

REPORT ON LOCALITY-BASED COMPARABILITY PAYMENTS FOR THE GENERAL SCHEDULE

***ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE PRESIDENT'S PAY AGENT
2016
(FOR LOCALITY PAY IN 2018)***



The President's Pay Agent

Washington, DC
December 20, 2017

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Annual Report on General Schedule Locality-Based Comparability Payments

Section 5304 of title 5, United States Code, requires the President's Pay Agent, composed of the Secretary of Labor, Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and Director of the Office of Personnel Management, to submit a report each year showing the locality-based comparability payments we would recommend for General Schedule (GS) employees *if the adjustments were to be made as specified in the statute*. To fulfill this obligation, this report shows the adjustments that would be required in 2018 under section 5304, absent overriding legislation or exercise of your alternative plan authority to control locality pay.

We appreciate the contributions of the Federal Salary Council, composed of experts in labor relations and pay policy and employee organizations representing large numbers of General Schedule employees, to the administration of the locality pay program, including the Council's recommendations for locality pay in 2018, which are included in Appendix I of this report.

In this report, we approve, subject to appropriate rulemaking, the Council's new recommendation to establish a separate Birmingham, AL, locality pay area and a separate San Antonio, TX, locality pay area. We do not approve all of the Council's recommendations for locality pay in 2018. We disagree that it is appropriate to eliminate or reduce the GS employment criterion for evaluating areas adjacent to locality pay areas or to change the locality pay program's treatment of micropolitan areas or single-county locations.

Under prior Administrations, the Pay Agent has expressed "major methodological concerns" about the underlying model used to estimate the pay gaps cited in this report, which are largely driven by the terms of the Federal Employee Pay Comparability Act. We share those concerns. The value of employee benefits is completely excluded from the pay comparisons, which take into account only wages and salaries. Also, the comparisons of Federal vs. non-Federal wages and salaries fail to reflect the reality of labor market shortages and excesses. They also require the calculation of a single average pay gap in each locality area, without regard to the differing labor markets for major occupational groups or the performance of individual employees.

An April 2017 Congressional Budget Office (CBO) report echoes the findings of many academic economists in identifying a significant overall compensation gap in favor of Federal employees. CBO identifies a 17-percent average compensation premium for Federal workers – with Federal employees receiving on average 47-percent higher benefits and 3-percent higher wages than counterparts in the private sector.

Ultimately, we believe in the need for fundamental reforms of the white-collar Federal pay system.

We believe it is imperative to develop performance-sensitive compensation systems that will contribute to a Government that is more citizen-centered, results-oriented, and market-based. We need to empower Federal agencies to better manage, develop, and reward employees in order to better serve the American people.

The President's Pay Agent:

SIGNED

Alex Acosta
Secretary of Labor

SIGNED

Mick Mulvaney
Director, Office of
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SIGNED

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INTRODUCTION

The Federal Employees Pay Comparability Act of 1990 (FEPCA) replaced the Nationwide General Schedule (GS) with a method for setting pay for white-collar employees that uses a combination of across-the-board and locality pay adjustments. The policy contained in 5 U.S.C. 5301 for setting GS pay is that—

- (1) there be equal pay for substantially equal work within each local pay area;
- (2) within each local pay area, pay distinctions be maintained in keeping with work and performance distinctions;
- (3) Federal pay rates be comparable with non-Federal pay rates for the same levels of work within the same local pay area; and
- (4) any existing pay disparities between Federal and non-Federal employees should be completely eliminated.

The across-the-board pay adjustment provides the same percentage increase to the statutory pay systems (as defined in 5 U.S.C. 5302(1)) in all locations. This pay adjustment is linked to changes in the wage and salary component, private industry workers, of the Employment Cost Index (ECI), minus 0.5 percentage points. Locality-based comparability payments for GS employees, which are in addition to the across-the-board increase, are mandated for each locality having a pay disparity between Federal and non-Federal pay of greater than 5 percent.

As part of the annual locality pay adjustment process, the Pay Agent prepares and submits a report to the President which—

- (1) compares rates of pay under the General Schedule with rates of pay for non-Federal workers for the same levels of work within each locality pay area, based on surveys conducted by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics;
- (2) identifies each locality in which a pay disparity exists and specifies the size of each pay disparity;
- (3) recommends appropriate comparability payments; and
- (4) includes the views and recommendations of the Federal Salary Council, individual members of the Council, and employee organizations.

The President's Pay Agent consists of the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Labor and the Directors of the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the U.S. Office of Personnel Management (OPM). This report fulfills the Pay Agent's responsibility under 5 U.S.C. 5304(d), as amended, and recommends locality pay adjustments for 2018 if such adjustments were to be made as specified under 5 U.S.C. 5304.

ACROSS-THE-BOARD AND LOCALITY ADJUSTMENTS

Under FEPCA, GS salary adjustments, beginning in January 1994, consist of two components: (1) a general increase linked to the ECI and applicable to the General Schedule, Foreign Service pay schedules, and certain pay schedules established under title 38, United States Code, for Veterans Health Administration employees; and (2) a GS locality adjustment that applies only to specific areas of the United States where non-Federal pay exceeds Federal pay by more than 5 percent.

The formula for the general increase (defined in section 5303 of title 5, United States Code) provides that the pay rates for each statutory pay system be increased by a percentage equal to the 12-month percentage increase in the ECI minus one-half of one percentage point. The 12-month reference period ends with the September preceding the effective date of the adjustment by 15 months.

The ECI reference period for the January 2018 increase is the 12-month period ending September 2016. During that period, the ECI wage and salary component, private industry workers, increased by 2.4 percent. Therefore, the January 2018 general increase, if granted, would be 1.9 percent (2.4 percent minus 0.5 percentage points).

The locality component of the pay adjustment under FEPCA was to be phased in over a 9-year period. In 1994, the minimum comparability increase was two tenths of the “target” pay disparity (i.e., the amount needed to reduce the pay disparity to 5 percent). For each successive year, the comparability increase was scheduled to be at least an additional one tenth of the target pay disparity. For 2002 and thereafter, the law authorized the full amount necessary to reduce the pay disparity in each locality pay area to 5 percent. However, the schedule for locality pay adjustments under FEPCA has not been followed.

LOCALITY PAY SURVEYS

FEPCA requires the use of non-Federal salary survey data collected by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) to set locality pay. BLS uses information from two of its programs to provide the data. Data from the National Compensation Survey (NCS) are used to estimate how salaries vary by level of work from the occupational average, and Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) data are used to estimate average salaries by occupation in each locality pay area. The process used to combine the data from the two sources is referred to as the *NCS/OES model*.

BLS surveys used for locality pay include collection of salary data from establishments of all employment sizes in private industry and State and local governments. The NCS provides comprehensive measures of employer costs for employee compensation, compensation trends, the incidence of employer-provided benefits among workers, and the provisions of selected employer-provided benefits plans. These statistics are available for selected metropolitan areas, regions, and the Nation. An important component of the NCS is an evaluation of jobs to determine a “work level” or grade for the NCS/OES model. The NCS collects data from a total of 11,400 establishments.

The OES survey measures occupational employment and wage rates of wage and salary workers in nonfarm establishments in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are also surveyed. About 7.4 million in-scope establishments are stratified within their respective States by sub-state area, size, and industry. Sub-state areas include all officially defined metropolitan statistical areas, metropolitan divisions and, for each State, one or more residual balance-of-State areas. The North American Industry Classification System is used to stratify establishments by industry.

For OES, BLS selects semiannual probability samples, referred to as *panels*, of about 200,000 business establishments, and pools those samples across 3 years (or 6 panels) for a total sample of 1.2 million business establishments, in order to have sufficient sample sizes to produce estimates for small estimation cells. Responses are obtained by mail, Internet or other electronic means, email, telephone, or personal visit. For most establishments, OES collects wage data in 12 intervals. The Standard Occupational Classification system (SOC) is used to define occupations. Estimates of occupational employment and occupational wage rates are based on a rolling six-panel (or 3-year) cycle.

The industry scope of the data provided to the Pay Agent includes private goods-producing industries (mining, construction, and manufacturing); private service-providing industries (trade; transportation and utilities; information; financial activities; professional and business services; education and health services; leisure and hospitality; and other services); and State and local governments. The Federal Government, private households, and most of the agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting sector were excluded.

Occupational Coverage

BLS surveys all jobs in establishments for the OES program and selects a sample of jobs within establishments for the NCS program. The jobs from the NCS and OES samples are weighted to represent all non-Federal occupations in the location and, based on the crosswalk published in Appendix VII of the 2002 Pay Agent’s report, also represent virtually all GS employees. OPM

provided the crosswalk between GS occupational series and the SOC system used by BLS to group non-Federal survey jobs. OPM also provided March 2015 GS employment counts for use in weighting survey job data to higher aggregates.

Matching Level of Work

BLS collects information on level of work in the NCS program. In the NCS surveys, BLS field economists cannot use a set list of survey job descriptions because BLS uses a random sampling method and any non-Federal job can be selected in an establishment for leveling (i.e., grading). In addition, it is not feasible for BLS field economists to consult and use the entire GS position classification system to level survey jobs because it would take too long to gather all the information needed and would place an undue burden on survey participants.

To conduct work leveling under the NCS program, OPM developed a simplified four-factor leveling system with job family guides. These guides were designed to provide occupational-specific leveling instructions for the BLS field economists. The four factors were derived and validated by combining the nine factors under the existing GS Factor Evaluation System. The four factors are knowledge, job controls and complexity, contacts, and physical environment. The factors were validated against a wide variety of GS positions and proved to replicate current grade levels.

The job family guides cover the complete spectrum of white-collar work found in the Government. Appendix VI of the 2002 Pay Agent's report contains the job family leveling guides. BLS does not collect level of work in the OES program. Rather, the impact of grade level on salary is derived from the NCS/OES model.

Combining OES and NCS Data for Locality Pay

In 2008, the Federal Salary Council asked BLS to explore the use of additional sources of pay data so that the Council could better evaluate the need for establishing additional pay localities, especially in areas where the NCS program could not provide estimates of non-Federal pay. In response, a team of BLS research economists investigated the use of data from the OES program in conjunction with NCS data. After careful investigation, the team recommended a regression method combining NCS and OES data as the best approach to producing the non-Federal pay estimates required to compute area pay gaps with OES data. The President's Fiscal Year (FY) 2011 budget proposed replacing the NCS with the NCS/OES model for measuring pay gaps, the Federal Salary Council recommended using the new method in 2012, and the President's Pay Agent adopted the new approach in its May 2013 report for locality pay in 2014.

Regression Method

This section provides a non-technical description of the NCS/OES model. Appendix II of this report contains a BLS paper that provides technical details.

To calculate estimates of pay gaps, the Pay Agent asks BLS to calculate annual wage estimates by area, occupation, and grade level. These estimates are then weighted by National Federal employment to arrive at wage estimates by broad occupation group and grade for each pay area.

There are five broad occupational groups collectively referred to as “PATCO” categories: Professional (P), Administrative (A), Technical (T), Clerical (C), and Officer (O).

OES data provide wage estimates by occupation for each locality pay area, but do not have information by grade level. The NCS has information on grade level, but a much smaller sample with which to calculate occupation-area estimates. To combine the information from the two samples, a regression model is used. The model assumes that the difference between a wage observed in the NCS for a given area, occupation, and grade level, and the corresponding area-occupation wage from the OES, can be explained by a few key variables, the most important of which is the grade level itself. The model then predicts the extent to which wages will be higher, on average, for higher grade levels. It is important to note that the model assumes the relationship between wages and levels is the same throughout the Nation. While this assumption is not likely to hold exactly, the NCS sample size is not large enough to allow the effect of grade level on salary to vary by area.

Once estimated, the model is used to predict the hourly wage rate for area-occupation-grade cells of interest to the Pay Agent. This predicted hourly wage rate is then multiplied by 2,080 hours (52 weeks X 40 hours per week) to arrive at an estimate of the annual earnings for that particular cell. The estimates from the model are then averaged, using Federal employment levels as weights, to form an estimate of annual earnings for PATCO job family and grade for each area.

COMPARING GENERAL SCHEDULE AND NON-FEDERAL PAY

How Local Pay Disparities Are Measured

Locality-based comparability payments are a function of local disparities between Federal and non-Federal pay. Pay disparities are measured for each locality pay area by comparing the base GS pay rates of workers paid under the General Schedule pay plan in a geographic area to the annual rates generally paid to non-Federal workers for the same levels of work in the same geographic area. Under the NCS/OES model, BLS models salaries for most non-Federal jobs deemed to match GS positions, as shown in the crosswalk in Appendix VII to the 2002 Pay Agent’s report.

Non-Federal pay rates are estimated on a sample basis by BLS area surveys. The pay rate for each non-Federal job is an estimate of the mean straight-time earnings of full-time, non-Federal workers in the job, based on the BLS survey sample. GS rates are determined from Federal personnel records for the relevant populations of GS workers. Each GS rate is the mean scheduled annual rate of pay of all full-time, permanent, year-round GS workers in the relevant group.

The reference dates of OES data vary over the survey cycle for non-Federal salaries. To ensure that local pay disparities are measured as of one common date, it is necessary to “age” the OES survey data to a common reference date before comparing it to GS pay data of the same date. March 2016 is the common reference and comparison date used in this report for 2018 pay adjustments. For the calculation of the salary estimates delivered to the Pay Agent, BLS used appropriate ECI factors to adjust OES salary data from past survey reference periods to March 2016.

Each non-Federal rate is estimated by BLS using the OES mean salary for the occupation/location and factors for level of work derived from the NCS/OES model as shown in the following example:

Table 1
Example of NCS/OES Model Estimates—Procurement Clerks—Washington, DC

	OES Average	GS-4 model estimate	GS-5 model estimate	GS-6 model estimate	GS-7 model estimate	GS-8 model estimate	GS-9 model estimate
Hourly wage	\$23.90	\$19.20	\$22.80	\$25.30	\$29.50	\$31.30	\$34.90
Ratio to OES Average	100%	80%	95%	106%	123%	131%	146%

Because 5 U.S.C. 5302(6) requires that each local pay disparity be expressed as a single percentage, the comparison of GS and non-Federal rates of pay in a locality requires that the two sets of rates be reduced to one pair of rates, a GS average and a non-Federal average. An

important principle in averaging each set of rates is that the rates of individual survey jobs, job categories, and grades are weighted by Federal GS employment in equivalent classifications. Weighting by Federal employment ensures that the influence of each non-Federal survey job on the overall non-Federal average is proportionate to the frequency of that job in the Federal sector.

We use a three-stage weighted average in the pay disparity calculations. In the first stage, job rates from the NCS/OES model are averaged within PATCO category by grade level. The NCS/OES model covers virtually all GS jobs. The model produces occupational wage information for jobs found only in the OES sample for an area. For averaging within PATCO category, each job rate is weighted by the Nationwide full-time, permanent, year-round employment¹ in GS positions that match the job. BLS combines the individual occupations within PATCO-grade cells and sends OPM average non-Federal salaries by PATCO-grade categories. The reason for National weighting in the first stage is explained below.

When the first stage averages are complete, each grade is represented by up to five PATCO category rates in lieu of its original job rates. Under the NCS/OES model, all PATCO-grade categories with Federal incumbents are represented, except where BLS had no data for the PATCO-grade cell in a location.

In the second stage, the PATCO category rates are averaged by grade level to one grade level rate for each grade represented. Thus, at grade GS-5, which has Federal jobs in all five PATCO categories, the five PATCO category rates are averaged to one GS-5 non-Federal pay rate. For averaging by grade, each PATCO category rate is weighted by the local full-time, permanent, year-round GS employment in the category at the grade.

In the third stage, the grade averages are weighted by the corresponding local, full-time, permanent, year-round GS grade level employment and averaged to a single overall non-Federal pay rate for the locality. This overall non-Federal average salary is the non-Federal rate to which the overall average GS rate is compared. Under the NCS/OES model, all 15 GS grades can be represented.

Since GS rates by grade are not based on a sample, but rather on a census of the relevant GS populations, the first two stages of the above process are omitted in deriving the GS average rate. For each grade level represented by a non-Federal average derived in stage two, we average the scheduled rates of all full-time, permanent, year-round GS employees at the grade in the area. The overall GS average rate is the weighted average of these GS grade level rates, using the same weights as those used to average the non-Federal grade level rates.

Finally, the pay disparity is the percentage by which the overall average non-Federal rate exceeds the overall average GS rate.² See Appendix III for more detail on pay gaps using the NCS/OES model.

1 Employment weights include employees in the United States and its territories and possessions.

2 An equivalent procedure for computing the pay disparity compares aggregate pay rather than average pay, where aggregate pay is defined as the sum across grades of the grade level rate times the GS employment by grade level. In fact, the law defines a pay disparity in terms of a comparison of pay aggregates rather than pay averages (5 U.S.C. 5302(6)). Algebraically, however, the percentage difference between sector aggregates (as defined) is exactly the same as the percentage difference between sector averages.

As indicated above, at the first stage of averaging the non-Federal data, the weights represent National GS employment, while local GS employment is used to weight the second and third stage averages. GS employment weights are meant to ensure that the effect of each non-Federal pay rate on the overall non-Federal average reflects the relative frequency of Federal employment in matching Federal job classifications.

The methodology employed by the Pay Agent to measure local pay disparities does not use local weights in the first (job level) stage of averaging because this would have an undesirable effect. A survey job whose Federal counterpart has no local GS incumbents will “drop out” in stage one and have no effect on the overall average. For this reason, National weights are used in the first stage of averaging data. National weights are used only where retention of each survey observation is most important—at the job level or stage one. Local weights are used at all other stages.

LOCALITY PAY AREAS

Federal Salary Council Recommendations Regarding Locality Pay Areas

The Council made recommendations for changing locality pay area boundaries for 2018, which we address below.

Locality pay areas consist of 1) a main combined statistical area (CSA) or metropolitan statistical area (MSA) forming the *basic locality pay area* and, where criteria recommended by the Council and approved by the Pay Agent are met, 2) *areas of application*. Areas of application are locations that are adjacent to the basic locality pay area and meet approved criteria for inclusion in the locality pay area. In its 2016 recommendations for locality pay in 2018, the Council proposed changes to both basic locality pay areas and areas of application.

1. Establishing Burlington, VT, and Virginia Beach, VA, as New Locality Pay Areas

The Council continues to use the NCS/OES model to monitor pay gaps in “Rest of U.S.” MSAs and CSAs with 2,500 or more GS employees. Such “Rest of U.S.” CSAs and MSAs are called “research areas.” In its previous recommendations, which were for locality pay in 2017, the Council recommended establishment of two research areas—Burlington, VT, and Virginia Beach, VA—as new locality pay areas. This Council recommendation was based on the same pay gap criterion—pay gaps using the NCS/OES data and exceeding the “Rest of U.S.” pay gap by 10 or more percentage points—used to select the 13 locality pay areas established in 2016. The Pay Agent under the previous Administration tentatively approved the recommendation regarding Burlington and Virginia Beach.

Council Recommendation

In its recommendations for locality pay in 2018, the Council urged the Pay Agent to begin the regulatory process to establish Burlington, VT, and Virginia Beach, VA, as new locality pay areas as soon as possible.

Pay Agent Views

We agree that the method used by the Council in its selection of research areas for possible establishment as new locality pay areas supports the establishment of Burlington and Virginia Beach as new locality pay areas. We plan, after appropriate notice and opportunity for comment, to establish by regulation these two new locality pay areas. BLS should deliver data separately for these two new locality pay areas and exclude them from the “Rest of U.S.” computations for its 2017 data delivery to OPM staff.

Although we agree with the Council that we should issue regulations proposing establishment of new Burlington, VT, and Virginia Beach, VA, locality pay areas, we have not yet made a final decision on the timing.

2. Establishing Birmingham, AL, and San Antonio, TX as New Locality Pay Areas

In using the NCS/OES model to monitor pay gaps in “Rest of U.S.” MSAs and CSAs with 2,500 or more GS employees, the Council has found that two additional research areas—Birmingham, AL, and San Antonio, TX—have pay gaps significantly exceeding that for the “Rest of U.S.” locality pay area over an extended period.

Council Recommendation

The Council recommended that the Pay Agent establish Birmingham, AL, and San Antonio, TX, as separate locality pay areas in 2018, based on average NCS/OES pay gaps for those two areas over a 3-year period (2014-2016). This Council recommendation was based on the same pay gap criterion—pay gaps using the NCS/OES data and exceeding the “Rest of U.S.” pay gap by 10 or more percentage points—used to select the 13 locality pay areas established in 2016 and the 2 new locality pay areas—Burlington, VT, and Virginia Beach, VA—that the Pay Agent has tentatively approved for establishment as new locality pay areas.

Pay Agent Views

We appreciate the Council applying a systematic approach for recommending new locality pay areas using the NCS/OES model. We tentatively agree that, after appropriate rulemaking, separate locality pay areas should be established for Birmingham, AL, and San Antonio, TX. BLS should deliver data separately for the Birmingham-Hoover-Talladega, AL CSA and for the San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX MSA, and exclude those areas from the “Rest of U.S.” computations for future data deliveries to OPM staff.

3. Criteria for Evaluating Adjacent Locations as Possible Areas of Application

As explained in the Council’s recommendations, the locality pay program has criteria recommended by the Council and approved by the Pay Agent for evaluating locations, such as individual counties, adjacent to basic locality pay areas for possible inclusion in the locality pay area as areas of application. The current criteria are based on the number of GS employees in the adjacent area and the level of employment interchange to/from the main MSA or CSA comprising the locality pay area.³ As in its recommendations for locality pay in 2013 through 2017, the Council recommended changing these criteria.

Council Recommendation

As in the past several years, in its December 2016 recommendations, the Council recommended eliminating the GS employment criterion for evaluating adjacent areas. In support of this recommendation, the Council reported that it had examined the economic literature on local labor markets and concluded that GS employment is not a useful criterion for establishing local labor markets.

³ The *employment interchange rate*—also referred to as the *commuting* rate in some past Pay Agent reports—is the sum of (1) the percentage of employed residents of the area under consideration who work in the basic locality pay area and (2) the percentage of the employment in the area under consideration that is accounted for by workers who reside in the basic locality pay area. The employment interchange rate is calculated by including all workers in assessed locations, not just Federal employees.

The Council also resubmitted its recommendation made in the past several years to raise the employment interchange criterion for adjacent single counties, from 7.5 percent to 20 percent, except for single-county metropolitan statistical areas, which would have the same employment interchange criterion as multi-county metropolitan areas (7.5 percent or greater).

If approved, the changes the Council recommended for evaluating adjacent areas would add a number of multi-county metropolitan areas and single counties to existing locality pay areas. The locations that would be added, and their GS employment, are shown in Attachments 4 through 6 of the Council's recommendations for locality pay in 2018.

In its December 2016 recommendations, the Council submitted a new, alternative recommendation to consider in the event the Pay Agent does not approve the recommendation to eliminate the GS employment criterion:

- For adjacent "Rest of U.S." locations with an employment interchange rate of at least 20 percent but less than 30 percent, the GS employment criterion be reduced to 100 GS employees; and
- For adjacent "Rest of U.S." locations with employment interchange rates greater than or equal to 30 percent, the GS employment criterion be set at some level below 100—and preferably completely eliminated.

Pay Agent Views

We appreciate the research the Council has conducted in support of its recommendations on criteria for areas of application. However, as has been the Pay Agent's consistent position for many years, an employment interchange criterion alone does not provide sufficient information in our view to assess whether the Federal government needs to pay its employees the same rates of pay in adjacent locations—such as the adjacent rural counties and adjacent metropolitan areas the Council has recommended as new areas of application for 2018—as it pays in the major metropolitan areas comprising basic locality pay areas to compete with local employers to recruit and retain employees in those locations. The Pay Agent has used a GS employment criterion since locality pay began in 1994. The GS employment criterion also identifies whether there is a major Federal employer in a location under consideration to become an area of application, which in turn may indicate that the location has a substantial employment base sufficient to draw significant numbers of candidates for employment who reside in the adjacent locality pay area.

The Pay Agent believes that the Council should consider other criteria if the GS employment criterion were to be eliminated or reduced. One possibility is for the Council to consider recommending reinstatement of a population density requirement for adjacent locations so that locations are added to locality pay areas when they show some similarity in terms of population to the core counties in a locality pay area. Many locations that would be added to current locality pay areas under the Council's recommendations to eliminate or reduce the GS employment criterion and rely on commuting patterns alone are low-population, rural counties having fewer than 200 persons per square mile. Under the Pay Agent's rules in the 1990s, having 200 or more persons per square mile was one of the requirements for including

adjacent locations in locality pay areas. Another criterion could be evidence that Federal agencies have difficulty retaining employees in a location under consideration for addition to a locality pay area because substantial numbers of employees leave their positions to take jobs in the core of the adjacent locality pay area rather than primarily in its outlying counties.

Because the GS employment criterion of 400 GS employees will continue to apply for single counties, there is no reason to increase the employment interchange threshold for adjacent single counties.

4. Metropolitan Areas

A metropolitan area includes at least one urbanized area with a population of 50,000 or more. A micropolitan area includes at least one urbanized area with a population of at least 10,000 but less than 50,000. The Pay Agent is on record that it would not use micropolitan areas in the locality pay program unless they are included in a CSA with at least one MSA (*Federal Register* Vol. 69, No. 183, page 56722, September 22, 2004).

Council Recommendation

The Council resubmitted the December 2015 recommendation to treat multi-county micropolitan areas the same in the locality pay program as MSAs.

Pay Agent Views

The Pay Agent continues to believe micropolitan areas should not be used in the locality pay program unless they are included in a CSA with at least one MSA. As has been explained in previous Pay Agent reports, micropolitan areas generally have much smaller populations, fewer persons per square mile, and less economic activity than the metropolitan locality pay areas or metropolitan areas considered for inclusion. We see no compelling reasons to change this determination.

5. Areas Surrounded or Nearly Surrounded by Separate Locality Pay Areas

The Council noted that some locations would be entirely surrounded or nearly surrounded by separate locality pay areas if locality pay area boundaries consisted only of applicable OMB-defined metropolitan areas and locations added through application of the modified criteria the Council recommended for establishing areas of application.

Council Recommendation

In its recommendations for locality pay in 2018, the Council noted that the Pay Agent has agreed that single-county “Rest of U.S.” locations completely surrounded by separate locality pay areas should be added to the separate locality pay area with which the single-county “Rest of U.S.” location has the highest level of employment interchange. The Council also resubmitted its December 2015 recommendation to add criteria for evaluating single-county “Rest of U.S.” locations that border multiple locality pay areas: For single counties adjacent to multiple locality pay areas and not qualifying under the Council’s other proposed criteria—

- For a county comprising a single-county Core-Based Statistical Area (CBSA) other than a micropolitan area, the sum of employment interchange rates to the separate locality pay areas' main metropolitan areas must be greater than or equal to 7.5 percent.
- For a county that either is not in any CBSA or comprises a single-county micropolitan statistical area, the sum of employment interchange rates to the separate locality pay areas' main metropolitan areas must be greater than or equal to 20 percent.

Under this Council recommendation, counties with the required sum of employment interchange rates would be included in the adjacent separate locality pay area with which they have the highest level of employment interchange. The “Rest of U.S.” locations that would be included in separate locality pay areas are shown in Attachment 7 of the Council’s recommendations.

Regarding other partially surrounded “Rest of U.S.” locations, in addition to those that would be added under the recommendation for single-county locations bordered by multiple locality pay areas, the Council recommended that the Pay Agent consider such locations on a case-by-case basis.

Pay Agent Views

As previously stated in the Pay Agent’s report for locality pay in 2017, in the context of the Council’s recommendation to eliminate the GS employment criterion, we understand the logic in the Council’s recommendation regarding single “Rest of U.S.” counties bordered by multiple locality pay areas. However, we must consider the Council’s recommendation regarding partially surrounded locations in the context of the GS employment criterion not being eliminated, since we are not approving the recommendations to eliminate or reduce the GS employment criterion. We must consider whether locations that are not completely surrounded but are bordered by more than one higher-paying locality pay area should be treated differently than single-county locations that are bordered by only one locality pay area. We do not currently have evidence that a “Rest of U.S.” location being bordered by more than one higher-paying locality pay area has led to greater staffing difficulties than in “Rest of U.S.” locations that are bordered by only one higher-paying locality pay area.

As previously stated in the Pay Agent’s report for locality pay in 2017, the issue of how to address “Rest of U.S.” locations that are almost but not completely surrounded by higher-paying locality pay areas requires careful consideration. The Pay Agent’s preliminary view is that any partially surrounded locations warranting some action would most likely be single “Rest of U.S.” counties—not multi-county metropolitan areas or large groups of counties—that are bordered by multiple higher-paying locality pay areas or are surrounded by water and isolated as “Rest of U.S.” locations within a reasonable commuting distance of a higher-paying locality pay area. The Pay Agent believes any such “Rest of U.S.” locations considered for inclusion in a separate locality pay area should be evaluated consistently and in the context of the GS employment criterion not being eliminated. Individuals concerned about locations that are bordered by multiple separate locality pay areas and remain in the “Rest of U.S.” locality pay area may provide testimony to the Federal Salary Council on locations of concern.

6. Special Recommendation for San Luis Obispo County, CA

San Luis Obispo County, CA, is bordered to the north by the San Jose locality pay area, bordered to the south and east by the Los Angeles locality pay area, and bordered to the west by the Pacific Ocean. More than 99 percent of its land boundary is bordered by the Los Angeles and San Jose locality pay areas.

Council Recommendation

Because practically all of San Luis Obispo County's land boundary is bordered by the Los Angeles and San Jose locality pay areas, the Council recommended that the county be treated as a surrounded "Rest of U.S." location and added to the Los Angeles locality pay area—the adjacent locality pay area with which San Luis Obispo County has the highest level of employment interchange.

Pay Agent Views

We view this situation as a geographic anomaly. Only a small amount of the border of San Luis Obispo County, CA, in a remote corner of the county, is not adjacent to the Los Angeles or San Jose locality pay areas. Because practically all of San Luis Obispo County's land boundary is bordered by the Los Angeles and San Jose locality pay areas, we agree that the county should be treated as we have treated completely surrounded locations—i.e. add the adjacent "Rest of U.S." location to the locality pay area with which the location has the highest level of employment interchange. We tentatively approve the Council's recommendation to add San Luis Obispo County to the Los Angeles locality pay area as an area of application.

7. Using Updated Commuting Patterns Data to Evaluate Adjacent Areas

Updated commuting patterns data are available. The data were collected as part of the American Community Survey from 2009 to 2013.

Council Recommendation

The Council recommends using the updated commuting patterns data for calculating employment interchange rates used to evaluate adjacent locations for possible inclusion in a locality pay area.

Pay Agent Views

We tentatively agree it is appropriate to use the new commuting patterns data for evaluating adjacent locations. During the notice and comment period for establishing the four new locality pay areas discussed above, we will consider applying the employment interchange criteria using these new data to both current and proposed locality pay areas.

8. Using Updated Definitions of Metropolitan Areas

Metropolitan areas defined by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) are the basis of locality pay area boundaries and are also considered in the evaluation of “Rest of U.S.” locations as potential areas of application to locality pay areas. In July 2015, OMB made minor updates to its definitions of metropolitan areas, which are detailed in OMB Bulletin 15-01. The current regulations defining locality pay areas provide that basic locality pay areas—

- Will include the same locations as those included in the CSAs and MSAs defined in OMB Bulletin 13-01 and comprising each basic locality pay area; and
- Will include any locations subsequently added to the applicable MSA or CSA by OMB.

Council Recommendation

Considering the provision in the regulations, the Council recommended that the updated definitions of CSAs and MSAs be used for analytic purposes in the locality pay program.

Pay Agent Views

We tentatively agree it is appropriate to use the July 2015 OMB-defined metropolitan areas for analytic purposes in the locality pay program. During the notice and comment period for establishing the four new locality pay areas discussed above, we will consider the updates made to OMB-defined metropolitan areas.

Locality Pay Areas for 2018

Until the regulatory process is complete to make the changes to locality pay areas we have tentatively approved above and in our recommendations for locality pay in 2017 (the creation of four new locality pay areas), locality pay areas for 2018 will continue to be defined as follows:

- (1) Alaska—consisting of the State of Alaska;
- (2) Albany-Schenectady, NY—consisting of the Albany-Schenectady, NY CSA and also including Berkshire County, MA;
- (3) Albuquerque-Santa Fe-Las Vegas, NM—consisting of the Albuquerque-Santa Fe-Las Vegas, NM CSA;
- (4) Atlanta—Athens-Clarke County—Sandy Springs, GA-AL—consisting of the Atlanta—Athens-Clarke County—Sandy Springs, GA CSA and also including Chambers County, AL;
- (5) Austin-Round Rock, TX—consisting of the Austin-Round Rock, TX MSA;
- (6) Boston-Worcester-Providence, MA-RI-NH-CT-ME—consisting of the Boston-Worcester-Providence, MA-RI-NH-CT CSA, except for Windham County, CT, and also

including Androscoggin County, ME, Cumberland County, ME, Sagadahoc County, ME, and York County, ME;

- (7) Buffalo-Cheektowaga, NY—consisting of the Buffalo-Cheektowaga, NY CSA;
- (8) Charlotte-Concord, NC-SC—consisting of the Charlotte-Concord, NC-SC CSA;
- (9) Chicago-Naperville, IL-IN-WI—consisting of the Chicago-Naperville, IL-IN-WI CSA;
- (10) Cincinnati-Wilmington-Maysville, OH-KY-IN—consisting of the Cincinnati-Wilmington-Maysville, OH-KY-IN CSA and also including Franklin County, IN;
- (11) Cleveland-Akron-Canton, OH—consisting of the Cleveland-Akron-Canton, OH CSA and also including Harrison County, OH;
- (12) Colorado Springs, CO—consisting of the Colorado Springs, CO MSA and also including Fremont County, CO, and Pueblo County, CO;
- (13) Columbus-Marion-Zanesville, OH—consisting of the Columbus-Marion-Zanesville, OH CSA;
- (14) Dallas-Fort Worth, TX-OK—consisting of the Dallas-Fort Worth, TX-OK CSA and also including Delta County, TX, and Fannin County, TX;
- (15) Davenport-Moline, IA-IL—consisting of the Davenport-Moline, IA-IL CSA;
- (16) Dayton-Springfield-Sidney, OH—consisting of the Dayton-Springfield-Sidney, OH CSA and also including Preble County, OH;
- (17) Denver-Aurora, CO—consisting of the Denver-Aurora, CO CSA and also including Larimer County, CO;
- (18) Detroit-Warren-Ann Arbor, MI—consisting of the Detroit-Warren-Ann Arbor, MI CSA;
- (19) Harrisburg-Lebanon, PA—consisting of the Harrisburg-York-Lebanon, PA CSA, except for Adams County, PA, and York County, PA, and also including Lancaster County, PA;
- (20) Hartford-West Hartford, CT-MA—consisting of the Hartford-West Hartford, CT CSA and also including Windham County, CT, Franklin County, MA, Hampden County, MA, and Hampshire County, MA;
- (21) Hawaii—consisting of the State of Hawaii;
- (22) Houston-The Woodlands, TX—consisting of the Houston-The Woodlands, TX CSA and also including San Jacinto County, TX;
- (23) Huntsville-Decatur-Albertville, AL—consisting of the Huntsville-Decatur-Albertville, AL CSA;

- (24) Indianapolis-Carmel-Muncie, IN—consisting of the Indianapolis-Carmel-Muncie, IN CSA and also including Grant County, IN;
- (25) Kansas City-Overland Park-Kansas City, MO-KS—consisting of the Kansas City-Overland Park-Kansas City, MO-KS CSA and also including Jackson County, KS, Jefferson County, KS, Osage County, KS, Shawnee County, KS, and Wabaunsee County, KS;
- (26) Laredo, TX—consisting of the Laredo, TX MSA;
- (27) Las Vegas-Henderson, NV-AZ—consisting of the Las Vegas-Henderson, NV-AZ CSA;
- (28) Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA—consisting of the Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA CSA and also including Kern County, CA, and Santa Barbara County, CA;
- (29) Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Port St. Lucie, FL—consisting of the Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Port St. Lucie, FL CSA and also including Monroe County, FL;
- (30) Milwaukee-Racine-Waukesha, WI—consisting of the Milwaukee-Racine-Waukesha, WI CSA;
- (31) Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI—consisting of the Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI CSA;
- (32) New York-Newark, NY-NJ-CT-PA—consisting of the New York-Newark, NY-NJ-CT-PA CSA and also including all of Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst;
- (33) Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL—consisting of the Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL MSA;
- (34) Philadelphia-Reading-Camden, PA-NJ-DE-MD—consisting of the Philadelphia-Reading-Camden, PA-NJ-DE-MD CSA, except for Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst;
- (35) Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ—consisting of the Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ MSA;
- (36) Pittsburgh-New Castle-Weirton, PA-OH-WV—consisting of the Pittsburgh-New Castle-Weirton, PA-OH-WV CSA;
- (37) Portland-Vancouver-Salem, OR-WA—consisting of the Portland-Vancouver-Salem, OR-WA CSA;
- (38) Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC—consisting of the Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC CSA and also including Cumberland County, NC, Hoke County, NC, Robeson County, NC, Scotland County, NC, and Wayne County, NC;
- (39) Richmond, VA—consisting of the Richmond, VA MSA and also including Cumberland County, VA, King and Queen County, VA, and Louisa County, VA;
- (40) Sacramento-Roseville, CA-NV—consisting of the Sacramento-Roseville, CA CSA and also including Carson City, NV, and Douglas County, NV;
- (41) San Diego-Carlsbad, CA—consisting of the San Diego-Carlsbad, CA MSA;

(42) San Jose-San Francisco-Oakland, CA—consisting of the San Jose-San Francisco-Oakland, CA CSA and also including Monterey County, CA;

(43) Seattle-Tacoma, WA—consisting of the Seattle-Tacoma, WA CSA and also including Whatcom County, WA;

(44) St. Louis-St. Charles-Farmington, MO-IL—consisting of the St. Louis-St. Charles-Farmington, MO-IL CSA;

(45) Tucson-Nogales, AZ—consisting of the Tucson-Nogales, AZ CSA and also including Cochise County, AZ;

(46) Washington-Baltimore-Arlington, DC-MD-VA-WV-PA—consisting of the Washington-Baltimore-Arlington, DC-MD-VA-WV-PA CSA and also including Kent County, MD, Adams County, PA, York County, PA, King George County, VA, and Morgan County, WV; and

(47) Rest of U.S.—consisting of those portions of the United States and its territories and possessions as listed in 5 CFR 591.205 not located within another locality pay area.

Component counties of the MSAs and CSAs comprising basic locality pay areas are listed in OMB Bulletin 15-01, which can be found at

<https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/sites/default/files/omb/bulletins/2015/15-01.pdf>.

PAY DISPARITIES AND COMPARABILITY PAYMENTS

Table 2, below, lists the pay disparity based on the NCS/OES model for each current and tentatively planned pay locality. Table 2 also derives the recommended local comparability payments under 5 U.S.C. 5304(a)(3)(I) for 2018 based on the pay disparities, and it shows the disparities that would remain if the recommended payments were adopted.

The law requires comparability payments only in localities where the pay disparity exceeds 5 percent. The goal in 5 U.S.C 5304(a)(3)(I) was to reduce local pay disparities to no more than 5 percent over a 9-year period. The “Disparity to Close” shown in Table 2 represents the pay disparity to be closed in each area based on the 5 percent remaining disparity threshold. The “Locality Payment” shown in the table represents 100 percent of the disparity to close. The last column shows the pay disparity that would remain in each area if the indicated payments were made. For example, in Atlanta, the 49.53 percent pay disparity would be reduced to 5.00 percent if the locality rate were increased to 42.41 percent (149.53/142.41-1 rounds to 5 percent).

Table 2
Local Pay Disparities and 2018 Comparability Payments

Locality	1-Pay Disparity	2-Disparity to Close and Locality Payment	3-Remaining Disparity	Locality	1-Pay Disparity	2-Disparity to Close and Locality Payment	3-Remaining Disparity
Alaska	76.94%	68.51%	5.00%	Kansas City	46.30%	39.33%	5.00%
Albany	53.68%	46.36%	5.00%	Laredo	58.00%	50.48%	5.00%
Albuquerque	40.94%	34.23%	5.00%	Las Vegas	49.04%	41.94%	5.00%
Atlanta	49.53%	42.41%	5.00%	Los Angeles	81.22%	72.59%	5.00%
Austin	57.89%	50.37%	5.00%	Miami	53.46%	46.15%	5.00%
Birmingham	48.50%	41.43%	5.00%	Milwaukee	51.72%	44.50%	5.00%
Boston	69.68%	61.60%	5.00%	Minneapolis	60.70%	53.05%	5.00%
Buffalo	50.28%	43.12%	5.00%	New York	82.52%	73.83%	5.00%
Burlington	62.16%	54.44%	5.00%	Palm Bay	43.37%	36.54%	5.00%
Charlotte	49.11%	42.01%	5.00%	Philadelphia	65.47%	57.59%	5.00%
Chicago	63.80%	56.00%	5.00%	Phoenix	50.01%	42.87%	5.00%
Cincinnati	42.48%	35.70%	5.00%	Pittsburgh	47.95%	40.90%	5.00%
Cleveland	43.77%	36.92%	5.00%	Portland	56.70%	49.24%	5.00%
Colorado Springs	51.30%	44.10%	5.00%	Raleigh	49.36%	42.25%	5.00%
Columbus	47.96%	40.91%	5.00%	Rest of U.S.*	34.09%	27.70%	5.00%
Dallas	67.33%	59.36%	5.00%	Richmond	53.76%	46.44%	5.00%
Davenport	46.75%	39.76%	5.00%	Sacramento	65.54%	57.66%	5.00%
Dayton	49.22%	42.11%	5.00%	St. Louis	53.08%	45.79%	5.00%
Denver	71.23%	63.08%	5.00%	San Antonio	53.99%	46.66%	5.00%
Detroit	60.13%	52.50%	5.00%	San Diego	77.56%	69.10%	5.00%
Harrisburg	46.73%	39.74%	5.00%	San Jose	99.62%	90.11%	5.00%
Hartford	65.27%	57.40%	5.00%	Seattle	73.23%	64.98%	5.00%
Hawaii	48.80%	41.71%	5.00%	Tucson	46.36%	39.39%	5.00%
Houston	75.35%	67.00%	5.00%	Virginia Beach	47.41%	40.39%	5.00%
Huntsville	56.68%	49.22%	5.00%	Washington, DC	88.63%	79.65%	5.00%
Indianapolis	40.42%	33.73%	5.00%				

* Note: The Bureau of Labor Statistics amended the NCS/OES salary data for the “Rest of U.S.” locality pay area after the Federal Salary Council issued its December 2016 recommendations, which changed the “Rest of U.S.” pay disparity from 36.09 percent to 35.90 percent. In addition, since Birmingham, AL, and San Antonio, TX, are now tentatively approved as separate locality pay areas, the “Rest of U.S.” pay gap has been adjusted in a cost-neutral fashion to take the recommended locality payments for Birmingham, AL, and San Antonio, TX into account, and the adjusted “Rest of U.S.” pay gap used for this report is 34.09 percent.

Average Locality Rate

The average locality comparability rate in 2018, using the basic GS payroll as of March 2016 to weight the individual rates, would be 53.37 percent under the methodology used for this report (based on the disparity to close). The average rate authorized in 2016 was 20.16 percent using 2016 payroll weights. The locality rates included in this report would represent a 27.64 percent average pay increase over 2016 locality rates.

Overall Remaining Pay Disparities

The full pay disparities contained in this report average 61.04 percent using the basic GS payroll to weight the local pay disparities. However, this calculation excludes existing locality payments. When the existing locality payments (i.e., those paid in 2016) are included in the comparison, the overall remaining pay disparity as of March 2016 was $(161.04/120.16-1)$, or 34.02 percent. Table 3, below, shows the overall remaining pay disparity in each of the 47 current and 4 tentatively planned locality pay areas as of March 2016.

Table 3
Remaining Pay Disparities in 2016

Locality Pay Area	Remaining Disparity (Percent)	Locality Pay Area	Remaining Disparity (Percent)
Alaska	41.37%	Kansas City	27.78%
Albany	34.23%	Laredo	37.88%
Albuquerque	23.23%	Las Vegas	30.11%
Atlanta	25.05%	Los Angeles	41.97%
Austin	37.88%	Miami	26.77%
Birmingham	29.86%	Milwaukee	28.15%
Boston	35.54%	Minneapolis	32.48%
Buffalo	28.11%	New York	41.27%
Burlington	41.81%	Palm Bay	25.30%
Charlotte	30.30%	Philadelphia	35.39%
Chicago	30.58%	Phoenix	28.08%
Cincinnati	19.97%	Pittsburgh	26.80%
Cleveland	20.95%	Portland	29.84%
Colorado Springs	32.12%	Raleigh	26.64%
Columbus	26.02%	Rest of U.S.	17.26%
Dallas	38.24%	Richmond	31.69%
Davenport	28.24%	Sacramento	35.01%
Dayton	28.09%	St. Louis	33.71%
Denver	39.29%	San Antonio	34.67%
Detroit	28.72%	San Diego	42.36%
Harrisburg	28.18%	San Jose	47.05%
Hartford	30.96%	Seattle	41.69%
Hawaii	27.39%	Tucson	27.81%
Houston	35.81%	Virginia Beach	28.91%
Huntsville	34.64%	Washington, DC	51.17%
Indianapolis	22.19%	Average	34.02%

COST OF LOCALITY PAYMENTS

Estimating the Cost of Locality Payments

We estimate the cost of locality payments using OPM records of Federal employees in locality pay areas as of March 2016 who are covered by the General Schedule or other pay plan to which locality pay has been extended, together with the percentage locality payments from Table 2 above. The estimate assumes that the average number and distribution of employees (by locality, grade, and step) in 2018 will not differ substantially from the number and distribution in March 2016. The estimate does not include increases in premium pay costs or Government contributions for retirement, life insurance, or other employee benefits that may be attributed to locality payments. It also accounts for cost offsets in the nonforeign areas where cost-of-living allowance payments are reduced as locality pay is phased in and the impact of statutory pay caps on payable rates.

Cost estimates are derived as follows. First, we determine either the regular GS base rate or any applicable special rate as of 2016 for each employee. These rates were adjusted for 1.0 percent across-the-board increase under the President’s alternative plan for January 2017 pay adjustments, plus the 1.9 percent across-the-board increase that will take effect in January 2018 absent another provision of law. Annual rates are converted to expected annual earnings by multiplying each annual salary by an appropriate work schedule factor.⁴ The “gross locality payment” is computed by multiplying expected annual earnings from the GS base rate by the proposed locality payment percentage for the employee’s locality pay area and applying the applicable locality pay cap if necessary. The sum of these gross locality payments is the cost of locality pay before offset by special rates.

For employees receiving a special rate, the gross locality payment is compared to the amount by which the special rate exceeds the regular rate. This amount is the “cost” of any special rate. If the gross locality payment is less than or equal to the cost of any special rate, the net locality payment is zero. In this case, the locality payment is completely offset by an existing special rate. If the gross locality payment is greater than the cost of any special rate, the net locality payment is equal to the gross locality payment minus the special rate. In this case, the locality payment is partially offset. The sum of the net locality payments is the estimated cost of local comparability payments.

Estimated Cost of Locality Payments in 2018

Table 4, below, compares the cost of projected 2017 locality rates to those that would be authorized in 2018 under 5 U.S.C. 5304(a)(3)(I), as identified above in Table 2. The “2017 Baseline” cost would be the cost of locality pay in 2018 if the 2017 locality percentages are not increased.

The “2018 Locality Pay” columns show what the total locality payments would be and the net increase in 2018. The “2018 Increase” column shows the 2018 total payment minus the 2017 baseline—i.e., the increase in locality payments in 2018 attributable to higher locality pay

⁴ The work schedule factor equals 1 for full-time employees and one of several values less than 1 for the several categories of non-full-time employees.

percentages. Based on the assumptions outlined above, we estimate the total cost attributable to the locality rates shown in Table 2 over rates currently in effect to be about \$25.714 billion on an annual basis. This amount does not include the cost of benefits affected by locality pay raises.

This cost estimate excludes 3,206 records (out of 1.4 million) of white-collar workers which were unusable because of errors. Many of these employees may receive locality payments. Including these records would add about \$58 million to the net cost of locality payments. The cost estimate also excludes a locality pay cost of about \$458 million net of cost-of-living allowance offsets for white-collar employees in Alaska, Hawaii, and the other nonforeign areas under the Non-Foreign Area Retirement Equity Assurance Act of 2009 that extended locality pay to employees in the nonforeign areas.

The cost estimate covers only GS employees and employees covered by pay plans that receive locality pay by action of the Pay Agent. However, the cost estimate excludes members of the Foreign Service because the U.S. Department of State no longer reports these employees to OPM. The estimate also excludes the cost of pay raises for employees under other pay systems that may be linked in some fashion to locality pay increases. These other pay systems include the Federal Wage System for blue-collar workers, under which pay raises often are capped or otherwise affected by increases in locality rates for white-collar workers; pay raises for employees of the Federal Aviation Administration, and other agencies that have independent authority to set pay; and pay raises for employees covered by various demonstration projects. The cost estimate also excludes the cost of benefits affected by pay raises.

Table 4
Cost of Local Comparability Payments in 2018 (in billions of dollars)

Cost Component	2017 Baseline	2018 Locality Pay	
		Total Payments	2018 Increase
Gross locality payments	\$19.074	\$45.296	\$26.222
Special rates offsets	\$0.809	\$1.317	\$0.508
Net locality payments	\$18.265	\$43.979	\$25.714

**RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FEDERAL SALARY COUNCIL
AND EMPLOYEE ORGANIZATIONS**

The Federal Salary Council’s deliberations and recommendations have had an important and constructive influence on the findings and recommendations of the Pay Agent. The Council’s recommendations developed in the October 28, 2016, Council meeting appear in Appendix I of this report. The members of the Council at that meeting were:

Stephen E. Condrey, Ph.D.	Chairman, Federal Salary Council Past President, American Society for Public Administration
Rex L. Facer II, Ph.D.	Brigham Young University
Louis P. Cannon	Fraternal Order of Police
J. David Cox, Sr.	National President American Federation of Government Employees
Anthony M. Reardon	National President National Treasury Employees Union
Jacqueline Simon	Public Policy Director American Federation of Government Employees

The Council’s recommendations were provided to a selection of organizations not represented on the Council. These organizations were asked to send comments for inclusion in this report. Comments received appear in Appendix IV of this report.