

Approved March 26, 1991  
Date

Senate and House  
MINUTES OF THE Joint COMMITTEES ON Economic Development

The meeting was called to order by Representative Diane Gjerstad at  
Chairperson

3:30 ~~XXX~~ a.m./p.m. on March 18, 1991 in room 313-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Senator Bill Brady  
Senator Jerry Moran  
Senator Wint Winter  
Committee staff present:

Lynn Holt, Legislative Research Department  
LaVonne Mumert, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

John Montgomery, Junction City Daily Union  
Lt. Col. Gerald Czarnowsky, McConnell Air Force Base  
Laura Nicholl, Secretary, Department of Commerce  
Lt. Col. Stan Smith, Kansas National Guard  
Charles Gregor, Leavenworth Chamber of Commerce  
Ken Burgoon, Junction City Area Chamber of Commerce  
Larry Froschheuser, Junction City/Geary County Economic Development Commission  
Carole Morgan, Community Development, Department of Commerce

Representative Diane Gjerstad, Chairman of the House Economic Development Committee, called the meeting to order and recognized Senator Lana Oleen.

Senator Oleen introduced John Montgomery for his presentation of the conferees on the subject of the impact of the military on the Kansas economy. John Montgomery supplied written testimony (Attachment 1).

Lt. Col. Gerald Czarnowsky provided McConnell Air Force Base Economic Impact Statement FY 90 (Attachment 2) and 184th Tactical Fighter Group Economic Resource Impact Statement 1990 (Attachment 3). He said that McConnell Air Force Base spent approximately \$40 million in the Wichita area in contracts and services in 1990. There were almost 6,000 military and civilian employees for a total payroll of over \$127 million. Col. Czarnowsky also reviewed the impact of the 184th Tactical Fighter Group. In response to a question from Representative Baker, Col. Czarnowsky said that McConnell Air Force Base is operated on a ratio of 15% state funds and 85% federal funds. He noted that this is the only base in the United States operated on this ratio and said that the normal ratio is 25% state funding and 75% federal funds. Answering a question from Representative Bradford, Col. Czarnowsky said that McConnell is authorized for 54 airplanes, the highest number of any base in the United States.

Laura Nicholl provided summaries of the economic impact for: Fort Riley, Boeing Military Airplane Company, Fort Leavenworth and McConnell Air Force Base (Attachment 4) along with information on employment effects of "Deep Cut Scenario" for all states (Attachment 5) and States Shares of Defense Purchase and State Defense Employment for 1989 (Attachment 6). She discussed the indirect advantages for Kansas in having three major military installations.

Lt. Col. Stan Smith distributed written testimony (Attachment 7). He reviewed the mission of the Kansas National Guard and listed the location of the major units and facilities, and said there are 9,758 individuals in the Guard. Responding to a question from Representative Chronister, Col. Smith said that the Smoky Hills weapon range is the most used range in the United States and that is the reason it is not considered viable for usage by the Big Red One to supply its need for additional practice area. In answer to a question from Chairman Gjerstad, Col. Smith said the construction figures for 1988 and 1989 relate to the building of new armories in the state.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE Joint COMMITTEE ON Economic Development,  
room 313-S Statehouse, at 3:30 ~~am~~ p.m. on March 18, 1991

Charles Gregor explained the population impact, employment impact and economic impact of Fort Leavenworth to the Leavenworth-Lansing area (Attachment 8). Mr. Gregor also discussed the competition with Missouri to retain the economic benefits in Kansas.

Ken Burgoon provided written testimony (Attachment 9), Economic Impact Summary (Attachment 10) and Economic Impact of Fort Riley on the Local Area Economy (Attachment 11). He described the impact of Fort Riley on Geary and Riley Counties.

Larry Froschheuser expressed support of Fort Riley and provided a copy of a resolution of the Junction City/Geary County Economic Development Commission (Attachment 12).

John Montgomery pointed out that there are several other organizations and activities relating to the military which also impact the Kansas economy, both in employment and monetarily. He said that the Kansas Chamber of Commerce and Industry has asked Kansas, Inc. to do a study of the impact of military installations and activities on the state.

Carole Morgan described the duties and functions of the Office of Housing and the various programs it administers (Attachment 13).

The meeting was adjourned at 5:00 p.m. The next meeting of the Senate Economic Development Committee will be Wednesday, March 20, 1991.

Date 3/18/91

SENATE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT  
VISITOR SHEET

(Please sign)

Name/Company	Name/Company
JANET STUBBS	HOME BUILDERS ASSN. of KS.
Kathy Peterson	KS Municipal Security Dealers Assoc.
<del>Mary Brown</del> Doree (Lindora)	KDOC
John Bower	KDOC
Fary Junghaus	United Tel.
David Bruce	Junghaus Realty, JC, KS
Graig Zippman	J. C. Speech & Language Clinic
MR. SUMMERS	Zippman TPA (Shaw)
Art Brown	John G. Summers & Co.
Aug Nelson	KS Lumber Dealers
CAROL WELKER	A.R.E.P.
JOEY LOWEBAW	KDOC
Lynn Rundle	KS Inc.
ED BRUSKE	KFB
JIM TURNER	KOCT
Sandra Peterson	KULSI
Diane Potts	Preserve the Heartland
Kevin Siek	Preserve Rural America
Charles G. Bredahl	KCDC / DHR
Walter P. Robertson	Adjutant General's Dept
Rep. Alex Scott	Attorney
LARRY FROSCHEUSER	House of Representatives
JEAN R CAMPKELL	Exec. Dir. Junction City Econ. Dev. Commission
Paul Johnson	Campkell Hotel, Inc. Manhattan
	PACK

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THIS JOINT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE:  
MY NAME IS JOHN GREY MONTGOMERY, OWNER AND PUBLISHER OF THE DAILY UNION  
OF JUNCTION CITY. THE OTHER FOUR GENTLEMEN AND I ARE VERY PLEASED THAT  
YOU HAVE ASSEMBLED HERE TODAY TO HEAR OUR COMMENTS CONCERNING THE  
DEFENSE DOLLAR IMPACT ON THE ECONOMY OF THE STATE OF KANSAS. ALTHOUGH  
ONLY HIGHLIGHTING FOUR MAJOR GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS OF THIS STATE WE FEEL  
IT WILL GIVE YOU THE INDICATION OF HOW SIGNIFICANT THIS IMPACT REALLY  
IS.

YOU WILL HEAR FROM LTC CZARNOWSKY, THE DEPUTY COMMANDER OF  
RESOURCES AT McCONNELL AIR FORCE BASE. HE WILL TALK ABOUT THE BASE AND  
THE CITY OF WICHITA. LTC STAN SMITH, THE LEGISLATIVE LIAISON OFFICER  
OF THE STATE ADJUTANT GENERAL WILL TALK ABOUT THE IMPACT OF THE STATE'S  
NATIONAL GUARD. MR. CHARLIE GREGOR, THE CEO OF THE LEAVENWORTH AND  
LANSING AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WILL SPEAK ON FORT LEAVENWORTH'S  
IMPACT ON THAT AREA. KEN BURGOON OF THE JUNCTION CITY AREA CHAMBER OF  
COMMERCE WILL SPEAK ABOUT FORT RILEY AND ITS IMPACT ON BOTH JUNCTION  
CITY AND MANHATTAN AS A REGIONAL AREA.

FOLLOWING THEM, I WILL MAKE A CLOSING STATEMENT AND THEN WE WILL  
RESPOND TO ANY QUESTIONS THAT YOU MAY HAVE. FIRST, I WILL INTRODUCE  
COLONEL CZARNOWSKY TO LEAD OFF.

Attachment 1  
3/18/91  
Sen. Eco. Devel.



LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: IN A VERY BRIEF TIME OUR REPRESENTATIVES FROM FOUR DIFFERENT KANSAS LOCATIONS HAVE GIVEN YOU THE HIGHLIGHTS OF THE IMPACT THAT THE MILITARY DOLLAR AND POPULATION HAVE ON THEIR LOCAL AREAS.

KEEP IN MIND THAT THIS PRESENTATION HAS NOT INCLUDED ALL GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS THAT THE DEFENSE DOLLAR IMPACTS ON. ORGANIZATIONS AND ACTIVITIES SUCH AS THE ARMY RESERVE COMMAND, WHICH HAS RESERVE UNITS VARYING IN SIZE FROM 50 TO 250 PERSONNEL, LOCATED IN 26 LOCATIONS IN THE STATE, THE SUNFLOWER ARMY AMMUNITION IN DE SOTO, AND THE KANSAS ARMY AMMUNITIONS PLANT IN PARSONS, ALL HAVE A DISTINCT IMPACT ON THE STATE NOT ONLY FROM THE MONETARY ASPECT BUT ALSO THE EMPLOYMENT VIEWPOINT.

IT IS WORTH NOTING THAT THE KANSAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY HAS ASKED KANSAS, INC. TO STUDY THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF OUR MILITARY INSTALLATIONS AND ACTIVITIES TO THE STATE OF KANSAS. WE FEEL THAT A STUDY OF THIS MAGNITUDE WOULD BE HELPFUL TO ALL CONGRESSIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN MAKING RECOMMENDATIONS OR DECISIONS CONCERNING THE MILITARY IN KANSAS.

3/18/91  
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# McCONNELL AIR FORCE BASE

## Economic Resource Impact Statement FY90



Prepared by:  
Cost Analysis, 384 CPTS

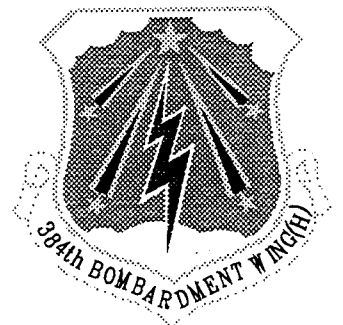


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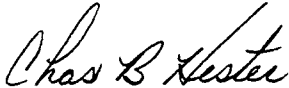
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## PREFACE

The Economic Resource Impact Statement is prepared annually to provide information concerning McConnell AFB resources and expenditures to key base officials as well as public officials and visitors. It also provides a summary of the economic impact this base has on the local area, or 'Economic Impact Region (EIR),' which is within a 50 mile radius of the base.

In Fiscal Year (FY) 90, the base spent over \$40 million (excluding payrolls) within the EIR. In addition, the more than 5,700 military and civilian personnel employed by the base spent between 47 percent and 60 percent of their disposable income in the local area. The direct impact of these expenditures, including payroll, was almost \$101 million in FY 90. These expenditures resulted in a total economic impact (direct and indirect) of over \$275 million. The impact of these expenditures also created additional jobs in the local area. These 'secondary jobs' totaled 2,031 for FY 90. (See Table 8, Part 2)

Please feel free to comment on the information presented. Direct any comments or questions to the Cost Analysis Branch at 652-4635.



CHARLES B. HESTER, Major, USAF  
Comptroller

### COST ANALYSIS STAFF

Mr. Jessie Ramirez, Jr.	Chief
TSgt Connie L. Conner	Analyst
SSgt Barry J. Breiner	Analyst

**TABLE 1**  
**ORGANIZATIONS**  
(As of 30 September 1990)

<u>Host</u>	<u>Command</u>
384th Bombardment Wing	SAC (1)
28th Bombardment Squadron	SAC
384th Air Refueling Squadron	SAC
384th Avionics Maintenance Squadron	SAC
384th Field Maintenance Squadron	SAC
384th Munitions Maintenance Squadron	SAC
384th Organizational Maintenance Squadron	SAC
384th Supply Squadron	SAC
384th Transportation Squadron	SAC
384th Comptroller Squadron	SAC
384th Mission Support Squadron	SAC
384th Civil Engineering Squadron	SAC
384th Security Police Squadron	SAC
384th Services Squadron	SAC
384th Strategic Hospital	SAC
<u>Tenants</u>	
2155th Communications Squadron	AFCC (2)
<u>Detachments</u>	
Det 2, 1360th Audiovisual Squadron	MAC (3)
Det 5, OL AD Civil Air Patrol	AU (4)
Det 7, 507th Tactical Air Control	TAC (5)
Det 8, 5th Weather Squadron	MAC
Det 11, 3904th Management Engineering Squadron	SAC
Det 23, 9th Weather Squadron	MAC
Det 34, AF Contract Management Division	AFLC (6)
Det 246, Strategic Audit Office	AFAA (7)
Det 270, Air Force ROTC	ATC (8)
Det 401, 3753th Field Training Squadron	ATC
Det 512, AF Commissary	AFCOMS (9)
Det 1306, AF Office of Special Investigations	AFOSI (10)

**NOTES:**

- (1) Strategic Air Command
- (2) Air Force Communications Command
- (3) Military Airlift Command
- (4) Air University
- (5) Tactical Air Command
- (6) Air Force Logistics Command
- (7) Air Force Audit Agency
- (8) Air Training Command
- (9) Air Force Commissary Service
- (10) Air Force Office of Special Investigations

**TABLE 1**  
(Continued)

**ORGANIZATIONS**  
(As of 30 September 1990)

<u>Operating Locations</u>	<u>Command</u>
OL E, 12th Flying Training Wing	ATC
OL H, 1819th Reserve Advisor Squadron	AFRES (1)
OL AE, 6510th Logistics Squadron	AFSC (2)
OL AI, 1702th Mobility Support Squadron	MAC
OL AQ, 67th Combat Support Group	TAC
OL BB, 363th Combat Support Group	TAC
OL DG, 32th Combat Communication Squadron	AFCC
OL MK02, AF Inst of Tech-Manhattan	AU
OL MK03, AF Inst of Tech-Wichita	AU
OL QD4H, AF Legal Service	AFLSC (3)

Headquarters Kansas Air National Guard (KSANG)

184th Tactical Fighter Group	ANG (4)
127th Tactical Fighter Squadron	ANG
161th Tactical Fighter Training Squadron	ANG
177th Tactical Fighter Training Squadron	ANG
134th Tactical Control Squadron	ANG
184th Student Flight	ANG
184th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance	ANG
184th Resource Management Squadron	ANG
184th Mission Support Squadron	ANG
184th Services Flight	ANG
184th Civil Engineering Squadron	ANG
184th Tactical Clinic	ANG
Det 1, 184th Tactical Fighter Group	ANG

**NOTES:**

- (1) Air Force Reserve
- (2) Air Force Systems Command
- (3) Air Force Legal Services Command
- (4) Air National Guard

**TABLE 2**  
**FORCE STRUCTURE**  
 (As of 30 September 1990)

<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>AIRCRAFT TYPE</u>	<u>NUMBER AUTHORIZED</u>
384 BMW (SAC)	B-1B	16
384 BMW (SAC)	KC-135R	16
12 FTW/OLE (ATC)	T-38	3
184 TFG (KSANG)	F-16A	26
184 TFG (KSANG)	F-16B	21
184 TFG (KSANG)	F-16D	1
184 TFG (KSANG)	C-12J	1
TOTAL		84

**TABLE 3**  
**CAPITAL ASSETS**  
 (As of 30 September 1990)

**LAND**

<b><u>BASE</u></b>	<b><u>ACRES</u></b>
Fee Owned	2,557.76
Easements, Right Of Way	510.72
Leased	2.03
License *	6.00
SUB TOTAL	3,076.51
<b><u>MISSILE SITES</u></b>	
Fee Owned	289.13
Easements, Right Of Way	4,210.24
Leased	16.00
Permit	81.24
SUB TOTAL	4,596.61
TOTAL LAND	7,673.12

<b><u>RUNWAYS</u></b>	<b><u>WIDTH</u></b>	<b><u>LENGTH</u></b>
East Runway	300'	12000'
West Runway	200'	12000'

<b><u>BUILDINGS</u></b>	<b><u>NUMBER</u></b>	<b><u>SQUARE FEET</u></b>
<b>McCONNELL AFB</b>		
Maintenance	90	1,086,240
Administration	26	367,291
Commissary	1	6,627
Base Exchange	4	56,323
Recreation	14	102,831
Hospital	7	78,070
Miscellaneous	103	638,283
TOTAL	245	2,335,665
<b>KSANG</b>		
Maintenance	13	216,523
Administration	4	82,665
Miscellaneous	8	65,343
TOTAL	25	364,531

\* Utility lines and railroad tracks



**TABLE 3**  
(Continued)

**CAPITAL ASSETS**  
(As of 30 September 1990)

<u>FAMILY HOUSING (MFH)</u>	<u>NUMBER UNITS</u>	<u>SQUARE FEET</u>
Officer	123	*
Enlisted	466	*
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>1,349,084</b>
 Detached Storage Sheds (MFH)	 52	 105,092

<u>DORMITORY QUARTERS</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>BED CAPACITY</u>
Airman/NCO	6	957
Visiting Airman Quarters	1	24
Visiting Officer Quarters	4	24
Temporary Lodging Facilities	1	24
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1029</b>

<u>COMPUTERS</u>	<u>NUMBER LEASED</u>	<u>NUMBER OWNED</u>
Mainframes	0	2
Minicomputers	0	7
Microcomputers	0	650
Wordprocessors	0	15
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>674</b>

<u>VEHICLES</u>	0	520
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\* Separate square footage figures for officer and enlisted housing was not available.

**TABLE 4**

**VALUE OF RESOURCES AND EXPENDITURES**

<u>WEAPON SYSTEMS</u> (1) (As of 30 September 1990)		
AIRCRAFT	\$4,859,900,000	
WEAPONS/SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	\$305,000,000	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$5,164,900,000</b>
 <u>CAPITAL ASSETS</u> (As of 30 September 1990)		
(Land, Buildings and Real Property)		
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$257,894,082</b>
 <u>EQUIPMENT</u> (As of 30 September 1990)		
APPROPRIATED FUND (3)	\$147,039,970	
NONAPPROPRIATED FUND (MWR)	\$100,082	
BASE EXCHANGE	\$2,886,957	
COMMISSARY	\$1,402,819	
KSANG	\$56,085,000	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$207,514,828</b>
 <u>INVENTORIES</u> (As of 30 September 1990)		
STOCK FUNDS		\$22,877,093
 SALES OUTLETS (Average per Month) (Fiscal Year 1990)		
Base Exchange	\$1,685,765	
Commissary	\$1,070,908	
Nonappropriated Fund (MWR) (4)	\$90,589	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$2,847,262</b>
<b>TOTAL INVENTORIES</b>		<b>\$25,724,355</b>
 <u>RETAIL SALES</u> (Fiscal Year 1990)		
Base Exchange	\$8,001,193	
Commissary	\$18,545,426	
Nonappropriated Fund (MWR)	\$1,768,306	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$28,314,925</b>
 <u>BASE OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE (O&amp;M)</u> (5) (Fiscal Year 1990)		
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$30,009,588</b>

**NOTES:**

- (1) Includes aircraft assigned to KSANG/Tenants.
- (2) Includes both base and KSANG, military family housing and miscellaneous structures.
- (3) Includes vehicles and ADPE, Automated Data Processing Equipment
- (4) Morale, Wellness, and Readiness activities.
- (5) Excluding Civilian Payroll.

**TABLE 5**  
**SUMMARY OF PERSONNEL BY**  
**CLASSIFICATION AND HOUSING LOCATION**  
(As of 30 September 1990)

<u>CLASSIFICATION</u>	<u>LIVING ON BASE</u>	<u>LIVING OFF BASE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<b><u>APPROPRIATED FUND MILITARY</u></b>			
Active Duty Permanent Party	1,256	1,771	3,027
ANG/Reserve Permanent Party	0	306	306
Military Trainees/Cadets (1)	273	0	273
Traditional ANG/Reserve (2)	0	716	716
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,529</b>	<b>2,793</b>	<b>4,322</b>
<b><u>ACTIVE DUTY MILITARY DEPENDENTS</u></b>	<b>1,670</b>	<b>5,587</b>	<b>7,257</b>
<b><u>APPROPRIATED FUND CIVILIAN</u></b>			
General Schedule		301	
Federal Wage System		133	
Other (KSANG)		500	
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>934</b>
<b><u>NONAPPROPRIATED FUNDS, CONTRACT CIVILIAN, AND PRIVATE BUSINESS</u></b>			
Nonappropriated Fund (MWR)		165	
Base Exchange		98	
Contract Civilians (3)		450	
Private Business on-base by type:			
Branch Bank		7	
Credit Union		19	
Other Civilians (4)		0	
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>739</b>
<b><u>MILITARY RETIREES (5)</u></b>			
Air Force		3,148	
Army		1,750	
Marines		191	
Navy		902	
Coast Guard		27	
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>6,018</b>

**NOTES:**

- (1) Cadets assigned during the fiscal year (FY 90), not as of 30 Sep 90. Since they do not reside in dormitory facilities shown on Table 3, they were not counted against the "Housing Capacity". Cadets reside in dual purpose facilities that are not categorized as dormitories by civil engineers.
- (2) Non-active duty guard and reserve personnel.
- (3) Estimated average only--actual number of contractor personnel fluctuates.
- (4) Not included elsewhere.
- (5) Retirees residing in zip code areas: 668XX, 670XX, 671XX, 672XX, 674XX, and 675XX.

**TABLE 6**

**SUMMARY OF ANNUAL GROSS PAYROLL BY  
CLASSIFICATION AND HOUSING LOCATION**  
(Fiscal Year 1990)

<u>CLASSIFICATION</u>	<u>LIVING ON BASE</u>	<u>LIVING OFF BASE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<b><u>APPROPRIATED FUND MILITARY</u></b>			
Active Duty Permanent Party	\$20,112,725	\$61,554,579	\$81,667,304
ANG/Reserve Permanent Party	\$0	\$9,770,000	\$9,770,000
Military Trainees/Cadets	\$165,921	\$0	\$165,921
Traditional ANG/Reserve	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$5,229,278</u>	<u>\$5,229,278</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$20,278,646</b>	<b>\$76,553,857</b>	<b>\$96,832,503</b>
<b><u>APPROPRIATED FUND CIVILIAN (1)</u></b>			
Total Civilian Payroll (McConnell AFB) (2)		\$9,756,284	
Other Civilian Payroll (KSANG)		\$17,795,078	
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$27,551,362</b>
<b><u>NONAPPROPRIATED FUNDS, CONTRACT CIVILIAN, AND PRIVATE BUSINESS</u></b>			
Nonappropriated Fund (MWR)		\$1,512,271	
Base Exchange		\$886,704	
Contract Civilians (3)		*****	
Private Business on-base by type:			
Branch Bank		\$87,893	
Credit Union		\$268,681	
Other Civilians (4)		\$0	
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$2,755,550</b>
<b><u>MILITARY RETIREES</u></b>			
Air Force		\$41,646,372	
Army		\$18,626,916	
Marines		\$1,769,748	
Navy		\$8,052,990	
Coast Guard		\$315,480	
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$70,411,506</b>

**NOTES:**

- (1) Includes Federal Wage System and General Schedule payrolls; payrolls adjusted by .0893 to obtain net disposable income.
- (2) Includes both General Schedule and Federal Wage Board--payrolls could not be provided separately.
- (3) Payrolls included in cost of contracts.
- (4) Not included elsewhere.

**TABLE 7**

**SUMMARY OF CONSTRUCTION, CONTRACTS,  
AND EXPENDITURES FOR MATERIALS,  
EQUIPMENT, AND SUPPLIES (1)**  
(Fiscal Year 1990)

<u>CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>ACTUAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURES</u>
Military Construction Program (MCP)	\$0
Military Family Housing	\$260,333
Operations and Maintenance (O&M)	\$2,302,277
Nonappropriated Fund	\$1,213,217
Other (2)	<u>\$275,786</u>
<b>TOTAL CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>\$4,051,613</b>
<u>CONTRACTS AND PROCUREMENT: SERVICES, MATERIALS, EQUIPMENT, AND SUPPLIES</u>	
<b>TOTAL CONTRACTS (3)</b>	<b>\$16,969,595</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR CONSTRUCTION AND CONTRACTS</b>	<b>\$21,021,208</b>
<u>COMMISSARY, BASE EXCHANGE, HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND TDY EXPENDITURES</u>	
Commissary (4)	\$2,760,703
Base Exchange	\$8,678
Health (CHAMPUS) (5)	\$5,264,828
Education (6)	\$1,198,073
TDY/TLE (7)	<u>\$778,836</u>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>\$10,011,118</b>
<u>OTHER MATERIALS, EQUIPMENT, AND SUPPLIES (8)</u>	<b>\$9,237,990</b>
<b>TOTAL CONSTRUCTION, CONTRACTS, and OTHER EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>\$40,270,316</b>

**NOTES:**

- (1) Does not include contracts for services supplied to other Air Force installations.
- (2) Claims paid in FY 90 for prior years' contracts by Army Corps of Engineers
- (3) Includes Utilities.
- (4) Total Commissary expenditures were adjusted by local factor (15.11%) to estimate local expenditures.
- (5) Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services--cost of government portion only.
- (6) Includes Federal Impact Aid and Tuition Assistance.
- (7) TDY costs include cost of contract quarters; TLE (Temporary Lodging Expense)--total amount paid was adjusted by the "average propensity to consume" (APC) factor for military "off-base" (.599) to estimate how much was spent on the local economy.
- (8) Total Operations and Maintenance (O&M) expenditures (TABLE 4), less total construction/contract expenditures shown separately above. Also includes some local NAF funds expended for items not procured through base contracting or supply.

**TABLE 8**

**ECONOMIC IMPACT CALCULATION PROCEDURE**

McConnell AFB - FY 90

**PART 1: DATA SUMMARY AND ADJUSTMENT**

VARIABLE NAME	ANNUALIZED AMOUNT	X	ADJUSTMENT FACTORS * =	LOCAL AMOUNT	ERIS VARIABLE
<b><u>I. APPROPRIATED FUND PAYROLL</u></b>					
Military on-base	\$20,278,646		0.466	\$9,449,849	Ymon
Military off-base	\$76,553,857		0.599	\$45,855,760	Ymoff
Civilian	\$27,551,362		0.511	\$14,078,746	Ycs
<b><u>II. NONAPPROPRIATED FUND (NAF) AND OTHER CIVILIAN PAYROLL</u></b>					
Civilian NAF/BX	\$2,398,975		0.511	\$1,225,876	Ycx
Contract Civilian, n.e.i.	\$0		0.511	\$0	Ycc
Other Civilians, n.e.i.	\$0		0.511	\$0	Yco
Estimated payroll expenditures off-base in EIR (Ymon + Ymoff + Ycs + Ycx + Ycc + Yco)				\$70,610,232	RPAY
<b><u>III. CONSTRUCTION AND SERVICES</u></b> (Labor Share x APC *)					
Total Construction	\$4,051,613		0.196224	\$795,024	Ycon
Total Services	\$16,969,595		0.267764	\$4,543,847	Ys
Commissary/BX	\$2,769,381		1.00	\$2,769,381	C
Health	\$5,264,828		1.00	\$5,264,828	H
Education	\$1,198,073		1.00	\$1,198,073	E
TDY	\$778,836		1.00	\$778,836	T
Estimated Labor and Svcs Off-Base In EIR (Ycon + Ys + C + H + E + T)				\$15,349,988	RCONS
<b><u>IV. MATERIALS, EQUIP. AND SUPPLIES (MES)</u></b> (MES Share)					
Total Construction	\$4,051,613		0.600	\$2,430,968	Mc
Total Services	\$16,969,595		0.183	\$3,105,436	Ms
Other Materials, Equip, & Supplies, n.e.i.	\$9,237,990		1.00	\$9,237,990	AFMAT
Estimated Materials and Equip Expenditures Off-base in EIR (Mc + Ms + AFMAT)				\$14,774,394	RMAT
<b><u>V. TOTAL AF BASE EXPENDITURES IN EIR</u></b>				\$100,734,614	RTOT
(RPAY + RCONS + RMAT)					

\* Average Propensity to Consume (APC) factors

**TABLE 8**  
(Continued)  
**ECONOMIC IMPACT CALCULATION PROCEDURE**  
McConnell AFB - FY 90

**PART 2. ERS ECONOMIC IMPACT CALCULATION**

1. Estimated total economic installation's annual operation expenditures (TEI) (\$000)

M (Gross Income Multiplier) = 2.7301  
 Prs (Sales per worker/retail & service sector) = \$84,431  
 Pw (Sales per worker/wholesale sector) = \$458,619

TEI<sub>er</sub> = RTOT x M  
 TEI<sub>er</sub> = \$100,734,614 x 2.7301  
 TEI<sub>er</sub> = \$275,015,569

2. Secondary jobs created (SJC) off base in the EIR.

$$SJC = \frac{RPAY \times (M-1)}{Prs} + \frac{RCONS \times M}{Prs} + \frac{RMAT \times M}{Pw}$$

$$SJC = \frac{\$70,610,232 \times (M-1)}{84,431} + \frac{\$15,349,988 \times M}{84,431} + \frac{\$14,774,394 \times M}{458,619}$$

$$SJC = \frac{\$122,162,762}{84,431} + \frac{\$41,907,003}{84,431} + \frac{\$40,335,572}{458,619}$$

$$SJC = 1,447 + 496 + 88$$

$$SJC = 2,031$$

**PART 3: SUMMARY OF JOBS SUPPORTED BY ANNUAL OPERATION EXPENDITURES**

1. Base appropriated fund employment:
- |                                     |       |     |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-----|
| Military (Table 5)                  | 4,322 | MIL |
| Civilian (Table 5)                  | 934   | CIV |
| Contract Civilian, n.e.i. (Table 5) | 450   |     |
| Other Civilian, n.e.i. (Table 5)    | 0     |     |
2. SJC Employment from Annualized Base Operation Expenditures:
- |                                      |       |       |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| SJC off-base within EIR (Equation 2) | 2,031 | SJC   |
| NAF/BX employment (Table 5)          | 263   | NAFBX |
3. Employment supported by annual expenditures to operate the AF installation: 8,000  
 (MIL + CIV + NAFBX + SJC + Contract Civilian, n.e.i. + Other Civilian, n.e.i.)

# DISTRIBUTION

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<u>HOST</u>			
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384 BMW/CV	5	384 CSG/SS	1
384 BMW/CMS	1	384 CES/CC	2
384 BMW/RM	2	384 SPS/CC	2
384 BMW/DO	2	384 SVS/CC	2
384 BMW/MA	2	384 STRAT HOSP/SG	1
384 BMW/PA	75	384 STRAT HOSP/SGQ	1
384 BMW/SE	1	384 STRAT HOSP/SGD	1
384 BMW/HO	5	384 STRAT HOSP/SGAM	1
384 BMW/XB	1	28 BMS/CC	2
384 BMW/JA	1	2155 CS/CC	2
384 AREFS/CC	2		
384 AMS/CC	2	<u>TENANT</u>	
384 FMS/CC	2	184 TFG/CC	10
384 MMS/CC	2	12 FTW/CC	1
384 OMS/CC	2	DET 8, 5WEA/CC	1
384 SUPS/CC	2	DET 11, 3904 SACMET	2
384 TRNS/CC	2	DET 23, 26WEA/CC	2
384 CPTS/CC	2	DET 7, 507 TAC/CC	1
384 MSSQ/CC	1	DET 1306, AFOSI	2
384 MSSQ/MSI	1	AFAA/AAO	2
384 MSSQ/MSP	1		
384 MSSQ/SL	1		
		Sub-Total	166
 <u>OFF-BASE DISTRIBUTION</u>			
		HQ SAC/ACCP, OFFUTT AFB NE 68113-5001	10
		15 AF/ACB, MARCH AFB CA 92508-5000	1
		SEDGWICK COUNTY ACCOUNTING OFFICE	1
		525 N. MAIN, SUITE 333, WICHITA KS 67203	
		<b>TOTAL DISTRIBUTION</b>	<b>178</b>



*184th Tactical Fighter Group - Wichita, Kansas*

*Economic Resource  
Impact Statement*



*1990*

Attachment 3  
3/18/91 Sen. Eco. Devel.

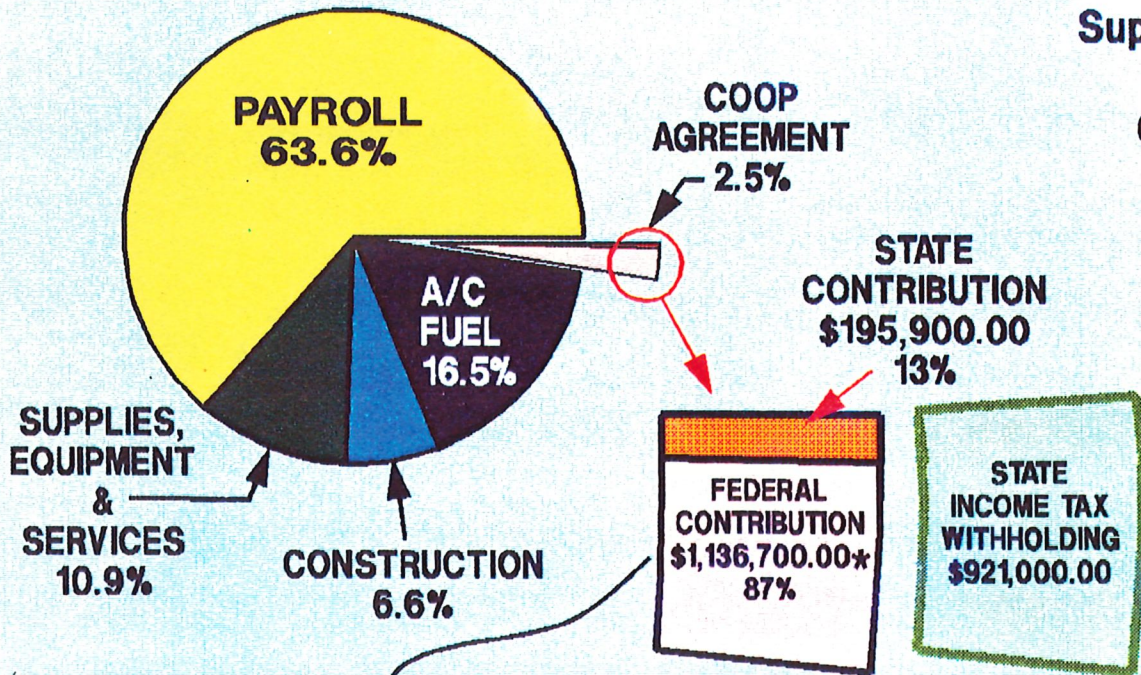




# 184th TACTICAL FIGHTER GROUP



## ECONOMIC IMPACT FY 90



Supplies, Equipment & Services	8.3m
Coop Agreement	1.5m
Construction	2.2m
Payroll	36.4m
Aircraft Fuel	7.0m
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>55.4m</b>

STATE CONTRIBUTION  
\$195,900.00  
13%

FEDERAL CONTRIBUTION  
\$1,136,700.00\*  
87%

STATE INCOME TAX WITHHOLDING  
\$921,000.00

Federal Contribution	\$1,289,300.00*
State Contribution	\$195,900.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,485,200.00</b>

\* Includes \$113,000.00 for Smoky Hill Range, 100% FEDERALLY FUNDED

3/8/91  
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FY 90  
Economic Resource  
Impact  
Statement

October 1989 - September 1990

184th Tactical Fighter Group  
Wichita, Kansas

3/18/91  
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I would like to express my gratitude to the people of the Comptroller's Office and all others throughout the 184th Tactical Filghter Group who assisted in the accumulation of data or in some other way rendered support or assistance that made publication of this document possible. For inquiries regarding this Economic Resource Impact Statement, please contact:

184th RMS/AC  
McConnell Air Force Base  
Wichita, Kansas 67221-6225

Commercial: (316) 687-7657  
DSN: 743-7657

ROBERT B. HUNTER, Major, KSANG  
Financial Manager

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## Message From The Commander

The men and women of the 184th Tactical Fighter Group take great pride in their role as guardsmen helping to defend this nation's freedom, and as concerned citizens involved in the economic growth and development of the local community.

This year will be remembered for both change and expectation. Our members gave unselfishly of themselves in support of activity levels never before experienced at any time in our history. Thus, it was of no surprise that we notched another Air Force Outstanding Unit Award in 1990. While the month of March signaled the end of more than 10 years with our old war horse, the F-4D, August brought new records for both flying hours (1,443) and total sorties flown (1,098) by our F-16's. While the Berlin Wall came crashing down, unrest in other locales demanded that we not relax our posture. As this document goes to press, our first of more than 54 state-of-the-art F-16C/D multi-role fighters will have already been received.



A major employer in the Wichita area, the 184th TFG is totally committed to maintaining a lasting relationship with all of our "friends" in the surrounding community. Our presence is especially noticed through volunteer support of such agencies as the Boy Scouts, Special Olympics, and the United Way. For example, this year's Combined Federal Campaign not only netted over \$50,000 in pledges, many unit members further showed their support by taking their place along side counterparts from other area businesses to allocate available charitable dollars to participating area organizations.

This Economic Resource Impact Statement is published to provide you, our friends and neighbors, a more comprehensive awareness of our effect on the economy, both nationally and in the South Central Kansas region. This impact is measured in terms of jobs created, personal income earned, state and local taxes paid, monies spent for goods and services, and funds paid to local suppliers. In total, the 184th Tactical Fighter Group generated the spending equivalent of more than \$50.4 million during fiscal year 1990.

EDWARD L. SYKES, Colonel, KSANG  
COMMANDER

## *Organizations of the 184th Tactical Fighter Group*



### *HEADQUARTERS*

Colonel Edward L. Sykes  
Commander

Colonel Duane H. Ellingson  
Vice Commander

Lt Col Hai Yang  
Commander, 184th Tactical Clinic

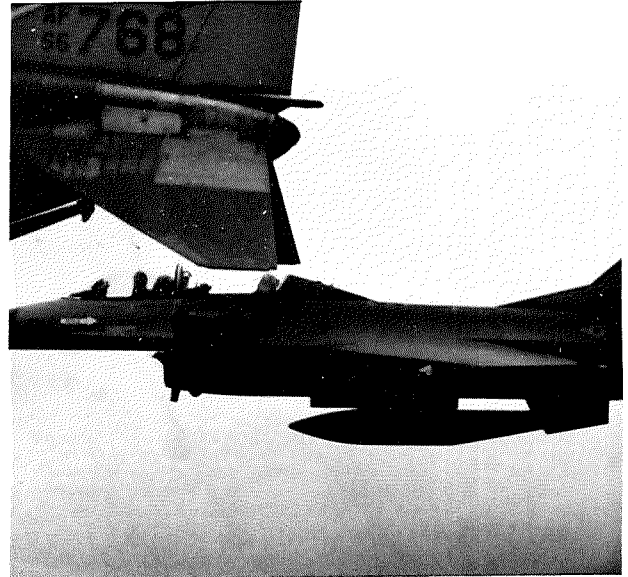
Lt Col Jeffery B. Williams  
Safety Officer

Lt Col Bill Gracey  
Air Force Advisor

Lt Col Russell C. Axtell, Jr.  
Commander, Det 1 SHANGR

Lt Col James F. Thomasson, Jr.  
Commander, 134th Tactical Control Squadron

## *Organizations of the 184th Tactical Fighter Group*



### **OPERATIONS**

Lt Col Ronald L. Wilcox  
Deputy Commander for Operations

Lt Col Larry B. Kavouras  
Assistant Deputy For Operations

Lt Col Charles D. Youngquist  
Commander, 127th Tactical Fighter Squadron

Lt Col Kent C. Carlson  
Commander, 161st Tactical Fighter Squadron

Lt Col Jesse R. Maxwell  
Commander, 177th Tactical Fighter Training Squadron

## Organizations of the 184th Tactical Fighter Group



### AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE

Lt Col Charles W. Lippelgoos  
Deputy Commander for Maintenance

Lt Col John B. Lawson  
Maintenance Squadron Commander

Lt Col William A. Illing  
Assistant Deputy for Maintenance

Lt Col Robert L. Snellenberg  
Aircraft Maintenance Staff Officer



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## Organizations of the 184th Tactical Fighter Group



### RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Lt Col Gerald D. Czarnowsky  
Deputy Commander for Resources

Lt Col Terence E. O'Brien  
Commander, Resources Management Squadron

Lt Col Lyle E. Allen  
Chief of Supply

Major Robert B. Hunter  
Financial Manager

Major Constance E. Illing  
Logistics Officer

SMSgt Larry A. Preston  
Base Contracting Officer

SMSgt Carl B. Dolecek  
Vehicle Maintenance Superintendent

MSgt Connie I. Lyon  
Transportation Management Officer



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## *Organizations of the 184th Tactical Fighter Group*

### **BASE SUPPORT**

Major Tod M. Bunting  
Deputy Commander for Support

Major Thomas G. Hakeman  
Commander, Mission Support Squadron

Major James E. Miller, Jr.  
Commander, Civil Engineering Squadron

Major Don S. Jackson, Jr.  
Commander, Mission Support Flight

Lt Col Joseph F. Speelman  
Staff Judge Advocate

Major Arthur A. Mould  
Social Actions

Major Eugene A. Martin  
Director of Personnel

Major James R. Reed  
Chaplain

2Lt Wayne L. Cash  
Chief of Security Police

Major Jessica C. Brown  
Commander, Services Flight

Major John F. Ingram  
Air Base Operability

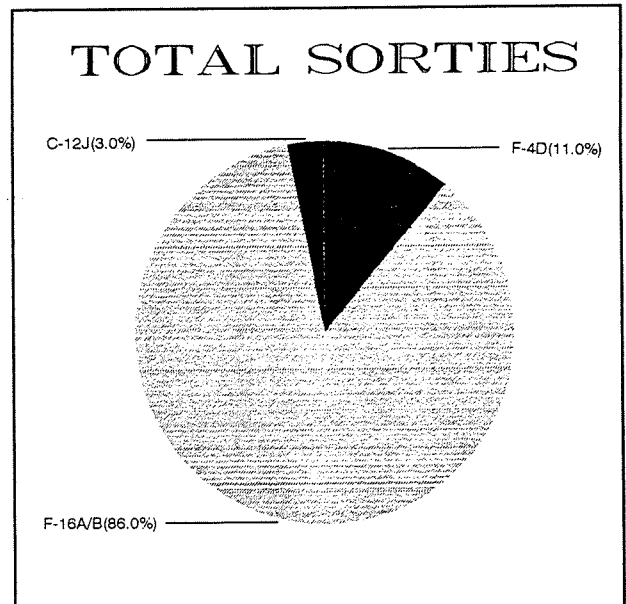
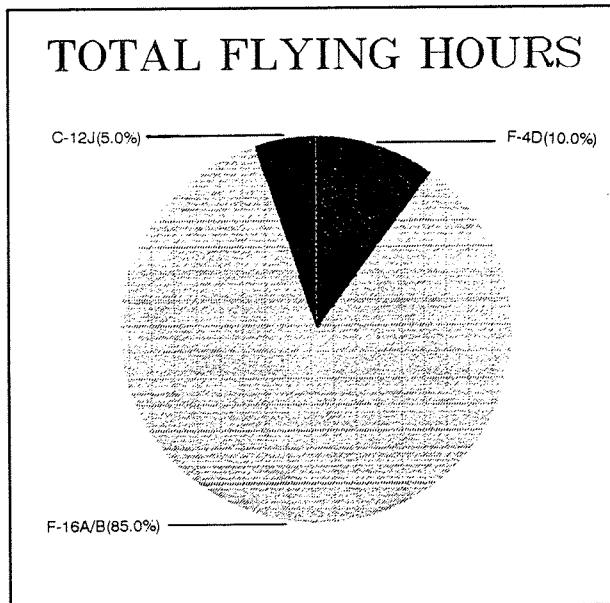
Major Frank P. Garver  
Public Affairs Officer



## **Force Structure and Flying Program of the 184th Tactical Fighter Group**

The 184th Tactical Fighter Group continues to meet the many challenges for which it has been tasked by the National Guard Bureau. Maintaining our presence in the skies over Kansas, the unit completed 14,855 hours and 10,741 sorties in fiscal year 1990. The following charts identify how these numbers relate to the aircraft flown by the 184th TFG.

Aircraft Type	Total Assigned	Hours Flown	Sorties Flown
F-4D	12	1,533	1,198
F-16A/B	48	12,668	9,272
C-12J	1	654	271



During FY 90, the unit graduated 192 students in various F-16 training classes. Curriculums included basic, checkout, conversion, and instructor courses for pilots of many diversified backgrounds. Additionally, eight pilots and eight weapons systems officers graduated from the last F-4 class conducted by the 184th Tactical Fighter Group.

## *Aircraft of the 184th Tactical Fighter Group*

### *F-16 Fighting Falcon*



The F-16A is a single-engine, single-seat, multirole tactical fighter with full air-to-surface combat capabilities. The F16B is a two-seat (tandem) version and performs the secondary role of a trainer. The fuselage is characterized by a large bubble canopy, forebody strakes, and an under fuselage engine air inlet. The wing and tail surfaces are thin and feature moderate aft sweep. The wing has automatic leading edge flaps which enhance performance over a wide speed range. Flaperons are mounted on the trailing edge of the wing and combine the functions of flaps and ailerons. The horizontal tails have a small negative dihedral and provide pitch and roll control through symmetrical/differential deflection. The vertical tail, augmented by twin ventral fins, provides directional stability. All flight control surfaces are actuated hydraulically by two independent hydraulic systems and are directed by signals through a fly-by-wire system. The fire control system includes a fire control radar with search and tracking capability, a radar electro-optical (REO) display, and a heads-up display (HUD). A stores management system (SMS) presents a control panel and visual display for inventory, control, and release of all stores. Basic armament includes a fuselage-mounted multibarrel 20mm gun and an air-to-air missile on each wingtip. Additional stores of various types can be carried on pylons mounted under the wings and on the fuselage centerline.

## *Aircraft of the 184th Tactical Fighter Group*

### *F-4 Phantom*



The F-4 is a two-place (tandem), supersonic, long-range, all weather fighter-bomber built by McDonnell Douglas Corporation. Mission capabilities include; long-range, high-altitude intercepts utilizing air-to-air missiles as primary armament; a 20mm gun as secondary armament; long-range attack missions utilizing conventional or nuclear weapons as a primary armament; and close air support missions utilizing a choice of bombs, rockets and missiles as primary armament. Aircraft thrust is provided by two axial-flow turbo jet engines with variable stators and variable afterburners. Dual, irreversible power control cylinders position the stabilator, ailerons, and spoilers. A single, irreversible hydraulic power control cylinder positions the rudder. An integral pneumatic system, charged by a hydraulically driven air compressor, supplies compressed air for normal and emergency canopy operation, as well as emergency operation for the landing gear and wing flaps. The wings can be folded for ease of airplane storage and ground handling. A drag chute, contained in the end of the fuselage, significantly reduces landing roll distances, and an arresting hook, that is hydraulically retracted, can be utilized to stop the airplane under a wide range of gross weight-air speed combinations.

## *Aircraft of the 184th Tactical Fighter Group*

### *C-12J Mission Support Aircraft*



The C-12J is a military version of the Beech 1900 Airliner. The 1900 is the newest 19 seat pressurized regional airliner on the market. It has a cruise speed of nearly 230 miles per hour and the best hot day/high altitude performance in its class. The C-12J incorporates the latest improvement to the 1900 airframe, the "wet wing" fuel tank design, which increases fuel capacity by 58 percent. This improvement yields a 67 percent increase in range which extends its unrefueled capability to more than 1500 nautical miles. The combination of long range and best "hot and high" performance gives the 1900 operational flexibility to perform a number of diverse military missions. Equipped with track-mounted passenger seats, the C-12J transport can be quickly converted to carry cargo and supplies in its 745 cubic foot cabin. Loading of larger items is facilitated by the C-12J's 19 square foot cargo door at the rear of the aircraft. The aircraft is powered by twin Pratt & Whitney PT6A-65B turboprop engines rated at 1100 shaft horsepower each. This gives it a maximum speed of 256 knots (295 mph) and a service ceiling of 25,000 feet. The C-12J flown by the 184th TFG is considered to be a mission support aircraft owned by the Air National Guard.

## *Capital Assets of the 184th Tactical Fighter Group*

A major contributor to the Wichita area economy, the 184th Tactical Fighter Group occupies 161.5 acres of land on the West side of McConnell Air Force Base. We also control the Smoky Hill Air National Guard Range located on 33,878 acres just outside Salina, Kansas. In total, this 34,039 acres in the Sunflower state's heartland represents "home base" for the Flying Jayhawks of the Kansas Air National Guard.

Our dynamic mission could not be accomplished without suitable facilities for long term support. A Major Construction Program dating back to 1981 is responsible for the complex as we know it today. We currently occupy 47 different structures ranging from special purpose to general office buildings and an academic Learning Center.

The table below breaks out the utilization of our 446,390 square foot physical plant by general application.

### KSANG BUILDINGS AT MCCONNELL AIR FORCE

Type Structure	Buildings/ Category	Total Area
Maintenance Shop (aircraft, vehicles, etc.)	16	252,999
Civil Engineer	1	10,327
Base Supply/Warehouse	4	53,307
Office/Administration	2	27,778
Flight Operations	2	54,824
Air Traffic Control	2	10,383
Temporary Buildings	6	8,560

### BUILDINGS AT SMOKY HILL ANG RANGE, SALINA, KANSAS

Maintenance Shop	7	11,118
Administration	2	11,690
Flight Operations Towers	2	572
Warehouse	3	4,832
<b>COMBINED TOTALS:</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>446,390</b>

### *More on Capital Assessts . . .*

In addition to our real estate and associated physical plant, the 184th TFG is also "linked" by a network of 164 different computers. The table below describes all units by catagory and number.

TYPE	NUMBER
Minicomputers	3
Microcomputers	135
Laptop Computers	22
Network Fileservers	4
TOTAL	164

The last catagory of capital asset discussed in this section is support vehicles. The fleet of general support vehicles maintained and operated by the 184th TFG is second to none when compared to local private sector counterparts. The 195 assigned support vehicles allows our employees to respond to any daily need. This diverse fleet of vehicles is listed below.

TYPE VEHICLE	MAFB KS	SHANGR SALINA, KS	TOTAL
General Purpose	71	9	80
Special Purpose	30	18	48
Material Handling	7	4	11
Mobility Series	51	5	56
TOTAL (all vehicles)			195



## ***Value of Resources and Expenses of the 184th Tactical Fighter Group***

Besides the capital assets previously described, the 184th TFG uses purchased equipment and a multi-million dollar inventory of supplies to support its fleet of F-16 fighter aircraft. The total value of our aircraft fleet, support equipment, supplies, inventory and purchased equipment exceeds \$836 million. The value of individual resources is examined in detail in the table below.

### **WEAPON SYSTEMS:**

F-4D (\$7.9M x 12 aircraft)	\$94,800,000
F-16A/B (\$13.9M x 48 aircraft)	\$667,200,000
Aircraft Support Equipment	\$5,700,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$767,700,000</b>

### **CAPITAL ASSETS:**

Buildings	\$19,061,884
Computers	\$700,000
Other Capital Assets	\$10,800
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$19,772,684</b>

**INVENTORIES** \$39,911,720

**O & M OUTLAYS** \$7,958,400  
(excludes civilian pay, computers, and purchased equipment)

**PURCHASED EQUIPMENT** \$802,700

**TOTAL VALUE OF RESOURCES** \$836,145,504

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## Summary of Personnel Strength of the 184th Tactical Fighter Group

People have always been our most valued resource in the Kansas Air National Guard. At the end of September, our work force consisted of 22 state employees and 1615 military and or technician members. The following table breaks out the individual employment categories of these valuable people.

### SUMMARY OF PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	NUMBER AGR	NUMBER TECH	NUMBER DRILL STAT	STATE EMP	TOTAL
Officer	77	6	78	0	161
Enlisted	223	520	711	0	1454
State	0	0	0	22	22
Combined	300	526	789	22	1637
Percent of Total	19%	32%	48%	1%	100%

The 184th TFG employed 848 persons full-time to support the unit's training and deployment missions. On occasion, there were part-time and temporary employees assigned to augment the regular force for special duties and assignments. These traditional guard members are part-time military personnel who have a variety of experience in the civilian workforce. This creates a working atmosphere during monthly Unit Training Assemblies where both part-time and full-time personnel increase their personal and professional capabilities through their interactions.

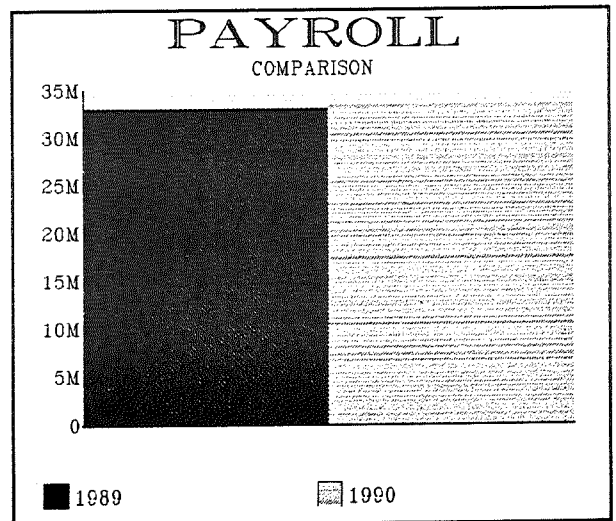
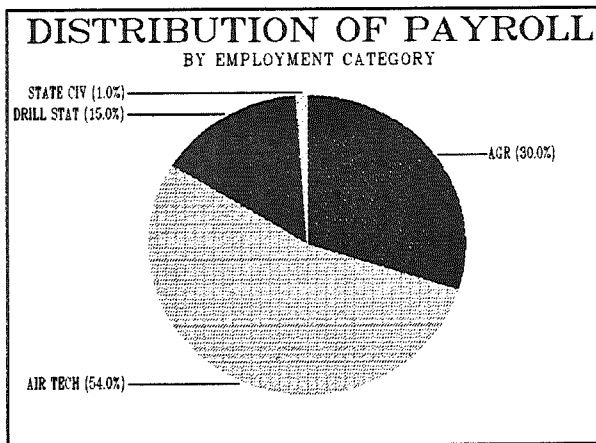
As the complexity of the job increases with our continued conversion to the F-16 Fighting Falcon and its associated state-of-the-art support equipment, the workforce must also update its skills. Whether on the job, or in the classroom, the individual guardsman is provided the most advanced technical skills training available today. The Guard also supports many forms of off duty education for its employees. For example, college level credit can be granted through a variety of programs. In residence Professional Military Education and completion of course work through the Community College of the Air Force are but two examples of ways our people increase their knowledge. The net result is a highly trained work force more qualified and motivated to serve both the Air National Guard and the civilian community.

## Summary of the Gross Annual Payroll of the 184th Tactical Fighter Group

More Kansans were employed by the 184th Tactical Fighter Group in Fiscal Year 90 than any time before in this unit's history. The tables and graphs which follow detail the total value of all 184th TFG payroll dollars consumed in the Wichita and Salina Economic Impact Regions this year. A comparison of our current and prior year payrolls reveal a high level of economic stability for all employees of the 184th TFG.

### PAYROLL DISTRIBUTION

EMPLOYEE STATUS		GROSS PAYROLL
Traditional Guardsmen:		
Officers - Rated	\$248,661	
Officers - Nonrated	\$369,902	
Enlisted	\$4,865,790	
Total		\$5,484,353
Active Guard/Reserve:		
Officers	\$4,054,852	
Enlisted	\$6,109,988	
Total		\$10,164,840
Air Technicians		\$17,425,500
State Employees		\$464,000
<b>TOTAL AFTER TAX SALARIES PAID IN FY 90</b>		<b>\$33,538,693</b>



## *Community Involvement of the 184th Tactical Fighter Group*

Throughout its long history, the 184th Tactical Fighter Group and the city of Wichita have maintained a close and warm relationship. The 184th TFG believes in fostering lasting ties between local residents and the military and civilian employees of the Group. In order to accomplish this, one must be aware of and respond to the problems, situations and needs that arise in the community. The resources and people of the Flying Jayhawks stand ready in the event of a catastrophic accident or natural disaster in the state of Kansas to help prevent loss of life and property and relieve human suffering. To this end, Air Guard members maintain continuous liaison with the local emergency agencies keeping them informed of procedures for civilian authorities to obtain assistance in times of need.

### *BLOOD DRIVES*

Blood drives hosted by the 184th TFG for the local chapter of the American Red Cross are conducted quarterly and provide Guardsmen the opportunity to give the gift of life to others in the local community. Our unit donated over 280 units of blood in 1990 and was recognized by the Wichita Region of the American Red Cross for its outstanding assistance in helping to meet the blood needs of patients in the area. Additionally, our people volunteered over 140 man-hours of service in support of this effort.

### *SPECIAL OLYMPICS*

The Special Olympics is another function that Air Guard employees supported this year. Over 75 volunteers donated their time and talents as well as contributing necessary supplies to prepare for and participate in this most worthwhile event.

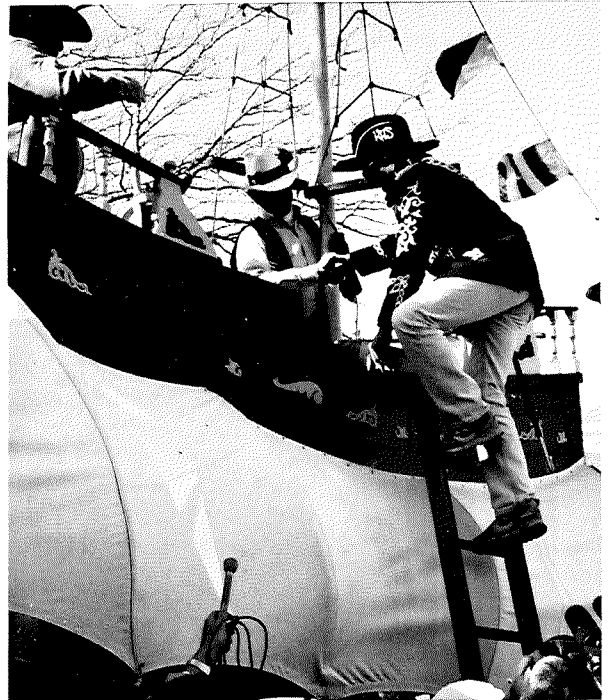


## *WICHITA RIVER FESTIVAL*

Each year volunteer time in excess of 1500 man-hours is contributed toward preparation, participation in, and cleanup of the Wichita River Festival. Many individual Guardsmen also participate in the various individual and team events such as the River Run, bike race, bathtub race, Bedlem 500, and tug-o-war just to name a few. This year was extra special as we found our own Colonel Ed Sykes piped aboard as Admiral Windwagon Smith XVII. Finally, to conclude the 1990 festival, we continued a long standing tradition with our symbolic fly-by performed by unit aircraft during the closing ceremonies.

## *BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY DAY*

Again this year, many local employers accepted our invitation to participate in the Air National Guard's Business and Industry day. As part of this "boss lift" area businessmen were flown to Alcoa, Tennessee where they received an overview of management training "Guard style" at the McGhee-Tyson Professional Military Education Center. These briefings are designed to show the civilian employers in the Wichita area just how Air Guard affiliation of their people can add to productivity and morale in their own business enterprises.



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### *BOY SCOUTS*

The Boy Scouts Handicapped Fishing Day is an annual outing cosponsored by the Wichita area Boy Scout council and the 184th TFG. Our unit members provided transportation, and lots of "expertise" to ensure a most enjoyable day for nearly 100 local children at several area lakes.

### *EXPLORERS POST, CIVIL AIR PATROL*

The unit sponsors an Aviation Explorers Post for young people interested in aerospace activities. While providing actual experience in aviation, it also fosters young peoples' desire to continue to seek aeronautical careers. In addition to the explorer post, the Group hosted several Civil Air Patrol Cadets for CAP Buddy Day. These cadets first toured our facility and then branched out to spend time with employees from shops and sections throughout the group.

### *FAMILY/FRIENDS APPRECIATION DAY*

The 1990 Family/Friends Appreciation Day brought together families, friends, and civilian employers at the unit to enjoy a day filled with aerial demonstrations, static displays, vintage automobiles, food, and fun. This day is set aside annually to say thanks to our Guardsmen, their families and civilian employers for their dedication, cooperation, and effort throughout the year.

### *MISSING CHILD*

Many employees of the 184th TFG gave of themselves freely to search local fields and wooded areas in support of the effort to locate Nancy Shoemaker, the nine year old child who disappeared on 30 July 1990. It is with deep regret that Nancy has not yet been found.

## *MISS USA PAGEANT*

Volunteers from the 184th TFG and the 134th Tactical Control Squadron joined with Airmen from McConnell Air Force Base to serve as escorts for the 1990 Miss USA pageant. In total, the 184th TFG provided twenty-six eager young men all attired in the formal mess dress uniform. When asked about this duty, one conservative young employee stated "it was a dirty job but we were happy to serve".



## *AID TO LOCAL CHARITIES*

The unit also participated in the annual Combined Federal Campaign. This fund raiser played a significant roll in assisting Wichita's United Way of the Plains reach its financial goal for the calendar year. Proudly, our guardsmens' sense of community does not end at the close of each work day. Our employees frequently donate their talents in local civic sponsored events on an individual basis.

## *VETERANS HOSPITAL*

The 184th TFG was proud to participate in the 17th annual National Salute to Hospitalized Veterans. Here, unit members learned about their past as they swapped stories and life experiences with veterans from other eras dating as far back as World War I.

## ***Construction and Services Contracts of the 184th Tactical Fighter Group***

As the Group continued with its scheduled facilities modernization effort, over \$1.3 million was paid out to local construction firms during Fiscal Year 1990. This, combined with other service contracts, centrally paid entitlements for dependent medical expenses, and federal aid to local public school systems added more than \$3.0 million to the local economy. Listed below, these figures show the significance of local contract spending by the 184th TFG.

CATEGORY	TOTAL EXPENDITURE
Construction	
Military Construction Program	\$1,102,863
Real Property Maintenance	\$236,250
Other Local Constsruction	\$28,733
<b>TOTAL CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>\$1,367,846</b>
 Services Contracts	 \$448,573
Other Contracted Expenditures	
CHAMPUS (Government Cost)	\$1,052,965
Public Law 81-84 (School Aid)	\$121,163
Contract Quarters Expense	\$24,417
<b>TOTAL CONTRACTED EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>\$1,198,545</b>
 <b>COMBINED TOTAL</b>	 <b>\$3,014,964</b>



## *Economic Impact of the 184th Tactical Fighter Group*

The 184th Tactical Fighter Group contributes significantly to the Wichita, Salina, and other local economies in south central Kansas. While a large portion of our total economic impact comes from individual employee salaries, other revenues take the form of locally awarded contracts for goods and services. In addition to these direct sources of income, our presence also creates an opportunity for large sums of centrally managed Federal dollars to become available to help fuel local spending. This indirect revenue takes the form of aid to public school systems (Public Law 81-84) and health care expenses (CHAMPUS) paid to local physicians and other health care providers. Thus, once in the economy, portions of each dollar spent by the unit or one of its employees tends to stay in the Region contributing to several rounds of additional spending before it is finally depleted. Because of this multiplier effect, the total economic impact of the 184th Tactical Fighter Group for Fiscal Year 1990 is considered to be more than 50.4 million dollars with 384 secondary jobs created in the local area.

# *Flying Jayhawks*



Kansas Air National Guard  
184 RMS/AC  
McConnell AFB, Kansas 67221-6225

(316) 687-7657

3/13/91  
3-26

# Fort Riley

## Economic Impact - FY1990

### *Direct*

- Total Payroll \$477,233,454
- Total Purchases \$ 98,104,742

Total Direct Impact \$575,328,196

### *Indirect*

- Additional dollars spent in Kansas resulting from payroll and purchase investment (multiplier = 1.35)

\$201,364,868

Source: Fort Riley Economic Impact Summary  
Manhattan Chamber of Commerce economic impact study by C. Clyde Jones.  
Multiplier calculations performed by the Kansas Department of Commerce.

## Boeing Military Airplane Company

- 15% of the current Workforce is Defense dependent
- Over \$10 million worth of defense related goods and services was purchased from Kansas suppliers in 1990

Source: Boeing Military Airplane Company  
March, 1991

Attachment 4  
3/18/91  
Sen. Eco. Devel.

# Fort Leavenworth

## Economic Impact - March, 1991

### *Direct*

- Total Payroll \$175,000,000
- Total Purchases \$136,000,000

Total Direct Impact \$311,000,000

### *Indirect*

- Additional dollars spent in Kansas resulting from payroll and purchase investment (multiplier = 1.35)

\$108,850,000

Source: Raw Data: Fort Leavenworth Public Affairs Office  
Calculations performed by the Kansas Department of Commerce.

# McConnell Airforce Base

## Economic Impact - FY1989

### *Direct*

- Total Payroll \$186,991,504
- Total Purchases \$ 39,183,375

Total Direct Impact \$226,174,879

### *Indirect*

- Additional dollars spent in Kansas resulting from payroll and purchase investment (multiplier = 1.35)

\$ 79,161,208

Source: Raw Data: McConnell Airforce Base Public Affairs Office  
Calculations performed by the Kansas Department of Commerce.

3/18/91  
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TABLE 2

Employment Effects of Deep Cut Scenario (-5% per year): 1989-1995  
 Defense Industry, Active Duty Military, and Civilian DoD

	Base Year 1989	Job Loss 1990	Job Loss 1991	1991 Job Loss as % of 1989 State Employ.	Job Loss 1992	Job Loss 1993	Job Loss 1994	Job Loss 1995
AL	94,785	(3,866)	(5,162)	-0.29%	(4,862)	(4,580)	(4,315)	(4,066)
AK	38,443	(1,295)	(2,031)	-0.86%	(1,918)	(1,812)	(1,711)	(1,617)
AZ	85,380	(3,734)	(4,765)	-0.29%	(4,483)	(4,217)	(3,967)	(3,732)
AR	36,528	(1,661)	(2,057)	-0.20%	(1,933)	(1,817)	(1,709)	(1,606)
CA	905,018	(41,632)	(51,078)	-0.37%	(48,006)	(45,121)	(42,412)	(39,867)
CO	102,811	(4,165)	(5,637)	-0.35%	(5,309)	(5,001)	(4,711)	(4,438)
CT	91,351	(5,037)	(5,432)	-0.32%	(5,088)	(4,765)	(4,464)	(4,181)
DE	15,303	(680)	(858)	-0.25%	(807)	(759)	(714)	(671)
DC	52,325	(1,912)	(2,771)	-0.93%	(2,615)	(2,468)	(2,330)	(2,199)
FL	256,035	(11,218)	(14,296)	-0.24%	(13,447)	(12,649)	(11,900)	(11,195)
GA	185,628	(7,246)	(10,048)	-0.33%	(9,471)	(8,927)	(8,416)	(7,934)
HI	87,046	(2,840)	(4,541)	-0.89%	(4,292)	(4,057)	(3,835)	(3,625)
ID	13,521	(575)	(751)	-0.16%	(707)	(665)	(626)	(589)
IL	164,509	(7,621)	(9,308)	-0.16%	(8,747)	(8,220)	(7,726)	(7,261)
IN	91,658	(4,642)	(5,292)	-0.19%	(4,965)	(4,658)	(4,371)	(4,102)
IA	23,623	(1,343)	(1,416)	-0.10%	(1,326)	(1,241)	(1,162)	(1,087)
KS	70,894	(3,074)	(3,948)	-0.32%	(3,714)	(3,495)	(3,288)	(3,094)
KY	83,527	(3,063)	(4,476)	-0.27%	(4,223)	(3,984)	(3,759)	(3,547)
LA	79,346	(3,520)	(4,450)	-0.25%	(4,185)	(3,935)	(3,701)	(3,481)
ME	33,585	(1,368)	(1,823)	-0.31%	(1,717)	(1,618)	(1,524)	(1,436)
MD	169,586	(7,062)	(9,286)	-0.38%	(8,744)	(8,234)	(7,755)	(7,304)
MA	133,776	(7,178)	(7,880)	-0.26%	(7,384)	(6,920)	(6,486)	(6,079)
MI	105,221	(5,459)	(6,130)	-0.14%	(5,748)	(5,391)	(5,056)	(4,742)
MN	52,418	(2,963)	(3,136)	-0.14%	(2,936)	(2,749)	(2,573)	(2,409)
MS	63,601	(2,746)	(3,522)	-0.33%	(3,314)	(3,119)	(2,935)	(2,763)
MO	124,969	(5,924)	(7,087)	-0.29%	(6,657)	(6,254)	(5,876)	(5,521)
MT	11,221	(456)	(616)	-0.16%	(581)	(547)	(515)	(485)
NE	32,059	(1,264)	(1,746)	-0.22%	(1,646)	(1,551)	(1,461)	(1,377)
NV	21,581	(843)	(1,177)	-0.21%	(1,109)	(1,045)	(985)	(928)
NH	22,067	(1,120)	(1,281)	-0.22%	(1,202)	(1,128)	(1,058)	(993)
NJ	137,546	(6,720)	(7,874)	-0.21%	(7,393)	(6,941)	(6,518)	(6,120)
NM	42,213	(1,623)	(2,277)	-0.35%	(2,147)	(2,024)	(1,909)	(1,800)
NY	246,865	(12,952)	(14,461)	-0.18%	(13,558)	(12,711)	(11,918)	(11,174)
NC	177,889	(6,793)	(9,662)	-0.30%	(9,108)	(8,587)	(8,095)	(7,633)
ND	18,044	(625)	(960)	-0.30%	(906)	(856)	(808)	(763)
OH	171,971	(8,404)	(9,815)	-0.19%	(9,216)	(8,653)	(8,126)	(7,631)
OK	87,012	(3,210)	(4,635)	-0.32%	(4,373)	(4,127)	(3,894)	(3,675)
OR	22,791	(1,210)	(1,335)	-0.10%	(1,251)	(1,173)	(1,099)	(1,031)
PA	185,529	(8,741)	(10,446)	-0.19%	(9,816)	(9,224)	(8,668)	(8,147)
RI	21,963	(986)	(1,228)	-0.24%	(1,155)	(1,086)	(1,021)	(960)
SC	106,292	(4,051)	(5,732)	-0.35%	(5,404)	(5,096)	(4,806)	(4,532)
SD	13,818	(523)	(748)	-0.22%	(706)	(665)	(627)	(592)
TN	61,529	(3,021)	(3,534)	-0.16%	(3,317)	(3,114)	(2,923)	(2,745)
TX	409,364	(17,500)	(22,699)	-0.29%	(21,361)	(20,103)	(18,920)	(17,808)
UT	50,344	(1,892)	(2,665)	-0.35%	(2,514)	(2,372)	(2,239)	(2,113)
VT	6,966	(391)	(416)	-0.14%	(389)	(364)	(341)	(319)
VA	365,973	(13,901)	(19,582)	-0.65%	(18,468)	(17,419)	(16,431)	(15,500)
WA	159,184	(6,898)	(8,836)	-0.38%	(8,314)	(7,823)	(7,361)	(6,928)
WV	12,398	(647)	(722)	-0.10%	(677)	(635)	(595)	(558)
WI	46,673	(2,631)	(2,790)	-0.11%	(2,612)	(2,446)	(2,290)	(2,144)
WY	9,548	(391)	(525)	-0.23%	(495)	(466)	(439)	(413)
US	5,601,726	(248,616)	(312,943)	-0.27%	(294,314)	(276,812)	(260,368)	(244,916)

Source: Defense Budget Project calculations based on DoD and Department of Labor data.

Attachment 5  
 3/18/91  
 Sen. Eco. Devel.

TABLE 3

State Shares of Defense Purchases and State Defense Employment: 1989

	Defense Share of Total State Purchases	State Defense Dependent Employment* Excluding Guard/Res.	State Defense Dependent Employment as % of 1989 State Employment	State Defense Industry Employment in 1989	State Defense Industry Employment as % of 1989 State Employment
AL	6.2%	94,785	5.3%	47,874	2.7%
AK	9.6%	38,443	16.3%	10,548	4.5%
AZ	6.4%	85,380	5.3%	47,940	3.0%
AR	4.6%	36,528	3.5%	22,410	2.1%
CA	8.9%	905,018	6.6%	569,335	4.1%
CO	5.7%	102,811	6.4%	48,433	3.0%
CT	8.7%	91,351	5.4%	79,657	4.7%
DE	4.2%	15,303	4.4%	8,854	2.5%
DC	6.4%	52,325	17.5%	20,821	7.0%
FL	5.7%	256,035	4.4%	144,404	2.5%
GA	5.6%	185,628	6.2%	82,429	2.7%
HI	9.6%	87,046	17.0%	23,008	4.5%
ID	3.6%	13,521	2.9%	7,021	1.5%
IL	4.0%	164,509	2.9%	104,576	1.8%
IN	5.6%	91,658	3.3%	70,311	2.6%
IA	3.6%	23,623	1.6%	21,799	1.5%
KS	7.1%	70,894	5.7%	39,080	3.2%
KY	4.6%	83,527	5.1%	30,673	1.9%
LA	5.4%	79,346	4.5%	45,595	2.6%
ME	7.1%	33,585	5.7%	17,254	2.9%
MD	8.7%	169,586	7.0%	89,364	3.7%
MA	7.2%	133,776	4.4%	111,958	3.7%
MI	3.9%	105,221	2.5%	83,433	2.0%
MN	4.6%	52,418	2.3%	47,953	2.1%
MS	8.2%	63,601	5.9%	35,677	3.3%
MO	7.2%	124,969	5.1%	84,688	3.4%
MT	3.8%	11,221	2.9%	5,294	1.4%
NE	4.0%	32,059	4.1%	14,187	1.8%
NV	4.1%	21,581	3.8%	9,110	1.6%
NH	6.3%	22,067	3.7%	16,604	2.8%
NJ	5.1%	137,546	3.6%	98,041	2.6%
NM	6.7%	42,213	6.5%	18,042	2.8%
NY	4.8%	246,865	3.0%	197,769	2.4%
NC	4.4%	177,889	5.4%	70,114	2.1%
ND	4.6%	18,044	5.7%	5,340	1.7%
OH	5.0%	171,971	3.4%	124,451	2.4%
OK	5.6%	87,012	6.1%	34,456	2.4%
OR	3.5%	22,791	1.6%	18,929	1.4%
PA	4.9%	185,529	3.3%	127,603	2.3%
RI	6.0%	21,963	4.4%	13,392	2.7%
SC	6.0%	106,292	6.6%	43,973	2.7%
SD	3.8%	13,818	4.0%	5,379	1.6%
TN	4.2%	61,529	2.7%	43,907	2.0%
TX	5.7%	409,364	5.2%	220,061	2.8%
UT	6.5%	50,344	6.7%	22,495	3.0%
VT	5.4%	6,966	2.4%	6,312	2.1%
VA	10.8%	365,973	12.1%	158,099	5.2%
WA	9.7%	159,184	6.9%	89,253	3.9%
WV	3.6%	12,398	1.8%	10,029	1.4%
WI	3.7%	46,673	1.9%	42,495	1.7%
WY	4.2%	9,548	4.3%	4,571	2.0%
US	6.0%	5,601,726	4.8%	3,295,000	2.8%

\* Includes defense industry, military active duty, and DoD civilian employment.

Source: Defense Budget Project calculations based on DoD and Bureau of Labor Statistics data.

KANSAS NATIONAL GUARD  
PO BOX C-300  
TOPEKA, KANSAS 66601-0300

March 18, 1991

\*INTRODUCTION\*

The Kansas National Guard is organized with elements representing the Army and the Air Force. It is distinctive from other reserve component military organizations primarily because of the twofold mission, those being:

FEDERAL: With the President of the United States as the Commander in Chief, complete pre-mobilization training for post mobilization missions, using active Army and Air Force standards and requirements.

STATE: With the Governor of Kansas as the Commander in Chief, perform military support to civil authorities for emergencies, contingencies and other support as authorized by state law. During a pre-mobilization period, serve as the state militia for Kansas.

\*STATISTICAL INFORMATION\*

- The Kansas National Guard is composed of both Army and Air National Guard Units, the Army units located throughout the state and the Air National Guard Units being located in Wichita and Topeka. Organization and manning of the major units in Kansas is as follows:

HQ Kansas National Guard, Topeka, Kansas  
184th TFG, Ks Air National Guard, Wichita, Kansas  
190th AREFG, Ks Air National Guard, Topeka, Kansas  
35th Infantry Division, Ft Leavenworth, Kansas  
69th Brigade, Topeka, Kansas  
35th DIVARTY, Hutchinson, Kansas  
HQ Troop Command, Wichita, Kansas

Additionally, there are 12 battalions and 2 company size units manning the Kansas force.

Attachment 7  
3/18/91  
Sen. Eco. Devel.

- Strength of the organization is:

7137 Army Guard

2621 Air Guard

9758 Total Kansas National Guard

- Facilities for the Army National Guard structure include the following:

- 68 Armories
  - 1 State Defense Building
  - 22 Unit Storage Buildings
  - 37 Buildings at the Nickell Barracks Training Facility, Salina
  - 14 Organization Maintenance Shops
  - 10 USP&FO Buildings
  - 6 Army Air Support Facility Buildings, located in Topeka and Salina
  - 5 Combined Support Maintenance Shop Buildings, located in Topeka
  - 4 Mobilization and Training Equipment Site Buildings located in Fort Riley, Kansas
  - 4 Logistics Warehouses and Parts Storage Facilities, Topeka

- Construction, Maintenance and Repair of Army Guard armories and facilities in Kansas are paid by a mix of funds from both the federal and state governments, the percentage of federal funds (depending upon the type of activity) generally ranges from 100% to 50% federal dollars. Costs for construction projects for Army National Guard over the past four years are as follows:

1987 - \$2.2 million  
1988 - \$6.9 million  
1989 - \$5.5 million  
1990 - \$1.3 million

\*FINANCIAL IMPACT\*  
(see attached fact sheet)

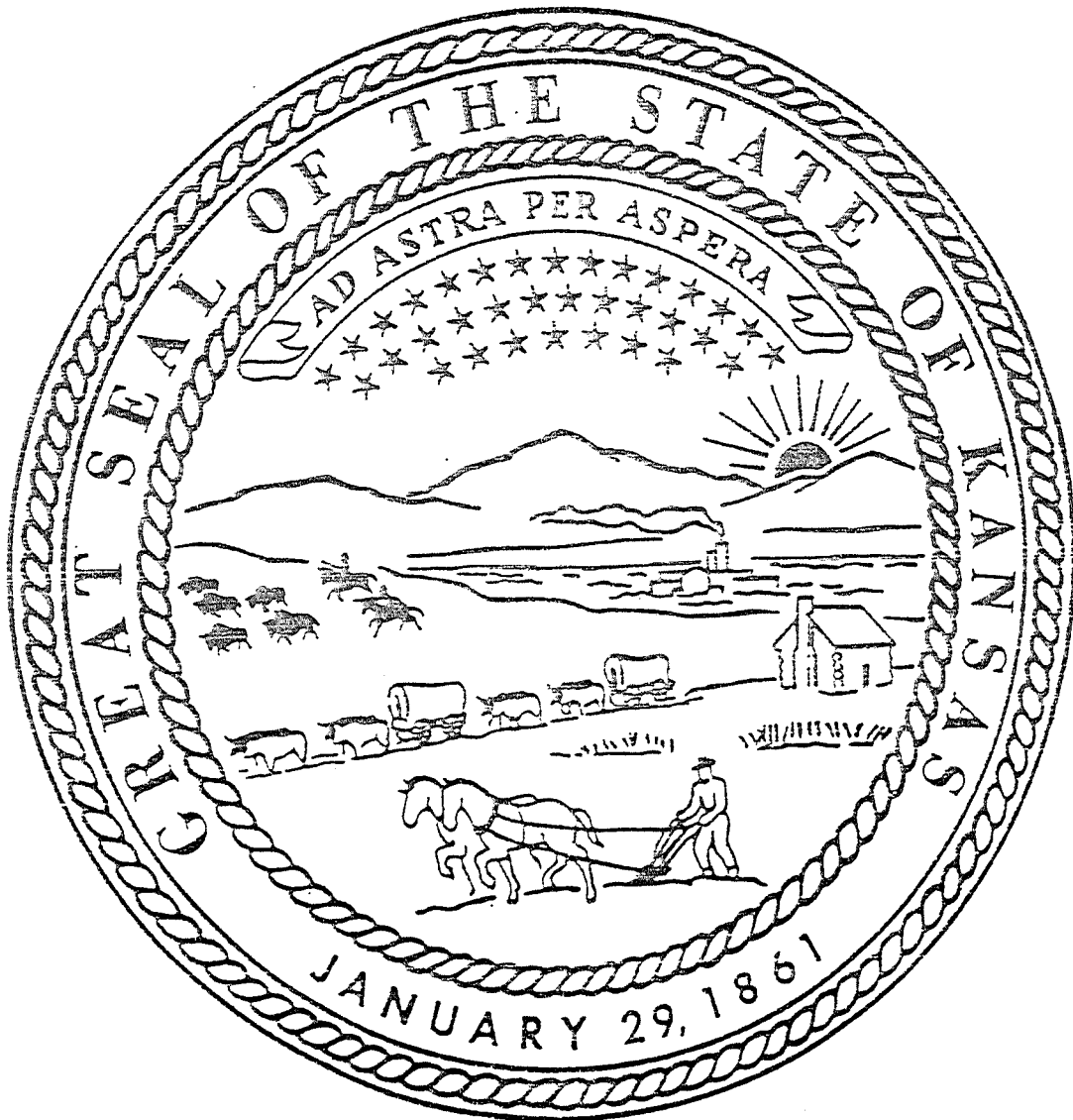
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THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
STATE OF KANSAS

1 February 1991

FACT SHEET



USPFO For Kansas  
P.O. Box 2099  
Topeka, Kansas 66601

3/18/91  
7-3

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Fact Sheet has been developed to portray the financial and economic impact of the Kansas National Guard (Army and Air) on the State of Kansas, Kansas counties and cities, and the Kansas economy.

Page 2 represents the financial plans of the Kansas Army and Air National Guard. Federal dollars have been appropriated by congress and State Funding by the Kansas Legislature. Totals are displayed separately for the each appropriation and a state total is identified at the bottom of the page.

Page 3 presents the economic impact on the State of Kansas. The factor used to compute average Kansas taxes is based upon the fraction of 3.25%. This factor was provided to the USPFO for Kansas by the Kansas Department of Revenue, State Office Building, Topeka, Kansas. The Institute for Public Policy and Business Research at the University of Kansas has advised us that raw Federal dollars coming into the Kansas economy will actually turn over approximately three times for the purpose of generating tax revenue each year. Multiplying the raw Federal dollars coming into Kansas through the Kansas Army and Air National Guard by a factor of three, and applying the average tax factor to that total, produces what we feel is a valid 9 million dollar profit for Kansas each year.

Page 4 portrays the financial plan growth of the Kansas Army and Air National Guard from 1982 through 1991.

Pages 5 and 6 identify the economic impact by county and city. This data is based upon a per capita value developed by dividing total membership into Federal dollars appropriated for the Kansas Army and Air National Guard. The per capita value is then applied to the current membership in each city and county to provide approximate dollars coming into each city and county. It is interesting to note that while some cities and counties are losing revenue because their units are not at full strength, others are realizing a bonus because their units are over strength.

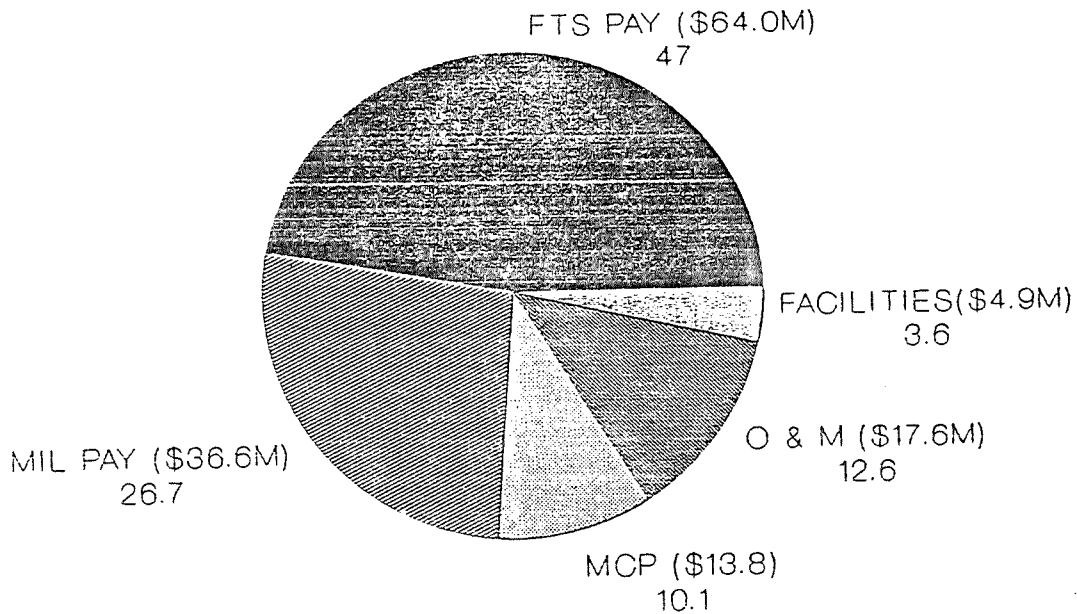
Page 7 reports detailed descriptions of the construction dollars allotted for new facilities and facilities improvements for the Kansas Army and Air National Guard.

Pages 8 and 9 is a listing of Kansas Army National Guard Facilities which identifies both the size and estimated value of each.

Page 10 is a listing of Federal dollars that are received in Kansas through the Military Retirement System. This revenue source, although not included in the overall Kansas National Guard Financial Plan, does generate additional income for the State of Kansas. Over \$72,000,000.00 annually is paid to Kansas residents in this system.

# FY91 FEDERAL FUNDING

(Total \$136,950,700.00)



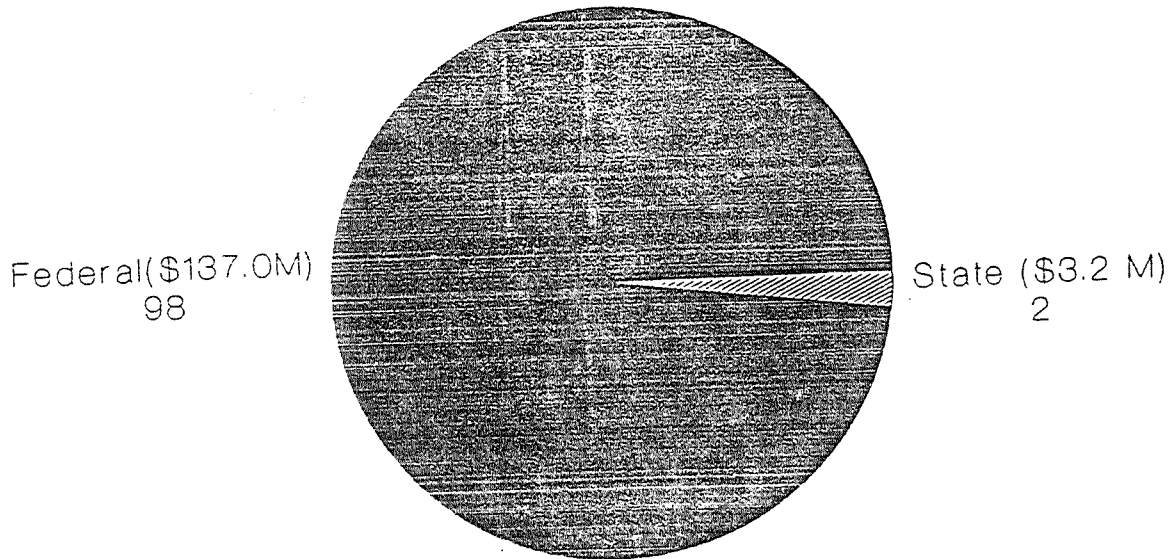
USPFO KANSAS AS OF 1 February 1991

## KANSAS NATIONAL GUARD FUNDING SUMMARY FISCAL YEAR 1991

CATEGORY	FEDERAL FUNDING		STATE FUNDING	OVERALL TOTAL
	ARMY	AIR		
MILITARY PAY (Nat'l Guard Members)	24,669,700	11,946,100	NONE	36,615,800
FULL TIME EMPLOYEE SUPPORT PAY	28,761,900	35,264,200	1,449,700	65,475,800
OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE	9,949,000	7,675,900	304,200	17,929,100
FACILITIES SUPPORT AND MAINTENANCE	1,070,100	3,825,500	1,414,900	6,310,500
MILITARY DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION	3,544,000	10,244,300	11,500	13,799,800
SUBTOTALS	67,994,700	68,956,000		
GRAND TOTALS	136,950,700		\$3,180,300	140,131,000

# KANSAS NATIONAL GUARD

(TOTAL FY 91 FUNDING \$140,131,000)

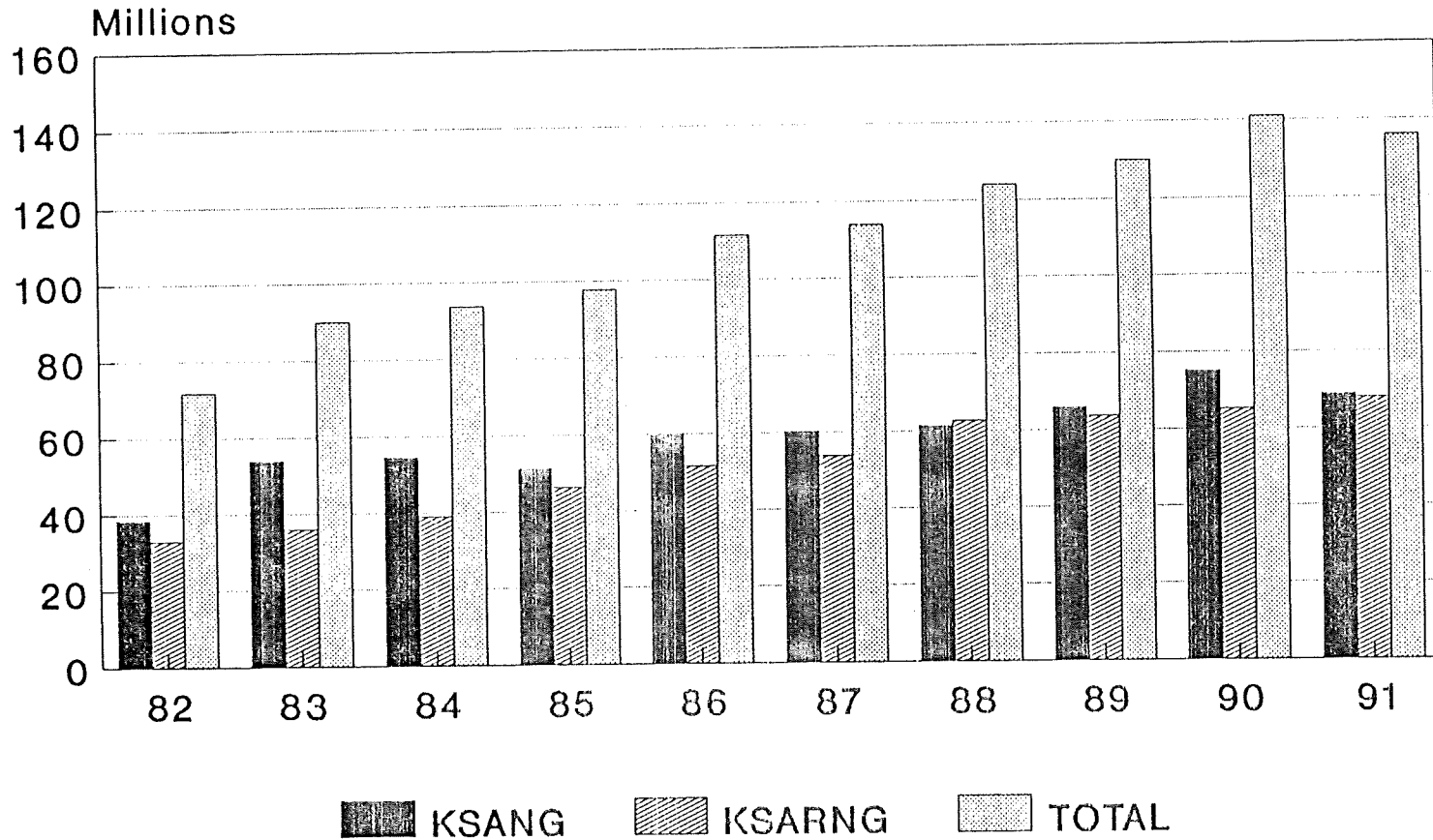


USPFO KANSAS AS OF 1 February 1991

## KANSAS NATIONAL GUARD ECONOMIC IMPACT

FEDERAL FUNDING	MULTIPLIER	ECONOMIC IMPACT
\$136,950,700	x 3	\$410,852,100
TAX REVENUE (POTENTIAL)	x .0325	13,352,700
STATE APPROPRIATION	---	3,180,300
NET REVENUE (POTENTIAL)	---	10,172,400

# KANSAS NATIONAL GUARD BUDGET GROWTH



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USPFO Kansas 1 February 1991

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KANSAS ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

1 Feb 91

ECONOMIC IMPACT BY COUNTY\*

COUNTY	CITY	STRENGTH			ACTUAL	VACANCY LOSS
		AUTHORIZED	ASSIGNED	POTENTIAL		
Allen	Iola	130	125	\$1,237,340	\$1,189,750	\$47,590
Anderson	Garnett	73	70	\$694,814	\$666,260	\$28,554
Atchison	Atchison	57	41	\$542,526	\$390,238	\$152,288
Barton	Great Bend	58	53	\$552,044	\$504,454	\$47,590
Bourbon	Fort Scott	78	69	\$742,404	\$656,742	\$85,662
Brown	Hiawatha	171	156	\$1,627,578	\$1,484,808	\$142,770
	Horton					
Butler	Augusta	56	59	\$533,008	\$561,562	(\$28,554)
Clay	Clay Center	75	54	\$713,850	\$513,972	\$199,878
Cloud	Concordia	55	45	\$523,490	\$428,310	\$95,180
Coffey	Burlington	110	96	\$1,046,980	\$913,728	\$133,252
Cowley	Winfield	62	34	\$590,116	\$323,612	\$266,504
Crawford	Pittsburg	198	194	\$1,884,564	\$1,846,492	\$38,072
Dickinson	Abilene	80	59	\$761,440	\$561,562	\$199,878
Doniphan	Troy	85	87	\$809,030	\$828,066	(\$19,036)
Douglas	Lawrence	209	184	\$1,989,262	\$1,751,312	\$237,950
Ellis	Hays	101	71	\$961,318	\$675,778	\$285,540
Ellsworth	Ellsworth	34	29	\$323,612	\$276,022	\$47,590
Finney	Garden City	90	70	\$856,620	\$666,260	\$190,360
Ford	Dodge City	117	123	\$1,113,606	\$1,170,714	(\$57,108)
Franklin	Ottawa	123	106	\$1,170,714	\$1,008,908	\$161,806
Geary	Junction Cit	143	112	\$1,361,074	\$1,066,016	\$295,058
Harper	Harper	38	23	\$361,684	\$218,914	\$142,770
Harvey	Newton	70	46	\$666,260	\$437,828	\$228,432
Jackson	Holton	119	80	\$1,132,642	\$761,440	\$371,202
Jewell	Mankato	43	42	\$409,274	\$399,756	\$9,518
Johnson	Olathe	455	454	\$4,330,690	\$4,321,172	\$9,518
	Lenexa					
Kingman	Kingman	42	33	\$399,756	\$314,094	\$85,662
Leavenworth	Leavenworth	280	247	\$2,665,040	\$2,350,946	\$314,094
Linn	Pleasanton	70	61	\$666,260	\$580,598	\$85,662
Lyon	Emporia	81	71	\$770,958	\$675,778	\$95,180
Marshall	Marysville	42	40	\$399,756	\$380,720	\$19,036
McPherson	McPherson	80	63	\$761,440	\$599,634	\$161,806
Miami	Paola	71	52	\$675,778	\$494,936	\$180,842
Mitchell	Beloit	35	21	\$333,130	\$199,878	\$133,252
Montgomery	Cherryvale	175	164	\$1,665,650	\$1,560,952	\$104,698
	Coffeyville					
Morris	Council Grov	48	44	\$456,864	\$418,792	\$38,072
Nemaha	Sabetha	43	30	\$409,274	\$285,540	\$123,734
Neosho	Chanute	78	68	\$742,404	\$647,224	\$95,180
Norton	Norton	57	68	\$542,526	\$647,224	(\$104,698)
Pawnee	Larned	39	40	\$371,202	\$380,720	(\$9,518)
Phillips	Phillipsbur	55	44	\$523,490	\$418,792	\$104,698
Pottawatomie	St. Marys	48	40	\$456,864	\$380,720	\$76,144

3/18/91

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STRENGTH

1 Feb 91

COUNTY	CITY	AUTHORIZED	ASSIGNED	POTENTIAL	ACTUAL	VACANCY LOSS
Pratt	Pratt	48	49	\$456,864	\$466,382	(\$9,518)
Reno	Hutchinson	300	272	\$2,855,400	\$2,588,896	\$266,504
Republic	Belleville	36	30	\$342,648	\$285,540	\$57,108
Riley	Manhattan	228	222	\$2,170,104	\$2,112,996	\$57,108
Russell	Russell	42	41	\$399,756	\$390,238	\$9,518
Saline	Salina	335	338	\$3,188,530	\$3,217,084	(\$28,554)
Sedgwick	Wichita	759	644	\$7,224,162	\$6,129,592	\$1,094,570
Seward	Liberal	90	81	\$856,620	\$770,958	\$85,662
Shawnee	Topeka	1146	1189	\$10,907,628	\$11,316,902	(\$409,274)
Sherman	Goodland	60	56	\$571,080	\$533,008	\$38,072
Smith	Smith Center	66	47	\$628,188	\$447,346	\$180,842
Sumner	Wellington	28	22	\$266,504	\$209,396	\$57,108
Thomas	Colby	80	69	\$761,440	\$656,742	\$104,698
Wilson	Fredonia	60	64	\$571,080	\$609,152	(\$38,072)
	Neodesha			\$0	\$0	\$0
Woodson	Yates Center	30	6	\$285,540	\$57,108	\$228,432
Wyandotte	Kansas City	549	445	\$5,225,382	\$4,235,510	\$989,872

\*Computation based on a per capita of \$9,518.00

KANSAS AIR NATIONAL GUARD

ECONOMIC IMPACT BY COUNTY\*

STRENGTH

COUNTY	CITY	AUTHORIZED	ASSIGNED	POTENTIAL	ACTUAL	VACANCY LOSS
Sedgwick	Wichita	1607	1509	\$51,155,600	\$48,036,400	\$3,119,200
Shawnee	Topeka	1008	983	\$21,451,200	\$20,919,600	\$531,600

\*Computation is based on a per capita value per member for FY91

- (a) McConnell and Smoky Hill \$31,833
- (b) Forbes Field \$21,281

3/18/91  
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FY91 CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM  
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD  
APPROVED PROJECTS

1 February 1991

	<u>COST</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
Major Construction	3,498,000	
Architect and Engineer Fees	46,000	
		\$3,544,000

Projects

Armory (AE Fee).....	Great Bend
USPFO Office.....	Topeka
OMS Alteration .....	Iola
RTS Maint.....	Salina

FY 91 CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM  
AIR NATIONAL GUARD  
APPROVED PROJECTS

1 February 1991

<u>McConnell</u>	<u>COST</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
Major Construction Projects	\$8,120,000	
Maintenance and Repair	213,600	
MCP Architectural and Engineering	320,000	
MR Architectural and Engineering	20,000	
		\$8,673,600

Forbes

Major Construction Projects	1,200,000	
Maintenance and Repair	316,100	
MCP Architectural and Engineering	54,600	
MR Architectural and Engineering	20,000	
		<u>\$ 1,570,700</u>
		\$10,244,300

3/8/91  
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KANSAS ARMY NATIONAL GUARD  
FACILITIES

<u>CITY</u>	<u>NO. OF BUILDINGS</u>	<u>SQUARE FOOTAGE</u>	<u>ESTIMATED VALUE</u>
Abilene	1	12,253	\$248,100
Atchison	1	13,823	533,000
Augusta	1	13,823	318,700
Belleville	1	11,978	198,900
Beloit	1	11,978	219,100
Burlington	2	18,978	338,900
Chanute	2	14,598	347,000
Cherryvale	1	14,218	311,450
Clay Center	2	13,178	114,200
Coffeyville	4	19,706	415,700
Colby	2	15,819	321,300
Concordia	1	14,440	197,900
Council Grove	2	15,962	247,000
Dodge City	4	18,766	395,000
Ellsworth	1	11,978	346,400
Emporia	1	13,612	340,900
Fort Scott	2	13,123	286,303
Fredonia	1	13,098	228,500
Garden City	1	15,323	339,400
Garnett	1	11,978	214,300
*Great Bend	1	15,000	-
Goodland	1	25,580	997,363
Harper	1	13,823	349,000
Hays	3	14,513	198,918
Hiawatha	1	19,462	269,100
Holton	1	10,276	163,300
Horton	1	12,320	226,900
Hutchinson	3	30,457	851,500
Iola	3	15,064	306,758
Junction City	1	13,823	712,000
Kansas City	3	51,602	777,200
Kingman	1	12,220	316,800
Larned	1	14,862	366,700
Lawrence	1	17,760	361,300
Leavenworth	1	11,920	384,400
Lenexa	1	38,424	1,717,000
Liberal	1	15,409	359,800
Manhattan	1	22,975	433,293
Mankato	1	13,826	253,400
Marysville	1	11,635	203,100
McPherson	1	11,920	454,900
Neodesha	1	13,826	143,500
Newton	1	11,920	264,300
Norton	3	15,361	333,965
Ottawa	3	11,927	188,255
Olathe	1	34,711	1,619,600
Paola	1	20,170	997,946
Phillipsburg	1	13,826	415,500
Pittsburg	1	16,350	318,000
Pleasanton	1	13,735	226,500

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Pratt	1	11,920	260,400
Russell	1	11,920	281,400
Sabetha	3	11,631	151,379
Salina	3	39,536	2,249,007
St. Marys	1	15,466	100,000
Smith Center	1	13,817	484,100
Topeka (Armory)	3	57,743	862,852
Topeka (SDB)	1	9,000	699,304
Topeka (605 Forbes)	1	19,067	750,000
Troy	1	12,825	266,000
Wellington	1	11,978	462,800
Wichita (East)	1	21,267	921,600
Wichita (South)	1	11,058	851,500
Wichita (West)	1	19,896	518,800
Winfield	1	11,308	215,900
Yates Center	1	13,814	275,200
-----			
TOTAL	96	1,126,310	\$29,522,608

\*Currently leased building pending construction of new Armory.

3/18/91  
7-12

PCN 110A-118

PERSONNEL RECEIVING ARMY RETIRED PAY AS OF SEPT. 30, 1989 (PAYMENT IN DOLLARS)

STATE	ZIP CODE	-----TITLE III-----		---NON DISABLED---		-----DISABLED-----		-----TOTAL-----	
		NUMBER PAID BY ARMY	MONTHLY PAYMENT	NUMBER PAID BY ARMY	MONTHLY PAYMENT	NUMBER PAID BY ARMY	MONTHLY PAYMENT	NUMBER PAID BY ARMY	MONTHLY PAYMENT
KS	660	133	80,800	1,041	1,473,043	108	98,478	1,282	1,660,928
KS	661	38	23,138	120	140,182	32	27,220	194	190,808
KS	662	144	110,418	178	302,831	88	80,830	384	483,177
KS	664	48	28,883	1,001	1,038,128	81	83,209	1,127	1,131,020
KS	668	74	48,844	810	717,821	81	48,838	738	812,301
KS	668	138	104,089	189	203,187	37	28,881	331	334,107
KS	667	88	32,987	133	148,782	28	28,802	209	204,881
KS	668	24	14,278	114	112,871	13	8,048	181	132,893
KS	669	12	8,081	27	28,488	7	4,182	48	40,742
KS	670	48	32,227	117	128,888	19	18,170	184	177,383
KS	671	38	20,230	88	88,834	18	12,489	118	98,823
KS	672	107	109,828	228	284,838	88	87,388	438	401,822
KS	673	40	24,884	81	87,388	18	10,784	138	123,884
KS	674	84	38,308	383	421,288	48	38,484	803	488,818
KS	678	88	44,832	82	88,848	20	14,308	180	188,887
KS	678	23	13,488	28	28,838	8	8,180	88	48,887
KS	677	8	2,873	14	18,888	1	80	21	18,888
KS	678	24	14,813	42	43,848	13	8,888	79	88,888
KS	678	8	2,208	10	10,121	1	888	17	13,283
KS	TOTAL	1,138	770,171	4,444	4,317,800	818	488,488	8,184	8,888,887

10

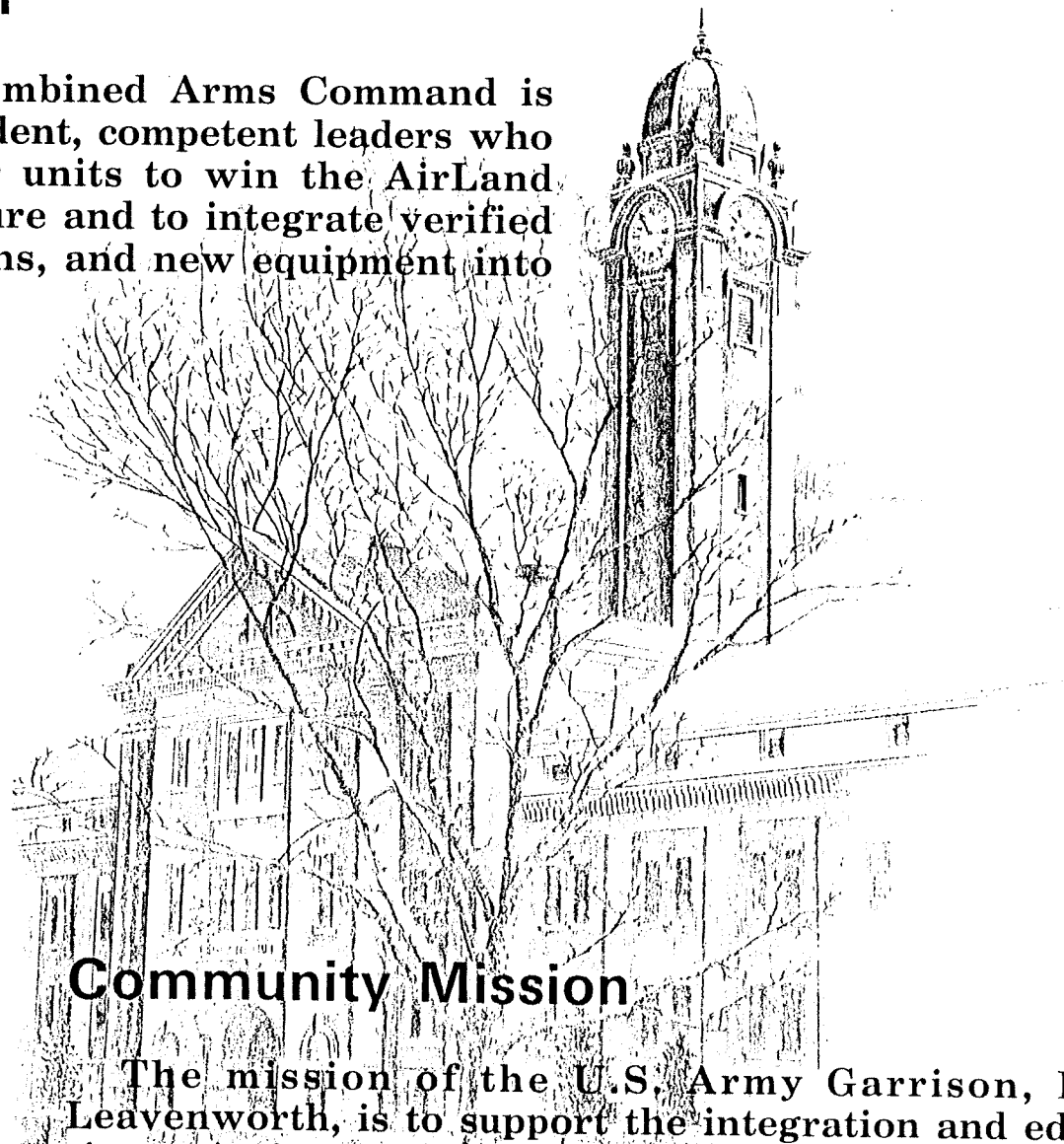
3/18/91  
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FORT LEAVENWORTH IMPACT INFORMATION-DATA  
*FOR*  
JOINT COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

MARCH 18, 1991

## Installation Mission

The mission of the Combined Arms Command is to develop and train confident, competent leaders who will train and fight their units to win the AirLand Battle now and in the future and to integrate verified doctrine, new organizations, and new equipment into the total Army.



## Community Mission

The mission of the U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Leavenworth, is to support the integration and education mission of the Combined Arms Command by providing an excellent Quality of Life environment in which soldiers, family members, and employees can live and work.

3/18/91  
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FORT LEAVENWORTH

POPULATION IMPACT

March, 1991

Populations:

Leavenworth County: 64,377  
 Less Inmates: 4,600  
 Adjusted Population: 59,737

City of Leavenworth: 38,495 (includes Fort Leavenworth)  
 City of Lansing: 7,120  
 Total: 45,615  
 Less Inmates 4,600  
 Adjusted Total: 41,015

Officers & Enlisted  
 With Families On  
 Post (perm. party): 5,737  
 CGSC Off/Families : 2,544  
 Others on Post: 26  
 On Post Total: 8,307

	Percent of Total Area Population Leav/Lansing Area	Population County
	20%	14%

Military & Families  
 Off Post: 3,755  
 International Off. &  
 Families Off Post: 300  
 Total Mil. Off Post: 4,055

TOTAL MIL.&FAMILIES:	12,362	30%	21%
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Permanent Civilians  
 Working On Post: 2,867  
 Families of Civilian  
 Workers (estimated) 4,300  
 Total Civ. & Families: 7,167

TOTAL MIL. & CIV., INCL FAMILIES EMPL. ON POST:	19,529	48%	33%
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Contract Firms  
 Empl. Off Post: 411  
 Families: 1,233  
 Total 1,644

COMBINED MIL., CIV. & CONTRACT W/FAM:	21,173	52%	35%
--	--------	-----	-----

Military Retirees  
 & Families (est.): 3,000

TOTAL POPULATION SUPPORTED BY FORT LEAVENWORTH:	*24,173	59%	40%
---	---------	-----	-----

\*Does not include retired civilian employees and families

3/18/91  
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FORT LEAVENWORTH  
EMPLOYMENT IMPACT

March, 1991

Total Employed, Leavenworth County: 18,138

Directly Employed, Ft. Leavenworth:

1 Civilian, GS.....	2,867
2 Officer & Enlisted...	3,733
Fulltime Contract....	344
Contract Firms.....	411
Intnt'l & Other.....	<u>92</u>
TOTAL:	7,447
% of County Total....	41%

1. Modal (occurring most frequently) grade is GS-8. Annual salary will be \$25,000 - \$26,000
2. Modal officer grade is Major. Annual salary for a Major living off post is \$42,000 - \$45,000.  
  
Modal enlisted grade is Sergeant, E-5. Annual salary for an E-5 living off post is approximately \$21,000.

EMPLOYMENT FIGURES, ABOVE, DO NOT REFLECT JOBS PRODUCED INDIRECTLY BY VIRTUE OF THE PRESENCE OF FORT LEAVENWORTH, E. G., LOCAL CONTRACTORS AND WORKERS, SERVICE PERSONNEL, RETAIL CLERKS, REAL ESTATE, PROPERTY MANAGEMENT COMPANIES, ETC. THERE ARE CURRENTLY APPROXIMATELY 1,200 BUSINESSES IN THE LEAVENWORTH-LANSING AREA.

3/18/91  
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FORT LEAVENWORTH

ECONOMIC IMPACT

FORT LEAVENWORTH DISBURSEMENTS: (all figures in Millions)

Military Payroll.....	77
Civilian Payroll.....	74
School System Payroll.....	6.2
School System Expenditures.....	2
Appropriated Fund Expenditures.....	130
Non-appropriated Fund Expenditures.....	6
Commissary Goods Expenditures.....	8.7
Blanket Purchases, MWR Fund Expenditures....	1
Local Military Retirees.....	<u>2</u>

ANNUAL DISBURSEMENTS TOTAL: \$306.9 Million

Fort Leavenworth calculates its economic impact, based on a conservative Department of Labor economic multiplier of 2.75, at over \$800 million annually.

Additional Economic Impacts:

*Construction of General Instruction Building..	37
Renovation of Beehive Facility.....	16
Pershing Park Housing Replacement.....	<u>20</u>

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION: \$73 Million

Additional Factors:

1. Fort Leavenworth is the fourth most popular tourist attraction in Kansas, with more than 40,000 visitors annually.
2. The Buffalo Soldier Memorial has raised over \$600,000 for its monument to the Black soldiers of the 9th and 10th Cavalry Regiments. This significant attraction will add to area tourism.
3. CAS<sup>3</sup> Courses (All Army Captains) and School for Command Preparation account for over 8,100 temporary residents of the area annually. Not included in any other figures.

\*pending approval by Secretary Chaney

3/18/91  
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# Installation Population

## PERMANENT PARTY, EMPLOYEES, NON-TDY STUDENTS

OFFICER (LIVING ON-POST)	456
ENLISTED (LIVING ON-POST)	800
PERMANENT PARTY FAMILY MEMBERS (ON-POST)	4,481
CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES (AF; NAF; AND AAFES)	2,867
CONTRACTOR PERSONNEL (FULLTIME)	344
MILITARY (OFFICER AND ENLISTED LIVING OFF-POST)	1,377
PERMANENT PARTY FAMILY MEMBERS (OFF-POST)	2,378
CGSOC STUDENTS (ON-POST)	565
CGSOC STUDENTS (OFF-POST)	535
CGSOC FAMILY MEMBERS (ON-POST)	1,979
CGSOC FAMILY MEMBERS (OFF-POST)	822
INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS (OFF-POST)	67
INTERNATIONAL FAMILY MEMBERS (OFF-POST)	233
INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS (ON-POST)	24
CIVILIANS ON-POST	1
CIVILIAN FAMILY MEMBERS ON-POST	1

## MEANINGFUL STATISTICS

THE DAYTIME STRENGTH AT FORT LEAVENWORTH (THOSE WHO LIVE ON-POST AND THOSE WHO WORK ON THE INSTALLATION)	14,276
RETIREE POPULATION SUPPORTED (EST)	40,000
USAR AND NG SUPPORTED (EST)	8,400
THOSE FULLTIME MILITARY, CIVILIANS, AND CONTRACTORS WHO WORK ON-POST	7,036
THOSE FAMILY MEMBERS LIVING ON-POST (LESS SPONSORS)	6,460
THOSE FAMILY MEMBERS LIVING OFF-POST (LESS SPONSORS)	3,433

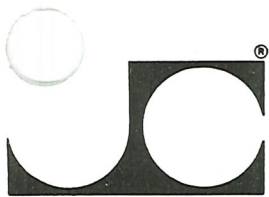
## AGGREGATE

ALL PERSONS IN REGION WHO DEPEND ON FORT LEAVENWORTH FOR SOME SORT OF SUPPORT ANNUALLY.	74,252
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## TDY STUDENTS

CAS <sup>3</sup> (STUDENTS IN RESIDENCE FOR NINE WEEKS; 144 OFF-POST LEASES SUPPLE- MENT ON-POST BILLETING FOR EACH CLASS) ACADEMIC YEAR 1989-1990	3,200
SCHOOL FOR COMMAND PREPARATION (STUDENTS IN RESIDENCE FOR TDY COURSES SUCH AS THE PRE-COMMAND COURSE) ACADEMIC YEAR 1989-1990	4,943

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3/8/91



JUNCTION • CITY • KANSAS  
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

A PRESENTATION TO A JOINT MEETING  
OF THE  
KANSAS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE  
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEES

18 March 1991

3:30 PM

Room 313 S

MEMBERS OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE: I APPRECIATE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO APPEAR HERE TODAY. MY NAME IS KEN BURGOON. I CURRENTLY SERVE AS THE MILITARY AFFAIRS COORDINATOR FOR THE JUNCTION CITY AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE INFORMATION I PRESENT TODAY IS TAKEN FROM TWO DOCUMENTS: 1) A FEBRUARY 1990 ECONOMIC IMPACT STUDY OF FORT RILEY ON THE LOCAL ECONOMY PREPARED BY DR. C. CLYDE JONES, DEAN EMERITUS OF THE BUSINESS COLLEGE AT KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY; 2) THE ANNUAL ECONOMIC IMPACT SUMMARY PREPARED BY THE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OFFICE AT FORT RILEY.

THESE DOCUMENTS ARE CONSIDERED TO BE SOUND IN THEIR DEVELOPMENT PROCESS AND HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED AS AUTHORITATIVE IN NATURE. ALL FACTS ARE BASED ON PRE-DESERT STORM LEVELS OF OPERATION. DATA CONCERNING EMPLOYMENT ARE BASED ON 1989 LEVELS WHILE THE DOLLAR AND POPULATION FIGURES ARE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1990 TIME PERIOD.

FORT RILEY REPORTS ITS ECONOMIC DATA FOR A 60-MILE RADIUS WHICH INCLUDES ALL OR PART OF NINE SURROUNDING COUNTIES. THE CITIES OF TOPEKA AND SALINA ARE NOT INCLUDED. I WILL CONCENTRATE PRIMARILY ON DATA PERTAINING TO RILEY AND GEARY COUNTIES DURING THIS PRESENTATION.

POST OFFICE BOX 26  
814 N. WASHINGTON ST.  
JUNCTION CITY, KS 66441  
• 913 / 762 - 2632 •

Attachment 9  
3/18/91  
Sen. Eco. Devel.

1990 POPULATION FIGURES REPORTED BY FORT RILEY TOTALED 32,419 MILITARY PERSONNEL AND DEPENDENTS WITH AN ADDITION 5,583 CIVILIANS CURRENTLY EMPLOYED AT FORT RILEY. 17,164 OF THE MILITARY LIVE ON FORT RILEY ITSELF, WHILE 7,195 LIVE IN JUNCTION CITY AND 4,891 IN MANHATTAN.

THE REMAINING 3,149 LIVE IN THE SMALLER COMMUNITIES IN THIS 60 MILE RADIUS. NOT INCLUDED IN THESE FIGURES ARE AN ESTIMATED 4,641 RETIRED MILITARY. CIVIL SERVICE RETIREES HAVE NOT BEEN INCLUDED IN ANY OF THESE COMPUTATIONS.

FOR THE PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED NINE COUNTIES AROUND FORT RILEY, MILITARY AND FAMILY MEMBERS ACCOUNT FOR A LITTLE OVER 17% OF THE TOTAL POPULATION. FOR THE COUNTIES OF GEARY, RILEY AND A SMALL PART OF POTTAWATOMIE COUNTIES, MILITARY FAMILIES ACCOUNT FOR JUST OVER 25%. OFF-POST PERSONNEL AND FAMILY MEMBERS ACCOUNT FOR 8% OF THE POPULATION IN RILEY COUNTY AND 16% IN GEARY COUNTY. 12% OF MANHATTAN AND 24% OF JUNCTION CITY'S POPULATIONS ARE MILITARY.

USING ESTIMATED TAXABLE RETAIL SALES BASED ON SALES TAX RECEIPTS, AN ESTIMATED 687 JOBS ARE GENERATED BY RETAIL PURCHASES OF MILITARY FAMILIES IN RILEY COUNTY AND APPROXIMATELY 774 JOBS IN GEARY COUNTY. THESE FIGURES ARE IMPORTANT TO THE STATE AS WELL AS THE LOCAL COUNTIES, BECAUSE THEY ARE THE SOURCE OF A VARIETY OF FUNDS. THESE PEOPLE PAY TAXES, SUCH AS PROPERTY TAXES, RETAIL SALES TAX, VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS, HUNTING AND FISHING LICENSES AND IN MANY CASES INCOME TAXES.

LET'S LOOK FOR A MOMENT AT SOME PURELY DOLLAR FIGURES GENERATED BY FORT RILEY. MILITARY PAYROLL ALONE PROVIDES A DIRECT INPUT IN EXCESS OF \$330.4 MILLION INTO THE ECONOMY EACH YEAR.

3/18/91  
9-2

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY CIVILIANS, NONAPPROPRIATED FUND CIVILIANS, OTHER CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES AND THE RETIRED PERSONNEL'S PAY CONTRIBUTE ANOTHER \$146.7 MILLION MAKING THE TOTAL FLOW OF DIRECT DOLLARS IN EXCESS OF \$477.2 MILLION FROM PAYROLL ALONE. WHEN YOU ADD IN THE CONTRACT SALES THROUGH FORT RILEY FOR SUPPLIES, SERVICES AND CONCESSIONS, THE TOTAL AMOUNTS TO \$575,328,196 IN DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON THE STATE OF KANSAS. I EMPHASIZE THAT NO TURN-OVER OR MULTIPLIERS HAVE BEEN USED IN THESE FIGURES. MAJOR CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS ALREADY APPROVED FOR FORT RILEY AMOUNT TO 450.7 MILLION. ANOTHER \$47.3 MILLION IS OUT FOR CONTRACT NOW.

LET'S LOOK AT SOME SPECIFIC CONTRACTS. STEFFEN'S DAIRY, FOR EXAMPLE, CONTRACTS FOR ABOUT \$570,000 EACH YEAR FOR DAIRY PRODUCTS. THEY ARE ONLY ONE OF THREE CONTRACTORS FOR MILK PRODUCTS. THE RAINBOW BREAD COMPANY (FROM HUTCHINSON) PROVIDES AN ARRAY OF BREAD PRODUCTS IN THE AMOUNT OF \$255,000. KELLOGG'S HERE IN TOPEKA, REALIZES A LITTLE OVER \$100,000 IN THEIR PRODUCTS. THERE IS A TOTAL OF 49 OTHER CONTRACTS THAT WERE IN EFFECT FOR THE YEAR 1990. THESE 49 CONTRACTS RANGE IN VALUE FROM \$9,000 TO \$313,000. THESE CONTRACTS ILLUSTRATE THAT FORT RILEY MONEY IS FELT IN OTHER AREAS OF THE STATE BESIDES MANHATTAN AND JUNCTION CITY.

FORT RILEY IS THE LARGEST SINGLE CUSTOMER OF KANSAS POWER AND LIGHT. THIS IS ABOUT \$10 MILLION ANNUALLY.

UNITED TELEPHONE SYSTEM IN KANSAS ESTIMATES THAT APPROXIMATELY \$5 TO \$10 MILLION WOULD BE LOST TO THEM IF IT WERE NOT FOR FORT RILEY AS A CUSTOMER.

FORT RILEY PROVIDES \$4.8 MILLION IN FEDERAL SCHOOL IMPACT AID TO THE AREA SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

IF IT WERE NOT FOR THE PRESENCE OF FORT RILEY, JUNCTION CITY WOULD NOT HAVE

- 70% OF ITS TOTAL ECONOMY;
- 75% OF ITS TEACHERS;
- 68% OF ITS STUDENTS;
- 50% OF ITS RETAIL SALES;
- 35% OF ITS POPULATION; AND
- 40% OF ITS PROPERTY TAXES.

TO SUMMARIZE, OUR FEELINGS CONCERNING THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF FORT RILEY ON OUR REGION I CAN SAFELY SAY THAT WE WILL CONTINUE TO BE SOUND, VIABLE COMMUNITIES WITH THE MAINTENANCE OF FORT RILEY AS A HEAVY DIVISION-SIZED INSTALLATION. WE WILL CONTINUE TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE ECONOMIC STABILITY OF THE STATE OF KANSAS. WE FEEL THAT BECAUSE OF THE NATION'S, AS WELL AS THE STATE'S, CURRENT ECONOMIC TURMOIL THE DEFENSE DOLLAR WILL BE A STABILIZING INFLUENCE. THE MILITARY NEEDS TO BE PRESERVED BY WHATEVER MEANS ARE NECESSARY. WE SUBMIT THAT THE DEFENSE DOLLAR IS SIGNIFICANT ENOUGH TO THIS STATE THAT EVERY INDIVIDUAL SHOULD STRIVE TO MAINTAIN RELATIONSHIPS WITH ALL DECISION MAKERS. THESE ARE THE PEOPLE WHO COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT OUR MILITARY INSTALLATIONS AND THEIR STATUS.

WE FURTHER FEEL THAT EVERY MEMBER OF OUR STATE LEGISLATURE SHOULD BE TOTALLY AWARE OF THIS VITAL INDUSTRY. THEY SHOULD EXPRESS THEIR CONCERNS WHEN ISSUES ARISE THAT MAY AFFECT THE MILITARY'S VIABILITY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, I THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME.

3/18/91  
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ECONOMIC IMPACT OF FORT RILEY  
ON THE LOCAL AREA ECONOMY

A Report Prepared for  
The Manhattan and Junction City Chambers of Commerce  
by Dr. C. Clyde Jones

February, 1990  
Manhattan, Kansas

Attachment 10  
3/18/91  
Sen. Eco. Devel.



ECONOMIC IMPACT OF FORT RILEY  
ON THE LOCAL AREA ECONOMY

Purpose

The purpose of this study is to assess the economic impact of Fort Riley on the local area, with the major focus of the initial study on existing levels of operation. Other scenarios which may be looked at later include

- expansion
- change of mission
- reduction of troop strength

Organization of report

The report is organized around impacts on population and employment, with additional sections on construction, housing and schools. Tables are included on the following:

Population

- Nine-county area
- Three-county area
- Riley County and Manhattan
- Geary County and Junction City

Employment

- Direct--civilian work force
- Indirect, with attention to retail sales and overall impact

Construction

- Housing
- Schools

Population

A nine-county area was chosen because the Fort reports its economic data for a 60-mile radius. These nine counties, contiguous to Riley and Geary Counties, do not extend 60 miles in all directions and do not include Salina and Topeka. Including them would have distorted the study since data are not readily available for just the 60-mile radius area. For the nine counties, Fort Riley's military and dependents account for about 17 percent of the population (Table 1). For the three counties (Riley, Geary and Pottawatomie), military families constitute a little more than 25 percent (Table 2). Zeroing in on Riley and Geary Counties, military and dependents, including those living on post, make up 29 percent of the population. Off-post personnel and dependents account for 8 percent of the population in Riley County and 16 percent in Geary County. At the city level, 12 percent of Manhattan's and 24 percent of Junction City's population are military. (See Table 3.)

Military retirees living in the area (estimated at 9,700 plus 19,400 dependents) have not been separately analyzed for impact. Many are undoubtedly here because of the Fort, but there is no present way to determine exactly how many.

POPULATION  
NINE COUNTY AREA

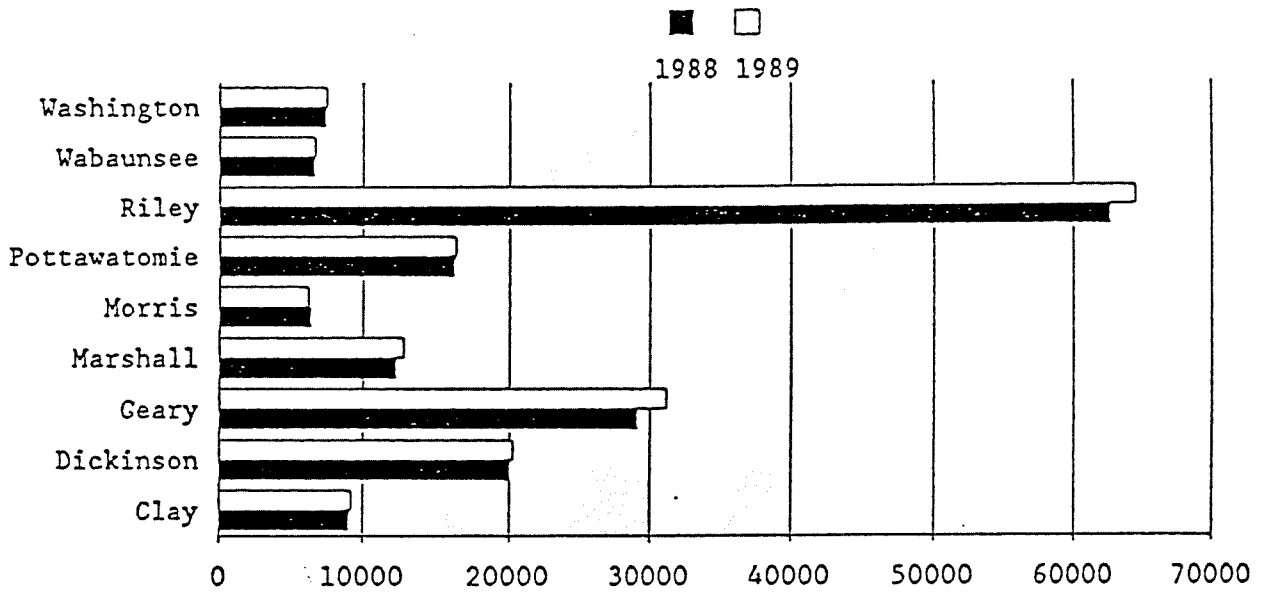


Figure 1

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TOTAL POPULATION  
NINE COUNTY AREA

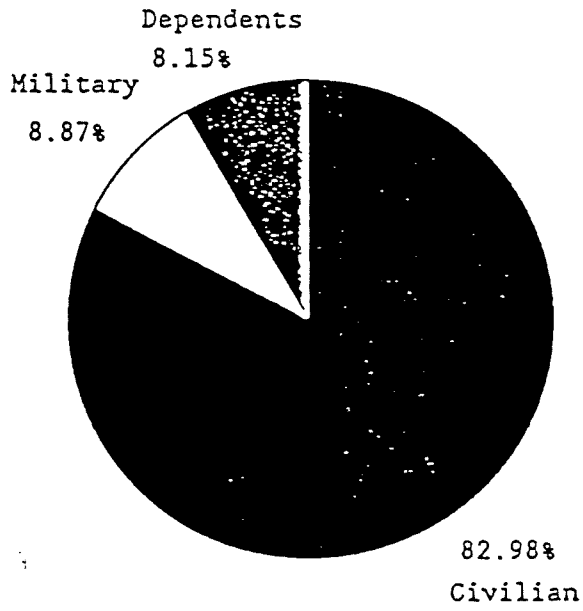


Figure 2

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Table 1. Population--Nine County Area

County	1988	Percent	1989	Percent
Clay	9,100	5.34%	9,270	5.30%
Dickinson	20,100	11.80%	20,270	11.58%
Geary	29,200	17.14%	31,220	17.83%
Marshall	12,300	7.22%	12,810	7.32%
Morris	6,500	3.81%	6,280	3.59%
Pottawatomie	16,300	9.57%	16,390	9.36%
Riley	62,700	36.80%	64,530	36.86%
Wabaunsee	6,700	3.93%	6,750	3.86%
Washington	7,500	4.40%	7,530	4.30%
Total	170,400	100.00%	175,050	100.00%
Ft. Riley				
Military	15,720	9.23%	15,524	8.87%
Dependents	14,224	8.35%	14,262	8.15%
Subtotal	29,944	17.57%	29,786	17.02%

Sources:

1988 County population data, U. S. Bureau of Census estimates.

1989 County population data estimates obtained from Stormont-Vail Enterprises.

Ft. Riley data provided by Department of Resource Management, Ft. Riley.

POPULATION  
Riley, Geary and  
Pottawatomie Counties

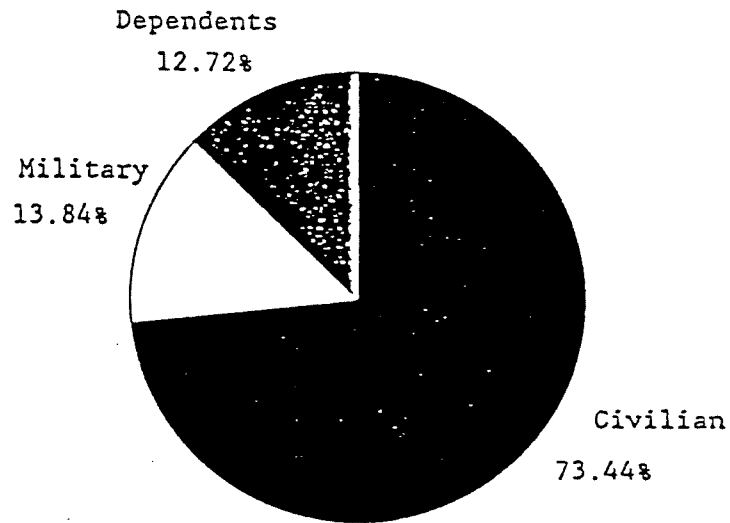


Figure 3

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Table 2. Population--Three County Area

County	1988	Percent	1989	Percent
Riley	62,700	57.95%	64,530	57.54%
Geary	29,200	26.99%	31,220	27.84%
Pottawatomie	16,300	15.06%	16,390	14.62%
Total	108,200	100.00%	112,140	100.00%
Ft. Riley				
Military	15,720	14.53%	15,524	13.84%
Dependents	14,224	13.15%	14,262	12.72%
Subtotal	29,944	27.67%	29,786	26.56%

Sources:

1988 County population data, U. S. Bureau of Census estimates.

1989 County population data estimates obtained from Stormont-Vail Enterprises.

Ft. Riley data provided by Department of Resource Management, Ft. Riley.

Table 3. Population--Geary and Riley Counties and Junction City and Manhattan, 1989

	Total	Military	Depend.	Mil/Dep Total	Percent Total
Geary County	31,220	1,885	2,971	4,856	15.55%
Riley County	64,530	1,878	3,027	4,905	7.60%
On post		11,206	7,024	18,230	
Total two counties	95,750	14,969	13,022	27,991	29.23%
Unaccounted--off post		555	1,240		
Military off post only					
Junction City	20,290	1,885	2,971	4,856	23.93%
Manhattan	37,000	1,644	2,658	4,302	11.63%
Total two cities	57,290	3,529	5,629	9,158	15.99%

Sources:

Junction City estimate from Kansas Department of Administration for 1988. No good estimate exists for 1989.

Manhattan population estimate from the Community Development Department.

Fort Riley data furnished by the Department of Resource Management, Ft. Riley.

County estimates obtained from Stormont-Vail Enterprises.

## Employment

Employment impact is broken down into direct and indirect effects. For determining direct effects, both place of residence and place of work data are used in Table 4. Riley County has 671 civil service workers at Fort Riley; Geary County has 865. These are 3 and 8 percent respectively of total civilian employment (place of work data) in the two counties. For Riley County, the civil service workers at Fort Riley make up over 2 percent of civilian employment based on place of residency. That number is 8 percent for Geary County. Including other civilian workers (non-appropriated funds), 9 to 10 percent of the combined civilian workforce of the two counties work at Fort Riley.

Table 5 gives detailed information on place of residence for 2,039 civil service employees. There are significant numbers for several towns--Abilene, Alta Vista, Chapman, Clay Center, Dwight, Enterprise, Herington, Leonardville, Milford, Ogden, Riley, Salina, St. George, Wakefield, Wamego and White City.

Estimates of indirect employment effects (Table 7) vary widely depending on multipliers used to estimate total earnings effects in the local area. Table 6 shows two used, 1.87 and 1.35. The projected earnings from \$287.6 million injected into the local area economy range from \$388.3 million to \$537.8 million for 1989. It is not possible to compare these numbers to a total for the 60-mile radius area because appropriate data are not presently available for that area. Using an employment multiplier of 25 jobs per million dollars injected into the local area economy, there is an estimated indirect employment effect of just under 7,200 for the area.

Using estimated taxable retail sales based on sales tax receipts, there are an estimated 687 jobs due to retail purchases by military families in Riley County and between 627 and 774 jobs in Geary County. For those interested in how the retail purchases shown in Table 8 were derived, a methodology is presented in Table 9. Taxable retail sales in the counties are further compared to the taxable retail sales for Manhattan and Junction City in Table 10. Taxable sales in Riley County do not include the Pottawatomie County businesses on the east side of the City. As noted in Table 10, there is an obvious error in the Geary County/Junction City sales tax reports for 1989. The City one percent tax produced \$1,751,113 while the City's share of the joint City/County one percent tax was \$1,095,138. The City's share of the joint tax is 64.8523 percent, which would indicate a total of \$1,688,665. Taxable retail sales in the County for 1989 should have been at least \$175.1 million, not allowing for sales outside the City. In estimating employment effects, the City figure has been used as well as the lower figure based on the joint tax.

Table 11 presents taxable retail sales for the nine county area. The different numbers for Riley and Geary Counties in Tables 10 and 11 reflect different sources of information. The higher numbers in Table 10 are based on actual tax receipts for the County and the City. The Wichita State University report used for Table 11 contains data reported by the State. The local data should be more accurate, although they do contain a two-month lag in the receipt of taxes. Riley and Geary County account for over half of the nine-county area retail sales.

Table 4. Direct Employment Effects--Riley and Geary Counties  
1989

	Riley County	Geary County	Both Counties
Civilian Employment			
(Place of residence data)	27,374	10,980	38,354
(Place of work data)	23,132	11,172	34,304
Dept. of Army Civilian Employees	671	865	1,536
Other Civilian Workers at Ft. Riley			1,924
Percent of total civilian employment:			
(Place of residence data)	2.45%	7.88%	9.02%
(Place of work data)	2.90%	7.74%	10.09%

Sources:

Civilian employment from "The Governor's Report on the  
State of Kansas Economy, 1989-1990."  
Department of Army civilian employees from Department of  
Resource Management, Ft. Riley.

DISTRIBUTION OF  
CIVILIAN WORKFORCE

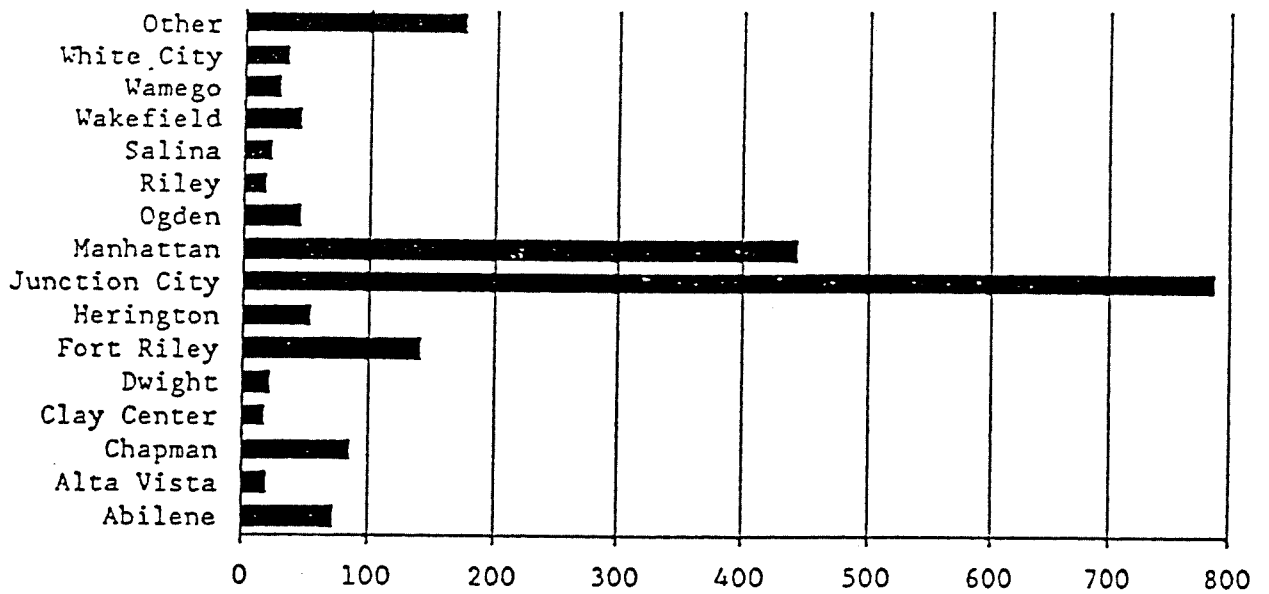


Figure 5

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Table 5. Distribution of Civilian Workforce by Location of Residence

Location	No.	Location	No.
Abilene	75	Manhattan	445
Agra	1	Milford	76
Alma	6	Navarre	2
Alta Vista	21	Ogden	47
Belvue	1	Palmer	1
Bennington	1	Peak	1
Blaine	1	Pretty Prairie	1
Centralia	1	Randolph	4
Chaney	1	Riley	19
Chapman	88	Rossville	1
Clay Center	20	Salina	24
Council Grove	4	Silver Lake	2
Dwight	23	Solomon	1
Enterprise	14	St. George	15
Fort Riley	143	Topeka	5
Grandview Plaza	3	Wakarusa	1
Green	4	Wakefield	46
Harveyville	1	Wamego	29
Haysville	1	Washington	3
Herington	56	Waterville	1
Junction City	789	Wheaton	1
Keats	1	White City	37
Leonardville	12	Woodbine	8
Linn	1		
Manchester	1	Total	2,039

Source:

Office of Civilian Personnel, Fort Riley.

Table 6. Estimated Economic Impact of Fort Riley  
on the Local Area Economy, 1989

Dollars spent in the local area:

Pay:	
Military	\$145.9
Dept. of Army Civilian	\$63.8
Other Civilian	\$13.9
Purchases:	\$64.0
Total	\$287.6
Multiplier 1.87	\$537.8
Multiplier 1.35	\$388.3

Source:

Ft. Riley pay and purchases provided by  
Department of Resource Management, Ft. Riley.  
Multiplier of 1.87 used by Ft. Riley in  
estimating total economic impact.  
Multiplier of 1.35 is from the State of Kansas  
Input-Output Model, adjusted to reflect local  
conditions.

Table 7. Indirect Employment Effect of Fort Riley  
Local Area Economy 1989

Pay:	
Military	\$145.9
Dept. of Army Civilians	\$63.8
Other Civilian	\$13.9
Purchases	\$64.0
Total	\$287.6
Employment effect--25 jobs/million	7,190

Sources:

Ft. Riley pay and purchases provided by  
Department of Resource Management, Ft. Riley.  
Adjusted employment multiplier from State of  
Kansas Input-Output Model.

Table 8. Estimated Employment Impact of Fort Riley through Retail Sales in Riley County, 1988-1989

	1988	1989
Estimated taxable retail sales (millions)	\$301.1	\$302.2
Retail trade employees	4,275	4,331
Sales per employee	\$70,433	\$69,776
Multiplier for retail trade	1.52	1.52
Output (millions)	\$457.7	\$459.3
Incremental output (millions)	\$156.6	\$157.1
Incremental employment--21 per million	3,289	3,299
Total employment credited to retail trade	7,564	7,630
Percent total employment (place of work)	33.43%	32.99%
Estimated Fort Riley Impact:		
Retail purchases (millions)	\$27.5	\$27.2
Employment generated	390	390
Multiplier	1.52	1.52
Output (millions)	\$41.8	\$41.3
Incremental output	\$14.3	\$14.1
Incremental employment--21/million	300	297
Total employment credited to ret. tr	691	687
Percent retail employment	9.13%	9.00%

Source:

Estimated from sales tax distribution from Riley Co. one-half percent tax. Tax distribution data obtained from Riley County Treasurer.  
 Employment data from "The Governor's Report on the State of Kansas Economy, 1989-1990." Employment multiplier adjusted for retailing from State Input-Output Model.  
 Riley Co. retail purchases by military estimated from data provided by Department of Resource Management, Ft. Riley.

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Table 8a. Estimated Employment Impact of Fort Riley through  
Retail Sales in Geary County, 1988-1989

	1988	1989
Estimated taxable retail sales (millions)	\$170.0	\$175.1
Retail trade employees	2,550	2,667
Sales per employee	\$66,667	\$65,654
Multiplier for retail trade	1.52	1.52
Output (millions)	\$258.4	\$266.2
Incremental output (millions)	\$88.4	\$91.1
Incremental employment--21 per million	1,856	1,912
Total employment credited to retail trade	4,406	4,579
Percent total employment (place of work)	39.88%	40.99%
Estimated Fort Riley Impact:		
Retail purchases (millions)	\$30.3	\$29.9
Employment generated	455	455
Multiplier	1.52	1.52
Output (millions)	\$46.1	\$45.4
Incremental output	\$15.8	\$15.5
Incremental employment--21/million	331	327
Total employment credited to ret. tr.	785	782
Percent total employment (place of work)	7.11%	7.00%

Source:

Estimated from sales tax distribution from City and County one percent sales tax. Tax distribution data obtained from City Finance Director.

Employment data from "The Governor's Report on the State of Kansas Economy, 1989-1990." Employment multiplier adjusted for retailing from State Input-Output Model.

Geary Co. retail purchases by military estimated from data provided by Department of Resource Management, Ft. Riley. See Table 9 for methodology.

Table 9. Methodology for estimating retail purchases  
by military in Riley County

Total Military personnel--1989	15,524
On Post	11,206
Off Post	4,318
Military living in Riley Co.	1,878
Percent military living on-post	72
Percent of pay spent off-post	33.5
Percent military living off-post	28
Percent of pay spent off-post	51.5
Percent off-post military living in Riley Co.	43.5
1989 military pay (millions)	\$379.0
Retail sales in Riley Co. as percent of personal income: \$301.2 divided by \$770.5	39.1
Retail spending by personnel living on-post:	
\$379,000,000 x .72 x .335 =	\$91.4
39.1 percent x \$91,400,000 =	\$35.7
Estimate 50 percent spent in Riley Co. =	\$17.9
Retail spending by personnel living off-post:	
\$379,000,000 x .28 x .515 =	\$54.7
39.1 percent x \$54,700,000 =	\$21.4
43.5 percent spent in Riley Co. =	\$9.3
Total retail spending in Riley Co. =	\$27.2

Source:

Data on military personnel and spending patterns  
from Department of Resource Management, Ft. Riley.  
Retail sales in Riley County estimated from Riley Co.  
sales tax collections furnished by County Treasurer.  
Personal income data from "The Governor's Report on the  
State of Kansas Economy, 1989-1990."



Table 9a. Methodology for estimating retail purchases  
by military in Geary County

Total Military personnel--1989	15,524
On Post	11,206
Off Post	4,318
Military living in Geary County	1,885
Percent military living on-post	72
Percent of pay spent off-post	33.5
Percent military living off-post	28
Percent of pay spent off-post	51.5
Percent off-post military living in Geary Co.	43.7
1989 military pay (millions)	\$379.0
Retail sales in Geary Co. as percent of personal income: \$170.0 divided by \$395.4	43.0
Retail spending by personnel living on-post:	
\$379,000,000 x .72 x .335 =	\$91.4
39.1 percent x \$91,400,000 =	\$39.3
Estimate 50 percent spent in Geary Co. =	\$19.7
Retail spending by personnel living off-post:	
\$379,000,000 x .28 x .515 =	\$54.7
43.0 percent x \$54,700,000 =	\$23.5
43.7 percent spent in Geary Co. =	\$10.3
Total retail spending in Geary Co. =	\$29.9

Note: Total does not add due to rounding.

Source:

Data on military personnel and spending patterns  
from Department of Resource Management, Ft. Riley.  
Retail sales in Geary County estimated from Geary Co.  
sales tax collections furnished by City Finance Director.  
Personal income data from "The Governor's Report on the  
State of Kansas Economy, 1989-1990."

Table 10. Taxable Retail Sales in Riley and Geary Counties and Manhattan and Junction City, 1988-1989

	1988 (millions)	1989 (millions)
Riley Co.	\$301.1	\$302.2
Manhattan	\$341.3	\$341.2
Geary Co.	\$170.0	\$169.9
Junction City	\$159.3	\$175.1

Note: There is obviously an error in reporting the 1989 Geary County data, since County retail sales would have to exceed City sales. The City portion of the City/County tax is 64.8523 percent or \$1,095,138. This computes to total receipts of \$1,688,665 for the joint City/County one percent sales tax.

Sources:

Estimated from sales tax distribution from Riley Co. one-half percent tax and City of Manhattan one percent tax. Tax distribution data obtained from Riley County Treasurer and City Accounting Department.

Estimated from sales tax distribution from Junction City Geary County one percent sales tax and City one percent tax. Tax distribution data obtained from City Finance Director.

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Table 11. Taxable Retail Sales, Nine County Area, 1988

County	Taxable Ret. Sales (millions)	Percent of Total
Clay	\$34.2	4.72%
Dickinson	\$74.6	10.30%
Geary	\$138.4	19.11%
Marshall	\$53.8	7.43%
Morris	\$22.9	3.16%
Pottawatomie	\$130.2	17.98%
Riley	\$239.7	33.09%
Wabaunsee	\$10.7	1.48%
Washington	\$19.8	2.73%
Total	\$724.3	100.00%

Source:

Center for Economic Development and Business Research, the  
Wichita State University, "Business and Economic Report,"  
June 1989.

### Construction

Table 12 estimates 524 jobs in 1989 attributed to construction at Fort Riley. The data are for companies in Riley and Geary Counties only. This is approximately one-third (35 percent) of all construction jobs reported for the two counties in the Governor's Economic Report.

### Housing

About 10 percent of all dwelling units in Manhattan and 27 percent in Junction City are occupied by military families (Table 13). It was not possible to determine how many of the military personnel might share housing--some undoubtedly do; even so, the ratio is still about the same. There are no readily available data on ownership versus rental by military; that is of no consequence, however, in terms of effect on the housing market.

### Schools

More than 68 percent of USD 475 students and almost 20 percent of USD 383 students are military dependents (Table 14). Manhattan receives only a small amount of federal impact aid, but the amount in USD 475 is substantial. USD 475 has 474 teachers and counselors, while USD 383 has 398; one can assume that about 300 and 75 positions respectively exist because of Fort Riley. Schools offer an interesting topic for a more in-depth analysis:

- facilities, supplies, operating expenses all have a multiplier effect on total economic activity.
- at the same time, the costs of providing for 24 percent more students must be considered.
- this same point can be made in regard to other public services provided because of the larger population.

Table 12. Employment Effects of Fort Riley Construction, 1989

Major Construction Ongoing:

Number of contracts	20	\$72.1 millions
Number of contracts, Kansas firms	16	\$51.5 millions
Number of contracts, local area firms	7	\$18.7 millions

Amount of local contracts paid out in  
FY1989

\$11.7

Multiplier 1.79

\$20.9

Direct and indirect employment effect  
25 jobs/million

524

Sources:

Construction data from Department of Resource Management,  
Ft. Riley.

Multipliers estimated from State of Kansas  
Input-Output Model.

Table 13. Military Occupancy of Housing in Manhattan, 1989

	Number of Units	Assessed Valuation	Residential Taxes
Total Dwelling Units	15,641	\$68,900,000	\$9,048,430
Military families	1,644	\$7,241,967	\$951,066
Military percent of total	10.51%	10.51%	10.51%

Sources:

- No. dwelling units estimated by Manhattan Community Development Department.
- Military families provided by Department of Resource Management, Ft. Riley.
- Assessed Valuation of Manhattan residential real estate obtained from the Riley County Clerk.
- Assessed Valuation of Military residences estimated by using the average valuation of all Manhattan residences.
- Taxes estimated by multiplying valuation by City, County, State and School District levy of 131.327 per \$1,000.

Table 13a. Military Occupancy of Housing in Junction City, 1989

	Number of Units	Assessed Valuation	Residential Taxes
Total Dwelling Units	7,000	\$30,936,000	\$3,794,517
Military families	1,885	\$8,330,623	\$1,021,809
Military percent of total	26.93%	26.93%	26.93%

Sources:

- No. dwelling units estimated by Junction City Personnel Office.
- Military families provided by Department of Resource Management, Ft. Riley.
- Assessed Valuation of residential real estate obtained from the Geary County Clerk.
- Assessed Valuation of Military residences estimated by using the average valuation of all residences.
- Taxes estimated by multiplying valuation by City, County, State and School District levy of 122.657 per \$1,000.

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Table 14. Military Impact on Enrollment and Funding for 1989  
 Unified School Districts 383 and 475  
 Manhattan and Junction City

	USD 383	USD 475
Fall, 1989 Enrollment	6,356	7,153
Military children	1,235	4,895
Military as percent of total	19.43%	68.43%
Federal impact funds budgeted	\$177,000	\$3,000,000
1989-1990 Budget	\$18,327,268	\$21,946,579
Impact Funds as percent of total	.97%	13.67%

Sources:

USD 383 and USD 475 Business Offices.

### Summary and Conclusions

Fort Riley accounts for approximately 29 percent of the combined Riley County and Geary County population in 1989. It also provides 12 percent of the Manhattan and 24 percent of the Junction City population. It generates from \$388 to \$538 million of earnings in the area, with most of that undoubtedly occurring in Geary and Riley Counties. Direct employment at Fort Riley amounts to 9 to 10 percent of the Riley and Geary Counties civilian labor force. An additional 7,200 jobs in the local area are indirectly attributable to the presence of Fort Riley. It is reasonable to assume that most of these jobs are in Geary and Riley Counties.

Major ongoing construction at Fort Riley for which funds were disbursed in fiscal year 1989 accounted for approximately 35 percent of all construction jobs in Geary and Riley Counties.

Military families occupy about 27 percent of all residential housing in Junction City and over 10 percent in Manhattan. They directly or indirectly pay an estimated one million dollars in real estate taxes in Geary County and \$950,000 in Riley County.

Over 68 percent of Unified School District 475's enrollment in the fall of 1989 were the children of military families; that percentage in USD 383 was over 19. -

Table 15. Summary of Population and Employment Impacts of Fort Riley on the Local Area Economy, 1989

	Total	Military/ Dependents	Percent
Population--nine counties	175,050	29,786	17.02%
Population--three counties	112,140	29,786	26.56%
Population--Riley and Geary Counties	95,750	27,991	29.23%
Housing units--Manhattan	15,641	1,644	10.51%
Housing units--Junction City	7,000	1,885	26.93%
School enrollment--USD 383	6,356	1,235	19.43%
School enrollment--USD 475	7,153	4,895	68.43%

	Total Jobs	Derived Jobs	Percent
Employment--direct (Riley/Geary Cos.)	34,304	3,460	10.09%
Employment--indirect (60-mile radius)	?	7,200	?
Construction jobs (Riley/Geary Cos.)	1,486	524	35.26%

Earnings impact of \$287.6 million

1.87 Multiplier	\$537.8
1.35 Multiplier	\$388.3



## 1ST INFANTRY DIVISION

*"No Mission Too Difficult,  
No Sacrifice Too Great,  
Duty First"*

The 1st Infantry Division has served our country since 1917. During WWI, the Division was first...

- to go overseas.
- to enter combat with the Germans.
- to invade Germany.

During WWII, the Division was first...

- to reach England.
- to hit the Germans in North Africa and Sicily.
- ashore on D-Day at Omaha Beach.
- to capture a major German city (Aachen).

During the Vietnam era, the Division...

- was the first division sized unit deployed.
- remained in Vietnam from 1965-1970.

Based at Ft Riley since 1970, the Division is...

- one of only six heavy (mechanized) divisions based in the United States.
- assigned over 11,000 soldiers, equipped with the Army's most modern weapons.
- prepared for short-notice responses to world-wide areas of conflict.

Annually, the Division...

- supports training of over 2,200 Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) Advanced Camp cadets and over 40,000 Reservists and National Guardsmen.
- supports over 400 regional community events, i.e. bands, speakers, static displays.
- conducts approximately 72 local Military Assistance to Safety and Traffic (MAST) Program missions.

Today, the 1st Infantry Division is ready to again demonstrate its commitment to its motto, *"No Mission Too Difficult, No Sacrifice Too Great, Duty First"*.

## MAJOR TENANTS

**Headquarters, US Army Third Region, US Army ROTC Cadet Command** is comprised of a headquarters staff and instructor groups offering ROTC programs at 81 host universities and colleges, 23 extension centers and 206 cross-enrolled schools. Junior ROTC instruction is offered at 352 high schools within the Region. This activity is staffed by 86 military and 66 civilian employees.

**US Army Correctional Brigade** is one of three tiers within the Army Correction System. It has the mission to provide custody, confinement and rehabilitation for Army enlisted soldiers, male and female, with approved sentences from six months to three years. The average population is 450 prisoners. The average personnel strength is 309 military and 97 civilian employees.

**Irwin Army Community Hospital** is a 130-bed facility responsible for the health care of active duty soldiers, their families, and retirees in Kansas and Nebraska, supporting a population of about 75,000. IACH administers the Exceptional Family Member; Women, Infants and Children (WIC); and Healthy Start programs. A Family Assistance Case Management Team is on call 24 hours a day to handle child and spouse abuse cases and other family crises. This activity is staffed with 309 military personnel and 492 civilian employees.

## FY 90 OPERATING BUDGET

(Millions)

Operations/Maintenance Army	\$165.9
Operations/Maintenance Army Reserve (minus 89th ARCOM)	1.8
Reserve Personnel Army	1.2
Army Family Housing	12.3
Office Sec of Defense	.4
Military Pay	330.5
Other Civilian Pay	11.2
Major Construction Ongoing	47.3
Nonappropriated Fund	<u>5.8</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$576.4</b>



## FORT RILEY, KANSAS

*HOME OF THE*



*BIG RED ONE*

## ECONOMIC IMPACT SUMMARY

1 OCT 89 - 30 SEP 90

DIRECTORATE  
OF  
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Bldg 500, Rm 119, Fort Riley, KS 66442  
Telephone 913-239-2282



**ECONOMIC IMPACT ON KANSAS**  
**Fiscal Year 1990 (1 Oct 89 - 30 Sep 90)**

**FORT RILEY**

11-2

Established in 1853 as a base of operations against raiding Indians, FORT RILEY is...

- located about 125 miles west of Kansas City, near Junction City and Manhattan.
- home to the 1st Infantry Division (Mech), 3d ROTC Region, and United States Army Correctional Brigade.
- a "city" with a daytime population of 27,285 and a residential population of 17,164.
- a modern community with medical/dental facilities and recreational services.
- an installation housing 2,221 buildings consisting of 14,343,170 sq ft. This includes one middle and five elementary schools.

The reservation covers approximately 101,058 acres of which...

- 65,678 acres are used for maneuver training.
- 350 acres are used for wildlife food plots.
- 40,000 acres are leased to the public for hay production.
- 1,600 acres are leased to the public for crop production.

Fort Riley has a total direct economic impact on Kansas (without multipliers) of approximately \$575 million per year.

	PAYROLL	POPULATION	POPULATION BY COMMUNITY				
			Fort Riley	Junction City	Manhattan	Ogden	Other
<b>MILITARY PAY</b>	\$330,460,000						
OFFICERS		1,611	576	126	821	12	76
ENLISTED		13,588	9,058	2,470	1,125	278	657
FAMILY MEMBERS		17,220	7,530	4,599	2,945	482	1,664
DEPT OF ARMY CIVILIANS	\$ 55,892,875	2,228	148**	787	441	42	810
NONAPPROPRIATED FUND	\$ 2,961,485	248	65**	124	26	3	30
OTHER CIV EMPLOYEES*	\$ 11,211,682	3,107	814**	1,554	326	37	376
ARMY RETIREES (Civilian retirees not included.)	\$ 76,697,412	4,641		1,252	556	67	2,766
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$477,223,454</b>	<b>42,643</b>	<b>17,164</b>	<b>10,912</b>	<b>6,240</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>6,379</b>

PURCHASES		SUMMARY	
Contracts .....	\$45,399,361	Total Pay .....	\$477,223,454
Supplies/Services .....	\$51,953,277	Total Purchases .....	\$98,104,742
Concessions and NAF .....	\$752,104	<b>DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON KANSAS .....</b>	<b>\$575,328,196</b>

OTHER IMPACTS		MILITARY HOUSING		MAJOR CONSTRUCTION	
School Impact Aid	\$4,840,867	Officer Quarters	525	Approved	\$50,735,735
CFC Contributions	\$241,717	Enlisted Quarters	2,603	Contracted	\$47,345,735
		BOQs/Barracks Cap	5,917	Current Year Payment	\$5,524,762

MILITARY STRENGTH	
1st ID	11,312
Non Division	2,262
Tenant Units	1,625
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,199</b>

\* Includes PX, Ft Riley Nat'l Bank, USD 475, Corps of Engineers, contract and concessionaire employees. Payroll not included for contract employees.  
 \*\* These numbers are included in Fort Riley Family Members total.

Testimony Given By Larry Froschheuser  
March 18, 1991  
Joint Meeting  
Economic Development Committees of Kansas House & Senate

We are grateful to have the opportunity to address the Economic Development Committees of the Kansas House of Representatives and Senate in this joint meeting today.

The Junction City/Geary County Economic Development Commission shares in the concerns for the future of historic Fort Riley. Fort Riley played a key role in establishing Kansas as a state and continues its major contribution to our State, not forgetting the vital role it plays in our national defense. Our organization represents the thousands of jobs, employees, taxpayers, and countless businessmen and citizens whose very survival depend on the existence and growth of Fort Riley.

We also recognize the significant impact that Fort Riley has on the entire State of Kansas. In terms of employment and payroll it would appear that Fort Riley is second only to Boeing in Wichita. Kansas can ill afford to lose any employer the size of Fort Riley, Fort Leavenworth, or McConnell Air Force Base and we encourage all leaders of our great state to demonstrate strong support for the continuing existence and future growth of Fort Riley and the other military installations in Kansas.

We are concerned in these times of budget cuts, manpower reduction, and military contract deferrals, that some may make the wrong assumption about our community's relationship with Fort Riley. Few communities could equal, let alone exceed, this community's fervor and respect for Fort Riley.

With well thought out deliberation our commission unanimously passed the attached resolution in support of Fort Riley. We know that you as leaders of our great State will recognize that we represent the feelings of the thousands of the silent majority who are the quiet diplomats, rather than the hundreds who are outspoken critics. Twice in recent years, Fort Riley has escaped closure. Only with vociferous local, state and national support can we not only have a chance for the future but also have a chance for the growth of Fort Riley.

Thanks for your consideration.

JUNCTION CITY/GEARY COUNTY  
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

Attachment 12  
3/18/91  
Sen. Eco. Devel.

**E**CONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION  
JUNCTION CITY, GEARY COUNTY  
425 NORTH WASHINGTON • BOX 1976  
JUNCTION CITY, KANSAS 66441  
(913) 762-1976



FORT RILEY SUPPORT RESOLUTION

RESOLUTION OF THE JUNCTION CITY/GEARY COUNTY  
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION IN SUPPORT OF THE NATIONAL  
DEFENSE NEEDS OF FORT RILEY

WHEREAS Fort Riley exists as a training post for military personnel of the 1st Infantry Division (MECH) and Third Region U.S. Army ROTC Cadet Command, Readiness Group, and as such, provides a vital function for our national defense; and

WHEREAS the varied climate and terrain of Fort Riley best provides one of the highest priorities, which is the training of personnel in the use of modern equipment which is in the best interest of our national security; and

WHEREAS Fort Riley provides the largest payroll in Geary County and Junction City, and the second largest payroll in the state of Kansas; and

WHEREAS Fort Riley's estimated annual impact on the local and state economy is \$318,306,102; and

WHEREAS Fort Riley provides employment for 4,158 civilians, and 15,524 military personnel; and

WHEREAS this historic army post has been in existence since 1853, and has been the home of famous military leaders such as Generals Patton, Wainwright, and Vuono; and

WHEREAS the vast majority of citizens of this area and the business and professional leaders of this community have high regard for Fort Riley's

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patriotic mission and have established a long-standing friendship with the Fort Riley personnel.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Junction City/Geary County Economic Development Commission go on record in support of Fort Riley's stability and future needs, and, further, commends its past and current Army personnel and leaders who continue to contribute so much to Junction City and Geary County.

Enacted by the Board of Commissioners of the Junction City/Geary County Economic Development Commission, this 26th day of January 1990.

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REPORT  
on the Office of Housing

before the Joint Meeting of the  
Senate Economic Development Committee  
and the  
House Economic Development Committee

presented by:

Carole Morgan, Director  
Community Development Division  
Kansas Department of Commerce

March 18, 1991

Attachment 13  
3/18/91  
Sen. Eco. Devel.

The 1990 Legislature enacted Senate Bill No. 427 which established an Office of Housing within the Community Development Division in the Department of Commerce.

The Department of Commerce has been responsible for the administration of the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit program since 1987.

The Tax Reform Act of 1986 established a new low-income tax credit as a replacement for previous federal tax incentives for investing in low income rental housing. The credit offers a reduction in tax liability to owners and investors in eligible low income residential rental housing projects.

Ten percent of the state's tax credit allocation is reserved for projects which include the participation of nonprofit organizations.

The Act provides for a tax credit that may be claimed by owners of residential rental property which will be used for low-income housing. The credit may be claimed annually, generally for a ten year period. There are three basic types of projects that may qualify for the tax credits.

The Act provides for two separate credit amounts: 1) a 70-percent present value credit for non-federally subsidized new construction or substantial rehabilitation, and 2) a 30-percent present value credit for federally subsidized new construction and substantial rehabilitation, and 3) a revised 30-percent present value credit for acquisition requiring substantial rehabilitation of the greater of \$3,000 per low income unit or 10 percent of owner's basis, whichever is higher.

The credit amount is based on the qualified basis of the housing units provided for use by low-income tenants. Low-income tenants are those persons whose income is equal to or less than either 50 percent or 60 percent of the area median income. The qualified units are rent-restricted at 30-percent of the tenant's income.

There have been approximately 1,000 units for low to moderate income use placed in service annually. Over the past four years, Kansas has allocated in excess of \$12 million federal tax credits.

Senate Bill No. 427 also transferred the administration of federal housing programs from the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services to the Department of Commerce. These programs include: The Emergency Shelter Grant Program, Permanent Housing for Handicapped Homeless, Section 8 Operation Homeless and Section 8 New Construction.

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The Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act is federal legislation which passed in 1986 and created 17 new programs designed to assist the homeless. These programs address emergency food and shelter, transitional and permanent housing, primary and mental health care services, education job training, alcohol and drug abuse programs, and income assistance.

The Emergency Shelter Grant Program provides grant money to renovate, rehabilitate or convert buildings for use as emergency shelters for the homeless. Moreover, funding can be used for payment of most operating expenses, essential services, and homeless prevention. Since 1986 Kansas has received approximately \$1.3 million. The Office of Housing has been awarded \$413,000 for allocation in 1991, bringing a total amount of \$1.7 million allocated to Kansas.

The Office of Housing has applied for and received funding under the Permanent Housing For Handicapped Homeless which provides assistance in developing community based, long term housing and support services for handicapped housing projects. Kansas has received \$278,104 in 1990 for projects to house chronically mentally ill homeless individuals and to serve developmentally disabled homeless persons.

KDOC has received new funding for 36 Section 8 Certificates to provide housing for homeless families in Miami, Franklin, and Douglas counties. 119 Section 8 Certificates and Vouchers are currently being administered in Johnson, Leavenworth, and Wyandotte counties. These certificates and vouchers allow homeless individuals and families to secure housing at no more than 30% of their income while receiving supportive services to alleviate their homelessness.

Another program that was transferred to the Office of Housing is the New Construction Housing Program. In the early 1980's, HUD agreed to insure 7 "New Construction" projects in localities which did not have Public Housing Authorities (PHA) if the State of Kansas agreed to assume the responsibilities of a PHA. As a result, the KDOC administers 291 units of low income housing. Tenants pay 30% of their income for the housing unit and utilities and must have a HUD defined "very low income". These programs must be monitored for 30 years.

The Rental Rehabilitation Program has been administered in the Community Development Division. KDOC receives an annual allocation from HUD and, in turn provides grants to non-entitlement units of local government.

Cities receiving grant awards design local programs to provide matching funds to eligible rental projects while the local Public Housing Authority provides assistance to eligible tenants. Cities must target eligible neighborhoods which have a median income which does not exceed 80% of the median, which have rents that are generally affordable to lower income families, and which have a character that indicates that the rents are not likely to significantly increase.

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Rental Rehabilitation program (RRP) funds may be used only to rehabilitate projects to be used for primarily residential rental uses. A minimum of 70% of the rehabilitation units must be initially rented to low income tenants. Projects are located in Leavenworth, Hutchinson, Emporia, El Dorado, Junction City, Atchison, and Ottawa.

In November 1990, the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act was signed into law. In order for a state to receive federal housing funds, it must have an approved Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS). The Senate Bill 427 established a Housing Concerns Advisory Committee to assist in the preparation of a State Housing Plan. The members of the Committee were appointed in November of 1990, met for the first time in December and have met twice in January and once in February. A planner, who was hired in February to write the CHAS, has worked with the Committee in determining the housing priority issues of the state. The Committee has been directly involved in the development and direction of the plan. Groups and entities that may be affected by the CHAS have been contacted for their input.

Thank you. I will be glad to respond to your questions.

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