

# TEXAS

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## THE DEFENSE COMMUNITY



*Commemorating 100 years of aviation in Texas*

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ANNUAL REPORT



2009-2010

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TEXAS MILITARY PREPAREDNESS COMMISSION

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR





STATE OF TEXAS  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
TEXAS MILITARY PREPAREDNESS COMMISSION

To: The Honorable Rick Perry

Subject: 2010 Annual Report

Date: September 28, 2010

Dear Governor Perry:

On behalf of the Texas Military Preparedness Commission, it gives me great pleasure to present the Commission's Annual Report for 2010.

Texas is proud to be home to almost 246,000 active duty personnel, reservists, National Guard personnel, and Department of Defense (DoD) civilian workers, as well as countless numbers of men and women working in defense-related businesses. The cost of maintaining such an honor, including Lackland Air Force Base's recent designation as the 24th Air Force Cyber Command, remains high. Especially in the context of DoD policy changes like the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) recommendations of 2005, these facilities and their dependent communities require the assistance of the State of Texas.

It is incumbent upon all of us to recognize the role that Texas service members, their families, and their communities play in protecting and defending this great country of ours. But their importance to the health of local and regional communities is equally as monumental. In addition to their national service, military service men and women and their families play integral roles as role models, volunteers, and mentors throughout Texas.

Despite significant global economic hardship, the outlook for the state continues to be positive as we unite toward our common goal of strengthening and supporting our defense communities. As Texans, we can all be proud of the ceaseless work done to ensure that our state will always play a vital role in our nation's defense.

This Commission looks forward to working with national leadership in the upcoming legislative session to address the needs of our men and women who have served to protect this great nation, and the communities that support them.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Paul F. Paine".

Paul Paine  
Chair

cc: The Honorable David Dewhurst  
The Honorable Joe Straus  
Members of the Texas Legislature  
Members of the Texas Congressional Delegation  
Military, Defense Industry, and Community Leaders



# TEXAS MILITARY PREPAREDNESS COMMISSION

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# TMPC OVERVIEW

## TMPC COMMISSIONERS AND STAFF

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<b>COMMISSIONERS</b>	<b>POSITION</b>	<b>CITY</b>
Paul F. Paine	Chair	Fort Worth
Dora G. Alcala	Commissioner	Del Rio
Ronald D. Henson	Commissioner	Texarkana
Howard Ham	Commissioner	San Antonio
Charles Powell	Commissioner	San Angelo
Loyd Neal	Commissioner	Corpus Christi
Eugene N. Tulich	Commissioner	Houston
Alvin W. Jones	Commissioner	College Station
Thomas Whaylen	Commissioner	Wichita Falls
A.F. "Tom" Thomas	Commissioner	El Paso
Ernest Aliseda	Commissioner	McAllen
Arthur Emerson	Commissioner	San Antonio

### **EX – OFFICIO MEMBERS**

The Honorable Leticia Van de Putte Texas Senate

Chair, Veterans Affairs & Military Installations

The Honorable Frank Corte, Jr.

Texas House,

Chair, Defense Affairs & State-Federal Relations

### **TMPC STAFF**

B. Keith Graf

Director

Wm. Matthew Kennedy

Intern

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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The past few years have brought many changes to the Texas Military Preparedness Commission (TMPC). The office saw the appointment of a new Chairman, Mr. Paul Paine of Fort Worth. Chairman Paine served 26 years in the Navy, where he flew aircraft carrier based fighter jets, commanded a fighter squadron, and served three years in the Pentagon working on budget issues. During his last two years in the Navy, he served as the Commanding Officer of Naval Air Station Fort Worth, Joint Reserve Base, Carswell Field. Chairman Paine retired from active duty as a captain in 2004, and now serves as president of Fort Worth South, Inc., where he is responsible for implementing the strategic plan for the economic revitalization of the south side of Fort Worth.

In 2009, the 81st Legislature realigned TMPC as a division within the Office of Economic Development and Tourism in the Office of the Governor to take full advantage of its financial and economic development expertise. The 81st legislature also allowed job retention to be considered for grant assistance and the Texas Economic Development Bank assisted TMPC to review and assess the creditworthiness of applicants applying for loan assistance through the Texas Military Value Revolving Loan Fund program.

Texas is experiencing significant growth and redevelopment in its military installations and defense communities during a time of national economic instability. Our military forces are undergoing a fundamental transformation. They are simultaneously repositioning missions around the world, modernizing weapons systems, and implementing the 2005 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission's mandates.

Many Texas defense communities have been negatively affected by these Department of Defense (DoD) changes and are working hard to keep their regional economies stable. The city of Ingleside lost more than 6,800 direct and indirect jobs resulting from the closure of Naval Station Ingleside. The city of Sealy stands to lose 3,400 direct workers alone with BAE System's loss of the Medium Family Tactical Vehicles contract.

TMPC will continue to be a strong advocate for the military and defense communities in Texas, especially in light of recent difficulties. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2007, TMPC provided \$49 million in low cost loans to the city of Corpus Christi and the Port San Antonio to fund projects that will enhance the value of their affected military installations. In 2007, the 80th Texas Legislature appropriated \$5 million to TMPC's Defense Economic Adjustment Assistance Grant (DEAAG) program. These funds were used by the cities of Gatesville, Robstown, San Antonio, and El Paso, as well as Bowie County, to support economic development and job-creating projects within their communities. In 2009, the 81st Legislature appropriated \$5 million in state funds and another \$5 million in American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (federal stimulus) funds for the continuation and support of job-creating projects and retraining of displaced defense workers.

While some communities are recovering from the negative effects of BRAC 2005, others are experiencing substantial growth associated with new missions, additional troops, and family members. El Paso is currently witnessing the largest and fastest employment expansion in its history due to the increase of Fort Bliss' strategic profile. By 2012, the population in the El Paso region is expected to increase by over 57,000 people (troops, spouses, and children), inserting an estimated \$3.3 billion per year into the Texas economy. Fort Sam Houston in San Antonio is expected to receive 4,886 new personnel; 5,500 family members; 9,000 additional students per year; and \$2.1 billion in military construction. Further, in November 2009 the Air Force designated San Antonio as the home of the new 24th Air Force Cyber Command, which will add another 400 personnel and almost \$55 billion in cyber-related investments and employment over the next five years. Such dramatic growth increases the demand for housing, transportation, education, and security.

BRAC 2005 resulted in a wide variety of unique circumstances. TMPC is working closely with the state and impacted defense communities to ensure both the negatively and positively affected areas receive support and financial assistance. The needs of modern military operations continue to challenge the United States, necessitating the recapitalization of weapon systems, restructuring of military forces, and development of new missions. They have also significantly strained national financial resources and manpower. The State of Texas, as one of the most important defense communities, must continue to collaborate with the federal government to ensure that defense and BRAC-related budgets are properly funded and fully completed by September 2011.

Working with the TMPC, defense communities should partner with the local installations to increase the area's military value by supporting contractors and businesses that help accomplish the military mission, strive to enhance the quality-of-life for service men and women and their families, and protect the installation and training areas from encroachment.

As this commission engages with Texas defense communities, the congressional delegation, and the state legislature, it is vitally important that Texas present a unified message when communicating with the national political and military leadership. Our goal is to make Texas the state of choice for military missions and defense contracts by ensuring the political and economic stability of defense communities, and by strengthening governmental partnerships in streamlining the implementation of national defense policies during this period of rapid transformation.

## **TMPC MISSION**

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Department of Defense (DoD) military expenditures in Texas, including military and DoD civilian payroll, totaled more than \$42 billion in 2009, making Texas the number one recipient of DoD expenditures. With historic active installations like Fort Sam Houston, Fort Bliss, Fort Hood, Randolph Air Force Base, and Naval Air Station Corpus Christi, Texas hosts more active duty military personnel than any other state and ranks third in DoD civilian employment.

Established in 2003 by the 78th Legislature, the Texas Military Preparedness Commission (TMPC) is a 13-member commission whose mission is to preserve and expand Texas' military installations and their missions; assist communities impacted by a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) or other DoD action; assist communities in retaining and recruiting defense-related businesses; and encourage economic development in Texas by fostering the development of defense related industries.

Since 2003, TMPC has worked to preserve and assist defense communities to meet the challenges of BRAC 2005 through the use of its Defense Economic Adjustment Assistance Grant and the Texas Military Value Revolving Loan Fund programs. To date, TMPC has provided over \$26.4 million in grants and \$49.6 million in loans to make necessary capital or infrastructure improvements to address the expanded military mission demands or for job creating projects in defense communities adversely affected by a BRAC decision. TMPC has also worked to promote and advance the military mission within the state while protecting vital military installations within its borders, and to encourage defense related businesses to expand or relocate to Texas.

Now located within the Economic Development and Tourism Division of the Office of the Governor, the Texas Military Preparedness Commission is committed to ensuring the state's leadership role in defense-related business.

## TMPC STRATEGIES

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The Commission advocates the following strategies to retain and attract new military missions to the State of Texas in support of the DoD:

**Mission Growth and Transformation:** To attract new missions to Texas, the commissioners should be thoroughly knowledgeable of the concepts and requirements for military force transformation as it encompasses all branches of the services, especially the U.S. Army.

**Technology:** The Commission believes it is critical to engage emerging and “spin-off” technologies that will create new missions in the force structure that may be assigned to Texas installations, including Future Combat Systems, Unmanned Aerial Systems, Cyber Systems, etc.

**Capabilities:** It is imperative to continue to understand the existing capabilities of our installations, including growth potential, constraints, and needs. TMPC’s goal is to mitigate constraints and make Texas the state of choice for current and future DoD missions.

**Communication:** Dialogue must take place with all defense communities, installation and military commanders; state officials; the congressional delegation; and defense industries in Texas, to ensure the most effective representation of their interests. TMPC will continue to encourage communities to support local installations; understand their military needs; and actively cooperate with the local installation commanders, local elected officials, and the Office of the Governor.

**Support:** The Commission will continue to work with the Office of the Governor and state legislators to ensure communities have the necessary support to be successful. The Commission encourages utilizing the resources of the Office of State-Federal Relations (OSFR) in Washington, D.C.

**Coordination:** The Commission will continue to communicate and work with state and federal agencies and defense communities to coordinate infrastructure, transportation, and education projects and efforts necessary to make Texas more attractive for future missions.

## STATE AND FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE HIGHLIGHTS

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### Texas 81st Legislature

- ★ **House Bill (HB) 1466** - Adds theft of a military grave marker to the state jail offenses for stealing property from a human corpse or grave; punishable by six months to two years confinement in a state jail and a maximum fine of \$10,000.
- ★ **HB 2020** - Allows vehicles with out-of-state disabled veteran license plates to park in parking spaces designated for persons with physical disabilities and exempts these vehicles from paying at parking meters.
- ★ **HB 2217** - Requires the Veterans Commission and the Department of State Health Services (DSHS) to work with the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), to propose that the federal government establish a VA hospital in the Rio Grande Valley. The bill authorizes the state to contribute money, property, and other resources to establish, maintain, and operate the hospital.
- ★ **HB 2919** – Creates regional military sustainability commissions to ensure compatible development with military installations.
- ★ **Senate Bill (SB) 279** - Made important changes related to child custody and military deployment, mobilization, or temporary duty (military duty).
- ★ **SB 93** - Hazelwood for Spouses of the Fallen/Hazelwood Legacy, authorizes the Hazelwood Exemption for the spouse of a member of the armed services, who was killed in action; died while in service; is missing in action; became totally disabled for employment purposes as a result of a service-related injury; or whose death was caused by a service-related illness or injury.
- ★ **SB 297** - Requires in-state tuition for veterans who are eligible for benefits under the federal Post-9/11 Veterans Educational Assistance Act, or other federal law authorizing educational benefits for veterans. SB 297 also provides in-state tuition for the spouses and children of these veterans, and provides a tuition exemption for a dependent child who's parent is a Texas resident that is deployed on active duty for the purpose of engaging in a combative military operation outside the United States.
- ★ **SB 1325** – Directs DSHS to create a mental health intervention program for veterans that includes peer-to-peer counseling. The bill also requires DSHS to solicit and train volunteers to provide peer-to-peer counseling.
- ★ **SB 1903** - Designated March 29th as Vietnam Veterans Day to honor U.S. service men and women who served in Vietnam.
- ★ **SB 2135** - Requires the Texas State Cemetery Committee to erect a flagpole and an appropriate monument in the military monument area of the State Cemetery, dedicated to Texas military personnel that are killed while serving in a combat zone.
- ★ **SB 1940** - Authorizes the creation of Veterans Court Programs (VCP), serving as a pre-trial intervention program to divert eligible veterans, those suffering from brain injury or mental disorder resulting from military service in a combat zone, from the criminal justice system. A defendant is only eligible to participate in VCP if the attorney representing the state consents.
- ★ **Funding for the Fund for Veterans Assistance (FVA)** - The FVA was previously created by the legislature to make grants to local communities to address veterans' needs and to enhance or improve veterans' assistance programs. The FVA was not provided any funding mechanisms and its balance was approximately \$10,100 prior to the 81st Legislature (\$10,000 of which was from the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Department of Texas, originally presented to the Veterans Commission). The 81st Legislature created three funding mechanisms for this fund:
  - ★ **SB 1940** allows a person registering a motor vehicle to make a voluntary contribution to the FVA.
  - ★ **SB 1940** also makes the Texas Veterans Commission (TVC) an eligible charitable organization for the state employee charitable campaign and allows state employees to authorize deductions to the FVA.
  - ★ **SB 1655** directs the Texas Lottery Commission to operate an instant-ticket lottery game to benefit the FVA. The instant-ticket lottery game is expected to provide \$14.6 million to the Fund for Veterans' Assistance.

## **111th U.S. Congress (1st Session – Fiscal Year 2010)**

### **Personnel and Families:**

- ★ Provided a pay raise of 3.4 percent, an increase of 0.5 percent above the president's budget request.
- ★ Passed the Military and Overseas Voter Empowerment Act to reduce barriers to absentee voting for military personnel and overseas voters.
- ★ Provided \$472.4 million for Family Advocacy programs and full-funding for Family Support and Yellow Ribbon programs to provide support to military families, including quality child care, job training for spouses, and expanded counseling and outreach to families experiencing the separation and stress of war.

### **Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC):**

- ★ Funded the 2005 BRAC account at \$7.4 billion and provided an additional \$100 million to the accounts of BRAC projects prior to 2005 to help address environmental issues.
- ★ Removed the requirement for the DoD to seek fair market value for bases closed by BRAC 2005 and provided DoD with broad discretion to accelerate the reuse of closed properties. Overall, this provision will encourage local communities to invest in economic development projects, promote job creation, and allow DoD to generate value from properties that are no longer in use.
- ★ Provided \$30 million in supplemental educational aid and \$14 million in special assistance to local educational agencies affected by BRAC.
- ★ Provided \$5 million in Impact Aid for children with severe disabilities.

### **Encroachment:**

- ★ Provided \$56.7 million (an increase of \$20 million) for the Readiness Environmental Protection Initiative (REPI), a program to allow military departments to partner with public and private entities to establish protective buffer zones around military installations.

### **Health Care:**

- ★ Extended full TRICARE Eligibility for reserve members up to 180 days prior to active duty.
- ★ Provided \$29.2 billion (\$3 billion above 2009 and \$1 billion above the request) for the Defense Health Program to provide quality medical care for service members and their families.
- ★ Increased the number of Military Mental Health Providers.
- ★ Added a joint report requirement from DoD and VA itemizing current Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) treatments, ongoing research, and areas for future exploration. It also encouraged both departments to collaborate on work in this area to improve preventive efforts and treatment options.
- ★ Added a medical examination requirement before administrative separation of members who are diagnosed as suffering from PTSD or Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI).
- ★ Enhanced transitional dental care for reserve members on active duty for more than 30 days in support of a contingency operation.

### **F-22:**

- ★ Terminated production of the F-22 aircraft, as requested by DoD, but provided \$192.3 million for F-22 modifications.

### **Contracting:**

- ★ Provided \$5 billion to allow defense personnel, not contractors, to perform critical department functions and to reduce outsourcing.

## **110th U.S. Congress (2st Session – Fiscal Year 2009)**

### **Military Pay and Bonuses**

- ★ Provided a 3.9 percent pay raise, an increase of 0.5 percent above the president's request.

### **Health Care Initiatives**

- ★ Extended the prohibitions on increased premiums and co-pays for TRICARE recipients and increased user fees for the TRICARE retail pharmacy program.

### **Suicide Prevention Task Force**

- ★ Established a Task Force on the Prevention of Suicide by Members of the Armed Forces to bring together military and non-military experts to assess current service suicide prevention programs and policies, and to examine the risk factors that can lead to suicide.

### **Family Support Programs**

- ★ Provided tuition assistance and training opportunities for military spouses seeking degrees or careers that are portable - such as nurses, mental health providers, and financial educators - as they move with their military spouse from station to station.

### **Impact Aid**

- ★ Provided \$35 million to help local educational agencies that provide support to military children, with an additional \$15 million for those heavily impacted by force structure.

### **Size of the Force**

- ★ Increased the size of the Army by 7,000; the Marine Corps by 5,000; the Navy by 1,023; and the Air Force by 450 above the requested levels. Also increased the full-time manning level for the Army National Guard to 32,060 and the Air National Guard to 14,360.

### **Medal Replacement**

- ★ Authorized DoD to replace individual U.S. service medals for a service member or their family one time.

### **Joint Strike Fighter (JSF)**

- ★ Provided \$2.9 billion for 14 F-35 Joint Strike Fighters (JSF).

### **F-22 Aircraft Procurement**

- ★ Provided \$2.9 billion for 20 F-22 aircraft in FY09 and \$523 million for the advance procurement of long-lead components for 20 additional aircraft in FY10.

### **Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC)**

- ★ Provided \$8.7 billion to support the implementation of the 2005 BRAC round.

### **National Guard Youth Challenge Program**

- ★ Allowed states to use non-DoD federal funds to reach their requirement of 40 percent matching funds.

# DEFENSE INDUSTRIES IN TEXAS

In 2008, Texas was the recipient of more than \$60.4 billion in DoD contract expenditures. The expenditures were awarded to more than 15,000 contractors, which represented 11.4 percent of the overall DoD contract expenditures in FY 2009. In FY 2010, more than \$30.8 billion, or 5.9 percent of all DoD contract spending, was awarded to 13,056 contractors within Texas.

According to the DoD, in 2008 Texas ranked first in DoD expenditures, receiving \$13.2 billion in payroll and more than \$51.9 billion in contracting awards. Virginia, with a total DoD payroll of \$15 billion and \$39.4 billion in contract awards, and California, with \$12.6 billion in DoD payroll and \$37.8 billion in contract awards, took second and third place. In FY 2009, Texas was ranked third overall, receiving \$30.4 billion, behind California and Virginia, receiving \$55.2 billion and \$53 billion respectively. Information on payroll expenditures was not available for 2009.

## **Top DoD Agencies Purchasing from Contractors in Texas**

In fiscal year 2009 the Navy led all DoD agencies in awarding the most contracts with \$10.3 billion, followed by the Air Force with \$10 billion, and the Defense Logistics Agency with more than \$4.3 billion.

## DoD Activities in Texas FY 2009 (Dollars in Thousands)

Personnel/Expenditures	Total	Army	Navy & Marine Corps	Air Force	Other Defense
<b>I. Personnel - Total</b>	235,972	153,636	14,947	63,592	3,797
Active Duty Military	131,548	88,346	4,606	38,596	0
Civilian	48,057	27,585	1,404	15,271	3,797
Reserve & National Guard	56,367	37,705	8,937	9,725	0
<b>II. Expenditures - Total</b>	\$ 42,082,905	\$ 10,845,437	\$ 11,305,040	\$ 14,569,718	\$ 5,362,710
<b>A. Payroll Outlays - Total</b>	\$ 19,298,889	\$ 13,584,231	\$ 950,074	\$ 4,535,203	\$ 229,381
Active Duty Military Pay	11,128,462	9,190,449	146,883	1,791,130	-
Civilian Pay	2,917,913	1,623,685	87,033	977,814	229,381
Reserve & National Guard Pay	1,520,699	1,455,740	47,765	17,194	-
Retired Military Pay	3,731,815	1,314,357	668,393	1,749,065	-
<b>B. Contracts Over - Total</b>	\$ 22,483,566	\$ (2,980,572)	\$ 10,325,201	\$ 10,014,603	\$ 5,124,334
Supply and Equipment Contracts	21,477,915	5,267,124	6,998,610	4,469,743	4,742,438
RDT&E Contracts	4,137,482	285,709	2,715,901	1,048,396	87,476
Service Contracts	7,987,980	2,783,363	505,127	4,405,060	294,430
Construction Contracts	(11,119,811)	(11,316,768)	105,563	91,404	(10)
<b>C. Grants</b>	\$ 300,450	\$ 241,778	\$ 29,765	\$ 19,912	\$ 8,995

Major Locations of Expenditures	Top 10 Expenditures		
	Payroll Outlays	Grants/Contracts	Total
Fort Hood	\$ 6,075,895	\$ 402,508	\$ 6,478,403
Fort Bliss	1,868,521	766,319	2,634,840
Amarillo	35,683	2,291,618	2,327,301
Fort Sam Houston	1,587,131	563,960	2,151,091
San Antonio	937,924	1,190,603	2,128,527
Grand Prairie	139,711	1,468,329	1,608,040
Deer Park	2,235	1,509,936	1,512,171
Lackland AFB	944,933	324,133	1,269,066
Greenville	25,542	865,434	890,976
Corpus Christi	436,617	258,567	695,184

Major Locations of Personnel	Top 10 Military & Civilian Personnel		
	Active Duty	Civilian	Total
Fort Hood	54,309	6,000	60,309
Fort Bliss	20,065	2,203	22,268
Lackland AFB	17,258	4,312	21,570
Fort Sam Houston	9,083	6,331	15,414
Sheppard AFB	7,183	1,176	8,359
Corpus Christi	1,008	4,824	5,832
Dyess AFB	4,887	411	5,298
Randolph AFB	1	4,088	4,089
RR Army Depot	0	3,598	3,598
Randolph	3,098	0	3,098

Prime Contracts Over \$25,000	Total	Army	Navy Marine	Air Force	Other Defense
Fiscal Year 2008	\$ 51,905,246	\$ 27,178,847	\$ 10,502,378	\$ 9,716,314	\$ 4,507,707
Fiscal Year 2007	30,798,843	9,030,248	8,842,402	8,450,353	4,475,839
Fiscal Year 2006	27,101,914	6,679,307	7,030,077	9,476,496	3,916,035
Fiscal Year 2005	20,696,564	6,248,649	6,057,884	4,482,892	3,907,139
Fiscal Year 2004	21,044,001	5,047,351	5,611,195	8,152,938	2,232,517
Fiscal Year 2003	22,867,574	5,047,557	4,943,807	10,256,272	2,619,938
Fiscal Year 2002	13,699,660	4,075,331	2,622,984	4,983,329	2,018,016

Top Ten Contractors Receiving Prime Contract Awards in Texas	Total Amount
Lockheed Martin Corporation	\$ 13,270,313
Bell Boeing Joint Project Office	2,383,783
L-3 Communications Holding, Inc.	1,924,373
N.V. Koninklijke Nederlandsche	1,450,140
Raytheon Company	1,342,322
Valero Energy Corporation	1,049,290
Textron Inc	916,421
The Boeing Company	667,146
Petromax Refining Co , LLC	539,736
Hensel Phelps Construction Co.	488,542

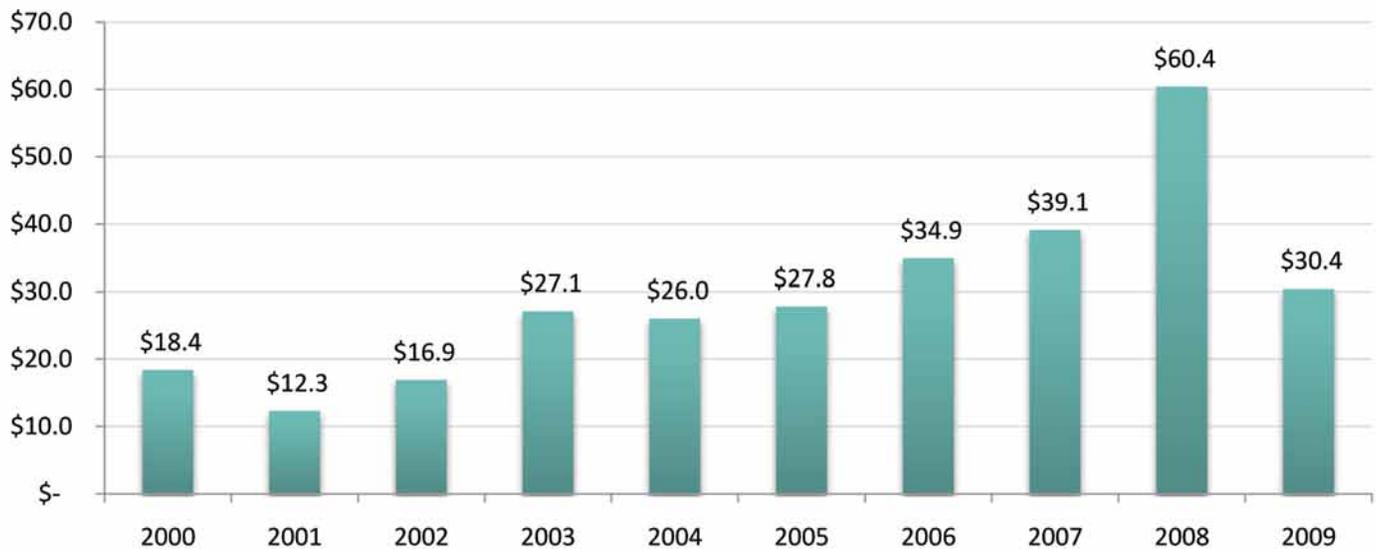
Source: DoD Spending Atlas FY 2009. <[http://siadapp.dmdc.osd.mil/personnel/L03/fy09/atlas\\_2009.pdf](http://siadapp.dmdc.osd.mil/personnel/L03/fy09/atlas_2009.pdf)>

### 2008 & 2009 DoD Total Contract Spending (Dollars in Billions)



Source: USASpending.gov

### DoD Texas Contract Expenditures Trend (Numbers in Billions)



Source: USASpending.gov

### Number and Payment of Military Retirees in Texas

Service	Number Retired	Paid by DoD	Monthly Payment
Army	73,778	69,286	\$ 141.474
Navy	27,952	26,531	49.982
Marines	7,799	6,732	14.364
Air Force	78,226	75,609	172.324
<b>DoD/Statewide Total</b>	<b>187,755</b>	<b>178,158</b>	<b>\$ 378.144</b>

Source: Department of Defense Office of the Actuar. Statistical Report on the Military Retirement System (as of 30 September, 2009), May 2010. <<http://actuary.defense.gov/statbook09.pdf>>

## Military Construction in Texas (in Millions)

Army	FY 2010	FY 2009
Fort Bliss	\$ 219.4	\$ 1,044.0
Fort Hood	40.9	45.5
Fort Sam Houston	19.8	96.0
Camp Bullis	-	4.2
Corpus Christi	-	39.0
Red River Army Depot	-	6.9
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 404.2</b>	<b>\$ 1,239.0</b>

Army Reserve	FY 2010	FY 2009
Fort Bliss	\$ 9.5	\$ -
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
Austin*	20.0	-
Bryan/College Station*	12.2	-
Houston*	24.0	-
Robstown*	10.2	-
San Antonio*	20.0	-
Sinton	-	9.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 95.9</b>	<b>\$ 9.4</b>

Air Force	FY 2010	FY 2009
Lackland AFB	217.3	75.5
Dyess AFB	\$ 4.5	\$ 21.0
Goodfellow AFB	44.4	28.4
Fort Hood	-	10.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 320.2</b>	<b>\$ 135.7</b>

Air Force Reserve	FY 2010	FY 2009
Lackland AFB	\$ 1.5	\$ -
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 1.5</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

Navy	FY 2010	FY 2009
Corpus Christi	\$ 19.8	\$ 3.5
Kingsville	4.5	11.6
	-	-
	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 24.3</b>	<b>\$ 15.1</b>

Navy Reserve	FY 2010	FY 2009
	\$ -	\$ -
	-	-
San Antonio	2.2	-
Fort Worth JRB	6.2	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 8.4</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

Army National Guard	FY 2010	FY 2009
Austin	\$ 22.2	\$ -
Biggs Army Airfield	-	21.0
	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 22.2</b>	<b>\$ 21.0</b>

Air National Guard	FY 2010	FY 2009
Kelly Field	\$ 7.9	\$ -
Fort Worth JRB	-	5.0
Ellington Field	-	7.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 7.9</b>	<b>\$ 12.6</b>

Defense-Wide	FY 2010	FY 2009
Fort Bliss	\$ 111.6	\$ -
Fort Hood	3.0	-
Lackland AFB	101.9	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 226.5</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

Special Projects	FY 2010	FY 2009
Department of Veteran Affairs Houston Nat. Cemetery - Expansion & Improvements	\$ 35.0	\$ -
Tri-Care Management Activity: Fort Hood Hospital Replacement - Phase I	-	621.0
Tri-Care Management Activity: Fort Hood Hospital Replacement - Phase II	-	306.0
Tri-Care Management Activity: Fort Sam Houston	-	13.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 35.0</b>	<b>\$ 940.0</b>

<b>Military Construction in Texas Total (in millions)</b>	<b>\$ 869.9</b>	<b>\$ 2,373.0</b>
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\* Listed as statewide funding

FY 2010 Source: <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CRPT-111hrpt366/pdf/CRPT-111hrpt366.pdf>

FY 2009 Source: S3001 <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/BILLS-110s3001enr/pdf/BILLS-110s3001enr.pdf>

# ARMY MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

Corpus Christi Army Depot (CCAD)

Fort Bliss

Fort Hood

Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant (LSAAP)

Red River Army Depot (RRAD)

## **CORPUS CHRISTI ARMY DEPOT**

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### **Mission**

The Corpus Christi Army Depot (CCAD) is the largest tenant organization on Naval Air Station Corpus Christi (NASCC) with more than 158 acres and 2.2 million square feet of industrial space. With a workforce of more than 5,500, and annual revenue of more than \$1 billion, CCAD is a major employer and economic engine for the South Texas region. Offering virtually year-round ideal weather for flight testing, CCAD is DoD's primary facility for rotary wing repair.

CCAD ensures aviation readiness through overhaul, repair, modification, recapitalization, retrofitting, testing, and modernization of helicopters, engines, and components for rotary-wing aircraft. Eighty percent of the total workload is component repair. This effort includes worldwide on-site field maintenance teams, analytical crash investigations, and chemical material process facilities. CCAD serves as a depot training base for active duty Army, National Guard, Reserve, and foreign military personnel.

CCAD is also the Army's Center of Industrial and Technical Excellence for aviation structural airframes and blades; advanced composite technologies; flight controls and control surfaces; aviation engines; aviation transmissions and hydraulic systems (including sub-system accessory components); and aviation armament, electronics, and support equipment (less avionics).

The joint service aircraft maintenance status helps ensure the depot's future, along with the Lean and Six Sigma initiatives implemented during the past few years. These initiatives have reduced or avoided cost and improved production on the UH-60 BLACK HAWK recapitalization assembly line as well as the HH-60 Pavehawk production line. Additionally, the T700 and T-55 engine assembly lines have dramatically increased production, and there is a new pilot program to include the OH-58 Kiowa Warrior. Partnerships with Original Equipment Manufacturers, General Electric Aircraft Engines, Sikorsky Aircraft Company, and the Boeing Company have increased the production of repair parts for the weapon systems. CCAD is also in the process of procuring the repair and maintenance of the Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV), and there are Commercial Service Agreements in which CCAD provides component repair to the commercial sector.

### **Installation Needs**

CCAD facilities consist of more than 150 buildings and over two million square feet. Significant portions are original WWII era construction requiring over \$50 million per year to maintain. Estimated replacement cost of the CCAD complex, facilities, and production equipment would exceed \$1 billion. Replacement and renovation of CCAD's infrastructure is ongoing as CCAD is aggressively recapitalizing to attain sound, environmentally compliant, and energy efficient production capabilities and working environments.

Within the next two years, CCAD will invest in excess of \$100 million in the first phases of this process. The continued high-priority of CCAD as one of the critical supporting components within DoD will be needed to see this process through over the next 10 years. As a tenant on NASCC, CCAD partners with the U.S. Navy in construction and renovation projects and other base support needs such as security, utilities, and fire protection.

### **Environmental Concerns**

In order to improve environmental performance, CCAD is implementing an ISO 14001 compliant Environmental Management System in concert with the Environmental Officer program, Quality Assurance Audit program, and Environmental Advocate/Liaison program

### **Community Relations**

CCAD has a Student Career Experience Program partnership with Del Mar Community College. Under the partnership, qualified full-time college students work a minimum of 32 hours per week at CCAD as aircraft trades helpers and receive GS-04 pay. At the end of the two-year program students are qualified to earn an associate degree in aeronautical maintenance.

Through the Coastal Bend Combined Federal Campaign, CCAD donors have consistently increased their level of giving, raising more than \$600,000 in 2009. Community projects include

- ★ Operation Paint Brush - helps low-income, disabled and senior citizens applicants with assistance to have their homes painted by volunteers;
- ★ Operation Christmas Spirit - CCAD employee teams visit 12 nursing homes in the area and take gifts to residents;
- ★ Share Your Christmas - a local food drive; and
- ★ Toys for Tots - the local Marine Reserve campaign.

**Implementation of BRAC Recommendations**

BRAC 2005 proposed some minor personnel transfers from CCAD to the Defense Logistics Agency. The local impact is expected to be minimal with most transfers being in place. CCAD did not gain or lose any core missions.

## **FORT BLISS**

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### **Mission**

Established in 1849, Fort Bliss' mission is to sustain, prepare, reset, and transform members of the Joint Team to mobilize and deploy to support of the national military strategy, while providing for the well-being of soldiers, civilians, families, and retirees in the regional military community.

Fort Bliss integrates a mixture of the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command, Forces Command, U.S. Northern Command, Installation Management Command, Network Command, and U.S Army Reserves command.

With 1.1 million acres, Fort Bliss is the largest DoD controlled airspace and can accommodate every weapon system in the U.S. Army. Fort Bliss is comprised of state-of-the-art training areas, ranges, and facilities. Its' ranges have the distance and depth that allow them to test their equipment to the fullest extent. Excellent ranges and training areas (located primarily in New Mexico), coupled with the longest runway in the Army, make Fort Bliss a premiere facility for training, mobilization, and deployment of combat forces. Of its 1.1 million acres, less than 1 percent has comparative environmental constraints. Archeological sites, protected playas, and grasslands are situated in scattered, and easily avoidable areas, that do little to hinder exercises and training. Weather is excellent for year-round training, providing a cross section of seasons to enhance readiness for national defense. For aviators, the weather conditions provide an average of 340 flying days per year.

### **City within a City**

Fort Bliss manages more than 4,000 buildings, over 5,880 miles of paved and unpaved roads, and many more miles of utility lines for gas, sewer, water and electricity. The three main base camps on each major range can support training requirements of most operating forces.

### **Support Facilities and Services**

William Beaumont Army Medical Center (WBAMC), one of seven U.S. Army medical centers in the nation, provides quality health care and serves more than 60,000 beneficiaries. Located just two miles from Fort Bliss proper, WBAMC is comprised of more than 45 primary care and specialty outpatient clinics, 150 inpatient beds with expansion capability to 373, and serves as a Level II Trauma Center for the Southwest Region. A partnership with the adjacent VA outpatient clinic consolidates services and enhances treatment to veterans, as well as to the active duty and retired population.

### **Current Status**

Fort Bliss is experiencing one the largest growth periods in Army history due to BRAC 2005. The transition from a Training and Doctrine Command to a current Forces Command installation is expected to continue through 2015, and the military population is expected to increase from 9,000 troops to over 35,000 troops during that time. In all, the population of Fort Bliss and the city of El Paso will increase by nearly 100,000 soldiers, their families, and civilian workers by 2012. In five years, one in every eight people in the El Paso area will have a direct relationship to Fort Bliss.

### **Off-Post**

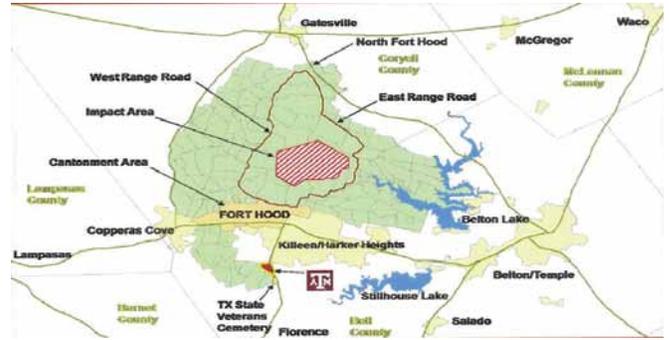
Fort Bliss enjoys an exceptional relationship with the city of El Paso and receives strong support from the community. Fort Bliss is the largest single employer in the area, with an estimated annual local economic contribution of over \$3.7 billion by 2012. Its' leaders serve on numerous chambers of commerce in the area and have maintained a continuous dialogue with the mayor's office so that the installation's strategic plan is understood and supported by the city.

The Alliance for Regional Military Support (ARMS) Committee was established in 2002 and is comprised of representatives from Fort Bliss, White Sands Missile Range, Holloman AFB, the city of El Paso, Las Cruces, and Alamogordo City. The committee's mission is to enhance and promote relationships in the region by creating mutually supporting opportunities and partnerships between the military and civilian communities. The El Paso Chamber of Commerce, the city of El Paso, county governments, and Fort Bliss generated the TEAM El Paso Federal Agenda as a reference advocacy tool to present the community's priorities and needs to government leaders. TEAM travels to Washington, D.C. twice a year to present the agenda to members of Congress, their staff, and officials from other federal agencies.

# FORT HOOD

## Introduction

Fort Hood is the Army's premiere armored force installation and strategic power projection platform. Located 60 miles north of Austin and 50 miles south of Waco, the Fort Hood occupies 335 square miles (almost 215,000 acres) of Bell and Coryell Counties. There are more than 136,000 acres of maneuver area on post, with 62,605 acres identified for live-fire impact. There are two airfields and six air strips; more than 770 miles of paved roads; 471 miles of tank trails; and 7,238 active buildings on post with more than 33 million square feet of floor space.



In 2001, Fort Hood was authorized 41,000 soldiers. Since the beginning of the Global War on Terror, Fort Hood has increased, and maintained, a current assigned strength of over 49,000 soldiers, with an assigned troop peak of 55,800 Soldiers in March 2008. One out of every 10 active duty soldiers in the U.S. Army is assigned to Fort Hood.

In its 2007 report to Congress, the Government Accounting Office supported the Army's contention that on a per-capita basis, soldier training at Fort Hood continues to be more economically accomplished than at any other major Army installation. The Army has consistently recognized the unique ability of Fort Hood and Central Texas to house, support, and sustain 50,000 soldiers and their families in whatever formations current and future forces find themselves.

## Economic Impact

Supported Population — 425,000

- ★ Post Population — 95,000
- ★ Off Post Family Members — 89,933
- ★ Retirees, Survivors, and Family Members — 246,000

Seven surrounding cities (with a regional population of 335,000) partner with and provide substantial quality-of-life support to Fort Hood. Almost 98 percent of the 49,000-plus soldiers and their family live within 10 miles of the installation. These soldiers are complemented by more than 18,850 civilian employees, making Fort Hood the largest single site employer in Texas, and directly inserting nearly \$6 billion annually into the Texas economy. In 2008, Fort Hood's direct economic impact on the Texas economy was \$4.4 billion, with a total statewide impact of \$10.8 billion.

## Mission

Fort Hood's mission is to prepare soldiers and units for combat and take care of soldiers, families, and civilians. Since 2005, Fort Hood has deployed 135,738 soldiers to support Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom.

### Tactical Units Assigned to Fort Hood

III Corps Headquarters  
1st Cavalry Division  
13th Sustainment Command (E)  
3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment  
15th Sustainment Brigade  
4th Sustainment Brigade  
1st Medical Brigade  
41st Fires Brigade  
36th Engineer Brigade  
89th MP Brigade  
504th Battlefield Surveillance BDE  
13th Finance Management Center  
4th Combat Aviation Brigade

### Other Units Assigned to Fort Hood

1st Army Division West Headquarters  
Operational Test Command  
U.S. Army Garrison Ft Hood  
MEDCOM  
407th AFSB & CTSF  
57th SIG BN (E)/62nd SIG BN (E)  
69th Air Defense Artillery BDE  
166th AVN BDE  
15th MI BN  
21st CAV BDE  
48th Chemical BDE  
11th CID BN

### **Reserve Component Mobilization**

Fort Hood is one of the Army's six Enduring Mobilization Training Centers (EMTCs) for Army National Guard and Army Reserve units. It is home to the 1st Army Division West Headquarters and three of its training support brigades, and North Fort Hood serves as the fort's principal location for all reserve component post-mobilization training. The primary mission sets trained at Fort Hood in support of overseas contingency operations include aviation operations, transportation operations, and division- and brigade-level command and control operations. The Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization, and Security (DPTMS) has overall responsibility for mobilization on Fort Hood. The mobilization division of DPTMS manages the execution of installation support with the Hood Mobilization Brigade providing command and administrative control of mobilizing units.

Since October 2001, 44,676 soldiers have mobilized through Fort Hood, 15,000 of them Texans. The ability of Fort Hood to sustain this extremely high volume of mobilized soldiers is due in large part to newly expanded facilities on the north side of the post. North Fort Hood provides facilities and resources which support an overall capacity of 2,636 mobilizing troops. Facilities and services that support both mobilization and non-mobilization training and include billeting; dining facilities; troop medical services; vehicle maintenance; supply and services support; fuel operations; airfield support; fitness center; and many other critical support services.

### **Capacity Utilization**

Fort Hood is fully capable to support current and future Army, joint, and combined force mission requirements.

- ★ The post's largest single on-post training segment is called the Western Maneuver Area (WMA). It stretches 20 miles from north to south and from the western boundary of the installation eastward to the live-fire impact area. The WMA easily accommodates a full-up, modern, digitally equipped heavy battalion task force exercising in multiple scenarios over several weeks at a time.
- ★ Direct access to Lake Belton provides training in all phases of water obstacle and river crossing operations.
- ★ The Army's largest Battle Command Training Center is located at Fort Hood.
- ★ The largest combat aviation training area in the world (15,900 square miles), begins on Fort Hood and continues west from Bell and Coryell Counties to Runnels and Tom Green Counties. This allows U.S. and allied military helicopter crews to train in a realistic environment that affords the distances and depths required in combat aviation operations.

### **Regional Medical Center**

Fort Hood's Carl R. Darnall Army Medical Center is a teaching hospital affiliated with Scott & White Memorial Hospital, the VA Central Texas Health Care System in Temple, and Texas A&M University Health Science Center College of Medicine in Bryan-College Station.

Darnell Medical Center has combined graduate medical programs with Wilford Hall Air Force and Brooke Army Medical Centers in San Antonio. The center serves 172,000 military beneficiaries within a 40 mile radius of Fort Hood.

However, Darnell Medical Center lacks specialists to provide comprehensive care and refers patients to local civilian hospitals for advanced diagnostics and health care. Recent and future projects to expand medical services to our military community include the construction of a new facility on Fort Hood with an estimated cost of \$1 billion, a traumatic brain injury center, a women's health clinic addition, three dental clinics, primary care clinics, and an intensive outpatient addiction treatment facility.

### **Warriors in Transition**

Fort Hood's Warriors in Transition Unit provides soldiers and their families with a receptive and supportive environment where they can focus on healing in a new 320-person barracks facility, a Soldier and Family Assistance Center, and two administrative buildings. Fort Hood is also pursuing the construction of a Warrior Transition Brigade Physical Fitness Center and a dining hall. Their total cost is estimated at \$143.5 million. Both are unfunded for the current year.

### **Secondary Runway**

A second runway at Robert Gray Army Air Field - as part of the Killeen Fort Hood Regional Airport Master Plan - would provide safety and redundancy, additional opportunities for airfield operations, and facilitate future joint training and basing options for military personnel to train airfield operations. It would also significantly enhance commercial aviation capabilities for the airport.

The regional airport currently receives 42 flights daily and manifested more than 200,000 passengers last year. The first step to develop the runway is construction of the 4,000 foot Assault Landing Strip on West Fort Hood. The landing strip has been approved by the City of Killeen 2nd Runway Task Force to be built using Army troop construction personnel. After it is complete, construction will move forward on the completion of the second runway that would support civilian and military commercial airliners. Both projects have a total estimated cost of \$230 million that is unfunded.

### **Texas A&M University - Central Texas**

The Texas A&M University System is establishing a stand-alone university named Texas A&M University-Central Texas on the base with the encouragement of Fort Hood. Texas A&M-CT will allow soldiers and family members to earn their academic degrees from a nationally recognized university, which will offer programs tailored to the needs of the local population. In-state tuition rates would apply to soldiers and family members, even when the sponsor leaves the state. In May 2009, the Texas Legislature authorized the Texas A&M University System to issue up to \$25 million in tuition revenue bonds for construction of a Central Texas campus.

### **Soldier and Family Housing**

Fort Hood has 96 barracks that house approximately 14,880 soldiers, and 6,408 family quarters that house about 30 percent of the active duty population. The family quarters are managed through Actus Lend Lease, the Residential Community Initiative housing partner. Under this program more than 4,500 units have been renovated and 1,186 new units have been built. Of these, 232 have been, or will be, built using new energy efficient materials. The partnership has provided the absolute highest quality of housing for our soldiers and their families on-post, with a noticeable difference in maintenance quality when compared to previously worn and outdated housing provided by Army installations. Fort Hood understands the community impact of on-post housing and is committed to keeping our volume the same to avoid any negative economic impacts to the local housing market.

### **Environmental Concerns**

Assisted by The Nature Conservancy and the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, Fort Hood has made substantial progress in restoring the state's populations of the Black Capped Vireo and the Golden Cheeked Warbler after both faced extinction. In addition, Fort Hood has identified 800 sites of cultural importance. The installation is working with the Texas State Historical Preservation Office under the Alternative Procedures Program to identify the sites which are historically significant.

### **Texas Highways & Byways**

State officials have been extremely gracious and patient in the funding of our major roadway projects. These projects have strengthened the strategic projection capability of forces from Fort Hood to and through Gulf Coast seaports. The Texas Department of Transportation has allocated \$161.7 million for widening Highway 195 between Fort Hood and Georgetown, Texas. Scheduled for completion by 2020, this expansion will provide an uninterrupted four-lane divided highway from Fort Hood to the ports.

The state also committed more than \$39.1 million in local highway infrastructure construction, which has nominally improved regional mobility by improving traffic flow on- and off-post. The money funded projects like the Highway 195 extension and Access Control Point (completed December 2009); the Tank Destroyer Road improvements from Clarke Road to FM 116; the Highway 190 dedicated military vehicle overpass (to be completed Fall of 2010); and the Highway 201 and Mohawk Avenue intersection improvements (to be completed Fall of 2010). Despite these projects, congestion at the intersection of our main entrance and Highway 190 continues to be Fort Hood's largest quality-of-life, safety, and community relations problem.

## **Installation Needs**

Fort Hood is especially grateful for the cooperation, support, and influence that community, state, regional, and federal partners have given to address our infrastructure and expansion shortfalls. Fort Hood's success as the premiere deployment platform for the Army is due in large part to the capabilities that our training lands, infrastructure, and personnel offer soldiers training to fight overseas. That capability can be directly linked to our monetary augmentation and political support of programs by state and federal legislative assistance. The future of Fort Hood is constantly being molded by the requirements the installation is presented with as a leading Army training installation. Because of the growth and expansion of the infrastructure necessary to support these future requirements, the garrison has developed the Installation Planning Board to rank potential projects that would improve Fort Hood's capabilities. The board takes into consideration the opinions of our soldiers, their families, commanders, the community, and the immediate needs as an installation.

The following initiatives are where Fort Hood sees an opportunity for state and federal agencies to assist our installation and community:

### **Congestion on Hwy 190 (Main Gate to FM 2410)**

Solving this one issue would immediately improve the lives of hundreds of thousands in the surrounding area. In early 2010, over 80 percent of assigned soldiers were physically at Fort Hood for the first time since the Global War on Terror began. Expansion and repaving of roads into Copperas Cove were completed during 2009, but funding has not been approved to address the largest congestion issue from the Fort Hood main gate east to FM 2410 (where traffic counts exceed 90,000 per day). The traffic volume at Fort Hood has surpassed local roadway capacity and is a serious issue for the region's quality-of-life, safety, and workforce utilization.

### **Texas A&M University - Central Texas**

The influence of a major university will change the dynamics of the local economy and workforce. A university brings jobs; students; higher education opportunities; research and development opportunities in the defense, health care, and bioscience clusters; and revenue to Fort Hood and the community. The university's construction has recently broken ground and the plans are moving forward.

### **Centex Sustainability Partnership**

This partnership is the newest advancement in a regional alliance aimed at improving the local economy and environment. Five local cities and Fort Hood are cooperating to improve the area's quality-of-life, implement better environmental practices, and develop a sustainable regional community. All participants realize the symbiotic relationship necessary to properly support the community's anticipated future growth. This regional partnership took its first major step by holding the Centex Sustainability Conference in January 2010, in which local governments, community leaders, and sustainability experts participated.

## **LONE STAR ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT**

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### **Mission**

The Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant (LSAAP) has a rich and successful history of producing high quality explosive items in a safe and secure manner at a competitive price. LSAAP is the Army's premier site for the production of artillery cargo rounds, fragmentary hand grenades, the Family of Scatterable Mines, and various critical explosive components for numerous munitions. The facility is being closed under BRAC 2005. Day & Zimmermann Lone Star LLC has negotiated with the U.S. Army to purchase approximately 5,500 acres of the property for conversion to commercial operations and continuation of munitions manufactured for the DoD and foreign clients.

### **Community Relations**

The Red River Redevelopment Authority is designated as the local redevelopment authority to acquire the balance of property for commercial redevelopment.

### **Implementation of BRAC Recommendations**

LSAAP was identified for closure as a result of the 2005 BRAC decision. Missions performed at LSAAP have been reassigned to Milan Army Ammunition Plant, Iowa Army Ammunition Plant, Crane Army Ammunition Activity, and McAlester Army Ammunition Plant. Although selected equipment has been shipped to the receiving sites to satisfy the move of Army functions reassigned through BRAC, Day & Zimmermann Lone Star LLC will continue to compete and produce most munitions and explosive components that have recently been produced at LSAAP.

The Army transferred the property to Red River Redevelopment Authority in the summer of 2010.

## RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT

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### **Mission**

The Red River Army Depot (RRAD) is an ISO 9001:2000 and ISO 14001:2004, registered industrial complex providing responsive and innovative solutions for DoD in repair, overhaul, recapitalization, remanufacture, and conversion of combat systems and tactical vehicles. RRAD is recognized as the Center of Industrial and Technical Excellence for the Bradley Fighting Vehicle System, Multiple Launch Rocket System carriers, Tactical Wheeled Vehicles, and rubber products. RRAD is a strategic asset and essential element of Army transformation. RRAD is also the host installation for several major tenants soon to include the Defense Logistics Agency's Defense Distribution Depot, Red River, Texas. As the host and landlord, RRAD strives to provide installation support to assure the tenants have the necessary facilities, utilities and other infrastructure required to perform their missions.

### **Current Assessment**

The depot's vast industrial complex has the capacity and capability to completely overhaul and remanufacture combat systems and tactical vehicles. The multi-function capability fully supports the ongoing joint transformation. The mission flexibility and responsiveness of the workforce, equipment, and facilities provides RRAD a competitive edge within the defense industry.

Additionally, personnel supporting the combat and tactical vehicle missions possess a wide range of core skills that are essential. As evidenced in recent operations (Global War on Terror & Operation Iraqi Freedom), RRAD quickly shifted efforts to meet changing commander requirements both on the industrial complex, and by deploying teams worldwide to improve immediate readiness and provide for the long term sustainment of our combat and tactical fleets. Further evidence of RRAD's adaptability and expedient response is the addition of various added mission requirements related to the Mine Resistant Ambush Protected (MRAP) vehicle. RRAD is hosting the MRAP University which is a joint services endeavor aimed at training current and new employees deploying to Southwest Asia. RRAD also produces the MRAP Egress Trainer as well as the HMMWV Egress Assistance Trainer, both used to train soldiers how to safely exit the vehicles. RRAD is the only DoD facility capable of remanufacturing roadwheel and track vehicle systems, and is the only qualified source of supply for the M1 roadwheels.

Public/private partnerships are essential to Army transformation. RRAD proactively seeks industrial partners and has successfully negotiated over 32 teaming and 135 partnering arrangements. These relationships leverage the strengths of both parties and ultimately result in a higher quality and less expensive product. RRAD technical resources include the capability to design, fabricate, and manufacture a wide variety of items ranging from specialty parts to unique prototype weapon systems and vehicles. Future missions include Future Combat Systems variants and the Future Tactical Truck System.

### **BRAC 2005 Impact**

2005 BRAC will affect 222 personnel. The Red River Munitions Center will be disestablished and the Theater Readiness Monitoring Directorate will be relocated to Letterkenny Army Depot, Pennsylvania. Operational command and control of the Theater Readiness Monitoring Directorate was transferred to Letterkenny Army Depot in September 2009. RRAD has until September 15, 2011 to implement and execute these actions, which will allow the installation to minimize the effect of transition. RRAD will seize the opportunity to streamline existing processes and institute a new way of doing business.

## **Installation Needs**

- ★ Maneuver Systems Sustainment Center (MSSC) Phase 3, \$45 million and Phase 2 Lost Scope, \$5.9 million
- ★ Headquarters Command and Control Facility, \$10 million
- ★ Information Management Building, \$8.7 million
- ★ Combat Vehicle Body Repair Shop, \$3.25 million
- ★ Construct Depot Labs, \$6.6 million
- ★ Automated Paint Facility, \$9.6 million
- ★ Composites Material Repair Center, \$24 million
- ★ Construct Truck Entrance and Roadway, \$2.9 million
- ★ Construct Training/Conference Center, \$5.3 million
- ★ Construct Perimeter Fence Sections, \$3.2 million

## **Potential joint use projects with the community**

- ★ New I-30 exchange to align with RRAD Main Gate (Texas Department of Transportation funding)
- ★ Upgrade/construct southern railroad spur to support rail transport to the Red River Army Depot and the Red River Commerce Park (completed upgrades to the South rail entrance for RRAD)
- ★ Construct north/south public road through the Lone Star Army Ammunition
- ★ Plant to connect US Highway 67 and US Highway 82

## **Environmental Concerns**

Closure of LSAAP and the transfer of the property to the Local Redevelopment Authority eliminate the noise buffer zone between the RRAD and the community. Weapon test firing ranges located within 50 yards of the boundary currently separate RRAD and LSAAP. Encroachment (after transfer) has potential for compromising critical RRAD missions. The closure will also reduce the amount of revenue generated from timber harvesting activities that directly support the Army's forestry program and result in a 40 percent revenue loss for Bowie County. RRAD's environmental policy is an integral part of the mission. RRAD's primary focus areas are pollution prevention, compliance, restoration, and conservation. Environmental stewardship is the responsibility of every member of the workforce, as well as its strategic partners that reside on the depot. RRAD's nature is subject to change with the closure and development of the LSAAP as a commercial park.

A potentially significant concern of the BRAC 2005 event is that Red River Munitions Center will be relocated, triggering the closure of RRAD's RCRA permitted Open Burn/Open Detonation (OB/OD) unit. Closure of the OB/OD unit will involve a multimillion dollar cleanup effort, and attempts to secure BRAC funds for this cleanup have been unsuccessful. There are no endangered species identified and RRAD maintains an Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan for the facility. On July 11, 2008, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality amended RRAD Air Permit #1793 and Application Permit #PSD-TX-1112. The significance of this permit is that it allows for installation of 19 paint booths, 12 curing ovens, and seven abrasive blast booths to support increased/projected RRAD workload.

### **Community Relations Common Goals**

- ★ Sustainment and growth of the RRAD mission.
- ★ Create new jobs in the RRAD Commerce Park to replace jobs lost as a result of BRAC and defense downsizing.

As directed by the 2005 BRAC recommendations, RRAD will relinquish ownership of 3,839 acres on the extreme west end of the installation. This parcel could be divested and not impact the ongoing and future mission outlook. RRAD's military value would be affected, to some degree, in a positive manner. It is envisioned that the facility would maintain its military value, and in most applicable attributes, greatly enhance the military value by promoting the divestiture and working with the community to ensure a smooth transition. The Military Affairs Committee hosts several functions which increase relations between the community and military base. In addition to hosting visiting dignitaries for dinner, the committee also hosts the Hail and Farewell receptions. The Committee also works diligently with the legislative representatives in Arkansas and Texas to keep them informed on issues which would affect workload, funding, or personnel at the defense community.

### **Outlook**

Based on the opportunities that are developing, the future of RRAD is bright. Since the decision to realign RRAD in lieu of closure, numerous industries have contacted RRAD to inquire about opportunities for public/private partnerships. Additionally, the scope of current missions is expanding based on the GWOT requirement and the Future Combat System and Future Tactical Truck System are opportunities for new work in the coming years.

To support the current and future missions as well as public-private partnerships, a timely execution of the BRAC recommendations and divestiture of properties is important. The tentative plan for re-sizing the installation infrastructure will support and enhance the military value, posturing RRAD positively in the event of another round of BRAC. The appropriation and allocation of funds for execution of BRAC and RRAD's Modernization Program will further improve existing infrastructure and increase the installation's military value.

# NAVY MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

Naval Air Station Corpus Christi (NASCC)

Naval Air Station Forth Worth Joint Reserve Base (JRB)

Naval Air Station Kingsville (NASKING)

Naval Station Ingleside (NSI)

## NAVAL AIR STATION CORPUS CHRISTI

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### **Mission**

The primary mission of Naval Air Station Corpus Christi (NASCC) is pilot training. Well-suited for this task, NASCC provides an ideal pilot training location with typically excellent weather and superb airspace availability. Training Wing Four includes two Primary Training Squadrons and two Advanced Multi-engine Training Squadrons. Primary squadrons train Navy and Marine Corps pilots; advanced squadrons support not only Navy and Marine Corps students, but also Air Force, Coast Guard, and foreign students. Almost 200 aircraft including the T-34, T-44, and TC-12 support the various training missions.

NASCC also serves as the Federal Complex Host for nearly 50 tenant commands providing facilities, services and other support missions. Tenant commands include:

- ★ Commander, Naval Air Training
- ★ Corpus Christi Army Depot
- ★ U.S. Coast Guard Sector Command Corpus Christi
- ★ U.S. Customs and Border Protection (which conducts airborne drug detection and interdiction operations as well as aerial support during times of disaster)

Adequate parking apron and hangar space exists to support current pilot training rates, although any increase in fixed-wing aircraft base loading would require expansion of the existing aprons. Training and administrative spaces are adequate to meet current requirements. The Coast Guard benefits from rapid access to the Gulf of Mexico, and the Customs and Border Patrol take advantage of the central U.S. location near the southern border. The Corpus Christi Army Depot is able to capitalize on extensive industrial infrastructure and a highly trained local workforce to meet the enormous throughput required as a result of extensive rotary-wing aircraft usage in the Middle East.

### **Tenant Support**

Common assets such as hangars, aprons, runways, airspace, and administrative spaces, are frequently shared to optimize efficiency of the federal complex. The Navy owns two outlying airfields to support the pilot training mission: Navy Outlying Landing Field (NOLF) Waldron, 3.5 miles from the air station, and NOLF Cabaniss, 8 miles from the air station. Additionally, the Navy has leased landing rights at Aransas County Airport, 26 miles from the air station. These outlying fields reduce use of the runways on the air station for repetitive training requirements, thus decreasing air traffic congestion and facilitating a much greater pilot training rate. The base also provides housing, medical, recreation, and other quality-of-life services to a base population of over 10,000 military personnel, dependents, and civilian employees, as well as over 20,000 local retirees.

### **BRAC 2005 Actions**

- ★ Naval Mine and Anti-Submarine Warfare Command, Corpus Christi relocated to San Diego, CA during 2009.
- ★ Helicopter Mine Countermeasures Squadron 15 relocated to Norfolk, VA during 2009.
- ★ Fleet Readiness Center Corpus Christi decommissioned in 2009.
- ★ Mobile Mine Assembly Group relocated to San Diego, CA in 2010.

### **Net Job Losses (excluding the Corpus Christi Army Depot)**

- ★ Military: -647
- ★ Civilian: -64
- ★ Contractor: -3
- ★ Direct Job Changes: -714
- ★ Indirect Job Changes: Unknown
- ★ Known Total Jobs: -714

**Concerns**

One area of concern is the growing number of existing and proposed wind turbine farms in South Texas. Studies are in progress to determine the effects of wind turbines on flight safety, radar systems, and navigational aids that support air traffic control in the area.

**Outlook**

Given current and expected pilot training rates NASCC will hold great military value for the foreseeable future. Between 2012 and 2019, the Joint Primary Aircraft Training System (T-6 aircraft) will be introduced in Corpus Christi, replacing the T-34. The TW-4 will continue to be the sole source for Navy and Marine Corps advanced multi-engine propeller training, also providing training for the Air Force, Coast Guard, and key foreign militaries. Demand for the primary and advanced flight training conducted at NASCC is expected to remain high. Numerous military construction projects are either in work, or programmed to support the continued pilot training mission in Corpus Christi. military construction project expenditures reached \$22.4 million in 2008 and \$23 million in 2009.

U.S. Customs and Border Patrol is exploring the possibility of expanding their mission in Corpus Christi with the introduction of Unmanned Aerial Systems.

Finally, the city of Corpus Christi and the local community remain deeply committed to support and partner with NASCC and its tenant commands.

## NAVAL AIR STATION FORT WORTH JOINT RESERVE BASE

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### Mission

The primary mission of NAS Fort Worth Joint Reserve Base (JRB) is to provide support to active duty personnel while providing an effective, efficient, and joint training environment to all reservists and guardsmen to ensure the reserve force is ready to serve at home and abroad. As the largest Joint Reserve Base in the country, NAS Fort Worth JRB plays an important role in the defense posture of the Armed Forces.

There are over 40 tenants onboard NAS Fort Worth JRB, but the major tenant commands include:

#### Texas Air National Guard

- ★ 136th Airlift Wing, Texas Air National Guard

#### Army

- ★ 90th Aviation Support Bat./11th Aviation Command
- ★ Command Support Aircraft Company

#### Navy

- ★ Fleet Readiness Center West Fort Worth (FRC West)
- ★ Commander, Fleet Logistics Support Wing
- ★ Commander, Tactical Support Wing
- ★ Fleet Logistics Support Squadron 59 (VR-59)
- ★ Fleet Logistics Support Squadron 46 (VR-46)
- ★ Commander, Navy Intelligence Reserve Command
- ★ 9th Naval Construction Regiment (9th NCR)
- ★ Mobile Construction Battalion 22 (NMCB 22)
- ★ Intelligence Reserve Region Southeast
- ★ Operations Support Center Fort Worth

#### Army Reserve

- ★ 370th Chemical Company

#### Air Force Reserve

- ★ Headquarters, 10th Air Force
- ★ 301st Fighter Wing

#### Marines

- ★ 14th Regimental Marines
- ★ Aircraft Group 41 (MAG 41)
- ★ Air Control Squadron 24 (MACS 24)
- ★ Fighter Attack Squadron 112 (VMFA 112)
- ★ Aerial Refueler Transport Squadron 234 (VMGR 234)
- ★ Aviation Logistics Squadron 41 (MALS 41)
- ★ 8th Marine Corps Recruiting Headquarters

### Capacity/Utilization

The capacity/utilization of the base must be measured against the needs of its primary mission – support of the joint services, reserve training, and operations. This mission requires hangars, aprons, runways, airspace, maintenance, training, and administrative space to be properly sized and balanced to optimize military value.

- ★ **Hangars:** Hangars are adequate to meet current needs with limited availability for possible future requirements.
- ★ **Apron space:** There is ample apron space for 168 aircraft, depending on size, thus affording capacity for future additional units.
- ★ **Runways:** The runways can support additional operations.
- ★ **Airspace:** The airspace is adjacent to DFW Airport. Because all military training areas are west and northwest of DFW and NAS Fort Worth airfields, and due to the FAA's implementation of the "Metroplex Plan" during the mid-1990's, there are no limitations identified regarding air traffic deconfliction or encroachment.
- ★ **Maintenance, training, and administrative space:** All buildings used in these capacities are fully utilized. As more responsibilities and mission requirements are placed on the reserve forces, there is an increased demand for these facilities.

Overall, the facilities at NAS Fort Worth JRB are used very efficiently to support the active levels of its current tenants. Gaining future tenants will require renovation of some existing buildings and some new construction.

## **Community Relations**

Relations between the citizens of Fort Worth and municipalities that surround NAS Fort Worth JRB are very warm. Previous BRAC decisions downsized NSA Fort Worth JRB from its Air Force Base status, which staggered the surrounding communities. NAS Fort Worth JRB is still one of the top employers in Tarrant County and the military-civilian relationship is very strong, sincere, and mutually rewarding. NAS Fort Worth JRB has several base personnel volunteering in the community, acting as Scout leaders, mentoring in schools, and engaging in other social, civic, and religious activities. Base leadership maintains a continuous dialogue with city officials and the chamber of commerce regarding base events and the installation's strategic plan. Throughout the year, several opportunities arise for military-civilian interaction, such as base tours, the Adopt-a-School program, Color Guard and Honor Guard appearances, speaking engagements, a free Air Power Expo and concert, Drug Education for Youth training, and more. In turn, surrounding businesses and organizations host military appreciation days and host an annual free barbecue lunch for base personnel.

Local governments surrounding the installation completed a Joint Land Use Study (JLUS) in 2008. The JLUS was designed to promote compatible development and community coordination surrounding the installation. Immediately following the report's completion, the communities voluntarily formed the NAS Fort Worth JRB Regional Coordination Committee (RCC). The RCC was formed to enhance and maintain intergovernmental cooperation and communication about development patterns that may impact the base's mission.

The RCC is responsible for encouraging compatible land use planning, conducting community outreach, and participating in military affairs. It also serves as a clearinghouse for development patterns in western Tarrant County, allowing the participating entities to brief one another on significant projects whose impacts may cross jurisdictional boundaries. The RCC has also developed a "Development Review Webtool," a voluntary communication tool designed to allow local governments to share information about potential incompatible development and receive input from the military in a timely fashion. In addition, several of the local governments have independently moved forward on re-zoning, overlay zoning, and comprehensive plan updates to support the military's mission in North Texas.

Currently, the cities of Benbrook, Fort Worth, Lake Worth, River Oaks, Westworth Village, and White Settlement serve on the RCC with Tarrant County, NAS Fort Worth JRB, Lockheed Martin, the North Central Texas Council of Governments, and local chambers of commerce. Additional information can be found online at [www.nctcog.org/rcc](http://www.nctcog.org/rcc).

## **Economic Impact**

With its multi-service commands, NAS Fort Worth JRB annually adds \$1.3 billion to the local economy.

## **Assessment**

The DFW metroplex is well suited to support the demographic requirements for a reserve base. The base has both hangar and ramp space to accommodate additional squadrons and the installation is working diligently to find new and innovative ways to create more operational space within the current fence line. Co-location with Lockheed Martin and their manufacturing of the Joint Strike Fighter makes NAS Fort Worth JRB an excellent choice as a future site for Navy, Marine Corps, or Air Force JSF squadrons as well as a centralized JSF training center.

The installation continues to strive to construct the most efficient and effective organization in order to manage the shore establishment for the 21st Century. All services are streamlining and refining their force structure and are initiating studies to evaluate new approaches to provide services to their customers. This approach has helped identify where the installation can utilize technology to increase its capability. NAS Fort Worth JRB will soon have its first automated base entry control point, followed by automated control onto the airfield. Further, the architecture for many buildings to have automated, monitored security access and control is being developed, along with a fiber optics backbone to support the base-wide security posture. This venture fosters a joint environment and is mutually beneficial for DoD customers, employees of NAS Fort Worth JRB, and the Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Army teams.

Service commanders at NAS Fort Worth JRB have been very successful in developing joint doctrine and operating procedures that create seamless functionality amongst host and tenant commands in base support and community service programs.

## NAVAL AIR STATION KINGSVILLE

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### **Mission**

The primary mission of NAS Kingsville (NASKING) is to support Training Air Wing Two in training undergraduate jet pilots for the United States Navy and Marine Corps. Pilot production is the responsibility of Training Squadrons VT-21 and VT-22 utilizing the Boeing T-45 Goshawk. Using the T-45, undergraduate jet pilot training is performed by a single platform. Currently there are 110 T-45 Goshawks assigned to Training Air Wing Two. NASKING satisfies half of the undergraduate jet pilot training for the Navy and Marine Corps—the balance is trained by NAS Meridian, Mississippi, and Training Air Wing One. Co-located on the air station are facilities and contract civilian personnel to perform all levels of maintenance on the airframe and the training system. NASKING also hosts other organizations including the U.S. Border Patrol, a U.S. Army Reserve unit, and several base support organizations required to support its operations and those of its tenants.

### **Current Assessment**

Because of the large volume of airspace, the availability of landing fields, the ability to provide life cycle maintenance for the T-45 Training System, and excellent weather with nearly 300 flying days per year, NASKING ranks as an invaluable aviation training facility.

### **Capacity Utilization**

Capacity utilization of NASKING must be measured against the needs of its primary mission—undergraduate jet pilot training. This mission requires aircraft, hangars, aprons, runways, airspace, maintenance capacity, and administrative space to be properly sized and balanced to optimize military value. Hangars dedicated to the training mission have sufficient capacity to meet current and projected future requirements; however, additional aircraft would be required to increase training capacity.

The 110 T-45 aircraft currently assigned to NASKING meet half of the Navy and Marine Corps undergraduate jet pilot training requirements. To accomplish this goal, a higher than planned number of flight hours have been required on each plane.

An environmentally safe Corrosion Control Facility was built in the late 90s to provide for the T-45 life cycle maintenance requirements with capacity to support other requirements. Other hangars are being used to conduct modifications to the T-45 by a contractor support team. Additionally, there is surplus apron space that would be available for new or expanded missions.

Approval to base a Medical Evacuation (MEDEVAC) Unit at NASKING has been conditionally granted, pending satisfactory completion of National Environmental Policy Act documentation. The 100 member unit will consist of six to nine HH-60 million MEDEVAC helicopters, a company headquarters element, two Forward Support MEDEVAC Teams, and aviation support personnel and equipment.

Additionally, construction of a new U.S. Army Reserve Center on board the air station is currently in the preliminary stages. The \$12 million facility is being administered through the Louisville Corps of Engineers as an authorized FY 2009 BRAC project. The scope of the project includes the design and cost estimate for constructing an Army Reserve Center at NASKING. The Reserve Center will consist of a new reserve training and administration building with a unit storage area (estimated at 42,522 square feet), an organizational maintenance shop/vehicle maintenance shop (estimated at 9,025 square feet), and a military equipment and private vehicle parking lot. The Center is being constructed on about 14 acres of land just inside the back gate of NASKING, and will serve 150 U.S. Army Reserves.

NASKING's runways are fully-utilized to support Training Air Wing Two and the Naval Air Training Command training missions. In FY 2010, NASKING re-paved all but one of its four runways at its main field as part of a \$6 million project. Runways at NALF Orange Grove are scheduled to be re-paved in FY 2011 at a cost of \$6.3 million.

NASKING also completed an \$11.5 million National Air Space Modernization project in 2009 that included the installation of a new Digital Airspace Radar system, a complete upgrade of the Approach Radar Facility, and a number of other upgrades within the Air Operations Department.

The extensive airspace, like the runways, is now being fully utilized. However, with increases in air traffic control personnel resources and greater efficiency in air space management, higher training rates could be achieved. Overall, NASKING is being used at near full capacity to support the current requirements of assigned organizations.

**Outlook**

The current undergraduate jet pilot training requirements and the rate for the foreseeable future will make the continued use of NASKING facilities necessary. The demand for undergraduate jet pilot training is driven by the number of Navy and Marine aircraft squadrons and the loss of military pilots to the civilian sector. A reduction to produce replacement pilots for any of the foregoing could adversely impact the training loads supported at the installation, but such a reduced demand is not anticipated. The existing 48 analog T-45A model aircraft will be converted through a required avionics modernization program into T-45C model aircraft by 2012, but this should not change the training mission of the base.

NASKING’s annual economic contribution to Kleberg County and the city of Kingsville is estimated at \$450 million.

## **NAVAL STATION INGLESIDE**

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Naval Station Ingleside (NSI) is located on the northern shore of Corpus Christi bay, about 18 miles from the city of Corpus Christi, Texas. It is adjacent to the Corpus Christi ship channel that links the deep-water port of Corpus Christi to the Gulf of Mexico.

NSI was formally established in July 1992 and served as the Navy's "Mine Warfare Center of Excellence" by providing training, logistics, base support, force protection, and operations and maintenance support of the operational readiness of the U.S. Surface and Underwater Mine Countermeasures forces until they departed for their new home port in San Diego, California.

In May 2005, the DoD recommended NSI for closure and the BRAC Commission approved this recommendation on September 15, 2005. The recommendation became law November 9, 2005 and NSI and tenant commands are in the process of transferring assets. NSI closed on April 30, 2010, and the property reverted to the Port of Corpus Christi Authority.

# AIR FORCE MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

Brooks City-Base

Dyess Air Force Base

Ellington Field Joint Reserve Base

Goodfellow Air Force Base

Laughlin Air Force Base

Sheppard Air Force Base

## **BROOKS CITY-BASE**

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### **Mission**

Brooks City-Base is the birthplace and home of aerospace medicine. The missions located at Brooks City-Base sustain, transition, and complete DoD operations for dominant air and space power. In March 2008, elements of the 311th Human Systems Wing, including the U.S. Air Force School of Aerospace Medicine, Air Force Institute for Operational Health, and the Wing's Performance Enhancement Directorate, transitioned organizationally to the 711th Human Performance Wing at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base (AFB), in Ohio. They will remain at Brooks until their move to Wright-Patterson by September 2011. In October 2009, the 311th Human Systems Wing was redesignated the 311th Air Base Group. Through partnerships with the Army, Navy, industry, and academia, the mission and tenant organizations continue to enhance the performance of air personnel.

### **Installation Needs**

Due to the BRAC 2005 decision to close Brooks City-Base no major military construction projects will be funded at Brooks City-Base. These projects have been shifted to installations gaining Brooks' units and missions including Randolph AFB, Lackland AFB, Fort Sam Houston, and Wright-Patterson AFB. The infrastructure is owned and managed by the Brooks Development Authority (BDA) and the utility providers. The base focus will be on mission transition, facility vacation, cleanup, and hazardous materials removal or disposal.

### **Community Relations**

- ★ 8 Cooperative Research and Development Agreements
- ★ 22 Memorandums of Understanding
- ★ 35 Memorandums of Agreement
- ★ 16 Training Affiliation Agreements
- ★ 3 Joint Activity Agreements
- ★ 1 Educational Partnership Agreement

### **Implementation of BRAC Recommendations**

Detailed planning has been completed and all BRAC actions are in various execution phases. Changes to the installation include plans to consolidate the Human Effectiveness Directorate within the 711th Human Performance Wing at Wright-Patterson AFB; relocate the U.S. Air Force School of Aerospace Medicine, the Air Force Institute for Operational Health, and the Human Systems Development and Acquisition function to Wright-Patterson AFB; and relocate other agencies and organizations to Randolph AFB, Lackland AFB, Fort Sam Houston, Robins AFB, and Aberdeen Proving Ground. Units not recommended for relocation will be disestablished. The scheduled movement of missions is as follows:

- ★ **January/March 2010** - AFCEE move to Lackland AFB
- ★ **July 2010** - Remainder of AFCEE; AFMOA/AFMSA; AFOPO move to Lackland AFB
- ★ **May/Jun 2010** - U.S. Army Medical Research Detachment move to Fort Sam Houston
- ★ **July 2010** -77 AESG move to Aberdeen Proving Grounds and Wright-Patterson AFB
- ★ **November/December 2010** - 68 NWS and 710 IOF move to Lackland AFB
- ★ **June/July 2010** - 711 HPW moves into swing space at Kettering and Wright-Patterson AFB
- ★ **Fall 2010 through Summer of 2011** - 711 HPW remaining moves to Wright-Patterson AFB
- ★ **April/May 2011** - 711 HPW and Navy Directed Energy move to Fort Sam Houston
- ★ July 2011 - AF Audit Agency move to Randolph AFB
- ★ July 2011 - AF Drug Testing Laboratory move to Lackland AFB

**Outlook**

During the time frame established by BRAC 2005, the 311th Air Base Group will oversee and direct the BRAC activities of Brooks City-Base. The strategy of the mission organizations at Brooks City-Base is to

- ★ focus resources and leverage combined expertise with its partners to deliver aerospace and expeditionary medical readiness education, training, consultation, and research;
- ★ identify, develop, and activate advanced surveillance and detection capabilities providing force health protection;
- ★ fully implement human systems integration to influence weapon system design, to amplify effectiveness, enhance survivability, and reduce life cycle costs;
- ★ engage internationally in supporting global operations; and
- ★ assist in modernizing the Air Force Medical Service.

## DYESS AIR FORCE BASE

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### **Mission**

Dyess AFB hosts the 7th Bomb Wing (Air Combat Command), which operates 36 B-1B bombers and is home to all initial B-1B combat crew training. Its mission is to provide world-class personnel and force for our Nation's defense. Dyess' primary tenant organization is the 317th Airlift Group (Air Mobility Command), which operates 33 C-130 aircraft in support of airlift requirements worldwide. The 317th Airlift Group received their first C-130J in April 2010 and intends to replace their old fleet of C-130Hs replaced with the new fleet of 30 C-130Js by 2012.

The base is situated on the west side of Abilene on 5,303 acres (with an additional 1,017 acres in easements, 89 acres in geographically separated units, and 604 acres in leased sites). The airfield can easily accommodate 132 aircraft and provides more than 5 million gallons of above-ground fuel storage through a Consolidated Aircraft Service System (CASS), which supplies underground cooling air, tool air, cooling fluids, electrical power, and fuel to 41 parking locations for the B-1. Additionally, there are two Type III Hydrant systems capable of delivering fuel to 41 outlets supporting the B-1 mission. There are also 17 hangar spaces for aircraft in maintenance, modification/retrofit, wash/corrosion control, and refurbishment with an additional multi-purpose hanger being built by 2012. The main runway is 13,500 feet long and 300 feet wide. An assault landing strip, which is 3,500 feet long and 60 feet wide, just west of the main runway, is an integral part of the C-130 training program. Dyess was selected as the central location for intermediate engine maintenance for all B-1s.

Dyess AFB accommodates some of its military families at Quail Hollow, an off-base privatized housing community consisting of 402 apartments and town homes. There are 674 military family housing units located on base, and the Air Force has plans to privatize all on-base housing by 2010.

### **Installation Upgrades**

Formal ground-breaking ceremonies were conducted for the \$21 million C-130J Multi-Purpose Hangar and the \$41 million Armed Forces Reserve Center. Over \$3 million has been invested in the base's electrical and natural gas infrastructure. Additionally, the Air Force completed \$900,000 in upgrades to the control tower in October 2009 and is due to complete \$1.4 million in upgrades to the apron lighting system in 2010. In the fall of 2009 Dyess received an additional \$19 million of stimulus money for infrastructural upgrades.

### **Community Relations**

Dyess is the largest single employer in Abilene and is proud of its steadfast relationship with the city and the "Big Country." The economic benefit, in addition to the base's close relationship with the community, makes Dyess an important part of the West Texas regional economy. The military, civilians, family members, and retirees living in the local community who are associated with the base compose nearly a quarter of the entire population of Abilene. Every April the city of Abilene invites its military members (active duty, guard, and reserve), DoD Civilians, and their families to enjoy the world's largest barbecue free of charge. In addition, Dyess invites the community to come out and enjoy the annual Big Country Air Fest (Air Show). The support of the Abilene community complements Team Dyess in providing a solid foundation for power projection. The chamber of commerce established the Military Affairs Committee (MAC), which oversees various programs and events and serves as a community/city and military base liaison. They have sponsored various events in the past to increase the communication and ties between the base and the city. Some of these programs consist of The Honorary Commander's Program, the Annual Busted Putter/Busted Racquet Tournament and quarterly luncheons where Dyess and MAC members come together for informative briefings and camaraderie. The Abilene community and MAC also host social and working events for visiting Air Force Leaders to further communicate the needs of Dyess and the surrounding military units. To honor the sustained community support to the military the U.S Air Force's Air Mobility Command named their annual community support award "the Abilene Trophy."

**Implementation of BRAC Recommendations**

The BRAC 2005 Commission decided to close the Grimes U.S. Army Reserve Center, which was located in Abilene, and relocate B Company of the 413th Civil Affairs Battalion, the Area Maintenance Support Activity 11 Sub Shop, and the Texas Army National Guard units from Abilene, Coleman, and Snyder to a new \$41 million Armed Forces Reserve Center with a field maintenance shop on Dyess AFB. This FY 2009 BRAC Reserve Center project is under construction with an estimated completion date of March 2011.

**Outlook**

Dyess AFB possesses other characteristics that make it attractive for the Air Force to continue its operation. Surrounding land use zoning has essentially prevented a runway or airspace encroachment problem and there is extensive available land both on and off the installation that can be developed at minimum cost. There are no airspace limitations for flight operations. The base enjoys a healthy construction environment with comparatively low construction costs, nearly year-round building weather, and an available, skilled work force.

## ELLINGTON FIELD JOINT RESERVE BASE

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### **Mission**

Ellington Field Joint Reserve Base (EFJRB), a joint-use civil and military airport and home to the Ellington Field Air National Guard Base, is located approximately 20 miles south of Houston. Currently, EFJRB has 4,200 active, reserve, and guard personnel. These numbers are expected to grow to 6,000 with the completion of facilities now under construction at EFJRB. The largest units in Houston are those stationed at EFJRB and the 72nd Infantry Brigade Combat Team (IBCT) at an armory on the west side of Houston. The 72nd IBCT, deployed to Iraq, has over 700 personnel resident to the Greater Houston Area.

The 147th Fighter Wing at EFJRB was relocated during BRAC 2005, but was partially offset by the establishment of the 147th Reconnaissance Wing. Presently, the 147th Fighter Wing flies Predator Unmanned Aerial Systems over Iraq and Afghanistan and there is a relatively smaller contingent of personnel. The current size of EFJRB represents a shift from older reserve facilities located near the Texas Medical Center to EFJRB.

### **Concerns**

The potential loss of the manned space flight mission for NASA will have a negative impact. NASA, while a civilian agency, does have spin-offs that affect military space programs, and they have a military contingent as astronauts with support personnel. The only contracts affecting the military are the ongoing construction at EFJRB, as well as Flour Daniels and KBR in support of the military at overseas bases.

The Air National Guard flies F-16 alert aircraft and has been doing so for many years. The current buffer zones in the Airport Land Use Tiers are adequate for current operations. However, a study will be required if F-35 Joint Strike Fighters replace the F-16s for air sovereignty alert. In addition, EFJRB is continually growing. The Houston Airport System and the military will have to work together for the potential expansion of the base and to avoid likely encroachment by commercial activities.

### **Installation Needs**

- ★ Commissary
- ★ Larger Base Exchange
- ★ Physical fitness facilities
- ★ Military and veterans' service building
- ★ Lodging for reserve personnel

### **Community Relations**

The city of Houston has established the Office of Veterans Affairs (COHOVA) to serve as a liaison with the U.S. Veterans Administration, the Harris County Office of Veterans Affairs, the Houston Military Affairs Committee, Lone Star Veterans (OIF/OEF), the Ellington Field Task Force, veteran organizations, the Texas Veterans Commission, Mental Health America, and other groups that provide support to military and veterans. Recently, COHOVA held a military commanders' conference to discuss ways the city can help the military and its assigned personnel. COHOVA maintains a constant relationship with the Texas Military Preparedness Commissioner for this area. The city is actively seeking grants to assist veterans and, in conjunction with Harris County, established the Returning Veterans Initiative to assist military personnel and veterans in making the Houston area an attractive living location. A publication listing various services is published quarterly and integrated in the area's 2-1-1 help line. Additionally, an up-to-date version is available online at [www.houstontx.gov/vetaffairs/vetaffairsguide.pdf](http://www.houstontx.gov/vetaffairs/vetaffairsguide.pdf)

## **GOODFELLOW AIR FORCE BASE**

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### **Mission**

Goodfellow AFB is situated on 1,002 acres of land within the city limits of San Angelo. Among the on-base facilities is the DoD Louis F. Garland Fire Academy. As the executive agent for DoD fire protection, Goodfellow is responsible for all apprentice fire protection training for the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Air Force Reserves, and Air National Guard. There is ample space available (360 acres) for mission expansion. Additionally, the global threats following September 11, 2001 and Operation Iraqi Freedom, highlight the critical nature of the installation's mission in providing personnel trained in intelligence, fire fighting, and weapons of mass destruction monitoring to support national defense objectives.

The mission of the 17th Training Wing is to develop and train military personnel in intelligence, reconnaissance, surveillance, and basic and advanced fire protection. The Wing is comprised of four groups, nearly a dozen specialized staff agencies, tenant units, and more than a half dozen separate tenant units. A permanent party assigned to Goodfellow represents a mixture of nearly 3,000 officers, enlisted members, civilians, and contracting personnel. The Wing is responsible for 12 Air Force Specialty Code awarding courses (11 in intelligence and 1 in fire) including 153 resident basic and advanced fire protection and intelligence courses and 21 joint service courses. The annual student load is over 11,500, with an average daily student load of almost 3,800 (a 30 percent increase since 2001).

One of Goodfellow's greatest needs is adequate housing for its family members. Its housing was privatized in 2007 and provides homes to 241 military families, and the city of San Angelo provided the base with 101 acres for 143 additional units, constructed in 2009.

The base has three projects funded by the FY 2010 military construction (MILCON) program - the Joint Intelligence Technical Training facility (\$18.4 million), which expands the Intelligence Training Complex by 50,000 square feet; a 200-person dorm (\$14 million); and a consolidated learning center (\$12.4 million) which will enhance education and quality-of-life for the base populace, while simultaneously demolishing 30,000 square feet of obsolete facilities. The base also has two projects under construction - a fitness center (\$5.8 million) project funded in the FY 2008 MILCON program, and a 400-person dorm (\$28.4 million) funded in with American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funds.

Since Goodfellow AFB does not have an active runway, it is not subject to many of the environmental concerns associated with active flight operations. The Texas Horned Lizard is the only threatened species found at Goodfellow. It is being considered for federal listing, but currently it only appears on the state's threatened list.

### **Community Relations**

San Angelo and Goodfellow AFB have enjoyed warm relations since the base opened in 1941. The base-city's long-standing spirit of cooperation is sincere, consistent, and mutually rewarding for military members and civilians. With more than 63,000 hours of community volunteer service by base personnel annually and a FY 2009 economic contribution of \$367.4 million for the local community, the bond between Goodfellow and surrounding communities continues to grow.

For more than 40 years, the city and chamber of commerce have hosted annual military appreciation social events to honor military personnel and their families. Some of these events include the annual Goodfellow Friendship Golf Tournament and the Goodfellow Appreciation Day Picnic. The community also has various groups that facilitate community and base relations, including the Goodfellow Coordinating Group, which consist of city, county, and chamber leaders who assist and address specific needs of the base, and the Eagle's Group which is comprised of retired senior officers that interface with the community for base needs.

### **Outlook**

Joint training has been a part Goodfellow's mission since 1958. As DoD policy evolves, joint training will assume greater emphasis and importance. The base will continue to transform into a model joint training center through modernization, construction, and consolidation.

## **LAUGHLIN AIR FORCE BASE**

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### **Mission**

Laughlin AFB, located 6 miles east of Del Rio, is the 4th busiest airport in Air Education and Training Command and the 6th busiest airport in the U.S. Air Force. The airfield includes three active, parallel runways which are 150 feet wide and between 6,236 and 8,852 feet in length. The installation has sufficient parking space for its aircraft and transient aircraft. The base also owns one small auxiliary airfield at Spofford. Current daily flying operations of more than 270 aircraft sorties makes Laughlin AFB one of the busiest airfields in the United States. The great climate and extensive airspace enable Laughlin AFB to consistently produce approximately one-third of all new pilots for the Air Force each year.

Laughlin AFB is home to the 47th Flying Training Wing, who's primary mission to provide specialized undergraduate pilot training for U.S. Air Force active duty, reserve, and guard students, as well as international allied military pilots. In FY 2009 Laughlin produced 267 pilots. The Wing is equipped with 237 training aircraft: 51 T1A Jayhawks, 100 T-6A Texan IIs, and 86 T-38C Talons.

In addition to Laughlin AFB's primary pilot training mission, the Wing also deploys forces worldwide in support of the Air and Space Expeditionary Force Concept. This concept provides Air Force combat and combat support forces to meet America's requirements for peacekeeping operations and the War on Terror. The 96th Flying Training Squadron, a reserve unit at Laughlin, is also vital to mission accomplishment.

Laughlin AFB is also home for an Air Education and Training Command Engine Regional Repair Center which performs depot level engine overhauls, jet engine intermediate maintenance, and engine component repairs for J-85 turbojet engines. A state-of-the-art aircraft maintenance operations complex is nearing construction completion and opened in 2010.

### **Community Relations**

Laughlin AFB is the largest employer in Val Verde County with more than 1,500 military personnel, almost 1,700 civilian employees, over 715 contracted civilian employees, and more than 3,500 family members. Laughlin AFB provides an economic boost to the local area, surpassing \$300 million annually. The Military Affairs Association is part of the chamber of commerce and is very active in enhancing community and military base relations. It has an awards program for military, civilian, and student pilot class sponsorships. The base also participates in bilateral committee meetings between the Del Rio and Ciudad Acuna, Mexico, chambers of commerce. The city has various smaller incentives and programs which consist of town hall meetings held periodically between the base and the community to exchange information on current topics of interest (schools, transportation, hospital services, etc.), volunteer income tax assistance program, and annual events such as Tops in Blue and the Air Force Thunderbirds.

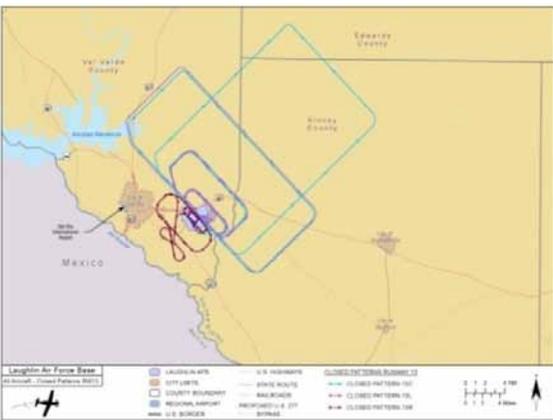
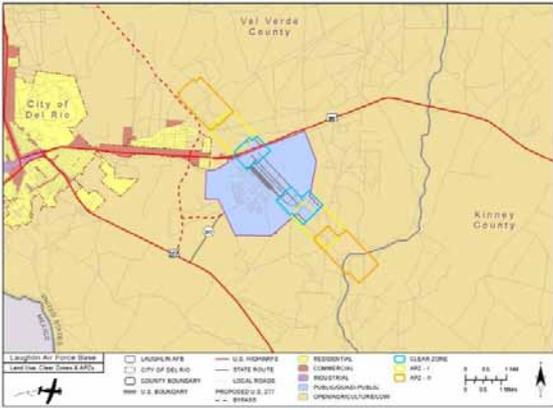
## Encroachment Issues Facing Laughlin Air Force Base

Though originally located in a predominantly rural community with large amounts of unimpeded airspace, Del Rio and other cities surrounding Laughlin are expected to experience economic and population growth in the near future.

Val Verde County is just beginning construction on a bypass loop as part of NAFTA Port-to-Plains Corridor as indicated by the red dotted line in Figure 1. The loop brings the potential for increased residential and high-density development underneath the flight tracks indicated in Figure 2. Not only does the location present a potential flight safety risk to the residents, but also presents a flight safety risk to pilots. With residential development comes an increase in bird aircraft strike hazards, whether from the construction of a new sewage treatment plant operation or the movement of wildlife into new habitats on the installation. Compatible development and land use along the bypass and adjacent to the installation, particularly in close proximity to the flight safety zones indicated by the blue, yellow and orange boxes in Figure 2, is key to allowing Laughlin the ability to continue its current mission.

In addition to population growth, Laughlin has seen an increase in wind farms in close proximity to its airspace and low-level flying routes. Laughlin has 11 low-level routes within 10,000 square miles of military airspace indicated in Figure 3. The turbines present both a vertical obstruction and radar interference. Efforts to reduce conflicts with wind farms are important to maintaining Laughlin's current mission.

San Felipe Springs is the only substantial potable water source for both Laughlin AFB and the surrounding community. Laughlin's operation consumes on average one million gallons of water per day. Protecting the water source from contamination and maintaining the required supply are vital to Laughlin's sustainability.



## **SHEPPARD AIR FORCE BASE**

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### **Mission/Current Assessment**

Sheppard AFB is situated on 6,158 acres and is located immediately north of Wichita Falls. The airfield consists of four runways of varying lengths from 6,000 to 13,000 feet, ramp space that supports more than 200 T-6, T-38, and AT-38 aircraft, as well as a joint use arrangement with the city of Wichita Falls. The base produces about 55 percent of all Air Education and Training Command's (AETC) graduates. Every aspect of Sheppard's infrastructure is devoted to training and supporting training for each career specialty.

Sheppard AFB is home to the 82nd Training Wing (TRW), which is the largest and most diversified training base in the AETC. The TRW's mission is global training to sustain fighting capability as it conducts technical and follow-on training for all U.S. Armed Forces. The 82nd TRW trains approximately 80,000 students annually from all branches of the military, both at Sheppard AFB and at detachments and distance learning centers around the world.

The 80th Flying Training Wing (FTW) conducts pilot training at Sheppard AFB for the United States and 13 allied North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) nations. The 80th FTW trains approximately 250 undergraduate pilots per year flying over 66,000 sorties annually.

### **Training conducted at Sheppard AFB includes:**

- ★ Aerospace propulsion, fuels, ammunition, and munitions
- ★ Armament, aerospace ground equipment, medical, and dental
- ★ Civil engineering, life support, telecommunications, and aircraft avionics
- ★ Euro NATO Joint Jet Pilot Training

### **Installation Upgrades**

Since 2007, construction has been completed on a new, state-of-the-art F-22 technical training facility, a non-prior service dormitory, and a sports complex. Projects currently underway include renovation of the Solid Rock Café Student Center (\$3.9 million), airfield improvements (\$8.9 million), and an outdoor pavilion (\$750,000). Construction began in 2010 on the first phase of a new Euro-NATO Joint Jet Pilot Training Program Operations Complex (\$11.2 million). Base housing was privatized in 2007, and project owner Balfour Beatty Communities now manages 714 units, 211 of which are newly built, and 472 of which were renovated.

### **Mission Changes**

BRAC 2005 directed the consolidation of DoD enlisted medical training, including that conducted by the 882nd Training Group at Sheppard, to Fort Sam Houston. This will result in the relocation of about 360 military and 51 civilian positions. The unit's move began in the fall of 2009 and will be complete in July 2011.

At the same time, the Air Force announced in May 2010 that a new Noncommissioned Officer Academy would open at Sheppard. The 82nd TRW is also bringing missions from two of its detachments back to Sheppard, including metals technology training from Aberdeen Proving Grounds and initial Explosive Ordnance Disposal Specialist training from Eglin Air Force Base. Sheppard is also being considered for new missions.

The major change at the 80th FTW was retiring the T-37 "Tweet" aircraft in 2009 and replacing it with the T-6 Texan II.

### **Community Relations**

The surrounding communities continue to show tremendous support for Sheppard AFB. The Squadron Adoption Program boasts some 53 partnerships, and the local community's Military Affairs Committee continues its work in a very positive and aggressive way.

Sheppard is the largest economic driver and employer in the region, funneling more than \$1 billion into the local economy each year and providing more than 15,000 direct and indirect jobs.

**Encroachment Issues**

Sheppard has few encroachment or noise issues and is fortunate to be part of a supportive community. The only current encroachment concern is the proposed construction of transmission lines, which could potentially obstruct airspace. The Air Force and the local community are working in partnership to voice concerns about this issue.

To prevent future encroachment concerns, Sheppard and the surrounding communities are working toward the completion of a Joint Land Use Study, which is expected to be complete by Fiscal 2012.



# JOINT BASE SAN ANTONIO

BRAC 2005 recommended a reconfiguration from the current base infrastructure to one in which operational capacity maximizes both fighting capability and efficiency. By creating joint organizational and basing solutions, the DoD will facilitate multi-service missions, reduce waste, save money, and make resources available for recruiting, modernization of equipment and infrastructure, and developing the capabilities needed to meet modern threats.

Under the BRAC 2005 Joint Basing plan for San Antonio, more than 40 installation support functions at the Army's Fort Sam Houston will combine with those at Randolph and Lackland Air Force Bases to form what could be the largest base organization within the DoD by 2011. Joint Base San Antonio (JBSA) is also now the city of San Antonio's central contact for defense support to civil authorities (DSCA) when it comes to natural and man-made disasters.

The Air Force is the lead agency for the JBSA and support functions include:

- ★ Command Support: safety, public affairs, legal, inspector general, procurement, chaplain, financial management
- ★ Community Services: morale, welfare and recreation, family services
- ★ Environmental Services: compliance, pollution prevention, conservation
- ★ Facilities: utilities, pest control, custodial and refuse collection, grounds and pavement maintenance, real property leases
- ★ Fire & Emergency Services: fire department, emergency response services
- ★ Housing: family housing, dormitory management
- ★ Human Resources: military personnel, management analysis
- ★ Information Technology: IT services
- ★ Logistics: supply, munitions, laundry, vehicle operations, food services
- ★ Operational Mission Services: airfield operations, small arms & firing ranges
- ★ Security Services (military police): law enforcement, physical security, installation protection

## **JBSA Facts:**

- ★ Population - 80,000
- ★ 138,000 students annually at three installations
- ★ Total Plant Replacement Value - \$10.3 billion
- ★ Workforce - over 8,000 personnel
- ★ Annual budget - \$800 million
- ★ Interface with 1,000 San Antonio civic leaders, 20 smaller communities, four counties, and four congressional districts
- ★ 200 tenant, supported, and supporting units
- ★ Support more than 250,000 other personnel including 425 retired general officers (2nd largest concentration in US)
- ★ The largest single DoD installation/enterprise

## LACKLAND AIR FORCE BASE

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### **Mission**

Lackland AFB encompasses hundreds of buildings on more than 9,600 acres. An aggressive program of improvements planned through fiscal year 2030 includes demolition of numerous World War II era buildings, renovation of 1960s era structures, and construction of new facilities for various training purposes.

Lackland AFB has a diverse set of missions, including:

- ★ Basic training of all enlisted recruits for the Air Force, Air National Guard, and Air Force Reserve
- ★ Technical training of officers and enlisted personnel from all military services in a variety of skill sets
- ★ Training of military working dogs for all services and the TSA
- ★ English language training for international students, allied nations, and Spanish language instruction for Latin American military members

Some of the 70 tenant organizations at Lackland AFB include:

- ★ 24th Air Force
- ★ Air Force Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Agency
- ★ 59th Medical Wing
- ★ 433rd Airlift Wing
- ★ 37th Training Wing
- ★ Air Force Information Operations Center
- ★ Defense Language Institute
- ★ Inter-American Air Force Academy
- ★ 149th Fighter Wing
- ★ National Security Agency (NSA)/Central Security Service Texas

### **Establishment of the 24th Air Force**

The 24th Air Force, the first-ever unit designated for the sole purpose of cyberspace operations, celebrated its standup on August 18, 2009. The new command provides combat-ready forces trained and equipped to conduct sustained cyber operations, and fully integrated within air and space operations. The 24th Air Force consists of three wings, two located at Lackland AFB, and one at Robins AFB, Georgia.

The 67th Network Warfare Wing (NWW), headquartered at Lackland AFB, provides network warfare capabilities to Air Force, Joint Task Force, and combatant commanders to operate, manage, and defend global Air Force networks. Additionally, the 67th NWW performs electronic systems security assessments for the Air Force and Joint community. The 67th NWW is comprised of five intelligence groups, 35 squadrons and detachments, and more than 8,000 people serving at some 100 locations around the world.

The 688th Information Operations Wing, also headquartered at Lackland AFB, is comprised of 1,000 civil and military personnel, and is responsible for creating the information operations advantage for combatant forces through exploring, developing, applying, and transitioning counter information technology, strategy, tactics, and data to control the information battlespace.

The 689th Combat Communications Wing, headquartered at Robins AFB, is responsible for training, deployment, and delivering information to the president and secretary of defense, expeditionary communications, information systems, engineering and installation, air traffic control, and weather services. The unit consists of 7,000 active duty, Air Force Reserve, and Air Force National Guard personnel as well as civilian and contractor support.

### **Implementation of BRAC Recommendations**

Gains: Approximately 1,131 personnel

- ★ The Air Force Real Property Agency from Arlington, VA
- ★ The Air Force Medical Support Agency, Air Force Medical Operations Agency, Air Force Element Medical Defense Agency and Medical DoD support from Brooks City-Base
  - ★ BRAC associated growth
    - ⤴ Creation of Regional Contracting Center
    - ⤴ Relocation of Air Force Services Agency
    - ⤴ Relocation of Air Force Drug Testing Lab from Brooks City-Base
- ★ The 68th Information Operations Squadron and 710th Intelligence Squadron from Brooks City-Base
- ★ The Air Force Wide Support from Brooks City-Base
- ★ The Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence from Brooks City-Base
- ★ Lackland is the lead installation for implementation of Joint Basing – the blending of all base operating support for the three military installations in San Antonio (Lackland, Ft. Sam Houston and Randolph) creating an organization that will support over 80,000

Losses: Approximately 2,577 personnel plus 750 average Daily Student Load (Medical)

- ★ Transferred all inpatient medical treatment to Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, and transformed Wilford Hall Hospital into an Ambulatory Care Center
- ★ Relocated the 149th Fighter Wing's F-110 engine intermediate maintenance to Capital Airport Guard Station, Illinois
- ★ Relocated specialized munitions functions to McConnell AFB, Kansas and the mission transferred to the National Guard
- ★ Relocated transportation training, to Fort Lee, VA, and establish a Center of Excellence for Transportation Training
- ★ Relocated the services/culinary training to Fort Lee, VA, and establish a Joint Center for Excellence for Culinary Training
- ★ Relocated the correctional mission to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas

### **Community Relations**

San Antonio, also known as “Military City U.S.A.,” has always provided tremendous support for the military. For decades, Lackland AFB and the surrounding community have worked hand-in-hand on issues including the environment, water supply, and quality housing. Lackland works closely with the Port Authority of San Antonio as they develop their multi-modal transportation hub in southwest San Antonio and Lackland controls the Joint Use airfield. Lackland is an active member of the city of San Antonio’s Military Transformation Task Force that is coordinating the influx of missions and families into local community.

### **Outlook**

Each of Lackland AFB’s missions is vital to the Air Force’s global success. The base provides combat-ready air personnel through basic military and technical training in a variety of skills. This year the Basic Military Training Program will add two and a half weeks to its present six-week course that will create an influx of 4,000 more trainees over the annual training cycle. It creates coalition partners by teaching English to hundreds of military students from countries around the globe, as well as teaching technical skills in Spanish to our Central and South American neighbors. Tenant organizations on Lackland AFB provide heavy airlift capability for the Air Force around the world and train fighter pilots for deployment for the Global War on Terror.

## **RANDOLPH AIR FORCE BASE**

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Randolph AFB is located northeast of San Antonio along the eastern edge of I-35 and just six miles north of I-10. Randolph is one of the most active flight training installations in the Air Force and has a population that exceeds 17,000. Since its inception in 1930 Randolph AFB has been a flight training base and is expected to remain “The Showplace of the Air Force” and a key Air Force base in Texas for the foreseeable future.

### **Mission**

Randolph AFB’s mission is training and supporting deployment of combat-ready personnel.

### **Tenants:**

- ★ The Headquarters Air Education and Training Command (AETC).
- ★ The Headquarters Air Force Personnel Center (AFPC).
- ★ The Headquarters 19th Air Force (19 AF).
- ★ The Headquarters Air Force Recruiting Service (AFRS).
- ★ The 12th Flying Training Wing.

In addition to these major missions, Randolph AFB also serves as the home of the Air Force Manpower Agency, Headquarters Air Force Services Agency, and nearly 30 other Department of Defense and Air Force tenant units.

### **Capacity Utilization**

Randolph AFB’s mission and population have grown in the past 15 years. A major addition was the transfer of navigator training from Mather AFB, California, in 1992. This movement of Boeing T-43 aircraft (the military equivalent of the Boeing 737 passenger aircraft), along with the addition of instructor pilot training for airlift aircraft in the T-1A, brought the airfield to near total capacity utilization. About 150 aircraft are stationed at Randolph AFB, which has two parallel runways each approximately 8,300 feet.

The installation has over 340 buildings listed on the National Register of Historic Places, yet most are in excellent condition and are state-of-the-art facilities. Historic preservation concerns add cost to infrastructure maintenance and impact construction decisions. Land available for new construction is limited by Air Installation Compatible Use Zone (AICUZ) and/or other land use issues.

Like the other bases in the San Antonio region, Randolph AFB is facing potential restrictions of its missions from air quality attainment rules, water availability/quality issues, and potential airspace use limitations.

### **Outlook**

BRAC recommendations will result in the transfer of Randolph AFB’s combat systems officer mission to NAS Pensacola. The move resulted in the loss of approximately 400 personnel. In addition, the Air Force Advanced Instrument School at Randolph, which conducts the DoD’s only graduate-level courses in instrument flying, has moved to Will Rogers IAP.

Overall Randolph AFB has benefited under the direction BRAC. The 435th Fighter Training Squadron was re-assigned to Randolph AFB in November 2006. The 435th trains instructor pilots for the Introduction to Fighter Fundamentals program. Randolph AFB will also benefit with the relocation of the Air Force Audit Agency from Brooks City-Base. This move will add over 600 members to Headquarters Air Force Personnel Center with the addition of five regional Air Force civilian personnel offices.

A potentially significant issue facing the base in the future is airspace concerns in relation to potential increased civilian aircraft traffic through base airspace. Other issues include utility privatization and asset commercialization under consideration by all levels of command in DoD. Randolph AFB leadership does not see these as threatening issues, as long as stakeholders approach the various challenges as a team. AETC leaders are actively engaged in meeting these challenges and perceive the need to foster more direct discussion of the topics with local and state government.

## **FORT SAM HOUSTON**

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As a result of BRAC 2005, Fort Sam Houston became the DoD's premiere medical training base, and the home of Army installation management and management of family support activities and community programs. The installation will grow by approximately 12,000 new military and civilian positions, more than 5,000 family members, and will be supported with almost \$1 billion in military construction activity. Close to 50,000 students per year from the Army, Air Force, and Navy will graduate from the campus and Army Medical Department Center and School.

### **Mission**

- ★ To provide quality service and support to our community, the Home of Army Medicine.
- ★ To train and maintain a quality work force.
- ★ To provide timely support for worldwide contingencies.
- ★ To sustain a quality working, training, and living environment.

### **Tenants:**

- ★ USARNORTH 5th U.S. Army
- ★ Installation Management Command
- ★ Army Medical Command
- ★ USARSOUTH 6th U.S. Army
- ★ Army Medical Department Center and School
- ★ Medical Education Training Campus
- ★ Great Plains Medical Regional Command
- ★ Brooke Army Medical Center
- ★ Dental Command & Veterinary Command
- ★ Medical Information Technology Center
- ★ Institute of Surgical Research
- ★ Intrepid National Armed Forces Rehabilitation Center
- ★ 84 additional units

New missions include the transformation of Brooke Army Medical Center into the San Antonio Military Medical Center and Level 1 Regional Trauma Center; the location of the Center for Battlefield Health and Trauma at the Institute for Surgical Research; the transformation of the Army Medical Department Center and School into the Defense Department Medical Education and Training Campus for all DoD allied health care medical occupational training; and the location of the several Army corporate headquarter commands (Installation Management Command, Army Contracting Agency, Army Environmental Center, Center for Health Promotion and Prevention Medicine, and the Army Family and Morale Welfare Command). Additionally, under the Army's Modular Force initiative, the 5th U.S. Army will be re-designated as U.S. Army North and the land component for U.S. Northern Command, responsible for Homeland Defense; U.S. Army South will be re-designated as 6th U.S. Army and responsible for Army operations in the southern hemisphere; and the 470th Military Intelligence Brigade will be expanded and re-designated as a theater level intelligence command.

The Army Medical Department commands at Fort Sam Houston are involved in cooperative medical and academic research and medical training affiliations with The University of Texas at San Antonio, University of Texas Health Sciences Center, Baylor University, University of Nebraska, Northeastern University, and the Alamo Community College District.

## **Community Relations**

Fort Sam Houston participates in BRAC community planning with the Military Transformation Task Force (MTTF), the city of San Antonio city council military affairs committee, the Metropolitan Planning Organization, and the Alamo Area Council of Governments. The city of San Antonio, Bexar County, the San Antonio Greater Chamber of Commerce, and the recently established City Office of Military Transformation are the major coordinating entities for Fort Sam Houston growth planning and military operations support. The city, county, and Greater Chamber collaborated with the Fort Worth Army Corps of Engineers to host two Industry Day events to publicize and to coordinate military construction planning for BRAC projects.

Ready South Texas, a new emergency preparedness initiative focusing on serving as a source of public information, is a joint effort between Fort Sam Houston, the city of San Antonio, Bexar and Comal Counties, the Governor's Division of Emergency Management, and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. The program's mission is to help educate South Texas citizens on how to be better prepared for a wide variety of emergencies, natural disasters, and terrorist attacks. The city of San Antonio, Economic Development Department (SAEDD) works with the local chambers of commerce, private businesses, community groups, and other government entities to facilitate economic development initiatives.

The SAEDD serves as the city's liaison, and promotes development on and around military installations in San Antonio. Previous rounds of military base closures, continuing change in defense policy, and force restructuring have provided San Antonio with tremendous opportunities to leverage assets at local military installations for economic development purposes.

## **Camp Bullis**

The mission of Camp Bullis is field training for military medical specialists and security police in ground combat skills. Future medical training curriculums will require Camp Bullis to sustain an environment to support realistic day-night combat scenarios. Camp Bullis occupies 12,000 acres on I-10 and Harry Wurzbach Road 17 miles northwest of San Antonio in Bexar County.

A multitude of variables are coming into play to enhance the protection of the Edwards Aquifer Recharge Zone, enforcement of the Endangered Species Act, and support of the vital incorporation of the Camp Bullis training establishment within Fort Sam Houston's total military medical training complex. Efforts to cooperate across local, county, state, and federal levels are vital.

# COAST GUARD

The United States Coast Guard is a military, multi-mission, maritime service within the U.S. Department of Homeland Security and one of the nation's five armed services. Its core roles are to protect the public, the environment, and U.S. economic and security interests in any maritime region in which those interests may be at risk, including international waters and America's coasts, ports, and inland waterways. The Coast Guard provides unique benefits to the nation because of its distinctive blend of military, humanitarian, and civilian law-enforcement capabilities.

Coast Guard installations are located in the various ports along the coast of Texas. The Coast Guard has 11 different missions: Ports, Waterways, and Coastal Security; Illegal Drug Interdiction; Aids to Navigation; Search and Rescue (SAR); Living Marine Resources; Marine Safety; Defense Readiness; Undocumented Migrant Interdiction; Marine Environmental Protection; Other Law Enforcement; and Ice Operations. The Sector Commands and their subordinate units may engage in any or all the above missions at various times (although ice operations are not commonly performed in Texas.)

The major Coast Guard Commands in Texas are:

- ★ U.S. Coast Guard Sector Houston-Galveston
- ★ U.S. Coast Guard Marine Safety Unit Port Arthur (although a subordinate command of Sector Houston-Galveston, Marine Safety Unit Port Arthur retains its Captain of the Port Authority)
- ★ U.S. Coast Guard Sector Field Office
- ★ U.S. Coast Guard Air Station Houston
- ★ U.S. Coast Guard Sector Corpus Christi

## U.S. COAST GUARD SECTOR HOUSTON-GALVESTON

U.S. Coast Guard Sector Houston-Galveston is located in an older facility in a highly industrial area of Galena Park adjacent to the Houston Ship Channel. Subordinate units include the Sector Field Office Galveston, Marine Safety Unit Galveston in Texas City, Marine Safety Unit Port Arthur, and Marine Safety Unit Lake Charles. In addition to the sector-wide command staff, the sector offices house the response and prevention staffs for the Port of Houston, the sector command center (which coordinates operations across the sector), and the Vessel Traffic Service (which manages vessel movements in the Houston Ship Channel).

Subordinate units include patrol boats USCGC MANTA (87320, Freeport), USCGC HERON (87344, Sabine), USCGC MANOWAR and USCGC SKIPJACK (87330 and 87353, Galveston); inland construction buoy tenders USCGC CLAMP (WLIC 75306) and USCGC HATCHET (WLIC 75309); multi-mission stations in Houston, Freeport, Galveston, Sabine, and Lake Charles; Aids to Navigation Teams in Galveston and Sabine; Marine Safety Offices in Lake Charles, Port Arthur, and Galveston; and Sector Field Office Galveston. In total, there are over 1,300 active duty, reserve, and civilian members assigned to Sector Houston-Galveston units.

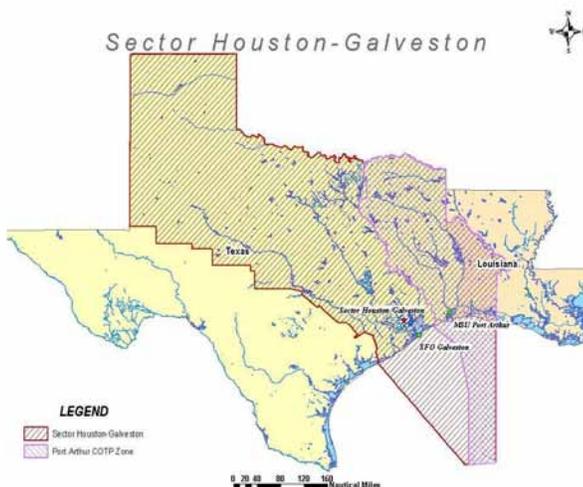
On average, Sector Houston-Galveston prosecutes 346 Search and Rescue (SAR) cases, saves 122 lives, assists 650 lives, and saves \$4.2 million in property every year. In calendar year 2009, we prosecuted 459 SAR cases, saved 199 lives, assisted 805 lives, and saved \$8.4 million in property.

In June 2009, Coast Guard Sector Houston-Galveston Command Center upgraded to Rescue 21, a modern communications package which improves radio communication with the boating community. The new system has also enabled us to derive a line of bearing to distress signals, decreasing the time needed to locate and assist these vessels, and increasing our mission success rate.

### Personnel and Area of Responsibility

- ★ 891 Active Duty
- ★ 86 Title-10 Reservists
- ★ 213 Reservists
- ★ 80 Civilians
- ★ 550 Auxiliary members

Sector Houston-Galveston's Area of Responsibility extends 200-nautical miles offshore and includes all navigable waters north of the Gulf of Mexico, but below the northern Texas state line, and between Matagorda Bay, Texas and White Lake, Louisiana. This expansive area of responsibility is divided into two Captain of the Port Zones.



The Houston-Galveston Captain of the Port Zone extends 200-nautical miles offshore, and includes all navigable waters north of the Gulf of Mexico, between the Trinity River as the eastern border, the Colorado River as the western border, and the north Texas line as the northern border.

The Port Arthur Captain of the Port Zone also extends 200-nautical miles offshore, and includes all navigable waters north of the Gulf of Mexico; between the Trinity River as the western boundary and the western boundaries of Lafayette, Vermillion, Acadia, and Evangeline as the zone's eastern boundary. The northern boundary is a combination of the Red River and the north Texas state boundary.

In addition to Sector Houston-Galveston sub-units and Air Station Houston, a Regional Exam Center, USCGC DAUNTLESS, USCGC HARRY CLAIBORNE, Engineering Support Detachment Galveston, and Marine Safety and Security Team Galveston are also located in southeast Texas. These units receive their tasking from Coast Guard National Maritime Center, Coast Guard Atlantic Area, Coast Guard District 8, and Coast Guard Deployable Operations Group respectively.

### **Capacity Utilization**

Sector Houston-Galveston's offices are located in an industrialized area in Galena Park. Marine Safety Units Port Arthur and Lake Charles are located in Coast Guard leased office space in bank buildings, with separately located boat houses under each command. Marine Safety Unit Port Arthur also has a Vessel Traffic Center co-located with its offices. The units in Freeport, Sabine, and Galveston, which include the logistical and engineering support hub of the Sector Field Office, are located on Coast Guard property. Additionally, Marine Safety Office Galveston recently moved to a Coast Guard leased property in Texas City. The Regional Exam Center is on leased property along I-45 South.

### **Outlook and Assessment**

Sector Houston-Galveston's operational tempo continues to grow, especially with the openings of new liquid natural gas facilities. This continued operational growth brings with it additional personnel and assets, which require expanding and improving facilities in Freeport, Sabine, and Lake Charles. Additionally, the increase in military out load support mandates an upgrade of the Port Arthur facilities. Furthermore, the Coast Guard facilities onboard Sector Houston-Galveston, are being remodeled to better facilitate its support functions, while improving the facilities for the tenant operational commands. Finally, Sector Houston-Galveston's aging Galena Park offices have been significantly challenged with the influx of new personnel. The decision to relocate the Sector to Ellington Field is expected soon.

## **U.S. COAST GUARD MARINE SAFETY UNIT PORT ARTHUR**

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U.S. Coast Guard Marine Safety Unit (MSU) Port Arthur is located in Port Arthur, Texas. MSU Port Arthur is particularly noteworthy because its commanding officer retains Captain of the Port Authority for the Ports of Sabine, Port Arthur, Beaumont, and Lake Charles. MSU Lake Charles, Louisiana is a subordinate unit under MSU Port Arthur. Additionally, MSU Port Arthur works closely with the DoD to coordinate military out loads in the Port of Beaumont.

### **Mission**

The primary missions of MSUs are Ports, Waterways, and Coastal Security; Marine Safety; Defense Readiness; and Marine Environmental Protection. The area of responsibility (AOR) includes several distinct ports and hundreds of miles of coastline, and includes the Port of Beaumont; which is the largest, most active strategic port of embarkation and debarkation of military equipment in the country and is one of the designated Tier I ports. The MSU provides landside and waterborne assets to ensure port security and Navy vessel protection. The MSU AOR includes many major refineries and largest inbound port for liquefied natural gas in the country.

### **Capacity Utilization**

The MSU has about 100 active and civilian employees. Due to operations in Iraq and elsewhere, the MSU has recalled 90 Title 10 reservists to augment the forces.

### **Outlook and Assessment**

The current programs administered by MSU Port Arthur will make the continued use of facilities necessary. Congress has mandated a Vessel Traffic Center which will be instituted as part of MSU Port Arthur. The Vessel Traffic Center will be staffed with 30 civilians to monitor the 4,100 annual deep-draft transits in the Sabine-Neches Waterway. Furthermore, it is unlikely that units will relocate as the Vessel Traffic Center will require continuous facilities.

## **U.S. COAST GUARD SECTOR FIELD OFFICE**

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The U.S. Coast Guard Sector Field Office is located in Galveston. The Sector Field Office is the logistical and engineering support hub for Sector Houston-Galveston. The unit is located adjacent to the Marine Corps Reserve Center and the Army Corps of Engineers building on Galveston Island near the Bolivar Ferry.

The following units are Sector Field Office Galveston tenant commands: Station Galveston, Aids to Navigation Team Galveston, and Electronics Support Detachment Galveston.

The following Coast Guard cutters are assigned to Galveston: coastal buoy tender USCGC HARRY CLAIBORNE (WLM 561); inland construction tenders USCGC CLAMP (WLIC 75306) and USCGC HATCHET (WLIC 75309); coastal patrol boats USCGC MANOWAR (WPB 87330) and USCGC SKIPJACK (WPB 87353).

Subordinate units at Sabine include Station Sabine, Aids to Navigation Team Sabine, and USCGC HERON (WPB 87344).

Subordinate units at Freeport are Station Freeport and USCGC MANTA (WPB 87230).

Additionally, the medium endurance cutter, USCGC DAUNTLESS (WMEC 624), is a Coast Guard Atlantic Area unit and a tenant command at SFO Galveston. Maritime Safety and Security Team Galveston (91104) is a Coast Guard Deployable Operations Group unit located on Galveston Island. Furthermore, Marine Safety Unit Galveston, which had been located in the Army Corps of Engineers Building, was relocated to a commercial leased property in Texas City in 2008.

## U.S. COAST GUARD AIR STATION HOUSTON

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### **Mission**

The primary mission of Coast Guard Air Station Houston is Search and Rescue, Homeland Security, Law Enforcement, and Marine Environmental Protection. The area of responsibility extends along the Gulf of Mexico from White Lake, LA to the Colorado River near Port O'Connor, Texas. Through deployments on USCG cutters, the AOR is extended to all areas of the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean. There are approximately 85 active duty military, and 30 civilians and auxiliary members assigned to the Air Station. Assets include (3) MH-65C short range recovery helicopters as well as Coast Guard Auxiliary fixed-wing aircraft.

## **U.S. COAST GUARD SECTOR CORPUS CHRISTI**

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In May 2005, USCG Group Corpus Christi and USCG MSO Corpus Christi consolidated to form USCG Sector Corpus Christi. Other Sector units located in Corpus Christi are Air Station Corpus Christi, Aids to Navigation Team Corpus Christi, and Naval Engineering Facility Corpus Christi. Coast Guard cutters assigned to Corpus Christi include Inland Construction Tender USCGC MALLETT (WLIC 75304) and Coastal Patrol Boat USCGC BRANT (WPB 87348). Additional Sector units include Aids to Navigation Teams Port O'Connor and South Padre Island; Search and Rescue Stations Padre Island, Port Aransas, and Port O'Connor; and Coastal Patrol Boats USCGC AMBERJACK (WPB 87315) at Station South Padre Island and USCGC STEELHEAD (WPB 87324) at Port Aransas. The Sector has Long Range Aids to Navigation Stations (LORAN) in Raymondville, Texas and Las Cruces, New Mexico; and Marine Safety Satellite Offices in Victoria, Texas, and Brownsville, Texas.

### **Mission**

The primary missions of the Sector are Search and Rescue, Maritime Homeland Security, Port Safety and Security, Maritime Law Enforcement, Maritime Environmental Protection and Commercial Vessel Safety under the Department of Homeland Security. The Area of Responsibility includes all of New Mexico and all of West and South Texas, from El Paso eastward to the mouth of the Colorado River, and extends offshore for approximately 200 nautical miles. There are approximately 660 active duty military, reservists, civilians, and auxiliary members assigned to the Sector. The Air Station assets include 3 MH65C short-range recovery helicopters and 3 HU-25C surveillance sensor-equipped aircraft.

### **Capacity Utilization**

Sector staff is partly located in a leased hangar on Naval Air Station Corpus Christi, and partly located in a leased office space in downtown Corpus Christi.

### **Outlook and Assessment**

The missions conducted by Sector Corpus Christi make the continued use of facilities necessary. Thus, the current missions make it unlikely that the Sector will relocate anytime in the near future. Additionally, Coast Guard Air Station Corpus Christi units will be moved to a commercial facility at the local airport.



# TEXAS MILITARY FORCES

The Texas Military Forces (TXMF) is the largest National Guard Force in the nation, consisting of over 25,000 personnel, comprised of the Texas Army National Guard (19,400), the Texas Air National Guard (3,400), the Texas State Guard (1,500), and supported by the Adjutant General's Department (500). This includes citizen soldiers, air personnel, and civilians. They are commanded by Major General Jose S. Mayorga, Adjutant General of Texas, as directed by the Governor for state missions and the President when federalized.

## **Vision**

Become a fully deployable, diverse, and professional Total Force capable of Full Spectrum Operations and responsive to state and nation.

## **Mission**

Provide the Governor and the President with ready and trained forces in support of the citizens of Texas and State and Federal civil/military authorities at home and abroad.

## **Major subordinate commands within the TXMF include**

Texas Army National Guard 36th Infantry Division (statewide), 136th Combat Arms Training Regiment (Austin), Texas Air National Guard 136th Airlift Wing (C-130 tactical airlift, Ft. Worth), 147th Reconnaissance Wing (Predator Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV), Houston), 149th Fighter Training Wing (F-16 training, San Antonio), Texas State Guard (Statewide) including six Civil Affairs Regiments, a Maritime Regiment, an Air Division, and a Medical Brigade

## **Specific operational missions of the TXMF include**

- ★ Responding to natural and man-made disasters and other state emergencies (wild fires, floods, hurricanes, tornadoes, rabies eradication, etc.).
- ★ Homeland Security (border security augmentation) Counterdrug Programs (statewide specialized support to local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies).
- ★ Helicopter flight training for the Singapore Air Force (Dallas area).
- ★ F-16 fighter pilot training for the U.S. Air Force, both active and reserve components (San Antonio area).
- ★ 6th Civil Support Team which provides rapid, specialized response to natural and man-made nuclear, chemical, biological, and other hazardous material incidents and threats (Statewide).
- ★ Supporting combatant commanders of the Unified Combatant Commands (Worldwide).
- ★ State Partnership training relationships with the Czech and Chilean Armed Forces.

## Additional Missions and Activities of Special Interest to Texas Citizens

- ★ **Operation Lone Star:** The TXMF annually participates in joint, interagency military medical and dental support to the south Texas border region utilizing National Guard, Texas State Guard, and partner agency members.
- ★ **ChalleNGe Program:** The mission of the National Guard Youth ChalleNGe Program is to intervene in and reclaim the lives of 16-19 year old high school dropouts, producing program graduates with the values, life skills, education, and self-discipline necessary to succeed as productive Texans.
- ★ **Starbase Academy:** TXMF partners with DoD to raise the interest and improve the knowledge and skills of at-risk grade-school youth in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics, in order to meet the need for a highly educated and technologically advanced Texas workforce.
- ★ **Environmental Stewardship:** The TXMF maintains a nationally recognized, award winning program to preserve, protect, restore, and improve the quality of the environment on TXMF facilities and lands while continuing to enhance soldier readiness.
- ★ **Tuition Assistance:** The TXMF provides a tuition assistance program that allows thousands of TXMF personnel to attend Texas colleges and universities.
- ★ **Community Assistance:** The TXMF provide statewide volunteer support for a variety of programs, such as state and community ceremonies, military funerals, Junior and Senior ROTC, Special Olympics, Operation Blue Santa, Coats for Kids, firearms certification and safety training, military history archival support to local schools and state universities, and other community endeavors.
- ★ **Capacity Utilization:** The TXMF is comprised of a 24,000 person force in 106 installations located in or near 86 cities and towns across Texas, including: 94 armories/training centers, 5 Army aviation support facilities, 34 regional maintenance/rebuild centers, 8 mobilization and/or training equipment sites, 5,192,753 square feet of buildings, and 44,225 acres of ranges and training areas with 253 miles of roads.
- ★ **Training Center Command (TCC):** The TCC is responsible for the management of all training centers for the Texas Army National Guard (TXARNG). Currently, these sites include Camp Swift, an 11,740 acre Training Center just outside of Bastrop, TX; Camp Bowie, an 8,752 acre Training Center by Brownwood, TX; Fort Wolters, a 3,985 acre Training Center west of Ft. Worth; and Camp Maxey, a 6,424 acre Training Center just north of Paris, TX.
- ★ **The TXARNG:** Has an approved Army Major Land Acquisition Proposal (AMLAP) for a 22,000 acre Maneuver Training Center – Heavy (MTC-H), approximately 100 miles south of San Antonio in McMullen County. It is programmed on the Fiscal-Year Defense Plan (FYDP) for FY15, with the land purchase likely being complete no earlier than FY16. Currently identified as the South Texas Training Center (STTC), it is expected to support a brigade-size element with individual and crew-served weapons qualification and collective training.

## Outlook

The organization will continue streamlining and enhancing facilities-related processes and practices, evolving the TXMF footprint, and maximizing the leveraging of federal matching funds to meet future needs in facilities maintenance, repairs and new construction, while increasing opportunities for expanding the use of local contractors, including Historically Underutilized Businesses (HUB). In keeping with the changing demographics of the state and the TXMF Transformation Plan, the TXMF will continue an evolutionary restructuring leading to a more diverse force mix that enhances TXMF relevance to the changing requirements of the domestic and global security environments, and the structure and doctrine of the DoD. In addition, the TXMF will continue to maintain their availability to the evolving, recruitable population base and maximize the potential of the expected growth in the Dallas/Ft. Worth–San Antonio–Houston triangle. The future will require continued refinement of TXMF mobilization processes and locations and the enhancement of capabilities for information operations and defense against weapons of mass destruction, and other homeland security requirements.

## Assessment

The TXMF has an annual combined (State & Federal) operating budget of \$530 million. The TXMF economic contribution to the Texas economy is \$1.2 billion.

# STATE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

## **Texas Military Value Revolving Loan Fund (TMVRLF)**

Created by the 78th Legislature (SB 652) the fund is a financial assistance loan program for communities that are adjacent to, near, or encompassing any part of a defense base. On September 13, 2003, a constitutional amendment (Proposition 20) was passed which authorized the state to issue general obligation bonds not to exceed \$250 million. These funds provide loans to defense communities for economic development projects, infrastructure improvements, or to enhance their military installation value. The TMPC Commissioners analyze the loan applications for eligibility and the Office of Economic Development and Tourism Executive Director has approval authority for the loans. In accordance with the terms of the contract, the community is responsible for loan repayment.

During FY2007, the TMPC awarded over \$49 million in loans to the city of Corpus Christi and the Port of San Antonio. Information on this program is available online at [www.governor.state.tx.us/military/loans/](http://www.governor.state.tx.us/military/loans/)

## **Defense Economic Adjustment Assistance Grant Program (DEAAG)**

The DEAAG Program was created by the 75th Legislature (SB 227) to assist adversely impacted defense communities that are responding to or recovering from a DoD BRAC action. The 79th Legislature amended this legislation to include communities positively impacted by a similar action. These grants have acted as a catalyst for creating over 10,300 new jobs and leveraging over \$87 million in new investments in impacted defense communities.

Grants are available to local municipalities, counties, regional planning commissions, or junior colleges representing these communities. Funding can be used to meet matching requirements for federal funding or to purchase DoD property; new construction; facilities or infrastructure rehabilitation; or purchase capital equipment or insurance. DEAAG grants may provide up to 50 percent of the amount of matching money or investment that a local governmental entity is required to provide for federal funding. In some special community hardship cases, funding may be increased to 80 percent. Depending on fund availability, the total grant amount may range from \$50,000 to \$2 million.

Applications are scored by a review panel appointed by the Texas Military Preparedness Commission Director, and the Commission is responsible for evaluating all grant applications.

The 80th Legislature appropriated \$5 million to the DEAAG program and these funds were disbursed in 2008.

Information on this program is available online at [www.governor.state.tx.us/military/grants/](http://www.governor.state.tx.us/military/grants/)

### **Texas Economic Development and Tourism Division**

The Texas Economic Development and Tourism Division within the Office of the Governor utilizes the following programs that may provide assistance to defense communities:

- ★ Texas Enterprise Fund
- ★ Emerging Technology Program
- ★ Skills Development Fund
- ★ Self-Sufficiency Fund
- ★ Texas Enterprise Zone Program
- ★ Texas Capital Fund Infrastructure Program
- ★ Texas Capital Fund Real Estate Development Program
- ★ State Sales and Use Tax Exemptions
- ★ Chapter 380
- ★ Texas Industry Development Program
- ★ Texas Leverage Fund
- ★ Bonds
- ★ Texas Product/Business Funds
- ★ Section 108
- ★ Texas Economic Development Act
- ★ Ad Valorem/Property Tax Exemption
- ★ Economic Development Refund
- ★ Renewable Energy Incentives
- ★ Permit Assistance
- ★ Moving Image Industry Incentive Program
- ★ Economic Development and Diversification In-State Tuition for Employees

Information on these programs is available online at [www.governor.state.tx.us/ecodev/](http://www.governor.state.tx.us/ecodev/)

# APPENDIX

State of Texas Military Installations 2010

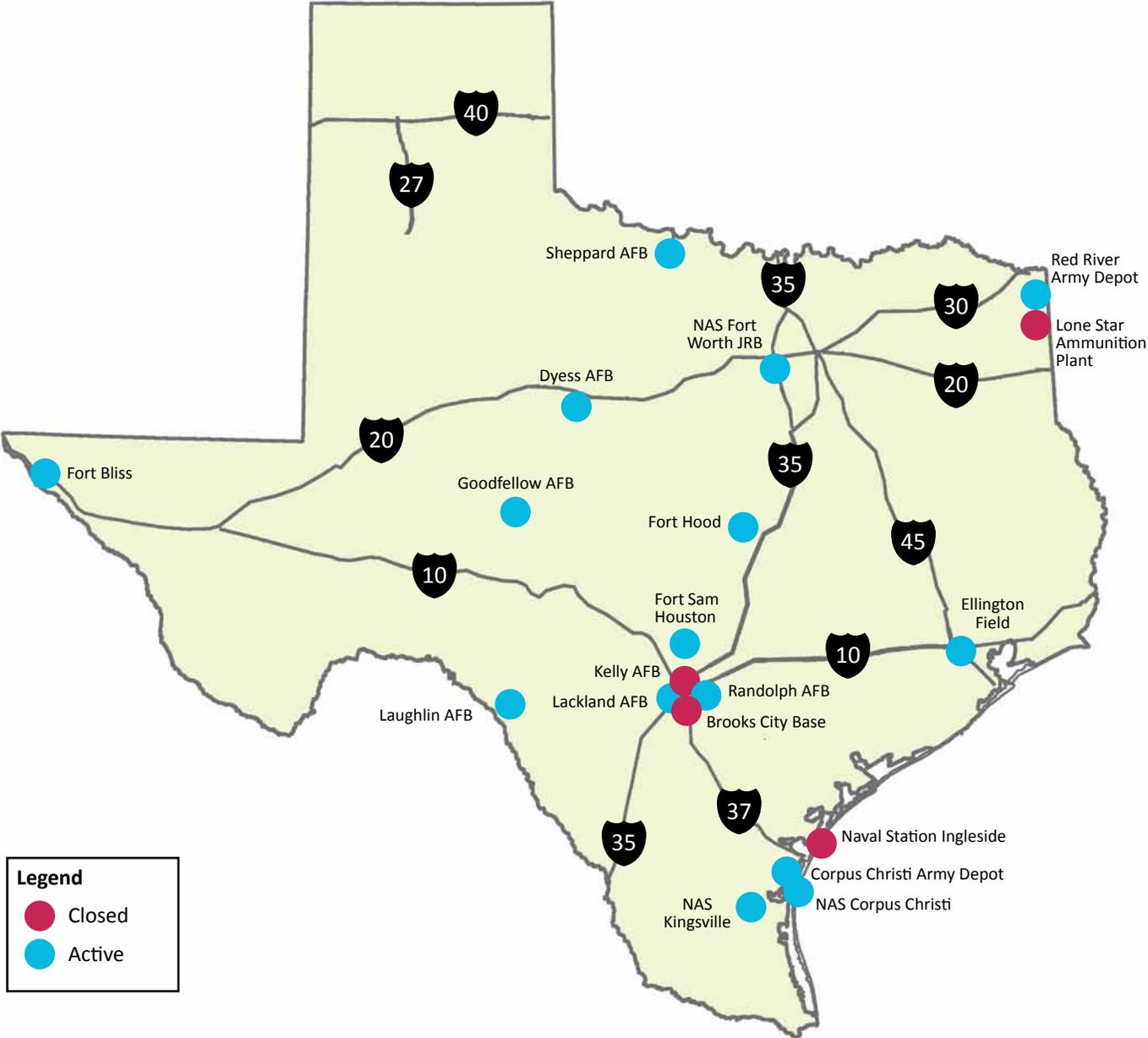
Statewide Distribution of Texas Military Forces Facilities

Texas Military Ground Maneuver Training Ranges

Military Aircraft Training Areas

BRAC 2005 Recommendations

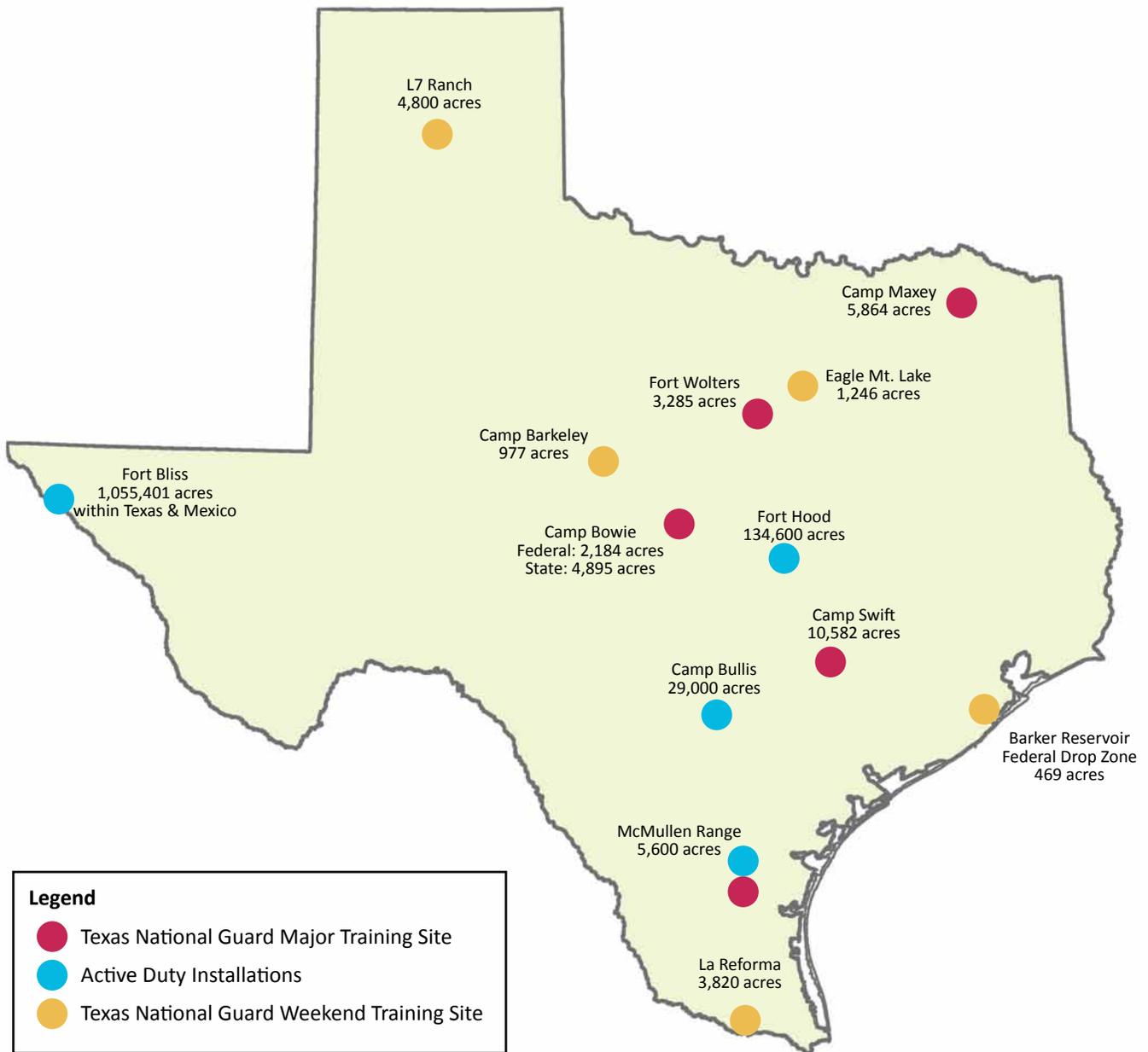
# Military Installations 2010





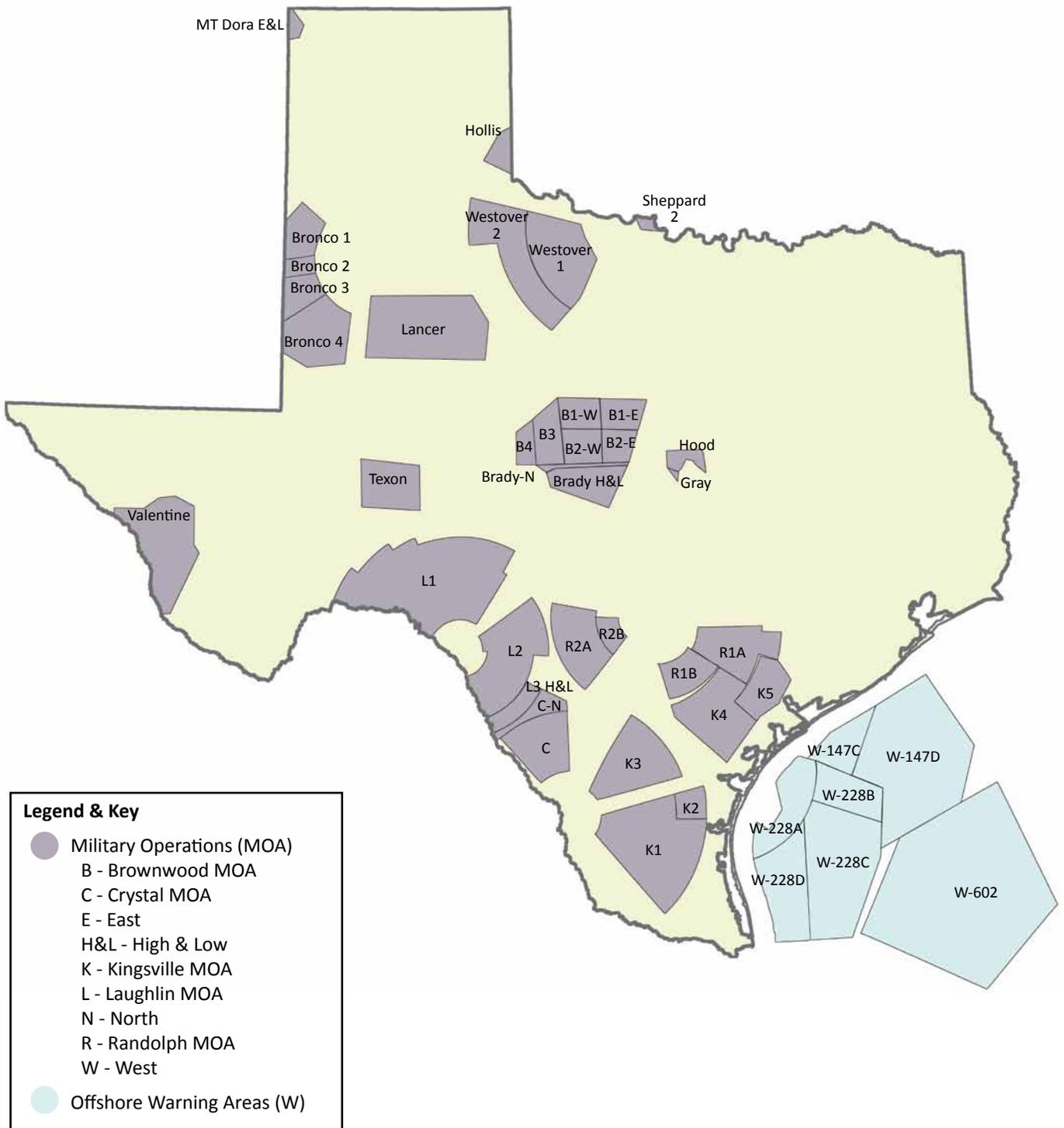
## Texas Military Grand Maneuver Training Ranges

Total Maneuver Acreage: 1,262,723 acres (not total acreage)



## Military Aircraft Training Areas

### Military Operation Areas (MOAs) and Offshore Warning Areas (W)



[http://aeronav.faa.gov/index.asp?xml=aeronav/applications/VFR/chartlist\\_sect](http://aeronav.faa.gov/index.asp?xml=aeronav/applications/VFR/chartlist_sect)

## BRAC 2005 Report to the President

Economic Area / Region of Influence Installation	Net Job Changes			Direct Job Change	Indirect Job Change	Total Jobs	% of Change Area's Jobs
	Military	Civilian	Contractor				
<i>Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area</i>							
Navy Reserve Center Orange, TX	-11	0	0	-11	-6	-17	0.0%
<b>Net Changes for this Economic Area</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<i>Corpus Christi, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area</i>							
Corpus Christi Army Depot	0	-92	0	-92	-132	-224	-0.1%
Naval Air Station Corpus Christi	-926	-89	-10	-1,025	-1,182	-2,207	-1.0%
Naval Station Ingleside	-1,726	-254	-57	-2,037	-2,558	-4,595	-2.1%
<b>Net Changes for this Economic Area</b>	<b>-2,652</b>	<b>-435</b>	<b>-67</b>	<b>-3,154</b>	<b>-3,872</b>	<b>-7,026</b>	<b>-3.2%</b>
<i>Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX Metropolitan Division</i>							
Army National Guard Reserve Center #2 Dallas	-90	0	0	-90	-48	-138	0.0%
Army National Guard Reserve Center California Crossing	-47	0	0	-47	-25	-72	0.0%
<b>Net Changes for this Economic Area</b>	<b>-137</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-137</b>	<b>-73</b>	<b>-210</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<i>Del Rio, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area</i>							
Laughlin Air Force Base	102	80	0	182	135	317	1.5%
<b>Net Changes for this Economic Area</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>1.5%</b>
<i>El Paso, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area</i>							
Army National Guard Reserve Center (Hondo Pass) El Paso	-106	0	0	-106	-81	-187	-0.1%
Fort Bliss	11,354	147	0	11,501	8,884	20,385	6.2%
<b>Net Changes for this Economic Area</b>	<b>11,248</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,395</b>	<b>8,803</b>	<b>20,198</b>	<b>6.1%</b>
<i>Fort Worth-Arlington, TX Metropolitan Division</i>							
Carswell ARS, Naval Station Fort Worth	8	104	0	112	115	227	0.0%
Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth	276	36	2	314	196	510	0.1%
<b>Net Changes for this Economic Area</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>0.1%</b>
<i>Houston-Baytown-Sugarland, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area</i>							
Army National Guard Reserve Center Ellington	-14	-45	0	-59	-41	-100	0.0%
Ellington Field Air Guard Station	0	-3	0	-3	-2	-5	0.0%
U.S. Army Reserve Center #2 Houston	-2	0	0	-2	0	-2	0.0%
<b>Net Changes for this Economic Area</b>	<b>-16</b>	<b>-48</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-64</b>	<b>-43</b>	<b>-107</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<i>Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area</i>							
Fort Hood	-73	-118	0	-191	-163	-354	-0.2%
<b>Net Changes for this Economic Area</b>	<b>-73</b>	<b>-118</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-191</b>	<b>-163</b>	<b>-354</b>	<b>-0.2%</b>
<i>Lubbock, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area</i>							
Navy Reserve Center Lubbock, TX	-7	0	0	-7	-2	-9	0.0%
<b>Net Changes for this Economic Area</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<i>Lufkin, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area</i>							
U.S. Army Reserve Center Lufkin	-10	0	0	-10	-5	-15	0.0%
<b>Net Changes for this Economic Area</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<i>Marshall, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area</i>							
Army National Guard Reserve Center Marshall	-15	-1	0	-16	-8	-24	-0.1%
<b>Net Changes for this Economic Area</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-16</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>-24</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>
<i>San Antonio, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area</i>							
Army National Guard Reserve Center New Braunfels	-106	0	0	-106	-89	-195	0.0%
Brooks City-Base	-1,297	-1,268	-358	-2,923	-2,799	-5,722	-0.6%
Defense Finance and Accounting Service, San Antonio	-56	-312	0	-368	-329	-697	-0.1%
Fort Sam Houston	7,625	1,622	92	9,339	8,354	17,693	1.8%
Lackland Air Force Base	2,168	-416	-116	-2,700	-2,282	-4,982	-0.5%
Leased Space - TX	-78	-147	-131	-356	-334	-690	-0.1%
Randolph Air Force Base	-437	316	63	-54	36	-18	0.0%
<b>Net Changes for this Economic Area</b>	<b>3,487</b>	<b>-205</b>	<b>-450</b>	<b>2,832</b>	<b>2,557</b>	<b>5,494</b>	<b>0.5%</b>
<i>Texarkana, TX - Texarkana, AR Metropolitan Statistical Area</i>							
Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant	-2	-18	-129	-149	-79	-228	-0.3%
Red River Army Depot	0	-257	0	-257	-172	-429	-0.6%
<b>Net Changes for this Economic Area</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-275</b>	<b>-129</b>	<b>-406</b>	<b>-251</b>	<b>-657</b>	<b>-0.9%</b>
<i>Wichita Falls, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area</i>							
Sheppard Air Force Base	2,468	-156	0	-2,624	-1,742	-4,366	-4.7%
<b>Net Changes for this Economic Area</b>	<b>2,468</b>	<b>-156</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-2,624</b>	<b>-1,742</b>	<b>-4,366</b>	<b>-4.7%</b>
<b>Total for Texas</b>	<b>9,730</b>	<b>-871</b>	<b>-644</b>	<b>8,215</b>	<b>5,642</b>	<b>13,962</b>	<b>-0.9%</b>

Source: BRAC 2005 Report to the President





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