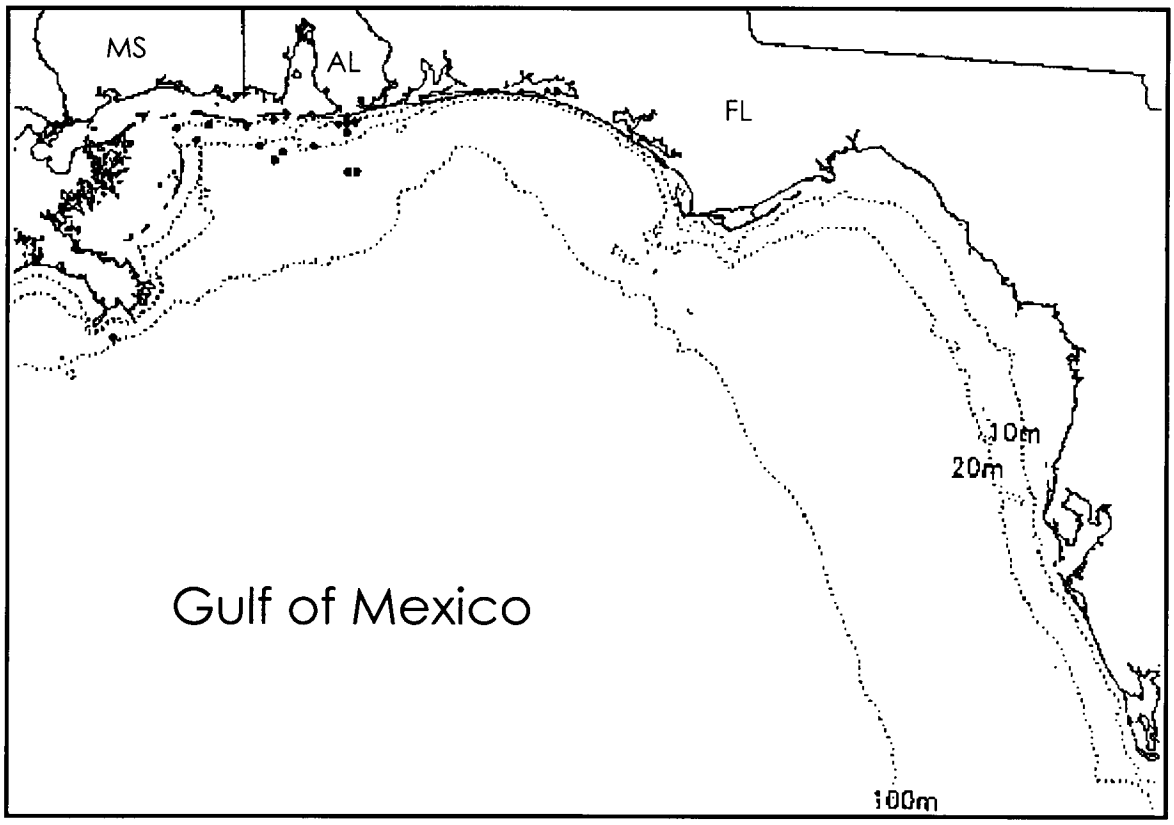
OCS Study
MMS 2000-044

Economic Effects of Coastal Alabama and Destin Dome Offshore Natural Gas Exploration, Development, and Production



MMS U.S. Department of the Interior
Minerals Management Service
Gulf of Mexico OCS Region

OCS Study
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Economic Effects of Coastal Alabama and Destin Dome Offshore Natural Gas Exploration, Development, and Production

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ABSTRACT

Following the discovery of Norphlet gas in Mobile Bay, in the early 1980s the Coastal Alabama region experienced the emergence of a large offshore gas industry which has employed thousands in Mobile County, Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas. The new offshore industry in Mobile County was very different from the tourism- and service-based industries that dominate the region, and which were also experiencing rapid growth in the 1980s. To determine the economic effects of the offshore gas industry on Mobile County, the rest of Alabama, and the combined economies of Louisiana and Texas, an IMPLAN Input-Output model was developed for the Norphlet-dominated offshore industry. The IMPLAN results combined with estimates of industry expenditures on offshore exploration, development, and production drive a spreadsheet model that estimates the impacts on employment, population, and personal income resulting from the Coastal Alabama offshore gas industry. The model estimates past economic effects and forecasts them through 2020. Future industry activity in the Destin Dome area of the Eastern Gulf of Mexico Results are also included. This study is the third in a series of investigations analyzing the social and economic impact of the Coastal Alabama offshore gas industry on Gulf Coast states.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Development of the 1979 and subsequent discoveries of natural gas in Coastal Alabama state and federal waters introduced a specialized, capital-intensive industry into Mobile County. Little or no infrastructure existed to support the development activities. The Norphlet gas plays discovered in Mobile Bay required extraordinary engineering measures (and expense) to bring to production. Building upon the research from two previous investigations[1,2], this study details the economic effects of Coastal Alabama and Destin Dome offshore gas development on Mobile County, the rest of the State of Alabama, and the States of Louisiana and Texas. This study also undertakes the most detailed examination to date of the magnitude of government spending resulting from Coastal Alabama production, and its impacts on the state's economy.

The Minnesota Impact Planning (IMPLAN) Group's (MIG's) ***IMPLAN Professional*** economic input-output modeling system was used to develop multipliers for estimating the regional economic effects of development and production of Coastal Alabama natural gas resources. The model (as received from the vendor) does not accurately reflect an offshore gas production sector for Mobile County, certainly not an offshore gas production sector requiring specialized technology to produce extremely hot, high pressure, and corrosive gas laden with H_2S. To model this specialized industry, the IMPLAN model was recalibrated; i.e., new first-round input requirements for the various stages of Coastal Alabama gas exploration and development were developed by Foster Associates. The research determined the operational and cost differences between typical Gulf of Mexico offshore gas facilities and those designed to handle hot, high sulfur, and high pressure Norphlet gas. The relative amounts of spending accruing to the emerging industry suppliers in Mobile County and the established offshore industry in Louisiana and Texas (LA/TX) also were determined. The research found that the majority of expenditures, and thus jobs and income, from exploration and infrastructure (platforms and pipelines) phases of development accrue to LA/TX, as shown on Table ES-1. Mobile County received a large share of spending from construction of onshore treatment plants and receives the majority of economic effects from ongoing operations and maintenance.

Total industry spending on exploration, development, and infrastructure to fully develop existing Coastal Alabama fields will total close to $4 billion. Expenditures for ongoing operations and maintenance will add over $3 billion more through 2020—all on top of hundreds of millions of dollars paid to Alabama and the federal government on offshore leases. The State of Alabama received close to a billion dollars in lease bonus payments from offshore operators in state waters during the 1980s. Coupled with ongoing production taxes and royalties, and a share of federal 8(g) royalties for fields in the Mobile OCS, the State of Alabama and coastal counties are

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[1] Kelley, J.Q. and W.W. Wade. 1998. Social and Economic Consequences of Onshore OCS-Related Activities in Coastal Alabama: Final Baseline Report, Economic Baseline of the Coastal Alabama Region. OCS Study MMS 98-0046. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Minerals Management Service, Gulf of Mexico OCS Region, New Orleans, La. 102pp.

[2] Wade, W.W., J.R. Plater, and J.Q. Kelley. 1998. History of Coastal Alabama Natural Gas Exploration and Development, Final Report. OCS Study MMS 99-0031. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Minerals Management Service, Gulf of Mexico OCS Region, New Orleans, La. 187pp.

expected to spend close to $6 billion[3] through 2020 from trust fund earnings—almost as much as the operators will spend to develop and produce the gas resources. Because the principal in the trust funds is never drawn down, spending of trust fund earnings will provide a significant economic stimulus to Alabama long after gas reserves have been exhausted.

Table ES-1
Mobile and LA/TX Components of Offshore Operator Expenditures

Activity	Mobile Component	LA/TX Component
Exploration & development drilling	15%	85%
Pipeline contracting	10%	90%
Platform construction	15%	85%
Onshore gas treatment plants	70%	30%
Production operations and maintenance	85%	15%

Offshore operators are currently in the planning stages for development of Norphlet reserves in the Destin Dome OCS area, offshore Florida in the Eastern Gulf of Mexico. With a planned production start in 2001, spending on exploration and development in the Destin Dome OCS will extend for another five years the significant infrastructure investments in the Gulf region. Destin Dome OCS expenditures will add $500 million in exploration and infrastructure spending through 2003, and another $500 million in O&M spending through 2020.

Figure ES-1 shows the total employment resulting from of Coastal Alabama and Destin Dome offshore gas developments, by region. For 35 years, Coastal Alabama and Destin Dome OCS gas development will support over 7,000 jobs in the Gulf region. During the early 1990s, and again from 1999 - 2001, employment effects rise well above 10,000 jobs. The figure shows the majority of LA/TX employment occurring during the early years of development, with Mobile County and Alabama employment growing as wells reach peak and the state's trust fund earnings grow.

Figure ES-2 shows the same total employment segmented by producing region. Employment due to Alabama state production—dominated in later years by government spending of interest from trust funds, which grows to over $200 million annually—becomes most significant in later years. Destin Dome OCS development will cause a third spike in offshore gas industry-related employment from 1999 - 2001, boosting regional employment from offshore gas development over 10,000 for the last time unless significant new fields are discovered and produced.

[3] Assuming the current policy of spending only annual interest earnings continues.

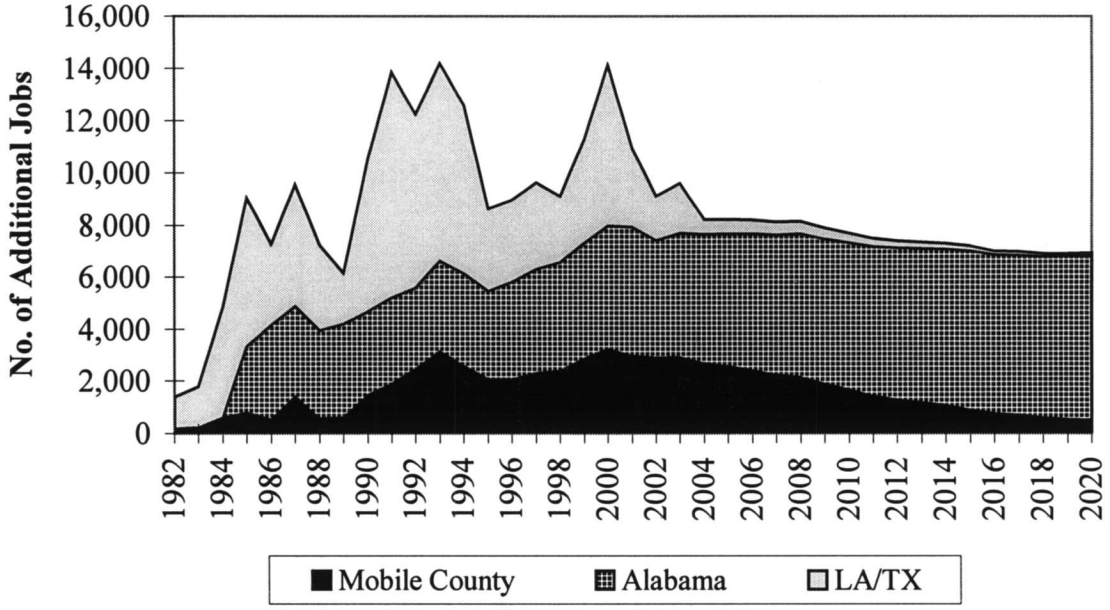

Figure ES-1. Total Employment Effects from Coastal Alabama and Destin Dome OCS Development by Affected Region

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

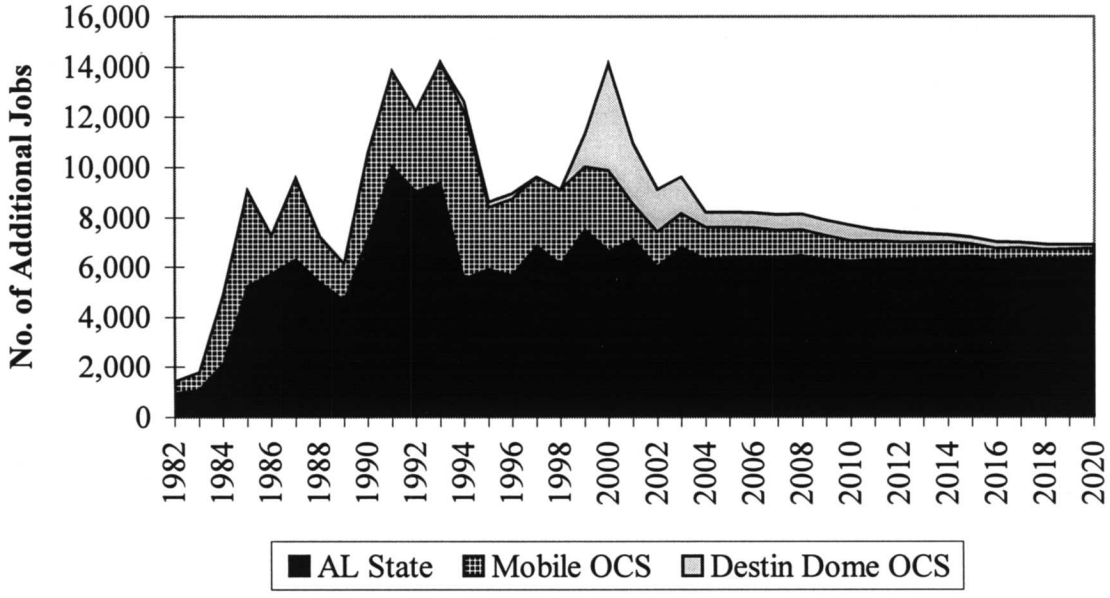

Figure ES-2. Total Employment Effects from Coastal Alabama and Destin Dome OCS Development by Producing Area

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

1. Introduction

1.1 Summary of Previous Research

This is the third in a series of studies on social and economic impacts of Coastal Alabama offshore natural gas development. The first phase of this research documents the baseline social and economic conditions in the Coastal Alabama region[1]. The second phase of research thoroughly reviews the history of Coastal Alabama offshore gas exploration and development and develops a forecast of the region's offshore natural gas production through 2020[2].

1.2 Overview of Current Study

This final study examines the economic effects on Mobile County, the State of Alabama, and the combined economies of Louisiana and Texas resulting from Coastal Alabama offshore gas exploration and development. The study documents historical economic effects and forecasts them through 2020. The economic effects of upcoming production in the Destin Dome Area of the Eastern Gulf of Mexico (GoM) Planning Area are included in this study.

Forecasting economic effects of the offshore gas industry on the Coastal Alabama region involves three major steps:

1. develop regional economic models to determine how local, state, and regional economies are affected per unit amount of spending by offshore gas producers;
2. determine how many dollars offshore operators spend by year and major expenditure category to explore, develop, and produce offshore natural gas resources; and
3. combine results of (1) and (2) to estimate the total economic effects of offshore gas exploration and development by major offshore development activity by year.

Development of the 1979 and subsequent discoveries of natural gas in Coastal Alabama state and Mobile OCS waters introduced a specialized, capital-intensive industry into Mobile County. Little or no infrastructure existed to support the development activities during the early years of development. Much of the specialized materials and labor required to explore and develop offshore resources came from Louisiana and Texas, where the offshore industry has been long established. Mobile County, the rest of Alabama, and Louisiana/Texas have been affected in different ways:

- Mobile County from its small share of direct industry expenditures on exploration and development activities and its larger share of spending from ongoing production;

[1] Kelley, J.Q. and W.W. Wade. 1998. Social and Economic Consequences of Onshore OCS-Related Activities in Coastal Alabama: Final Baseline Report, Economic Baseline of the Coastal Alabama Region. OCS Study MMS 98-0046. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Minerals Management Service, Gulf of Mexico OCS Region, New Orleans, La. 102pp.

[2] Wade, W.W., J.R. Plater, and J.Q. Kelley. 1999. History of Coastal Alabama Natural Gas Exploration and Development, Final Report. OCS Study MMS 99-0031. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Minerals Management Service, Gulf of Mexico OCS Region, New Orleans, La. 187pp.

- the rest of Alabama from spending of taxes and earnings from trust fund accounts accruing to Alabama; and
- Louisiana and Texas from direct industry expenditures in offshore support industries that provide services and equipment not available in Alabama.

Economic modeling must account for the effects of both direct industry investments in plant, equipment and services—in Mobile County, Texas and Louisiana—and bonus, tax, and royalty payments to the State of Alabama and coastal counties. Figure 1.2-1 shows the key flows of economic stimuli captured in the modeling. A more detailed overview of the regional economic model is presented in Section 3.

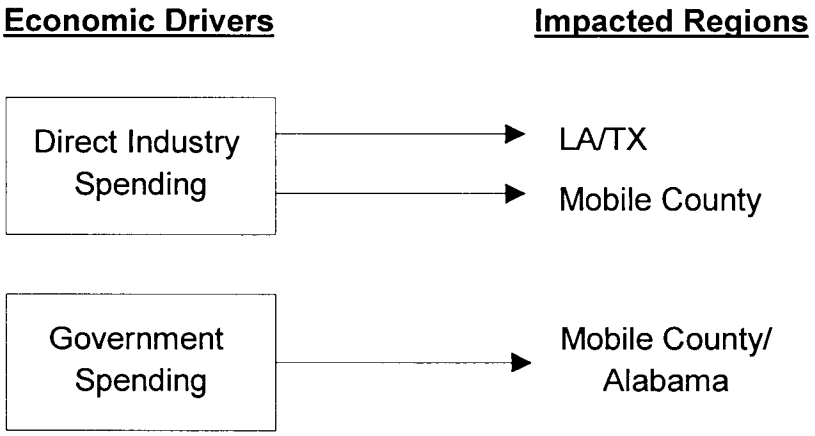

Figure 1.2-1. Sources of Economic Stimulus from Coastal Alabama Offshore Activities

The Coastal Alabama natural gas production history and forecast driving this analysis is presented in Section 2. Model calibration and model inputs are discussed in Section 3. The regional economic effects of Coastal Alabama, including Alabama State and Mobile OCS components, and Destin Dome OCS gas development are presented in Section 4.

2. Forecast of Mobile Bay Gas Development & Production

The regional economic effects of Coastal Alabama gas development and production are driven by infrastructure investments made by offshore operators, resultant gas production, and related government spending of tax revenues and trust fund interest. The previous volume of this study details the development history of the Coastal Alabama offshore gas industry and forecasts Coastal Alabama gas production through 2020. The history and forecast of gas production in Coastal Alabama, including total Miocene and Norphlet gas production through 2020, is shown on Tables 2.1-1a and 2.1-1b. Year-end 1998 Norphlet production is projected to increase 10 percent over 1997 levels, but Miocene production is declining from its 1995 peak. Coastal Alabama production will increase about eight percent annually for each of the three years through 2000. Production from the Destin Dome OCS Area in the Eastern GoM will supplant declining Coastal Alabama production after 2001, and sustain Norphlet production levels above or near 1.4 BCFD through 2005.

Table 2.1-1a
Coastal Alabama Gas Production History
Annual Average Gross Production (1988 - 1997)
(MMCFD)

	Year	Norphlet				Miocene			Total Gas Production
		Coastal Alabama		Destin Dome	**Total Norphlet**	Coastal Alabama		**Total Miocene**	
		Alabama State	Mobile OCS			Alabama State	Mobile OCS		
HISTORY	1988	26	-	-	**26**	0.5	-	**0.5**	**26**
	1989	35	-	-	**35**	0.4	-	**0.4**	**36**
	1990	55	-	-	**55**	-	-	**-**	**55**
	1991	90	7	-	**97**	0.5	1.7	**2.2**	**99**
	1992	254	159	-	**414**	55	76	**131**	**545**
	1993	313	151	-	**464**	48	87	**134**	**598**
	1994	585	225	-	**809**	47	103	**149**	**959**
	1995	555	269	-	**824**	32	120	**152**	**976**
	1996	548	298	-	**846**	29	97	**126**	**972**
	1997	581	423	-	**1,004**	11	77	**88**	**1,092**

Source: Alabama Oil & Gas Board, 1988; Dwights/PI, 1998.

To create Norphlet production estimates for 1998 and beyond, wells in production in December, 1997, plus wells that had advanced beyond the planning stages by Spring 1998[3] are assumed to be added to existing production. Unless operator intelligence indicates otherwise, Norphlet wells are projected to produce at 33 MMCFD. The typical well is assumed to produce 30 percent of

[3] See Table 6.1 in the History Report.

Table 2.1-1b
Coastal Alabama and Destin Dome Offshore Gas Production Forecast
Annual Average Gross Production (1998 - 2020)
(MMCFD)

	Year	Norphlet				Miocene			Total Gas Production
		Coastal Alabama		Destin Dome	Total Norphlet	Coastal Alabama		Total Miocene	
		Alabama State	Mobile OCS			Alabama State	Mobile OCS		
	1998	657	446	-	**1,103**	8	72	**79**	**1,183**
	1999	687	528	-	**1,215**	7	65	**72**	**1,287**
	2000	727	593	-	**1,319**	6	59	**65**	**1,385**
	2001	715	603	115	**1,433**	6	53	**59**	**1,492**
	2002	696	583	220	**1,499**	5	48	**53**	**1,553**
	2003	679	548	270	**1,497**	5	44	**48**	**1,545**
	2004	654	512	301	**1,467**	4	40	**44**	**1,511**
F	2005	613	476	300	**1,390**	4	36	**40**	**1,430**
O	2006	567	445	300	**1,312**	4	32	**36**	**1,348**
R	2007	505	415	300	**1,220**	3	29	**32**	**1,253**
E	2008	481	384	301	**1,166**	3	27	**29**	**1,196**
C	2009	387	348	300	**1,035**	3	24	**27**	**1,062**
A	2010	337	246	300	**883**	2	22	**24**	**907**
S	2011	318	178	205	**702**	2	20	**22**	**724**
T	2012	299	139	180	**618**	2	18	**20**	**638**
	2013	279	128	160	**566**	2	16	**18**	**584**
	2014	261	119	140	**520**	2	15	**16**	**536**
	2015	244	112	125	**481**	1	13	**15**	**495**
	2016	178	105	115	**398**	1	12	**13**	**412**
	2017	167	94	100	**361**	1	11	**12**	**374**
	2018	158	51	90	**299**	1	10	**11**	**310**
	2019	148	48	80	**276**	1	9	**10**	**286**
	2020	140	44	75	**260**	1	8	**9**	**269**

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

discovered gas in place (GIP) on peak, and then decline at rates of between six and twelve percent annually until between 55 - 75 percent of GIP is produced. Year-end 1996 recoverable reserves and GIP are shown in Table 2.2-1. Varying decline rates for different fields are based on historic and current production data, reserve estimates, and miscellaneous operator intelligence.

Miocene production averaged 88 MMCFD for 1997, down from 126 MMCFD for 1996. The decline in state and federal fields is assumed to continue at a rate of ten percent annually. No new Miocene production had been announced as of Spring 1998, when the History Report was compiled. As shown in Table 2.1-1b, Coastal Alabama Norphlet production will rise to over 1,300 MMCFD (1.3 BCFD) annual average in 2000. The region's gas treatment capacity of approximately 1,520 MMCFD may be fully utilized during the winter by 2000 and beyond. After 2002, existing Coastal Alabama Norphlet production will begin a slow decline, falling below 900 MMCFD by 2008 if no other reserves are brought on line.

Forecast production of natural gas from the Destin Dome Area located in the GoM is shown on Table 2.1-1b. The operator furnished production forecasts for Chevron's Destin Dome unit. Destin Dome OCS gas production will start up in 2001 with estimated production of 42 BCF, or 115 MMCFD, that year. Destin Dome OCS gas production is projected to reach peak at 110 BCF in 2004, producing 300 MMCFD, and to remain on peak for seven years. By 2004, Coastal Alabama production (excluding Destin Dome) will have declined to about 1,210 MMCFD from its 2000 - 2001 peak near 1,300 MMCFD. The addition of Chevron's Destin Dome production in 2001 will sustain peak regional production levels over 1,400 MMCFD for five years into 2005. Destin Dome production will account for a quarter of total regional Norphlet production after 2005.

The combined State of Alabama and federal OCS offshore gas production forecast for Coastal Alabama and Destin Dome OCS is shown on Figure 2.1-1. This figure plots monthly production data. Combined Coastal Alabama and Destin Dome OCS offshore natural gas production will rise to 1,400 MMCFD in 2000 and remain at this level through 2005—with no more discoveries. The forecast on Figure 2.1-1 yields 10 TCF cumulative production of Norphlet and Miocene by 2020.

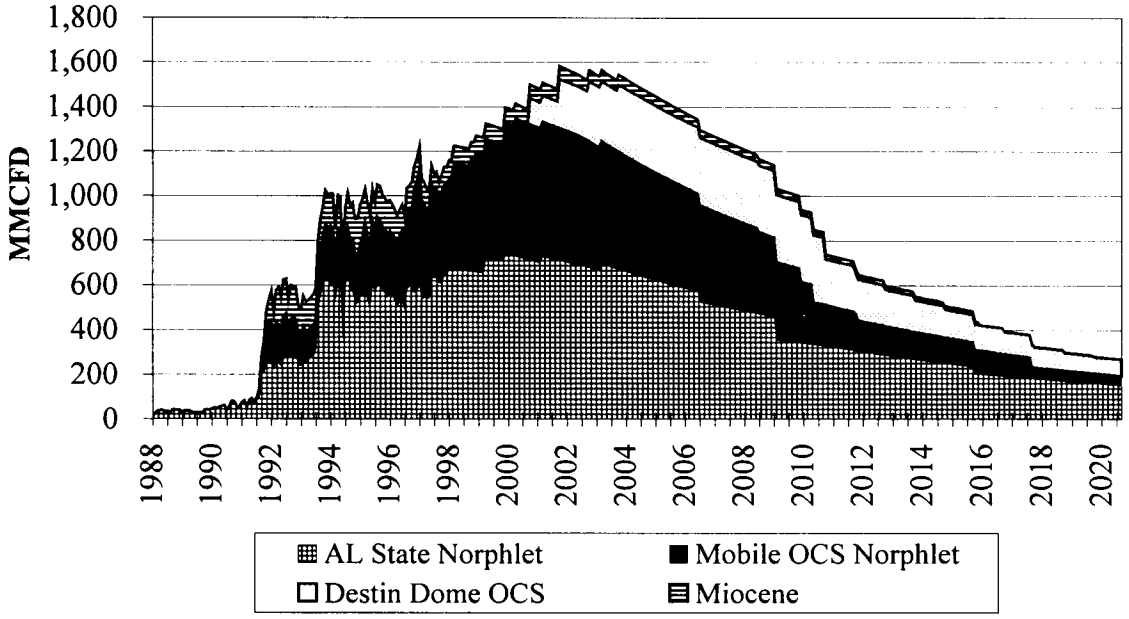

Figure 2.1-1. Coastal Alabama and Destin Dome Offshore Gas Production History and Forecast

Source: Alabama Oil & Gas Board, 1998; Dwights/PI, 1998; Foster Associates, 1998.

Table 2.2-1
Remaining Recoverable Reserves by Field: Year End 1996
(BCF)

Fields: AL State / Mobile OCS	Cumulative Production 12/96	Discovered Gas in Place	Percent Produced 12/96	Remaining Recoverable at 75%	Remaining Recoverable at 55%
Fairway	290	765	38%	284	130
Mary Ann	237	1,400 (excl 95-5)	17%	813	533
Northwest Gulf	171	1,125	15%	673	448
Bon Secour Bay	102	1,335	8%	899	632
North Central Gulf	98	985	10%	641	444
State 109	3	20	15%	12	8
Aloe Bay	0	1,500	0	1,125	825
Total AL State	**901**	**7,130**	**13%**	**4,446**	**4,020**
823	297.8	1,325	23%	696	431
821	35.6	125	29%	58	33
827	23.4	275	8%	183	128
916/961	38.2	715	5%	498	355
861	9.4	55	17%	32	21
868	0	315	0%	236	173
904	5	170	3%	123	89
872	3.5	185	2%	135	98
820/864	2.4	>200	1%	148+	108+
Total Mobile OCS	**415.3**	**3,365+**	**12%**	**2,109+**	**1,436+**

Source: History Report Table 6.15

3. Inputs for Estimating Regional Economic Effects of Coastal Alabama and Destin Dome Natural Gas Development and Production

3.0 Introduction

Section 3 describes the economic modeling process used to determine the effects of Coastal Alabama and Destin Dome OCS exploration, development, and production on the economies and populations of Mobile County and the States of Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas. A flow diagram of the modeling process is shown in Figure 3.0-1. The diagram shows that the discovered fields and production forecast (described at length in the History Report and reviewed briefly in Section 2) form the basis for the analysis. Section 3 reviews the activities associated with Coastal Alabama gas development, past and future offshore operator expenditures, and government spending of gas industry-related revenues. Section 3.1 provides an overview of the IMPLAN model used in this analysis. Section 3.2 describes the substantial revisions made to the standard IMPLAN model to reflect accurately the specialized activities involved in Norphlet gas production. Section 3.3 details operators' expenditures through time in each category. Section 3.4 describes related state and local government spending of gas industry tax revenues and trust fund interest income.

The final step of the modeling process, predicting the effects of this spending on local, state, and regional employment, income, and population is examined in Section 4.

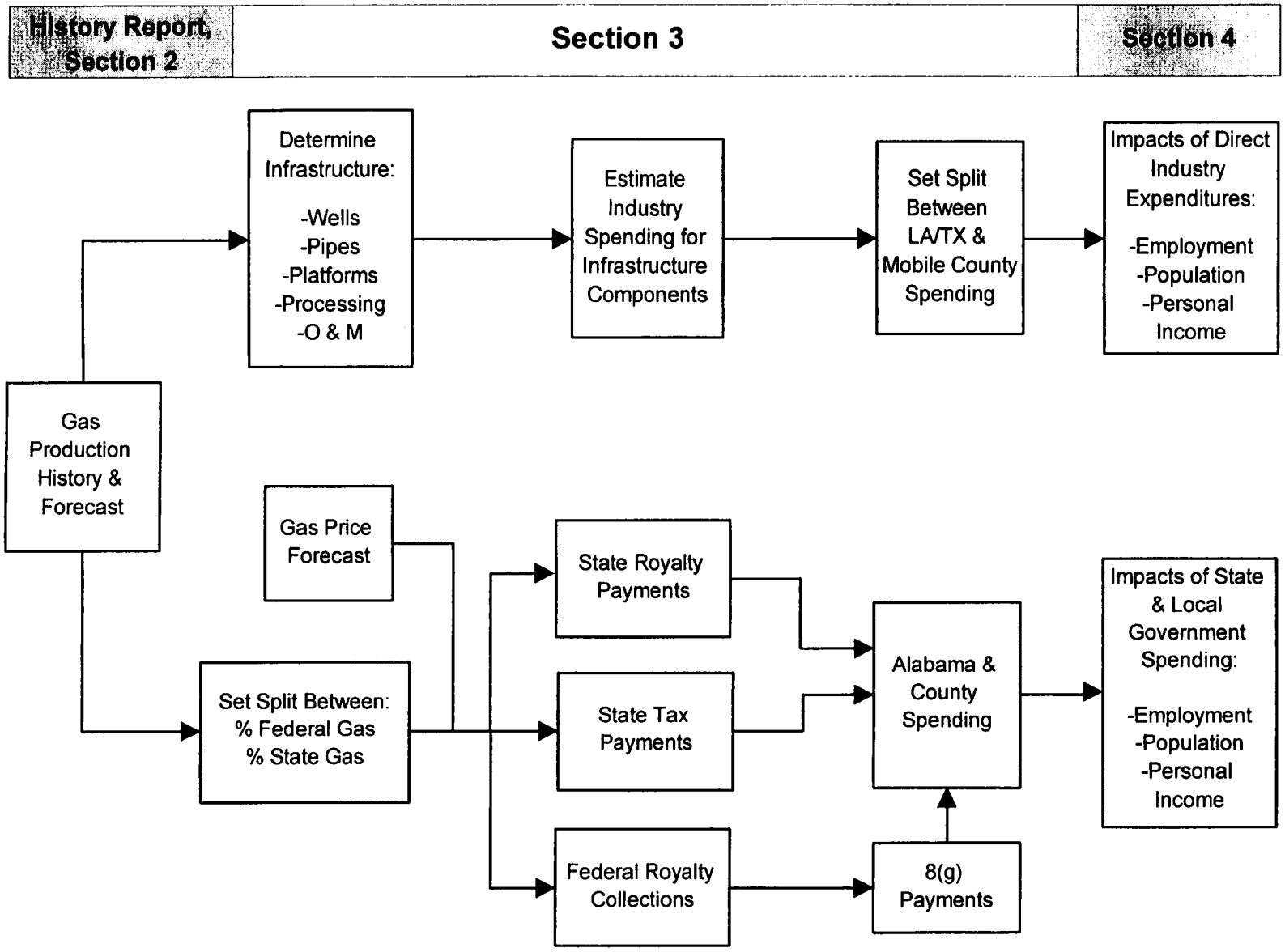

Figure 3.0-1. Overview of Research and Modeling Analytic Steps

3.1 Modeling Overview

The Minnesota IMPLAN Group's (MIG's) ***IMPLAN Professional*** economic input-output modeling system was used to develop multipliers for estimating the regional economic effects of development and production of Coastal Alabama natural gas resources.[1] An earlier DOS version of IMPLAN (MI91-F) was used by Foster Associates for portions of previous studies of Coastal Alabama gas development (Foster Associates, 1994; 1996). Since then MIG developed a Windows/NT version which incorporates a number of changes and improvements in the methodology. The 1994 and 1996 studies provide the basis for allocating offshore operators' expenditures amongst the IMPLAN model's industry sectors for each phase of offshore gas development and production. These studies also detail the sectors affected by local and state government spending of gas industry tax revenues and trust fund interest earnings deriving from offshore development.[2] Relevant findings from the 1994 and 1996 research are described below.

The sectoral allocation sets are the basic foundation of the regional economic impact analysis. They describe the composition of goods and services, by phase, consumed for a given level of output of offshore gas development and production (and related local and state government spending of derived taxes and interest income). Provision of these goods and services to offshore operators and state and local governments generates income and employment, which over time has a cumulative, multiple effect on the economy. To project the cumulative changes in the local and regional economies it is necessary first to estimate the spending that offshore operators and governments will generate and then to estimate the portion that will be expended in the study areas of interest—Mobile County, the rest of Alabama, and combined Louisiana-Texas—and then apply economic multipliers to those forecasts to estimate the regional economic effects.

The IMPLAN program generates reports showing the direct, indirect, and induced effects for each sector in the economy for a variety of impact parameters, including total industry output, personal income, and employment. The impact reports can be aggregated to consolidate the number of industry sectors presented (there are over 500 in the local and regional economies). In this study economic effects are estimated to the 1-digit SIC level. This exercise yields a set of coefficients for the effects of spending one million dollars in each offshore activity phase. These coefficients are used to calculate the year-to-year changes in income and employment in Mobile County, the rest of the State of Alabama, and the combined economies of Louisiana and Texas, as a function of the projected offshore annual expenditures.

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[1] Hereafter referred to as IMPLAN. The Minnesota IMPLAN Group, Inc., sells and supports proprietary modeling software and regional economic data sets for estimating economic impacts in every county in the United States. This study used IMPLAN Pro Version 1.1.6008 for Windows/NT and the 1995 (latest available) county data set for Mobile County and the statewide sets for Alabama, Louisiana and Texas.

[2] In the original 1994 work, IMPLAN was used only for the combined Louisiana-Texas study area, while the REMI (Regional Economic Models, Inc.) system of econometric modeling with conjoined input-output inter-industry transactions database was used to estimate impacts in Mobile County and statewide Alabama. Appendix B of the 1994 study, *Model Selection Criteria and Output*, contains a detailed explanation of the modeling methodology and underlying data collection and model calibration exercise to reflect the special conditions that characterize the Coastal Alabama OCS gas exploration and development environment. An explanation of the adaptation and application of IMPLAN to the Mobile County and statewide Alabama study areas is provided in Foster Associates (1996).

3.2 Model Calibration

The IMPLAN model is driven by changes in demand for the output of study area industries, changes in output itself, or changes in employment. The model system is based on relationships between output and inputs by industrial sector. Based on historical patterns of employment, output, and income, the IMPLAN model depicts interindustry relationships based on 1995 data from U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis Economic Census.

The model (as received from the vendor) does not accurately reflect an offshore gas production sector for Mobile County, certainly not an offshore gas production sector requiring specialized technology to produce extremely hot, high pressure, and corrosive gas laden with H_2S. To better model this specialized industry, the IMPLAN model was recalibrated; i.e., new first-round input requirements for the various stages of Coastal Alabama gas development were developed by Foster Associates as described in this section.

Model recalibration consisted of two main steps:

1. Foster utilized earlier studies of offshore oil and gas activities, notably the MMS/Centaur study, "Indicators of the Direct Economic Impacts Due to Oil and Gas Development in the Gulf of Mexico" (OCS Study MMS 86-0015, January 1986) and the DRI-McGraw Hill study of offshore/OCS gas development in the Gulf, "Economic Impacts on Selected States of an Oil/Gas Production Tax Credit to Stimulate Deep Water Exploration and Development," July 1993.
2. Foster contacted offshore operators and prime contractors to obtain recent data on employment and expenditures for offshore gas exploration, development and production, including production of Norphlet gas. These findings were used to update and amend the findings from (1).

3.2.1 Parameter Values for Input Requirements

The Centaur and DRI studies provide information on the composition and origins of goods and services consumed by offshore Gulf of Mexico oil and gas operators. Data from the Centaur/DRI studies were used to develop IMPLAN model coefficients for amounts and sources (local versus non-local) of major commodities and services consumed by offshore operators in different phases of the development and production process.

The Centaur study surveyed the principal oil and gas operators in the Gulf of Mexico to develop data about expenditures and employment for various activities related to offshore oil and gas development. Almost $10 billion in capital and operating expenditures were accounted for, allocated among some 20 categories of exploration and development drilling, platform fabrication and installation, pipeline construction and production operations and maintenance. Work and residence locations of workers were identified, along with wages and salaries and the costs of procuring outside goods and services. Outlays were tabulated and traced through industry sectors to determine what industries supplied what goods and services, and in what proportions, to the various stages of offshore oil and gas development.

DRI's subsequent 1993 study on the potential impacts of tax credits for deep water Gulf of Mexico oil and gas development supplied additional data on types and amounts of goods and services used for offshore operations, particularly with respect to deepwater platform construction.

These studies provided the preliminary component-by-component breakdowns for allocating estimated Coastal Alabama operator expenditures among the goods and services needed to bring gas into production. Data from the Centaur study provided the greatest detail of the two resource documents. Expenditures in the Centaur input categories were matched to SIC code categories and then converted to percentages of the total expenditures by activity for IMPLAN (which requires data inputs to be based on a system of codes related to SIC codes). Table 3.2-1 shows the Centaur and corresponding SIC-based expense categories for four elements of offshore development:

- Exploration and development (Exp/Dev) drilling;
- Platform fabrication and installation;
- Pipeline construction; and
- Production operations and maintenance (O&M).

The percentages shown on Table 3.2-1 represent the proportion of total cost of the activity allocated to each input. For instance, 16.1 percent of the cost of Exp/Dev Drilling in the Gulf of Mexico is shown to be related to SIC 1381, New Well Drilling; 19.2 percent is related to SIC 1382, Oil and Gas (O&G) Exploration Services; and 6.2 percent is related to SIC 1389, Other O&G Field Services. Together, they comprise the major components of day-rate contractor services.

Tabulating spending on Coastal Alabama gas development required one other category: construction of onshore gas treatment plants. For this additional expenditure category Foster Associates sought information from offshore operators on the industries (and their locations) that provide inputs. This required changes to the IMPLAN model to correct for the absence of three industry subsectors that should be included: 290 (Iron & steel forgings, SIC 3462); 331 (Special industrial machinery, n.e.c: SIC 3559); and 403 (Instrumentation, SIC 3823). The source data from the Bureaus of Economic Analysis and Labor Statistics evidently combined these subsectors' activities with others, and it was necessary to create them in the Mobile County data set so that the effects of offshore activities would be more accurately reflected.

Table 3.2-1
Centaur and SIC Offshore Expenditure Categories

Centaur Expense Category	Percent of Total Expenditures			
	Exp/Dev	Pipelines	Platforms	O & M
Air transport	2.5%	0.1%	0.2%	3.8%
Boat, barge, marine equip. & transp.	6.7%	1.6%	1.1%	4.0%
Catering services	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	1.7%
Cement and cementing services	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Contract labor and engineering svcs.	2.1%	7.4%	6.0%	32.1%
Contract exploratory drilling	13.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Contract development drilling	16.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Diving	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Drilling fluids, mud logging & chems.	6.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
Fuel, utilities	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	4.4%
Pipeline and pipelaying contracting	0.0%	53.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Platform installation	0.0%	0.0%	15.9%	0.0%
Production enhancement	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.4%
Platform & equipment fabrication	0.2%	0.1%	65.5%	0.0%
Tubulars	10.3%	26.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Seismic and geophysical services	5.3%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Well logging, wireline and perforation	6.1%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%
Field operating exps., rentals	15.4%	0.3%	0.1%	7.4%
Other	7.1%	6.2%	10.2%	5.1%
Company labor and other charges	1.8%	0.1%	0.8%	28.7%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

SIC Code	SIC Expense Category	Percent of Total Expenditures			
		Exp/Dev	Pipelines	Platforms	O & M
131	O&G operations	-	-	-	36.3%
1381	New well drilling	16.1%	-	-	-
1382	O&G exploration	19.2%	-	-	-
1389	Other O&G field svcs.	6.2%	2.1%	0.2%	18.4%
1629	New gas utility facilities	-	-	-	-
1629	Pipeline construction	-	52.8%	15.9%	-
2899	Chemicals, nec	6.9%	-	-	0.9%
291	Petroleum fuel	2.6%	-	-	4.4%
324	Hydraulic cement	3.0%	-	-	0.7%
3317	Steel pipe	10.3%	26.0%	-	-
3443	Fabricated plate work	-	-	0.1%	-
3462	Iron & steel forgings	-	-	0.7%	-
3511	Turbines	-	-	1.3%	-
3533	O&G field machinery	0.2%	0.1%	0.8%	0.0%
3559	Special industry machinery, nec	7.1%	6.2%	13.7%	5.1%
356	Pumps & compress.	-	3.4%	10.2%	-
3613	Switchgear	-	-	0.2%	-
3631	Construction machinery & equip.	-	-	0.2%	-
3731	Shipbuilding	-	-	1.2%	-
3823	Instrumentation	-	-	44.3%	-
44	Water transport.	6.7%	1.6%	3.2%	4.0%
44	Air transport	2.5%	0.1%	1.1%	3.8%
58	Eating/drinking places	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	1.7%
7359	Misc. equip. rent/lease	9.3%	-	0.2%	1.4%
871	Envir./engineering services	2.7%	7.5%	0.04%	14.7%
872	Accounting/auditing services	0.6%	0.0%	6.4%	4.2%
873	Test/resrch services	6.5%	-	0.3%	4.5%
	Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Source: DRI-McGraw Hill, 1993; Centaur, 1986; Foster Associates, 1994.

The final sets of activities by which Coastal Alabama expenditures are tabulated are the following[3]:

- Exploration and Development Drilling;
- Pipeline Contracting;
- Platform Fabrication and Installation;
- Onshore Gas Treatment Plant Construction; and
- Production Operations and Maintenance.

3.2.2 Model Adjustment for Norphlet Gas Operations

A number of differences exist between a regular offshore gas operation and one designed to handle Norphlet gas. Norphlet gas tends to be very sour (H_2S concentrations as high as 10 percent), hot (temperatures ranging above 300 degrees Fahrenheit), and high-pressure (over 10,000 pounds per square inch) (AGA, 1992). Operators have examined a number of options for handling Norphlet gas. Exxon, for example, used corrosion-resistant alloy (CRA) piping in its Coastal Alabama projects. (CRA is a catchall term for a number of different alloys.) Norphlet gas is not uniformly sour, however. Nor are the pressures and temperatures the same in all wells. Exxon developed different alloys for individual fields. The amount of special materials required to drill, transport, and treat gas is thus determined by operators based on an analysis of each well's gas characteristics.

The component-by-component breakdowns of offshore gas operations derived from the Centaur and DRI studies served as a starting point from which to develop Norphlet-specific cost functions. Once the cost data from those studies were converted to a format useable by IMPLAN, an empirical investigation was undertaken to verify the inputs needed for Coastal Alabama's Norphlet-dominated operations. For the 1994 study, Foster Associates surveyed by telephone the major companies involved in platform fabrication and installation, pipeline installation, and exploratory and development drilling in the Mobile area. The Centaur/DRI-derived input requirements were provided to each participant. Each individual was asked the following:

1. Are there major differences between a typical Gulf of Mexico operation and Coastal Alabama operations involving Norphlet gas?
2. Are the production functions (component-by-component inputs) reasonably consistent with your experiences in Coastal Alabama?
3. How much of the materials and labor used in the five specific activities comes from Mobile County?

The following sections describe how the input requirements were modified from standard Gulf of Mexico operations to reflect Coastal Alabama systems and facilities.

[3] The 1994 and 1996 work had an additional category, Offshore Platform Processing. This category was merged with Platform Fabrication and Installation for the current study.

3.2.2.1 Exploration and Development Drilling

Norphlet gas is very deep, typically over 20,000 feet. Drilling a single well can take six months. Drilling requires special pipe to handle Norphlet gas for the reasons described above. Costs are increased due to the depths to which the wells must be drilled and the metallurgy requirements to safely contain Norphlet gas. The component-by-component breakdown of E&D drilling is shown in Table 3.2-2. The two columns compare costs derived from Centaur/DRI and the modifications made by Foster Associates in consultation with contractors and industry specialists. Because the Centaur/DRI E&D drilling breakdown was developed for a typical, shallow-water Gulf of Mexico (GoM) operation, the tubular (steel pipe) costs for Norphlet platforms are higher than those Centaur estimated. The total costs of drilling and completing a Norphlet well are vastly higher than a standard GoM well, between $20 - $30 million, typically, compared to $2 - 3 million for a standard well with a 5,000-foot target. The increased depth plus the increased cost of pipe to handle Norphlet gas doubled the cost of steel pipe components to 20.6 percent of the higher total cost. Other modifications largely reflect smaller shares of increased costs.

3.2.2.2 Pipeline Contracting

Operators have developed different techniques for handling the extra stress placed on pipelines by Norphlet gas. Some have choosen to increase the wall thickness of the pipeline. This approach entails less additional material costs than other alternatives, although labor costs are higher due to stricter welding tolerances and the handling of heavier pipe (HBH, Inc., 1994). On the other end of the spectrum, some operators have chosen to use expensive tubulars of stainless steel or CRA. Estimates of the material costs for CRA pipe ranged from 10 to 25 times the cost of carbon steel pipe (Global Pipeline, Inc., 1994; Exxon, 1994b; McDermott, Inc., 1994c). CRA pipe also entails much higher labor costs, largely due to welding procedures (Arthur et al., 1994). Carbon steel pipe with a special anti-corrosive plastic liner is an option limited to situations where the gas is cool enough to not melt the plastic liner. Plastic liner pipe costs about twice as much as carbon steel (Chevron USA, Inc., 1994a; OPI, 1994). Another solution is to use normal carbon steel pipe with an anti-corrosive coating. A primary advantage of this approach is its low cost compared to CRA pipe.

Another technique for handling Norphlet gas is to treat the gas on the platform. This is the approach Chevron and Union have taken in their Mobile OCS fields, building full-scale treatment facilities on Chevron's 864 and Union's 904 and 916 platforms. The on-platform treatment yields interstate pipeline-quality gas, which is then transported on common-carrier pipelines. Accordingly, not all Norphlet gas requires special pipe for transport. The IMPLAN model was run for two pipeline sectors: one resembling a typical GoM pipeline operation, the other for one using specialty pipe. The two results were then averaged using a weighting scheme that reflects the relative quantities of each used in Coastal Alabama operations (estimated to be 77.5% specialty pipe and 22.5% "regular" pipe).

Table 3.2-2
Comparison of Component Cost Breakdowns
for Coastal Alabama Norphlet Gas:
Exploratory and Development Drilling

SIC Code	Expense Category	Preliminary Estimates	Final Inputs
131	O&G operations	-	-
1381	New well drilling	16.1%	13.9%
1382	O&G exploration	19.2%	17.3%
1389	Other O&G field svcs.	6.2%	5.7%
1629	Misc. natural resource facilities const.	-	-
1629	New gas utility facilities	-	-
1629	Pipeline construction	-	-
2899	Chemicals, nec[1]	6.9%	5.7%
291	Petroleum fuel	2.6%	3.9%
324	Hydraulic cement	3.0%	4.1%
3317	Steel pipe	10.3%	20.6%
3443	Fabricated plate work	-	-
3462	Iron & steel forgings	-	-
3511	Turbines	-	-
3533	O&G field machinery	0.2%	0.2%
3559	Special industry machinery, nec[1]	7.1%	7.1%
356	Pumps & compressors[2]	-	-
3613	Switchgear	-	-
3631	Construction machinery & equip.	-	-
3731	Shipbuilding	-	-
3823	Instrumentation	-	-
44	Water transport	6.7%	4.2%
44	Air transport	2.5%	1.5%
58	Eating/drinking places	0.2%	0.2%
7359	Misc. equip. rent/lease	9.3%	6.8%
871	Envir./engineering services	2.7%	2.6%
872	Accounting/auditing services	0.6%	0.5%
873	Test/research services[3]	6.5%	5.7%
	Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

[1] not elsewhere classified

[2] includes 3561 and 3563

[3] includes 8731, 8732 and 8734

Source: DRI-McGraw Hill, 1993; Centaur, 1986; Foster Associates, 1994.

The component-by-component breakdowns for regular steel pipe and Norphlet pipelines are shown in Table 3.2-3. Pipeline contracting and tubulars account for the majority of pipelaying costs. The "steel pipe" category accounts for the cost of the actual pipe, while "pipeline construction" encompasses installation and labor costs. The DRI/Centaur component breakdowns are labeled in Table 3.2-3 "Regular Steel Pipe." The primary change for Norphlet was in the cost of steel pipe, which was changed from 26 percent of total project cost to 37 percent. This increase reflects the use of steel alloys in the pipelines. The tubular cost would be higher if an operator were to use CRA tubulars exclusively. The other components were not extensively modified.

3.2.2.3 Platform Fabrication and Installation

Norphlet production platforms are larger than regular GoM gas platforms because of the need for separation and dehydration facilities. They typically only have one well per platform compared to six to twelve on standard GoM platforms (Enecon, Inc., 1994). Detached wells are connected to the platform by flowlines. A Norphlet central platform can cost from two to three times as much as a regular GoM gas platform because of the space requirements for processing (Enecon, Inc., 1994). Crew quarters are typically contained on a second platform for safety reasons, adding to cost. For instance, Exxon's Northwest Gulf Field houses 42 people on a connected platform reached by a bridge walkway (Gallagher et al., 1994).

The component-by-component breakdown comparisons for platform fabrication and installation are shown in Table 3.2-4. The majority of the costs are devoted to the actual fabrication of the platform, which is performed on land in Texas or Louisiana. Most of the remainder goes toward installing the platform. The characteristics of Norphlet gas require special materials. All of the process piping on the platform, for example, is subjected to high temperature, high pressure stresses. About 40 to 50 percent of the piping on a platform is process piping (McDermott, Inc., 1994a,b). Platform fabricators have a range of options available to them to handle Norphlet gas. Some operators use chemistry-controlled carbon steel while others use CRA. Estimates of the cost of CRA platform piping ranged from two to eight times the cost of carbon steel, and estimates of additional labor requirements were significant as well (Exxon, Inc., 1994a; Universal Fabricators, Inc., 1994). The costs of process piping are included in the "shipbuilding" category.

The component breakdowns shown in Table 3.2-4 were developed from the DRI report for deep-water platforms, which share some characteristics with Norphlet. There was a slight increase in shipbuilding relative to other components to account for the expense of CRA process piping. Because the category "new gas utility facilities" is more closely related to onshore construction work, these expenditures were moved to the category "miscellaneous natural resource facility construction." The new category more accurately reflects platform equipment.

Table 3.2-3
Comparison of Component Cost Breakdowns for Coastal Alabama Norphlet Gas: Pipeline Contracting

SIC Code	Expense Category	Regular Steel Pipe	Norphlet Pipe
131	O&G operations	-	-
1381	New well drilling	-	-
1382	O&G exploration	-	-
1389	Other O&G field svcs.	2.1%	2.1%
1629	Misc. natural resource facilities const.	-	-
1629	New gas utility facilities	-	-
1629	Pipeline construction	52.8%	46.6%
2899	Chemicals, nec[1]	-	-
291	Petroleum fuel	-	-
324	Hydraulic cement	-	-
3317	Steel pipe	26.0%	37.1%
3443	Fabricated plate work	-	-
3462	Iron & steel forgings	-	-
3511	Turbines	-	-
3533	O&G field machinery	0.1%	0.1%
3559	Special industry machinery, nec[1]	6.2%	4.6%
356	Pumps & compressors[2]	3.4%	2.9%
3613	Switchgear	-	-
3631	Construction machinery & equip.	-	-
3731	Shipbuilding	-	-
3823	Instrumentation	-	-
44	Water transport	1.6%	1.6%
44	Air transport	0.1%	0.1%
58	Eating/drinking places	0.1%	0.1%
7359	Misc. equip. rent/lease	-	-
871	Envir./engineering services	7.5%	4.6%
872	Accounting/auditing services	0.04%	0.04%
873	Test/research services[3]	-	-
	Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

[1] not elsewhere classified

[2] includes 3561 and 3563

[3] includes 8731, 8732 and 8734

Source: DRI-McGraw Hill, 1993; Centaur, 1986; Foster Associates, 1994.

Table 3.2-4
Comparison of Component Cost Breakdowns
for Coastal Alabama Norphlet Gas:
Platform Fabrication and Installation

SIC Code	Expense Category	Preliminary Estimates	Final Inputs
131	O&G operations	-	-
1381	New well drilling	-	-
1382	O&G exploration	-	-
1389	Other O&G field svcs.	0.2%	0.2%
1629	Misc. natural resource facilities const.	-	19.5%
1629	New gas utility facilities	15.9%	-
1629	Pipeline construction	-	-
2899	Chemicals, nec[1]	-	0.0%
291	Petroleum fuel	-	-
324	Hydraulic cement	-	-
3317	Steel pipe	0.1%	0.1%
3443	Fabricated plate work	0.7%	0.7%
3462	Iron & steel forgings	1.3%	1.4%
3511	Turbines	0.8%	0.8%
3533	O&G field machinery	13.7%	14.3%
3559	Special industry machinery, nec[1]	10.2%	5.4%
356	Pumps & compressors[2]	0.2%	0.2%
3613	Switchgear	0.2%	0.2%
3631	Construction machinery & equip.	1.2%	1.2%
3731	Shipbuilding	44.3%	46.2%
3823	Instrumentation	3.2%	3.3%
44	Water transport	1.1%	1.1%
44	Air transport	0.2%	0.2%
58	Eating/drinking places	0.2%	0.2%
7359	Misc. equip. rent/lease	0.04%	0.04%
871	Envir./engineering services	6.4%	4.8%
872	Accounting/auditing services	0.3%	0.3%
873	Test/research services[3]	-	-
	Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

[1] not elsewhere classified

[2] includes 3561 and 3563

[3] includes 8731, 8732 and 8734

Source: DRI-McGraw Hill, 1993; Centaur, 1986; Foster Associates, 1994.

3.2.2.4 Onshore Gas Treatment Plant Construction

The three major operators in Alabama state waters—Mobil, Exxon, and Shell—have constructed onshore gas treatment plants to process Norphlet gas so that it may enter the interstate pipeline system. These onshore treatment plants were constructed largely by local contractors with process equipment fabricated largely in Louisiana and Texas. Because the Centaur study did not address gas treatment plants, only the Foster-derived IMPLAN breakdowns are shown on Table 3.2-5. Onshore gas treatment plant construction is dominated by New Gas Utility Facilities (SIC 1629), consisting primarily of local construction contractors. Specialized machinery and equipment, O&G Field Machinery (SIC 3533) and Special Industrial Machinery (SIC 3559), come largely from Louisiana and Texas.

3.2.2.5 Production Operations and Maintenance (O&M)

The component-by-component breakdown for Production O&M was verified from interviews with operators. The research did not yield any significant differences in O&M costs between Norphlet and other offshore gas facilities. Thus there is no change from "Preliminary Estimates" to "Final Inputs." The breakdown is shown in Table 3.2-6. O&M is dominated by expenditures on specialized labor and services, and for transportation and fuel to deploy crews to offshore platforms.

3.2.2.6 Summary of Component Breakdown for Offshore Activities

Table 3.2-7 summarizes the final component-by-component breakdowns for the five offshore activities that are used in IMPLAN modeling.

Table 3.2-5
Component Cost Breakdown
for Coastal Alabama Norphlet Gas:
Onshore Gas Treatment Plant Construction

SIC Code	Expense Category	Final Inputs
131	O&G operations	-
1381	New well drilling	-
1382	O&G exploration	-
1389	Other O&G field svcs.	0.2%
1629	Misc. natural resource facilities const.	-
1629	New gas utility facilities	65.7%
1629	Pipeline construction	-
2899	Chemicals, nec[1]	0.001%
291	Petroleum fuel	-
324	Hydraulic cement	-
3317	Steel pipe	0.1%
3443	Fabricated plate work	0.7%
3462	Iron & steel forgings	1.4%
3511	Turbines	0.8%
3533	O&G field machinery	14.3%
3559	Special industry machinery, nec[1]	5.4%
356	Pumps & compressors[2]	0.2%
3613	Switchgear	0.2%
3631	Construction machinery & equip.	1.2%
3731	Shipbuilding	-
3823	Instrumentation	3.3%
44	Water transport	1.1%
44	Air transport	0.2%
58	Eating/drinking places	0.2%
7359	Misc. equip. rent/lease	0.0%
871	Envir./engineering services	4.8%
872	Accounting/auditing services	0.3%
873	Test/research services[3]	-
	Total	**100.0%**

[1] not elsewhere classified

[2] includes 3561 and 3563

[3] includes 8731, 8732 and 8734

Source: Foster Associates, 1994.

Table 3.2-6
Comparison of Component Cost Breakdowns
for Coastal Alabama Norphlet Gas:
Production Operations and Maintenance

SIC Code	Expense Category	Preliminary Estimates	Final Inputs
131	O&G operations	36.3%	36.3%
1381	New well drilling	-	-
1382	O&G exploration	-	-
1389	Other O&G field svcs.	18.4%	18.4%
1629	Misc. natural resource facilities const.	-	-
1629	New gas utility facilities	-	-
1629	Pipeline construction	-	-
2899	Chemicals, nec[1]	0.9%	0.9%
291	Petroleum fuel	4.4%	4.4%
324	Hydraulic cement	0.7%	0.7%
3317	Steel pipe	-	-
3443	Fabricated plate work	-	-
3462	Iron & steel forgings	-	-
3511	Turbines	-	-
3533	O&G field machinery	0.0%	0.0%
3559	Special industry machinery, nec[1]	5.1%	5.1%
356	Pumps & compressors[2]	-	-
3613	Switchgear	-	-
3631	Construction machinery & equip.	-	-
3731	Shipbuilding	-	-
3823	Instrumentation	-	-
44	Water transport	4.0%	4.0%
44	Air transport	3.8%	3.8%
58	Eating/drinking places	1.7%	1.7%
7359	Misc. equip. rent/lease	1.4%	1.4%
871	Envir./engineering services	14.7%	14.7%
872	Accounting/auditing services	4.2%	4.2%
873	Test/research services[3]	4.5%	4.5%
	Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

[1] not elsewhere classified

[2] includes 3561 and 3563

[3] includes 8731, 8732 and 8734

Source: DRI-McGraw Hill, 1993; Centaur, 1986; Foster Associates, 1994.

Table 3.2-7
Composition of Coastal Alabama Offshore Operator Expenditures

No.	Activity	SIC Code	IMPLAN Sector No.	Percentage of Total Outlays (by phase)				
				Exp/Dev Drilling	Pipeline Construct-tion	Platform Fab/Inst.	Onshore Treatment Plant	Produc-tion O&M
1	Oil & gas operations	131	38*					36.3%
2	New gas utility facilities	1629	50*				65.7%	
3	Pipeline construction	1629	50*		46.6%			
4	New well drilling	1381	57*	13.9%				
5	Oil & gas exploration	1382	57*	17.3%				
6	Misc. natural resource facility const.	1629	53*			19.5%		
7	Other O&G field services	1389	57*	5.7%	2.1%	0.2%	0.2%	18.4%
8	Chemicals, nec	2899	209	5.7%		0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
9	Petroleum fuels	291	210	3.9%				4.4%
10	Hydraulic cement	324	232	4.1%				0.7%
11	Steel pipe	3317	303	20.6%	37.1%	0.1%	0.1%	
12	Iron & steel forgings	3462	290**			1.4%	1.4%	
13	Fabricated plate work	3443	284			0.7%	0.7%	
14	Turbines	3511	307			0.8%	0.8%	
15	Construction machinery & equip.	3531	311			1.2%	1.2%	
16	O&G field machinery	3533	313	0.2%	0.1%	14.3%	14.3%	0.0%
17	Special industrial machinery, nec	3559	331**	7.1%	4.6%	5.4%	5.4%	5.1%
18	Pumps & compressors	3561, 63	332		2.9%	0.2%	0.2%	
19	Switchgear	3613	356			0.2%	0.2%	
20	Shipbuilding	3731	392			46.2%		
21	Instrumentation	3823	403**			3.3%	3.3%	
22	Water transport	44	436	4.2%	1.6%	1.1%	1.1%	4.0%
23	Air transport	45	437	1.5%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	3.8%
24	Misc. equip. rent/lease	7359	473	6.8%		0.0%	0.0%	1.4%
25	Test/research facilities	8731,2,4	509	5.7%				4.5%
26	Envir/engineering services	871	506	2.6%	4.6%	4.8%	4.8%	14.7%
27	Acctg/misc. business services	872, 79	507	0.5%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	4.2%
28	Eating/drinking places	58	454	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	1.7%
	Total			**100 %**	**100 %**	**100 %**	**100 %**	**100 %**

* Sector with modified output and earnings per worker (see text).

** Sector added to Mobile County database (see text).

Source: Tables 3.2-1 through 3.2-6.

3.2.3 Additional Adjustments to the IMPLAN Pro Model

In addition to the industry activity inputs described in Section 3.2.2, some additional modifications to the IMPLAN model were required. This section describes these changes. An underlying problem with the IMPLAN database set for Mobile County is the data lag for

industries responding to the emergence of the offshore market. To make the IMPLAN Pro model more accurately reflect current economic conditions in the study areas and portray more realistically the effects of changes in offshore spending, some of the default values in the data were changed.[4] Modifications were made in two areas:

- Industry earnings and employment were adjusted.
- Custom impact scenarios were developed for state and local government spending of offshore tax revenues and trust fund interest.

3.2.3.1 Revisions to Industry Earnings and Employment

The first modification involved changing the values for output and earnings per worker in several offshore-related sectors because the default values in the Mobile County data set were much lower than the offshore industry typically pays its specially-qualified workers. The changes were necessary to avoid overestimating the numbers of workers that would be directly hired to work on offshore facilities. No changes were necessary for the statewide Alabama, Louisiana, or Texas data sets' output and earnings per offshore worker values. In the case of statewide Alabama, no direct offshore jobs are created outside of Mobile County. Output and earnings per offshore worker values for statewide Louisiana and Texas were not modified. These states' data sets already reflect the long establishment of these industries.

In the column labeled "IMPLAN Sector No." in Table 3.2-7, several of the items have asterisks attached. Sectors 38, 50, 53 and 57 (with a single asterisk) are directly related to offshore gas facility construction and operation activities. The default values in the Mobile County database for output and earnings per worker in these sectors are significantly lower than what the industry actually pays for the skilled workers used in offshore work. This reflects the (inevitable) lag in model providers being able to obtain timely data from the national sources (BEA and BLS) on changes in the structures of local economies. In the case of Mobile County, the database does not yet account adequately for the development of the Coastal Alabama offshore gas industry.

The default values in the IMPLAN database for annual earnings per worker in these sectors are on the order of $20,000 to $25,000, whereas in reality the gross earnings per offshore worker (including benefits and employer contributions) run around $60,000 per year. Surveys of offshore operators provided the basis for modifying the model. The problem with using the default values for these sectors is that they would greatly overestimate the number of workers that would be hired per million dollars of construction/operation outlay. This bias would lead to the incorrect conclusion that many more people would have to be recruited to work on the offshore projects than actually were necessary.

The IMPLAN model allows users to substitute data when they have better information than the default database, and this was done with the Mobile County model. The process involves editing

[4] This discussion assumes that the reader is familiar with input-output modeling in general and with the structure and operating procedures of IMPLAN Pro in particular. A full description of the model is beyond the scope of this study, but MIG has a comprehensive Internet website at http:\\www.implan.com that fully describes its products and services.

values in the Region Data section of the model—specifically, altering the number of workers in the sector database—so as to yield correct levels of output and earnings per worker.

3.2.3.2 Modifications to State and Local Government Spending Sectors

The second area of modification to IMPLAN involved construction of a custom set of impact scenarios for state and local government (SLG) spending. Government agencies and departments purchase supplies and services from the private sector, and these increases in government spending have an expansionary effect on the economy. The problem with the IMPLAN basic model is that the government sectors are: (1) highly aggregated (i.e., SLG educational and non-educational expenditures are the only two general government sectors in the standard database) (government-owned enterprises like water and power utilities are treated separately); and (2) all the value of the SLG expenditures is treated as employee compensation. As a result, the default set generates no intermediate inputs of goods and services. The indirect effects, which reflect the stimulus of government spending on supplier industries, are not captured. Only induced effects from the government workers' consumption spending are captured. MIG recognized this problem and created a special set of production functions for the intermediate input requirements of a range of government activities, such as police, fire, welfare, health, redevelopment and the like.

IMPLAN allows users to create new or customized sectors, so the necessary vectors were added to the model. The new vectors for various segments of the public sector (e.g., police, welfare, recreation, health, and natural resources) account for their consumption of non-labor goods and services. We thus were able to create sets of SLG spending that capture the full range of direct (employee compensation), indirect (suppliers' business) and induced (workers' consumption spending) impacts of SLG expenditures of offshore-related revenues.

To utilize this SLG spending model it was first necessary to determine the functional (i.e., departmental) composition of Mobile County's and the State of Alabama's general government spending. This was accomplished by obtaining their FY 1997 budgets, which not only identified the functional allocation of spending among departments like police, fire, etc.; but also the portion of the total budget absorbed in government workers' wages and salaries. The next step was to combine the functional (non-labor) expenditures with the employee compensation values for each jurisdiction and derive their percentage shares of respective totals. The percentages were then converted to dollars whose total amounted to $1 million. These values were then fed into the Mobile County and statewide Alabama models to obtain the direct, indirect and induced effects coefficients for impacts on total output, personal income, and employment.

Tables 3.2-8 and 3.2-9 present the worksheets for determining the composition of SLG expenditures for Mobile County and statewide Alabama, respectively. The tables identify the SLG spending sectors that were added to the model. Note that for Mobile County, the final demand vectors for functional expenditures add up to $421,000, with employee compensation adding another $579,000 to complete the one million dollar base case. For statewide Alabama, the ratio was 38% functional expenditures and 62% employee compensation. These values were then run through the two jurisdictions' models to obtain coefficients of impacts of general

government spending per million dollars of expenditures of offshore-related tax revenue and other income.

Table 3.2-8
Mobile County Government Expenditures, FY 1997 (Excluding Debt Service): Basis for Allocation of Spending Among Activities

		Distribution[1] (%)		
Function	**1997 Exp**	**100%**	**Norm. to $421k**	**IMPLAN FD Activity**
General Government	28,865,341	33.9%	142,616	cons exp other general government
Public Safety	29,039,287	11.4%	47,825	cons exp police
		11.4%	47,825	cons exp fire fighting organizations
		11.4%	47,825	cons exp correctional institutions
Highway and Roads	13,292,649	15.6%	65,675	cons exp public highways
Sanitation	1,089,145	1.3%	5,381	cons exp sanitation
Health	2,389,677	2.8%	11,807	cons exp hospitals & categorical
Welfare	2,892,269	3.4%	14,290	cons exp public welfare
Culture and Recreation	2,264,929	2.7%	11,190	cons exp natural resources & agricultural
Education	2,104,625	0.8%	3,466	cons exp public education
		0.8%	3,466	cons exp elem & secondary ed
		0.8%	3,466	cons other education & libraries
Capital Outlay	2,150,756	2.5%	10,626	invest other general government
Infrastructure Outlay	1,121,448	1.3%	5,541	invest waterports and airports
Total Functional Expenditures	**85,210,124**	**100.0%**	**421,000**	
Mobile County Employee Compensation			**579,000**	SLG 523 Empl Comp
Total			**$1,000,000**	

[1] Budget allocated 42.1% to procurements of intermediate inputs and 57.9% to employee compensation (per county budget).

Source: Mobile County Commission, 1998; Foster Associates, 1998.

Table 3.2-9
Alabama General Government Expenditures, FY 1997 (excluding Debt Service): Basis for Allocation of Spending Among Activities

Function	1997 Exp ($000)	Distribution[1] (%) 100%	Norm. to $380k	IMPLAN FD Activity
Economic Development	18,702	2.1%	7,935	invest waterports and airports
Educational and Cultural	10,858	0.4%	1,536	cons exp elem & secondary ed
		0.4%	1,536	cons other education & libraries
		0.4%	1,536	cons exp public education
Natural Resources & Recreation	7,781	0.9%	3,302	cons exp natural resources & agricultural
Alabama Forever Wild Trust[2]	15,000	1.7%	6,365	cons exp natural resources & agricultural
Health - Physical & Mental	299,695	33.5%	127,163	cons exp hospitals & categorical
Social Services	55,322	6.2%	23,474	cons exp public welfare
Protection of Persons & Property	281,867	10.5%	39,866	cons exp correctional institutions
		10.5%	39,866	cons exp fire fighting organizations
		10.5%	39,866	cons exp police
Transportation	350	0.04%	148.5	cons exp public highways
General Government	203,896	22.8%	86,515	cons exp other general government
Capital Projects	36	0.004%	15.3	invest waterports and airports
Transfers to Proprietary Funds	2,070	0.2%	878	invest other general government
Total Functional Expenditures	**895,577**	**100.0%**	**$380,000**	
Subtotal Natural Resources	22,781	2.5%	9,666	cons exp natural resources & agricultural
Subtotal Capital Projects	18,738	2.1%	7,951	invest waterports and airports

Alabama State Gov. Employee Compensation	**$620,000**	SLG 523 Empl Comp
Total	**$1,000,000**	

[1] Budget allocated 38% to procurements of intermediate inputs and 62% to employee compensation (per state budget).

[2] $15 million/year for Alabama Forever Wild Trust based on long-term cap on total size of trust fund principal.

Source: Alabama Dept. of Finance, 1998b.

3.3 Gas Industry Spending Inputs

Coastal Alabama development has entailed billions of dollars of investment by offshore operators. Since production began in 1988, the gas industry has incurred large and growing operations and maintenance (O&M) costs and has paid hundreds of millions of dollars into local, state and federal coffers for tax and royalty payments. These expenditures have had and will continue to have significant economic impacts on the regional economy.

This section describes the expenditures related to the Coastal Alabama gas industry since 1982. Section 3.3.1 describes industry expenditures on exploration, infrastructure, and ongoing operations related to Coastal Alabama production. Section 3.3.2 describes industry expenditures on exploration, infrastructure, and ongoing operations related to Destin Dome production. Section 3.3.3 describes the regional allocation of this spending between the Mobile County and Louisiana/Texas.

3.3.1 Expenditures by Coastal Alabama Producers

Coastal Alabama producers have invested almost $3.7 billion in drilling and infrastructure (pipelines, platforms, and on- and offshore treatment facilities), and another $860 million in ongoing O&M, through 1998 to bring existing Coastal Alabama fields on line. To complete the development of existing Coastal Alabama state and federal fields[1], producers will invest $300 million more in infrastructure and $2.2 billion in O&M through 2020. Tables 3.3-1a and 3.3-1b show estimated capital expenditures for Coastal Alabama fields divided among the five categories discussed in Section 3.2. To formulate these estimates, unit cost data for Coastal Alabama developments were solicited from major producers. Information gathered included capital expenditures broken down into significant categories, schedules of expenditures, principal contractors involved, O&M costs, and reserves. Published data of this kind is scarce because companies consider the information proprietary.

Figure 3.3-1 separates the costs of Coastal Alabama gas production among Drilling, Infrastructure (pipelines, platforms, and processing), and O&M to show how the phases of development have progressed since 1982 and will continue over the next 20 years. Drilling and Infrastructure expenditures entail a large segment of specialized contractors and supplies largely provided from Louisiana and Texas. Ongoing O&M, which has only recently become a large part of the cost of operations, requires more support from local service sectors and uses both local hires and offshore workers from outside the area.

Cost estimates are conservative, reflecting lower bound expenditures so that effects on the general economy are not overstated. The assumptions and estimates used as inputs to the regional economic model are discussed in the following subsections.

[1] Those shown on Table 6.15 in the History Report. These estimates do not include blocks in the area that may be leased in MMS Lease Sale 181 in the Eastern GoM or Central Gulf Sale 172.

Table 3.3-1a
Total Coastal Alabama Operators' Expenditures by Activity: 1982 - 1998
(Millions of Dollars)[1]

Year	Activities					Total Capital Cost (Excl. O&M)
	Exp/Dev Drilling	Pipeline Contracting	Platform Fab/Inst	Onshore Gas Plants	Production O&M	
1982	51.4	-	-	-	-	**51.4**
1983	67.1	-	-	-	-	**67.1**
1984	179.4	-	6.0	-	-	**185.4**
1985	245.7	4.0	6.0	-	-	**255.7**
1986	115.1	25.0	-	10.0	-	**150.1**
1987	138.2	-	48.2	60.0	-	**246.4**
1988	100.9	-	45.7	5.0	3.4	**151.6**
1989	59.4	20.0	6.0	25.0	4.7	**110.4**
1990	122.0	69.0	75.7	55.0	7.2	**321.7**
1991	210.7	98.0	105.7	55.0	13.0	**469.4**
1992	100.9	71.0	128.9	60.0	71.6	**360.8**
1993	106.6	53.5	170.6	105.0	78.6	**435.7**
1994	180.9	6.5	114.2	-	126.0	**301.6**
1995	57.3	19.5	61.0	-	128.2	**137.8**
1996	98.7	22.5	25.0	-	127.7	**146.2**
1997	102.9	64.5	-	5.0	143.5	**172.4**
1998	82.5	33.0	5.0	-	155.4	**120.5**
Subtotal 1982-1998						
	$2,019.8	**$486.5**	**$798.0**	**$380.0**	**$859.3**	**$3,684.3**

[1] Expenditures from 1982 to 1997 are current dollars. Expenditures after 1997 are constant 1998 dollars.

Source: Foster Associates, 1998; Chevron USA, Inc., 1996.

Table 3.3-1b
Total Coastal Alabama Operators' Expenditures by Activity: 1999 - 2020
(Millions of Dollars)[1]

Year	Activities					Total Capital Cost (Excl. O&M)
	Exp/Dev Drilling	Pipeline Contracting	Platform Fab/Inst	Onshore Gas Plants	Production O&M	
1999	105.1	7.5	20.0	5.0	169.1	**137.6**
2000	56.6	30.0	20.0	-	181.9	**106.6**
2001	25.0	-	5.0	-	180.9	**30.0**
2002	-	-	-	-	175.1	-
2003	25.0	-	5.0	-	167.6	**30.0**
2004	-	-	-	-	159.0	-
2005	-	-	-	-	148.4	-
2006	-	-	-	-	137.7	-
2007	-	-	-	-	125.2	-
2008	-	-	-	-	117.6	-
2009	-	-	-	-	100.1	-
2010	-	-	-	-	84.0	-
2011	-	-	-	-	77.7	-
2012	-	-	-	-	69.0	-
2013	-	-	-	-	63.9	-
2014	-	-	-	-	59.0	-
2015	-	-	-	-	48.7	-
2016	-	-	-	-	38.9	-
2017	-	-	-	-	35.9	-
2018	-	-	-	-	28.9	-
2019	-	-	-	-	27.1	-
2020	-	-	-	-	25.4	-
Subtotal 1982-1998						
	$211.7	**$37.5**	**$50.0**	**$5.0**	**$2,220.8**	**$304.2**

[1] Expenditures from 1982 to 1997 are current dollars. Expenditures after 1997 are constant 1998 dollars.

Source: Foster Associates, 1998; Chevron USA, Inc., 1996.

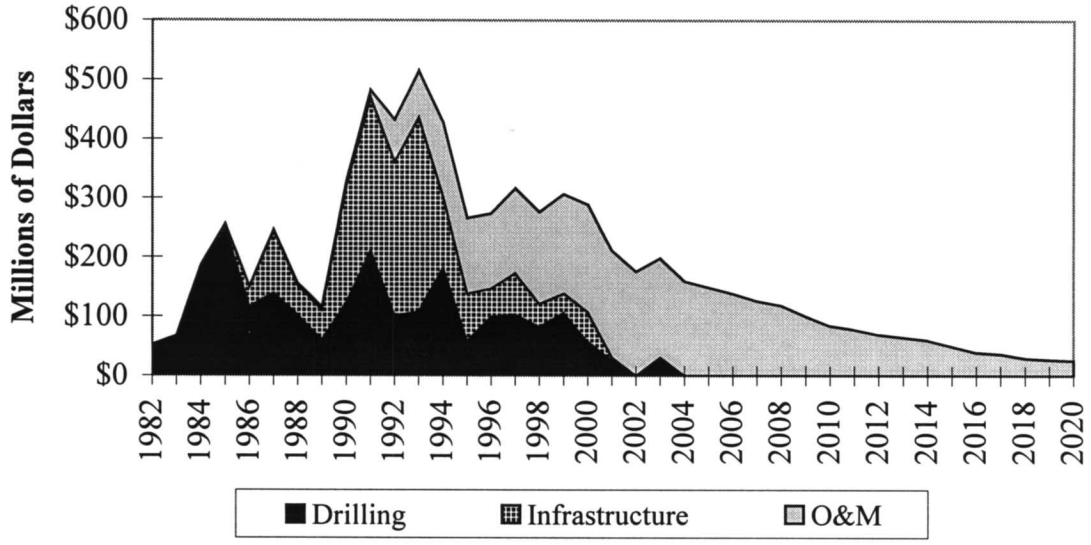

Figure 3.3-1. Total Expenditures by Stage of Production from Total Coastal Alabama Production

Source: Foster Associates, 1994, 1996, 1998.

3.3.1.1 Exploratory and Development Drilling

The largest single cost category is exploratory and development drilling. Norphlet wells are extremely expensive due to their depth—in excess of 20,000 feet, or 4 miles—and due to the expensive alloys required in the tubular materials. The wells and related controls must handle extreme conditions, as described in Section 3.2.2. Moreover, the wells are drilled under zero discharge conditions; all discharges are collected and barged to shore for disposal. Norphlet wells cost in excess of $20 million to drill and usually require over six months of work. Well completion adds another $5 million. Miocene wells were assumed to cost $1.0 million where actual data were not available. Table 3.3-2 summarizes these Exploratory and Development Drilling cost assumptions. These are average costs developed following conversations with all

Table 3.3-2
Exploratory and Development Drilling Cost Assumptions

Expenditures per Well	Well type		
	Miocene	Norphlet	Cretaceous
Drilling	$ 1,000,000	$ 20,000,000	$ 10,000,000
Completion	$ 500,000	$ 5,000,000	$ 2,000,000

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

major Coastal Alabama offshore producers. When operators provided specific cost estimates for particular facilities, they are used in place of the average values. The expenditure stream shown in Tables 3.3-1a and 3.3-1b were developed by applying these unit drilling and, if applicable, completion costs to each well drilled in the study area.

3.3.1.2 Platforms

Production platforms are pile structures that support deck-processing facilities, crew quarters, and wells. Operators also use remote well caissons, which house single wells that send their gas to the main field platform. Each of Exxon's three State of Alabama gas fields (North Central Gulf, Northwest Gulf, and Bon Secour Bay), for instance, contains a central production platform and three or four remote producing wells that are connected to the main platform by flow lines. Most Norphlet platforms have some type of treatment facilities, ranging from dehydration units to complete on-platform processing facilities. Offshore treatment facilities are included in platform cost assumptions. Production-processing platforms such as Unocal's 904 or Chevron's 864, which have complete gas processing facilities, cost about $40 million—double the cost of a typical Norphlet production platform.

Platforms are assumed to be installed on a four leg "jacket." Table 3.3-3 details assumptions used for offshore structure cost and construction time where specific platform data were not available. To develop the cost estimates on Table 3.3-1, the unit costs were multiplied by a matrix of structures identified in databases maintained by MMS and the Alabama Oil & Gas Board.[2] Costs were then spread over the relevant construction periods.

Table 3.3-3
Offshore Structure Cost Assumptions

Offshore Structure Type	Const. Time (Years)	Cost ($ Million)
Production-Processing Platform	2	$40.0
Norphlet Production Platform	2	$20.0
Norphlet Well Platform	1.5	$12.0
Norphlet Caisson	0.5	$5.0
Miocene Production Platform	0.5	$5.0
Miocene Well Platform	1	$6.0
Miocene Caisson	0.25	$1.5
Living Quarters Platform	0.5	$5.0
Bridge-Connected Well Platform	1	70%[1]

[1] Bridge-connected well platforms cost 30% less than comparable single well platforms.

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

[2] Shown in Tables 6.16 and 6.17 in the History Report.

3.3.1.3 Onshore Gas Treatment Plants

Gas treatment facilities in Coastal Alabama consist of the four onshore plants that receive sour gas from Mobil, Shell and Exxon, strip out the contaminants (notably, H_2S) and convert the gas to pipeline quality methane. Sulfur is sold as a by-product. A small allowance is included in this category for shore-based facilities at both the gas plant sites and the Theodore Industrial Park (dock, storage, warehouse, offices, etc.).

3.3.1.4 Pipelines

Pipelines include the gathering systems that bring gas ashore to one of the four gas plants, or connect directly to the interstate pipeline system onshore or offshore. Included within the estimates is the Dauphin Island Gathering System (DIGS), a common carrier pipeline within the Mobile Bay area. Four to five pipes serving different functions are bundled together in typical Norphlet production systems. Even a short run to shore can contain miles of pipe, as is the case from the Mary Ann 76AUX platform to the Mary Ann Plant, which has 70 miles of connecting pipe of differing quality in a 5-pipe bundle. These pipes bring untreated Norphlet gas to shore and return recycled fluids, among other things, to the platform.

Due to different purposes, sizes, and lengths of the various pipes within bundles and different company approaches to manage the challenges of transporting Norphlet gas and related chemicals, Foster conducted a survey to ascertain the pipeline costs by field, by operator, by year. Estimates on Table 3.3-1a and 3.3-1b are the aggregation across fields of annual pipeline costs provided by operators. Our estimates show total investment of $524 million in pipelines spent or planned to bring the existing Coastal Alabama Norphlet fields into production. Miocene pipeline costs are not explicitly included; we assume that the DIGS cost largely includes the transportation costs for the Miocene fields.

3.3.1.5 Operations and Maintenance

Annual operating expenses are shown on Tables 3.3-1a and 3.3-1b. O&M costs rose from near zero in 1988, when production first began, to over $75 million in 1993. They are expected to exceed $150 million in 1998. O&M costs follow production; we assume an average unit O&M cost of $0.36 per MCF. This includes the cost of operating both platforms, gas treatment plants and shore-based support activities. The O&M rate was derived from interviews with the four largest Coastal Alabama producers: Mobil, Shell, Exxon, and Chevron. Recognizing that there are economies of scale related to the cost per MCF of producing gas, more complicated costing schemes were examined. None was chosen, however, because greater accuracy would have required substantially more modeling effort. Since a standard unit cost was used, total annual costs may be upwardly biased during peak years, but are likely to be downwardly biased during start-ups and during years of declining production.

3.3.2 Destin Dome OCS Development Expenditures

Beyond the 1994-1996 exploration well on Destin Dome Block 96, Destin Dome OCS expenditures and local activity will begin with a $60 million expenditure in 1999. Chevron will

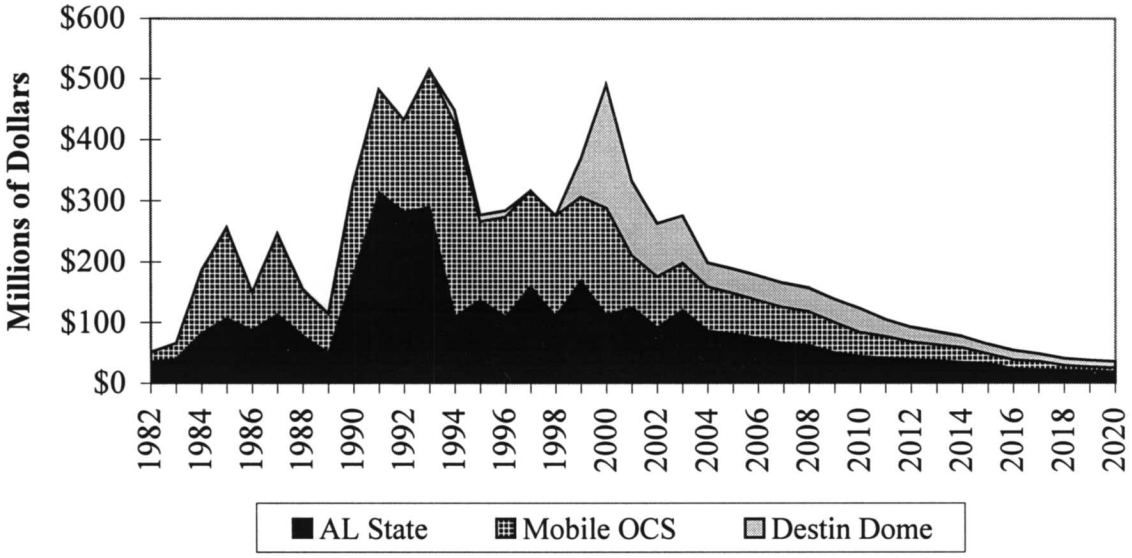

Figure 3.3-2. Offshore Operator Spending from Total Coastal Alabama and Destin Dome OCS Production

Source: Foster Associates, 1994, 1996, 1998.

spend over $200 million on infrastructure development in 2000 in preparation for a 2001 production start. The operator provided expenditure forecasts for Destin Dome OCS development. Figure 3.3-2 shows how Destin Dome OCS expenditures will extend Coastal Alabama offshore development activity, which would otherwise slow substantially after 2000.

Development of the Norphlet gas reserves in Coastal Alabama and eastward to the Destin Dome OCS will provide an economic stimulus to the Gulf Coast that will last for 20 years or more. Not counting lease bonus payments or annual O&M costs, development of Destin Dome OCS will add over $500 million to the nearly $4 billion cost of the build-out for ongoing Coastal Alabama development. O&M expenses will add another $500 million through 2020.

Table 3.3-4 shows how Destin Dome OCS development expenditures will be divided among drilling, infrastructure, and production activities. Development expenditures peak in 2000 at $202 million.

Table 3.3-4
Destin Dome Expenditures by Activity
(Millions of Dollars)[1]

Year	Activities					Total Capital Cost (Excl. O&M)
	Exp/Dev Drilling	Pipeline Contracting	Platform Fab/Inst	Onshore Gas Plants	Production O&M	
1994	20.0	-	-	-	-	**20.0**
1995	10.0	-	-	-	-	**10.0**
1996	10.0	-	-	-	-	**10.0**
1997	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999	37.0	-	20.0	5.0	-	**62.0**
2000	74.0	45.0	78.0	5.0	-	**202.0**
2001	52.0	32.0	22.0	-	15.1	**106.0**
2002	38.0	2.0	19.0	-	28.9	**59.0**
2003	21.0	2.0	19.0	-	35.5	**42.0**
2004	-	-	-	-	39.5	-
2005	-	-	-	-	39.4	-
Subtotal 1994-2005						
	262.0	81.0	158.0	10.0	158.4	**511.0**
2006	-	-	-	-	39.4	-
2007	-	-	-	-	39.4	-
2008	-	-	-	-	39.5	-
2009	-	-	-	-	39.4	-
2010	-	-	-	-	39.4	-
2011	-	-	-	-	26.9	-
2012	-	-	-	-	23.7	-
2013	-	-	-	-	21.0	-
2014	-	-	-	-	18.4	-
2015	-	-	-	-	16.4	-
2016	-	-	-	-	15.2	-
2017	-	-	-	-	13.1	-
2018	-	-	-	-	11.8	-
2019	-	-	-	-	10.5	-
2020	-	-	-	-	9.9	-

[1]Expenditures from 1982 to 1997 are in current dollars. Expenditures after 1997 are in constant 1998 dollars.

Source: Chevron USA, Inc., 1996.

3.3.3 Allocation of Expenditures Between LA/TX and Mobile County

Little expertise exists in Mobile County to support the technical requirements of drilling wells, building and equipping platforms, or laying unique CRA and controlled-chemistry carbon steel pipelines that bring sour gas ashore for processing. Not all of the work, however, is so specialized. All of the offshore work, for example, is staged from Mobile County. Field offices line manage the work from Theodore, Alabama. Substantial general construction employing local workers has occurred, notably during the construction of the four onshore gas treatment plants. Site preparation and building in the Theodore area also has created general construction opportunities.

Table 3.3-5 shows how estimates of the Coastal Alabama operators' past and future expenditures for each activity are allocated between Mobile County businesses and the established offshore industry contractors in Louisiana and Texas. The proportions are estimated on the basis of a variety of sources, including the Centaur and DRI studies and contact with the OCS operators and contractors discussed previously in Section 3.2. The IMPLAN historical database on local production capability (Regional Purchase Coefficients) was examined to infer what percentage of inputs might be supplied locally. The balance of these sums are assumed to be spent in the Louisiana/Texas combined economies.

Table 3.3-5
Mobile and LA/TX Components of Offshore Operator Expenditures

Activity	Mobile Component	LA/TX Component
Exploration & development drilling	15%	85%
Pipeline contracting	10%	90%
Platform construction	15%	85%
Onshore gas treatment plants	70%	30%
Production operations and maintenance	85%	15%

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

Production O&M activities are assumed to be provided mostly by local hires and relocating employees. Many of the the oil and gas field workers have not previously lived in the area. Based on conversations with representatives from Mobil, the longest operating producer, gas field workers, who currently work seven-days-on, seven-days-off, are migrating to the area.

Figure 3.3-3 shows how the total Mobile County and LA/TX expenditures compare for Coastal Alabama and Destin Dome OCS production. Expenditures in LA/TX include specialized drilling and fabrication services that will be phased out once the main structures are built, but the

magnitude of O&M will have a large, continuing impact on the Mobile County and Alabama economies.

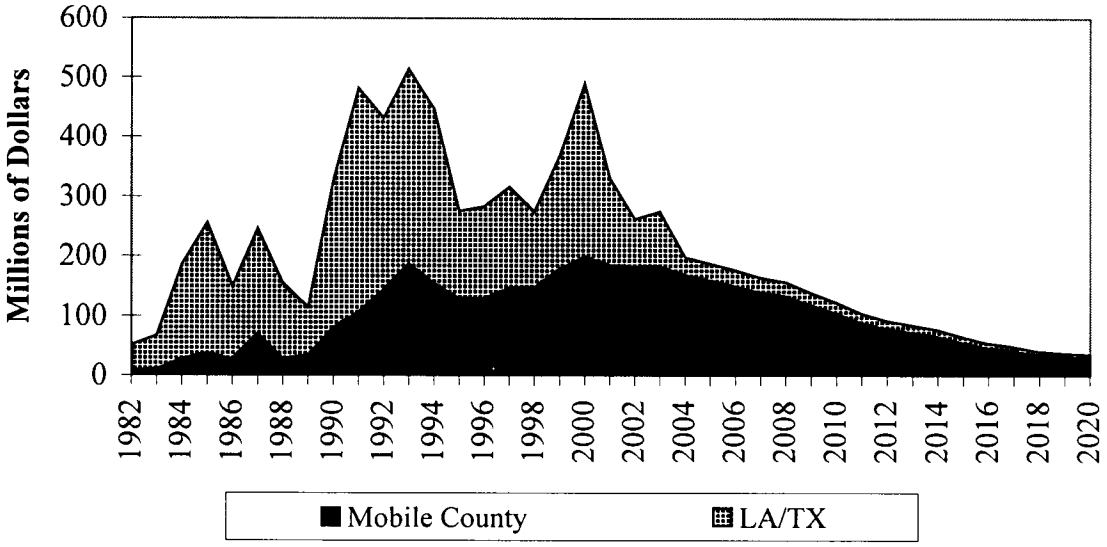

Figure 3.3-3. Comparison of Mobile County to LA/TX Operator Expenditures from Total Coastal Alabama and Destin Dome OCS Production

Source: Foster Associates, 1994, 1996, 1998.

3.4 Government Spending Inputs: Gas Industry Bonus, Royalty and Tax Payments

The State of Alabama has derived significant revenues from the leasing and development of natural gas resources in its coastal waters. These payments include moneys collected from lease sales, production royalties, and taxes. Because no appreciable oil discoveries have taken place in the study areas, all government revenues are attributed to natural gas. The following sections describe the direct fiscal stimuli to the state and local governments from offshore leasing since 1979. Section 3.4.1 explains the fiscal impacts these regions have experienced to date. Section 3.4.2 presents a forecast of these impacts through 2020. These sections are summarized in Section 3.4.3.

Offshore gas development in federal OCS waters has also raised significant revenues for the federal government. Royalty revenues paid to the U.S. government by offshore operators are described for the Mobile OCS and for the Destin Dome OCS area in Section 3.4.4.

3.4.1 Historic Gas Industry Payments to Alabama

The State of Alabama collects several types of revenues from oil and gas operators for lease and drilling rights in state waters. Historically, the most significant source of revenue has been the one-time bonus payments, which are collected in conjunction with offshore lease sales. Ongoing revenue sources include royalty payments and severance taxes, both of which are assessed according to the value of gas produced.

3.4.1.1 Lease Sale Bonus Payments to Alabama

Bonus payments are one-time payments to the state from potential operators at the time the lease sale is held. Typically, the operator offering the largest bid (bonus payment) for a specific tract is granted the rights to explore that tract for the term of the lease.

The significance of Mobil's gas discovery in the Lower Mobile Bay-Mary Ann Field in 1979 was evident in the substantial increase in bonus payments to the state in subsequent lease sales. The high bonus payments received from 1981 and 1984 lease sales were an indication of the industry's confidence in the economic potential of Mobile Bay gas resources. Bonus payments received for leases issued prior to 1979 ranged from one dollar to about $40,000 per block; in contrast, the state lease sale held in 1981 collected a bonus payment of $137 million from Exxon for state block 112. Section 2.0 of the History Report describes the lease sales in detail.

The bonus payments collected in conjunction with offshore lease sales have been a significant source of revenue to Alabama. Offshore bonus payments from the mid-1950s totaled only $500,000; bonus payments since 1979 total $858 million. Table 3.4-1 summarizes these payments. In 1981, the largest payment year, bonus payments reached almost $450 million. Only one bid was accepted in the 1982 lease sale, garnering $3.1 million. The number of tracts offered in 1984 increased substantially and was met with competitive bidding; this sale collected bonus moneys of almost $350 million. In 1988, Alabama received about $58 million in bonus payments. The next round of leases accepted by the State of Alabama was from sales in 1993,

Table 3.4-1
Bonus and Royalty Payments to the State of Alabama from Offshore Gas Leasing and Production
(Millions $)

	Offshore Lease Bonus Payments	Gas Production Royalty Payments
1981	$449.2	n/a
1982	$3.1	n/a
1983	-	n/a
1984	$347.5	n/a
1985	-	n/a
1986	-	n/a
1987	-	n/a
1988	$58.1	$1.5
1989	-	$3.3
1990	-	$1.0
1991	-	$4.7
1992	-	$17.9
1993	$3.1	$46.9
1994	$0.8	$89.8
1995	-	$70.8
1996	-	$101.8
1997	$6.7	$107.5
Total 1981 - 1997	**$868.5**	**$445.4**

Source: Alabama Dept. of Conservation and Natural Resources, 1998.

1994 and 1997. Three tracts were leased in 1993 for $3.0 million in bonus payments, and four tracts were leased in 1997 for $6.7 million.

After the 1981 lease sale, Alabama politicians were bedazzled by the bonus bonanza, which they viewed as a "one-time thing. . . . a once in a lifetime opportunity to solve the majority of problems facing the State of Alabama," Governor [Fob James] said in April 1981. Governor James articulated a list of capital projects from prisons to bridges, and a controversy emerged as to how to spend the money. The Senate ultimately approved a resolution by Senator H. L. "Sonny" Callahan of Mobile "to set the money aside in an invested trust fund and spend only the . . . interest. . . . [leaving] a legacy for the future . . . " (*Birmingham Post Herald*, 1981.) Governor James subsequently proposed to the state legislature that a perpetual trust fund be established to ensure that the State of Alabama would continue to benefit from the bonus proceeds.

Two trust funds were established to maintain the principal funds over time. The first, the Heritage Trust Fund, was established after the 1981 lease sale (March 1982) and is administered by the Alabama Department of Finance. Provisions of the trust fund require that only the interest be distributed for statewide use. A second fund, the Alabama Trust Fund, was established in December 1984 following the 1984 lease sale. Bonus and royalty payments received after 1984 were directed to the Alabama Trust Fund, with provisions similar to the Heritage Trust Fund—that only the annual accrued interest could be spent. In 2001 the Heritage Trust Fund will be formally rolled into the Alabama Trust Fund so that only one fund is maintained.

In FY 1997, the corpus balance of the Heritage Trust Fund was almost $467 million. The Alabama Trust Fund capital balance stood at about $999 million, having grown with the receipt of state royalty payments and the state's 27 percent share of federal 8(g) royalty payments. The 8(g) payments accrue from producing federal OCS leases within three to six miles beyond the state's coastal boundary. Since 1986, annual interest from both funds averaged about $100 million, as shown on Table 3.4-2. The majority of annual interest earnings are transferred into the state's general fund, where it has amounted to between 11 - 12 percent of the general fund in recent years.

Beginning in fiscal year 1992-1993, a percentage of interest earned from the Alabama Trust Fund was transferred to the Forever Wild Trust Fund, a fund established as part of the Forever Wild Program for the acquisition of lands for public use. In FY 1993 payments to the fund totaled $1.8 million. Payments increase by one percent per year up to 10 percent and totaled $4.9 million in FY 1997. After FY 1998, 10 percent of the annual earnings from the Alabama Trust Fund will be directed to Forever Wild, not to exceed $15 million in any year.

3.4.1.2 Gas Production Royalty Payments to Alabama

Royalty payments are based on the value of gas production. The percentage of value assessed varies by operator based on the payment terms arranged when tracts were leased. For instance, all offshore tracts leased prior to 1967 were subject to a 12.5 percent royalty assessment. With the lease sale of 1969, the rate was increased to 16.67 percent of value. After that time, leases were granted with royalty terms from 16.67 percent upwards to 28 percent. All tracts leased in the 1981 sale were contracted with royalty rates from 20 to 28 percent. After the 1981 sale the royalty rate was lowered to between 16.67 and 20 percent for some leases. However, conditions were placed on these leases whereby a higher royalty rate would be assessed at some future point. This "point" is designated as the time of "payout"—when the operator recovers all costs of exploration, drilling, and development. This type of agreement has been common in recent lease offerings.

Royalty payments vary by operator because producers are allowed to deduct some production costs from the total value of production (Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, 1998). Lease agreements differ by operator and are confidential; the lead state agency could not provide further detail about the nature of deductible costs.

Table 3.4-2
State of Alabama Oil and Gas Trust Fund Balances and Interest Earned
(Millons $)

Fiscal Year	Alabama Trust Fund Corpus Balance	Heritage Trust Fund Corpus Balance	Total Corpus Balance of Trust Funds	Alabama Trust Fund Interest Income	Heritage Trust Fund Interest Income	Payments to Forever Wild Trust Fund	Total Trust Fund Income to General Fund
1984-85	$334.0	$479.8	$813.8	$7.8	$66.7	--	$69.1 [1]
85-86	$399.9	$479.8	$879.7	$39.8	$61.0	--	$100.8
86-87	$400.6	$479.8	$880.4	$39.2	$59.9	--	$99.1
87-88	$455.2	$479.8	$935.0	$39.0	$58.8	--	$97.8
88-89	$460.2	$467.3	$927.5	$45.3	$60.8	--	$106.1
89-90	$465.9	$466.8	$932.7	$44.9	$54.4	--	$99.3
90-91	$472.1	$466.8	$938.9	$44.7	$60.8	--	$105.5
91-92	$501.2	$466.8	$968.0	$42.7	$50.9	--	$93.6
92-93	$571.5	$466.8	$1,038.3	$43.6	$55.7	$1.8	$97.6
93-94	$677.7	$466.8	$1,144.5	$42.8	$51.8	$2.1	$92.4
94-95	$757.4	$466.8	$1,224.2	$50.5	$51.9	$3.0	$99.4
95-96	$873.6	$466.8	$1,340.4	$54.5	$51.8	$3.8	$102.4
96-97	$999.4	$466.8	$1,466.2	$61.2	$53.0	$4.9	$109.3

[1] In FY 1984-85 only $2.42 million of ATF interest income went to the General Fund.

Source: Alabama Dept. of Conservation and Natural Resources, 1998.

Table 3.4-1 summarizes the annual offshore-gas royalty payments collected by the State of Alabama between 1988 and 1997. When gas production increased, royalty payments generally followed suit. Royalty payments decreased in some years due to variance in gas production and prices, terms of the producing leases, and from allowable deductions. Royalty payments to the Alabama Trust Fund from offshore gas production totaled approximately $107.5 million in FY 1997. Cumulative payments have totaled $445 million since they began in 1988.

3.4.1.3 Gas Production Severance Tax

Gas produced in Alabama is subject to a severance tax, administered through the Alabama Department of Revenue. The severance tax includes both privilege taxes and production taxes, which are assessed on the basis of "engaging in the business of producing or severing oil or gas within the state" (Alabama Department of Revenue, 1997).

Tax and royalty payments are assessed based on the "gross" production value in a market transaction; that is, "the proceeds received by the producer for the gas at the point of production under terms of a market transaction." (Alabama Dept. of Revenue, 1997.) The expected market value for forecast production is estimated using guidelines for non-market transactions.

The State of Alabama specifies that in a non-market transaction a "workback" price must be established; that is, "a price from which to workback to the point of production." (Alabama Dept. of Revenue, 1997.) The workback price may be established using "...certain indexes of value commonly employed for the determination of the price of certain hydrocarbons." (Alabama Dept. of Revenue, 1997.)

Typically, privilege taxes are assessed at eight percent of gross value of hydrocarbons. Exemptions to privilege taxes have been granted in recent years depending on the type of offshore well. For instance, wells producing 200,000 cubic feet or less of gas a day on or after July 1988 are taxed at four percent. Production from wells drilled to depths greater than 18,000 feet is taxed at six percent. Other exemptions exist for occluded gas wells, enhanced recovery projects, and discovery wells. Based on individual circumstances, privilege taxes are assessed at from two to eight percent of gross value of production For this analysis the average privilege tax rate is assumed to be six percent.

Production taxes are always assessed at two percent of gross value of hydrocarbons. Together, severance tax rates total from 4-10 percent[1]. Tax is based on the gross value of the hydrocarbons at the point of production, which is defined as the mouth of the well "...where the well production is severed from the soil or the waters, or from beneath the soil or the waters" (Alabama Department of Revenue, 1997). For this analysis the average combined severance tax rate is assumed to be eight percent.

In addition to the state severance tax levied on offshore gas producers, in 1993 Baldwin County began to collect an additional one percent of the value of gas production from all operators within the county's jurisdiction (Alabama Department of Revenue, 1997). Revenues are deposited into the "Baldwin County One Percent Oil and Gas Severance Tax Fund." Fund provisions require that the fund reach $15 million before the interest can be spent. Once the fund reaches $15 million, the tax will cease (Baldwin County Treasurer's Office, 1998). To date, interest proceeds have not been distributed to the county or its municipalities.

Severance Tax Revenues to the State of Alabama

Severance tax payments are collected for each gas-producing county. A state collector in each county receives wire transfer directly from the operator. The distribution of severance tax revenues is as follows: production tax revenues (100 percent) are directed to the state's general

[1] A recent amendment to the state severance tax laws allows a reduction in the tax rate applicable to both privilege and production taxes for wells permitted after July 1, 1996 and before July 1, 1999. This law permits a 50 percent reduction in the applicable tax rate for any well permitted during this period. The tax reduction applies "for a period of five years commencing with commercial production" (Alabama Department of Revenue, 1997). For qualifying wells, tax rates therefore will temporarily range from one to four percent of gross value of production.

fund; privilege taxes are dispersed to the state's general fund (90 percent) and to the county from which the tax was assessed (10 percent).

Severance tax collections began in 1988 when gas was first produced for sale. Historic production tax data could not be obtained from the state. Up until 1992 only one producer paid production tax, and disclosure is prohibited. Production-tax payments to Alabama since 1992 could not be verified by state contacts and were therefore estimated based on historic production, gas prices and the cost allowance assumptions defined for the forecast analysis. (See Section 3.4.2.2.)

From these inputs production tax revenues were estimated to total almost $5.75 million in 1997. Estimates for previous years are shown on Table 3.4-3. Privilege tax collections from state production are also summarized on Table 3.4-3. Total severance tax revenues received by the state, coastal counties and Dauphin Island since 1988 are shown. In 1993, receipts doubled from the previous year to $10 million and have continued to increase significantly, totaling almost $19 million in 1997.

Severance Tax Revenues to Mobile County

As noted above, 10 percent of privilege tax revenues from offshore production are distributed to the counties from which they are collected. Table 3.4-3 shows revenue distributions to Mobile County since 1988. Payments to Mobile County were first recorded for FY 1988 in the amount of about $15,000. Offshore revenues to Mobile County peaked in FY 1993 at almost $600,000.

In 1994, Mobile County began to receive additional funds related to wells producing off Dauphin Island. Although the wells are located offshore, they are positioned within the Town of Dauphin Island's jurisdiction. As a result the wells are designated as "onshore." This designation is important because the State of Alabama Privilege and Production Tax Laws specify a different revenue allocation formula for production from onshore wells. The result is a greater allocation to counties and jurisdictions than the simple 90/10 split specified for offshore production. In this case, tax revenues from production within Dauphin Island's jurisdiction are allocated approximately 64 percent to the state, 30 percent to Mobile County and 6 percent to Dauphin Island.

Actual revenues from Dauphin Island's "onshore" wells received by the state and Mobile County since 1994 could not be obtained because, according to state and county sources, revenues from these wells are not distinguished in financial records pertaining to onshore wells. Foster Associates therefore estimated these revenues using historical payments received by Dauphin Island and the tax allocation formula specified in Section 40-20-8 of the State of Alabama Privilege and Production Tax Laws. For Mobile County, estimated payments related to Dauphin Island "onshore" gas production since 1994 were more than four times greater than revenues from other offshore wells. Revenues to the state were also significant, averaging $3.3 million annually.

Table 3.4-3
Severance Tax Receipts by the State of Alabama, Coastal Counties and Dauphin Island from Offshore Gas Production in State Waters
(Millions $)

Fiscal Year	State of Alabama				Mobile County			Baldwin County Privilege Tax Revenue [2]	Dauphin Is. Privilege Tax Revenue[4]	Total Offshore Severance Tax Revenue
	Production Tax Revenue[1]	Privilege Tax Revenue		Total Receipts	Privilege Tax Revenue		Total Receipts			
		Offshore[2]	Dauphin Is. "Onshore"[3]		Offshore[2]	Dauphin Is. "Onshore"[3]				
1988	na	$0.24	--	$0.24	$0.01	--	$0.01	$0.01	--	$0.26
1989	na	$0.92	--	$0.92	$0.06	--	$0.06	$0.04	--	$1.03
1990	na	$0.59	--	$0.59	$0.04	--	$0.04	$0.03	--	$0.65
1991	na	$1.23	--	$1.23	$0.06	--	$0.06	$0.07	--	$1.36
1992	$2.58	$2.54	--	$5.12	$0.22	--	$0.22	$0.06	$0.03	$5.43
1993	$3.37	$6.13	--	$9.50	$0.59	--	$0.59	$0.09	$0.12	$10.31
1994	$5.80	$5.47	$3.60	$14.88	$0.42	$1.71	$2.12	$0.19	$0.32	$17.51
1995	$3.77	$3.50	$2.28	$9.55	$0.24	$1.10	$1.34	$0.15	$0.21	$11.25
1996	$5.60	$5.90	$3.41	$14.91	$0.38	$1.62	$2.00	$0.28	$0.30	$17.49
1997	$5.75	$6.00	$3.99	$15.74	$0.31	$1.88	$2.19	$0.36	$0.35	$18.64

Sources:

[1] Disclosure of single taxpayer records prior to 1992 not permitted; data for 1992-1997 not available from the state. Estimated by Foster Associates based on historic production, prices and cost allowance assumptions as defined in the forecast analysis.

[2] Alabama Dept. of Finance, 1998a.

[3] Privilege tax revenues to Dauphin Island (for production within DI boundaries) are classified as "onshore" gas production tax revenues, and not included in the offshore data. Allocations of "onshore" DI gas tax revenues to the state and Mobile County were estimated by Foster Associates based on historic tax revenue disbursements to DI and the State of Alabama "onshore" tax allocation formula as provided in Section 40-20-8 of the Alabama Oil and Gas Privilege and Production Tax Laws.

[4] Town of Dauphin Island, 1998.

Mobile County benefited significantly from this change in well designation, as shown on Table 3.4-3. Tax revenues to the county increased from about $600,000 in 1993 to over $2 million in 1994. Revenues in 1996 and 1997 also totaled over $2 million. Mobile County revenues are allocated to several recipient funds (Mobile County Commission, 1998).

Severance Tax Revenues to Baldwin County

Table 3.4-3 also shows revenue distributions to Baldwin County since 1988. Payments to Baldwin County were first recorded for FY 1988 in the amount of about $12,000. Revenues rose to $70,000 by FY 1991 and totaled about $360,000 in FY 1997. Most Baldwin County revenues are allocated to four primary funds: County general fund (32.5 percent), School Board (32.5 percent), Indigent Care Board (five percent,) and Alabama Trade School (five percent) (Baldwin County Treasurer's Office, 1998).

3.4.2 Forecast of Gas Industry Royalty and Tax Payments to Alabama and Local Governments

Gas production in Alabama state waters and the Mobile OCS will continue to contribute significant revenues to both state and federal governments in the form of royalty and tax payments. Based on forecasts of state and federal offshore gas production, as described in the History Report and summarized in Section 2.0, the following sections present forecasts of royalty and tax payments to state and local governments related to this production.

3.4.2.1 Gas Price Forecast

Estimation of workback price of forecast gas production requires a gas price forecast. The price forecast, shown on Table 3.4-4, used in this analysis was developed by the Minerals Management Service, Gulf of Mexico Region, and published in NTL No. 98-02 (Economic Assumptions for RSVP Deepwater Royalty Relief Model). Economic assumptions published in this report are updated periodically. The current forecast was published in May 1998.

The price forecast includes three scenarios: minimum, most likely and maximum. For this analysis the most likely scenario was used. The starting gas price (1998) is $2.21 per Mcf, and it is expected to grow 0.9% annually above inflation to year 2010. The growth rate in 2010 increases to 1.9% up to year 2020.

Table 3.4-4
Natural Gas Price and Cost Allowance Forecast
(1998 Dollars)

	Price Forecast [1] ($/Mcf)	$/Mcf Cost Allowance [2] (Norphlet)	$/Mcf Cost Allowance [2] (Miocene)
1998	$2.21	$0.30	$0.15
1999	$2.23	$0.30	$0.15
2000	$2.25	$0.31	$0.15
2001	$2.27	$0.31	$0.15
2002	$2.29	$0.31	$0.16
2003	$2.31	$0.31	$0.16
2004	$2.33	$0.32	$0.16
2005	$2.35	$0.32	$0.16
2006	$2.37	$0.32	$0.16
2007	$2.40	$0.33	$0.16
2008	$2.42	$0.33	$0.16
2009	$2.44	$0.33	$0.17
2010	$2.49	$0.33	$0.17
2011	$2.53	$0.34	$0.17
2012	$2.58	$0.34	$0.17
2013	$2.63	$0.34	$0.17
2014	$2.68	$0.35	$0.17
2015	$2.73	$0.35	$0.17
2016	$2.78	$0.35	$0.18
2017	$2.84	$0.36	$0.18
2018	$2.89	$0.36	$0.18
2019	$2.94	$0.36	$0.18
2020	$3.00	$0.37	$0.18

[1] Source: U.S. DOI, MMS, 1998. Starting gas price reflects the "most likely" scenario. Annual (real) growth rate 1998-2009 is 0.9%; Annual (real) growth rate 2010-2020 is 1.9%.
[2] Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

3.4.2.2 Gas Production Cost Allowance

Once production value is estimated using the workback price, allowed costs must be deducted in order to arrive at "gross" value. For the purpose of State of Alabama privilege and production tax assessment, allowed costs include the following components:

- depreciation;

- return on investment;
- labor expense;
- materials, supplies and equipment rentals;
- fuel and power costs;
- ad valorem taxes;
- administrative and overhead costs;
- insurance;
- transportation charges; and
- sour gas treatment costs.

(Alabama Dept. of Revenue, 1997.)

For royalty assessment, payments by producers are based on terms specific to each producers' lease agreement. Details on allowable costs are considered proprietary and could not be provided by the state. However, loose guidance provided by the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources indicated that the method of working back to the "gross" value of production for purposes of royalty assessment is generally the same as for tax assessment.

Since precise estimates of allowable costs ($/Mcf) are proprietary, some blanket assumptions were made regarding estimates used for this analysis:

1. Allowable cost estimates are assumed to be the same for both tax and royalty assessment.
2. Allowed costs for Norphlet production are assumed at $0.30/Mcf.
3. Allowed costs for Miocene production are assumed at $0.15/Mcf.

These estimates are based on Foster Associates' experience with offshore operations and guidance provided by producers in the Mobile Bay operator community. The allowable cost forecasts shown on Table 3.4-4 apply projected growth in gas prices to the baseline allowable costs shown above.

3.4.2.3 Forecast of Gas Industry Royalty and Tax Payments and Related Income

Royalty and tax revenues from offshore gas producers will continue to be a significant source of revenue to the State of Alabama in future years. Gas production in Mobile Bay state waters is forecast to reach peak in 2000 at about 733 MMCFD, including both Miocene and Norphlet production. The State of Alabama will receive several sources of income related to forecast production. These include royalty payments for production in state fields, royalty payments for production in federal fields adjacent to the state boundary [8(g)], interest income from the Alabama trust funds related to royalty proceeds, and severance tax payments for production in state fields. These income sources are described in the following sections.

Forecast of Royalty Payments from State Production

Table 3.4-5 shows projected annual royalty payments to the State of Alabama based on forecast Miocene and Norphlet production. These estimates were calculated using forecast production values and applicable lease royalty rates. Annual production value, less allowable costs, was estimated using the price and cost forecasts shown in Table 3.4-4.

Miocene gas is currently produced in six state fields. Expected 1998 Miocene production levels of 7.5 MMCFD will generate about $5.7 million in value, less costs. Miocene gas production in six state fields is assessed a 20 percent royalty on its total value. Information on royalty rates was gathered from published lease data for blocks located in these fields. Royalty payments collected from offshore Miocene producers are estimated to total about $1.13 million in 1998 and decline to $0.17 million by 2020.

Norphlet gas is currently produced in six state fields. Estimated production value of Norphlet production is also shown on Table 3.4-5. Expected 1998 Norphlet production levels of 600 MMCFD will generate about $418 million in value, less costs. Royalty rates were gathered from lease data for blocks in these state fields. Each producing Norphlet field in state waters has a different royalty rate, ranging from 16.67 percent for Mobil's Mary Ann Field to 28 percent for Exxon's Northwest Gulf Field.

Expected production levels for each state Norphlet field and their corresponding royalty rate(s) are shown on Table 3.4-6. In several cases, different royalty rates apply to several tracts in one field. For example in the Bon Secour Bay field, production from Tracts 62 and 63 are assessed a 27 percent royalty; production from Tracts 64 and 78 in the same field are assessed a 25 percent royalty. For these fields a production-weighted average royalty rate was calculated based on 1996 and 1997 production levels.

Total state royalty revenues are estimated to total about $105 million in 1998 and peak at about $116 million in 2000; these estimates are shown in the last column of Table 3.4-6. Norphlet production accounts for about 99 percent of the total. Royalty revenues will remain significant over the forecast period, totaling about $56 million in 2010 and $30 million in 2020.

Table 3.4-5
Estimated Annual Royalty Payments to Alabama from Projected State Gas Production: Summary (1998 Dollars)

	State Miocene Royalty Revenue Projections[1]						State Norphlet Royalty Revenue Projections				
	Miocene Sales Production (MMCFD)	Market Value of Production (Millions)	Allowable Costs [2] (Millions)	Miocene Production Value (Millions)	Miocene Royalty Rate [3]	Total Miocene Royalties (Millions)	Norphlet Sales Production (MMCFD)	Market Value of Production (Millions)	Allowable Costs [2] (Millions)	Norphlet Production Value (Millions)	Total Norphlet Royalties[4] (Millions)
1998	7.5	$6.1	$0.4	$5.7	20.0%	$1.1	600.0	$484.0	$65.7	$418.3	$103.5
1999	6.8	$5.6	$0.4	$5.2	20.0%	$1.0	626.7	$510.1	$69.2	$440.8	$109.2
2000	6.2	$5.1	$0.3	$4.7	20.0%	$0.9	662.7	$544.2	$73.9	$470.3	$114.9
2001	5.6	$4.6	$0.3	$4.3	20.0%	$0.9	652.0	$540.2	$73.3	$466.9	$113.8
2002	5.1	$4.2	$0.3	$3.9	20.0%	$0.8	633.6	$529.7	$71.9	$457.8	$111.7
2003	4.6	$3.9	$0.3	$3.6	20.0%	$0.7	617.7	$521.1	$70.7	$450.4	$110.1
2004	4.2	$3.5	$0.2	$3.3	20.0%	$0.7	594.0	$505.6	$68.6	$437.0	$107.0
2005	3.8	$3.2	$0.2	$3.0	20.0%	$0.6	557.3	$478.7	$65.0	$413.7	$101.4
2006	3.4	$2.9	$0.2	$2.7	20.0%	$0.5	514.7	$446.0	$60.5	$385.5	$94.6
2007	3.1	$2.7	$0.2	$2.5	20.0%	$0.5	457.2	$399.8	$54.3	$345.5	$84.8
2008	2.8	$2.5	$0.2	$2.3	20.0%	$0.5	435.3	$384.0	$52.1	$331.9	$81.5
2009	2.5	$2.2	$0.2	$2.1	20.0%	$0.4	348.0	$309.8	$42.1	$267.8	$64.2
2010	2.3	$2.1	$0.1	$1.9	20.0%	$0.4	301.1	$273.1	$36.7	$236.4	$55.8
2011	2.1	$1.9	$0.1	$1.8	20.0%	$0.4	284.9	$263.3	$35.0	$228.3	$54.0
2012	1.9	$1.8	$0.1	$1.7	20.0%	$0.3	267.2	$251.7	$33.2	$218.5	$51.7
2013	1.7	$1.6	$0.1	$1.5	20.0%	$0.3	249.3	$239.3	$31.2	$208.1	$49.3
2014	1.5	$1.5	$0.1	$1.4	20.0%	$0.3	233.3	$228.2	$29.5	$198.7	$47.1
2015	1.4	$1.4	$0.1	$1.3	20.0%	$0.3	218.4	$217.7	$27.9	$189.8	$45.0
2016	1.3	$1.3	$0.1	$1.2	20.0%	$0.2	161.1	$163.7	$20.7	$142.9	$34.4
2017	1.1	$1.2	$0.1	$1.1	20.0%	$0.2	151.3	$156.6	$19.6	$136.9	$33.0
2018	1.0	$1.1	$0.1	$1.0	20.0%	$0.2	142.5	$150.3	$18.7	$131.6	$31.7
2019	0.9	$1.0	$0.1	$0.9	20.0%	$0.2	134.2	$144.2	$17.7	$126.4	$30.4
2020	0.8	$0.9	$0.1	$0.9	20.0%	$0.2	126.7	$138.7	$16.9	$121.8	$29.3

[1] State Miocene production forecast includes the following fields: NDI, NWDI, SDI, E. MS Sound, Goose Bayou, NE PBP.

[2] Allowable costs include deductible production expenses and were estimated by Foster Associates; allowed costs are assumed to be $0.15/Mcf for Miocene and $0.30/Mcf for Norphlet.

[3] Includes current royalty agreements for the above mentioned fields.

[4] Detail on royalty calculations by Norphlet field is provided in Table 3.4-6.

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

Table 3.4-6
Estimated Annual Royalty Payments to Alabama from Projected State Norphlet Gas Production: Detail By Field
(1998 Dollars)

State Norphlet Royalty Revenue Projections								
		Mary Ann Field			Bon Secour Bay Field			
	Norphlet Production Value (Millions)	Percent of Norphlet Production	Royalty Rate (All Tracts)	Royalty Revenues (Millions)	Percent of Norphlet Production	Royalty Rate (Tracts 62, 63)	Royalty Rate (Tracts 64, 78)	Royalty Revenues (Millions)
1998	$418.32	17.6%	16.7%	$12.29	16.7%	27.0%	25.0%	$18.19
1999	$440.83	16.9%	16.7%	$12.40	18.5%	27.0%	25.0%	$21.14
2000	$470.33	19.9%	16.7%	$15.59	19.8%	27.0%	25.0%	$24.16
2001	$466.90	20.3%	16.7%	$15.78	20.1%	27.0%	25.0%	$24.31
2002	$457.81	19.7%	16.7%	$15.02	20.6%	27.0%	25.0%	$24.53
2003	$450.38	18.7%	16.7%	$14.07	20.9%	27.0%	25.0%	$24.46
2004	$436.98	18.0%	16.7%	$13.11	20.6%	27.0%	25.0%	$23.40
2005	$413.69	17.6%	16.7%	$12.16	20.7%	27.0%	25.0%	$22.17
2006	$385.49	17.6%	16.7%	$11.31	21.1%	27.0%	25.0%	$21.07
2007	$345.51	18.3%	16.7%	$10.52	22.3%	27.0%	25.0%	$20.02
2008	$331.89	17.8%	16.7%	$9.82	22.1%	27.0%	25.0%	$19.07
2009	$267.77	20.4%	16.7%	$9.12	26.0%	27.0%	25.0%	$18.07
2010	$236.43	21.8%	16.7%	$8.59	28.3%	27.0%	25.0%	$17.36
2011	$228.29	21.3%	16.7%	$8.10	28.2%	27.0%	25.0%	$16.69
2012	$218.55	21.0%	16.7%	$7.66	28.3%	27.0%	25.0%	$16.08
2013	$208.09	20.8%	16.7%	$7.21	28.5%	27.0%	25.0%	$15.41
2014	$198.74	20.5%	16.7%	$6.81	28.7%	27.0%	25.0%	$14.81
2015	$189.84	20.3%	16.7%	$6.43	28.9%	27.0%	25.0%	$14.23
2016	$142.92	15.5%	16.7%	$3.68	37.0%	27.0%	25.0%	$13.71
2017	$136.95	15.5%	16.7%	$3.53	37.0%	27.0%	25.0%	$13.14
2018	$131.59	15.5%	16.7%	$3.39	37.0%	27.0%	25.0%	$12.62
2019	$126.44	15.5%	16.7%	$3.26	37.0%	27.0%	25.0%	$12.13
2020	$121.83	15.5%	16.7%	$3.14	37.0%	27.0%	25.0%	$11.69
% of Production [1]: by Royalty Rate						47.72%	52.28%	

[1] Based on 1996-1997 production levels.
Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

Table 3.4-6 (cont'd)
Estimated Annual Royalty Payments to Alabama from Projected State Norphlet Gas Production: Detail By Field
(1998 Dollars)

State Norphlet Royalty Revenue Projections (continued)								
	NW Gulf Field				NC Gulf Field			
	Percent of Norphlet Production	Royalty Rate (Tracts 111, 112)	Royalty Rate (Tract 131)	Royalty Revenues (Millions)	Percent of Norphlet Production	Royalty Rate (Tract 114)	Royalty Rate (Tracts 115,116)	Royalty Revenues (Millions)
1998	29.3%	28.0%	16.7%	$34.30	15.8%	25.0%	27.0%	$17.18
1999	27.9%	28.0%	16.7%	$34.46	15.5%	25.0%	27.0%	$17.76
2000	25.2%	28.0%	16.7%	$33.22	14.5%	25.0%	27.0%	$17.72
2001	24.1%	28.0%	16.7%	$31.48	13.6%	25.0%	27.0%	$16.53
2002	23.3%	28.0%	16.7%	$29.90	13.2%	25.0%	27.0%	$15.74
2003	22.5%	28.0%	16.7%	$28.41	12.6%	25.0%	27.0%	$14.75
2004	22.1%	28.0%	16.7%	$27.07	12.1%	25.0%	27.0%	$13.74
2005	22.1%	28.0%	16.7%	$25.65	11.8%	25.0%	27.0%	$12.74
2006	22.6%	28.0%	16.7%	$24.37	11.8%	25.0%	27.0%	$11.85
2007	23.9%	28.0%	16.7%	$23.15	12.3%	25.0%	27.0%	$11.02
2008	23.7%	28.0%	16.7%	$22.06	11.9%	25.0%	27.0%	$10.29
2009	9.3%	28.0%	16.7%	$7.01	13.7%	25.0%	27.0%	$9.56
2010	0.0%	28.0%	16.7%	$0.00	14.6%	25.0%	27.0%	$9.01
2011	0.0%	28.0%	16.7%	$0.00	14.3%	25.0%	27.0%	$8.49
2012	0.0%	28.0%	16.7%	$0.00	14.1%	25.0%	27.0%	$8.03
2013	0.0%	28.0%	16.7%	$0.00	14.0%	25.0%	27.0%	$7.56
2014	0.0%	28.0%	16.7%	$0.00	13.8%	25.0%	27.0%	$7.13
2015	0.0%	28.0%	16.7%	$0.00	13.6%	25.0%	27.0%	$6.74
2016	0.0%	28.0%	16.7%	$0.00	0.0%	25.0%	27.0%	$0.00
2017	0.0%	28.0%	16.7%	$0.00	0.0%	25.0%	27.0%	$0.00
2018	0.0%	28.0%	16.7%	$0.00	0.0%	25.0%	27.0%	$0.00
2019	0.0%	28.0%	16.7%	$0.00	0.0%	25.0%	27.0%	$0.00
2020	0.0%	28.0%	16.7%	$0.00	0.0%	25.0%	27.0%	$0.00
% of Production [1] by Royalty Rate		100.00%	0.00%			48.44%	51.56%	

[1] Based on 1996-1997 production levels.
Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

Table 3.4-6 (cont'd)
Estimated Annual Royalty Payments to Alabama from Projected State Norphlet Gas Production: Detail By Field
(1998 Dollars)

State Norphlet Royalty Revenue Projections (continued)										
	Fairway Field			Aloe Bay Field					Total Norphlet Royalty Revenues (Millions)	Total Estimated Miocene & Norphlet Royalty Revenues (Millions)
	Percent of Norphlet Production	Royalty Rate	Royalty Revenues (Millions)	Percent of Norphlet Production	Royalty Rate (Tract 74)	Royalty Rate (Tract 75)	Royalty Rate (Tracts 92,93)	Royalty Revenues (Millions)		
1998	17.5%	25.0%	$18.28	3.1%	20.0%	25.0%	16.7%	$3.23	$103.46	$104.60
1999	15.9%	25.0%	$17.57	5.3%	20.0%	25.0%	16.7%	$5.85	$109.18	$110.22
2000	13.4%	25.0%	$15.76	7.2%	20.0%	25.0%	16.7%	$8.49	$114.94	$115.89
2001	12.0%	25.0%	$14.06	10.0%	20.0%	25.0%	16.7%	$11.61	$113.76	$114.63
2002	11.0%	25.0%	$12.57	12.1%	20.0%	25.0%	16.7%	$13.90	$111.67	$112.46
2003	10.0%	25.0%	$11.24	15.2%	20.0%	25.0%	16.7%	$17.15	$110.09	$110.81
2004	9.2%	25.0%	$10.08	17.9%	20.0%	25.0%	16.7%	$19.58	$107.00	$107.66
2005	8.7%	25.0%	$8.99	19.1%	20.0%	25.0%	16.7%	$19.70	$101.42	$102.02
2006	6.3%	25.0%	$6.11	20.6%	20.0%	25.0%	16.7%	$19.88	$94.58	$95.13
2007	0.0%	25.0%	$0.00	23.2%	20.0%	25.0%	16.7%	$20.06	$84.77	$85.27
2008	0.0%	25.0%	$0.00	24.5%	20.0%	25.0%	16.7%	$20.30	$81.54	$82.00
2009	0.0%	25.0%	$0.00	30.5%	20.0%	25.0%	16.7%	$20.42	$64.18	$64.60
2010	0.0%	25.0%	$0.00	35.3%	20.0%	25.0%	16.7%	$20.84	$55.81	$56.19
2011	0.0%	25.0%	$0.00	36.3%	20.0%	25.0%	16.7%	$20.69	$53.97	$54.33
2012	0.0%	25.0%	$0.00	36.5%	20.0%	25.0%	16.7%	$19.94	$51.72	$52.05
2013	0.0%	25.0%	$0.00	36.7%	20.0%	25.0%	16.7%	$19.11	$49.29	$49.59
2014	0.0%	25.0%	$0.00	37.0%	20.0%	25.0%	16.7%	$18.36	$47.11	$47.39
2015	0.0%	25.0%	$0.00	37.2%	20.0%	25.0%	16.7%	$17.64	$45.04	$45.30
2016	0.0%	25.0%	$0.00	47.6%	20.0%	25.0%	16.7%	$17.00	$34.39	$34.63
2017	0.0%	25.0%	$0.00	47.6%	20.0%	25.0%	16.7%	$16.29	$32.96	$33.18
2018	0.0%	25.0%	$0.00	47.6%	20.0%	25.0%	16.7%	$15.65	$31.67	$31.87
2019	0.0%	25.0%	$0.00	47.6%	20.0%	25.0%	16.7%	$15.04	$30.43	$30.62
2020	0.0%	25.0%	$0.00	47.6%	20.0%	25.0%	16.7%	$14.49	$29.32	$29.49
% of Production [1]: by Royalty Rate					0.00%	100.00%	0.00%			

[1] Based on 1996-1997 production levels.
Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

Forecast of 8(g) Royalty Payments from Federal Production

Alabama receives additional royalty revenues from gas production in federal waters from OCS leases located 3 to 6 miles of the state's coastal boundary. Production from this area is designated as "8(g)" production. Production from the designated 8(g) zone was estimated using information supplied by MMS on the proportion of federal fields' acreage designated as 8(g). Using these proportions, the percent of production attributable to the 8(g) zone was estimated for each applicable field. Total projected Mobile OCS 8(g) Miocene and Norphlet production levels are summarized on Table 3.4-7. Production from the 8(g) zone adjacent to Alabama is expected to reach 229 MMCFD in 1998, peak at about 266 MMCFD in 2000 and decline to 17 MMCFD by 2020.

The federal government collects royalties from 8(g) production at a standard rate of 16.67 percent. Of this money, 27 percent is returned to the state. Estimates of 8(g) payments to the State of Alabama by the federal government are also shown in Table 3.4-7. In 1998, 8(g) payments are expected to reach $7.3 million, peak at $8.6 million in 2000 and decline to $0.8 million by 2020.

Forecast Trust Fund Interest Earnings

Royalty payments collected from state and federal 8(g) production are deposited into the Alabama Trust Fund, as discussed in Section 3.4.1.1. The interest from both the Heritage and Alabama Trust Funds is distributed to the state's general fund. Annual interest payments are calculated based on the funds' current investment portfolio and respective interest rates (Alabama Treasurer's Office, 1998). These data are summarized in Table 3.4-8. Over 50 percent of the Alabama Trust Fund is invested in U.S. Treasury notes, and almost 40 percent of the Heritage Trust fund is invested in corporate bonds.

The capital of the Alabama Trust Fund will increase each year by the amount of state and 8(g) royalties collected. Also, if future offshore lease sales are held, any bonus payments collected by the state also will be added to this fund. For this analysis no new lease sales are assumed. The projected capital balance of the Alabama Trust Fund through 2020 is shown on Table 3.4-9. In 2002, the Heritage Trust Fund will formally be rolled into the Alabama Trust Fund.

Interest payments are estimated based on the Alabama Trust Fund's projected capital balance. These are shown on Table 3.4-10. Projected interest payments (in 1998 dollars) are transferred to the state's general fund. In 1998, interest earnings are projected to total about $127 million. This includes $53 million in interest from the Heritage Trust Fund and nearly $74 million from the Alabama Trust Fund. Interest generated by Heritage Trust Fund is assumed to remain constant over time because no additional capital will be deposited in this fund. In 2020, interest from the combined funds is projected to reach $215 million.

Table 3.4-7
Estimated 8(g) Royalty Payments to Alabama from the Federal Government from Projected Mobile OCS Gas Production (1998 Dollars)

	Federal Miocene 8(g) Production[1] (MMCFD)	Miocene 8(g) Production Value (Millions)	Federal Norphlet 8(g) Production[1] (MMCFD)	Norphlet 8(g) Production Value (Millions)	Total 8(g) Production (MMCFD)	Total 8(g) Production Value (Millions)	Allowable Costs [2] (Millions)	Total 8(g) Production Value (Millions)	Federal Royalty Rate	Federal 8(g) Royalty Revenues (Millions)	Proportion Distributed to Alabama	Federal 8(g) Revenues to Alabama (Millions)
1998	33.9	$27.3	195.3	$157.5	229.2	$184.9	$23.2	$161.6	16.7%	$26.9	27.0%	$7.3
1999	30.7	$25.0	233.3	$189.9	264.0	$214.9	$27.5	$187.4	16.7%	$31.2	27.0%	$8.4
2000	27.9	$22.9	238.1	$195.5	265.9	$218.4	$28.1	$190.3	16.7%	$31.7	27.0%	$8.6
2001	25.2	$20.8	236.6	$196.1	261.8	$216.9	$28.0	$188.9	16.7%	$31.5	27.0%	$8.5
2002	22.8	$19.0	232.3	$194.2	255.0	$213.2	$27.7	$185.6	16.7%	$30.9	27.0%	$8.3
2003	20.6	$17.4	221.2	$186.6	241.8	$204.0	$26.5	$177.5	16.7%	$29.6	27.0%	$8.0
2004	18.7	$15.9	209.3	$178.2	228.1	$194.1	$25.3	$168.9	16.7%	$28.1	27.0%	$7.6
2005	16.9	$14.5	197.0	$169.2	213.9	$183.7	$24.0	$159.8	16.7%	$26.6	27.0%	$7.2
2006	15.3	$13.3	186.0	$161.2	201.3	$174.5	$22.8	$151.7	16.7%	$25.3	27.0%	$6.8
2007	13.9	$12.1	175.6	$153.6	189.5	$165.7	$21.7	$144.0	16.7%	$24.0	27.0%	$6.5
2008	12.6	$11.1	166.0	$146.5	178.6	$157.6	$20.6	$136.9	16.7%	$22.8	27.0%	$6.2
2009	11.4	$10.1	155.9	$138.8	167.2	$148.9	$19.5	$129.4	16.7%	$21.6	27.0%	$5.8
2010	10.3	$9.3	100.4	$91.1	110.7	$100.4	$12.9	$87.6	16.7%	$14.6	27.0%	$3.9
2011	9.3	$8.6	85.9	$79.4	95.2	$88.0	$11.1	$76.9	16.7%	$12.8	27.0%	$3.5
2012	8.5	$8.0	74.8	$70.4	83.2	$78.4	$9.8	$68.6	16.7%	$11.4	27.0%	$3.1
2013	7.6	$7.3	70.2	$67.4	77.8	$74.7	$9.3	$65.4	16.7%	$10.9	27.0%	$2.9
2014	6.9	$6.8	66.1	$64.7	73.0	$71.4	$8.8	$62.6	16.7%	$10.4	27.0%	$2.8
2015	6.3	$6.2	62.2	$62.0	68.5	$68.3	$8.3	$59.9	16.7%	$10.0	27.0%	$2.7
2016	5.7	$5.8	58.8	$59.7	64.5	$65.5	$7.9	$57.5	16.7%	$9.6	27.0%	$2.6
2017	5.1	$5.3	52.0	$53.8	57.1	$59.1	$7.1	$52.0	16.7%	$8.7	27.0%	$2.3
2018	4.6	$4.9	15.3	$16.1	19.9	$21.0	$2.3	$18.7	16.7%	$3.1	27.0%	$0.8
2019	4.2	$4.5	14.4	$15.5	18.6	$20.0	$2.2	$17.8	16.7%	$3.0	27.0%	$0.8
2020	3.8	$4.2	13.6	$14.9	17.4	$19.1	$2.1	$17.0	16.7%	$2.8	27.0%	$0.8
								Net Present Value @ 6%		**$272.5**		**$73.6**

[1] Production from wells located between 3 to 6 miles from Al coastal boundary. Miocene 8g fields (total or partial) include MO 823, 864, 865, 866, 870 and 914. Norphlet 8g fields (total or partial) include MO 819, 820, 863, 864, 821, 827, 868, 914 and 872.

[2] Allowable costs include deductible production expenses and were estimated by Foster Associates; allowed costs are assumed to be $0.15/Mcf for Miocene and $0.30/Mcf for Norphlet.

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

Table 3.4-8
Alabama Trust Fund Investment Portfolio

Fund Investments	Capital Allocation	Interest Rate
Alabama Heritage Fund		
Cash/Repurchase Agreements	0.01%	N/A
Commercial Paper	5.41%	N/A
FNMA	4.56%	N/A
GNMA Certificates	9.56%	N/A
Federal Farm Credit Bonds	21.42%	N/A
U.S. Treasury Bonds	19.12%	N/A
Corporate Bonds	39.92%	N/A
Average Return		**11.36%**
Alabama Trust Fund		
U.S. Treasury Notes	58.20%	6.60%
Mortgage Backed	20.10%	6.77%
Corporate Bonds	10.80%	6.59%
Municipals	1.10%	6.64%
Total Fixed Income Securities	90.20%	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	9.80%	6.39%
Weighted Average Return		**6.61%**

Source: Alabama Treasurer's Office, 1998.

As discussed in Section 3.4.1.1, a percentage of interest earned from the Alabama Trust Fund is transferred to the Forever Wild Trust Fund, a fund established as part of the Forever Wild Program for the acquisition of lands for public use. Payments to this fund increase by one percent per year up to 10 percent, not to exceed $15 million in any fiscal year. Projected payments to the Forever Wild Program are also shown on Table 3.4-10; the $15 million threshold is expected to be reached by 2004.

Forecast Severance Tax Payments

As discussed in Section 3.4.1.3, offshore production is assessed severance tax by the State of Alabama. For the majority of forecast production, the combined production and privilege tax rate is assumed to total 8 percent. Where tax breaks apply the combined rate totals 4 percent. The following sections describe assumptions used to estimate future tax collections for each type of tax and forecast the allocated revenue streams to the State of Alabama, Mobile and Baldwin Counties and Dauphin Island.

Table 3.4-9
Fiscal Inputs to Forecasting Interest Earnings from Alabama Trust Funds

Year	Federal Royalty Income (8g) (Millions)	State Royalty Income (Millions)	Heritage Trust Fund Balance (Millions)	Alabama Trust Fund Balance (Millions)
1998	$7.3	$104.6	$466.8	$1,111.2
1999	$8.4	$110.2	$466.8	$1,229.9
2000	$8.6	$115.9	$466.8	$1,354.3
2001	$8.5	$114.6	$466.8	$1,477.4
2002	$8.3	$112.5	$0.0	$2,065.1
2003	$8.0	$110.8	$0.0	$2,183.9
2004	$7.6	$107.7	$0.0	$2,299.1
2005	$7.2	$102.0	$0.0	$2,408.3
2006	$6.8	$95.1	$0.0	$2,510.3
2007	$6.5	$85.3	$0.0	$2,602.0
2008	$6.2	$82.0	$0.0	$2,690.2
2009	$5.8	$64.6	$0.0	$2,760.6
2010	$3.9	$56.2	$0.0	$2,820.7
2011	$3.5	$54.3	$0.0	$2,878.5
2012	$3.1	$52.0	$0.0	$2,933.6
2013	$2.9	$49.6	$0.0	$2,986.2
2014	$2.8	$47.4	$0.0	$3,036.4
2015	$2.7	$45.3	$0.0	$3,084.4
2016	$2.6	$34.6	$0.0	$3,121.6
2017	$2.3	$33.2	$0.0	$3,157.1
2018	$0.8	$31.9	$0.0	$3,189.8
2019	$0.8	$30.6	$0.0	$3,221.2
2020	$0.8	$29.5	$0.0	$3,251.5

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

Table 3.4-10
Projected Interest Earnings from Alabama Trust Funds
(Millions of 1998 Dollars)

Year	Heritage Trust Fund[1] Interest	Alabama Trust Fund Interest	Projected Interest Earnings	Allocation to Forever Wild
1998	$53.0	$73.5	$126.5	$6.6
1999	$53.0	$81.3	$134.4	$8.1
2000	$53.0	$89.6	$142.6	$9.0
2001	$53.0	$97.7	$150.7	$9.8
2002	na	$136.6	$136.6	$13.7
2003	na	$144.4	$144.4	$14.4
2004	na	$152.0	$152.0	$15.0
2005	na	$159.3	$159.3	$15.0
2006	na	$166.0	$166.0	$15.0
2007	na	$172.1	$172.1	$15.0
2008	na	$177.9	$177.9	$15.0
2009	na	$182.6	$182.6	$15.0
2010	na	$186.5	$186.5	$15.0
2011	na	$190.4	$190.4	$15.0
2012	na	$194.0	$194.0	$15.0
2013	na	$197.5	$197.5	$15.0
2014	na	$200.8	$200.8	$15.0
2015	na	$204.0	$204.0	$15.0
2016	na	$206.4	$206.4	$15.0
2017	na	$208.8	$208.8	$15.0
2018	na	$210.9	$210.9	$15.0
2019	na	$213.0	$213.0	$15.0
2020	na	$215.0	$215.0	$15.0

[1] Beginning with fiscal year 2002 the capital balance of the Heritage Trust Fund will be transferred to the ATF.

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

Estimated Production-Tax Payments

Production tax revenue is calculated as 2 percent of gross production value after payment of royalties. (Value of production less allowable costs less royalties.) Production value forecasts used to calculate tax estimates are shown on Table 3.4-11a. These values reflect data shown previously on Tables 3.4-5 and 3.4-6.

The taxable production value for purposes of assessing the 2 percent production tax is shown on Table 3.4-11a. This value is expected to total $296 million in 1998, peak in 2000 at about $336 million, and decline to $93 million by 2020. Some production is eligible for a 50 percent tax reduction for the first 5 years of production because permitting occurred after July 1996. At the current date this tax break only applies to well 114-3, located in the North Central Gulf Field. Production value for this well was estimated assuming a future production rate of 33 MMCFD. Taxable production value at the reduced rate (1 percent of value) was estimated to be about $23 million annually over the 5-year period. Total production tax revenues collected by the State of Alabama, shown on Table 3.4-11b, are expected to total $6.2 million in 1998, peak at $6.95 million in 2000, and decline to $1.86 million by 2020. All production tax proceeds are retained by the State of Alabama in the general fund.

Estimated Privilege Tax Payments

As discussed in Section 3.4.1.3, privilege taxes are assessed anywhere from 4 to 8 percent of value, based on production characteristics. For this analysis, privilege tax revenues are estimated assuming a 6 percent privilege tax rate. This rate is standard for wells that produce from depths greater than 18,000 feet. Where the 50 percent tax break applies, taxes are assessed at 3 percent. Taxable production is divided into two categories: (1) "Dauphin Island" production; and (2) all other production. Dauphin Island production, including production from the Northwest Gulf and Aloe Bay Fields, is taxed using the "onshore" allocation formula. (Refer to Section 3.4.1.3.)

Estimated taxable production value and forecast revenues for these two measures are shown on Tables 3.4-11b and 3.4-11c. Taxable production value (6 percent assessment) excluding Dauphin Island production is expected to total $161 million in 1998, peak at $183 million in 2000, and decline to $35 million by 2020. Production from the North Central Gulf Field's well 114-3 is eligible for a 50 percent tax break through 2002 (3 percent assessment); taxable value for this well totals about $23 million annually.

Privilege tax revenue from all but Dauphin Island production is estimated to total $10.4 million in 1998, peak at $11.7 million in 2000 and decline to $2.1 million by 2020. Privilege tax revenue from production off Dauphin Island is estimated to reach $8.1 million in 1998, peak at $10.5 million in 2004 and decline to $3.5 million by 2020. The combined privilege tax revenues will total $18.5 million in 1998, peak at $20.9 million in 2000, and decline to $5.6 million by 2020.

Table 3.4-11a
Estimated Annual Tax Revenues to Alabama and Coastal Counties from Projected State Gas Production (Millions of 1998 Dollars)

		Miocene Gross Production Value	Norphlet Gross Production Value	Total Gross State Production Value	State Production Royalties to AL	Taxable Production Value at 2%	Taxable Production Value at 1% [1]
1998	1998	$5.66	$418.32	$423.99	$104.60	$296.39	$23.01
1999	1999	$5.17	$440.83	$446.00	$110.22	$312.57	$23.21
2000	2000	$4.74	$470.33	$475.07	$115.89	$335.76	$23.42
2001	2001	$4.32	$466.90	$471.21	$114.63	$332.96	$23.63
2002	2002	$3.95	$457.81	$461.75	$112.46	$325.44	$23.85
2003	2003	$3.60	$450.38	$453.98	$110.81	$343.17	$0.00
2004	2004	$3.30	$436.98	$440.28	$107.66	$332.63	$0.00
2005	2005	$3.01	$413.69	$416.70	$102.02	$314.68	$0.00
2006	2006	$2.75	$385.49	$388.24	$95.13	$293.11	$0.00
2007	2007	$2.51	$345.51	$348.02	$85.27	$262.74	$0.00
2008	2008	$2.30	$331.89	$334.19	$82.00	$252.19	$0.00
2009	2009	$2.09	$267.77	$269.86	$64.60	$205.26	$0.00
2010	2010	$1.93	$236.43	$238.36	$56.19	$182.17	$0.00
2011	2011	$1.79	$228.29	$230.08	$54.33	$175.74	$0.00
2012	2012	$1.65	$218.55	$220.20	$52.05	$168.15	$0.00
2013	2013	$1.52	$208.09	$209.61	$49.59	$160.02	$0.00
2014	2014	$1.40	$198.74	$200.14	$47.39	$152.75	$0.00
2015	2015	$1.30	$189.84	$191.14	$45.30	$145.84	$0.00
2016	2016	$1.20	$142.92	$144.12	$34.63	$109.49	$0.00
2017	2017	$1.11	$136.95	$138.05	$33.18	$104.88	$0.00
2018	2018	$1.02	$131.59	$132.61	$31.87	$100.74	$0.00
2019	2019	$0.94	$126.44	$127.38	$30.62	$96.76	$0.00
2020	2020	$0.87	$121.83	$122.70	$29.49	$93.21	$0.00

[1] A 50% tax break is allowed for wells permitted between July 1, 1996 and July 1, 1999 and applies to the first 5 years of production. For this analysis the tax break only applies to well 114-3.

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

Table 3.4-11b
Estimated Annual Tax Revenues to Alabama and Coastal Counties from Projected State Gas Production (Millions of 1998 Dollars)

	State Production Tax Revenue (2% of value)	State Production Tax Revenue (1% of value)	Taxable Privilege Tax Prod. Value at 6% (Excl. DI)	Taxable Privilege Tax Prod. Value at 3% [1]	Offshore Privilege Tax Revenue (6% of value)	Offshore Privilege Tax Revenue (3% of value)	Total Offshore Privilege Tax Revenue
1998	$5.93	$0.23	$160.99	$23.01	$9.66	$0.69	$10.35
1999	$6.25	$0.23	$166.10	$23.21	$9.97	$0.70	$10.66
2000	$6.72	$0.23	$183.13	$23.42	$10.99	$0.70	$11.69
2001	$6.66	$0.24	$174.09	$23.63	$10.45	$0.71	$11.15
2002	$6.51	$0.24	$163.03	$23.85	$9.78	$0.72	$10.50
2003	$6.86	$0.00	$173.10	$0.00	$10.39	$0.00	$10.39
2004	$6.65	$0.00	$157.62	$0.00	$9.46	$0.00	$9.46
2005	$6.29	$0.00	$144.27	$0.00	$8.66	$0.00	$8.66
2006	$5.86	$0.00	$126.56	$0.00	$7.59	$0.00	$7.59
2007	$5.25	$0.00	$99.82	$0.00	$5.99	$0.00	$5.99
2008	$5.04	$0.00	$92.23	$0.00	$5.53	$0.00	$5.53
2009	$4.11	$0.00	$98.54	$0.00	$5.91	$0.00	$5.91
2010	$3.64	$0.00	$98.79	$0.00	$5.93	$0.00	$5.93
2011	$3.51	$0.00	$92.97	$0.00	$5.58	$0.00	$5.58
2012	$3.36	$0.00	$88.39	$0.00	$5.30	$0.00	$5.30
2013	$3.20	$0.00	$83.59	$0.00	$5.02	$0.00	$5.02
2014	$3.06	$0.00	$79.30	$0.00	$4.76	$0.00	$4.76
2015	$2.92	$0.00	$75.26	$0.00	$4.52	$0.00	$4.52
2016	$2.19	$0.00	$41.48	$0.00	$2.49	$0.00	$2.49
2017	$2.10	$0.00	$39.71	$0.00	$2.38	$0.00	$2.38
2018	$2.01	$0.00	$38.12	$0.00	$2.29	$0.00	$2.29
2019	$1.94	$0.00	$36.60	$0.00	$2.20	$0.00	$2.20
2020	$1.86	$0.00	$35.24	$0.00	$2.11	$0.00	$2.11

[1] A 50% tax break is allowed for wells permitted between July 1, 1996 and July 1, 1999 and applies to the first 5 years of production. For this analysis the tax break only applies to well 114-3.

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

Table 3.4-11c
Estimated Annual Tax Revenues to Alabama and Coastal Counties from Projected State Gas Production (Millions of 1998 Dollars)

	Dauphin Is. PrivilegeTax		Dauphin Is. PrivilegeTax Allocation (Onshore)[2]		
	Privilege Tax Production Value at DI[1]	DI Privilege Tax Revenue (6% of value)	Allocation To State	Allocation to Mobile County	Allocation to DI
1998	$135.40	$8.12	$5.21	$2.44	$0.47
1999	$146.47	$8.79	$5.64	$2.64	$0.50
2000	$152.62	$9.16	$5.88	$2.75	$0.53
2001	$158.87	$9.53	$6.13	$2.86	$0.55
2002	$162.41	$9.74	$6.26	$2.92	$0.56
2003	$170.07	$10.20	$6.56	$3.06	$0.58
2004	$175.01	$10.50	$6.75	$3.15	$0.60
2005	$170.41	$10.22	$6.58	$3.06	$0.59
2006	$166.55	$9.99	$6.42	$3.00	$0.57
2007	$162.93	$9.78	$6.28	$2.93	$0.56
2008	$159.96	$9.60	$6.17	$2.88	$0.55
2009	$106.73	$6.40	$4.10	$1.94	$0.37
2010	$83.37	$5.00	$3.19	$1.52	$0.29
2011	$82.77	$4.97	$3.17	$1.51	$0.29
2012	$79.77	$4.79	$3.05	$1.46	$0.28
2013	$76.44	$4.59	$2.92	$1.40	$0.27
2014	$73.45	$4.41	$2.80	$1.35	$0.26
2015	$70.58	$4.23	$2.69	$1.29	$0.25
2016	$68.01	$4.08	$2.59	$1.25	$0.24
2017	$65.17	$3.91	$2.48	$1.20	$0.23
2018	$62.62	$3.76	$2.38	$1.15	$0.22
2019	$60.16	$3.61	$2.29	$1.11	$0.21
2020	$57.97	$3.48	$2.20	$1.07	$0.20

[1] Includes production value from the NWGulf and Aloe Bay Fields.
[2] Estimated based on projected Dauphin Island production value and the tax allocation legislation.

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

Table 3.4-11d
Estimated Annual Tax Revenues to Alabama and Coastal Counties from Projected State Gas Production (Millions of 1998 Dollars)

	Offshore Privilege Tax Allocation[1]				Baldwin Co.	Total Privilege Tax Revenues fromOffshore Production			
	Offshore Priv. Tax Revenue (3-6% of value)	To State General Fund (90 %)	To Mobile County (5.9 %)	To Baldwin County (4.1 %)	Severence Tax (1 % of Co. Production)	To Mobile County GF (Ex. D.I.)	To Mobile County GF (Inc. D.I.)	To Baldwin County Trust Fund[2]	To Baldwin County General Fund[2]
1998	$10.35	$9.31	$0.61	$0.42	$1.03	$3.05	$3.52	$1.03	$0.64
1999	$10.66	$9.60	$0.63	$0.44	$1.07	$3.27	$3.77	$1.07	$0.72
2000	$11.69	$10.52	$0.69	$0.48	$1.17	$3.44	$3.96	$1.17	$0.84
2001	$11.15	$10.04	$0.66	$0.46	$1.12	$3.52	$4.06	$1.12	$0.89
2002	$10.50	$9.45	$0.62	$0.43	$1.05	$3.54	$4.10	$1.05	$0.93
2003	$10.39	$9.35	$0.61	$0.43	$1.04	$3.67	$4.26	$1.04	$1.00
2004	$9.46	$8.51	$0.56	$0.39	$0.95	$3.70	$4.31	$0.95	$1.02
2005	$8.66	$7.79	$0.51	$0.35	$0.87	$3.58	$4.16	$0.87	$1.05
2006	$7.59	$6.83	$0.45	$0.31	$0.76	$3.44	$4.02	$0.76	$1.06
2007	$5.99	$5.39	$0.35	$0.25	$0.60	$3.29	$3.85	$0.60	$1.04
2008	$5.53	$4.98	$0.33	$0.23	$0.55	$3.21	$3.76	$0.55	$1.06
2009	$5.91	$5.32	$0.35	$0.24	$0.59	$2.28	$2.65	$0.59	$1.12
2010	$5.93	$5.33	$0.35	$0.24	$0.59	$1.87	$2.16	$0.59	$1.16
2011	$5.58	$5.02	$0.33	$0.23	$0.56	$1.84	$2.13	$0.56	$1.19
2012	$5.30	$4.77	$0.31	$0.22	$0.00	$1.77	$2.05	$0.00	$1.18
2013	$5.02	$4.51	$0.30	$0.21	$0.00	$1.69	$1.96	$0.00	$1.18
2014	$4.76	$4.28	$0.28	$0.20	$0.00	$1.63	$1.88	$0.00	$1.18
2015	$4.52	$4.06	$0.27	$0.19	$0.00	$1.56	$1.81	$0.00	$1.17
2016	$2.49	$2.24	$0.15	$0.10	$0.00	$1.40	$1.63	$0.00	$1.10
2017	$2.38	$2.14	$0.14	$0.10	$0.00	$1.34	$1.57	$0.00	$1.10
2018	$2.29	$2.06	$0.13	$0.09	$0.00	$1.29	$1.51	$0.00	$1.10
2019	$2.20	$1.98	$0.13	$0.09	$0.00	$1.24	$1.45	$0.00	$1.11
2020	$2.11	$1.90	$0.12	$0.09	$0.00	$1.20	$1.40	$0.00	$1.11

[1] Allocations between counties based on average of last three years.

[2] Baldwin County Severence Tax is paid into a trust fund. The tax will be removed when the trust fund grows to $15 million. The county can spend up to 90% of the interest earned by the fund. The interest earned on the fund is assumed to be 7 percent.

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

Allocation of Privilege Tax Revenues

As described in Section 3.4.1.3, privilege tax revenues are distributed between the state and the county or locality where the gas was severed. The "onshore" privilege tax allocation formula, applicable to Dauphin Island production, specifies several tiers of revenue distribution. The end result divides revenues among the state, Mobile County, and Dauphin Island in the following approximate percentages: state—64 percent; county—30 percent; and Dauphin Island—6 percent. The estimated tax revenue allocations associated with Dauphin Island production are shown on Table 3.4-11c.

The "offshore" privilege tax allocation formula specifies that 90 percent of revenues be retained by the state for general fund use and 10 percent be allocated to the county where gas was taken. State production data do not distinguish between what is produced in Mobile County vs. Baldwin County. In fact, the counties' boundary line bisects several fields, making precise partitioning difficult. Therefore, to allocate tax revenues back to each producing county, the percentage of production was derived based on tax revenue allocations over the last three years. This computed to 59 and 41 percent of production occurring in Mobile and Baldwin County, respectively. The distribution of forecast privilege tax revenues is shown on Table 3.4-11d.

Mobile County is expected to receive about $3.1 million in privilege tax revenue in 1998; Dauphin Island should receive about $0.5 million. Baldwin County is expected to receive $0.4 million in offshore privilege tax revenue. Combined with the estimated interest from the Baldwin County Trust Fund, revenues to Baldwin County's general fund are projected to be about $0.64 million in 1998.

3.4.3 Total Fiscal Impacts to State and Local Governments from Coastal Alabama Production

The sections below summarize the projected state and local government spending that result from Coastal Alabama tax, royalty, and trust fund earnings. These earnings drive the economic effects of government spending described in Section 4.

3.4.3.1 Total Fiscal Impact to Mobile and Baldwin Counties

Results from Tables 3.4-11a-d are summarized on Table 3.4-12. Projected revenue collections by Mobile and Baldwin County to be directed to the counties' general funds are estimated to total about $4.2 million in 1998, peak at $5.3 million in 2004, and decline to $2.5 million by 2020.

Figure 3.4-1 shows the amounts of tax revenues received and spent by Mobile and Baldwin Counties annually. Revenues to Mobile County are severance tax-driven and follow the production profile. Mobile County spends the largest amount on public safety (34.1 percent) and general government (33.9 percent) (Mobile County Commission, 1998).

Table 3.4-12
Estimated Annual Tax Revenues to Alabama and Coastal Counties from Projected State Gas Production: Summary (Millions of 1998 Dollars)

	Total Tax Revenues to Counties' General Fund	Total Severance Tax Revenues to State	Alabama Trust Fund Income to State	Total Revenues to State General Fund	Total Revenues To State and Counties
1998	$4.16	$20.69	$126.52	$147.20	$151.37
1999	$4.50	$21.72	$134.36	$156.09	$160.59
2000	$4.81	$23.35	$142.59	$165.95	$170.75
2001	$4.96	$23.06	$150.74	$173.80	$178.75
2002	$5.04	$22.46	$136.56	$159.02	$164.06
2003	$5.26	$22.77	$144.42	$167.19	$172.45
2004	$5.33	$21.92	$152.04	$173.96	$179.29
2005	$5.21	$20.66	$159.26	$179.92	$185.13
2006	$5.08	$19.12	$166.00	$185.12	$190.20
2007	$4.88	$16.93	$172.07	$189.00	$193.88
2008	$4.82	$16.19	$177.90	$194.09	$198.91
2009	$3.77	$13.53	$182.56	$196.08	$199.85
2010	$3.32	$12.17	$186.53	$198.70	$202.03
2011	$3.32	$11.70	$190.35	$202.06	$205.38
2012	$3.23	$11.19	$194.00	$205.19	$208.42
2013	$3.14	$10.64	$197.47	$208.11	$211.25
2014	$3.06	$10.14	$200.79	$210.94	$214.00
2015	$2.98	$9.67	$203.97	$213.64	$216.62
2016	$2.73	$7.02	$206.43	$213.45	$216.18
2017	$2.67	$6.72	$208.78	$215.50	$218.17
2018	$2.61	$6.46	$210.94	$217.40	$220.01
2019	$2.56	$6.20	$213.02	$219.22	$221.78
2020	$2.51	$5.97	$215.02	$220.99	$223.50

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

3.4.3.2 Total Fiscal Impact to the State of Alabama

A summary of projected revenue collections by the State of Alabama is shown on Table 3.4-12. Revenue streams summarized here include projected severance tax collections (production and privilege taxes) and projected interest income generated by the Alabama Trust Fund. These

revenues will be directed to the state general fund. Revenues in 1998 are estimated to total $147 million and to increase to $221 million by 2020.

Figure 3.4-2 shows the annual amounts of tax revenues and interest earnings that will be spent by the state. No decline in revenue is expected due to the increasing capital balance of the Alabama Trust Fund. The largest amount of state general fund expenditures (33.5 percent) goes to health programs (Alabama Dept. of Finance, 1998b).

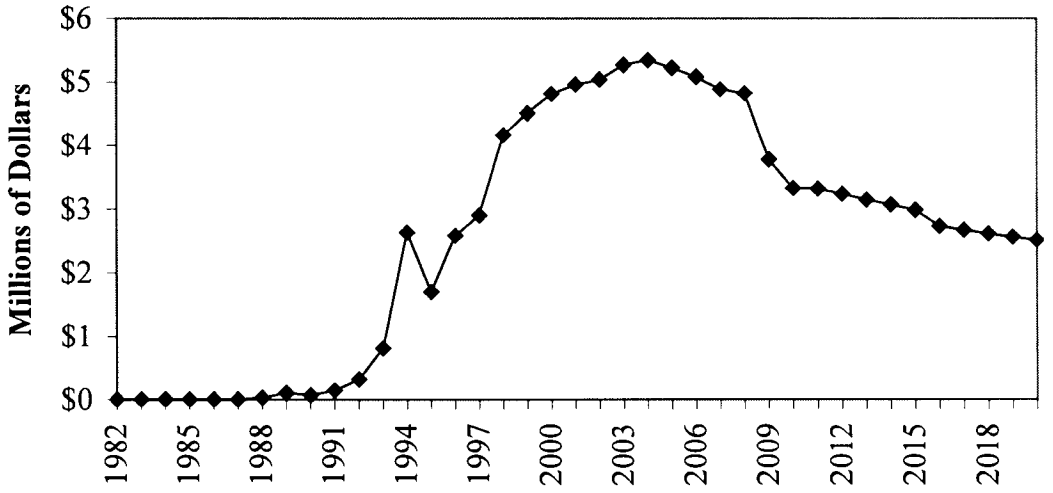

Figure 3.4-1. Mobile and Baldwin Counties' Share of Tax Revenues from Alabama State Production

Source: Alabama Dept. of Finance, 1998a; Foster Associates, 1998.

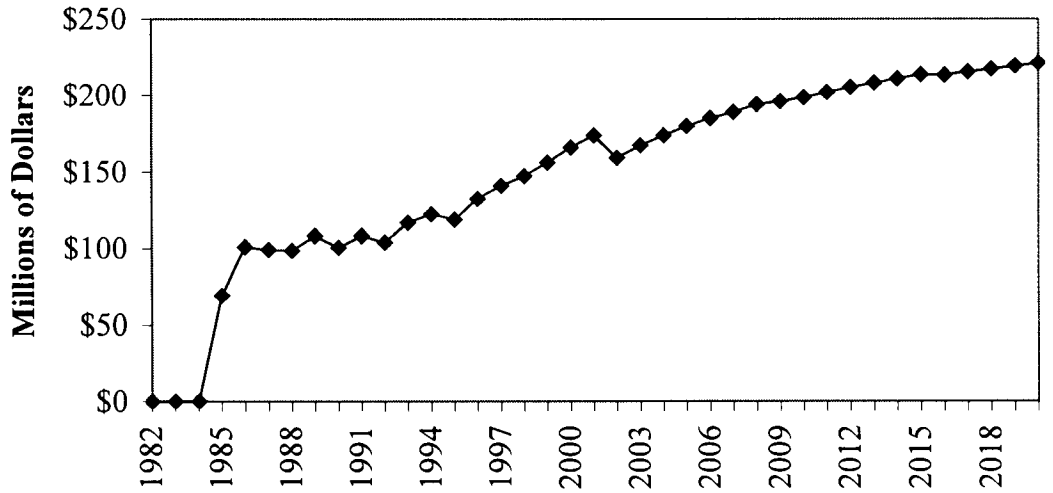

Figure 3.4-2. Coastal Alabama Trust Fund Earnings and Tax Revenues from Total Coastal Alabama Production

Sources: Alabama Dept. of Finance, 1998a; Alabama Dept. of Revenue, 1997; Alabama Dept. of Conservation and Natural Resources, 1998; Foster Associates, 1998.

3.4.4 Royalty Payments to the Federal Government from OCS Production

With the exception of 8(g) payments, all royalties from OCS production go to the federal government. State and local governments do not receive a share. Accordingly, there is no direct economic stimulus to state and local economies from federal royalties. Although there will be a small amount of "spill-back" from federal spending of these monies, employment and income impacts associated with federal spending of royalty payments are not estimated in this report.

3.4.4.1 Royalty Payments to the Federal Government from Mobile OCS Production

Table 3.4-13 summarizes estimated royalty payments to the federal government from gas production in the Mobile OCS. Currently all leases on the Mobile OCS are assessed a royalty rate of 16.67 percent. Based on the production forecast, and on the gas price forecast shown in Table 3.4-4, production in the Mobile OCS is estimated to be worth about $418 million in 1998 (before allowed costs) and to peak at $543 million in 2001. Annual royalty payments to the federal government, after allowed costs and 8(g) payments to Alabama, are estimated to be $54 million in 1998, peak at $70 million in 2001, and decline to about $8 million by 2020.

3.4.4.2 Royalty Payments to the Federal Government from Destin Dome OCS Production

Table 3.4-14 summarizes estimated royalty payments to the federal government from forecast gas production in Destin Dome OCS. The Destin Dome OCS is also assessed a royalty rate of 16.67 percent. The estimated value of gas produced in 2001 (before allowed costs) is about $95 million, peaking at about $272 million in 2010. Annual royalty payments to the federal government, after allowed costs, are estimated to be $14 million in 2001, peak at $39 million in 2001 and decline to about $12 million by 2020.

Figure 3.4-3 summarizes federal royalty payments related to forecast Mobile and Destin Dome OCS production. Annual royalty payments to the federal government, after allowed costs, are estimated to peak at $97 million in 2004 and decline to about $20 million by 2020. As Figure 3.4-3 shows, Destin Dome OCS royalty payments will nearly equal the royalty payments from Mobile OCS gas production by the end of the first decade of the next century. Combined Destin Dome and Mobile OCS royalty payments will add from between $70 to $90 million annually to federal coffers for 10 years.

Table 3.4-13
Estimated Royalty Payments to the Federal Government from Projected Mobile OCS Gas Production (1998 Dollars)

	Federal Miocene Production (MMCFD)	Miocene Production Value (Millions)	Federal Norphlet Production (MMCFD)	Norphlet Production Value (Millions)	Total Production (MMCFD)	Total Production Value (Millions)	Allowable Costs [1] (Millions)	Royalty Production Value (Millions)	Federal Royalty Rate	Federal Royalty Revenues (Millions)	8(g) Payments to Alabama [2] (Millions)	Net Federal Royalty Revenues (Millions)
1998	71.7	$57.8	446.4	$360.1	518.0	$417.9	$52.8	$365.1	16.7%	$60.8	$7.3	$53.6
1999	64.9	$52.8	527.9	$429.7	592.8	$482.5	$61.9	$420.6	16.7%	$70.1	$8.4	$61.6
2000	58.9	$48.4	592.6	$486.7	651.5	$535.1	$69.3	$465.7	16.7%	$77.6	$8.6	$69.0
2001	53.2	$44.1	602.6	$499.3	655.8	$543.4	$70.8	$472.6	16.7%	$78.7	$8.5	$70.2
2002	48.2	$40.3	583.3	$487.7	631.5	$528.0	$68.9	$459.0	16.7%	$76.5	$8.3	$68.1
2003	43.6	$36.8	548.0	$462.3	591.6	$499.1	$65.3	$433.8	16.7%	$72.3	$8.0	$64.3
2004	39.6	$33.7	512.3	$436.1	551.9	$469.8	$61.5	$408.3	16.7%	$68.0	$7.6	$60.4
2005	35.7	$30.7	476.5	$409.2	512.2	$439.9	$57.6	$382.3	16.7%	$63.7	$7.2	$56.5
2006	32.4	$28.0	444.5	$385.2	476.9	$413.3	$54.2	$359.1	16.7%	$59.8	$6.8	$53.0
2007	29.3	$25.6	414.8	$362.7	444.1	$388.3	$51.0	$337.4	16.7%	$56.2	$6.5	$49.7
2008	26.6	$23.5	384.4	$339.2	411.0	$362.6	$47.6	$315.0	16.7%	$52.5	$6.2	$46.3
2009	24.0	$21.4	347.8	$309.6	371.8	$331.0	$43.5	$287.5	16.7%	$47.9	$5.8	$42.1
2010	21.7	$19.7	278.2	$252.4	300.0	$272.1	$35.3	$236.9	16.7%	$39.5	$3.9	$35.5
2011	19.7	$18.2	250.8	$231.8	270.5	$250.0	$32.1	$217.9	16.7%	$36.3	$3.5	$32.8
2012	17.9	$16.8	206.2	$194.3	224.1	$211.1	$26.7	$184.4	16.7%	$30.7	$3.1	$27.6
2013	16.1	$15.5	189.5	$181.9	205.7	$197.4	$24.7	$172.6	16.7%	$28.8	$2.9	$25.8
2014	14.6	$14.3	171.8	$168.0	186.4	$182.3	$22.6	$159.7	16.7%	$26.6	$2.8	$23.8
2015	13.2	$13.2	111.6	$111.3	124.9	$124.4	$15.1	$109.4	16.7%	$18.2	$2.7	$15.5
2016	12.0	$12.2	104.6	$106.3	116.7	$118.5	$14.2	$104.2	16.7%	$17.4	$2.6	$14.8
2017	10.8	$11.2	94.0	$97.3	104.9	$108.5	$12.9	$95.6	16.7%	$15.9	$2.3	$13.6
2018	9.8	$10.4	51.1	$53.9	61.0	$64.3	$7.3	$56.9	16.7%	$9.5	$0.8	$8.6
2019	8.9	$9.5	47.6	$51.1	56.4	$60.7	$6.9	$53.8	16.7%	$9.0	$0.8	$8.2
2020	8.1	$8.8	44.4	$48.6	52.4	$57.4	$6.5	$50.9	16.7%	$8.5	$0.8	$7.7

[1] Allowable costs include deductible production expenses and were estimated by Foster Associates; allowed costs are assumed to be $0.15/Mcf for Miocene and $0.30/Mcf for Norphlet.

[2] Payments related to production from wells located between 3 to 6 miles from the coastline.

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

Table 3.4-14
Estimated Royalty Payments to the Federal Government from Projected Destin Dome OCS Gas Production (1998 Dollars)

	Federal Destin Dome Production (MMCFD)	Destin Dome Production Value (Millions)	Allowable Costs [1] (Millions)	Royalty Production Value (Millions)	Federal Royalty Rate	Federal Royalty Revenues (Millions)
1998	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	16.7%	$0.0
1999	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	16.7%	$0.0
2000	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	16.7%	$0.0
2001	$115.0	$95.3	$12.9	$82.4	16.7%	$13.7
2002	$220.0	$183.9	$25.0	$159.0	16.7%	$26.5
2003	$270.0	$227.8	$30.9	$196.9	16.7%	$32.8
2004	$300.8	$256.1	$34.8	$221.3	16.7%	$36.9
2005	$300.0	$257.7	$35.0	$222.7	16.7%	$37.1
2006	$300.0	$260.0	$35.3	$224.7	16.7%	$37.4
2007	$300.0	$262.3	$35.6	$226.7	16.7%	$37.8
2008	$300.8	$265.4	$36.0	$229.4	16.7%	$38.2
2009	$300.0	$267.1	$36.3	$230.8	16.7%	$38.5
2010	$300.0	$272.1	$36.6	$235.6	16.7%	$39.2
2011	$205.0	$189.5	$25.2	$164.3	16.7%	$27.4
2012	$180.5	$170.0	$22.4	$147.6	16.7%	$24.6
2013	$160.0	$153.6	$20.0	$133.5	16.7%	$22.2
2014	$140.0	$136.9	$17.7	$119.2	16.7%	$19.9
2015	$125.0	$124.6	$15.9	$108.6	16.7%	$18.1
2016	$115.3	$117.1	$14.8	$102.3	16.7%	$17.0
2017	$100.0	$103.5	$13.0	$90.5	16.7%	$15.1
2018	$90.0	$94.9	$11.8	$83.1	16.7%	$13.8
2019	$80.0	$86.0	$10.6	$75.4	16.7%	$12.6
2020	$75.2	$82.3	$10.0	$72.3	16.7%	$12.0

[1] Allowable costs include deductible production expenses and were estimated by Foster Associates. These allowed costs are assumed to be $0.15/Mcf for Miocene and $0.30/Mcf for Norphlet.

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

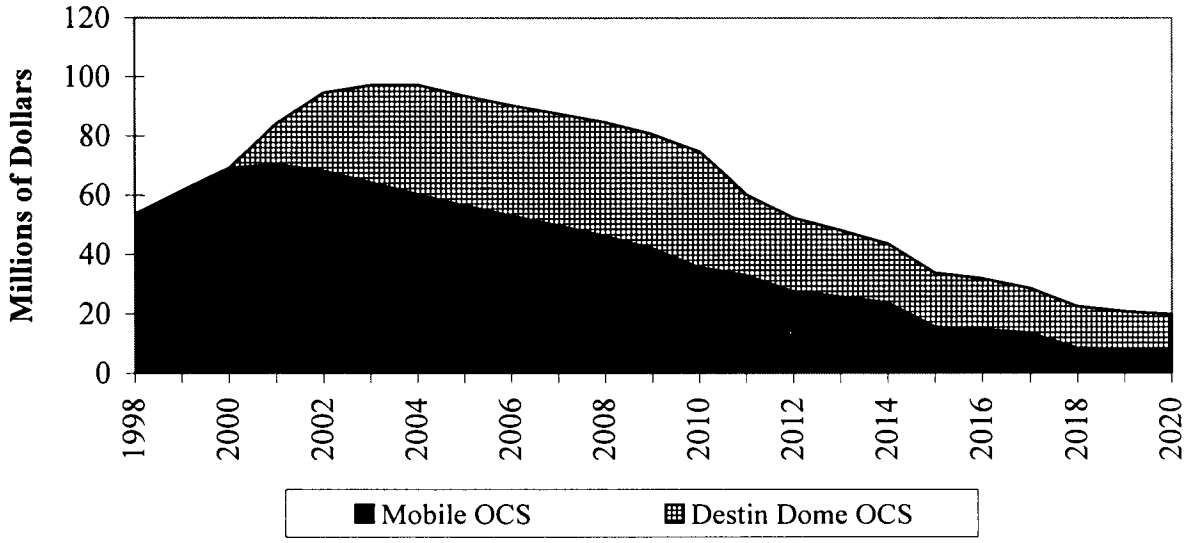

Figure 3.4-3. Comparison of Federal Government Royalty Revenues from Mobile OCS and Destin Dome OCS

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

4.0 Regional Economic Effects of Coastal Alabama Natural Gas Development and Production

Mobile County and the States of Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas have experienced major economic stimuli from Coastal Alabama offshore gas development. Between the 1979 Mobile Bay gas discovery and 1998, the offshore gas industry spent approximately $3.6 billion on exploration and development activities, with an additional $850 million spent on operations and maintenance. Approximately $300 million more will be spent by 2000 to bring existing state and federal offshore fields[1] to their forecast maximum production of over 1.3 BCFD. In addition to these direct expenditures, trust fund earnings and tax payments to the State of Alabama and to Coastal Alabama counties currently add more than $150 million annually to General Fund budgets. These will grow to approximately $200 million annually by 2010. This section documents the significance of the economic effects from these expenditures on Mobile County, the rest of Alabama, and the States of Louisiana and Texas.

In this study economic effects are measured in terms of the new jobs and related personal income that is brought into the region by offshore natural gas development. Economic effects of offshore production are estimated for three "impact regions." These regions were defined because the effect on each is different.

- **Mobile County** is the staging area for offshore operators and is the location of onshore gas plants and long-term O&M workers. Although Mobile and Baldwin Counties do receive small amounts of direct tax revenues from offshore operators, direct industry expenditure in O&M has the largest economic effect on the local area. All Alabama direct offshore-industry spending occurs in Mobile County; none "leaks" out to the rest of the state.
- The **State of Alabama** (excluding Mobile County) receives the majority of tax revenues and all of the bonus and royalty payments associated with offshore production in state waters. The economic effects on the State of Alabama result from government spending of these monies, not from direct offshore industry spending.
- **Louisiana and Texas** (LA/TX) provide the majority of the specialized equipment and labor required to explore and drill for offshore Alabama gas resources, and to install the platforms and pipelines to bring the gas to shore. These states receive no tax revenues from offshore Alabama production.

For each impact region, where applicable, the following four "producing areas" track the effects of offshore operators' and related government spending:

1. **Alabama State**—production occurring in Alabama state waters;
2. **Mobile OCS**—production occurring in the Mobile area of federal OCS waters offshore Alabama;
3. **Coastal Alabama**— the sum total of production occurring in state and federal waters offshore Alabama (i.e., producing areas 1 and 2); and

[1] Existing fields shown in History Report Table 6.15.

4. **Destin Dome OCS**—production occurring in the Destin Dome area of federal OCS waters in the Eastern Gulf of Mexico (offshore Florida).

Table 4.0-1 shows a matrix detailing the producing areas that affect each impact region. For each producing area there are four potential spending subcategories:

- Exploration, Infrastructure, O&M;
- State Taxes & Trust Fund Interest;
- Local Taxes; and
- Federal Royalties.

These categories represent the potential spending streams that drive regional economic effects. Not all producing areas affect each impact region. For example, Table 4.0-1 shows that Destin Dome OCS production affects Mobile County and LA/TX only through spending on Exploration, Infrastructure, and O&M. The State of Alabama outside Mobile County is unaffected.

Table 4.0-1
Coastal Alabama Producing Areas and Associated Impact Regions

Producing Area		Impact Regions: Mobile County	Impact Regions: Alabama State	Impact Regions: Louisiana/ Texas
Alabama State		**Alabama State**		
	Exploration, Infrastructure, O&M	✓	-	✓
	Trust Fund Interest	-	✓	-
	State & Local Taxes	✓	✓	-
Mobile OCS		**Mobile OCS**		
	Exploration, Infrastructure, O&M	✓	-	✓
	Federal Royalties	-	✓8(g)	-
Destin Dome OCS		**Destin Dome OCS**		
	Exploration, Infrastructure, O&M	✓	-	✓

✓ = Spending affects region

- = Spending does not affect region

Mobile County, State of Alabama, and LA/TX IMPLAN[2] models were used for the analysis. The models were recalibrated as described in Section 3.2. Producer expenditures and government spending, as described in Sections 3.3 and 3.4, provide the input data for the models. Economic effects can be broken into three components:

[2] For a discussion of the IMPLAN model, see sections 3.1 and 3.2.

- Direct effects—these are tied directly to gas industry purchases from prime contractors and suppliers;
- Indirect effects—effects related to the production of goods and services that are purchased by prime contractors and suppliers;
- Induced effects—effects related to the re-circulation of wages, salaries, and profits of the direct and indirect providers of the services and inputs.

For each of these effects, the IMPLAN model produces a "multiplier." Multipliers show the economic effect per unit change of input spending. These units are multiplied by total spending to yield total economic effects. In this analysis, multipliers have been developed for employment, personal income, and population. The IMPLAN multipliers are shown in Appendix A.

The subsections below discuss the economic effect of Coastal Alabama development on the three impact regions: Mobile County (Section 4.1), the State of Alabama (Section 4.2), and LA/TX (Section 4.3). All economic impact estimates mentioned in this study refer to total effects: the sum of direct, indirect, and induced effects. Alabama effects are exclusive of Mobile County.

4.1 Economic Effects of Offshore Gas Development on Mobile County

This section describes the economic effects of Coastal Alabama and Destin Dome OCS offshore gas development on Mobile County. Section 4.1.1 describes the offshore operator and government spending that drive economic effects. Section 4.1.2 describes the effects of Coastal Alabama production, and its Alabama state and Mobile OCS components. Section 4.1.3 describes estimated economic impacts of forthcoming Destin Dome OCS production.

4.1.1 Offshore Operator Expenditures in Mobile County

Coastal Alabama exploration and development (E&D) has brought substantial spending to Mobile County, even though the county lacks the technical infrastructure to supply most of the services and labor the industry requires. Table 4.1-1 shows for each major expenditure category the fraction of offshore operators' spending that occurs in the local area. The remainder is spent outside the region, primarily in fabrication yards and port bases in Louisiana and Texas. Table 4.1-2 shows the spending streams that drive economic effects on Mobile County, including local government tax spending. Figure 4.1-1 shows offshore operators' spending segmented by producing region. As the figure shows, operators in Alabama state waters dominated early years' spending. From 1994 through the turn of the century, spending in state and federal waters will be roughly equal, after which the addition of Destin Dome production will cause federal OCS spending to dominate.

Local government spending, shown on Table 4.1-2, reflects general fund spending of industry-related tax revenues as described in Section 3.4. All local taxes are from production in Alabama state waters.

Table 4.1-1
Mobile County Components of Offshore Operator Expenditures

Activity	Mobile County Component
Exploration & development drilling	15%
Pipeline contracting	10%
Platform fabrication & installation	15%
Onshore gas treatment plants	70%
Production operations and maintenance	85%

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

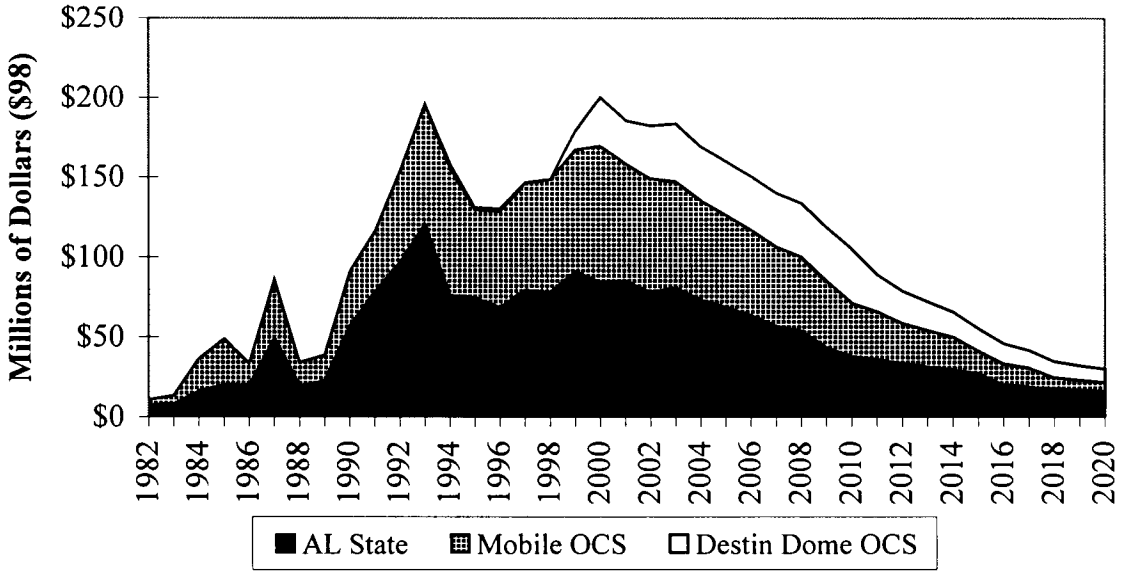

Figure 4.1-1. Mobile County Component of Offshore Operator Spending from Total Coastal Alabama Production

Source: Foster Associates, 1994, 1996, 1998.

Table 4.1-2
Mobile County Component of Total Coastal Alabama Expenditures by Activity
(Millions of Dollars)[1]

Year	Exp/Dev Drilling	Pipeline Contracting	Platform Fab/Inst	Onshore Gas Plants	Production O&M	Government Spending	Total
1982	7.7	-	-	-	-	-	**7.7**
1983	10.1	-	-	-	-	-	**10.1**
1984	26.9	-	0.9	-	-	-	**27.8**
1985	36.9	0.4	0.9	-	-	-	**38.2**
1986	17.3	2.5	-	7.0	-	-	**26.8**
1987	20.7	-	7.2	42.0	-	-	**70.0**
1988	15.1	-	6.9	3.5	2.9	0.0	**28.4**
1989	8.9	2.0	0.9	17.5	4.0	0.1	**33.4**
1990	18.3	6.9	11.4	38.5	6.1	0.1	**81.2**
1991	31.6	9.8	15.9	38.5	11.1	0.1	**107.0**
1992	15.1	7.1	19.3	42.0	60.8	0.3	**144.7**
1993	16.0	5.4	25.6	73.5	66.8	0.8	**188.1**
1994	27.1	0.7	17.1	-	107.1	2.6	**154.6**
1995	8.6	2.0	9.2	-	109.0	1.7	**130.4**
1996	14.8	2.3	3.8	-	108.5	2.6	**131.9**
1997	15.4	6.5	-	3.5	122.0	2.9	**150.3**
1998	12.4	3.3	0.8	-	132.1	4.2	**152.7**
1999	15.8	0.8	3.0	3.5	143.7	4.5	**171.2**
2000	8.5	3.0	3.0	-	154.6	4.8	**173.9**
2001	3.8	-	0.8	-	153.8	5.0	**163.2**
2002	-	-	-	-	148.8	5.0	**153.9**
2003	3.8	-	0.8	-	142.5	5.3	**152.2**
2004	-	-	-	-	135.1	5.3	**140.5**
2005	-	-	-	-	126.2	5.2	**131.4**
2006	-	-	-	-	117.0	5.1	**122.1**
2007	-	-	-	-	106.4	4.9	**111.3**
2008	-	-	-	-	100.0	4.8	**104.8**
2009	-	-	-	-	85.1	3.8	**88.8**
2010	-	-	-	-	71.4	3.3	**74.7**
2011	-	-	-	-	66.0	3.3	**69.3**
2012	-	-	-	-	58.6	3.2	**61.8**
2013	-	-	-	-	54.3	3.1	**57.4**
2014	-	-	-	-	50.1	3.1	**53.2**
2015	-	-	-	-	41.4	3.0	**44.4**
2016	-	-	-	-	33.1	2.7	**35.8**
2017	-	-	-	-	30.5	2.7	**33.2**
2018	-	-	-	-	24.5	2.6	**27.1**
2019	-	-	-	-	23.0	2.6	**25.6**
2020	-	-	-	-	21.6	2.5	**24.1**

[1] Expenditures from 1982 to 1997 are in current dollars. Expenditures after 1997 are in constant 1998 dollars.

Source: Foster Associates, 1998; Chevron USA, Inc., 1996.

4.1.2 Economic Effects of Coastal Alabama Production

This section presents the economic effects on Mobile County of Coastal Alabama natural gas production. This reflects the combined effects of Alabama state and Mobile OCS production. Sections 4.1.2.1 and 4.2.2.2 provide a breakdown of the economic effect on Mobile County from production in the individual producing regions.

Mobile County added 23,000 new jobs to the labor force between 1982 and 1992. Approximately 2,500 of the jobs created during this period were a result of the offshore gas industry buildout, as shown on Figure 4.1-2. The gas industry employment during this period was largely due to the county's significant participation in the construction of three onshore gas processing plants and related office and storage buildings. Mobile County also experienced job growth in industries related to the county's small share of specialized offshore gas development activities. Gas industry-related employment growth was mostly attributable to state production in early years; federal OCS-related employment became significant by 1995. Completion of the Coastal Alabama buildout and ongoing production will sustain more than 2,500 Mobile County jobs through the turn of the century.

The creation of new jobs fluctuated with gas industry spending patterns between 1982 and 1993. Figure 4.1-2 shows how they will change in the future in relation to industry expenditures and production-driven tax revenues. Employment in the county reached its first peak in 1985 during the period of drilling build-up and construction of onshore support facilities. The construction of Mobil's onshore gas plant created the second peak in 1987. The 1990-1993 build-up to over 3,000 new jobs was associated mostly with construction of Exxon's onshore treatment plant.

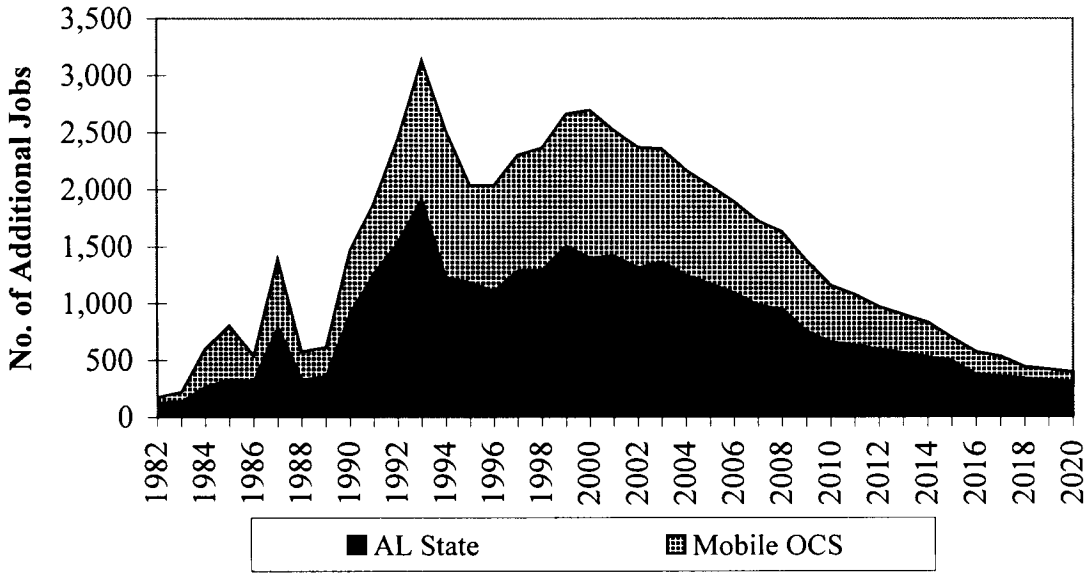

Figure 4.1-2. Mobile County Employment from Total Coastal Alabama Production

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

Figure 4.1-3 shows how employment peaks coincide with the E&D process. The production step-up in 1992 created significant O&M-related employment—particularly in Mobile County, where 85 percent of O&M expenditures are made. The number of O&M jobs surpassed 1,000 in 1993 and should exceed 2,000 by 1999. O&M-driven jobs will be sustained over the life of the fields, following the production pattern. O&M employment will not fall below 1,000 until after 2010.

Pipeline laying and platform construction, activities largely undertaken by specialized industries in Louisiana and Texas, create little employment for Mobile County residents. These activities are generally undertaken by crews of workers brought to Mobile Bay for a season at a time. Their payroll checks are largely spent back home.

Figure 4.1-4 shows how new jobs created in Mobile County by Coastal Alabama exploration and development are distributed across the major economic sectors. The 1985 employment peak was driven mostly by the creation of almost 800 new drilling jobs, mostly in Construction, Manufacturing, and Services. The 1987 employment peak represents over 1,300 new jobs, with a large component of workers in Construction and in Services, most of whom are associated with the building of gas treatment plants. This same pattern of industry sector employment is reflected in the 1990-1993 build-up.

Figure 4.1-4 shows an increase in Government sector jobs after 1994, a result of an increase in severance tax expenditures. Because local jurisdictions receive only a small fraction of the tax

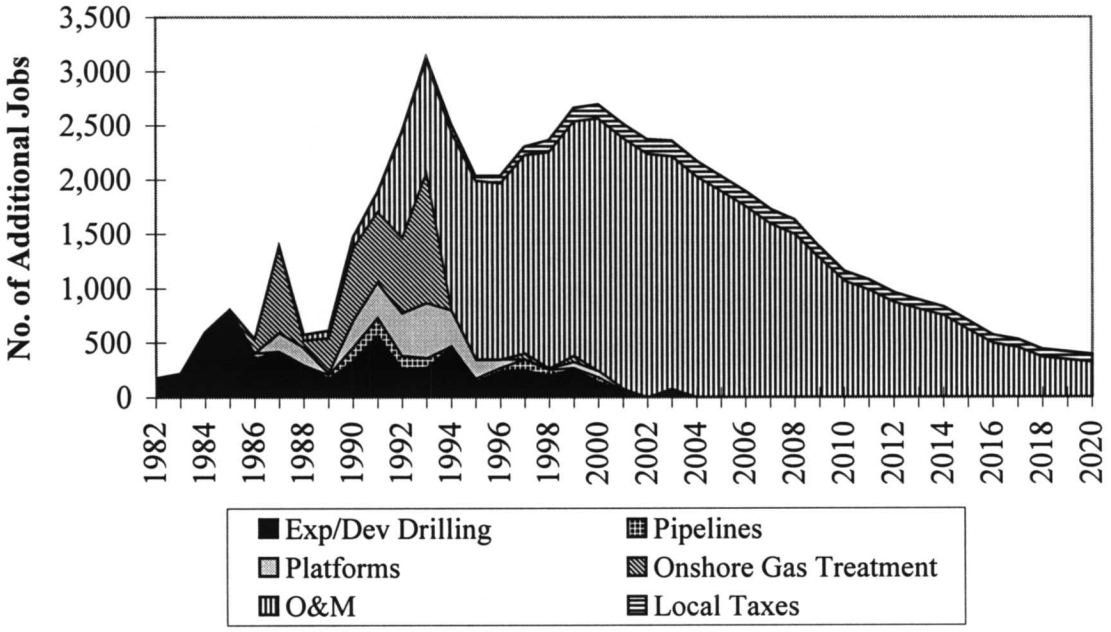

Figure 4.1-3. Mobile County Employment By Activity from Total Coastal Alabama Production

Source: Foster Associates, 1998

revenues collected by the state, government employment impacts on Mobile County are comparatively small. Construction and Services jobs will dominate new employment opportunities as construction continues until late into the decade. Jobs in Retail Trade will become increasingly significant, reflecting the growing importance of local payrolls after the completion of build-out.

Since drilling began in the early 1980s, the gas industry has brought significant personal income to the county. Figure 4.1-5 shows the annual levels of Mobile County personal income (the sum of wages, salaries, and local profits) associated with Coastal Alabama gas industry development and production. Personal income generated in Mobile County peaked at over $100 million in 1993 and will hit a second, lower peak in 2000 at $88 million before beginning a gradual decline over the forecast period.

The offshore gas industry has created numerous jobs and opportunities in Mobile County. Figure 4.1-6 plots Mobile County employment and population change resulting from Coastal Alabama development and production. Changes in relative wage rates, increased demand for labor, and generally improved economic conditions in the area caused people in search of employment and their dependents to migrate to the region. By 1998, nearly 5,000 people had done so, as shown on Figure 4.1-6. These population levels will be sustained through 2005, after which Coastal Alabama baseline production will decline, taking with it O&M employment.

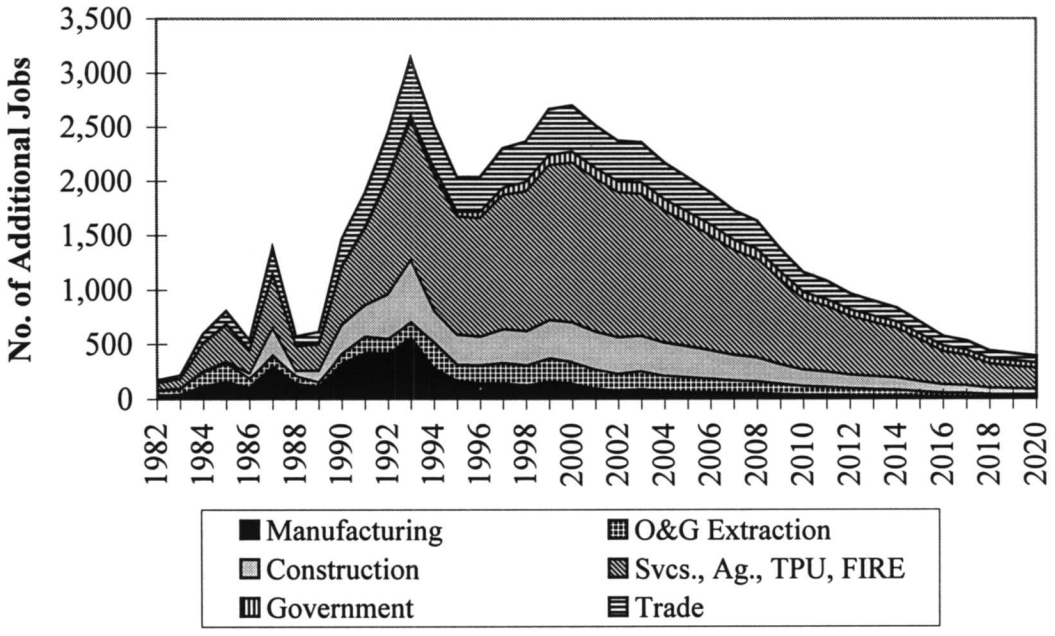

Figure 4.1-4. Mobile County Employment By Economic Sector from Total Coastal Alabama Production

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

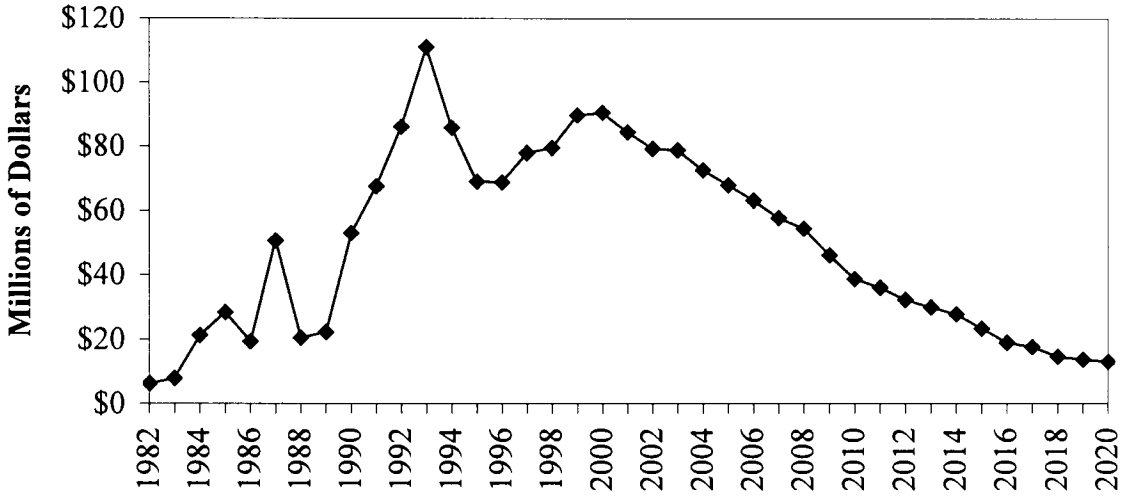

Figure 4.1-5. Mobile County Personal Income from Total Coastal Alabama Production

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

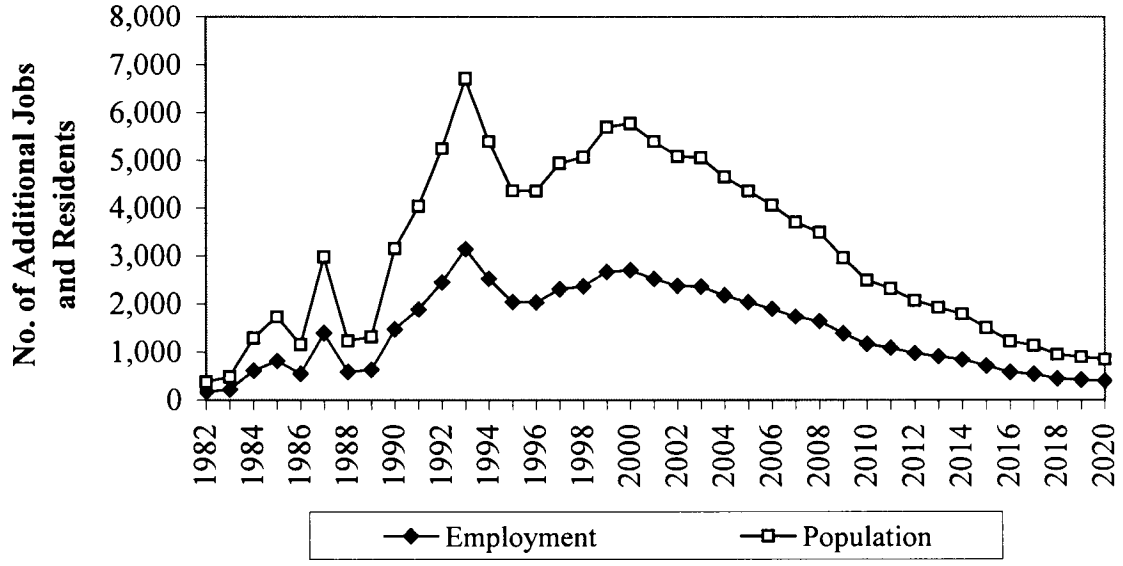

Figure 4.1-6. Mobile County Employment and Population Change from Total Coastal Alabama Production

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

4.1.2.1 Economic Effects of Alabama State Production on Mobile County

This section details economic effects resulting from development and production in Alabama state waters. As shown previously in Figure 4.1-1, early spending to develop Coastal Alabama gas resources was dominated by producers in Alabama state waters. Figures 4.1-7a and 4.1-7b depict Mobile County employment from offshore operators' spending in Alabama state waters by major industry expenditure category and by economic sector, respectively. Mobile County industry-related employment peaked in 1993 at close to 2,000 jobs. Local employment was dominated by jobs resulting from construction of the Exxon gas plant combined with growing O&M employment as production began to ramp up.

Mobile County's 10 percent share of gas severance tax receipts adds marginally to county employment. There is a small spill-back effect to Mobile County from state spending of trust fund interest, but the IMPLAN model does not capture it. This analysis does not attempt to quantify these spill back effects; conversations with local officials indicated that very little of the state trust fund interest spending finds its way back to Mobile County. The top segment on Figure 4.1-7a, and Figure 4.1-8 by itself, show the effect on Mobile County employment of the spending of gas severance tax revenues. An average of fewer than 50 jobs were created annually before the big step-up in production in late 1993. Mobile County government spending creates jobs largely in the Government sector—primarily public safety and education. Re-circulation of the wages and salaries in these sectors causes expansion in the Retail Trade sector, as shown in Figure 4.1-8. Budgets to sustain Government sector employment in Mobile County will follow the gas production profile, resulting in a slow decline in employment following the 2000-2005 peak.

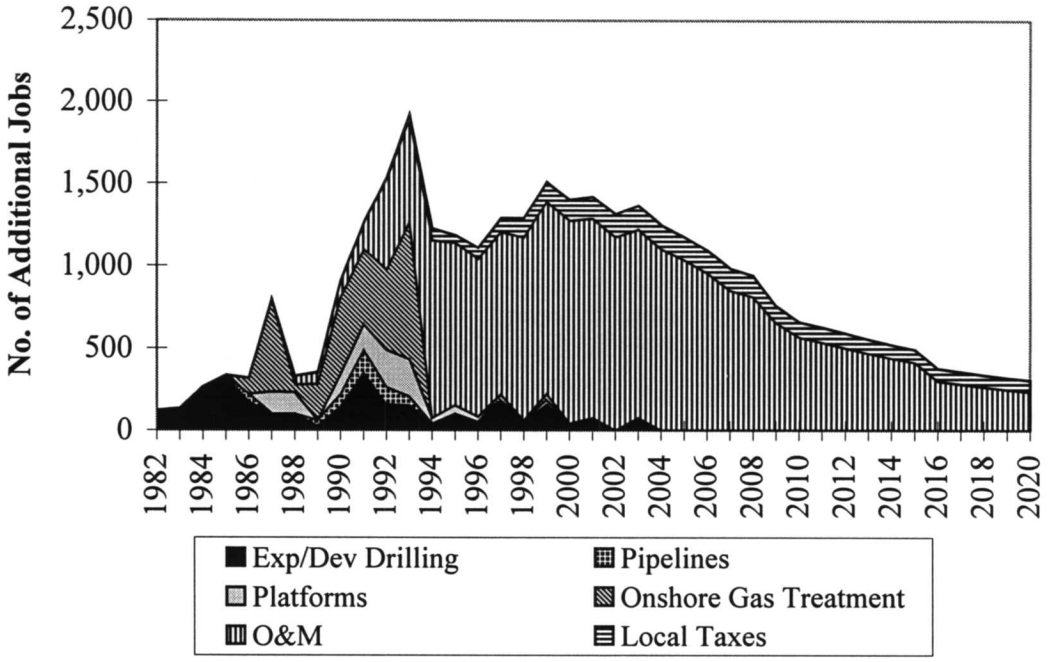

Figure 4.1-7a. Mobile County Employment By Activity from Alabama State Production

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

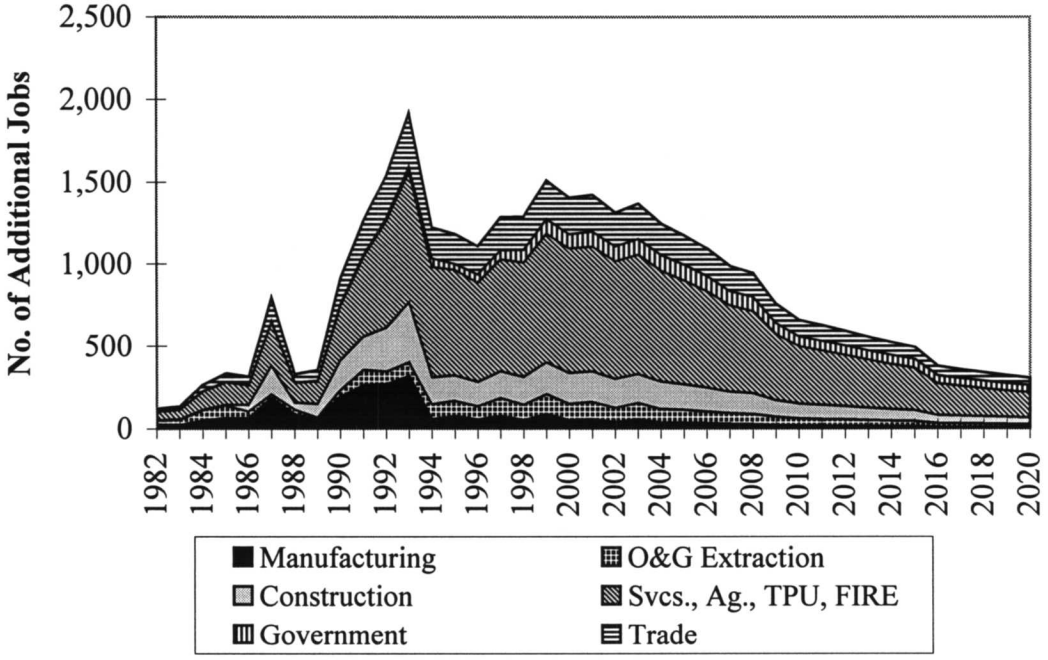

Figure 4.1-7b. Mobile County Employment By Economic Sector from Alabama State Production

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

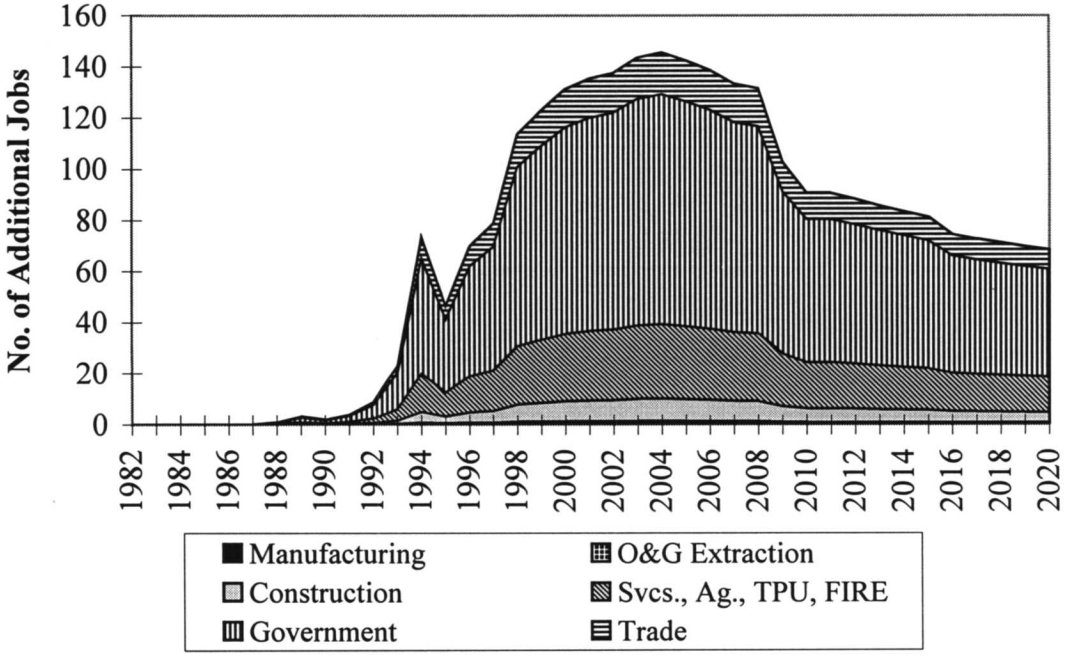

Figure 4.1-8. Mobile County Employment by Economic Sector Due to Offshore Gas Tax Revenues from Alabama State Production

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

During most of the 1990s, Alabama State production has added between $40 and $50 million to Mobile County personal income. Personal income peaked in 1993 at $68 million, corresponding with that year's peak in employment. As shown in Figure 4.1-9, personal income levels between $40 and $50 million annually will be maintained through the first half of the next decade. The economic stimulus to Mobile County resulting from state production has attracted almost 3,000 new residents to the region. As Figure 4.1-10 shows, just over two residents moved to the region for each new job created.

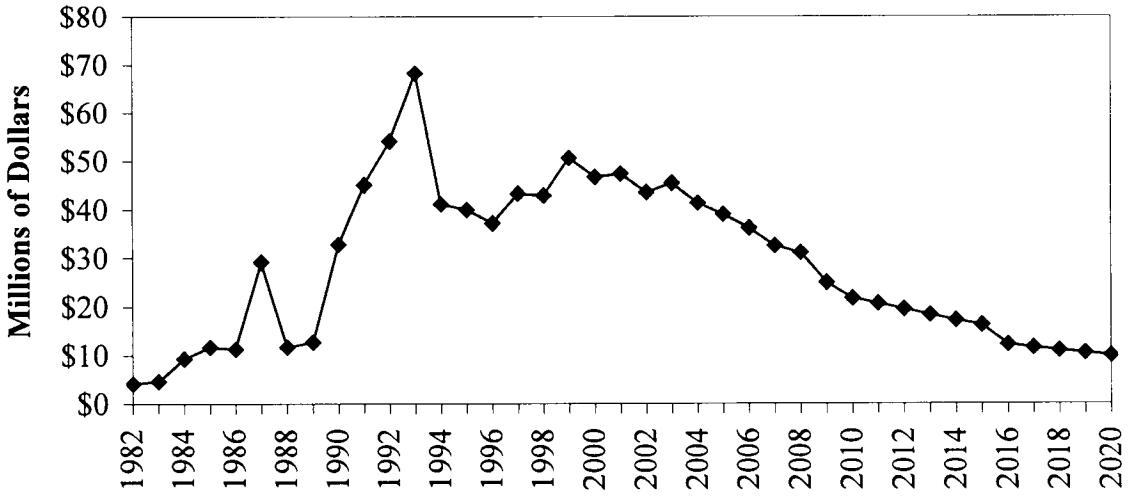

Figure 4.1-9. Mobile County Personal Income from Alabama State Production

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

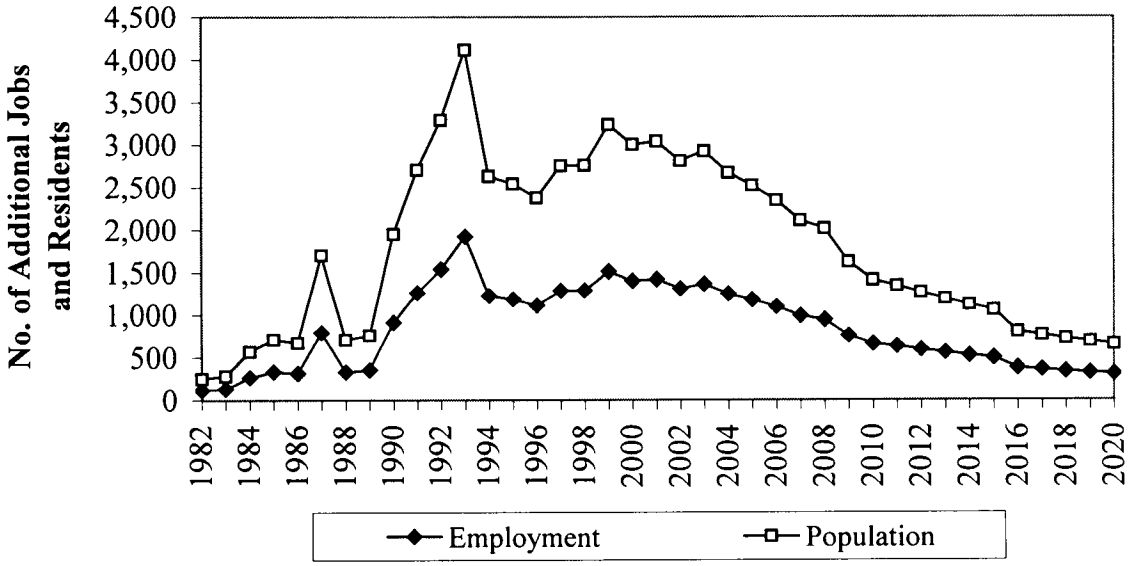

Figure 4.1-10. Mobile County Employment and Population Change from Alabama State Production

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

4.1.2.2 Economic Effects of Mobile OCS Production on Mobile County

Offshore operators producing from the Mobile OCS (federal waters) have invested over $600 million through 1998 in exploration, development, and O&M. Operators are projected to spend another $865 million—virtually all on O&M—from 1999 through 2020. Exploration and development of Mobile OCS resources occurred later than in Alabama state waters, as indicated by the state and Mobile OCS expenditure streams shown in Figure 4.1-1. Although production rates from Mobile OCS fields will approach those from Alabama state, economic effects on Mobile County are relatively smaller for OCS production. Two primary reasons account for this:

- Mobile OCS operators have made less significant investments in onshore gas plants—$115 million compared with over $270 million invested by Shell, Mobil, and Exxon for their Alabama state fields—instead opting for more on-platform treatment. The majority of spending on gas treatment facilities for Mobile OCS gas occurred at Louisiana and Texas fabrication yards rather than in Mobile County. Also, the early years of Mobile OCS production contained more Miocene gas, which requires less treatment than Norphlet.
- Mobile County collects no taxes, bonuses, or royalty payments from Mobile OCS producers. There is no direct effect of local government spending from Mobile OCS production.

Mobile OCS production will generate over a thousand jobs in Mobile County during peak production years, as shown in Figure 4.1-11. The figure shows employment by stage of production. Local employment effects are dominated by O&M spending, which begin in 1991. During the drilling and infrastructure phases between 1985 and 1994, federal operators sustained

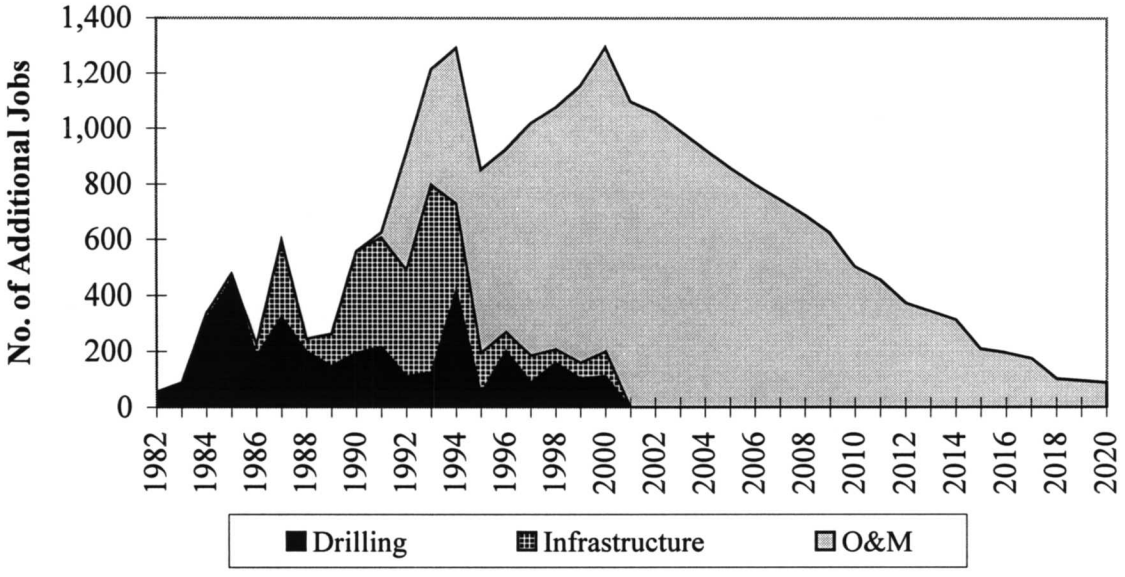

Figure 4.1-11. Mobile County Employment by Stage of Production from Mobile OCS Production

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

employment of over 500 persons in Mobile County in most years. Figures 4.1-12a and 4.1-12b depict local employment by expenditure category and by economic sector. Figure 4.1-12a shows jobs attributable to each major component of Mobile OCS exploration and development. Figure 4.1-12b depicts the sectors of the economy where the new jobs are created. No government spending effects occur in Mobile County from Mobile OCS production as they do for Alabama state production. Accordingly, the number of jobs created in the government sector is smaller for Mobile OCS than for Alabama state production.

Mobile OCS production has added up to $45 million of personal income to Mobile County annually through 1998. As Figure 4.1-13 shows, personal income will reach a second peak over $40 million in 2000 as production tops out, followed by a gradual decline through the forecast period. Population growth attributable to Mobile OCS production follows employment, with about two new residents for every new job created, as shown on Figure 4.14.

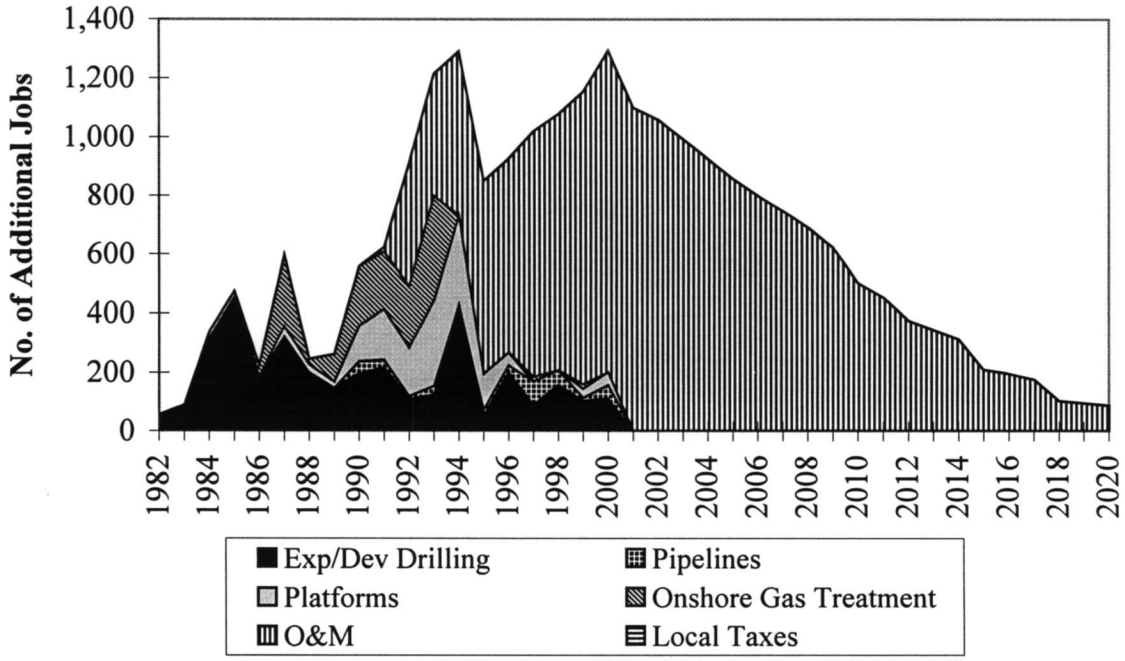

Figure 4.1-12a. Mobile County Employment By Activity from Mobile OCS Production

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

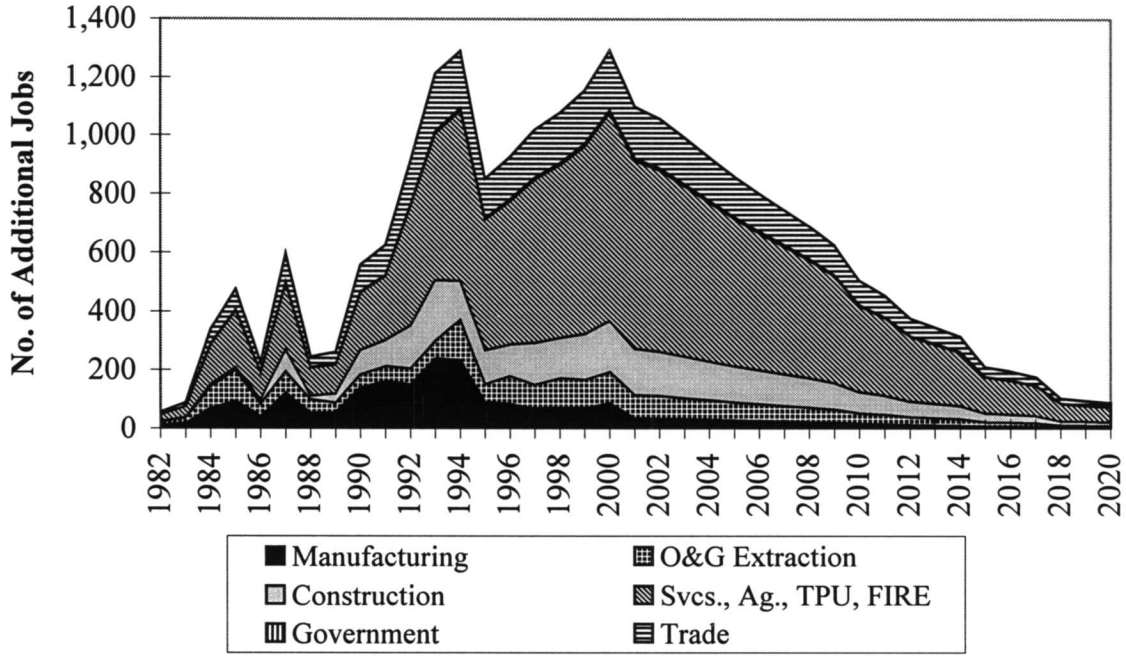

Figure 4.1-12b. Mobile County Employment By Economic Sector from Mobile OCS Production

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

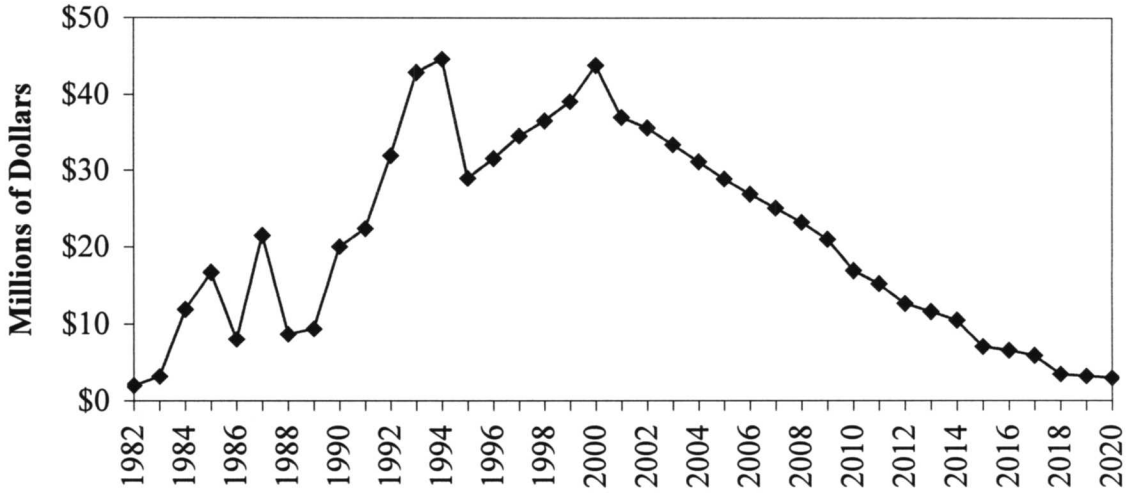

Figure 4.1-13. Mobile County Personal Income from Mobile OCS Production

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

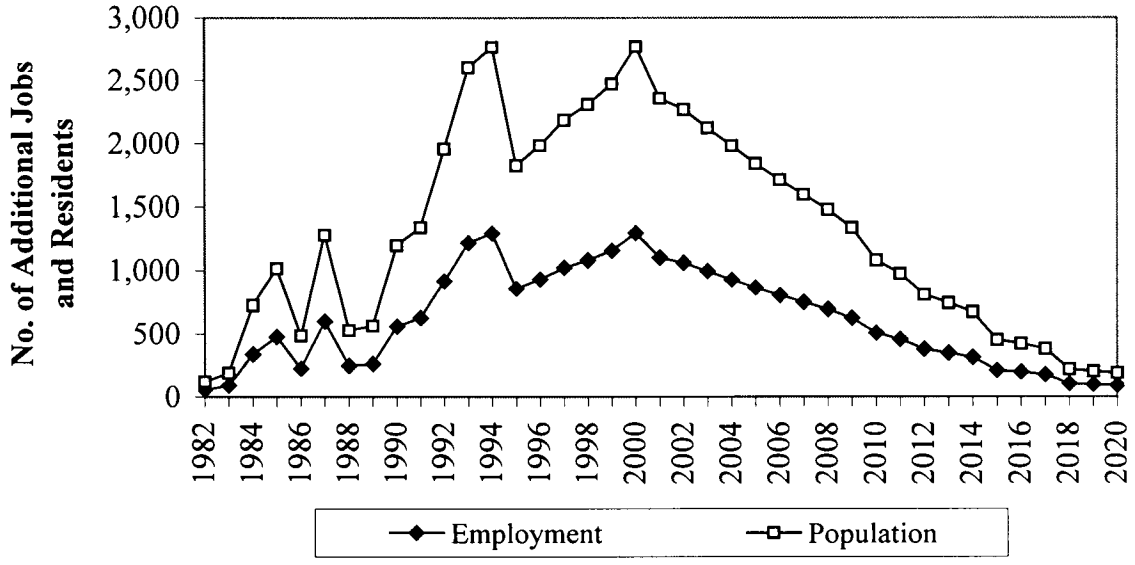

Figure 4.1-14. Mobile County Employment and Population Change from Mobile OCS Production

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

4.1.3 Economic Effects of Destin Dome OCS Production on Mobile County

By 2000 Mobile County's share of expenditures on drilling and infrastructure by Coastal Alabama producers will fall to near $10 million from its 1993 peak of over $120 million. This loss will be offset partially by Destin Dome OCS expenditures in Mobile County of $30 million in 2000. Mobile County's share of Destin Dome OCS expenditures, shown in Table 4.1-3, will extend the flow of infrastructure spending to Mobile County into the middle of the next decade. When Destin Dome OCS production reaches peak in 2004, Mobile County will receive over $30 million annually in O&M expenditures. By 2010, Destin Dome OCS activity will account for a third of industry expenditures in Mobile County.

The jobs created in Mobile County by the Coastal Alabama build-out will be sustained beyond the turn of the century by Destin Dome OCS development activities. Figure 4.1-15 shows that Destin Dome production will add an additional 500 jobs to the Mobile County economy by 2000. Employment in the early years is related to Mobile County's small share of exploration and offshore construction activities, peaking at over 560 jobs in 2003.

Destin Dome OCS development will entail only small investments in onshore gas plants—the largest source of local employment during early 1990s ramp-up of Coastal Alabama gas fields. Instead, Destin Dome production will rely on offshore treatment and utilization of excess capacity at existing onshore plants. As Figure 4.1-16a shows, Mobile County employment related to offshore gas plant construction is minimal. Destin Dome production will not cause an abrupt reduction in local jobs as infrastructure development is completed—up-front construction jobs will be replaced about 1:1 with ongoing O&M jobs as production reaches peak in 2004.

Table 4.1-3
Mobile County Component of Destin Dome OCS Expenditures by Activity
(Millions of Dollars)[1]

Year	Exp/Dev Drilling	Pipeline Contracting	Platform Fab/Inst	Onshore Gas Plants	Production O&M	Total
1993	-	-	-	-	-	-
1994	3.0	-	-	-	-	**3.0**
1995	1.5	-	-	-	-	**1.5**
1996	1.5	-	-	-	-	**1.5**
1997	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999	5.6	-	3.0	3.5	-	**12.1**
2000	11.1	4.5	11.7	3.5	-	**30.8**
2001	7.8	3.2	3.3	-	12.8	**27.1**
2002	5.7	0.2	2.9	-	24.6	**33.3**
2003	3.2	0.2	2.9	-	30.2	**36.4**
2004	-	-	-	-	33.6	**33.6**
2005	-	-	-	-	33.5	**33.5**
2006	-	-	-	-	33.5	**33.5**
2007	-	-	-	-	33.5	**33.5**
2008	-	-	-	-	33.6	**33.6**
2009	-	-	-	-	33.5	**33.5**
2010	-	-	-	-	33.5	**33.5**
2011	-	-	-	-	22.9	**22.9**
2012	-	-	-	-	20.2	**20.2**
2013	-	-	-	-	17.9	**17.9**
2014	-	-	-	-	15.6	**15.6**
2015	-	-	-	-	14.0	**14.0**
2016	-	-	-	-	12.9	**12.9**
2017	-	-	-	-	11.2	**11.2**
2018	-	-	-	-	10.1	**10.1**
2019	-	-	-	-	8.9	**8.9**
2020	-	-	-	-	8.4	**8.4**

[1] Expenditures from 1982 to 1997 are in current dollars. Expenditures after 1997 are in constant 1998 dollars.

Source: Foster Associates, 1998; Chevron USA, Inc., 1996.

Thereafter, employment is solely related to O&M. Figure 4.16b shows jobs generated by industry sector. As with Mobile OCS expenditures, the largest direct employment impacts occur in Oil & Gas extraction, Construction, and Services. Impacts to other sectors are primarily the result of indirect and induced spending. Mobil County receives no tax or royalty payments from Destin Dome OCS production, so there are no direct government employment impacts.

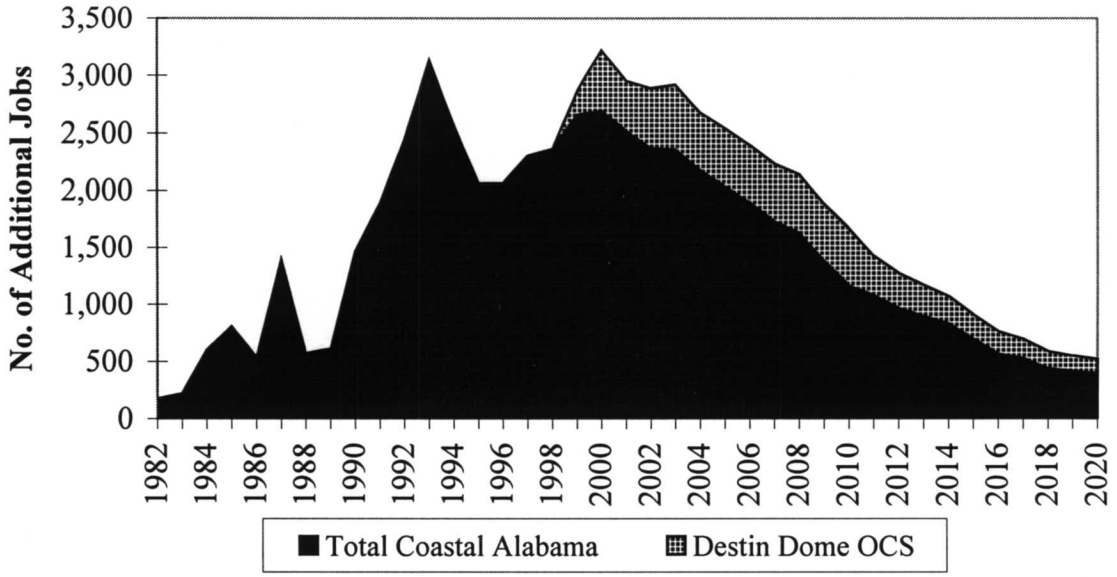

Figure 4.1-15. Mobile County Employment from Total Coastal Alabama and Destin Dome OCS Production

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

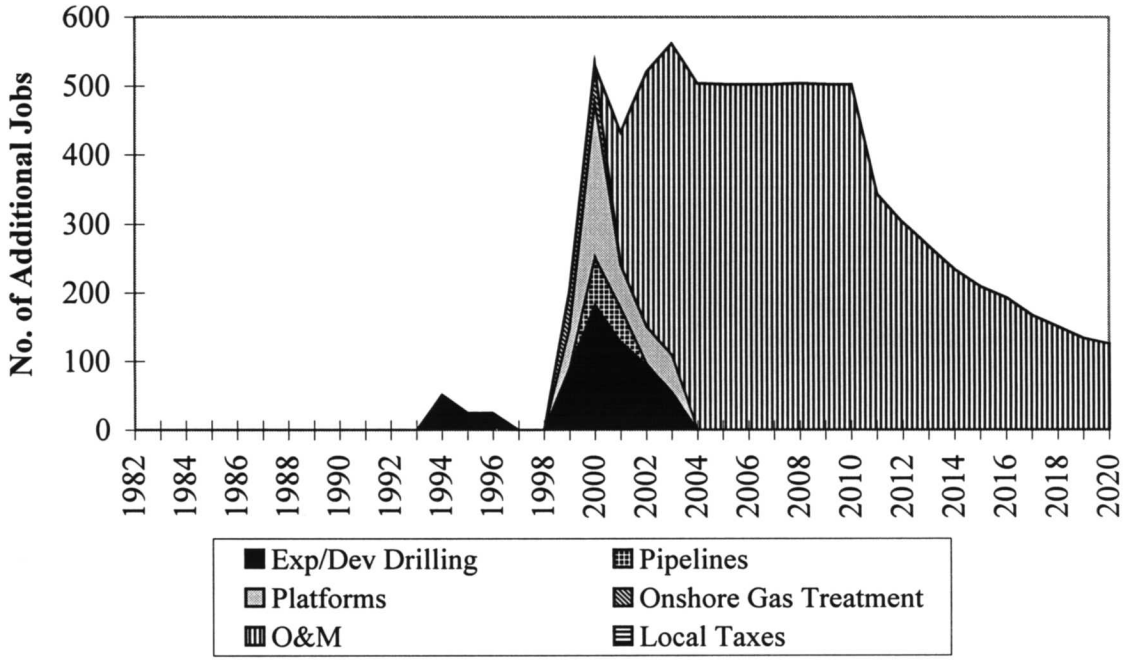

Figure 4.1-16a. Mobile County Employment By Activity from Destin Dome OCS Production

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

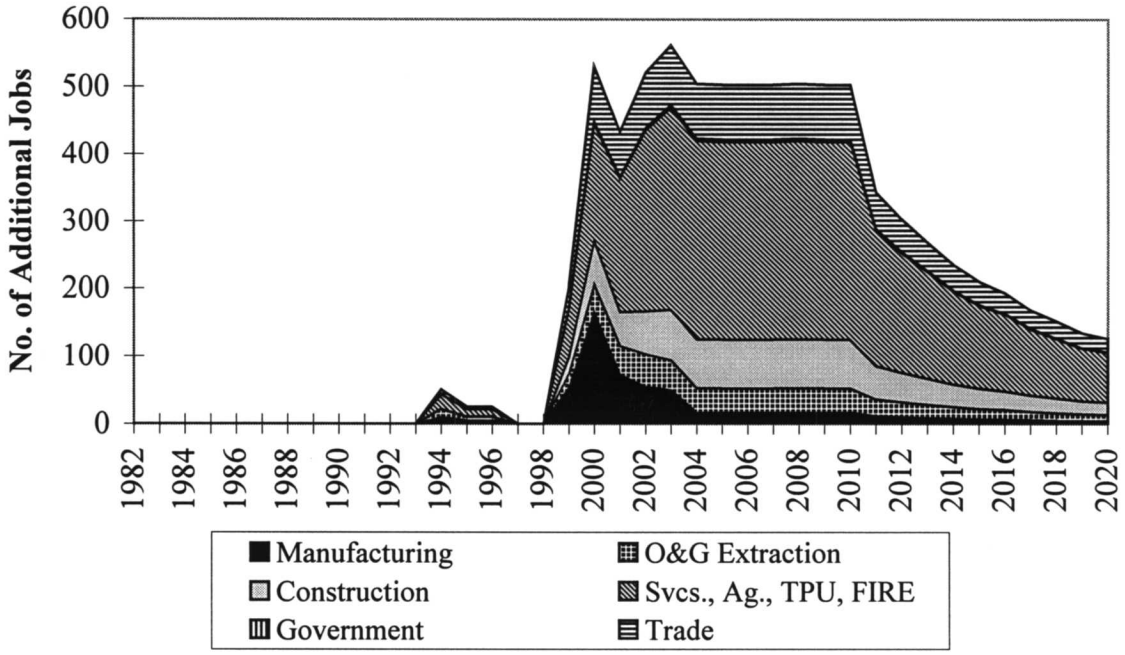

Figure 4.1-16b. Mobile County Employment By Economic Sector from Destin Dome OCS Production

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

The effect of Destin Dome OCS production on Mobile County personal income is shown in Figure 4.1-17. Destin Dome OCS development will create personal income of about the $17 million annually in Mobile County from 2000 through the end of the decade.

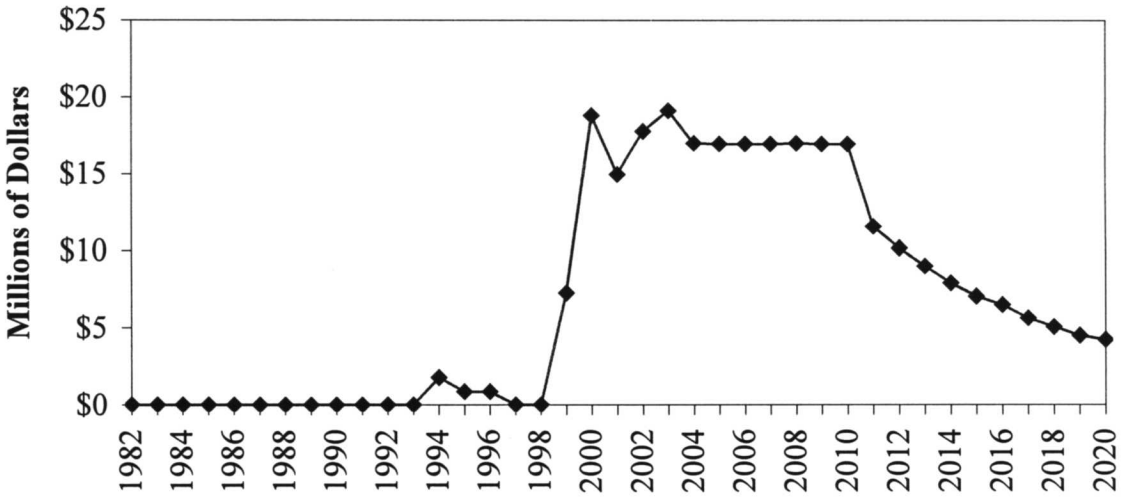

Figure 4.1-17. Mobile County Personal Income from Destin Dome OCS Production

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

As shown in Figure 4.1-18, Destin Dome OCS development will sustain incremental population growth of about 1,000 Mobile County residents from 2000 to 2010 before beginning to fall as O&M employment drops.

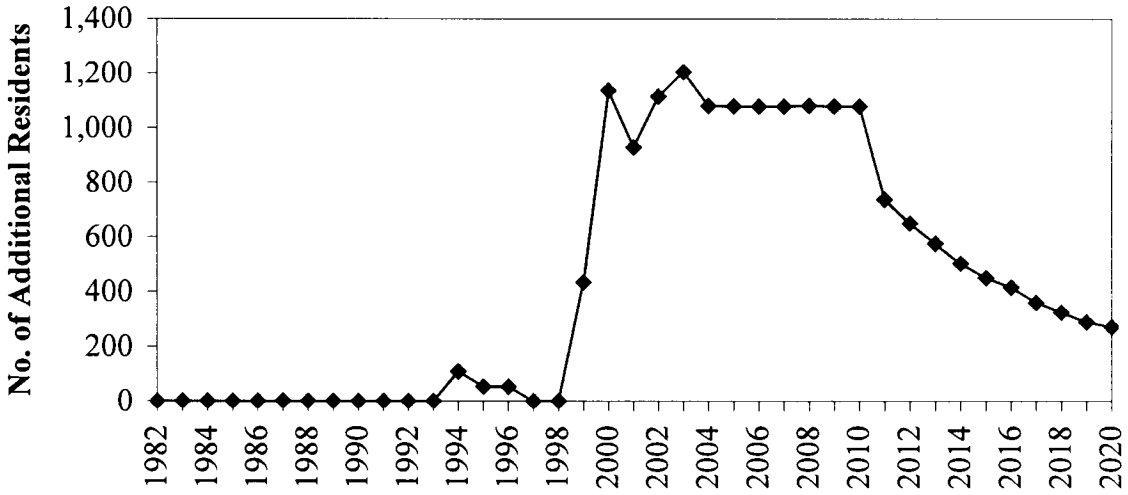

Figure 4.1-18. Mobile County Population from Destin Dome OCS Production

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

4.2 Economic Effects of Offshore Gas Development on the State of Alabama

This section describes the economic effects of Coastal Alabama and Destin Dome OCS offshore gas development on the State of Alabama outside of Mobile County. These effects are driven entirely by government spending of tax revenues, natural gas trust fund interest income, and federal 8(g) royalty payments. Section 4.2.1 describes the government spending streams that drive economic effects. Section 4.2.2 describes the economic effects of total Coastal Alabama production, and its Alabama state and Mobile OCS producing-area components. Because the State of Alabama receives no tax revenue from production in the Eastern GoM, Destin Dome OCS development does not affect Alabama outside of Mobile County.

4.2.1 Expenditures by the State of Alabama Resulting from Coastal Alabama Offshore Gas Development

The State of Alabama's expenditures of trust fund earnings and severance tax revenues from Alabama state production drive the gas industry-related stimulus to the state economy. Alabama's share of federal 8(g) royalties from Mobile OCS production constitutes the impact of Mobile OCS production on state spending. Because the state only spends the annual interest from its trust funds, the amount of dollars the state receives annually from operators is not the driver of economic impacts. Rather, the amount of money *spent* by Alabama state government drives economic impacts. The state and Mobile OCS components of government spending, summarized in Figure 4.2-1, were described in detail in Section 3.4. As the figure shows, the large majority of government spending results from production in Alabama state fields. State of

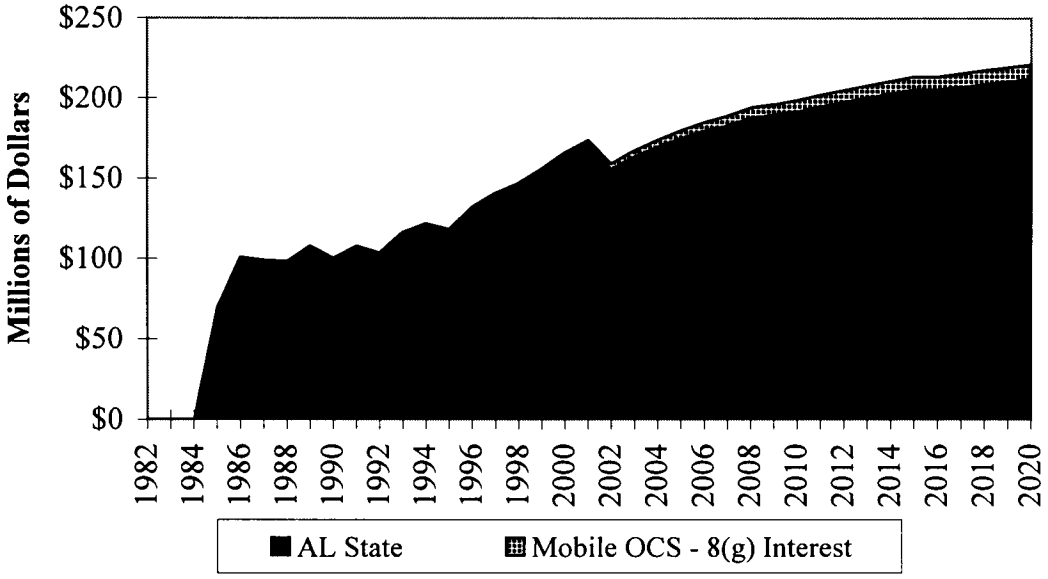

Figure 4.2-1. Coastal Alabama Trust Fund Earnings, Tax Revenues, and 8(g) Payments from Total Coastal Alabama Production

Sources: Alabama Dept. of Finance, 1998a; Alabama Dept. of Revenue, 1997; Alabama Dept. of Conservation and Natural Resources, 1998; Foster Associates, 1998.

Alabama spending related to Coastal Alabama offshore development exceeded $100 million in 1989, rose to nearly $150 million in 1998, and will continue to grow through the forecast period. In 1998, spending of federal 8(g) revenues accounted for less than 1 percent of the total shown on Figure 4.2-1. By 2020, 8(g) spending by Alabama will account for 4 percent of total spending, or $8.7 million annually.

4.2.2 Economic Effects of Coastal Alabama Production on the State of Alabama

Economic effects to the State of Alabama (excluding Mobile County) derive solely from the expenditure streams shown on Figure 4.2-1. Coastal Alabama gas exploration and development, in addition to jobs it creates directly in Mobile County, creates a relatively small ripple effect across the rest of the State of Alabama. Due to limitations of the IMPLAN model, these ripple effects of offshore operator expenditures on the State of Alabama are not estimated here. Figure 4.2-2 presents a comparison of jobs created in Mobile County—mostly due to direct industry spending with a small local tax component—with those created statewide. The figure indicates the greater relative importance of tax and trust fund revenues to the state's economy.

Figure 4.2-3 shows the total number of jobs created in Alabama by Coastal Alabama production, segmented into Alabama state and Mobile OCS producing areas. New employment amounted to over 4,000 jobs in 1998, and will rise steadily through the forecast period to over 6,000 in 2020 as trust fund earnings increase. Unlike production-based tax revenues, spending of interest from state trust funds will provide a continuing source of employment to the state. Employment from spending of tax revenues on Alabama state production dominates. Mobile OCS production created only 33 jobs in 1998, growing to 250 by 2020.

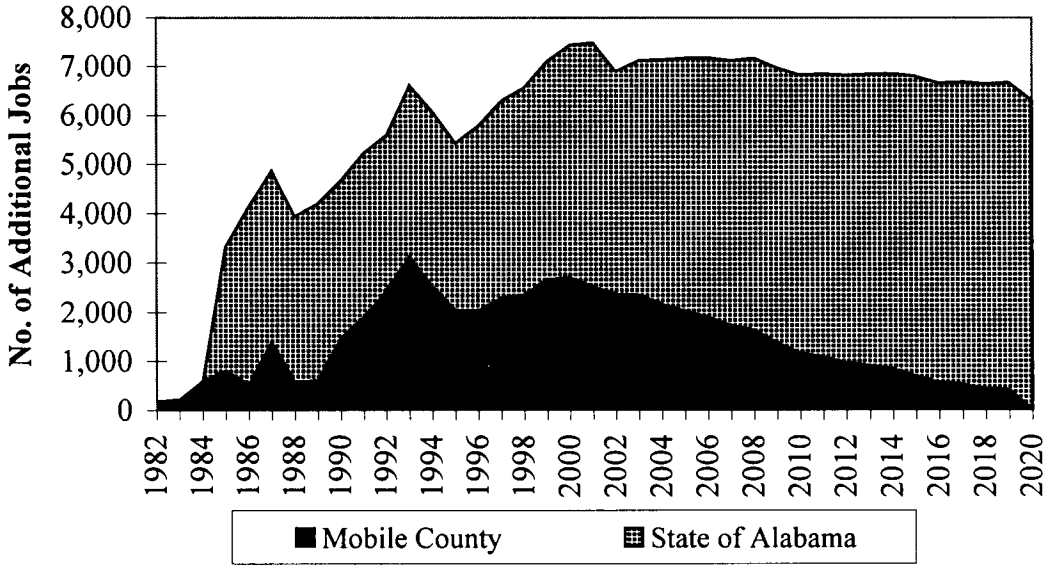

Figure 4.2-2. Comparison of Mobile County and Alabama Employment from Total Coastal Albama Production

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

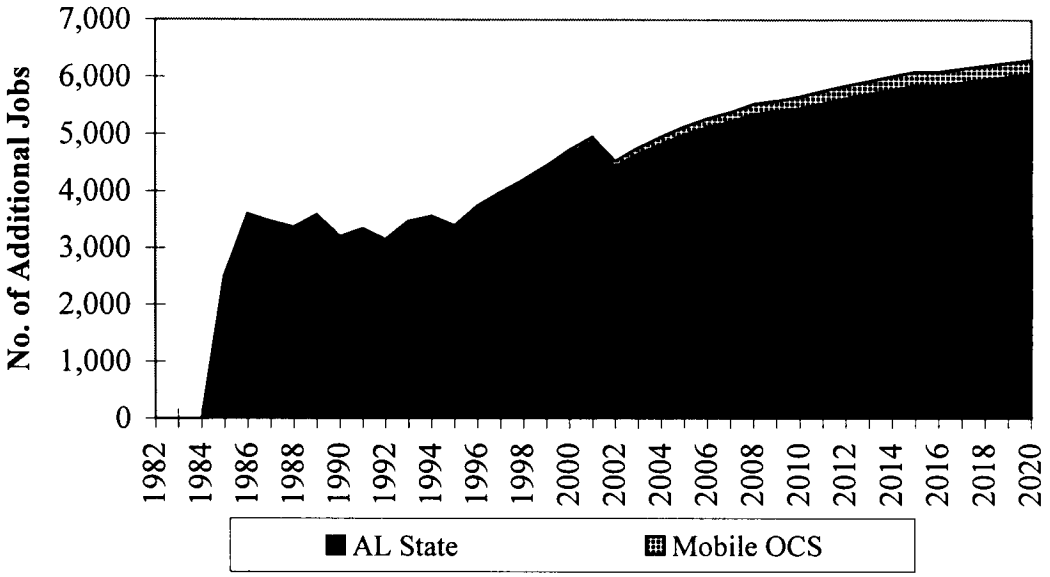

Figure 4.2-3. State of Alabama Employment from Total Coastal Alabama Production

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

Figure 4.2-4 shows new employment in the state by economic sector from Coastal Alabama production. Since tax and trust fund revenues drive employment, it is not surprising that these expenditures have created and will create significant new employment in the Government sector. Services and Trade also show substantial employment, driven mostly by indirect and induced spending.

Figure 4.2-5 depicts personal income growth in Alabama due to the Coastal Alabama offshore gas industry. Beginning in 1986, Coastal Alabama production added between $90 and $100 million to the state's personal income annually for a decade. Personal income effects exceeded $100 million annually in 1996 and will gradually grow to $175 million annually by 2020.

State of Alabama population effects from offshore gas industry activities are depicted in Figure 4.2-6. New jobs and opportunities—created statewide by severance tax and trust fund spending—increased Alabama's population by over 8,000 people between 1982 and 1998. Changes in relative wages, increased demand for labor, and generally improved economic conditions in the state caused workers and their families to migrate to the region. Figure 4.2-6 shows that over 10,000 economic migrants will be drawn to the state by 2005, growing to over 12,500 by 2020. Thereafter, population will be sustained by expenditures from the Alabama Trust Fund.

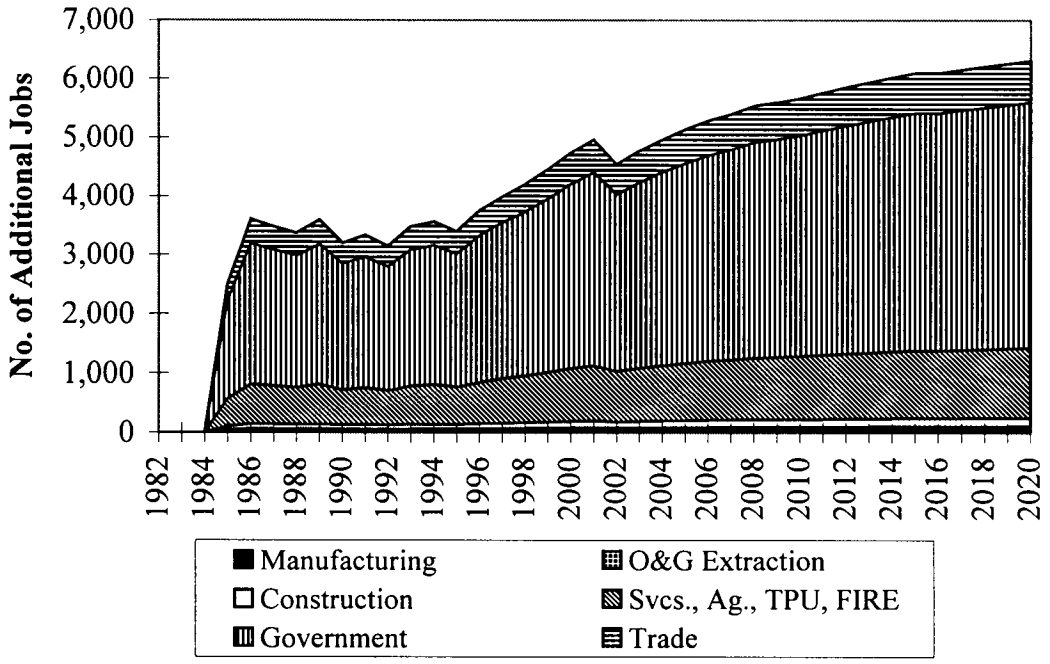

Figure 4.2-4. State of Alabama Employment By Economic Sector from Total Coastal Alabama Production

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

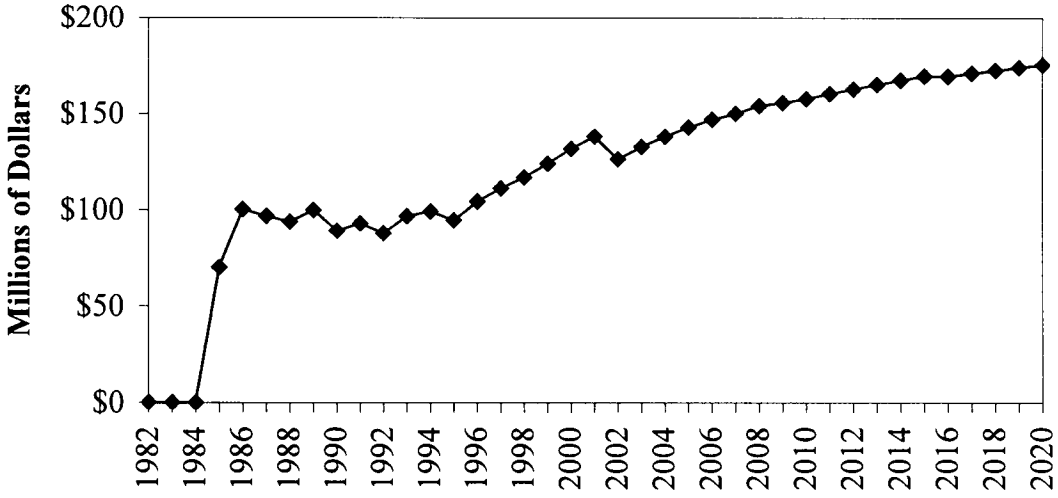

Figure 4.2-5. State of Alabama Personal Income from Total Coastal Alabama Production

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

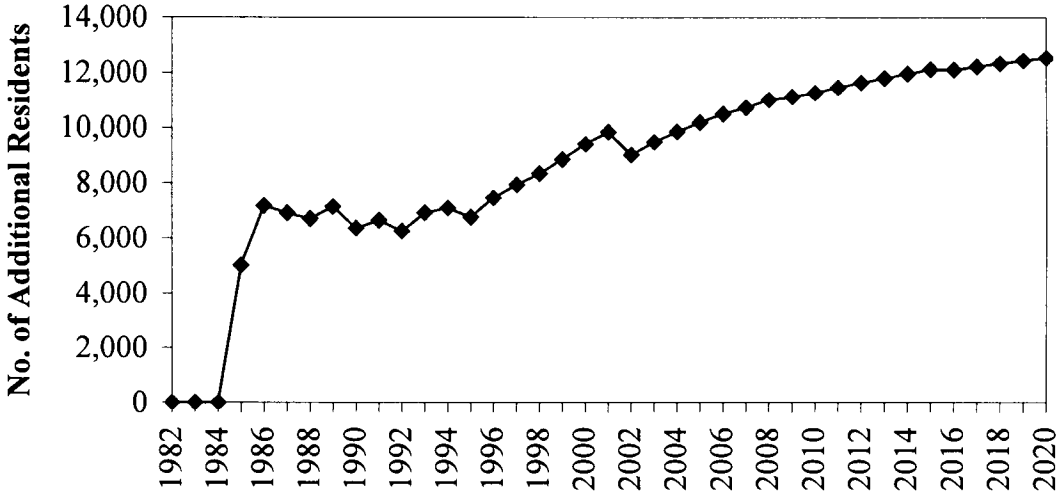

Figure 4.2-6. State of Alabama Population from Total Coastal Alabama Production

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

4.2.2.1 Effects of Production in Alabama State Waters on the State of Alabama

As Figure 4.2-1 indicates, well over 95% of the economic impact to the state outside Mobile County from Coastal Alabama gas production is attributable to production from Alabama state waters. The reader is referred to the text and figures in Section 4.2.1 for a description of these impacts.

4.2.2.2 Economic Effects of Mobile OCS Production on the State of Alabama

Economic effects outside Mobile County from Mobile OCS production are generated by the state's spending of federal 8(g) royalty revenues. Annual 8(g) payments accrue to Alabama's gas trust funds; the state spends only the interest annually. Although Alabama received over $7 million in 8(g) revenues in 1998, interest on the accrued principal was estimated to total only $1.2 million[1]. Figure 4.2-7 shows historic and projected 8(g) revenues and associated interest spending. 8(g) revenues follow production, declining to less than $1 million by 2020. Interest expenditures grow in each year as principal accumulates. By 2020 the early-years' revenue-interest relationship will be reversed—Alabama will receive $0.76 million in new revenues, but will spend almost $9 million in interest. As long as principal remains in the state's trust funds, Mobile OCS production will continue to benefit Alabama indefinitely.

Alabama employment by economic sector from Mobile OCS production is shown on Figure 4.2-8. In 1998, 8(g) fund interest spending supported 32 jobs. Employment will grow to 250 by 2020. Government sector jobs account for two thirds of new employment, followed by Services and Trade. In 1998, these jobs accounted for just under one million dollars in personal income.

[1] Foster Associates estimated expected interest income from trust fund deposits of 8(g) monies. State records do not account separately for expenditures tied to state vs. federal production.

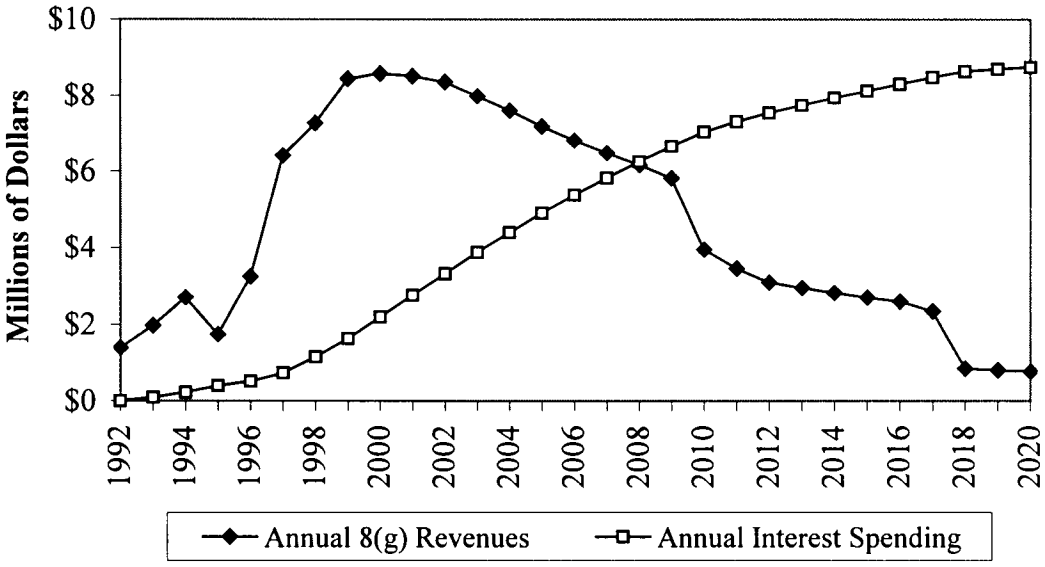

Figure 4.2-7. Comparison of State of Alabama Annual 8(g) Revenues and 8(g) Interest Spending

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

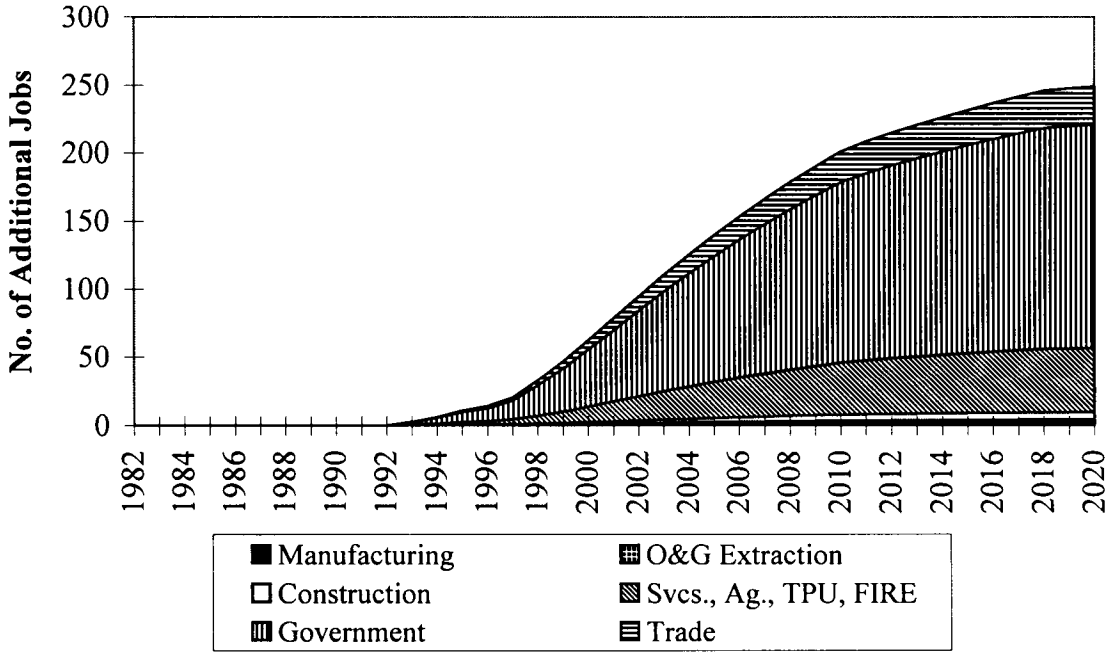

Figure 4.2-8. State of Alabama Employment By Economic Sector from Mobile OCS Production

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

As Figure 4.2-9 shows, personal income will gradually grow to $7 million by 2020, after which it will level off. By 1998, additional jobs created from Mobile OCS activities had caused 65 persons to move to Alabama. Figure 4.2-10 shows that the population impact will grow to 500 persons by 2020.

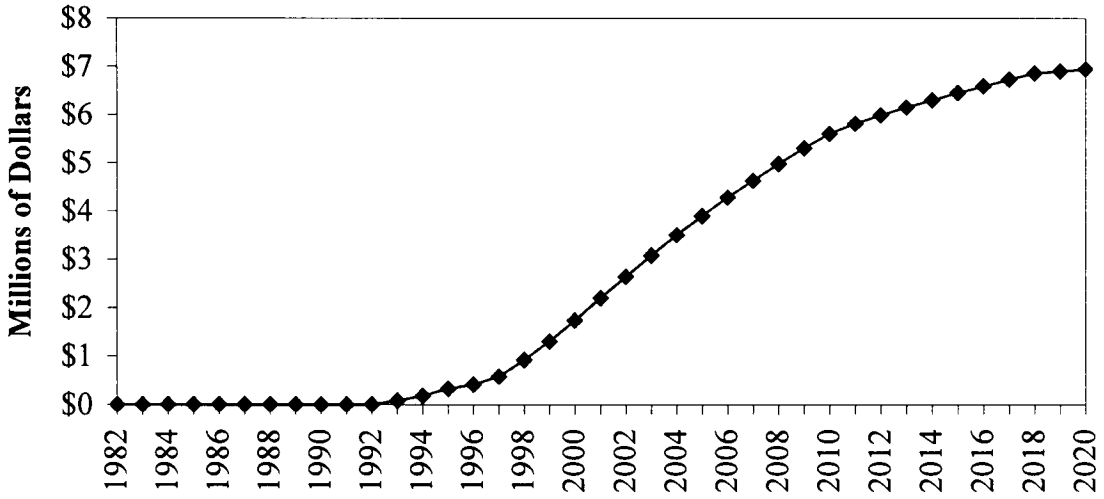

Figure 4.2-9. State of Alabama Personal Income from Mobile OCS Production

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

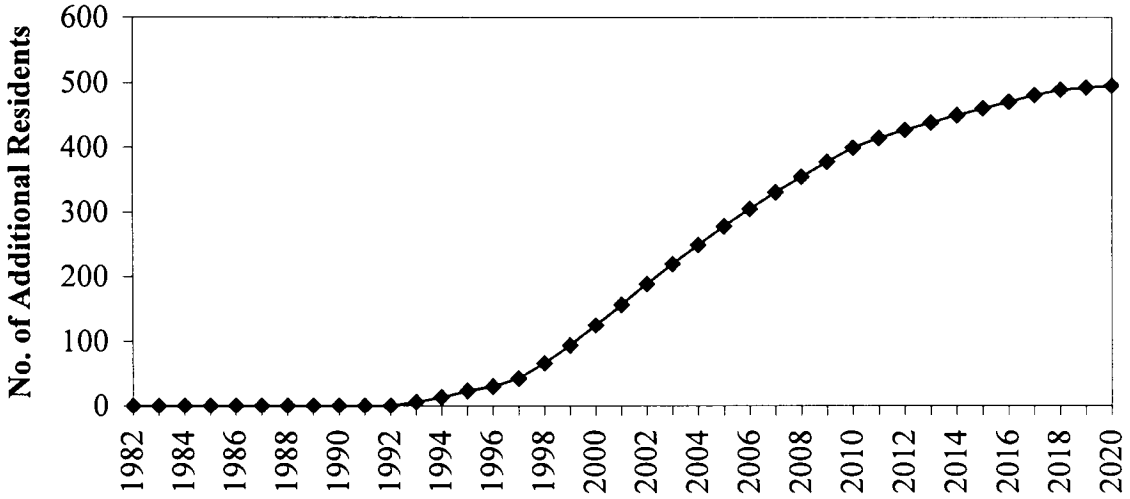

Figure 4.2-10. State of Alabama Population from Mobile OCS Production

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

4.3 Economic Effects of Offshore Gas Development on Louisiana and Texas

This section describes the economic effects of Coastal Alabama and Destin Dome OCS offshore gas development on Louisiana and Texas (LA/TX). Effects are shown for the combined economies of the two states. LA/TX effects are driven entirely by offshore operators' spending. They are unaffected by Alabama local and state taxes and royalties. Section 4.3.1 describes the offshore operator spending streams that drive economic effects. Section 4.3.2 describes the effects of Total Coastal Alabama production, and its Alabama state and Mobile OCS components. The incremental impact of Destin Dome OCS development is described in Section 4.3.3.

4.3.1 Offshore Operator Expenditures in Louisiana and Texas

Mobile County, as previously discussed, has minimal infrastructure to support offshore gas exploration and development. The coastal areas of Louisiana and Texas, on the other hand, are home to specialized industries that can support offshore oil and gas drilling, platform and platform facilities construction, and pipelaying. Contractors from these areas provided the majority of workers needed to drill and develop Coastal Alabama gas. As previously identified on Table 4.1-1, LA/TX receives the bulk of expenditures for three of the five offshore development activities:

- Exploration and development drilling 85 %
- Platform fabrication & installation 85 %
- Pipeline contracting 90 %

In addition to the above three activities, process units and tubular materials for onshore gas plants are fabricated in LA/TX and shipped to Mobile County for installation. Allowing for miscellaneous other onshore construction projects as part of gas plant construction expenditures, 30 percent of gas plant requirements are assumed to come from LA/TX. Ongoing O&M for the platforms, processing plants, and shore bases is projected to draw 85 percent of its staff and supplies from Mobile County. Some people will continue to commute, however, and some specialized equipment and services will continue to be supplied from LA/TX. Therefore, 15 percent of O&M spending is assumed to flow into LA/TX. Figure 4.3-1, which compares the Mobile County and LA/TX components of Coastal Alabama offshore spending, shows how the LA/TX component of spending has been concentrated during the early years of exploration and infrastructure build-out.

Table 4.3-1 shows the LA/TX spending streams that drive economic effects in the region. Offshore producers spent almost $3 billion between 1982 and 1998 on exploration and infrastructure in LA/TX, and over $100 million more on O&M. Development of existing Coastal Alabama fields was over 90 percent complete by 1998. Buildout of existing fields, expected to be completed in 2003, will add another $250 million in LA/TX infrastructure spending. O&M will add an additional $333 million between 1999 and 2020.

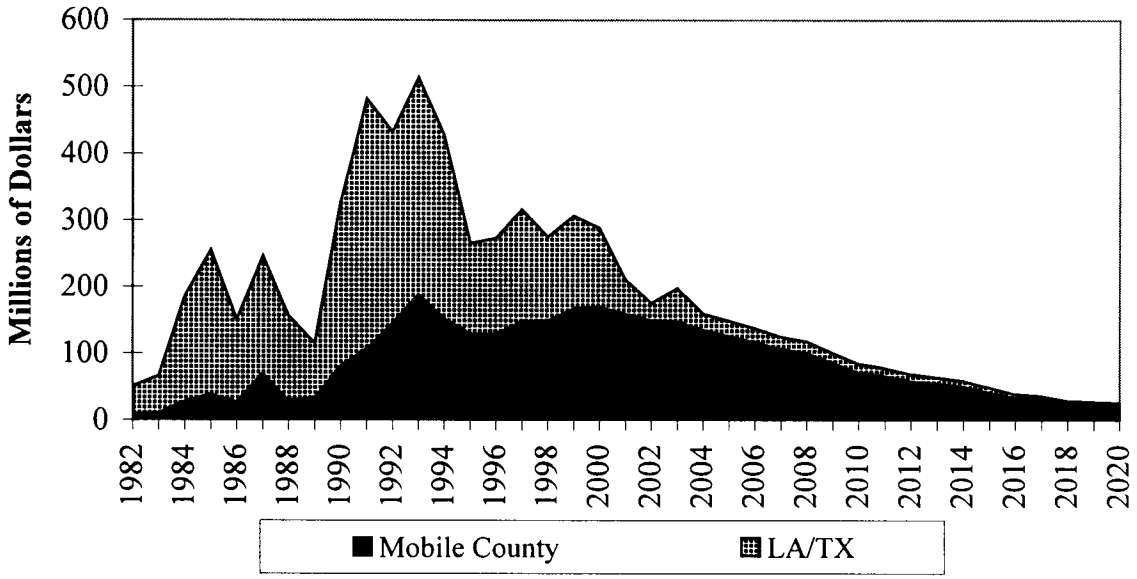

Figure 4.3-1. Comparison of Mobile County to LA/TX Offshore Operator Expenditures from Total Coastal Alabama Production

Source: Foster Associates, 1994, 1996, 1998.

Table 4.3-1
LA/TX Component of Total Coastal Alabama Expenditures by Activity
(Millions of Dollars)[1]

Year	Exp/Dev Drilling	Pipeline Contracting	Platform Fab/Inst	Onshore Gas Plants	Production O&M	Total
1982	43.7	-	-	-	-	**43.7**
1983	57.0	-	-	-	-	**57.0**
1984	152.5	-	5.1	-	-	**157.6**
1985	208.9	3.6	5.1	-	-	**217.6**
1986	97.9	22.5	-	3.0	-	**123.4**
1987	117.5	-	41.0	18.0	-	**176.4**
1988	85.7	-	38.8	1.5	0.5	**126.6**
1989	50.5	18.0	5.1	7.5	0.7	**81.8**
1990	103.7	62.1	64.3	16.5	1.1	**247.7**
1991	179.1	88.2	89.8	16.5	2.0	**375.6**
1992	85.8	63.9	109.6	18.0	10.7	**288.0**
1993	90.6	48.2	145.0	31.5	11.8	**327.1**
1994	153.8	5.9	97.1	-	18.9	**275.6**
1995	48.7	17.6	51.9	-	19.2	**137.4**
1996	83.9	20.3	21.3	-	19.2	**144.6**
1997	87.5	58.1	-	1.5	21.5	**168.6**
1998	70.1	29.7	4.3	-	23.3	**127.4**
1999	89.4	6.8	17.0	1.5	25.4	**140.0**
2000	48.1	27.0	17.0	-	27.3	**119.4**
2001	21.3	-	4.3	-	27.1	**52.6**
2002	-	-	-	-	26.3	**26.3**
2003	21.3	-	4.3	-	25.1	**50.6**
2004	-	-	-	-	23.8	**23.8**
2005	-	-	-	-	22.3	**22.3**
2006	-	-	-	-	20.6	**20.6**
2007	-	-	-	-	18.8	**18.8**
2008	-	-	-	-	17.6	**17.6**
2009	-	-	-	-	15.0	**15.0**
2010	-	-	-	-	12.6	**12.6**
2011	-	-	-	-	11.6	**11.6**
2012	-	-	-	-	10.3	**10.3**
2013	-	-	-	-	9.6	**9.6**
2014	-	-	-	-	8.8	**8.8**
2015	-	-	-	-	7.3	**7.3**
2016	-	-	-	-	5.8	**5.8**
2017	-	-	-	-	5.4	**5.4**
2018	-	-	-	-	4.3	**4.3**
2019	-	-	-	-	4.1	**4.1**
2020	-	-	-	-	3.8	**3.8**

[1] Expenditures from 1982 to 1997 are in current dollars. Expenditures after 1997 are in constant 1998 dollars.

Source: Foster Associates, 1998; Chevron USA, Inc., 1996.

4.3.2 Economic Effects of Total Coastal Alabama Production on Louisiana and Texas

Figure 4.3-2 shows employment created in LA/TX from Coastal Alabama exploration and development. Employment rose from a few hundred in the early 1980s to peak near 6,000 in 1985. After declining somewhat during the second half of the 1980s, LA/TX employment effects jumped to nearly 6,000 jobs in 1990. For the next four years, employment did not drop below that level. Employment at the peak of buildout in 1991 created over 8,500 jobs in LA/TX. Employment fluctuates with contracts related to the phases of various Coastal Alabama projects. Employment declined in 1995 to about 3,000 jobs, a level that will be maintained through 1999. Employment effects on LA/TX will drop off sharply after 2000.

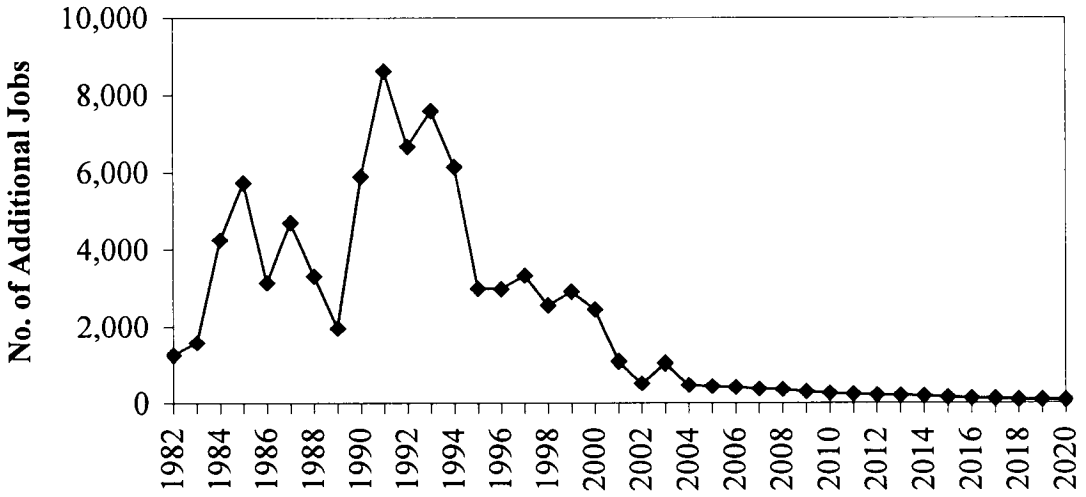

Figure 4.3-2. LA/TX Employment from Total Coastal Alabama Production

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

Figure 4.3-3 shows the combined jobs created in LA/TX and Mobile County to illustrate the regional Gulf Coast effects of Coastal Alabama offshore development. Peak-year employment in the early 1990s exceeded 10,000 jobs. Most of the jobs related to infrastructure development were created in LA/TX. As Coastal Alabama activity transitions from the development phase to the production phase by the end of the 1990s, Mobile County will become home to the dominant share of total Coastal Alabama offshore gas industry-related employment on the Gulf Coast.

Each phase of development—drilling, infrastructure construction, and production—has employed specialized labor forces in LA/TX. Figure 4.3-4a shows LA/TX employment by major offshore expenditure category. The first peak in employment was related to drilling and reached nearly 5,500 jobs in 1985. Drilling contractor employment reached over 1,700 jobs in that year. For a decade from 1985 to 1994, LA/TX contractors were consistently busy—with a hiatus in 1989—building platforms, platform facilities, and pipelines. This activity will continue at a slightly lower level of intensity through the end of the 1990s.

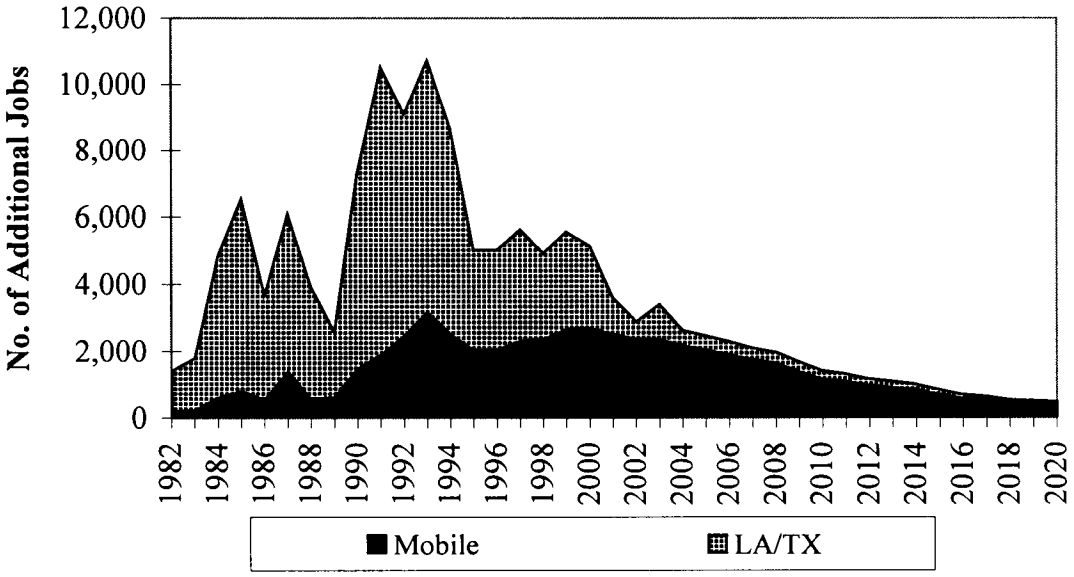

Figure 4.3-3. Mobile County and LA/TX Employment from Total Coastal Alabama Production

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

Figure 4.3-4b shows which sectors of the LA/TX economy receive the largest job creation stimulus. The majority of jobs are created in Construction, Manufacturing, Trade, and Services. Oil and Gas Extraction saw large employment spikes during peak years of exploration and drilling: 1984-85, 1991, and 1994. Manufacturing employment peaked in the early 1990s as a result of large investments in platform processing facilities and in equipment and vessels manufactured in LA/TX for installation in the onshore Mobile County gas plants. Services and Trade are largely indirect and induced effects; they grow and contract with the direct employment in Construction, O&G Extraction, and Manufacturing

Figure 4.3-5 shows the personal income associated with the employment and profits created in LA/TX. Over $200 million in wages and salaries were created in LA/TX in the peak years of the early 1990s. Personal income fell below $100 million annually in 1997 and will continue to decline as buildout is completed by early in the next decade. After this, effects on LA/TX will be driven by ongoing operations and maintenance.

Figure 4.3-6 shows the population effect on LA/TX from Coastal Alabama offshore development. The Coastal Alabama buildout created population spikes in LA/TX above 10,000 persons during the late 1980s and early 1990s, peaking at over 16,000 residents in 1991. Coastal Alabama production will sustain LA/TX population levels of around 5,000 persons through the end of the decade, dropping below 1,000 persons by 2002. The IMPLAN model predicts sharp swings in population growth—up to 16,680 and down to 3,795 within 2 years of each other—related to peaks in industry activity. A more likely outcome is that population swings will lag behind cyclical changes in employment. People reliant on offshore support and construction activities are accustomed to such swings and will move in and out of the region with their families more slowly than Figure 4.3-6 suggests.

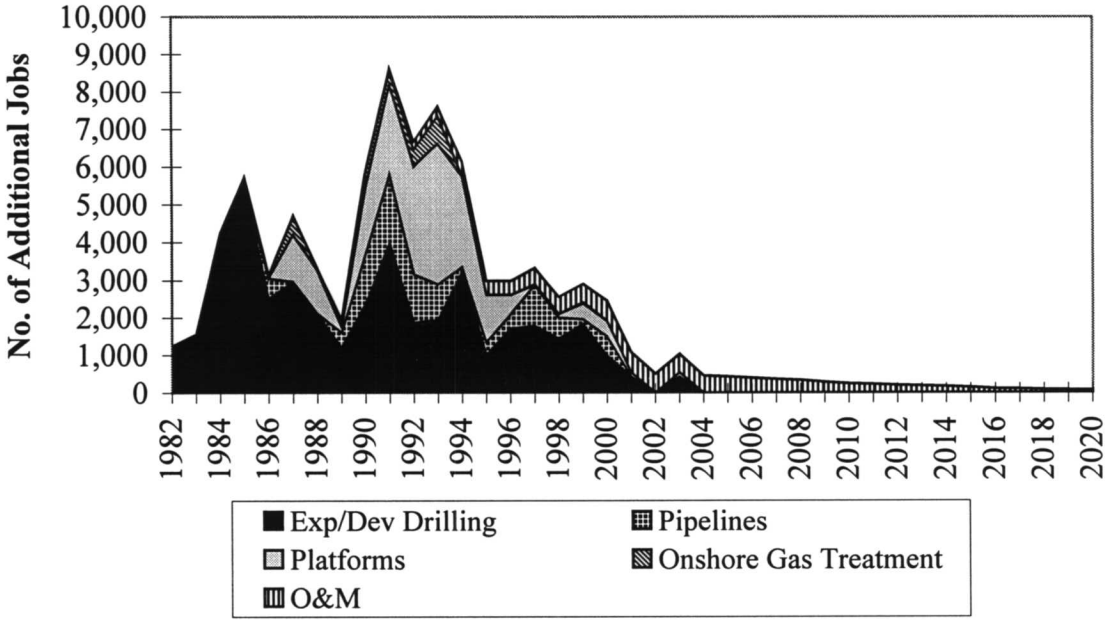

Figure 4.3-4a. LA/TX Employment By Activity from Total Coastal Alabama Production

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

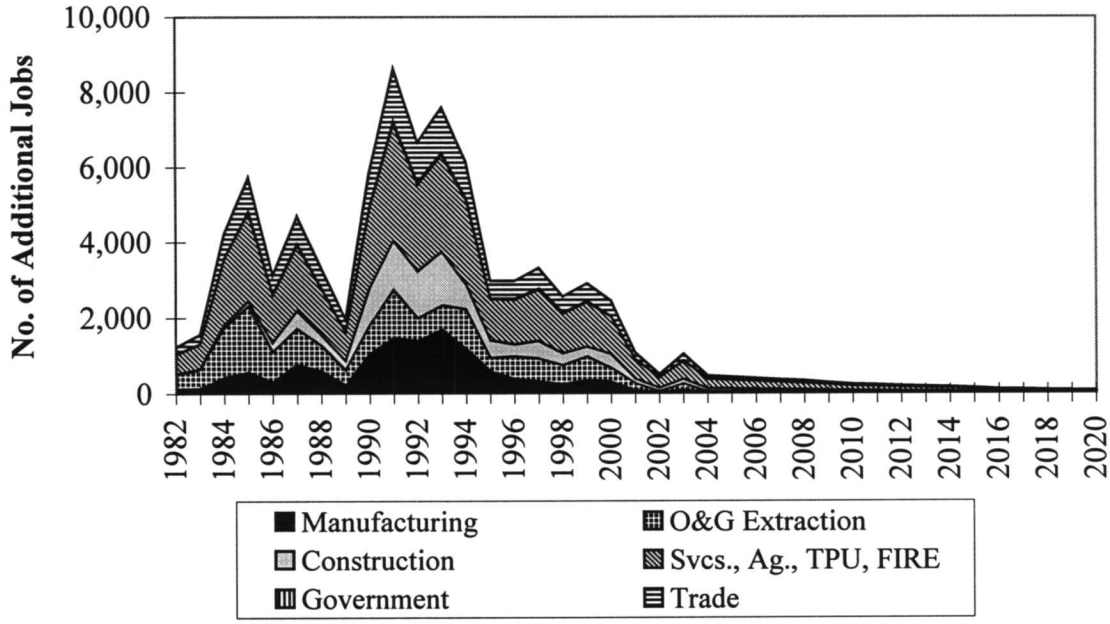

Figure 4.3-4b. LA/TX Employment By Economic Sector from Total Coastal Alabama Production

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

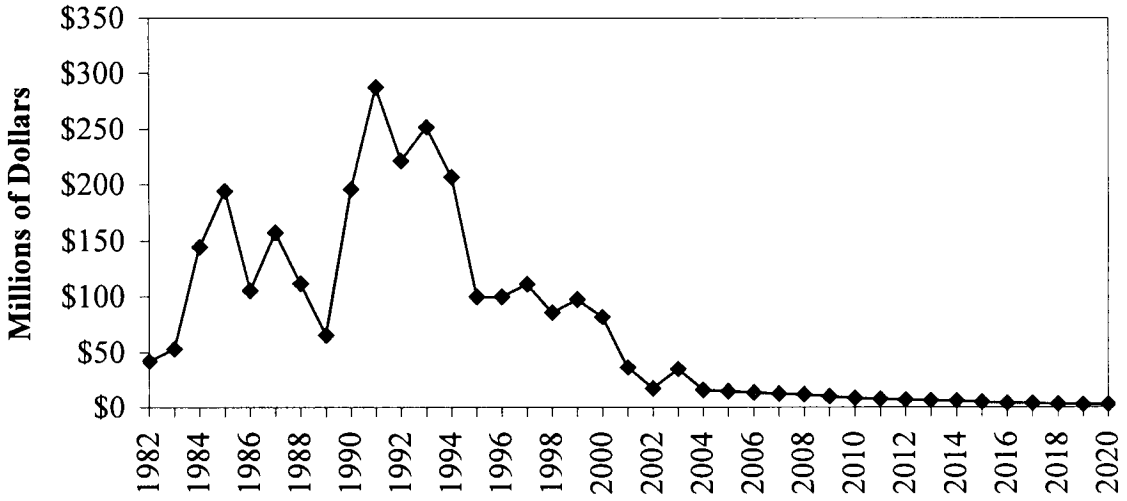

Figure 4.3-5. LA/TX Personal Income from Total Coastal Alabama Production

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

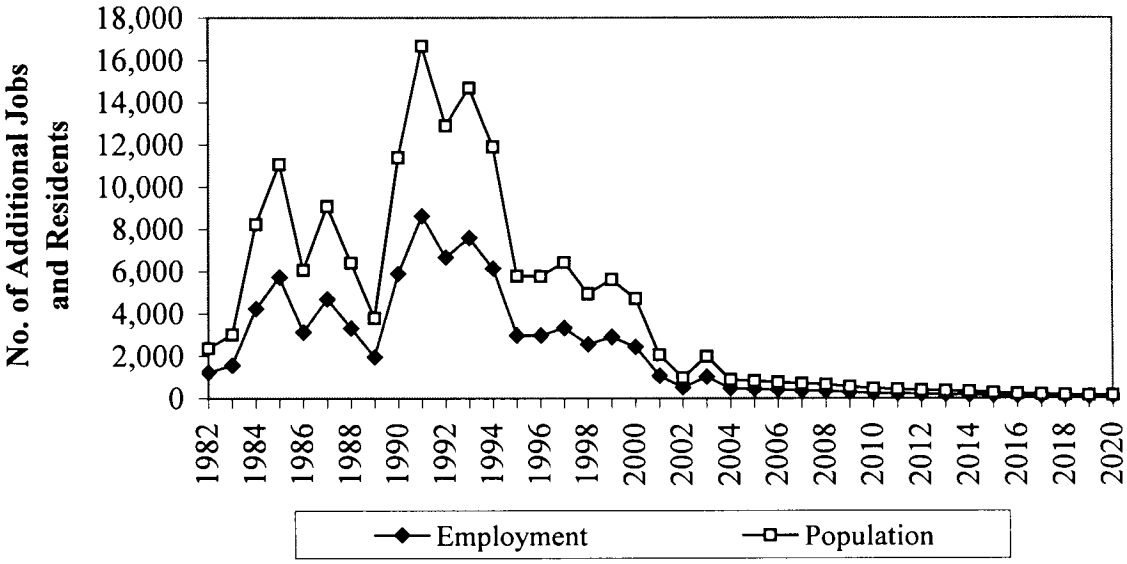

Figure 4.3-6. LA/TX Employment and Population Change from Total Coastal Alabama Production

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

4.3.2.1 Economic Effects of Alabama State Offshore Gas Production on Louisiana and Texas

LA/TX receives its greatest economic effects from Coastal Alabama offshore gas development during the exploration, development, and infrastructure construction phases. Significant impacts on the LA/TX region began with Mobil's development of its Mary Ann field in Alabama state waters. LA/TX employment from Alabama state production peaked in 1991, as indicated on Figure 4.3-7, which shows LA/TX employment by expenditure category. Through 1989, almost all LA/TX employment was due to Exploratory and Development Drilling. Exploratory and Development Drilling and Pipeline Installation, activities where industry spending accrues primarily to LA/TX, both peaked in 1991. $200 million in industry spending sustained almost 5,000 jobs. For seven years before the 1991 peak (with a brief lull in 1989) and two years after, industry spending on development of Alabama state fields supported almost 2,000 or more jobs in LA/TX. As shown on Figure 4.3-8, which details the sectors of the economy where new jobs are created, LA/TX employment is about equally divided between heavy industry (Manufacturing, O&G Extraction, and Construction), and Services and Trade. If no additional reserves are discovered and produced in Alabama state waters, LA/TX employment will drop to 250 or less beginning in 2003 after the last Aloe Bay well begins production. After this, O&M spending in LA/TX will support at least a hundred jobs until 2015, dropping to about 50 by 2020.

Figure 4.3-9 shows how LA/TX population has been and will be affected by development of gas in Alabama state waters. For a four-year period during the early 1990s, the LA/TX population

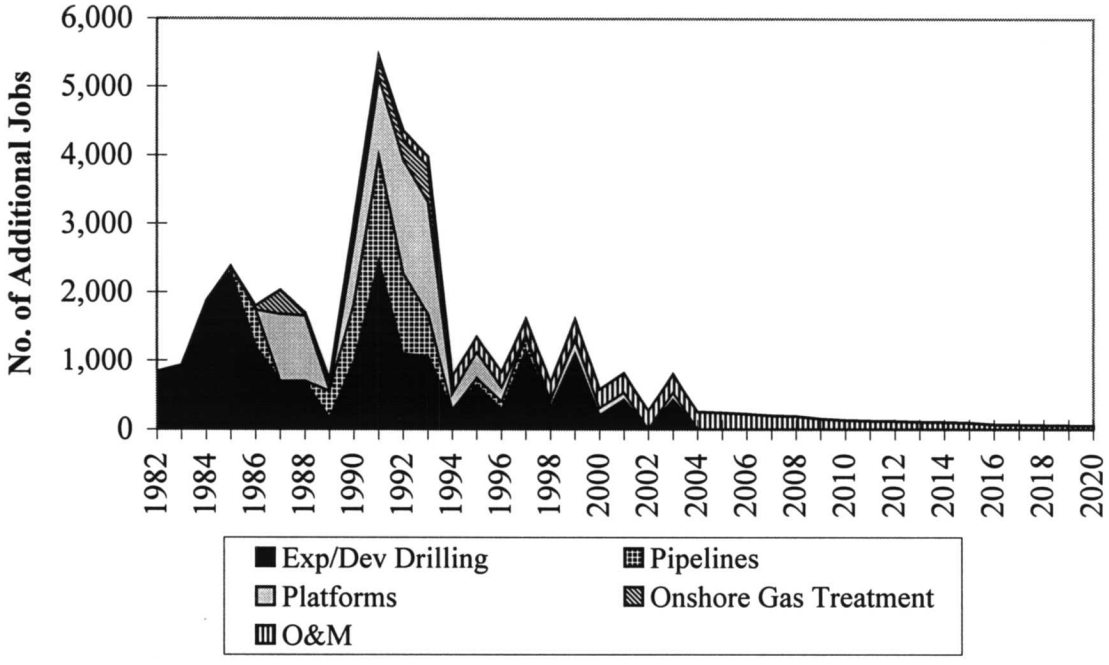

Figure 4.3-7. LA/TX Employment By Activity from Alabama State Production

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

increased by over 5,000 people as workers and their dependents moved to LA/TX to support the offshore industry. The IMPLAN model results show a population peak of over 10,000 persons in 1991. This is likely an overestimate resulting from the model's inability to forecast lags in changes to population levels resulting from large year-to-year changes to industry spending and output.

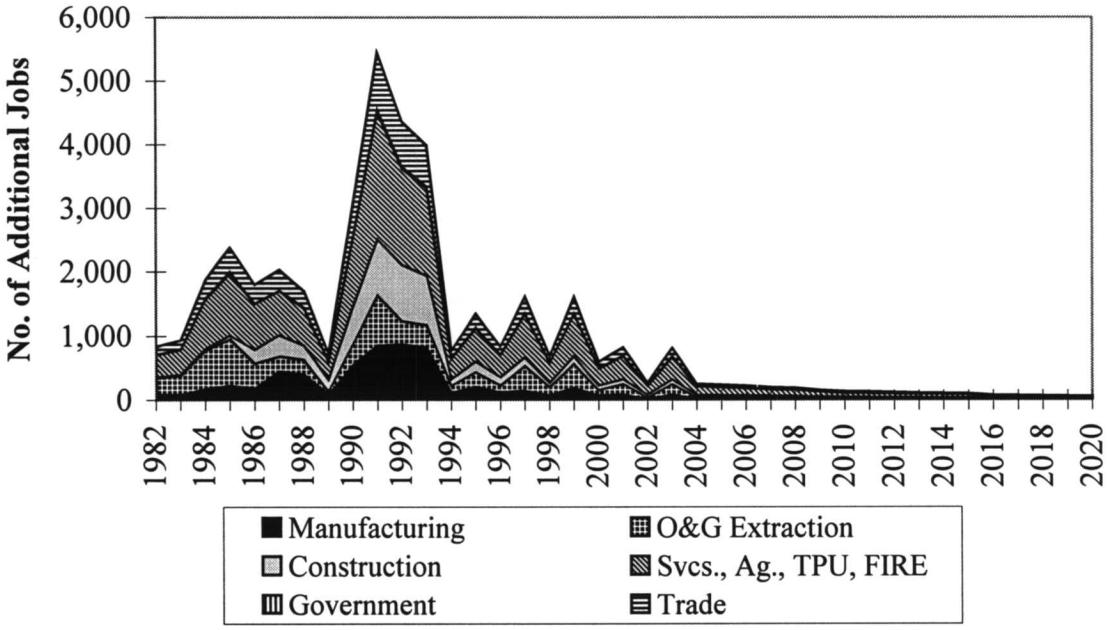

Figure 4.3-8. LA/TX Employment By Economic Sector from Alabama State Production

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

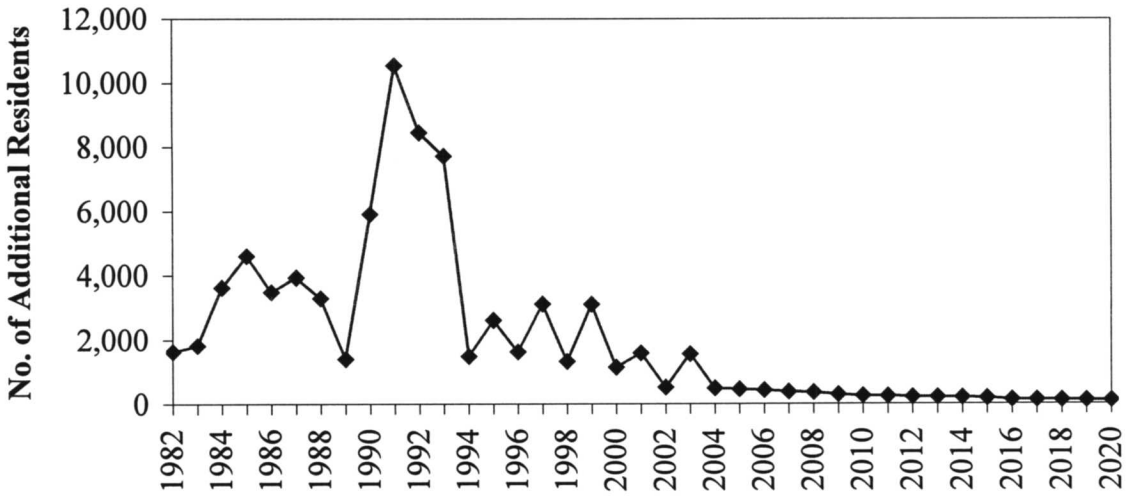

Figure 4.3-9. LA/TX Population from Alabama State Production

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

4.3.2.2 Economic Effects of Mobile OCS Production on Louisiana and Texas

Exploration and development of Mobile OCS gas fields began in earnest in 1984, about two years after the development of Alabama state fields began. Offshore operators' spending in the Mobile OCS fields followed the same patterns as Alabama state fields, as shown in Figure 4.3-10. The figure shows total LA/TX spending to develop and produce Alabama state and Mobile OCS fields. Mobile OCS spending in LA/TX exceeded spending for state fields in 1984 (at $150 million) and rose in 1985 to over $200 million. From 1990 through 1994, Mobile OCS spending in LA/TX generally remained above $150 million annually, peaking at over $250 million in 1994.

LA/TX employment effects from Mobile OCS exploration and development follow the spending pattern, as shown in Figures 4.3-11a and 4.3-11b, which detail LA/TX employment by activity and economic sector, respectively. Figure 4.3-11a shows that exploratory and development drilling dominates early years' employment impacts, peaking at almost 3,200 jobs in 1985. Significant construction of platforms and pipelines to support Mobile OCS production began in 1990 and will continue through 2000. Unlike Mobile County and Alabama, LA/TX receive relatively little economic impact from ongoing gas production. The LA/TX share of O&M employment will peak with production in 2001 at 250 jobs, declining to 100 by the end of the next decade.

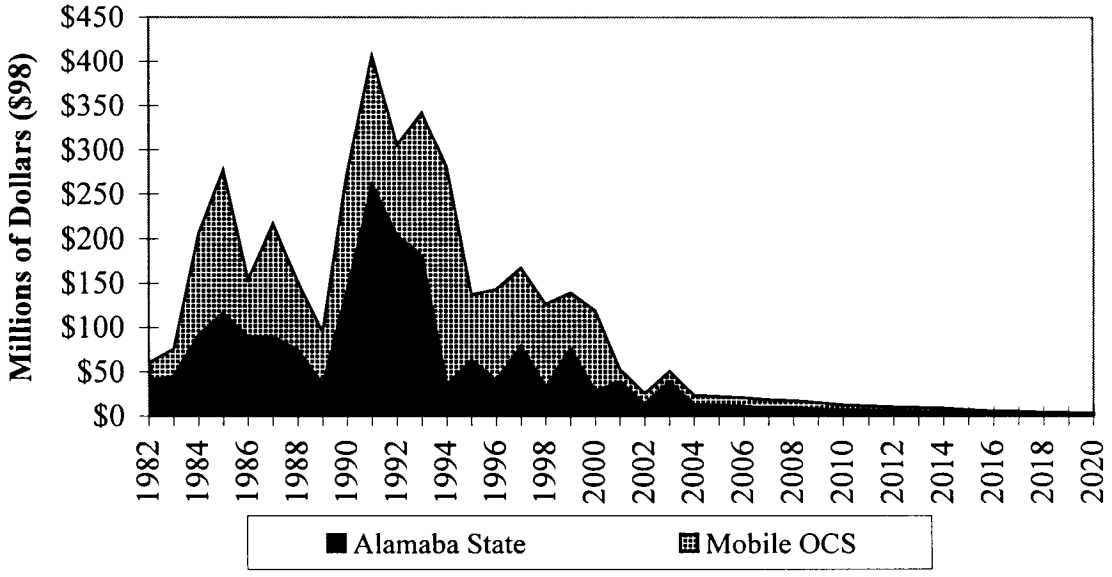

Figure 4.3-10. LA/TX Component of Offshore Operator Spending from Total Coastal Alabama Production

Source: Foster Associates, 1994, 1996, 1998.

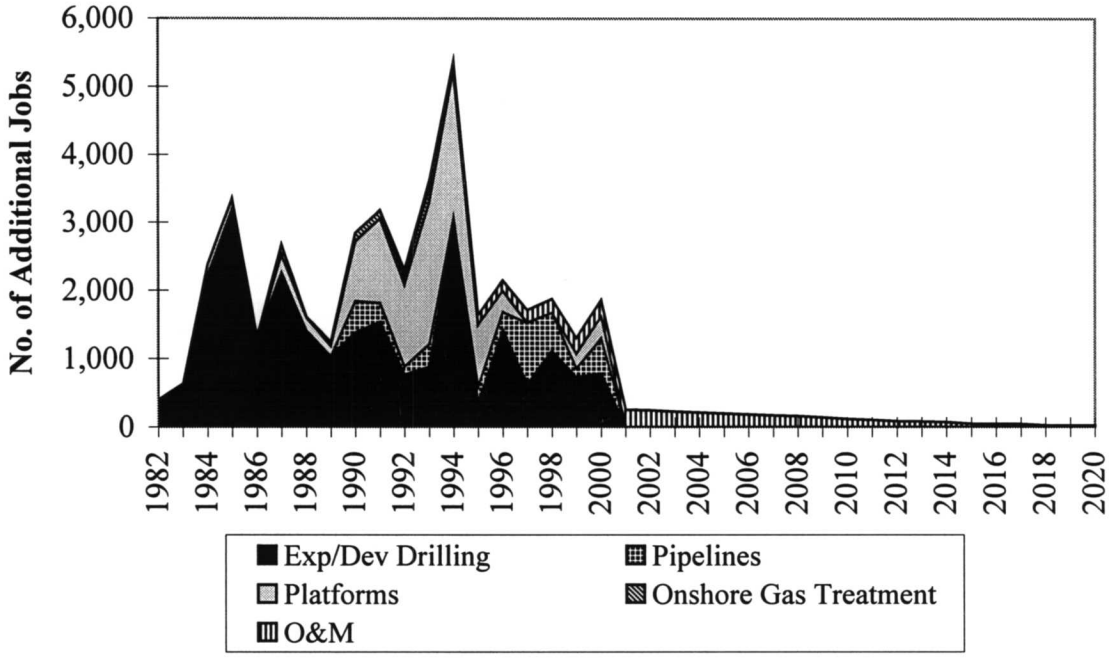

Figure 4.3-11a. LA/TX Employment By Activity from Mobile OCS Production

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

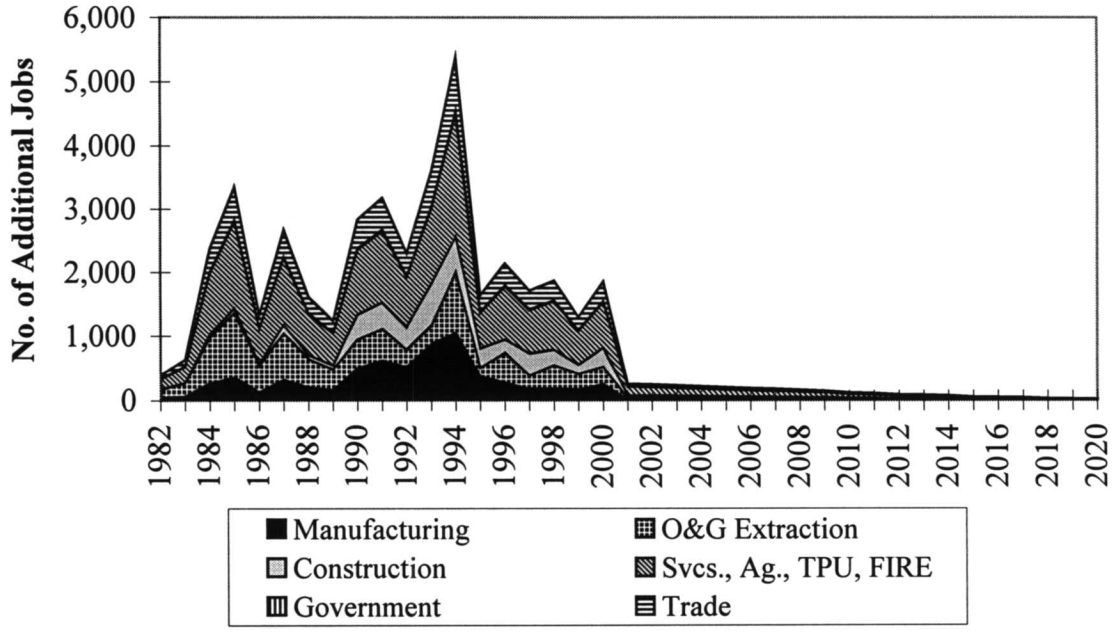

Figure 4.3-11b. LA/TX Employment By Economic Sector from Mobile OCS Production

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

Figure 4.3-11b shows the industry sectors where the new jobs occur. Exploration and infrastructure development create direct employment in high-wage industry sectors—Manufacturing, Oil & Gas Extraction, and Construction. For every job created in these sectors about one job is also created in the Services and Trade sectors. The high-wage gas industry jobs created in LA/TX add over $100 million in personal income to the region in the years of peak activity, as shown in Figure 4.3-12. In 1994, personal income topped $180 million. After infrastructure buildout of existing fields is completed in 2000, personal income in LA/TX from Mobile OCS production drops under $10 million annually through 2020.

Offshore oil and gas industries are characterized by short periods of intense activity. Dramatic upsurges in employment, as shown in Figures 4.3-11a and 4.3-11b, are often followed by equally large declines. Accordingly, population shifts from year to year can be large, as shown on Figure 4.3-13. This is particularly pronounced for the Coastal Alabama gas industry's effect on LA/TX. Although LA/TX receives the majority of economic impacts form offshore exploration, development, and infrastructure, the region supports just 15 percent of ongoing operations and maintenance employment. Figure 4.3-13 shows employment and population in LA/TX resulting from Mobile OCS production. LA/TX employment drops by over 85 percent after the installation of Mobile OCS facilities is completed in 2000. However, the fluctuation in population shown on the figure likely overstates the true population changes taking place. When jobs on Coastal Alabama projects dry up, workers may find employment on other projects or may stay in the region waiting for the next period of intense development activity.

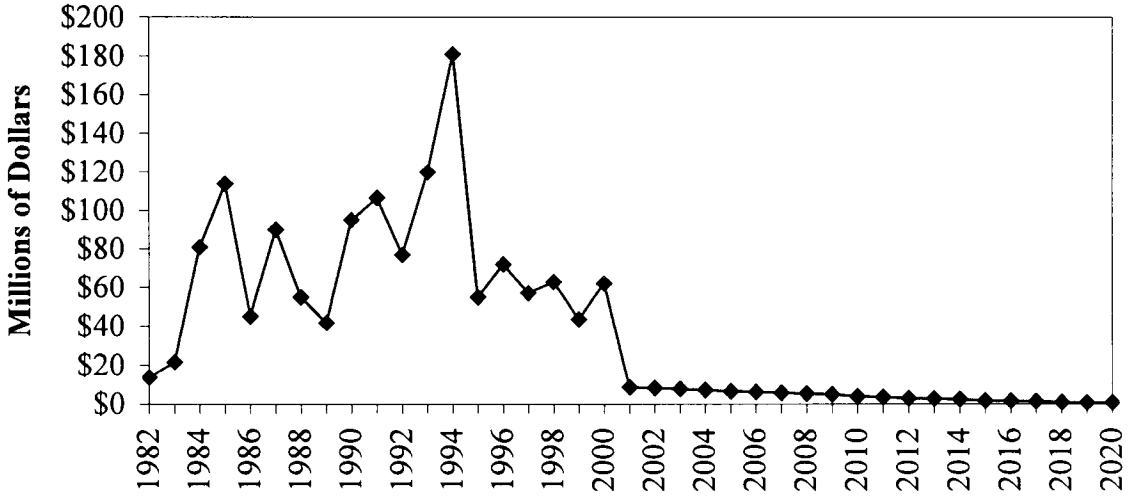

Figure 4.3-12. LA/TX Personal Income from Mobile OCS Production

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

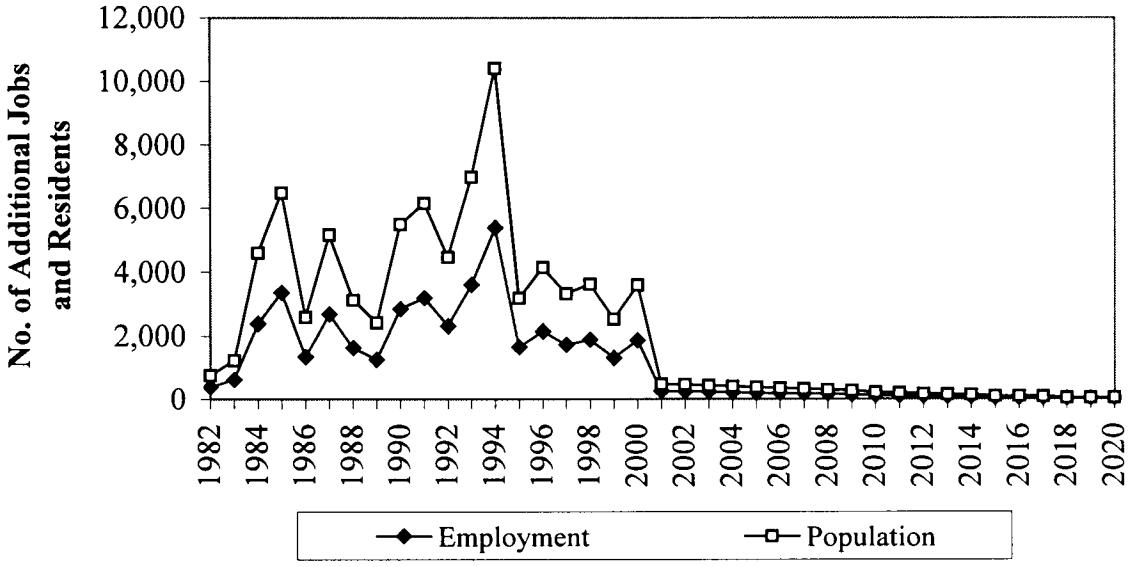

Figure 4.3-13. LA/TX Employment and Population Change from Mobile OCS Production

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

4.3.3 Economic Effects of Destin Dome OCS Production on Louisiana and Texas

Destin Dome OCS delineation and development drilling, platform installation, and pipeline laying will take place largely after the Coastal Alabama build-out is completed and will be staged from existing shore-based facilities in Mobile County. No activities will be staged from Florida; there will be no economic stimulus to the Florida's Panhandle region. Large-scale equipment and platform construction will occur in LA/TX. Gas will be piped back to Mobile County to connect with the existing interstate system. Destin Dome OCS gas development will make use of existing onshore Coastal Alabama infrastructure. Table 4.3-2 details the LA/TX component of offshore operators' expenditures to explore, develop, and produce from the Destin Dome OCS. Development of the Destin Dome OCS will begin in 1999 with a LA/TX expenditure of $50 million. LA/TX expenditures will peak in 2000 at $171 million.

Most of the economic stimulus of Destin Dome OCS development will occur in LA/TX because most of the specialized contractors are located there. Figure 4.3-14 shows that Destin Dome OCS will cause a third peak in employment in LA/TX at the turn of the century, increasing total regional employment from Coastal Alabama and Destin Dome OCS production to over 6,000 jobs. Figures 4.3-15a and 4.3-15b show LA/TX employment by offshore activity and by industry sector, respectively. Following a period of exploratory drilling from 1994 to 1996, significant well drilling and platform installation will begin in 1999, adding 1,000 jobs. Most platforms and pipelines will be installed during 2000 and 2001. In preparation for a planned start of production in 2001, employment will peak at 3,700 jobs in 2000. Infrastructure activities will be completed by the end of 2003, after which LA/TX employment will drop to about 100 persons—the LA/TX share of O&M employment—through the end of the decade.

Table 4.3-2
LA/TX Component of Destin Dome OCS Expenditures by Activity
(Millions of Dollars)[1]

Year	Exp/Dev Drilling	Pipeline Contracting	Platform Fab/Inst	Onshore Gas Plants	Production O&M	Total
1994	17.0	-	-	-	-	**17.0**
1995	8.5	-	-	-	-	**8.5**
1996	8.5	-	-	-	-	**8.5**
1997	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
1998	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
1999	31.5	-	17.0	1.5	-	**50.0**
2000	62.9	40.5	66.3	1.5	-	**171.2**
2001	44.2	28.8	18.7	-	2.3	**94.0**
2002	32.3	1.8	16.2	-	4.3	**54.6**
2003	17.9	1.8	16.2	-	5.3	**41.1**
2004	-	-	-	-	5.9	**5.9**
2005	-	-	-	-	5.9	**5.9**
2006	-	-	-	-	5.9	**5.9**
2007	-	-	-	-	5.9	**5.9**
2008	-	-	-	-	5.9	**5.9**
2009	-	-	-	-	5.9	**5.9**
2010	-	-	-	-	5.9	**5.9**
2011	-	-	-	-	4.0	**4.0**
2012	-	-	-	-	3.6	**3.6**
2013	-	-	-	-	3.2	**3.2**
2014	-	-	-	-	2.8	**2.8**
2015	-	-	-	-	2.5	**2.5**
2016	-	-	-	-	2.3	**2.3**
2017	-	-	-	-	2.0	**2.0**
2018	-	-	-	-	1.8	**1.8**
2019	-	-	-	-	1.6	**1.6**
2020	-	-	-	-	1.5	**1.5**

[1] Expenditures from 1982 to 1997 are in current dollars. Expenditures after 1997 are in constant 1998 dollars.

Source: Foster Associates, 1998; Chevron USA, Inc., 1996.

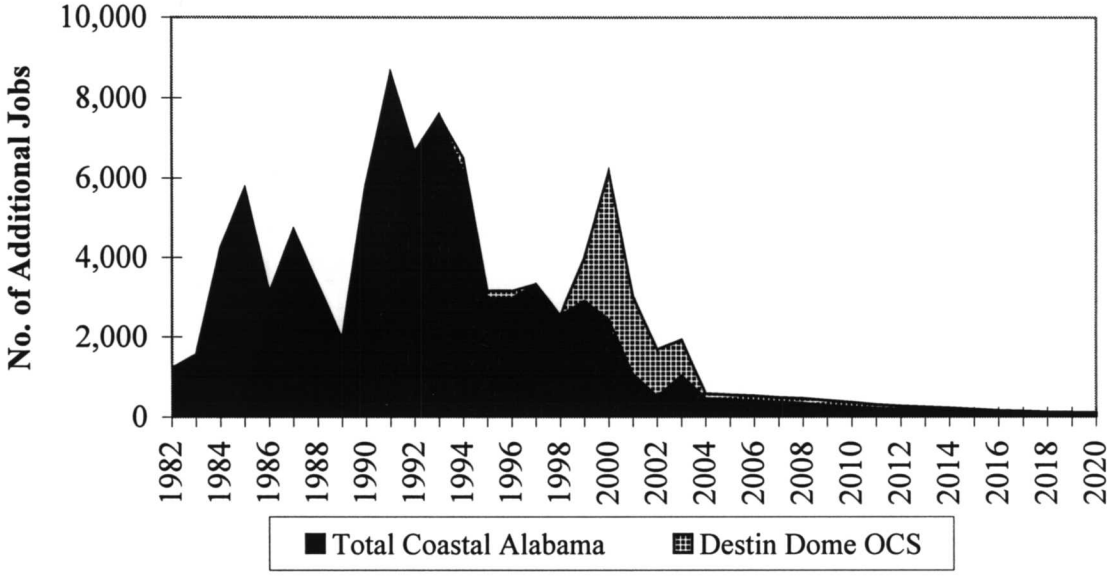

Figure 4.3-14. LA/TX Employment from Total Coastal Alabama and Destin Dome OCS Production

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

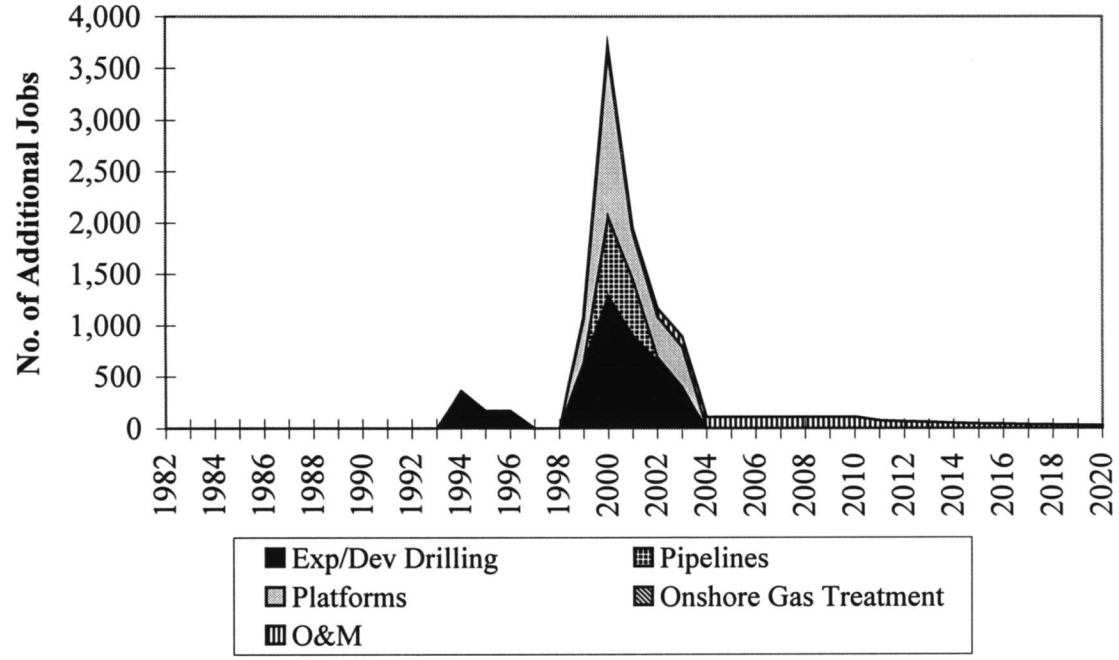

Figure 4.3-15a. LA/TX Employment By Activity from Destin Dome OCS Production

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

The Construction, Manufacturing, Oil & Gas Extraction, and Services sectors account for most of the new jobs created in LA/TX, as shown in Figure 4.3-15b. Destin Dome OCS production will provide relatively fewer construction jobs than Coastal Alabama development because no new gas plants will be constructed. Rather, Destin Dome OCS will utilize unused capacity at Mobile County gas plants as Coastal Alabama production begins to decline.

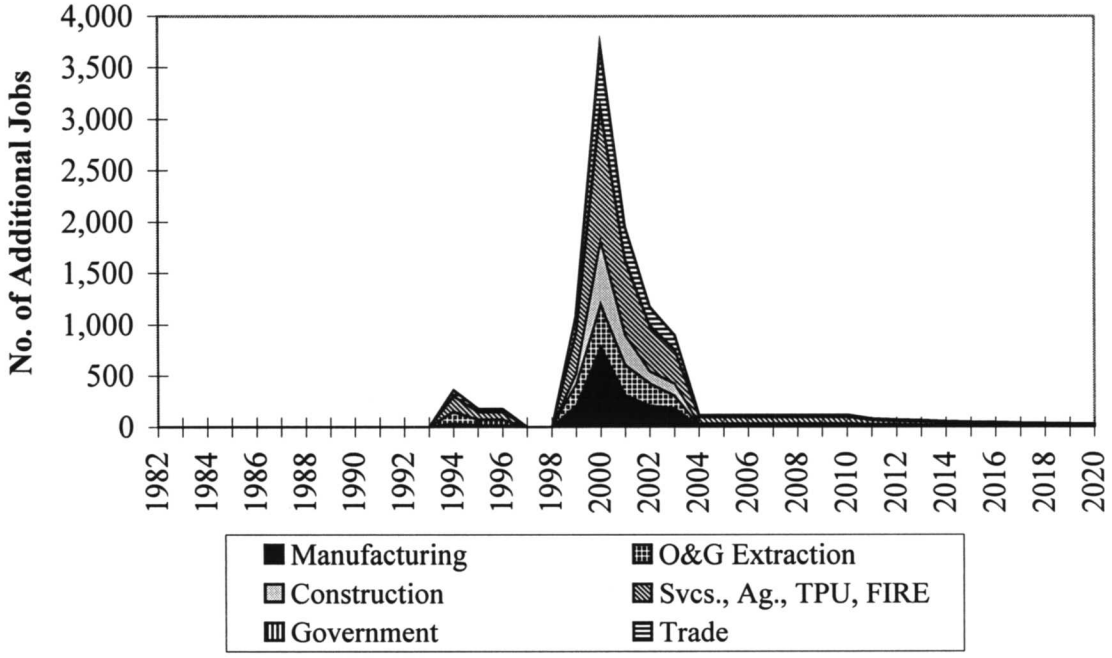

Figure 4.3-15b. LA/TX Employment By Economic Sector from Destin Dome OCS Production

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

Destin Dome OCS production will add over $120 million to LA/TX personal income during the peak year of development, as shown on Figure 4.3-16. After the Coastal Alabama and Destin Dome OCS build-outs are completed in 2003, LA/TX personal income effects drop sharply. Through the remainder of the forecast period, the contribution of Destin Dome OCS production to LA/TX personal income is related solely to O&M activities.

Figure 4.3-17 shows that Destin Dome OCS production sustains LA/TX population levels from about 2,000 to over 7,000 during the development phase from 1999 through 2003. Without Destin Dome OCS activity, these workers and dependents would require alternative sources of support in LA/TX during the early part of the next decade as assignments related to the Coastal Alabama build-out come to an end.

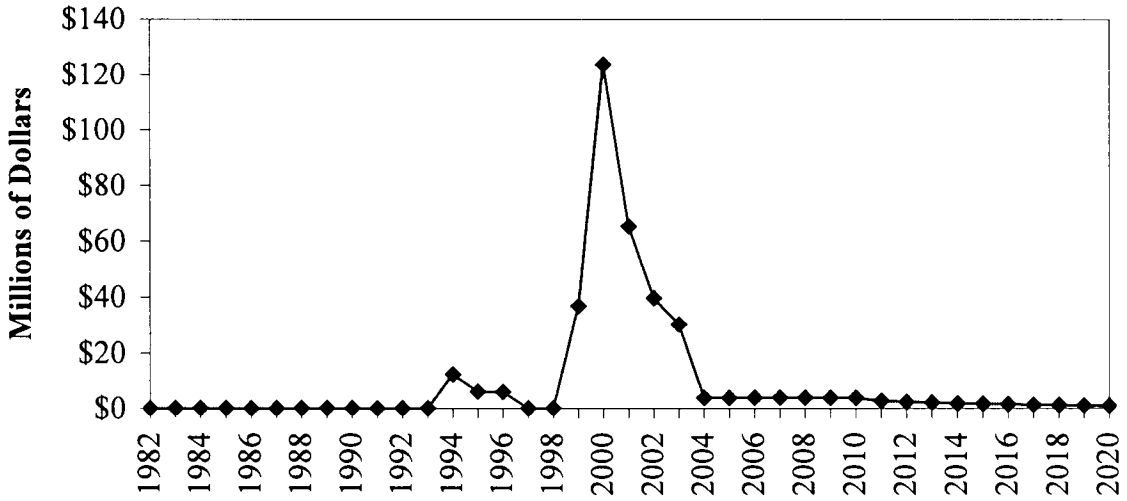

Figure 4.3-16. LA/TX Personal Income from Destin Dome OCS Production

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

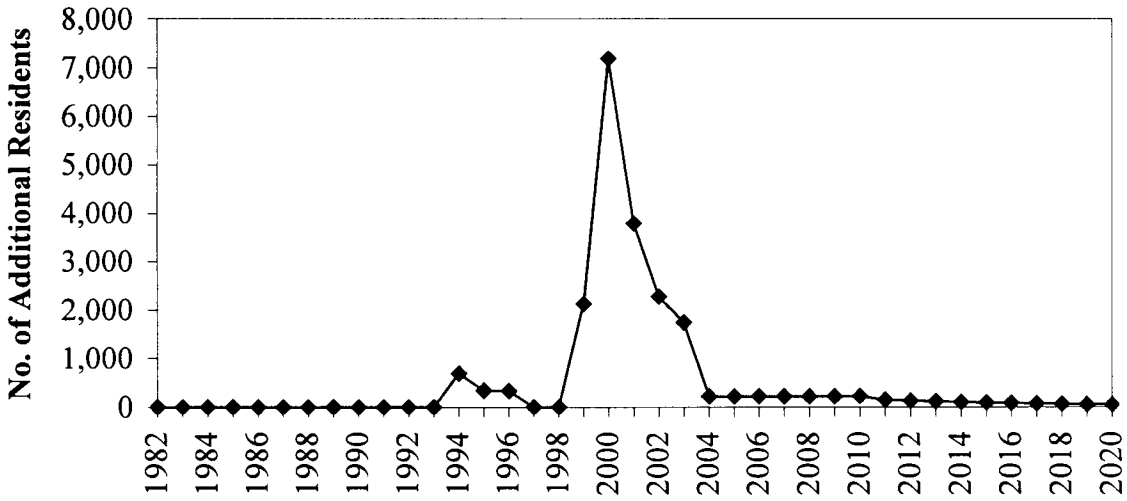

Figure 4.3-17. LA/TX Population from Destin Dome OCS Production

Source: Foster Associates, 1998.

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Appendix A
IMPLAN Multipliers

Appendix A
IMPLAN Multipliers

The following pages show the IMPLAN model multipliers developed in this study for Coastal Alabama Norphlet gas. Derivation of the multipliers is described in Sections 3.1 and 3.2. The tables that follow display direct and total multipliers for Mobile County, the rest of Alabama, and LA/TX. Indirect and induced effects can be calculated as the difference between total and direct multipliers.

Table A-4 shows the relevant population multipliers for all three regions. Only total (sum of direct, indirect, and induced) multipliers were calculated.

Each multiplier shows the economic effect of spending $1 million in a particular activity. Employment multiplies show the number of FTE jobs created per $1 million. Personal income multipliers show the amount of Total Place of Work (PoW) Income, in millions of dollars, generated per $1 million expenditure. Population multipliers show the number of persons migrating to or supported in the region per $1 million expenditure.

Table A-1
Mobile County IMPLAN Multipliers

DIRECT EMPLOYMENT

Offshore Development Activity	Mobile County Direct Employment (FTE Jobs per $1MM[1] of Expenditures)									
	Agricul-ture	O&G Extraction	Const.	Manuf.	Transp.	Trade	F.I.R.E.	Services	Govt.	Misc.
Exp/Dev Drilling	-	N/A[2]	N/A[2]	2.87	0.33	0.07	-	2.46	-	-
Pipeline Construction	-	-	3.14	4.00	0.10	0.02	-	0.68	-	-
Platform Fab/Inst.	-	-	2.50	8.24	0.07	0.05	-	0.72	-	-
Onshore Treatment Plant	-	-	4.02	2.56	0.07	0.05	-	0.72	-	-
Production O&M	-	1.05	1.87	0.32	0.49	0.50	-	4.27	-	-

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

Offshore Development Activity	Mobile County Total Employment (FTE Jobs per $1MM of Expenditures)									
	Agricul-ture	O&G Extraction	Const.	Manuf.	Transp.	Trade	F.I.R.E.	Services	Govt.	Misc.
Exp/Dev Drilling	0.05	3.76	0.24	3.11	0.89	2.40	0.57	5.25	0.11	0.12
Pipeline Construction	0.08	0.003	3.34	4.29	0.50	2.71	0.54	3.72	0.10	0.11
Platform Fab/Inst.	0.06	0.003	2.76	8.52	0.48	2.76	0.63	3.62	0.11	0.14
Onshore Treatment Plant	0.09	0.00	4.21	2.89	0.47	2.99	0.58	4.04	0.11	0.11
Production O&M	0.04	1.08	2.15	0.49	0.90	2.41	0.65	7.07	0.11	0.10
Local Tax Spending	0.16	0.01	1.64	0.26	0.45	3.08	0.87	3.84	16.86	0.16

DIRECT PERSONAL INCOME

Offshore Development Activity	Mobile County Direct PoW Income ($ Million per $1MM of Expenditures)									
	Agricul-ture	O&G Extraction	Const.	Manuf.	Transp.	Trade	F.I.R.E.	Services	Govt.	Misc.
Exp/Dev Drilling	-	N/A[2]	N/A[2]	$ 0.099	$ 0.011	$ 0.001	-	$ 0.069	-	-
Pipeline Construction	-	-	$ 0.188	$ 0.129	$ 0.003	$2.5e-4	-	$ 0.028	-	-
Platform Fab/Inst.	-	-	$ 0.150	$ 0.315	$ 0.002	$ 0.001	-	$ 0.027	-	-
Onshore Treatment Plant	-	-	$ 0.241	$ 0.104	$ 0.002	$ 0.001	-	$ 0.027	-	-
Production O&M	-	$ 0.063	$ 0.111	$ 0.014	$ 0.017	$ 0.006	-	$ 0.132	-	-
Local Tax Spending	$ 0.002	$3.5e-5	$ 0.041	$ 0.004	$ 0.007	$ 0.006	$ 0.008	$ 0.023	$ 0.527	-

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

Offshore Development Activity	Mobile County Total PoW Income ($ Million per $1MM of Expenditures)									
	Agricul-ture	O&G Extraction	Const.	Manuf.	Transp.	Trade	F.I.R.E.	Services	Govt.	Misc.
Exp/Dev Drilling	$ 0.001	$ 0.225	$ 0.007	$ 0.109	$ 0.031	$ 0.046	$ 0.014	$ 0.141	$ 0.004	$ 0.001
Pipeline Construction	$ 0.001	$1.5e-4	$ 0.194	$ 0.139	$ 0.017	$ 0.053	$ 0.014	$ 0.110	$ 0.004	$ 0.001
Platform Fab/Inst.	$ 0.001	$1.9e-4	$ 0.159	$ 0.325	$ 0.017	$ 0.053	$ 0.015	$ 0.102	$ 0.004	$ 0.001
Onshore Treatment Plant	$ 0.001	$1.5e-4	$ 0.247	$ 0.115	$ 0.017	$ 0.057	$ 0.015	$ 0.119	$ 0.004	$ 0.001
Production O&M	$ 0.001	$ 0.065	$ 0.121	$ 0.021	$ 0.032	$ 0.041	$ 0.014	$ 0.204	$ 0.005	$ 0.001
Local Tax Spending	$ 0.003	$4.8e-4	$ 0.048	$ 0.010	$ 0.018	$ 0.055	$ 0.023	$ 0.096	$ 0.532	$ 0.001

[1]All multipliers are based on spending of 1998 dollars.

[2]The IMPLAN model incorrectly places most direct employment and income into the Construction sector. An adjustment is made for total employment and income.

Note: For very small values, scientific notation is used. For example, "4.8e-4" is equivalent to 4.8×10^{-4}.

Table A-2
State of Alabama IMPLAN Multipliers

DIRECT EMPLOYMENT

Offshore Development Activity	Alabama Direct Employment (FTE Jobs per $1MM[1] of of Expendituress)									
	Agricul-ture	O&G Extraction	Const.	Manuf.	Transp.	Trade	F.I.R.E.	Services	Govt.	Misc.
State Government Spending	0.08	0.001	0.38	0.17	0.13	0.39	0.19	1.13	18.70	-

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

	Alabama Total Employment (FTE Jobs per $1MM of of Expendituress)									
	Agricul-ture	O&G Extraction	Const.	Manuf.	Transp.	Trade	F.I.R.E.	Services	Govt.	Misc.
State Government Spending	0.25	0.02	0.63	0.49	0.39	3.20	0.76	3.79	18.82	0.17

DIRECT PERSONAL INCOME

	Alabama Direct PoW Income ($ Million per $1MM of Expenditures)									
	Agricul-ture	O&G Extraction	Const.	Manuf.	Transp.	Trade	F.I.R.E.	Services	Govt.	Misc.
State Government Spending	$ 0.001	$3.6e-5	$ 0.011	$ 0.006	$ 0.006	$ 0.008	$ 0.005	$ 0.026	$ 0.564	-

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

	Alabama Total PoW Income ($ Million per $1MM of Expenditures)									
	Agricul-ture	O&G Extraction	Const.	Manuf.	Transp.	Trade	F.I.R.E.	Services	Govt.	Misc.
State Government Spending	$ 0.004	$ 0.001	$ 0.02	$ 0.02	$ 0.02	$ 0.06	$ 0.02	$ 0.10	$ 0.57	$ 0.001

[1]All multipliers are based on spending of 1998 dollars.

Note: For very small values, scientific notation is used. For example, "4.8e-4" is equivalent to 4.8×10^{-4}.

Table A-3
LA/TX IMPLAN Multipliers

DIRECT EMPLOYMENT

Offshore Development Activity	LA/TX Direct Employment (FTE Jobs per $1MM[1] of of Expendituress)									
	Agricul-ture	O&G Extraction	Const.	Manuf.	Transp.	Trade	F.I.R.E.	Services	Govt.	Misc.
Exp/Dev Drilling	-	N/A[2]	N/A[2]	1.41	0.31	0.07	-	2.23	-	-
Pipeline Construction	-	-	5.93	1.69	0.09	0.02	-	0.69	-	-
Platform Fab/Inst.	-	-	4.80	7.77	0.07	0.05	-	0.69	-	-
Onshore Treatment Plant	-	-	7.64	2.19	0.07	0.05	-	0.69	-	-
Production O&M	-	1.40	3.19	0.29	0.45	0.49	-	3.78	-	-

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

	LA/TX Total Employment (FTE Jobs per $1MM of of Expendituress)									
	Agricultur e	O&G Extraction	Const.	Manuf.	Transp.	Trade	F.I.R.E.	Services	Govt.	Misc.
Exp/Dev Drilling	0.17	6.50	0.28	1.91	1.05	3.23	0.76	6.34	0.15	0.15
Pipeline Construction	0.18	0.03	6.15	2.28	0.70	3.43	0.71	5.10	0.14	0.13
Platform Fab/Inst.	0.19	0.03	5.13	8.50	0.64	3.71	0.83	5.08	0.16	0.17
Onshore Treatment Plant	0.22	0.03	7.88	3.00	0.63	3.92	0.81	5.79	0.16	0.15
Production O&M	0.16	1.59	3.56	0.69	1.00	3.20	0.81	8.09	0.15	0.14

DIRECT PERSONAL INCOME

Offshore Development Activity	LA/TX Direct PoW Income ($ Million per $1MM of Expenditures)									
	Agricul-ture	O&G Extraction	Const.	Manuf.	Transp.	Trade	F.I.R.E.	Services	Govt.	Misc.
Exp/Dev Drilling	-	N/A[2]	N/A[2]	$ 0.089	$ 0.013	$ 0.001	-	$ 0.072	-	-
Pipeline Construction	-	-	$ 0.197	$ 0.095	$ 0.003	$2.5e-4	-	$ 0.027	-	-
Platform Fab/Inst.	-	-	$ 0.149	$ 0.332	$ 0.003	$ 0.001	-	$ 0.027	-	-
Onshore Treatment Plant	-	-	$ 0.237	$ 0.089	$ 0.013	$ 0.001	-	$ 0.072	-	-
Production O&M	-	$ 0.074	$ 0.118	$ 0.018	$ 0.019	$ 0.006	-	$ 0.134	-	-

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

Offshore Development Activity	LA/TX Total PoW Income ($ Million per $1MM of Expenditures)									
	Agricul-ture	O&G Extraction	Const.	Manuf.	Transp.	Trade	F.I.R.E.	Services	Govt.	Misc.
Exp/Dev Drilling	$ 0.002	$ 0.242	$ 0.009	$ 0.112	$ 0.046	$ 0.070	$ 0.021	$ 0.188	$ 0.006	$ 0.001
Pipeline Construction	$ 0.002	$ 0.001	$ 0.204	$ 0.119	$ 0.030	$ 0.077	$ 0.020	$ 0.155	$ 0.006	$ 0.001
Platform Fab/Inst.	$ 0.002	$ 0.002	$ 0.159	$ 0.363	$ 0.029	$ 0.081	$ 0.024	$ 0.149	$ 0.007	$ 0.001
Onshore Treatment Plant	$ 0.002	$ 0.004	$ 0.246	$ 0.112	$ 0.046	$ 0.070	$ 0.021	$ 0.188	$ 0.006	$ 0.001
Production O&M	$ 0.002	$ 0.084	$ 0.130	$ 0.035	$ 0.045	$ 0.061	$ 0.021	$ 0.256	$ 0.006	$ 0.001

[1]All multipliers are based on spending of 1998 dollars.

[2]The IMPLAN model incorrectly places most direct employment and income into the Construction sector. An adjustment is made for total employment and income.

Note: For very small values, scientific notation is used. For example, "4.8e-4" is equivalent to 4.8×10^{-4}.

Table A-4
Population Multipliers

TOTAL POPULATION			
	(Persons Per $1MM of Expenditures)		
Offshore Development Activity	Mobile County	Alabama	LA / TX
Exp/Dev Drilling	35.3	N/A	39.7
Pipeline Construction	33.0	N/A	36.5
Platform Fab/Inst.	40.8	N/A	47.3
Onshore Treatment Plant	33.2	N/A	43.7
Production O&M	32.1	N/A	37.5
Government Spending	58.5	56.7	N/A

[1]All multipliers are based on spending of 1998 dollars.

Appendix B
IMPLAN Model Results

Appendix B
IMPLAN Model Results

Derivation of Regional Economic Impact Results

This Appendix presents numerical tables of the modeling results, which are presented primarily as charts in the body of the report. The tables showing economic effects from Coastal Alabama development and production that follow are linear combinations of the offshore operator and government spending streams documented in sections 3.3 and 3.4, respectively, and the IMPLAN multipliers shown in Appendix A.

Each table is the result of a matrix multiplication operation—a vector of expenditures (by year) is multiplied by a vector of IMPLAN multipliers (by economic sector) to yield a matrix of economic impacts by year and economic sector[1]. A diagram of the operation is shown on Figure B-1. The economic effects for each offshore development activity are then summed to determine the total economic effect from offshore development in the region, as shown on Figure B-2. This can be shown either by economic sector or by expenditure category. In the tables that follow, only these aggregate tables are presented. Figures found in the body of this study further aggregate the ten 1-digit SIC code sectors into six "industry groups." The industry groupings are shown in table below. The following pages provide a table of contents of detail tables provided in this appendix for economic effects on Mobile County, the rest of Alabama, and LA/TX, respectively.

Grouping of IMPLAN Economic Sectors to Industry Groups

Economic Sector		Industry Group
O&G Extraction† Drilling†	⇨	O&G Extraction
Construction	⇨	Construction
Manufacturing	⇨	Manufacturing
Trade	⇨	Trade
Government	⇨	Government
Services Agriculture Transp. F.I.R.E. Misc.	⇨	Svcs., Ag., TPU, FIRE

† Drilling and O&G Extraction are both subsectors of the 1-digit SIC code for mining activities.

[1] Matrix multiplication technique is covered in all introductory linear algebra textbooks.

Expenditures by Year for Activity

1982
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991
.
.
.
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020

[39 X 1]

X

Multiplier (e.g., Employment) per $1 Million Spending by Economic Sector

Agriculture	O&G Extraction	. . .	Services	Govt.	Misc.

[1 X 10]

=

Matrix of Economic Effects by Year and Economic Sector

	Agriculture	O&G Extraction	. . .	Services	Govt.	Misc.
1982	#	#		#	#	#
1983	#	#		#	#	#
1984	#	#		#	#	#
1985	#	#		#	#	#
1986	#	#		#	#	#
1987	#	#		#	#	#
1988	#	#		#	#	#
1989	#	#		#	#	#
1990	#	#		#	#	#
1991	#	#		#	#	#
.	.	.		.	.	.
.	.	.		.	.	.
.	.	.		.	.	.
2016	#	#		#	#	#
2017	#	#		#	#	#
2018	#	#		#	#	#
2019	#	#		#	#	#
2020	#	#		#	#	#

[39 X 10]

Figure B-1. Example of Matrix Multiplication Procedure to Calculate Economic Impacts

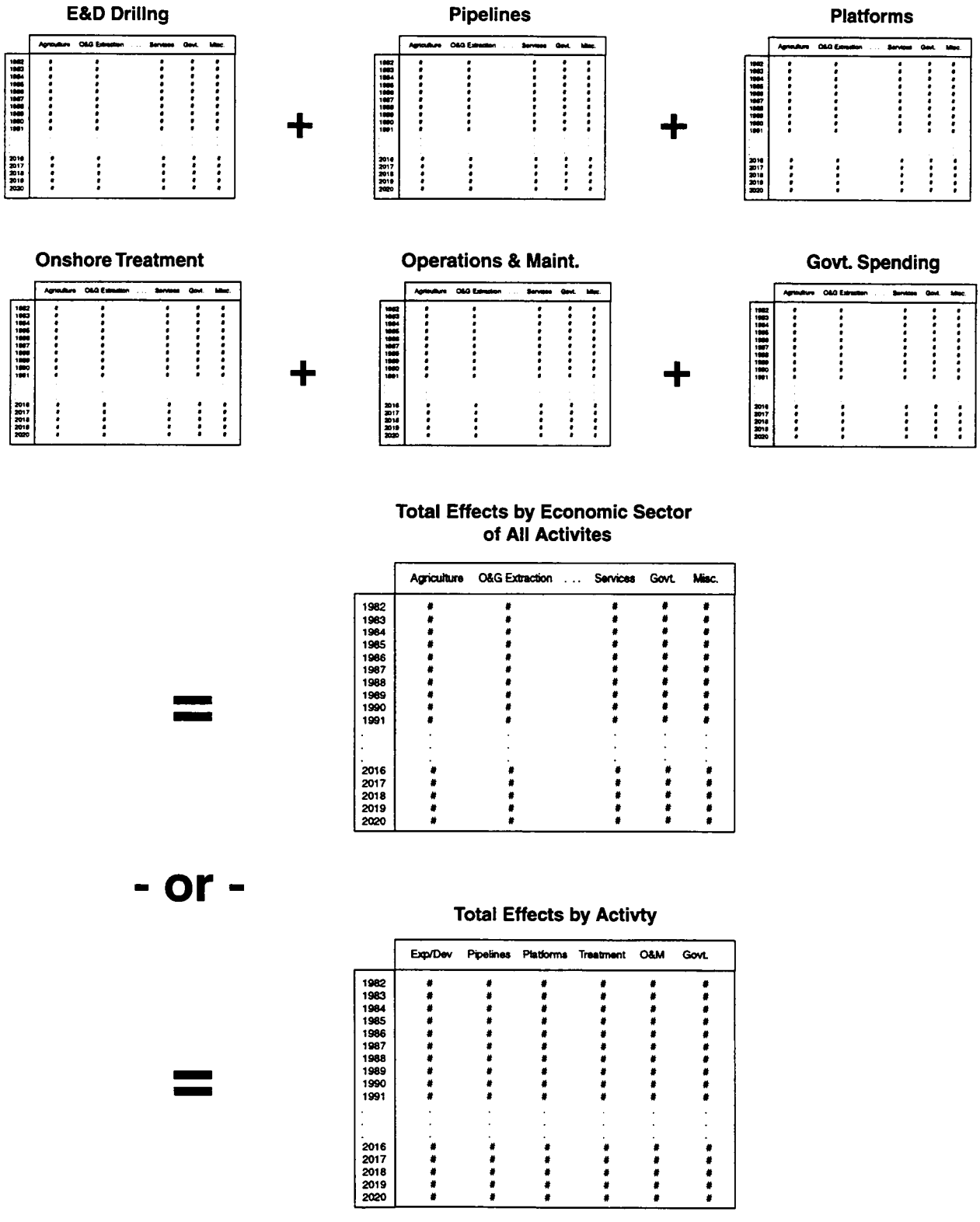

Figure B-2. Aggregating Model Results

Listing of Appendix Tables:
Mobile County Economic Impacts

Producing Area	Economic Impact	Employment			Population
	Breakdown	By Expenditure Category	By Industry Group	By Economic Sector	Total
	Offshore Activity	All Activities	All Activities	All Activities	All Activities
	AL State	B-1	B-2	B-3	B-4
	Mobile OCS	B-5	B-6	B-7	B-8
	Total Coastal Alabama	B-9	B-10	B-11	B-12
	Destin Dome OCS	B-13	B-14	B-15	B-16

Producing Area	Economic Impact	Personal Income		
	Breakdown	By Expenditure Category	By Industry Group	By Economic Sector
	Offshore Activity	All Activities	All Activities	All Activities
	AL State	B-17	B-18	B-19
	Mobile OCS	B-20	B-21	B-22
	Total Coastal Alabama	B-23	B-24	B-25
	Destin Dome OCS	B-26	B-27	B-28

Listing of Appendix Tables:
State of Alabama[1] Economic Impacts

	Economic Impact	Employment		Population
	Breakdown	**By Industry Group**	**By Economic Sector**	**Total**
	Offshore Activity	Tax Spending	Tax Spending	Tax Spending
Producing Area	**AL State**	**B-29**	**B-30**	**B-31**
	Mobile OCS	**B-32**	**B-33**	**B-34**
	Total Coastal Alabama	**B-35**	**B-36**	**B-37**
	Destin Dome OCS	**N / A**	**N / A**	**N / A**

	Economic Impact	Personal Income	
	Breakdown	**By Industry Group**	**By Economic Sector**
	Offshore Activity	Tax Spending	Tax Spending
Producing Area	**AL State**	**B-38**	**B-39**
	Mobile OCS	**B-40**	**B-41**
	Total Coastal Alabama	**B-42**	**B-43**
	Destin Dome OCS	**N / A**	**N / A**

[1] Effects outside Mobile County.

Listing of Appendix Tables:
Louisiana / Texas Economic Impacts

Producing Area	Economic Impact	Employment			Population
	Breakdown	**By Expenditure Category**	**By Industry Group**	**By Economic Sector**	**Total**
	Offshore Activity	All Activities	All Activities	All Activities	All Activities
	AL State	**B-44**	**B-45**	**B-46**	**B-47**
	Mobile OCS	**B-48**	**B-49**	**B-50**	**B-51**
	Total Coastal Alabama	**B-52**	**B-53**	**B-54**	**B-55**
	Destin Dome OCS	**B-56**	**B-57**	**B-58**	**B-59**

Producing Area	Economic Impact	Personal Income		
	Breakdown	**By Expenditure Category**	**By Industry Group**	**By Economic Sector**
	Offshore Activity	All Activities	All Activities	All Activities
	AL State	**B-60**	**B-61**	**B-62**
	Mobile OCS	**B-63**	**B-64**	**B-65**
	Total Coastal Alabama	**B-66**	**B-67**	**B-68**
	Destin Dome OCS	**B-69**	**B-70**	**B-71**

Table B-1
Mobile County Employment
by Expenditure Category
Resulting from All Activities
-- Alabama State Production --

	Exp/Dev Drilling	Pipelines	Platforms	Onshore Gas Treatment	O&M	Local Taxes	TOTAL
1982	118.4	-	-	-	-	-	118.4
1983	132.2	-	-	-	-	-	132.2
1984	265.1	-	-	-	-	-	265.1
1985	324.5	7.9	-	-	-	-	332.4
1986	171.6	48.2	-	95.1	-	-	314.9
1987	99.4	-	134.3	560.2	-	-	794.0
1988	99.5	-	131.3	45.6	52.4	0.9	329.6
1989	24.0	35.8	-	221.0	69.4	3.3	353.5
1990	140.9	77.4	122.1	466.7	102.4	2.0	911.6
1991	347.3	138.5	157.2	452.7	163.6	4.0	1,263.3
1992	156.1	106.4	227.3	484.7	551.1	9.0	1,534.6
1993	150.7	56.3	224.8	833.4	632.0	22.9	1,920.2
1994	40.3	-	32.2	-	1,081.5	73.5	1,227.5
1995	90.9	9.3	51.7	-	987.6	46.6	1,186.1
1996	41.3	10.7	28.4	-	959.7	70.0	1,110.1
1997	163.7	18.4	-	37.7	986.9	78.8	1,285.4
1998	46.0	-	14.3	-	1,113.7	113.8	1,287.8
1999	156.7	-	28.6	38.0	1,162.9	122.9	1,509.0
2000	28.8	-	14.3	-	1,228.6	131.3	1,403.0
2001	61.8	-	14.3	-	1,208.7	135.5	1,420.3
2002	-	-	-	-	1,175.0	137.6	1,312.6
2003	61.8	-	14.3	-	1,146.2	143.6	1,365.9
2004	-	-	-	-	1,102.7	145.7	1,248.3
2005	-	-	-	-	1,034.7	142.4	1,177.1
2006	-	-	-	-	956.6	138.7	1,095.3
2007	-	-	-	-	852.3	133.4	985.7
2008	-	-	-	-	811.3	131.6	942.9
2009	-	-	-	-	653.5	103.1	756.6
2010	-	-	-	-	568.1	90.8	658.9
2011	-	-	-	-	537.3	90.7	628.0
2012	-	-	-	-	503.9	88.4	592.3
2013	-	-	-	-	470.0	85.8	555.9
2014	-	-	-	-	439.8	83.6	523.4
2015	-	-	-	-	411.5	81.5	493.0
2016	-	-	-	-	301.1	74.6	375.7
2017	-	-	-	-	282.6	72.9	355.5
2018	-	-	-	-	266.0	71.3	337.4
2019	-	-	-	-	250.4	69.9	320.3
2020	-	-	-	-	236.4	68.6	305.0

Table B-2
Mobile County Employment
by Industry Group
Resulting from All Activities
-- Alabama State Production --

OK

	Manufacturing	O&G Extraction	Construction	Svcs., Ag., TPU, FIRE	Government	Trade	TOTAL
1982	22.3	27.0	1.7	49.3	0.8	17.2	118.4
1983	24.9	30.2	1.9	55.0	0.9	19.2	132.2
1984	50.0	60.5	3.8	110.4	1.8	38.6	265.1
1985	63.4	74.1	6.4	137.7	2.2	48.6	332.4
1986	63.5	39.2	38.8	119.4	2.1	51.8	314.9
1987	183.3	22.8	173.2	267.5	5.3	141.9	794.0
1988	87.7	26.5	40.4	121.6	2.7	50.8	329.6
1989	58.0	10.5	78.3	138.2	4.5	63.9	353.5
1990	193.1	39.7	178.2	334.7	7.4	158.4	911.6
1991	264.1	91.2	204.6	480.7	11.0	211.7	1,263.3
1992	269.1	75.5	269.6	647.1	16.1	257.2	1,534.6
1993	320.7	80.2	365.5	797.4	27.3	329.0	1,920.2
1994	57.7	87.2	164.7	671.7	53.9	192.3	1,227.5
1995	75.3	92.0	155.2	640.5	37.1	186.0	1,186.1
1996	55.3	78.7	148.8	602.7	50.8	173.9	1,110.1
1997	75.8	108.6	162.8	679.3	57.4	201.5	1,285.4
1998	52.3	90.9	169.2	696.3	78.9	200.3	1,287.8
1999	88.3	119.7	190.8	789.6	86.0	234.7	1,509.0
2000	52.9	95.2	186.5	759.7	90.4	218.2	1,403.0
2001	58.5	101.3	184.4	762.7	93.1	220.3	1,420.3
2002	39.4	84.8	176.7	714.0	93.6	204.0	1,312.6
2003	56.6	96.8	175.9	727.8	97.6	211.1	1,365.9
2004	37.1	79.6	166.8	673.4	98.1	193.3	1,248.3
2005	34.9	74.7	156.9	633.0	95.6	182.1	1,177.1
2006	32.3	69.0	145.5	586.6	92.7	169.1	1,095.3
2007	28.9	61.5	130.2	524.7	88.7	151.8	985.7
2008	27.6	58.6	124.2	500.3	87.2	145.0	942.9
2009	22.2	47.2	99.9	402.5	68.4	116.5	756.6
2010	19.3	41.0	86.9	350.1	60.3	101.4	658.9
2011	18.3	38.8	82.5	332.1	59.9	96.4	628.0
2012	17.2	36.4	77.5	312.1	58.3	90.8	592.3
2013	16.1	33.9	72.5	291.8	56.4	85.1	555.9
2014	15.1	31.7	68.1	273.7	54.8	80.0	523.4
2015	14.1	29.7	63.9	256.8	53.3	75.2	493.0
2016	10.5	21.7	47.6	190.8	48.3	56.7	375.7
2017	9.9	20.4	44.9	179.7	47.1	53.6	355.5
2018	9.3	19.2	42.4	169.7	46.0	50.7	337.4
2019	8.8	18.1	40.1	160.3	45.0	48.1	320.3
2020	8.3	17.1	38.0	151.9	44.1	45.7	305.0

Table B-3
Mobile County Employment
by Economic Sector
Resulting from All Activities
-- Alabama State Production --

OK	Agriculture	O&G Extraction	Const.	Manuf.	Transp.	Trade	F.I.R.E.	Services	Govt.	Misc.	Drilling	TOTAL
1982	0.3	-	1.7	22.3	6.4	17.2	4.1	37.7	0.8	0.8	27.0	118.4
1983	0.4	-	1.9	24.9	7.1	19.2	4.6	42.0	0.9	0.9	30.2	132.2
1984	0.8	-	3.8	50.0	14.3	38.6	9.1	84.3	1.8	1.9	60.5	265.1
1985	1.0	0.0	6.4	63.4	17.8	48.6	11.5	105.1	2.2	2.3	74.1	332.4
1986	1.3	0.0	38.8	63.5	13.7	51.8	11.1	91.0	2.1	2.2	39.2	314.9
1987	3.9	0.1	173.2	183.3	25.8	141.9	28.7	203.2	5.3	5.8	22.7	794.0
1988	1.1	3.8	40.4	87.7	13.2	50.8	11.7	93.3	2.7	2.3	22.7	329.6
1989	1.7	5.0	78.3	58.0	13.4	63.9	13.4	107.1	4.5	2.5	5.5	353.5
1990	4.2	7.5	178.2	193.1	33.6	158.4	33.4	257.0	7.4	6.6	32.2	911.6
1991	5.3	11.9	204.6	264.1	50.9	211.7	46.0	369.5	11.0	9.0	79.3	1,263.3
1992	6.1	39.9	269.6	269.1	65.6	257.2	58.8	505.8	16.1	10.8	35.6	1,534.6
1993	8.1	45.8	365.5	320.7	79.4	329.0	73.7	622.6	27.3	13.6	34.4	1,920.2
1994	3.7	78.0	164.7	57.7	69.1	192.3	51.8	538.8	53.9	8.2	9.2	1,227.5
1995	3.6	71.3	155.2	75.3	66.6	186.0	49.6	512.8	37.1	8.0	20.8	1,186.1
1996	3.4	69.3	148.8	55.3	62.1	173.9	46.7	483.1	50.8	7.4	9.4	1,110.1
1997	4.1	71.2	162.8	75.8	71.1	201.5	53.1	542.4	57.4	8.6	37.4	1,285.4
1998	4.0	80.4	169.2	52.3	71.6	200.3	54.1	558.0	78.9	8.6	10.5	1,287.8
1999	4.8	83.9	190.8	88.3	82.2	234.7	62.2	630.3	86.0	10.1	35.8	1,509.0
2000	4.4	88.7	186.5	52.9	77.8	218.2	59.1	609.1	90.4	9.3	6.6	1,403.0
2001	4.5	87.2	184.4	58.5	78.5	220.3	59.5	610.8	93.1	9.4	14.1	1,420.3
2002	4.2	84.8	176.7	39.4	72.8	204.0	55.5	572.9	93.6	8.7	-	1,312.6
2003	4.3	82.7	175.9	56.6	74.9	211.1	57.0	582.6	97.6	9.1	14.1	1,365.9
2004	4.0	79.6	166.8	37.1	68.6	193.3	52.6	540.0	98.1	8.2	-	1,248.3
2005	3.8	74.7	156.9	34.9	64.5	182.1	49.5	507.5	95.6	7.8	-	1,177.1
2006	3.5	69.0	145.5	32.3	59.7	169.1	46.0	470.2	92.7	7.2	-	1,095.3
2007	3.2	61.5	130.2	28.9	53.4	151.8	41.3	420.3	88.7	6.5	-	985.7
2008	3.1	58.6	124.2	27.6	50.9	145.0	39.5	400.7	87.2	6.2	-	942.9
2009	2.5	47.2	99.9	22.2	40.9	116.5	31.7	322.4	68.4	5.0	-	756.6
2010	2.2	41.0	86.9	19.3	35.6	101.4	27.6	280.4	60.3	4.3	-	658.9
2011	2.1	38.8	82.5	18.3	33.7	96.4	26.3	265.9	59.9	4.1	-	628.0
2012	2.0	36.4	77.5	17.2	31.7	90.8	24.7	249.8	58.3	3.9	-	592.3
2013	1.8	33.9	72.5	16.1	29.6	85.1	23.2	233.5	56.4	3.7	-	555.9
2014	1.7	31.7	68.1	15.1	27.8	80.0	21.8	218.9	54.8	3.4	-	523.4
2015	1.7	29.7	63.9	14.1	26.0	75.2	20.5	205.3	53.3	3.2	-	493.0
2016	1.3	21.7	47.6	10.5	19.3	56.7	15.5	152.3	48.3	2.5	-	375.7
2017	1.2	20.4	44.9	9.9	18.2	53.6	14.6	143.4	47.1	2.3	-	355.5
2018	1.2	19.2	42.4	9.3	17.1	50.7	13.8	135.4	46.0	2.2	-	337.4
2019	1.1	18.1	40.1	8.8	16.2	48.1	13.1	127.8	45.0	2.1	-	320.3
2020	1.1	17.1	38.0	8.3	15.3	45.7	12.5	121.0	44.1	2.0	-	305.0

Table B-4
Mobile County Population
Resulting from All Activities
-- Alabama State Production --

	TOTAL
1982	253.7
1983	283.1
1984	567.8
1985	712.0
1986	674.5
1987	1,700.8
1988	706.1
1989	757.2
1990	1,952.8
1991	2,706.3
1992	3,287.4
1993	4,113.3
1994	2,629.5
1995	2,540.9
1996	2,378.1
1997	2,753.6
1998	2,758.7
1999	3,232.6
2000	3,005.4
2001	3,042.4
2002	2,811.8
2003	2,926.1
2004	2,674.2
2005	2,521.6
2006	2,346.3
2007	2,111.6
2008	2,019.8
2009	1,620.8
2010	1,411.4
2011	1,345.3
2012	1,268.7
2013	1,190.7
2014	1,121.1
2015	1,056.1
2016	804.8
2017	761.5
2018	722.7
2019	686.2
2020	653.4

Table B-5
Mobile County Employment
by Expenditure Category
Resulting from All Activities
-- Mobile OCS Production --

	Exp/Dev Drilling	Pipelines	Platforms	Onshore Gas Treatment	O&M	Local Taxes	TOTAL
1982	56.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.1
1983	89.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.6
1984	314.5	0.0	22.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	336.9
1985	452.2	0.0	21.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	474.2
1986	185.0	0.0	0.0	40.7	0.0	0.0	225.7
1987	320.9	0.0	35.2	240.1	0.0	0.0	596.2
1988	200.4	0.0	25.8	19.6	0.0	0.0	245.7
1989	147.1	0.0	20.0	94.7	0.0	0.0	261.8
1990	196.3	41.3	119.9	200.0	0.0	0.0	557.4
1991	217.7	25.0	170.5	194.0	16.7	0.0	624.0
1992	109.6	9.8	164.9	207.7	420.5	0.0	912.5
1993	125.0	29.8	285.2	357.2	416.9	0.0	1214.0
1994	417.2	10.2	301.6	0.0	561.3	0.0	1290.3
1995	51.5	20.9	123.5	0.0	655.4	0.0	851.3
1996	201.3	23.7	42.6	0.0	658.4	0.0	925.9
1997	89.4	80.3	0.0	16.2	833.1	0.0	1018.9
1998	158.1	50.8	0.0	0.0	868.3	0.0	1077.1
1999	103.3	11.5	28.6	16.3	993.6	0.0	1153.3
2000	111.2	46.2	42.9	0.0	1092.0	0.0	1292.3
2001	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1099.1	0.0	1099.1
2002	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1058.4	0.0	1058.4
2003	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	991.6	0.0	991.6
2004	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	925.1	0.0	925.1
2005	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	858.5	0.0	858.5
2006	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	799.3	0.0	799.3
2007	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	744.4	0.0	744.4
2008	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	688.9	0.0	688.9
2009	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	623.2	0.0	623.2
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	502.8	0.0	502.8
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	453.3	0.0	453.3
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	375.6	0.0	375.6
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	344.7	0.0	344.7
2014	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	312.4	0.0	312.4
2015	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	209.3	0.0	209.3
2016	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	195.5	0.0	195.5
2017	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	175.8	0.0	175.8
2018	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	102.2	0.0	102.2
2019	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.6	0.0	94.6
2020	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.9	0.0	87.9

Table B-6
Mobile County Employment
by Industry Group
Resulting from All Activities
-- Mobile OCS Production --

OK	Manufacturing	O&G Extraction	Construction	Svcs., Ag., TPU, FIRE	Government	Trade	TOTAL
1982	10.6	12.8	0.8	23.4	0.4	8.2	56.1
1983	16.9	20.5	1.3	37.3	0.6	13.0	89.6
1984	69.3	71.8	7.8	136.7	2.2	49.0	336.9
1985	95.1	103.3	9.7	194.0	3.2	69.0	474.2
1986	42.5	42.2	13.8	91.0	1.5	34.8	225.7
1987	121.0	73.3	75.0	224.8	4.0	98.1	596.2
1988	52.9	45.8	12.0	96.8	1.6	36.7	245.7
1989	54.3	33.6	30.8	98.8	1.8	42.6	261.8
1990	139.4	44.9	83.5	194.2	3.7	91.7	557.4
1991	161.0	51.0	88.4	218.7	4.1	100.8	624.0
1992	149.5	55.4	144.3	407.9	6.3	149.0	912.5
1993	239.5	58.7	206.4	500.7	8.2	200.4	1214.0
1994	234.5	135.8	132.4	582.7	8.8	196.2	1290.3
1995	92.0	59.1	117.1	442.9	6.1	134.2	851.3
1996	84.9	93.5	108.6	487.0	6.7	145.2	925.9
1997	69.3	80.5	142.5	555.2	7.5	163.9	1018.9
1998	72.1	98.7	137.8	589.4	7.9	171.3	1077.1
1999	70.7	95.3	155.0	640.1	8.5	183.7	1153.3
2000	88.4	104.2	174.4	710.2	9.4	205.7	1292.3
2001	35.6	79.3	157.5	642.2	8.2	176.3	1099.1
2002	34.3	76.4	151.7	618.4	7.9	169.8	1058.4
2003	32.1	71.5	142.1	579.3	7.4	159.1	991.6
2004	30.0	66.7	132.6	540.5	6.9	148.4	925.1
2005	27.8	61.9	123.1	501.6	6.4	137.7	858.5
2006	25.9	57.7	114.6	467.0	6.0	128.2	799.3
2007	24.1	53.7	106.7	434.9	5.5	119.4	744.4
2008	22.3	49.7	98.7	402.5	5.1	110.5	688.9
2009	20.2	45.0	89.3	364.1	4.6	100.0	623.2
2010	16.3	36.3	72.1	293.8	3.7	80.7	502.8
2011	14.7	32.7	65.0	264.8	3.4	72.7	453.3
2012	12.2	27.1	53.8	219.5	2.8	60.3	375.6
2013	11.2	24.9	49.4	201.4	2.6	55.3	344.7
2014	10.1	22.5	44.8	182.5	2.3	50.1	312.4
2015	6.8	15.1	30.0	122.3	1.6	33.6	209.3
2016	6.3	14.1	28.0	114.2	1.5	31.4	195.5
2017	5.7	12.7	25.2	102.7	1.3	28.2	175.8
2018	3.3	7.4	14.6	59.7	0.8	16.4	102.2
2019	3.1	6.8	13.6	55.3	0.7	15.2	94.6
2020	2.8	6.3	12.6	51.3	0.7	14.1	87.9

Table B-7
Mobile County Employment
by Economic Sector
Resulting from All Activities
-- Mobile OCS Production --

OK	Agriculture	O&G Extraction	Const.	Manuf.	Transp.	Trade	F.I.R.E.	Services	Govt.	Misc.	Drilling	TOTAL
1982	0.2	0.0	0.8	10.6	3.0	8.2	1.9	17.9	0.4	0.4	12.8	56.1
1983	0.3	0.0	1.3	16.9	4.8	13.0	3.1	28.5	0.6	0.6	20.5	89.6
1984	1.0	0.0	7.8	69.3	17.5	49.0	11.6	104.3	2.2	2.4	71.8	336.9
1985	1.4	0.0	9.7	95.1	24.9	69.0	16.3	148.0	3.2	3.3	103.3	474.2
1986	0.8	0.0	13.8	42.5	11.2	34.8	7.9	69.5	1.5	1.6	42.2	225.7
1987	2.4	0.0	75.0	121.0	25.5	98.1	21.1	171.4	4.0	4.3	73.3	596.2
1988	0.8	0.0	12.0	52.9	12.1	36.7	8.5	73.7	1.6	1.7	45.8	245.7
1989	1.0	0.0	30.8	54.3	11.3	42.6	9.2	75.3	1.8	1.9	33.6	261.8
1990	2.3	0.1	83.5	139.4	21.0	91.7	19.6	147.3	3.7	4.0	44.8	557.4
1991	2.4	1.3	88.4	161.0	23.8	100.8	21.9	166.1	4.1	4.5	49.7	624.0
1992	3.3	30.4	144.3	149.5	41.9	149.0	35.5	320.8	6.3	6.4	25.0	912.5
1993	4.6	30.2	206.4	239.5	50.8	200.4	46.1	390.6	8.2	8.6	28.6	1214.0
1994	3.8	40.5	132.4	234.5	64.1	196.2	49.1	456.9	8.8	8.9	95.3	1290.3
1995	2.5	47.3	117.1	92.0	45.9	134.2	35.1	353.6	6.1	5.8	11.8	851.3
1996	2.7	47.5	108.6	84.9	52.2	145.2	37.8	388.0	6.7	6.3	46.0	925.9
1997	3.1	60.1	142.5	69.3	57.9	163.9	42.7	444.6	7.5	6.9	20.4	1018.9
1998	3.2	62.6	137.8	72.1	62.3	171.3	45.0	471.6	7.9	7.3	36.1	1077.1
1999	3.4	71.7	155.0	70.7	66.8	183.7	48.7	513.4	8.5	7.8	23.6	1153.3
2000	3.8	78.8	174.4	88.4	74.1	205.7	54.4	569.2	9.4	8.7	25.4	1292.3
2001	3.1	79.3	157.5	35.6	66.0	176.3	47.8	517.8	8.2	7.4	0.0	1099.1
2002	3.0	76.4	151.7	34.3	63.5	169.8	46.0	498.7	7.9	7.1	0.0	1058.4
2003	2.8	71.5	142.1	32.1	59.5	159.1	43.1	467.2	7.4	6.7	0.0	991.6
2004	2.6	66.7	132.6	30.0	55.5	148.4	40.2	435.8	6.9	6.2	0.0	925.1
2005	2.4	61.9	123.1	27.8	51.5	137.7	37.3	404.5	6.4	5.8	0.0	858.5
2006	2.3	57.7	114.6	25.9	48.0	128.2	34.8	376.6	6.0	5.4	0.0	799.3
2007	2.1	53.7	106.7	24.1	44.7	119.4	32.4	350.7	5.5	5.0	0.0	744.4
2008	2.0	49.7	98.7	22.3	41.4	110.5	30.0	324.6	5.1	4.6	0.0	688.9
2009	1.8	45.0	89.3	20.2	37.4	100.0	27.1	293.6	4.6	4.2	0.0	623.2
2010	1.4	36.3	72.1	16.3	30.2	80.7	21.9	236.9	3.7	3.4	0.0	502.8
2011	1.3	32.7	65.0	14.7	27.2	72.7	19.7	213.6	3.4	3.0	0.0	453.3
2012	1.1	27.1	53.8	12.2	22.6	60.3	16.3	177.0	2.8	2.5	0.0	375.6
2013	1.0	24.9	49.4	11.2	20.7	55.3	15.0	162.4	2.6	2.3	0.0	344.7
2014	0.9	22.5	44.8	10.1	18.8	50.1	13.6	147.2	2.3	2.1	0.0	312.4
2015	0.6	15.1	30.0	6.8	12.6	33.6	9.1	98.6	1.6	1.4	0.0	209.3
2016	0.6	14.1	28.0	6.3	11.7	31.4	8.5	92.1	1.5	1.3	0.0	195.5
2017	0.5	12.7	25.2	5.7	10.6	28.2	7.6	82.8	1.3	1.2	0.0	175.8
2018	0.3	7.4	14.6	3.3	6.1	16.4	4.4	48.1	0.8	0.7	0.0	102.2
2019	0.3	6.8	13.6	3.1	5.7	15.2	4.1	44.6	0.7	0.6	0.0	94.6
2020	0.3	6.3	12.6	2.8	5.3	14.1	3.8	41.4	0.7	0.6	0.0	87.9

Table B-8
Mobile County Population
Resulting from All Activities
-- Mobile OCS Production --

	TOTAL
1982	120.2
1983	191.9
1984	721.7
1985	1015.7
1986	483.6
1987	1277.2
1988	526.4
1989	560.8
1990	1194.1
1991	1336.7
1992	1954.8
1993	2600.7
1994	2764.1
1995	1823.6
1996	1983.5
1997	2182.8
1998	2307.4
1999	2470.6
2000	2768.3
2001	2354.6
2002	2267.3
2003	2124.1
2004	1981.7
2005	1839.1
2006	1712.2
2007	1594.7
2008	1475.8
2009	1335.0
2010	1077.1
2011	971.1
2012	804.7
2013	738.4
2014	669.3
2015	448.3
2016	418.9
2017	376.6
2018	218.9
2019	202.7
2020	188.2

Table B-9
Mobile County Employment
by Expenditure Category
Resulting from All Activities
-- Total Coastal Alabama Production --

	Exp/Dev Drilling	Pipelines	Platforms	Onshore Gas Treatment	O&M	Local Taxes	TOTAL
1982	174.6	-	-	-	-	-	174.6
1983	221.8	-	-	-	-	-	221.8
1984	579.6	-	22.4	-	-	-	602.0
1985	776.7	7.9	21.9	-	-	-	806.5
1986	356.6	48.2	-	135.8	-	-	540.6
1987	420.4	-	169.5	800.3	-	-	1,390.2
1988	299.8	-	157.1	65.2	52.4	0.9	575.3
1989	171.2	35.8	20.0	315.6	69.4	3.3	615.3
1990	337.2	118.7	242.0	666.7	102.4	2.0	1,469.0
1991	565.0	163.5	327.7	646.7	180.3	4.0	1,887.3
1992	265.6	116.3	392.2	692.4	971.6	9.0	2,447.1
1993	275.7	86.1	510.0	1,190.5	1,048.9	22.9	3,134.2
1994	457.5	10.2	333.8	-	1,642.8	73.5	2,517.8
1995	142.5	30.1	175.2	-	1,643.0	46.6	2,037.4
1996	242.6	34.4	71.0	-	1,618.1	70.0	2,036.0
1997	253.1	98.7	-	53.9	1,819.9	78.8	2,304.4
1998	204.1	50.8	14.3	-	1,982.0	113.8	2,364.9
1999	260.0	11.5	57.2	54.2	2,156.5	122.9	2,662.3
2000	140.0	46.2	57.2	-	2,320.6	131.3	2,695.2
2001	61.8	-	14.3	-	2,307.8	135.5	2,519.4
2002	-	-	-	-	2,233.4	137.6	2,371.0
2003	61.8	-	14.3	-	2,137.8	143.6	2,357.5
2004	-	-	-	-	2,027.8	145.7	2,173.4
2005	-	-	-	-	1,893.2	142.4	2,035.6
2006	-	-	-	-	1,755.8	138.7	1,894.6
2007	-	-	-	-	1,596.7	133.4	1,730.1
2008	-	-	-	-	1,500.3	131.6	1,631.8
2009	-	-	-	-	1,276.7	103.1	1,379.8
2010	-	-	-	-	1,070.9	90.8	1,161.7
2011	-	-	-	-	990.6	90.7	1,081.3
2012	-	-	-	-	879.5	88.4	967.9
2013	-	-	-	-	814.7	85.8	900.6
2014	-	-	-	-	752.2	83.6	835.8
2015	-	-	-	-	620.8	81.5	702.3
2016	-	-	-	-	496.6	74.6	571.2
2017	-	-	-	-	458.4	72.9	531.3
2018	-	-	-	-	368.2	71.3	439.6
2019	-	-	-	-	345.1	69.9	414.9
2020	-	-	-	-	324.3	68.6	392.9

Table B-10
Mobile County Employment
by Industry Group
Resulting from All Activities
-- Total Coastal Alabama Production --

OK

	Manufacturing	O&G Extraction	Construction	Svcs., Ag., TPU, FIRE	Government	Trade	TOTAL
1982	32.9	39.9	2.5	72.7	1.2	25.4	174.6
1983	41.8	50.6	3.2	92.4	1.5	32.3	221.8
1984	119.3	132.3	11.6	247.1	4.0	87.6	602.0
1985	158.4	177.4	16.1	331.6	5.4	117.6	806.5
1986	106.0	81.5	52.5	210.4	3.7	86.6	540.6
1987	304.3	96.2	248.2	492.3	9.3	240.0	1,390.2
1988	140.6	72.3	52.4	218.4	4.3	87.4	575.3
1989	112.3	44.2	109.1	237.0	6.2	106.5	615.3
1990	332.5	84.6	261.7	529.0	11.0	250.2	1,469.0
1991	425.1	142.2	293.0	699.4	15.1	312.5	1,887.3
1992	418.5	130.9	413.9	1,055.1	22.4	406.2	2,447.1
1993	560.2	138.9	571.9	1,298.2	35.5	529.4	3,134.2
1994	292.3	223.1	297.1	1,254.3	62.6	388.5	2,517.8
1995	167.3	151.1	272.3	1,083.4	43.1	320.2	2,037.4
1996	140.2	172.2	257.4	1,089.7	57.5	319.1	2,036.0
1997	145.0	189.1	305.3	1,234.5	64.9	365.5	2,304.4
1998	124.4	189.6	307.0	1,285.7	86.8	371.5	2,364.9
1999	159.0	215.0	345.8	1,429.7	94.4	418.4	2,662.3
2000	141.3	199.4	360.8	1,469.9	99.9	423.9	2,695.2
2001	94.2	180.6	341.9	1,404.9	101.3	396.6	2,519.4
2002	73.7	161.2	328.4	1,332.4	101.5	373.8	2,371.0
2003	88.7	168.4	318.0	1,307.1	105.0	370.2	2,357.5
2004	67.1	146.3	299.4	1,213.9	105.0	341.7	2,173.4
2005	62.7	136.6	279.9	1,134.6	102.0	319.8	2,035.6
2006	58.2	126.7	260.0	1,053.6	98.7	297.3	1,894.6
2007	53.0	115.2	236.9	959.6	94.2	271.2	1,730.1
2008	49.9	108.3	222.9	902.9	92.3	255.5	1,631.8
2009	42.4	92.1	189.2	766.5	73.1	216.4	1,379.8
2010	35.6	77.3	159.0	643.8	64.0	182.0	1,161.7
2011	33.0	71.5	147.4	596.9	63.3	169.2	1,081.3
2012	29.4	63.5	131.4	531.6	61.1	151.1	967.9
2013	27.2	58.8	121.9	493.2	59.0	140.4	900.6
2014	25.2	54.3	112.8	456.2	57.2	130.1	835.8
2015	20.9	44.8	93.9	379.0	54.9	108.8	702.3
2016	16.8	35.8	75.7	305.1	49.7	88.1	571.2
2017	15.6	33.1	70.1	282.4	48.4	81.8	531.3
2018	12.6	26.6	57.1	229.4	46.7	67.1	439.6
2019	11.9	24.9	53.7	215.6	45.7	63.2	414.9
2020	11.2	23.4	50.6	203.2	44.7	59.8	392.9

Table B-11
Mobile County Employment
by Economic Sector
Resulting from All Activities
-- Total Coastal Alabama Production --

OK	Agriculture	O&G Extraction	Const.	Manuf.	Transp.	Trade	F.I.R.E.	Services	Govt.	Misc.	Drilling	TOTAL
1982	0.5	-	2.5	32.9	9.4	25.4	6.0	55.5	1.2	1.2	39.9	174.6
1983	0.6	-	3.2	41.8	12.0	32.3	7.6	70.5	1.5	1.6	50.6	221.8
1984	1.7	0.0	11.6	119.3	31.8	87.6	20.7	188.6	4.0	4.2	132.3	602.0
1985	2.4	0.0	16.1	158.4	42.7	117.6	27.8	253.2	5.4	5.7	177.4	806.5
1986	2.1	0.0	52.5	106.0	25.0	86.6	19.0	160.5	3.7	3.8	81.4	540.6
1987	6.4	0.2	248.2	304.3	51.4	240.0	49.8	374.6	9.3	10.1	96.0	1,390.2
1988	1.9	3.8	52.4	140.6	25.3	87.4	20.2	167.0	4.3	4.1	68.5	575.3
1989	2.8	5.1	109.1	112.3	24.8	106.5	22.7	182.4	6.2	4.4	39.1	615.3
1990	6.4	7.6	261.7	332.5	54.7	250.2	53.0	404.3	11.0	10.5	77.0	1,469.0
1991	7.7	13.2	293.0	425.1	74.6	312.5	68.0	535.7	15.1	13.5	129.0	1,887.3
1992	9.3	70.3	413.9	418.5	107.5	406.2	94.4	826.6	22.4	17.2	60.7	2,447.1
1993	12.8	76.0	571.9	560.2	130.2	529.4	119.9	1,013.2	35.5	22.2	63.0	3,134.2
1994	7.5	118.6	297.1	292.3	133.2	388.5	100.9	995.6	62.6	17.1	104.5	2,517.8
1995	6.0	118.6	272.3	167.3	112.4	320.2	84.7	866.5	43.1	13.8	32.5	2,037.4
1996	6.1	116.8	257.4	140.2	114.3	319.1	84.5	871.1	57.5	13.7	55.4	2,036.0
1997	7.2	131.3	305.3	145.0	129.1	365.5	95.8	986.9	64.9	15.5	57.8	2,304.4
1998	7.2	143.0	307.0	124.4	133.9	371.5	99.1	1,029.7	86.8	15.9	46.6	2,364.9
1999	8.2	155.6	345.8	159.0	149.0	418.4	111.0	1,143.7	94.4	17.9	59.4	2,662.3
2000	8.2	167.5	360.8	141.3	151.9	423.9	113.4	1,178.3	99.9	18.1	32.0	2,695.2
2001	7.6	166.5	341.9	94.2	144.5	396.6	107.3	1,128.7	101.3	16.8	14.1	2,519.4
2002	7.2	161.2	328.4	73.7	136.3	373.8	101.5	1,071.6	101.5	15.8	-	2,371.0
2003	7.2	154.3	318.0	88.7	134.4	370.2	100.1	1,049.7	105.0	15.7	14.1	2,357.5
2004	6.6	146.3	299.4	67.1	124.1	341.7	92.8	975.8	105.0	14.5	-	2,173.4
2005	6.2	136.6	279.9	62.7	116.0	319.8	86.9	912.0	102.0	13.5	-	2,035.6
2006	5.8	126.7	260.0	58.2	107.7	297.3	80.8	846.7	98.7	12.6	-	1,894.6
2007	5.3	115.2	236.9	53.0	98.0	271.2	73.7	771.0	94.2	11.5	-	1,730.1
2008	5.1	108.3	222.9	49.9	92.2	255.5	69.4	725.3	92.3	10.8	-	1,631.8
2009	4.2	92.1	189.2	42.4	78.3	216.4	58.8	616.0	73.1	9.2	-	1,379.8
2010	3.6	77.3	159.0	35.6	65.8	182.0	49.5	517.3	64.0	7.7	-	1,161.7
2011	3.4	71.5	147.4	33.0	61.0	169.2	46.0	479.5	63.3	7.2	-	1,081.3
2012	3.0	63.5	131.4	29.4	54.3	151.1	41.1	426.8	61.1	6.4	-	967.9
2013	2.8	58.8	121.9	27.2	50.3	140.4	38.2	395.9	59.0	6.0	-	900.6
2014	2.6	54.3	112.8	25.2	46.5	130.1	35.4	366.1	57.2	5.5	-	835.8
2015	2.2	44.8	93.9	20.9	38.6	108.8	29.6	303.9	54.9	4.6	-	702.3
2016	1.9	35.8	75.7	16.8	31.0	88.1	24.0	244.4	49.7	3.8	-	571.2
2017	1.7	33.1	70.1	15.6	28.7	81.8	22.3	226.2	48.4	3.5	-	531.3
2018	1.5	26.6	57.1	12.6	23.3	67.1	18.3	183.5	46.7	2.9	-	439.6
2019	1.4	24.9	53.7	11.9	21.9	63.2	17.2	172.4	45.7	2.7	-	414.9
2020	1.3	23.4	50.6	11.2	20.6	59.8	16.3	162.4	44.7	2.6	-	392.9

Table B-12
Mobile County Population
Resulting from All Activities
-- Total Coastal Alabama Production --

	TOTAL
1982	373.9
1983	475.1
1984	1,289.5
1985	1,727.7
1986	1,158.1
1987	2,978.0
1988	1,232.5
1989	1,318.0
1990	3,146.9
1991	4,043.0
1992	5,242.2
1993	6,714.0
1994	5,393.6
1995	4,364.4
1996	4,361.6
1997	4,936.4
1998	5,066.1
1999	5,703.2
2000	5,773.7
2001	5,397.0
2002	5,079.2
2003	5,050.2
2004	4,655.9
2005	4,360.7
2006	4,058.5
2007	3,706.3
2008	3,495.7
2009	2,955.7
2010	2,488.6
2011	2,316.3
2012	2,073.4
2013	1,929.2
2014	1,790.4
2015	1,504.4
2016	1,223.6
2017	1,138.1
2018	941.6
2019	888.8
2020	841.6

Table B-13
Mobile County Employment
by Expenditure Category
Resulting from All Activities
-- Destin Dome OCS Production --

	Exp/Dev Drilling	Pipelines	Platforms	Onshore Gas	O&M	Local Taxes	TOTAL
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1987	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1988	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1989	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1993	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1994	50.6	-	-	-	-	-	50.6
1995	24.8	-	-	-	-	-	24.8
1996	24.6	-	-	-	-	-	24.6
1997	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999	91.5	-	57.2	54.2	-	-	202.9
2000	183.0	69.2	223.0	54.2	-	-	529.5
2001	128.6	49.2	62.9	-	192.8	-	433.5
2002	94.0	3.1	54.3	-	368.7	-	520.1
2003	51.9	3.1	54.3	-	452.5	-	561.9
2004	-	-	-	-	504.2	-	504.2
2005	-	-	-	-	502.8	-	502.8
2006	-	-	-	-	502.8	-	502.8
2007	-	-	-	-	502.8	-	502.8
2008	-	-	-	-	504.2	-	504.2
2009	-	-	-	-	502.8	-	502.8
2010	-	-	-	-	502.8	-	502.8
2011	-	-	-	-	343.6	-	343.6
2012	-	-	-	-	302.5	-	302.5
2013	-	-	-	-	268.2	-	268.2
2014	-	-	-	-	234.7	-	234.7
2015	-	-	-	-	209.5	-	209.5
2016	-	-	-	-	193.3	-	193.3
2017	-	-	-	-	167.6	-	167.6
2018	-	-	-	-	150.8	-	150.8
2019	-	-	-	-	134.1	-	134.1
2020	-	-	-	-	126.1	-	126.1

Table B-14
Mobile County Employment
by Industry Group
Resulting from All Activities
-- Destin Dome OCS Production --

OK

	Manufacturing	O&G Extraction	Construction	Svcs., Ag., TPU, FIRE	Government	Trade	TOTAL
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1987	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1988	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1989	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1993	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1994	9.5	11.5	0.7	21.1	0.3	7.4	50.6
1995	4.7	5.7	0.4	10.3	0.2	3.6	24.8
1996	4.6	5.6	0.4	10.2	0.2	3.6	24.6
1997	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999	52.9	20.9	24.3	71.4	1.3	32.0	202.9
2000	163.6	41.8	64.7	174.4	3.3	81.5	529.5
2001	72.3	43.3	49.3	198.2	3.0	67.4	433.5
2002	54.8	48.1	62.7	269.6	3.7	81.2	520.1
2003	49.6	44.5	74.1	301.0	4.1	88.6	561.9
2004	16.3	36.4	72.3	294.6	3.8	80.9	504.2
2005	16.3	36.3	72.1	293.8	3.7	80.7	502.8
2006	16.3	36.3	72.1	293.8	3.7	80.7	502.8
2007	16.3	36.3	72.1	293.8	3.7	80.7	502.8
2008	16.3	36.4	72.3	294.6	3.8	80.9	504.2
2009	16.3	36.3	72.1	293.8	3.7	80.7	502.8
2010	16.3	36.3	72.1	293.8	3.7	80.7	502.8
2011	11.1	24.8	49.2	200.7	2.6	55.1	343.6
2012	9.8	21.8	43.4	176.7	2.3	48.5	302.5
2013	8.7	19.3	38.4	156.7	2.0	43.0	268.2
2014	7.6	16.9	33.6	137.1	1.7	37.6	234.7
2015	6.8	15.1	30.0	122.4	1.6	33.6	209.5
2016	6.3	13.9	27.7	112.9	1.4	31.0	193.3
2017	5.4	12.1	24.0	97.9	1.2	26.9	167.6
2018	4.9	10.9	21.6	88.1	1.1	24.2	150.8
2019	4.3	9.7	19.2	78.3	1.0	21.5	134.1
2020	4.1	9.1	18.1	73.6	0.9	20.2	126.1

Table B-15
Mobile County Employment
by Economic Sector
Resulting from All Activities
-- Destin Dome OCS Production --

OK

	Agriculture	O&G Extraction	ConDD.	Manuf.	Transp.	Trade	F.I.R.E.	Services	Govt.	Misc.	Drilling	TOTAL
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1987	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1988	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1989	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1993	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1994	0.1	-	0.7	9.5	2.7	7.4	1.7	16.1	0.3	0.4	11.5	50.6
1995	0.1	-	0.4	4.7	1.3	3.6	0.9	7.9	0.2	0.2	5.7	24.8
1996	0.1	-	0.4	4.6	1.3	3.6	0.8	7.8	0.2	0.2	5.6	24.6
1997	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999	0.7	0.0	24.3	52.9	8.0	32.0	7.0	54.1	1.3	1.4	20.9	202.9
2000	1.8	0.1	64.7	163.6	19.4	81.5	18.1	131.4	3.3	3.7	41.8	529.5
2001	1.4	13.9	49.3	72.3	21.7	67.4	16.6	155.6	3.0	3.0	29.4	433.5
2002	1.5	26.6	62.7	54.8	28.7	81.2	21.2	214.7	3.7	3.5	21.5	520.1
2003	1.6	32.7	74.1	49.6	31.4	88.6	23.4	240.8	4.1	3.8	11.9	561.9
2004	1.4	36.4	72.3	16.3	30.3	80.9	21.9	237.6	3.8	3.4	-	504.2
2005	1.4	36.3	72.1	16.3	30.2	80.7	21.9	236.9	3.7	3.4	-	502.8
2006	1.4	36.3	72.1	16.3	30.2	80.7	21.9	236.9	3.7	3.4	-	502.8
2007	1.4	36.3	72.1	16.3	30.2	80.7	21.9	236.9	3.7	3.4	-	502.8
2008	1.4	36.4	72.3	16.3	30.3	80.9	21.9	237.6	3.8	3.4	-	504.2
2009	1.4	36.3	72.1	16.3	30.2	80.7	21.9	236.9	3.7	3.4	-	502.8
2010	1.4	36.3	72.1	16.3	30.2	80.7	21.9	236.9	3.7	3.4	-	502.8
2011	1.0	24.8	49.2	11.1	20.6	55.1	14.9	161.9	2.6	2.3	-	343.6
2012	0.9	21.8	43.4	9.8	18.2	48.5	13.2	142.5	2.3	2.0	-	302.5
2013	0.8	19.3	38.4	8.7	16.1	43.0	11.7	126.3	2.0	1.8	-	268.2
2014	0.7	16.9	33.6	7.6	14.1	37.6	10.2	110.6	1.7	1.6	-	234.7
2015	0.6	15.1	30.0	6.8	12.6	33.6	9.1	98.7	1.6	1.4	-	209.5
2016	0.6	13.9	27.7	6.3	11.6	31.0	8.4	91.1	1.4	1.3	-	193.3
2017	0.5	12.1	24.0	5.4	10.1	26.9	7.3	79.0	1.2	1.1	-	167.6
2018	0.4	10.9	21.6	4.9	9.1	24.2	6.6	71.1	1.1	1.0	-	150.8
2019	0.4	9.7	19.2	4.3	8.0	21.5	5.8	63.2	1.0	0.9	-	134.1
2020	0.4	9.1	18.1	4.1	7.6	20.2	5.5	59.4	0.9	0.8	-	126.1

Table B-16
Mobile County Population
Resulting from All Activities
-- Destin Dome OCS Production --

	TOTAL
1982	-
1983	-
1984	-
1985	-
1986	-
1987	-
1988	-
1989	-
1990	-
1991	-
1992	-
1993	-
1994	108.3
1995	53.2
1996	52.6
1997	-
1998	-
1999	434.7
2000	1,134.2
2001	928.6
2002	1,114.2
2003	1,203.7
2004	1,080.1
2005	1,077.1
2006	1,077.1
2007	1,077.1
2008	1,080.1
2009	1,077.1
2010	1,077.1
2011	736.1
2012	648.1
2013	574.5
2014	502.7
2015	448.8
2016	414.0
2017	359.0
2018	323.1
2019	287.2
2020	270.0

Table B-17
Mobile County Personal Income
by Expenditure Category
Resulting from All Activities
-- Alabama State Production --

	Exp/Dev Drilling	Pipelines	Platforms	Onshore Gas Treatment	O&M	Local Taxes	TOTAL
1982	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	4.2
1983	4.6	-	-	-	-	-	4.6
1984	9.3	-	-	-	-	-	9.3
1985	11.4	0.3	-	-	-	-	11.7
1986	6.0	1.7	-	3.5	-	-	11.2
1987	3.5	-	4.8	20.8	-	-	29.1
1988	3.5	-	4.7	1.7	1.8	0.0	11.6
1989	0.8	1.2	-	8.2	2.3	0.1	12.7
1990	4.9	2.7	4.3	17.3	3.4	0.1	32.8
1991	12.2	4.8	5.6	16.8	5.5	0.1	45.0
1992	5.5	3.7	8.1	18.0	18.5	0.3	54.1
1993	5.3	2.0	8.0	31.0	21.3	0.7	68.1
1994	1.4	-	1.1	-	36.4	2.1	41.1
1995	3.2	0.3	1.8	-	33.2	1.3	39.9
1996	1.5	0.4	1.0	-	32.3	2.0	37.1
1997	5.7	0.6	-	1.4	33.2	2.3	43.3
1998	1.6	-	0.5	-	37.5	3.3	42.9
1999	5.5	-	1.0	1.4	39.1	3.5	50.6
2000	1.0	-	0.5	-	41.3	3.8	46.6
2001	2.2	-	0.5	-	40.7	3.9	47.2
2002	-	-	-	-	39.5	4.0	43.5
2003	2.2	-	0.5	-	38.6	4.1	45.4
2004	-	-	-	-	37.1	4.2	41.3
2005	-	-	-	-	34.8	4.1	38.9
2006	-	-	-	-	32.2	4.0	36.2
2007	-	-	-	-	28.7	3.8	32.5
2008	-	-	-	-	27.3	3.8	31.1
2009	-	-	-	-	22.0	3.0	25.0
2010	-	-	-	-	19.1	2.6	21.7
2011	-	-	-	-	18.1	2.6	20.7
2012	-	-	-	-	17.0	2.5	19.5
2013	-	-	-	-	15.8	2.5	18.3
2014	-	-	-	-	14.8	2.4	17.2
2015	-	-	-	-	13.8	2.3	16.2
2016	-	-	-	-	10.1	2.1	12.3
2017	-	-	-	-	9.5	2.1	11.6
2018	-	-	-	-	9.0	2.1	11.0
2019	-	-	-	-	8.4	2.0	10.4
2020	-	-	-	-	8.0	2.0	9.9

Table B-18
Mobile County Personal Income
by Industry Group
Resulting from All Activities
-- Alabama State Production --

OK	Manufacturing	O&G Extraction	Construction	Svcs., Ag., TPU, FIRE	Government	Trade	TOTAL
1982	0.8	1.6	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.3	4.2
1983	0.9	1.8	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.4	4.6
1984	1.8	3.6	0.1	3.0	0.1	0.7	9.3
1985	2.2	4.4	0.2	3.8	0.1	0.9	11.7
1986	2.3	2.3	2.2	3.3	0.1	1.0	11.2
1987	7.1	1.4	10.1	7.6	0.2	2.7	29.1
1988	3.3	1.6	2.3	3.4	0.1	1.0	11.6
1989	2.2	0.6	4.6	4.0	0.2	1.2	12.7
1990	7.3	2.4	10.3	9.5	0.3	3.0	32.8
1991	9.8	5.5	11.7	13.6	0.4	4.0	45.0
1992	10.2	4.5	15.5	18.4	0.6	4.8	54.1
1993	12.4	4.8	21.1	22.7	1.0	6.1	68.1
1994	2.3	5.3	9.2	19.2	1.8	3.3	41.1
1995	3.0	5.5	8.7	18.3	1.2	3.2	39.9
1996	2.2	4.7	8.3	17.2	1.7	3.0	37.1
1997	2.9	6.5	9.0	19.4	1.9	3.5	43.3
1998	2.1	5.5	9.3	19.9	2.6	3.5	42.9
1999	3.5	7.2	10.5	22.5	2.8	4.1	50.6
2000	2.2	5.7	10.3	21.7	2.9	3.8	46.6
2001	2.4	6.1	10.2	21.8	3.0	3.8	47.2
2002	1.7	5.1	9.7	20.4	3.0	3.5	43.5
2003	2.3	5.8	9.7	20.8	3.2	3.6	45.4
2004	1.6	4.8	9.2	19.2	3.2	3.3	41.3
2005	1.5	4.5	8.6	18.1	3.1	3.1	38.9
2006	1.4	4.2	8.0	16.8	3.0	2.9	36.2
2007	1.2	3.7	7.1	15.0	2.9	2.6	32.5
2008	1.2	3.5	6.8	14.3	2.8	2.5	31.1
2009	0.9	2.8	5.5	11.5	2.2	2.0	25.0
2010	0.8	2.5	4.8	10.0	1.9	1.7	21.7
2011	0.8	2.3	4.5	9.5	1.9	1.7	20.7
2012	0.7	2.2	4.2	8.9	1.9	1.6	19.5
2013	0.7	2.0	4.0	8.3	1.8	1.5	18.3
2014	0.6	1.9	3.7	7.8	1.8	1.4	17.2
2015	0.6	1.8	3.5	7.3	1.7	1.3	16.2
2016	0.4	1.3	2.6	5.4	1.5	1.0	12.3
2017	0.4	1.2	2.4	5.1	1.5	0.9	11.6
2018	0.4	1.2	2.3	4.8	1.5	0.9	11.0
2019	0.4	1.1	2.1	4.6	1.4	0.8	10.4
2020	0.4	1.0	2.0	4.3	1.4	0.8	9.9

Table B-19
Mobile County Personal Income
by Economic Sector
Resulting from All Activities
-- Alabama State Production --

OK	Agriculture	O&G Extraction	Const.	Manuf.	Transp.	Trade	F.I.R.E.	Services	Govt.	Misc.	Drilling	TOTAL
1982	0.0	-	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	4.2
1983	0.0	-	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.8	4.6
1984	0.0	-	0.1	1.8	0.5	0.7	0.2	2.3	0.1	0.0	3.6	9.3
1985	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.2	0.6	0.9	0.3	2.8	0.1	0.0	4.4	11.7
1986	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.3	0.5	1.0	0.3	2.5	0.1	0.0	2.3	11.2
1987	0.1	0.0	10.1	7.1	0.9	2.7	0.7	5.9	0.2	0.0	1.4	29.1
1988	0.0	0.2	2.3	3.3	0.5	1.0	0.3	2.6	0.1	0.0	1.4	11.6
1989	0.0	0.3	4.6	2.2	0.5	1.2	0.3	3.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	12.7
1990	0.1	0.5	10.3	7.3	1.2	3.0	0.8	7.4	0.3	0.1	1.9	32.8
1991	0.1	0.7	11.7	9.8	1.8	4.0	1.1	10.5	0.4	0.1	4.7	45.0
1992	0.1	2.4	15.5	10.2	2.3	4.8	1.4	14.6	0.6	0.1	2.1	54.1
1993	0.1	2.8	21.1	12.4	2.8	6.1	1.7	18.0	1.0	0.1	2.1	68.1
1994	0.1	4.7	9.2	2.3	2.4	3.3	1.1	15.5	1.8	0.1	0.5	41.1
1995	0.1	4.3	8.7	3.0	2.3	3.2	1.1	14.7	1.2	0.1	1.2	39.9
1996	0.1	4.2	8.3	2.2	2.2	3.0	1.0	13.9	1.7	0.1	0.6	37.1
1997	0.1	4.3	9.0	2.9	2.5	3.5	1.2	15.5	1.9	0.1	2.2	43.3
1998	0.1	4.8	9.3	2.1	2.5	3.5	1.2	16.0	2.6	0.1	0.6	42.9
1999	0.1	5.1	10.5	3.5	2.9	4.1	1.4	18.1	2.8	0.1	2.1	50.6
2000	0.1	5.3	10.3	2.2	2.8	3.8	1.3	17.5	2.9	0.1	0.4	46.6
2001	0.1	5.3	10.2	2.4	2.8	3.8	1.3	17.5	3.0	0.1	0.8	47.2
2002	0.1	5.1	9.7	1.7	2.6	3.5	1.2	16.5	3.0	0.1	-	43.5
2003	0.1	5.0	9.7	2.3	2.6	3.6	1.3	16.7	3.2	0.1	0.8	45.4
2004	0.1	4.8	9.2	1.6	2.4	3.3	1.2	15.5	3.2	0.1	-	41.3
2005	0.1	4.5	8.6	1.5	2.3	3.1	1.1	14.6	3.1	0.1	-	38.9
2006	0.1	4.2	8.0	1.4	2.1	2.9	1.0	13.5	3.0	0.1	-	36.2
2007	0.0	3.7	7.1	1.2	1.9	2.6	0.9	12.1	2.9	0.1	-	32.5
2008	0.0	3.5	6.8	1.2	1.8	2.5	0.9	11.5	2.8	0.0	-	31.1
2009	0.0	2.8	5.5	0.9	1.5	2.0	0.7	9.3	2.2	0.0	-	25.0
2010	0.0	2.5	4.8	0.8	1.3	1.7	0.6	8.1	1.9	0.0	-	21.7
2011	0.0	2.3	4.5	0.8	1.2	1.7	0.6	7.6	1.9	0.0	-	20.7
2012	0.0	2.2	4.2	0.7	1.1	1.6	0.5	7.2	1.9	0.0	-	19.5
2013	0.0	2.0	4.0	0.7	1.1	1.5	0.5	6.7	1.8	0.0	-	18.3
2014	0.0	1.9	3.7	0.6	1.0	1.4	0.5	6.3	1.8	0.0	-	17.2
2015	0.0	1.8	3.5	0.6	0.9	1.3	0.5	5.9	1.7	0.0	-	16.2
2016	0.0	1.3	2.6	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.3	4.4	1.5	0.0	-	12.3
2017	0.0	1.2	2.4	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.3	4.1	1.5	0.0	-	11.6
2018	0.0	1.2	2.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.3	3.9	1.5	0.0	-	11.0
2019	0.0	1.1	2.1	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.3	3.7	1.4	0.0	-	10.4
2020	0.0	1.0	2.0	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.3	3.5	1.4	0.0	-	9.9

Table B-20
Mobile County Personal Income
by Expenditure Category
Resulting from All Activities
-- Mobile OCS Production --

	Exp/Dev Drilling	Pipelines	Platforms	Onshore Gas Treatment	O&M	Local Taxes	TOTAL
1982	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
1983	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1
1984	11.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8
1985	15.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7
1986	6.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	8.0
1987	11.3	0.0	1.3	8.9	0.0	0.0	21.4
1988	7.0	0.0	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	8.7
1989	5.2	0.0	0.7	3.5	0.0	0.0	9.4
1990	6.9	1.4	4.3	7.4	0.0	0.0	20.0
1991	7.6	0.9	6.1	7.2	0.6	0.0	22.3
1992	3.8	0.3	5.9	7.7	14.1	0.0	31.9
1993	4.4	1.0	10.1	13.3	14.0	0.0	42.9
1994	14.6	0.4	10.7	0.0	18.9	0.0	44.6
1995	1.8	0.7	4.4	0.0	22.1	0.0	29.0
1996	7.1	0.8	1.5	0.0	22.2	0.0	31.6
1997	3.1	2.8	0.0	0.6	28.0	0.0	34.6
1998	5.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	29.2	0.0	36.5
1999	3.6	0.4	1.0	0.6	33.4	0.0	39.1
2000	3.9	1.6	1.5	0.0	36.7	0.0	43.8
2001	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.0	0.0	37.0
2002	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.6	0.0	35.6
2003	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.4	0.0	33.4
2004	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.1	0.0	31.1
2005	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.9	0.0	28.9
2006	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.9	0.0	26.9
2007	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	25.0
2008	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.2	0.0	23.2
2009	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.0	0.0	21.0
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.9	0.0	16.9
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.3	0.0	15.3
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.6	0.0	12.6
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.6	0.0	11.6
2014	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5	0.0	10.5
2015	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	7.0
2016	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.0	6.6
2017	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	5.9
2018	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	3.4
2019	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	3.2
2020	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.0

Table B-21
Mobile County Personal Income
by Industry Group
Resulting from All Activities
-- Mobile OCS Production --

OK	Manufacturing	O&G Extraction	Construction	Svcs., Ag., TPU, FIRE	Government	Trade	TOTAL
1982	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	2.0
1983	0.6	1.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.2	3.1
1984	2.5	4.3	0.3	3.7	0.1	0.9	11.8
1985	3.4	6.2	0.4	5.3	0.1	1.3	16.7
1986	1.5	2.5	0.7	2.5	0.1	0.7	8.0
1987	4.5	4.4	4.3	6.3	0.2	1.9	21.4
1988	1.9	2.7	0.6	2.7	0.1	0.7	8.7
1989	2.0	2.0	1.7	2.7	0.1	0.8	9.4
1990	5.2	2.7	4.8	5.4	0.1	1.8	20.0
1991	6.0	3.0	5.1	6.1	0.2	1.9	22.3
1992	5.8	3.3	8.3	11.6	0.3	2.7	31.9
1993	9.2	3.5	11.9	14.2	0.3	3.7	42.9
1994	8.8	8.1	7.4	16.4	0.4	3.6	44.6
1995	3.5	3.6	6.6	12.7	0.2	2.4	29.0
1996	3.2	5.6	6.1	13.9	0.3	2.6	31.6
1997	2.6	4.8	8.0	15.9	0.3	2.9	34.6
1998	2.7	5.9	7.7	16.8	0.3	3.0	36.5
1999	2.8	5.7	8.7	18.3	0.3	3.2	39.1
2000	3.4	6.3	9.8	20.3	0.4	3.6	43.8
2001	1.5	4.8	8.9	18.4	0.3	3.0	37.0
2002	1.5	4.6	8.6	17.7	0.3	2.9	35.6
2003	1.4	4.3	8.0	16.6	0.3	2.7	33.4
2004	1.3	4.0	7.5	15.5	0.3	2.5	31.1
2005	1.2	3.7	6.9	14.4	0.3	2.4	28.9
2006	1.1	3.5	6.5	13.4	0.2	2.2	26.9
2007	1.0	3.2	6.0	12.5	0.2	2.0	25.0
2008	1.0	3.0	5.6	11.6	0.2	1.9	23.2
2009	0.9	2.7	5.0	10.4	0.2	1.7	21.0
2010	0.7	2.2	4.1	8.4	0.2	1.4	16.9
2011	0.6	2.0	3.7	7.6	0.1	1.2	15.3
2012	0.5	1.6	3.0	6.3	0.1	1.0	12.6
2013	0.5	1.5	2.8	5.8	0.1	0.9	11.6
2014	0.4	1.4	2.5	5.2	0.1	0.9	10.5
2015	0.3	0.9	1.7	3.5	0.1	0.6	7.0
2016	0.3	0.9	1.6	3.3	0.1	0.5	6.6
2017	0.2	0.8	1.4	2.9	0.1	0.5	5.9
2018	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.7	0.0	0.3	3.4
2019	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.6	0.0	0.3	3.2
2020	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.5	0.0	0.2	3.0

Table B-22
Mobile County Personal Income
by Economic Sector
Resulting from All Activities
-- Mobile OCS Production --

OK	Agriculture	O&G Extraction	Const.	Manuf.	Transp.	Trade	F.I.R.E.	Services	Govt.	Misc.	Drilling	TOTAL
1982	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.0
1983	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	3.1
1984	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.5	0.6	0.9	0.3	2.8	0.1	0.0	4.3	11.8
1985	0.0	0.0	0.4	3.4	0.9	1.3	0.4	4.0	0.1	0.0	6.2	16.7
1986	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.5	0.4	0.7	0.2	1.9	0.1	0.0	2.5	8.0
1987	0.0	0.0	4.3	4.5	0.9	1.9	0.5	4.8	0.2	0.0	4.4	21.4
1988	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.9	0.4	0.7	0.2	2.0	0.1	0.0	2.7	8.7
1989	0.0	0.0	1.7	2.0	0.4	0.8	0.2	2.1	0.1	0.0	2.0	9.4
1990	0.0	0.0	4.8	5.2	0.7	1.8	0.5	4.2	0.1	0.0	2.7	20.0
1991	0.0	0.1	5.1	6.0	0.8	1.9	0.5	4.7	0.2	0.0	3.0	22.3
1992	0.1	1.8	8.3	5.8	1.5	2.7	0.8	9.2	0.3	0.1	1.5	31.9
1993	0.1	1.8	11.9	9.2	1.8	3.7	1.1	11.2	0.3	0.1	1.7	42.9
1994	0.1	2.4	7.4	8.8	2.3	3.6	1.1	12.9	0.4	0.1	5.7	44.6
1995	0.0	2.9	6.6	3.5	1.6	2.4	0.8	10.2	0.2	0.0	0.7	29.0
1996	0.0	2.9	6.1	3.2	1.8	2.6	0.8	11.1	0.3	0.0	2.7	31.6
1997	0.0	3.6	8.0	2.6	2.0	2.9	0.9	12.8	0.3	0.1	1.2	34.6
1998	0.0	3.8	7.7	2.7	2.2	3.0	1.0	13.5	0.3	0.1	2.2	36.5
1999	0.1	4.3	8.7	2.8	2.4	3.2	1.1	14.8	0.3	0.1	1.4	39.1
2000	0.1	4.8	9.8	3.4	2.6	3.6	1.2	16.4	0.4	0.1	1.5	43.8
2001	0.0	4.8	8.9	1.5	2.3	3.0	1.0	15.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	37.0
2002	0.0	4.6	8.6	1.5	2.2	2.9	1.0	14.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	35.6
2003	0.0	4.3	8.0	1.4	2.1	2.7	0.9	13.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	33.4
2004	0.0	4.0	7.5	1.3	2.0	2.5	0.9	12.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	31.1
2005	0.0	3.7	6.9	1.2	1.8	2.4	0.8	11.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	28.9
2006	0.0	3.5	6.5	1.1	1.7	2.2	0.8	10.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	26.9
2007	0.0	3.2	6.0	1.0	1.6	2.0	0.7	10.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	25.0
2008	0.0	3.0	5.6	1.0	1.5	1.9	0.6	9.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	23.2
2009	0.0	2.7	5.0	0.9	1.3	1.7	0.6	8.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	21.0
2010	0.0	2.2	4.1	0.7	1.1	1.4	0.5	6.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	16.9
2011	0.0	2.0	3.7	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.4	6.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	15.3
2012	0.0	1.6	3.0	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.4	5.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	12.6
2013	0.0	1.5	2.8	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.3	4.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	11.6
2014	0.0	1.4	2.5	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.3	4.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	10.5
2015	0.0	0.9	1.7	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.2	2.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	7.0
2016	0.0	0.9	1.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.6
2017	0.0	0.8	1.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.9
2018	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4
2019	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2
2020	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0

Table B-23
Mobile County Personal Income
by Expenditure Category
Resulting from All Activities
-- Total Coastal Alabama Production --

	Exp/Dev Drilling	Pipelines	Platforms	Onshore Gas Treatment	O&M	Local Taxes	TOTAL
1982	6.1	-	-	-	-	-	6.1
1983	7.8	-	-	-	-	-	7.8
1984	20.3	-	0.8	-	-	-	21.1
1985	27.3	0.3	0.8	-	-	-	28.3
1986	12.5	1.7	-	5.0	-	-	19.2
1987	14.8	-	6.0	29.7	-	-	50.5
1988	10.5	-	5.6	2.4	1.8	0.0	20.3
1989	6.0	1.2	0.7	11.7	2.3	0.1	22.1
1990	11.8	4.1	8.6	24.8	3.4	0.1	52.8
1991	19.8	5.7	11.7	24.0	6.1	0.1	67.4
1992	9.3	4.0	13.9	25.7	32.7	0.3	86.0
1993	9.7	3.0	18.1	44.2	35.3	0.7	111.0
1994	16.1	0.4	11.9	-	55.3	2.1	85.7
1995	5.0	1.0	6.2	-	55.3	1.3	68.9
1996	8.5	1.2	2.5	-	54.4	2.0	68.7
1997	8.9	3.4	-	2.0	61.2	2.3	77.8
1998	7.2	1.8	0.5	-	66.7	3.3	79.4
1999	9.1	0.4	2.0	2.0	72.6	3.5	89.7
2000	4.9	1.6	2.0	-	78.1	3.8	90.4
2001	2.2	-	0.5	-	77.7	3.9	84.2
2002	-	-	-	-	75.2	4.0	79.1
2003	2.2	-	0.5	-	71.9	4.1	78.7
2004	-	-	-	-	68.2	4.2	72.4
2005	-	-	-	-	63.7	4.1	67.8
2006	-	-	-	-	59.1	4.0	63.1
2007	-	-	-	-	53.7	3.8	57.6
2008	-	-	-	-	50.5	3.8	54.3
2009	-	-	-	-	43.0	3.0	45.9
2010	-	-	-	-	36.0	2.6	38.6
2011	-	-	-	-	33.3	2.6	35.9
2012	-	-	-	-	29.6	2.5	32.1
2013	-	-	-	-	27.4	2.5	29.9
2014	-	-	-	-	25.3	2.4	27.7
2015	-	-	-	-	20.9	2.3	23.2
2016	-	-	-	-	16.7	2.1	18.9
2017	-	-	-	-	15.4	2.1	17.5
2018	-	-	-	-	12.4	2.1	14.4
2019	-	-	-	-	11.6	2.0	13.6
2020	-	-	-	-	10.9	2.0	12.9

Table B-24
Mobile County Personal Income
by Industry Group
Resulting from All Activities
-- Total Coastal Alabama Production --

OK

	Manufacturing	O&G Extraction	Construction	Svcs., Ag., TPU, FIRE	Government	Trade	TOTAL
1982	1.2	2.4	0.1	2.0	0.0	0.5	6.1
1983	1.5	3.0	0.1	2.5	0.1	0.6	7.8
1984	4.2	7.9	0.4	6.8	0.2	1.7	21.1
1985	5.6	10.6	0.6	9.1	0.2	2.2	28.3
1986	3.8	4.9	2.9	5.8	0.1	1.7	19.2
1987	11.6	5.7	14.3	13.9	0.4	4.6	50.5
1988	5.2	4.3	2.9	6.1	0.2	1.7	20.3
1989	4.2	2.6	6.3	6.7	0.2	2.0	22.1
1990	12.5	5.1	15.1	14.9	0.4	4.8	52.8
1991	15.9	8.5	16.8	19.7	0.6	5.9	67.4
1992	16.0	7.9	23.8	30.0	0.9	7.5	86.0
1993	21.6	8.3	32.9	37.0	1.3	9.8	111.0
1994	11.1	13.4	16.5	35.6	2.1	6.9	85.7
1995	6.5	9.1	15.3	30.9	1.5	5.6	68.9
1996	5.4	10.3	14.3	31.1	1.9	5.6	68.7
1997	5.5	11.4	17.1	35.3	2.2	6.4	77.8
1998	4.9	11.4	17.1	36.7	2.9	6.5	79.4
1999	6.3	12.9	19.3	40.8	3.1	7.3	89.7
2000	5.6	12.0	20.1	42.0	3.3	7.3	90.4
2001	3.9	10.9	19.1	40.2	3.3	6.8	84.2
2002	3.2	9.7	18.3	38.2	3.3	6.4	79.1
2003	3.7	10.1	17.7	37.4	3.5	6.4	78.7
2004	2.9	8.8	16.7	34.8	3.4	5.9	72.4
2005	2.7	8.2	15.6	32.5	3.3	5.5	67.8
2006	2.5	7.6	14.4	30.2	3.2	5.1	63.1
2007	2.3	6.9	13.2	27.5	3.1	4.7	57.6
2008	2.1	6.5	12.4	25.8	3.0	4.4	54.3
2009	1.8	5.6	10.5	21.9	2.4	3.7	45.9
2010	1.5	4.7	8.8	18.4	2.1	3.1	38.6
2011	1.4	4.3	8.2	17.1	2.1	2.9	35.9
2012	1.3	3.8	7.3	15.2	2.0	2.6	32.1
2013	1.2	3.5	6.7	14.1	1.9	2.4	29.9
2014	1.1	3.3	6.2	13.0	1.9	2.2	27.7
2015	0.9	2.7	5.2	10.8	1.8	1.9	23.2
2016	0.7	2.2	4.1	8.7	1.6	1.5	18.9
2017	0.7	2.0	3.8	8.1	1.6	1.4	17.5
2018	0.5	1.6	3.1	6.5	1.5	1.2	14.4
2019	0.5	1.5	2.9	6.1	1.5	1.1	13.6
2020	0.5	1.4	2.7	5.8	1.4	1.0	12.9

Table B-25
Mobile County Personal Income
by Economic Sector
Resulting from All Activities
-- Total Coastal Alabama Production --

OK	Agriculture	O&G Extraction	Const.	Manuf.	Transp.	Trade	F.I.R.E.	Services	Govt.	Misc.	Drilling	TOTAL
1982	0.0	-	0.1	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	2.4	6.1
1983	0.0	-	0.1	1.5	0.4	0.6	0.2	1.9	0.1	0.0	3.0	7.8
1984	0.0	0.0	0.4	4.2	1.1	1.7	0.5	5.1	0.2	0.0	7.9	21.1
1985	0.0	0.0	0.6	5.6	1.5	2.2	0.7	6.8	0.2	0.0	10.6	28.3
1986	0.0	0.0	2.9	3.8	0.9	1.7	0.5	4.4	0.1	0.0	4.9	19.2
1987	0.1	0.0	14.3	11.6	1.8	4.6	1.2	10.6	0.4	0.1	5.7	50.5
1988	0.0	0.2	2.9	5.2	0.9	1.7	0.5	4.6	0.2	0.0	4.1	20.3
1989	0.0	0.3	6.3	4.2	0.9	2.0	0.6	5.2	0.2	0.0	2.3	22.1
1990	0.1	0.5	15.1	12.5	1.9	4.8	1.3	11.5	0.4	0.1	4.6	52.8
1991	0.1	0.8	16.8	15.9	2.6	5.9	1.7	15.2	0.6	0.1	7.7	67.4
1992	0.1	4.2	23.8	16.0	3.8	7.5	2.2	23.8	0.9	0.1	3.6	86.0
1993	0.2	4.6	32.9	21.6	4.6	9.8	2.8	29.2	1.3	0.2	3.8	111.0
1994	0.1	7.2	16.5	11.1	4.7	6.9	2.3	28.4	2.1	0.1	6.2	85.7
1995	0.1	7.1	15.3	6.5	4.0	5.6	1.9	24.9	1.5	0.1	1.9	68.9
1996	0.1	7.0	14.3	5.4	4.0	5.6	1.9	25.0	1.9	0.1	3.3	68.7
1997	0.1	7.9	17.1	5.5	4.5	6.4	2.1	28.3	2.2	0.1	3.4	77.8
1998	0.1	8.6	17.1	4.9	4.7	6.5	2.2	29.6	2.9	0.1	2.8	79.4
1999	0.1	9.4	19.3	6.3	5.3	7.3	2.5	32.8	3.1	0.1	3.5	89.7
2000	0.1	10.1	20.1	5.6	5.4	7.3	2.5	33.9	3.3	0.1	1.9	90.4
2001	0.1	10.0	19.1	3.9	5.1	6.8	2.3	32.5	3.3	0.1	0.8	84.2
2002	0.1	9.7	18.3	3.2	4.8	6.4	2.2	30.9	3.3	0.1	-	79.1
2003	0.1	9.3	17.7	3.7	4.7	6.4	2.2	30.2	3.5	0.1	0.8	78.7
2004	0.1	8.8	16.7	2.9	4.4	5.9	2.0	28.1	3.4	0.1	-	72.4
2005	0.1	8.2	15.6	2.7	4.1	5.5	1.9	26.3	3.3	0.1	-	67.8
2006	0.1	7.6	14.4	2.5	3.8	5.1	1.8	24.4	3.2	0.1	-	63.1
2007	0.1	6.9	13.2	2.3	3.5	4.7	1.6	22.2	3.1	0.1	-	57.6
2008	0.1	6.5	12.4	2.1	3.3	4.4	1.5	20.9	3.0	0.1	-	54.3
2009	0.1	5.6	10.5	1.8	2.8	3.7	1.3	17.7	2.4	0.1	-	45.9
2010	0.1	4.7	8.8	1.5	2.3	3.1	1.1	14.9	2.1	0.1	-	38.6
2011	0.1	4.3	8.2	1.4	2.2	2.9	1.0	13.8	2.1	0.1	-	35.9
2012	0.0	3.8	7.3	1.3	1.9	2.6	0.9	12.3	2.0	0.1	-	32.1
2013	0.0	3.5	6.7	1.2	1.8	2.4	0.8	11.4	1.9	0.0	-	29.9
2014	0.0	3.3	6.2	1.1	1.6	2.2	0.8	10.5	1.9	0.0	-	27.7
2015	0.0	2.7	5.2	0.9	1.4	1.9	0.7	8.7	1.8	0.0	-	23.2
2016	0.0	2.2	4.1	0.7	1.1	1.5	0.5	7.0	1.6	0.0	-	18.9
2017	0.0	2.0	3.8	0.7	1.0	1.4	0.5	6.5	1.6	0.0	-	17.5
2018	0.0	1.6	3.1	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.4	5.3	1.5	0.0	-	14.4
2019	0.0	1.5	2.9	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.4	4.9	1.5	0.0	-	13.6
2020	0.0	1.4	2.7	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.4	4.7	1.4	0.0	-	12.9

Table B-26
Mobile County Personal Income
by Expenditure Category
Resulting from All Activities
-- Destin Dome OCS Production --

	Exp/Dev Drilling	Pipelines	Platforms	Onshore Gas Treatment	O&M	Local Taxes	TOTAL
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1987	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1988	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1989	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1993	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1994	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	1.8
1995	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	0.9
1996	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	0.9
1997	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999	3.2	-	2.0	2.0	-	-	7.3
2000	6.4	2.4	7.9	2.0	-	-	18.8
2001	4.5	1.7	2.2	-	6.5	-	14.9
2002	3.3	0.1	1.9	-	12.4	-	17.7
2003	1.8	0.1	1.9	-	15.2	-	19.1
2004	-	-	-	-	17.0	-	17.0
2005	-	-	-	-	16.9	-	16.9
2006	-	-	-	-	16.9	-	16.9
2007	-	-	-	-	16.9	-	16.9
2008	-	-	-	-	17.0	-	17.0
2009	-	-	-	-	16.9	-	16.9
2010	-	-	-	-	16.9	-	16.9
2011	-	-	-	-	11.6	-	11.6
2012	-	-	-	-	10.2	-	10.2
2013	-	-	-	-	9.0	-	9.0
2014	-	-	-	-	7.9	-	7.9
2015	-	-	-	-	7.0	-	7.0
2016	-	-	-	-	6.5	-	6.5
2017	-	-	-	-	5.6	-	5.6
2018	-	-	-	-	5.1	-	5.1
2019	-	-	-	-	4.5	-	4.5
2020	-	-	-	-	4.2	-	4.2

Table B-27
Mobile County Personal Income
by Industry Group
Resulting from All Activities
-- Destin Dome OCS Production --

OK	Manufacturing	O&G Extraction	Construction	Svcs., Ag., TPU, FIRE	Government	Trade	TOTAL
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1987	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1988	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1989	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1993	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1994	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	1.8
1995	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.9
1996	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.9
1997	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999	2.0	1.2	1.4	2.0	0.1	0.6	7.3
2000	6.0	2.5	3.7	4.9	0.1	1.6	18.8
2001	2.6	2.6	2.8	5.6	0.1	1.2	14.9
2002	2.1	2.9	3.5	7.7	0.1	1.4	17.7
2003	1.9	2.7	4.2	8.6	0.2	1.6	19.1
2004	0.7	2.2	4.1	8.5	0.2	1.4	17.0
2005	0.7	2.2	4.1	8.4	0.2	1.4	16.9
2006	0.7	2.2	4.1	8.4	0.2	1.4	16.9
2007	0.7	2.2	4.1	8.4	0.2	1.4	16.9
2008	0.7	2.2	4.1	8.5	0.2	1.4	17.0
2009	0.7	2.2	4.1	8.4	0.2	1.4	16.9
2010	0.7	2.2	4.1	8.4	0.2	1.4	16.9
2011	0.5	1.5	2.8	5.8	0.1	0.9	11.6
2012	0.4	1.3	2.4	5.1	0.1	0.8	10.2
2013	0.4	1.2	2.2	4.5	0.1	0.7	9.0
2014	0.3	1.0	1.9	3.9	0.1	0.6	7.9
2015	0.3	0.9	1.7	3.5	0.1	0.6	7.0
2016	0.3	0.8	1.6	3.2	0.1	0.5	6.5
2017	0.2	0.7	1.4	2.8	0.1	0.5	5.6
2018	0.2	0.7	1.2	2.5	0.0	0.4	5.1
2019	0.2	0.6	1.1	2.2	0.0	0.4	4.5
2020	0.2	0.5	1.0	2.1	0.0	0.3	4.2

Table B-28
Mobile County Personal Income
by Economic Sector
Resulting from All Activities
-- Destin Dome OCS Production --

OK	Agriculture	O&G Extraction	ConDD.	Manuf.	Transp.	Trade	F.I.R.E.	Services	Govt.	Misc.	Drilling	TOTAL
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1987	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1988	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1989	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1993	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1994	0.0	-	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.8
1995	0.0	-	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.9
1996	0.0	-	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.9
1997	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.0	0.3	0.6	0.2	1.5	0.1	0.0	1.2	7.3
2000	0.0	0.0	3.7	6.0	0.7	1.6	0.4	3.7	0.1	0.0	2.5	18.8
2001	0.0	0.8	2.8	2.6	0.8	1.2	0.4	4.4	0.1	0.0	1.8	14.9
2002	0.0	1.6	3.5	2.1	1.0	1.4	0.5	6.1	0.1	0.0	1.3	17.7
2003	0.0	2.0	4.2	1.9	1.1	1.6	0.5	6.9	0.2	0.0	0.7	19.1
2004	0.0	2.2	4.1	0.7	1.1	1.4	0.5	6.9	0.2	0.0	-	17.0
2005	0.0	2.2	4.1	0.7	1.1	1.4	0.5	6.8	0.2	0.0	-	16.9
2006	0.0	2.2	4.1	0.7	1.1	1.4	0.5	6.8	0.2	0.0	-	16.9
2007	0.0	2.2	4.1	0.7	1.1	1.4	0.5	6.8	0.2	0.0	-	16.9
2008	0.0	2.2	4.1	0.7	1.1	1.4	0.5	6.9	0.2	0.0	-	17.0
2009	0.0	2.2	4.1	0.7	1.1	1.4	0.5	6.8	0.2	0.0	-	16.9
2010	0.0	2.2	4.1	0.7	1.1	1.4	0.5	6.8	0.2	0.0	-	16.9
2011	0.0	1.5	2.8	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.3	4.7	0.1	0.0	-	11.6
2012	0.0	1.3	2.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.3	4.1	0.1	0.0	-	10.2
2013	0.0	1.2	2.2	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.3	3.7	0.1	0.0	-	9.0
2014	0.0	1.0	1.9	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.2	3.2	0.1	0.0	-	7.9
2015	0.0	0.9	1.7	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.2	2.9	0.1	0.0	-	7.0
2016	0.0	0.8	1.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	2.6	0.1	0.0	-	6.5
2017	0.0	0.7	1.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	2.3	0.1	0.0	-	5.6
2018	0.0	0.7	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	-	5.1
2019	0.0	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	-	4.5
2020	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	-	4.2

Table B-29
Alabama Employment
by Industry Group
Resulting from Tax Spending
-- Alabama State Production --

OK

	Manufacturing	O&G Extraction	Construction	Svcs., Ag., TPU, FIRE	Government	Trade	TOTAL
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	43.2	1.6	56.0	473.4	1,662.8	283.0	2,519.9
1986	61.7	2.2	80.0	676.4	2,376.2	404.4	3,601.0
1987	59.6	2.2	77.3	653.1	2,294.3	390.5	3,476.9
1988	57.7	2.1	74.9	633.0	2,223.4	378.4	3,369.5
1989	61.4	2.2	79.7	673.5	2,365.7	402.6	3,585.1
1990	54.9	2.0	71.2	601.7	2,113.5	359.7	3,203.0
1991	57.2	2.1	74.2	627.2	2,203.4	375.0	3,339.1
1992	54.0	2.0	70.0	591.9	2,079.1	353.8	3,150.8
1993	59.5	2.2	77.2	652.6	2,292.3	390.1	3,473.8
1994	60.9	2.2	79.0	668.0	2,346.4	399.3	3,555.8
1995	58.0	2.1	75.2	635.8	2,233.3	380.1	3,384.5
1996	63.9	2.3	83.0	701.1	2,462.8	419.2	3,732.3
1997	68.0	2.5	88.3	745.8	2,619.8	445.9	3,970.1
1998	71.4	2.6	92.6	782.5	2,748.7	467.8	4,165.6
1999	75.5	2.7	97.9	827.5	2,906.9	494.7	4,405.3
2000	80.0	2.9	103.8	877.4	3,082.0	524.5	4,670.6
2001	83.6	3.0	108.4	916.4	3,219.1	547.9	4,878.3
2002	76.1	2.8	98.7	834.2	2,930.4	498.7	4,440.9
2003	79.8	2.9	103.5	875.0	3,073.8	523.1	4,658.2
2004	82.8	3.0	107.5	908.5	3,191.2	543.1	4,836.1
2005	85.5	3.1	111.0	937.7	3,294.0	560.6	4,991.9
2006	87.8	3.2	114.0	963.1	3,383.0	575.8	5,126.8
2007	89.5	3.3	116.1	981.4	3,447.4	586.7	5,224.4
2008	91.8	3.3	119.1	1,006.4	3,535.2	601.7	5,357.5
2009	92.5	3.4	120.1	1,014.9	3,565.0	606.7	5,402.6
2010	93.6	3.4	121.5	1,026.9	3,607.1	613.9	5,466.4
2011	95.1	3.5	123.5	1,043.4	3,665.3	623.8	5,554.7
2012	96.6	3.5	125.3	1,059.0	3,719.9	633.1	5,637.4
2013	97.9	3.6	127.0	1,073.6	3,771.1	641.8	5,715.0
2014	99.2	3.6	128.7	1,087.7	3,820.7	650.2	5,790.0
2015	100.4	3.6	130.3	1,101.2	3,868.1	658.3	5,861.9
2016	100.2	3.6	130.1	1,099.2	3,861.2	657.1	5,851.4
2017	101.1	3.7	131.3	1,109.3	3,896.5	663.1	5,905.0
2018	102.0	3.7	132.4	1,118.6	3,929.3	668.7	5,954.7
2019	102.9	3.7	133.5	1,128.0	3,962.5	674.4	6,005.0
2020	103.7	3.8	134.6	1,137.2	3,994.8	679.9	6,054.0

Table B-30
Alabama Employment
by Economic Sector
Resulting from Tax Spending
-- Alabama State Production --

	Agriculture	O&G Extraction	Const.	Manuf.	Transp.	Trade	F.I.R.E.	Services	Govt.	Misc.	TOTAL
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	22.2	1.6	56.0	43.2	34.3	283.0	67.0	334.7	1,662.8	15.2	2,519.9
1986	31.7	2.2	80.0	61.7	49.1	404.4	95.7	478.3	2,376.2	21.7	3,601.0
1987	30.6	2.2	77.3	59.6	47.4	390.5	92.4	461.8	2,294.3	21.0	3,476.9
1988	29.7	2.1	74.9	57.7	45.9	378.4	89.5	447.5	2,223.4	20.3	3,369.5
1989	31.6	2.2	79.7	61.4	48.8	402.6	95.3	476.1	2,365.7	21.6	3,585.1
1990	28.2	2.0	71.2	54.9	43.6	359.7	85.1	425.4	2,113.5	19.3	3,203.0
1991	29.4	2.1	74.2	57.2	45.5	375.0	88.7	443.5	2,203.4	20.1	3,339.1
1992	27.8	2.0	70.0	54.0	42.9	353.8	83.7	418.5	2,079.1	19.0	3,150.8
1993	30.6	2.2	77.2	59.5	47.3	390.1	92.3	461.4	2,292.3	21.0	3,473.8
1994	31.3	2.2	79.0	60.9	48.4	399.3	94.5	472.3	2,346.4	21.4	3,555.8
1995	29.8	2.1	75.2	58.0	46.1	380.1	89.9	449.5	2,233.3	20.4	3,384.5
1996	32.9	2.3	83.0	63.9	50.8	419.2	99.2	495.7	2,462.8	22.5	3,732.3
1997	35.0	2.5	88.3	68.0	54.1	445.9	105.5	527.3	2,619.8	23.9	3,970.1
1998	36.7	2.6	92.6	71.4	56.7	467.8	110.7	553.2	2,748.7	25.1	4,165.6
1999	38.8	2.7	97.9	75.5	60.0	494.7	117.1	585.1	2,906.9	26.6	4,405.3
2000	41.1	2.9	103.8	80.0	63.6	524.5	124.1	620.3	3,082.0	28.2	4,670.6
2001	43.0	3.0	108.4	83.6	66.5	547.9	129.6	647.9	3,219.1	29.4	4,878.3
2002	39.1	2.8	98.7	76.1	60.5	498.7	118.0	589.8	2,930.4	26.8	4,440.9
2003	41.0	2.9	103.5	79.8	63.5	523.1	123.8	618.7	3,073.8	28.1	4,658.2
2004	42.6	3.0	107.5	82.8	65.9	543.1	128.5	642.3	3,191.2	29.2	4,836.1
2005	44.0	3.1	111.0	85.5	68.0	560.6	132.7	663.0	3,294.0	30.1	4,991.9
2006	45.2	3.2	114.0	87.8	69.8	575.8	136.2	680.9	3,383.0	30.9	5,126.8
2007	46.0	3.3	116.1	89.5	71.2	586.7	138.8	693.9	3,447.4	31.5	5,224.4
2008	47.2	3.3	119.1	91.8	73.0	601.7	142.4	711.5	3,535.2	32.3	5,357.5
2009	47.6	3.4	120.1	92.5	73.6	606.7	143.6	717.5	3,565.0	32.6	5,402.6
2010	48.2	3.4	121.5	93.6	74.5	613.9	145.3	726.0	3,607.1	33.0	5,466.4
2011	48.9	3.5	123.5	95.1	75.7	623.8	147.6	737.7	3,665.3	33.5	5,554.7
2012	49.7	3.5	125.3	96.6	76.8	633.1	149.8	748.7	3,719.9	34.0	5,637.4
2013	50.3	3.6	127.0	97.9	77.9	641.8	151.9	759.0	3,771.1	34.5	5,715.0
2014	51.0	3.6	128.7	99.2	78.9	650.2	153.9	769.0	3,820.7	34.9	5,790.0
2015	51.6	3.6	130.3	100.4	79.9	658.3	155.8	778.5	3,868.1	35.4	5,861.9
2016	51.6	3.6	130.1	100.2	79.7	657.1	155.5	777.1	3,861.2	35.3	5,851.4
2017	52.0	3.7	131.3	101.1	80.4	663.1	156.9	784.3	3,896.5	35.6	5,905.0
2018	52.5	3.7	132.4	102.0	81.1	668.7	158.2	790.9	3,929.3	35.9	5,954.7
2019	52.9	3.7	133.5	102.9	81.8	674.4	159.6	797.5	3,962.5	36.2	6,005.0
2020	53.3	3.8	134.6	103.7	82.5	679.9	160.9	804.0	3,994.8	36.5	6,054.0

Table B-31
Alabama Population
Resulting from Tax Spending
-- Alabama State Production --

	TOTAL
1982	-
1983	-
1984	-
1985	5,005.5
1986	7,153.1
1987	6,906.5
1988	6,693.3
1989	7,121.6
1990	6,362.5
1991	6,632.8
1992	6,258.7
1993	6,900.5
1994	7,063.4
1995	6,723.0
1996	7,414.0
1997	7,886.3
1998	8,274.6
1999	8,750.8
2000	9,277.8
2001	9,690.4
2002	8,821.5
2003	9,253.1
2004	9,606.6
2005	9,916.0
2006	10,183.9
2007	10,377.9
2008	10,642.2
2009	10,731.9
2010	10,858.5
2011	11,033.9
2012	11,198.2
2013	11,352.3
2014	11,501.4
2015	11,644.2
2016	11,623.3
2017	11,729.8
2018	11,828.5
2019	11,928.4
2020	12,025.8

Table B-32
Alabama Employment
by Industry Group
Resulting from Tax Spending
-- Mobile OCS Production --

OK

	Manufacturing	O&G Extraction	Construction	Svcs., Ag., TPU, FIRE	Government	Trade	TOTAL
1982	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1983	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1984	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1985	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1986	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1987	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1988	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1989	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1990	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1991	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1992	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1993	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.8	0.3	2.7
1994	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.2	4.3	0.7	6.5
1995	0.2	0.0	0.3	2.2	7.6	1.3	11.5
1996	0.3	0.0	0.3	2.7	9.7	1.6	14.6
1997	0.4	0.0	0.5	3.9	13.7	2.3	20.7
1998	0.6	0.0	0.7	6.2	21.7	3.7	32.9
1999	0.8	0.0	1.0	8.8	30.8	5.2	46.7
2000	1.1	0.0	1.4	11.7	41.3	7.0	62.5
2001	1.3	0.0	1.7	14.8	51.9	8.8	78.7
2002	1.6	0.1	2.1	17.8	62.5	10.6	94.7
2003	1.9	0.1	2.5	20.7	72.9	12.4	110.4
2004	2.1	0.1	2.8	23.6	82.8	14.1	125.5
2005	2.4	0.1	3.1	26.3	92.3	15.7	139.8
2006	2.6	0.1	3.4	28.8	101.2	17.2	153.4
2007	2.8	0.1	3.7	31.2	109.7	18.7	166.2
2008	3.1	0.1	4.0	33.5	117.7	20.0	178.4
2009	3.3	0.1	4.2	35.7	125.4	21.3	190.1
2010	3.4	0.1	4.5	37.8	132.6	22.6	201.0
2011	3.6	0.1	4.6	39.2	137.5	23.4	208.4
2012	3.7	0.1	4.8	40.4	141.8	24.1	215.0
2013	3.8	0.1	4.9	41.5	145.7	24.8	220.8
2014	3.9	0.1	5.0	42.5	149.3	25.4	226.3
2015	4.0	0.1	5.1	43.5	152.9	26.0	231.6
2016	4.1	0.1	5.3	44.5	156.2	26.6	236.7
2017	4.1	0.2	5.4	45.4	159.4	27.1	241.6
2018	4.2	0.2	5.5	46.2	162.3	27.6	246.0
2019	4.2	0.2	5.5	46.5	163.4	27.8	247.6
2020	4.3	0.2	5.5	46.8	164.4	28.0	249.1

Table B-33
Alabama Employment
by Economic Sector
Resulting from Tax Spending
-- Mobile OCS Production --

	Agriculture	O&G Extraction	Const.	Manuf.	Transp.	Trade	F.I.R.E.	Services	Govt.	Misc.	TOTAL
1982	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1983	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1984	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1985	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1986	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1987	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1988	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1989	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1990	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1991	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1992	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1993	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	1.8	0.0	2.7
1994	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.9	4.3	0.0	6.5
1995	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.3	1.5	7.6	0.1	11.5
1996	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.6	0.4	1.9	9.7	0.1	14.6
1997	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.3	2.3	0.6	2.8	13.7	0.1	20.7
1998	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.4	3.7	0.9	4.4	21.7	0.2	32.9
1999	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.8	0.6	5.2	1.2	6.2	30.8	0.3	46.7
2000	0.6	0.0	1.4	1.1	0.9	7.0	1.7	8.3	41.3	0.4	62.5
2001	0.7	0.0	1.7	1.3	1.1	8.8	2.1	10.5	51.9	0.5	78.7
2002	0.8	0.1	2.1	1.6	1.3	10.6	2.5	12.6	62.5	0.6	94.7
2003	1.0	0.1	2.5	1.9	1.5	12.4	2.9	14.7	72.9	0.7	110.4
2004	1.1	0.1	2.8	2.1	1.7	14.1	3.3	16.7	82.8	0.8	125.5
2005	1.2	0.1	3.1	2.4	1.9	15.7	3.7	18.6	92.3	0.8	139.8
2006	1.4	0.1	3.4	2.6	2.1	17.2	4.1	20.4	101.2	0.9	153.4
2007	1.5	0.1	3.7	2.8	2.3	18.7	4.4	22.1	109.7	1.0	166.2
2008	1.6	0.1	4.0	3.1	2.4	20.0	4.7	23.7	117.7	1.1	178.4
2009	1.7	0.1	4.2	3.3	2.6	21.3	5.1	25.2	125.4	1.1	190.1
2010	1.8	0.1	4.5	3.4	2.7	22.6	5.3	26.7	132.6	1.2	201.0
2011	1.8	0.1	4.6	3.6	2.8	23.4	5.5	27.7	137.5	1.3	208.4
2012	1.9	0.1	4.8	3.7	2.9	24.1	5.7	28.6	141.8	1.3	215.0
2013	1.9	0.1	4.9	3.8	3.0	24.8	5.9	29.3	145.7	1.3	220.8
2014	2.0	0.1	5.0	3.9	3.1	25.4	6.0	30.1	149.3	1.4	226.3
2015	2.0	0.1	5.1	4.0	3.2	26.0	6.2	30.8	152.9	1.4	231.6
2016	2.1	0.1	5.3	4.1	3.2	26.6	6.3	31.4	156.2	1.4	236.7
2017	2.1	0.2	5.4	4.1	3.3	27.1	6.4	32.1	159.4	1.5	241.6
2018	2.2	0.2	5.5	4.2	3.4	27.6	6.5	32.7	162.3	1.5	246.0
2019	2.2	0.2	5.5	4.2	3.4	27.8	6.6	32.9	163.4	1.5	247.6
2020	2.2	0.2	5.5	4.3	3.4	28.0	6.6	33.1	164.4	1.5	249.1

Table B-34
Alabama Population
Resulting from Tax Spending
-- Mobile OCS Production --

	TOTAL
1982	0.0
1983	0.0
1984	0.0
1985	0.0
1986	0.0
1987	0.0
1988	0.0
1989	0.0
1990	0.0
1991	0.0
1992	0.0
1993	5.4
1994	12.9
1995	22.8
1996	29.1
1997	41.2
1998	65.4
1999	92.7
2000	124.2
2001	156.3
2002	188.1
2003	219.4
2004	249.3
2005	277.7
2006	304.6
2007	330.2
2008	354.5
2009	377.5
2010	399.3
2011	414.1
2012	427.0
2013	438.6
2014	449.6
2015	460.1
2016	470.2
2017	479.9
2018	488.7
2019	491.8
2020	494.8

Table B-35
Alabama Employment
by Industry Group
Resulting from Tax Spending
-- Total Coastal Alabama Production --

OK

	Manufacturing	O&G Extraction	Construction	Svcs., Ag., TPU, FIRE	Government	Trade	TOTAL
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	43.2	1.6	56.0	473.4	1,662.8	283.0	2,519.9
1986	61.7	2.2	80.0	676.4	2,376.2	404.4	3,601.0
1987	59.6	2.2	77.3	653.1	2,294.3	390.5	3,476.9
1988	57.7	2.1	74.9	633.0	2,223.4	378.4	3,369.5
1989	61.4	2.2	79.7	673.5	2,365.7	402.6	3,585.1
1990	54.9	2.0	71.2	601.7	2,113.5	359.7	3,203.0
1991	57.2	2.1	74.2	627.2	2,203.4	375.0	3,339.1
1992	54.0	2.0	70.0	591.9	2,079.1	353.8	3,150.8
1993	59.5	2.2	77.3	653.1	2,294.1	390.4	3,476.6
1994	61.0	2.2	79.2	669.2	2,350.7	400.1	3,562.3
1995	58.2	2.1	75.5	637.9	2,240.9	381.4	3,396.0
1996	64.2	2.3	83.3	703.9	2,472.5	420.8	3,747.0
1997	68.4	2.5	88.7	749.7	2,633.4	448.2	3,990.9
1998	71.9	2.6	93.3	788.7	2,770.5	471.5	4,198.6
1999	76.3	2.8	99.0	836.3	2,937.7	500.0	4,451.9
2000	81.1	2.9	105.2	889.1	3,123.3	531.5	4,733.2
2001	84.9	3.1	110.2	931.2	3,271.0	556.7	4,957.0
2002	77.7	2.8	100.8	852.0	2,992.9	509.4	4,535.6
2003	81.7	3.0	106.0	895.8	3,146.7	535.5	4,768.6
2004	85.0	3.1	110.3	932.0	3,274.0	557.2	4,961.6
2005	87.9	3.2	114.1	964.0	3,386.2	576.3	5,131.7
2006	90.4	3.3	117.4	991.9	3,484.2	593.0	5,280.1
2007	92.3	3.4	119.8	1,012.6	3,557.1	605.4	5,390.7
2008	94.8	3.4	123.1	1,039.9	3,653.0	621.7	5,535.9
2009	95.8	3.5	124.3	1,050.6	3,690.4	628.1	5,592.7
2010	97.1	3.5	126.0	1,064.6	3,739.7	636.5	5,667.4
2011	98.7	3.6	128.1	1,082.6	3,802.9	647.2	5,763.1
2012	100.2	3.6	130.1	1,099.4	3,861.8	657.2	5,852.4
2013	101.7	3.7	131.9	1,115.0	3,916.8	666.6	5,935.7
2014	103.1	3.7	133.7	1,130.2	3,970.0	675.7	6,016.4
2015	104.4	3.8	135.5	1,144.7	4,020.9	684.3	6,093.5
2016	104.3	3.8	135.3	1,143.7	4,017.4	683.7	6,088.1
2017	105.3	3.8	136.6	1,154.6	4,055.9	690.3	6,146.6
2018	106.2	3.9	137.8	1,164.8	4,091.6	696.4	6,200.7
2019	107.1	3.9	139.0	1,174.6	4,125.9	702.2	6,252.6
2020	108.0	3.9	140.1	1,184.0	4,159.2	707.9	6,303.1

Table B-36
Alabama Employment
by Economic Sector
Resulting from Tax Spending
-- Total Coastal Alabama Production --

	Agriculture	O&G Extraction	Const.	Manuf.	Transp.	Trade	F.I.R.E.	Services	Govt.	Misc.	TOTAL
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	22.2	1.6	56.0	43.2	34.3	283.0	67.0	334.7	1,662.8	15.2	2,519.9
1986	31.7	2.2	80.0	61.7	49.1	404.4	95.7	478.3	2,376.2	21.7	3,601.0
1987	30.6	2.2	77.3	59.6	47.4	390.5	92.4	461.8	2,294.3	21.0	3,476.9
1988	29.7	2.1	74.9	57.7	45.9	378.4	89.5	447.5	2,223.4	20.3	3,369.5
1989	31.6	2.2	79.7	61.4	48.8	402.6	95.3	476.1	2,365.7	21.6	3,585.1
1990	28.2	2.0	71.2	54.9	43.6	359.7	85.1	425.4	2,113.5	19.3	3,203.0
1991	29.4	2.1	74.2	57.2	45.5	375.0	88.7	443.5	2,203.4	20.1	3,339.1
1992	27.8	2.0	70.0	54.0	42.9	353.8	83.7	418.5	2,079.1	19.0	3,150.8
1993	30.6	2.2	77.3	59.5	47.4	390.4	92.4	461.7	2,294.1	21.0	3,476.6
1994	31.4	2.2	79.2	61.0	48.5	400.1	94.7	473.1	2,350.7	21.5	3,562.3
1995	29.9	2.1	75.5	58.2	46.3	381.4	90.2	451.0	2,240.9	20.5	3,396.0
1996	33.0	2.3	83.3	64.2	51.0	420.8	99.6	497.6	2,472.5	22.6	3,747.0
1997	35.2	2.5	88.7	68.4	54.4	448.2	106.1	530.0	2,633.4	24.1	3,990.9
1998	37.0	2.6	93.3	71.9	57.2	471.5	111.6	557.6	2,770.5	25.3	4,198.6
1999	39.2	2.8	99.0	76.3	60.6	500.0	118.3	591.3	2,937.7	26.9	4,451.9
2000	41.7	2.9	105.2	81.1	64.5	531.5	125.8	628.6	3,123.3	28.5	4,733.2
2001	43.7	3.1	110.2	84.9	67.5	556.7	131.7	658.4	3,271.0	29.9	4,957.0
2002	40.0	2.8	100.8	77.7	61.8	509.4	120.5	602.4	2,992.9	27.4	4,535.6
2003	42.0	3.0	106.0	81.7	65.0	535.5	126.7	633.3	3,146.7	28.8	4,768.6
2004	43.7	3.1	110.3	85.0	67.6	557.2	131.9	659.0	3,274.0	29.9	4,961.6
2005	45.2	3.2	114.1	87.9	69.9	576.3	136.4	681.6	3,386.2	31.0	5,131.7
2006	46.5	3.3	117.4	90.4	71.9	593.0	140.3	701.3	3,484.2	31.8	5,280.1
2007	47.5	3.4	119.8	92.3	73.4	605.4	143.3	715.9	3,557.1	32.5	5,390.7
2008	48.8	3.4	123.1	94.8	75.4	621.7	147.1	735.2	3,653.0	33.4	5,535.9
2009	49.3	3.5	124.3	95.8	76.2	628.1	148.6	742.8	3,690.4	33.7	5,592.7
2010	49.9	3.5	126.0	97.1	77.2	636.5	150.6	752.7	3,739.7	34.2	5,667.4
2011	50.8	3.6	128.1	98.7	78.5	647.2	153.1	765.4	3,802.9	34.8	5,763.1
2012	51.6	3.6	130.1	100.2	79.7	657.2	155.5	777.3	3,861.8	35.3	5,852.4
2013	52.3	3.7	131.9	101.7	80.9	666.6	157.7	788.3	3,916.8	35.8	5,935.7
2014	53.0	3.7	133.7	103.1	82.0	675.7	159.9	799.0	3,970.0	36.3	6,016.4
2015	53.7	3.8	135.5	104.4	83.0	684.3	161.9	809.3	4,020.9	36.8	6,093.5
2016	53.6	3.8	135.3	104.3	82.9	683.7	161.8	808.6	4,017.4	36.7	6,088.1
2017	54.2	3.8	136.6	105.3	83.7	690.3	163.3	816.3	4,055.9	37.1	6,146.6
2018	54.6	3.9	137.8	106.2	84.5	696.4	164.8	823.5	4,091.6	37.4	6,200.7
2019	55.1	3.9	139.0	107.1	85.2	702.2	166.2	830.4	4,125.9	37.7	6,252.6
2020	55.5	3.9	140.1	108.0	85.9	707.9	167.5	837.1	4,159.2	38.0	6,303.1

Table B-37
Alabama Population
Resulting from Tax Spending
-- Total Coastal Alabama
Production --

1982	-
1983	-
1984	-
1985	5,005.5
1986	7,153.1
1987	6,906.5
1988	6,693.3
1989	7,121.6
1990	6,362.5
1991	6,632.8
1992	6,258.7
1993	6,906.0
1994	7,076.3
1995	6,745.9
1996	7,443.0
1997	7,927.5
1998	8,340.1
1999	8,843.4
2000	9,402.1
2001	9,846.7
2002	9,009.6
2003	9,472.5
2004	9,855.9
2005	10,193.7
2006	10,488.6
2007	10,708.1
2008	10,996.7
2009	11,109.4
2010	11,257.9
2011	11,447.9
2012	11,625.2
2013	11,790.8
2014	11,951.0
2015	12,104.3
2016	12,093.6
2017	12,209.7
2018	12,317.1
2019	12,420.3
2020	12,520.6

Table B-38
Alabama Personal Income
by Industry Group
Resulting from Tax Spending
-- Alabama State Production --

OK

	Manufacturing	O&G Extraction	Construction	Svcs., Ag., TPU, FIRE	Government	Trade	TOTAL
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	1.4	0.1	1.5	12.0	50.3	4.9	70.2
1986	2.0	0.1	2.2	17.2	71.8	7.0	100.3
1987	1.9	0.1	2.1	16.6	69.4	6.7	96.8
1988	1.9	0.1	2.0	16.1	67.2	6.5	93.9
1989	2.0	0.1	2.2	17.1	71.5	6.9	99.9
1990	1.8	0.1	1.9	15.3	63.9	6.2	89.2
1991	1.8	0.1	2.0	16.0	66.6	6.5	93.0
1992	1.7	0.1	1.9	15.1	62.9	6.1	87.8
1993	1.9	0.1	2.1	16.6	69.3	6.7	96.8
1994	2.0	0.1	2.2	17.0	70.9	6.9	99.0
1995	1.9	0.1	2.1	16.2	67.5	6.5	94.3
1996	2.1	0.1	2.3	17.8	74.5	7.2	104.0
1997	2.2	0.1	2.4	19.0	79.2	7.7	110.6
1998	2.3	0.1	2.5	19.9	83.1	8.1	116.0
1999	2.4	0.1	2.7	21.1	87.9	8.5	122.7
2000	2.6	0.1	2.8	22.3	93.2	9.0	130.1
2001	2.7	0.1	3.0	23.3	97.3	9.4	135.9
2002	2.4	0.1	2.7	21.2	88.6	8.6	123.7
2003	2.6	0.1	2.8	22.3	92.9	9.0	129.8
2004	2.7	0.1	2.9	23.1	96.5	9.3	134.7
2005	2.7	0.1	3.0	23.9	99.6	9.6	139.0
2006	2.8	0.2	3.1	24.5	102.3	9.9	142.8
2007	2.9	0.2	3.2	25.0	104.2	10.1	145.5
2008	2.9	0.2	3.3	25.6	106.9	10.4	149.2
2009	3.0	0.2	3.3	25.8	107.8	10.4	150.5
2010	3.0	0.2	3.3	26.1	109.1	10.6	152.3
2011	3.1	0.2	3.4	26.6	110.8	10.7	154.7
2012	3.1	0.2	3.4	27.0	112.5	10.9	157.0
2013	3.1	0.2	3.5	27.3	114.0	11.0	159.2
2014	3.2	0.2	3.5	27.7	115.5	11.2	161.3
2015	3.2	0.2	3.6	28.0	117.0	11.3	163.3
2016	3.2	0.2	3.6	28.0	116.7	11.3	163.0
2017	3.2	0.2	3.6	28.2	117.8	11.4	164.5
2018	3.3	0.2	3.6	28.5	118.8	11.5	165.9
2019	3.3	0.2	3.6	28.7	119.8	11.6	167.3
2020	3.3	0.2	3.7	28.9	120.8	11.7	168.6

Table B-39
Alabama Personal Income
by Economic Sector
Resulting from Tax Spending
-- Alabama State Production --

	Agriculture	O&G Extraction	Const.	Manuf.	Transp.	Trade	F.I.R.E.	Services	Govt.	Misc.	TOTAL
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	0.3	0.1	1.5	1.4	1.4	4.9	1.7	8.5	50.3	0.1	70.2
1986	0.5	0.1	2.2	2.0	2.0	7.0	2.5	12.1	71.8	0.2	100.3
1987	0.5	0.1	2.1	1.9	2.0	6.7	2.4	11.7	69.4	0.2	96.8
1988	0.4	0.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	6.5	2.3	11.3	67.2	0.1	93.9
1989	0.5	0.1	2.2	2.0	2.0	6.9	2.4	12.0	71.5	0.2	99.9
1990	0.4	0.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	6.2	2.2	10.8	63.9	0.1	89.2
1991	0.4	0.1	2.0	1.8	1.9	6.5	2.3	11.2	66.6	0.1	93.0
1992	0.4	0.1	1.9	1.7	1.8	6.1	2.1	10.6	62.9	0.1	87.8
1993	0.5	0.1	2.1	1.9	2.0	6.7	2.4	11.7	69.3	0.2	96.8
1994	0.5	0.1	2.2	2.0	2.0	6.9	2.4	11.9	70.9	0.2	99.0
1995	0.4	0.1	2.1	1.9	1.9	6.5	2.3	11.4	67.5	0.2	94.3
1996	0.5	0.1	2.3	2.1	2.1	7.2	2.5	12.5	74.5	0.2	104.0
1997	0.5	0.1	2.4	2.2	2.3	7.7	2.7	13.3	79.2	0.2	110.6
1998	0.5	0.1	2.5	2.3	2.4	8.1	2.8	14.0	83.1	0.2	116.0
1999	0.6	0.1	2.7	2.4	2.5	8.5	3.0	14.8	87.9	0.2	122.7
2000	0.6	0.1	2.8	2.6	2.7	9.0	3.2	15.7	93.2	0.2	130.1
2001	0.6	0.1	3.0	2.7	2.8	9.4	3.3	16.4	97.3	0.2	135.9
2002	0.6	0.1	2.7	2.4	2.5	8.6	3.0	14.9	88.6	0.2	123.7
2003	0.6	0.1	2.8	2.6	2.6	9.0	3.2	15.6	92.9	0.2	129.8
2004	0.6	0.1	2.9	2.7	2.7	9.3	3.3	16.2	96.5	0.2	134.7
2005	0.6	0.1	3.0	2.7	2.8	9.6	3.4	16.8	99.6	0.2	139.0
2006	0.7	0.2	3.1	2.8	2.9	9.9	3.5	17.2	102.3	0.2	142.8
2007	0.7	0.2	3.2	2.9	3.0	10.1	3.6	17.6	104.2	0.2	145.5
2008	0.7	0.2	3.3	2.9	3.0	10.4	3.6	18.0	106.9	0.2	149.2
2009	0.7	0.2	3.3	3.0	3.1	10.4	3.7	18.1	107.8	0.2	150.5
2010	0.7	0.2	3.3	3.0	3.1	10.6	3.7	18.4	109.1	0.2	152.3
2011	0.7	0.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	10.7	3.8	18.7	110.8	0.2	154.7
2012	0.7	0.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	10.9	3.8	18.9	112.5	0.3	157.0
2013	0.7	0.2	3.5	3.1	3.2	11.0	3.9	19.2	114.0	0.3	159.2
2014	0.8	0.2	3.5	3.2	3.3	11.2	3.9	19.5	115.5	0.3	161.3
2015	0.8	0.2	3.6	3.2	3.3	11.3	4.0	19.7	117.0	0.3	163.3
2016	0.8	0.2	3.6	3.2	3.3	11.3	4.0	19.7	116.7	0.3	163.0
2017	0.8	0.2	3.6	3.2	3.4	11.4	4.0	19.8	117.8	0.3	164.5
2018	0.8	0.2	3.6	3.3	3.4	11.5	4.1	20.0	118.8	0.3	165.9
2019	0.8	0.2	3.6	3.3	3.4	11.6	4.1	20.2	119.8	0.3	167.3
2020	0.8	0.2	3.7	3.3	3.4	11.7	4.1	20.3	120.8	0.3	168.6

Table B-40
Alabama Personal Income
by Industry Group
Resulting from Tax Spending
-- Mobile OCS Production --

OK

	Manufacturing	O&G Extraction	Construction	Svcs., Ag., TPU, FIRE	Government	Trade	TOTAL
1982	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1983	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1984	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1985	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1986	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1987	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1988	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1989	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1990	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1991	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1992	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1993	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
1994	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
1995	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3
1996	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4
1997	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.6
1998	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.9
1999	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.1	1.3
2000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.1	1.7
2001	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.6	0.2	2.2
2002	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.9	0.2	2.6
2003	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	2.2	0.2	3.1
2004	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	2.5	0.2	3.5
2005	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	2.8	0.3	3.9
2006	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	3.1	0.3	4.3
2007	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.8	3.3	0.3	4.6
2008	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.9	3.6	0.3	5.0
2009	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.9	3.8	0.4	5.3
2010	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.0	4.0	0.4	5.6
2011	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.0	4.2	0.4	5.8
2012	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.0	4.3	0.4	6.0
2013	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.1	4.4	0.4	6.1
2014	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.1	4.5	0.4	6.3
2015	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.1	4.6	0.4	6.5
2016	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.1	4.7	0.5	6.6
2017	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.2	4.8	0.5	6.7
2018	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.2	4.9	0.5	6.9
2019	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.2	4.9	0.5	6.9
2020	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.2	5.0	0.5	6.9

Table B-41
Alabama Personal Income
by Economic Sector
Resulting from Tax Spending
-- Mobile OCS Production --

	Agriculture	O&G Extraction	Const.	Manuf.	Transp.	Trade	F.I.R.E.	Services	Govt.	Misc.	TOTAL
1982	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1983	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1984	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1985	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1986	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1987	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1988	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1989	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1990	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1991	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1992	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1993	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
1994	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
1995	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3
1996	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4
1997	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.6
1998	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.9
1999	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.0	1.3
2000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.0	1.7
2001	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.6	0.0	2.2
2002	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.9	0.0	2.6
2003	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	2.2	0.0	3.1
2004	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	2.5	0.0	3.5
2005	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	2.8	0.0	3.9
2006	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	3.1	0.0	4.3
2007	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	3.3	0.0	4.6
2008	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	3.6	0.0	5.0
2009	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.6	3.8	0.0	5.3
2010	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.7	4.0	0.0	5.6
2011	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.7	4.2	0.0	5.8
2012	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.7	4.3	0.0	6.0
2013	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.7	4.4	0.0	6.1
2014	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.8	4.5	0.0	6.3
2015	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.8	4.6	0.0	6.5
2016	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.8	4.7	0.0	6.6
2017	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.8	4.8	0.0	6.7
2018	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.8	4.9	0.0	6.9
2019	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.8	4.9	0.0	6.9
2020	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.8	5.0	0.0	6.9

Table B-42
Alabama Personal Income
by Industry Group
Resulting from Tax Spending
-- Total Coastal Alabama Production --

OK

	Manufacturing	O&G Extraction	Construction	Svcs., Ag., TPU, FIRE	Government	Trade	TOTAL
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	1.4	0.1	1.5	12.0	50.3	4.9	70.2
1986	2.0	0.1	2.2	17.2	71.8	7.0	100.3
1987	1.9	0.1	2.1	16.6	69.4	6.7	96.8
1988	1.9	0.1	2.0	16.1	67.2	6.5	93.9
1989	2.0	0.1	2.2	17.1	71.5	6.9	99.9
1990	1.8	0.1	1.9	15.3	63.9	6.2	89.2
1991	1.8	0.1	2.0	16.0	66.6	6.5	93.0
1992	1.7	0.1	1.9	15.1	62.9	6.1	87.8
1993	1.9	0.1	2.1	16.6	69.4	6.7	96.8
1994	2.0	0.1	2.2	17.0	71.1	6.9	99.2
1995	1.9	0.1	2.1	16.2	67.8	6.6	94.6
1996	2.1	0.1	2.3	17.9	74.8	7.2	104.4
1997	2.2	0.1	2.4	19.1	79.6	7.7	111.2
1998	2.3	0.1	2.6	20.1	83.8	8.1	116.9
1999	2.4	0.1	2.7	21.3	88.8	8.6	124.0
2000	2.6	0.1	2.9	22.6	94.4	9.1	131.8
2001	2.7	0.1	3.0	23.7	98.9	9.6	138.1
2002	2.5	0.1	2.8	21.7	90.5	8.8	126.3
2003	2.6	0.1	2.9	22.8	95.1	9.2	132.8
2004	2.7	0.1	3.0	23.7	99.0	9.6	138.2
2005	2.8	0.2	3.1	24.5	102.4	9.9	142.9
2006	2.9	0.2	3.2	25.2	105.4	10.2	147.1
2007	3.0	0.2	3.3	25.8	107.6	10.4	150.2
2008	3.0	0.2	3.4	26.5	110.5	10.7	154.2
2009	3.1	0.2	3.4	26.7	111.6	10.8	155.8
2010	3.1	0.2	3.4	27.1	113.1	11.0	157.9
2011	3.2	0.2	3.5	27.6	115.0	11.1	160.5
2012	3.2	0.2	3.6	28.0	116.8	11.3	163.0
2013	3.3	0.2	3.6	28.4	118.4	11.5	165.3
2014	3.3	0.2	3.7	28.8	120.0	11.6	167.6
2015	3.4	0.2	3.7	29.1	121.6	11.8	169.7
2016	3.4	0.2	3.7	29.1	121.5	11.8	169.6
2017	3.4	0.2	3.7	29.4	122.6	11.9	171.2
2018	3.4	0.2	3.8	29.6	123.7	12.0	172.7
2019	3.4	0.2	3.8	29.9	124.8	12.1	174.2
2020	3.5	0.2	3.8	30.1	125.8	12.2	175.6

Table B-43
Alabama Personal Income
by Economic Sector
Resulting from Tax Spending
-- Total Coastal Alabama Production --

	Agriculture	O&G Extraction	Const.	Manuf.	Transp.	Trade	F.I.R.E.	Services	Govt.	Misc.	TOTAL
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	0.3	0.1	1.5	1.4	1.4	4.9	1.7	8.5	50.3	0.1	70.2
1986	0.5	0.1	2.2	2.0	2.0	7.0	2.5	12.1	71.8	0.2	100.3
1987	0.5	0.1	2.1	1.9	2.0	6.7	2.4	11.7	69.4	0.2	96.8
1988	0.4	0.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	6.5	2.3	11.3	67.2	0.1	93.9
1989	0.5	0.1	2.2	2.0	2.0	6.9	2.4	12.0	71.5	0.2	99.9
1990	0.4	0.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	6.2	2.2	10.8	63.9	0.1	89.2
1991	0.4	0.1	2.0	1.8	1.9	6.5	2.3	11.2	66.6	0.1	93.0
1992	0.4	0.1	1.9	1.7	1.8	6.1	2.1	10.6	62.9	0.1	87.8
1993	0.5	0.1	2.1	1.9	2.0	6.7	2.4	11.7	69.4	0.2	96.8
1994	0.5	0.1	2.2	2.0	2.0	6.9	2.4	12.0	71.1	0.2	99.2
1995	0.4	0.1	2.1	1.9	1.9	6.6	2.3	11.4	67.8	0.2	94.6
1996	0.5	0.1	2.3	2.1	2.1	7.2	2.6	12.6	74.8	0.2	104.4
1997	0.5	0.1	2.4	2.2	2.3	7.7	2.7	13.4	79.6	0.2	111.2
1998	0.5	0.1	2.6	2.3	2.4	8.1	2.9	14.1	83.8	0.2	116.9
1999	0.6	0.1	2.7	2.4	2.5	8.6	3.0	15.0	88.8	0.2	124.0
2000	0.6	0.1	2.9	2.6	2.7	9.1	3.2	15.9	94.4	0.2	131.8
2001	0.6	0.1	3.0	2.7	2.8	9.6	3.4	16.7	98.9	0.2	138.1
2002	0.6	0.1	2.8	2.5	2.6	8.8	3.1	15.2	90.5	0.2	126.3
2003	0.6	0.1	2.9	2.6	2.7	9.2	3.2	16.0	95.1	0.2	132.8
2004	0.6	0.1	3.0	2.7	2.8	9.6	3.4	16.7	99.0	0.2	138.2
2005	0.7	0.2	3.1	2.8	2.9	9.9	3.5	17.2	102.4	0.2	142.9
2006	0.7	0.2	3.2	2.9	3.0	10.2	3.6	17.7	105.4	0.2	147.1
2007	0.7	0.2	3.3	3.0	3.1	10.4	3.7	18.1	107.6	0.2	150.2
2008	0.7	0.2	3.4	3.0	3.1	10.7	3.8	18.6	110.5	0.2	154.2
2009	0.7	0.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	10.8	3.8	18.8	111.6	0.2	155.8
2010	0.7	0.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	11.0	3.9	19.0	113.1	0.3	157.9
2011	0.7	0.2	3.5	3.2	3.3	11.1	3.9	19.4	115.0	0.3	160.5
2012	0.8	0.2	3.6	3.2	3.3	11.3	4.0	19.7	116.8	0.3	163.0
2013	0.8	0.2	3.6	3.3	3.4	11.5	4.0	19.9	118.4	0.3	165.3
2014	0.8	0.2	3.7	3.3	3.4	11.6	4.1	20.2	120.0	0.3	167.6
2015	0.8	0.2	3.7	3.4	3.5	11.8	4.1	20.5	121.6	0.3	169.7
2016	0.8	0.2	3.7	3.4	3.5	11.8	4.1	20.5	121.5	0.3	169.6
2017	0.8	0.2	3.7	3.4	3.5	11.9	4.2	20.6	122.6	0.3	171.2
2018	0.8	0.2	3.8	3.4	3.5	12.0	4.2	20.8	123.7	0.3	172.7
2019	0.8	0.2	3.8	3.4	3.5	12.1	4.3	21.0	124.8	0.3	174.2
2020	0.8	0.2	3.8	3.5	3.6	12.2	4.3	21.2	125.8	0.3	175.6

Table B-44
LA/TX Employment
by Expenditure Category
Resulting from All Activities
-- Alabama State Production --

	Exp/Dev Drilling	Pipelines	Platforms	Onshore Gas Treatment	O&M	TOTAL
1982	835.4	-	-	-	-	835.4
1983	932.3	-	-	-	-	932.3
1984	1,869.7	-	-	-	-	1,869.7
1985	2,288.9	86.8	-	-	-	2,375.7
1986	1,210.6	531.5	-	59.4	-	1,801.5
1987	701.4	-	976.6	350.1	-	2,028.1
1988	701.5	-	954.4	28.5	11.9	1,696.4
1989	169.5	395.3	-	138.1	15.8	718.7
1990	994.2	853.9	887.6	291.7	23.3	3,050.8
1991	2,449.8	1,527.8	1,142.7	282.9	37.3	5,440.6
1992	1,100.8	1,174.2	1,652.4	302.9	125.6	4,355.9
1993	1,063.1	621.2	1,634.3	520.8	144.0	3,983.5
1994	284.2	-	233.7	-	246.5	764.4
1995	641.3	102.3	375.8	-	225.1	1,344.4
1996	291.6	118.0	206.5	-	218.7	834.8
1997	1,154.4	202.5	-	23.6	224.9	1,605.4
1998	324.6	-	103.9	-	253.8	682.3
1999	1,105.5	-	207.8	23.7	265.0	1,602.0
2000	202.9	-	103.9	-	280.0	586.8
2001	436.1	-	103.9	-	275.4	815.5
2002	-	-	-	-	267.8	267.8
2003	436.1	-	103.9	-	261.2	801.2
2004	-	-	-	-	251.3	251.3
2005	-	-	-	-	235.8	235.8
2006	-	-	-	-	218.0	218.0
2007	-	-	-	-	194.2	194.2
2008	-	-	-	-	184.9	184.9
2009	-	-	-	-	148.9	148.9
2010	-	-	-	-	129.5	129.5
2011	-	-	-	-	122.5	122.5
2012	-	-	-	-	114.8	114.8
2013	-	-	-	-	107.1	107.1
2014	-	-	-	-	100.2	100.2
2015	-	-	-	-	93.8	93.8
2016	-	-	-	-	68.6	68.6
2017	-	-	-	-	64.4	64.4
2018	-	-	-	-	60.6	60.6
2019	-	-	-	-	57.1	57.1
2020	-	-	-	-	53.9	53.9

Table B-45
LA/TX Employment
by Industry Group
Resulting from All Activities
-- Alabama State Production --

OK

	Manufacturing	O&G Extraction	Construction	Svcs., Ag., TPU, FIRE	Government	Trade	TOTAL
1982	77.9	264.6	11.2	344.1	6.2	131.4	835.4
1983	86.9	295.3	12.5	384.0	6.9	146.6	932.3
1984	174.3	592.1	25.1	770.2	13.9	294.1	1,869.7
1985	223.8	725.0	59.1	974.3	17.7	375.8	2,375.7
1986	184.9	384.2	210.4	711.1	13.4	297.4	1,801.5
1987	451.5	223.7	336.3	683.4	13.9	319.3	2,028.1
1988	401.5	224.4	221.7	575.0	11.6	262.2	1,696.4
1989	82.5	55.7	182.3	267.8	5.3	125.2	718.7
1990	544.1	319.4	584.0	1,080.5	21.7	501.0	3,050.8
1991	849.2	782.8	876.4	2,000.6	39.3	892.2	5,440.6
1992	863.8	363.0	873.0	1,514.4	30.6	711.0	4,355.9
1993	816.8	352.0	767.7	1,376.7	27.7	642.5	3,983.5
1994	116.5	110.5	98.1	312.9	5.5	120.9	764.4
1995	210.8	222.2	162.1	526.0	9.7	213.7	1,344.4
1996	121.0	110.7	125.9	336.4	6.1	134.8	834.8
1997	143.2	384.4	131.1	675.1	12.0	259.6	1,605.4
1998	75.4	123.7	72.8	296.7	5.0	108.7	682.3
1999	187.9	372.1	115.4	661.6	11.7	253.3	1,602.0
2000	65.0	87.3	76.0	260.3	4.3	93.9	586.8
2001	86.5	160.8	78.3	354.0	6.0	129.8	815.5
2002	9.5	22.0	49.2	140.9	2.1	44.2	267.8
2003	86.0	159.7	75.7	346.5	5.9	127.5	801.2
2004	8.9	20.6	46.2	132.2	1.9	41.5	251.3
2005	8.3	19.3	43.3	124.1	1.8	38.9	235.8
2006	7.7	17.9	40.1	114.7	1.7	36.0	218.0
2007	6.9	15.9	35.7	102.2	1.5	32.0	194.2
2008	6.5	15.2	34.0	97.3	1.4	30.5	184.9
2009	5.3	12.2	27.4	78.4	1.1	24.6	148.9
2010	4.6	10.6	23.8	68.1	1.0	21.4	129.5
2011	4.3	10.0	22.5	64.4	0.9	20.2	122.5
2012	4.1	9.4	21.1	60.4	0.9	18.9	114.8
2013	3.8	8.8	19.7	56.4	0.8	17.7	107.1
2014	3.5	8.2	18.4	52.7	0.8	16.5	100.2
2015	3.3	7.7	17.2	49.3	0.7	15.5	93.8
2016	2.4	5.6	12.6	36.1	0.5	11.3	68.6
2017	2.3	5.3	11.8	33.9	0.5	10.6	64.4
2018	2.1	5.0	11.1	31.9	0.5	10.0	60.6
2019	2.0	4.7	10.5	30.0	0.4	9.4	57.1
2020	1.9	4.4	9.9	28.3	0.4	8.9	53.9

Table B-46
LA/TX Employment
by Economic Sector
Resulting from All Activities
-- Alabama State Production --

OK	Agriculture	O&G Extraction	Const.	Manuf.	Transp.	Trade	F.I.R.E.	Services	Govt.	Misc.	Drilling	TOTAL
1982	6.9	-	11.2	77.9	42.6	131.4	30.8	257.9	6.2	6.0	264.6	835.4
1983	7.7	-	12.5	86.9	47.5	146.6	34.3	287.9	6.9	6.7	295.3	932.3
1984	15.4	-	25.1	174.3	95.3	294.1	68.9	577.3	13.9	13.4	592.1	1,869.7
1985	19.7	0.1	59.1	223.8	119.9	375.8	87.6	730.2	17.7	16.9	724.9	2,375.7
1986	15.7	0.8	210.4	184.9	83.2	297.4	66.7	532.7	13.4	12.7	383.4	1,801.5
1987	16.9	1.6	336.3	451.5	71.0	319.3	71.7	509.4	13.9	14.3	222.1	2,028.1
1988	13.7	2.2	221.7	401.5	62.1	262.2	59.9	427.4	11.6	12.0	222.2	1,696.4
1989	6.8	2.0	182.3	82.5	28.1	125.2	26.7	201.3	5.3	5.0	53.7	718.7
1990	26.6	4.6	584.0	544.1	115.1	501.0	110.4	807.0	21.7	21.4	314.9	3,050.8
1991	47.2	7.0	876.4	849.2	221.6	892.2	198.4	1,495.3	39.3	38.2	775.8	5,440.6
1992	37.6	14.4	873.0	863.8	158.0	711.0	157.2	1,131.1	30.6	30.5	348.6	4,355.9
1993	34.1	15.3	767.7	816.8	142.0	642.5	143.0	1,029.8	27.7	27.9	336.7	3,983.5
1994	6.2	20.5	98.1	116.5	33.3	120.9	28.8	239.2	5.5	5.4	90.0	764.4
1995	11.1	19.1	162.1	210.8	57.9	213.7	49.7	397.8	9.7	9.5	203.1	1,344.4
1996	7.0	18.4	125.9	121.0	35.9	134.8	31.4	256.2	6.1	5.9	92.4	834.8
1997	13.6	18.8	131.1	143.2	78.6	259.6	60.4	511.1	12.0	11.4	365.6	1,605.4
1998	5.6	20.9	72.8	75.4	32.3	108.7	26.2	227.8	5.0	4.8	102.8	682.3
1999	13.2	22.0	115.4	187.9	76.1	253.3	59.8	501.2	11.7	11.4	350.1	1,602.0
2000	4.8	23.1	76.0	65.0	27.4	93.9	22.8	201.1	4.3	4.1	64.3	586.8
2001	6.7	22.7	78.3	86.5	39.1	129.8	31.2	271.2	6.0	5.8	138.1	815.5
2002	2.2	22.0	49.2	9.5	13.8	44.2	11.3	111.8	2.1	1.9	-	267.8
2003	6.6	21.5	75.7	86.0	38.4	127.5	30.6	265.3	5.9	5.7	138.1	801.2
2004	2.1	20.6	46.2	8.9	12.9	41.5	10.6	104.9	1.9	1.8	-	251.3
2005	2.0	19.3	43.3	8.3	12.1	38.9	9.9	98.4	1.8	1.6	-	235.8
2006	1.8	17.9	40.1	7.7	11.2	36.0	9.2	91.0	1.7	1.5	-	218.0
2007	1.6	15.9	35.7	6.9	10.0	32.0	8.2	81.1	1.5	1.4	-	194.2
2008	1.5	15.2	34.0	6.5	9.5	30.5	7.8	77.2	1.4	1.3	-	184.9
2009	1.2	12.2	27.4	5.3	7.7	24.6	6.3	62.2	1.1	1.0	-	148.9
2010	1.1	10.6	23.8	4.6	6.7	21.4	5.4	54.0	1.0	0.9	-	129.5
2011	1.0	10.0	22.5	4.3	6.3	20.2	5.1	51.1	0.9	0.9	-	122.5
2012	1.0	9.4	21.1	4.1	5.9	18.9	4.8	47.9	0.9	0.8	-	114.8
2013	0.9	8.8	19.7	3.8	5.5	17.7	4.5	44.7	0.8	0.7	-	107.1
2014	0.8	8.2	18.4	3.5	5.2	16.5	4.2	41.8	0.8	0.7	-	100.2
2015	0.8	7.7	17.2	3.3	4.8	15.5	3.9	39.1	0.7	0.7	-	93.8
2016	0.6	5.6	12.6	2.4	3.5	11.3	2.9	28.6	0.5	0.5	-	68.6
2017	0.5	5.3	11.8	2.3	3.3	10.6	2.7	26.9	0.5	0.5	-	64.4
2018	0.5	5.0	11.1	2.1	3.1	10.0	2.5	25.3	0.5	0.4	-	60.6
2019	0.5	4.7	10.5	2.0	2.9	9.4	2.4	23.8	0.4	0.4	-	57.1
2020	0.4	4.4	9.9	1.9	2.8	8.9	2.3	22.5	0.4	0.4	-	53.9

Table B-47
LA/TX Population
Resulting from All Activities
-- Alabama State Production --

	TOTAL
1982	1,617.2
1983	1,804.8
1984	3,619.5
1985	4,599.0
1986	3,487.3
1987	3,926.0
1988	3,283.9
1989	1,391.3
1990	5,905.8
1991	10,532.0
1992	8,432.2
1993	7,711.3
1994	1,479.8
1995	2,602.6
1996	1,616.1
1997	3,107.8
1998	1,320.9
1999	3,101.3
2000	1,135.9
2001	1,578.6
2002	518.3
2003	1,551.1
2004	486.4
2005	456.5
2006	422.0
2007	376.0
2008	357.9
2009	288.3
2010	250.6
2011	237.0
2012	222.3
2013	207.4
2014	194.0
2015	181.6
2016	132.8
2017	124.7
2018	117.4
2019	110.5
2020	104.3

Table B-48
LA/TX Employment
by Expenditure Category
Resulting from All Activities
-- Mobile OCS Production --

	Exp/Dev Drilling	Pipelines	Platforms	Onshore Gas Treatment	O&M	TOTAL
1982	395.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	395.8
1983	632.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	632.0
1984	2218.3	0.0	162.9	0.0	0.0	2381.2
1985	3189.9	0.0	159.4	0.0	0.0	3349.3
1986	1304.8	0.0	0.0	25.5	0.0	1330.3
1987	2263.8	0.0	255.7	150.0	0.0	2669.5
1988	1413.4	0.0	187.4	12.2	0.0	1613.0
1989	1037.7	0.0	145.2	59.2	0.0	1242.1
1990	1384.4	455.4	871.4	125.0	0.0	2836.2
1991	1535.4	276.1	1239.7	121.3	3.8	3176.2
1992	772.7	108.4	1198.9	129.8	95.8	2305.7
1993	881.9	328.4	2073.3	223.2	95.0	3601.8
1994	2942.6	112.8	2192.8	0.0	127.9	5376.1
1995	363.5	230.2	897.6	0.0	149.4	1640.7
1996	1419.5	261.4	309.7	0.0	150.0	2140.7
1997	630.6	886.0	0.0	10.1	189.8	1716.6
1998	1115.0	560.1	0.0	0.0	197.9	1873.0
1999	728.5	127.3	207.8	10.2	226.4	1300.2
2000	784.4	509.2	311.8	0.0	248.9	1854.2
2001	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	250.5	250.5
2002	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	241.2	241.2
2003	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	226.0	226.0
2004	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	210.8	210.8
2005	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	195.6	195.6
2006	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	182.1	182.1
2007	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	169.6	169.6
2008	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	157.0	157.0
2009	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	142.0	142.0
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	114.6	114.6
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	103.3	103.3
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.6	85.6
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.6	78.6
2014	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.2	71.2
2015	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.7	47.7
2016	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.6	44.6
2017	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.1	40.1
2018	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.3	23.3
2019	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.6	21.6
2020	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	20.0

Table B-49
LA/TX Employment
by Industry Group
Resulting from All Activities
-- Mobile OCS Production --

OK

	Manufacturing	O&G Extraction	Construction	Svcs., Ag., TPU, FIRE	Government	Trade	TOTAL
1982	36.9	125.4	5.3	163.1	2.9	62.3	395.8
1983	58.9	200.2	8.5	260.3	4.7	99.4	632.0
1984	263.4	702.7	64.0	959.9	17.5	373.7	2381.2
1985	352.8	1010.4	76.3	1359.1	24.7	525.9	3349.3
1986	125.0	413.3	26.4	546.1	9.9	209.7	1330.3
1987	319.9	717.4	136.4	1055.5	19.5	420.9	2669.5
1988	198.5	447.9	62.6	639.4	11.8	252.9	1613.0
1989	155.1	328.9	65.0	488.5	9.0	195.5	1242.1
1990	503.7	440.3	393.5	1023.9	20.1	454.7	2836.2
1991	623.8	488.6	413.6	1126.2	22.3	501.7	3176.2
1992	522.7	254.4	360.0	791.1	15.8	361.7	2305.7
1993	875.9	290.4	649.0	1194.3	24.5	567.7	3601.8
1994	1055.1	945.3	559.6	1941.0	37.7	837.5	5376.1
1995	379.2	128.8	295.6	565.7	11.3	260.0	1640.7
1996	276.9	462.6	196.9	846.0	15.6	342.6	2140.7
1997	173.9	216.6	335.9	683.8	12.9	293.5	1716.6
1998	178.6	370.1	234.1	766.2	14.0	310.0	1873.0
1999	164.9	249.7	140.1	527.6	9.5	208.4	1300.2
2000	251.9	269.9	287.8	726.6	13.6	304.5	1854.2
2001	8.9	20.5	46.0	131.8	1.9	41.3	250.5
2002	8.5	19.8	44.3	126.9	1.9	39.8	241.2
2003	8.0	18.5	41.5	118.9	1.7	37.3	226.0
2004	7.5	17.3	38.7	110.9	1.6	34.8	210.8
2005	6.9	16.0	36.0	102.9	1.5	32.3	195.6
2006	6.4	14.9	33.5	95.8	1.4	30.1	182.1
2007	6.0	13.9	31.2	89.3	1.3	28.0	169.6
2008	5.6	12.9	28.9	82.6	1.2	25.9	157.0
2009	5.0	11.6	26.1	74.7	1.1	23.4	142.0
2010	4.1	9.4	21.1	60.3	0.9	18.9	114.6
2011	3.7	8.5	19.0	54.3	0.8	17.0	103.3
2012	3.0	7.0	15.7	45.0	0.7	14.1	85.6
2013	2.8	6.4	14.4	41.3	0.6	13.0	78.6
2014	2.5	5.8	13.1	37.5	0.5	11.7	71.2
2015	1.7	3.9	8.8	25.1	0.4	7.9	47.7
2016	1.6	3.7	8.2	23.4	0.3	7.4	44.6
2017	1.4	3.3	7.4	21.1	0.3	6.6	40.1
2018	0.8	1.9	4.3	12.3	0.2	3.8	23.3
2019	0.8	1.8	4.0	11.3	0.2	3.6	21.6
2020	0.7	1.6	3.7	10.5	0.2	3.3	20.0

Table B-50
LA/TX Employment
by Economic Sector
Resulting from All Activities
-- Mobile OCS Production --

OK

	Agriculture	O&G Extraction	Const.	Manuf.	Transp.	Trade	F.I.R.E.	Services	Govt.	Misc.	Drilling	TOTAL
1982	3.3	0.0	5.3	36.9	20.2	62.3	14.6	122.2	2.9	2.8	125.4	395.8
1983	5.2	0.0	8.5	58.9	32.2	99.4	23.3	195.1	4.7	4.5	200.2	632.0
1984	19.5	0.2	64.0	263.4	117.3	373.7	87.3	718.8	17.5	17.0	702.5	2381.2
1985	27.5	0.2	76.3	352.8	166.7	525.9	122.9	1018.1	24.7	23.9	1010.2	3349.3
1986	11.0	0.0	26.4	125.0	67.2	209.7	49.0	409.4	9.9	9.5	413.2	1330.3
1987	22.1	0.5	136.4	319.9	126.2	420.9	97.5	790.6	19.5	19.0	716.9	2669.5
1988	13.2	0.2	62.6	198.5	77.3	252.9	58.9	478.5	11.8	11.5	447.6	1613.0
1989	10.3	0.2	65.0	155.1	58.3	195.5	45.3	365.8	9.0	8.8	328.7	1242.1
1990	23.9	1.9	393.5	503.7	113.8	454.7	102.3	763.9	20.1	20.0	438.4	2836.2
1991	26.3	2.4	413.6	623.8	124.5	501.7	113.7	839.2	22.3	22.4	486.2	3176.2
1992	18.9	9.7	360.0	522.7	83.3	361.7	82.1	590.5	15.8	16.2	244.7	2305.7
1993	29.8	11.1	649.0	875.9	122.5	567.7	127.5	889.1	24.5	25.3	279.3	3601.8
1994	43.6	13.4	559.6	1055.1	218.0	837.5	192.8	1448.5	37.7	38.1	931.9	5376.1
1995	13.5	13.7	295.6	379.2	58.2	260.0	58.9	423.5	11.3	11.5	115.1	1640.7
1996	17.9	13.1	196.9	276.9	97.9	342.6	79.0	636.0	15.6	15.2	449.6	2140.7
1997	15.5	16.8	335.9	173.9	75.3	293.5	64.9	516.1	12.9	12.0	199.7	1716.6
1998	16.3	17.0	234.1	178.6	87.9	310.0	70.4	578.3	14.0	13.2	353.1	1873.0
1999	10.9	19.0	140.1	164.9	59.2	208.4	48.6	399.7	9.5	9.2	230.7	1300.2
2000	16.0	21.5	287.8	251.9	79.9	304.5	69.1	548.6	13.6	13.0	248.4	1854.2
2001	2.1	20.5	46.0	8.9	12.9	41.3	10.5	104.5	1.9	1.8	0.0	250.5
2002	2.0	19.8	44.3	8.5	12.4	39.8	10.1	100.7	1.9	1.7	0.0	241.2
2003	1.9	18.5	41.5	8.0	11.6	37.3	9.5	94.3	1.7	1.6	0.0	226.0
2004	1.8	17.3	38.7	7.5	10.8	34.8	8.9	88.0	1.6	1.5	0.0	210.8
2005	1.6	16.0	36.0	6.9	10.1	32.3	8.2	81.7	1.5	1.4	0.0	195.6
2006	1.5	14.9	33.5	6.4	9.4	30.1	7.7	76.0	1.4	1.3	0.0	182.1
2007	1.4	13.9	31.2	6.0	8.7	28.0	7.1	70.8	1.3	1.2	0.0	169.6
2008	1.3	12.9	28.9	5.6	8.1	25.9	6.6	65.5	1.2	1.1	0.0	157.0
2009	1.2	11.6	26.1	5.0	7.3	23.4	6.0	59.3	1.1	1.0	0.0	142.0
2010	1.0	9.4	21.1	4.1	5.9	18.9	4.8	47.8	0.9	0.8	0.0	114.6
2011	0.9	8.5	19.0	3.7	5.3	17.0	4.3	43.1	0.8	0.7	0.0	103.3
2012	0.7	7.0	15.7	3.0	4.4	14.1	3.6	35.7	0.7	0.6	0.0	85.6
2013	0.7	6.4	14.4	2.8	4.0	13.0	3.3	32.8	0.6	0.5	0.0	78.6
2014	0.6	5.8	13.1	2.5	3.7	11.7	3.0	29.7	0.5	0.5	0.0	71.2
2015	0.4	3.9	8.8	1.7	2.5	7.9	2.0	19.9	0.4	0.3	0.0	47.7
2016	0.4	3.7	8.2	1.6	2.3	7.4	1.9	18.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	44.6
2017	0.3	3.3	7.4	1.4	2.1	6.6	1.7	16.7	0.3	0.3	0.0	40.1
2018	0.2	1.9	4.3	0.8	1.2	3.8	1.0	9.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	23.3
2019	0.2	1.8	4.0	0.8	1.1	3.6	0.9	9.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	21.6
2020	0.2	1.6	3.7	0.7	1.0	3.3	0.8	8.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	20.0

Table B-51
LA/TX Population
Resulting from All Activities
-- Mobile OCS Production --

	TOTAL
1982	766.3
1983	1223.4
1984	4609.6
1985	6483.6
1986	2575.2
1987	5167.7
1988	3122.5
1989	2404.6
1990	5490.5
1991	6148.6
1992	4463.4
1993	6972.5
1994	10407.2
1995	3176.0
1996	4144.0
1997	3323.0
1998	3625.8
1999	2517.0
2000	3589.4
2001	484.9
2002	466.9
2003	437.4
2004	408.1
2005	378.7
2006	352.6
2007	328.4
2008	303.9
2009	274.9
2010	221.8
2011	200.0
2012	165.7
2013	152.1
2014	137.8
2015	92.3
2016	86.3
2017	77.6
2018	45.1
2019	41.7
2020	38.8

Table B-52
LA/TX Employment
by Expenditure Category
Resulting from All Activities
-- Total Coastal Alabama Production --

	Exp/Dev Drilling	Pipelines	Platforms	Onshore Gas Treatment	O&M	TOTAL
1982	1,231.2	-	-	-	-	1,231.2
1983	1,564.3	-	-	-	-	1,564.3
1984	4,088.1	-	162.9	-	-	4,250.9
1985	5,478.8	86.8	159.4	-	-	5,725.0
1986	2,515.4	531.5	-	84.9	-	3,131.8
1987	2,965.2	-	1,232.3	500.1	-	4,697.6
1988	2,114.9	-	1,141.8	40.7	11.9	3,309.4
1989	1,207.3	395.3	145.2	197.3	15.8	1,960.9
1990	2,378.6	1,309.4	1,759.0	416.7	23.3	5,887.0
1991	3,985.2	1,803.9	2,382.4	404.2	41.1	8,616.8
1992	1,873.5	1,282.6	2,851.3	432.7	221.4	6,661.6
1993	1,945.0	949.6	3,707.6	744.0	239.0	7,585.3
1994	3,226.9	112.8	2,426.5	-	374.4	6,140.5
1995	1,004.8	332.4	1,273.4	-	374.4	2,985.1
1996	1,711.2	379.4	516.2	-	368.7	2,975.5
1997	1,785.1	1,088.5	-	33.7	414.7	3,322.0
1998	1,439.6	560.1	103.9	-	451.7	2,555.3
1999	1,834.0	127.3	415.7	33.9	491.4	2,902.3
2000	987.3	509.2	415.7	-	528.8	2,441.0
2001	436.1	-	103.9	-	525.9	1,066.0
2002	-	-	-	-	509.0	509.0
2003	436.1	-	103.9	-	487.2	1,027.2
2004	-	-	-	-	462.1	462.1
2005	-	-	-	-	431.4	431.4
2006	-	-	-	-	400.1	400.1
2007	-	-	-	-	363.9	363.9
2008	-	-	-	-	341.9	341.9
2009	-	-	-	-	290.9	290.9
2010	-	-	-	-	244.0	244.0
2011	-	-	-	-	225.8	225.8
2012	-	-	-	-	200.4	200.4
2013	-	-	-	-	185.7	185.7
2014	-	-	-	-	171.4	171.4
2015	-	-	-	-	141.5	141.5
2016	-	-	-	-	113.2	113.2
2017	-	-	-	-	104.5	104.5
2018	-	-	-	-	83.9	83.9
2019	-	-	-	-	78.6	78.6
2020	-	-	-	-	73.9	73.9

Table B-53
LA/TX Employment
by Industry Group
Resulting from All Activities
-- Total Coastal Alabama Production --

OK

	Manufacturing	O&G Extraction	Construction	Svcs., Ag., TPU, FIRE	Government	Trade	TOTAL
1982	114.8	389.9	16.6	507.2	9.1	193.7	1,231.2
1983	145.8	495.4	21.0	644.4	11.6	246.0	1,564.3
1984	437.7	1,294.9	89.1	1,730.1	31.4	667.7	4,250.9
1985	576.6	1,735.4	135.4	2,333.4	42.4	901.8	5,725.0
1986	310.0	797.5	236.8	1,257.2	23.3	507.1	3,131.8
1987	771.4	941.2	472.6	1,738.9	33.3	740.2	4,697.6
1988	600.1	672.2	284.2	1,214.4	23.4	515.1	3,309.4
1989	237.5	384.6	247.3	756.3	14.4	320.7	1,960.9
1990	1,047.8	759.8	977.5	2,104.4	41.8	955.7	5,887.0
1991	1,473.1	1,271.5	1,290.0	3,126.8	61.5	1,393.8	8,616.8
1992	1,386.5	617.4	1,233.0	2,305.5	46.5	1,072.7	6,661.6
1993	1,692.7	642.4	1,416.6	2,571.0	52.2	1,210.3	7,585.3
1994	1,171.6	1,055.8	657.7	2,253.9	43.1	958.4	6,140.5
1995	589.9	351.0	457.7	1,091.7	21.0	473.7	2,985.1
1996	397.9	573.3	322.8	1,182.4	21.7	477.4	2,975.5
1997	317.0	600.9	467.1	1,358.9	24.9	553.2	3,322.0
1998	254.0	493.9	306.9	1,062.8	19.1	418.7	2,555.3
1999	352.8	621.8	255.5	1,189.2	21.2	461.7	2,902.3
2000	316.8	357.3	363.7	986.9	17.9	398.4	2,441.0
2001	95.4	181.4	124.3	485.8	7.9	171.2	1,066.0
2002	18.0	41.7	93.6	267.8	3.9	84.0	509.0
2003	94.0	178.2	117.2	465.4	7.7	164.8	1,027.2
2004	16.3	37.9	84.9	243.1	3.6	76.3	462.1
2005	15.3	35.4	79.3	227.0	3.3	71.2	431.4
2006	14.1	32.8	73.5	210.5	3.1	66.0	400.1
2007	12.9	29.8	66.9	191.4	2.8	60.0	363.9
2008	12.1	28.0	62.8	179.9	2.6	56.4	341.9
2009	10.3	23.9	53.5	153.1	2.2	48.0	290.9
2010	8.6	20.0	44.9	128.4	1.9	40.3	244.0
2011	8.0	18.5	41.5	118.8	1.7	37.3	225.8
2012	7.1	16.4	36.8	105.5	1.5	33.1	200.4
2013	6.6	15.2	34.1	97.7	1.4	30.6	185.7
2014	6.1	14.1	31.5	90.2	1.3	28.3	171.4
2015	5.0	11.6	26.0	74.4	1.1	23.3	141.5
2016	4.0	9.3	20.8	59.5	0.9	18.7	113.2
2017	3.7	8.6	19.2	55.0	0.8	17.2	104.5
2018	3.0	6.9	15.4	44.1	0.6	13.8	83.9
2019	2.8	6.4	14.5	41.4	0.6	13.0	78.6
2020	2.6	6.1	13.6	38.9	0.6	12.2	73.9

Table B-54
LA/TX Employment
by Economic Sector
Resulting from All Activities
-- Total Coastal Alabama Production --

OK	Agriculture	O&G Extraction	Const.	Manuf.	Transp.	Trade	F.I.R.E.	Services	Govt.	Misc.	Drilling	TOTAL
1982	10.1	-	16.6	114.8	62.8	193.7	45.3	380.2	9.1	8.8	389.9	1,231.2
1983	12.9	-	21.0	145.8	79.7	246.0	57.6	483.0	11.6	11.2	495.4	1,564.3
1984	34.9	0.2	89.1	437.7	212.6	667.7	156.1	1,296.1	31.4	30.3	1,294.7	4,250.9
1985	47.1	0.3	135.4	576.6	286.6	901.8	210.5	1,748.3	42.4	40.8	1,735.1	5,725.0
1986	26.7	0.9	236.8	310.0	150.4	507.1	115.7	942.2	23.3	22.2	796.6	3,131.8
1987	39.0	2.1	472.6	771.4	197.3	740.2	169.2	1,300.1	33.3	33.2	939.1	4,697.6
1988	26.9	2.5	284.2	600.1	139.4	515.1	118.8	905.9	23.4	23.5	669.8	3,309.4
1989	17.0	2.3	247.3	237.5	86.4	320.7	72.0	567.0	14.4	13.8	382.3	1,960.9
1990	50.5	6.5	977.5	1,047.8	228.9	955.7	212.8	1,570.9	41.8	41.4	753.3	5,887.0
1991	73.5	9.4	1,290.0	1,473.1	346.1	1,393.8	312.1	2,334.5	61.5	60.7	1,262.1	8,616.8
1992	56.5	24.0	1,233.0	1,386.5	241.3	1,072.7	239.3	1,721.6	46.5	46.7	593.3	6,661.6
1993	63.8	26.4	1,416.6	1,692.7	264.5	1,210.3	270.5	1,918.9	52.2	53.2	616.0	7,585.3
1994	49.8	33.9	657.7	1,171.6	251.3	958.4	221.6	1,687.7	43.1	43.5	1,021.9	6,140.5
1995	24.6	32.8	457.7	589.9	116.1	473.7	108.7	821.2	21.0	21.0	318.2	2,985.1
1996	24.9	31.4	322.8	397.9	133.8	477.4	110.4	892.2	21.7	21.0	541.9	2,975.5
1997	29.1	35.6	467.1	317.0	153.9	553.2	125.3	1,027.2	24.9	23.4	565.3	3,322.0
1998	21.9	38.0	306.9	254.0	120.2	418.7	96.6	806.1	19.1	18.0	455.9	2,555.3
1999	24.0	41.0	255.5	352.8	135.3	461.7	108.4	900.9	21.2	20.6	580.8	2,902.3
2000	20.8	44.6	363.7	316.8	107.4	398.4	91.9	749.7	17.9	17.2	312.7	2,441.0
2001	8.8	43.2	124.3	95.4	52.0	171.2	41.7	375.8	7.9	7.5	138.1	1,066.0
2002	4.2	41.7	93.6	18.0	26.2	84.0	21.4	212.4	3.9	3.6	-	509.0
2003	8.5	40.1	117.2	94.0	50.0	164.8	40.1	359.6	7.7	7.3	138.1	1,027.2
2004	3.9	37.9	84.9	16.3	23.8	76.3	19.4	192.9	3.6	3.2	-	462.1
2005	3.6	35.4	79.3	15.3	22.2	71.2	18.1	180.1	3.3	3.0	-	431.4
2006	3.3	32.8	73.5	14.1	20.6	66.0	16.8	167.0	3.1	2.8	-	400.1
2007	3.0	29.8	66.9	12.9	18.7	60.0	15.3	151.9	2.8	2.5	-	363.9
2008	2.8	28.0	62.8	12.1	17.6	56.4	14.4	142.7	2.6	2.4	-	341.9
2009	2.4	23.9	53.5	10.3	15.0	48.0	12.2	121.4	2.2	2.0	-	290.9
2010	2.0	20.0	44.9	8.6	12.5	40.3	10.3	101.9	1.9	1.7	-	244.0
2011	1.9	18.5	41.5	8.0	11.6	37.3	9.5	94.2	1.7	1.6	-	225.8
2012	1.7	16.4	36.8	7.1	10.3	33.1	8.4	83.7	1.5	1.4	-	200.4
2013	1.5	15.2	34.1	6.6	9.5	30.6	7.8	77.5	1.4	1.3	-	185.7
2014	1.4	14.1	31.5	6.1	8.8	28.3	7.2	71.5	1.3	1.2	-	171.4
2015	1.2	11.6	26.0	5.0	7.3	23.3	5.9	59.0	1.1	1.0	-	141.5
2016	0.9	9.3	20.8	4.0	5.8	18.7	4.8	47.2	0.9	0.8	-	113.2
2017	0.9	8.6	19.2	3.7	5.4	17.2	4.4	43.6	0.8	0.7	-	104.5
2018	0.7	6.9	15.4	3.0	4.3	13.8	3.5	35.0	0.6	0.6	-	83.9
2019	0.7	6.4	14.5	2.8	4.0	13.0	3.3	32.8	0.6	0.5	-	78.6
2020	0.6	6.1	13.6	2.6	3.8	12.2	3.1	30.8	0.6	0.5	-	73.9

Table B-55
LA/TX Population
Resulting from All Activities
-- Total Coastal Alabama
Production --

	TOTAL
1982	2,383.5
1983	3,028.3
1984	8,229.1
1985	11,082.6
1986	6,062.6
1987	9,093.8
1988	6,406.4
1989	3,795.9
1990	11,396.2
1991	16,680.6
1992	12,895.6
1993	14,683.8
1994	11,887.0
1995	5,778.6
1996	5,760.1
1997	6,430.8
1998	4,946.7
1999	5,618.3
2000	4,725.3
2001	2,063.5
2002	985.3
2003	1,988.5
2004	894.5
2005	835.2
2006	774.6
2007	704.4
2008	661.8
2009	563.2
2010	472.4
2011	437.0
2012	388.0
2013	359.4
2014	331.8
2015	273.9
2016	219.1
2017	202.2
2018	162.4
2019	152.2
2020	143.1

Table B-56
LA/TX Employment
by Expenditure Category
Resulting from All Activities
– Destin Dome OCS Production –

	Exp/Dev Drilling	Pipelines	Platforms	Onshore Gas Treatment	O&M	TOTAL
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-	-	-	-
1987	-	-	-	-	-	-
1988	-	-	-	-	-	-
1989	-	-	-	-	-	-
1990	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	-	-	-	-	-	-
1993	-	-	-	-	-	-
1994	356.7	-	-	-	-	356.7
1995	175.2	-	-	-	-	175.2
1996	173.3	-	-	-	-	173.3
1997	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999	645.5	-	415.7	33.9	-	1,095.0
2000	1,290.9	763.8	1,621.1	33.9	-	3,709.8
2001	907.1	543.2	457.2	-	43.9	1,951.5
2002	662.9	33.9	394.9	-	84.0	1,175.8
2003	366.3	33.9	394.9	-	103.1	898.3
2004	-	-	-	-	114.9	114.9
2005	-	-	-	-	114.6	114.6
2006	-	-	-	-	114.6	114.6
2007	-	-	-	-	114.6	114.6
2008	-	-	-	-	114.9	114.9
2009	-	-	-	-	114.6	114.6
2010	-	-	-	-	114.6	114.6
2011	-	-	-	-	78.3	78.3
2012	-	-	-	-	68.9	68.9
2013	-	-	-	-	61.1	61.1
2014	-	-	-	-	53.5	53.5
2015	-	-	-	-	47.7	47.7
2016	-	-	-	-	44.0	44.0
2017	-	-	-	-	38.2	38.2
2018	-	-	-	-	34.4	34.4
2019	-	-	-	-	30.6	30.6
2020	-	-	-	-	28.7	28.7

Table B-57
LA/TX Employment
by Industry Group
Resulting from All Activities
-- Destin Dome OCS Production --

OK

	Manufacturing	O&G Extraction	Construction	Svcs., Ag., TPU, FIRE	Government	Trade	TOTAL
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1987	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1988	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1989	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1993	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1994	33.2	113.0	4.8	146.9	2.6	56.1	356.7
1995	16.3	55.5	2.4	72.2	1.3	27.6	175.2
1996	16.2	54.9	2.3	71.4	1.3	27.3	173.3
1997	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999	209.2	205.0	107.6	395.0	7.7	170.5	1,095.0
2000	780.9	412.0	618.2	1,278.6	25.9	594.1	3,709.8
2001	310.8	292.2	293.3	722.8	14.1	318.2	1,951.5
2002	206.2	217.4	118.2	441.4	8.3	184.3	1,175.8
2003	179.2	125.0	117.7	329.2	6.3	140.8	898.3
2004	4.1	9.4	21.1	60.5	0.9	19.0	114.9
2005	4.1	9.4	21.1	60.3	0.9	18.9	114.6
2006	4.1	9.4	21.1	60.3	0.9	18.9	114.6
2007	4.1	9.4	21.1	60.3	0.9	18.9	114.6
2008	4.1	9.4	21.1	60.5	0.9	19.0	114.9
2009	4.1	9.4	21.1	60.3	0.9	18.9	114.6
2010	4.1	9.4	21.1	60.3	0.9	18.9	114.6
2011	2.8	6.4	14.4	41.2	0.6	12.9	78.3
2012	2.4	5.7	12.7	36.3	0.5	11.4	68.9
2013	2.2	5.0	11.2	32.2	0.5	10.1	61.1
2014	1.9	4.4	9.8	28.1	0.4	8.8	53.5
2015	1.7	3.9	8.8	25.1	0.4	7.9	47.7
2016	1.6	3.6	8.1	23.2	0.3	7.3	44.0
2017	1.4	3.1	7.0	20.1	0.3	6.3	38.2
2018	1.2	2.8	6.3	18.1	0.3	5.7	34.4
2019	1.1	2.5	5.6	16.1	0.2	5.0	30.6
2020	1.0	2.4	5.3	15.1	0.2	4.7	28.7

Table B-58
LA/TX Employment
by Economic Sector
Resulting from All Activities
-- Destin Dome OCS Production --

OK

	Agriculture	O&G Extraction	ConDD.	Manuf.	Transp.	Trade	F.I.R.E.	Services	Govt.	Misc.	Drilling	TOTAL
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1987	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1988	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1989	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1993	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1994	2.9	-	4.8	33.2	18.2	56.1	13.1	110.1	2.6	2.5	113.0	356.7
1995	1.4	-	2.4	16.3	8.9	27.6	6.5	54.1	1.3	1.3	55.5	175.2
1996	1.4	-	2.3	16.2	8.8	27.3	6.4	53.5	1.3	1.2	54.9	173.3
1997	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999	8.9	0.6	107.6	209.2	44.7	170.5	39.2	294.4	7.7	7.8	204.4	1,095.0
2000	31.2	3.1	618.2	780.9	137.6	594.1	132.8	950.9	25.9	26.1	408.8	3,709.8
2001	16.7	4.9	293.3	310.8	80.7	318.2	71.3	540.4	14.1	13.7	287.3	1,951.5
2002	9.6	7.4	118.2	206.2	49.7	184.3	42.7	331.1	8.3	8.3	209.9	1,175.8
2003	7.3	9.0	117.7	179.2	35.6	140.8	32.6	247.5	6.3	6.3	116.0	898.3
2004	1.0	9.4	21.1	4.1	5.9	19.0	4.8	48.0	0.9	0.8	-	114.9
2005	1.0	9.4	21.1	4.1	5.9	18.9	4.8	47.8	0.9	0.8	-	114.6
2006	1.0	9.4	21.1	4.1	5.9	18.9	4.8	47.8	0.9	0.8	-	114.6
2007	1.0	9.4	21.1	4.1	5.9	18.9	4.8	47.8	0.9	0.8	-	114.6
2008	1.0	9.4	21.1	4.1	5.9	19.0	4.8	48.0	0.9	0.8	-	114.9
2009	1.0	9.4	21.1	4.1	5.9	18.9	4.8	47.8	0.9	0.8	-	114.6
2010	1.0	9.4	21.1	4.1	5.9	18.9	4.8	47.8	0.9	0.8	-	114.6
2011	0.7	6.4	14.4	2.8	4.0	12.9	3.3	32.7	0.6	0.5	-	78.3
2012	0.6	5.7	12.7	2.4	3.5	11.4	2.9	28.8	0.5	0.5	-	68.9
2013	0.5	5.0	11.2	2.2	3.1	10.1	2.6	25.5	0.5	0.4	-	61.1
2014	0.4	4.4	9.8	1.9	2.7	8.8	2.2	22.3	0.4	0.4	-	53.5
2015	0.4	3.9	8.8	1.7	2.5	7.9	2.0	19.9	0.4	0.3	-	47.7
2016	0.4	3.6	8.1	1.6	2.3	7.3	1.9	18.4	0.3	0.3	-	44.0
2017	0.3	3.1	7.0	1.4	2.0	6.3	1.6	15.9	0.3	0.3	-	38.2
2018	0.3	2.8	6.3	1.2	1.8	5.7	1.4	14.3	0.3	0.2	-	34.4
2019	0.3	2.5	5.6	1.1	1.6	5.0	1.3	12.8	0.2	0.2	-	30.6
2020	0.2	2.4	5.3	1.0	1.5	4.7	1.2	12.0	0.2	0.2	-	28.7

Table B-59
LA/TX Population
Resulting from All Activities
-- Destin Dome OCS Production --

	TOTAL
1982	-
1983	-
1984	-
1985	-
1986	-
1987	-
1988	-
1989	-
1990	-
1991	-
1992	-
1993	-
1994	690.5
1995	339.2
1996	335.5
1997	-
1998	-
1999	2,119.8
2000	7,181.5
2001	3,777.7
2002	2,276.1
2003	1,739.0
2004	222.4
2005	221.8
2006	221.8
2007	221.8
2008	222.4
2009	221.8
2010	221.8
2011	151.6
2012	133.5
2013	118.3
2014	103.5
2015	92.4
2016	85.3
2017	73.9
2018	66.5
2019	59.2
2020	55.6

Table B-60
LA/TX Personal Income
by Expenditure Category
Resulting from All Activities
-- Alabama State Production --

	Exp/Dev Drilling	Pipelines	Platforms	Onshore Gas Treatment	O&M	TOTAL
1982	28.3	-	-	-	-	28.3
1983	31.6	-	-	-	-	31.6
1984	63.4	-	-	-	-	63.4
1985	77.6	2.8	-	-	-	80.5
1986	41.1	17.4	-	1.8	-	60.2
1987	23.8	-	32.6	10.8	-	67.2
1988	23.8	-	31.9	0.9	0.4	56.9
1989	5.8	12.9	-	4.3	0.5	23.4
1990	33.7	27.9	29.6	9.0	0.8	101.0
1991	83.1	49.9	38.1	8.7	1.2	181.1
1992	37.3	38.4	55.1	9.3	4.2	144.3
1993	36.1	20.3	54.5	16.0	4.8	131.7
1994	9.6	-	7.8	-	8.2	25.6
1995	21.8	3.3	12.5	-	7.5	45.1
1996	9.9	3.9	6.9	-	7.3	27.9
1997	39.2	6.6	-	0.7	7.5	54.0
1998	11.0	-	3.5	-	8.4	22.9
1999	37.5	-	6.9	0.7	8.8	54.0
2000	6.9	-	3.5	-	9.3	19.6
2001	14.8	-	3.5	-	9.1	27.4
2002	-	-	-	-	8.9	8.9
2003	14.8	-	3.5	-	8.7	26.9
2004	-	-	-	-	8.3	8.3
2005	-	-	-	-	7.8	7.8
2006	-	-	-	-	7.2	7.2
2007	-	-	-	-	6.4	6.4
2008	-	-	-	-	6.1	6.1
2009	-	-	-	-	4.9	4.9
2010	-	-	-	-	4.3	4.3
2011	-	-	-	-	4.1	4.1
2012	-	-	-	-	3.8	3.8
2013	-	-	-	-	3.6	3.6
2014	-	-	-	-	3.3	3.3
2015	-	-	-	-	3.1	3.1
2016	-	-	-	-	2.3	2.3
2017	-	-	-	-	2.1	2.1
2018	-	-	-	-	2.0	2.0
2019	-	-	-	-	1.9	1.9
2020	-	-	-	-	1.8	1.8

Table B-61
LA/TX Personal Income
by Industry Group
Resulting from All Activities
-- Alabama State Production --

OK

	Manufacturing	O&G Extraction	Construction	Svcs., Ag., TPU, FIRE	Government	Trade	TOTAL
1982	4.5	9.8	0.4	10.5	0.3	2.8	28.3
1983	5.1	11.0	0.4	11.7	0.3	3.2	31.6
1984	10.2	22.0	0.8	23.5	0.6	6.4	63.4
1985	13.0	26.9	1.9	29.7	0.7	8.1	80.5
1986	10.2	14.3	6.9	21.8	0.6	6.5	60.2
1987	20.1	8.4	10.5	21.0	0.6	6.7	67.2
1988	18.2	8.4	6.9	17.3	0.5	5.7	56.9
1989	4.1	2.1	6.0	8.3	0.2	2.7	23.4
1990	25.5	12.0	18.8	33.1	0.9	10.8	101.0
1991	41.4	29.2	28.3	61.1	1.7	19.3	181.1
1992	39.7	13.8	28.1	46.2	1.3	15.3	144.3
1993	36.8	13.4	24.4	42.3	1.2	13.6	131.7
1994	5.5	4.4	3.3	9.7	0.2	2.5	25.6
1995	10.1	8.6	5.3	16.1	0.4	4.6	45.1
1996	5.8	4.4	4.2	10.4	0.3	2.8	27.9
1997	8.1	14.6	4.4	20.8	0.5	5.5	54.0
1998	3.8	4.9	2.5	9.2	0.2	2.3	22.9
1999	9.7	14.2	3.9	20.4	0.5	5.4	54.0
2000	3.2	3.6	2.6	8.1	0.2	1.9	19.6
2001	4.4	6.3	2.7	11.0	0.3	2.7	27.4
2002	0.5	1.2	1.8	4.5	0.1	0.8	8.9
2003	4.4	6.3	2.6	10.8	0.3	2.7	26.9
2004	0.5	1.1	1.7	4.2	0.1	0.8	8.3
2005	0.4	1.0	1.6	4.0	0.1	0.7	7.8
2006	0.4	0.9	1.5	3.7	0.1	0.7	7.2
2007	0.3	0.8	1.3	3.3	0.1	0.6	6.4
2008	0.3	0.8	1.2	3.1	0.1	0.6	6.1
2009	0.3	0.6	1.0	2.5	0.0	0.5	4.9
2010	0.2	0.6	0.9	2.2	0.0	0.4	4.3
2011	0.2	0.5	0.8	2.1	0.0	0.4	4.1
2012	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.9	0.0	0.4	3.8
2013	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.8	0.0	0.3	3.6
2014	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.7	0.0	0.3	3.3
2015	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.6	0.0	0.3	3.1
2016	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.2	2.3
2017	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.2	2.1
2018	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.2	2.0
2019	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.2	1.9
2020	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.2	1.8

Table B-62
LA/TX Personal Income
by Economic Sector
Resulting from All Activities
-- Alabama State Production --

OK	Agriculture	O&G Extraction	Const.	Manuf.	Transp.	Trade	F.I.R.E.	Services	Govt.	Misc.	Drilling	TOTAL
1982	0.1	-	0.4	4.5	1.9	2.8	0.9	7.7	0.3	0.0	9.8	28.3
1983	0.1	-	0.4	5.1	2.1	3.2	1.0	8.5	0.3	0.1	11.0	31.6
1984	0.2	-	0.8	10.2	4.1	6.4	1.9	17.1	0.6	0.1	22.0	63.4
1985	0.2	0.0	1.9	13.0	5.2	8.1	2.5	21.7	0.7	0.1	26.9	80.5
1986	0.2	0.1	6.9	10.2	3.7	6.5	1.9	16.0	0.6	0.1	14.2	60.2
1987	0.2	0.1	10.5	20.1	3.4	6.7	2.0	15.3	0.6	0.1	8.3	67.2
1988	0.2	0.1	6.9	18.2	2.8	5.7	1.7	12.6	0.5	0.1	8.3	56.9
1989	0.1	0.1	6.0	4.1	1.3	2.7	0.7	6.2	0.2	0.0	2.0	23.4
1990	0.3	0.3	18.8	25.5	5.3	10.8	3.1	24.3	0.9	0.2	11.7	101.0
1991	0.5	0.4	28.3	41.4	9.9	19.3	5.6	44.8	1.7	0.3	28.8	181.1
1992	0.4	0.8	28.1	39.7	7.2	15.3	4.4	34.0	1.3	0.3	13.0	144.3
1993	0.4	0.9	24.4	36.8	6.7	13.6	4.0	31.0	1.2	0.2	12.5	131.7
1994	0.1	1.1	3.3	5.5	1.5	2.5	0.8	7.3	0.2	0.0	3.3	25.6
1995	0.1	1.0	5.3	10.1	2.6	4.6	1.4	12.0	0.4	0.1	7.5	45.1
1996	0.1	1.0	4.2	5.8	1.6	2.8	0.9	7.8	0.3	0.0	3.4	27.9
1997	0.2	1.0	4.4	8.1	3.5	5.5	1.7	15.4	0.5	0.1	13.6	54.0
1998	0.1	1.1	2.5	3.8	1.4	2.3	0.7	7.0	0.2	0.0	3.8	22.9
1999	0.1	1.2	3.9	9.7	3.4	5.4	1.7	15.1	0.5	0.1	13.0	54.0
2000	0.1	1.2	2.6	3.2	1.2	1.9	0.6	6.2	0.2	0.0	2.4	19.6
2001	0.1	1.2	2.7	4.4	1.7	2.7	0.9	8.3	0.3	0.0	5.1	27.4
2002	0.0	1.2	1.8	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.3	3.5	0.1	0.0	-	8.9
2003	0.1	1.1	2.6	4.4	1.7	2.7	0.8	8.1	0.3	0.0	5.1	26.9
2004	0.0	1.1	1.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.3	3.3	0.1	0.0	-	8.3
2005	0.0	1.0	1.6	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.3	3.1	0.1	0.0	-	7.8
2006	0.0	0.9	1.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.2	2.9	0.1	0.0	-	7.2
2007	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.2	2.6	0.1	0.0	-	6.4
2008	0.0	0.8	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.2	2.4	0.1	0.0	-	6.1
2009	0.0	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	-	4.9
2010	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	-	4.3
2011	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	-	4.1
2012	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	-	3.8
2013	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	-	3.6
2014	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	-	3.3
2015	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	-	3.1
2016	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	-	2.3
2017	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	-	2.1
2018	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	-	2.0
2019	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	-	1.9
2020	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	-	1.8

Table B-63
LA/TX Personal Income
by Expenditure Category
Resulting from All Activities
-- Mobile OCS Production --

	Exp/Dev Drilling	Pipelines	Platforms	Onshore Gas Treatment	O&M	TOTAL
1982	13.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.4
1983	21.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.4
1984	75.2	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	80.7
1985	108.2	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	113.5
1986	44.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	45.0
1987	76.8	0.0	8.5	4.6	0.0	89.9
1988	47.9	0.0	6.3	0.4	0.0	54.6
1989	35.2	0.0	4.8	1.8	0.0	41.9
1990	47.0	14.9	29.1	3.9	0.0	94.8
1991	52.1	9.0	41.4	3.7	0.1	106.3
1992	26.2	3.5	40.0	4.0	3.2	76.9
1993	29.9	10.7	69.2	6.9	3.2	119.9
1994	99.8	3.7	73.2	0.0	4.2	180.9
1995	12.3	7.5	30.0	0.0	5.0	54.8
1996	48.1	8.5	10.3	0.0	5.0	72.0
1997	21.4	28.9	0.0	0.3	6.3	56.9
1998	37.8	18.3	0.0	0.0	6.6	62.7
1999	24.7	4.2	6.9	0.3	7.5	43.6
2000	26.6	16.6	10.4	0.0	8.3	61.9
2001	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	8.3
2002	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	8.0
2003	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	7.5
2004	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	7.0
2005	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	6.5
2006	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	6.0
2007	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	5.6
2008	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	5.2
2009	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	4.7
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	3.8
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	3.4
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	2.8
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	2.6
2014	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.4
2015	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.6
2016	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.5
2017	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.3
2018	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8
2019	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7
2020	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7

Table B-64
LA/TX Personal Income
by Industry Group
Resulting from All Activities
-- Mobile OCS Production --

OK

	Manufacturing	O&G Extraction	Construction	Svcs., Ag., TPU, FIRE	Government	Trade	TOTAL
1982	2.2	4.7	0.2	5.0	0.1	1.3	13.4
1983	3.4	7.4	0.3	7.9	0.2	2.1	21.4
1984	14.5	26.1	2.0	29.3	0.7	8.1	80.7
1985	19.7	37.6	2.4	41.5	1.0	11.4	113.5
1986	7.2	15.4	0.8	16.7	0.4	4.5	45.0
1987	16.8	26.7	4.3	32.3	0.8	9.0	89.9
1988	10.5	16.6	1.9	19.5	0.5	5.5	54.6
1989	8.1	12.2	2.0	14.9	0.4	4.2	41.9
1990	24.0	16.4	12.5	31.2	0.9	9.8	94.8
1991	29.1	18.2	13.0	34.2	0.9	10.8	106.3
1992	23.5	9.6	11.4	24.0	0.7	7.7	76.9
1993	39.0	11.0	20.5	36.2	1.0	12.2	119.9
1994	49.5	35.3	17.6	58.8	1.6	18.1	180.9
1995	17.0	5.0	9.5	17.1	0.5	5.6	54.8
1996	14.2	17.4	6.4	25.9	0.7	7.4	72.0
1997	9.4	8.3	11.2	21.0	0.6	6.4	56.9
1998	9.9	14.0	7.9	23.5	0.6	6.7	62.7
1999	8.3	9.6	4.7	16.2	0.4	4.4	43.6
2000	12.6	10.4	9.5	22.3	0.6	6.6	61.9
2001	0.5	1.1	1.7	4.2	0.1	0.8	8.3
2002	0.4	1.0	1.6	4.1	0.1	0.8	8.0
2003	0.4	1.0	1.5	3.8	0.1	0.7	7.5
2004	0.4	0.9	1.4	3.5	0.1	0.7	7.0
2005	0.4	0.8	1.3	3.3	0.1	0.6	6.5
2006	0.3	0.8	1.2	3.1	0.1	0.6	6.0
2007	0.3	0.7	1.1	2.9	0.1	0.5	5.6
2008	0.3	0.7	1.1	2.6	0.1	0.5	5.2
2009	0.3	0.6	1.0	2.4	0.0	0.4	4.7
2010	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.9	0.0	0.4	3.8
2011	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.7	0.0	0.3	3.4
2012	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.4	0.0	0.3	2.8
2013	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.2	2.6
2014	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.2	2.4
2015	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.2	1.6
2016	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.1	1.5
2017	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.1	1.3
2018	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.8
2019	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.7
2020	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.7

Table B-65
LA/TX Personal Income
by Economic Sector
Resulting from All Activities
-- Mobile OCS Production --

OK	Agriculture	O&G Extraction	Const.	Manuf.	Transp.	Trade	F.I.R.E.	Services	Govt.	Misc.	Drilling	TOTAL
1982	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.2	0.9	1.3	0.4	3.6	0.1	0.0	4.7	13.4
1983	0.1	0.0	0.3	3.4	1.4	2.1	0.7	5.8	0.2	0.0	7.4	21.4
1984	0.2	0.0	2.0	14.5	5.1	8.1	2.5	21.3	0.7	0.1	26.1	80.7
1985	0.3	0.0	2.4	19.7	7.3	11.4	3.5	30.2	1.0	0.2	37.5	113.5
1986	0.1	0.0	0.8	7.2	2.9	4.5	1.4	12.2	0.4	0.1	15.4	45.0
1987	0.2	0.0	4.3	16.8	5.6	9.0	2.7	23.6	0.8	0.2	26.6	89.9
1988	0.1	0.0	1.9	10.5	3.4	5.5	1.7	14.2	0.5	0.1	16.6	54.6
1989	0.1	0.0	2.0	8.1	2.6	4.2	1.3	10.9	0.4	0.1	12.2	41.9
1990	0.3	0.1	12.5	24.0	5.1	9.8	2.9	22.8	0.9	0.2	16.3	94.8
1991	0.3	0.1	13.0	29.1	5.6	10.8	3.2	24.9	0.9	0.2	18.1	106.3
1992	0.2	0.5	11.4	23.5	3.8	7.7	2.3	17.6	0.7	0.1	9.1	76.9
1993	0.3	0.6	20.5	39.0	5.6	12.2	3.6	26.5	1.0	0.2	10.4	119.9
1994	0.5	0.7	17.6	49.5	9.6	18.1	5.4	42.9	1.6	0.3	34.6	180.9
1995	0.2	0.7	9.5	17.0	2.6	5.6	1.7	12.7	0.5	0.1	4.3	54.8
1996	0.2	0.7	6.4	14.2	4.3	7.4	2.2	19.0	0.7	0.1	16.7	72.0
1997	0.2	0.9	11.2	9.4	3.3	6.4	1.8	15.6	0.6	0.1	7.4	56.9
1998	0.2	0.9	7.9	9.9	3.8	6.7	2.0	17.4	0.6	0.1	13.1	62.7
1999	0.1	1.0	4.7	8.3	2.6	4.4	1.4	12.1	0.4	0.1	8.6	43.6
2000	0.2	1.1	9.5	12.6	3.5	6.6	1.9	16.6	0.6	0.1	9.2	61.9
2001	0.0	1.1	1.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.3	3.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	8.3
2002	0.0	1.0	1.6	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.3	3.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	8.0
2003	0.0	1.0	1.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.2	3.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	7.5
2004	0.0	0.9	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.2	2.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	7.0
2005	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.2	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.5
2006	0.0	0.8	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.2	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.0
2007	0.0	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.6
2008	0.0	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.2
2009	0.0	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7
2010	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8
2011	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4
2012	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8
2013	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6
2014	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
2015	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
2016	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
2017	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
2018	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
2019	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
2020	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7

Table B-66
LA/TX Personal Income
by Expenditure Category
Resulting from All Activities
-- Total Coastal Alabama Production --

	Exp/Dev Drilling	Pipelines	Platforms	Onshore Gas Treatment	O&M	TOTAL
1982	41.8	-	-	-	-	41.8
1983	53.1	-	-	-	-	53.1
1984	138.7	-	5.4	-	-	144.1
1985	185.8	2.8	5.3	-	-	194.0
1986	85.3	17.4	-	2.6	-	105.3
1987	100.6	-	41.1	15.4	-	157.1
1988	71.7	-	38.1	1.3	0.4	111.5
1989	40.9	12.9	4.8	6.1	0.5	65.3
1990	80.7	42.8	58.7	12.8	0.8	195.8
1991	135.2	58.9	79.5	12.5	1.4	287.4
1992	63.5	41.9	95.2	13.3	7.3	221.3
1993	66.0	31.0	123.7	22.9	7.9	251.6
1994	109.4	3.7	81.0	-	12.4	206.5
1995	34.1	10.9	42.5	-	12.4	99.9
1996	58.0	12.4	17.2	-	12.2	99.9
1997	60.5	35.5	-	1.0	13.8	110.9
1998	48.8	18.3	3.5	-	15.0	85.6
1999	62.2	4.2	13.9	1.0	16.3	97.6
2000	33.5	16.6	13.9	-	17.6	81.5
2001	14.8	-	3.5	-	17.5	35.7
2002	-	-	-	-	16.9	16.9
2003	14.8	-	3.5	-	16.2	34.4
2004	-	-	-	-	15.3	15.3
2005	-	-	-	-	14.3	14.3
2006	-	-	-	-	13.3	13.3
2007	-	-	-	-	12.1	12.1
2008	-	-	-	-	11.3	11.3
2009	-	-	-	-	9.7	9.7
2010	-	-	-	-	8.1	8.1
2011	-	-	-	-	7.5	7.5
2012	-	-	-	-	6.7	6.7
2013	-	-	-	-	6.2	6.2
2014	-	-	-	-	5.7	5.7
2015	-	-	-	-	4.7	4.7
2016	-	-	-	-	3.8	3.8
2017	-	-	-	-	3.5	3.5
2018	-	-	-	-	2.8	2.8
2019	-	-	-	-	2.6	2.6
2020	-	-	-	-	2.5	2.5

Table B-67
LA/TX Personal Income
by Industry Group
Resulting from All Activities
– Total Coastal Alabama Production –

OK

	Manufacturing	O&G Extraction	Construction	Svcs., Ag., TPU, FIRE	Government	Trade	TOTAL
1982	6.7	14.5	0.5	15.5	0.4	4.2	41.8
1983	8.5	18.4	0.7	19.7	0.5	5.3	53.1
1984	24.6	48.1	2.8	52.8	1.3	14.4	144.1
1985	32.7	64.5	4.3	71.2	1.8	19.5	194.0
1986	17.4	29.7	7.7	38.5	1.0	11.0	105.3
1987	36.9	35.1	14.7	53.3	1.4	15.7	157.1
1988	28.7	25.0	8.8	36.8	1.0	11.1	111.5
1989	12.2	14.4	8.0	23.3	0.6	6.9	65.3
1990	49.4	28.4	31.3	64.3	1.8	20.6	195.8
1991	70.5	47.5	41.4	95.3	2.6	30.2	287.4
1992	63.2	23.4	39.4	70.3	2.0	23.1	221.3
1993	75.8	24.4	44.9	78.5	2.2	25.8	251.6
1994	55.0	39.8	20.9	68.4	1.8	20.6	206.5
1995	27.2	13.6	14.8	33.3	0.9	10.2	99.9
1996	20.0	21.8	10.7	36.2	0.9	10.2	99.9
1997	17.5	22.9	15.7	41.8	1.1	11.9	110.9
1998	13.7	19.0	10.4	32.8	0.8	9.0	85.6
1999	18.0	23.8	8.5	36.6	0.9	9.8	97.6
2000	15.7	14.0	12.2	30.4	0.8	8.5	81.5
2001	4.9	7.4	4.4	15.2	0.3	3.5	35.7
2002	0.9	2.2	3.4	8.6	0.2	1.6	16.9
2003	4.8	7.3	4.1	14.6	0.3	3.4	34.4
2004	0.8	2.0	3.1	7.8	0.2	1.5	15.3
2005	0.8	1.9	2.9	7.3	0.1	1.4	14.3
2006	0.7	1.7	2.7	6.7	0.1	1.3	13.3
2007	0.7	1.6	2.4	6.1	0.1	1.2	12.1
2008	0.6	1.5	2.3	5.8	0.1	1.1	11.3
2009	0.5	1.3	2.0	4.9	0.1	0.9	9.7
2010	0.4	1.1	1.6	4.1	0.1	0.8	8.1
2011	0.4	1.0	1.5	3.8	0.1	0.7	7.5
2012	0.4	0.9	1.3	3.4	0.1	0.6	6.7
2013	0.3	0.8	1.2	3.1	0.1	0.6	6.2
2014	0.3	0.7	1.2	2.9	0.1	0.5	5.7
2015	0.3	0.6	0.9	2.4	0.0	0.4	4.7
2016	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.9	0.0	0.4	3.8
2017	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.8	0.0	0.3	3.5
2018	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.4	0.0	0.3	2.8
2019	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.2	2.6
2020	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.2	2.5

Table B-68
LA/TX Personal Income
by Economic Sector
Resulting from All Activities
-- Total Coastal Alabama Production --

OK	Agriculture	O&G Extraction	Const.	Manuf.	Transp.	Trade	F.I.R.E.	Services	Govt.	Misc.	Drilling	TOTAL
1982	0.1	-	0.5	6.7	2.7	4.2	1.3	11.3	0.4	0.1	14.5	41.8
1983	0.1	-	0.7	8.5	3.5	5.3	1.6	14.3	0.5	0.1	18.4	53.1
1984	0.4	0.0	2.8	24.6	9.3	14.4	4.4	38.5	1.3	0.3	48.1	144.1
1985	0.5	0.0	4.3	32.7	12.5	19.5	5.9	51.9	1.8	0.3	64.5	194.0
1986	0.3	0.1	7.7	17.4	6.6	11.0	3.3	28.1	1.0	0.2	29.6	105.3
1987	0.4	0.2	14.7	36.9	9.0	15.7	4.7	38.8	1.4	0.3	34.9	157.1
1988	0.3	0.1	8.8	28.7	6.1	11.1	3.3	26.8	1.0	0.2	24.9	111.5
1989	0.2	0.1	8.0	12.2	3.9	6.9	2.0	17.0	0.6	0.1	14.2	65.3
1990	0.6	0.4	31.3	49.4	10.3	20.6	6.0	47.0	1.8	0.3	28.0	195.8
1991	0.8	0.6	41.4	70.5	15.4	30.2	8.8	69.7	2.6	0.5	46.9	287.4
1992	0.6	1.3	39.4	63.2	10.9	23.1	6.7	51.6	2.0	0.4	22.0	221.3
1993	0.7	1.5	44.9	75.8	12.2	25.8	7.6	57.5	2.2	0.4	22.9	251.6
1994	0.6	1.8	20.9	55.0	11.1	20.6	6.2	50.2	1.8	0.4	38.0	206.5
1995	0.3	1.7	14.8	27.2	5.1	10.2	3.0	24.6	0.9	0.2	11.8	99.9
1996	0.3	1.7	10.7	20.0	5.9	10.2	3.1	26.8	0.9	0.2	20.1	99.9
1997	0.3	1.9	15.7	17.5	6.7	11.9	3.5	31.1	1.1	0.2	21.0	110.9
1998	0.3	2.0	10.4	13.7	5.3	9.0	2.7	24.4	0.8	0.2	16.9	85.6
1999	0.3	2.2	8.5	18.0	6.0	9.8	3.0	27.2	0.9	0.2	21.6	97.6
2000	0.2	2.4	12.2	15.7	4.7	8.5	2.6	22.8	0.8	0.1	11.6	81.5
2001	0.1	2.3	4.4	4.9	2.3	3.5	1.1	11.6	0.3	0.1	5.1	35.7
2002	0.0	2.2	3.4	0.9	1.2	1.6	0.6	6.7	0.2	0.0	-	16.9
2003	0.1	2.1	4.1	4.8	2.2	3.4	1.1	11.1	0.3	0.1	5.1	34.4
2004	0.0	2.0	3.1	0.8	1.1	1.5	0.5	6.1	0.2	0.0	-	15.3
2005	0.0	1.9	2.9	0.8	1.0	1.4	0.5	5.7	0.1	0.0	-	14.3
2006	0.0	1.7	2.7	0.7	0.9	1.3	0.4	5.3	0.1	0.0	-	13.3
2007	0.0	1.6	2.4	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.4	4.8	0.1	0.0	-	12.1
2008	0.0	1.5	2.3	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.4	4.5	0.1	0.0	-	11.3
2009	0.0	1.3	2.0	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.3	3.8	0.1	0.0	-	9.7
2010	0.0	1.1	1.6	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.3	3.2	0.1	0.0	-	8.1
2011	0.0	1.0	1.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.2	3.0	0.1	0.0	-	7.5
2012	0.0	0.9	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.2	2.7	0.1	0.0	-	6.7
2013	0.0	0.8	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.2	2.5	0.1	0.0	-	6.2
2014	0.0	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	2.3	0.1	0.0	-	5.7
2015	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	-	4.7
2016	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	-	3.8
2017	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	-	3.5
2018	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	-	2.8
2019	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	-	2.6
2020	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	-	2.5

Table B-69
LA/TX Personal Income
by Expenditure Category
Resulting from All Activities
-- Destin Dome OCS Production --

	Exp/Dev Drilling	Pipelines	Platforms	Onshore Gas Treatment	O&M	TOTAL
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-	-	-	-
1987	-	-	-	-	-	-
1988	-	-	-	-	-	-
1989	-	-	-	-	-	-
1990	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	-	-	-	-	-	-
1993	-	-	-	-	-	-
1994	12.1	-	-	-	-	12.1
1995	5.9	-	-	-	-	5.9
1996	5.9	-	-	-	-	5.9
1997	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999	21.9	-	13.9	1.0	-	36.8
2000	43.8	24.9	54.1	1.0	-	123.9
2001	30.8	17.7	15.3	-	1.5	65.2
2002	22.5	1.1	13.2	-	2.8	39.6
2003	12.4	1.1	13.2	-	3.4	30.1
2004	-	-	-	-	3.8	3.8
2005	-	-	-	-	3.8	3.8
2006	-	-	-	-	3.8	3.8
2007	-	-	-	-	3.8	3.8
2008	-	-	-	-	3.8	3.8
2009	-	-	-	-	3.8	3.8
2010	-	-	-	-	3.8	3.8
2011	-	-	-	-	2.6	2.6
2012	-	-	-	-	2.3	2.3
2013	-	-	-	-	2.0	2.0
2014	-	-	-	-	1.8	1.8
2015	-	-	-	-	1.6	1.6
2016	-	-	-	-	1.5	1.5
2017	-	-	-	-	1.3	1.3
2018	-	-	-	-	1.1	1.1
2019	-	-	-	-	1.0	1.0
2020	-	-	-	-	1.0	1.0

Table B-70
LA/TX Personal Income
by Industry Group
Resulting from All Activities
-- Destin Dome OCS Production --

OK

	Manufacturing	O&G Extraction	Construction	Svcs., Ag., TPU, FIRE	Government	Trade	TOTAL
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1987	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1988	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1989	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1993	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1994	1.9	4.2	0.2	4.5	0.1	1.2	12.1
1995	1.0	2.1	0.1	2.2	0.1	0.6	5.9
1996	0.9	2.0	0.1	2.2	0.1	0.6	5.9
1997	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999	9.9	7.6	3.3	12.0	0.3	3.7	36.8
2000	36.1	15.4	19.7	38.6	1.1	13.0	123.9
2001	15.2	10.9	9.5	22.0	0.6	7.0	65.2
2002	9.8	8.2	3.8	13.4	0.4	4.0	39.6
2003	8.3	4.8	3.8	10.0	0.3	3.0	30.1
2004	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.9	0.0	0.4	3.8
2005	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.9	0.0	0.4	3.8
2006	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.9	0.0	0.4	3.8
2007	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.9	0.0	0.4	3.8
2008	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.9	0.0	0.4	3.8
2009	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.9	0.0	0.4	3.8
2010	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.9	0.0	0.4	3.8
2011	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.2	2.6
2012	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.2	2.3
2013	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.2	2.0
2014	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.2	1.8
2015	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.2	1.6
2016	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.1	1.5
2017	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.1	1.3
2018	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	1.1
2019	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	1.0
2020	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	1.0

Table B-71
LA/TX Personal Income
by Economic Sector
Resulting from All Activities
-- Destin Dome OCS Production --

OK	Agriculture	O&G Extraction	ConDD.	Manuf.	Transp.	Trade	F.I.R.E.	Services	Govt.	Misc.	Drilling	TOTAL
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1987	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1988	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1989	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1993	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1994	0.0	-	0.2	1.9	0.8	1.2	0.4	3.3	0.1	0.0	4.2	12.1
1995	0.0	-	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.2	1.6	0.1	0.0	2.1	5.9
1996	0.0	-	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.2	1.6	0.1	0.0	2.0	5.9
1997	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999	0.1	0.0	3.3	9.9	2.0	3.7	1.1	8.7	0.3	0.1	7.6	36.8
2000	0.4	0.2	19.7	36.1	6.1	13.0	3.8	28.2	1.1	0.2	15.2	123.9
2001	0.2	0.3	9.5	15.2	3.5	7.0	2.0	16.1	0.6	0.1	10.7	65.2
2002	0.1	0.4	3.8	9.8	2.2	4.0	1.2	9.9	0.4	0.1	7.8	39.6
2003	0.1	0.5	3.8	8.3	1.6	3.0	0.9	7.4	0.3	0.1	4.3	30.1
2004	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	-	3.8
2005	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	-	3.8
2006	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	-	3.8
2007	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	-	3.8
2008	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	-	3.8
2009	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	-	3.8
2010	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	-	3.8
2011	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	-	2.6
2012	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	-	2.3
2013	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	-	2.0
2014	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	-	1.8
2015	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	-	1.6
2016	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	-	1.5
2017	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	-	1.3
2018	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	-	1.1
2019	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	-	1.0
2020	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	-	1.0

The Department of the Interior Mission

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

The Minerals Management Service Mission

As a bureau of the Department of the Interior, the Minerals Management Service's (MMS) primary responsibilities are to manage the mineral resources located on the Nation's Outer Continental Shelf (OCS), collect revenue from the Federal OCS and onshore Federal and Indian lands, and distribute those revenues.

Moreover, in working to meet its responsibilities, the **Offshore Minerals Management Program** administers the OCS competitive leasing program and oversees the safe and environmentally sound exploration and production of our Nation's offshore natural gas, oil and other mineral resources. The MMS **Royalty Management Program** meets its responsibilities by ensuring the efficient, timely and accurate collection and disbursement of revenue from mineral leasing and production due to Indian tribes and allottees, States and the U.S. Treasury.

The MMS strives to fulfill its responsibilities through the general guiding principles of: (1) being responsive to the public's concerns and interests by maintaining a dialogue with all potentially affected parties and (2) carrying out its programs with an emphasis on working to enhance the quality of life for all Americans by lending MMS assistance and expertise to economic development and environmental protection.