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**PREDICTING THE EFFECTS OF
CONTINGENCY CONTRACTING ON
LOCAL ECONOMIES**

THESIS

Donald J. Wagoner, Senior Master Sergeant, USAF
AFIT/GLM/ENV/06-03

**DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
AIR UNIVERSITY**

AIR FORCE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio

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AFIT/GLM/ENV/06-03

PREDICTING THE EFFECTS OF CONTINGENCY CONTRACTING ON LOCAL
ECONOMIES

THESIS

Presented to the Faculty

Department of Systems and Engineering Management

Graduate School of Engineering and Management

Air Force Institute of Technology

Air University

Air Education and Training Command

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the
Degree of Master of Science in Logistics Management

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March 2006

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ECONOMIES

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Abstract

In recent years, Air Force personnel have been deployed in support of contingency operations to various points on the globe. The Department of Defense spends millions of dollars to support and sustain forces during contingency operations. The Air Force deploys Contingency Contracting Officers (CCO) to support personnel during these operations. During a contingency operation contracting officers will normally establish short-term contracts as quickly as possible to meet mission requirements with little concern for the local economy. This research concluded that the actions of Air Force CCOs can affect the local economy in a deployed location. By providing contingency contracting officers the ability to know how their actions will affect local economies, the AF can mitigate the effect to the local economy while at the same time reducing costs to the Department of Defense.

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PREDICTING THE EFFECTS OF CONTINGENCY CONTRACTING ON LOCAL ECONOMIES

I. Introduction

Background

In recent years, Air Force personnel have been deployed in support of contingency operations to various points on the globe, including Africa, Central America, Southwest Asia, and Eastern Europe. The Department of Defense spends millions of dollars to support and sustain forces during contingency operations. The *Federal Acquisition Regulation* (FAR) defines a contingency

as a military operation that is designated by the Secretary of Defense as an operation in which members of the armed forces are or may become involved in military actions, operations, or hostilities against an enemy of the United States or against an opposing military force; or results in the call to order to, or retention on, active duty members of the uniformed services under any provision of law during a war or national emergency declared by the President or Congress (Office of Federal Procurement Policy, 2005:FAR 2.1).

The Air Force deploys Contingency Contracting Officers (CCO) to support personnel during these operations. A contingency contracting officer is a person with the delegated contracting authority to enter into, administer, and terminate contracts on behalf of the Government in support of contingency operations. The CCO is the key individual providing contracting support to contingency operations.

During a contingency operation contracting officers will normally establish short-term contracts as quickly as possible to meet mission requirements with little concern for

the local economy. “Contracting enhances combat support by acquiring material and services from the local economy” (AFDD 2-4, 1999:22). The primary and sometimes only concern of the CCO is the procurement of goods and services required to meet the Air Force mission. It may take large amounts of money to procure the goods and services to support combat forces in any deployment location. Many deployment locations are in underdeveloped regions. These locations typically have a weak infrastructure and a poorly performing economy. Spending large amounts of money in this type of location can have both positive and negative effects on the local economy. These effects could be as simple as a shift in the economic infrastructure from an agricultural structure to a service based or construction based economy. Local farmers may opt not to grow crops, but instead to work on the local “base.” Or the effects could be more concerning; a local vendor may become so rich and powerful that he can control the region. The only way a CCO can mitigate these effects is to be aware that his/her actions can impact the local economy.

Previous studies have examined the effects of military spending on the world economy and on the United States economy. Similar studies have also been conducted to determine the economic effects of base closures here in the United States. However, none of the studies has specifically addressed the effects contingency contracting can have on an economy in a deployment location.

Problem Statement

The deployment of troops into any location can cause a huge inflow of money into the local economy and have both positive and negative consequences. The purpose

of this research is to determine the effect of contracting on the local economy in a contingency environment.

Research Objective/Question

This objective of this research is to develop and evaluate the results of a simulation model that will be useful for future deployed contingency contracting officers in determining how their actions are affecting the local economy.

This research will answer the following question: What effect does contracting have on the local economy in a contingency environment?

Investigative Questions

The research question will be answered by answering the following investigative questions:

1. Is there a relationship between the economies of different deployment locations?
2. Can Air Force contracting actions influence price increases/decreases in deployment locations?
3. What is the local dollar impact of Air Force contracting actions?

Methodology

This study analyzed contract actions and local economies to determine the effects of contracting on local economies in a contingency environment. Economic information was obtained from the CIA World Fact Book (CIA - The World Factbook, 2006).

Contracting data was obtained from United States Central Command Air Forces Contracting Division's (USCENTAF/A4/LGC) Automated Contract Tracking Tool (ACTT). This report contains all contract actions from contracting offices at 14 current deployment locations throughout the world. The economies of Air Force deployment locations over the past 15 years were compared to determine if there is a statistical correlation in their economic conditions. In addition, contract action data was analyzed to determine the effect on local prices in each location. Finally, an input-output model was used to determine the economic effect of contracting on local economies.

Research Significance

“The objective of the agile combat support concept is to support operations more responsively and effectively, while reducing the overall “footprint” of forward deployed support elements” (AFDD 1, 2003:82). In my opinion, this footprint should include the immediate and lasting effects to the local economy. While I understand that the primary focus is on supporting the mission, I feel that the same consideration should be placed on the effects of contracting actions on the local economy. By educating contingency contracting officers and providing them a model that will show the consequences of their actions, the Air Force can mitigate the effects of contracting actions on the economy in a deployed location.

Scope and Limitations

Although all of the military services perform some amount of contingency contracting, this study is limited to Air Force contingency contracting. All military branches must adhere to the guidelines of the *Federal Acquisition Regulation*, although

each has developed service specific guidance and procedures. While it is reasonable to assume that the operations of Air Force, Army, or Marine CCOs would have the same effects on local economies, the focus of this research lies strictly with the economic impact of Air Force contingency contracting.

As already mentioned, in recent years the services of CCOs have been required around the world. For this reason, it would be ideal to study the economic effects of contingency contracting at each of these locations. However, an investigation of this size would require more time and data than are currently available. For this reason this study is limited to contract actions data from Air Force deployment locations. The data to accomplish this research was collected only from Air Force deployment locations, specifically from deployed contracting offices from fiscal year 2004 through the first quarter of fiscal year 2006. The input-output model was developed using Air Force data for Air Force personnel; however, there is no reason to assume that it can not be used to by any contingency contracting officer in a deployed environment. Further research will be required to ensure its usage can be extended to all deployed locations, regardless of economic condition.

Overview

Chapter II provides the summation of the literature review conducted for the study. Besides providing background information on the need and purpose of the study, it also describes previous research on the subject and the gap in research that led to this study. Chapter III covers the research methodology and includes the process of

collecting data and the data analysis techniques. Chapter IV provides the actual analysis of the data and a discussion of the results. The final chapter discusses the conclusions made from the data analysis and recommendations for using the results.

II. Literature Review

This chapter focuses on reviewing the existing literature on the economic impact of contingency contracting. Areas covered include contingency contracting and the contingency contracting officer, contingency contracting officer (CCO) training, economic impacts, and economic models.

Contingency Contracting

This section reviews literature on contingency contracting. Contingency contracting officers have the opportunity to spend millions of dollars in relatively short periods of time in a deployed location. The purpose of this section is to show stated and implied CCO duties and responsibilities.

A study by Bonds and Castrinos identified the CCO's mission and responsibilities during deployments (Bonds and Castinos, 1999:4-7). The CCO mission was defined as providing responsive support to the customer, complying with laws and regulations, and applying sound business judgment. Responsibilities were addressed by the types of support the CCO provides as well as the occurrence of ethical dilemmas. The CCO is to acquire goods and services in support of the mission while adhering to all rules and regulations. Bonds and Castrinos concluded their study by describing the perfect scenario for a CCO deployment. Prior to the deployment, the CCO works with the advance team commander to ensure the team brings the appropriate equipment and supplies. The CCO arrives at the contingency location several days before the full deployment of forces. By the time the forces arrive, the CCO already has blanket purchase agreements negotiated for: transportation, sanitation and refuse, airfield

services, subsistence, and anything else needed to support the troops (Bonds and Castrinos, 1999:7). The study demonstrated how a CCO supports the deployment mission both prior to and during a deployment (Bonds and Castinos, 1999, 4-7).

Lloyd studied contracting actions above the simplified acquisition threshold during contingency situations. His work resulted in the procedural guidance on awarding contracts without deviating from Federal Acquisition Regulation and demonstrated how the federal acquisition system is able to respond in contingencies by executing expedited contracts (Lloyd, 1996:25). Nowhere in the study was a concern for the local economy mentioned. The author only presented the minimum number of steps required for a contracting officer to issue a contract during contingency operations.

The Army has published the majority of contingency related research. Several studies deal with the legal aspects of contingency contracting. Lara performed a study and published a guide pertaining to legal concerns during contingency contracting operations (Lara, 1995:16-24). Another study identified the recent developments in contract and fiscal law (Department of the Army, 2001:69-72).

Another Army study by Wagner identified the importance of having a trained CCO to assist in the logistical aspects of special operations. CCOs assist the deployed special forces in becoming self-sufficient in challenging environments (Wagner, 1999:8). The study sought to justify the need for a CCO, yet did not address the impact of the CCOs actions.

CCO Training

Tigges and Snyder researched the training needs of theatre-based CCOs for a power projection strategy. One of the recommendations of their research was for the Air Force to create formal CCO course (Tigges and Snyder, 1993:71). As a result of the study, CON 234 was established as the basic Contingency Contracting Course. Contingency contracting officers must complete the Contingency Contracting Course (CON 234) offered by Defense Acquisition University (DAU) before they are appointed as CCOs. The DAU homepage gives the following course description for CON 234, “Contingency Contracting develops skills for contracting support provided to Joint Forces across the full spectrum of military operations (Defense Acquisition University, Undated:39).” Objectives for the course state that students should be able to apply ethical principles in procurement decisions in foreign environments, and recognize cross-cultural behavior patterns and explain their impact on contingency contracting (Defense Acquisition University, Undated:39). During the course CCOs are instructed to consider impact to the local area when making purchases so as not to displace the balance of power. However, there is no formal instruction to CCOs for recognizing and overcoming this situation.

Lasch studied Air Force contingency contracting training needs. A list of training requirements was developed and CCOs who were recently deployed were asked to rank order the requirements in terms of importance. The CCOs were also asked to include any tasks that were missing from the list. Nowhere in the study was the economic impact of contingency contracting discussed. “The greatest concern for SAF/ACQ is ensuring the contracting career field provides trained aerospace forces. Air Force CCOs must be fully prepared to support EAF and other contingency operations” (Lasch, 2002:15). This

training should also focus on how the actions of CCOs impact the local economy of the deployed location.

Economic Impact

The purpose of this section is to review the literature pertaining to economic impacts of contracting in contingency environments. Unfortunately, there appear to be no studies of the effects of Department of Defense spending in contingency locations. However, there have been studies concerning the economic effects of the reconstruction efforts in Iraq, economic effects of foreign aid, the effect of defense spending on the global and U.S. economy, and the economic effects of an Air Force base closure. These studies, while not exactly the subject of this research, may provide some insight as to the economic effect of contracting in the contingency environment.

According to Sweat and Skinner, the U.S. government will spend more than \$130 billion on the Iraq war and reconstruction efforts (Sweat and Skinner, 2005:38). As the U.S. government's mission changes from conflict to reconstruction, Sweat and Skinner state:

In the reconstruction efforts, it is a prime goal to help Iraqi companies rebuild their country, as opposed to using U.S. firms or other foreign subcontractors for the hands-on construction labor. Similar to using local hires at any stateside construction project site, this approach keeps the money and experience in the local community, creating a sustainable economy after the U.S. government and contractors leave (Sweat and Skinner, 2005:39).

This goal is very different than the goal of combat forces. Initially, the CCO mission is to support the deployed commander in the war effort without regard to the impact to the economy. In fact, most CCOs will not be involved in the reconstruction effort. The

concern, even for those CCOs that are involved in reconstruction, will be with properly executing contracts, not building or distorting the local economy.

In a study on the effectiveness of foreign aid, Dalgaard, Hansen, and Tarp state that aid will affect the long run productivity. “The size and direction of the impact may depend on policies, ‘deep’ structural characteristics and the size of the inflow (Dalgaard, Hansen, and Tarp, 2004:191).” This study examines the long-term economic effect at a nation-state level, not a local level.

There have been numerous studies of the impact of defense spending on the global and U.S. economy. Wingrove, Peterson, and Dahne studied the economic impact on industries, localities, and occupation groups from reduced DoD purchases (Wingrove, Peterson, and Dahne, 1993:1-1). Of his study, Udis states, “The purpose of this study is to review the likely impact of reduced military expenditures on the economy of the United States...” (Udis, 1970:1). The purpose of another study “is to improve our understanding of the role military sectors play in different national economies and in the world economy as a whole” (Leontif and Duchin, 1983:3). These studies focus on national or global economies, not the immediate and lasting impact to local economies.

Roberts studied the recovery from economic collapse of eight low-income economies. He defined economic collapse as a prolonged decline in per capita income, or GDP (Roberts, 2004:vi). Low-income countries are “predominantly rural, with large, informal, rural sectors, relatively small informal urban sectors, and a formal non-rural economy in which the government plays a large role, alongside relatively small industrial and mining activities (Roberts, 2004:vii).” These characteristics could describe many of

the deployment locations over the past several years. Locations such as Iraq, Afghanistan, Bosnia, and Somalia, to only name a few.

Parsons studied the economic impact of the closure at Clinton County Air Force Base, Wilmington, Ohio. He attempted to accurately predict the economic impact of the closure of military installations on surrounding communities, specifically the community of Wilmington, Ohio (Parsons, 1976: 1). This could be similar to a deployed base. During a contingency operation Air Force units typically deploy into a location, accomplish the mission, and then leave the location. However, his study did not address the influx of capital into the local economy. It was also accomplished nearly 20 years ago comparing certain economic factors from Clinton County to those of the state of Ohio.

Economic Models

In his study, Roberts states, “simple linear models are usable as a tool for simulating the likely effects of demand-side stimuli...” (Roberts, 2004:ix) Deployed units provide very large demand-side stimuli to the local economy. Nearly all of the goods and services needed to support the base will be procured in the immediate location. Further, he states,

Economic activity is essentially constrained by demand. Linear models can help to evaluate the strength of the supply response to be expected from different prospective sources and levels of demand-side stimulus, whether in the form of higher public consumption and investment expenditure, or revived export earnings. Linear models can calculate the sum of the direct, indirect, and induced effects of increases on final demand – defined as exports, and consumers’, investors’ and government expenditure (Roberts, 2004:23).

He also argues that there can be value in using a simple linear input-output model which need not be statistically valid as a framework for analyzing the pathways of the impact of demand-side stimuli during the recovery phase.

It was found that a simple input-output model of a typical predominantly rural economy, using pro forma coefficients, was able to simulate with reasonable accuracy actual years 1-4 GDP growth in five of six countries of this type on the basis of the recorded levels of autonomous expenditure stimulus to which they were subject (Roberts, 2004:36).

Finally, he states, “Input-output analysis is a tool for exploring the sector-by-sector impact of higher levels of final demand (Roberts, 2004:37).

Summary

The actions of deployed CCOs can have long lasting effects on the local economy. The primary concern of the CCO is mission accomplishment. However, Roberts states, “Conflict in poor developing countries has become the focus of attention in the international development community, and recent literature on economic collapse has concentrated largely on the causes, characteristics and consequences of conflict, on its prevention, and on the profile of post-conflict recovery” (Roberts, 2004:3). One of the goals of the United States government is to improve the economies of deployment locations. The importance of contracting to the warfighter and the role of the contingency contracting officer lend support for the need to know the economic impact of contracting actions in a contingency environment.

III. Methodology

Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to explain the research methodology used to answer the question, “What effect does contracting have on the local economy in a contingency environment?” The majority of the data for this effort were extracted from the USCENTAF/A4/LGC ACTT. The US Central Command Air Forces Contracting Division (USCENTAF/A4/LGC) generates this report to consolidate all contracting actions from each deployment location within its area of responsibility. The report also contains the action logs from each location, showing the dates of contracting actions, items purchased, the type of acquisition (construction, service, or commodity), and dollar amount of the purchase. In addition, the economic data used in this study were obtained from the CIA World Factbook website. Referenced throughout this chapter are multiple appendices that provide more detailed breakouts of the research data used in the study. These appendices can be found at the end of this thesis.

Research Problem

During contingency operations contracting officers will normally establish short-term contracts as quickly as possible to meet mission requirements. The primary concern of the CCO is the procurement of goods and services required to meet the Air Force mission. It takes large amounts of money to procure goods and services to support combat forces in any deployment location, and many deployment locations are in underdeveloped or third world regions. These locations typically have a weak infrastructure and poor economy. Therefore, spending large amounts of money in third

world locations can have both positive and negative effects on the local economy. These effects could be as simple as a shift in the economic infrastructure from an agricultural economy to a service based or construction based economy. Or the effects could be more concerning; a local vendor that becomes so rich and powerful that he exerts political control in the region. The only way the CCO can mitigate these effects is to be aware that his/her actions can impact the local economy.

Data Gathering

The majority of the data for this effort were extracted from the USCENAF Contracting Division's ACTT report. Each USAF deployed contracting office within USCENAF's area of responsibility reports all contract actions to USCENAF/A4/LGC. These reports contain 50 data input fields, however; only the following were considered important to this research: item description, quantity, award date, award amount, contract number, location of purchase, and type of purchase (construction, service, or commodity). USCENAF/A4/LGC then consolidates the reports for each location showing total dollars and total number of actions, number of actions and dollars by location of purchase, as well as providing a breakdown of dollars and actions by the type of purchase. The final product is an annual report showing total dollars and actions for the area of responsibility for each fiscal year. The consolidated ACTT report showing each unit, location, total contract actions, and total dollars for fiscal year 2004 can be seen in Figure 1 below. An example of consolidated data for each location, the 447 Expeditionary Contracting Squadron (ECONS) at Baghdad International Airport (BIAP)

in this example, can be seen below in Figure 2. All ACTT data used for this research can be found in Appendix B. Contract action data can be found in Appendix C.

ACTT Data Tracking - FY04				
YTD Activity			Through September - FY04	
Unit	Location	Country	Dollars	Actions
1ERHG	Al Udeid	Qatar	\$6,570,807.25	286
447 ECONS	BIAP	Iraq	\$7,165,728.49	1451
506 ECONS	Kirkuk	Iraq	\$23,113,190.12	1932
332 ECONS	Balad	Iraq	\$19,026,431.57	2278
407 ECONS	Tallil	Iraq	\$18,681,941.26	1578
386 ELS/LGC	Ali Al Salem	Kuwait	\$24,562,979.35	1443
376 AEW/ECONS	Manas	Kyrgyzstan	\$16,688,431.68	1479
321 EMSG/CONS	Masirah Island	Oman	\$1,471,732.76	49
U.S. Embassy	Islamabad-LNO	Pakistan	\$312,358.11	254
438 ELG/ECONS	Jacobabad	Pakistan	\$2,149,570.33	692
USCENTAF-AUAB/CAOC	Al Udeid-CAOC	Qatar	\$2,733,277.69	449
379 AEW/ECONS	Al Udeid	Qatar	\$98,575,342.34	4419
455 AEW	Ashkhabad	Turkmenistan	\$156,184.67	363
721 AMS	Dushanbe	Tajikistan	\$39,170.28	83
380 EMSG/ECONS	Al Dhafra	UAE	\$28,355,950.99	2231
40 EMSG/LGC	Diego Garcia	UK Territory	\$1,313,236.10	650
			\$250,916,332.97	19,637

Figure 1. ACTT Quarterly/Annual Contracting Report for FY2004

Since Diego Garcia is a territory of the United Kingdom no local economic data was available for analysis or comparison. Therefore, the 40 EMSG/LGC at Diego Garcia was not included in the study. Additionally, the 321 EMSG/CONS in Masirah Island, Oman was not included in the study because this office closed in early 2004.

BIAP	
Administration	
GEocode:	ATSB
Personnel Assigned:	4
Summary	
Total Actions:	1451
Total Dollars:	\$7,165,728.49
Construction	
Actions:	9
Dollars:	\$404,051.00
% of Total Actions	0.62%
% of Total Dollars	5.64%
Services	
Actions:	46
Dollars:	\$1,683,326.27
% of Total Actions	3.17%
% of Total Dollars	23.49%
Commodities	
Actions:	1395
Dollars:	\$5,075,774.22
% of Total Actions	96.14%
% of Total Dollars	70.83%
GPC	
GPC Contracting Method:	844
Dollar Value of GPC Purchases:	\$2,630,182.87
% of Total Actions	58.17%
% of Total Dollars	36.71%
CONUS Purchases	
Actions	739
Dollars	\$2,487,354.35
% of Total Actions	50.93%
% of Total Dollars	34.71%
OCONUS Purchases	
Actions	710
Dollars	\$4,673,610.14
% of Total Actions	48.93%
% of Total Dollars	65.22%
Monthly Productivity Summary	
Mean Actions per Buyer:	30.2
Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Per Action):	\$411.54
Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Total):	\$149,286.01
Data Entry Omissions	
One or More 'Procurement Type' Cells Blank	
One or More 'Location' Cells Blank	

Figure 2. ACTT report for 447 ECONS at Baghdad International Airport for FY2004

Additional data for this research was obtained from the Air Force Personnel Center's webpage, "USAF Participation in Recent Operations" (AFPC, 2006). This website provided the deployment locations of AF personnel for each operation since 2 August 1990 and can be found at Appendix D. Economic data, including GDP at purchasing power parity, per capita income, and composition by sector data, were obtained from the CIA World Fact Book website. The CIA World Fact Book website defines GDP at purchasing power parity as:

the gross domestic product (GDP) or value of all final goods and services produced within a nation in a given year. A nation's GDP at purchasing power parity (PPP) exchange rates is the sum value of all goods and services produced in the country valued at prices prevailing in the United States (CIA - The World Factbook, 2006).

Per capita is defined as the GDP on a purchasing power parity basis divided by the total population. Composition by sector data is the percentage contribution of agriculture, industry, and services to the GDP (CIA – The World Factbook, 2006). This data can be found at Appendix E.

Data Analysis

The following section describes the methods that were used to answer the three investigative questions for this study.

Investigative Question 1. In order to answer investigative question 1, I compared the economies of the 46 deployment locations listed on the USAF Personnel Center's website. A relative frequency histogram was generated for GDP, per capita income, and each of the three sectors making up the GDP, agriculture, industry and services.

Investigative Question 2. In order to answer investigative question 2 the actual award amounts of similar contracts at deployment locations were compared over fiscal years 2004, 2005, and 2006. Since it was nearly impossible to sift through more than 50,000 lines of data to find similar contracting actions, I chose several basic service contracts that could be easily identified in the databases, such as laundry, refuse, and custodial services. These selections were based on the possibility of extracting similar contract data over the fiscal years, as well as my personal experience as a contingency contracting officer in the deployed environment at five different operating locations. Similar contracts were found in Iraq at Tallil and Kirkuk, in Kuwait at Ali Al Salem, in Qatar at Al Udeid, in the United Arab Emirates at Al Dhafra, and in Kyrgyzstan at Manas. A table listing the contracts used for the comparison can be found at Appendix

E. This table shows the location, contract type, award date, and award amounts over the 3 fiscal years. It is important to note that not all of the contracts are for one-year periods. For example, some Tallil contracts are awarded on six-month periods; therefore there are 5 or more contract awards during the three years of collected data.

Investigative Question 3. In order to answer investigative question 3 an economic input-output model was used to determine the effects on the local economies in each of the locations for which contracting data was obtained. Input-output analysis can be used to predict changes in overall economic activity as a result of some change in the local economy (Leontif, 1986:3-18). For this study inputs were based on the total dollar amount of expenditures in the deployed locations by the Air Force at each location. These were identified on the FY04 and FY05 ACTT reports as OCONUS Purchases. A leakage amount was then subtracted from this amount. Leakage is a percentage of the total expenditure that does not contribute directly to the local economy. An example of leakage could be purchasing supplies that were manufactured in another country and then imported by a local vendor to be sold on the local economy. Some of this money from this purchase is “leaked” from the local economy to pay for the imported materials. The remaining amount is then adjusted by an output multiplier to predict the local dollar impact. Multipliers measure the total change throughout the economy from one unit change for a given sector (Harris and Doekson, 2006). The local dollar impact is divided by the average wage to predict the local employment impact. Figure 3 below illustrates the input-output model.

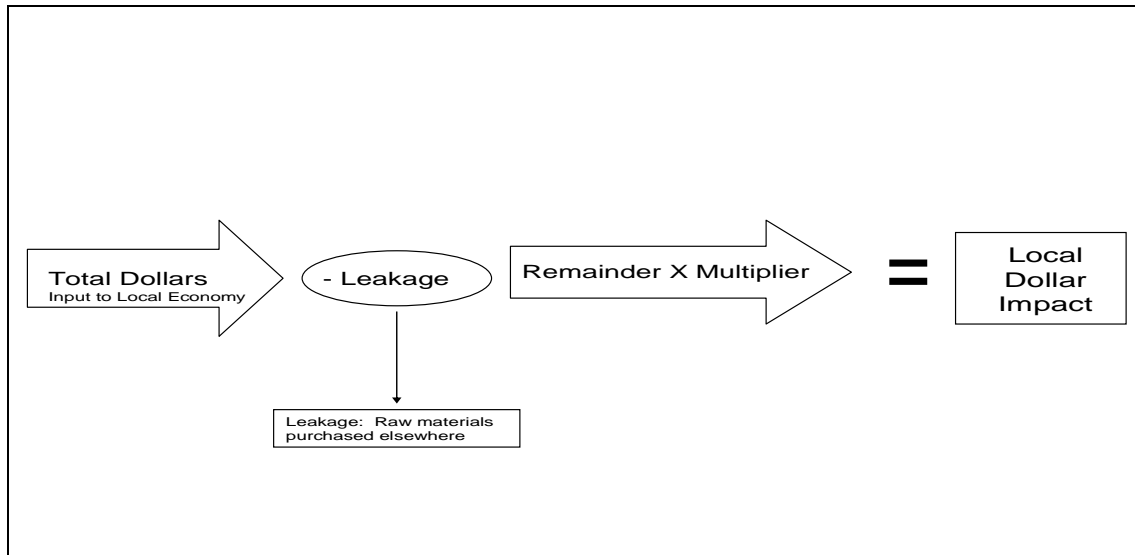


Figure 3. Illustration of the capital flows and multiplier effect within an economy

There is currently no way to determine the exact leakage percentages for each location. These percentages would change based on the requirements of each contract and the type of purchase. Therefore, leakage percentages were assumed to be between 10% and 50%. This range was used to generate 5 different outputs with leakage estimated at 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50%. Another unknown was the local occupational wage rate. Therefore, the local wage rate was assumed to be the same as the national per capita wage rate obtained from the CIA World Factbook website. The final unknown was the output multiplier. Using previous regional studies by Looney (2004), Whittle (2003), and Elliston, Yainshet, and Hinde (2004), the output multiplier was assumed to be 1.5. This means that for every \$1.00 in input there will be a \$1.50 change in output.

Data Reliability

My personal experiences in the deployed environment suggest that time constraints, pressure to meet reporting deadlines, the “fog of war,” and a general lack

emphasis on proper reporting may contribute to inaccuracies in the ACTT databases.

This can best be illustrated by the differences in item descriptions of like items from the same location. Table 1 below shows eleven purchases for the similar items purchased by CCOs deployed with the 386 Expeditionary Logistics Squadron (ELS/LGC) at Ali Al Salem, Kuwait. Note that there are 7 different item descriptions provided by 7 different contracting officers over a 21-month period.

Table 1. Excerpts from contract action logs from Ali Al Salem, Kuwait

Description	Award Date	Contracting Officer
thumbdrives, 256/128	05-Apr-04	A
128 MB Thumbdrives	14-Apr-04	B
128 MB Thumbdrive	14-Apr-04	B
thumbdrives, 128 mb	26-May-04	A
usb thumbdrives, flashdrives	3-Jun-04	A
Thumb Drives, 128 MB, Write Protected	13-Jul-04	C
Thumberdrives 512MB	19-Sep-04	D
LG Memorizer Deserve Trust/512MB/ Thumb Drive	15-Feb-05	E
512 MB Thumbdrives	29-Apr-05	F
USB Thumb drives 2GB	22-Sep-05	G
USB 2.0 Thumb Drives 2GB	4-Dec-05	G

Another area of concern in the data is the GDP data obtained from the CIA World Factbook website. All GDP data provided by the Factbook are estimates, and the Factbook further states that:

PPP estimates for developing countries are often rough approximations. In developing countries with weak currencies, the exchange rate estimate of GDP in dollars is typically one-fourth to one-half the PPP estimate. Most of the GDP estimates for developing countries are based on extrapolation of PPP numbers published by the UN International Comparison Program (UNICP) and by Professors Robert Summers and Alan Heston of the University of Pennsylvania and their colleagues (CIA – The World Factbook, 2006).

Summary

This chapter presented the research methods used to answer the research and investigative questions. The data collection efforts were also highlighted. Next, results from this methodology are presented in Chapter IV.

IV. Results and Analysis

Introduction

This chapter describes the research results and answers each of the three investigative questions and the research question. Referenced throughout this chapter are multiple appendices that provide more detailed breakouts of the research results. Included in these appendices are data on GDP, contract action, and the input-output model for each country used in the study. These appendices can be found at the end of this thesis.

Data Analysis

Investigative Question 1. In order to answer investigative question 1 a relative frequency histogram was generated for GDP, per capita income, and each of the three sectors making up the GDP, agriculture, industry and services, for each of the 46 deployment locations listed in Appendix E. Figure 4 below shows the relative frequencies of per capita income. From simply looking at the histogram, it appears that a majority of the per capita income data falls below \$9000. The world-wide per capita income is estimated at \$9,300 (CIA – The World Fact Book, 2005). 73.9% of the countries in the data set had a per capita income less than \$9,300. 60.9% of the countries in the data set had a per capita income less than the mean per capita income of the population, \$7,339. In comparison, the United States per capita income is \$41,800 (CIA - The World Factbook, 2006).

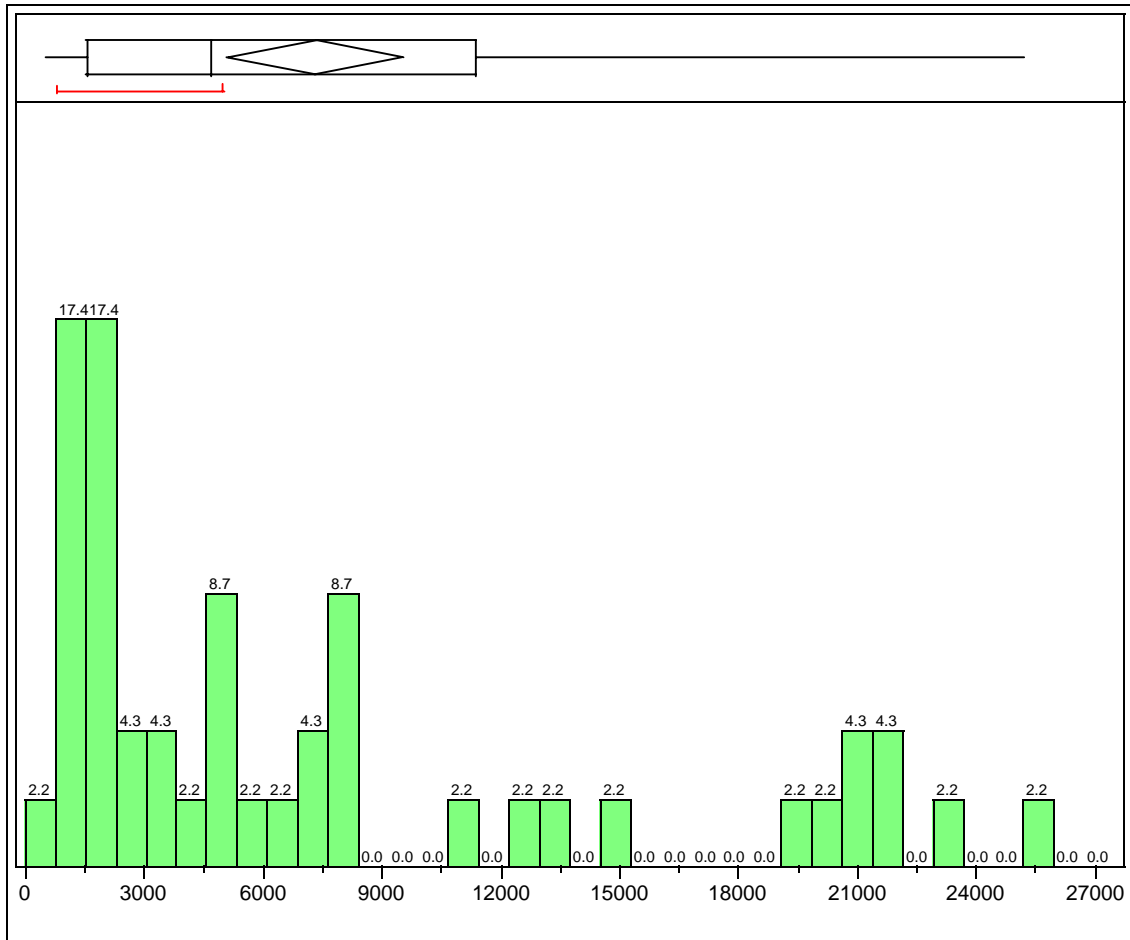


Figure 4. Relative Frequency Histogram: Per Capita Income, USAF Deployment locations since 2 August 1990

Figure 5 below shows the relative frequencies of GDP (PPP). Again, simply by viewing the histogram the data appears to be skewed the right, indicating a majority of the data fall below \$200 billion. 82.6% of the countries in the data set had a GDP (PPP) less than \$200 billion, with more than 50% being less than \$50 billion. In comparison, the GDP (PPP) of the United States is \$12.37 trillion (CIA - The World Factbook, 2006).

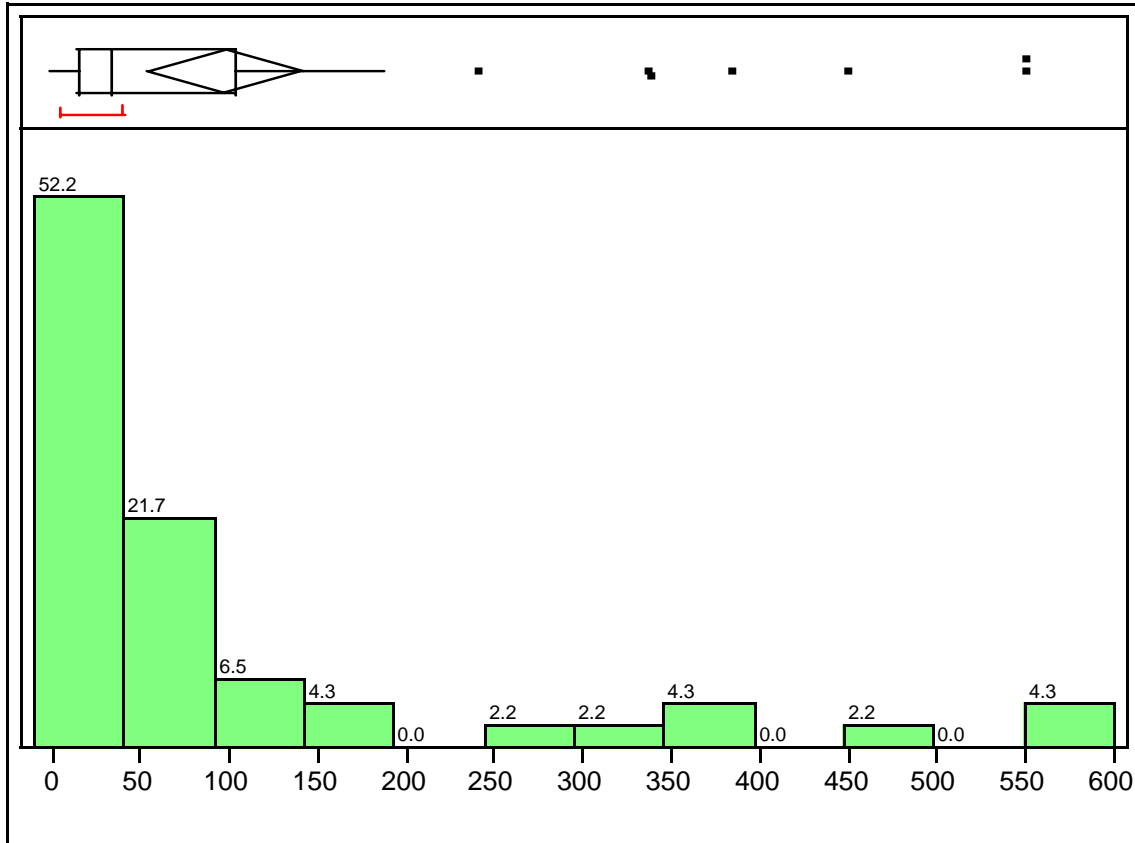


Figure 5. Relative frequency histogram of the GDP (PPP) of USAF deployment locations

In each of the histograms below the data appears to show that the GDP compositions by sector percentages are similar. Figure 6 shows that the percentage of agriculture contributing to the GDP of 77.8% of the countries in the data set is less than 30%. Agriculture contributes less than 15% in 53.3% of the countries. Figure 7 shows the percentage of industry that contributes to GDP. 77.8% of the countries in the data set have an industry composition between 10% and 40%. While 64.5% have an industry composition between 20% and 40%. Finally, Figure 8 shows that the percentage of

services contributes between 30% and 60% to the GDP in 71.1% of the countries in the data set, with 55.5% of the countries between 40% and 60%.

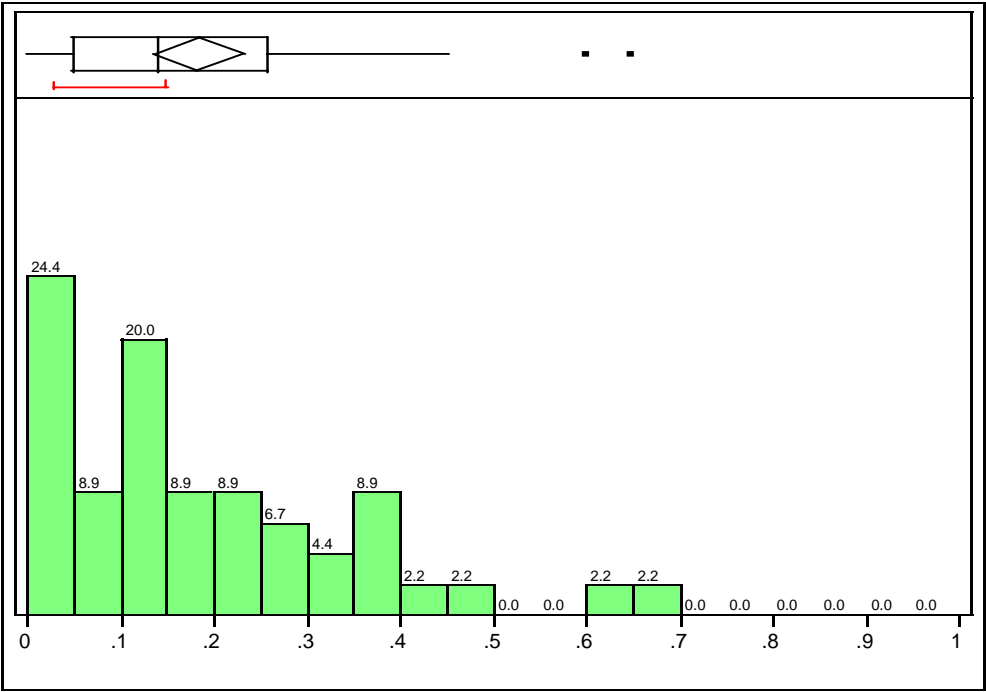


Figure 6. GDP Composition by Sector, Agriculture

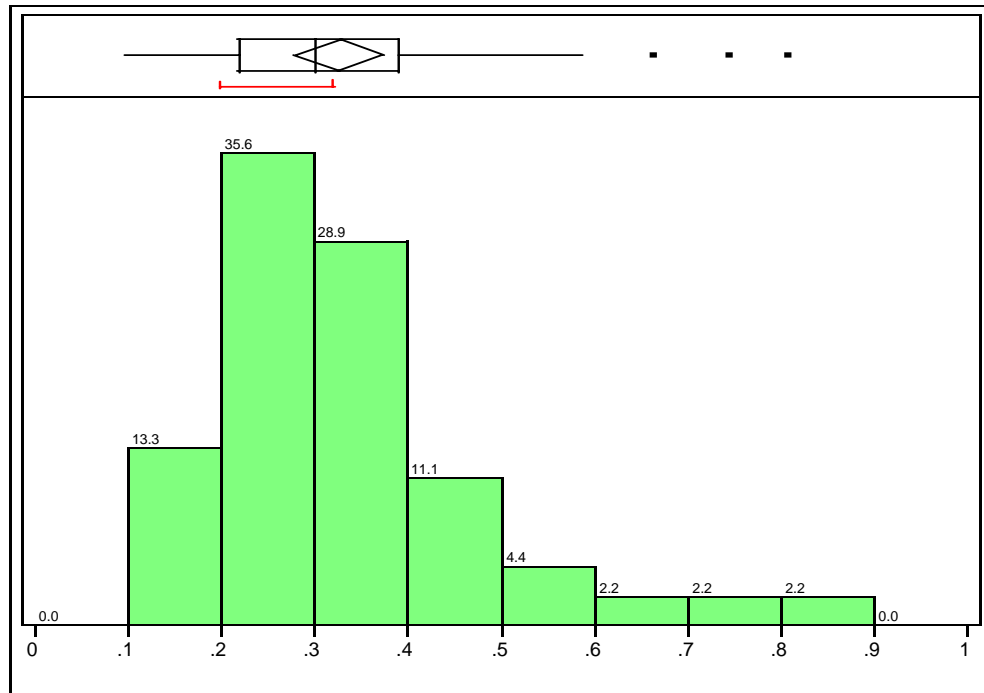


Figure 7. GDP Composition by Sector, Industry

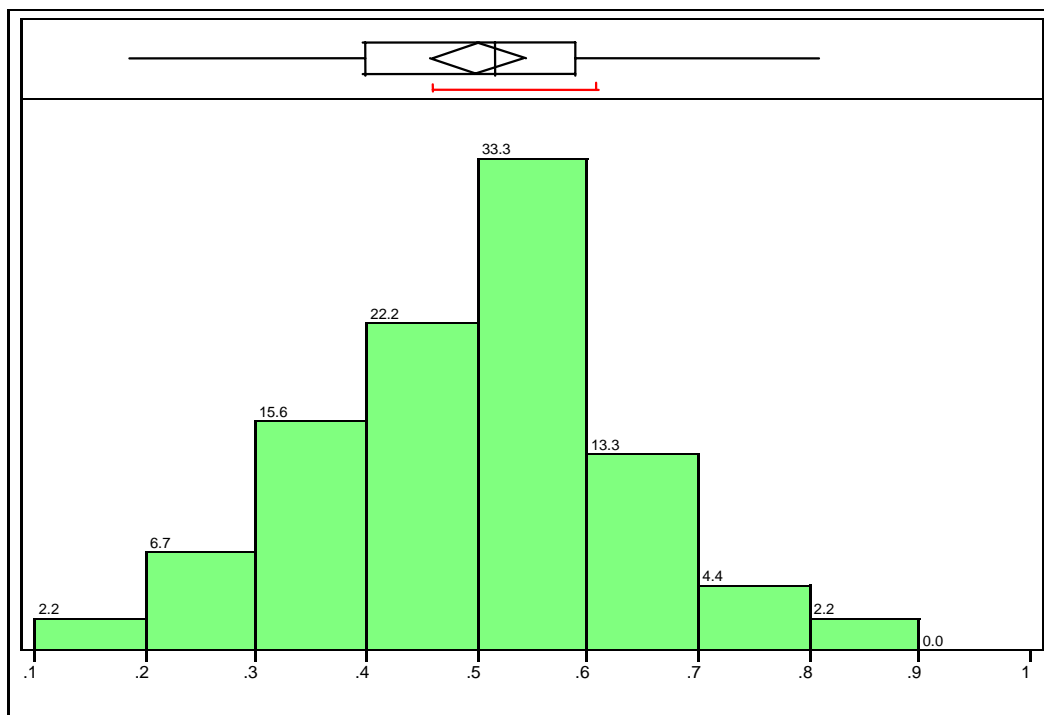


Figure 8. GDP Composition by Sector, Services

Is there a relationship between the economies of deployment locations? From the data it appears that the economies of a majority of AF deployment locations have similar characteristics.

Investigative Question 2. In order to answer investigative question 2 the actual award amounts of similar contracts at deployment locations were compared over fiscal years 2004, 2005, and 2006. The comparisons for these locations and contracts can be seen in Figures below. The data for each chart is located at Appendix F at the end of this thesis. Figure 9 shows the data on the first location for discussion: Tallil, Iraq. It is interesting to note that CCOs at Tallil awarded some contracts on normal one year cycles; however, other contracts were awarded on 6 month cycles.

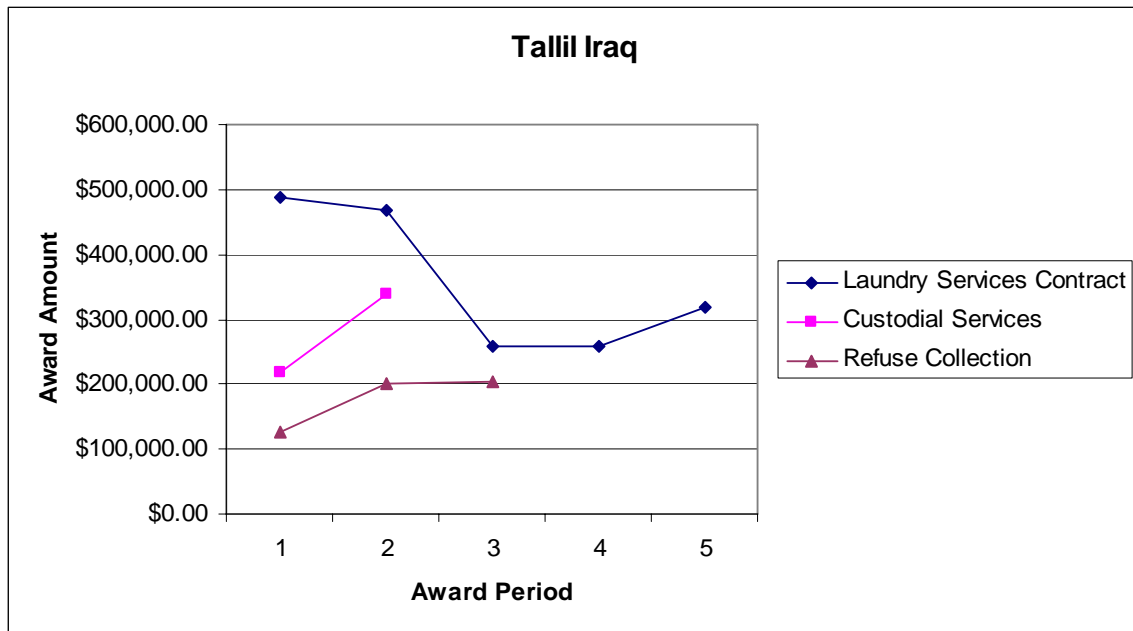


Figure 9. Contract Awards, Tallil, Iraq

As seen in Figure 9, two of the contracts increased in price during the three year period. Custodial services increased 56% from FY04 to FY05. Refuse collection

increased 57.4% from the first award period to the second, but only had a 1.6% increase from the second award period to the third. However, the laundry service contract first drastically decreased in price, 4.1% from the first award to the second, and more than 45% from the second to the third award. The decrease could have been caused by a number of things, but one of the most likely is that the vendor passed his initial investment in equipment and facilities on to the Air Force in the first contract awards. Another reason could be that the scope of the contract drastically decreased between the first and third awards. The price remained unchanged from the third to fourth award, but then increased by 24% for the fifth award. This increase is consistent with the trend of the other contracts.

The next location studied was Ali Al Salem, Kuwait, shown in Figure 10 below. Here, all three contracts had a steady increase in price over the three years. Custodial services increased 21% from between the first and second contract award, and increased another 45.2% between the second and third contract award. The washer and dryer lease and maintenance contract had similar increases in award amounts over the three years, 14% and 25.4%. The hood and duct cleaning contract increased more than 200% from the first to the second contract award. The drastic increase in price suggests there was a change in the scope of the second contract, especially considering the award amount for the third year was only an additional increase of 1%.

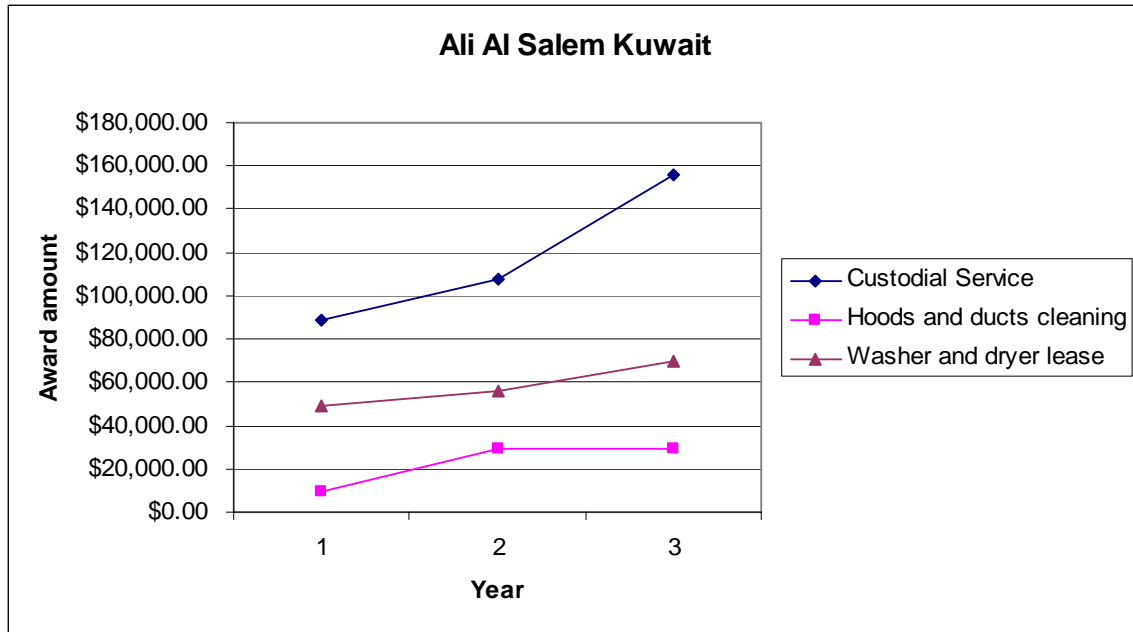


Figure 10. Contract Awards, Ali Al Salem, Kuwait

Figure 11 shows the trends of contract award amounts at Al Udeid, Qatar.

Custodial and refuse services both increased by 32%, about \$200,000 and \$300,000 respectively, from the FY05 award to the FY06 award. The laundry services contract increased nearly \$325,000, or 5.7%, over the same period of time. Again, the prices of the three contracts studied increased over time.

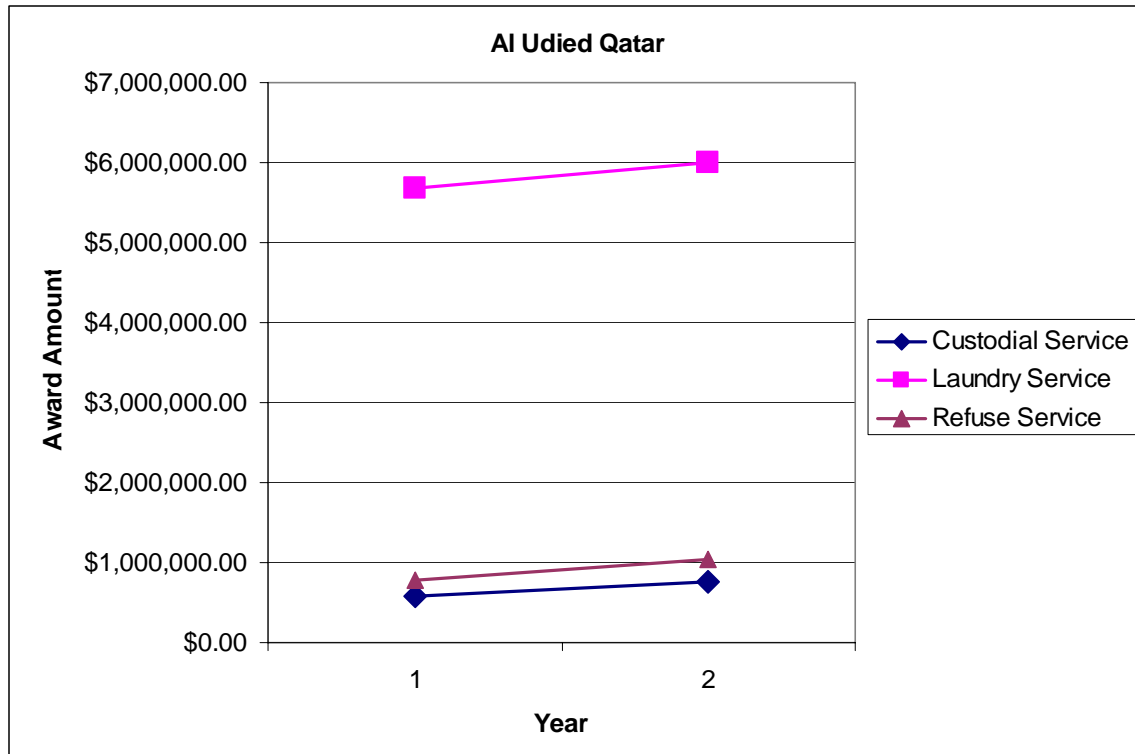


Figure 11. Contract Awards, Al Udeid, Qatar

Figure 12 shows 4 contracts awarded at Manas, Kyrgyzstan over two fiscal years. The refuse collection contract increased 15.5% from the first to the second award, while the porta-potty contract increased 24.6%. The custodial services contract increased by 47.8%, however, this was probably due to a change in the scope of the contract. Throughout the purchase log (Appendix F) there were several modifications to add service and funds to the contract. As before, the trend is for a price increase in the contract award amounts. However, the copier leasing contract is an exception. There was a 6.2% decrease in the contract award amount. Here again, this could be attributed to an investment in equipment at the initial contract award that was not required for the second award, or a decrease in the scope of the contract.

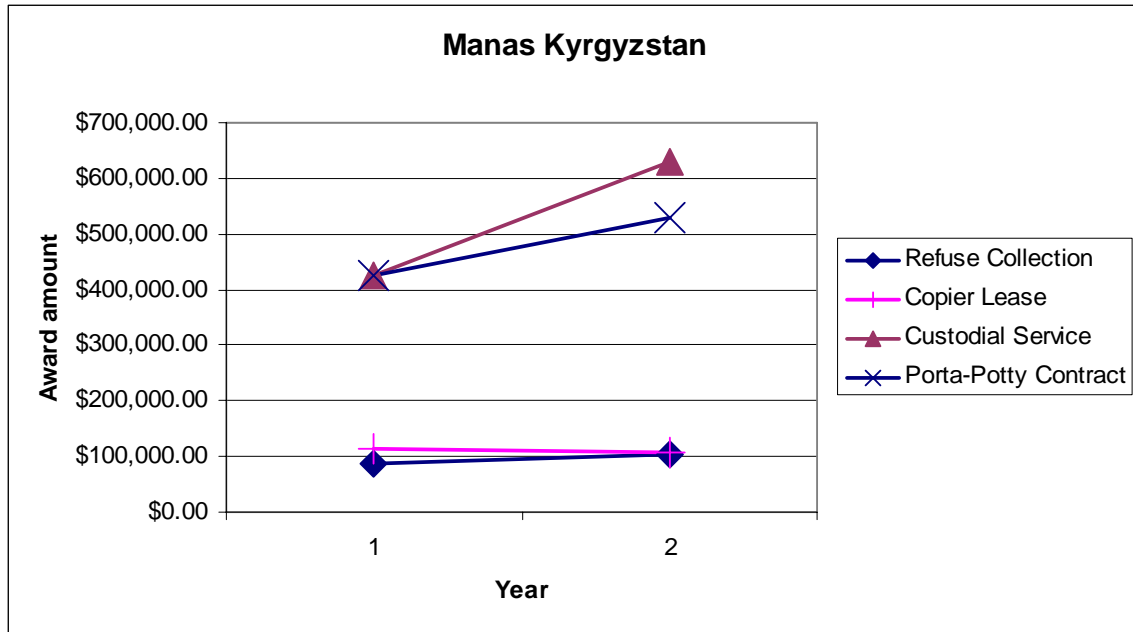


Figure12. Contract Awards, Manas, Kyrgyzstan

Figure 13 shows the custodial service contract awards at Al Dhafra, United Arab Emirates over three fiscal years. From the first to second fiscal year there was a slight increase in price, just less than 1%. However from the second to third fiscal year there was a substantially larger increase in price, 7.1%. This data again shows the trend of increased contract prices over time.

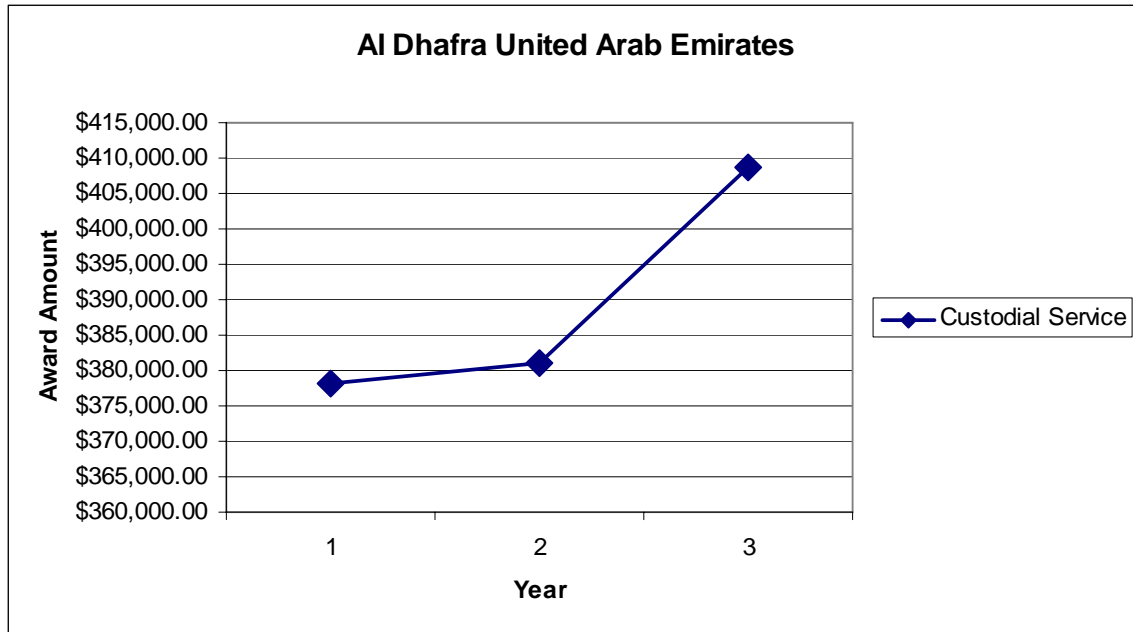


Figure 13. Contract Awards, Al Dhafra, UAE

Figure 14 shows contract awards at Kirkuk, Iraq over three fiscal years. There was very little change in price in all of the contracts over the first two fiscal years. The custodial service and base labor pool contracts both slightly increased, the generator rental contract had a slight decrease in price, while the vehicle maintenance contract price remained the same. The only price that could be obtained from the third year (FY06) was for the custodial services contract. The award amount of this contract increased nearly 84% over the previous fiscal year's award. This drastic increase could be attributed to several factors, including a decrease in available labor or an increase in the scope of the contract.

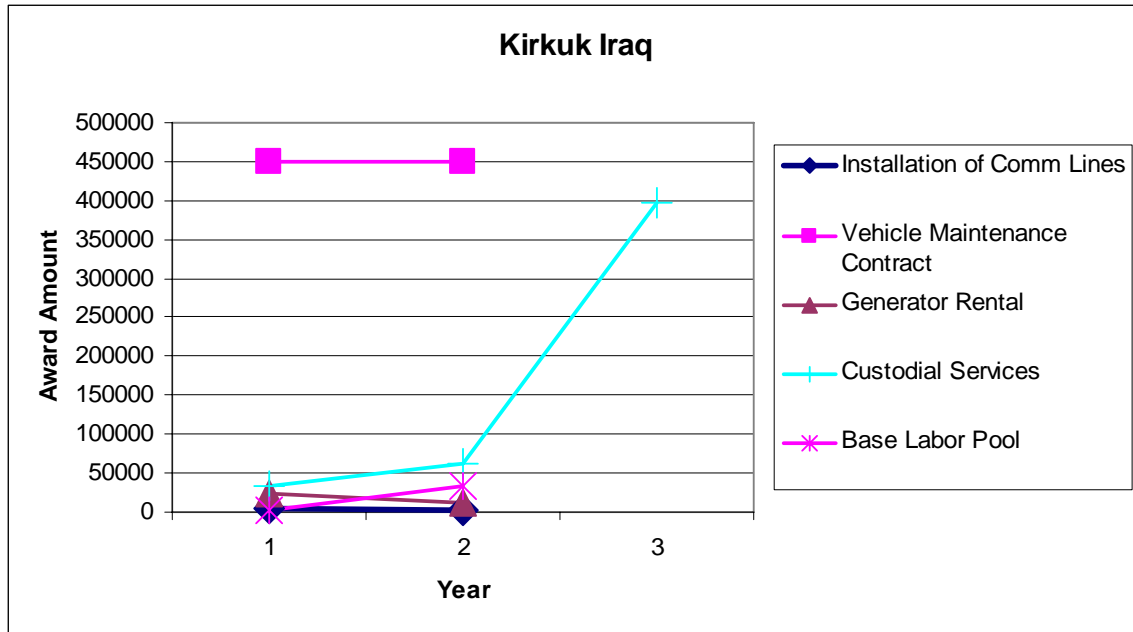


Figure 14. Contract Awards, Kirkuk, Iraq

Investigative Question 3. In order to answer investigative question 3 a simple input-output model was used to predict the effect of contingency contracting purchases on the local economies in each of the locations studied. The input-output information can be found in Appendix G. Figure 15 shows outputs for the four contracting offices at various locations in Iraq.

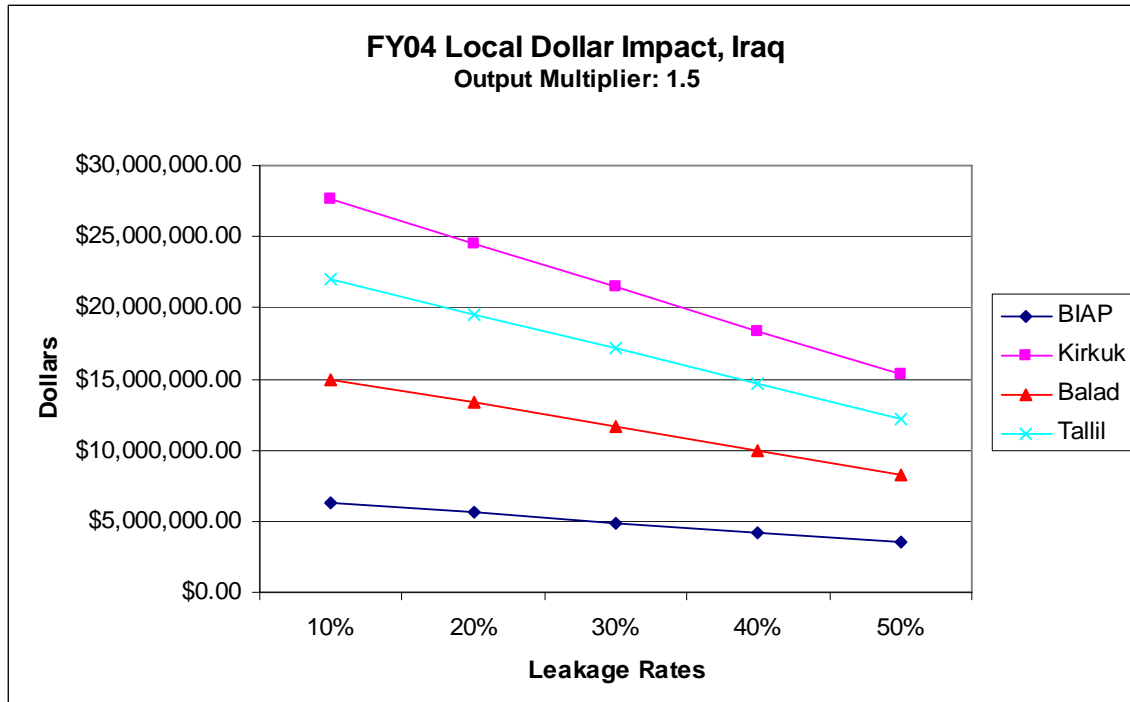


Figure 15. FY04 Local Dollar Impacts, Iraq

The Air Force expenditures in local economies of Iraq in FY04 total \$52,497,321.97. These were broken down between the four operating locations and used as inputs to the model as follows: BIAP, \$4,673,610.14, Kirkuk, \$20,438,830.80, Balad, \$11,088,820.46, and Tallil, \$16,296,060.53. The greater the leakage rate the less impact there is to the local economy. However, there is still a substantial induced income caused by Air Force expenditures. Considering a leakage rate of 50%, the local dollar impact at Kirkuk was more than \$15 million. A leakage rate of 10% would provide a local dollar impact of more than \$27 million. The local dollar impact at BIAP ranged from \$3.5 million with a 50% leakage rate to \$6.3 million with a 10% leakage rate. The local dollar impact at Balad ranged from \$8.3 million to nearly \$15 million, depending on the leakage

rate used in the model. The impact at Tallil was between \$12.2 million and \$22 million using leakage rates from 50% to 10%.

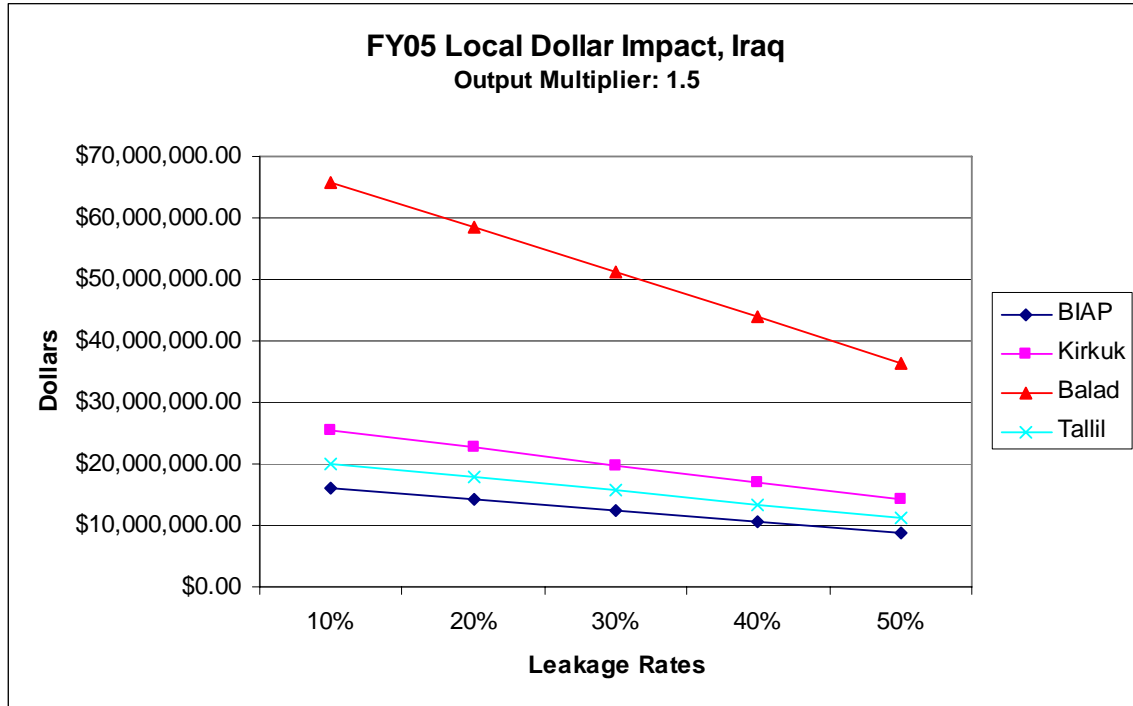


Figure 16. FY05 Local Dollar Impact, Iraq

The Air Force expenditures in local economies of Iraq in FY05 increased by nearly 80% and totaled \$94,261,042.72 mainly due to a huge increase in expenditures at Balad. These were broken down between the four operating locations and used as inputs to the model as follows: BAIP, \$11,818,822.44, Kirkuk, \$18,879,274.56, Balad, \$48,688,259.97, Tallil, \$14,894,685.75. The local dollar impacts can be seen in Figure 16. The local dollar impact at Balad ranged from \$65 million at a 10% leakage rate to \$36 million at a 50% leakage rate. There were only slight changes in the expenditure amounts at BIAP, Tallil, and Kirkuk over the two years studied.

The output results from Jacobabad and Islamabad, Pakistan are illustrated in Figure 17 and 18. At Islamabad the Air Force CCOs spent \$311,328.76 in FY04 and \$1,074,047.97 in FY05. The FY04 expenditures produce a local dollar impact between \$233,496.57 at a 50% leakage rate and \$420,293.82 at a 10% leakage rate. The FY05 expenditures produce a local dollar impact between \$805,535.98 and \$1.5 million.

Air Force expenditures at Jacobabad \$1,472,750.79 in FY04 and \$103,979.92 in FY05. The FY04 expenditures produce a local dollar impact between \$1.1 million and \$2.0 million with leakage rates between 50% and 10%. The FY05 expenditures were substantially lower with a local dollar impact ranging from \$77,984.94 to \$140,372.89, again with leakage rates ranging from 50% to 10%.

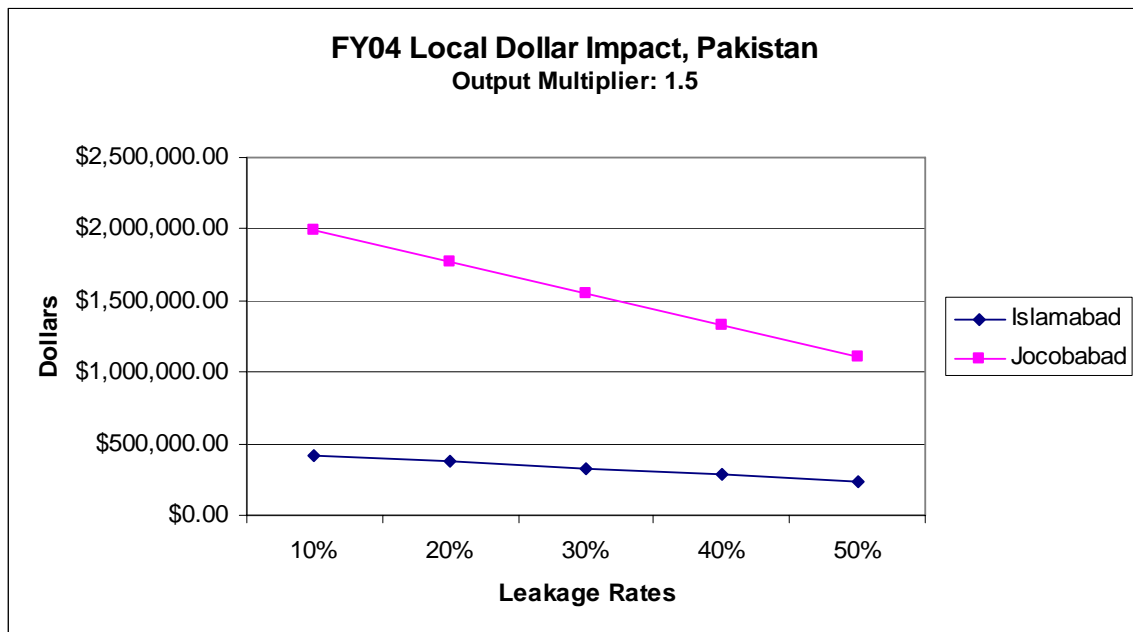


Figure 17. FY 04 Local Dollar Impact, Pakistan

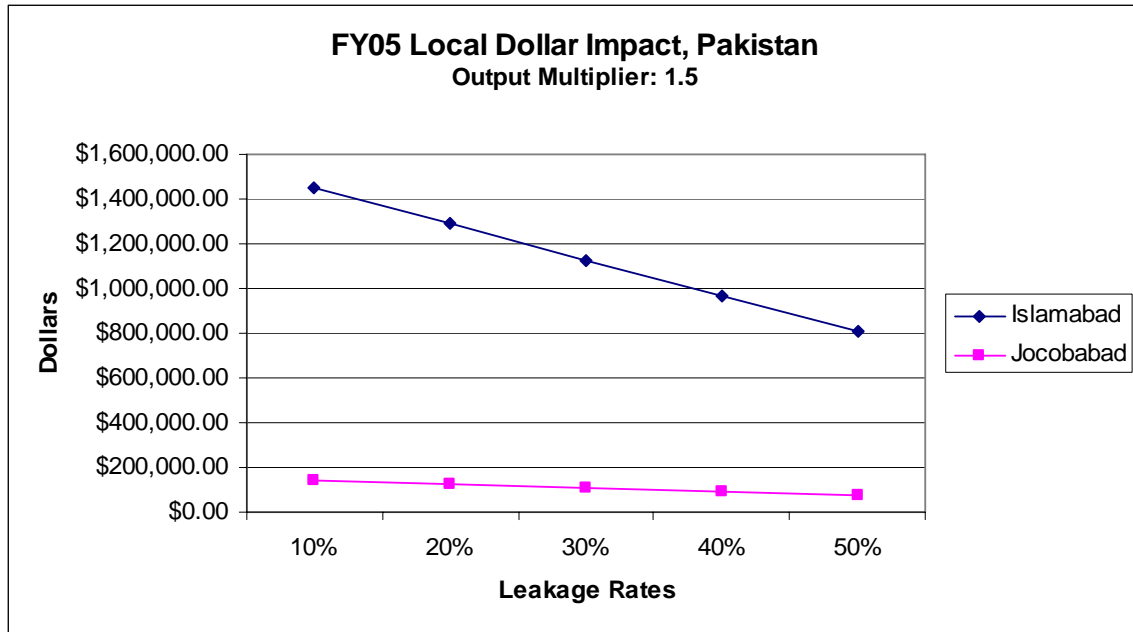


Figure 18. FY05 Local Dollar Impact, Pakistan

The impact at Al Udeid, Qatar was determined by combining the expenditures of the 3 contracting units that operate from that location, the COAC, the 379 ECONS, and 1 ERHG. While the majority of the expenditures are made by CCOs with the 379 ECONS, the 3 offices are essentially competing for the same sources. This could have a negative affect on prices. Figure 19 shows the local dollar impact for FY04 and FY05.

Expenditures for FY04 were \$48,212,915.53. When input to the model this produced a local dollar impact of \$36,159,686.65 with 50% leakage, and \$65,087,435.96 with a leakage of 10%. Expenditures during FY05 were significantly higher, \$75,288,995.88. This created a local dollar impact between \$56,466,746.91 with 50% leakage, and \$101,640,144.45 with 10% leakage.

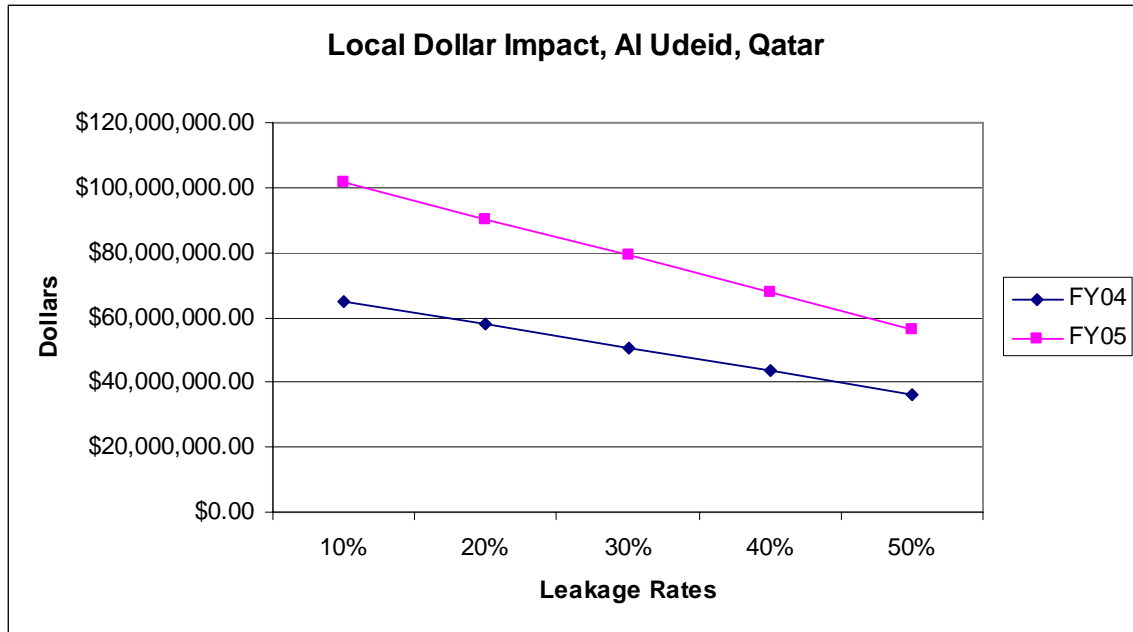


Figure 19. Local Dollar Impact, Al Udeid, Qatar

Air Force expenditures at Ali Al Salem, Kuwait were \$22,598,946.53 during FY04 and increased to \$66,178,556.39 during FY05. Using the input-output model, the local dollar impact for FY04 ranged between \$16,949,209.89 with 50% leakage and \$30,508,577.81 with 10% leakage. The local dollar impact during FY05 was between \$49,633,917.29 with 50% leakage and \$89,341,051.13 with 10% leakage. The local dollar impacts at Ali Al Salem are illustrated in Figure 20.

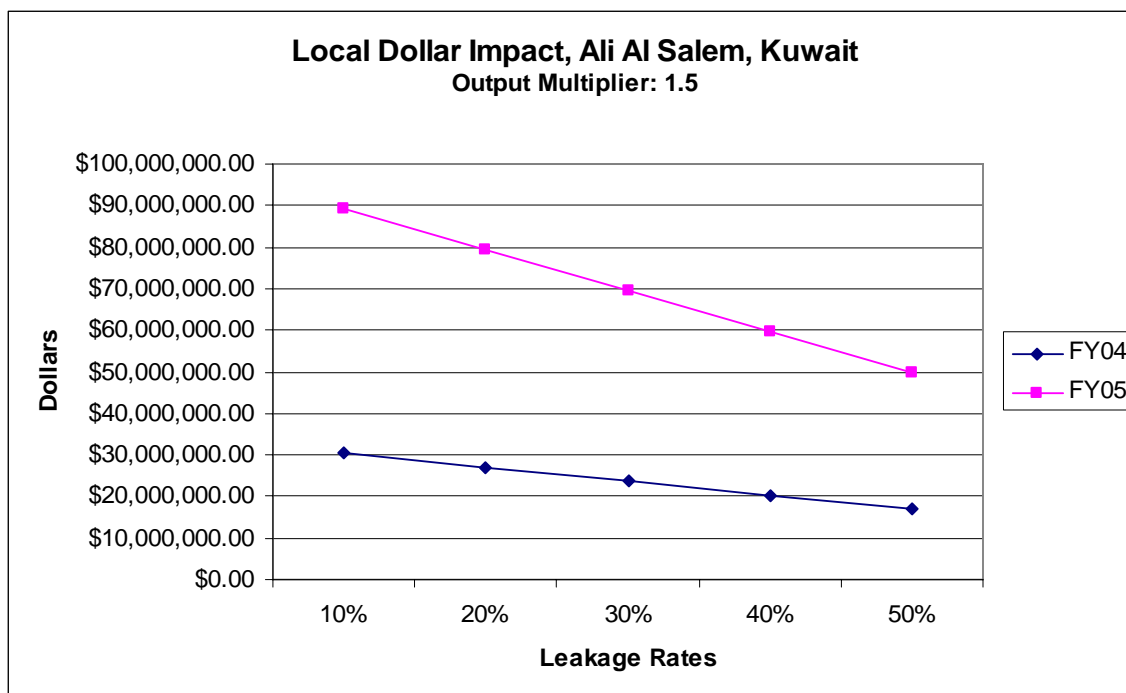


Figure 20. Local Dollar Impacts, Ali Al Salem, Kuwait

The local dollar impacts at Manas, Kyrgyzstan are illustrated in Figure 21. Input expenditures at Manas were \$15,135,078.37 in FY04 and \$12,643,002.80 in FY05. The output local dollar impact for FY04 ranged from \$11,351,308.78 with 50% leakage to \$20,432,355.31 with 10% leakage. The local dollar impact for FY05 was \$9,482,252.10 with 50% leakage to \$17,068,053.78 with 10% leakage.

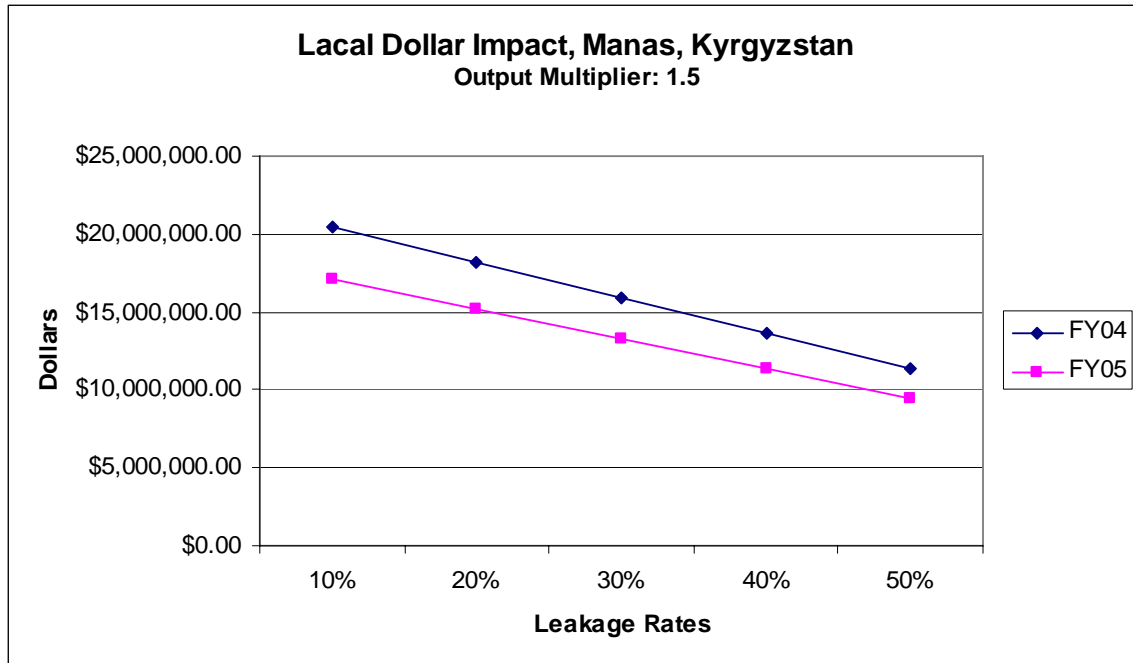


Figure 21. Local Dollar Impact in Manas, Kyrgyzstan

Air Force expenditures at Ashkhabad, Turkmenistan were \$155,389.39 during FY04 and \$202,933.00 during FY05. The local dollar impact output is illustrated in Figure 22. The FY04 local dollar impact was between \$116,542.04 with 50% leakage and \$209,775.68 with 10% leakage. The FY05 local dollar impact was between \$152,244.75 and \$274,040.55, with leakage rates of 50% and 10%.

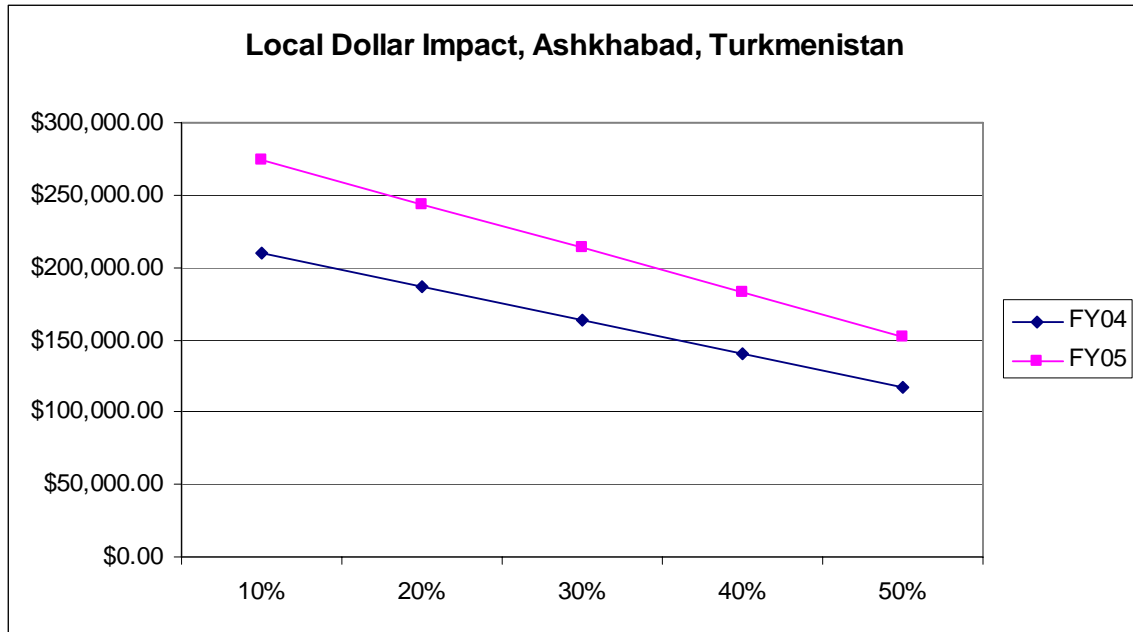


Figure 22. Local Dollar Impact, Ashkhabad, Turkmenistan

The local dollar impact at Dushanbe, Tajikistan is illustrated in Figure 23. This office closed and had no expenditures in 2005. Air Force expenditures for FY04 were \$39,170.28. This equated to an output local dollar impact of \$29,377.71 with a leakage rate of 50%, and an output of \$52,879.88 with a leakage rate of 10%.

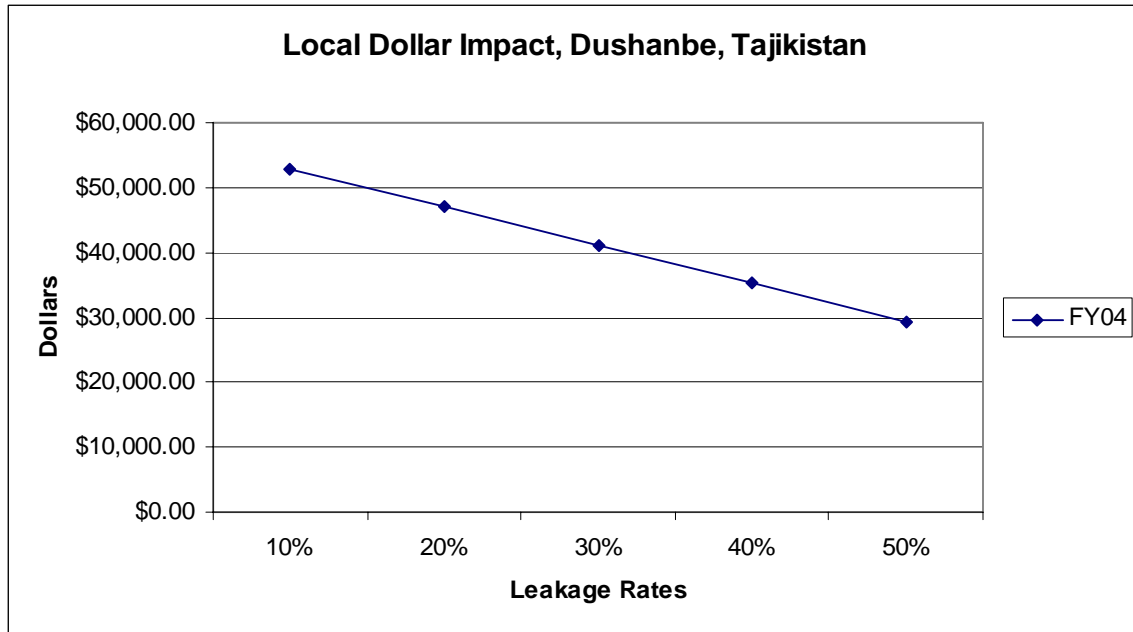


Figure 23. Local Dollar Impact, Dushanbe, Tajikistan

Air Force expenditures at Al Dhafra, United Arab Emirates were \$25,517,973.52 during FY04 and increased to \$33,989,582.09 during FY05. Using the input-output model, the local dollar impact for FY04 ranged between \$19,138,480.14 with 50% leakage and \$34,449,264.25 with 10% leakage. The local dollar impact during FY05 was between \$25,492,186.57 with 50% leakage and \$45,885,935.82 with 10% leakage. The local dollar impacts at Al Dhafra are illustrated in Figure 24.

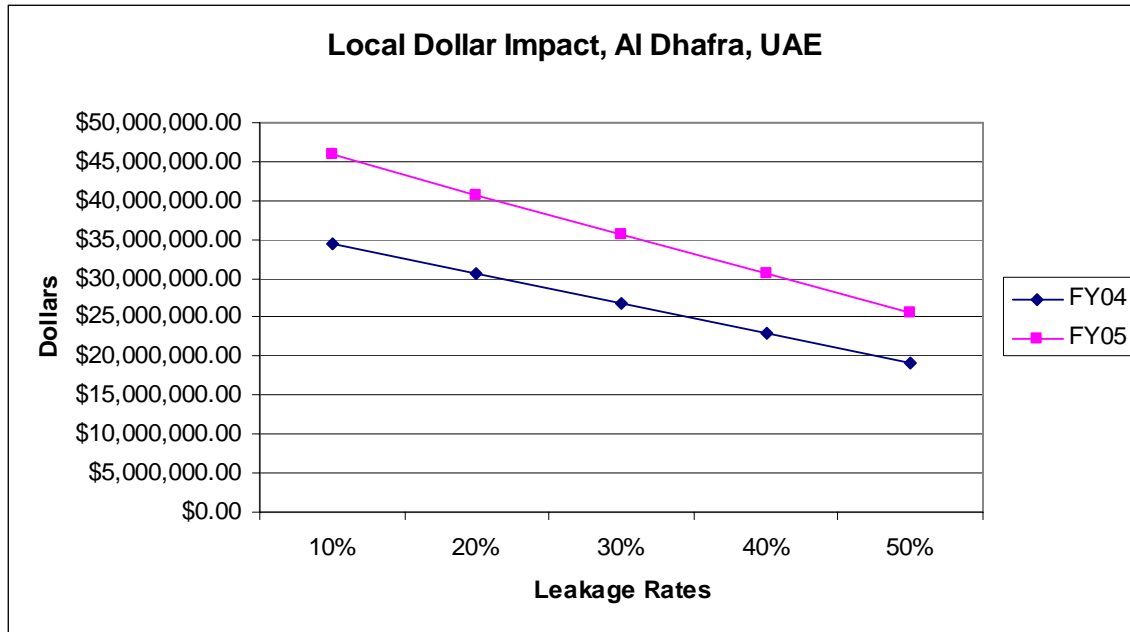


Figure 24. Local Dollar Impact, Al Dhafra, United Arab Emirates

With the nature of the economy in Iraq since the beginning of Operation Iraqi Freedom, it is reasonable to assume that the influx of money by Air Force personnel has had incredible influences on both the local and national economy. In theory, Air Force expenditures created 7,299 to 13,129 new jobs in Kirkuk in FY04. However, due to very different estimates of labor force participation, the local employment impact is probably not this high. A reduction of 50%, 3,150 to 6,565 new jobs, is probably more accurate. The population of Kirkuk is approximately 700,000. Using the national statistics, 47% of the population is under the age of 15 and not included in the labor force. The labor force participation rate is 76% for males and 16% for females (Population Reference Bureau, 2006). Using these Figures, there are 138,160 males and 30,273 females in the labor force in Kirkuk. According to a 2004 report, unemployment in Iraq is approximately 26% (United Press International, 2004). This equates to approximately 42,000

unemployed people in Kirkuk. Based on the model and these figures, the Air Force potentially employed as much as 1/6 of the unemployed labor force in Kirkuk.

The expenditures at Al Udeid were more than double those in Kirkuk; however, the employment impact was significantly lower, 1,558 to 2,805 in FY04. The reason for difference is caused by the local wage rate. The local wage rate, per capita income in this case, in Kirkuk is \$2,100, while the rate in Qatar is more than \$23,000, more than 10 times as much. Again, reducing by 50%, a more accurate employment impact is probably 776 to 1,402. Al Udeid is near Doha, Qatar. The local population in Doha is approximately 500,000. Using the national Figures, 75% of the population makes up the available labor force, with a labor participation rate of 76.7% (Population Reference Bureau, 2006). Using these Figures, the labor force is approximately 287,000 people. Unemployment is 2.7% meaning there are approximately 7,749 unemployed. Based on the model and these Figures, Air Force expenditures potentially employed as much as 18% of the unemployed labor force at Al Udeid.

Manas is located near Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan. According to the model, Air Force expenditures created 6,667 to 12,019 new jobs in FY04. Once again, a more accurate employment impact is probably 3,337 to 6,010, a reduction of 50%. The population of Bishkek is approximately 825,000. Using the national statistics, the labor force participation rate is 72.4% (Population Reference Bureau, 2006). Using these Figures, there are 597,000 people in the labor force in Bishkek. According to the infoplease website, unemployment in Kyrgyzstan is 18% (infoplease, 2006). This equates to approximately 107,460 unemployed people in Bishkek. Based on the model and these

figures, the Air Force potentially employed as much as 5.6% of the unemployed labor force in Bishkek.

Research Question

What effect does contracting have on the local economy in a contingency environment?

In awarding contracts and making purchases locally CCOs will affect the local economy. One area of concern is the local labor force. Economic theory predicts that initially these purchases will reduce unemployment and increase the labor force participation rate. Once these two are exhausted and there is no more excess labor prices will increase.

The model shows that Air Force expenditures by contingency contracting officers can have significant impact on a local economy in a deployed environment, especially at locations where the economy may be underdeveloped, such as Iraq or Kyrgyzstan. Spending \$50 million in Iraq will have a much greater effect than in Kuwait or Qatar. This can be seen by comparing the local employment impact. CCOs expended more than \$22 million at Ali Al Salem in Kuwait in 2004 with an employment impact of 1,432, considering a 10% leakage rate. During that same time CCOs expended more than \$20 million in Kirkuk, Iraq, with an employment impact of 13,139, again considering a 10% leakage rate.

It is apparent that some economies will be affected more than others. However, it is difficult to determine exactly how an economy is affected without further data and testing.

Summary

This chapter utilized the methods outlined in chapter III to answer the investigative and research questions for this research.

V. Conclusions

Introduction

This chapter summarizes the research effort. It discusses the findings of the study, address limitations, and it proposes topics for future research.

Discussion

This study intends to draw increased attention and awareness to the effects the Air Force, and its CCOs, have on the economies of deployment locations. Air Force CCOs deploy in support of contingency operations to locations throughout the world and spend millions of dollars, quite often in poorly developed economies. The impacts of these expenditures can be significant to the local economy. These impacts can include the creation of jobs and income. However, further research is required to know the specific impacts to each sector of the economy.

The economic impacts can also be significant to the Air Force. As previously stated, DoD spends millions of dollars to support deployed operations. The contingency contracting officer has a responsibility to support the operations in the most cost efficient manner possible. The data in this research showed that prices at deployed locations tend to increase over time. By understanding the impacts of their actions, CCOs may be able to reduce prices, costs to the DoD, at deployment locations.

In addition, many of the Air Force deployment locations have similar economies, considering the GDP data collected for this study. Of the 46 countries in which the Air Force has conducted operations in the past 16 years, more than 80% have a GDP less than \$200 billion. Nearly 75% had a per capita income less than the world-wide per

capita income of \$9,300. More than 70% had the same compositions based on the percentage of agriculture, industry and services contributing to the GDP.

Limitations

This research involved the collection of a significant amount of data. The vast majority of the data was obtained from the USCENTAF Contracting Division. This data is assumed to be accurate; however, input errors are possible. My personal experiences in the contingency environment suggest that the importance of accomplishing the local mission far outweigh the reporting requirements of higher headquarters.

Much of the economic data used for comparison in this study were based on estimates. This includes all of the data obtained from the CIA World Factbook website. However, the World Factbook states:

GDP dollar estimates for countries are reported both on an official exchange rate (OER) and a purchasing power parity (PPP) basis. Both measures contain information that is useful to the reader. The PPP method involves the use of standardized international dollar price weights, which are applied to the quantities of final goods and services produced in a given economy. The data derived from the PPP method probably provides the best available starting point for comparisons of economic strength and well-being between countries (CIA - The World Factbook, 2006).

In addition, economic data was not available for each specific location. Specifically, national wage rates, labor participation rates, and unemployment rates were interpolated to the specific locations used in this study.

Additionally, the leakages rates and output multiplier were based purely on estimates. The output multiplier used with the model was assumed based on estimates obtained from other historical studies. In order to generate a more accurate model, a more intense study of each specific location would be required. A range of leakage rates

was used to show how leakage affects the local dollar impact. However, leakage will occur at a different rate on each purchase.

Another element of concern is the bias of the researcher. A researcher's work within a similar field of study, such as contingency contracting, causes some sort of bias. Although the elimination of bias is not possible, it needs minimization through objectivity and dutiful application of the methodology.

Recommendations for Further Research

Recommendation #1: This study was restricted to Air Force deployment locations under USCENTAF's area of responsibility. There was an abundance of data from 14 Air Force operating locations. However, the Department of Defense is operating in many locations outside of USCENTAF's area of responsibility. Each of the military services is unique in its requirements and has its own regulations regarding procurement of goods and services in the contingency environment. A case study looking at all of the current DoD operating locations would provide valuable research.

Recommendation #2: This purpose of this study was to determine the effects of contracting on local economies. However, much of the economic data was based on estimates and interpolations. Research examining one or more of the specific locations in this study could provide more insight to the effect contingency contracting has on a local economy. For example, obtaining the economic inputs and outputs from a specific location would enable the generation of a more accurate input multiplier for use with the model used in this study.

Recommendation #3: DoD spends millions of dollars to support personnel at deployed locations. It is the contingency contracting officer's responsibility to acquire goods and services in support of the mission in the most cost effective manner. Potential cost savings could be realized by conducting surveys of local wages and prices to ensure accurate contract costs.

Recommendation #4: Another area of interest would be with the withdrawal of forces from a deployment location. What effect will the withdrawal of DoD forces, and expenditures, have on the local economy. For locations such as Ali Al Salem, this impact would be minimal; however, the impact will be much greater at a location such as Tallil or Kirkuk.

Appendix A: Glossary of Terms

ACTT	Automated Contract Tracking Tool
AMS	Air Mobility Squadron
CCO	Contingency Contracting Officer
ECONS	Expeditionary Contracting Squadron
ELS/LGC	Expeditionary Logistics Squadron/Contracting Flight
EMSG/LGC	Expeditionary Contracting Squadron
FAR	Federal Acquisition Regulation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GDP (PPP)	Gross Domestic Product at Purchasing Power Parity
OCONUS	Outside the Continental United States
USCENTAF/A4/LGC	United States Central Command Air Forces Contracting Division

Appendix B: ACTT Reports FY04 – FY06

ACTT Data Tracking - FY04				Last Updated: 25-Oct-04						
YTD Activity										
Unit	Location	Country	Click Below for Details	Through September - FY04	Months of Detailed Data					
				Dollars	Actions	Analyzed				
1ERHG	Al Udeid	Qatar	1ERHG Procurement Breakdown	\$6,570,807.25	286	5				
447 ECONS	BIAP	Iraq	BIAP Procurement Breakdown	\$7,165,728.49	1451	12				
506 ECONS	Kirkuk	Iraq	Kirkuk Procurement Breakdown	\$23,113,190.12	1932	12				
332 ECONS	Balad	Iraq	Balad Procurement Breakdown	\$19,626,431.57	2278	5				
407 ECONS	Tallil	Iraq	Tallil Procurement Breakdown	\$18,681,841.26	1575	11				
386 ELS-LGC	Abi Al Salem	Kuwait	Salem Procurement Breakdown	\$24,562,979.35	1443	12				
376 AEW-ECONS	Manas	Kyrgyzstan	Manas Procurement Breakdown	\$16,688,431.68	1479	12				
321 EMSG-CONS	Masirah Island	Oman	Masirah Procurement Breakdown	\$1,471,732.76	49	0				
U.S. Embassy	Islamabad-LNO	Pakistan	LNO Procurement Breakdown	\$312,358.11	254	12				
438 ELG-ECONS	Jacobabad	Pakistan	J-Idad Procurement Breakdown	\$2,149,570.33	692	12				
USCENTAF-ACAB-CAOC	Al Udeid-CAOC	Qatar	CAOC Procurement Breakdown	\$2,733,277.69	449	11				
379 AEW-ECONS	Al Udeid	Qatar	Al Udeid Procurement Breakdown	\$98,575,342.34	4419	6				
455 AEW	Ashkhabad	Turkmenistan	Ashkhabad Procurement Breakdown	\$156,184.67	363	12				
721 AMS	Dushanbe	Tajikistan	Dushanbe Procurement Breakdown	\$39,170.20	43	0				
380 EMSG-ECONS	Al Dhafra	UAE	Al Dhafra Procurement Breakdown	\$28,355,950.99	2271	12				
40 EMSG-LGC	Diego Garcia	UK Territory	DG Procurement Breakdown	\$1,313,236.10	650	11				
				\$250,916,332.97	19,637					
<div>FY04 Notes</div> <div>Balad, Masirah, and Al Udeid: summary data only through 31 Mar 04. No Oct data for Balad. Data losses: Tallil (Feb), CAOC (Mar), Balad (May). No August data for 1ERHG. Summary data for Diego - Sep.</div>										
<div>Click Here For AOR-Wide Analysis</div>										
Manning										
Unit	Location	Country	GEOCODE	Current Manning	Manning History (Quarter Ending):					
					FY04 - Q2	FY04 - Q3	FY04 - Q4	FY05 - Q1		
1ERHG	Al Udeid	Qatar	ERHG	1	1	1	2			
447 ECONS	BIAP	Iraq	ATSB	4	4	4	4			
506 ECONS	Kirkuk	Iraq	MHJJ	6	6	6	6			
332 ECONS	Balad	Iraq	BAAS	6	6	6	6			
407 ECONS	Tallil	Iraq	MRPF	6	6	6	6			
386 ELS-LGC	Abi Al Salem	Kuwait	AEWV	6	6	6	6			
376 AEW-ECONS	Manas	Kyrgyzstan	BRVN	7	6	6	7			
321 EMSG-CONS	Masirah Island	Oman	MIAB	0	0	0	0			
U.S. Embassy	Islamabad-LNO	Pakistan	LQHQ	1	1	1	1			
438 ELG-ECONS	Jacobabad	Pakistan	LSLU	2	2	2	2			
USCENTAF-ACAB-CAOC	Al Udeid-CAOC	Qatar	CAOC	4	4	4	4			
379 AEW-ECONS	Al Udeid	Qatar	ALDA	14	14	14	14			
455 AEW	Ashkhabad	Turkmenistan	APKK	1	1	1	1			
721 AMS	Dushanbe	Tajikistan	KNOX	0	0	0	0			
380 EMSG-ECONS	Al Dhafra	UAE	FRXW	11	10	10	11			
40 EMSG-LGC	Diego Garcia	UK Territory	FGDC	1	2	2	1			
				70	69	69	71	0		
Historical Procurement Activity										
		FY04 - Q1		FY04 - Q2		FY04 - Q3		FY04 - Q4		
Unit	Location	Country	Dollars	Actions	Dollars	Actions	Dollars	Actions	Dollars	Actions
1ERHG	Al Udeid	Qatar	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$2,356,950.13	70	\$4,213,857.12	216
447 ECONS	BIAP	Iraq	\$3,381,501.74	499	\$1,229,431.18	268	\$1,129,503.45	328	\$1,425,292.12	356
506 ECONS	Kirkuk	Iraq	\$3,141,062.68	283	\$6,276,486.72	531	\$9,491,502.51	625	\$4,204,138.21	493
332 ECONS	Balad	Iraq	\$3,703,202.08	359	\$1,993,595.54	447	\$6,392,972.43	590	\$6,376,661.52	882
407 ECONS	Tallil	Iraq	\$3,135,019.15	366	\$4,720,014.11	257	\$6,576,712.27	487	\$4,250,195.73	468
386 ELS-LGC	Abi Al Salem	Kuwait	\$2,258,196.05	167	\$4,667,877.26	414	\$11,056,790.62	496	\$6,580,205.42	366
376 AEW-ECONS	Manas	Kyrgyzstan	\$1,877,540.18	207	\$1,573,636.69	425	\$5,509,762.12	306	\$7,677,484.68	541
321 EMSG-CONS	Masirah Island	Oman	\$1,471,732.76	49	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0
U.S. Embassy	Islamabad-LNO	Pakistan	\$68,335.38	62	\$94,217.92	62	\$99,969.60	66	\$49,835.22	64
438 ELG-ECONS	Jacobabad	Pakistan	\$596,477.11	176	\$341,778.25	172	\$760,401.90	230	\$450,913.08	114
USCENTAF-ACAB-CAOC	Al Udeid-CAOC	Qatar	\$788,321.07	101	\$296,511.26	78	\$885,015.21	140	\$763,430.15	130
379 AEW-ECONS	Al Udeid	Qatar	\$25,159,828.08	1394	\$28,750,634.26	1726	\$20,222,916.22	706	\$24,441,963.78	593
455 AEW	Ashkhabad	Turkmenistan	\$18,072.00	84	\$14,636.28	90	\$72,158.00	108	\$51,318.39	81
721 AMS	Dushanbe	Tajikistan	\$39,170.20	83	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0
380 EMSG-ECONS	Al Dhafra	UAE	\$4,598,506.86	538	\$5,027,238.31	589	\$11,830,085.11	558	\$6,900,120.70	546
40 EMSG-LGC	Diego Garcia	UK Territory	\$139,188.64	109	\$408,785.12	226	\$523,464.64	204	\$241,797.70	51
			\$50,376,072.05	4,537	\$55,394,842.90	5,285	\$77,518,204.20	4914	\$67,627,213.82	4901
FY04 - Q1 Notes: No data submitted by Thumrait or Al Jaber. Balad, Masirah, and Al Udeid: summary data only. No Oct data for Balad.				FY04 - Q1 & Q2 Notes: No data submitted by Thumrait or Al Jaber. Balad, Masirah, and Al Udeid: summary data only. No Oct data for Balad. Data losses: Tallil (Feb) and CAOC (Mar).		FY04 - Q1 Through Q3 Notes: Balad, Masirah, and Al Udeid: summary data only through 31 Mar 04. No Oct data for Balad. Data losses: Tallil (Feb), CAOC (Mar), Balad (May).		FY04 Notes Balad, Masirah, and Al Udeid: summary data only through 31 Mar 04. No Oct data for Balad. Data losses: Tallil (Feb), CAOC (Mar), Balad (May). No August data for 1ERHG. Summary data for Diego - Sep.		

BIAP						
Administration				GPC		
GEOCODE:	ATSB			GPC Contracting Method:	844	
Personnel Assigned:	4			Dollar Value of GPC Purchases:	\$2,630,182.87	
				% of Total Actions	58.17%	
Summary				% of Total Dollars	36.71%	
Total Actions:	1451			CONUS Purchases		
Total Dollars:	\$7,165,728.49			Actions	739	
Construction				Dollars	\$2,487,354.35	
Actions:	9			% of Total Actions	50.93%	
Dollars:	\$404,051.00			% of Total Dollars	34.71%	
% of Total Actions	0.62%			OCONUS Purchases		
% of Total Dollars	5.64%			Actions	710	
Services				Dollars	\$4,673,610.14	
Actions:	46			% of Total Actions	48.93%	
Dollars:	\$1,683,326.27			% of Total Dollars	65.22%	
% of Total Actions	3.17%			Monthly Productivity Summary		
% of Total Dollars	23.49%			Mean Actions per Buyer:	30.2	
Commodities				Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Per Action):	\$411.54	
Actions:	1395			Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Total):	\$149,286.01	
Dollars:	\$5,075,774.22			Data Entry Omissions		
% of Total Actions	96.14%			One or More 'Procurement Type' Cells Blank		
% of Total Dollars	70.83%			One or More 'Location' Cells Blank		

Kirkuk						
Administration				GPC		
GEOCODE:	MHJJ			GPC Contracting Method:	1232	
Personnel Assigned:	6			Dollar Value of GPC Purchases:	\$3,383,956.11	
				% of Total Actions	63.77%	
Summary				% of Total Dollars	14.64%	
Total Actions:	1932			CONUS Purchases		
Total Dollars:	\$23,113,190.12			Actions	805	
Construction				Dollars	\$2,673,559.28	
Actions:	142			% of Total Actions	41.67%	
Dollars:	\$8,179,782.79			% of Total Dollars	11.57%	
% of Total Actions	7.35%			OCONUS Purchases		
% of Total Dollars	35.39%			Actions	1126	
Services				Dollars	\$20,438,830.84	
Actions:	87			% of Total Actions	58.28%	
Dollars:	\$5,715,530.22			% of Total Dollars	88.43%	
% of Total Actions	4.50%			Monthly Productivity Summary		
% of Total Dollars	24.73%			Mean Actions per Buyer:	26.8	
Commodities				Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Per Action):	\$996.95	
Actions:	1703			Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Total):	\$321,016.53	
Dollars:	\$9,217,877.11			Data Entry Omissions		
% of Total Actions	88.15%			One or More 'Location' Cells Blank		
% of Total Dollars	39.88%					

Balad						
Administration				GPC		
GEOCODE:	BAAS			GPC Contracting Method:	1047	
Personnel Assigned:	6			Dollar Value of GPC Purchases:	\$3,841,309.99	
				% of Total Actions	71.13%	
				% of Total Dollars	28.82%	
Summary				CONUS Purchases		
Total Actions:	1472			Actions	509	
Total Dollars:	\$13,329,633.95			Dollars	\$2,240,813.49	
				% of Total Actions	34.58%	
Construction				% of Total Dollars	16.81%	
Actions:	3			OCONUS Purchases		
Dollars:	\$537,079.00			Actions	964	
% of Total Actions	0.20%			Dollars	\$11,088,820.46	
% of Total Dollars	4.03%			% of Total Actions	65.49%	
				% of Total Dollars	83.19%	
Services				Monthly Productivity Summary		
Actions:	8			Mean Actions per Buyer:	49.1	
Dollars:	\$83,991.20			Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Per Action):	\$1,811.09	
% of Total Actions	0.54%			Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Total):	\$444,321.13	
% of Total Dollars	0.63%					
Commodities				Data Entry Omissions		
Actions:	1462			One or More 'Procurement Type' Cells Blank		
Dollars:	\$12,708,563.75					
% of Total Actions	99.32%					
% of Total Dollars	95.34%					

Tallil						
Administration				GPC		
GEOCODE:	MRPF			GPC Contracting Method:	788	
Personnel Assigned:	6			Dollar Value of GPC Purchases:	\$1,817,296.41	
				% of Total Actions	49.94%	
				% of Total Dollars	9.73%	
Summary				CONUS Purchases		
Total Actions:	1578			Actions	397	
Total Dollars:	\$18,681,941.26			Dollars	\$2,385,880.73	
				% of Total Actions	25.16%	
Construction				% of Total Dollars	12.77%	
Actions:	38			OCONUS Purchases		
Dollars:	\$5,520,376.45			Actions	1181	
% of Total Actions	2.41%			Dollars	\$16,296,060.53	
% of Total Dollars	29.55%			% of Total Actions	74.84%	
				% of Total Dollars	87.23%	
Services				Monthly Productivity Summary		
Actions:	59			Mean Actions per Buyer:	23.9	
Dollars:	\$3,114,067.45			Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Per Action):	\$1,076.27	
% of Total Actions	3.74%			Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Total):	\$283,059.72	
% of Total Dollars	16.67%					
Commodities				Data Entry Omissions		
Actions:	1480			One or More 'Procurement Type' Cells Blank		
Dollars:	\$10,045,422.36					
% of Total Actions	93.79%					
% of Total Dollars	53.77%					

Salem						
Administration				GPC		
GEOCODE:	AEVV			GPC Contracting Method:	651	
Personnel Assigned:	6			Dollar Value of GPC Purchases:	\$1,096,967.41	
				% of Total Actions	45.11%	
				% of Total Dollars	4.47%	
Summary				CONUS Purchases		
Total Actions:	1443			Actions	303	
Total Dollars:	\$24,562,979.35			Dollars	\$1,964,032.82	
				% of Total Actions	21.00%	
Construction				% of Total Dollars	8.00%	
Actions:	56			OCONUS Purchases		
Dollars:	\$11,906,410.17			Actions	1140	
% of Total Actions	3.88%			Dollars	\$22,598,946.53	
% of Total Dollars	48.47%			% of Total Actions	79.00%	
				% of Total Dollars	92.00%	
Services				Monthly Productivity Summary		
Actions:	111			Mean Actions per Buyer:	20.0	
Dollars:	\$2,514,610.36			Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Per Action):	\$1,418.51	
% of Total Actions	7.69%			Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Total):	\$341,152.49	
% of Total Dollars	10.24%					
Commodities				Data Entry Omissions		
Actions:	1276					
Dollars:	\$10,141,958.82					
% of Total Actions	88.43%					
% of Total Dollars	41.29%					

Manas						
Administration				GPC		
GEOCODE:	BRVN			GPC Contracting Method:	887	
Personnel Assigned:	7			Dollar Value of GPC Purchases:	\$2,147,956.23	
				% of Total Actions	59.97%	
				% of Total Dollars	12.87%	
Summary				CONUS Purchases		
Total Actions:	1479			Actions	340	
Total Dollars:	\$16,688,431.68			Dollars	\$1,553,353.30	
				% of Total Actions	22.99%	
Construction				% of Total Dollars	9.31%	
Actions:	38			OCONUS Purchases		
Dollars:	\$10,209,437.23			Actions	1139	
% of Total Actions	2.57%			Dollars	\$15,135,078.38	
% of Total Dollars	61.18%			% of Total Actions	77.01%	
				% of Total Dollars	90.69%	
Services				Monthly Productivity Summary		
Actions:	42			Mean Actions per Buyer:	17.6	
Dollars:	\$1,064,239.52			Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Per Action):	\$940.30	
% of Total Actions	2.84%			Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Total):	\$198,671.81	
% of Total Dollars	6.38%					
Commodities				Data Entry Omissions		
Actions:	1399					
Dollars:	\$5,414,754.93					
% of Total Actions	94.59%					
% of Total Dollars	32.45%					

Masirah					
Administration			GPC		
GEocode:	MIAB		GPC Contracting Method:	0	
Personnel Assigned:	0		Dollar Value of GPC Purchases:	\$0.00	
			% of Total Actions	0.00%	
			% of Total Dollars	0.00%	
Summary			CONUS Purchases		
Total Actions:	49		Actions	0	
Total Dollars:	\$1,471,732.76		Dollars	\$0.00	
			% of Total Actions	0.00%	
			% of Total Dollars	0.00%	
Construction			OCONUS Purchases		
Actions:	0		Actions	0	
Dollars:	\$0.00		Dollars	\$0.00	
% of Total Actions	0.00%		% of Total Actions	0.00%	
% of Total Dollars	0.00%		% of Total Dollars	0.00%	
Services			Monthly Productivity Summary		
Actions:	0		Mean Actions per Buyer:	0.0	
Dollars:	\$0.00		Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Per Action):	\$0.00	
% of Total Actions	0.00%		Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Total):	\$0.00	
% of Total Dollars	0.00%				
Commodities			Data Entry Omissions		
Actions:	0				
Dollars:	\$0.00				
% of Total Actions	0.00%				
% of Total Dollars	0.00%				

Islamabad					
Administration			GPC		
GEocode:	LQHQ		GPC Contracting Method:	21	
Personnel Assigned:	1		Dollar Value of GPC Purchases:	\$9,191.40	
			% of Total Actions	8.27%	
			% of Total Dollars	2.94%	
Summary			CONUS Purchases		
Total Actions:	254		Actions	1	
Total Dollars:	\$312,358.11		Dollars	\$1,029.35	
			% of Total Actions	0.39%	
			% of Total Dollars	0.33%	
Construction			OCONUS Purchases		
Actions:	0		Actions	253	
Dollars:	\$0.00		Dollars	\$311,328.76	
% of Total Actions	0.00%		% of Total Actions	99.61%	
% of Total Dollars	0.00%		% of Total Dollars	99.67%	
Services			Monthly Productivity Summary		
Actions:	82		Mean Actions per Buyer:	21.2	
Dollars:	\$170,945.76		Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Per Action):	\$102.48	
% of Total Actions	32.28%		Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Total):	\$26,029.84	
% of Total Dollars	54.73%				
Commodities			Data Entry Omissions		
Actions:	172				
Dollars:	\$141,412.35				
% of Total Actions	67.72%				
% of Total Dollars	45.27%				

AI Udeid						
Administration				GPC		
GEOCODE:	ALDA			GPC Contracting Method:	403	
Personnel Assigned:	14			Dollar Value of GPC Purchases:	\$818,004.62	
				% of Total Actions	31.02%	
Summary				% of Total Dollars	1.83%	
Total Actions:	1299			CONUS Purchases		
Total Dollars:	\$44,664,880.00			Actions	205	
Construction				Dollars	\$3,022,771.72	
Actions:	96			% of Total Actions	15.78%	
Dollars:	\$11,926,972.99			% of Total Dollars	6.77%	
% of Total Actions	7.39%			OCONUS Purchases		
% of Total Dollars	26.70%			Actions	1094	
Services				Dollars	\$41,642,108.28	
Actions:	45			% of Total Actions	84.22%	
Dollars:	\$2,619,387.75			% of Total Dollars	93.23%	
% of Total Actions	3.46%			Monthly Productivity Summary		
% of Total Dollars	5.86%			Mean Actions per Buyer:	15.5	
Commodities				Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Per Action):	\$5,730.67	
Actions:	1157			Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Total):	\$531,724.76	
Dollars:	\$30,110,437.27			Data Entry Omissions		
% of Total Actions	89.07%			One or More 'Procurement Type' Cells Blank		
% of Total Dollars	67.41%					

Ashkhabad						
Administration				GPC		
GEOCODE:	APKK			GPC Contracting Method:	4	
Personnel Assigned:	1			Dollar Value of GPC Purchases:	\$1,606.67	
				% of Total Actions	1.10%	
Summary				% of Total Dollars	1.03%	
Total Actions:	363			CONUS Purchases		
Total Dollars:	\$156,184.67			Actions	2	
Construction				Dollars	\$795.28	
Actions:	0			% of Total Actions	0.55%	
Dollars:	\$0.00			% of Total Dollars	0.51%	
% of Total Actions	0.00%			OCONUS Purchases		
% of Total Dollars	0.00%			Actions	361	
Services				Dollars	\$155,389.39	
Actions:	84			% of Total Actions	99.45%	
Dollars:	\$97,198.00			% of Total Dollars	99.49%	
% of Total Actions	23.14%			Monthly Productivity Summary		
% of Total Dollars	62.23%			Mean Actions per Buyer:	30.3	
Commodities				Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Per Action):	\$35.86	
Actions:	279			Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Total):	\$13,015.39	
Dollars:	\$58,986.67			Data Entry Omissions		
% of Total Actions	76.86%					
% of Total Dollars	37.77%					

Dushanbe					
Administration			GPC		
GEOCODE:	KNQX		GPC Contracting Method:	0	
Personnel Assigned:	0		Dollar Value of GPC Purchases:	\$0.00	
			% of Total Actions	0.00%	
			% of Total Dollars	0.00%	
Summary			CONUS Purchases		
Total Actions:	83		Actions	0	
Total Dollars:	\$39,170.28		Dollars	\$0.00	
			% of Total Actions	0.00%	
			% of Total Dollars	0.00%	
Construction			OCONUS Purchases		
Actions:	0		Actions	83	
Dollars:	\$0.00		Dollars	\$39,170.28	
% of Total Actions	0.00%		% of Total Actions	100.00%	
% of Total Dollars	0.00%		% of Total Dollars	100.00%	
Services			Monthly Productivity Summary		
Actions:	27		Mean Actions per Buyer:	0.0	
Dollars:	\$18,597.69		Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Per Action):	\$0.00	
% of Total Actions	32.53%		Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Total):	\$0.00	
% of Total Dollars	47.48%				
Commodities			Data Entry Omissions		
Actions:	56				
Dollars:	\$20,572.59				
% of Total Actions	67.47%				
% of Total Dollars	52.52%				

Al Dhafra					
Administration			GPC		
GEOCODE:	FRXW		GPC Contracting Method:	910	
Personnel Assigned:	11		Dollar Value of GPC Purchases:	\$1,619,908.34	
			% of Total Actions	40.79%	
			% of Total Dollars	5.71%	
Summary			CONUS Purchases		
Total Actions:	2231		Actions	317	
Total Dollars:	\$28,355,950.99		Dollars	\$1,317,118.90	
			% of Total Actions	14.21%	
			% of Total Dollars	4.64%	
Construction			OCONUS Purchases		
Actions:	50		Actions	1699	
Dollars:	\$12,366,790.87		Dollars	\$25,517,973.52	
% of Total Actions	2.24%		% of Total Actions	76.15%	
% of Total Dollars	43.61%		% of Total Dollars	89.99%	
Services			Monthly Productivity Summary		
Actions:	103		Mean Actions per Buyer:	16.9	
Dollars:	\$2,972,021.70		Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Per Action):	\$1,059.16	
% of Total Actions	4.62%		Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Total):	\$214,817.81	
% of Total Dollars	10.48%				
Commodities			Data Entry Omissions		
Actions:	2071				
Dollars:	\$12,761,988.39		One or More 'Procurement Type' Cells Blank		
% of Total Actions	92.83%		One or More 'Location' Cells Blank		
% of Total Dollars	45.01%				

Diego Garcia						
Administration				GPC		
GEOCODE:	FGDC			GPC Contracting Method:	624	
Personnel Assigned:	1			Dollar Value of GPC Purchases:	\$1,117,157.31	
				% of Total Actions	97.96%	
				% of Total Dollars	86.61%	
Summary				CONUS Purchases		
Total Actions:	637			Actions	514	
Total Dollars:	\$1,289,921.00			Dollars	\$934,444.70	
				% of Total Actions	80.69%	
				% of Total Dollars	72.44%	
Construction				OCONUS Purchases		
Actions:	0			Actions	123	
Dollars:	\$0.00			Dollars	\$355,476.29	
% of Total Actions	0.00%			% of Total Actions	19.31%	
% of Total Dollars	0.00%			% of Total Dollars	27.56%	
				Monthly Productivity Summary		
Services				Mean Actions per Buyer:	57.9	
Actions:	0			Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Per Action):	\$184.09	
Dollars:	\$0.00			Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Total):	\$117,265.55	
% of Total Actions	0.00%					
% of Total Dollars	0.00%					
				Data Entry Omissions		
Commodities				One or More 'Procurement Type' Cells Blank		
Actions:	636					
Dollars:	\$1,282,315.17					
% of Total Actions	99.84%					
% of Total Dollars	99.41%					

1ERHG						
Administration				GPC		
GEOCODE:	ERHG			GPC Contracting Method:	0	
Personnel Assigned:	1			Dollar Value of GPC Purchases:	\$0.00	
				% of Total Actions	0.00%	
				% of Total Dollars	0.00%	
Summary				CONUS Purchases		
Total Actions:	286			Actions	0	
Total Dollars:	\$6,570,807.25			Dollars	\$0.00	
				% of Total Actions	0.00%	
				% of Total Dollars	0.00%	
Construction				OCONUS Purchases		
Actions:	0			Actions	286	
Dollars:	\$0.00			Dollars	\$6,570,807.25	
% of Total Actions	0.00%			% of Total Actions	100.00%	
% of Total Dollars	0.00%			% of Total Dollars	100.00%	
				Monthly Productivity Summary		
Services				Mean Actions per Buyer:	57.2	
Actions:	2			Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Per Action):	\$4,594.97	
Dollars:	\$1,065,000.00			Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Total):	\$1,314,161.45	
% of Total Actions	0.70%					
% of Total Dollars	16.21%					
				Data Entry Omissions		
Commodities						
Actions:	284					
Dollars:	\$5,505,807.25					
% of Total Actions	99.30%					
% of Total Dollars	83.79%					

AOR-Wide Analysis					
Summary					
Total Actions:	15698			GPC	
Total Dollars:	\$191,285,757.91			GPC Contracting Method:	8111
				Dollar Value of GPC Purchases:	\$21,319,221.21
Construction				% of Total Actions	51.67%
Actions:	436			% of Total Dollars	11.15%
Dollars:	\$61,085,818.08				
% of Total Actions	2.78%			CONUS Purchases	
% of Total Dollars	31.93%			Actions	4494
Mean/Action	\$140,105.09			Dollars	\$19,986,415.80
Services				% of Total Actions	28.63%
Actions:	741			% of Total Dollars	10.45%
Dollars:	\$21,603,914.26				
% of Total Actions	4.72%			OCONUS Purchases	
% of Total Dollars	11.29%			Actions	10937
Mean/Action	\$29,155.08			Dollars	\$168,300,929.27
Commodities				% of Total Actions	69.67%
Actions:	14459			% of Total Dollars	87.98%
Dollars:	\$106,846,573.47				
% of Total Actions	92.11%			Data Entry Omissions	
% of Total Dollars	55.86%			One or More 'Procurement Type' Cells Blank	
Mean/Action	\$7,389.62			One or More 'Location' Cells Blank	

ACTT Data Tracking - FY05				Last Updated: 11-Oct-05							
YTD Activity											
				Through Aug - FY05		Months of Detailed Data					
Unit	Location	Country	Click Below for Details	Dollars	Actions	Analyzed					
IERHG	Al Udeid	Qatar	IERHG Procurement Breakdown	\$8,225,274.48	381	11					
447 ECONS	BIAP	Iraq	BIAP Procurement Breakdown	\$20,429,342.68	1700	11					
506 ECONS	Kirkuk	Iraq	Kirkuk Procurement Breakdown	\$20,791,176.38	1416	11					
332 ECONS	Balad	Iraq	Balad Procurement Breakdown	\$55,152,119.94	2985	11					
407 ECONS	Taibi	Iraq	Taibi Procurement Breakdown	\$17,378,303.77	1662	11					
386 ELS/LGC	Ab Al Salem	Kuwait	Salem Procurement Breakdown	\$66,755,277.58	1358	11					
376 AEW/ECONS	Manas	Kyrgyzstan	Manas Procurement Breakdown	\$12,856,387.90	981	11					
321 EMSG-CONS	Masirah Island	Oman	Site Closed	\$0.00	0	0					
U.S. Embassy	Islamabad LNO	Pakistan	I-Bad Procurement Breakdown	\$1,091,056.89	262	10					
438 ELG-ECONS	Jacobabad	Pakistan	I-Bad Procurement Breakdown	\$103,979.92	12	1					
USCENTAF-AUAB/CAOC	Al Udeid-CAOC	Qatar	CAOC Procurement Breakdown	\$2,317,071.35	293	11					
379 AEW/ECONS	Al Udeid	Qatar	Al Udeid Procurement Breakdown	\$71,273,836.13	2286	11					
455 AEW	Ashkhabad	Turkmenistan	Ashkhabad Procurement Breakdown	\$202,993.00	237	11					
721 AMS	Dushanbe	Tajikistan	Site Closed	\$0.00	0	0					
380 EMSG-ECONS	Al Dhafra	UAE	Al Dhafra Procurement Breakdown	\$34,337,687.53	2186	12					
40 EMSG-LGC	Diego Garcia	UK Territory	DG Procurement Breakdown	\$970,135.62	518	11					
				\$309,884,643.17	16,277						
				FY05 Notes							
				Manning number for Al Dhafra reflects admin body. ERHG data is aggregate only.							
				Click Here For AOR-Wide Analysis							
Manning				Manning History (Quarter Ending):							
Unit	Location	Country	GEOCODE	Current Manning	FY04 - Q2	FY04 - Q3	FY04 - Q4	FY05 - Q1	FY05 - Q2	FY05 - Q3	FY05 - Q4
IERHG	Al Udeid	Qatar	ERHG	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
447 ECONS	BIAP	Iraq	ATSB	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
506 ECONS	Kirkuk	Iraq	MHJJ	7	6	6	6	7	7	7	7
332 ECONS	Balad	Iraq	BAAS	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
407 ECONS	Taibi	Iraq	MIRPF	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
386 ELS/LGC	Ab Al Salem	Kuwait	AEWV	9	6	6	6	8	8	8	9
376 AEW/ECONS	Manas	Kyrgyzstan	BRVN	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	6
321 EMSG-CONS	Masirah Island	Oman	MIAB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Embassy	Islamabad LNO	Pakistan	LQHQ	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
438 ELG-ECONS	Jacobabad	Pakistan	LSLU	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
USCENTAF-AUAB/CAOC	Al Udeid-CAOC	Qatar	CAOC	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	3
379 AEW/ECONS	Al Udeid	Qatar	ALDA	17	14	14	14	14	14	17	17
455 AEW	Ashkhabad	Turkmenistan	APKK	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
721 AMS	Dushanbe	Tajikistan	KNQX	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
380 EMSG-ECONS	Al Dhafra	UAE	FRXW	12	10	10	14	14	14	14	12
40 EMSG-LGC	Diego Garcia	UK Territory	FGDC	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
				74	69	69	74	74	74	77	74
Historical Procurement Activity											
				FY05 - Q1		FY05 - Q2		FY05 - Q3		FY05 - Q4	
Unit	Location	Country		Dollars	Actions	Dollars	Actions	Dollars	Actions	Dollars	Actions
IERHG	Al Udeid	Qatar		\$1,783,248.18	32	(\$886,776.68)	34	\$1,282,762.94	66	\$5,996,039.07	249
447 ECONS	BIAP	Iraq		\$3,607,732.85	486	\$0,566,853.85	362	\$1,391,747.79	265	\$6,917,148.99	587
506 ECONS	Kirkuk	Iraq		\$6,359,386.78	528	\$6,898,718.38	334	\$4,872,399.81	278	\$4,388,791.41	292
332 ECONS	Balad	Iraq		\$16,136,178.12	923	\$18,403,325.54	763	\$5,532,781.36	583	\$13,839,784.92	796
407 ECONS	Taibi	Iraq		\$6,051,889.11	713	\$3,174,768.63	312	\$3,932,336.50	193	\$4,219,389.53	444
386 ELS/LGC	Ab Al Salem	Kuwait		\$37,624,617.21	430	\$10,867,018.39	329	\$1,849,834.87	168	\$16,413,887.91	431
376 AEW/ECONS	Manas	Kyrgyzstan		\$4,692,939.77	385	\$734,686.04	167	\$1,563,759.41	181	\$5,865,002.68	248
321 EMSG-CONS	Masirah Island	Oman		\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0
U.S. Embassy	Islamabad LNO	Pakistan		\$81,577.13	76	\$88,268.19	48	\$46,973.04	24	\$874,238.53	114
438 ELG-ECONS	Jacobabad	Pakistan		\$103,979.92	12	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0
USCENTAF-AUAB/CAOC	Al Udeid-CAOC	Qatar		\$566,835.37	114	\$742,876.85	61	\$811,325.73	73	\$296,733.40	45
379 AEW/ECONS	Al Udeid	Qatar		\$13,025,859.21	912	\$14,131,693.38	546	\$11,536,648.01	231	\$12,579,635.53	597
455 AEW	Ashkhabad	Turkmenistan		\$173,923.00	38	\$9,977.00	104	\$10,554.00	48	\$8,539.00	47
721 AMS	Dushanbe	Tajikistan		\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0
380 EMSG-ECONS	Al Dhafra	UAE		\$11,524,870.86	719	\$11,336,262.20	510	\$2,086,307.05	254	\$9,390,247.42	703
40 EMSG-LGC	Diego Garcia	UK Territory		\$269,974.03	178	\$395,229.05	197	\$124,780.48	66	\$180,152.06	77
				\$121,872,971.51	5,538	\$73,681,991.02	3,767	\$34,288,210.19	2,342	\$80,041,470.45	4,630
				FY05 - Q1 Notes:		FY05 - Q1 & Q2 Notes:		FY05 - Q1 - Q3 Notes:		FY05 Notes:	
				No December data for Ashkhabad; No November data for ERHG		No Nov/Jan data for ERHG; Manning number for Al Dhafra reflects admin body; No Mar data for I-Bad/CAOC.		No Nov/Jan/Jan data for ERHG; Manning number for Al Dhafra reflects admin body; No Mar-May data for CAOC; No May/Jun data for I-Bad; No Jun data for Al Dhafra.		Manning number for Al Dhafra reflects admin body. ERHG data is aggregate only.	

BIAP					
Administration			GPC		
GEOCODE:	ATSB		GPC Contracting Method:	1111	
Personnel Assigned:	4		Dollar Value of GPC Purchases:	\$3,754,535.43	
			% of Total Actions	65.35%	
Summary			% of Total Dollars	18.38%	
Total Actions:	1700		CONUS Purchases		
Total Dollars:	\$20,429,342.68		Actions	589	
Construction			Dollars	\$4,855,984.81	
Actions:	4		% of Total Actions	34.65%	
Dollars:	\$566,449.00		% of Total Dollars	23.77%	
% of Total Actions	0.24%		OCONUS Purchases		
% of Total Dollars	2.77%		Actions	1111	
Services			Dollars	\$1,111.00	
Actions:	15		% of Total Actions	65.35%	
Dollars:	\$522,755.80		% of Total Dollars	76.23%	
% of Total Actions	0.88%		Monthly Productivity Summary		
% of Total Dollars	2.56%		Mean Actions per Buyer:	38.6	
Commodities			Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Per Action):	\$1,092.48	
Actions:	1678		Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Total):	\$464,303.24	
Dollars:	\$19,335,205.92		Data Entry Omissions		
% of Total Actions	98.71%		One or More 'Procurement Type' Cells Blank		
% of Total Dollars	94.64%				

Kirkuk					
Administration			GPC		
GEOCODE:	MHJJ		GPC Contracting Method:	741	
Personnel Assigned:	7		Dollar Value of GPC Purchases:	\$1,973,736.10	
			% of Total Actions	52.33%	
Summary			% of Total Dollars	9.49%	
Total Actions:	1416		CONUS Purchases		
Total Dollars:	\$20,791,176.38		Actions	532	
Construction			Dollars	\$1,911,901.82	
Actions:	37		% of Total Actions	37.57%	
Dollars:	\$2,356,323.30		% of Total Dollars	9.20%	
% of Total Actions	2.61%		OCONUS Purchases		
% of Total Dollars	11.33%		Actions	884	
Services			Dollars	\$18,879,274.56	
Actions:	134		% of Total Actions	62.43%	
Dollars:	\$10,507,734.66		% of Total Dollars	90.80%	
% of Total Actions	9.46%		Monthly Productivity Summary		
% of Total Dollars	50.54%		Mean Actions per Buyer:	18.4	
Commodities			Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Per Action):	\$1,334.82	
Actions:	1244		Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Total):	\$270,015.28	
Dollars:	\$7,925,232.17		Data Entry Omissions		
% of Total Actions	87.85%		One or More 'Procurement Type' Cells Blank		
% of Total Dollars	38.12%				

Balad						
Administration				GPC		
GEOCODE:	BAAS			GPC Contracting Method:	2227	
Personnel Assigned:	6			Dollar Value of GPC Purchases:	\$9,561,251.92	
				% of Total Actions	74.61%	
				% of Total Dollars	17.99%	
Summary				CONUS Purchases		
Total Actions:	2985			Actions	658	
Total Dollars:	\$53,152,119.94			Dollars	\$4,483,859.97	
				% of Total Actions	22.04%	
Construction				% of Total Dollars	8.44%	
Actions:	27			OCONUS Purchases		
Dollars:	\$3,026,270.84			Actions	2327	
% of Total Actions	0.90%			Dollars	\$48,668,259.97	
% of Total Dollars	5.69%			% of Total Actions	77.96%	
				% of Total Dollars	91.56%	
Services				Monthly Productivity Summary		
Actions:	30			Mean Actions per Buyer:	45.2	
Dollars:	\$2,115,089.23			Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Per Action):	\$1,618.76	
% of Total Actions	1.01%			Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Total):	\$805,335.15	
% of Total Dollars	3.98%					
Commodities				Data Entry Omissions		
Actions:	2927			One or More 'Procurement Type' Cells Blank		
Dollars:	\$48,006,509.87					
% of Total Actions	98.06%					
% of Total Dollars	90.32%					

Tallil						
Administration				GPC		
GEOCODE:	MRPF			GPC Contracting Method:	988	
Personnel Assigned:	6			Dollar Value of GPC Purchases:	\$2,576,588.63	
				% of Total Actions	59.45%	
				% of Total Dollars	14.83%	
Summary				CONUS Purchases		
Total Actions:	1662			Actions	385	
Total Dollars:	\$17,378,303.77			Dollars	\$1,859,589.42	
				% of Total Actions	23.16%	
Construction				% of Total Dollars	10.70%	
Actions:	52			OCONUS Purchases		
Dollars:	\$2,249,208.78			Actions	1237	
% of Total Actions	3.13%			Dollars	\$14,894,685.75	
% of Total Dollars	12.94%			% of Total Actions	74.43%	
				% of Total Dollars	85.71%	
Services				Monthly Productivity Summary		
Actions:	96			Mean Actions per Buyer:	25.2	
Dollars:	\$5,041,475.94			Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Per Action):	\$950.57	
% of Total Actions	5.78%			Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Total):	\$263,307.63	
% of Total Dollars	29.01%					
Commodities				Data Entry Omissions		
Actions:	1511			One or More 'Procurement Type' Cells Blank		
Dollars:	\$10,045,279.07			One or More 'Location' Cells Blank		
% of Total Actions	90.91%					
% of Total Dollars	57.80%					

Salem						
Administration				GPC		
GEOCODE:	AEVV			GPC Contracting Method:	554	
Personnel Assigned:	9			Dollar Value of GPC Purchases:	\$1,422,952.04	
				% of Total Actions	40.80%	
				% of Total Dollars	2.13%	
Summary				CONUS Purchases		
Total Actions:	1358			Actions	51	
Total Dollars:	\$66,755,277.58			Dollars	\$220,749.34	
				% of Total Actions	3.76%	
Construction				% of Total Dollars	0.33%	
Actions:	148			OCONUS Purchases		
Dollars:	\$53,585,128.93			Actions	1297	
% of Total Actions	10.90%			Dollars	\$66,178,556.39	
% of Total Dollars	80.27%			% of Total Actions	95.51%	
				% of Total Dollars	99.14%	
Services				Monthly Productivity Summary		
Actions:	90			Mean Actions per Buyer:	13.7	
Dollars:	\$2,553,310.88			Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Per Action):	\$4,468.82	
% of Total Actions	6.63%			Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Total):	\$674,295.73	
% of Total Dollars	3.82%					
Commodities				Data Entry Omissions		
Actions:	1117			One or More 'Procurement Type' Cells Blank		
Dollars:	\$10,579,994.32			One or More 'Location' Cells Blank		
% of Total Actions	82.25%					
% of Total Dollars	15.85%					

Manas						
Administration				GPC		
GEOCODE:	BRVN			GPC Contracting Method:	638	
Personnel Assigned:	6			Dollar Value of GPC Purchases:	\$1,931,532.82	
				% of Total Actions	65.04%	
				% of Total Dollars	15.02%	
Summary				CONUS Purchases		
Total Actions:	981			Actions	14	
Total Dollars:	\$12,856,387.90			Dollars	\$213,385.10	
				% of Total Actions	1.43%	
Construction				% of Total Dollars	1.66%	
Actions:	53			OCONUS Purchases		
Dollars:	\$5,000,352.49			Actions	967	
% of Total Actions	5.40%			Dollars	\$12,643,002.80	
% of Total Dollars	38.89%			% of Total Actions	98.57%	
				% of Total Dollars	98.34%	
Services				Monthly Productivity Summary		
Actions:	62			Mean Actions per Buyer:	14.9	
Dollars:	\$3,535,111.43			Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Per Action):	\$1,191.40	
% of Total Actions	6.32%			Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Total):	\$194,793.76	
% of Total Dollars	27.50%					
Commodities				Data Entry Omissions		
Actions:	865			One or More 'Procurement Type' Cells Blank		
Dollars:	\$4,319,875.55					
% of Total Actions	88.18%					
% of Total Dollars	33.60%					

Islamabad						
Administration				GPC		
GEocode:	LQHQ			GPC Contracting Method:	15	
Personnel Assigned:	1			Dollar Value of GPC Purchases:	\$7,407.43	
				% of Total Actions	5.73%	
				% of Total Dollars	0.68%	
Summary				CONUS Purchases		
Total Actions:	262			Actions	8	
Total Dollars:	\$1,091,056.89			Dollars	\$17,008.92	
				% of Total Actions	3.05%	
				% of Total Dollars	1.56%	
Construction				OCONUS Purchases		
Actions:	2			Actions	254	
Dollars:	\$27,341.97			Dollars	\$1,074,047.97	
% of Total Actions	0.76%			% of Total Actions	96.95%	
% of Total Dollars	2.51%			% of Total Dollars	98.44%	
Services				Monthly Productivity Summary		
Actions:	91			Mean Actions per Buyer:	26.2	
Dollars:	\$762,113.84			Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Per Action):	\$416.43	
% of Total Actions	34.73%			Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Total):	\$109,105.69	
% of Total Dollars	69.85%					
Commodities				Data Entry Omissions		
Actions:	169					
Dollars:	\$301,601.08					
% of Total Actions	64.50%					
% of Total Dollars	27.64%					

Jacobabad						
Administration				GPC		
GEocode:	LSLU			GPC Contracting Method:	0	
Personnel Assigned:	0			Dollar Value of GPC Purchases:	\$0.00	
				% of Total Actions	0.00%	
				% of Total Dollars	0.00%	
Summary				CONUS Purchases		
Total Actions:	12			Actions	0	
Total Dollars:	\$103,979.92			Dollars	\$0.00	
				% of Total Actions	0.00%	
				% of Total Dollars	0.00%	
Construction				OCONUS Purchases		
Actions:	0			Actions	12	
Dollars:	\$0.00			Dollars	\$103,979.92	
% of Total Actions	0.00%			% of Total Actions	100.00%	
% of Total Dollars	0.00%			% of Total Dollars	100.00%	
Services				Monthly Productivity Summary		
Actions:	0			Mean Actions per Buyer:	0.0	
Dollars:	\$0.00			Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Per Action):	\$0.00	
% of Total Actions	0.00%			Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Total):	\$0.00	
% of Total Dollars	0.00%					
Commodities				Data Entry Omissions		
Actions:	12					
Dollars:	\$103,979.92					
% of Total Actions	100.00%					
% of Total Dollars	100.00%					

Ashkhabad					
Administration			GPC		
GEocode:	APKK		GPC Contracting Method:	0	
Personnel Assigned:	1		Dollar Value of GPC Purchases:	\$0.00	
			% of Total Actions	0.00%	
			% of Total Dollars	0.00%	
Summary			CONUS Purchases		
Total Actions:	237		Actions	0	
Total Dollars:	\$202,993.00		Dollars	\$0.00	
			% of Total Actions	0.00%	
			% of Total Dollars	0.00%	
Construction			OCONUS Purchases		
Actions:	0		Actions	237	
Dollars:	\$0.00		Dollars	\$202,993.00	
% of Total Actions	0.00%		% of Total Actions	100.00%	
% of Total Dollars	0.00%		% of Total Dollars	100.00%	
Services			Monthly Productivity Summary		
Actions:	48		Mean Actions per Buyer:	21.5	
Dollars:	\$177,418.00		Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Per Action):	\$77.86	
% of Total Actions	20.25%		Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Total):	\$18,453.91	
% of Total Dollars	87.40%				
Commodities			Data Entry Omissions		
Actions:	189				
Dollars:	\$25,575.00				
% of Total Actions	79.75%				
% of Total Dollars	12.60%				

Al Dhafra					
Administration			GPC		
GEocode:	FRXW		GPC Contracting Method:	366	
Personnel Assigned:	12		Dollar Value of GPC Purchases:	\$408,433.18	
			% of Total Actions	16.74%	
			% of Total Dollars	1.19%	
Summary			CONUS Purchases		
Total Actions:	2186		Actions	75	
Total Dollars:	\$34,337,687.53		Dollars	\$348,105.44	
			% of Total Actions	3.43%	
			% of Total Dollars	1.01%	
Construction			OCONUS Purchases		
Actions:	75		Actions	2111	
Dollars:	\$15,645,002.77		Dollars	\$33,989,582.09	
% of Total Actions	3.43%		% of Total Actions	96.57%	
% of Total Dollars	45.56%		% of Total Dollars	98.99%	
Services			Monthly Productivity Summary		
Actions:	138		Mean Actions per Buyer:	15.2	
Dollars:	\$4,391,935.63		Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Per Action):	\$1,309.00	
% of Total Actions	6.31%		Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Total):	\$238,456.16	
% of Total Dollars	12.79%				
Commodities			Data Entry Omissions		
Actions:	1971				
Dollars:	\$14,263,480.09		One or More 'Procurement Type' Cells Blank		
% of Total Actions	90.16%				
% of Total Dollars	41.54%				

Diego Garcia						
Administration				GPC		
GEOCODE:	FGDC			GPC Contracting Method:	517	
Personnel Assigned:	1			Dollar Value of GPC Purchases:	\$970,035.62	
				% of Total Actions	99.81%	
				% of Total Dollars	99.99%	
Summary				CONUS Purchases		
Total Actions:	518			Actions	115	
Total Dollars:	\$970,135.62			Dollars	\$249,191.64	
				% of Total Actions	22.20%	
				% of Total Dollars	25.69%	
Construction				OCONUS Purchases		
Actions:	0			Actions	403	
Dollars:	\$0.00			Dollars	\$720,943.98	
% of Total Actions	0.00%			% of Total Actions	77.80%	
% of Total Dollars	0.00%			% of Total Dollars	74.31%	
Services				Monthly Productivity Summary		
Actions:	0			Mean Actions per Buyer:	47.1	
Dollars:	\$0.00			Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Per Action):	\$170.26	
% of Total Actions	0.00%			Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Total):	\$88,194.15	
% of Total Dollars	0.00%					
Commodities				Data Entry Omissions		
Actions:	517			One or More 'Procurement Type' Cells Blank		
Dollars:	\$969,581.42					
% of Total Actions	99.81%					
% of Total Dollars	99.94%					

1ERHG						
Administration				GPC		
GEOCODE:	ERHG			GPC Contracting Method:	0	
Personnel Assigned:	1			Dollar Value of GPC Purchases:	\$0.00	
				% of Total Actions	0.00%	
				% of Total Dollars	0.00%	
Summary				CONUS Purchases		
Total Actions:	381			Actions	0	
Total Dollars:	\$8,225,274.48			Dollars	\$0.00	
				% of Total Actions	0.00%	
				% of Total Dollars	0.00%	
Construction				OCONUS Purchases		
Actions:	0			Actions	0	
Dollars:	\$0.00			Dollars	\$0.00	
% of Total Actions	0.00%			% of Total Actions	0.00%	
% of Total Dollars	0.00%			% of Total Dollars	0.00%	
Services				Monthly Productivity Summary		
Actions:	0			Mean Actions per Buyer:	34.6	
Dollars:	\$0.00			Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Per Action):	\$1,962.60	
% of Total Actions	0.00%			Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Total):	\$747,752.23	
% of Total Dollars	0.00%					
Commodities				Data Entry Omissions		
Actions:	0			One or More 'Procurement Type' Cells Blank		
Dollars:	\$0.00			One or More 'Location' Cells Blank		
% of Total Actions	0.00%					
% of Total Dollars	0.00%					

AOR-Wide Analysis					
Summary					
Total Actions:	16277			GPC	
Total Dollars:	\$309,884,643.17			GPC Contracting Method:	8316
				Dollar Value of GPC Purchases:	\$27,236,575.31
Construction				% of Total Actions	51.09%
Actions:	489			% of Total Dollars	8.79%
Dollars:	\$97,982,742.24				
% of Total Actions	3.00%			CONUS Purchases	
% of Total Dollars	31.62%			Actions	2877
Mean/Action	200373.706			Dollars	\$19,319,617.48
				% of Total Actions	17.68%
Services				% of Total Dollars	6.23%
Actions:	782				
Dollars:	\$35,812,711.95			OCONUS Purchases	
% of Total Actions	4.80%			Actions	12969
% of Total Dollars	11.56%			Dollars	\$265,787,503.89
Mean/Action	\$45,796.31			% of Total Actions	79.68%
				% of Total Dollars	85.77%
Commodities					
Actions:	14607			Data Entry Omissions	
Dollars:	\$167,726,364.41			One or More 'Procurement Type' Cells Blank	
% of Total Actions	89.74%			One or More 'Location' Cells Blank	
% of Total Dollars	54.13%				
Mean/Action	\$11,482.60				

ACTT Data Tracking - FY06				Last Updated: 12-Jan-06			
YTD Activity				Through Oct - FY06		Months of Detailed Data	
Unit	Location	Country	Click Below for Details	Dollars	Actions	Analyzed	
IERBG	Al Udeid	Qatar	IERBG Procurement Breakdown	\$1,613,096.88	45	1	
447 ECONS	BIAP	Iraq	BIAP Procurement Breakdown	\$2,100,301.08	362	3	
506 ECONS	Kirkuk	Iraq	Kirkuk Procurement Breakdown	\$8,168,480.62	487	3	
332 ECONS	Balad	Iraq	Balad Procurement Breakdown	\$28,429,845.10	1018	3	
407 ECONS	Ali	Iraq	Tallil Procurement Breakdown	\$8,330,802.04	299	3	
386 ELS LGC	Ali Al Salem	Kuwait	Salem Procurement Breakdown	\$8,653,559.97	452	3	
376 AEW ECONS	Manas	Kyrgyzstan	Manas Procurement Breakdown	\$4,736,123.36	310	3	
U.S. Embassy	Islamabad-LNO	Pakistan	LNO Procurement Breakdown	\$105,768.16	122	3	
USCENTAF-AUAB/CAOC	Al Udeid-CAOC	Qatar	CAOC Procurement Breakdown	\$1,151,975.29	132	3	
379 AEW ECONS	Al Udeid	Qatar	Al Udeid Procurement Breakdown	\$28,128,580.21	1131	3	
455 AEW	Ashkhabad	Turkmenistan	Ashkhabad Procurement Breakdown	\$170,376.27	49	3	
380 EMSG ECONS	Al Dhafra	UAE	Al Dhafra Procurement Breakdown	\$8,655,049.31	1151	3	
				\$100,324,358.29	5,558		
				FY06 Notes			
				Manning number for Al Dhafra reflects admin body. IERHG data is aggregate only. No Nov/Dec data from IERHG.			
Click Here For AOR-Wide Analysis							

BIAP						
Administration				GPC		
GEOCODE:	ATSB			GPC Contracting Method:	191	
Personnel Assigned:	4			Dollar Value of GPC Purchases:	\$711,996.55	
				% of Total Actions	52.76%	
Summary				% of Total Dollars	33.90%	
Total Actions:	362					
Total Dollars:	\$2,100,301.08			CONUS Purchases		
				Actions	202	
Construction				Dollars	\$1,149,549.18	
Actions:	0			% of Total Actions	55.80%	
Dollars:	\$0.00			% of Total Dollars	54.73%	
% of Total Actions	0.00%					
% of Total Dollars	0.00%			OCONUS Purchases		
				Actions	160	
Services				Dollars	\$160.00	
Actions:	0			% of Total Actions	44.20%	
Dollars:	\$0.00			% of Total Dollars	45.27%	
% of Total Actions	0.00%					
% of Total Dollars	0.00%			Monthly Productivity Summary		
				Mean Actions per Buyer:	30.2	
Commodities				Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Per Action):	\$1,933.98	
Actions:	360			Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Total):	\$175,025.09	
Dollars:	\$2,095,464.28					
% of Total Actions	99.45%			Data Entry Omissions		
% of Total Dollars	99.77%			One or More 'Procurement Type' Cells Blank		

Kirkuk						
Administration				GPC		
GEOCODE:	MHJJ			GPC Contracting Method:	326	
Personnel Assigned:	7			Dollar Value of GPC Purchases:	\$745,213.08	
				% of Total Actions	66.94%	
Summary				% of Total Dollars	9.12%	
Total Actions:	487					
Total Dollars:	\$8,168,480.62			CONUS Purchases		
				Actions	241	
Construction				Dollars	\$1,188,798.90	
Actions:	5			% of Total Actions	49.49%	
Dollars:	\$39,951.35			% of Total Dollars	14.55%	
% of Total Actions	1.03%					
% of Total Dollars	0.49%			OCONUS Purchases		
				Actions	246	
Services				Dollars	\$6,979,681.72	
Actions:	29			% of Total Actions	50.51%	
Dollars:	\$5,827,642.71			% of Total Dollars	85.45%	
% of Total Actions	5.95%					
% of Total Dollars	71.34%			Monthly Productivity Summary		
				Mean Actions per Buyer:	23.2	
Commodities				Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Per Action):	\$5,591.02	
Actions:	453			Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Total):	\$388,975.27	
Dollars:	\$2,300,886.56					
% of Total Actions	93.02%			Data Entry Omissions		
% of Total Dollars	28.17%					

Balad						
Administration				GPC		
GEOCODE:	BAAS			GPC Contracting Method:	716	
Personnel Assigned:	6			Dollar Value of GPC Purchases:	\$2,699,592.63	
				% of Total Actions	70.33%	
				% of Total Dollars	9.50%	
Summary				CONUS Purchases		
Total Actions:	1018			Actions	110	
Total Dollars:	\$28,429,845.10			Dollars	\$5,242,689.17	
Construction				% of Total Actions	10.81%	
Actions:	12			% of Total Dollars	18.44%	
Dollars:	\$1,269,840.00			OCONUS Purchases		
% of Total Actions	1.18%			Actions	908	
% of Total Dollars	4.47%			Dollars	\$23,187,155.93	
Services				% of Total Actions	89.19%	
Actions:	4			% of Total Dollars	81.56%	
Dollars:	\$199,781.00			Monthly Productivity Summary		
% of Total Actions	0.39%			Mean Actions per Buyer:	56.6	
% of Total Dollars	0.70%			Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Per Action):	\$9,309.05	
Commodities				Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Total):	\$1,579,435.84	
Actions:	1002			Data Entry Omissions		
Dollars:	\$26,960,224.10					
% of Total Actions	98.43%					
% of Total Dollars	94.83%					

Ali						
Administration				GPC		
GEOCODE:	MRPF			GPC Contracting Method:	197	
Personnel Assigned:	6			Dollar Value of GPC Purchases:	\$467,724.73	
				% of Total Actions	65.89%	
				% of Total Dollars	5.61%	
Summary				CONUS Purchases		
Total Actions:	299			Actions	58	
Total Dollars:	\$8,330,802.04			Dollars	\$134,589.62	
Construction				% of Total Actions	19.40%	
Actions:	1			% of Total Dollars	1.62%	
Dollars:	\$98,800.00			OCONUS Purchases		
% of Total Actions	0.33%			Actions	241	
% of Total Dollars	1.19%			Dollars	\$8,196,212.42	
Services				% of Total Actions	80.60%	
Actions:	21			% of Total Dollars	98.38%	
Dollars:	\$1,703,707.80			Monthly Productivity Summary		
% of Total Actions	7.02%			Mean Actions per Buyer:	16.6	
% of Total Dollars	20.45%			Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Per Action):	\$9,287.40	
Commodities				Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Total):	\$462,822.34	
Actions:	277			Data Entry Omissions		
Dollars:	\$6,528,294.24					
% of Total Actions	92.64%					
% of Total Dollars	78.36%					

Salem					
Administration			GPC		
GEOCODE:	AEVV		GPC Contracting Method:	180	
Personnel Assigned:	9		Dollar Value of GPC Purchases:	\$354,420.54	
			% of Total Actions	39.82%	
			% of Total Dollars	4.10%	
Summary			CONUS Purchases		
Total Actions:	452		Actions	60	
Total Dollars:	\$8,653,559.97		Dollars	\$513,972.08	
			% of Total Actions	13.27%	
			% of Total Dollars	5.94%	
Construction			OCONUS Purchases		
Actions:	16		Actions	392	
Dollars:	\$1,517,012.06		Dollars	\$8,139,587.89	
% of Total Actions	3.54%		% of Total Actions	86.73%	
% of Total Dollars	17.53%		% of Total Dollars	94.06%	
Services			Monthly Productivity Summary		
Actions:	21		Mean Actions per Buyer:	16.7	
Dollars:	\$2,664,319.63		Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Per Action):	\$6,381.68	
% of Total Actions	4.65%		Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Total):	\$320,502.22	
% of Total Dollars	30.79%				
Commodities			Data Entry Omissions		
Actions:	415				
Dollars:	\$4,472,228.28				
% of Total Actions	91.81%				
% of Total Dollars	51.68%				

Manas					
Administration			GPC		
GEOCODE:	BRVN		GPC Contracting Method:	174	
Personnel Assigned:	6		Dollar Value of GPC Purchases:	\$680,314.43	
			% of Total Actions	56.13%	
			% of Total Dollars	14.36%	
Summary			CONUS Purchases		
Total Actions:	310		Actions	0	
Total Dollars:	\$4,736,123.36		Dollars	\$0.00	
			% of Total Actions	0.00%	
			% of Total Dollars	0.00%	
Construction			OCONUS Purchases		
Actions:	12		Actions	310	
Dollars:	\$309,239.93		Dollars	\$4,736,123.36	
% of Total Actions	3.87%		% of Total Actions	100.00%	
% of Total Dollars	6.53%		% of Total Dollars	100.00%	
Services			Monthly Productivity Summary		
Actions:	25		Mean Actions per Buyer:	17.2	
Dollars:	\$3,480,626.97		Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Per Action):	\$5,092.61	
% of Total Actions	8.06%		Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Total):	\$263,117.96	
% of Total Dollars	73.49%				
Commodities			Data Entry Omissions		
Actions:	273				
Dollars:	\$946,256.46				
% of Total Actions	88.06%				
% of Total Dollars	19.98%				

Islamabad						
Administration				GPC		
GEOCODE:	LQHQ			GPC Contracting Method:	1	
Personnel Assigned:	1			Dollar Value of GPC Purchases:	\$2,110.00	
				% of Total Actions	0.82%	
				% of Total Dollars	1.14%	
Summary				CONUS Purchases		
Total Actions:	122			Actions	0	
Total Dollars:	\$185,768.16			Dollars	\$0.00	
				% of Total Actions	0.00%	
				% of Total Dollars	0.00%	
Construction				OCONUS Purchases		
Actions:	0			Actions	122	
Dollars:	\$0.00			Dollars	\$185,768.16	
% of Total Actions	0.00%			% of Total Actions	100.00%	
% of Total Dollars	0.00%			% of Total Dollars	100.00%	
Services				Monthly Productivity Summary		
Actions:	44			Mean Actions per Buyer:	40.7	
Dollars:	\$78,137.22			Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Per Action):	\$507.56	
% of Total Actions	36.07%			Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Total):	\$61,922.72	
% of Total Dollars	42.06%					
Commodities				Data Entry Omissions		
Actions:	78					
Dollars:	\$107,630.94					
% of Total Actions	63.93%					
% of Total Dollars	57.94%					

CAOC						
Administration				GPC		
GEOCODE:	CAOC			GPC Contracting Method:	121	
Personnel Assigned:	3			Dollar Value of GPC Purchases:	\$237,988.46	
				% of Total Actions	91.67%	
				% of Total Dollars	20.66%	
Summary				CONUS Purchases		
Total Actions:	132			Actions	7	
Total Dollars:	\$1,151,975.29			Dollars	\$8,321.67	
				% of Total Actions	5.30%	
				% of Total Dollars	0.72%	
Construction				OCONUS Purchases		
Actions:	0			Actions	125	
Dollars:	\$0.00			Dollars	\$1,143,653.62	
% of Total Actions	0.00%			% of Total Actions	94.70%	
% of Total Dollars	0.00%			% of Total Dollars	99.28%	
Services				Monthly Productivity Summary		
Actions:	0			Mean Actions per Buyer:	14.7	
Dollars:	\$0.00			Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Per Action):	\$2,909.03	
% of Total Actions	0.00%			Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Total):	\$127,997.25	
% of Total Dollars	0.00%					
Commodities				Data Entry Omissions		
Actions:	132					
Dollars:	\$1,151,975.29					
% of Total Actions	100.00%					
% of Total Dollars	100.00%					

Al Udeid					
Administration			GPC		
GEOCODE:	ALDA		GPC Contracting Method:	547	
Personnel Assigned:	17		Dollar Value of GPC Purchases:	\$1,081,536.18	
			% of Total Actions	48.36%	
			% of Total Dollars	3.84%	
Summary			CONUS Purchases		
Total Actions:	1131		Actions	328	
Total Dollars:	\$28,128,980.21		Dollars	\$2,566,490.94	
			% of Total Actions	29.00%	
			% of Total Dollars	9.12%	
Construction			OCONUS Purchases		
Actions:	13		Actions	803	
Dollars:	\$801,453.91		Dollars	\$25,562,489.27	
% of Total Actions	1.15%		% of Total Actions	71.00%	
% of Total Dollars	2.85%		% of Total Dollars	90.88%	
			Monthly Productivity Summary		
Services			Mean Actions per Buyer:	22.2	
Actions:	82		Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Per Action):	\$8,290.30	
Dollars:	\$8,593,036.16		Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Total):	\$551,548.63	
% of Total Actions	7.25%				
% of Total Dollars	30.55%				
			Data Entry Omissions		
Commodities			One or More 'Procurement Type' Cells Blank		
Actions:	1034				
Dollars:	\$18,726,006.69				
% of Total Actions	91.42%				
% of Total Dollars	66.57%				

Ashkhabad					
Administration			GPC		
GEOCODE:	APKK		GPC Contracting Method:	18	
Personnel Assigned:	1		Dollar Value of GPC Purchases:	\$7,183.42	
			% of Total Actions	36.73%	
			% of Total Dollars	4.22%	
Summary			CONUS Purchases		
Total Actions:	49		Actions	5	
Total Dollars:	\$170,376.27		Dollars	\$2,790.22	
			% of Total Actions	10.20%	
			% of Total Dollars	1.64%	
Construction			OCONUS Purchases		
Actions:	0		Actions	44	
Dollars:	\$0.00		Dollars	\$167,586.05	
% of Total Actions	0.00%		% of Total Actions	89.80%	
% of Total Dollars	0.00%		% of Total Dollars	98.36%	
			Monthly Productivity Summary		
Services			Mean Actions per Buyer:	16.3	
Actions:	16		Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Per Action):	\$1,159.02	
Dollars:	\$159,588.00		Mean Procurement value per Buyer (Total):	\$56,792.09	
% of Total Actions	32.65%				
% of Total Dollars	93.67%				
			Data Entry Omissions		
Commodities					
Actions:	33				
Dollars:	\$10,788.27				
% of Total Actions	67.35%				
% of Total Dollars	6.33%				

AOR-Wide Analysis					
Summary					
Total Actions:	5558			GPC	
Total Dollars:	\$100,324,358.29			GPC Contracting Method:	2707
				Dollar Value of GPC Purchases:	\$7,303,697.85
Construction				% of Total Actions	48.70%
Actions:	72			% of Total Dollars	7.28%
Dollars:	5,286,796.54				
% of Total Actions	1.30%			CONUS Purchases	
% of Total Dollars	5.27%			Actions	1223
Mean/Action	73,427.73			Dollars	\$11,809,037.49
				% of Total Actions	22.00%
Services				% of Total Dollars	11.77%
Actions:	362				
Dollars:	23,351,249.44			OCONUS Purchases	
% of Total Actions	6.51%			Actions	4290
% of Total Dollars	23.28%			Dollars	\$85,951,632.02
Mean/Action	0			% of Total Actions	77.19%
				% of Total Dollars	85.67%
Commodities					
Actions:	5075			Data Entry Omissions	
Dollars:	\$70,059,895.18			One or More 'Procurement Type' Cells Blank	
% of Total Actions	91.31%			One or More 'Location' Cells Blank	
% of Total Dollars	69.83%				
Mean/Action	\$13,804.91				

Appendix C: Contract Action Data (PIIN LOG)

CD Rom with all ACTT data and contract action data

Appendix D: USAF Participation in Recent Operations

Operation DESERT SHIELD/ DESERT STORM 2 August 1990 - 30 November 1995		
	2 August 1990 - 30 November 1995	The Persian Gulf, Red Sea, Gulf of Oman, Gulf of Aden, that portion of the Arabian Sea that lies north of 100 N Latitude and West 680 E Longitude, as well as the total land areas of Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Bahrain, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates (UAE).
	2 August 1990 - 30 November 1995	
	17 January 1991 - 28 February 1991	The area includes the Persian Gulf, Red Sea, Gulf of Oman, Gulf of Aden, that portion of the Arabian Sea (Persian Gulf) that lies north of 10 degrees north latitude and west of 68 degrees east longitude as well as the total land areas of Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Bahrain, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates
	2 August 1990 - 31 August 1993	The area includes the Persian Gulf, Red Sea, Gulf of Oman, Gulf of Aden, that portion of the Arabian Sea (Persian Gulf) that lies north of 10 degrees north latitude and west of 68 degrees east longitude as well as the total land areas of Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Bahrain, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates
	5 April 1991 - 31 December 1996	
	1 December 1995 - 31 December 1996	The total land and air space of Northern Iraq (north of the 36 th parallel), Incirlik AB, Turkey, and Pirinlik AB, Turkey
	1. Task Force PROVIDE COMFORT (5 April - 14 Jun 91) 2. Operation PROVIDE COMFORT-II (15 Jun 91 - 15 Apr 92) 3. Task Force PROVIDE COMFORT-III (16 Apr 92 - 31 Jul 93)	Iraq and Turkey
Operation RESTORE HOPE/ UNITED SHIELD 5 December 1992 - 31 March 1995		
	Joint Task Force (JTF) PROVIDE RELIEF 18 August - 4 December 1992	Somalia
	5 December 1992 - 31 March 1995	The total land area and airspace of Somalia, that portion of Kenyan land area and air space east of 38 degrees east longitude, the Gulf of Aden, and that portion of the Indian Ocean north of 5 degrees south latitude and west of 55 degrees east longitude

Operation MARITIME MONITOR (OMM) 1 June - 1 December 1992		
	1 June - 1 December 1992	The total land and air space of the Former Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY), Hungary, and Italy; the waters and air space above that portion of the Adriatic Sea that lies north of 40 degrees north latitude
	1 July - 1 December 1992	30 days (continuous or accumulated) service within the land, sea or air space of the Former Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY), or the Adriatic Sea or 90 days (continuous or accumulated) service in direct support within the territories of Italy, Hungary, Greece, and Austria
Operation PROVIDE PROMISE (OPP) 2 July 1992 - 15 February 1996		
	1 June 1992 - 20 December 1995	The total land and air space of the Former Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY), Hungary, and Italy; the waters and air space above that portion of the Adriatic Sea that lies north of 40 degrees north latitude
	2 July 1992 - 12 October 1998	30 days (continuous or accumulated) service within the land, sea or air space of the Former Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY), or the Adriatic Sea or 90 days (continuous or accumulated) service in direct support within the territories of Italy, Hungary, Greece, and Austria
Operation DENY FLIGHT (ODF) 12 April 1993 - 2 December 1995		
	12 April 1993 - 2 December 1995	The total land and air space of the Former Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY), Hungary, and Italy; the waters and air space above that portion of the Adriatic Sea that lies north of 40 degrees north latitude
	12 April 1993 - 2 December 1995	30 days (continuous or accumulated) service within the land, sea or air space of the Former Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY), or the Adriatic Sea or 90 days (continuous or accumulated) service in direct support within the territories of Italy, Hungary, Greece, and Austria
Operation SHARP GUARD (OSG) 15 June 1993 - 20 September 1996		
	15 June 1993 - 20 September 1996	The total land and air space of the Former Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY), Hungary, and Italy; the waters and air space above that portion of the Adriatic Sea that lies north of 40 degrees north latitude
	15 June 1993 - 20 September 1996	30 days (continuous or accumulated) service within the land, sea or air space of the Former Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY), or the Adriatic Sea or 90 days (continuous or accumulated) service in direct support within the territories of Italy, Hungary, Greece, and Austria
Operation ABLE SENTRY 12 July 1993 - 31 March 1999		
	12 July 1993 - 31 March 1999	The total land and air space of the Former Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY), Hungary, and Italy; the waters and air space above that portion of the Adriatic Sea that lies north of 40 degrees north latitude
	15 June 1993 - 20 September 1996	30 days (continuous or accumulated) service within the land, sea or air space of the Former Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY), or the Adriatic Sea or 90 days (continuous or accumulated) service in direct support within the territories of Italy, Hungary, Greece, and

		Austria
Operation UPHOLD DEMOCRACY 16 September 1994 - 31 March 1995		
	16 September 1994 - 31 March 1995	The total land and air space of Haiti
Operations: - UN MISSION IN HAITI - US FORCE HAITI - US SUPPORT GROUP HAITI 1 April 1995 - 31 January 2000		
	1 April 1995 - 31 January 2000	Total land and air space of Haiti; Haiti-Dominican Republic border; and Guantanamo, Cuba
Operation JOINT ENDEAVOR (OJE) 20 November 1995 - 19 December 1996		
)	20 November 1995 - 19 December 1996	
	21 December 1995 - 19 December 1996	The total land and air space of the Former Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY), Hungary, and Italy; the waters and air space above that portion of the Adriatic Sea that lies north of 40 degrees north latitude
	20 November 1995 - 19 December 1996	30 days (continuous or accumulated) service within the land, sea or air space of the Former Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY), and the Adriatic Sea or 90 days (continuous or accumulated) service in direct support within the territories of Italy, Hungary, Greece, and Austria
Operation JOINT GUARD (OJG) 20 December 1996 - 20 June 1998		
	20 December 1996 - 20 June 1998	The total land or air space of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, and the Adriatic Sea
	20 December 1996 - 20 June 1998	The total land and air space of the Former Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY), Hungary, and Italy; the waters and air space above that portion of the Adriatic Sea that lies north of 40 degrees north latitude
	20 December 1996 - 20 June 1998	30 days (continuous or accumulated) service within the land, sea or air space of the Former Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY), and the Adriatic Sea or 90 days (continuous or accumulated) service in direct support within the territories of Italy, Hungary, Greece, and Austria
Operation JOINT FORGE (OJF) 21 June 1998 - 23 March 1999		

	21 June 1998 - 23 March 1999	The total land or air space of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, or the Adriatic Sea
	21 June 1998 - 23 March 1999	The total land or air space of Slovenia, Montenegro, Macedonia, Serbia, or Hungary
	21 June 1998 - 23 March 1999	30 days (continuous or accumulated) service within the land, sea or air space of the Former Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY), and the Adriatic Sea or 90 days (continuous or accumulated) service in direct support within the territories of Italy, Hungary, Greece, and Austria
Operation SOUTHERN WATCH (OSW) 1 December 1995 - 18 March 2003		
	1 December 1995 - 18 March 2003	The total land area/air space of the countries of Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Bahrain, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Egypt, Yemen, and Jordan; the waters and air space above that portion of the Arabian Gulf (Persian Gulf) and Gulf of Oman that lie west of 62 degrees east longitude
	Operations QUICK TRANSIT I, II, & III 16 September - 15 December 1996	Northern Iraq
	11 October 1999 - 18 March 2003	On 18 Jun 2003, the SECAF approved the AFESR as recognition for deployed status. Awarded to USAF Active Duty, AFRes, and ANG personnel who complete a contingency deployment/Air Expeditionary Force (AEF) rotation after 1 Oct 1999. In Apr 2004, the SECAF authorized the Gold Border (a device) to be worn on AFESR to represent participation in combat operations who were engaged in conducting or support combat operations in a designated combat zone.
Operation VIGILANT SENTINEL (OVS) 1 December 1995 - 15 February 2003		
	1 December 1995 - 15 February 2000	The total land area/air space of the countries of Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Bahrain, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Egypt, Yemen, and Jordan; the waters and air space above that portion of the Arabian Gulf (Persian Gulf) and Gulf of Oman that lie west of 62 degrees east longitude
	11 October 1999 - 15 February 2003	
MARITIME INTERCEPT OPERATIONS (MIO) 1 December 1995 - 18 March 2003		
	1 December 1995 - 23 March 2003	The total land area/air space of the countries of Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Bahrain, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Egypt, Yemen, and Jordan; the waters and air space above that portion of the Arabian Gulf (Persian Gulf) and Gulf of Oman that lie west of 62 degrees east longitude
	11 October 1999 - 23 March 2003	
Operation NORTHERN WATCH (ONW) 1 January 1997 - 18 March 2003		

	1 January 1997 - 18 March 2003	Only the land area within Incirlik Air Base, Turkey, the total land area and air space of the countries of Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and Kuwait; and that portion of the Arabian Gulf (Persian Gulf) that lies west of 56 degrees east longitude
	11 October 1999 - 18 March 2003	
Operation DESERT THUNDER (ODT)		
11 November - 22 December 1998		
)	11 November - 22 December 1998	The total land area/air space of the countries of Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Bahrain, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Egypt, Yemen, and Jordan; the waters and air space above that portion of the Arabian Gulf (Persian Gulf) and Gulf of Oman that lie west of 62 degrees east longitude
Operation DESERT FOX (ODF)		
16 December - 22 December 1998		
)	16 December - 22 December 1998	The total land area/air space of the countries of Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Bahrain, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Egypt, Yemen, and Jordan; the waters and air space above that portion of the Arabian Gulf (Persian Gulf) and Gulf of Oman that lie west of 62 degrees east longitude
Operation DESERT SPRING (ODS)		
31 December 1998 - 10 September 2001		
)	31 December 1998 - 10 September 2001	The total land area/air space of the countries of Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Egypt, Oman, Yemen, and Jordan; the waters/air space above that portion of the Arabian Gulf (Persian Gulf) and Gulf of Oman that lie west of 62 degrees east longitude
	11 October 1999 - 10 September 2001	
Operation ALLIED FORCE (OAF)		
24 March 1999 - 10 June 1999		
	24 March 1999 - 10 June 1999	The total land area and air space of Serbia (including Kosovo), Montenegro, Albania, Macedonia, Bosnia, Croatia, Hungary, Romania, Greece, Bulgaria, Italy and Slovenia; and the waters and air space of the Adriatic and Ionian Sea north of the 39th north latitude
	24 March - 10 June 1999	On 24 April 2002 SECAF approved to recognize personnel not eligible for the KCM or other Operation ALLIED FORCE DoD Campaign Medals, and provided direct support of combat operations at homestation or from outside the geographic area of combat. The ASCM may be awarded to members of the USAF who, after 24 March 1999, supported a significant US military operation designated by the CSAF as qualifying for the ASCM. "Direct support" is defined as <i>deploying in support of an ASCM approved operation or if performing functions at homestation or from outside the geographic area of combat which historically were deployed forward, or entirely new and future missions, which due to technological advances are no longer constrained by geographic location.</i> This includes, but not limited to sortie generation, intelligence, surveillance, targeting, computer network attack operations, etc. Squadron Commanders may

		determine other functions that meet the intent of this award.
)	24 March - 10 June 1999	30 days (continuous or accumulated) in the land, at sea, or in the air space of Kosovo; other territories of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) (FRY is Serbia, Montenegro, Croatia, Bosnia & Herzegovina and Slovenia); Albania; Macedonia and the Adriatic & Ionian Seas or 90 days (continuous or accumulated) within the territories of Italy, Greece, and Hungary in direct support of NATO Operations conducted in the AOE listed above.
Operation NOBLE ANVIL 24 March 1999 - 20 July 1999		
)	24 March - 20 July 1999	The total land area and air space of Serbia (including Kosovo), Montenegro, Albania, Macedonia, Bosnia, Croatia, Hungary, Romania, Greece, Bulgaria, Italy and Slovenia; and the waters and air space of the Adriatic and Ionian Sea north of the 39th north latitude during the period: 24 March 1999 - 10 June 1999 and/or the total land area and air space of Serbia (including Kosovo), Montenegro, Albania, Macedonia, and the waters and air space of the Adriatic Sea within 12 nautical miles of Montenegro, Albania, and Croatia coastlines south of 42 degrees and 52 minutes north latitude during the period 11 June 1999 - 20 July 1999
	24 March - 20 July 1999	On 24 April 2002 SECAF approved to recognize personnel not eligible for the KCM or other Operation ALLIED FORCE DoD Campaign Medals, and provided direct support of combat operations at homestation or from outside the geographic area of combat. Criteria listed under Operational ALLIED FORCE above.
	24 March - 20 July 1999	30 days (continuous or accumulated) in the land, at sea, or in the air space of Kosovo; other territories of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) (FRY is Serbia, Montenegro, Croatia, Bosnia & Herzegovina and Slovenia); Albania; Macedonia and the Adriatic & Ionian Seas or 90 days (continuous or accumulated) within the territories of Italy, Greece, and Hungary in direct support of NATO Operations conducted in the AOE listed above.
Operation SUSTAIN HOPE/SHINING HOPE 4 April 1999 - 10 July 1999		
	4 April - 10 July 1999	
	4 April - 10 July 1999	
	4 April - 10 July 1999	
Operation ALLIED HARBOUR 4 April 1999 - 1 September 1999		
	4 April - 1 September 1999	
	4 April 1999 - 1 September 1999	
	4 April - 1 September 1999	
Operation JOINT GUARDIAN (OJG) 11 June 1999 - DTBD		
	11 June 1999 - DTBD	The total land area and air space of Serbia (including Kosovo), Montenegro, Albania, Macedonia, and the waters

		and air space of the Adriatic Seas within 12 nautical miles of the Montenegro, Albania, and Croatia coastlines south of 42 degrees and 52 minutes north latitude
	11 June 1999 - DTBD	On 24 April 2002 SECAF approved to recognize personnel not eligible for the KCM or other Operation ALLIED FORCE DoD Campaign Medals, and provided direct support of combat operations at homestation or from outside the geographic area of combat. Criteria listed under Operational ALLIED FORCE above.
	11 October 1999 - DTBD	On 18 Jun 2003, the SECAF approved the AFESR as recognition for deployed status. Awarded to USAF Active Duty, AFRes, and ANG personnel who complete a contingency deployment/Air Expeditionary Force (AEF) after 1 Oct 1999. In Apr 2004, the Secretary of the Air Force authorized the Gold Border (a device) to be worn on AFESR to represent participation in combat operations who were engaged in conducting or support combat operations in a designated combat zone. See eligibility criteria listed under Global War on Terrorism below.
	11 June 1999 - 2 December 2002	
	1 January 2003 - DTBD	Members of units or staffs taking part in NATO operations in the Balkans for 30 days (continuous or accumulated service). Defined as the political boundaries and airspace of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, the Former Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) including Kosovo, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Albania. Aircrew will accumulate one day's service for the first sortie flown in any single day; additional sorties flown on the same day receive no further credit. This requirement applies to combat aircraft as well as support aircraft to include tanker, airlift and surveillance platforms.* (See note 7 below)
KOSOVO TASK FORCE(S)		
HAWK	5 April - 24 June 1999	Area of eligibility (AOE) is the Kosovo Air Campaign (24 Mar 99 - 10 Jun 99) AOE and/or the Kosovo Defense Campaign (11 Jun 99 - DTBD) AOE (as listed above)
	5 April - 24 June 1999	On 24 April 2002 SECAF approved to recognize personnel not eligible for the KCM or other Operation ALLIED FORCE DoD Campaign Medals, and provided direct support of combat operations at homestation or from outside the geographic area of combat. Criteria listed under Operational ALLIED FORCE above.
	5 April - 24 June 1999	
SABER	31 March - 8 July 1999	Area of eligibility (AOE) is the Kosovo Air Campaign (24 Mar 99 - 10 Jun 99) AOE and/or the Kosovo Defense Campaign (11 Jun 99 - DTBD) AOE (as listed above)
	31 March - 8 July 1999	
	31 March 1999 - 8 July 1999	
FALCON	11 June 1999 - DTBD	Area of eligibility (AOE) is the Kosovo Defense Campaign AOE (as listed above)
	11 June 1999 - DTBD	
	11 October 1999 - DTBD	
	11 June 1999 - 2	

	December 2002	
	1 January 2003 - DTBD	Members of units or staffs taking part in NATO operations in the Balkans for 30 days (continuous or accumulated service). Defined as the political boundaries and airspace of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, the Former Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) including Kosovo, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Albania. Aircrew will accumulate one day's service for the first sortie flown in any single day; additional sorties flown on the same day receive no further credit. This requirement applies to combat aircraft as well as support aircraft to include tanker, airlift and surveillance platforms.* (See note 7 below)
HUNTER	1 April - 1 November 1999	Area of eligibility (AOE) is the Kosovo Air Campaign (24 Mar 99 - 10 Jun 99) AOE and/or the Kosovo Defense Campaign (11 Jun 99 - DTBD) AOE (as listed above)
	1 April - 1 November 1999	
	1 April - 1 November 1999	
Operation NOBLE EAGLE 11 September 2001 - DTBD		
	11 September 2001 - DTBD	In March 2003, the President approved this award to Active Duty, ANG, and AFRes personnel in support of the Global War on Terrorism. Individuals must have served in one of the following designated areas: The land, airspace, or waters of Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria (Bourgas), Chad, Crete, Cyprus, Diego Garcia, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Georgia, Hungary, Kosovo (<i>only specified GWOT operations not associated with operations qualifying for the KCM</i>), Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Romania (Constanta), Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Syria, Tajikistan, Turkey (<i>entire country</i>), Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Yemen, that portion of the Arabian Sea North of 10 Degrees N Latitude and West of 68 Degrees Longitude, Bab El Mandeb, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Aqaba, Gulf of Oman, Gulf of Suez, the Mediterranean Sea (<i>"boarding and searching" vessel operations</i>), Persian Gulf, Red Sea, Strait of Hormuz, and Suez Canal. Under no conditions will units or personnel within the US be eligible for the GWOT-E.
-S)	11 September 2001 - DTBD	March 2003, the President approved the GWOT-S for award to US Active Duty, ANG, AFRes personnel as recognition for their service in the Global War on Terrorism. The CSAF authorizes this medal for those or directly or indirectly supported the designated operations: Air Security Operations (27 Sep 2001 - 31 May 2002); Operations NOBLE EAGLE, ENDURING FREEDOM, and IRAQI FREEDOM (11 Sep 2001 - DTBD). See Note 8 below for further delegation criteria.
GWOT/Operation SOUTHERN WATCH (OSW) 11 September 2001 - 18 March 2003		
	11 September 2001 - 18 March 2003	
	11 September 2001 - 18 March 2003	

	11 September 2001 - 18 March 2003	<p>On 18 Jun 2003, the SECAF approved the AFESR as recognition for deployed status. Awarded to USAF Active Duty, AFRes, and ANG personnel who complete a contingency deployment/Air Expeditionary Force (AEF) after 1 Oct 1999 (See Note 9 Below). To qualify, individuals must have deployed for 45 consecutive days or 90 nonconsecutive days on a deployed status. Any contingency deployment qualifies (overseas or stateside), regardless of the duty, destination, or location of the TDY. There is no time limit to accumulate the 90 nonconsecutive days. Only one AFESR per deployment is authorized, regardless of number of consecutive days over 45 days the individual is deployed, and only one AFESR is authorized after accumulating a total of 90 nonconsecutive days. The intent of the ribbon is one AFESR for each deployment, provided the required number of deployment days are met.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major Command (MAJCOM) Commanders may petition the Air Force Vice Chief of Staff, through HQ USAF/DPPFC, regarding exceptions to eligibility criteria.
GWOT/Operation NORTHERN WATCH (ONW) 11 September 2001 - 18 March 2003		
	11 September 2001 - 18 March 2003	See eligibility above in GWOT/OSW.
	11 September 2001 - 18 March 2003	See eligibility above in GWOT/OSW.
	11 September 2001 - 18 March 2003	See eligibility above in GWOT/OSW.
Airport Security Operations 27 September 2001 - 31 May 2002		
	27 September 2001 - 31 May 2002	See eligibility above in GWOT/OSW.
	27 September 2001 - 31 May 2002	See eligibility above in GWOT/OSW.
Operation ENDURING FREEDOM (OEF) 24 October 2001 - DTBD		
	24 October 2001 - DTBD	<p>The area of eligibility (AOE) encompasses all land area of the country of Afghanistan and all air spaces above the land. Service Members who qualified for the GWOT-E by reasons of service between 24 Oct 2001 - 30 Apr 2005, in an area the AGHCM is authorized, shall remain qualified for that medal.</p> <p>Upon application, any such Service Member may be awarded the AGHCM in lieu of the GWOT-E for service, however, no Service Member shall be entitled to both medals for the same action, achievement, or period of service. No Service Member will qualify for the GWOT-E after 30 Apr 2005, but will earn only the AGHCM.</p>
	24 October 2001 - DTBD	<p>Service Members who qualified for the GWOT-E by reasons of service between 24 Oct 2001 - 30 Apr 2005, in an area the AGHCM is authorized, shall remain qualified for that medal.</p> <p>Upon application, any such Service Member may be awarded the AGHCM in lieu of the GWOT-E for service, however, no Service Member shall be entitled to both medals for the same action, achievement, or period of service. No Service Member will qualify for the GWOT-E after 30 Apr 2005, but will earn only the AGHCM.</p>

	24 October 2001 - DTBD	See eligibility above in GWOT/OSW.
	24 October 2001 - DTBD	See eligibility above in GWOT/OSW.
Operation IRAQI FREEDOM 19 March 2003 - DTBD		
	19 March 2003 - DTBD	<p>The area of eligibility (AOE) encompasses all land area of the country of Iraq and the contiguous water area out to 12 nautical miles, and all air spaces above the land area of Iraq and above the contiguous water area out to 12 nautical miles. Service Members who qualified for the GWOT-E by reasons of service between 19 March 2003 - 30 Apr 2005, in an area the ICM is authorized, shall remain qualified for that medal.</p> <p>Upon application, any such Service Member may be awarded the ICM in lieu of the GWOT-E for service, however, no Service Member shall be entitled to both medals for the same action, achievement, or period of service. No Service Member will qualify for the GWOT-E after 30 Apr 2005, but will earn only the ICM.</p>
	19 March 2003 - DTBD	<p>Service Members who qualified for the GWOT-E by reasons of service between 24 Oct 2001 - 30 Apr 2005, in an area the ICM is authorized, shall remain qualified for that medal.</p> <p>Upon application, any such Service Member may be awarded the ICM in lieu of the GWOT-E for service, however, no Service Member shall be entitled to both medals for the same action, achievement, or period of service. No Service Member will qualify for the GWOT-E after 30 Apr 2005, but will earn only the ICM.</p>
	24 October 2001 - DTBD	See eligibility above in GWOT/OSW.
	19 March 2003 - DTBD	<p>On 18 Jun 2003, the SECAF approved the AFESR as recognition for deployed status. Awarded to USAF Active Duty, AFRes, and ANG personnel who complete a contingency deployment/Air Expeditionary Force (AEF) after 1 Oct 1999 (See Note 9 Below). To qualify, individuals must have deployed for 45 consecutive days or 90 nonconsecutive days on a deployed status. Any contingency deployment qualifies (overseas or stateside), regardless of the duty, destination, or location of the TDY. There is no time limit to accumulate the 90 nonconsecutive days. Only one AFESR per deployment is authorized, regardless of number of consecutive days over 45 days the individual is deployed, and only one AFESR is authorized after accumulating a total of 90 nonconsecutive days. The intent of the ribbon is one AFESR for each deployment, provided the required number of deployment days are met.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major Command (MAJCOM) Commanders may petition the Air Force Vice Chief of Staff, through HQ USAF/DPPFC, regarding exceptions to eligibility criteria.

Appendix E: Economic Data Extracted from the CIA World Factbook Website

	Country	GDP-purchasing power parity	GDP-per capita	GDP composition by sector		
		(Billions)		Agriculture	Industry	Services
1	Afghanistan	21.5	\$800	38.00%	24.00%	38.00%
2	Albania	18.05	\$4,900	23.60%	20.50%	55.90%
3	Bahrain	14.08	\$19,200	60.00%	42.50%	56.90%
4	Bosnia-Herzgovina	28.26	\$6,500	14.20%	30.80%	55.00%
5	Bulgary	66.69	\$8,200	10.10%	30.20%	59.70%
6	Chad	18.3	\$1,600	23.70%	38.60%	37.70%
7	Croatia	53.29	\$11,200	8.10%	31.10%	60.80%
8	Cyprus	16.82	\$20,300	3.80%	20.00%	76.20%
9	Djibouti	0.619	\$1,300	3.50%	15.80%	80.70%
10	Egypt	337.9	\$4,200	15.00%	36.70%	48.40%
11	Ethiopia	59.93	\$800	40.10%	12.70%	47.20%
12	Georgia	16.13	\$3,100	16.00%	26.80%	57.20%
13	Greece	242.8	\$21,300	6.20%	22.10%	71.70%
14	Haiti	12.94	\$1,500	30.00%	20.00%	50.00%
15	Hungry	159	\$14,900	3.90%	30.90%	65.30%
16	Iran	551.6	\$7,700	11.80%	43.30%	44.90%
17	Iraq	94.1	\$2,100	7.30%	66.60%	26.10%
18	Israel	139.2	\$20,800	2.80%	37.70%	59.50%
19	Jordan	27.7	\$4,500	3.50%	29.90%	66.70%
20	Kazakhstan	132.7	\$7,800	7.80%	40.40%	51.80%
21	Kenya	39.45	\$1,100	16.30%	18.80%	65.10%
22	Kuwait	51.62	\$21,300	0.50%	52.10%	47.40%
23	Kyrgystan	9.324	\$1,700	37.10%	21.90%	41.00%
24	Lebanon	19.49	\$5,000	12.00%	21.00%	67.00%
25	Macedonia	15.55	\$7,100	11.70%	32.10%	56.20%
26	Mali	11.83	\$900	45.00%	17.00%	38.00%
27	Mauritania	6.185	\$1,800	25.00%	29.00%	46.00%
29	Niger	10.2	\$900	39.00%	17.00%	44.00%
30	Oman	40.14	\$13,100	2.80%	40.00%	57.10%
31	Pakistan	385.2	\$2,200	21.60%	25.10%	53.30%
32	Phillipines	451.3	\$5,000	14.80%	31.70%	53.50%
33	Qatar	22.47	\$23,200	0.20%	81.00%	18.80%
34	Romania	186.4	\$7,700	13.10%	33.70%	53.20%
35	Saudi Arabi	340.5	\$12,000	3.30%	74.70%	21.90%
36	Serbia and Montenegro	20.56	\$2,400	16.60%	25.50%	57.90%
37	Slovenia	42.09	\$19,600	2.80%	36.90%	60.30%
38	Somolia	4.825	\$600	65.00%	10.00%	25.00%
39	Syria	63.86	\$3,400	25.00%	31.00%	44.00%
40	Tajikistan	8.08	\$1,100	24.00%	28.40%	47.70%
41	Turkey	551.6	\$7,400	11.70%	29.80%	58.50%
42	Turkmenistan	29.38	\$5,700	26.90%	39.50%	33.60%
43	Uganda	45.97	\$1,500	31.10%	22.20%	46.90%
44	United Arab Emirates	74.51	\$25,200	4.00%	58.50%	37.50%
45	Uzbekistan	52.21	\$1,800	38.00%	26.30%	35.70%
46	Yemen	17.2	\$800	13.30%	47.90%	38.80%

Appendix F: Contract Data for Investigative Question 2

DESC	AWARD DATE	AWARD AMOUNT
Tallil Iraq		
Exercise option on refuse removal	15-May-04	\$116,938.00
Refuse Collection	14-Sep-04	\$10,012.50
		\$126,950.50
REFUSE COLLECTION	1-Oct-04	\$92,520.00
REFUSE OPTION	26-Mar-05	\$107,400.00
		\$199,920.00
Refuse service (FY 06 requirement)	01-Oct-05	\$203,138.04
Custodial Services	07-Dec-03	\$50,000.00
4 month option on janitorial contract	06-Apr-04	\$73,320.00
MOD TO 04MV303 Janitorial Services	20-Aug-04	\$1,175.00
JANITORIAL SERVICES	1-Oct-04	\$82,485.00
Modification-Janitorial Contract	15-Oct-04	\$1,375.00
Janitorial-Mod to add trailers	20-Oct-04	\$9,000.00
		\$217,355.00
Custodial Service Contract	30-Nov-05	\$339,185.00
Laundry Services Contract	10-Aug-03	\$488,000.00
Laundry services from 21 May - 21 Nov	1-Jun-04	\$468,000.00
Laundry Services (New Contract)	19-Nov-04	\$257,164.50
EXTEND LAUNDRY SERVICE	9-Jun-05	\$257,164.50
Laundry Contract Service	03-Dec-05	\$319,272.24
Ali Al Salem Kuwait		
Custodial Service	1-Oct-03	\$88,743.28
Custodial Contract FY05	01-Oct-04	\$107,418.81
Renew Custodial Contract for FY06	01-Oct-05	\$156,000.00
Hoods and ducts cleaning	1-Oct-03	\$9,576.61
Cleaning of Hoods and Ducts	1-Oct-04	\$29,291.18
Renew Kitchen Hoods and Ducts Contract for FY06	1-Oct-05	\$29,562.53
Washer and dryer lease	1-Oct-03	\$48,949.62
Extend washer and dryer lease and monthly maintenance	1-Oct-04	\$55,808.26
Washer & Dryer Maintenance Contract	5-Dec-05	\$70,000.00
Al Udied Qatar		
CUSTODIAL SERVICE FUNCTIONS	15-Jul-04	\$575,890.12
Custodial services 1 Aug 05 to 31 Jul 06	13-Jul-05	\$760,096.27
FUNDS TO COVER AUG/SEP LAUNDRY SERVICE	30-Aug-04	\$650,000.00
LAUNDRY FY05	01-Oct-04	\$5,675,592.00
Planning PR Laundry	01-Oct-05	\$6,000,000.00
Refuse service 1 Oct 04 - 30 Sep 05	15-Aug-04	\$470,000.00
REFUSE REMOVAL SERVICE	20-Oct-04	\$790,000.00
Refuse Service contract Option 1 funding	01-Nov-05	\$1,047,809.22
Manas Kyrgyzstan		
Option two for Refuse contract	11-Dec-03	\$88,500.00
REFUSE COLLECTION	28-Dec-04	\$102,209.94
COPIER LEASING	14-Dec-04	\$114,844.28
OPTION 1 EXE: COPIER CONTRACT	01-Oct-05	\$107,723.92
RENEWAL & MODIFICATION FOR CUSTODIAL SERVICE	29-Sep-04	\$352,893.00
FUNDING FOR AUG - SEPT CUSTODIAL SVS and Cleaning dorm 395	20-Sep-05	\$74,061.00
		\$426,954.00
OPTION 1 EXE: CUSTODIAL CONTRACT AND MULTIPLY NEW SITES	01-Oct-05	\$631,120.64
RENEWAL & MODIFICATION FOR PORTA-JON SERVICE	02-Oct-04	\$425,745.40
OPTION YR 1 EXERCISE: PORTA POTTY & SEPTIC TANK	01-Oct-05	\$530,675.35
Al Dhafra United Arab Emirates		
Custodial Service for FY04	01-Oct-03	\$378,200.27
CUSTODIAL CONTRACT FOR FISICAL YEAR 05	5-Oct-04	\$381,173.26
Custodial service and supplies to be provided at Al Dhafra AB for the period	1-Nov-05	\$408,617.52
Kirkuk Iraq		
TCN Base Labor Pool Contract	1-Oct-04	\$2,625.00
general labor pool	01-Oct-05	\$33,600.00
Installation of Comm Lines	30-Apr-04	\$8,100.00
Installation of Comm Lines	1-Oct-04	\$3,000.00
Vehicle Maintenance Contract	1-Oct-04	\$450,000.00
Vehicle Maintenance Contract	11-Oct-05	\$450,000.00
generator rental	30-Jan-04	\$23,850.00
Generator Rental	1-Oct-04	\$12,375.00
Bulk Trash	1-Oct-04	\$90,000.00
Bulk Trash	01-Oct-05	\$90,000.00
Custodial Extension (16 days)	15-Oct-03	\$2,000.00
dormitory latrine custodial	17-Jan-04	\$8,800.00
extend custodial 03-M-L114 for 1 month	24-May-04	\$22,800.00
		\$33,600.00
Base Custodial	1-Oct-04	\$63,000.00
Custodial Services	1-Oct-05	\$396,000.00

Appendix G: Input-Output Model Results

Bahgdad International Airport

Fiscal Year	Input	Leakage	Remainder	Multiplier	Local Dollar Impact	Total Induced Income	Per Capita Income	Local Employment Impact
	COCONUS Purchase Dollar Expenditures	10-50%		1.5		Local Dollar Impact - Remainder		
FY04	\$4,673,610.14	10%	\$4,206,249.13	1.5	\$6,309,373.69	\$2,103,124.56	\$2,100.00	\$3,004.46
FY04	\$4,673,610.14	20%	\$3,738,888.11	1.5	\$5,608,332.17	\$1,869,444.06	\$2,100.00	\$2,670.63
FY04	\$4,673,610.14	30%	\$3,271,527.10	1.5	\$4,907,290.65	\$1,635,763.55	\$2,100.00	\$2,336.81
FY04	\$4,673,610.14	40%	\$2,804,166.08	1.5	\$4,206,249.13	\$1,402,083.04	\$2,100.00	\$2,002.98
FY04	\$4,673,610.14	50%	\$2,336,805.07	1.5	\$3,505,207.61	\$1,168,402.54	\$2,100.00	\$1,669.15
FY05	\$11,818,822.44	10%	\$10,636,940.20	1.5	\$15,955,410.29	\$5,318,470.10	\$2,100.00	\$7,597.81
FY05	\$11,818,822.44	20%	\$9,455,057.95	1.5	\$14,182,586.93	\$4,727,528.98	\$2,100.00	\$6,753.61
FY05	\$11,818,822.44	30%	\$8,273,175.71	1.5	\$12,409,763.56	\$4,136,587.85	\$2,100.00	\$5,909.41
FY05	\$11,818,822.44	40%	\$7,091,293.46	1.5	\$10,636,940.20	\$3,545,646.73	\$2,100.00	\$5,085.21
FY05	\$11,818,822.44	50%	\$5,909,411.22	1.5	\$8,864,116.83	\$2,954,705.61	\$2,100.00	\$4,221.01

Kirkuk

Fiscal Year	Input	Leakage	Remainder	Multiplier	Local Dollar Impact	Total Induced Income	Per Capita Income	Local Employment Impact
	COCONUS Purchase Dollar Expenditures	10-50%		1.5		Local Dollar Impact - Remainder		
FY04	\$20,438,830.84	10%	\$18,394,947.76	1.5	\$27,592,421.63	\$9,197,473.88	\$2,100.00	13,139
FY04	\$20,438,830.84	20%	\$16,351,064.67	1.5	\$24,526,597.01	\$8,175,532.34	\$2,100.00	11,679
FY04	\$20,438,830.84	30%	\$14,307,181.59	1.5	\$21,460,772.38	\$7,153,590.79	\$2,100.00	10,219
FY04	\$20,438,830.84	40%	\$12,263,298.50	1.5	\$18,394,947.76	\$6,131,649.25	\$2,100.00	8,759
FY04	\$20,438,830.84	50%	\$10,219,415.42	1.5	\$15,329,123.13	\$5,109,707.71	\$2,100.00	7,300
FY05	\$18,879,274.56	10%	\$16,991,347.10	1.5	\$25,487,020.66	\$8,485,673.55	\$2,100.00	12,137
FY05	\$18,879,274.56	20%	\$15,103,419.65	1.5	\$22,655,129.47	\$7,551,709.82	\$2,100.00	10,788
FY05	\$18,879,274.56	30%	\$13,215,492.19	1.5	\$19,823,238.29	\$6,607,746.10	\$2,100.00	9,440
FY05	\$18,879,274.56	40%	\$11,327,564.74	1.5	\$16,991,347.10	\$5,663,782.37	\$2,100.00	8,091
FY05	\$18,879,274.56	50%	\$9,439,637.28	1.5	\$14,159,455.92	\$4,719,818.64	\$2,100.00	6,743

Belad

Fiscal Year	Input	Leakage	Remainder	Multiplier	Local Dollar Impact	Total Induced Income	Per Capita Income	Local Employment Impact
	CCONUS Purchase Dollar Expenditures	10-50%		1.5		Local Dollar Impact - Remainder		
FY04	\$11,088,820.46	10%	\$9,979,988.41	1.5	\$14,989,907.62	\$4,989,969.21	\$2,100.00	7,129
FY04	\$11,088,820.46	20%	\$8,871,066.37	1.5	\$13,306,584.55	\$4,436,528.18	\$2,100.00	6,336
FY04	\$11,088,820.46	30%	\$7,762,174.32	1.5	\$11,643,261.48	\$3,881,087.16	\$2,100.00	5,544
FY04	\$11,088,820.46	40%	\$6,653,292.28	1.5	\$9,979,988.41	\$3,326,646.14	\$2,100.00	4,752
FY04	\$11,088,820.46	50%	\$5,544,410.23	1.5	\$8,316,615.35	\$2,772,205.12	\$2,100.00	3,960
FY05	\$48,668,259.97	10%	\$43,801,433.97	1.5	\$65,702,150.96	\$21,900,716.99	\$2,100.00	31,287
FY05	\$48,668,259.97	20%	\$38,934,607.98	1.5	\$58,401,911.96	\$19,467,303.99	\$2,100.00	27,810
FY05	\$48,668,259.97	30%	\$34,067,781.98	1.5	\$51,101,672.97	\$17,033,880.99	\$2,100.00	24,334
FY05	\$48,668,259.97	40%	\$29,200,955.98	1.5	\$43,801,433.97	\$14,600,477.99	\$2,100.00	20,868
FY05	\$48,668,259.97	50%	\$24,334,129.99	1.5	\$36,501,194.98	\$12,167,064.99	\$2,100.00	17,382

Tallil

Fiscal Year	Input	Leakage	Remainder	Multiplier	Local Dollar Impact	Total Induced Income	Per Capita Income	Local Employment Impact
	CCONUS Purchase Dollar Expenditures	10-50%		1.5		Local Dollar Impact - Remainder		
FY04	\$16,296,060.53	10%	\$14,666,454.48	1.5	\$21,999,681.72	\$7,333,227.24	\$2,100.00	10,476
FY04	\$16,296,060.53	20%	\$13,036,848.42	1.5	\$19,555,272.64	\$6,518,424.21	\$2,100.00	9,312
FY04	\$16,296,060.53	30%	\$11,407,242.37	1.5	\$17,110,863.56	\$5,703,621.19	\$2,100.00	8,148
FY04	\$16,296,060.53	40%	\$9,777,636.32	1.5	\$14,666,454.48	\$4,888,818.16	\$2,100.00	6,984
FY04	\$16,296,060.53	50%	\$8,148,030.27	1.5	\$12,222,045.40	\$4,074,015.13	\$2,100.00	5,820
FY05	\$14,894,685.75	10%	\$13,405,217.18	1.5	\$20,107,825.76	\$6,702,608.59	\$2,100.00	9,575
FY05	\$14,894,685.75	20%	\$11,915,748.60	1.5	\$17,873,622.90	\$5,957,874.30	\$2,100.00	8,511
FY05	\$14,894,685.75	30%	\$10,426,280.03	1.5	\$15,639,420.04	\$5,213,140.01	\$2,100.00	7,447
FY05	\$14,894,685.75	40%	\$8,936,811.45	1.5	\$13,405,217.18	\$4,468,405.73	\$2,100.00	6,383
FY05	\$14,894,685.75	50%	\$7,447,342.88	1.5	\$11,171,014.31	\$3,723,671.44	\$2,100.00	5,320

Ali Al Salem

Fiscal Year	Input	Leakage	Remainder	Multiplier	Local Dollar Impact	Total Induced Income	Per Capita Income	Local Employment Impact
	OCONUS Purchase Dollar Expenditures	10-50%		1.5		Local Dollar Impact - Remainder		
FY04	\$22,598,946.53	10%	\$20,339,051.87	1.5	\$30,508,577.81	\$10,169,525.94	\$21,300.00	1,432
FY04	\$22,598,946.53	20%	\$18,079,157.22	1.5	\$27,118,735.83	\$9,039,578.61	\$21,300.00	1,273
FY04	\$22,598,946.53	30%	\$15,819,262.57	1.5	\$23,728,893.85	\$7,909,631.28	\$21,300.00	1,114
FY04	\$22,598,946.53	40%	\$13,559,367.92	1.5	\$20,339,051.87	\$6,779,683.96	\$21,300.00	955
FY04	\$22,598,946.53	50%	\$11,299,473.26	1.5	\$16,949,209.89	\$5,649,736.63	\$21,300.00	796
FY05	\$66,178,556.39	10%	\$59,560,700.75	1.5	\$89,341,051.13	\$29,780,350.38	\$21,300.00	4,194
FY05	\$66,178,556.39	20%	\$52,942,845.11	1.5	\$79,414,267.67	\$26,471,422.56	\$21,300.00	3,728
FY05	\$66,178,556.39	30%	\$46,324,989.47	1.5	\$69,487,484.21	\$23,162,494.74	\$21,300.00	3,262
FY05	\$66,178,556.39	40%	\$39,707,133.83	1.5	\$59,560,700.75	\$19,853,566.92	\$21,300.00	2,796
FY05	\$66,178,556.39	50%	\$33,089,278.20	1.5	\$49,633,917.29	\$16,544,639.10	\$21,300.00	2,330

Menas

Fiscal Year	Input	Leakage	Remainder	Multiplier	Local Dollar Impact	Total Induced Income	Per Capita Income	Local Employment Impact
	OCONUS Purchase Dollar Expenditures	10-50%		1.5		Local Dollar Impact - Remainder		
FY04	\$15,135,078.38	10%	\$13,621,570.54	1.5	\$20,432,355.81	\$6,810,785.27	\$1,700.00	12,019
FY04	\$15,135,078.38	20%	\$12,108,062.70	1.5	\$18,162,094.05	\$6,054,031.35	\$1,700.00	10,684
FY04	\$15,135,078.38	30%	\$10,594,554.86	1.5	\$15,891,832.30	\$5,297,277.43	\$1,700.00	9,348
FY04	\$15,135,078.38	40%	\$9,081,047.03	1.5	\$13,621,570.54	\$4,540,523.51	\$1,700.00	8,013
FY04	\$15,135,078.38	50%	\$7,567,539.19	1.5	\$11,351,308.78	\$3,783,769.59	\$1,700.00	6,677
FY05	\$12,643,002.80	10%	\$11,378,702.52	1.5	\$17,068,053.78	\$5,689,351.26	\$1,700.00	10,040
FY05	\$12,643,002.80	20%	\$10,114,402.24	1.5	\$15,171,603.36	\$5,057,201.12	\$1,700.00	8,924
FY05	\$12,643,002.80	30%	\$8,850,101.96	1.5	\$13,275,152.94	\$4,425,050.98	\$1,700.00	7,809
FY05	\$12,643,002.80	40%	\$7,585,801.68	1.5	\$11,378,702.52	\$3,792,900.84	\$1,700.00	6,683
FY05	\$12,643,002.80	50%	\$6,321,501.40	1.5	\$9,482,252.10	\$3,160,750.70	\$1,700.00	5,578

Islamabad

Fiscal Year	Input	Leakage	Remainder	Multiplier	Local Dollar Impact	Total Induced Income	Per Capita Income	Local Employment Impact
	OCNUS Purchase Dollar Expenditures	10-50%		1.5		Local Dollar Impact - Remainder		
FY04	\$311,328.76	10%	\$280,195.88	1.5	\$420,293.82	\$140,097.94	\$2,200.00	191
FY04	\$311,328.76	20%	\$249,063.01	1.5	\$373,594.51	\$124,531.50	\$2,200.00	170
FY04	\$311,328.76	30%	\$217,930.13	1.5	\$326,895.20	\$108,965.07	\$2,200.00	149
FY04	\$311,328.76	40%	\$186,797.26	1.5	\$280,195.88	\$93,398.63	\$2,200.00	127
FY04	\$311,328.76	50%	\$155,664.38	1.5	\$233,496.57	\$77,832.19	\$2,200.00	106
FY05	\$1,074,047.97	10%	\$966,643.17	1.5	\$1,449,964.76	\$483,321.59	\$2,200.00	659
FY05	\$1,074,047.97	20%	\$869,238.38	1.5	\$1,288,857.56	\$429,619.19	\$2,200.00	596
FY05	\$1,074,047.97	30%	\$751,833.58	1.5	\$1,127,750.37	\$375,916.79	\$2,200.00	513
FY05	\$1,074,047.97	40%	\$644,428.78	1.5	\$966,643.17	\$322,214.39	\$2,200.00	439
FY05	\$1,074,047.97	50%	\$537,023.99	1.5	\$805,535.98	\$268,511.99	\$2,200.00	366

Jacobabad

Fiscal Year	Input	Leakage	Remainder	Multiplier	Local Dollar Impact	Total Induced Income	Per Capita Income	Local Employment Impact
	OCNUS Purchase Dollar Expenditures	10-50%		1.5		Local Dollar Impact - Remainder		
FY04	\$1,472,750.79	10%	\$1,325,475.71	1.5	\$1,988,213.56	\$662,737.85	\$2,200.00	904
FY04	\$1,472,750.79	20%	\$1,178,200.63	1.5	\$1,767,300.94	\$589,100.31	\$2,200.00	803
FY04	\$1,472,750.79	30%	\$1,030,925.55	1.5	\$1,546,388.33	\$515,462.78	\$2,200.00	703
FY04	\$1,472,750.79	40%	\$883,650.47	1.5	\$1,325,475.71	\$441,825.24	\$2,200.00	602
FY04	\$1,472,750.79	50%	\$736,375.39	1.5	\$1,104,563.09	\$368,187.70	\$2,200.00	502
FY05	\$103,979.92	10%	\$93,581.93	1.5	\$140,372.89	\$46,790.96	\$2,200.00	64
FY05	\$103,979.92	20%	\$83,183.94	1.5	\$124,775.90	\$41,591.97	\$2,200.00	57
FY05	\$103,979.92	30%	\$72,785.94	1.5	\$109,178.92	\$36,392.97	\$2,200.00	50
FY05	\$103,979.92	40%	\$62,387.95	1.5	\$93,581.93	\$31,193.98	\$2,200.00	43
FY05	\$103,979.92	50%	\$51,989.96	1.5	\$77,984.94	\$25,994.98	\$2,200.00	35

CAC, All Util

Fiscal Year	Input	Leakage	Remainder	Multiplier	Local Dollar Impact	Total Induced Income Local Dollar Impact - Remainder	Per Capita Income	Local Employment Impact
	COONUS Purchase Dollar Expenditures	10-50%		1.5				
FY04	\$2,004,577.84	10%	\$1,804,120.06	1.5	\$270,618.09	\$902,060.03	\$23,200.00	117
FY04	\$2,004,577.84	20%	\$1,603,662.27	1.5	\$240,548.41	\$801,831.14	\$23,200.00	104
FY04	\$2,004,577.84	30%	\$1,403,204.49	1.5	\$210,486.73	\$701,602.24	\$23,200.00	91
FY04	\$2,004,577.84	40%	\$1,202,746.71	1.5	\$180,420.06	\$601,373.35	\$23,200.00	78
FY04	\$2,004,577.84	50%	\$1,002,288.92	1.5	\$150,333.38	\$501,144.46	\$23,200.00	65
FY05	\$1,367,345.05	10%	\$1,230,610.55	1.5	\$184,595.82	\$615,305.27	\$23,200.00	80
FY05	\$1,367,345.05	20%	\$1,083,876.04	1.5	\$160,814.06	\$546,938.02	\$23,200.00	71
FY05	\$1,367,345.05	30%	\$957,141.54	1.5	\$143,671.23	\$478,570.77	\$23,200.00	62
FY05	\$1,367,345.05	40%	\$820,407.03	1.5	\$123,610.55	\$410,203.52	\$23,200.00	53
FY05	\$1,367,345.05	50%	\$683,672.53	1.5	\$102,508.79	\$341,836.26	\$23,200.00	44

379 ECONS, All Util

Fiscal Year	Input	Leakage	Remainder	Multiplier	Local Dollar Impact	Total Induced Income Local Dollar Impact - Remainder	Per Capita Income	Local Employment Impact
	COONUS Purchase Dollar Expenditures	10-50%		1.5				
FY04	\$41,642,108.28	10%	\$37,477,897.46	1.5	\$56,216,846.18	\$18,738,948.73	\$23,200.00	2,423
FY04	\$41,642,108.28	20%	\$33,313,686.63	1.5	\$49,970,529.94	\$16,666,843.31	\$23,200.00	2,154
FY04	\$41,642,108.28	30%	\$29,149,475.80	1.5	\$43,724,213.70	\$14,574,737.90	\$23,200.00	1,885
FY04	\$41,642,108.28	40%	\$24,985,264.97	1.5	\$37,477,897.46	\$12,492,632.49	\$23,200.00	1,615
FY04	\$41,642,108.28	50%	\$20,821,054.14	1.5	\$31,231,581.21	\$10,410,527.07	\$23,200.00	1,346
FY05	\$67,063,721.41	10%	\$60,357,349.27	1.5	\$90,536,023.90	\$30,178,674.63	\$23,200.00	3,902
FY05	\$67,063,721.41	20%	\$53,650,977.13	1.5	\$80,476,465.69	\$26,825,488.56	\$23,200.00	3,469
FY05	\$67,063,721.41	30%	\$46,944,604.99	1.5	\$70,416,907.48	\$23,472,302.49	\$23,200.00	3,036
FY05	\$67,063,721.41	40%	\$40,238,232.85	1.5	\$60,357,349.27	\$20,119,116.42	\$23,200.00	2,602
FY05	\$67,063,721.41	50%	\$33,531,860.71	1.5	\$50,297,791.06	\$16,765,930.35	\$23,200.00	2,168

1BRHG, Al Ubed

Fiscal Year	Input	Leakage	Remainder	Multiplier	Local Dollar Impact	Total Induced Income	Per Capita Income	Local Employment Impact
	COCONUS Purchase Dollar Expenditures	10-50%		1.5		Local Dollar Impact - Remainder		
FY04	\$6,570,807.25	10%	\$5,913,726.52	1.5	\$8,870,589.78	\$2,956,863.26	\$23,200.00	382
FY04	\$6,570,807.25	20%	\$5,256,645.80	1.5	\$7,884,968.70	\$2,628,322.90	\$23,200.00	340
FY04	\$6,570,807.25	30%	\$4,599,565.07	1.5	\$6,899,347.61	\$2,299,782.54	\$23,200.00	297
FY04	\$6,570,807.25	40%	\$3,942,484.35	1.5	\$5,913,726.52	\$1,971,242.17	\$23,200.00	255
FY04	\$6,570,807.25	50%	\$3,285,403.62	1.5	\$4,928,105.43	\$1,642,701.81	\$23,200.00	212
FY05	\$8,225,274.48	10%	\$7,402,747.03	1.5	\$11,104,120.55	\$3,701,373.52	\$23,200.00	479
FY05	\$8,225,274.48	20%	\$6,580,219.58	1.5	\$9,870,329.37	\$3,290,109.79	\$23,200.00	425
FY05	\$8,225,274.48	30%	\$5,757,692.14	1.5	\$8,636,538.20	\$2,878,846.07	\$23,200.00	372
FY05	\$8,225,274.48	40%	\$4,935,164.69	1.5	\$7,402,747.03	\$2,467,582.34	\$23,200.00	319
FY05	\$8,225,274.48	50%	\$4,112,637.24	1.5	\$6,168,955.86	\$2,056,318.62	\$23,200.00	266

AshKhabad

Fiscal Year	Input	Leakage	Remainder	Multiplier	Local Dollar Impact	Total Induced Income	Per Capita Income	Local Employment Impact
	COCONUS Purchase Dollar Expenditures	10-50%		1.5		Local Dollar Impact - Remainder		
FY04	\$155,389.39	10%	\$139,860.45	1.5	\$209,775.68	\$69,925.23	\$5,700.00	37
FY04	\$155,389.39	20%	\$124,311.51	1.5	\$186,467.27	\$62,155.76	\$5,700.00	33
FY04	\$155,389.39	30%	\$108,772.57	1.5	\$163,158.86	\$54,366.29	\$5,700.00	29
FY04	\$155,389.39	40%	\$93,233.63	1.5	\$139,860.45	\$46,616.82	\$5,700.00	25
FY04	\$155,389.39	50%	\$77,694.70	1.5	\$116,542.04	\$38,847.35	\$5,700.00	20
FY05	\$202,993.00	10%	\$182,693.70	1.5	\$274,040.55	\$91,346.85	\$5,700.00	48
FY05	\$202,993.00	20%	\$162,394.40	1.5	\$243,591.60	\$81,197.20	\$5,700.00	43
FY05	\$202,993.00	30%	\$142,095.10	1.5	\$213,142.65	\$71,047.55	\$5,700.00	37
FY05	\$202,993.00	40%	\$121,795.80	1.5	\$182,693.70	\$60,897.90	\$5,700.00	32
FY05	\$202,993.00	50%	\$101,496.50	1.5	\$152,244.75	\$50,748.25	\$5,700.00	27

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Fiscal Year	Input	Leakage	Remainder	Multiplier	Local Dollar Impact	Total Induced Income	Per Capita Income	Local Employment Impact
	CCONUS Purchase Dollar Expenditures	10-50%		1.5		Local Dollar Impact - Remainder		
FY04	\$39,170.28	10%	\$35,253.25	1.5	\$52,879.88	\$17,626.63	\$1,100.00	48
FY04	\$39,170.28	20%	\$31,336.22	1.5	\$47,004.34	\$15,668.11	\$1,100.00	43
FY04	\$39,170.28	30%	\$27,419.20	1.5	\$41,128.79	\$13,709.60	\$1,100.00	37
FY04	\$39,170.28	40%	\$23,502.17	1.5	\$35,253.25	\$11,751.08	\$1,100.00	32
FY04	\$39,170.28	50%	\$19,585.14	1.5	\$29,377.71	\$9,792.57	\$1,100.00	27
FY05	Site Closed							

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Fiscal Year	Input	Leakage	Remainder	Multiplier	Local Dollar Impact	Total Induced Income	Per Capita Income	Local Employment Impact
	CCONUS Purchase Dollar Expenditures	10-50%		1.5		Local Dollar Impact - Remainder		
FY04	\$25,517,973.52	10%	\$22,966,176.17	1.5	\$34,449,264.25	\$11,483,088.08	\$25,200.00	1,357
FY04	\$25,517,973.52	20%	\$20,444,378.82	1.5	\$30,621,568.22	\$10,207,189.41	\$25,200.00	1,215
FY04	\$25,517,973.52	30%	\$17,862,581.46	1.5	\$26,793,872.20	\$8,981,290.73	\$25,200.00	1,063
FY04	\$25,517,973.52	40%	\$15,310,784.11	1.5	\$22,966,176.17	\$7,665,392.06	\$25,200.00	911
FY04	\$25,517,973.52	50%	\$12,758,986.76	1.5	\$19,138,480.14	\$6,379,488.38	\$25,200.00	759
FY05	\$33,989,582.09	10%	\$30,590,623.88	1.5	\$45,885,935.82	\$15,295,311.94	\$25,200.00	1,821
FY05	\$33,989,582.09	20%	\$27,191,665.67	1.5	\$40,787,498.51	\$13,595,832.84	\$25,200.00	1,619
FY05	\$33,989,582.09	30%	\$23,792,707.46	1.5	\$35,689,061.19	\$11,886,353.73	\$25,200.00	1,416
FY05	\$33,989,582.09	40%	\$20,393,749.25	1.5	\$30,590,623.88	\$10,196,874.63	\$25,200.00	1,214
FY05	\$33,989,582.09	50%	\$16,994,791.05	1.5	\$25,492,186.57	\$8,497,355.52	\$25,200.00	1,012

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Vita

Senior Master Sergeant Donald J. Wagoner graduated from East Rowan High School in Salisbury, North Carolina in June, 1987. He enlisted in the Air Force in 1988 and attended basic training in March of that year. He then attended technical school for munitions systems technology in May, 1988. His first assignment was to the 57th Fighter Interceptor Squadron, NAS Keflavik, Iceland. His second assignment was to the 86th Equipment Maintenance Squadron (EMS), Ramstein AB, Germany in October, 1989. He then moved to the 366th EMS at Mountain Home AFB, Idaho in April, 1992. In June, 1994, he was assigned to the 31st EMS at Aviano AB, Italy. Sergeant Wagoner cross-trained into the contracting career field in June 1997 and was assigned to the 4th Contracting Squadron (CONS) at Seymour Johnson AFB, North Carolina. In June 2001, he was assigned to the 48th CONS at RAF Lakenheath, England, where he served as the Acquisition Flight Chief. Senior Master Sergeant Wagoner has also deployed to Israel, Romania, Cyprus, Iraq, and Turkey (two separate occasions).

In August 2004, he entered the Graduate School of Engineering and Management at the Air Force Institute of Technology as a Logistics Management Student. Upon graduation, he will be assigned to the Center for Special Operations, USSOCOM, MacDill AFB, Florida.

1. Type of Product: Disk CD-ROM	2. Operating System/Version: Windows	3. New Product or Replacement: New	4. Type of File: Database
5. Language/Utility Program: MS Excel			
6. # of Files/# of Products: 40/1 CD-Rom	7. Character Set: Other	8. Disk Capacity: 700 MB	
	9. Compatibility: PC	10. Disk Size: CD-ROM	
11. Title: Appendix B, Automated Contract Tracking Tool - Contract Action (PIIN) Logs			
12. Performing Organization: AFIT/ENV 2950 Hobson Way Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433	13. Performing Report #: AFIT/GLM/ENV/06-03	14. Contract #: N/A	
		15. Program Element #: N/A	
16. Sponsor/Monitor: AFIT/ENV 2950 Hobson Way Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433	17. Sponsor/Monitor # Acronym: AFIT/ENV	19. Project #: N/A	
	18. Sponsor/Monitor #: AFIT/GLM/ENV/06-03	20. Task #: N/A	
		21. Work Unit #: N/A	
22. Date: March 2006		23. Classification of Product: Unclassified	
24. Security Classification Authority: Unclassified		25. Declassification/Downgrade Schedule: Unclassified	
26. Distribution/Availability: A- Approved for Public Release; distribution unlimited			
DTIC FORM 530 JUN 94		Security Classification of this Page:	

27. Abstract:

In recent years, Air Force personnel have been deployed in support of contingency operations to various points on the globe. The Department of Defense spends millions of dollars to support and sustain forces during contingency operations. The Air Force deploys Contingency Contracting Officers (CCO) to support personnel during these operations. During a contingency operation contracting officers will normally establish short-term contracts as quickly as possible to meet mission requirements with little concern for the local economy. This research concluded that the actions of Air Force CCOs can affect the local economy in a deployed location. By providing contingency contracting officers the ability to know how their actions will affect local economies, the AF can mitigate the effect to the local economy while at the same time reducing costs to the Department of Defense.

28. Classification of Abstract:

Unclassified

29. Limitation of Abstract:

Unclassified/Unlimited

30. Subject Terms:Contracting
Economy**30a. Classification of Subject Terms:**

Unclassified

31. Required Peripherals:

N/A

32. # of Physical Records:**33. # of Logical Records:****34. # of Tracks:****35. Record Type:**

Fixed Length

36. Color:

Mixed

37. Recording System:

CD-ROM

38. Recording Density:**39. Parity:**

None

40. Playtime:

N/A

**41. Playback
Speed:**

N/A

42. Video:

NO

43. Text:

YES

**44. Still
Photos:**

NO

45. Audio:

NO

46. Other:**47. Documentation/Supplemental Information:****48. Point of Contact and Telephone Number:**Donald Wagoner, SMSgt, USAF
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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE				Form Approved OMB No. 074-0188	
<p>The public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of the collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden to Department of Defense, Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports (0704-0188), 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302. Respondents should be aware that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to a penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if it does not display a currently valid OMB control number.</p> <p>PLEASE DO NOT RETURN YOUR FORM TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS.</p>					
1. REPORT DATE (DD-MM-YYYY) 23-03-2006		2. REPORT TYPE Master's Thesis		3. DATES COVERED (From – To) Jun 2005 – Mar 2006	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Predicting the Effects of Contingency Contracting on Local Economies				5a. CONTRACT NUMBER	
				5b. GRANT NUMBER	
				5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	
6. AUTHOR(S) Wagoner, Donald J., SMSgt, USAF				5d. PROJECT NUMBER	
				5e. TASK NUMBER	
				5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER	
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAMES(S) AND ADDRESS(S) Air Force Institute of Technology Graduate School of Engineering and Management (AFIT/EN) 2950 Hobson Way, Building 642 WPAFB OH 45433-7765				8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER AFIT/GLM/ENV/06-03	
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) US Central Command Air Forces Contracting Division Attn: Lt Col Daniel Jenkins 524 Shaw Drive, Suite 132 SHAW AFB SC 29152 DSN: 965-4370 e-mail: daniel.jenkins@shaw.af.mil				10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S) USCENTAF A4-LGC	
				11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)	
12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE; DISTRIBUTION UNLIMITED.					
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES					
14. ABSTRACT In recent years, Air Force personnel have been deployed in support of contingency operations to various points on the globe. The Department of Defense spends millions of dollars to support and sustain forces during contingency operations. The Air Force deploys Contingency Contracting Officers (CCO) to support personnel during these operations. During a contingency operation contracting officers will normally establish short-term contracts as quickly as possible to meet mission requirements with little concern for the local economy. This research concluded that the actions of Air Force CCOs can affect the local economy in a deployed location. By providing contingency contracting officers the ability to know how their actions will affect local economies, the AF can mitigate the effect to the local economy while at the same time reducing costs to the Department of Defense.					
15. SUBJECT TERMS Economic Impact Contingency Contracting					
16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT	18. NUMBER OF PAGES	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON
a. REPORT	b. ABSTRACT	c. THIS PAGE			19b. TELEPHONE NUMBER (Include area code)
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