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**ECONOMIC IMPACT
OF ARIZONA'S
PRINCIPAL MILITARY OPERATIONS**

PREPARED FOR

**State of Arizona
Military Affairs Commission**

BY

The Maguire Company and Elliott D. Pollack & Company



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INTRODUCTION, BACKGROUND AND STUDY METHODOLOGY

Introduction

This study was commissioned by the State of Arizona to update the three prior studies of the Economic Impact and Fiscal Impacts of Arizona’s Principal Military Operations. Prior to the original Study, no such analysis had been completed on such a comprehensive and methodologically consistent basis.

As the three prior studies demonstrated, one of the largest, and yet frequently overlooked, employers in Arizona is the United States Department of Defense.

The presence of military personnel and their supporting activities pre-date statehood but are sometimes ignored in economic development discussions. For years, the “Five C’s” were used to describe the basic industries of Arizona – Copper, Cotton, Citrus, Cattle, and Climate.



These industries were identified as the core of Arizona’s economy. Nowhere in this list was there any recognition of the thousands of Arizona jobs tied directly and indirectly to the many military operations within the State.

The presence and economic contribution of the military operations in Arizona may have been historically under-recognized due to the general isolation of the operations from typical commerce, the physical separation for security

reasons of many of the facilities, or the methods typically used to collect and report economic and employment statistics. Whatever the reasons for the historical oversight, the military operations within Arizona represent a substantial and valuable industry in the State that should be recognized and listed among the State’s most important sources of economic activity.

Since the release of the first, 2002 Study, the economic and fiscal benefits of the Arizona key military operations have been frequently cited in discussions of the state’s economic development and vitality. The mortgage debt-triggered recession of 2008-2009 and the consequent fiscal impacts for state and local governments highlight the benefits of a non-cyclical economic driver like these military operations.

Among the reasons for this study and the prior efforts, cited by the sponsors, are the continuing frequency of proposed state legislation involving issues surrounding the location and activities of various military operations in the State, the continuing development of land adjacent to and near military facilities, and the continuing possibility of base closures by the Department of Defense. For these and other reasons, this effort to update the prior studies results was undertaken.

Background

While the 2005 round of the Base Realignment and Closing Commission (BRAC) largely spared Arizona’s facilities and operations, it is expected that another round of BRAC reviews may occur in the years ahead. The closure of Williams Air Force Base in south-east Maricopa County, in part as a follow-on to the 1993 BRAC, served as a warning for other Arizona military facilities.

The consequences of the previous BRAC-ordered closures have been the subject of substantial controversy and debate. Some have argued the benefits of the efficiencies that have resulted from the Commission-prompted closings, while others have raised concerns regarding the loss of essential military capabilities, especially unique, irreplaceable locations or facilities.

At the same time that federal actions may result in the reduction or closing of military facilities within Arizona, local decisions and activities also endanger the future of some military operations. In most cases, Arizona's principal military operations historically developed at facilities either in remote locations or at the periphery of development. This physical separation permitted the operations to exist largely unaffected by the surrounding population growth and development. However, in the last few decades Arizona's sustained growth and development have, in some cases, brought development closer to the formal boundaries of some bases and into the adjacent, off-base areas that are crucial to the safe and prudent execution of military activities from those facilities.

A number of state laws have been enacted to protect areas directly adjacent to military operations and to enable the continued use of critical, but off-base areas, through permitting only those land uses that are compatible with the ongoing military activities.

In addition, the early '90s closure and subsequent redevelopment of Williams Air Force Base in eastern Maricopa County has prompted discussions concerning the economic development challenges and opportunities that might be associated with the closing of other military facilities within the State.

Study Methodology

To fully measure the impact of the principal military operations within Arizona, the Study Team had to establish a study methodology. Since the purpose of this effort was in large part to update the prior studies, the methodology of that effort was a starting point for the Study Team's determination. Prior to 2002, no study had examined the combined economic effect of all of Arizona's principal military operations on the State's economy, so a new methodology had to be developed for that effort. It was critically important that the approach used would ensure a comprehensive, yet conservative, estimate of the operations' impact, based on information compiled using uniform and consistent techniques.

In addition, the Study Team sought to develop a reproducible methodology assuring that subsequent studies could build upon the information and knowledge gained. Based on that prior foundation, the Study Team determined to replicate the prior studies' methodology with only minor adjustments as described below.

Based on the experience gained through the prior study efforts and, most importantly, the availability of a number of key personnel at the various military installations that had participated in the earlier studies, the financial data collected for a number of the installations is significantly improved from the prior studies. Consequently, not all of the changes in the reported impacts are entirely attributable to changes in the scope of operation; some changes, in some cases significant amounts, are the result of better data collection and reporting. **The Study Team is grateful to all of the key personnel at the various military installations who spent hundreds of hours collecting, validating, and crosschecking financial data.**

In examining Arizona's principal military operations as an industry, it was essential that the information gathered and analyzed for each military operation be compiled using uniform and consistent techniques. In this way, both the inputs for the economic analysis as well as the outputs would be reasonably comparable among the various military operations. It must be recognized that there are substantial differences in the missions and activities of the various military operations within Arizona, even though there are numerous unifying similarities. Great care was taken to recognize and balance the differences among the military operations while maintaining the desired consistency. It is important to note that prior studies, as well as future studies, undertaken with respect to a single facility or operation may employ equally valid, but different, methodologies for estimating the economic impact of those facilities or operations. However, for the purposes of this effort, uniformity and consistency were paramount.



Another continuing concern of the Study Team was ensuring that the financial data used in the analysis, while comprehensive, were non-duplicative. Many opportunities existed for double counting or the inclusion of redundant data. The inclusion of such information would overstate the actual economic impact of the principal military operations and as such would violate one of the study's guiding principles, that is, the production of a conservative, yet realistic, estimate.

Use of IMPLAN

The Study Team, as in the prior studies, felt it was important to rely upon an independent input-output model, not subject to any influence from within the State, to estimate indirect and induced impacts. It was determined that the use of the IMPLAN econometric model was most appropriate. IMPLAN stands for Impact Analysis for Planning. The model is distributed by the IMPLAN Group, LLC as a comprehensive econometric tool for analyzing economic impacts within specific regions. The IMPLAN econometric model uses actual input and output information for each county within the United States to develop a tailor-made model for each individual study.



Study regions typically include single counties, multi-county regions, one or more states, or the entire national economy. Study regions can also be based on zip codes, using a mixture of county and zip code level information.

As a general rule, the larger the study area examined, the greater the impacts, because of the increased amount of economic activity occurring within the larger region.

Occasionally, larger geographic areas can have reduced impacts as a result of unique characteristics within the geographic region, such as average productivity of workers or the location/absence of certain important industries.

Definitions

The IMPLAN econometric model operates by estimating the indirect and induced impacts generated by the direct economic activity. This approach reflects the “multiplier effect” of economic activity as it spreads through the economy. Direct economic impacts are those attributable to the initial economic activity; for example, an operation with ten full-time employees creates ten direct jobs. Indirect economic impacts are those economic activities undertaken by vendors and suppliers within the supply chain of the direct activity as a result of the initial economic activity. For example, suppliers of goods, materials, and services used in the direct activities produce secondary or indirect economic impacts. Induced economic impacts result from the spending of wages paid to employees in local industries involved in direct and indirect activities. These wages, which are analogous to household spending, support additional local activities, such as the purchase of goods and services within the region. In turn, that portion of spending that accrues to local businesses and employees is once again re-circulated within the local economy, producing additional economic activity.

The econometric model measures the amount of economic activity in each round of spending until all of the spending within the local region has been exhausted. In each iteration, a certain portion of spending is attributed to economic activities (purchases) outside of a local (study) region. Once money is spent outside the local region, it is not included in subsequent iterations.

Thus, each iteration recycles an ever-declining amount of economic activity. The extent to which economic activity recycles within the local region is defined for each specific region (in this study, counties and the state) based upon the input and output relationships among industries and their suppliers in the region. This information is derived from Bureau of Economic Analysis data.

Determination of Operations and Activities to be Included

Another of the challenges the Study Team faced was determining which military facilities and operations to include within the study. The Study Team examined a wide range of activities for possible inclusion within the study. Ultimately, the Study Team developed a uniform series of standards to determine whether a particular activity, facility, or operation should be included. In short, a two-test standard was developed and utilized.

The first test concerned the mobility or susceptibility to potential closure or relocation of an activity, facility, or operation. If the continuation of an operation depends solely on a federal government decision, it was included in the analysis. For example, an operation that could be reasonably relocated to some other geographic location by a decision of the Department of Defense would be included.

The second test measured the degree to which the activity, facility, or operation was subject to community influence concerning its activities or operations. In other words, does the operation inherently impact its neighbors? Some of the frequently encountered examples of community influences or external pressures on various military activities, facilities and operations include geographic encroachment, zoning and regulatory constraints, or neighborhood noise and safety concerns.

Utilizing this two-test standard, the Study Team identified the principal military operations to be included in the study. These operations include the principal military facilities within the state: Fort Huachuca and the Army Intelligence Center, Army Yuma Proving Ground, Luke Air Force Base, Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Marine Corps Air Station - Yuma, and Naval Observatory - Flagstaff. In addition, the activities of the Arizona Army National Guard and the Arizona Air National Guard were included. These are the same operations included in the prior studies. (The Naval Observatory was first added for the last study.)

Determination of Operations and Activities to be Excluded

As mentioned earlier, equally important and difficult was the determination of which activities to exclude. Using the two-test standard described above, the Study Team, as in the prior

studies, eliminated from consideration military contractors, such as, the Boeing helicopter facilities in Maricopa County, the Raytheon facilities in Pima County and a wide variety of other military-related contractors within the state of Arizona that were not directly linked to the location of one of the principal military operations in the state. The businesses excluded from this study are important contributors to Arizona's economy; however, their location in Arizona is largely attributable to other factors including labor force characteristics, lower costs of doing business in Arizona, quality of life considerations, and the other attractive characteristics of Arizona and its economy.

It is also important to note that a number of positive developments have occurred on the site of the former Williams Air Force Base in eastern Maricopa County. Many of these activities are related to military operations and the defense industry and provide important economic stimuli within the State's economy. However, it was the Study Team's determination that, while valuable, these activities were not appropriate for inclusion within this study.

While all of these activities are important economic components of the State's overall economy, they were not within the subject of this study. A broader, more far-reaching examination of the impact of military spending (e.g. all Department of Defense spending) both for military operations as well as for defense-related contracting could be undertaken and would yield overall impacts in excess of those estimated by this report.

However, the purpose of this effort was to examine a more narrowly defined group of economic activities.

Linked Military Retirees

Beyond the economic activity (personnel and spending) of the military operations themselves, Arizona's economy receives substantial stimulus from the spending of military retirees. Prior studies and analysis have recognized a relationship between the location and accessibility of full service military installations and the residential locational choices of military retirees. Access to facilities including health care and commissaries on military installations are among a number of factors influencing the geographic residential locational decisions of military retirees. However, care must be taken not to overestimate the impact of military installations on the locational decisions of otherwise mobile military retirees,

especially in states like Arizona. Arizona is one of a number of states that benefits from the general in-migration of mobile retirees, both military and non- military retirees. The State's climate, cost of living, and other quality of life considerations attract individuals.

Balancing the effect of the general attractiveness of Arizona with the desirability of proximity to an established military installation for mobile military retirees was the subject of substantial consideration by the Study Team. Ultimately, a two-criterion standard was established for estimating the portion of military retirees and their spending that were directly linked to the State's military installations and were therefore appropriate to include within the study. In general, the 2002 Study generally assumed that 25 percent of the military retirees living within a 50-mile radius of one of the principal military installations would be included within the study. For these purposes, only Fort Huachuca, Luke AFB, Davis-Monthan AFB, and MCAS-Yuma were considered to be principal military installations with "linked retirees" due to the availability of a wide range of services. Due to changes in the delivery of some services to military retirees, the Study Team considered reducing its criterion for military retirees linked to the installations to 20 percent. But, in the absence of any reliable quantitative analytical support, the methodology was



kept consistent with the initial study approach for comparison purposes. More detailed analysis of the service areas was also undertaken in this study effort.

Thus, more specifically, 25 percent of retirement income received by military retirees residing within a postal zip code

area generally within a 50-mile radius of one of the principal military installations was included in the study. This amount was an estimate of the retirement income spending attributable to military retirees who would not be residents of Arizona, if the military installations were not located within the state. In some instances this general standard was adjusted to reflect geographic travel barriers as well as to avoid duplication for areas within 50 miles of more than one facility. The 50-mile standard was used to represent a one-hour travel time, which is a frequently used standard for proximity in economic and transportation studies.

Determination of Financial Inputs

Having determined the scope of the study, the Study Team began the development of a uniform, standardized list of financial inputs. In general, the Study Team sought to collect standardized information from all of the principal military operations within the State concerning their compensation for personnel and other direct spending activities for federal fiscal year 2022.

Specifically, payroll information for a variety of different categories of personnel were identified, solicited, and collected from the principal military operations. Payroll information provides a general measure of disposable household income available for expenditure and use within the regional economy. However, a wide variety of adjustments must be and were made to the payroll information prior to its input into the IMPLAN econometric model. A more thorough discussion of the modifications made to the basic financial information is presented in Appendix Three.

The Study Team also sought and received consistent information from the various military operations on their contracts and purchasing expenditures. In assembling this information, extensive discussions were held among representatives of the various military operations within the State to insure general uniformity and consistency between facilities and operations. In addition, great care was taken by the Study Team to avoid double counting or duplication of information within the contracting and purchasing categories as well as in the personnel and payroll information.

Having determined its study methodology, the Study Team contacted both the operational commanders as well as the financial officers of each of the identified principal military operations within the State. A series of procedural



discussions were undertaken with representatives of each of the operations and standardized definitions were developed for the identification and collection of financial information. This financial information, which served as the initial source of inputs for the IMPLAN econometric model, is summarized at the end of this section. As mentioned above, due to the experience gained through the earlier study efforts and, most importantly, the availability of a number of key personnel at the various military installations that had participated in the earlier study efforts, the financial data collected for a number of the installations is significantly improved from the prior study. Consequently, not all of the changes in the reported impacts are entirely attributable to changes in the scope of operations;

some changes, in some case significant amounts, are the result of better data collection and reporting.

The IMPLAN econometric analysis was completed for each of the individual military operations on a regional basis, generally the local county. In addition, inputs from all of the military operations included within the study were aggregated and the analysis was undertaken on a statewide basis. The principal focus of this study is the statewide impact of the various military facilities and operations within Arizona. Detailed information concerning individual facilities and their regional impacts are summarized in the appendices to this study.



DESCRIPTIONS OF ARIZONA'S PRINCIPAL MILITARY OPERATIONS

There are six major military installations in Arizona:

Fort Huachuca and Army Intelligence Center

Yuma Army Proving Grounds

Luke Air Force Base

Davis-Monthan Air Force Base

Marine Corp Air Station – Yuma

Naval Observatory Flagstaff

And four principal National Guard operations:

Arizona Army National Guard

Silverbell Army Heliport

Arizona Air National Guard's 161st Air Refueling Wing

Arizona Air National Guard's 162nd Fighter Wing

Fort Huachuca and the Army Intelligence Center of Excellence

Fort Huachuca is located in Cochise County in southeastern Arizona, on the western slope of the San Pedro River Valley. The Fort supports a diverse mission set: as an individual training base for Military Intelligence and Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS) Soldiers; as an operations platform supporting Army Networks Operations; and as a communications, intelligence, and electronic warfare test and evaluation platform. Four different training units conduct 78 courses, training and educating over 12,000 service members and civilians. These missions are conducted by the US Army Intelligence Center of Excellence (USAICOE), Network Enterprise Technology Command (NETCOM), US Army Information Systems Engineering Command (ISEC), the Joint Interoperability Test Command (JITC), Intelligence Electronic Warfare Test Directorate (IEWTD), US Army Electronic Proving Ground (EPG), and the 2nd Battalion 13th Aviation Regiment. Numerous additional tenant/partner support organizations and their missions are located on the Fort as well.

The Military Intelligence (MI) training mission encompasses training, organizing, and equipping MI professionals to support the nation's war fighting requirements throughout the operational continuum. The Intelligence Center offers over 47 courses ranging from Initial Entry Training and Noncommissioned Officer Courses to Officer Advanced Courses. During the year, USAICoE trains and educates



approximately 9,000 Service Members and Civilians. The Intelligence Center's Capabilities Development and Integration Directorate is at the forefront of Military Intelligence Future Force and Doctrine development, ensuring the MI Corps is prepared for future operations. The Human Intelligence Training Joint Center of Excellence located at Fort Huachuca provides the Department of Defense premiere training. Rounding out the individual training mission is the 2nd Battalion 13th Aviation Regiment, operating the largest UAS training center in the world. Each year, the 2-13th Aviation Regiment trains approximately 2,000 Soldiers across 12 distinct programs of instruction including: RQ-7B Shadow UAS Operator and Repairer; MQ-1C Gray Eagle UAS Operator and Repairer; UAS Instructor Operator Course; 150U UAS Warrant Officer Technician; UAS Resident Instructor Course; and the UAS Command and Staff Leaders Course.

NETCOM is the primary operational mission element on the Fort. The Headquarters for NETCOM is responsible for operating and defending the Army's network worldwide and is supported by elements of the Communication Electronic



Command's ISEC and the Communications Security Logistics Activity.

Because of the ideal terrain and topography of southeast Arizona, Fort Huachuca is the primary location for developmental testing of all the Army's Communications Electronics systems as well as the operational testing of all the Army's Intelligence Electronic Warfare systems. Co-located with the Department of Defense (DoD) JITC, almost every DoD system that communicates or collects intelligence on the battlefield will pass through one or both of the EPG and JITC during their development and eventual interoperability certification before final fielding to the Services.

The US Army Garrison at Fort Huachuca has command and control of functions which include operations, maintenance, and security of Fort Huachuca as well as responsibility for all stationing and quality of life (morale, welfare, recreation, child care and development). Many of the active duty military and their family members live on post in privatized housing with 1,064 individual homes in ten housing areas. As for military barracks locations, there are 4,825 units on Fort Huachuca.

Fort Huachuca's strategic assets that support the diverse missions performed are the Buffalo Soldier Electronic Test Range (BSETR) and the R2303 Military Restricted Airspace. The BSETR comprises 2,500 square miles in western Cochise and eastern Santa Cruz Counties in southeast Arizona. Codified in Arizona State Statute as a military electronics testing range, the BSETR provides a low electromagnetic noise environment that supports the Fort's diverse testing and training missions.

In 2022 Fort Huachuca dedicated the 1LT John R Fox Multi-Domain Operations Non-Kinetic Range Complex. This non-kinetic range is the first of its type in the Army, designed to train and enhance the army's capability in the multi-domain environment with full development and representation of threat capabilities and activities across the electromagnetic spectrum. This range will support warfighting concepts and modernization required for the Army to reach its goals for 2030 and 2040.

The 946 square miles of the R2303 airspace is contained within the BSETR operations area and is completely separated from any competing commercial air traffic corridors. Fort Huachuca has scheduling and operational control of Restricted Airspace including areas R-2303A, R-2303B, and R-2303C (totaling



941sqmi) and Delegated Airspace North, North East and South of the Restricted, totaling an additional 200sqmi. Both Restricted and Delegated Airspace is used by Department of Defense Manned and Unmanned Aircraft Systems for both training and testing. Airspace is active for approximately 24 hours per weekday; controlled and deconflicted by Libby Army Airfield Air Traffic Control/ Radar. When not in use by the military, typically the weekends and federal holidays, all airspace reverts back to the Federal Aviation Administration's Albuquerque Center for airspace control. Supported by Libby Army Airfields 12,000 foot long main runway, as well as multiple UAS airstrips and the 4,600 foot Hubbard Dirt Assault strip, main airspace users currently include the 2-13th for training on the Shadow Tactical Unmanned Aerial System, Gray Eagle class of air vehicles, and 111th MI Brigade's Special Electronic Mission Aircraft along with other testing used by the Electronic Proving Ground.

Other users of Special Use Airspace and the Joint-Use Libby Airfield include the Advanced Airlift Tactics Training School operated for the Department of Defense by Missouri Air Guard, the USAF 162nd Fighter Wing, The Thunderbirds with their F-16s, and the 355th Air Wing's A-10s, US Special Operations Command's Naval Special Warfare, US Army Special Operations Command's 160th Special Operations Aviation Regiment, 10th Mountain Division Shadow UAS, JTF-N (Various aircraft, both manned and Unmanned), the U. S. Forest Service air tankers, 214th Reconnaissance Group (AZ Air National Guard), the US Customs/Border Patrol Reaper MQ-9 UAS and Municipal Aircraft.

In addition to the BSETR, R2303, and MDO Range capabilities at the Fort, there are fourteen live fire ranges, two



Demo Ranges, one laser and other training facilities including Rappel Tower/Cliffs, Leadership Reaction Course, Aircraft loading mock-up, Obstacle Course, Confidence Course, Mask Confidence Chamber, Assault Landing Strip, six Airborne Drop Zones, three Land Navigation Courses, Grenade Assault Course (non-firing), and four Urban Operations sites.

Fort Huachuca has been on the leading edge of our Nation's Defense since 1881 and remains a key resource for the Department of Defense.

U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground

U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground (YPG) is located in Yuma County, Arizona, approximately 25 miles north of the City of Yuma. It is situated in southwest Arizona's Sonoran Desert in one of the hottest and driest areas in the United States. The proving ground is Yuma County's largest single employer of civilians and the county's primary high-tech workplace.

Yuma Proving Ground plays a vital role in maintaining the high quality of America's military arsenal. The proving ground is home to the Yuma Test Center, and units from the U.S. Army Garrison, the Army Material Command Logistics Readiness Center, the Mission & Installation Contracting Command, The U.S. Army Health Clinic, U.S. Army Corp of Engineers, U.S. Army Veterinary Clinic, and many others.

YPG is the Department of Defense's fourth largest military installation in the United States at 1,300 square miles. YPG's mission is to ensure the success and dependability of systems used by American military forces. The proving ground's test and development facilities are capable of testing nearly everything in the Army's combat arsenal, such as main battle tanks, artillery systems, unmanned aircraft, and cargo and personnel parachute systems.

Friendly foreign nations routinely conduct air and ground test activities at the proving ground to supplement their own assets. Recent test customers include Britain, Germany, Sweden, Canada, Japan, Egypt, Singapore, and India, among many others.

YPG features one of the longest overland artillery ranges (40 miles) in the nation, one of the most highly instrumented helicopter armament test range in the Department of Defense, over 200 miles of improved road courses for testing tracked and wheeled vehicles, 11 cleared drop zones, over 1,500 miles of fiber-optic cable linking test locations, the most modern

mine test facility in the western hemisphere, a new vertical wind tunnel, and simulated overseas urban areas specifically constructed to defeat the threat of improvised explosive devices.

Five airfields are located at the proving ground, with extensive unmanned aerial system (UAS) testing offered through 2,000 miles of restricted airspace over a variety of terrain conditions, from gentle valleys to craggy peaks. Almost unlimited airspace is available over the proving ground, including above the neighboring Kofa National Wildlife Refuge. This airspace is restricted in most areas up to the altitude of 80,000 feet, and in some areas, into space. YPG is one of the busiest locations within the Army for the testing of weapons systems.

The proving ground's clean air, low humidity, limited rainfall—only about three inches per year—and annual average of 350 sunny days, combine for near perfect testing and training conditions.

Of the four natural environments recognized as critical in the testing of military equipment, three fall under the management authority of Yuma Proving Ground – desert, tropic, and arctic. Realistic extreme natural environment testing ensures that American military equipment performs as designed, wherever deployed around the world. Desert environmental testing occurs at Yuma Test Center, located on YPG, with arctic testing conducted in Alaska at the Cold Regions Test Center, and tropic testing at the Tropic Regions Test Center, which operates in the Republic of Panama, Suriname, and other tropic areas.

The YPG range complex is home to the Yuma Test Center, which is comprised of the Cibola, Laguna, and Kofa Ranges. The Cibola Range is where most aviation testing occurs. The Laguna Test Area is where most automotive testing occurs. The Kofa Firing Range is where most artillery, mortar, and direct fire weapon testing takes place. The focus of the between 40 to 75 tests conducted at YPG by the Yuma Test Center each week ensures that weapon systems and munitions provided to American forces work reliably, safely, without fail, and in all weather extremes.

The Cibola Range has been designed and instrumented to test Army aviation systems with 360 degree firing capabilities, 11 separate drop zones, day and night High Altitude High Opening (HAHO) and High-Altitude Low Opening (HALO) parachute operations, full air delivery rigging capabilities/ Department of Defense Explosives Safety Board (DDESB) certification, and C-5 and C-17 cargo aircraft capable runways.



The Laguna Test Area has been designed to test Army vehicle systems with 13 mobility courses and 31 performance obstacles/tests.

The Kofa Firing Range is the Army's premier long-range artillery range with direct and indirect fire activities at over 400 firing positions and designated impact locations. Range facilities include mine and countermine test facilities, ammunition loading plants, system maintenance facilities, and extensive data gathering instrumentation infrastructure.

The Howard Cantonment Area is home to the personnel life support of YPG. There are over 200 residential homes, Barracks, Hotel, guest quarters, a library, fitness center, bowling alley, chapel, restaurant, and travel camp available to the authorized personnel including military retirees.

In addition to testing, YPG conducts many cross-service training operations. Numerous military units take advantage of the proving ground's live fire capabilities, range instrumentation, clear visibility, and good weather. The Army Special Operations Command's Military Freefall School (MFFS) and the Air Force's Special Operations Terminal Attack Controller Course (SOTACC) are permanently based at the proving ground and train over 1,000 students per year.

YPG actively supports the two Marine Corps in its Weapons Tactics Instructor (WTI) courses and Talon Exercise (TALONEX) exercises. The Arizona National Guard utilizes YPG to conduct realistic desert training, including intensive live fire activities, on the post's vast ranges to maintain their military readiness.

In 2020 and 2021, YPG hosted Project Convergence, the Army's largest joint service and allied partner technology integration experiments in the past 15 years. Testing at Yuma Proving Ground actively supports six of the Army Futures Command's eight 'cross-functional teams' building the Army's future force.

On the non-military side, a hot-weather automotive test track was opened at YPG in 2009 through a joint-use lease agreement with General Motors. YPG testing has supported NASA throughout most of the history of the United States space program. Multiple private industry customers have also utilized YPG for developmental test projects over the years.

YPG has been a part of the Yuma Community since 1943 and looks forward to many more years serving our nation.

Luke Air Force Base

Located west of Phoenix, Luke Air Force Base is home to the 56th Fighter Wing (FW), the largest fighter wing in the world, five tenant units, nearly 6,000 military and civilian personnel, and oversees stewardship of 1.0 million of the 1.7 million acre Barry M. Goldwater Range (BMGR). Since 1941, Luke has graduated more than 60,000 pilots, and since 2014, has trained pilots to fly the Air Force's fifth generation fighter, the F-35A Lightning II.

Luke Air Force Base – 56th Fighter Wing

The mission of the 56th Fighter Wing is to train the world's greatest fighter pilots and combat ready Airmen. With 170 aircraft and 24 squadrons, the 56th FW is the largest fighter wing in the Air Force and trains 75% of the world's F-35 pilots.



On average, the 56th FW produces 250 pilots for the Combat Air Forces, 1,100 maintenance personnel, 88 intelligence specialists, and graduates more than 290 surveillance technicians, weapons directors, and air battle managers annually. The 56th FW flies nearly 9,000 F-16 and 13,700 F-35 sorties totaling more than 31,000 flying hours. Additionally, 323 56th FW Airmen are deployed in support of operations around the world.

Of strategic importance to Luke's training of fighter pilots for the Combat Air Forces is the eastern portion of BMGR (BMGR-E) managed by the 56th Fighter Wing Range Management Office. The BMGR is absolutely essential for the



effective combat training of this country's military air forces. Approximately 45,000 operations are flown annually on the Goldwater Range.

The 56th Fighter Wing has scheduling and operational control of Special Activity Airspace (SAA) including four Military Operations Areas (MOAs) and five Air Traffic Control Assigned Airspace (ATCAAs): Gladden and Bagdad MOAs/ATCAAs located northwest of Luke AFB, Sells MOA/ATCAA located west of Tucson and contiguous to the BMGR-E, and Sunny MOA/ATCAA located northeast of Flagstaff. A fifth ATCAA, Yarnell, abuts the Gladden MOA/ATCAA and overlies Luke Radar Approach Control airspace. Scheduling and operational control also exists for eight low-level Military Training Routes which start to the east, south, and north of Luke AFB and terminate on the BMGR-E, and four Air Refueling Anchors.

The BMGR-E consists of Restricted Airspace areas R-2301E, R-2304, and R-2305 that encompass eight sub-ranges, including four manned air-to-ground weapons delivery ranges, three tactical air-to-ground weapons delivery ranges, and one air-to-air gunnery training range. The 56th Fighter Wing flies approximately 50% of all the missions scheduled on the Goldwater Range.

The other primary users of the BMGR-E include the 355th Fighter Wing at Davis-Monthan AFB, the Arizona Air National Guard's 162nd Wing at Tucson International Airport and Total Force Training Center at Davis-Monthan AFB, and the Arizona Army National Guard's 1-285th and 2-285th Aviation Regiments at Silverbell Army Heliport in Marana and Papago Park Military Reservation in Phoenix.

U.S. Navy units, U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) units, and U.S. Air Force Reserve units also utilize the Goldwater Range for training.

Luke Air Force Base - Air Force Reserve - 944th Fighter Wing

The 944th Fighter Wing was activated at Luke Air Force Base on July 1, 1987. The mission of the 944th Fighter Wing is to train and provide combat ready Airmen, anytime, anywhere. The wing, nearing a population of 2,000 personnel, has 25 subordinate units consisting of four groups, 11 squadrons, three detachments, two flights, four operating locations, and one test center which include geographically separated units

at Davis Monthan Air Force Base, Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, Holloman Air Force Base, and Eglin Air Force Base.

The 944th Fighter Wing supports Luke's active duty 56th Fighter Wing's mission by providing reserve F-16 and F-35 pilots through the associate pilot program, which was activated March 3, 2000. More than 70 reserve pilots administratively



work for the 944th Fighter Wing, but they fly active-duty 56th Fighter Wing aircraft to train active-duty student pilots. Beyond that, every 944th Fighter Wing squadron and staff section works in concert with their 56th Fighter Wing counterparts and deploy throughout the world to support all contingency operations as well as humanitarian missions around the world.

The 944th enjoys a rich heritage. It was the first Reserve F-16 Fighter unit to participate in Provide Comfort II and to carry the AIM 120A (AMRAAM) missile. The wing was also given the opportunity to participate in "Coronet Harbor," a NATO sponsored exercise involving units from stateside bases, plus a number of countries within the NATO alliance such as Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, and the United Kingdom. The exercise enabled the 944th to train in virtually every possible mission the F-16 can perform. It was also the



first US Air Force Reserve or Air National Guard unit to conduct air combat training with the MiG 29.

944th Fighter Wing honors include five Air Force Outstanding Unit Citations, five Air Combat Command Flight Safety Awards, 13 first place awards during Gunsmoke fighter competitions, three Maintenance Effectiveness Awards,



Daedalian Award for Best Aircraft Maintenance, Air Force Chief of Safety Outstanding Achievement Award for Ground Safety, two first place Hawgsmoke awards and several other command level awards.

Luke Air Force Base - Navy Operational Support Center-Phoenix

The mission of Navy Operational Support Center Phoenix is to generate mobilization readiness by providing administrative services, training support, and world class customer service to Navy Reserve personnel in support of surge and operational requirements for the Navy and Marine Corps team, and Joint Forces.

Luke Air Force Base - U.S. Marine Corps Reserve Bulk Fuel Company C

USMC Bulk Fuel Company C is the largest drilling Reserve Company in the Marine Corps. Their mission is to provide general support and engineering support of a deliberate nature to the Marine Expeditionary Force, to include survivability, counter-mobility enhancements, and general supply support incident to the handling, storage and distribution of water and fuel.

Bulk fuel Company C supplies, handles, stores and distributes water and fuel during peacetime and wartime operations; instructor-inspector staff provides guidance and oversight for Reserve counterparts.

Davis Monthan Air Force Base

Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (DM) is located within the city limits of Tucson, Arizona. At the beginning of 2019, the 355th Wing transitioned from a Fighter Wing to a Wing. The change is representative of the increased warfighting capacity we now maintain and the pride DM takes in both its Rescue & Attack missions.

The 355th Wing is the Air Force's only A-10C Thunderbolt II (A10) pilot training base, producing highly-trained A-10C pilots to meet Combat Air Forces, Air National Guard, and Air Force Reserve requirements.

While the A-10 Attack mission remains an integral part of DM, the 'Desert Lightning Team' is also focused on full-spectrum Combat Search and Rescue operations for six combatant commanders around the globe.

The base supports and sustains 34 mission partners from across the federal government. We are home to cross-functional and total-force mission sets conducted by the U.S. Space Force, U.S. Army, U.S. Navy, Department of Homeland Security, Federal Aviation Administration, 55th Electronic Combat Group, 214th Attack Group, U.S. Customs and Border Protection and 12th Air Force headquarters. DM also hosts the 309th Aerospace Maintenance and Regeneration Group, which is charged with the unique mission of providing critical storage, maintenance and regeneration capabilities for the entire Department of Defense as well as other federal agencies and allied nations.

Our wing vision is to have a dynamic team of Respected, Protected, and Connected Airmen. To build a team toward our vision, we developed three key priorities: Fight, Fit, and Family. With Fight, we are always ready to execute today and



win. With Fit, we will be ready to take on life and combat. And with Family, we will have the support in the best and worse conditions.

Our Air Force exists to fly, fight, and win by delivering airpower anytime, anywhere. The 355th Wing's current mission is to rescue and attack. While we have many programs that facilitate these endeavors, we must never confuse these programs for our purpose. We are here to provide rapid and decisive combat airpower that allows the Joint Force to defend the U.S. and win our nation's wars.

Inextricably tied to our readiness is caring for and developing our greatest resource our people. Commanders, Senior Enlisted Leaders, and supervisors are expected to take care of our people and their families, so they can take care of the mission.



Our success depends not just upon our own actions, but also the actions and resources of people and organizations far beyond our span of control. Our likelihood of success is increased if we've invested in relationships with our partners long before a crisis or need emerges. Therefore, we continue to keep our local community at the forefront of what we do and foster understanding of our mission and the importance of their support.

Marine Corps Air Station - Yuma

The mission of the Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Yuma is to provide aviation ranges, support facilities, and services that enable our tenants, other Marine Corps commands, and visiting military and interagency forces to enhance their mission capability and combat readiness.

MCAS Yuma is the Marine Corps' premier aviation training base. With access to more than one million acres of bombing and aviation training ranges coupled with superb flying weather, MCAS Yuma supports the Marine Corps air-to-ground/air-to-air aviation training mission. In addition, MCAS Yuma supports the U.S. Army, Air Force, Navy, and partner nations with aviation and ground training.

In 2021, MCAS Yuma was the recipient of the Marine Corps Installation's Small Unit of the Year award. With an average of 180,000 operations per year, MCAS Yuma is the busiest air station in the Marine Corps. The 1956 patent allows Yuma County Airport Authority to utilize the airfield at no cost with all support services provided by MCAS Yuma. This patent also makes MCAS Yuma the only 'shared use' airfield in the Marine Corps. It is a distinctive airfield with capabilities for military and civilian aircraft operations.

MCAS Yuma is home to Marine Aircraft Group 13 (MAG-13), comprised of Marine Fighter Attack Squadron 122 (VMFA-122), VMFA-211, VMFA-214, VMA-225, Marine Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Squadron 1 (VMU-1) and Marine Aviation Logistics Squadron 13 (MALS-13). Other tenant commands include Marine Aviation Weapons and Tactics Squadron 1 (MAWTS-1) and Marine Operational Test and Evaluation Squadron 1 (VMX-1). MAWTS-1 coordinates and supervises the development and presentation of formal courses, both academic and flight, for all aviation units in the Marine Corps. It conducts a semi-annual Weapons and Tactics Instructor (WTI) course for the U.S. and allied military forces. VMX-1 is the Marine Corps' premier fixed wing, tilt-rotor, aviation command and control, and unmanned aerial systems test squadron. MCAS Yuma also hosts Headquarters & Headquarters Squadron (H&HS), Marine Wing Support Squadron 371 (MWSS-371), and Marine Air Control Squadron 1 (MACS-1). The remaining units aboard MCAS Yuma include Combat Logistics Company 16 (CLC-16) and Marine Fighter Training Squad (VMFT-401). VMFT-401 is a reserve squadron flying the F-5 Tiger II. The "Snipers" of VMFT-401 are the United States Marine Corps' only adversary squadron.

MCAS Yuma has scheduling and operational control of the special use airspace within five Military Operating Areas (MOAs) - Abel North/South/East/Bravo MOA, Turtle MOA, Dome MOA, Quail MOA, Kane East / West / South MOA, four Low Level Military Training Routes – VR-1266, VR-1267,



VR-1267A, VR-1268, and two Air Traffic Control Assigned Airspaces - Imperial North/South.

The Western portion of the Barry M. Goldwater Range (BMGR) consists of the Restricted Airspace (R2301W), the Urban Target Complex (Yodaville), Cactus West Airspace (Inert Bombing target), and Tactical Aircrew Combat Training System/Electronic Warfare Range.

The Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range (R2507 North, South, and East) is used for high explosive and inert air-to-ground ordnance training.

Additional restricted and target areas coordinated on behalf of U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground include R2306/07/08/09.

MCAS Yuma is located in Yuma, Arizona and its main location occupies approximately five square miles in southwest Yuma County about midway between San Diego, California and Phoenix, Arizona.

U.S. Naval Observatory, Flagstaff, Arizona

Located within the ponderosa pine forest on the Colorado Plateau, U.S. Naval Observatory, Flagstaff Station, (NOFS) is the US Naval Observatory's dark-sky site for optical and near-infrared astronomy. In 1955 the Observatory moved its largest telescope from Washington, D.C. to its current location five miles west of Flagstaff, Arizona, thereby establishing NOFS. It is administratively a tenant of Naval Air Facility El Centro and is operationally aligned under the Celestial Reference Frame (CRF) department of the U.S. Naval Observatory in Washington, D.C.

The mission of NOFS is to serve as the primary observational site for the U.S. Naval Observatory and its CRF mission. It is tasked with executing specific observational programs, maintaining current astronomical equipment, and developing new instrumentation, techniques and capabilities in support of the CRF mission area. NOFS provides access to its systems, capabilities, and subject matter expertise to support Navy and Department of Defense needs for astronomy and related fields.

At 7,600 feet above sea level, the observatory is the Navy's highest elevation observatory and a national dark sky observing site. The Observatory operates several large telescopes and uses cryogenic camera systems. Although light pollution threatens its mission, the observatory has successfully managed to maintain its dark sky by working collaboratively

with federal, state, and local agencies and private and commercial landowners.

Arizona Army National Guard

The Arizona Army National Guard (AZARNG) is the state's reserve component of the U.S. Army and is comprised of Citizen-Soldiers dedicated to serving, protecting, and defending the nation, the state of Arizona, and the diverse communities within our state. The mission of the AZARNG is to provide well-led and well-trained Soldiers and units capable of performing Multidomain Operations and Defense Support to Civil Authorities in accomplishing our dual federal and state missions.

Arizona is a growing state, and the AZARNG is well postured to meet our end-strength authorization and attract new missions and units to the state. As of March 2023, the AZARNG consists of ten major commands with an assigned end-strength of approximately 5,000 Soldiers. The current major units include:

- 158th Maneuver Enhancement Brigade, consisting of the 1-158th "Bushmasters" Infantry Battalion, 253rd Engineer Battalion, 850th Military Police Battalion, and 365th Signal Company;
- 198th Regional Support Group, consisting of the 153rd Combat Sustainment Support Battalion, 158th Combat Sustainment Support Battalion;
- 98th Aviation Troop Command, consisting of the 2-285th Assault Helicopter Battalion and 1120th Transportation Battalion;
- 48th Ordnance Group, which includes the 157th Explosive Ordnance Disposal Battalion;
- 215th Regional Training Institute;
- Arizona Training Center;
- Western Army Aviation Training Site;
- Recruiting & Retention Battalion;
- Medical Detachment; and
- Joint Force Headquarters.

The AZARNG currently supports two full-time operations with direct ties to local law enforce and first responders. The Counter-Drug Task Force is a fulltime, joint Army/Air National Guard program that provides investigative analysis, ground and aerial reconnaissance support, transportation, and drug prevention support to 51 local, state, federal, and tribal law enforcement agencies throughout Arizona. The 91st Civil



Support Team-Weapons of Mass Destruction (CST-WMD) is a fulltime, 22-member joint Army/Air National Guard unit that provides sophisticated detection, analytical, and protective equipment that enable operations in environments hazardous to life safety and provides the ability to act as a CBRN (chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear) reconnaissance force that provides first responders an enhanced view of the incident site.



The strength of the National Guard resides in its connection to the community, and the AZARNG is proud of its long-standing relationship with Arizona communities and will remain a ready, community-based organization both now and well into the future. The AZARNG has 31 Readiness Centers (Armories) and 3 Army Aviation Support Facilities located in 20 different communities throughout Arizona, with a combined footprint of over 300 facilities that support the readiness of the Soldiers assigned to those installations. In addition, the AZARNG has two large training sites in the state: Camp Navajo, which totals over 28,000 acres near Flagstaff and is a former U.S. Army Ordnance Depot that was transferred to the AZARNG as part of the 1988 Base Realignment and Closure; and Florence Military Reservation, which totals over 18,000 acres near Florence on a combination of State Trust Land and Federal Land withdrawn in 1912 for military use. These two training sites, in addition to Papago Park Military Reservation, Buckeye Military Reservation, the Western Army Aviation Training Site (WAATS), and smaller training sites around the state, provide joint, multi-component, and combined-arms training for the AZARNG. Joint and

combined-arms training opportunities also exist with our Active Component counterparts at Fort Huachuca, Yuma Proving Ground, Gila Bend Aux Airfield (Luke AFB) and Barry M. Goldwater Range.

The AZARNG performs more annual flying hours than any other state's Army National Guard unit, in part because Arizona has some of the finest helicopter gunnery ranges in the world including quick access to over 7,200 square miles of training space and the Barry M. Goldwater Range for low level tactical training and realistic helicopter gunnery operations with over 350 days of flight training weather a year. The Western Army Aviation Training Site (WAATS), located at Silverbell Army Heliport located in Red Rock, is a U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) accredited, Army Aviation Training Site entrusted to the state of Arizona to train professional Army Aviators and Enlisted Leaders across all Army Components and in support of our foreign national partners. WAATS enhances Army Aviation Readiness through exceptional basic and graduate level pilot training, regional simulation support, Non-Commissioned Officer professional development, and Military Occupational Specialty qualification courses that strengthen the core of the U.S. Army's Aviation Enterprise as directed by Headquarters, Department of the Army, TRADOC, National Guard Bureau, and the Arizona National Guard Joint Forces Headquarters. In 2022, the Department of Emergency and Military Affairs purchased additional acreage around Silverbell Army Heliport to enable the AZARNG to support additional aviation opportunities that may present themselves in the near future.

The Arizona Army National Guard is a premier force of Citizen-Soldiers who live and work in our communities. Members come from all walks of life and have many different professions, yet when called upon to serve our state and nation, quickly transition from citizen to Soldier. The AZARNG is the First Choice in securing our homeland and supporting civilian partners here in the state of Arizona. The AZARNG is the Proven Choice for the Warfighter, having transformed into an operational force and deploying over 12,000 Soldiers in support of Overseas Contingency Operations since September 11, 2001 and standing ready to fight our nation's enemies when called to duty. The AZARNG is the Enduring Choice, accomplishing our missions at home and abroad through the building and sustaining of decades-long partnerships as diverse as those from local and state law enforcement and emergency management to



those with the Republic of Kazakhstan, Republic of Singapore, and a newly established partnership in 2023 with the Sultanate of Oman. Through training, professional development, and leadership engagements, the AZARNG continues to be a force capable of accomplishing the myriad of missions assigned. AZARNG Soldiers are professionals who balance civilian careers, families, and academic advancement. This is the essence of being Citizen-Soldiers “Always Ready, Always There.”

Arizona Army National Guard – Papago Park Military Reservation

Papago Park Military Reservation (PPMR) was established as a training range for the Arizona Army National Guard on April 21, 1930, and serves as the location for the headquarters of the Arizona Department of Emergency Military Affairs. In the heart of metropolitan Phoenix, the location supports several key organizations critical to the day-to-day operations of the Arizona National Guard, several Arizona Army National Guard units, Arizona Air National Guard, and the Division of Emergency Management.

Arizona Army National Guard – Camp Navajo

Camp Navajo is the largest Arizona Guard training location encompassing over 28,000 acres. At approximately 7,300 feet in elevation, Camp Navajo offers a high altitude and winter training environment. Camp Navajo features three live-fire ranges for pistol, rifle, light-medium machine gun, and launched grenades as well as Virtual Training Systems for weapons and operations. Support facilities include billeting for 600 personnel, classrooms, computer labs, dining facilities, three loading ramps, rail-load capability, with 24/7 fire department and security. Non live-fire training opportunities, include a military operation in urban terrain site, driver’s course, land navigation, IED-defeat lanes, munitions ranges, practice hand-grenade range, obstacle courses, bivouac sites, and dismounted and mounted training areas. Camp Navajo also has two Certified Drop Zones supporting HALO (High altitude low opening) parachute operations, multiple helicopter landing zones to support administrative and tactical training, and forward arming and refueling point sites.

In addition to the primary training mission at Camp Navajo, a secondary mission exists that is a unique, state-run service operation known as DEMA (Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs) Ordnance Operations

utilizing the installation’s legacy U.S. Army munitions depot storage and transportation infrastructure. Camp Navajo was established in 1942 as a storage, logistics, and multi-modal transportation facility for the U.S. Army and federal partners, and per state statutory authorization and licensing from the U.S. Army continues to operate in support of the Department of Defense. DEMA Ordnance Operations continues to explore opportunities to offer those storage, logistic, and trans-load services to non-federal customers, especially to support local commerce and industry that benefit the Northern Arizona economy at large. Additionally, DEMA Ordnance Operations is also exploring a variety of public/private partnerships to include Enhanced Use Lease agreements that would benefit from Camp Navajo’s unique location and access to transportation infrastructure, providing additional economic opportunities that benefit Northern Arizona and Camp Navajo’s neighboring communities.



Arizona Army National Guard – Florence Military Reservation

Florence Military Reservation is the second largest AZARNG training location at 18,616 acres, of which 12,227 is leased State Trust Land. Florence is a desert training environment with pleasant weather during the fall to early spring. Fifteen live-fire ranges providing training and qualifications for pistol, rifle, light-medium-heavy machine gun, grenades,





anti-tank rockets, mortars, and artillery. Military restricted air space up to 30,000 ft for indirect fire weapons systems with a compatible impact area One Helicopter Landing Zone Virtual Training Systems for weapons and operations support facilities to include classrooms, tents, administrative offices, billeting for 200 personnel, computer labs, dining facilities, and maintenance facilities Non-live fire training, including forward operating base operations area, military operation in urban terrain site, driver's course, land navigation, IED-defeat lanes, practice hand-grenades, mine-detection course, individual movement and training lanes, obstacle courses, bivouac sites, and dismounted/mounted training areas.

Silverbell Army Heliport – Pinal Airpark

Western Army National Guard Aviation Training Site (WAATS) –

The Western Army Aviation Training Site (WAATS) is a Field Operating Activity (FOA) for National Guard Bureau managed by the Arizona Army National Guard located at Silverbell Army Heliport (SBAHP) in Marana, AZ. The site encompasses 725 acres.

The WAATS and SBAHP facilities include: WAATS Headquarters (HQ) and Support Battalion (BN) Facility with multi-media classrooms and state of the art simulation systems, Total Army School System Battalion (TASS) BN HQ with multi-media classrooms, state of the art simulation systems and Troop Medical Center, Enlisted Training Center with multi-media classrooms and state of the art simulation systems, Maintenance BN HQ with aircraft hangar (UH-60 and UH-72), Student and Cadre Dining Facility, 135 dorm rooms, 24/7 manned fire station, parking for 54 permanently assigned

aircraft, 2-285th Assault Helicopter Battalion (AHB) Armory and Field Maintenance Shop 3 (FMS3), Army Aviation Support Facility #2 (UH-60 and UH-72 Hangar), 90,000 Gal Fuel Farm, Army Reserve/ Silverbell Army Readiness Center building. Additionally, Peace Vanguard (Republic of Singapore AH-64D Training) is located on site.

WAATS Mission

WAATS is a U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) accredited, Army National Guard Aviation Training Site entrusted to the State of Arizona to train professional Army Aviators and Enlisted Leaders across all components and in support of our foreign national partners. WAATS enhances Army Aviation Readiness through exceptional basic and graduate level pilot training, regional simulation support, Non-Commissioned Officer professional development, and MOS (Military Occupational Specialist) qualification courses that strengthen the core of the U.S. Army's Aviation Enterprise as directed by Headquarter, Department of the Army (HQDA), U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command, National Guard Bureau (NGB), and Joint Force Headquarters – Arizona (JFHQ-AZ).

Inclusive to this mission is providing regional flight simulation support in the UH-60A/L Blackhawk and UH-72 Lakota for US and allied Aviators. Personnel from the following countries have been trained, or are currently being trained at the WAATS: Singapore, Bahrain, Turkey, Israel, Jordan, Greece, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Denmark.

The WAATS plays a vital role in meeting the nation's Warfighting requirements, to date flying over 196,000 student training hours and producing nearly 19,000 trained Active Duty, National Guard, and Army Reserve Aviators and Enlisted Leaders. Courses taught at the WAATS meet all TRADOC accreditation requirements.

Courses Currently Conducted at the WAATS

Pilot Courses

- UH-72 Lakota Aircraft Qualification Course (AQC)
- UH-72 Lakota Instructor Pilots Course (IPC)
- UH-72 Lakota IPC Transition Course (IPCT)
- UH-60A/L Blackhawk Aircraft Qualification Course (AQC)
- UH-60A/L Blackhawk Instructor Pilots Course (IPC)
- UH-60A/L Maintenance Test Pilots Course (MTPC)



Enlisted & Non-Commissioned Officers Courses

- UH-60A/L Nonrated Crewmember Flight Instructor (FI)/ Standardization Instructor Course (SI)
- UH-72 Lakota Enlisted Flight Instructors Course (EFIC) (FI)
- UH-60A/L Repairer Transition Course
- UH-60A/L Repairer Reclassification Course
- UH-72 Lakota Maintainers Course
- 15P10 (Flight Operations) Reclassification
- 15P (Flight Operations) Advanced Leaders Course (ALC) Phases 1 and 2
- 15P (Flight Operations) Senior Leaders Course (SLC) Phases 1 and 2
- Common Aviation Maintenance Advanced Leadership Course (CAM ALC) Phases 1 and 2
- Common Aviation Maintenance Senior Leadership Course (CAM SLC) Phases 1 and 2

Additional Courses

- WAATS is a Federal Aviation Administration Training and Certification Testing Site, conducting the Airframe and Powerplant course and Airframe and Powerplant testing.
- Common Faculty Development - Instructor Course (CFD-IC)

WAATS Vision

The WAATS vision is to continue to transform the Western Army Aviation Training Site (WAATS) into the Army's premier Aviation training center with fully modernized facilities, state of the art classrooms, and a world class Aviation Maintenance Program. We will lead the way into the 21st century and beyond with skilled professionals who understand the needs of the combatant commander and who are dedicated to producing warfighters and Army Aviation leaders who comprehend and can apply operational variables to the operational environment they must operate in. WAATS will posture with a capacity to surge in support of Army Aviation training across all three components and in support of our foreign partners.

Today and in the future, the WAATS will continue to be a vital provider of highly trained combat aviators and enlisted leaders. Quick access to over 7,200 square miles of training space and the Barry M. Goldwater Range provides for low level tactical training and realistic helicopter gunnery operations. Finally,

the abundant sunshine allows for over 350 days of flight training weather a year.

Goldwater Air National Guard Base – Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport 161st Air Refueling Wing – Arizona Air National Guard

Goldwater Air National Guard Base is home to the 161st Air Refueling Wing; a unit that consists of 800 Airmen and eight KC-135R Stratotanker aircraft. Arizona's only tanker unit, located on the south side of Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport, is a world-class air refueling and mobility force for the state and nation.

The wing's federal mission is to train, equip, and maintain units and individuals to meet worldwide requirements in support of the U.S. Air Force's global reach mission. It is a combat force multiplier for nuclear deterrence, rapid mobilization, worldwide deployment, airlift, aeromedical evacuation and sustained aerial refueling operations for United States and partner nation air forces.



As a component of the Arizona National Guard, the wing's state mission is to protect life and property, and preserve peace, order and public safety. These missions are accomplished through emergency relief support during natural disasters such as floods; earthquakes and forest fires; search and rescue operations; defense support to civil authorities; maintenance of vital public services and counterdrug operations.

Goldwater Air National Guard Base is centrally located in the heart of the nation's best military training airspace where the demand for air refueling is unparalleled. Within the state, the



161st is the primary tanker support for Luke Air Force Base, Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, and the 162nd Wing based at Tucson International Airport. For every KC-135 assigned to the 161st, there are 31.8 potential receivers within a 30-minute flight time, more than any other tanker base in the country.

To better meet this demand, the Arizona Air National Guard is working to acquire four additional KC-135s. The base has capacity today to operate and maintain 12 tankers; however, Guard officials are working to expand the unit's aircraft ramp eastward to more easily house them in the future.

With air refueling, aeromedical evacuations, disaster relief efforts, and delivery of cargo and personnel, the 161st is one of the busiest tanker units in the Air Force and the Air National Guard. The wing deploys the tanker globally, landing and operating in both foreign and domestic soil in order to support multinational military and humanitarian missions.

In 2022, the wing flew 1,845 hours, flew 514 sorties, delivered fuel to 1,341 receiver aircraft, and offloaded 987,940 gallons of fuel. The wing was designated as an Air Force Outstanding Unit that same year.

The unit was first established as the 197th Fighter Squadron on Dec. 12, 1946. The flying mission transitioned to air refueling in 1972 and, over several decades, the unit grew to be the wing it is today. The 161st evolved into a powerhouse for mobility operations and a primary source of air refueling support in the Southwest.

In December 2016, the 161st officially named its installation after former U.S. Senator Barry M. Goldwater, a founding member of the Arizona Air National Guard in 1946.

Morris Air National Guard Base – Tucson International Airport

Arizona Air National Guard – 162d Wing

The 162d Wing is the Air National Guard's premier F-16 fighter pilot training unit and one of the largest Air National Guard wings in the U.S.

Since its activation in 1956, the 162d Wing has fulfilled a federal and state mission. The dual mission, a provision of the US Constitution, results in each Guardsman holding membership in the National Guard of Arizona and in the National Guard of the United States. Specifically, the wing



serves the United States and allied nations by providing the finest fighter training programs in the world, securing our nation's skies and providing global intelligence surveillance and reconnaissance precision attack in support of joint force missions around the world.

The wing's federal mission is to maintain well-trained, well-equipped units available for prompt mobilization during war and to provide assistance during national emergencies (such as natural disasters or civil disturbances). Currently, the 162d deploys its members as part of the Air and Space Expeditionary Force to provide combat forces in support of U.S. Air Force missions.

When 162d Wing Guardsmen are not mobilized or under federal control, they report to the Governor of Arizona and are led by the Adjutant General of the state. Under state law, the wing provides protection of life and property and preserves peace, order, and public safety. These missions are accomplished through emergency relief support during natural disasters such as floods, earthquakes and wildfires; search and rescue operations; support to civil defense authorities; maintenance of vital public services; and counterdrug operations.





The 162d is the “face of the United States Air Force to the world”, providing the best-trained coalition war-fighting partners for the United States Air Force. The wing has trained pilots from more than 25 countries that fly the F-16 today while developing strategic partnerships and building strong international relationships based on performance, friendship, and trust.

The wing operates the 214th Attack Group by employing the MQ-9 Reaper through remote split operations from Davis-

Monthan Air Force Base and from Fort Huachuca in Sierra Vista, Arizona. The unit flies daily combat missions, providing troops on the ground with around the clock intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance, and precision attack support. The unit’s launch and recovery facility out of Libby Army Airfield at Fort Huachuca operates the remotely piloted aircraft to train aircrew for mission currency and to conduct takeoffs and landings, one of five such units in the United States. The unit is also prepared to support local agencies and fulfill state mission requirements.

Also located at Davis-Monthan AFB, the 162d Wing operates a 24/7 alert detachment to provide a rapid reaction force ensuring air sovereignty over the Southwest United States.

The wing manages a fleet of more than 70 F-16 C/D Fighting Falcons. There are three flying squadrons and numerous maintenance squadrons and flights assigned to the wing. Under the 162d Operations Group are the 152nd, 195th, and 21st Fighter Squadrons. Supporting these units are the Mission Support Group, the Maintenance Group and Medical Group.

The 162d has more than 50 years of experience in fighter training, and more than 30 years of experience in international military training. The wing graduated more than 7,600 fighter pilots since 1969. Instructor pilots average more than 2,900 fighter hours. Aircraft maintainers average 14 years of experience in fighter aircraft.

The 162d resides on 92 acres next to the Tucson International Airport. The wing shares use of the runway, security, and fire control.

EMPLOYMENT AND SPENDING BY ARIZONA’S PRINCIPAL MILITARY OPERATIONS

Employment

The starting point for the economic analysis of the principal military operations in Arizona was the number, type, and characteristics of employees at each operation. Personnel headcounts and payroll spending were collected, reviewed, and standardized for each operation. Personnel at the different operations were accumulated into several broad categories. These categories included: active duty, permanent party military personnel; reserve personnel; rotational personnel; students (attending training, but normally based elsewhere); and civilian employees (both Department of Defense and

other). Not all operations had headcounts attributable to each general category. The standardized headcount information for each of the principal military operations by category is displayed in Table 3-1. (Additional information concerning the input received from each operation is available in Appendix Three.) These personnel figures have not been converted to full-time equivalent personnel. In total, almost 51,000 individuals were routinely employed on a full-time or part-time basis in (federal) fiscal year 2022.

TABLE 3 - 1:

SUMMARY OF BASIC PERSONNEL STATISTICS

Arizona’s Principal Military Operations (Personnel Headcounts)

Active Duty Permanent Party	Reserves	Rotational	Students (Military)	Civilians	TOTAL
18,566	10,540	689	6,142	14,827	50,763

Retiree Data Source: Department of Defense, Office of the Actuary

Military Retirees

In addition to those individuals employed at the principal military operations throughout the state, a substantial number

of military retirees receive regular payments for retirement benefits. These retirement benefit payments are closely equivalent to regular payroll in terms of their utilization by the recipients and their effect on the economy. The Study Team determined that some portion of the military retirement benefits paid to military retirees in Arizona should be included in the analysis. The proper treatment of these benefit payments was carefully considered and an appropriately conservative methodology was developed. The prime methodological issue confronting the Study Team was which retirees to identify those inexorably “linked” to the military operations being analyzed. In summary, one-quarter of the military retirees living within an approximately one hour travel radius of the key military facilities were included in the study as representing those individuals who were so strongly linked to a military



installation (and the services available there) that they would not reside in Arizona if the facility were not located here and who would relocate if it were closed. The one-hour travel radius was measured by including those postal zip code areas that were at least partially within a fifty-mile radius of the facility. In some instances, the zip codes included were adjusted to reflect geographic and travel barriers. In other instances, allocations between facilities were required due to overlapping regions. A more detailed discussion of the methodology and treatment of military retirees is presented in Chapter One and Appendix Two. Table 3-2 displays the total number of military retirees, who generally are those within zip code areas that are, at least partially, within fifty miles of a major facility. It also illustrates those that are linked to an installation, who are generally the one-quarter included in this analysis.

Only military operations located at installations that offer services (medical and commissary services) to retirees were allocated military retirees.

It should be noted that the Study Team considered other methods of allocating and incorporating the economic impact of military retirees. In fact, some previously completed analyses conducted by others have employed alternative approaches while others have simply estimated the total impacts excluding



any military retiree benefits or included all military retiree benefits. After significant consideration, the Study Team determined that it was most comfortable with the methodology selected. However, the Study Team recognized that other, more complex techniques could be used.

In total, roughly 11,500 military retirees were included in the economic and fiscal impact analysis. Additionally one quarter of the military retiree benefits paid within the fifty-mile zip code radius were included, totaling just under \$350 million.

TABLE 3-2:

SUMMARY OF MILITARY RETIREE STATISTICS

Arizona's Principal Military Operations

	Military Retirees Within 50-Miles	Linked Retirees (25 percent)
Fort Huachuca	3,188	797
Luke AFB	27,181	6,795
Davis-Monthan AFB	13,271	3,318
MCAS-Yuma	2,368	592
TOTAL	46,008	11,502

Retiree Data Source: Department of Defense, Office of the Actuary

Military Retiree Tourism

In addition to the military retirees who are full-time residents of Arizona, a substantial number of out-of-state military retirees travel to Arizona. This travel occurs particularly in the winter tourism season due to the location of the various full service military installations in the warm winter climates of central and southern Arizona. The influx of these winter visitors is reflected in higher utilization levels at the various service centers located on principal military installations. Where such information is available, medical, legal services and commissary operations reported significantly higher utilization rates in the winter months. However, due to the limited availability of such data and in recognition of a likely, at least partial, offset due to travel by Arizona military retirees during summer months, no specific amounts were included in the analysis. Consequently,

the total economic and fiscal impact of military retirees may be understated in this study.

Payroll & Retirement Benefit Information

Payroll and retirement benefit payments were included in the analysis for the employees of the principal military operations and the linked retirees determined as described in the preceding section. These payroll and benefit payment amounts represent gross spendable income for recipient households and directly contribute to the level of economic activity in their region and the state. Table 3-3 illustrates the payroll and retirement benefit payments information included in the analysis.

In total, over \$3.5 billion in annual payroll and retirement benefits are directly added to the Arizona economy by the principal military operations in the state.

TABLE 3-3:

SUMMARY OF PAYROLL AND RETIREMENT BENEFITS

Arizona's Principal Military Operations (\$ millions)

Active Duty Permanent Party	Reserves	Rotational	Students (Military)	Civilians	Linked Retirees	ARIZONA TOTAL
\$1,240.5	\$263.8	\$37.8	\$348.2	\$1,291.4	\$349.9	\$3,531.6

Retiree Data Source: Department of Defense, Office of the Actuary

Contract and Other Spending

While payroll and retirement benefit payments represent an important source of economic input, other spending by the

military operations in Arizona is an equally important source of economic stimulus to the state's economy. Furthermore, this spending results in additional, subsequent activity in the economy as suppliers of goods and services to the military operations pay their employees and in turn purchase goods and services to meet their production needs. A substantial portion of the contract and other spending of the military operations occurs within the local region and the state; however, not all goods and services are available regionally or statewide. As purchases occur outside the region or the state, the re-circulation of that spending is lost to the regional or statewide economy. It is also important to note that a wider array of goods and services are available in the larger metropolitan regions of Maricopa and Pima counties and to a lesser extent Yuma County, and therefore a greater proportion of spending is retained and re-circulated in these areas relative to the non-



urbanized regions of the state. Similarly, a greater proportion of spending is often captured in the statewide economy than

in any single region, or for that matter in the sum of the regional activities.

TABLE 3-4:

SUMMARY OF SPENDING STATISTICS

Arizona's Principal Military Operations (\$ millions)

Contracts: construction and blding maintenance/repair	\$368.1
Contracts and direct spending: military operations	\$1,198.1
Spending for supplies	\$954.2
Utilities	\$56.5
Education Payments	\$19.2
Health Services	\$389.3
Commissary and Exchange Sales	\$270.6
Total	\$3,256.0

ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF ARIZONA'S PRINCIPAL MILITARY OPERATIONS

As described more completely in Chapter One and Appendix One, the Study Team used the IMPLAN economic impact model to estimate the economic impact of the principal military operations in Arizona. The IMPLAN econometric model uses actual input and output information in a tailor-made model designed for each individual study region, in this case the state of Arizona and the individual counties in Arizona that contain one or more of the military operations included within the analysis.



The IMPLAN econometric model operates by estimating the *indirect* and *induced* impacts generated by the direct economic activity. **Direct** economic impacts are those attributable to the initial economic activity; for example, an operation with ten full-time employees creates ten *direct* jobs.

Indirect economic impacts are those economic activities undertaken by vendors and suppliers within the supply chain of the direct activity as a result of the initial economic activity. For example, suppliers of goods, materials, and services used in the direct activities produce *indirect* economic impacts.

Induced economic impacts result from the spending of wages paid to employees in local industries involved in direct and indirect activities. These wages, which are analogous to household spending, support additional local activities, such as

the purchase of goods and services within the region. In turn, that portion of spending that accrues to local businesses and employees is once again re-circulated within the local economy, producing additional activity in the economy. The econometric model measures the amount of economic activity in each round of spending until all of the spending within the local region has been exhausted. In each iteration, a certain portion of spending is attributed to economic activities (purchases) outside of a local (study) region. Once money is spent outside the local region, it is not included in subsequent iterations. Thus, each iteration recycles an ever-declining amount of economic activity.

The extent to which economic activity recycles within the local region is defined for each specific region (in this study, counties and the state) based upon the input and output relationships among industries and their suppliers in the region, which are derived from Bureau of Economic Analysis data.

The Study Team selected the IMPLAN model due to its frequent use in economic impact analysis within Arizona in conjunction with its development independent of local influences.

The inputs to the IMPLAN software were derived from the direct spending of basic payroll, retirement benefits, contract spending, and other spending information collected from the military operations as described more completely in the preceding chapter. Modifications were made to the basic information received to facilitate the proper formatting of the information for the model specifications and to ensure completeness, while avoiding duplications or overstatement. A more complete discussion of the modifications undertaken to convert the basic financial information received from the military operations into the IMPLAN model input is included in Appendix Three – Econometric Model Inputs.

In summary, payroll information was adjusted and categorized into household income levels to facilitate recognition of the variation in spending patterns of households with different income levels. Retirement benefits received by “linked” military

retirees were also adjusted and categorized into household income levels.

In addition, all wage and income data was adjusted to reflect taxes paid and savings amounts that are not available for spending within the local economy.

Non-payroll spending by the military operations was classified into the IMPLAN industrial classifications for input into the software model. As discussed in Chapter One, only the portion of spending that occurs in the study region creates additional, local economic effects.

Special care was taken by the Study Team to avoid double counting of inputs as well as including inputs that are estimated as a part of overall economic activity by the IMPLAN model. For example, a portion of commissary sales activity is attributable to spending by employees of the principal military operations and linked military retirees. The model generates an economic impact equivalent to this amount as a derived portion of economic activity based on the household income of those employees and linked military retirees. To include both amounts would result in an overstatement of economic activity.

In a similar fashion, output from the IMPLAN model was adjusted as appropriate. For example, employment figures produced by the model were converted to full time equivalent (FTE) employees.

Table 4-1 summarizes the economic impact of the principal military operations within Arizona. In total, these operations



provide 42,384 direct jobs and produce \$7.6 billion in direct economic output. Arizona’s military industry, which includes the principal military operations as well as the businesses they support, is responsible for creating 78,780 jobs and \$15.5 billion in economic output.

Arizona’s military industry, including the principal military operations as well as the businesses they support, is responsible for creating or supporting a total of over 78,000 jobs that are dispersed through a wide variety of industries. The largest number of jobs beyond the direct jobs are the over 19,000 jobs are supported in the service sector, as well as over 6,500 jobs in the retail trade sector, over 2,800 in the construction sector, over 300 in the manufacturing sector, and thousands more distributed throughout the economy.

TABLE 4-1:

SUMMARY OF STATEWIDE ECONOMIC IMPACTS

Arizona’s Principal Military Operations

	Jobs	Output (\$ Bil.)
Direct Impacts	42,384	\$7.641
Indirect Impacts	19,078	\$3.752
Induced Impacts	17,318	\$4.125
TOTAL IMPACT	78,780	\$15.518

Regional Economic Impact of Military Operations

In addition to the statewide impacts described above, the countywide impact of each of the individual military operation was separately examined. The specific economic impacts for each military operation are included in Appendix Five. As described in Chapter One, the statewide economic impact of all the principal military operations generally exceeds the sum of

the individual county impacts because the statewide economic impact calculation captures spending that occurs outside the county of each of the individual military operations, but still within the state of Arizona.



STATE AND LOCAL TAX REVENUES DERIVED FROM ARIZONA'S PRINCIPAL MILITARY OPERATIONS

In addition to estimating the economic impact of Arizona's military industry, the Study Team estimated the amount of state and local government revenues paid by employees at the state's principal military operations, linked military retirees, and the individuals and businesses in Arizona supported by those operations. Special care was taken to recognize the special and unique characteristics of military personnel and their households.

In order to estimate the taxes paid by the military industry, individuals employed in the military industry (and their income) were allocated to five distinct categories. These categories were designed to separate these individuals according to their household and residential characteristics. In estimating income tax revenues, it was also critical for the Study Team to recognize and compensate for the ability of military personnel to select a state of residence, for tax purposes, other than their physical location. Not surprisingly, those eligible to make such discretionary choices tend to disproportionately select states with no state or local income taxes. A more complete discussion of the methodology used to estimate the fiscal impacts of the



military industry, including the five categories of individuals, is contained in Appendix Three – Econometric Model Inputs.

Statewide Fiscal Contribution of Military Operations

The Study Team estimated payments of state and local sales taxes (technically transaction privilege taxes), state and local property taxes, and state income taxes. Revenues derived from state-imposed sales and income taxes were allocated to the state and local governments consistent with the existing statutory distribution formulae

TABLE 5-1:

SUMMARY OF STATEWIDE FISCAL IMPACTS

Arizona's Military Industry (\$ millions)

	Annual Local	Annual State	Annual Total
Sales Tax	\$63.3	\$50.6	\$113.9
Property Tax	\$122.9	\$0.0	\$122.9
Income Tax	\$14.4	\$82.0	\$96.4
TOTAL	\$200.6	\$132.6	\$333.2



The preceding table summarizes the fiscal contributions of the military industry to the state of Arizona and local governments within the state. In total, the industry provides over \$333 million to fund the operations of the state and local governments in Arizona. Of that amount, \$133 million flows

to state government and over \$200 million is received by local governments.

Regional Fiscal Impacts

In addition to the statewide fiscal impacts, the fiscal impact of each individual military operation within its county of location was calculated and is included in Appendix Five. The specific fiscal impacts for each separate military operation were also calculated.

Generally, the statewide fiscal impact of all the principal military operations exceeds the sum of the individual county impacts because the statewide impact calculation captures spending that occurs outside the county of each of the individual military operations, but still within the state of Arizona.

COMPARISONS TO THE MILITARY INDUSTRY IN ARIZONA

As the earlier chapters delineate, the principal military operations in Arizona and the businesses those operations support form a substantial and vibrant industry. Arizona's military industry creates thousands of jobs, billions of dollars of economic activity and hundreds of millions of dollars of state and local tax revenue.

Characteristics of Arizona's Military Industry

Some of the special characteristics of the economic activity supported by these military related activities are as important as the size and scope of the economic and fiscal impacts of the military industry in Arizona.

It is important to reiterate the discussion of organizations and economic activities *excluded* from this analysis. As discussed in Chapter One, the Study Team applied specific standards when evaluating whether a particular economic activity should be included in this analysis.

The Study Team sought to consistently, but narrowly, define Arizona's military industry. A wide variety of military-related activities throughout Arizona were reviewed and ultimately many were excluded from this effort. These excluded businesses included many of the largest Department of Defense contractors in the state such as the Boeing Company and Raytheon Company, as well as smaller endeavors located at the former Williams Air Force Base and elsewhere. The exclusion of these businesses and activities should not be interpreted as reflecting any diminishment of their importance or their positive contribution to the State's economy. Similarly, the Study Team utilized a conservative, but reasonable, methodology for determining which military retirees to consider "linked" to one of the principal military installations and the various services offered thereon.

Consequently, the impacts documented in this effort represent a conservative analysis of total military-related spending in Arizona. Even so, the economic and fiscal impacts determined through this study demonstrate the substantial and impressive impact that Arizona's military industry has on the state's economy. As the following sections illustrate, the size and breadth of the employment and tax revenues produced by the

military industry compare very favorably with a variety of other industries and major employers in the State.

The jobs created and supported by Arizona's military industry are an especially valuable part of Arizona's economy because they are largely unaffected by routine economic cycles. Federal defense spending is not subject to substantial fluctuations as a result of normal economic cycles. Unlike many other Arizona industries and businesses, military operations in the state do not contract substantially during economic slowdowns or recessions (nor do they increase dramatically during economic expansions). Similarly, the tax revenues generated in Arizona by the employees at the military operations and in the businesses supported by those operations remain relatively constant throughout all phases of the normal economic cycle. The stability of employment and tax revenues produced by the military industry adds substantially to their value as a component of Arizona's economy.



The State's military industry has provided a stable and reliable component of the economy as Arizona's economy has developed and diversified from the traditional

"Five C's", with the development of more high tech employment, the expanded tourism industry, and other industrial shifts. As Arizona's economy continues to grow and diversify, the military industry will continue to be an

important and positive contributor to the state’s economic vitality. However, shifts in Department of Defense priorities and technological advances in military operations can result in base closures within the state along with the resultant loss of this stabilizing force in local economies. Arizona would do well to guard this economic asset and preserve its viability.

Comparison of Statewide Employment

The *Arizona Republic* conducts a periodic survey of the largest employers throughout Arizona and publishes its findings. The most relevant complete survey was conducted in 2023.

The following table page illustrates the number of jobs at Arizona’s principal military operations with other major employers in the state.

TABLE 6-1:

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYERS IN ARIZONA *Arizona’s Largest Employers*

Banner Health System	43,440
Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.	36,931
Amazon.com Inc.	33,000
Kroger Co.	20,200
McDonald’s Corp.	15,000
Raytheon Co.	14,800
Albertsons Cos.	14,500
Honor Health	14,335
Wells Fargo & Co.	14,315
Dignity Health	13,844
Luke AFB (Direct)	12,062
Fort Huachuca (Direct)	8,784
Davis-Monthan AFB (Direct)	9,856
Military Operations TOTAL	50,763



As illustrated in table 6-1, the military industry in Arizona *directly* provides 50,763 jobs which is more than the largest private sector employer in the State – Banner Health as measured by *The Arizona Republic* survey.

Sources and Notes:

Arizona Republic, September, 20 – State’s Largest Employer Survey

Special appreciation and recognition to Russ Wiles of The Arizona Republic for his work on the employer survey and facilitating its use in this report.

Comparison of State and Local Fiscal Impacts of Arizona’s Military Industry

As discussed in the preceding chapter, the military industry in Arizona produces a substantial amount of state and local tax revenues. The revenues that result from the economic activity of Arizona’s principal military operations and the businesses those operations support provide significant support to the State of Arizona, local governments throughout the state, and especially the local governments in their regions.

Conclusion

The several large military operations examined in this study and the businesses they support comprise Arizona’s military industry. It is an industry that provides substantial, stable employment, draws on the same private, non-governmental vendors and suppliers, as many private commercial enterprises in the state, and serves as an important building block in the state’s overall economy.

Historically the impact of these operations has often been overlooked in discussions and analyses of Arizona’s economy. The economic and fiscal impacts of the Arizona’s military industry

calculated in this analysis and presented here are significant and represent a key component of the state's economy. Maintaining these operations and the jobs and economic output they support should be a priority of state and local government. In so doing, appropriate steps should be identified and undertaken to ensure the continued vitality and viability of this industry in Arizona and its strong, stable contribution to the state's economy.

The military industry in Arizona annually contributes \$200.6 million in local tax revenues to local governments throughout the state. In addition, it contributes \$132.6 million to state government for a combined total of \$333.2 million.

COMPARISONS OF THE MILITARY INDUSTRY OVER TIME

As mentioned previously, this is the fourth study of the Economic Impact of the Military in Arizona. The first study completed in 2002 looked at the activity of federal fiscal year 2000 (FY 2000 – October 1999 through September 2000). This study looks at federal fiscal year 2022 (FY 2022 – October 2021 through September 2022).

Many significant events affecting the military operations in Arizona have transpired over the time from FY 2000 to FY 2022.

Direct employment at the principal military operations in Arizona increased by nearly 10% from FY 2000 to FY 2005 and by only a net 1% from FY 2005 to FY 2014, and decreased by almost 7% from FY 2014 to FY 2022, the current study period. Overall statewide employment attributable to those 42,384 positions – direct, indirect and induced employment – increased by almost more than 3%.

During the same period, from FY 2000 to FY 2022, total economic output from Arizona’s military operations nearly tripled.

TABLE 7-1:

MILITARY INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT OVER TIME

	FY 2000	FY 2005	FY 2014	FY 2022
Direct Employment	41,647	45,568	46,038	42,384
Indirect Employment	18,191	39,492	15,079	19,078
Induced Employment	23,668	11,269	15,596	17,318
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	83,506	96,328	76,714	78,780

TABLE 7-2:

MILITARY INDUSTRY ECONOMIC OUTPUT OVER TIME (\$ Billions)

	FY 2000	FY 2005	FY 2014	FY 2022
Direct Output	\$2.411	\$3.248	\$6.192	\$7.641
Indirect Output	\$1.326	\$4.412	\$2.379	\$3.752
Induced Output	\$1.926	\$1.461	\$2.892	\$4.125
TOTAL OUTPUT	\$5.664	\$9.121	\$11.462	\$15.518





HOW IMPLAN WORKS

Model Background

The Study Team utilized IMPLAN multipliers to conduct the economic impact analysis of Arizona's principal military operations. The multipliers were created by the IMPLAN Group, LLC as a tool for impact analysis. (IMPLAN stands for Impact Analysis for PLANning.) Analysis of economic impacts depends on inputs to the analyzed activities available in the analyzed region. The “multiplier” effect occurs as spending is recirculated throughout the economy within the study area. For example, when a factory creates 10 new jobs paying \$30,000 per year, the resultant \$300,000 in income to those workers and the increased output of the factory manifests itself in new economic activity of three major types.

The direct impact is the additional activity itself (i.e. 10 direct jobs). Indirect impacts consider the interactions among industries (backward buyer-supplier linkages) to quantify the additional activity in other industries caused by the increase in activity in the factory, such as raw materials and transportation and wholesaling of product inputs. Some of the new economic activity involved in direct and indirect impacts manifests itself as wages paid to employees in local industries, which are analogous with household¹ spending. This additional household spending represents the induced effect which supports local activity (both through services imparted directly, like a haircut at the local salon, as well as through the purchase of products which are manufactured and sold in the region.) The portion of that spending which accrues to local businesses and employees is recirculated to an extent defined by the input-output relationships specific to the region (derived from Bureau of Economic Analysis data.) The model reiterates until all of the spending is “leaked” outside of the regional economy.

The model uses actual input and output information for each county in the United States and is therefore tailor- made for the study region. Study areas are generally single counties, multi-county regions, one or more states, or national². Generally speaking, impacts are greater the larger the study area chosen,

since they are based on the amount of recirculation of spending which is done before the impact of each dollar is fully “leaked” out of the study area. Impacts can be equal or smaller for larger areas in special cases since the average productivity of workers in each industry and other industries in its supply chain will vary by geographic region. This is also determined through the use of input-output data at the county level.

Study Areas

Military operations analyzed are listed in Chapter Two. For each military operation, the study area was defined as the county where the operation is located with two exceptions. The Silver Bell Army Heliport is located on the border of Pinal and Pima Counties and is more accurately linked with the communities of Pima County. Fort Huachuca is linked with both Cochise County and Pima County. Total impacts for the state of Arizona were arrived at by summing adjusted model inputs from the military operations and running the model with the state as the geographic definition of the study area, rather than the individual counties where the operations are located.

Input Adjustments and Calculations

The original data provided by military operations appears in Appendix Three. A number of adjustments to this data were necessary for its use in the model.

Payroll and Household Income Adjustments

One classification of inputs used in this analysis is the payrolls of the military operations and the household incomes of the associated retirees (discussed further below). Payrolls were converted into average household income per classification of employee (i.e. DoD Civilians, Reserves, etc.). Average household incomes are important because households at different income levels spend differently. For example, households in the lowest income bracket spend a higher

¹ This analysis understates the actual economic components of the military activities studied since only military income is considered, as opposed to attempting to estimate the household income of non- military spouses and children.

² Regions can also be based on zip code, which use a mixture of county and zip code level data.



percentage of their income on food³. The model applies these different spending patterns to household spending.

Military retirees are themselves important to consider in understanding the economic impact of a military operation on the community in which it resides. Some retirees have chosen their residential location based on the desirability of being located in proximity to a military operation and the facilities it provides, ranging from the availability of commissary and/or an exchange to make retail purchases to on-site medical facilities.

Appendix Two details the methodology used to estimate the number of retired military households present in the sphere of influence of each military operation analyzed in this study.

Aggregate Income Adjustment

All wage and income data (for employees and retirees, respectively) was adjusted downward by 20 percent to reflect funds dedicated to savings and taxes which are not available to be spent and recirculated in the local economy.

Industry and Commodity Impacts

The non-payroll activities of military operations were classified into the 546 IMPLAN industries and entered into the model⁴. The model applies regional accounts data to each industry impacted in order to determine the percentage of inputs purchased that are local. Only the local portion of expenditures creates additional economic impacts.

Double Counting

Double counting is a substantive issue in economic impact analysis which this study goes to great lengths to avoid. Since the model estimates all backward relationships inherent in spending and/or output (by households and in a particular industry respectively), the most accurate and reasonable estimation of impacts come from the economic impact model when household spending and final products are used as inputs, and intermediary products⁵ are excluded. This concept

is relaxed somewhat in the case of the military “industry,” due to the lack of a market price for its output (discussed further in the output adjustments section).

Utilities

Data concerning utilities expenditures was collected from the military operations and make up a significant proportion of all expenditures (typically 1 to 5 percent of all non-personnel expenditures). Utilities are (in this case and generally speaking) an intermediate good. To count the utilities expenditures of the military operations separately and in other activities as well (such as the utilities commodities purchases of on-site households and contract activities) would be double counting. The Study Team used household spending by military employees on utilities as the input for direct expenditures on utilities.

To the extent they did not exceed the data provided from direct military operations, the difference was also included as an input into the model.

Commissary

Similarly, analyzing commissary total sales would overstate the economic impacts of the activity since we have accounted for the spending (on- and off-site) of the base employees through the household impacts. The Study Team used the ratio of the total retirees which it was assumed would not relocate if their nearest military operation closed, to the total number of persons (retirees and full time active duty personnel) shopping at the commissary. Thus commissary sales associated with the 75 percent of retirees that would not relocate are the only ones run separately through the IMPLAN model.

Output Adjustments

Full Time Equivalent Employment

Model employment outputs are not produced initially in terms of full-time equivalent (FTE) employment. This conversion

³ Using the salary of the military employee as a proxy for household income necessarily understates actual household income to the extent that spouses and/or children are employed.

⁴ Fuel is one specific expenditure that was dealt with uniquely. There are two major IMPLAN industries associated with fuel (gasoline): “Automobile Dealers and Service Stations” and “Petroleum Refining.” The latter is more appropriate with modifications. Under the assumption that actual petroleum refining does not take place in the study area, it was necessary to enter the data as a commodity purchased at a federal government margin.

⁵ For example, the economic impact of a factory includes the value of intermediate products used to make its output, including the electricity purchased to run needed machinery and light the factory. Running the output or employment level of the factory and its expenditures on utilities would overstate the economic impacts.

is made using national data⁶ for major industries (two digit NAICS Codes) concerning average hours worked compared to the average work week of 40 hours per week and 52 weeks per year (2,080 hours). Model employment output in each of the 546 IMPLAN industries was multiplied by the conversion factor of the associated NAICS Code. In keeping with the methodology utilized in the prior studies, activities without an associated NAICS Code, such as government, were not adjusted.

Household Impacts

When household expenditures (payrolls and retiree spending) are used as inputs to the IMPLAN economic model, they result in the three types of outputs associated with any impact (direct, indirect, and induced).

Technically, however, all of the impacts of this household spending are induced (by definition).

To account for this discrepancy, all household impacts were run through the model separately and aggregated together to be one component of the induced impacts shown in this report.

Direct Impacts

Procedurally, the model is most typically used by entering a level of employment in a certain industry as an input. That industry's production function (essentially the ratio of employment to output associated with the industry in the study region) is used to calculate the output of the industry. In order to generate that output, a variety of inputs are needed. Thus the model "spends" in the associated categories that would be needed to create that output. Military activities are generally somewhat unique as applied to this modeling process, as they do not technically have a production function due to the difficulty in placing a market price on such things as national security.

The approach used to compensate for this issue was to obtain detailed spending information from the military operations and classify it in the appropriate IMPLAN industries to run through the model. The result of this process is "direct" outputs that are, by the standard definition, indirect (i.e. in support of the core industry studied). Thus in our process, direct employment at the base was the sole direct effect and other effects which were run through the model as direct were reclassified more appropriately as indirect effects.

⁶ The State of Arizona's Department of Economic Security does not maintain data for all economic sectors but for the sectors where data was available, it is highly similar to national averages.



TABLE A 1 - 1:

CONVERSION TO FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE) EMPLOYMENT, 2022

NAICS Code	NAICS Description	FTE Conversion Factor
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting	1.157
21	Mining	1.157
22	Utilities	1.157
23	Construction	0.969
31-33	Manufacturing	1.010
42	Wholesale Trade	0.975
44-45	Retail Trade	0.755
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing	0.958
51	Information	0.918
52	Finance and Insurance	0.937
53	Real Estate and Rental Leasing	0.916
54	Professional and Technical Services	0.916
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	0.916
56	Administrative and Waste Services	0.916
61	Educational Services	0.836
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	0.836
71	Art, Entertainment and Recreation	0.643
72	Accommodation and Food Service	0.643
81	Other Services	0.807

NOTE: FTE Conversion Factor is average annual hours as a percent of average work year (2,080 hours annually)

“LINKED” RETIREE METHODOLOGY

Military retirees are themselves important to consider in understanding the economic impact of military operations on the communities in which they reside. *Some* retirees have chosen their residential location based on the desirability of being located in proximity to a military installation and the facilities and services it provides, ranging from the availability of commissary and/or an exchange to on-site medical facilities.

A statewide database was obtained from the Department of Defense Office of the Actuary detailing the number of retirees and payments to them by zip code. In order to ensure that retirees were allocated to only one military operation, the Study Team distributed the population using mapping software. Only military operations which provide services to retirees were included in the analysis. A fifty-mile radius was drawn around

each operation and all the retirees located in the zip codes in the ring were included.

The 50-mile radii of Davis-Monthan and Fort Huachuca overlap. The overlapping zip codes were allocated to each installation based on assumed driving patterns according to transportation routes and geographic barriers. The MCAS-Yuma and Yuma Proving Ground (YPG) radii also overlap.

The allocation of retirees between these two military operations was more difficult due to their proximity. It was assumed that the MCAS-Yuma was drawing more retirees than YPG due to its proximity to the freeway and larger commissary. Therefore, all retirees in zip codes shared by the two military operations were attributed to MCAS-Yuma.



APPENDIX THREE

ECONOMETRIC MODEL INPUTS

In order to measure the economic and tax impacts of the military operations, some rather detailed information about their operations was necessary. This included payroll, spending on construction and various contracts, and other spending. Data was obtained through a questionnaire and face-to-face meetings with representatives of the military operations, with numerous phone and email follow-up conversations for clarification purposes. Each military operation provided a different level of detail concerning its contracts and spending patterns, which are detailed in the following tables.

The basic information provided by each operation is summarized at the end of this appendix. NOTE: In some instances, the detail does not add to the total.

Necessary adjustments to the inputs for their use in the economic and fiscal impact models are discussed in the following sections.

Economic Model Inputs

The following adjustments were made to the basic information provided by each operation for use in the IMPLAN Pro Software. More information about the IMPLAN econometric model is contained in Appendix One.

- Percent of year reserves actively employed: 20.5%
 - Based on 75 days of service out of 365 in the year
- Percent of retirees moving upon closure: 25%
 - Share used in the prior studies
- Household income factor: 80%
 - Discounted to remove dollars not recirculating through the economy (i.e. taxes and savings)
- Commissary
 - Total sales multiplied by the ratio of 75% of retirees to the sum of active duty plus retirees to avoid double counting sales to households accounted for in the model
 - Commissary sales were allocated across IMPLAN retail categories using the ratios from the Consumer Expenditure Survey

- Utilities
 - Model derived utilities expenditures for households living on-site were used as direct utilities expenditure inputs. The estimated expenditures were subtracted from the totals and the remainder was also included as direct input.
- Percent of travel expenditures made in local county: 10%
 - Based on estimates from military operations
- Percent of IMPAC (International Merchant Purchase Authorization Card) spending made in local county
 - Based on estimates provided by each military operation (varied by operation)
- Percent of IMPAC spending which went to taxes
 - Total spending discounted to exclude taxes. This figure varied based on the sum of the state, county and average municipal rate in the county where the operation is located.
- Percent of Fort Huachuca student income spent locally: 14%
 - Based on data provided by Fort Huachuca for prior studies
 - The majority of Fort Huachuca students do not have the opportunity to spend their income locally.

Fiscal Model Inputs

The model utilized here was developed by the Study Team to measure the tax implications from the presence of the analyzed military operations in this state. Tax impacts were calculated for each military operation for the county in which it resides⁷ and the aggregate impact of the analyzed military operations was calculated on the state as a whole. The results of the county analysis and statewide analysis are not intended to be added; they are simply two different presentations of the same data with minor differences. For each member of the military operation, five populations were analyzed across three tax areas. In all cases, special consideration was taken into account for the unique factors involved with military related households and activities.

⁷ Although Silverbell Army Heliport is physically located in Pinal County, this analysis uses Pima County to generate impacts due to the installation's proximity to the Pima County Border. Similarly, although Fort Huachuca is located in Cochise County, this analysis splits expenditures between Cochise County and Pima County.



Population Scenarios

Tax impacts were calculated based on five population scenarios. Taken into consideration for each scenario were total persons and their total income. The five scenarios analyzed were:

1. Persons employed at the military operation who live on-site are full time military personnel. Students and rotational personnel assigned to Davis-Monthan AFB, Fort Huachuca, Luke AFB and Yuma Marine Corp Air Station were included in this category. For the other military operations, they were included in the off-site category. The majority of the data was provided by the military operation.
2. Persons employed at the military operation who lived off-site are a mixture of military and civilian personnel. Students and rotational personnel assigned to Yuma Proving Grounds and the National Guard were included in this category. For the other military operations they were included in the on-site category. The majority of the data was provided by the military operation.
3. Military retirees in the surrounding community represents those military retirees who live in proximity to the respective military operations and are likely to use the services offered there. This model only measured the impact of 25 percent of these persons, assuming that this would be the percent which would move if the related military operation closed. This data was provided by the Department of Defense and the National Guard operations.
4. Indirect employment generated by direct activities of the military operation: This data represents the indirect employment generated in the supply chain caused by the direct activities of the military operation. This data is the output of the IMPLAN model. Appendix One contained more information on how the IMPLAN model generates employment and earnings data.
5. Induced employment generated by direct activities of the military operation: This data represents the induced employment generated by the spending of households directly related to the military operation, as well as the household spending of jobs created in the supply chain. This data is the output of the IMPLAN model. Appendix

One contains more information on how the IMPLAN model generates employment and earnings data.

County Tax Impacts

Three categories of tax impacts were measured: sales tax, property tax, and state income tax. The county level impacts measured include the impact of the individual military operation on its county and local taxing jurisdictions as well as the state. The methodology and inputs are discussed here.

Sales Tax

The sales tax analysis is based on the off-installation household spending of the five population scenarios discussed previously. While the commissary and exchange are retail activities, their sales are excluded from state and local sales taxes.

Income was used as the basis for calculating sales tax revenues. However, not all income is spent for taxable activities.

According to an analysis of household spending data from the 2019 Consumer Expenditure Survey for the West Region, 32.6 percent of the average household's budget is spent on general taxable items (like retail spending). Food purchased in stores for consumption at home accounts for 5.6 percent of a household's budget and is taxed in only some municipalities. The Study Team used the Consumer Expenditure Survey by income range to estimate the projected retail spending by employees and the resulting sales tax receipts is calculated.

In addition to these adjustments for the level of taxable expenditures, the amount spent on taxable items was reduced further to reflect spending at the commissary and exchange. Different factors were used for employees living on an installation than for employees living off an installation and retirees. The indirect and induced populations were assumed to conduct all of their retail spending at non-military stores. Since there are more shopping alternatives available in metropolitan areas, Fort Huachuca, located in rural Cochise County, was assigned a lower rate for local purchases.

The sales tax rates for the various jurisdictions being analyzed were then applied to the adjusted incomes. The state tax rate of 5.6 percent was subdivided into three components: (1) amount retained by the state, (2) amount shared with counties, and (3) amount shared with municipalities. Of the amount shared with counties, only that amount allocated to the county in which



the military operation resides was analyzed⁸. Of the amount shared with cities, the total amount allocated to all of the municipalities in the respective county was used. Allocations are based on population.

In addition to state sales taxes, most counties and municipalities also collect sales taxes. The model applies the county tax rate to the adjusted income to derive the county impact. In order to account for the diverse tax rates of the municipalities in one county, a weighted- average rate was calculated (weighted by population).

Property Tax

The property tax analysis is based on the off-installation home value of four of the five scenarios discussed previously. Those persons employed at an installation and live on an installation are not included in this analysis. While there is real property on the site of the military operations, including residences, it is not subject to local property taxes.

The analysis begins by calculating the value of the homes for the four population groups. The total number of worker-households was calculated by reducing the total workers by a factor of 1.2, which represent the state average workers per household. In contrast to the worker-households, each retiree-household was assumed to contain only one retiree. The number of households was then reduced by the county average home ownership rate to account for only those people who own their own home. These owner-occupied households were then multiplied by the 2022 median market value in the applicable county. Home values were then reduced by 32 percent to reflect (a) the inherent under-valuation by county assessors of a property's full cash value as a percent of market value and (b) the average limited property valuation as a percent of full cash value.

Six average rates⁹ were calculated based on Arizona Department of Revenue data from the Department's 2022 Annual Report. These rates were then applied to the assessed property values. Impacts shown are for both the primary and secondary tax assessments.

Income Tax

This income tax analysis is based on the household income of the five population scenarios discussed previously.

Military personnel are able to claim a state of legal residence for tax purposes that is different from the state in which they reside. Based on Department of Defense data, the ratio of the number of military personnel who claim Arizona as their state of legal residence to the number of military personnel stationed in Arizona is 0.815. This means that for every five persons stationed in the state, four persons pay income taxes in the state. However, it is important to note that this ratio is based on aggregate data for the state; it therefore includes those persons paying taxes in Arizona who are stationed in the state as well as persons paying taxes in Arizona who are not stationed in the state. It was assumed that all rotational and student military personnel pay taxes out of state and all reserves pay taxes in the state.

This analysis uses data provided by the Arizona Department of Revenue on average taxes by household income range. The factor is applied to the projected wage levels of each of the populations. The total number of worker-households was calculated by reducing the total workers by a factor of 1.20, which represents the state average of workers per household. In contrast to the worker-households, each retiree-household was assumed to contain only one retiree.

State Tax Impacts

Similar to the County Tax Impacts section, three categories of tax impacts were measured: sales tax, property tax, and state income tax. This analysis measures the aggregate impact of all military operations analyzed in the state. The methodology used is nearly identical to that discussed previously in the County Tax Impacts Section. Differences between the two methodologies are discussed here.

Population Scenarios

In the statewide analysis, all of the population and income inputs are identical to the countywide analysis except for the Indirect and Induced inputs. The Indirect and Induced inputs

⁸ Although Silverbell is physically located in Pinal County, this analysis uses Pima County to generate impacts due to the installation's proximity to the Pima County border.

⁹ Although the State of Arizona does not have a statewide property tax, certain high valuation school districts pay a supplemental tax into the State's general fund to pay for school-related costs. Since the Arizona Department of Revenue lists this as "state" taxes, this report is consistent with their nomenclature. See A.R.S. § 15-992 for details on this tax.

in the statewide analysis are the results of running the aggregate direct inputs from all analyzed military operations through the IMPLAN model for Arizona.

Sales Tax

State revenue sharing to counties and municipalities in the statewide analysis includes 100 percent of the shared revenues. In the individual military operation analysis presented previously, only the amount of revenues shared with the

communities in the respective counties was presented in order to present the impacts to that county alone.

Locally-imposed county and municipal sales taxes were calculated for the aggregate of all analyzed military operations based on a weighted-average county and municipal tax rate for all jurisdictions in the state (weighted by population) in order to simulate the average county and municipality tax collections in Arizona.

TABLE A 3 - 1:

SUMMARY OF BASIC PERSONNEL STATISTICS

Active Duty Permanent Party	Total	Fort Huachuca	Yuma Proving Ground	Luke AFB	Davis Monthan AFB	Yuma MCAS
Personnel						
Active Duty Permanent Party	18,566	1,914	152	5,280	6,318	3,318
Reserves	10,540	82	0	2,365	1,700	8
Rotational	689	17	174	0	0	442
Students (Military)	6,142	2,448	957	1,541	93	38
Civilians	14,827	4,323	2,350	2,876	1,745	1,640
Subtotal - Employees	50,763	8,784	3,633	12,062	9,856	5,445
Retirees	46,008	3,188	0	27,181	13,271	2,368
Linked Retires	11,502	797	0	6,795	3,318	592

Source: Elliott D. Pollack & Company; The Maguire Company

US Naval Observatory	ARNG	Silverbell	ANG 161st	ANG 162nd
0	540	205	166	673
0	4,392	246	686	1,061
0	0	56	0	0
0	0	919	0	146
16	933	138	185	621
16	5,865	1,564	1,037	2,501
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0

TABLE A 3 - 2:

SUMMARY OF BASIC PAYROLL STATISTICS

(2022 Dollars)

Active Duty Permanent Party	Total	Fort Huachuca	Yuma Proving Ground	Luke AFB	Davis Monthan AFB
Payroll					
Active Duty Permanent Party	\$1,240,495,000	\$152,859,000	\$7,687,000	\$364,939,000	\$394,243,000
Reserves	\$263,840,000	\$61,867,000	\$0	\$50,900,000	\$69,951,000
Rotational	\$37,783,000	\$3,439,000	\$9,844,000	\$0	\$0
Students (Military)	\$348,190,000	\$238,950,000	\$3,237,000	\$38,787,000	\$6,473,000
Civilians	\$1,291,389,000	\$526,419,000	\$215,963,000	\$251,414,000	\$86,804,000
Subtotal - Employees	\$3,181,697,000	\$983,535,000	\$236,731,000	\$706,040,000	\$557,471,000
Retirees	\$1,399,609,000	\$152,906,000	\$0	\$774,944,000	\$407,511,000
Linked Retires	\$349,902,000	\$38,226,000	\$0	\$193,736,000	\$101,878,000

Source: Elliott D. Pollack & Company; The Maguire Company



Yuma MCAS	US Naval Observatory	ARNG	Silverbell	ANG 161st	ANG 162nd
\$144,136,000	\$0	\$64,590,000	\$14,068,000	\$20,212,000	\$77,761,000
\$0	\$0	\$55,120,000	\$1,315,000	\$16,223,000	\$8,464,000
\$20,988,000	\$0	\$0	\$3,512,000	\$0	\$0
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$57,632,000	\$0	\$3,111,000
\$61,359,000	\$2,390,000	\$49,232,000	\$5,989,000	\$18,356,000	\$73,463,000
\$226,483,000	\$2,390,000	\$168,941,000	\$82,516,000	\$54,791,000	\$162,799,000
\$64,248,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$16,062,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

TABLE A 3-3:

SUMMARY OF BASIC DIRECT SPENDING STATISTICS

(2022 Dollars)

Active Duty Permanent Party	Total	Fort Huachuca	Yuma Proving Ground	Luke AFB	Davis Monthan AFB
Contracts					
Contracts: construction and blding maintenance/repair	\$368,080,000	\$107,830,000	\$61,780,000	\$30,081,000	\$32,100,000
Contracts and direct spending: military operations	\$1,198,056,900	\$464,510,000	\$178,454,000	\$143,041,000	\$286,800,000
Spending for supplies	\$954,212,400	\$357,863,000	\$32,163,000	\$331,761,000	\$46,500,000
Utilities	\$56,473,800	\$14,083,000	\$4,624,000	\$4,994,000	\$10,400,000
Education Payments	\$19,191,600	\$3,827,000	\$780,000	\$3,686,000	\$8,100,000
Health Services	\$389,349,300	\$7,990,000	\$5,042,000	\$327,817,000	\$33,700,000
Commissary and Exchange Sales	\$270,648,300	\$68,411,000	\$3,360,000	\$99,159,000	\$72,200,000
Total	\$3,256,013,200	\$1,024,514,000	\$286,204,000	\$940,539,000	\$489,800,000

Source: Elliott D. Pollack & Company; The Maguire Company



Yuma MCAS	US Naval Observatory	ARNG	Silverbell	ANG 161st	ANG 162nd
\$101,007,800	\$1,525,000	\$12,018,700	\$2,876,600	\$1,214,000	\$17,646,900
\$115,898,400	\$358,000	\$8,306,000	\$123,400	\$176,000	\$390,100
\$51,322,600	\$175,000	\$32,731,800	\$4,234,900	\$21,741,000	\$75,720,100
\$15,052,600	\$115,000	\$4,054,100	\$1,183,100	\$513,000	\$1,455,000
\$1,515,200	\$0	\$1,283,400	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$14,200,000	\$0	\$412,600	\$0	\$0	\$187,700
\$27,518,300	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$326,514,900	\$2,173,000	\$58,806,600	\$8,418,000	\$23,644,000	\$95,399,700

STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT AND OUTPUT

TABLE 4 - 1 :

ECONOMIC OUTPUT BY INDUSTRY

(\$ millions)

	Total	AG	Mining	Utilities	Const.	Manf.
Direct						
Employment	42,384					
Output (\$000)	\$7,640,669					
Indirect						
Employment	19,078	9	4	22	2,618	131
Output (\$000)	\$3,751,825	\$2,384	\$1,639	\$35,911	\$390,813	\$45,614
Induced						
Employment	17,318	112	7	62	225	183
Output (\$000)	\$4,125,445	\$22,860	\$2,575	\$87,763	\$60,806	\$113,098
Total						
Employment	78,780	121	11	83	2,842	314
Output (\$000)	\$15,517,939	\$25,244	\$4,215	\$123,674	\$451,619	\$158,712

Source: Elliott D. Pollack & Company; The Maguire Company



Wholesale	Retail	Trans.	Information	Financial & RE	Services	Government	Private & religious
154	4,281	312	205	1,415	9,844	75	8
\$51,744	\$500,355	\$63,924	\$139,978	\$366,274	\$2,115,240	\$35,914	\$2,035
552	2,222	518	299	2,934	9,589	204	414
\$192,388	\$354,946	\$123,685	\$230,483	\$1,296,484	\$1,475,623	\$109,211	\$55,522
706	6,502	830	505	4,349	19,433	280	421
\$244,132	\$855,302	\$187,609	\$370,461	\$1,662,758	\$3,590,862	\$145,125	\$57,557

REGIONAL IMPACT INFORMATION

TABLE 5 - 1 :

TOTAL LOCAL ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF INDIVIDUAL OPERATIONS FY 2022

(2022 Dollars)

Jobs	Fort Huachuca	Yuma Proving Ground	Luke AFB	Davis Monthan AFB	Yuma MCAS
Direct	8,719	3,633	10,182	8,505	5,439
Indirect	5,994	1,906	5,136	2,884	2,058
Induced	4,070	921	4,582	2,589	709
Total	18,782	6,459	19,900	13,977	8,206
Wages (\$ mil)					
Direct	\$945.0	\$236.7	\$706.0	\$557.5	\$226.5
Indirect	\$397.3	\$123.1	\$445.6	\$213.6	\$121.6
Induced	\$279.9	\$62.3	\$374.4	\$179.7	\$47.4
Total	\$1,622.2	\$422.1	\$1,526.0	\$950.8	\$395.5
Output (\$ mil)					
Direct	\$2,297.2	\$575.5	\$1,716.3	\$1,355.2	\$550.6
Indirect	\$1,018.3	\$324.8	\$1,050.3	\$549.0	\$319.6
Induced	\$986.3	\$247.6	\$1,113.4	\$632.5	\$183.2
Total	\$4,301.8	\$1,148.0	\$3,880.0	\$2,536.7	\$1,053.3

Jobs	US Naval Observatory	ARNG	Silverbell	ANG 161st	ANG 162nd
Direct	16	2,373	1,368	492	1,658
Indirect	16	316	46	115	527
Induced	9	630	259	203	596
Total	41	3,320	1,673	810	2,781
Wages (\$ mil)					
Direct	\$2.4	\$168.9	\$82.5	\$54.8	\$162.8
Indirect	\$1.0	\$24.1	\$2.7	\$7.5	\$29.9
Induced	\$0.6	\$53.0	\$18.7	\$17.1	\$42.1
Total	\$4.0	\$246.1	\$103.9	\$79.4	\$234.8
Output (\$ mil)					
Direct	\$5.8	\$410.7	\$200.6	\$133.2	\$395.7
Indirect	\$2.3	\$54.4	\$6.3	\$17.0	\$70.4
Induced	\$2.4	\$157.7	\$67.9	\$50.9	\$150.5
Total	\$10.6	\$622.7	\$274.9	\$201.1	\$616.6

NOTE: The total may not equal the sum due to rounding.

Source: EDPCo; The Maguire Company; IMPLAN





TABLE 5 - 2 :

TOTAL LOCAL FISCAL IMPACTS OF INDIVIDUAL OPERATIONS FY 2022
(2022 Dollars)

	Fort Huachuca (Cochise County)	Fort Huachuca (Pima County)	Yuma Proving Ground	Luke AFB	Davis Monthan AFB	Yuma MCAS
Assumptions						
Employees and linked retirees	19,644	N/A	6,459	28,575	18,647	8,804
Wages	\$1,660,408,748	N/A	\$422,141,961	\$1,719,749,615	\$1,052,661,354	\$411,527,623
Workers per home	1.2		1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Sales tax rates						
State	5.60%	5.60%	5.60%	5.60%	5.60%	5.60%
County	0.50%	0.50%	0.65%	0.70%	0.50%	0.65%
Municipal	2.29%	4.15%	2.79%	2.23%	4.15%	2.79%
Market value of single family homes	\$163,682	\$239,555	\$184,957	\$288,420	\$239,555	\$184,957
Homeownership rate	72.5%	64.6%	70.1%	65.8%	64.6%	70.1%
Property tax rates / \$100 assessed value						
County and special districts	7.038	6.666	5.940	3.383	6.666	5.940
Municipal	1.567	0.301	1.246	1.047	0.301	1.246
School and fire districts	3.415	6.612	3.624	5.260	6.612	3.624
Income Tax						
State share	\$25,275,100	N/A	\$5,835,900	\$23,247,100	\$14,177,400	\$5,004,500
Municipal share	\$62,100	\$537,800	\$11,300	\$2,937,300	\$301,700	\$9,800
Sales Tax						
State sales tax						
State share	\$3,260,300	\$9,780,900	\$3,920,000	\$15,041,900	\$8,900,200	\$3,747,300
County share	\$39,500	\$342,900	\$19,300	\$1,821,500	\$234,000	\$18,400
Municipal share	\$21,200	\$183,300	\$5,000	\$1,255,300	\$125,100	\$4,800
County sales tax	\$380,000	\$1,140,000	\$534,600	\$2,331,800	\$933,600	\$511,000
Municipal sales tax	\$2,047,700	\$11,146,800	\$2,718,800	\$8,748,100	\$9,178,800	\$2,615,200
Property Tax						
County and special districts	\$5,285,700	\$6,107,900	\$3,578,200	\$13,890,900	\$14,390,500	\$3,507,600
Municipal	\$1,176,600	\$276,200	\$750,700	\$4,301,400	\$650,700	\$735,900
School and fire districts	\$2,565,100	\$6,058,600	\$2,183,000	\$21,600,500	\$14,274,200	\$2,139,900
Total Impact	\$40,113,300	\$35,574,400	\$19,556,800	\$95,175,800	\$63,166,200	\$18,294,400

NOTE: All figures are intended only as a general guideline as to how the jurisdictions could be impacted. The above figures are based on the current economic structure and tax rates of the jurisdictions



US Naval Observatory	ARNG	Silver Bell	ANG 161st	ANG 162nd	Total
41	6,811	1,869	1,356	3,624	
\$3,958,561	\$246,056,173	\$103,895,659	\$79,429,549	\$234,820,734	
1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	
5.60%	5.60%	5.60%	5.60%	5.60%	
1.30%	0.70%	0.50%	0.70%	0.50%	
3.04%	2.23%	4.15%	2.23%	4.15%	
\$321,373	\$288,420	\$239,555	\$288,420	\$239,555	
58.5%	65.8%	64.6%	65.8%	64.6%	
0.694	3.383	6.666	3.383	6.666	
0.368	1.047	0.301	1.047	0.301	
7.498	5.260	6.612	5.260	6.612	
\$60,800	\$2,565,000	\$1,436,300	\$1,114,200	\$3,249,800	\$81,966,100
\$100	\$324,100	\$30,600	\$140,800	\$69,200	\$4,424,800
\$32,300	\$2,528,500	\$809,600	\$664,200	\$1,936,400	\$50,621,600
\$200	\$306,200	\$21,300	\$80,400	\$50,900	\$2,934,600
\$100	\$211,000	\$11,400	\$55,400	\$27,200	\$1,899,800
\$6,800	\$392,000	\$84,900	\$103,000	\$203,100	\$6,620,800
\$18,800	\$1,492,200	\$836,800	\$387,800	\$1,995,800	\$41,186,800
\$3,900	\$3,189,900	\$1,406,500	\$634,900	\$2,718,600	\$54,714,600
\$2,100	\$987,800	\$63,600	\$196,600	\$122,900	\$9,264,500
\$42,400	\$4,960,300	\$1,395,200	\$987,200	\$2,696,700	\$58,903,100
\$167,500	\$16,957,000	\$6,096,200	\$4,364,500	\$13,070,600	\$312,536,700



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Yuma Proving Grounds, Ana Henderson, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground;
Yuma Proving Grounds, Sgt. Ian Ives, 1st Special Forces Group (Airborne);
Fort Huachuca, Lance Cpl. Jose Villalobos Rocha, Marine Corps Combat Service Support Schools