

Davis-Monthan AFB Economic Impact Analysis FY14



Tucson, Arizona

MESSAGE FROM THE 355th FIGHTER WING COMMANDER



Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (D-M AFB) is pleased to present its Economic Impact Analysis for fiscal year 2014. The Wing's mission is clear: deploy, employ, support, and sustain attack airpower in support of Combatant Commanders anywhere in the world at a moment's notice; train the finest attack pilots for the Combat Air Forces; provide every member of Team D-M with responsive, tailored, mission-focused base support.

Members of D-M AFB live, work, and educate their children in the Tucson area. They take advantage of the vast recreational opportunities and are involved with local charities and organizations. The Economic Impact Analysis is an annual publication designed to inform the reader of the economic impact D-M AFB has on the surrounding communities.

Davis-Monthan Air Force Base could not succeed in its mission without the contribution and support of our local communities. We are proud to be a part of a community that faithfully and consistently supports our military.

JAMES P. MEGER, Col, USAF
355th Fighter Wing Commander

MESSAGE FROM THE D-M AFB COMPTROLLER

The 355th Comptroller Squadron annually prepares the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (D-M AFB) Economic Impact Analysis (EIA) to provide unclassified information to the public concerning our significant economic impact to the greater Tucson area.

The Office of the Secretary of Defense initially developed the EIA model in order to provide decision makers with a reasonable, fair, and consistent tool to compare the potential economic impacts of alternative 1995 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission recommendations. Today, in addition to making that strong argument for the importance of D-M AFB in the local Tucson community, the EIA provides public officials and visitor's key information concerning the mission, resources and economic impact of Davis-Monthan.

This EIA provides readers with an understanding of the vital economic and supporting relationship between our base and the surrounding communities. Items addressed include personnel assigned to or employed by the base; annual payroll of all assigned and employed personnel; expenditures for construction, services and procurement of materials, equipment and supplies; and estimated number and dollar value of indirect jobs created by the D-M AFB presence.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "GAS", written in a cursive style.

GERALD A. STEVENSON, Lt Col, USAF
Comptroller

US AIR FORCE CORE VALUES

Integrity first, service before self, and excellence in all we do!

355th FIGHTER WING MISSION

Deploy, employ, support, and sustain attack airpower in support of Combatant Commanders anywhere in the world at a moment's notice.

Train the finest attack pilots for the Combat Air Forces.

Provide every member of Team D-M with responsive, tailored, mission-focused base support.

355th FIGHTER WING VISION

A premier Fighter Wing comprised of resilient Warrior Airmen, armed with precise tools and training; powered by a culture of leadership and innovation; prepared to provide responsive combat airpower which exceeds Combatant Command expectations for excellence.

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HISTORY OF DAVIS-MONTHAN AFB

Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, a key Air Combat Command installation, has a colorful history and a long tradition of excellence in service to our country. The base was named in honor of Lieutenants Samuel H. Davis and Oscar Monthan, two Tucsonans and World War I-era pilots who died in separate military aircraft accidents. Davis, who died in a Florida aircraft accident in 1921, attended the University of Arizona prior to enlisting in the Army in 1917. Monthan enlisted in the Army as a private in 1917, was commissioned as a ground officer in 1918, and later became a pilot. He was killed in a crash of a Martin bomber in Hawaii in 1924.

In 1919, Tucson had the proud distinction of opening the first municipal-owned flying field in the nation, named New Macauley Field. Located four miles south of the city on Nogales Highway, the property is now home to the Tucson Rodeo Grounds. In 1925, the Tucson City Council leased 1,280 acres of land southeast of the city to relocate the flying field in hopes that the military would consider establishing an aviation branch at the larger location. In a brief ceremony on September 23, 1927 Charles Lindbergh dedicated the new facility “Davis-Monthan Field.”

As a result of the expanding conflict in Europe, the War Department officially announced a decision to establish an Army Air Base in Tucson on September 29, 1940. Initially named Army Air Base, Tucson, Arizona, work began with the arrival of Lt. Col Ames S. Albro on February 4, 1941. Two months later, on April 17, Army Air Base, Tucson officially activated and on May 1 the 1st Bombardment Wing Headquarters assumed command of the field. In late May personnel and aircraft from the first assigned units, 1st Bombardment Wing, 41st Bombardment Group, and 31st Air Base Group began arriving. The first aircraft assigned were mostly obsolete Douglas B-18 *Bolos*, LB-30s, A-29s, and Stearman PT-17 trainers. The new Base Commander, Brigadier General Frank D. Lackland, arrived on May 30 and assumed command the next day, June 1. Exactly six months later, December 1, 1941 the base was formally named Davis-Monthan Field.

The outbreak of World War II brought major changes to Davis-Monthan beginning with elements of the 1st Bombardment Wing and 41st Bombardment Group departing for the Pacific. In January 1942 jurisdiction of the field transferred from Fourth Air Force to Second Air Force. The following month the 39th Bombardment Group (BG) arrived and immediately began training B-17 *Fortress* and B-24 *Liberator* units and crews, initially as an Operational Training Unit (OTU) and later as a Replacement Training Unit (RTU). By mid-year B-24 *Liberator* training became the sole mission of the 39 BG as all other flight training was phased out. The B-24 *Liberators* would fill the skies over the Old Pueblo until late 1944 when the Army Air Force’s latest bomber arrived. In December Davis-Monthan became home to the B-29 *Superfortess* until Victory over Japan (V-J) Day in August. With the Japanese surrender came drastic mission changes for Davis-Monthan Field.

Non-stop flight line operations fell silent with the war’s end as Davis-Monthan’s mission transitioned from training to separation and aircraft storage. The period of inactivity ended in March 1946 with the newly activated Strategic Air Command (SAC) assuming control of the base. Two months later two B-29 Bombardment Groups, the 40th and 444th, arrived

and once again the sights and sounds of the B-29 *Superfortress* filled the skies of the Old Pueblo. Both the 40 and 444 BGs were inactivated with the activation of the 43 BG. Davis-Monthan entered the “Jet Age” in February 1953 when the 303rd Bomb Wing received four Lockheed T-33 *Shooting Stars* training jets. The following month three B-47 *Stratojets*, the first all-jet bomber, arrived and was assigned to the 303 BW.

The decade of the 1960’s brought sweeping changes to Davis-Monthan AFB with the transfer of the 43 BW and inactivation of the 303 BW. It was also during this time that the U.S. Air Force’s first operational *Titan II* missile wing, the 390th Strategic Missile Wing (SMW), activated at Davis-Monthan. Reconnaissance and Combat Crew Training (CCT) also returned during to Davis-Monthan during this decade with the arrival of the 4080th Reconnaissance Wing (RW) and 4453rd Combat Crew Training Wing (CCTW). The 4080 RW was inactivated in 1966 as the 100 RW was activated. All personnel and equipment of the 4080th were transferred to the 100th.

Davis-Monthan’s operations tempo during the 1970s was as busy as the three previous decades. On July 1, 1971 the Air Force reactivated the 355th Tactical Fighter Wing (TFW) at Davis-Monthan with the Vought A-7D *Corsair II* as the primary weapon system. In early 1975 the 355 TFW prepared for conversion to the nameless Fairchild Republic A-10. It would be nearly three years before the name *Thunderbolt II* was officially selected for the A-10. In October 1975 the 355th Tactical Training Squadron activated to conduct A-10 academic training. Five months later, on March 2, 1976 the wing received the first A-10. In the midst of constant change, jurisdiction of D-M was officially transferred from the Strategic Air Command to Tactical Air Command on September 30, 1976. It was also on this day that the 355 TFW became D-M’s host wing. Before the close of the decade two additional changes would occur. On September 1, 1979 the 355 TFW was redesignated the 355th Tactical Training Wing and on October 2, the last A-7D mission was flown ending an eight years presence at D-M.

The 1980s brought several diverse missions to D-M. The 836th Air Division activated 1 January 1981 and took jurisdiction over all assigned base units. Shortly thereafter, the base welcomed the 868th Tactical Missile Training Group, which trained the crews to operate, maintain, and defend the Ground Launch Cruise Missile system. The 41st Electronic Combat Squadron, equipped with the EC-130H *Compass Call* aircraft, arrived next on July 1, 1980 and reported to the 552d Airborne Warning and Control Wing. One year later, the 868th Tactical Missile Training Squadron made Davis-Monthan its home. Next, the 602nd Tactical Air Control Wing, responsible for the Air Force’s tactical air control system west of the Mississippi River, stood up at D-M on September 1, 1982. In 1984 the *Titan II* wing inactivated, while the cruise missile mission terminated in 1990. Resulting treaties between Russia and the United States concerning cruise missiles meant the base was subject to inspection under the INF and START agreements.

In the 1990s, the 355 TTW continued to train A-10 crews for assignments to units in the United States, United Kingdom and Korea. During this period, the A-10 saw combat for the first time during the Gulf War in 1991, destroying more than 1,000 Iraqi tanks, 2,000 military vehicles, and 1,200 artillery pieces. Additionally, A-10s shot down two Iraqi helicopters with the GAU-8 Avenger Gatling gun. During the war, seven A-10s were shot

down, far fewer than military planners expected. During this time, A-10s had a mission capable rate of 95.7%, flew 8,100 sorties, and launched 90% of the AGM-65 Maverick missiles fired in the conflict. This success is partly attributed to the burning oil wells that provided Iraqi tanks cover from advanced electronics and high-flying fighters such as the F-15 and F-16; however, the smoke proved ineffective cover from the trained eye of the attack pilot, armed with the mighty GAU-8 and its stable airborne platform.

The Wing's next contingency, Operation SOUTHERN WATCH, began on August 27, 1992 in an effort to enforce Iraqi compliance of restrictions placed by the coalition following Operation DESERT STORM. The 355th supported this operation with five deployments to Southwest Asia in 1995, 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2001. All deployments were to enforce the 33rd parallel southern no-fly zone. In 1999, in addition to the regular Operation SOUTHERN WATCH A-10 rotations, the Wing provided Compass Call assets to Operation ALLIED FORCE, the NATO air campaign over Serbia and Kosovo. The next change for the installation occurred on May 1, 1992 when the Air Force policy of "one base-one boss" was implemented. This resulted in all Air Divisions, including the 836 AD, being inactivated. With this action, the 355 FW was once again D-M's host wing. Other changes occurred on this day with the 41st Electronic Control Squadron (ECS) and 43 ECS, flying EC-130E Compass Call aircraft being assigned to the 355 FW; this resulted in its redesignation as the 355th Wing (WG).

The attacks on September 11, 2001 led to the initiation of three missions--Operation ENDURING FREEDOM (OEF) in Afghanistan, which Davis-Monthan continues to support, Operation IRAQI FREEDOM (renamed Operation NEW DAWN), and Operation NOBLE EAGLE. After the execution of OEF, eight A-10s from the WG's 354th Fighter Squadron (FS) deployed to Bagram Airfield, Afghanistan and provided close air support missions for multinational ground forces. Other deployments to Bagram Airfield followed in 2003, 2005, and 2007. In 2009 the 354th Bulldogs returned to Afghanistan in a historic deployment to Kandahar Airfield. This was the first time an A-10C squadron operated from this location. It was also during this deployment the 354 FS reached another combat milestone by utilizing the Sniper Advanced Targeting Pod in warfare, a first for an A-10C squadron. The 354th's next six month deployment was to Osan AB, Republic of Korea in 2011. For its flawless role in support of Pacific Command's Theater Security Package, the unit was awarded the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award. The Bulldogs returned to Bagram Airfield in 2012 in support of OEF. During this six month deployment the squadron completed over 3,500 combat sorties and logged over 13,600 combat hours.

In the mist of all the deployments, changes still occurred within the 355th. In September 2002, control of the 48th, 55th, and the 79th Rescue Squadrons (RQS) was transferred to the 355 WG. At the same time, the 41st and 43rd Electronic Combat Squadrons were realigned under the 55th Electronic Combat Group (55 ECG). While personnel and aircraft remained on Davis-Monthan AFB operational control of the 55 ECG was assumed by the 55th Wing at Offutt AFB, Nebraska. Additionally, one other major wing realignment occurred on October 1, 2003 with the activation of the 563rd Rescue Group (563 RQG) on Davis-Monthan AFB. Control of the 48th, 55th, and 79th Rescue Squadrons (RQS) was passed to the new unit with the 23rd Wing at Moody AFB, Georgia assuming operational

command of the 563 RQG. Finally, with only fighter aircraft assigned, the 355 WG was redesignated as the 355th Fighter Wing on April 26, 2007.

Other units currently assigned to Davis-Monthan AFB are 12th AF Headquarters, 309th Aerospace Maintenance and Regeneration Group, 55th Electronic Combat Group, 563rd Rescue Group, and the 162nd Arizona Air National Guard alert Detachment. Other federal agencies using the base include the Federal Aviation Administration and the U.S. Immigration Customs Enforcement (ICE) air service branch. Approximately 7,000 military and 2,900 civilian employees work at Davis-Monthan and nearly 19,000 military retirees reside in the Tucson area.

FOREWORD
DAVIS-MONTHAN ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS

Davis-Monthan AFB is home of the 355 FW and its nine major tenant units, including 12th Air Force Headquarters (AFSOUTH). At any given time, Davis-Monthan AFB has Airmen deployed around the world engaged in combat operations. Although these Airmen come from every state in the nation, they call Tucson home. All are volunteers and most joined after the attacks against our country on September 11, 2001.

Davis-Monthan AFB is an integral part of the Tucson community. The valuable relationship with the Tucson community and Southern Arizona supporters help us achieve our mission objectives.

The Economic Impact Analysis (EIA) shows how Davis-Monthan AFB's existence affects the local Tucson Metropolitan Area. In fiscal year 2014, Davis-Monthan AFB circulated approximately \$974M (\$1.5 billion including retiree data) into the local community, employed 2,900 civilians, and created approximately 4,200 jobs in the Old Pueblo.

METHODOLOGY

The total economic impact of a base on its economic area is computed by summing annual base payroll, annual base expenditures, and the estimated dollar value of indirect jobs created. An economic area is generally defined as a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Each MSA has unique indirect job multipliers that are calculated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and are used to estimate the number of the indirect jobs created. This analysis was prepared using a Secretary of the Air Force's Directorate of Economic and Business Management program that was developed within the parameters of the Office of the Secretary of Defense's Economic Impact Analysis model. The economic impact takes into account both Appropriated Funds (APF) and Non-Appropriated Funds (NAF).

AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION

This Economic Impact Analysis (EIA) provides key unclassified information about the resources and economic impact of Davis-Monthan AFB on the surrounding communities. Release of this document to non-military individuals must be approved by the 355 FW's Public Affairs Office at (520) 228-3406 or DSN 228-3406. Questions concerning the content of this analysis should be directed to the Public Affairs Office.

Information contained in this analysis is current as of September 30, 2014. This analysis was prepared by the 355th Comptroller Squadron, Financial Analysis Flight, (520) 228-5815 or DSN 228-5815.

SYNOPSIS
ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS

The Davis-Monthan AFB's Economic Impact Analysis (EIA) is a useful resource for Air Force planners and a source of information for community leaders, legislators, and installation visitors. It presents the total economic impact and number of off-base secondary jobs supported by Air Force expenditures in the Economic Impact Region. In addition to the total economic impact and although not normally captured in the EIA, retiree data was included to illustrate the growing number of veterans that call Tucson home.

The information presented in this pamphlet is updated annually by fiscal year.

THE TOTAL ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DAVIS-MONTHAN AFB ON THE
SURROUNDING COMMUNITY IN FISCAL YEAR 2014 WAS:

\$973,972,822

INCLUDING RETIREES, THE TOTAL ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DAVIS-MONTHAN
AFB ON THE SURROUNDING COMMUNITY IN FISCAL YEAR 2014 WAS:

\$1,487,464,822

OFFICE OF PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY:

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Financial Analysis Flight
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Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ 85707
Telephone (520) 228-5815
DSN 228-5815

TABLE 1
PERSONNEL BY CLASSIFICATION
AND HOUSING LOCATION

	LIVING ON BASE	LIVING OFF BASE	TOTAL
1. APPROPRIATED FUND MILITARY	1,785	5,234	7,019
2. ACTIVE DUTY MILITARY DEPENDENTS	1,208	6,696	7,904
3. APPROPRIATED FUND CIVILIANS			1,401
4. NON-APPROPRIATED FUND CONTRACT CIVILIANS AND PRIVATE BUSINESS			1,514
TOTAL PERSONNEL			17,838

TABLE 2
ANNUAL PAYROLL BY CLASSIFICATION
AND HOUSING LOCATION

	LIVING ON BASE	LIVING OFF BASE	TOTAL
1. APPROPRIATED FUND MILITARY	\$105,940,529	\$285,734,899	\$391,675,428
2. APPROPRIATED FUND CIVILIANS			\$82,452,800
3. NON-APPROPRIATED FUND CONTRACT CIVILIANS AND PRIVATE BUSINESS			\$67,718,398
TOTAL PAYROLL			\$541,846,626

TABLE 3
EXPENDITURES FOR CONSTRUCTION, SERVICES, AND PROCUREMENT OF
MATERIALS, EQUIPMENT, AND SUPPLIES

	ACTUAL EXPENDITURES
1. CONSTRUCTION	\$31,027,396
2. SERVICES	\$28,796,380
3. MATERIALS, EQUIPMENT, AND SUPPLIES PROCUREMENT	\$193,333,220
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$253,156,996

TABLE 4
ESTIMATE OF NUMBER AND DOLLAR VALUE OF
INDIRECT JOBS CREATED

	# of Base Jobs	Multiplier ¹	# of Indirect Jobs
1. ACTIVE DUTY MILITARY	5,957	0.41	2,442
2. RESERVE/ANG/TRAINÉES	1,062	0.16	170
3. APF CIVILIANS	1,401	0.55	771
4. OTHER CIVILIANS	1,514	0.55	833
TOTAL JOBS	9,934		4,216
AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY FOR THE LOCAL COMMUNITY²			\$42,450
ESTIMATED ANNUAL DOLLAR VALUE OF JOBS CREATED			\$178,969,200

TABLE 5
TOTAL ANNUAL ECONOMIC IMPACT ESTIMATE

ANNUAL PAYROLL:		TOTAL
		\$541,846,626
	Military	\$391,675,428
	Federal Civilian	\$82,452,800
	Other Civilian	\$67,718,398
ANNUAL EXPENDITURES:		\$253,156,996
ESTIMATED ANNUAL DOLLAR VALUE OF JOBS CREATED:		\$178,969,200
	Estimated Indirect Jobs Created	4,216
	Average Annual Pay	\$42,450
GRAND TOTAL:		\$973,972,822
	Retiree Pay ³	\$513,492,000
GRAND TOTAL W/ RETIREES:		\$1,487,464,822

¹ LMI Economic Impact Database, Installations and Indirect/Induced Job Multipliers, Feb 95

² U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics www.bls.gov/ncs

³ U.S. Department of Defense, Office of the Actuary <http://actuary.defense.gov>

TABLE 6
CAPITAL ASSETS

Buildings/Facilities	Number of Buildings	Sq Ft
Communications/Nav Aids/Airfield Lighting	10	54,193
Land Operations Facilities	63	746,116
Training Facilities	15	139,408
Maintenance Facilities	114	1,221,536
Storage Facilities	103	592,871
Medical Facilities	7	157,176
Administrative Facilities	53	533,503
Dormitory Quarters and Dining Facilities	26	514,495
Personnel Support	27	568,572
Morale/Welfare/Recreation-Indoors	30	280,799
TOTAL	448	4,808,669

TABLE 7
LAND, RUNWAY, DORMITORY QUARTERS

Land	Acres
Government Owned	5,952
Easement, Right-of-Way, Leased	4,578
TOTAL	10,530

Runway	Width (ft)/Length (ft)
Entire Runway	200/13,643

Dormitory Quarters	Quantity
Temp Lodging Facilities (50 rooms)	6
Distinguished Visitor Facilities (12 rooms)	1
Visiting Quarters (172 rooms)	2
VAQ (61 rooms)	1
TOTAL	10

Figure 1

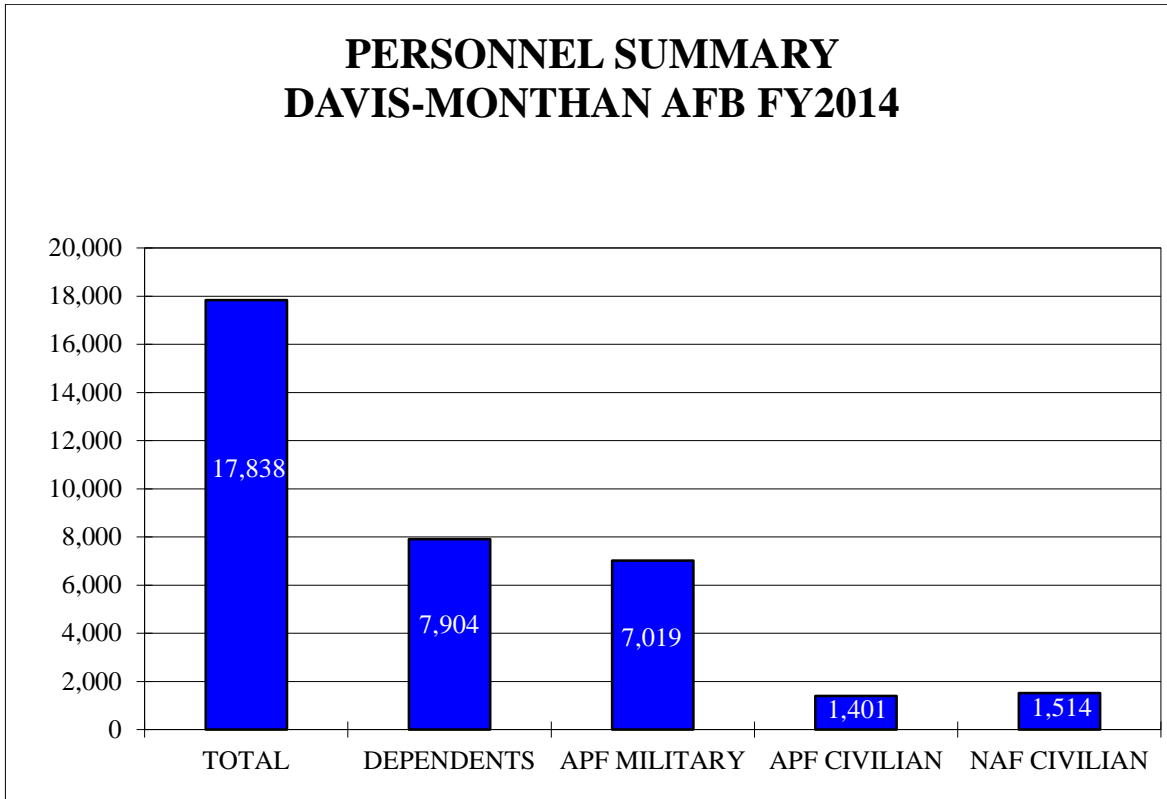


Figure 1 Description: In total, D-M AFB has an estimated 17,838 personnel. To the right of the Total column, the respective subcategories are displayed.

Figure 2

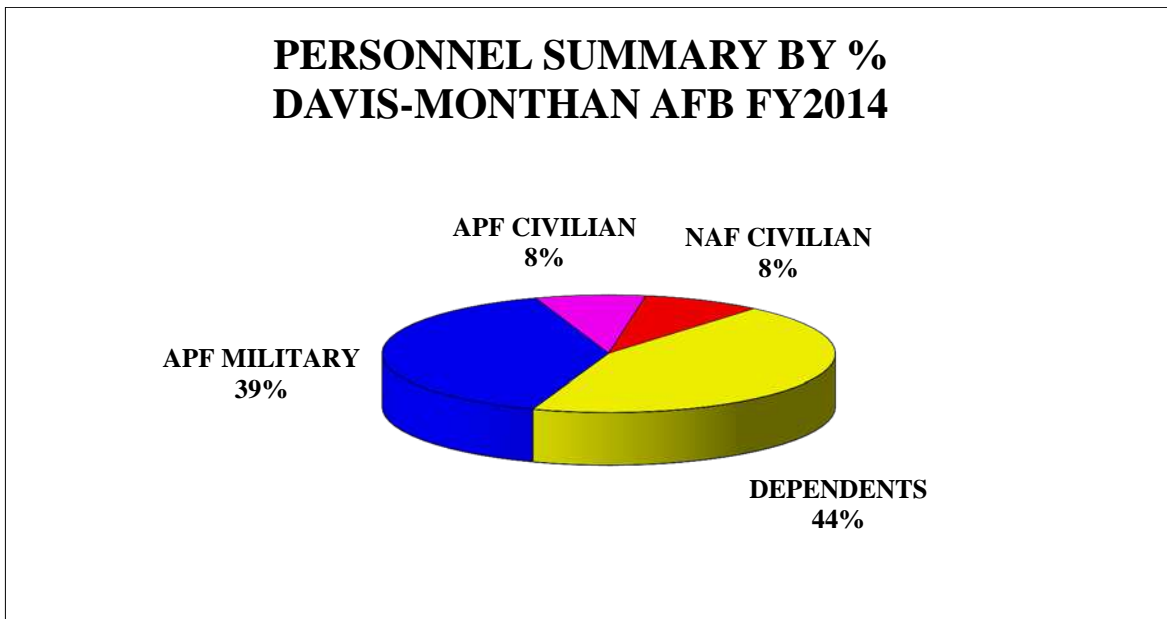


Figure 2 Description: Each subcategory is broken out as a percent of the total number of personnel on D-M AFB. For example, APF Military accounts for 39% of the total population on D-M AFB.

Figure 3

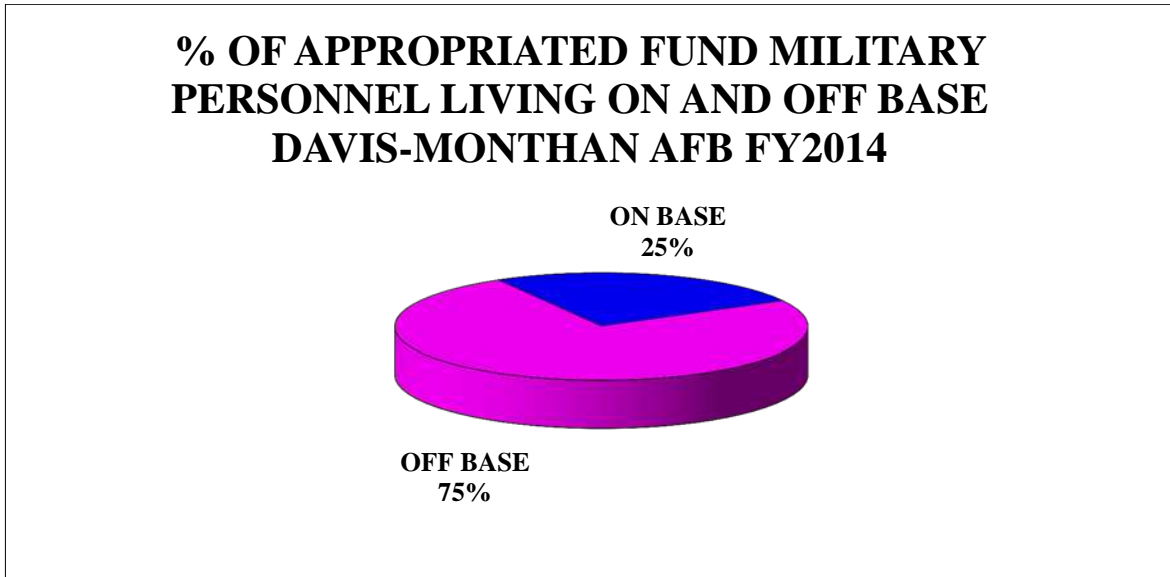


Figure 3 Description: Of the total number of APF Military personnel on D-M AFB, 75% live off base and 25% live on base.

Figure 4

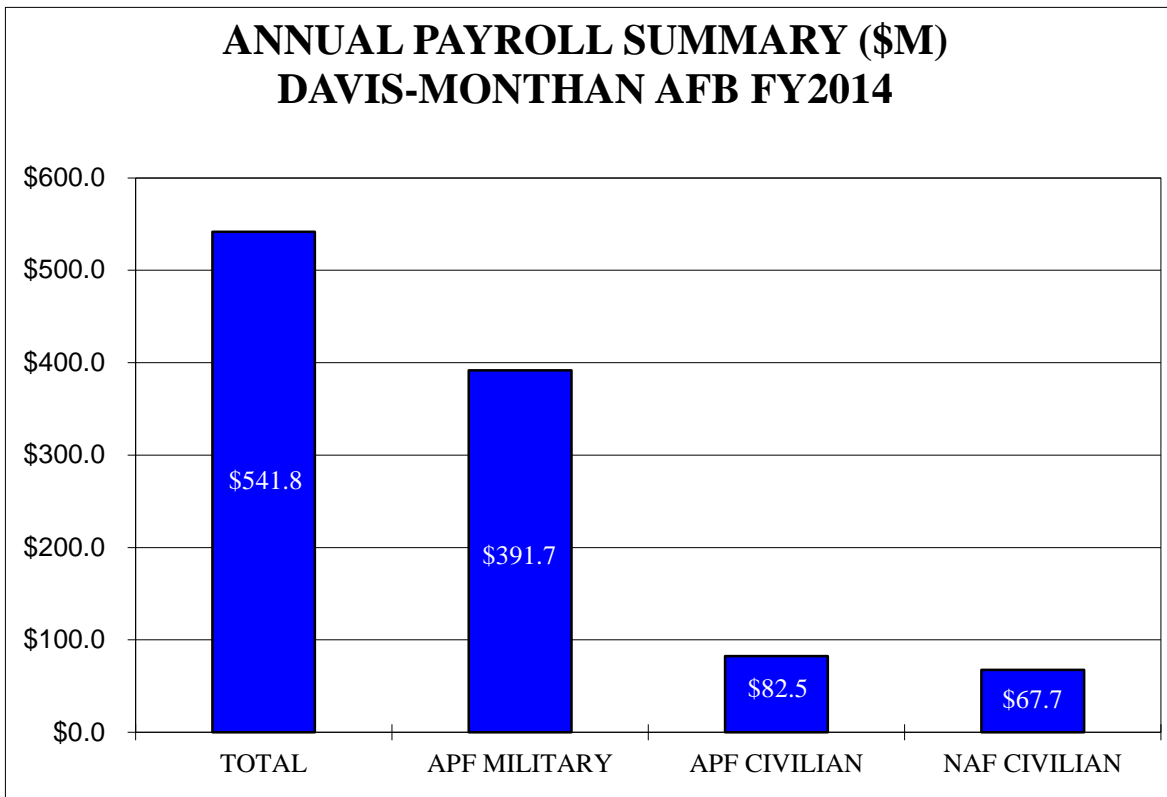


Figure 4 Description: In total, D-M AFB has an estimated \$541.8M in total payroll. To the right of the Total column, the respective subcategories are displayed.

Figure 5

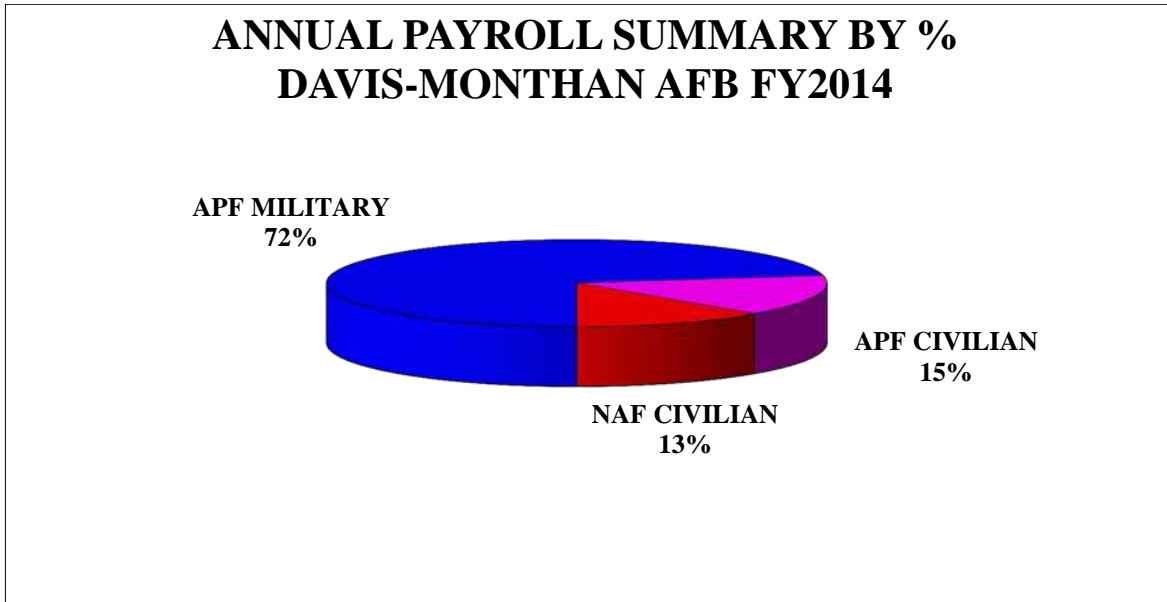


Figure 5 Description: Of the total \$541.8M payroll of all personnel on D-M AFB, 72% are APF Military, 15% are APF Civilian, and 13% are NAF Civilian.

Figure 6

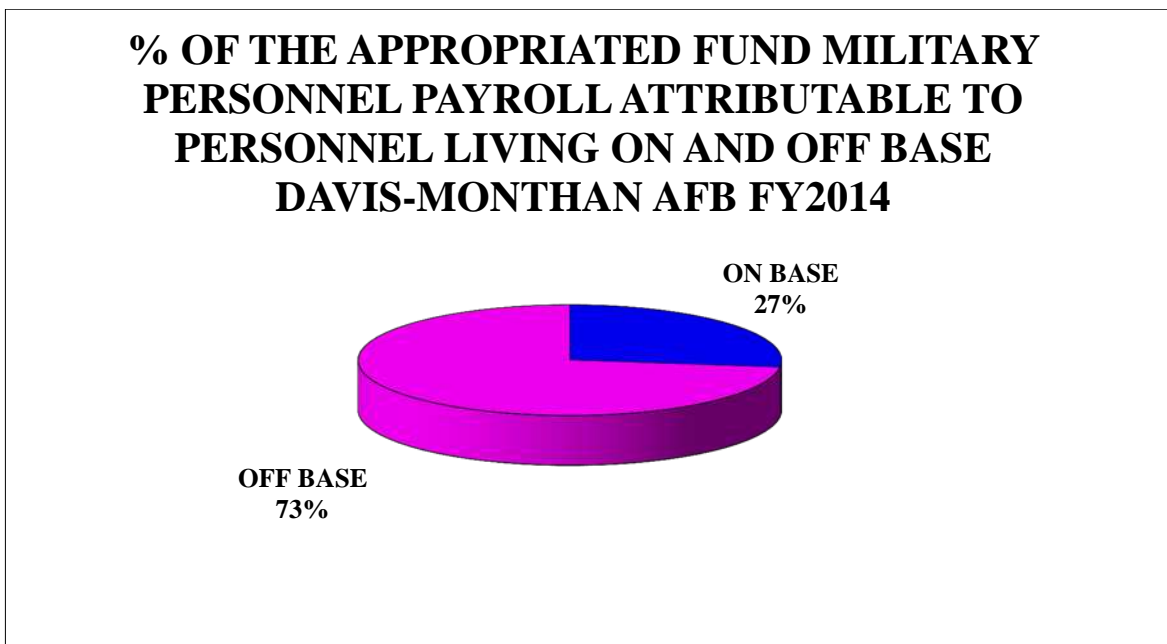


Figure 6 Description: Of the total \$391.7M APF Military payroll, 73% of the payroll belongs to off-base personnel and 27% belongs to on-base personnel.

Figure 7

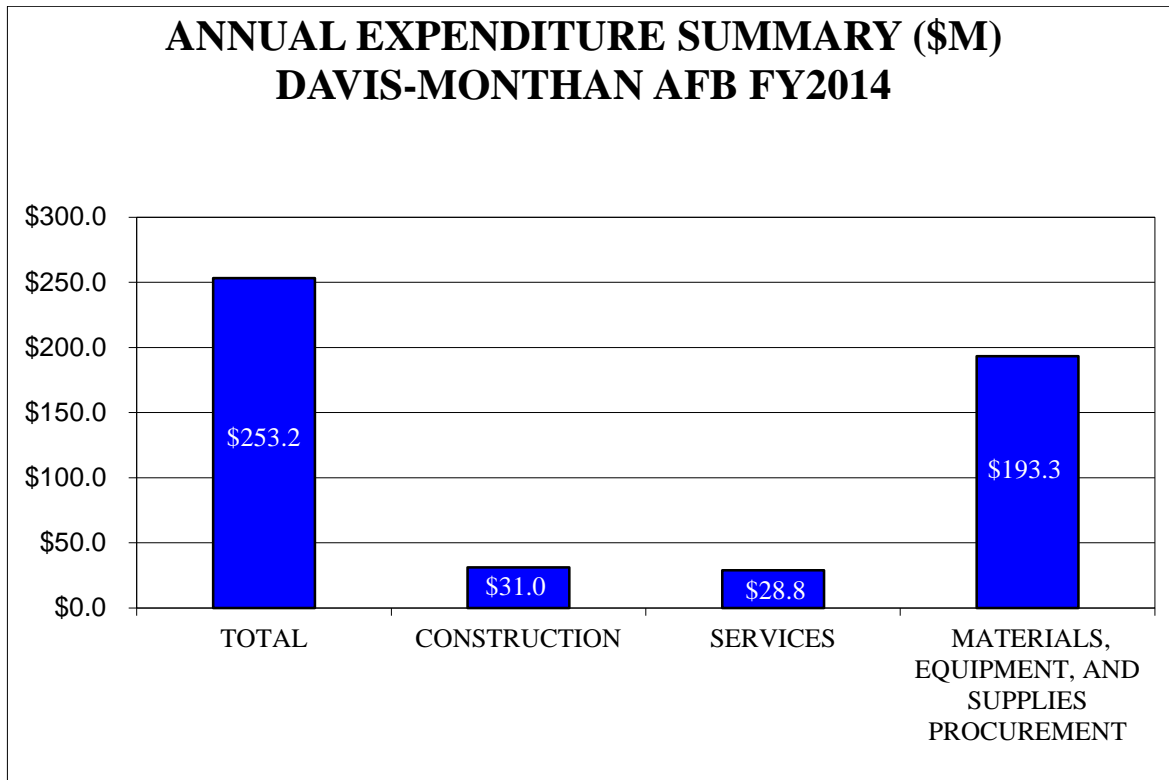


Figure 7 Description: In total, D-M AFB has an estimated \$253.2M in expenditures. To the right of the Total column, the respective subcategories are displayed.

Figure 8

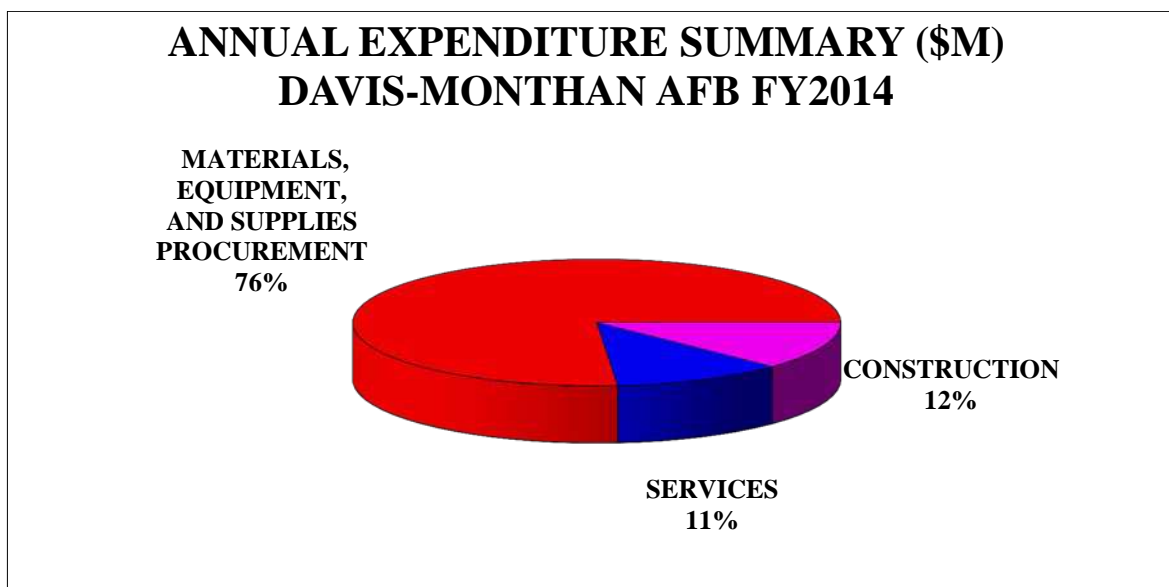


Figure 8 Description: Each subcategory is displayed as a percentage of the total \$253.2M in expenditures on D-M AFB. For example, 12% of expenditures are classified as construction.

Figure 9

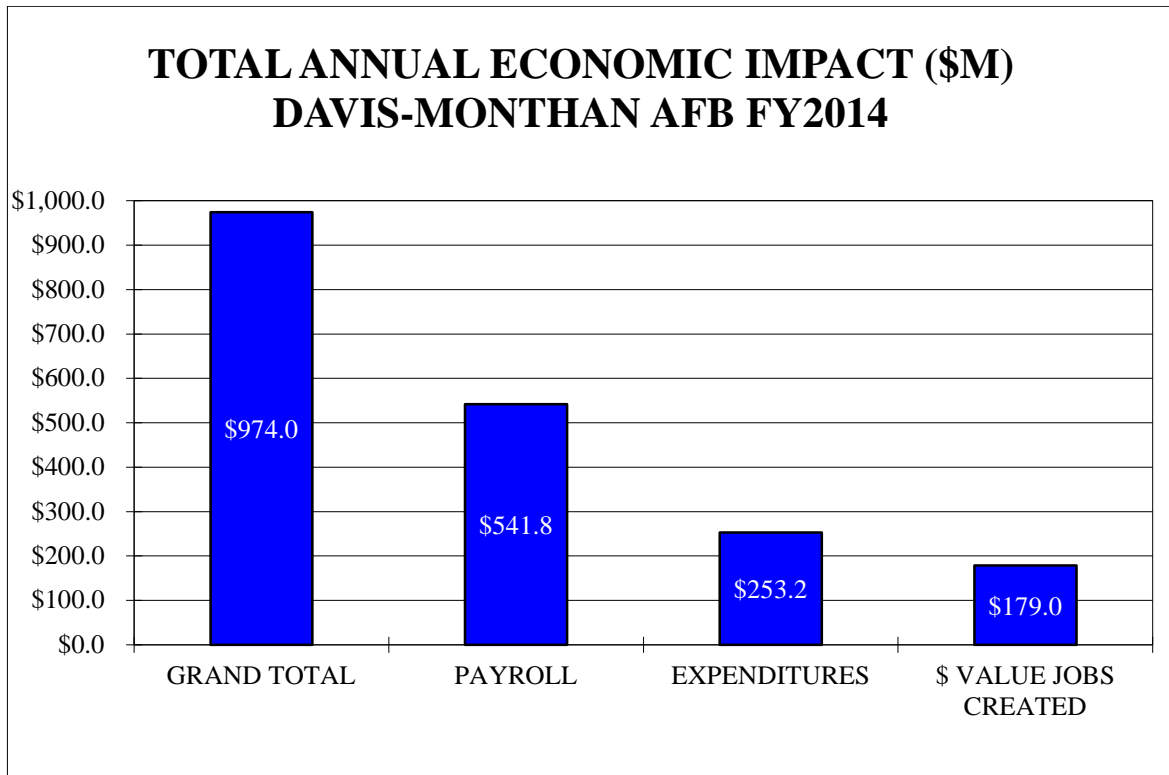


Figure 9 Description: In total, D-M AFB has an estimated \$974M impact on the Tucson area. To the right of the Total column, the respective subcategories are displayed including payroll, expenditures, and the dollar value of jobs created.

Figure 10

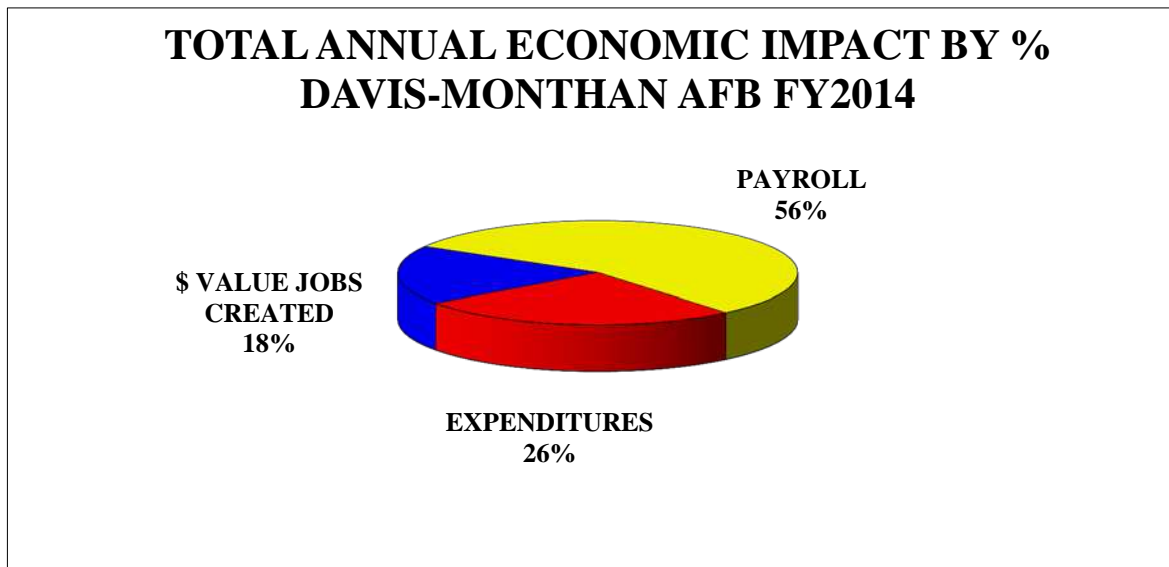


Figure 10 Description: Of the \$974M total impact on the surrounding community, expenditures, value of jobs created, and payroll account for 26%, 18%, and 56% respectively.

Figure 11

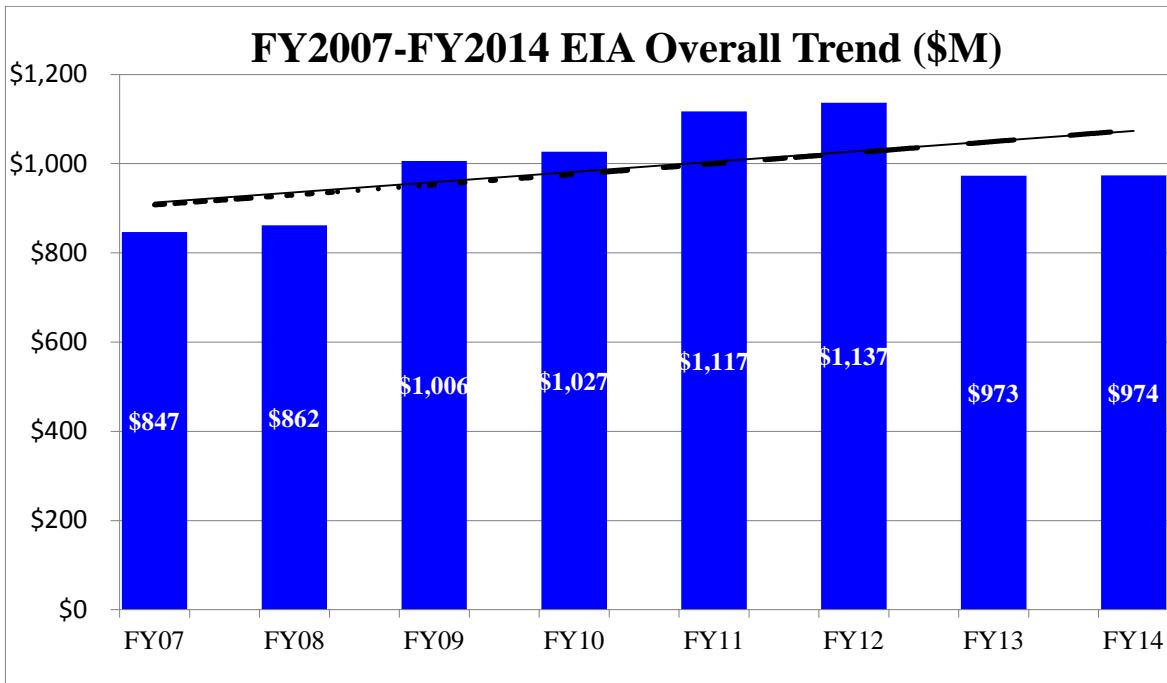


Figure 11 Description: Shows the past eight fiscal years of total economic impact on the Tucson community.

Figure 12

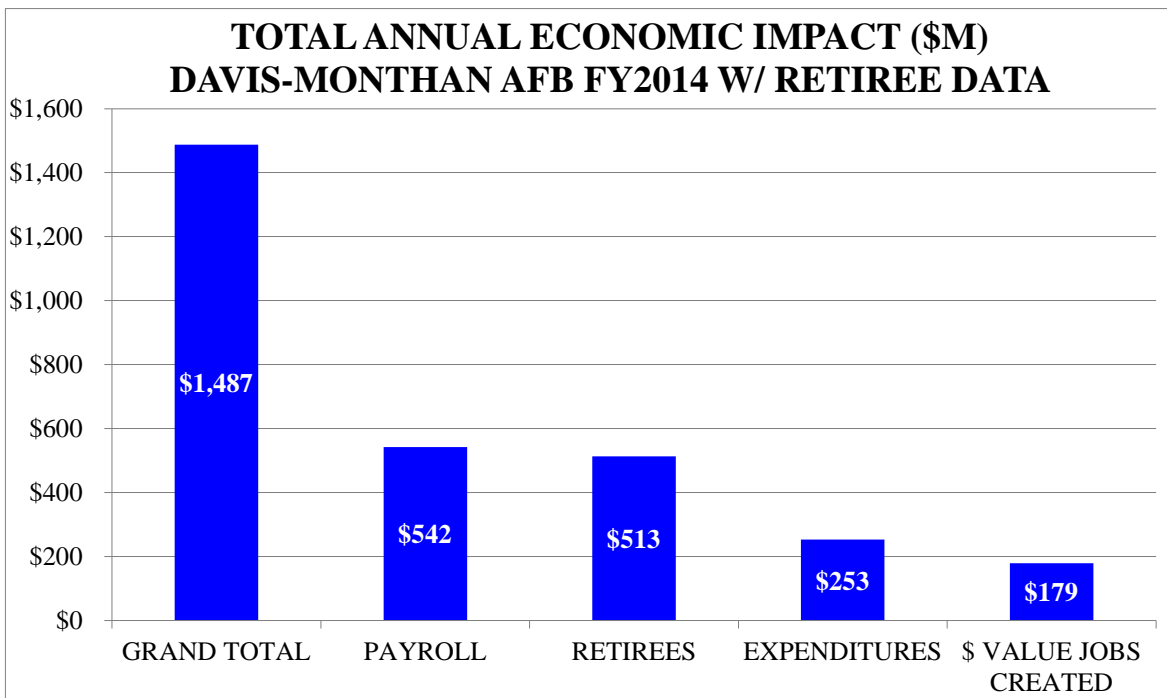


Figure 12 Description: Including retirees, D-M AFB has an estimated \$1.5B impact on the Tucson area. To the right of the Total column, the respective subcategories are displayed including payroll, retiree pay, expenditures, and dollar value of jobs created. It includes retirees from all service branches, including Air Force, Coast Guard, Navy, Marines, and Army.

**ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS
DISTRIBUTION**

D-M AFB

D-M AFB Leaders
Arizona Commanders' Summit

GOVERNMENT

Senator John McCain
Senator Jeff Flake
Congresswoman Ann Kirkpatrick
Congressman Martha McSally
Congressman Raul Grijalva
Congressman Paul Gosar
Congressman Matt Salmon
Congressman David Schweikert
Congressman Ruben Gallego
Congressman Trent Franks
Congresswoman Krysten Sinema
Governor Doug Ducey
Arizona Governor's Southern Arizona Office
Arizona Governor's Military Affairs Commission
Pima Association of Governments
Pima County Board of Supervisors
Pima County Administrator
City of Tucson, Mayor and Council
Tucson City Manager
Town of Marana
Town of Oro Valley
Town of South Tucson
Town of Sahuarita
Green Valley Coordinating Committee
Vail Coordinating Committee

LOCAL BUSINESS/DEVELOPMENT/OTHER

Tucson Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce
Tucson Hispanic Chamber of Commerce (THCC)
Black Chamber of Commerce
Northwest Chamber of Commerce
Davis-Monthan 50
Metropolitan Pima Alliance (MPA)
Southern Arizona Leadership Council (SALC)
Tucson Regional Economic Opportunities (TREO)
University of Arizona (UofA)
University of Arizona Science and Technology Park (UATechPark)
Southern Arizona Defense Alliance (SADA)
Tucson Association of Realtors (TAR)
Southern Arizona Home Builders Association (SAHBA)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

A special thanks to all those involved in building the FY 2014 Economic Impact Analysis, including those who provided data, formatted the product, and distributed the EIA throughout southern Arizona.