommendations

Closure and Realignment Impacts* by Installation and State

State Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ
PENNSYLVANIA					
Tobyhanna Army Depot	Receive	0	34	To Be Determined	
NADC Warminster	Realign	237	1,979	0	0
NASO Philadelphia	Receive	0	0	5	135
NSPCC Mechanicsburg	Receive	0	0	2	63
NSY Philadelphia	Close	89	6,894	0	100
NAVSTA Philadelphia	Close	2,151	1,199	0	0
NAVSSES Philadelphia	Receive	0	0	0	102
	Total	2,477	10,106	7	400
RHODE ISLAND					
CBC Center Davisville	Close	8	125	0	0
TCCSMA Newport	Realign	18	178	0	0
NUSC Newport	Receive	0	0	22	985
	Total	26	303	22	985
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Fort Jackson	Receive	0	0	2,993	589
Myrtle Beach AFB	Close	3,193	799	0	15
Shaw AFB	Receive	0	0	722	27
Charleston AFB	Receive	0	0	253	37
	Total	3,193	799	3,968	668

** Does not include workload adjustments, but does include trainees and contractors. 08-Jul-91*

Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission Recommendations

Closure and Realignment Impacts* by Installation and State

State Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ
TEXAS					
Fort Sam Houston	Receive	0	0	29	8
Fort Hood	Receive	0	0	12,672	868
Corpus Christi Army Depot	Receive	0	0	To Be Determined	
Red River Army Depot	Receive	0	0	To Be Determined	
Bergstrom AFB	Close	3,940	942	0	15
Brooks AFB	Receive	0	0	11	30
Carswell AFB	Close	4,659	884	3	15
Dyess AFB	Receive	0	0	168	14
Lackland AFB	Receive	0	0	416	104
Laughlin AFB	Receive	0	0	79	46
Randolph AFB	Receive	0	0	288	178
Sheppard AFB	Receive	0	0	663	207
NAS Chase Field	Close	855	956	0	0
NAS Kingsville	Receive	0	0	327	34
	Total	9,454	2,782	14,656	1,519

** Does not include workload adjustments, but does include trainees and contractors. 08-Jul-91*

Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission Recommendations

Closure and Realignment Impacts* by Installation and State

State Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ
VIRGINIA					
ARI, Alexandria	Realign	3	54	0	0
H. Diamond Lab, Woodbridge	Close	0	90	0	0
Fort Belvoir	Realign	17	147	0	0
NAVHOSP Portsmouth	Receive	0	0	119	40
NAVSTA Norfolk	Receive	0	0	698	20
NMWEA Yorktown	Close	12	204	0	0
NSCSES Norfolk	Realign	1	280	0	0
FCDSSA Dam Neck	Receive	0	0	10	374
DTRC Det Norfolk	Receive	0	0	0	60
NSY Norfolk	Receive	0	0	5	257
NSWC Dahlgren	Receive	0	0	1	1,002
	Total	33	775	833	1,753
WASHINGTON					
Fairchild AFB	Receive	0	0	1,401	122
McChord AFB	Receive	0	0	658	28
Fort Lewis	Receive	3,903	234	12,177	885
Naval Sub Base Bangor	Receive	0	0	94	15
NAVSTA Sand Pt. (Puget Snd)	Close	557	423	0	0
NAVHOSP Bremerton	Receive	0	0	96	36
NUWES Keyport	Realign	0	10	0	0
NAVSTA Everett	Receive	0	0	1,361	97
	Total	4,460	667	15,787	1,183
MIDWAY ISLAND					
Naval Air Facility Midway	Realign	0	230	0	0
	Total	0	230	0	0
TO BE DETERMINED					
Undetermined Receivers	Receive	0	0	438	2,423
	Total	0	0	438	2,423
GRAND TOTAL		100,410	50,951	69,770	23,155

** Does not include workload adjustments, but does include trainees and contractors. 08-Jul-91*

Jim Grichar
7-23-91

ESTIMATED CIVILIAN JOB LOSSES FOR 27 MAJOR BASE CLOSURES RECOMMENDED BY THE COMMISSION USING OEA MULTIPLIERS, BY STATE
(5-3-91 loss update, no training multipliers used)

Base	Direct Military Job Losses	Civilian Direct Job Losses	Civilian Indirect Job*** Losses	Total Civilian Job Losses	Civilian Jobs Lost, % of 1989 Civilian Employment
AIR FORCE					
Williams AFB, AZ	1,567	766	1,866	2,632	0.3
Eaker AFB, AK	2,712	777	1,396	2,173	9.1
Castle AFB, CA	5,239	1,149	3,833	4,982	7.9
Lowry AFB, CO	4,052	2,275	6,327	8,602	1.0
MacDill AFB, FL (partial closure)	2,773	231	2,403	2,634	0.3
Grissom AFB, IN	2,497	792	1,973	2,765	3.7
England AFB, LA	3,042	682	2,234	2,916	5.5
Loring AFB, ME	2,875	1,311	1,674	2,985	8.1
Wurtsmith AFB, MI	2,903	690	1,437	2,127	17.7
Richards-Gebauer ARS, MO	199	554	602	1,156	0.1
Rickenbacker AFB, OH	600	1,114	1,371	2,485	0.3
Myrtle Beach AFB, SC	3,193	784	3,182	3,966	5.5
Bergstrom AFB, TX	3,940	927	3,894	4,821	1.3
Carswell AFB, TX	4,656	869	4,420	5,289	0.9
TOTAL GROSS AIR FORCES LOSSES*	**40,248**	**12,921**	**36,612**	**49,533**	**1.0**

Base	Direct Military Job Losses	Civilian Direct Job Losses	Civilian Indirect Job*** Losses	Total Civilian Job Losses	Civilian Jobs Lost, % of 1989 Civilian Employment
ARMY					
Ft. Chaffee, AK	2,617	671	2,630	3,301	4.0
Ft. Ord, CA	13,619	2,835	13,163	15,998	9.5
Sacramento Army Depot, CA	334	3,164	3,498	6,662	1.0
Ft. Benjamin Harrison, IN (does not include Bldg. One decision)	3,437	1,103	4,540	5,643	0.8
Ft. Polk, LA	3,787	339	1,650	1,989	7.7
Ft. Devens, MA	1,662	2,178	3,072	5,250	1.7
Ft. Dix, NJ**	200	210	328	538	0.3
TOTAL GROSS ARMY LOSSES*	**25,656**	**10,500**	**28,881**	**39,381**	**1.9**
NAVY					
Long Beach NAVSTA & Hospital, CA	9,519	755	8,219	8,974	0.2
Moffett Field NAS, CA	3,359	633	3,194	3,827	0.4
Tustin MCAS, CA	3,757	348	3,284	3,632	0.3
Phila. NAVSTA & NSY, PA	2,237	8,818	17,688	26,506	1.1
Chase Field NAS, TX	733	914	659	1,573	18.7
TOTAL GROSS NAVY LOSSES*	**19,605**	**11,468**	**33,044**	**44,512**	**0.5**
TOTAL COMBINED LOSSES*	**85,509**	**34,889**	**98,537**	**133,426**	**0.8**

FOOTNOTES ON NEXT PAGE

** The Commission recommended that Ft. Dix be realigned to allow a active duty garrison to be maintained. The origninal closur recommendation called for cuts of 309 officers and 500 civilia personnel. As a crude estimate, I have assumed a loss of 200 militar and 210 civilian personnel for this new realignment.

* The estimated job losses reported include those for the major base being closed or downsized, not those receiving military and civilia personnel. The total losses of military personnel with all the propose closures and realignments, including those bases receiving personnel, i approximately 38,000 military jobs and 34,000 direct civilian jobs Throughout the nation, indirect civilian job losses would probably b between 50,000 - 100,000. Thus, total civilian job losses would be a estimated 84,000 - 134,000.

The percentage of civilian employment lost due to closures c downsizings is the total civilian jobs lost divided by the average tota civilian employment for 1989 in the respective economic impact region In the original set of recommendations, DoD estimates of the percentag of jobs lost were an overstatment; DoD inadvertently added estimate military to civilian job losses and then divided by the civilian labc force to compute job losses. Historically, the Labor Departmer normally reports only civilian employment levels for a designate economic region.

For the total estimated civilian job losses as a percentage of civilia employment -- for the individual services and for all services togethe -- the sum of estimated civilian job losses was divided by the tota estimated civilian employment in the affected areas. Once again, sinc job gains at receiving bases were not estimated, these are gross jc losses, not net losses.

*** Civilian indirect job losses are estimated by adding military ar direct civilian job losses at a base and then multiplying this total b an indirect job loss multiplier estimated for the specific econom impact region. The multipliers used were developed by DoD's Office c Economic Adjustment (OEA) with significant advice and input from th Commerce Department's Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). Th Commission's Chief Economist performed an independent validation of th DoD military and civilian direct job loss estimates by comparing th numbers provided by DoD to a sample of bases examined by the Gener Accounting Office (GAO). With regard to the multipliers, the Commissi Economist performed two independent checks. First of all, he obtain independent multiplier estimates from the U.S. Forest Services Impa Planning (IMPLAN) model to assure that the services were n significantly underestimating job losses. Then, he talked with the B staff responsible for giving OEA assistance in its preparation multiplier estimates and selecting the economic impact regions. T Commission Economist found that the OEA multipliers were reasonable a likely to give a worst case estimate of job losses due to a base closu or downsizing. As a result, the OEA multipliers were used to estima indirect civilian job losses. Finally, the estimated total direct a indirect civilian job losses were divided by the average 1989 employme

levels in the assigned economic impact regions to yield an estimate of the percentage of total civilian jobs that were likely to be lost due to a base closure or downsizing.

Of course, these estimates are also likely to be worst case in that all base closings and downsizings are assumed to take place immediately and not be spread out over time. In addition, metropolitan areas with more diverse employment opportunities will mitigate the negative impact of base closures and downsizings by providing a greater number of chances for obtaining new jobs to those unemployed due to base closures.

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CUMULATIVE ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF BASE CLOSURES IN THE SACRAMENTO REGION

Presented to:

SACRAMENTO METROPOLITAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
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Sacramento, CA 95814

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22 March 1993

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The threat of closing McClellan AFB in the Sacramento region places additional economic hardship on the local economy still absorbing the impacts of closures of Mather AFB and the Sacramento Army Depot. The regional economy, dependent upon government employment, lacks diversification alternatives and does not have the ability to absorb such massive economic impacts.

Presently, 11,500 military and civilian jobs are already being eliminated by previously announced closures, and the McClellan closure would more than double this to a total of 27,434 direct job losses.

The indirect losses are even greater. The total jobs lost depend on the direct losses times the economic multiplier, which takes into account losses in the retail, housing, and other sectors of the economy whose income is affected by the base closings. The total cumulative direct and indirect losses to the region if McClellan were closed would create a loss of over 69,000 cumulative jobs. In dollar terms, the direct and indirect losses would total nearly $2.6 billion per year! This is nearly a 10 percent reduction in the region's current $28 billion economy.

There is also the potential of additional losses of State government employment in Sacramento, caused by the tax revenue losses from base closures elsewhere in California. Faced with a huge state budget deficit, state government, the region's principal economic base, is faced for the third year with major reductions in employment and expenditures at a time when the military base closings are beginning to be felt..

The structure of the Sacramento region's economic base is highly concentrated in State and Federal government employment. The region does not have major employment opportunities in manufacturing, finance, tourism, or other sectors which would allow it to absorb the direct employees of the military bases, or to support the local service employees whose jobs depend indirectly on that income. As a result, the cumulative impacts are particularly damaging on this region..

CUMULATIVE REGIONAL IMPACTS OF BASE CLOSURES IN SACRAMENTO

Direct Losses from 3 base closures	$1,005,500,000
Direct Losses via State Government	103,900,000
Total Direct Losses	$1,109,400,000
Total Reduction in Regional Income	$2,798,400,000
Percent of Regional Income	9.77%
Direct Job Losses from 3 base closures	27,500
Direct Jobs via State Government	2,700
Total Direct and Indirect Job Losses	68,700

CUMULATIVE ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF BASE CLOSURES IN THE SACRAMENTO REGION

Federal military base closures in the Sacramento region have significantly impacted the local economy, an impact that is still working its way through the fabric of the region. With the 1988 announcement of the Mather Air Force Base closure, the Sacramento area was placed upon an economic downturn that continued with the closure of the Sacramento Army Depot and could last well into the decade should McClellan Air Force Base close. In the Sacramento region, Federal military and civilian employment is basic, representing employment that brings income to the region, stimulating local demand and the production of a variety of goods and services.

The closure of a military base that includes a large share of civilian employment leaves a gap in a regional economy that must be filled with alternative basic employment. The current business cycle is dominated by a restructuring of the US and regional economies toward service sector jobs that pay less than manufacturing jobs that have been lost. The replacement of highly technical government jobs in the Sacramento region with alternative employment is a formidable task.

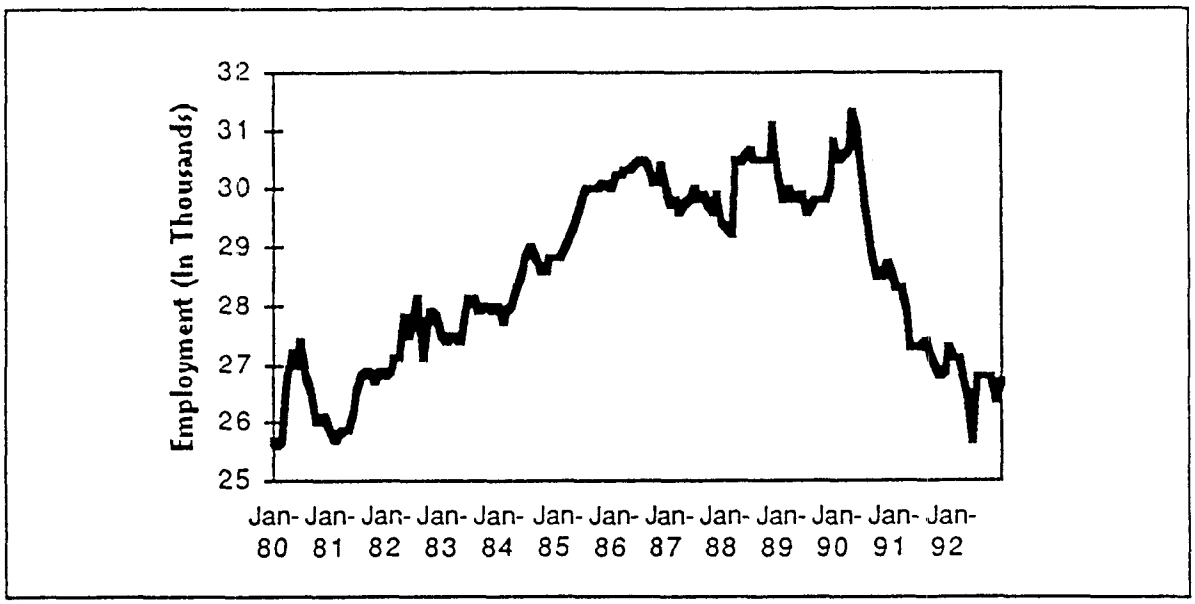
This is exactly the case in Sacramento. Compared to other metropolitan areas, the Sacramento region is not diversified. Long dependent upon state government employment, Federal employment is the other principal activity in the Sacramento region. Since much of this employment is technical civilian employment, the dollar impact on the region is great. The 1988 announcement of the closure of Mather Air Force Base initiated the erosion of Federal government employment in the region but it took until 1990 for Federal employment to respond fully to this setback.. Today the region has suffered two Federal base closures. The cumulative economic impacts from these closures are just beginning. The closure of McClellan AFB would provide a third and even more economically crippling impact.

CUMULATIVE ECONOMIC IMPACTS

Cumulative economic impact is a key criteria in the analysis of the McClellan AFB closure, because of the two prior base closure decisions in the Sacramento area. Our analysis begins from the peak base employment, before the Mather and Army Base closures began. In fiscal year 1988, Mather Air Force Base employed 7,614 persons, most of which were military personnel. The Sacramento Army Depot employed 3,902 persons. It is from these higher employment levels that cumulative economic impacts should be measured.

Federal government employment is shown in Figure 1. Notice that the turn in Federal employment began in 1990, with job losses Mather AFB—a decision that was made in 1988.

FIGURE 1
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT
Sacramento MSA, 1/80-1/92



Source: Labor Market Information Division, EDD.

In 1991, the closure of the Sacramento Army depot was announced, with job losses occurring in 1992 and 1993 as the services reorganized their missions. This process is slated to end formally in 1996, but the cumulative economic impacts on a slowed economy will last well beyond that time. Since 1990 the reduction in Federal employment to date is approximately 5,900 jobs, about one quarter of the expected ultimate job loss from these decisions. These data show the long term nature of a cumulative economic impact.

Thus, cumulative economic impact in Sacramento must be discussed in terms of the impact of lost employment from the time of the closure announcement, a time when bases were at full operational strength and a time when the economic impact of these Federal expenditures maintained the region.

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT AND EXPENDITURES IN SACRAMENTO

The expected lost employment of Sacramento Area military bases is shown in Table 1. The table shows that the region is already slated for a reduction of 11,500 Federal jobs from the scheduled closing of Mather AFB and the Sacramento Army Depot. Most of this reduction has not yet occurred, as employment on those bases is still winding down. The full impact from these prior decisions has therefore not yet been felt. The Table shows that the eventual direct losses would more than double to 27,434 if McClellan AFB were also closed.

The economic impact of a military base goes beyond employment numbers to the dollar contribution of the base to its economic impact region. Table 2 presents an estimate of the dollar value of Sacramento Federal military activities. These numbers include estimates of payroll loss and losses caused by reduced procurement of goods and services.

TABLE 1

LOST REGIONAL EMPLOYMENT
FROM MILITARY BASE CLOSURES IN THE SACRAMENTO REGION

Facility	*Employment*
Mather Air Force Base 1988	7,614
Sacramento Army Depot 1991	3,902
SUBTOTAL	11,516
Possible McClellan AFB 1993	15,918
TOTAL DIRECT LOSS	27,434

Sources: Mather Air Force Base
Sacramento Army Depot
McClellan Air Force Base

TABLE 2

DIRECT IMPACT OF FEDERAL ACTIVITY ON SACRAMENTO REGIONAL ECONOMY

Facility	*Impact*
REGIONAL TOTALS, ALL SOURCES	
Total Personal Income	$28,650,897
Total Wage/Salary Income	$17,015,798
Mather	
Payroll	$ 93,302,340
Contracts/Services	40,099,631
TOTAL	$134,039,391
Sacramento Army Depot	
Payroll	$111,484,984
Contracts/Services	11,959,950
TOTAL	$123,444,939
McClellan AFB	
Payroll	$548,538,277
Contracts/Services	200,000,000
TOTAL	$748,000,000
Lost Regional Income After Closure	$1,005,500,000
Percentage Lost regional Income	3.5%

Sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis
Mather AFB
Sacramento Army Depot
McClellan AFB

It is true that not all goods and services are procured in the host region, and data collected attempts to localize the impacts where possible. In the case of McClellan AFB, $820 million of procurements have been reduced to $200 million of procurements that took place among California vendors.

The direct economic impacts to the Sacramento regional economic equal $1.005 billion dollars, or 3.5 percent of regional personal income as measured by the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

INDIRECT/MULTIPLIED IMPACTS

There are indirect economic impacts that also occur within the economy, and the indirect or multiplied impacts are much worse than the direct impacts alone. These indirect impacts occur over longer time intervals, and reach into all sectors of the local economy. Not all of the indirect restructuring will occur during the early stages of the closure. In the Sacramento region, the multiplied impacts of the base closures are beginning, not ending, and will be amplified by other closures throughout California. Using a multiplier of 2.5765, which the Department of Defense used for the description of Mather AFB economic impacts, the additional indirect impacts throughout the region would eventually equal $1.662 billion, making the entire regional impact equal $2.590 billion, or 9 percent of regional personal income.

TABLE 3

INDIRECT IMPACT OF FEDERAL ACTIVITY
ON THE SACRAMENTO REGIONAL ECONOMY

Lost regional Income after Closure	$1,005,500,000
Multiplier	2.5765
Direct & Indirect Regional Income Lost	2,590,600,000

STATEWIDE IMPACTS ON THE SACRAMENTO ECONOMY

Because Sacramento's dominant employer is California state government, the effects of defense cutbacks throughout California have an additional impact upon the Sacramento economy. Impact analysis of California base closures is different in Sacramento. Sacramento is the state capital, and as such, derives employment based on tax revenues from economic activities that occur throughout the state. Closure of McClellan, and of other bases anywhere in California, result in lower State budgets, and can reduce employment in Sacramento. California faces an $8.6 billion budget deficit that was caused in part by 240,000 lost jobs in defense related activities. Table 4 describes the reductions in state revenue and Sacramento regional personal income that would occur in the event that 63,563 persons were relieved of their Federal civilian and military employment.

TABLE 4

IMPACT OF JOB LOSSES OF
CALIFORNIA MILITARY INSTALLATIONS ON
SACRAMENTO REGIONAL ECONOMY
THROUGH STATE REVENUES

CALIFORNIA BASE CLOSURES	
Payroll Expenditures	$2,071,000,000
Contract Expenditures	$552,000,000
Total Statewide Direct	$2,623,000,000
Total Statewide Indirect	$5,246,000,000
SACRAMENTO IMPACT	
Revenue to State Government	$314,800,000
Direct Revenue to Sacramento	$103,900,000
Total Regional Income through state Government	$207,800,000
Direct/Indirect Reduction in Regional Personal Income	$2,798,400,000
Reduction in Wage & Salary Income	$1,622,000000
Cumulative Reduction in Total Employment	68,700
Percent Reduction	9.77%

Sources: Governor's Office of Planning and Research.
Regional Economic Analysis Division, BEA.
CSU—Real Estate & Land Use Institute.

This direct loss of regional income, derived from the loss of state wide economic activity is almost equivalent to the loss of an additional military employment complex in the region. Using a conservative multiplier of 2 yields an additional indirect impact of $207.6 million dollars. Adding this figure to the direct and indirect cumulative income loss of the military shutdown yields a total loss to the regional economy of $2.8 billion, or a 10 percent reduction in regional income.

The multiplied impact of losing 27,500 Federal jobs could mean the loss of 69,000 jobs in the region. At growth rates that occurred in the late 1980s, this loss would represent three years of economic activity. With the stagnation expected in state government employment, a three year recovery is far too optimistic. The higher wages associated with McClellan AFB employment places an additional burden on the region. The replacement of regional income associated with 15,000 jobs from manufacturing jobs could take closer to 20,000 private sector basic jobs. The loss of ten percent of regional personal income, given the region's government dependence could stall regional recovery for a decade.

SOURCES

1. Economic Impact Calculation Procedure, Mather Air Force Base, FY88 Tables .

2. Facsimile, Roxanne Yonn, Chief, Public Affairs and Protocol, Sacramento Army Depot, 13 April 1993.

3. SM.ALC Facts & Figures, McClellan Economic Impact Statement, 1992, "McClellan Today", FAA, 19 April 1993.

4. Governor's Office of Planning and Research.

5. RIMS II, Regional Economic Analysis Division, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.

6. Regional Economic Information System, 1969-1990, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Measurement Division, May 1992.

7. *30 Bases Named—9 are California*, Sacramento Bee, March 7, 1993.

8. California Research Bureau, FAX, 20 April 1993.

APPENDIX CALCULATIONS

IMPACT OF JOB LOSSES OF CALIFORNIA MILITARY INSTALLATIONS ON SACRAMENTO REGIONAL ECONOMY THROUGH STATE REVENUES

CALIFORNIA BASE CLOSURES	
Payroll Expenditures	$2,071,000,000
Contract Expenditures	$552,000,000
Total Statewide Direct	$2,623,000,000
Output Multiplier	2
Statewide Reduction in Income	$5,246,000,000
Ratio State Revenues to Personal Income	6.00%
SACRAMENTO IMPACT	
Revenue to State Government	$314,800,000
Revenue to Sacramento	$103,900,000
Output Multiplier	2
Regional Income Lost	$207,800,000
Cumulative Income Lost from Three Military Shutdowns	$2,590,630,400
Reduction in Personal Income	$2,798,400,000
Reduction in Wage & Salary Income	$1,622,000000
Cumulative Reduction in Total Employment	68,700
Total Personal Income	$28,650,897,000
Total Wage/Salary Income	$17,015,798,000
Percent Reduction	9.77%

Sources: Governor's Office of Planning and Research.
Regional Economic Analysis Division, BEA.
CSU—Real Estate & Land Use Institute.

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b. **Location of Residence.** Complete the following table to identify where employees live. Use data reflecting the workforce as of 30 September 1992.

1) Identify residency data, by county, for both military and civilian government employees working at the installation (including operational units that are homeported or stationed at the activity). For each county listed, also provide the estimated average distance from the activity, in miles, of employee residences and the estimated average length of time to commute one-way to work.

County of Residence	State	No. of Employees Residing in County		Percentage of Total Employees	Average Distance From Base (Miles)	Average Duration of Commute (Minutes)
		Military	Civilian			
Craven	NC	76	1700	48.14	10	15
Carteret	NC	11	1324	36.19	20	30
16 others	NC	7	571	15.67	--	--
				= 100%		

2) If some employees of the base live in government housing, identify the county(s) where government housing is located: Craven

Source of Data (1.b. 1) & 2) Residence Data):
Mary Ellen Kirkland, Deputy Position Management Officer
Deputy Position Management Office, NAVAVNDEPOT Cherry Point NC

Note: Periodically throughout this data call, questions will state that the response should refer to the "area defined in response to question 1.b., above." Recognizing that in some large metropolitan areas employee residences may be scattered among many counties or states, the scope of the "area defined" may be limited to the sum of:

- those counties that contain government housing units (as identified in 1.b.2 above), and,
- those counties closest to the activity which in the aggregate include the residences of approximately 80% of the activity's employees.

Comparative Economic Statistics

Depot	Cherry Pt	Alameda	Jacksonville	North Island	Norfolk	Pensacola
Economic Impact Area	Craven & Carteret Counties	Alameda County	Jacksonville MSA	San Diego County	Norfolk-Newport News MSA	Pensacola MSA
Labor Force (90 Census)	55993	681355	468391	1192252	667711	157191
Per Capita Income (90 Census) US: $14,420	$12,250	$17,547	$14,141	$16,220	$13,495	$12,278
NADEP Employment (as of 9/30/92)	3383	3565	2868	3854	4404	3545
NADEP % of Labor Force	6.04%	0.52%	0.61%	0.32%	0.66%	2.26%
Unemployment Rate	7.6%	6.4%	5.9%	7.6%	5.6%	5.1%
Unemployed	4253	43607	27635	90611	37392	8017
Expected Secondary Job Loss	6766	7130	5736	7708	8808	7090
NADEP'S Loss Plus Current & Secondary Unemployment	14402	54302	36239	102173	50604	18651.74
Projected Unemployment Rate	25.7%	8.0%	7.7%	8.6%	7.6%	11.9%

MULTIPLIER OF 3 ?? // UNEMP RATE