



TEXAS

THE DEFENSE COMMUNITY



TEXAS MILITARY
PREPAREDNESS
COMMISSION

OFFICE OF THE
GOVERNOR



A MASTER PLAN
for the
FUTURE

ANNUAL REPORT
2006-2007



OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

To: Members of the Texas State Legislature
Members of the Texas Congressional Delegation
Military, Defense Industry and Community Leaders

Subject: 2006 Annual Report, "A Master Plan for the Future"

Date: July 14, 2006

Dear Fellow Texans:

It gives me great pleasure to present the Texas Military Preparedness Commission's Annual Report for 2006-2007. This plan incorporates the BRAC 2005 decisions and the Department of Defense transformation initiatives as they affect our defense operations in Texas.

Texas has more than 225,000 active duty personnel, reservists, National Guardsmen, and civilians working at our active duty installations, strategic ports, and many communities with reserve centers or armories. Our training ranges and bases are some of the best in the country, and Fort Bliss and Fort Hood will soon house more than 20 percent of our Army's ground combat power. The San Antonio Regional Medical Center will become one of the two premier military medical research and training centers in the nation, and our defense contractors are well positioned with major contracts to build or repair front-line combat and support systems.

We all need to work together to ensure that the local defense communities for the three closing installations (Naval Station Ingleside, Brooks City Base, and Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant) are provided the support necessary to re-energize their local economies and create jobs.

The future for Texas is promising; however, we need to diligently work together to ensure that our potential to become a more valued partner to our defense establishment is realized.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Rick Perry". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Rick Perry
Governor



TEXAS MILITARY PREPAREDNESS COMMISSION

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TEXAS MILITARY PREPAREDNESS COMMISSION

The Texas Military Preparedness Commission (TMPC) was established in September 2003 in accordance with Senate Bill 652. In October 2003, Governor Rick Perry appointed nine commissioners¹ to serve as his advisory group on military issues.

Commissioners

Chairman William J. Ehrie	Abilene
Vice Chair Ralph C. Gauer	Harker Heights
Commissioner Dora G. Alcala	Del Rio
Commissioner Ronald D. Henson	Texarkana
Commissioner Josue Robles, Jr.	San Antonio
Commissioner Paul F. Paine	Fort Worth
Commissioner Johnny C. Fender	San Angelo
Commissioner Loyd Neal	Corpus Christi
Commissioner James P. Maloney	El Paso
Commissioner Eugene N. Tulich	Houston
Commissioner Alvin W. Jones	College Station

City

Ex-Officio Members

The Honorable Kay Bailey Hutchison	United States Senate
The Honorable John Cornyn	United States Senate
Texas Congressional Delegation	United States House of Representatives
The Honorable Leticia Van de Putte	Chair, Senate Committee on Veterans Affairs & Military Installations
The Honorable Frank J. Corte, Jr.	Chair, House Committee on Defense Affairs and State-Federal Relations

Executive Director: Al Casals
Program Coordinator: Julie Kopycinski

Other Contributors: Bob Rasmussen and Kate Devereux

¹ House Bill 3302, passed during the 79th Texas Legislative Session, increased the number of Commissioners from 9 to 13.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Purpose

The Texas Military Preparedness Commission (TMPC) is required by Chapter 436 of the Texas Government Code to prepare and submit a report each even numbered year to the Governor and the Legislature regarding the active military installations, military defense communities and defense related businesses in the State.

Overview

This 2006 report is being compiled at an unprecedented time in DoD's history. The military services are engaged in fundamental changes to their structure, organization, and equipment while at the same time involved in a high cost, critically important global war on terrorism. The challenges for DoD are compounded by budgetary needs to fight the war, recapitalize weapon systems, implement over 800 BRAC 2005 decisions, and continue with programs to transform each of the services into more flexible fighting and support units.

There are opportunities and risks for Texas' military bases, defense communities, and the defense industries. High on the list of Texas' priorities is the need to ensure federal funding is available to implement BRAC 2005 decisions. A particular concern is to ensure that BRAC initiatives for Fort Bliss and Fort Sam Houston are fully supported by the Army. These two installations are scheduled to nearly double their manpower authorizations with over 20,000 and 9,000 new personnel at each installation respectively prior to 2011. The State's political and industry leaders also need to closely monitor the acquisition schedules for weapon systems which are manufactured in Texas.

Another challenge for the State is to ensure that the BRAC 2005 decisions to close and/or realign military missions in Corpus Christi, Texarkana, and Wichita Falls are accomplished with minimal impact to the economy of the local defense communities. Corpus Christi is projected to lose over 7,000 direct and indirect jobs as a result of the closure of Naval Station Ingleside and the realignment of NAS Corpus Christi; Texarkana is expected to lose 657 positions due to the closure of Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant and realignment actions at Red River Army Depot; and Wichita Falls is expected to

lose 4,366 direct and indirect positions as a result of BRAC decisions to relocate medical training and Joint Strike Fighter maintenance training at Sheppard AFB to other locations. These communities are working to craft redevelopment plans to retain and bolster the remaining military missions in their communities. In addition, efforts are needed by these respective defense communities to begin diversifying the economy and reducing the reliance on defense work.

Economic Information

Texas received \$31.8B of DoD dollars from active duty payroll, defense contracts and defense grants in 2005. The economic impact of the defense business in Texas is estimated to exceed \$75B per year². Approximately \$4.5B was paid to 109,000 active duty military personnel (10.4 percent of DoD's total); \$2.36B to the 41,000 DoD civilians; \$.6B to 75,411 Reserve and National Guardsmen; and \$3.4B to retirees living in the State.

Defense Contracts

During the 2005 fiscal year DoD allotted \$20.7 billion to defense contractors in Texas of which \$19 billion was concentrated in six metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs): \$10.2B Dallas - Fort Worth MSA, \$4.3B Houston - Sugar Land - Baytown MSA, \$2.4B San Antonio MSA, \$1.6B El Paso MSA and \$.76B Austin - Round Rock MSA.

Lockheed Martin benefited from \$11.1B in contracts through its missile and aviation development and manufacturing. Other top DoD contractors included Vought, Bell Helicopter Textron, Boeing, and Stewart & Stevenson.

Military Installations

There are presently 18 active military installations in the State of Texas along with Reserve and National Guard units in over 100 communities. Three of the military installations are scheduled to close by 2011 as a result of BRAC 2005.

² 2.36 Multiplier provided by Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts

Military Service Missions in Texas

Army

Texas presently has over 125,000 authorized Army positions for active, reserve, and civilian personnel in the State. This number is expected to increase as a result of BRAC 2005 decisions, transformation, and the return of Army troops from overseas. The percentage of Army personnel located in Texas is expected to increase from 13 percent to nearly 17 percent in 2011 when the BRAC and transformation actions are completed.

Over 87 percent of the Army's personnel are located at Fort Bliss, Fort Hood, Fort Sam Houston, and Red River Army Depot. The remaining personnel are Army reservists located in communities across the State.

Today, Fort Bliss and Fort Hood provide our nation with the two largest maneuver training / power projection installations. These two installations will house and support more than 20% of the Army's ground combat power and more than 40% of its heavy (M-1 tank, Bradley Fighting Vehicle equipped) Brigade Combat Teams.

As a result of BRAC 2005, Fort Sam Houston will become one of the Army's primary installations for medical support. The Brooke Army Medical Center will expand with the transfer of inpatient medical functions from the Air Force's Wilford Hall hospital in San Antonio and be redesignated as the San Antonio Regional Military Medical Center. Fort Sam Houston will become the center for enlisted medical training for all military services and a DoD's primary research facility.

Red River Army Depot remains the Army's Center of Excellence for tactical tracked vehicles. It lost its munitions and tactical missile maintenance programs as a result of BRAC 2005. The Congressional Delegation is working with senior members of the Army staff to obtain support for additional MILCON funds to upgrade the facilities and infrastructure at Red River.

The Corpus Christi Army Depot at NAS Corpus Christi has recently implemented a program to enhance its position as the Army's only organic facility for the repair and overhaul of helicopters for all services.

The Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant was selected for closure by BRAC 2005 and is scheduled to be closed by 2011. The facility is currently operated by Day & Zimmermann, Inc.

Navy and Marines

The Navy presently operates from four locations in Texas. Naval Station Ingleside was recommended for closure by BRAC 2005 and the missions will be relocated by 2009. This schedule is dependent upon MILCON dollars being available for new construction on the West Coast to accommodate incoming units.

NAS Corpus Christi, a Navy pilot training facility, was realigned by BRAC 2005. It will lose the HM-15 Mine Countermeasures Helicopter Squadron and 1,025 personnel. The Coast Guard function that is presently on station is in the process of moving to the City's airport. The mission and functions for the base will depend upon the Navy not making significant changes to the pilot training program.

NAS Kingsville provides tactical jet pilot training for the Navy and Marine Corps. The local community is working with the Navy to assign additional missions to the installation.

NAS Joint Reserve Base (JRB) Fort Worth is one of the premier reserve bases in the country with over 11,000 authorized persons of all services. It has 68 aircraft on station including F-18As, KC-130Ts, C-130s and F-16s. A significant issue in the future will be to ensure that JRB Fort Worth's facilities are utilized efficiently for flight and maintenance training as Joint Strike Fighters (F-35s) are manufactured and assembled in Fort Worth.

Air Force

The Air Force presently has seven installations in the State. The Air Force's primary combat capability in the State is at Dyess AFB which hosts the 7th Bomb Wing with 36 B-1B aircraft. Dyess also has 29 C-130H aircraft assigned to Air Mobility Command.

The Air Force's Air Education and Training Command (AETC) has training operations located at four bases in Texas: Lackland, Sheppard, Laughlin, and Randolph AFBs. Lackland provides basic training for all new recruits for the Air

Force. Sheppard AFB provides maintenance technical training for the Air Force; however, it will lose its enlisted medical training functions as a result of BRAC 2005. The establishment of the Joint Strike Fighter maintenance training was transferred to Eglin AFB. Laughlin and Randolph AFBs both experienced small gains in manpower through BRAC 2005 realignment actions. Lackland AFB needs a time phased MILCON program (approximately \$1B) to construct new dormitories at Lackland AFB. They also need additional MILCON dollars in the short term to train new recruits.

Brooks City Base was selected for closure by BRAC 2005 and the missions at Brooks will be relocated to other military facilities in Ohio or Texas. The land and infrastructure have already been transferred from the Air Force to the City of San Antonio. A major issue at Brooks will be the scheduling of the departure of units to their new locations.

Coast Guard

Major Coast Guard Units are located in the following locations in Texas:

- U.S.C.G. Sector Houston-Galveston
- U.S.C.G. Air Station Houston
- U.S.C.G. Sector Field Office
- U.S.C.G. Marine Safety Office Port Arthur
- U.S.C.G. Sector Corpus Christi

The Coast Guard provides Maritime Safety, Mobility, Security, National Defense, and Protection of Natural Resources services to the State. The Coast Guard units were unaffected by BRAC 2005, and there are no indications that missions or locations will change in the short term.

National Guard

The National Guard is presently located in over 97 communities in the State. The Army National Guard has a manpower strength exceeding 17,100. The Army National Guard is in transition from a heavy to light formation which is wheeled centric (Humvees, trucks, refuelers, etc). Key priorities for the Army National Guard are continued federal funding for the Armed Forces Reserve Centers, acquisition of replacement equipment, and support for increased manning.

The Texas Air National Guard presently has over 3,300 personnel, and is located in eight communities. The Texas Air National Guard is programmed to lose fifteen F-16 C/Ds at Ellington Field, and the Guard is working with the Congressional Delegation to acquire replacement aircraft. Ellington Field has been selected to acquire a squadron of 12 Predator Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs); however federal funding is needed to support this mission.

In addition to the Army National Guard and Air National Guard, the State Guard is available as unpaid volunteers to assist the Adjutant General with homeland security missions, public health emergencies and terrorist use of weapons of mass destruction.

Recommended Strategies for Retaining and Expanding Defense Programs

The strategies for retaining and expanding defense programs in Texas should take into consideration the lessons learned from the BRAC 2005 process. The BRAC 2005 recommendations revealed a new fundamental position for DoD in many key areas. First, large, joint use bases are the preferred model for decreasing operating costs and ensuring security for DoD tenants. Second, defense communities should work with the military service to prevent encroachment for current and future missions. Third, during BRAC 2005, military communities were directly competing against each other for the economic benefit of expanding the military's presence. Lastly, the services suggested that the defense communities need to recognize the economic value of the military in their community and provide infrastructure improvements, tax incentives (for privatized military housing) and expanded services to the military members and families in their communities. The services are now looking for options to resolve the significant shortfalls in DoD budget by exploring opportunities for defense communities and the private sector to assist with BRAC 2005 and decrease the costs of base installation support.

The State and local communities need to adopt a strategy that allows defense communities to be successful during future force structure and mission changes. This strategy must be proactive in positioning the community and the installation to meet future military needs. The following are TMPC's recommended strategies to enhance the defense missions and opportunities in the defense communities.

The BRAC budget and timeline should be understood for each installation impacted. The execution of BRAC decisions must be managed by the communities with feedback to the State and Congressional Delegation.

Defense communities must protect military installations and training ranges from encroachment. Joint land use studies with military and community participation should be initiated. OEA grant funds are available to support these strategies.

The defense communities must continue their emphasis on quality of life programs, including quality housing, spousal employment, progressive schools, and community programs that integrate the military into the community.

Support and advocacy by the defense communities with the installation's leadership and senior service commanders are essential in identifying MILCON and future mission or force structure changes to enhance the military value of the installation.

New missions and technologies for all Texas military forces (including National Guard, Reserve, and Coast Guard) need to be supported by the State and the Congressional Delegation to increase the military value of the installation.

Ground and air ranges need to be protected and preserved for future missions as new technologies are developed.

As new missions and new technologies evolve (e.g., UAVs and new intelligence missions) the State, defense communities, and military forces need to petition for those missions in Texas.

The local defense communities with TMPC, State and Congressional Delegation support will need to work with the military services at their installations to increase the military value of their local base. Texas defense communities must be productive because other states are competing for additional DoD opportunities and missions that should be in Texas.

TMPC MISSION

Since its creation in September 2003, the Texas Military Preparedness Commission has been involved in a statewide collaborative effort with defense communities, as well as, other State and federal leaders, to preserve and grow Texas' 18 major military installations. As a direct result of these efforts and as a result of BRAC 2005, Texas will see a net gain of approximately 8,155 military personnel between 2005 and 2011. However, some communities will experience significant mission and force structure losses. These losses will generate a need for economic redevelopment to replace jobs and incomes lost as a result of the BRAC 2005. Certain installations will see an increase in troop strength which may stress available community housing, utilities, schools, social services and facilities. The TMPC will partner with these defense communities that require assistance to resolve associated economic redevelopment and infrastructure problems.

Working closely with the Governor, Congressional Delegation, State Legislators and senior military leaders, the TMPC will aggressively seek other defense missions that are a good fit for Texas military installations. Particular focus will be given to replacement of "sunset" missions, or those which have a limited life expectancy due to technology or strategy changes with "horizon" missions that are expected to have a longer life span.

Senate Bill 652, passed by the 78th State Legislature and amended by Senate Bill 1481 and House Bill 3302 passed by the 79th State Legislature, assigns the following responsibilities to the Commission:

- Advise the Governor and State Legislature on military issues and economic and industrial development related to military issues.
- Make recommendations regarding the development of policies and plans to support the long term viability and prosperity of the military in this State, to include promoting strategic regional alliances that may extend over state lines.

- Provide information to defense communities, State Legislature, Congressional Delegation, and State agencies regarding federal actions affecting military installations and missions.
- Serve as a clearinghouse for defense economic information to include data related to the operating costs, missions, and strategic value of military installations located in the state; employment issues for communities that depend on military bases and defense related businesses; and defense strategies and incentive programs that other states are using to maintain, expand, and attract new defense contractors.
- Provide assistance to communities that experienced a defense related closure or realignment.
- Assist communities in the design and execution of programs that enhance a community's relationship with military installations and defense related businesses.
- Assist communities in the retention and recruiting of defense related businesses
- Encourage economic development in Texas by fostering the development of defense related industries.

TMPC STRATEGIES

There is no one set strategy that can be used in retaining and attracting new missions to military installations in the State of Texas in a post BRAC 2005 environment. The Commission feels that the following approach is applicable.

Inclusion – In order to be successful in attracting new missions, our approach should consider the needs of all branches of the services, the Texas National Guard, the reserve components, the Coast Guard, other federal agencies, and the Office of Homeland Security.

Vision – The Commission feels it is critical to look at emerging technologies that will create new missions in the force structure that may be capable of being assigned to Texas installations. We acknowledge, however, that focus on our current force structure is equally important. Issues regarding space, laser technology, unmanned aerospace vehicles (UAVs), wheeled vehicles, intelligence collection and analysis, foreign language training, computer research and application all create opportunities for additional new missions in our State.

Analysis – The first element of our strategy has been and will continue to be understanding the existing capabilities of our installations. This includes growth potential, constraints and needs. We compared this information to the needs and direction being articulated by the Department of Defense, the service branches, and other federal agencies. A complete analysis of each installation was performed in depth and discussed with the communities. We took into account the assets the State has to offer in the way of training ranges, transportation, ports, airspace, financial resources, and education, etc. Our goal was to eliminate any constraints and make Texas the location of choice for current and future missions.

Leadership – The Commission has made a conscious effort to actively engage every community in a grassroots effort regarding the military installations in their jurisdiction. We feel dialogue must take place with the local community, installation commanders, State officials, Congressional Delegation, and defense industries in Texas, all speaking with one voice. The focus of our efforts will continue to encourage communities to create support for local installations, understand the military needs and actively work issues with the

local installation commanders, TMPC Commission and State and Congressional Delegation. The leadership and support provided by Governor Perry, our State legislators, two senators, and house members is paramount to our success.

Visitation – The Commission encourages each community to visit with the Congressional Delegation in Washington D.C. regarding matters impacting their local installations at least every six months. Visits locally and outside the State should include a dialogue with senior flag officers of each applicable service, the Department of Defense, key staffers in the Pentagon, and various committees in Congress. This includes, but is not limited to, Appropriations, Armed Services, Homeland Security, Transportation, National Guard Bureau, etc.

The Commission has and will continue to visit Washington D.C. to interface with each branch of the services: Air Force, Army, Marines, Navy, and Coast Guard. Additionally, we will continue to visit with Congressional members and their staffs to ensure our recommendations are being worked on behalf of the State and communities. We will continue to work recommendations with Governor Perry and State legislators to ensure that communities have the necessary support to be successful in their endeavors. We encourage the use of the resources of the Office of State-Federal Relations (OSFR) located in Washington D.C. The Commission has found OSFR to be very effective in working issues on behalf of the State and communities within the Washington arena.

LEGISLATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS

STATE

1. Continue to monitor compliance with all actions passed by the Legislature in regard to Texas defense communities.
2. If funds are available, distribute funding from the Defense Economic Adjustment Assistance Grant (DEAAG) program for use in support of new missions, realignments and closures.
3. Continue to encourage eligible defense communities to participate in the Texas Military Value Revolving Loan Fund (TMVRLF). Additionally, continue to explore all means by which this program can be made more attractive to potential eligible participants.
4. Facilitate the continuing dialogue between the Texas National Guard, the reserves, active duty installations and affected communities to address the future positioning and operation of the armed services reserve and guard centers in Texas.
5. Collaborate with the Texas Department of Transportation on important military deployment routes, to include highways, ports, rail and airports, for future high priority infrastructure projects.
6. Continue to keep the Texas Congressional Delegation through the Office of State Federal Relations in Washington D.C., informed on the equipment needs of the Texas National Guard and direction of the State's military installations.

FEDERAL

1. Continue to support funding of military construction projects in the Future Years Defense Plan (FYDP), especially for FY '08, '09 and '10.
2. Advocate for the proper federal funding of projects related to Texas ports, highways, airports and rail that support military forces deployments and installations.
3. Continue to assist Texas defense communities as they position their military installations to receive missions / units realigning from overseas locations.
4. Establish a greater homeland security presence in Texas in all areas, but especially along the border, on the gulf and on military installations.
5. Continue to position Texas for new evolving missions such as Unmanned Aerospace Vehicles, Airborne Laser, F-35, C-17, air refueling tankers, Joint Combat Aircraft (JCA), C-130J, Stryker, DD(X) with the Coast Guard / Navy, intelligence missions, T-45C models, LCS deployment ships, Future Combat Systems (FCS), etc.
6. Provide assistance toward the redevelopment of Naval Station Ingleside with the Port of Corpus Christi in an effort to establish a greater homeland security presence with agencies such as the Coast Guard and the lay berthing of deployment ships.
7. Continue to monitor Department of Defense initiatives that consolidate the military services' exchange systems and support the co-location of their headquarters in Dallas, Texas.
8. Continue to support the funding of weapon systems being built, repaired, modified or stationed in Texas, including but not limited to the F-22, V 22, C-17, F-35, ABL, C-5, C-130, Joint Combat Aircraft (JCA), tankers, Stryker, Bradley and tactical wheeled vehicles, helicopters, MLRS and Army Current and Future Force Systems, Patriot and Hawk missile recertification process, UAVS, and others.
9. Assist defense communities in their efforts to implement the BRAC recommendations.

DEFENSE INDUSTRIES IN TEXAS

Total military expenditures in Texas were \$31.8 billion in the Department of Defense FY2005 budget. This is comprised of \$10.9B for Payroll, \$20.6B for Contracts, and \$132M for Grants. The \$31.8 billion dollars worth of business in 2005 results in an estimated impact of over \$75 billion on the State's economy.³

The \$20.6B in contracts is further broken down according to Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E), Supply Contracts, Service Contracts, Construction Contracts and Civil Function Contracts. This is shown on table "DoD Contracts in Texas over \$25,000 by Expense Category", which is located on page 110.

Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E)

In FY 2005, the DoD spent over \$4.7 billion dollars in RDT&E in Texas. The breakdown of the regions are as follows:

Dallas/Fort Worth	4.5	Billion
Central Texas	161	Million
San Antonio	54	Million
Southeast Texas	12	Million
North & West Texas	4	Million
South Texas	2	Million

This information is further broken down into cities and is located on page 109, "Distribution of DoD RDT&E Expenditures by Texas Regions: FY2005".

Federal funding and contract awards

Tarrant County led all Texas counties in 2005 with military procurement awards valued at \$6.9 billion. Bexar and Harris counties followed with procurement awards valued at \$2.4 billion and \$2.0 billion respectively. Other Texas counties with procurement levels exceeding \$250 million in 2005 include: Austin, Bell, Collin, Dallas, Hunt, El Paso, Kleberg, Travis and Williamson counties.⁴

³ 2.36 multiplier provided by Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts

⁴ U.S. DoD Prime Contract Awards by County FY2005

DoD Contracts by Military Agency in TX

The Army was awarded the most contracts with \$6.2B followed by the Navy with \$6.1B and the Air Force with \$4.5B in contracts in FY2005.

Construction Contracts:

Ten Bases in Texas received a total of \$250 million in construction contracts for FY 2005 (construction of military barracks, housing, medical facilities, infrastructure improvements, and other projects). The chart showing these contracts can be found in on page 112.

Below is a table representing the Top Ten Defense Contractors in Texas for FY2005. Additionally, it gives their rank and contract amount for FY 2004.

Top 10 Defense Contractors in Texas

Rank		Company Name	Awards	
2005	2004		2004	2005
1	1	LOCKHEED MARTIN CORPORATION	9.5B	6.0B
2	9	STEWART & STEVENSON SERVICES	372M	1.2B
3	5	L-3 COMMUNICATIONS HOLDING, INC	691M	1.1B
5	2	BELL BOEING JOINT PROJECT OFFI	1.2B	937M
5	N/A	EXXON MOBIL CORPORATION	N/A	935M
6	3	RAYTHEON COMPANY	917M	883M
7	6	TEXTRON INC	623M	781M
8	4	N.V. KONINKLIJKE NEDERLANDSCHE	757M	498M
9	7	DELL MARKETING L P	549M	490M
10	8	THE BOEING COMPANY	498M	414M

Source: DoD Activities in Texas – 2004 and 2005 Overview

DoD ACTIVITIES IN TEXAS – 2005 OVERVIEW

Personnel/Expenditures	Total	Army	Navy Marine Corps	Air Force	Other Defense		
I. Personnel - Total	225,990	125,504	29,691	66,914	3,881		
Active Duty Military	109,489	63,647	8,448	37,394	0		
Civilian	41,090	21,157	1,351	14,701	3,881		
Reserve & National Guard	75,411	40,700	19,892	14,819	0		
II. Expenditures - Total	\$31,754,285	\$11,909,043	\$7,121,696	\$8,587,219	\$4,136,327		
A. Payroll Outlays - Total	10,925,284	5,554,617	1,045,989	4,096,195	228,483		
Active Duty Military Pay	4,552,431	2,609,527	366,405	1,576,499	0		
Civilian Pay	2,367,487	1,194,882	82,789	861,333	228,483		
Reserve & National Guard Pay	593,027	543,461	34,345	15,221	0		
Retired Military Pay	3,412,339	1,206,747	562,450	1,643,142	0		
B. Contracts Over \$25,000 - Total	20,696,579	6,248,675	6,057,892	4,482,890	3,907,122		
Supply and Equipment Contracts	11,515,343	3,688,634	1,967,376	2,223,075	3,636,258		
RDT&E Contracts	4,730,830	464,352	3,543,760	712,963	9,755		
Service Contracts	3,712,310	1,424,786	503,496	1,522,915	261,113		
Construction Contracts	635,250	568,057	43,260	23,937	-4		
Civil Function Contracts	102,846	102,846	0	0	0		
C. Grants	132,422	105,751	17,815	8,134	722		
	Expenditures			Military and Civilian Personnel			
Major Locations of Expenditures	Total	Payroll Outlays	Grants/Contracts	Major Locations of Personnel	Total	Active Duty Military	Civilian
Ft Worth	\$6,762,558	\$257,140	\$6,505,418	Ft Hood	47,948	43,150	4,798
Ft Hood	2,609,247	2,029,060	580,187	Lackland AFB	23,227	19,332	3,895
San Antonio	2,472,627	865,661	1,606,966	Fort Bliss	13,201	11,401	1,800
Sealy	1,290,349	3,177	1,287,172	Ft Sam Houston	11,735	7,490	4,245
Grand Prairie	1,157,549	50,876	1,106,673	Randolph AFB	7,506	3,563	3,943
Lackland AFB	1,093,269	874,080	219,189	Sheppard AFB	7,010	5,632	1,378
Ft Bliss	1,056,082	573,268	482,814	Corpus Christi	6,557	2,298	4,259
Baytown	939,492	3,812	935,680	Dyess AFB	5,416	5,009	407
El Paso	891,179	222,940	668,239	Goodfellow AFB	3,006	2,431	575
Ft Sam Houston	821,965	596,801	225,164	Red River Depot	2,837	3	2,834
Prime Contracts Over \$25,000	Total	Army	Navy Marine	Air Force	Other Defense		
Fiscal Year 2004	\$21,044,024	\$5,047,351	\$5,611,200	\$8,152,943	\$2,232,530		
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		
Fiscal Year 2001	9,538,770	3,074,430	1,246,822	3,263,561	1,953,957		
Fiscal Year 2000	12,145,186	3,124,797	2,196,731	5,459,713	1,363,945		
Fiscal Year 1999	8,666,460	2,864,655	1,751,934	3,020,221	1,029,650		
Fiscal Year 1998	7,980,196	2,526,895	1,889,151	2,095,536	1,468,614		
Top Ten Contractors Receiving Prime Contract Awards in Texas				Total Amount			
LOCKHEED MARTIN CORPORATION				\$ 6,014,402			
STEWART & STEVENSON SERVICES				1,281,326			
L-3 COMMUNICATIONS HOLDING, INC				1,178,633			
BELL BOEING JOINT PROJECT OFFI				937,954			
EXXON MOBIL CORPORATION				935,733			
RAYTHEON COMPANY				883,256			
TEXTRON INC				781,925			
N.V. KONINKLIJKE NEDERLANDSCHE				498,109			
DELL MARKETING L P				490,805			
THE BOEING COMPANY				414,317			

MILITARY INSTALLATIONS & DEFENSE COMMUNITIES

ARMY

- Corpus Christi Army Depot (CCAD)
- Ft. Bliss
- Ft. Hood
- Ft. Sam Houston
- Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant (LSAAP)
- Red River Army Depot (RRAD)

Corpus Christi Army Depot

Mission

Corpus Christi Army Depot (CCAD) overhauls, repairs, modifies, retrofits, tests, recapitalizes, and modernizes helicopters, engines and components for all service and foreign military sales.

CCAD serves as a depot training base for active duty Army, National Guard, Reserve and foreign military personnel.

It provides worldwide on-site maintenance services, aircraft crash analysis, lubricating oil analysis and chemical, metallurgical and training support.

Current Assessment

CCAD's current workload exceeds 4 million man-hours with a dollar value in excess of \$1B for the repair and overhaul of helicopters, engines and components. We will continue to upgrade our facilities and equipment to ensure that we have the latest technology to support our customers. Our future mission will continue to be the "Center of Aviation Readiness."

With no end in sight for the need of joint service aviation maintenance readiness, CCAD's future is secure. The joint service aircraft maintenance status helps ensure the depot's future, along with the initiatives implemented during the past few years. These initiatives helped increase the production on the UH-60 Black Hawk recapitalization assembly line, as well as the USAF H-60 Pavehawk production line. The T700 engine assembly line has dramatically increased its production. Partnerships with Original Equipment Manufacturers General Electric Aircraft Engines, Sikorsky Aircraft Company, and The Boeing Company helped the increase in production with repair parts availability for the weapon systems. CCAD is in the process of procuring the repair and maintenance of the Unmanned Aerial Vehicle for the future.

Installation Needs

CCAD is the largest tenant organization on Naval Air Station Corpus Christi (NASCC) with more than 2.2 million square feet of industrial maintenance space on 140 acres. CCAD is the largest helicopter repair facility in the world. The estimate replacement cost for the facility is more than \$500M. The CCAD utilities expense exceeds \$5M annually, while the annual investment in facility and equipment maintenance and equipment replacement is approximately

\$30M. Replacement and renovation of buildings and structures is ongoing as CCAD strives to maintain a modern production facility. Presently, however, significant portions of infrastructure and buildings are WWII era construction. As a tenant, CCAD has little base support for infrastructure and is dependent on NASCC and the local community for base services and medical support.

Environmental Concerns

CCAD operates within the confines of the Navy's permits in all environmental areas, except for the Air Program. CCAD has its own Federal Operating permit Title 5 and three other air operating permits. Hazardous materials are managed thru the Hazardous Materials Management Program. A significant challenge with this program is the proper recordkeeping on all chemicals utilized within the depot because this data can affect all other environmental reporting programs. Hazardous waste has the challenge of the proper identification of satellite waste station primary and secondary users. The constantly changing depot structure makes it extremely hard to keep these records up to date. Knowledgeable trained personnel and management are key.

Community Relations

CCAD currently has a Student Career Experience Program partnership with Del Mar Community College. A two year program allows junior and senior high school students to earn dual credits while training in aeronautical maintenance. During the two years, students attend two hour classes and receive both academic and hands on training at the college campus. Four school districts in the immediate area participate in the program. Students are recruited each year and selected on the recommendation of school counselors. Under another partnership with Del Mar CC, qualified students attending college full time work a minimum of 32 hours a week at CCAD as aircraft trades helpers and receive GS-04 pay. At the end of the two year program, students are qualified for full time employment as aircraft mechanics with an Associate Degree in Aeronautical Maintenance. Students must maintain a grade point average of 2.5 or above to continue both the high school and college level programs. Other projects within the community include the Operation Paint Brush project, which allows lower income, disabled and senior citizens to apply for help to have their homes painted by volunteers. CCAD has participated in the program for the past seventeen years, with teams painting a minimum of ten homes a year. A second community project, started by

concerned CCAD employees is Operation Christmas Spirit. Each December, CCAD employee teams visit twelve nursing homes in the area, taking gifts to the residents. During the year, these teams hold fundraising events to offset the expense of purchasing gifts.

BRAC 2005 Impact

The BRAC proposed some minor personnel transfers from the Corpus Christi Army Depot to Defense Logistics Agency. The determination of that number is still under deliberation. The impact to the locale is expected to be quite minimal with most transfers being "in place". Corpus Christi Army Depot did not gain or lose any core missions.

Ft. Bliss

Mission

Fort Bliss integrates elements from five major Army commands: U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command, U.S. Forces Command, U.S. Northern Command, Medical Command, and Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM). It houses the U.S. Army Air Defense Artillery Center, the William Beaumont Army Medical Center, the German Air Force Training Command and Air Defense School and rapid deploying Forces Command tactical units such as the 32nd Army Air and Missile Defense Command, four Patriot Air and Missile Defense brigades and the 4th Brigade Combat Team. The U.S. Army Sergeants Major Academy, the 204th Military Intelligence Battalion (aerial exploitation), and the 204th Security Forces Squadron (Texas Air National Guard) are stationed on Biggs Army Airfield (BAAF). Also housed at BAAF are Joint Task Force North and the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC). JTF North is a one of a kind organization that synchronizes and integrates Department of Defense operational, technological, and intelligence support to domestic law enforcement agencies' counter drug efforts.

Fort Bliss' mission is to train, sustain, mobilize and deploy members of the joint team, conduct global, full spectrum operations in support of national military strategy and provide for the well being of the regional military community. Fort Bliss is comprised of state-of-the-art training areas, ranges and facilities, led by adaptive, innovative and focused professionals, concentrating on individual and unit readiness, leader development, deployment, security and the well being of Team Bliss.

With 1.1 million acres, the largest block of DoD controlled airspace, the post is bigger than the State of Rhode Island and can accommodate every weapon system in the Army. 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.

Climate

Weather is excellent for year round training, providing a cross section of seasons to enhance readiness for national defense. For aviators, the weather conditions translate to an average of 340 flying days a year.

Environment

As the steward of 1.1 million acres, Fort Bliss proudly boasts that less than 1 percent of its acres have comparative environmental constraints. Scattered and easily avoidable pockets of archeological sites, protected playas and grasslands pose only minor designated player roll through restraints.

Power Projection / Mobilization

Fort Bliss is designated as one of the Army's 15 Power Projection Platforms (PPP). As a PPP, Fort Bliss performs training and validation of mobilizing units and prepares forces for worldwide deployment and redeployment. As a multi-functional installation, the post supports mobilization of active, reserve and other DoD forces by providing training and services to enhance the readiness of deploying forces and missions, which include Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation Enduring Freedom, Operation Noble Eagle, and Homeland Security. Since September 11th, 2001, over 80,000 personnel have mobilized and deployed through Fort Bliss and the base expects to continue to deploy hundreds of soldiers in the continuing war on terror.

The new \$12.7M Silas L. Copeland Departure Arrival Airfield Control Group (DAACG) provides deploying units a personnel processing center with a passenger holding area that accommodates 1,000 personnel. DAACG is comprised of an administrative area, material handling equipment storage, a pallet buildup area, a concrete hardstand staging area for equipment inspections, a maintenance pit and digital platform.

The \$26M LT Robert F. Augur Rail Deployment site supports the rapid deployment of strategic mobility forces by centralizing command and control with 6.9 miles of track capable of deploying 320 rail cars in a 24 hour period.

Interservice and Joint Training

Fort Bliss has the airspace, ranges, and infrastructure to support virtually any DoD unit. A partnership with White Sands Missile Range supports division sized maneuver elements and joint training with airspace and facilities extending to Holloman and Kirtland Air Force Bases in New Mexico. In 2004, Fort Bliss was designated as a permanent Joint National Training Capability (JNTC) site ensuring a high capacity link to key Service, Joint, and Agency locations. This, coupled with expansive ranges, is excellent for joint training.

In 2002, Fort Bliss took on a new mission becoming a CONUS Replacement Center (CRC). The CRC provides command and control, coordinates support, and manages the flow of Non-unit Replacement Personnel (NRP). It coordinates directly with the installation for support and with the U.S. Army Personnel Command (PERSCOM) for personnel movement flow to deploy civilian personnel (DoD, Red Cross, and contractors) and "fit to fight" Active and Reserve soldiers from all services (Army, Air Force, Navy, and Marines) from CONUS to the theater of operations as quickly as possible.

Weapon Systems

Today's Army is transforming into a Future Force capable of dominating across the full spectrum of operations. The Air Defense Artillery Center and School presently located at Fort Bliss (which will be moving to Fort Sill per BRAC 2005) is the genesis for product improvements to current weapon systems and the development of new weapon systems, command and control systems, and sensors that will be part of the Air and Missile Defense (AMD) force of the transformed Army.

New weapons systems in the AMD arsenal include Terminal High Altitude Air Defense (THAAD), Medium Extended Air Defense System (MEADS), Surface Launched Advanced Medium Range Air to Air Missile (SLAMRAAM) and Enhance Area Air Defense (EAAD). The Army is reshaping its approach for fostering directed energy (DE) to more effectively demonstrate its viability and utility for future joint war fighters. Earlier this year, the Training and Doctrine Command designated Fort Bliss as the proponent for DE capabilities. The new sensor for these systems will be a common multi-functional/multi-mission sensor that will meet the mission requirements of Army AMD, as well as, the fire support requirements of Field Artillery and the combat assault requirements of Army Aviation. Each of these current and future AMD systems are operated and maintained by 32nd AAMDC and four AMD brigades stationed at Fort Bliss.

City within a City

With an active duty military force of over 18,000, over 7,400 civilian personnel, almost 30,000 military family members, and 80,000 retirees and their family members, the Fort Bliss community encompasses a population over 135,000.

Fort Bliss manages nearly 4,000 buildings, Army Family Housing units, barracks, to include modular facilities for 4-1 BCT, miles of utility lines for gas, sewer, water and electricity and over 5,880 miles of paved and unpaved roads.

The three main base camps on each major range can support training requirements of most operating forces. McGregor Range, Dona Ana Range and Oro Grande Range base camps all have classroom, billeting and support facilities necessary to conduct and maximize training opportunities. This year Fort Bliss is investing over \$5M for range upgrades, tower improvements and facility renovations.

There are new facilities on the horizon for Fort Bliss. A new \$8.4M, 43,000 square foot operation and training complex for the 204th Security Forces Squadron of the Texas Air National Guard is now in operation. This new facility will provide the space to train and deploy assigned personnel for the Guard's base defense and force protection mission. A new \$5.4M tactical maintenance shop for the 31st Combat Support Hospital just opened and \$2.1M in upgrades to two of the main entrance gates is complete. A USO facility is scheduled to open in the next two months. Modular facilities at a cost of \$181 million dollars for the 4th Brigade Combat Team (BCT) was recently completed.

The Residential Communities Initiative (RCI) had a ground breaking in January 2005, at Fort Bliss. With the goal of eliminating inadequate family housing in the United States by 2007, the RCI program is built on partnerships with private sector world class developers to provide soldiers with much improved family housing. In July 2005, GMH Military Housing assumed this project and will be responsible for renovating and constructing numerous new homes throughout Fort Bliss. New construction and renovations are ongoing and the Aero Vista Housing area will be completed in the next few months.

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 for the force and serves more than 60,000 beneficiaries. Located just two miles from Fort Bliss proper, WBAMC operates 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 Veterans Administration outpatient clinic consolidates services and enhances treatment to veterans, as well as, to the active duty and retired population. Construction of a Mental Health Clinic and Troop Medical Clinic is planned at a cost of \$.5 million.

Well Being

Fort Bliss' family support programs are responsive to the needs of military members and their dependents. The post operates and maintains numerous Morale, Welfare and Recreation (MWR) facilities, including two Youth Service Centers (one temporary facility is under construction with two more to follow), Armed Services YMCA Residence Center Inn, a Center Community and Technical Library, two community multi-purpose outdoor parks, state-of-the-art RV Park, an outdoor swimming pool and an Olympic sized indoor pool, the 36 hole Underwood Golf Course, a post office, five gas stations, an auto hobby shop and parts store, three museums, seven chapels on the Main Post, two nationally accredited Child Development Service Centers, a new eight bay private venture car wash, five physical fitness centers, Officers' Club, NCO Club and banquet facility (largest in Army), a 52 lane Bowling Center (largest in Army), a newly constructed post exchange, a modern commissary, the Fort Bliss Federal Credit Union, Armed Forces Bank and the State National Bank. A 100 acre / 20 field soccer complex (bond project with El Paso) a 25 year lease agreement is planned as a multi-purpose usage by the Fort Bliss and El Paso community. A Child Development Center that will accommodate 100 after school students was just completed. Two more are scheduled to be built at a cost of \$1.5 million each.

On The Horizon

Fort Bliss is always eager to promote its capabilities and resources and is expected to gain over 19,317 soldiers and 26,039 family members over the next six years as a result of BRAC 2005 and Army transformation actions.

Off-Post

Fort Bliss enjoys an exceptional relationship with the City of El Paso and receives strong support from the community. With an annual local economic impact of over \$2 billion, Fort Bliss is the largest single employer in the area. Because of this significant impact, the post makes every effort to keep its City counterparts informed of changes that occur at Fort Bliss. Fort Bliss' 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 supportable by the City.

The strong relationship between El Paso and Fort Bliss has allowed the two to pursue partnerships and initiatives that are mutually beneficial. Efforts are well on their way to build the United States' largest inland desalination plant at the capital cost of \$77.9 million. The plant will be built on Fort Bliss property, but managed and operated by the City of El Paso. It will produce 27.5 million gallons a day of potable water by blending desalinated water with additional brackish water.

These initiatives are representative of the cooperative relationship that exists between Fort Bliss and El Paso. 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 Air Force Base, El Paso, Las Cruces and Alamogordo City. The ARMS committee's mission is to enhance and promote the region by creating mutually supporting opportunities and partnerships between the military and civilian communities. The El Paso Chambers of Commerce, El Paso City and 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 governmental leaders. The TEAM travels to Washington D.C. twice a year to present the agenda to members of Congress and their staff and officials from other federal agencies such as the Office of Installation Management, Department of Homeland Security and the Small Business Administration.

Current Assessment

Since its establishment in 1849, Fort Bliss has been proud of its legacy of service to the Army and the surrounding communities. Today, Fort Bliss is a multi-faceted and multi-functional installation. Fort Bliss, White Sands Missile Range, and Holloman AFB comprise 26 percent of DoD's land, and they collectively manage the largest DoD controlled airspace in the world. The one million acres of training space, with no environmental limitations and encroachment, can support the firing of any weapon in the Army arsenal. During the BRAC 2005 deliberations, Fort Bliss was rated as the Army installation with the highest military value. Fort Bliss, with BRAC 2005 and programmatic increases in manning and missions being provided by the Army's transformation agenda, clearly has a bright future for the 21st century.

Ft. Hood

America's Army is in the midst of the most dramatic restructuring of its forces in more than sixty years. National defense requirements expressed in Transformation, Modularity, 2005 Base Realignment and Closure Commission (BRAC) decisions and a worldwide repositioning of ground combat forces, coupled with an ongoing Global War on Terrorism, are having an enormous effect on Fort Hood, its soldiers, their families and the Central Texas region.

Fort Hood today trains, maintains and sustains a corps-level headquarters, two army division level headquarters, a corps sustainment command, six brigade combat teams (BCTs), five other brigade-size formations and numerous other major organizations. With Army Transformation and Modularity, every major unit is being restructured. The Headquarters, 4th Infantry Division, along with one brigade combat team (BCT) will relocate to Fort Carson, CO. In the same time period, the 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment will relocate from Fort Carson to Fort Hood. When these moves are complete, Fort Hood will house a corps-level headquarters, one division level headquarters, a corps level Sustainment Command (Expeditionary), five heavy maneuver BCTs, up to eight other brigade-size formations, various major tenant units, and retain a capability to accommodate additional significant service specific or joint services growth.

With 44,000 assigned soldiers or airmen and 9,600 civilian employees, Fort Hood is the largest single site employer in Texas, directly inserting nearly \$3B annually into the Texas economy. In 2005, the Texas State Comptroller estimated the annual direct and indirect economic impact of Fort Hood on the Central Texas region as \$6.09 billion.

Mission

Fort Hood exists to train its assigned units, as a mobilization station for Army Reserve and National Guard units and as a strategic power projection platform. The installation serves a wide variety of tenant organizations and ensures the highest quality of life support for a diverse community of over 200,000 soldiers, family members and retirees.

Deep in the Heart of Texas

Fort Hood occupies 335 square miles of Bell and Coryell Counties, 60 miles north of Austin and 50 miles south of Waco. Seven surrounding cities with a regional population of 335,000 are partnered with and provide substantial

quality of life support to Fort Hood. The installation's principal cantonment area and the adjacent West Fort Hood are bisected by US Highway 190, a four lane controlled access road that flows directly into US Interstate Highway 35, the main North-South route through Texas and Mid-America.

To strengthen the strategic projection capability of military forces to and through Gulf Coast seaports, the Texas Department of Transportation (TXDOT) has embarked on a \$161.7 million dollar initiative to widen SH 195 from Fort Hood to Georgetown, Texas. Scheduled for completion by 2012, this expansion will provide an uninterrupted four lane, interstate quality highway from Fort Hood to IH-35 and on to our state's Gulf Coast ports. Also, in 2005, the State of Texas committed to a \$20.5 million dollars in local highway infrastructure construction, dramatically improving regional mobility by facilitating traffic flow on and off-post.

Central Texas' outstanding climate supports all forms of year round air and ground training. Potable water for Fort Hood and surrounding communities is supplied by surface water from Lake Belton, an Army Corps of Engineers lake created in the 1950s. Fort Hood has water rights to 12,000 acre feet per year and contracts with the Bell County Water Control Improvement District Nr. 1 (WCID#1) for water and wastewater treatment. With Lake Belton, Fort Hood is postured to meet all of its water needs for the next 50 years.

Capacity Utilization

Fort Hood is capitalized to fully support current and future Army, joint and combined force mission requirements. The installation encompasses 214,968 acres; 136,094 acres are used for maneuver, 63,000 acres as a Live Fire Impact area and 15,874 acres for the installation's Cantonment Areas. The largest single on-post training segment is called the Western Maneuver Area, an area stretching 20 miles from north to south and from the western boundary of the installation eastward to the live fire impact area. The Western Maneuver Area 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, from small unit to division level.

The Army's only Battle Command Training Center is located at Fort Hood. Training of brigade, division and corps formations occurs on the installation

through exercises that place command and control elements in the field while fire and maneuver actions are replicated using a combination of deployed tactical units and computer-supported war gaming or constructive and virtual reality battlefield simulations.

The largest combat aviation training area in the free world, comprised of 15,900 square miles, begins on Fort Hood and continues west from Bell and Coryell Counties to Runnels and Tom Green Counties, permitting US and allied military helicopter crews to train in a realistic environment that affords the distances and depths required in combat aviation operations.

In the last five years alone, the Army has invested over \$440 million dollars in training devices and simulations at Fort Hood - the largest in the Army. Past federal analyses have concluded that there is no better or more cost effective place to train and support Army units than Fort Hood. In its 2005 BRAC analysis, the Army ranked Fort Hood first among its 97 installations for "Future" capability. And in a military where family quality of life is a true force-multiplier, one of Fort Hood's greatest strengths continues to be its proximity of "home and office." Ninety eight percent of all Fort Hood's military reside within 10 miles of their place of work.

Capital Investment

The Army has consistently demonstrated its commitment to long term infrastructure improvements at Fort Hood. These include 98 new or renovated barracks, state of the art command and control facilities, the 21st-century Krueger Soldier Development / Education Center, the one stop Copeland Soldier Service Center, an aggressive range modernization program and modern installation support facilities.

In FY '06, Fort Hood has 14 major Military Construction Army (MCA) projects valued at over \$322M under construction and an additional 17 valued at over \$266M in design. Over \$433M is currently programmed for construction in fiscal years 2007 through 2011.

Since FY '00, the Army has invested more than \$100 million to improve Fort Hood's rail and airlift capabilities. The installation boasts the Army's largest and most technology sophisticated railhead with twelve spurs and nine sorting tracks and a \$40 million upgrade to its Aerial Port of Embarkation at Robert

Gray Army Airfield. In 2003, 2005 and 2006, the Department of the Army recognized Fort Hood as winner of its prestigious Deployment Excellence Award in the large installation category.

Community Relations

Fort Hood prides itself as being a good neighbor. Partnering with the City of Killeen, the new Killeen-Fort Hood Regional Airport, co-located at Robert Gray Army Airfield, opened in August 2004, resulting in a dramatic 40% increase in enplanements and the transition to a predominately regional jet commercial service supported by four commercial carriers. With its 10,000 foot runway, Robert Gray Army Airfield can accommodate any type aircraft operating today.

The installation is also supported by a number of region wide initiatives, including:

- **Independent School Districts (ISDs):** With roughly half of Fort Hood's 44,000 soldiers currently serving in Iraq or Afghanistan, all eight regional ISDs remain acutely sensitive to the impact on children of a soldier family member serving in combat. Programs include on site before and after school day care, weekend care, including camping, mentoring, youth leadership programs and the like.
- **Military Affairs Committees:** Every Central Texas city of any size has an active Military Affairs support structure that focuses on specific Fort Hood units. Every chamber hosts a wide variety of programs designed to keep the civilian and military communities, at all levels, in direct, positive contact.
- **Fort Hood 2010:** This region wide effort operates an Adopt-A-School program, providing: soldier and family member volunteer mentors to more than eighty elementary, middle and high schools in the eight regional Independent School Districts; Camp 2010, an annual three day residential camp focused on developing youth leadership skills; math and science summer day camp programs; and close affiliations with such national programs as Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE), Communities in Schools and America's Promise.
- **Hood Howdy:** Each calendar quarter, Fort Hood and the Central Texas business community jointly sponsor "Hood Howdy," a day long newcomers' orientation that provides specific information for newly arriving soldiers and their families. Hood Howdy is time tested, welcoming soldiers or families and helping all to settle in. Further, when

units are programmed to relocate to Fort Hood, Hood Howdy teams travel to that unit's current location to begin the welcome process. The most recent examples occurred in early 2006 when teams traveled to Fort Carson to meet with members of the 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment and to Fort Bliss to meet with members of Air Defense Artillery units inbound to Fort Hood.

- **Spousal Employment:** Central Texans fully support Fort Hood's spousal employment needs. From "mom and pop" retailers to major corporations with a regional presence, employers understand most Army households are dual income. On April 20, 2006, the Texas Economic Development Council presented its statewide "Best Practices" Award to the Central Texas Workforce Board for its "work from home" program established in cooperation with the Dell Corporation and employing Fort Hood spouses.
- **Association of the US Army:** A national organization with 6,000 local chapter members, its "Adopt A Unit" program provides partnerships linking 150 Fort Hood military units with civic organizations (businesses, churches, social service clubs, etc) from throughout Central Texas.

Residential Community Initiative (RCI): In October 2001, the installation joined forces with developer Actus Lend Lease, LLC in a 50 year, \$4 billion limited partnership to privatize all 5,912 sets of on-post family housing. (There are 300 sets of Section 801 housing, not privatized under RCI.) The installation's deficit in four and five bedroom enlisted housing has now been eliminated and the quality/quantity standards of all family housing dramatically improved. As of April 2006, 82.6 percent (\$113.7M) of all executed contracts have been awarded to local businesses and 72.1 percent (\$99.2M) awarded to qualified small businesses. Individuals enlist in America's military, but it is families who stay. RCI reflects directly on Fort Hood's effort to provide a high quality of life and ensure America stays strong by keeping our quality military in uniform and in Texas.

Educational Opportunities: There are continuing civilian educational opportunities for soldiers and family members available on post and in surrounding areas. Local colleges routinely schedule five class terms a year to provide additional opportunity for soldiers to continue their education within personally manageable time frames.

Local Colleges and Universities include: Central Texas College and Tarleton State University System Center - Central Texas, both in Killeen; Temple College in Temple; and the University of Mary Hardin Baylor in Belton. Under legislation signed into state law in 2005, Tarleton State University - Central Texas will transition into the Texas A&M University - Central Texas upon achieving a 1,000 full time student equivalent (FTSE) enrollment. Its campus will be located at the intersection of State Highways 195 and 201, on 672 acres of land authorized by the US Congress for immediate transfer from the US Army to the State of Texas when the State's FTSE requirement is met.

The U.S. Army Noncommissioned Officer Academy, III Corps and Fort Hood provides Primary Leadership Development Course training for soldiers assigned at Fort Hood; Fort Bliss, TX; Fort Carson, CO; Fort Sill, OK; Fort Polk, LA; Fort Riley, KS; and smaller installations throughout Texas. More than 7,000 soldiers transition to Army NCO ranks annually through this NCO Academy.

Environmental Concerns

Fort Hood has a distinguished record of caring for its environment. Since 1998, assisted by The Nature Conservancy and 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 from Brown Headed Cowbird parasitism. In 2005, Fort Hood completed formal consultation with the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) regarding habitat protection of endangered species. As a result, the USFWS determined that past maneuver training restrictions could be lifted and restricted access reduced from 37% of the installation's acreage in 1993 to 4.3% today. Further, in its Eastern Training area, Fort Hood established aviation restrictions over the 5,000 acres adjacent to Lake Belton to avoid a catastrophic accident involving aircraft during the American Bald Eagle nesting season.

Fort Hood has identified 800 sites with possible sensitive cultural ties to early Native Americans or western settlers who occupied the area prior to the 1942 founding of Fort Hood. The National Historic Preservation Act requires that these be properly documented for historic preservation. Fort Hood is working with the Texas State Historical Preservation Office under the Alternative Procedures Program to identify the sites which are historically significant.

While their impact on training is minimal, they represent an important part of Texas history that will be preserved through this partnership with the State. For the safety of its two airfields (one of which, Robert Gray Army Airfield is both a strategic power projection platform and the site of region's joint use airport), the installation's 6,212 sets of family housing and the surrounding communities, Fort Hood has established a one mile buffer zone from the installation boundary prohibiting the use of smoke and the firing of artillery. Fort Hood has offered to establish an entirely voluntary program with cooperating nearby landowners known as the Army Compatible Use Buffer. Under this program, landowners would be compensated in exchange for their agreement to maintain the current rural nature of their land near Fort Hood's boundaries.

The BG Carl R. Darnall Army Medical Center

On May 1, 2006, the US Army redesignated Fort Hood's Darnall Army Community Hospital as our nation's newest Army Medical Center. The Carl B. Darnall Army Medical Center is a teaching hospital affiliated with Scott & White Memorial Hospital and the Department of Veterans Affairs Central Texas Health Care System in Temple, and with Texas A&M University Health Science Center College of Medicine in Bryan-College Station. Darnall has combined graduate medical programs in Obstetrics and Gynecology, Pediatrics, and Medicine with Wilford Hall Air Force Medical Center and Brooke Army Medical Center, both in San Antonio. Darnall serves 163,000 military beneficiaries in a 40 mile radius of Fort Hood. Of this number, 48,000 are active duty military, 52,000 are retirees and the remainder is soldiers' family members. Darnall currently averages 7 births a day. One of only three Army Hospitals with an Emergency Medicine Residency (EMR) Program, Darnall is now and has been for the last six years rated number one in the nation out of 120 civilian and military hospitals with EMR programs. Darnall also trains residents in orthopedics, pediatrics, general surgery, obstetrics, and psychiatry.

This Army Medical Center designation is a first step towards the expansion of current facilities, and will carry over to a new 21st century facility planned for a 40 acre tract on Fort Hood's Clear Creek Road.

US Army Operational Test Command

The U.S. Army's Operational Test Command (OTC) is charged under Public Law to conduct realistic and continuous operational testing of Army equipment,

doctrine, force design and training. Operational testing involves using regular active army units in realistic scenarios to find the real truth - what works, precisely why, and how well? OTC employs state of the art instrumentation to harvest test data that document performance levels and operational suitability.

The "Credentials" of the Army – Our Soldiers

The Centerpiece of America's Army is its Soldier - those men or women - "boots on the ground" - charged to wage and win America's wars. At Fort Hood, they serve in units with rich traditions of service of the nation.

Headquarters III (US) Corps (nickname: "The Phantom Corps"): a major subordinate command of US Army Forces Command (FORSCOM), provides command and staff oversight of all assigned units at five installations, including Fort Hood. In January 2005, Headquarters III Corps returned from a year long deployment to Iraq as Headquarters, Multinational Corps-Iraq, responsible for all tactical operations and intelligence functions in the theater. It has since then refitted and is preparing to return to Iraq in late 2006.

1st Cavalry Division (nickname: "America's First Team"): A fully modernized armored division of 17,000 personnel. In March, 2005, the division returned from a year long tour of duty in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom 2, having helped establish the stability and security required for Iraq's January 30, 2005 national elections. It has now been refitted, and is preparing to return to Iraq in late 2006.

4th Infantry Division (Mechanized) (nickname: "Ironhorse"): A fully modernized armored division of 19,500 personnel, the division is split-based, with one maneuver brigade (4500 soldiers) at Fort Carson, Colorado and the remainder (15,000 soldiers) at Fort Hood. From March of '03 through April '04, the division deployed in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom and in December, '03, its Soldiers captured the Iraqi dictator, Saddam Hussein. The division returned to Fort Hood in early '04, refitted, and has returned to Iraq in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom 4. It is scheduled to return to Fort Hood in late 2006.

13th Sustainment Command (Expeditionary) (nickname: "Phantom Support"): With 6,000 Soldiers, this is the "Logistical Backbone" of III Corps, providing supply, maintenance, transportation, field services, medical, engineering construction, smoke generation, and decontamination services. Virtually all

13th COSCOM units have deployed at least once to Operation Iraqi Freedom; many two or three times and a few are on a fourth rotation to Iraq now.

3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment (nickname: "Brave Rifles"): Organized in May, 1846 as a Regiment of Mounted Riflemen, the 3rd Cavalry Regiment is a combined arms organization of 5,000 personnel with highly specialized scouting and security capabilities. The Regiment just completed a one year tour in Iraq, has returned to its current duty station at Fort Carson, CO and is preparing to relocate to Fort Hood. Initial elements are scheduled to arrive in mid 2006 and the entire Regiment should close in at Fort Hood by early 2007.

21st Cavalry Brigade (Air Combat): A unique unit of 100 aviator-instructors and support personnel, responsible for fielding and training all U.S. active army AH-64 "Apache" attack helicopter battalions and squadrons. The brigade has also fielded National Guard units, U.S. Army Reserve aviation battalions, the Royal Netherlands and Singapore Air Force squadrons, and other allied units.

Other Major Tactical Units: Fort Hood is also home to 3,300 soldiers assigned to corps-level communications, military police, military intelligence and finance units. In FYs '04 through '06, 80% of the personnel assigned to these units deployed at least once in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom. Many are back in Iraq on second or third tours, or in the process of returning before the end of 2006.

Consolidated Technical Support Facility (CTSUF): The CTSUF is the Department of Defense's only facility for the rapid development, fielding, and support of leading edge, survivable, secure, and interoperable tactical/theater/strategic Command, Control, Communications and Computer (C4) systems. It provides "system of systems" integration testing and configuration management to support Army digitization and Transformation requirements.

Reserve Components: Since 9/11, over 30,000 U.S. Army Reserve and Army National Guard Soldiers have been mobilized, trained, equipped, and deployed from Fort Hood. On average, 22,000 Reserve Component Soldiers train at Fort Hood each year and much of their equipment is stored at the installation. The Military Equipment and Training Site (MATES) at North Fort Hood provides storage and support for 850 pieces of heavy equipment assigned to the 36th Infantry Division (Texas ARNG) and 256th Infantry Brigade (Louisiana ARNG), while an Equipment Concentration Site (ECS) stores and supports 1700

additional pieces of equipment for the Army Reserve. Fort Hood's ability to provide both garrison and field exercise support remains key to our nation's Reserve Component readiness.

Current Assessment

Ranked #1 among the Army's 97 installations in terms of "Future" capability, Fort Hood will remain a model Army installation, with outstanding infrastructure, ranges, and power projection capabilities.

On a per capita basis, soldier training is accomplished more economically at Fort Hood than at any other major US Army installation. The Army has consistently recognized the unique ability of Fort Hood and Central Texas to house, support and sustain upwards of 50,000 soldiers and their families in whatever formations today's and tomorrow's forces might find themselves. Fort Hood's infrastructure, power projection capabilities and state of the art training facilities provide our national command authority with enormous flexibility as it transforms our military into more adaptive, networked, full spectrum formations ideally suited to execute tomorrow's joint and expeditionary campaigns.

Fort Hood is very heavily committed. As we close out FY 2006, over 85% of its units will have served at least one year long combat tour in Iraq or Afghanistan. Most will have served twice, and a few are on their third or fourth year long tours of combat duty.

But busy does not mean turbulent, and both Fort Hood and Central Texans are proud of the successes achieved in stabilizing, assuring and growing the installation and the region. This will continue.

Ft. Sam Houston

Mission

Ft. Sam Houston provides a trained and ready workforce to execute installation support services to the Fort Sam Houston military community. Currently, the installation is growing by taking on new missions such as the Army Medical Command headquarters and the command headquarters of the 5th U.S. Army, U.S. Army South, Fifth Recruiting Brigade, 12th ROTC Brigade, U.S. Navy Regional Recruiting, the San Antonio Military Entrance and Processing Station, and the U.S. Naval School of Health Sciences, Bethesda Detachment.

Also located at Fort Sam Houston are Brooke Army Medical Center, the Great Plains Regional Medical Command, Headquarters Dental Command, Headquarters Veterinary Command, the Institute for Surgical Research (trauma/burn center), the Defense Medical Readiness Training Institute, and the Army Medical Department NCO Academy.

Current Assessment

More than 27,000 military and civilian personnel work at the post, with an annual payroll and operating budget of \$2B. Local purchases made by installation activities total almost \$105M annually, while construction projects on post average \$30M annually. Fort Sam Houston also has initiated public-private partnerships to renovate and adaptively reuse significant historic buildings.

Known as the AMEDD's brain trust, the Army Medical Department Center and School annually trains more than 25,000 students in 14 medical specialties. The command maintains several academic affiliations for bachelor and masters degree programs with major universities such as Baylor University, University of Texas Health Science Centers at Houston and San Antonio, and University of Nebraska.

Installation Needs

Ft. Sam Houston has a number of proposed projects in their Transformation Plan. Some of these include:

Winans Gate

- Add left turn lane off of H. Wurzbach
- Construct sidewalks to Dodd Field
- Widen to 2 inbound lanes at Winans gate

Walters Gate

- Visitor control center (vcc)
- Access control point (acp)
- Widen roadway from IH 35 to acp
- 4 inbound lanes and add pedestrian sidewalks
- 2 outbound lanes

I-35 & Binz - Engleman

- Increase inbound lanes to 3

Community Relations

With the various military bases surrounding the City of San Antonio, the City has worked with these bases to make the military and civilian interactions as compatible as possible. For the past 34 years, The Greater San Antonio Chamber of Commerce has hosted "Celebrate America's Military Week", which is a weeklong celebration during Armed Forces Week to ensure that the military is aware of San Antonio's appreciation. This program celebrates veterans as well as the active duty military. Other activities are included below:

Ready South Texas is a joint effort between Fort Sam Houston, the City of San Antonio, Bexar and Comal Counties, Governors Division of Emergency Management and US Department of Homeland Security.

- It is a new emergency preparedness initiative focusing on serving as a source of public information. 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 is working with the local Chamber of Commerce, private businesses, community groups, and other government entities to facilitate economic development initiatives.

- They serve as the City's liaison and advocate for promoting 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.

Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant

Mission

The Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant supports the war fighter by producing high quality explosive items in a safe and secure manner at a competitive price. Lone Star is the Army's premier site for the production of artillery cargo rounds (to include the Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS), 155mm and 105mm sub-munitions), fragmentary hand grenades, the Family of Scatterable Mines (FASCAM) such as MOPMS, GATOR and Volcano, as well as, various critical explosive components (e.g. detonators, relays, delays, primers, etc.) for numerous munitions. In addition, Lone Star also produces numerous small quantity, unique usage Special Forces munitions in addition to non-lethal explosive crowd control items. Under the ARMS program, the plant has numerous tenants who lease under utilized facilities for commercial purposes. These commercial tenants help reduce plant operating costs and maintain the plant facilities. The Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service utilize the operating contractor as one of their four demilitarization centers within CONUS. This direct workload increases the overhead base and effectively reduces plant rates.

Current Assessment

Lone Star AAP was identified for closure as a result of the 2005 Base Realignment and Closure decision. It is not certain at this point what impact, if any, this will have on future initiatives and acquisitions. New production and service requirements continue to be placed on the appropriate Basic Ordering Agreements (BOA). No problems have been incurred in the existing processes.

Community Relations

Currently, we are involved in the ARMS program and have several tenants located on the installation. We are not certain at this point what impact, if any, that BRAC 2005 will have on this relationship.

BRAC Impact

Since LSAAP has been selected for closure, the production mission is projected to migrate to Iowa Army Ammunition Plant, Milan Army Ammunition Plant, Crane Army Ammunition Activity and McAlester Army Ammunition Plant.

Red River Army Depot

Mission

Supporting the joint combatant commander through lean manufacturing processes and relevant technologies, Red River Army Depot (RRAD) is an ISO 9002 registered industrial complex providing responsive and innovative solutions for the Department of Defense (DoD) in repair, overhaul, recapitalization, remanufacture, and conversion of combat systems and tactical vehicles. Recognized as the Center of Industrial and Technical Excellence for the Bradley Fighting Vehicle System, Multiple Launch Rocket System carriers, Tactical Wheeled Vehicles, rubber products, and Patriot missile, RRAD is a strategic asset and essential element of Army transformation.

The Red River Army Depot is also the host installation for several major tenants to include the Defense Logistics Agency's Defense Distribution Depot Red River Texas. As the host and landlord, Red River 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/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 the depot 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 to supporting the war fighter. As evidenced in recent operations (Global War on Terrorism & Operation Iraqi Freedom), RRAD quickly shifted efforts to meet changing combatant commander requirements both on the industrial complex and by deploying teams world wide to improve near term readiness and provide for the long term sustainment of our combat and tactical fleets. RRAD has the only capability within the DoD for remanufacture of roadwheel and track vehicle systems. Currently, the depot is the only qualified source of supply for the M1 roadwheels. RRAD has the only capability within the DoD for recertification of Patriot and HAWK missiles. The depot operates and staffs several recertification facilities at various sites throughout the world. Public-private partnerships are essential to Army transformation. RRAD proactively seeks industrial partners and has successfully negotiated over 21 teaming and

partnering arrangements. These relationships leverage the strengths of both parties and ultimately result in a better quality and lower priced product for the war fighter. RRAD technical resources include the capability to design, fabricate, and manufacture a wide variety of items, from specialty parts to unique prototype weapon systems and vehicles. Future potential missions include Future Combat Systems variants and the Future Tactical Truck System.

During the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) analysis period the Secretary of Defense announced Red River as a recommended closure. This recommendation did not hold as the BRAC Commission found that the Secretary deviated significantly from the BRAC criteria and as a result, they changed the closure recommendation to a minor realignment. It is minor, because there will only be 239 personnel affected in the implementation and execution of the BRAC recommendation. The Red River Munitions Center (RRMC) will be disestablished and the Theater Readiness Monitoring Directorate (TRMD) will relocate to Letterkenny Army Depot (LEAD). Red River has 6 years to implement and execute these actions. This allows the installation to minimize the affect of this workload and personnel transition. Red River will seize the opportunity to streamline existing processes and to institute a new way of doing business.

Installation Needs

Military construction authorization projects required:

- Maneuver Systems Sustainment Center (MMSC), \$49M
- Headquarters/Information Management Building, \$23M
- Combat Vehicle Body Repair Shop, \$3.1M
- Construct Depot Labs, \$6.6M
- Automated Paint Facility, \$9.6M
- Composites Material Repair Center, \$24M
- Construct Truck Entrance and Roadway \$24M,
- Construct Training Conference Center \$5.2M

Potential joint use projects with the community:

- New I-30 exchange to align with RRAD Main Gate (TXDOT funding)
- Upgrade/construct southern railroad spur to support rail transport to the Red River Army Depot and the Red River Commerce Park
- Construct north/south public road through the Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant to connect US 67 and Texas 8.

Environmental Concerns

Closure of Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant and the transfer of the property to the Local Redevelopment Authority eliminates the noise buffer zone between the depot and the community. Weapon test firing ranges are located within 50 yards of the boundary currently separating Red River Army Depot and Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant. Encroachment (after transfer) has potential for compromising critical depot missions.

Red River Army Depot's environmental policy is an integral part of the mission. This policy states in broad terms the environmental commitments of RRAD now and into the future. RRAD's primary focus areas are prevention, compliance, restoration and conservation. Environmental stewardship is the responsibility of every member of the work force, as well as its strategic partners and residents. RRAD will continue to implement new and innovative ways to prevent pollution, minimize waste, manage natural resources and conserve energy.

Studies and contours have been established in regards to noise and there are no issues with noise from the facility as of March 2006, but as noted above is subject to change with the closure and development of the Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant as a commercial park. There are no endangered species identified and RRAD maintains an Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan for the Facility.

Community Relations

Common Goals:

- Sustainment and growth of the Red River Army Depot mission.
- Create new jobs in the Red River Commerce Park to replace jobs lost as a result of BRAC and defense downsizing.

Red River is currently working through a process to determine if there is excess land that could be made available to the local community to enhance redevelopment of the local area. Preliminary assessments indicate that approximately 3,835 acres could be divested and not impact the ongoing and future mission outlook. Red River'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 (MAC) hosts several functions which increase ties between the community and military base. Two of these functions are the "Hail and Farwell Receptions" along with hosting visiting dignitaries for dinner. MAC also works diligently with the legislative representatives in Arkansas and Texas by keeping them informed on issues that would affect workload, funding, or personnel at the defense community.

BRAC 2005 Impact

Red River will be losing personnel as a result of mission relocation and disestablishment of one local tenant organization.

- 239 personnel are directly affected by the realignment.
- Even though the workload and missions was significant to Red River the overall impact to personnel was minimized. The remaining workforce will number in excess of 4,000 personnel based on statistics available.

Outlook

The future of Red River Army Depot is bright, based on the opportunities that are developing. Since the decision to realign Red River in lieu of closure, numerous industries have contacted the depot inquiring about opportunities for public-private partnerships. Additionally, the scope of current missions are expanding based on the GWOT requirement. Still again 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 current (unapproved) plan for resizing the installation infrastructure will support and enhance the military value, posturing Red River positively in the event of another round of BRAC.

Additionally, the appropriation and allocation of funds for execution of BRAC and the depot's Modernization Program will further improve existing infrastructure and increase the installation's military value.

MILITARY INSTALLATIONS & DEFENSE COMMUNITIES

NAVY

- NAS Corpus Christi (NASCC)
- NS Ingleside (NSI)
- NAS Kingsville (NASKING)

NAS Corpus Christi

NAS Corpus Christi is located in the Corpus Christi metropolitan area, at the end of a peninsula that defines the southern entrance to the Corpus Christi Bay and the Laguna Madre. It is surrounded on three sides by water and has a significant water buffer to any air operations. NAS Corpus Christi is the largest employer in the Corpus Christi region.

Mission

Most of its various missions rely on its one 8,000 ft and three 5,000 ft runways. The current mission of NAS Corpus Christi is to serve as the Federal Complex host for nearly 50 tenants and provide facilities, services and programs that directly support:

- Headquarters for the Chief of Naval Air Training Command, responsible for the training and readiness of all Navy aviation training
- Navy Primary Pilot Training (two squadrons) and Joint Advanced Maritime Pilot Training (two squadrons) for Navy, Air Force and selected International military pilots
- Headquarters for Commander Mine Warfare Command are responsible for training, tactics and readiness of all mine warfare forces (this mission will be realigned to the West Coast per BRAC 2005)
- Corpus Christi Army Depot (CCAD), the world's largest helicopter overhaul and repair facility
- U. S. Coast Guard Air Station that provides search and rescue support to the Central and Western Gulf of Mexico; and
- U. S. Customs Drug Surveillance Support Center which coordinates the interdiction of airborne drug carriers

NAS Corpus Christi also hosts a number of other diverse organizations. Some of these organizations include an Armed Forces Reserve Center; a Naval Clinic; one of two Mine Warfare Helicopter Squadrons (being realigned to Norfolk, VA per BRAC 2005); the Texas Hub for Joint Task Force Six conducting Special Operations and a Defense Distribution Depot. NAS Corpus Christi also serves as the housing authority for the three bases in the region.

Current Assessment

NAS Corpus Christi is an ideal aircrew training location with its excellent year round weather and climate. The depot workloads being accomplished by

CCAD are expected to remain in high demand as a result of the significant usage of rotary wing assets in the Middle East.

Capacity Utilization

A number of unique categories must be understood to evaluate the capacity of NAS Corpus Christi, although each category requires the use of common assets. These common assets, such as hangars, aprons, runways, airspace and administrative space, are shared to optimize the efficiency of the Federal Complex. Categories include:

Navy Pilot Training

This is the Navy's primary mission for the Air Station. Training Wing Four includes two Primary Training Squadrons of T-34s and one Advanced Maritime Squadron of T-44s and TC-12s. The Advanced Maritime Squadron supports not only Navy and Marine Corps training, but also training for the Air Force, Coast Guard and some foreign requirements. In support of the base's training mission are two nearby outlying landing fields owned by the Navy: Navy Landing Airfield (NLAF) Waldron, which is 3.5 miles from the Air Station and NLAF Cabaniss, which is 8 miles from the Air Station. Additionally, the Navy has leased landing rights at the Aransas County Airport, 26 miles from the Air Station. These outlying fields reduce the need to use the runways on the Air Station to complete programmed training requirements; therefore, the additional fields allow a much greater pilot training achievement rate.

Another element of the capacity analysis for training is the large volume of available air space. The air space supports training originating at Corpus Christi airfields and also those originating at NAS Kingsville. There is adequate parking apron and hangar space to support the current Pilot Training Rates. However, any additional increase in fixed wing aircraft base loading will require expansion of existing apron parking. There is adequate training and administrative space to meet current and future requirements with upgrades to existing infrastructure underway and future replacement planned for FY07.

Support of the Corpus Christi Army Depot (CCAD)

This tenant organization occupies a large portion of the NAS, including a number of hangars and an extensive area of the parking apron. Helicopters arrive and depart the Army Depot by barge (using the adjacent wharf), truck and C-5 aircraft. There is little competition for the wharf area; however, the

C-5 aircraft deliveries must compete with other users of the single, 8,000 foot runway. The hangars and apron area used by CCAD are removed from the airfield and do not compete with facilities needed by the training organizations.

Support of Other Tenants with Flying Mission Requirements

The primary units supported in this category are the U.S. Coast Guard, the U.S. Customs Service and the HM-15 Mine Countermeasures Helicopter Squadron. Each of these tenants was deliberately located at NAS Corpus Christi to take advantage of the excellent flying weather and location. The Coast Guard benefits from easy access to the Gulf of Mexico. The Customs Service takes advantage of the installation's central U.S. location on the country's southern border. The Helicopter Squadron derives significant value added by being sited close to the Mine Warfare Center of Excellence at NS Ingleside (as indicated earlier, the Helicopters are being relocated to Norfolk, VA, and the mine warfare ships, training and headquarters functions to the West Coast) with little or no conflict.

Community Relations

Texans Caring for Military Children Initiative: Provide training, support, and services to school districts and families for addressing transition and other educational issues, as well as, deployment issues of active military and Guard and Reserve students, and other highly mobile students.

Outlook

The current primary pilot training rate and the rate for the foreseeable future will make the continued use of facilities at NAS Corpus Christi of significant military value. The Joint Primary Aircraft Training System (JPATS) will be introduced in Corpus Christi between 2009 and 2016. Similarly, Corpus Christi is taking responsibility for the advanced training pipeline for multi-engine propeller pilots for all services (except the Army). Advanced Maritime Pilot Training will continue to be a primary mission of Corpus Christi. The demand for both Primary and Advanced Maritime Pilot Training is driven by the number of Navy and Marine aircraft squadrons, the number of maritime aircraft squadrons of all services and the Coast Guard and the loss of military pilots to the civilian sector.

NS Ingleside

Mission

The mission of Naval Station Ingleside is to provide logistics, base support and force protection to all the tenant commands that make up the Mine Warfare forces. Located on Corpus Christi Bay, nearly 3,200 military, civilian, and contract employees support three Mine Countermeasures Squadrons and 21 Mine Warfare ships that deploy worldwide. In addition, the station also supports six Mine Warfare ships homeported overseas. This support includes all shipboard maintenance and readiness training for assigned active duty and Selected Reserve personnel. Naval Station Ingleside is situated on approximately 500 acres. The waterfront has 4,600 total feet of berthing space with a state of the art 1,100 foot double deck pier and operates on an annual budget of \$28M. The support provided to all commands at the "Mine Warfare Center of Excellence" enables them to meet 100% of their war fighting missions, while constantly improving the quality of work and life for all.

Current Assessment

NAVSTA Ingleside is located on the northern shore of the Corpus Christi Bay about 18 miles from Corpus Christi. It is adjacent to the Corpus Christi ship channel that links the deep water port of Corpus Christi to the Gulf of Mexico. NAVSTA Ingleside was formally established in July 1992.

NAVSTA Ingleside serves as the Navy's Mine Warfare Center of Excellence. To accomplish this, the base provides training, operations and maintenance support to the area's Mine Warfare Forces. As the result of the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) actions in the 1990s, much of the Navy's mine warfare assets were located at or near NAVSTA Ingleside, since the Gulf of Mexico is nearby and provides conditions similar to littoral waters in many parts of the world.

Co-located at Ingleside as part of the Mine Warfare Center of Excellence are the Navy's second contracted High Speed Vessel (HSV) 2 Swift, which is currently serving operationally as an interim Mine Warfare Command and Support Ship, and supports transformational modular mission payload initiatives; 10 Avenger Class Mine Countermeasures Ships; 10 Osprey Class Coastal Minehunters; the Mine Warfare Training Center; an Electromagnetic Roll Facility; and nearby at NAS Corpus Christi are the Mine Warfare Command

headquarters and HM-15, a squadron of MH-53 helicopters. In addition to the operating and training facilities, the private sector has established ship repair capability to perform all ship life cycle maintenance for the Mine Countermeasures (MCM) and Coastal Minehunter (MHC) ships. The Navy has also established a Regional Maintenance Center on-base to meet routine maintenance requirements.

In May 2005, the Department of Defense recommended Naval Station Ingleside be closed with its ships and dedicated personnel, equipment and support to move to Naval Station San Diego, Calif. DoD also recommended: consolidation of Mine Warfare Training Center with Fleet Anti-submarine Warfare Training Center San Diego; realignment of Naval Air Station Corpus Christi, Texas; relocation of Commander, Mine Warfare Command, and Commander, Mobile Mine Assembly Group to Fleet Anti-Submarine Warfare Center, Point Loma, Calif.; relocation of Helicopter Mine Countermeasures Squadron 15 and dedicated personnel, equipment and support to Naval Station Norfolk, Va.; disestablishment of Commander, Helicopter Tactical Wing, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, Aviation Intermediate Maintenance Detachment Truax Field at Naval Air Station Corpus Christi; and relocation of its intermediate maintenance function for aircraft components, fabrication and manufacturing, and support equipment to Fleet Readiness Center Mid Atlantic Site Norfolk, Va.

The Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission agreed with this recommendation, and the President approved it on Sept. 15, 2005. The recommendation would move mine warfare surface and aviation assets to major fleet concentration areas and reduce excess capacity. Relocation of Commander, Mine Warfare Command, and the Mine Warfare Training Center to San Diego, creates a center of excellence for Undersea Warfare, combining both mine warfare and anti-submarine warfare disciplines. This reorganization removes the Mine Warfare community from a location remote from the fleet, thereby better supporting the shift to organic mine warfare. The recommendation became law November 9, 2005. Naval Station Ingleside and tenant commands are in the process of planning for the base's closure and transfer of assets that will move.

Community Relations

Through a Department of Defense initiative, Naval Station Ingleside has formed a partnership with the Boys and Girls Clubs of America. Ingleside has two

Clubs, one located at Public Private Venture (PPV) housing subdivision, Windy Shores, located in nearby Aransas Pass, and one located at PPV, Bridge Pointe Landing, located in nearby Portland. The Clubs benefit the youth, providing recreation and companionship, and promoting and enhancing the youth's development by instilling a sense of competence, usefulness, belonging and influence. The Club allows free membership for Navy and Marine Corps children and provides such programs as computer instruction, sports, photography, tutoring, arts and crafts, social events and field trips.

Naval Station Ingleside has another formal community partnership in place, the Ingleside Area Council of the Navy League of the United States, which formally adopted the Station about eight years ago.

The community is always there to support the sailors, so NS Ingleside reciprocates. The community is supported in numerous ways including: providing funerals with burial details as requested; coordinating and providing tours to students; volunteering in the community in a variety of projects from supporting local festivals to repairing storm damage at a national wildlife refuge and helping disabled elderly repair their homes.

There is a strong partnership with the local community and the base has formed a quarterly council that meets over breakfast. This quarterly breakfast meeting allows the sharing of information and discussion of respective needs. The base leadership meets regularly with the mayor, city council members, school district supervisors, local judges, chamber of commerce personnel, Navy League leadership, and State representatives.

Naval Station Ingleside has been recognized by the U.S. Navy and the local community for its volunteerism. In 2005, Naval Station Ingleside received an Honorable Mention for 2004 Community Service Award in Health, Safety & Fitness, small shore category and Honorable Mention for 2004 Community Service Award in Environmental Stewardship, small shore category. Additionally, it was nominated by the local community blood bank and has been awarded the American Blood Center's 2005 Platinum Excellence Award for blood drives. Naval Station Ingleside was the only military organization nationwide to earn this prestigious honor in 2005.

NAS Kingsville

NAS Kingsville is located 30 miles southwest of Corpus Christi. It is surrounded primarily by ranch land, much of which is the King Ranch. Its unencumbered air space is supported by four 8,000 ft runways at the Air Station, two 8,000 ft runways at Naval Air Landing Field Orange Grove and the McMullen Target Complex.

Mission

The primary mission of NAS Kingsville is to train tactical jet pilots for the Navy and the Marine Corps. Supporting this mission is Training Air Wing Two and the two Advanced Jet Training Squadrons VT-21 and VT-22. These squadrons were the first to receive the new T-45 Advanced Strike Training System, the Goshawk. Using the T-45, training can be compressed by combining both intermediate and advanced training onto a single platform. Currently there are ninety T-45 Goshawks assigned to Training Air Wing Two; eighteen are the newer "C" models (more digital with screens rather than gauges), and seventy two are the older "A" models which have analog gauges. Also, the lower operational costs of the aircraft have significantly reduced the overall training program costs. The combination of compressing the training timelines and reducing program costs has permitted NAS Kingsville to satisfy about fifty percent of the Strike Training for the Navy and Marine Corps while the aircraft are being procured and delivered to a sister base. Co-located on the air station are facilities and personnel to perform all levels of maintenance on the airframe and the training system. Therefore, the aircraft do not need to leave the base for non-mission needs.

NAS Kingsville also hosts other organizations including the U.S. Border Patrol 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 of the T-45 Training System and its excellent weather, NAS Kingsville should continue its current aviation training operations.

Capacity Utilization

Capacity utilization of NAS Kingsville must be measured against the needs of its primary mission—Advanced 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.

- Aircraft: The ninety currently assigned T-45 aircraft are meeting about fifty percent of the Navy and Marine Corps Strike Training requirements. To accomplish this goal, a higher than planned number of flight hours have been required on each plane. Additional aircraft would be required to increase training capacity.
- Hangars: Hangars dedicated to the training mission have sufficient capacity to meet current and projected future requirements. A new environmentally safe corrosion control facility was built to provide for all the T-45 life cycle maintenance requirements; it has a surplus capacity to support other requirements, if needed. Other hangars are being used to conduct modifications to the T-45 by a contractor support team.
- Apron: There is surplus apron space that would be available for new or expanded missions.
- Runways: The runways are currently fully utilized for training missions; however, by using outlying landing fields or by more intensively managing the runways, higher training rates would be possible and additional training requirements could be met.
- Airspace: The extensive airspace, like the runways, is now being fully utilized. However, with more intensive management and the use of “part time” airspace, higher training rates could be achieved.
- Maintenance Capacity: NAS Kingsville has sufficient capacity to maintain the entire procurement of T-45 aircraft.
- Administrative Space: Currently, most of the administrative space is being filled; however, a number of older buildings have been or are being refurbished to meet an increased demand. For example, the U.S. Border Patrol recently refurbished a three floor Bachelor Quarters building and now uses the ground floor; the FBI or Customs Service may use the other floors.

Overall, the facilities and airspace at NAS Kingsville are being used at near full capacity to support the current requirements of assigned organizations, however, surge capacity remains.

Outlook

The current Strike Training Requirements and the rate for the foreseeable future will make the continued use of facilities NAS Kingsville necessary. The demand for Advanced 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 significant 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 seventy two analog T-45 "A" aircraft will be replaced by ninety two new or modified T-45 "C" aircraft between FY 2002 and FY 2007, but this should not change the training mission of the base. Currently, eighteen of the ninety assigned aircraft are of the newer T-45 "C" models that have digital cockpit displays.

All services are initiating studies to evaluate ways to privatize functions and services that need not be done by military personnel or government civilians. These studies could result in fewer direct federal jobs a corresponding increase in private sector jobs. These initiatives are part of DoD's attempt to adopt better business practices and all the services are focused on reducing the operating costs of military bases by commercially procuring support services. Although these types of actions should not change any of the missions' needs, they may change how they are accomplished.

MILITARY INSTALLATIONS & DEFENSE COMMUNITIES

AIR FORCE

- Brooks City Base
- Dyess AFB
- Goodfellow AFB
- Lackland AFB
- Laughlin AFB
- Randolph AFB
- Sheppard AFB

Brooks City Base

Mission

Brooks' mission is to enhance and sustain human performance for dominant air and space power.

Current Assessment

The 311th Human Systems Wing is the birthplace, home and future of aerospace medicine. The Wing will continue its mission to enhance and sustain human performance for dominant air and space power at its present location in San Antonio and its future site at Wright Patterson AFB, Ohio. The Wing is proud of its legacy to the Air Force and surrounding communities. Today and tomorrow, the Wing will continue its aerospace medicine mission through its primary organizations of the USAF School of Aerospace Medicine, the Air Force Institute for Operational Health, and the Directorate of Performance Enhancement, which together include the components of the Iron Triangle, aerospace medicine research, education and training, clinical and operational support. In synergistic partnerships with the Army, Navy, industry and academia, the Wing's organizations enhance the performance of expeditionary Airmen through aerospace medicine knowledge, operational health force protection, surveillance, response, technology, and full integration with Air Force systems, unleashing human capability. The future prospect of continuing these strong partnerships and building new ones remains optimistically solid.

Installation Needs

Due to the BRAC decision to close Brooks City Base, major MILCON projects will not be funded for Brooks. Previously programmed projects have been shifted to installations gaining Brooks' units and missions, including Randolph and Lackland AFBs and Fort Sam Houston. Since the Air Force has already divested itself of the real property and utilities at Brooks, that infrastructure is managed by the Brooks Development Authority (BDA) and the utility providers.

Environmental Concerns

There are no significant environmental concerns at Brooks City Base. The one existing Installation Restoration Program (IRP) site being managed by the Air Force is responding to in place systems. As BRAC actions occur and units

relocate, focus will be placed on facility clean up and hazardous materials removal or disposal.

Community Relations

- 12 Cooperative Research and Development Agreements (CRADA)
- 41 Memorandums of Understanding (MOU)
- 32 Memorandums of Agreement (MOA)
- 3 Joint Activity Agreements (JAA)
- 3 Educational Partnership Agreements (EPA)
- 1 Consortium Partnership

BRAC 2005 Impact

Relocate the Air Force Audit Agency and 341st Recruiting Squadron to Randolph AFB, TX.

Relocate the Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, the Air Force Medical Support Agency, Air Force Medical Operations Agency, Air Force Element Medical Defense Agency, Air Force Element Medical DoD, Air Force Wide Support Element, 710th Information Operations Flight, and the 68th Information Operations Squadron to Lackland AFB, TX.

Relocate the Naval Health Research Center Electro Magnetic Energy Detachment and the Directed Energy portion of the Human Effectiveness Directorate of the Air Force Research Laboratory to Fort Sam Houston, TX, and Army Medical Research Detachment to the Army Institute of Surgical Research, Fort Sam Houston, TX.

Relocate the Non-Medical Chemical Biological Defense Development and Acquisition to Edgewood Chemical Biological Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD.

Consolidate the Human Effectiveness Directorate with the Air Force Research Laboratory, Human Effectiveness Directorate at Wright Patterson AFB, OH. 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, OH. Disestablish all remaining organizations.

Outlook

During the timeframe established by BRAC 2005 for some component organizations of the 311th Human Systems Wing to transition to their new location in Ohio, key components of the "Iron Triangle" will be more evident in fulfillment of its mission. The "Iron Triangle's" components of aerospace medical research, education and training, clinical and operational support have made important contributions vital to the country's Global War on Terrorism efforts and the advancement of military aviation. Advances in training, selection, medicine, materials, knowledge and technology under the auspices of the "Iron Triangle" present unprecedented opportunities to enhance human performance to support the expeditionary force.

The strategy of the 311th Human Systems Wing is to focus its resources and leverage its combined expertise with its partners to:

- Deliver aerospace and expeditionary medical readiness education, training, consultation, and research; identify, develop and operationalize advanced surveillance and detection capabilities to provide force health protection.
- Fully implement human systems integration to influence weapon system design, amplify effectiveness, enhance survivability and reduce life cycle costs.
- Engage internationally to support global operations.
- Provide programming, planning and acquisition expertise to assure a supportable roadmap for Air Force Medical Service modernization.
- Collaborate and partner with other services, agencies, allies, academia and industry.
- Plan for and implement BRAC 2005 decisions with a "mission first, people always" focus.
- Develop our workforce to excel.

Dyess AFB

Mission

The base hosts the 7th Bomb Wing (Air Combat Command), which operates 36 B-1B bombers. The Wing's mission is to provide bombing, training and combat support for combatant commanders worldwide. Dyess is also the home of all initial B-1B combat crew training. Dyess' primary tenant organization is the 317th Airlift Group (Air Mobility Command), which operates 39 C-130H aircraft in support of airlift requirements worldwide. There are numerous other associated units in both direct and indirect support of these missions.

Current Assessment

The base is favorably situated on the west side of Abilene on 6,432 acres. The airfield can easily accommodate 132 aircraft (well in excess of those assigned) and provides more than six million gallons of above ground fuel storage through a Consolidated Aircraft Service System (CASS) which provides underground cooling air, tool air, cooling fluids, electrical power and fuel to 21 parking locations for the B-1. There are 17 hangar spaces for aircraft in maintenance, modification/retrofit, wash/corrosion control and refurbishment. 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.

Additionally, the surrounding community has been generous in providing facilities and land in support of the base. Dyess accommodates its military families at Quail Hollow, which is an off-base privatized housing community consisting of 402 apartments and town homes. The project received concept approval from OSD in July 1998, and the request for the proposal was issued in September 1998. OSD approved the award in July 2001, and the closing was conducted in September 2001. The first military tenants moved in immediately after the ribbon cutting ceremony on Dec. 18, 2001. Members are required to pay rent by mandatory allotment, with rent equaling the amount of their Basic Allowance for Housing minus 110 percent of the predetermined average utility bill for the size of the unit. Additionally, Dyess has ongoing projects to replace more than 400 on-base housing units, all of which have been funded. Eighty three new homes were built last year, a project which cost \$14.8 million and the entire base housing complex is scheduled to be totally replaced by 2007.

Installation Needs

The Army and Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) recently replaced the antiquated base-exchange with a state of the art shopping center and mini mall.

The new AAFES shopping center celebrated its grand opening April 17, 2006. The mini mall is scheduled to be completed in late spring 2006. On Jan. 25th Dyess broke ground on its new fire, crash and rescue facility. The 41,466 square foot complex will include 20 bay spaces for fire fighting apparatus, living space, kitchen, dining and recreational space. In addition, a 280 square foot liquid oxygen storage facility will be housed in the new complex which is scheduled to be completed in spring 2007. In March 2005, the 317th Airlift Group opened the doors to its new 91,000 square foot combined operations building, which cost \$15 million and houses more than 900 airmen. Additionally, Dyess has appropriated \$92M to replace on-base housing.

Community Relations

Dyess is proud of its steadfast relationship with Abilene and the Big Country. It was Abilene civic leaders who raised hundreds of thousands of dollars and provided a home for the military base. Fifty years later, which Dyess and Abilene celebrates in 2006, the partnership continues to flourish. Dyess is the largest single employer in Abilene. The economic benefit, in addition to the base's close relationship with the community, makes Dyess an important part of West Texas. The military, civilians, family members, and retirees living in the local community who are associated with Dyess translate to nearly a quarter of the entire population of Abilene. Every April, the City of Abilene extends a "thanks" to its military members by inviting them and their families to enjoy the world's largest barbecue free of charge. In addition, each year Dyess invites the community to come out and enjoy the Big Country Appreciation Day Air Show. The support of the Abilene community complements Team Dyess in providing a solid foundation for power projection. The Chamber of Commerce has established the *Military Affairs Committee (MAC)*. This committee oversees the 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 Program,
- The Busted Putter/Busted Racquet Golf Tournament Quarterly Meetings: a chance for the community and base to formally sit down and discuss issues or projects,
- Hosted dinners for visiting dignitaries Various collaborative improvements and construction projects.

BRAC 2005 Impact

During BRAC 2005, the commission decided to close the Grimes United States Army Reserve Center, which was located in Abilene, Texas, and relocate B Company of the 413th Civil Affairs Battalion and the Area Maintenance Support Activity 11 Sub shop to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center with a field maintenance shop on Dyess. The BRAC funded AFRC is slated to start construction by 2009.

Outlook

Dyess 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 that so many bases have experienced. There is extensive, available land, both on and off the installation that can be developed at minimum cost. Over the past decade, numerous units and activity relocation studies concluded that Dyess has the capability to accommodate other missions. 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.

Assessment:

The installation has proven in the past that it could accommodate another large aircraft weapon system such as the Airborne Laser, C-17, or other tanker aircraft. Additionally, the area could handle ground units such as security forces in the case they may be relocated.

Goodfellow AFB

Mission

The mission of the 17th Training Wing is to deliver combat ready Intelligence, Firefighter, and SPINSTRAS warriors to the Combatant Commander. Training is our focus, war is our mission. The Wing also supports one of the Air Force's nine Non-Commissioned Officer (NCO) Academies. There are approximately 2,500 permanently assigned military and civilian personnel at the Wing.

The Wing is responsible for: 20 Air Force Specialty Code (AFSC) Awarding courses; 19 in the intelligence area and 1 in fire, 98 Follow on Courses; 89 in the intelligence area and 9 in fire, 11 Sister Service (Army, Navy, Marine Corps) Courses; 9 in the intelligence area and 2 in fire. Annual Student Load is 10,000+ Average Daily Student Load is 3,500 (has increased by nearly 20% since 2001)

Current Assessment

Goodfellow Air Force Base is situated on 1,132 acres within the city limits of San Angelo. Among the facilities on-base is the Department of Defense 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 trained intelligence, firefighter and weapons of mass destruction (WMD) monitoring personnel to support national defense objectives. A new Consolidated Wing Support Complex costing \$10.6 million was completed in 2005 and a 400 person pipeline dorm was completed in 2006. Non-Appropriated Fund (NAF) projects funded in FY06 include School Age Facility and ADAL Skills Development Center.

Installation Needs

One of Goodfellow's greatest needs is adequate housing for its family members; Goodfellow has a 308 unit deficit. Goodfellow is grouped with 6 other bases for a privatization initiative that includes approximately 4,000 housing units. The City of San Angelo has worked closely with Goodfellow on this issue and has offered 110 acres of land for construction of military family

housing. The base is also actively pursuing funding to execute a six phase, \$92.1M Campus Area Development Plan to renovate and expand the intelligence training complex in order to accommodate increased student loads and technological upgrades. Major MILCON projects include: Joint Intel Training Facility, Consolidated Communications Operation Center, 200 Person Dorm, Fitness Center, and a Chapel.

Environmental Concerns

GAFB does not have an active runway and thus does not have the environmental concerns associated with air bases with active flight operations. The Texas Horned Lizard is the only threatened species found at Goodfellow AFB. Although it is being considered for the federal listing, it currently only appears on the State's threatened list. No other plant, animal, or bird species found at this installation is considered to be threatened or endangered. The base does have one local historic landmark. The gateposts that marked the entrance to the original farmstead remain in their original location. The deed for the sale of the farm to the federal government for the development of the base required that the posts be preserved and maintained indefinitely.

Community Relations

GAFB is working diligently with the City to secure an off-base site for the expansion of military family housing through housing privatization. The City has offered a 110 acre plat of land, located a quarter mile northeast of the base and bordered by the Concho River.

For the past thirty years The Chamber of Commerce has hosted the Military Appreciation Picnic. This is an event that honors all the service men and women and their families. They also host the Annual Goodfellow Friendship Golf Tournament. The Goodfellow Coordinating Group is a group consisting of city, county and chamber leaders. Their job is to assist and address specific needs of the base. The Colonel's Group is comprised of retired senior officers with an interface with the community for base needs.

Outlook

A Consolidated Wing Support Complex, now complete, consolidated many of the base support activities into one convenient facility. Other commercial and administrative uses will be systematically consolidated and relocated to better accommodate current space requirements and provide for more compatible

land uses. The intelligence training area and the fire training area are both expected to be systematically enhanced and expanded as recommended in the Intel Image 2020 Area Development Plan and in the Firefighter Focus 2030 Area Development Plan. Continued demolition of deteriorated and inadequate facilities will further allow for the development of compatible land uses and provide for the overall upgrade of base facilities.

Lackland AFB

Mission

The base has a diverse set of missions, including the basic training of all enlisted recruits for the Air Force (24,622 in FY05), English language training for international students and allied nations, Spanish language instruction for Latin American military members and a variety of technical training for all of the military services. Some of the tenant organizations at Lackland include the 59th Medical Wing, the largest teaching hospital in the Air Force, the AF Reserve Command's 433rd Airlift Wing (C-5), the Texas ANG's 149th Fighter Wing (F-16), and the joint service Air Intelligence Agency.

Current Assessment

Lackland AFB faces a variety of challenges, which include infrastructure maintenance and accommodating mission changes resulting from BRAC recommendations.

Capacity Utilization

Lackland AFB encompasses hundreds of buildings on more than 9,600 acres. An aggressive program of improvements planned through fiscal year 2020 has resulted in the demolition of numerous World War II era buildings, renovation of some of the 1960s structures and construction of new facilities for various technical training purposes. However, there is ample land for future mission growth and construction.

Recent construction projects include a C-5 training facility, Security Forces technical training facilities and several new technical training and permanent party dormitories.

BRAC 2005 Impact

Gains:

- Transfer a Reserve civil engineer squadron to Lackland from Niagara Falls Air Reserve Station, N.Y., as an addition to the 433rd Airlift Wing, a Reserve tenant wing here.
- Move six F-16 aircraft from Springfield Beckley AGS, Ohio, to the Texas Air National Guard's 149th Fighter Wing at Lackland.
- Relocate installation management functions from Fort Sam Houston and Randolph AFB to Lackland.

- Relocate the Air Force Real Property Agency from leased facilities in Arlington, Va., to Lackland.
- Lackland would gain several functions from Brooks City Base including: the Air Force Medical Support Agency, Air Force Medical Operations Agency, Air Force and DoD Support elements, 68th Information Operations Squadron, 710th Intelligence Squadron, Air Force Wide Support and Air Force Center of Environmental Excellence.

Losses:

- Relocate the 149th Fighter Wing's F-110 engine intermediate maintenance to Capital Airport Guard Station, Ill.
- Specialized munitions functions, currently conducted by the 651st Munitions Squadron, will be relocated to McConnell AFB, Kan. and the mission transferred to the National Guard.
- Relocate the transportation management training, currently conducted by the 345th Training Squadron, to Fort Lee, Va.
- Relocate the culinary training currently conducted by the 344th Training Squadron, to Fort Lee, and establish a Joint Center for Excellence for Culinary Training.
- Relocate the correctional mission to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Outlook

Lackland AFB's missions are vital to the Air Force's future and the most recent BRAC recommendations offer a variety of gains, losses and realignments that impact several of them. BRAC recommendations include realignment of Wilford Hall Medical Center with Brooke Army Medical Center to form a regional military medical center; realigning two technical training courses to joint environments; relocating the Lackland correctional facility to a joint regional facility and bringing several Department of Defense functions to the base. These potential changes recommended to the BRAC Commission may open facilities for use by other agencies at Lackland.

Lackland's leaders also continue to work diligently on issues including the environment, water supply and quality. A local Community Council on Restoration meets quarterly to discuss on going environmental issues. The San Antonio Water System has a reuse pipeline that traverses Lackland AFB, providing watering capability on public areas like the golf course and parade ground.

Laughlin AFB

Laughlin AFB is located six miles east of Del Rio on U.S. Highway 90 and represents the largest flying training operation in the U.S. Air Force. The great climate and extensive airspace enables Laughlin to excel at its primary mission of pilot training. The base is the largest employer in Val Verde County with more than 1,350 military members and their families, almost 1,000 Department of the Air Force civilian employees, and more than 741 civilians employed by contractors. Laughlin provides an economic impact of more than \$225 million annually.

Mission

The base is home of the 47th Flying Training Wing, which has a 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 fiscal year 2005, Laughlin produced 324 pilots. Last year, Laughlin aircraft flew approximately 60,000 sorties and exceeded 92,000 flying hours. The Wing is equipped with 235 training aircraft: 52 T-1A Jayhawks, 85 T-38C Talons, and 98 T-6A Texan II aircraft. After completing about six months of basic flying training in the T-6, pilots move on to complete the 52 week program through fighter bomber training in the T-38 or tanker airlift training in the T-1. A few pilots also train in T-44 aircraft at Naval Air Station Corpus Christi, or learn to fly helicopters with the U.S. Army at Fort Rucker, AL.

In addition to Laughlin'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 terrorism.

Capacity Utilization

Laughlin embraces approximately 5,343 acres, of which 2,657 acres have been developed. This development potential enhances the opportunity to add additional missions that would be compatible with the pilot training mission. The airfield includes three active, parallel runways that are 8,852 feet, 8,316 feet and 6,236 feet in length. Each runway is 150 feet wide. The installation has sufficient parking space for its aircraft, and additional space for transit aircraft. The base also owns one small auxiliary airfield at Spofford.

Community Relations

The Military Affairs Association is a part of the Chamber of Commerce and is very active in enhancing the community and military base relations. It has an awards program for Military and Civilians as well as student pilot class scholarships. The Honorary Commander Program is also an effective relationship building program. In this program the City Mayor honors every Wing Commander as "Honorary Alcalde" of The City of Del Rio.

The City also 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: Tops in Blue, Air Force Thunderbirds.

Current Assessment

With current and projected student pilot requirements, no significant decrease in Laughlin's mission is likely to occur. The 96th Flying Training Squadron, a Reserve unit at Laughlin, has helped with the increase in training production and established a permanent Reserve presence.

Laughlin is also home for an Air Education and Training Command (AETC) Engine Regional Repair Center, which performs depot level engine overhauls, jet engine intermediate maintenance, and engine component repairs for J-69 and J-85 turbojet engines found in Specialized Undergraduate Pilot Training aircraft assigned to the Flying Training Wings at Laughlin, Randolph AFB, Sheppard AFB and Vance AFB. Between October 2004 and September 2005, this contracted operation produced 182 J-69 and 422 J-85 engines for the four AETC bases.

Current daily flying of more than 300 aircraft sorties makes Laughlin one of the busiest airfields in the United States. The flying weather, airspace and size enable Laughlin to consistently produce approximately one third of all new pilots for the Air Force each year. In the past few years, the base has dedicated a \$10 million, 96 room lodging facility, a \$12.6 million fitness center, and a \$5.6 million aircraft weather shelter. Currently under construction are a 56 room unaccompanied officers quarters for student pilots, a T-1 squadron operations facility, an education center and a wing headquarters and consolidated wing support facility which is opening in the Spring of 2006.

Randolph AFB

Randolph AFB is located northeast of San Antonio and is one of the most active flying training installations in the Air Force.

Mission

Home of the 12th Flying Training Wing, Randolph AFB provides instructor pilot training and joint combat systems officer training. The Air Force Advanced Instrument School at Randolph conducts the Department of Defense's only graduate level courses in instrument flying. The base also hosts a number of major tenant units, including:

- Headquarters Air Education and Training Command (AETC): Parent command for all training in the Air Force, has responsibility for 13 major training installations and a large number of smaller activities comprising more than 60,000 active duty members, 14,000 civilian employees, 7,300 Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve members and more than 11,500 contractors.
- Headquarters Air Force Personnel Center (AFPC): Human resources directorate for the Air Force that manages personnel programs and carries out policies affecting Air Force active duty and civilian members.
- Headquarters 19th Air Force (19 AF): Provides command and control operations for AETC aircrew and battle manager training missions at 25 active duty units and three Air National Guard units comprising more than 31,000 people and over 1,800 aircraft of 21 different models that log more than 580,000 hours annually.
- Headquarters Air Force Recruiting Service (AFRS): Responsible for all of the recruiting of future Air Force members.

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 many other DoD and Air Force units.

Capacity Utilization

Randolph AFB is located in what is known as the "I-35 Corridor." Interstate Highway 35 is the primary surface trade route between the United States and Mexico and is roughly parallel to the tracks of the Union Pacific railroad. The

base location along the eastern edge of the corridor and just six miles north of Interstate Highway 10 provides excellent infrastructure support.

As previously noted, 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. Randolph was the first DoD base to receive the new T-6A Texan II trainer that will eventually replace the aging T-37 Tweet. The base has two parallel runways each approximately 8,300 feet long.

The installation has over 340 buildings listed on the National Register of Historic Places, yet most are in excellent condition with some being 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. Total base population is in excess of 15,000 people. Like the other bases in the San Antonio region, Randolph AFB is facing potential impacts on its missions from air quality attainment rules and water availability/quality issues, as well as an impact on potential airspace use limitations.

Outlook

The major mission change involves the addition of the new T-6A Texan II that will fly alongside the T-37 over the next few years as the T-37 phase out continues. Additionally, the decision of the 2005 Base Realignment and Closure commission will result in the loss of the combat systems officer mission at Randolph AFB by 2010. However, the base will gain overall with the relocation of the Air Force Audit Agency from Brooks City Base and add more than 600 members to Headquarters Air Force Personnel Center. A potentially significant issue facing the base in the future is airspace concerns in relation to potential increased civilian aircraft traffic through Randolph airspace.

Other issues include utility privatization and the commercialization of assets being considered by all levels of command in DoD. The Randolph AFB leadership does not see these as threatening issues, as long as the

stakeholders approach the various challenges as a team. AETC leaders are very engaged in various aspects of meeting these challenges and perceive the need to foster more direct discussion of the topics with local and state government.

Current Assessment

Since its inception in 1930, Randolph AFB has been a flying 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 consolidations and unforeseen force structure changes could possibly change the operations of the base, but its central training mission appears secure.

Sheppard AFB

Mission

The 82nd Training Wing is the host unit on Sheppard and is the most diversified training base in the Air Education and Training Command (AETC). The 82nd TRW's mission is: Global training to sustain war fighter capability as it conducts technical and follow on training for all U.S. Armed Forces. The 80th Flying Training Wing conducts pilot training at Sheppard AFB for the United States and twelve allied NATO nations.

Sheppard, located immediately north of Wichita Falls, produces about 56% of all Air Education and Training Command's graduates. Every aspect of Sheppard's infrastructure is devoted to training and supporting training for each career specialty. Training conducted at Sheppard includes:

- Aircraft Maintenance (*Per BRAC 2005, maintenance training for JSF will be realigned to Eglin AFB*)
- Aerospace Propulsion
- Fuels
- Ammo and Munitions
- Medical (*Per BRAC 2005 this training program will be realigned to Fort Sam Houston*)
- Armament
- Aerospace Ground Equipment
- Dental
- Civil Engineering
- Life Support
- Telecommunications
- Aircraft Avionics
- Euro NATO Joint Jet Pilot Training (ENJJPT)

The 80th Flying Training Wing conducts the ENJJPT Program sponsored by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Its mission: Producing Tomorrows NATO Air Warriors Today! The program, which began in 1981, has averaged 250 students annually (including those in undergraduate pilot training, pilot instructor training and introduction to fighter fundamentals training) and has 13 participating NATO nations.

Current Assessment

Sheppard's vision of being "The training center of choice...today and tomorrow," points to a promising future. The surrounding communities continue to show tremendous support for Sheppard. In mid 2003, the original airport for the facility was renovated into a historical museum at a cost of over \$400,000. The funding for this project came entirely from local donations. 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.

Capacity Utilization

The base is situated on 6,158 acres. The airfield consists of four runways of varying lengths from 6,000 feet to 13,000 feet, and ramp space that supports two hundred and nine T-37, T-38 and AT-38 aircraft, with additional capability, as well as a joint use arrangement with the City of Wichita Falls.

Annually, the 82nd TRW trains approximately 80,000 students from all branches of the military, both at Sheppard AFB and at detachments and long distance learning centers around the world. The 80th FTW trains approximately 250 undergraduate pilots per year flying over 66,700 sorties annually. Sheppard AFB recently finished construction of a new non-prior service dormitory, a dining facility, a permanent party dormitory, a Fitness Center and Health and Wellness Center, and a new flight simulator for the 80th FTW. Construction is under way on a new air operation complex, F-22 Technical Training Facility, and a non-prior service dormitory. These projects total more than \$64.4 million in new construction. Major renovations and additions to many facilities on-base, totaling more than \$50 million, are in various stages of completion.

There are 1,237 housing units on the installation. Base officials anticipate the transformation of its housing assets through a housing privatization program slated to begin in 2006. Under the proposed program, there will likely be a significant increase in the number of off-base housing units required to meet demands. Additionally, privatization will result in many new housing units being built on the base to replace aging structures.

MILITARY INSTALLATIONS & DEFENSE COMMUNITIES

COAST GUARD

Coast Guard Installations are located in various ports along the coast of Texas. The Coast Guard has Maritime Safety and Security missions. **Maritime Safety** includes Search and Rescue, Recreational Boating Safety, Foreign Vessel Inspections, Aids to Navigation, Vessel Traffic/Waterways Management, Bridge Administration, and Protection of Natural Resources which encompasses Living Marine Resources Protection, Marine Pollution Education, Prevention, Response and Enforcement.

Maritime Security includes Drug Interdiction, Alien Migrant Interdiction, Exclusive Economic Zone and Living Marine Resources, General Maritime Law Enforcement, and Law and Treaty Enforcement along with National Defense, which includes General Defense Duties, Homeland Security and Ports and Waterways Security.

The Sector Commands and their subordinate commands/units may engage in any or all of the above missions at various times. The multi-mission capabilities make the Coast Guard one of the most efficient government agencies. The Coast Guard and the Texas Air National Guard's 147th Fighter Wing at Ellington Field are the only active military units that have an immediate defense responsibility for Texas.

The major Coast Guard Commands in Texas are:

- U.S.C.G. Sector Houston-Galveston
- U.S.C.G. Air Station Houston
- U.S.C.G. Sector Field Office
- U.S.C.G. Marine Safety Unit Port Arthur
- U.S.C.G. Sector Corpus Christi

U.S.C.G. Sector Houston - Galveston

In December 2005, USCG Marine Safety Office Houston-Galveston and Group Galveston consolidated to form USCG Sector Houston-Galveston. Sector Houston-Galveston is located in a highly industrial area (Galena Park) adjacent to the Houston Ship Channel. Subordinate units include Sector Field Office Galveston, Marine Safety Unit Galveston, Marine Safety Unit Port Arthur, and Marine Safety Unit Lake Charles. There are over 230 active duty and reserve members assigned to Sector Houston-Galveston. Combined, over 700 active duty and reserve members are attached to the waterborne assets in Galveston and the subordinate units.

Mission

The Coast Guard operates under the Department of Homeland Security. The primary missions of Sectors are Port Safety and Security, Marine Environmental Protection, and Commercial Vessel Safety. Sector Houston-Galveston's Area of Responsibility extends 200 nautical miles offshore and includes all navigable waters north of the Gulf of Mexico between the Trinity River as the eastern border, Colorado River as the western border, and the north Texas state line as the northern border. This excludes the geographic boundaries of MSUs Port Arthur and Lake Charles. The approximately 300 active duty military, reservists, civilians and auxiliarists perform a variety of tasks which include conducting armed port security patrols or offshore boardings, processing vessel arrivals, inspecting commercial vessels, enforcing safety zones and conducting waterfront facility exams for compliance with federal regulations.

MSU Galveston's sixty four active duty military coordinate all activity in the southern region of the AOR including Texas City, Galveston, Freeport, and offshore. Sector Houston-Galveston's Waterways Management (WWM) Division facilitates safe, efficient waterborne commerce to prevent groundings and collisions by sharing information and implementing appropriate traffic management measures. WWM monitors 400-600 vessel transits per day; 225,000 vessel transits and 8,600 ferry transits per year.

Capacity Utilization

Sector Houston-Galveston is located at the Galena Park facility which includes the Waterways Management Division that monitors vessel traffic. The Regional Testing Center is in a commercial leased facility located off 1-45, south of the Sector office. The Sector Field Office is located adjacent to MSU Galveston which is located in the Army Corps of Engineers building in Galveston.

Outlook and Assessment

The current programs administered by Sector Houston-Galveston will make the continued use of facilities necessary. The current programs administered make it unlikely that Sector units will be relocated.

U.S.C.G. Air Station Houston

Mission

The primary missions of the CG Air Stations are Search and Rescue, Maritime Homeland Security, Maritime Law Enforcement and Maritime Environmental Protection. The Area of Responsibility is along the Texas/Louisiana Gulf Coast from White Lake, Louisiana to the Colorado River near Port O'Connor, Texas. Through deployments on Coast Guard cutters, the Operation Area is extended to all areas of the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean. There are approximately 125 active duty military, reservists, civilians, and auxiliary members assigned to the Air Station. The Air Station assets include 4 HH65B short range recovery helicopters and 15 Coast Guard Auxiliary fixed wing aircraft.

Capacity Utilization

Coast Guard Air Station Houston was built in 1987 on Coast Guard owned property within the military reservation at Ellington Field.

Outlook and Assessment

The missions conducted by Air Station Houston will make the continued use of facilities necessary; therefore it is unlikely that the unit will relocate. If the transformation of the military process affects the 147th Fighter Wing, additional costs could be necessary.

U.S.C.G. Sector Field Office

The Sector Field Office is located in Galveston. The Sector Field Office provides and oversees logistical support for various assets; however, operational control resides with Sector Houston-Galveston within the Response and Prevention Departments. Other units located at Galveston are 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). The medium endurance cutter, USCGC DAUNTLESS (WMEC 624), is a Coast Guard Atlantic Area unit and a tenant command on Group Galveston. Maritime Safety and Security Team Galveston (91104) is a Coast Guard Atlantic Area unit located elsewhere on Galveston Island.

Mission

The Coast Guard's Activities in the Southeast Texas/Western Louisiana operating area focus on the service's four principal missions: maritime safety, maritime law enforcement, environmental protection, and national security. The units are established and managed based on their specialized functions corresponding to these missions. Since all the units are multi-mission, there is considerable overlap in what the units do relative to specific mission areas.

The marine safety and environmental protection mission encompass a variety of specific functions, including vessel inspection, vessel documentation, licensing of mariners, port safety and security, marine casualty investigation, pollution response and monitoring of waterways for illegal discharge of pollutants. In addition, aids to navigation (ATON) and vessel traffic management fall under these mission areas.

Search and Rescue (SAR) is one of the oldest missions and remains the driving force behind the coastal small unit organization. The primary resources for SAR are the coastal stations, patrol boats and aviation assets. The boats at the

stations operate up to 30 miles from the coast and the patrol boats are also used for operations beyond 30 miles from shore.

The Coast Guard Cutter DAUNTLESS is a unit of Coast Guard Atlantic Area and is dispatched on Area directed missions. The primary missions of USCGC DAUNTLESS are Law Enforcement, Alien Interdiction Operations, Protection of Marine Resources, Search and Rescue, and Homeland Defense in the Gulf of Mexico.

The Coast Guard Maritime Safety and Security Team Galveston (MSST 91104) is a unit of Coast Guard Atlantic Area and is dispatched on Area directed missions. MSST Galveston is a Coast Guard rapid response force capable of nationwide and international deployment via air, ground or sea transportation to meet emerging threats. It has been established to protect military load outs, enforce security zones (moving and fixed), defend critical waterside facilities in strategic ports, interdict illegal activities and assist with shore side force protection.

Capacity Utilization

Coast Guard Sector Houston-Galveston units located in Galveston are located on Coast Guard owned property at the various locations.

Outlook and Assessment

The missions conducted by subordinate units will make the continued use of facilities necessary. The current missions make it unlikely that the units will relocate.

U.S.C.G. Marine Safety Unit Port Arthur

MSU Port Arthur is located in Port Arthur, Texas. MSU Lake Charles is a subordinate unit under Port Arthur in that MSU Lake Charles works under the authorities delegated from the Commanding Officer in Port Arthur. These authorities include: Captain of the Port, Officer In Charge of Marine Inspection, and Area Maritime Security Coordinator.

Mission

The primary missions of the MSU are Port Safety and Security, Marine Environmental Protection, and Commercial Vessel Safety under the Department of Homeland Security. The Area of Responsibility includes several distinct ports and hundreds of miles of coastline. The AOR includes the Port of Beaumont which is the largest, most active strategic port of embarkation – 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 (LNG) in the country.

Capacity Utilization

The MSU has about 100 active and civilian employees. Due to the war in Iraq and other operations the MSO has 60 recalled 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. The Congress has mandated a Vessel Traffic Center which will be instituted as part of MSU Port Arthur. The VTC will be staffed with 30 civilians to monitor the 4,100 annual deep draft transits in the Sabine Neches Waterway. It is unlikely that units will relocate as the Vessel Traffic Center will require continuous facilities.

U.S.C.G. Sector Corpus Christi

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 HH65B 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.

Current Assessment

The missions conducted by Sector Corpus Christi make the continued use of facilities necessary. The current missions make it unlikely that the Sector will relocate anytime in the near future.

MILITARY INSTALLATIONS & DEFENSE COMMUNITIES

Texas Military Forces

The Commander of the Texas Military Forces (TXMF), which consists of the Texas Army National Guard (TXARNG), the Texas Air National Guard (TXANG), and the Texas State Guard (TXSG), is Major General Charles Rodriguez, Adjutant General of Texas. Major General Rodriguez responds to Governor Perry for state missions and the Department of Defense for federal missions.

The Texas Army National Guard is a paid force of over 17,000 soldiers. More than 2,000 full time federal military personnel support the Texas Army National Guard. Major units are as follows:

The 36th Infantry Division, the largest command of the Texas National Guard, was originally organized during World War I. The division is headquartered in Austin and stationed in 88 Texas communities. It is composed of the division headquarters, three ground combat brigades, one engineer brigade, an aviation brigade, a military intelligence battalion, the division artillery, the division support command, a signal battalion, a military police company, a ground cavalry squadron, a division band, a chemical company, and a long range surveillance detachment.

Headquarters 71st Troop Command serves as the major command headquarters for all non-divisional units of the Texas Army National Guard. The headquarters is located in Austin and has 32 subordinate units and detachments located in 9 different communities. Subordinate units of the 71st Troop Command include: an area support medical battalion, an area support group, a signal battalion, a rear area operations center, an aviation battalion, and a finance battalion.

The Texas Air National Guard is a statewide force of more than 3,300 personnel, including a full time work force of over 1,000 federal civil service, military, and state civilian employees. There are over 60 units, including three flying wings and the state headquarters, at 8 locations around Texas (Austin, Fort Worth, El Paso, Garland, Houston, La Porte, Nederland, and San Antonio). The location, equipage, and manning for the flying units are as follows:

Texas Air National Guard Flying Units	
136 th Airlift Wing (8 C-130H2s/988 Positions)	NAS JRB Fort Worth
147 th Fighter Wing (15 F-16C/Ds/1015 Positions)	Ellington Field (Houston)
149 th Fighter Wing (18 F-16C/Ds/809 Positions)	Lackland AFB (San Antonio)

The Texas State Guard is a volunteer state reserve force established by state law to maintain a trained military organization capable of providing timely and effective response in emergencies as a supplement to the Texas National Guard and assistance to civil authorities on order of the Governor. It is a community based organization and members are volunteers between the ages of 17 and 70 and include retired members from all branches of the armed forces, as well as, non-prior service personnel. The six Brigades are beginning to organize to support a homeland security critical infrastructure/asset security role. The size and structure of the TXSG is determined and directed by the Governor through the Adjutant General. The current authorized strength of the TXSG is 4,815.

The TXSG consists of six brigades, an Air Wing, a Medical Reserve Corps and a Headquarters Command in accordance with the Adjutant's General's Operation Plan of Military Support to Civil Authorities. Each brigade is organized at cadre strength and has three battalions with three companies each. The establishment of the Medical Reserve Groups at all Medical Schools throughout Texas can provide augmentation to the State's public health infrastructure in event of bioterrorism incidents and other public health emergencies. Most TXSG units are co-located with Texas National Guard units. Consolidated training exercises for these brigades emphasize military mobilization responsibilities and assistance to civil authorities during disasters and other emergency situations.

Mission

The mission of the TXMF is to "provide mission ready forces, responsive to community, state, and nation." The vision of the TXMF is to be a "continually evolving, world class organization that accomplishes the mission and takes care of its people."

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.) (statewide).
- Homeland Security (airport & airbase security, border security augmentation) (statewide).
- Counter Drug Program (specialized support to local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies) (statewide).
- Helicopter flight training for the Singapore Air Force (Dallas area)
- F-16 Fighter pilot training for the US Air Force, both active and reserve components (San Antonio area).
- Air sovereignty mission for protection of US airspace integrity (nationwide).
- Rapid, specialized response to natural and man-made nuclear, chemical, biological, and other hazardous material incidents and threats (statewide).
- Support to war fighting combatant commanders of the Unified Combatant Commands (worldwide).
- Partnership for Peace training relationships with the Czech Armed Forces (statewide, as well as in the Czech Republic).

Additional missions and activities of special interest to Texas citizens include:

Operation Lone Star: The TXMF annually participates in joint military medical and dental support to the south Texas border region.

Challenge Program: The TXMF provides a 17 month, quasi-military training and mentoring program for at risk youth to develop the life skills, educational levels and employment potential of sixteen to eighteen year old high school dropouts.

Starbase Academy: The TXMF sponsors five week programs for at risk grade school students at Ellington ANGB, Houston.

Medical Reserve Corps: The TXSG, in partnership with the University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, includes an expanding volunteer force of health care professionals and assistance professionals to augment local authorities and enhance the State's capability to respond to

natural or man-made public health emergencies or disasters involving mass casualties.

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.

Tuition Assistance: The TXMF, in coordination with the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board, provides a tuition assistance program that allows thousands of TXMF personnel to attend Texas colleges and universities.

Community Assistance: The TXMF provides 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, crowd control for special events, military history archival support to local schools and state universities and other community and charitable endeavors.

Capacity Utilization

The TXMF has a manpower force that exceeds 25,000 authorized positions with 3,000 of those positions being full time. The TXMF presently operates from 106 installations located in or near 86 cities and towns across Texas, including:

- 97 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,
- 44, 225 acres of ranges and training areas, and
- 253 miles of roads.

The location for the TXMF installations and facilities is shown on page 117.

Transformation

The Adjutant General's ability to meet the demands of the expanding roles for both Homeland Security and the Global War on Terrorism is greatly facilitated by the drive for joint transformation by the Department of Defense and the

National Guard Bureau. The basic aim is to work jointly to ensure that the National Guard remains a reliable, ready, and accessible force in the 21st century.

In Texas, the TXMF is pursuing transformation along five distinct, but closely related lines that directly and jointly support both the homeland security mission and the Global War on Terrorism:

Various headquarters have been transformed into a single, joint, state headquarters, to help fuse people and property across service lines into interdependent structures with consolidated functions and processes. This includes:

- Dual hatting the Assistant Adjutant Generals as joint force component commander for army and air forces,
- Creation of a joint staff with joint procedures,
- Establishment of a Joint Emergency Operations Center (EOC), including liaison officers from the Army, Air, Marine, and Navy Reserves,
- Creation of a joint automation network to replace five separate and distinct networks, allowing for information sharing and electronic collaboration across the joint organization and at lower cost.

The Texas Army National Guard is being transformed into agile, versatile, deployable units of execution and units of action, including the reflagging of the 49th Armored Division as the 36th Infantry Division (unit of execution), and the restructuring of maneuver brigades into modular, deployable, independent units of action, and the addition of other structure, such as a military police brigade. This will equip them for service throughout the spectrum of conflict and emergencies, war, post war stability operations, peacekeeping, homeland security, and natural and man-made disasters.

The Texas Air National Guard is being transformed into a more ready and reliable force anchored in the three primary missions of precision strike, fighter pilot training, and worldwide tactical airlift, but with new emphasis on information operations and eventual transition to follow on aircraft, including unmanned aerial vehicles.

The Texas State Guard is transforming into a well trained, joint force of volunteer specialists focused on homeland security, including a Medical Reserve Corps to augment the medical infrastructure in Texas in response to public health emergencies and terrorist use of weapons of mass destruction. Joint Operating Forces are being developed and expanded to fuse various elements together to meet the demands of both federal and state missions. Currently, these include the Counter Drug Task Force, the 6th Civil Support Team, the Texas State Guard, and the Guard's growing support to U.S. Army South, and its southern focus with the U.S. Southern Command. Activities of these joint forces have included the following:

Integration of Texas Army and Air National Guard members in the 6th Civil Support Team, a unit focused on assisting first responders in a chemical, biological, nuclear, or other hazardous material incident. This unit has been conducting joint operations with the Coast Guard and local, state, and federal agencies for the past three years. It continues routine liaison to assure these agencies know how to both, request 6th CST support and provide essential information about hazardous materials stored or transported in and around the Texas ports and along the coastline;

Operation Lone Star, an annual, two week medical exercise that focuses needed medical and dental support to the local populace in the Rio Grande Valley and includes medical specialists from the Navy Reserve, Marine Reserve, Texas Army National Guard, Texas Air National Guard, Texas State Guard, and state and federal agencies;

Establishment of a joint, Army & Air Guard, Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear & Explosives (CBRNE) Emergency Response Force Package for reconnaissance and recovery, mass casualty decontamination, and emergency medical assistance in support of local and state responders in the wake of a WMD event;

Integration of Texas Army and Air National personnel in a Counter Drug Task Force to augment local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies.

Outlook

BRAC 2005 directed the funding (\$375M) and construction of 17 new Armed Forces Reserve Centers (AFRCs). These AFRCs will accommodate both Reserve and National Guard units. The State of Texas is expected to close 43 Army National Guard armories and 6 field maintenance facilities. As a result of this initiative, 33 communities will be losing Texas Army National Guard forces.

The organizational partnership between the Texas Military Facilities Commission (TMFC) and the Adjutant General's Department will facilitate the implementation of the BRAC 2005 program by continuing to optimize the resources and experience of both agencies, streamlining facilities related processes and practices, and maximizing the use of available federal funds to meet National Guard facilities requirements.

The TXMF Joint Installation Strategic Plan will continue an evolutionary restructuring plan, leading to a more diverse, joint, and urban based force that enhances TXMF's commitment to the changing requirements of domestic and global security environments and the structure of the Department of Defense. In addition, the TXMF will continue to maintain their availability to the population base that may be recruited in the Dallas/Ft. Worth, San Antonio, Houston triangle. Also, the move of Headquarters, US Army South to Fort Sam Houston, presents an opportunity for significant TXMF involvement in promoting regional cooperative security and economic stability.

The future will require continued refinement of TXMF mobilization processes and locations, the enhancement of capabilities for information operations, defense against weapons of mass destruction, and other homeland security requirements. Since non-military police units are taking an increased role in homeland security, the future may also require an expansion of certain skill sets, such as force protection, physical security, military police, and military support to civilian authorities.

As the TXMF prepares to meet its new mission requirements, the following issues will need to be supported:

- Retention and expansion of manpower authorizations,
- New equipment for new missions and/or equipment left in theater,
- Funding support to maintain and expand training ranges,

- Funding for new Armed Forces Reserve Centers to be used jointly by the National Guard and Army Reserves,
- Replacement missions for the F-16s at Ellington Field,
- Funding to set up and train for the new Predator Squadron at Ellington Field,
- Funding for an Air Operation Support Squadron at a location TBD,
- Assistance in establishing an Intelligence Function at Medina Regional Security Operations Center in San Antonio,
- Securing the new Joint Cargo Aircraft for the National Guard.

Current Assessment

Economic: The TXMF have an annual combined (state & federal) operating budget of \$530 million. For every dollar of general revenue provided by the state, the federal government provides 30 dollars to operate and maintain the Texas Military Forces. In addition to the capabilities provided by the TXMF, this represents a significant return of tax dollars to Texas citizens and their communities. The TXMF economic impact on Texas exceeds \$1.2 billion.

Operations: Since September 11th, 2001, the operational tempo, both state and federal, of the TXMF has increased. The TXMF have mobilized more soldiers and airmen than any other state. These young men and women have been deployed throughout Texas and the western United States, as well as, South America, Korea, Bosnia, Kosovo, Afghanistan, Kuwait, Iraq, and in numerous other operational areas – on land, at sea, and in the air. Given the growing demands of both homeland defense and international security commitments, it is the assessment of the TXMF that they will continue to be in demand and must be prepared to sustain a high level of activity in the coming months and years.

MILITARY INSTALLATIONS & DEFENSE COMMUNITIES

RESERVE

- Ellington Field
- NAS JRB Fort Worth
- Other Reserve Forces

Ellington Field

Ellington Field, or "Ellington Field Joint Reserve Base" as the installation leadership and local community refer to it, is located approximately 20 miles south of Houston.

Mission

The 147th Fighter Wing (FW), home of the second oldest continuously active fighter unit in the United States Combat Air Forces, is the host unit at Ellington ANGB and conducts home station Homeland Defense Air Sovereignty Alert, as well as all weather, day and night Precision Strike Missions in the F-16C aircraft. Aircraft for the 147th FW are scheduled to retire in FY08 per the 2005 Base Realignment and Closure Commission recommendation. The Wing continues to pursue a legacy fighter aircraft to replace the pending F-16C retirement as it begins the transition as one of four states to standup an Unmanned Aerospace Vehicle (UAV) reconnaissance mission with the MQ-1 Predator.

The current mission of the 147th Fighter Wing is to provide Governor Perry National Command Authority and Combatant Commanders, a well equipped and trained 15 PAA F-16C Block 25 fighter squadron, a C-26 counter drug package and to maintain associated Expeditionary Combat Support (ECS) functions for worldwide combat and peacetime tasks in support of our community, state, and national interests.

The 147th FW maintains 24/7 Homeland Defense for the Houston metropolis and greater Texas-Louisiana Gulf Coast region. Alert aircraft are postured for takeoff within a nominal eight minutes from initial notification. The 147th FW can place Homeland Defense aircraft on scene at a Port of Houston threat within one minute from takeoff and can then loiter approximately three hours at max endurance airspeed, or for over an hour at intercept airspeed. Other 147th FW missions include:

- Offensive Counter-Air/Ground
- Defensive Counter-Air
- Interdiction
- Close Air Support
- Time Critical Targeting

- Suppression of Enemy Air Defenses (Conventional)
- Counter Drug Reconnaissance
- Air Sovereignty Alert/Homeland Defense
- President of the United States (POTUS) Support
- Multiple Unit Type Code, functional area specific, deployable packages
- Provide air assets for joint training with Army, Navy, Marine, and Coast Guard assets in the Texas/Louisiana/Oklahoma/Arkansas area

The 147th FW employs over 330 full time personnel from numerous specialties (Flight Operations, Civil Engineering, Security, Disaster Response, etc.) and over 900 people total. There are numerous tenant organizations in both direct and indirect support of the base missions: U.S. Coast Guard Aviation, Texas Army National Guard 1-149th Army Aviation Regiment, NASA Flight Operations, 24/7 Operational Control Tower, Southwest Services Fixed Base Operator and Civilian Flight Training operations.

Current Assessment

The 147th FW at Ellington Field provides a unique capability at an optimum strategic location. It continues 24/7 protection of the nation's fourth largest metropolitan area, second largest petrol chemical sector, the Port of Houston and 700 miles of the nation's border. The Fighter Wing provides unparalleled overwater airspace and joint overland impact areas and bombing ranges needed to perform air to air, precision guided munitions, night vision goggle, large force, and joint training with Army, Navy, Marine and Coast Guard assets, ensuring combat proficiency to fight current and future conflicts.

Capacity Utilization

The base is comprised of over 2,300 total acres, 700 of which are currently available for development, while the airfield consists of three runways of varying length from 4,600 feet to 9,000 feet. There are 94 acres of general aviation/transient aircraft ramp space, with 45 outdoor parking positions and 90 (66 large, 24 small) corporate aircraft hangars. The 147th Fighter Wing possesses over 200 acres of federal property and controls 1.35 million square feet (32+ acres) of recently renovated ramp, hangar, alert facility, and support aircraft parking space at Ellington Field. Over 457,000 square feet is provided to the 149th Army Aviation Regiment via permit, leaving the 147th FW over 900,000 square feet at its immediate disposal. The 147th FW ramp alone has almost 10 times the Air National Guard recommended ramp space available

and can support parking of 84 - 108 (type/size dependent) fighter aircraft under a maximum utilization plan, or 46 - 56 under a preferred parking plan, while still maintaining sufficient space for multiple heavy aircraft (747/DC-10/C-5) transient parking. Hurricane Katrina and Rita demonstrated the strategic worth of the Wing's ramp by providing refuge for twelve WC-130 and numerous other Gulf Coast based flying squadrons while simultaneously supporting the FEMA airlift relief mission for New Orleans.

The 147th FW aggressively pursues and supports joint training at every feasible opportunity from both home station and deployed locations. In 2005 the 147th FW aircraft flew 589 contingency sorties in support of Operations IRAQI FREEDOM and NOBLE EAGLE. The Wing continues to support Air Combat Combat/Air Warrior II exercises with home station "fast" Close Air Support vital for realistic training provided to US Army command staff and soldiers deploying to fight the GWOT. The majority of these sorties are flown from Ellington and dedicated towards joint training at the Ft Polk, LA, and Ft Hood, TX, complexes.

Community Relations

The Ellington Field Task Force (EFTF) is the lead entity for Ellington Field. It was established by the Bay Area Houston Economic Partnership and consists of community and business leaders throughout the Clear Lake Ellington Field area. EFTF prepared the Ellington Field Joint Reserve Base Plan. This document addressed pre BRAC issues and is being rewritten to address post BRAC issues.

Bay Area Houston Economic Partnership (BAHEP) is the regional economic development leader in the Clear Lake area. BAHEP is heavily involved with Ellington Field, the Space Center and related industries.

The Greater Houston Partnership (GHP) is the primary advocate of Houston's business community and is dedicated to building economic prosperity in the region. GHP covers a wider area than BAHEP, though the lead in the Ellington Field area is BAHEP

The Houston Military Affairs Committee (HMAC) supports military and veterans activities in the Houston area and is supportive of EFTF initiatives. HMAC has a working relationship with most of the active, reserve, and National Guard units, along with military/veterans organizations, the media, and elected officials.

Outlook

Ellington's vision of being a Joint Reserve Base points to a promising future. In April 2004 Senator Kay Bailey Hutchison announced plans for moving the 75th Division of the Marine and Navy Reserve Center (2,300 jobs) from their current location in the Houston Medical Center area to Ellington Field and to push for Ellington being designated as a Joint Reserve Base. Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs, Tom Hall, provided moral support for this designation in November 2005.

The 147th FW continues to look forward and shape its own future. Challenges presented by the 2005 BRAC, the evolving UAV mission, and the Wing's role as a premier frontline fighter force prosecuting the GWOT, highlighted the tremendous potential the Wing presents to the State of Texas and the country as a whole. The 147th FW envisions the MQ-1 mission evolving into a Center of Excellence to facilitate highly skilled operators for the USAF and ANG. The Wing stands ready to standup the ANG's first Joint Operations Center (JOC) for the purpose of grooming a highly skilled fighting force of MQ-1 pilots/operators/intelligence, Forward Air Controllers Airborne, Air Sovereignty Alert, and fully mission ready F-16C pilots. Strategic location, training airspace, and support from the local community are the building blocks for this endeavor. Failure to pursue a future tactical mission in Houston jeopardizes hundreds of square miles of overwater airspace destined to dissolve into commercial jet routes, ultimately making Texas incompatible to support the Joint Strike Fighter. The point was brought to light with the 2005 BRAC when Canon AFB, NM, was targeted for closure in lieu of Shaw AFB, SC, due to Shaw's proximity to overwater airspace necessary to support future fighter aircraft. Overland airspace sufficient for this purpose only exists in the deserts of Nevada and California.

The surrounding communities continue to show tremendous support for Ellington. The Bay Area Houston Economic Partnership has formed the Ellington Field Task Force (EFTF) to protect and grow Ellington Field and keep the TXANG 147th Fighter Wing flying out of Houston. The 147th FW has positioned itself not only to sustain its current operations, but also to make it the most advantageous location for more and newer aircraft such as the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter (JSF).

Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth

NAS JRB Fort Worth is on the site of the former Carswell Air Force Base located in Fort Worth. The site has been a military installation since 1941. The Naval Air Station was created as part of the 1993 BRAC process by consolidating many Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps Reserve and Texas Air National Guard units displaced from other closing and realigning bases.

The Navy took over as host of the installation on Oct.1, 1994 from the Air Force and has since invested over \$220 million to modernize and prepare for its various tenants, many which came from the closure of NAS Dallas. The result is a base organization and operations that has been developed cooperatively among all the services onboard and has created a real success story. In doing so, taxpayer dollars are being used more effectively and efficiently.

Mission

The primary mission of NAS JRB Fort Worth is to provide a quality training environment to all reservists and guardsmen while supporting joint service reserve training and operations. There are over 40 tenants onboard NAS JRB Fort Worth, but the major tenant commands include:

- Headquarters, 10th Air Force (AF Reserve)
- 301st Fighter Wing (AF Reserve)
- 14th Regimental Marines
- Marine Aircraft Group 41 (MAG 41)
- Marine Air Control Squadron 24 (MACS 24)
- Marine Fighter Attack Squadron 112 (VMFA 112)
- Marine Aerial Refueler Transport Squadron 234 (VMGR 234)
- Marine Aviation Logistics Squadron 41 (MALS 41)
- Navy Fighter Attack Squadron 201 (VFA-201)
- Commander, Fleet Logistics Support Wing (Navy)
- Navy Fleet Logistics Support Squadron 59 (VR-59)
- Commander, Navy Reserve Intelligence Command
- 9th Naval Construction Regiment (9th NCR)
- Navy Mobile Construction Battalion 22 (NMCB 22)
- Reserve Intelligence Area Six (RIA 6)
- Commander, Navy Reserve Readiness Command South

- Navy Operations Support Center Fort Worth
- 136th Airlift Wing, Texas Air National Guard (TANG)
- Army Reserve 370th Chemical Company

Projected gains from BRAC 2005 include:

- Marine Fighter Attack Squadron 142 (VMFA 142)
- Navy Fleet Logistics Support Squadron 46 (VR-46)
- Commander Carrier Wing Reserve 20
- 8th Marine Corps District HQ

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 some excess space available for projected 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 the Dallas-Fort Worth Airport. There are no limitations identified regarding air traffic deconfliction or encroachment due to the FAA's implementation of the Metroplex Plan during the mid 1990's and that all military training areas are west and northwest of the DFW and NAS JRB airfields.
- Maintenance, training and administrative space: All buildings used in these capacities are fully utilized and there is an increase demand for these facilities as more responsibilities and mission requirements are placed on the Reserve Forces.
- There is land available to construct additional buildings.

Overall, the facilities at NAS JRB Fort Worth are used at approximately 90 percent capacity to support the active levels of its current tenants. Gaining

future tenants would require renovation of some existing buildings and some new construction.

Outlook

As a result of the 1993 BRAC, Congress established NAS JRB Fort Worth as the nation's first Joint Reserve Base and is considered the "model" for future military consolidations. As pressures to further reduce base infrastructure costs are felt, additional units may seek to relocate to NAS JRB Fort Worth. The Dallas-Fort Worth metroplex is one of the best areas in the country for supporting the demographic requirements for a Reserve base. The base has both hangar and ramp space to accommodate additional squadrons. Co-location with Lockheed Martin and their manufacturing of the Joint Strike Fighter makes NAS JRB Fort Worth 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 create the most efficient and effective organization to manage the shore establishment for the 21st Century. All services are streamlining and refining its force structure and are initiating studies to evaluate new approaches to provide services to its customers. The completion of a Chief of Navy Operations approved Joint Navy/Air Force Functionality Assessment in 2003 and transition to a most efficient joint organization created a joint operational environment, eliminating duplicate functions, increasing efficiency of operation and produced significant savings for both services. This approach fostered a joint environment for others to model and is truly a win/win for all Department of Defense customers, employees of NAS JRB Fort Worth, and the Navy and Air Force teams.

Current Assessment

Service commanders at NAS JRB Fort Worth have been very successful in coming together as a joint team to reduce redundancy and overhead by developing joint doctrine and operating procedures that create seamless functionality amongst host and tenant commands in base support and community service programs, thus saving over \$2 million annually. As the largest Joint Reserve Base in the country, and one that has proven to be a model of success for future consolidations, NAS JRB Fort Worth plays a much greater role in the defense posture of the Armed Forces.

Other Reserve Forces with a Presence in Texas

Texas is fortunate to have Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine, and Coast Guard Reserve Forces located throughout the State. As these men and women train to become mission ready, they also contribute to the State's military support for the Department of Defense and to the economy of Texas. Whether it is the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, or Coast Guard, the Reserve Forces in Texas have a long, proud history of being ready to complete their missions alongside their active duty counterparts. A summary of the Reserve Forces in Texas is shown in the following table. More detailed discussions on each component is included later in this section.

Component	Communities with Reserve Centers	Manpower
Army Reserve	40	15,395
Navy Reserve	13	7,548
Marine Reserve	14	3,812
Air Force Reserve	7	6,619
Coast Guard Reserve	10	<u>317</u>
Total		33,691

Army Reserve Members in Texas: 15,395

As the Army has evolved into a smaller, lighter, and quicker force, the need for the Army Reserve has become crucial to the success of the Army as a whole. The Army Reserve supplies its active counterparts with well trained, highly skilled, combat services support soldiers when and where they are needed to support our nation's interests.

The Army Reserve is going through a major transformation initiative across the country which will more closely align Army Reserve personnel with the supported active duty mission commands. The concept, when fully implemented over the next two years, will have the majority of Army reservists at an Army Reserve Center assigned to mission commands. When they are recalled, the Reservist will join an active duty unit. The remaining Army reservists that are providing Base Operations Support will report to a newly established Regional Readiness Support Command. The Headquarters for the new Regional Readiness Support Command for Texas reserve centers will be located at Moffett Field in Sunnyvale, California. The new headquarters

function will have base operations support responsibilities for Reserve Centers in California, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas.

The 90th Regional Readiness Command presently has both base support and mission responsibilities for the majority of reservists located in Texas. The 90th Regional Readiness Command will be disestablished on October 10, 2009. Over the next two years, reservists assigned to the 90th Regional Readiness Command will be reassigned to the Army's mission commands, such as the Medical Command, Engineering Command, etc. As the table below indicates, over 200 of the medical command reservists in the State have already been realigned.

Current Composition of Reserve Components	Manpower
90 th Regional Readiness Command	7,133
95 th Division (Institutional Training)	1,110
75 th Division (Training Support)	998
Army Reserve Medical Command	243
Multiple Other Units & Supported Command	5,911

The Army Reserve is presently located at 58 sites in 40 different communities throughout the State. The Army Reserve occupies nearly 2.5M SF of facilities and has a MILCON budget for 2006 of \$5.6M. The average annual payroll for reservists in Texas is over \$324 million.

As a result of BRAC 2005, the Army will be closing 24 Army Reserve Centers and one equipment concentration site. The Army's BRAC plans presently include a requirement to spend over \$376M to build 17 new Armed Forces Reserve Centers throughout the State as listed below:

Communities Receiving New Armed Forces Reserve Centers

Location of New Armed Forces Reserve Center	Lead Agency for Construction	Construction Date (If Funded)
Camp Bullis (San Antonio)	USAR	FY07
Grand Prairie	USAR	FY07
Seagoville	USAR	FY07
Fort Bliss	USAR	FY08
East Houston	USAR	FY08
NAS Kingsville	USAR	FY08
Red River Army Depot	USAR	FY08

NW Houston	USAR	Unfunded
Dyess AFB	USAR	Unfunded
Huntsville	USAR	Unfunded
Lufkin	USAR	Unfunded
Tyler	USAR	Unfunded
Round Rock	USAR	Unfunded
San Marcos	USAR	Unfunded
Lewisville (NW Dallas)	USAR	Unfunded
Amarillo	USAR	Unfunded
Brownsville	USAR	Unfunded

As the new Armed Forces Reserve Centers are constructed, the Army will close older Reserve Centers and transfer the personnel authorizations to the new Centers.

The land and facilities of the obsolete Reserve Centers (those owned by the Army and not located on active military installations) will need to be transferred to the local community. The property transfers will fall under the auspices of the BRAC Base Closure Laws. Local Redevelopment Authorities will need to be established, reuse plans published, and negotiations undertaken with the Army on the transfer of the property. The property will either be transferred to the community under a public benefit conveyance or the property sold by the Army at a public auction.

Naval Reserve Members in Texas: 7,548

The Naval Reserve forces in the State support both the aviation and surface components of the U.S. Navy. The reservists supporting the aviation missions are located at JRB Fort Worth, NAS Corpus Christi, and NAS Kingsville. The surface fleet is supported by reservists at all of the Reserve Centers. Reserve Centers area located in the following Texas cities:

Location	Number of Units	Manpower
JRB Fort Worth	22	4,358
Amarillo	2	78
Austin	7	316
Corpus Christi	8	320
El Paso	8	407
Houston	15	878
Lubbock	3	122

Orange	3	118
San Antonio	11	696
Waco	3	125
NAS Corpus Christi	Pilot Training	88
NAS Kingsville	Pilot Training	42

Air Force Reserve Members in Texas: 6,619

The Air Force Reserve has four reserve units operating at military installations in the State. A summary of the primary units, their manning, and missions follow:

Unit	Aircraft	Manpower	Mission
Hdqts. 10 th Air Force JRB Forth Worth	N/A	190	Command and Control
301 st Fighter Wing JRB Fort Worth	15 F-16C/D 24 F-16C/D after BRAC 2005	1,638	Combat Ready Wing
340 th Flying Training Wing Randolph AFB	T-1A, T-6, T-37, T-38	108	Trains instructor pilots
433 rd Airlift Wing Lackland AFB	16 C-5A	3,681	Airlift missions

In addition to the Reserve Units identified above, the Air Force Reserve also augments active duty operations at Brooks City Base (40 positions), Laughlin AFB (87 positions), and Sheppard AFB (75 positions). The Air Force Reserve also has over 800 Individual Mobility Augmentees (IMAs) that are assigned to active duty and reserve units across the State. The total economic impact for the Air Force Reserve units in Texas is estimated at \$259M.

Marine Forces Reserve Members in Texas: 3,812

The Marine reservists have a concentrated presence of reservists at NAS Joint Reserve Base (JRB) Fort Worth and lesser populations at the 13 Marine Reserve Centers across the State. The Marine reservists will augment and reinforce active Marine forces in times of war, national emergency or contingency operations, while providing personnel and operational tempo relief for the active forces in peacetime and providing services to the community as a whole.

The Marine Force Reserve is equipped and trained under the same rigorous standards as active duty Marine Forces. At NAS JRB Fort Worth, active duty and reserve Marines train and fly normal day to day missions as part of an integrated unit. One third of the total manpower in the aviation units at JRB Fort Worth are active duty Marines. At the staff level at NAS JRB Fort Worth, ten percent of the units manpower is composed of active duty Marines.

The largest concentration of active duty and reserve Marines is at NAS JRB Fort Worth with approximately 2,000 total Marines. The units and missions for the Marines at JRB Fort Worth are identified below.

Marine Reserve Units

Unit	Equipment	Manning	Mission
Headquarters Marine Aircraft Group 41 at JRB Fort Worth	12 F-18A+ 14 KC-130s	1,477 (556 Active Duty and 921 Reserve)	MAG-41 trains, mans, equips, and sustains an expeditionary aviation combat element,
Headquarters 14 th Marines 4 th Marine Division at JRB Fort Worth	Counter Battery Radar, and Support Equipment	40 active and 400 reserves	The 14th Marines mission is to augment and reinforce active Marine forces in time of war, national emergency or contingency operations.

In addition to the JRB Fort Worth site, the Marine Reserves have 1,895 reservists located at 13 other sites throughout Texas:

Coast Guard Reserve Members in Texas: 317

Under the direction of the Commandant of the United States Coast Guard, the Coast Guard Reserve is a unique and complementary member of the Joint Force. Their purpose is to provide trained and qualified personnel available for active duty in time of war, national emergency, or when required for national security. This reserve force is multi-mission in nature due to its military and maritime functions. The Coast Guard Reserve responds to a wide variety of national security mission, foreign and domestic, as well as, deployed harbor defense/port security, Homeland Security, and Maritime Interdiction Operations (MIO).

The Coast Guard Reserve is located at ten different locations in the State. The Coast Guard reservists are co-located with the active Coast Guard employees at the following sites with the responsibilities/capabilities as indicated.

Coast Guard Reserve

Location	Capabilities	Manning
Galveston	Search & Rescue ,Marine Safety Inspections Small Boats Search & Rescue	109
Corpus Christi	Search and Rescue, Medical, Aviation Port Security, Marine Safety Inspections Spills/Accidents	62
Galena Park	Search and Rescue, Marine Safety Inspections. Spills & Accidents, Accident Investigation, Marine Safety	62
Port Arthur	Marine Safety Inspections Investigations	30
Port Aransas		17
South Padre Island		13
Port O'Conner	Small Boats Search and Rescue	9
Sabine Pass		9
Freeport		4
Houston	Recruiter & Investigations	2

MILITARY INSTALLATION ECONOMIC DATA OVERVIEW

Military Personnel and Payroll

- In 2005, there were 225,990 DoD personnel located in Texas. This included 109,489 active military personnel, 41,090 direct hire civilians, and 75,411 Reserve and National Guard members.⁵
- Total payroll outlay (i.e., active duty military, civilian pay, Reserve & National Guard pay, and retired military pay) in Texas by the Department of Defense was approximately \$10.9 billion in 2005.⁶

⁵ U.S. DoD, Defense Industry Overview for U.S. and States, FY2005

⁶ U.S. DoD Defense Industry Overview for U.S. and States, FY2005

Installations

Annual Economic Impact

Army Installations

Corpus Christi Army Aviation Depot	\$224 million
Fort Bliss	\$3.2 billion
Fort Hood	\$6.09 billion
Fort Sam Houston	\$2.1 billion
Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant	\$19 million
Red River Army Depot	\$220 million

Navy Installations

Naval Air Station Corpus Christi	\$520 million
Naval Station Ingleside	\$22 million
Naval Air Station Kingsville	\$111 million

Air Force Installations

Brooks City Base	\$413.7 million
Dyess Air Force Base	\$413 million
Goodfellow Air Force Base	\$283 million
Lackland Air Force Base	\$2 billion
Laughlin Air Force Base	\$225 million
Randolph Air Force Base	\$147 million
Sheppard Air Force Base	\$637 million

Reserve and National Guard Installations

NAS JRB Fort Worth	\$1.2 billion
Ellington Field	\$340 million

Source: Military Installation Public Affairs Officers, Chambers of Commerce and local Economic Development Groups. Numbers are approximate. 2005

APPENDIX: Charts & Graphs, Maps and Table

Charts & Graphs

[Distribution of DoD RDT&E Expenditures by Texas Regions: FY2005](#)

[Top 10 RDT&E Contractors in Texas: FY 2005](#)

[DoD Prime Contracts in Texas by Military Agency: FY2005](#)

[DoD Contracts in Texas over \\$25,000 by Expense Category: FY2005](#)

[DoD Texas Payroll Expenditures: FY2005](#)

[DoD Texas Expenditures: FY2005](#)

[DoD Texas Base Military Construction Contracts: FY2005](#)

[Top Ten Civil Function Contracts by Texas County \(CoE\): FY2005](#)

[DoD Prime Contract & Procurement Awards in Texas: FY2005](#)

[Major Defense Projects in Texas: FY2005](#)

[DoD Prime Contracts 1998 - 2005](#)

[DoD Personnel Assigned to Texas](#)

Maps

[Major Military Installations in Texas 2006](#)

[Statewide Distribution of Texas Military Forces Facilities](#)

[Texas Military Ground Maneuver Training Ranges](#)

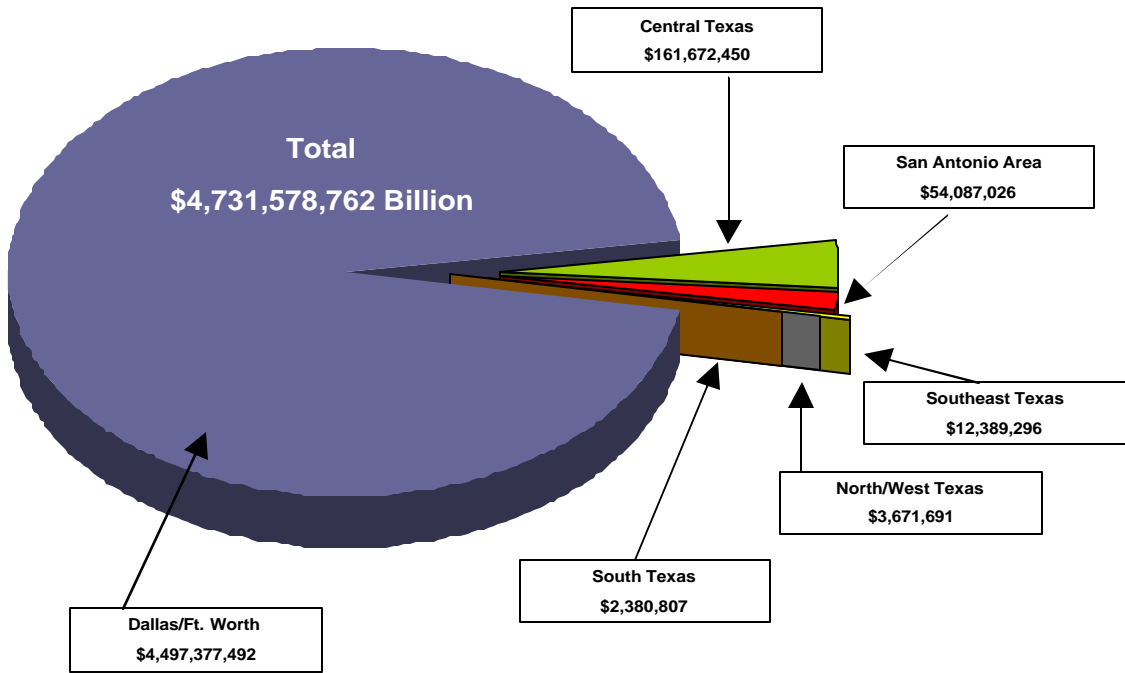
[Military Aircraft Training Areas](#)

[Distribution of DoD Contract Dollars in Texas FY2005 1998-2005](#)

Table

[DoD Prime Contracts Awards by County FY2005](#)

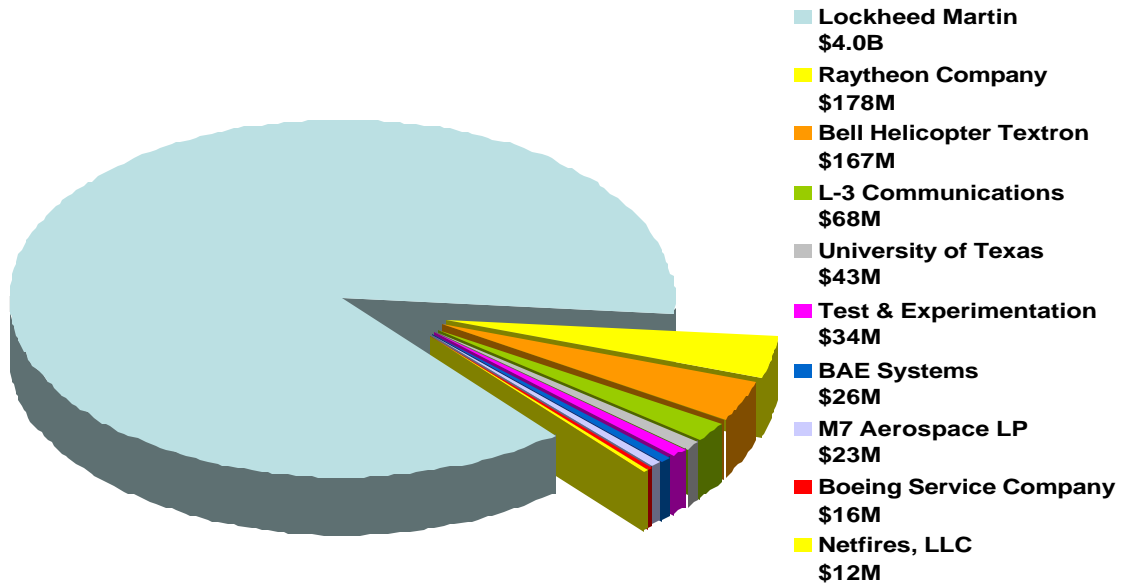
Distribution of DoD RDT&E Expenditures by Texas Regions: FY2005



Source: U.S. DoD Major RDT&E Defense Contracts in Texas FY 2005

TMPC07/06

Top 10 RDT&E Contractors in Texas: FY 2005
Total \$4.6 Billion



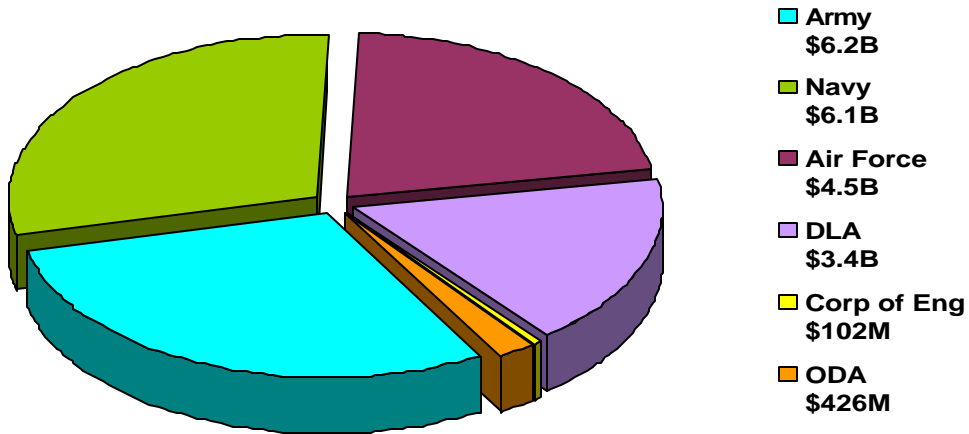
*Numbers are approximate

Source: U.S. DoD Top 100 DoD Contractors Receiving Contract Awards for RDT&E FY 2005

TMPC 06/06

DoD Prime Contracts in Texas by Military Agency: FY2005

Total \$20.7 Billion



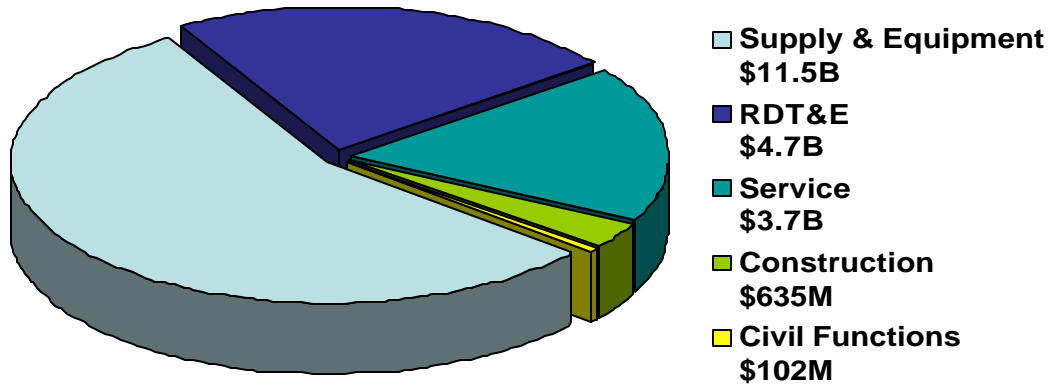
*Numbers are approximate

Source: U.S. DoD Prime Contract Awards by State & Major Procurement Program, 2005

TMPC 06/06

DoD Contracts in Texas over \$25,000 by Expense Category: FY2005

Total: \$20.7Billion

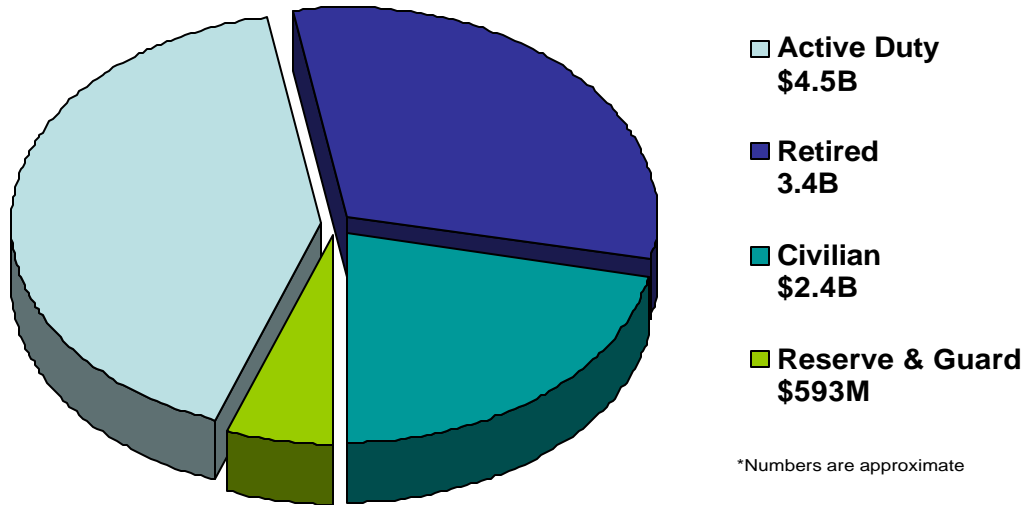


*Numbers are approximate

Source: U.S. DoD Defense Industry Overview for Texas, 2005

TMPC 06/06

Texas DoD Payroll Expenditures: FY2005
Total: \$10.9 Billion

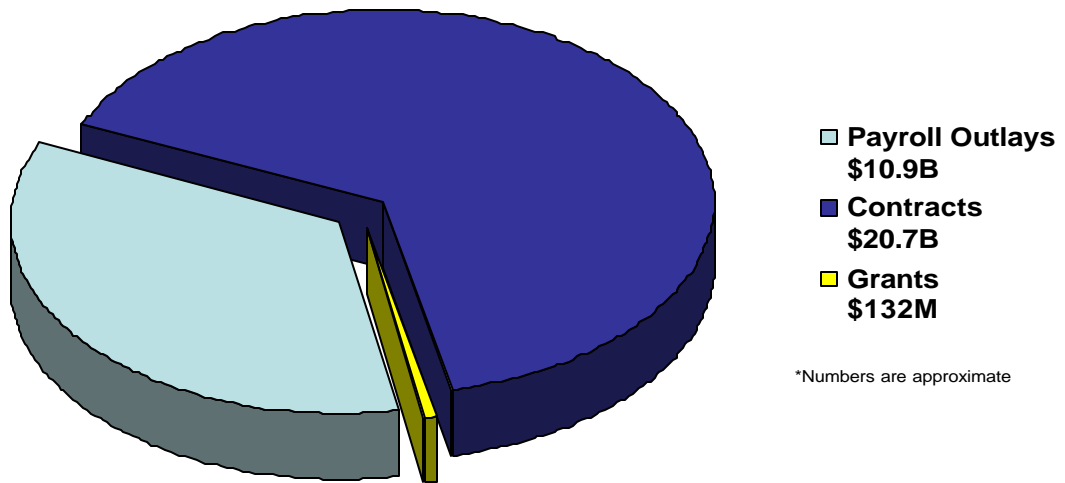


Source: U.S. DoD Defense Industry Overview for Texas, 2005

TMPC 06/06

* Note: 1.7 million retired military reside in Texas, which is 8% of Texas population of 22,490,000

Texas DoD Expenditures: FY2005
Total: \$31.7 Billion

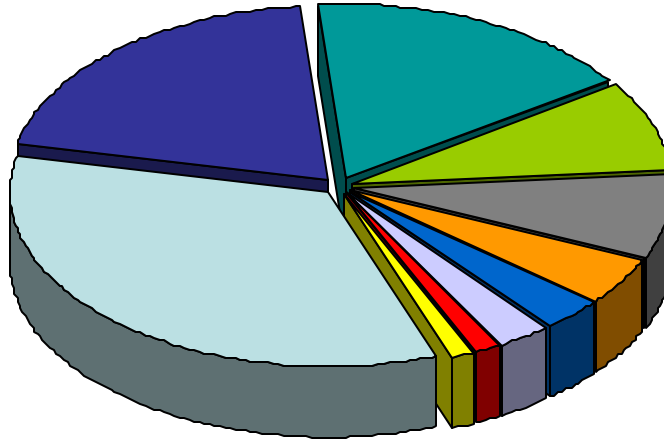


Source: U.S. DoD Defense Industry Overview for Texas, 2005

TMPC 07/06

Texas Base Military Construction Contracts: FY2005

Total: \$250 Million



- Ft. Hood: \$85.1M
- Sheppard: \$50.2M
- Dyess: \$42.9M
- Goodfellow: \$20.6M
- Ft. Bliss: \$19.4M
- Ft. Sam Houston: \$11.4M
- Fort Worth: \$7.3M
- Laughlin: \$6.9M
- Kingsville: \$3.9M
- Lackland: \$2.5M

Note: Ingleside, NAS Corpus Christi, Corpus Christi Army Depot, Red River Army Depot, Brooks, Randolph, and Ellington all received \$0

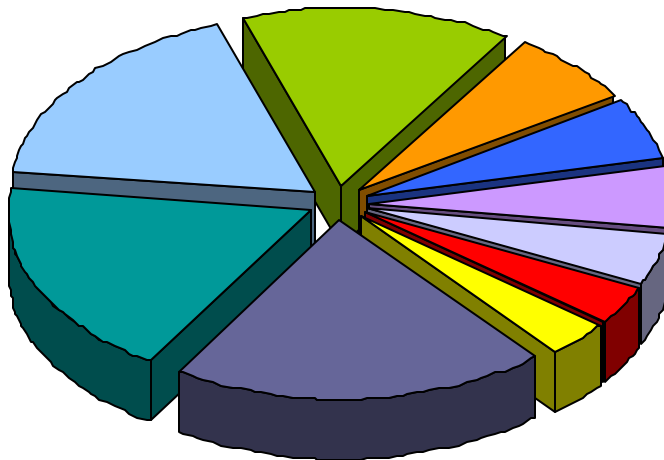
*Numbers are approximate

Source: Texas Office of State-Federal Relations, 2005

TMPC 06/06

Top Ten Civil Function Contracts by Texas County (CoE): FY2005

Total: \$85.7 Million



- Kleberg: \$17.2M
- Calhoun: \$15.6M
- Harris: \$15.2M
- Galveston: \$12.5M
- Williamson: \$5.6M
- Chambers: \$5.0M
- Jefferson: \$4.6M
- Cameron: \$4.1M
- Brazoria: \$3.1M
- Tarrant: \$2.8M

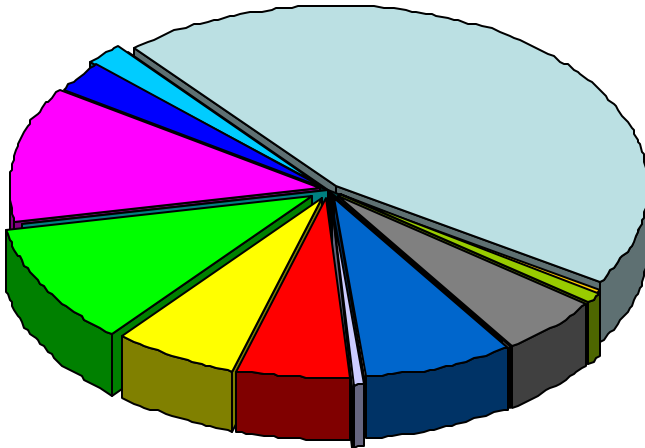
*Numbers are approximate

Source: U.S. DoD Defense Prime Contract Awards by County FY2005

TMPC 06/06

DoD Prime Contract & Procurement Awards in Texas: FY2005

Total: \$20.7 Billion



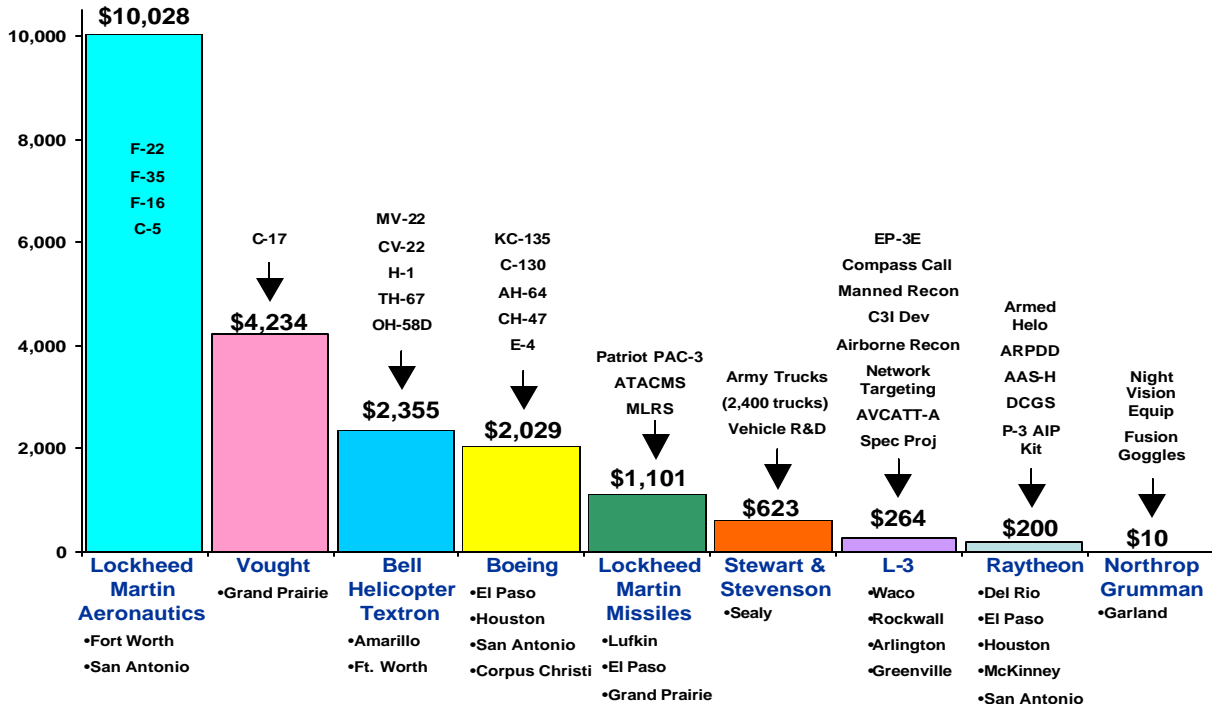
- Aircraft Eng, Airframes: 9.3B
- Weapons, Ammo: 165M
- Building Supplies: 451K
- Combat Vehicles: 170M
- Construction & equipment: 1.0B
- Mat'l handling equip: 13.7M
- Electronic & communication: 1.6B
- Medical & dental: 148M
- Missile & space systems: 1.25B
- Non combat vehicles: 1.3B
- Petroleum & other lubs: 2.23B
- Photo supplies: 459K
- Production Equip: 12.5M
- Services: 2.5B
- Ships: 33.0M
- Subsistence: 579M
- Textiles, clothing equipment: 392M
- Transportation equipment: 298K

*Numbers are approximate

Source: DoD Prime Contract Awards by State and Major Procurement Program (\$) FY2005
TMPC 06/06

Major Defense Projects in Texas FY2005 (\$ in M)

(RDT&E, Aircraft, Procurement, Mods, & Spares)

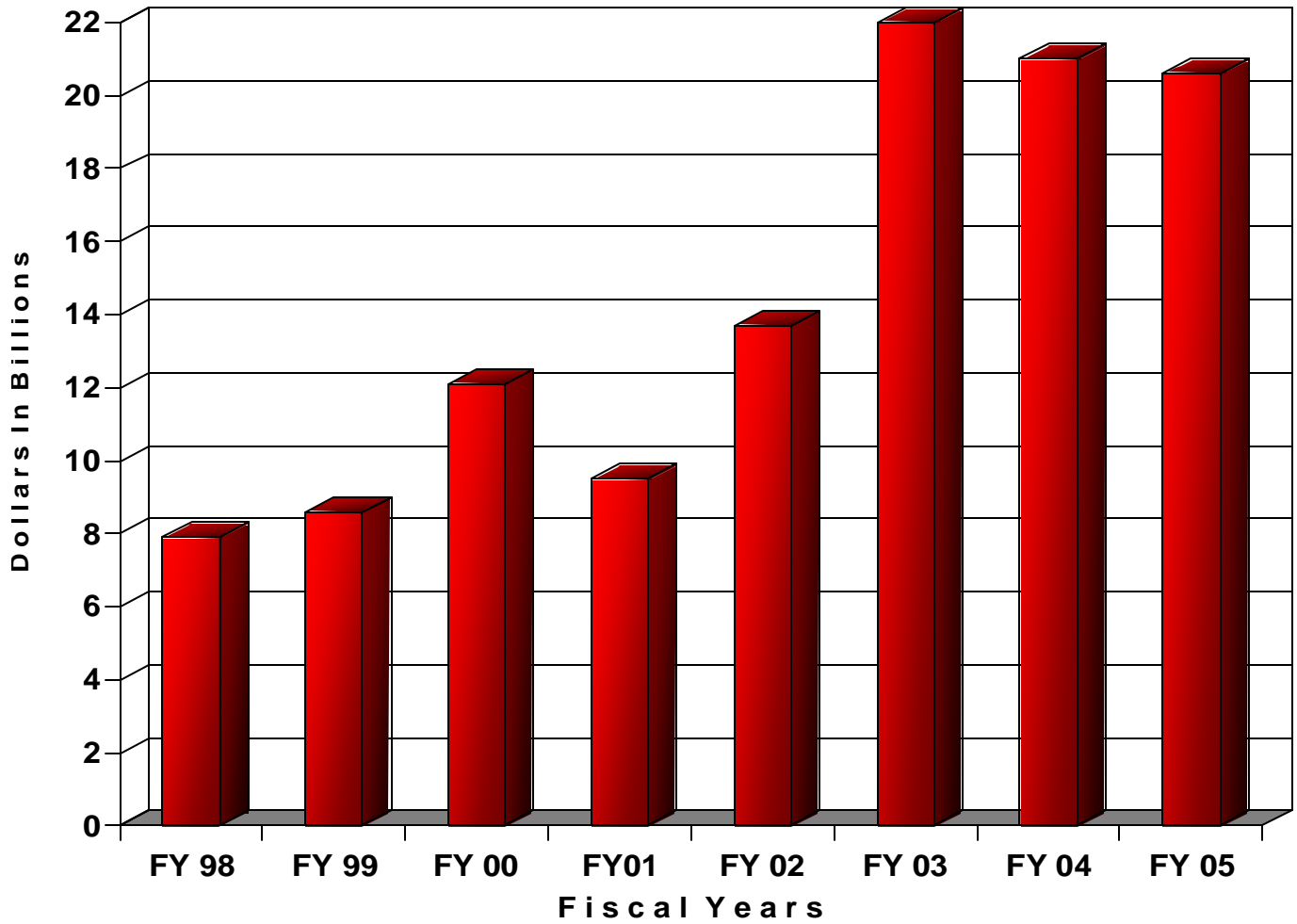


Source: Selected Defense Project for FY2005. Compiled by Texas Office of State-Federal Relations

TMPC 06/06

DoD Prime Contracts

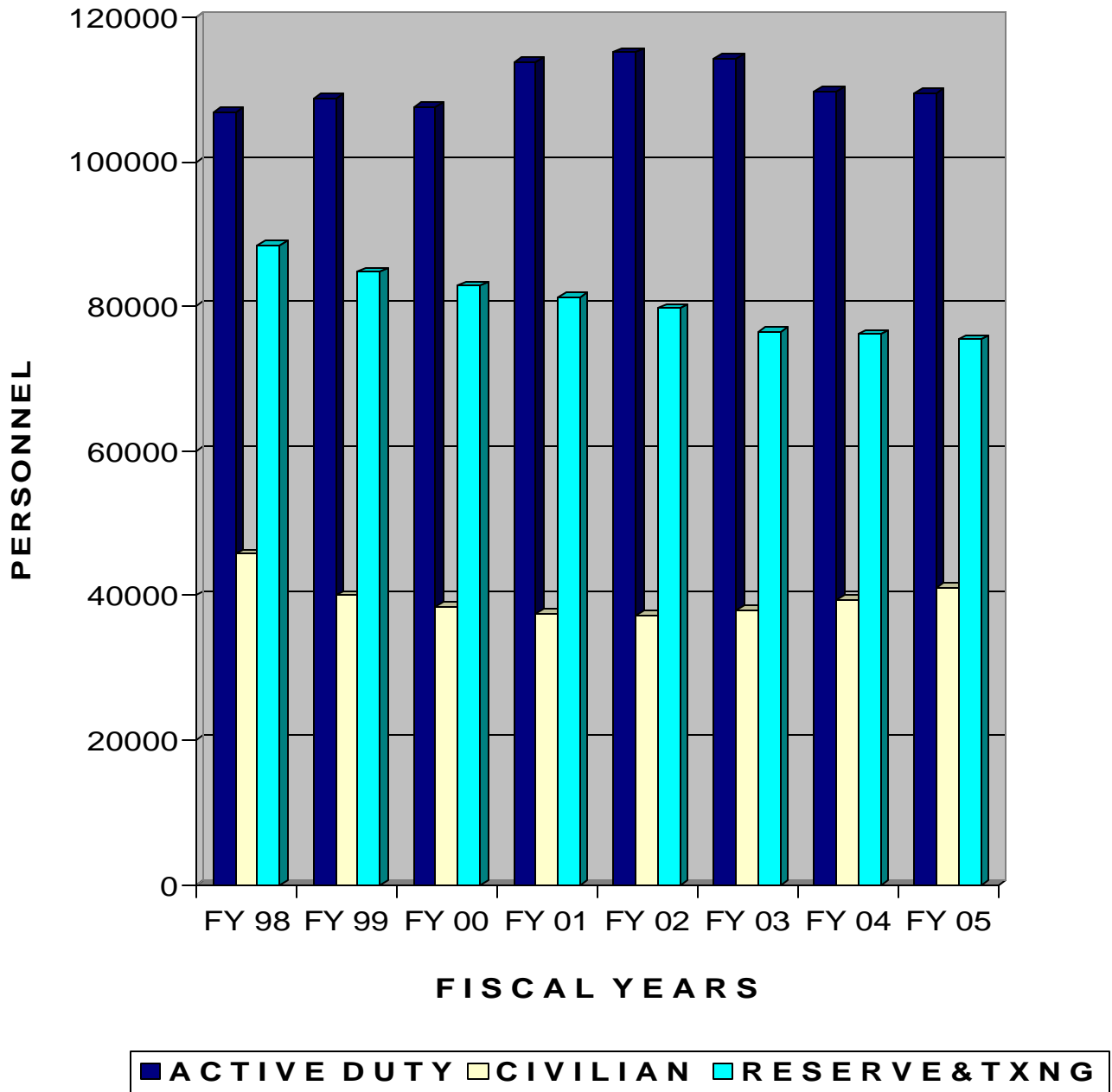
Fiscal Years (FY) 1998-2005



Source: U.S. DoD Defense Industry Overview for U.S. and States FY2005

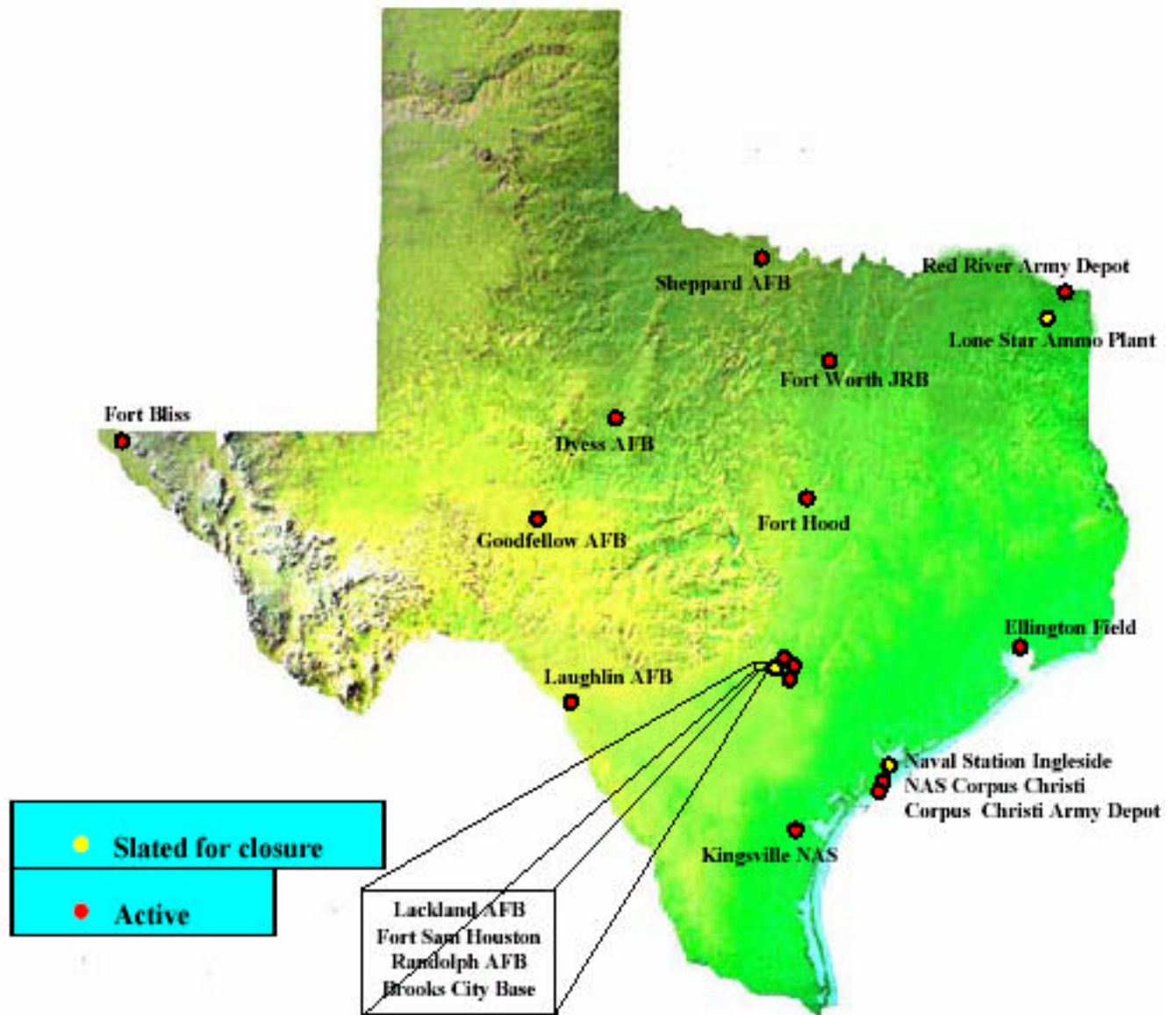
DoD Personnel Assigned to Texas

Fiscal Years (FY) 1998-2005

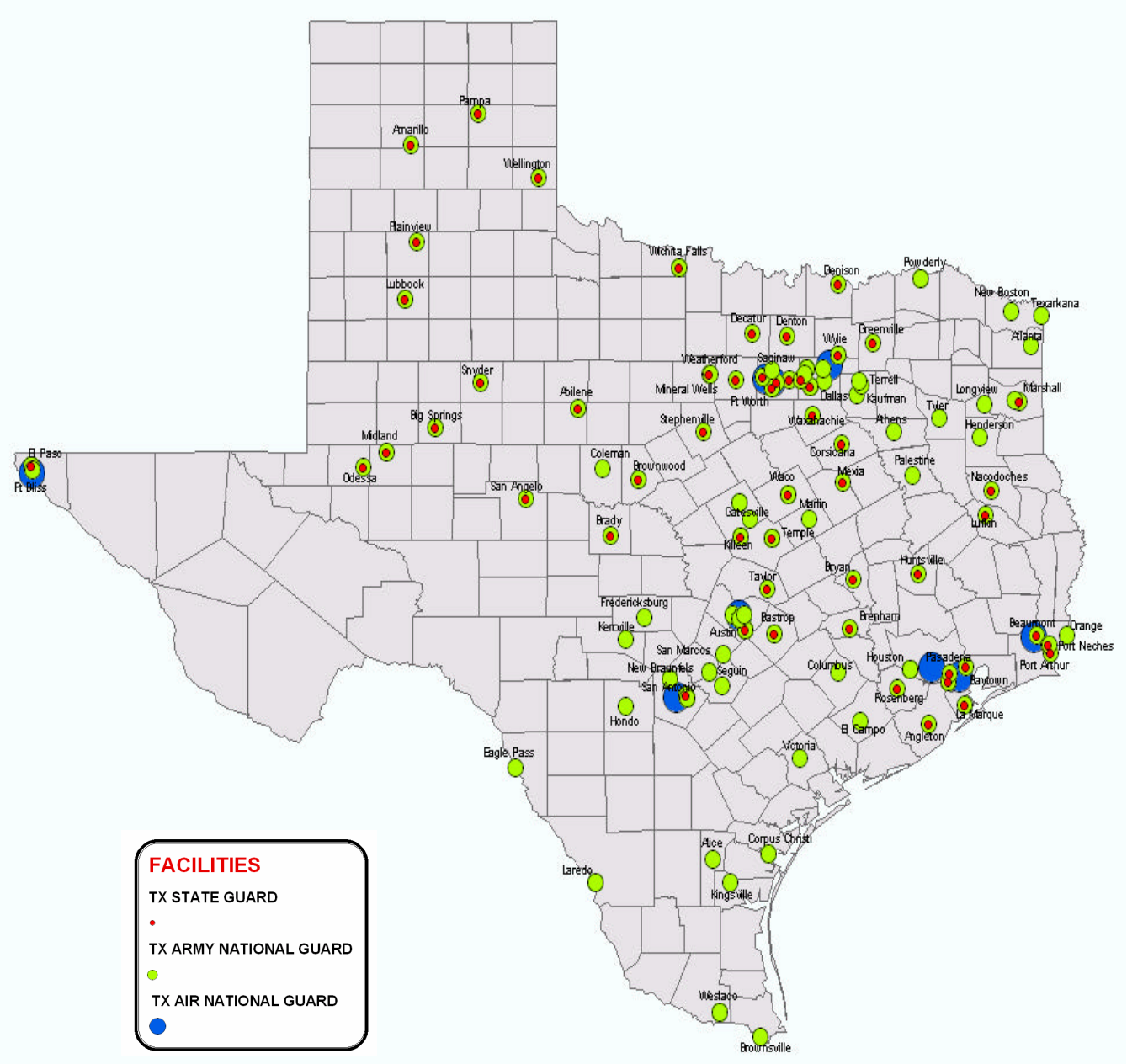


Source: U.S. DoD Defense Industry Overview for U.S. and States FY2005

MAJOR MILITARY INSTALLATIONS IN TEXAS 2006

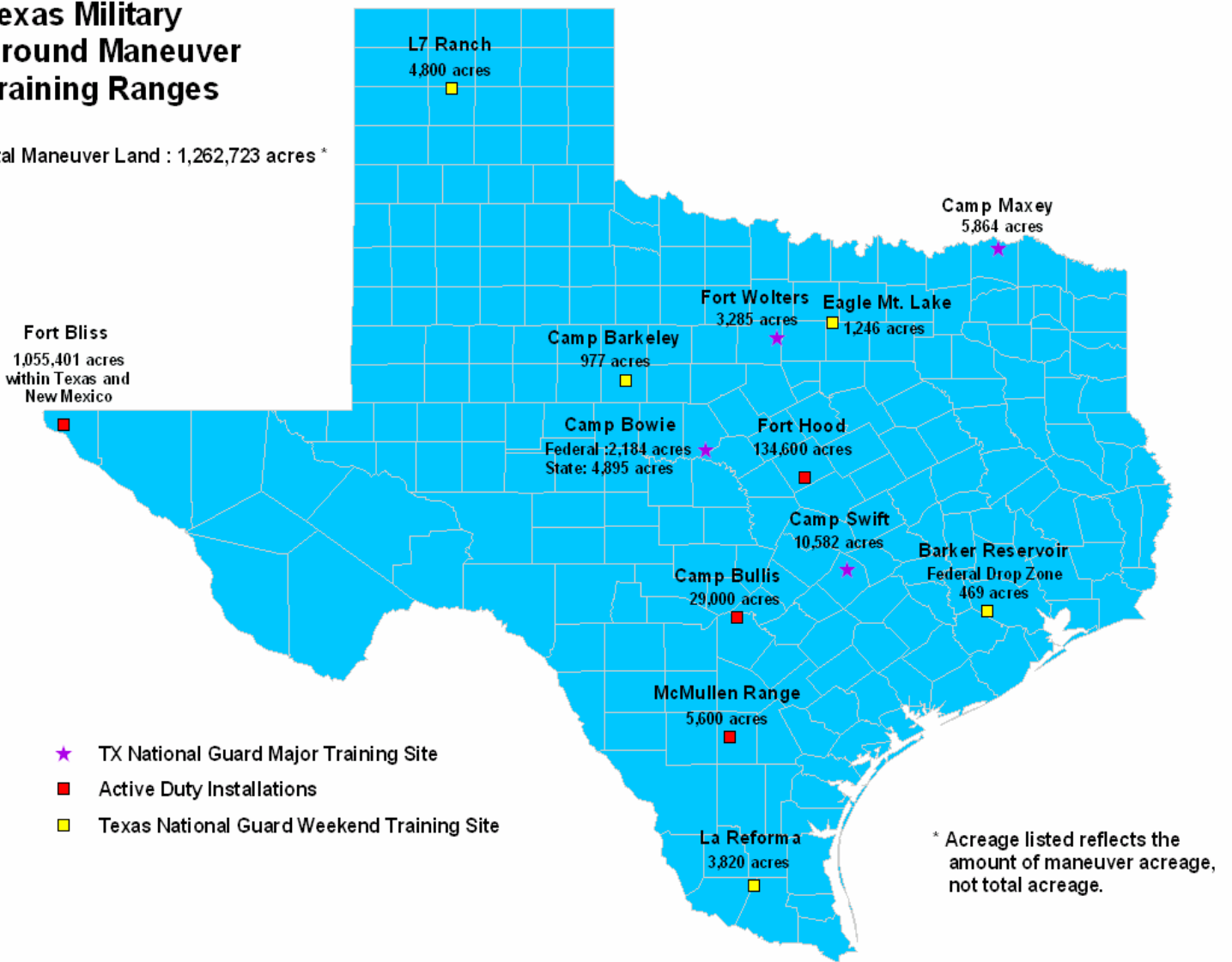


Statewide Distribution of Texas Military Forces Facilities



Texas Military Ground Maneuver Training Ranges

Total Maneuver Land : 1,262,723 acres *



Military Aircraft Training Areas

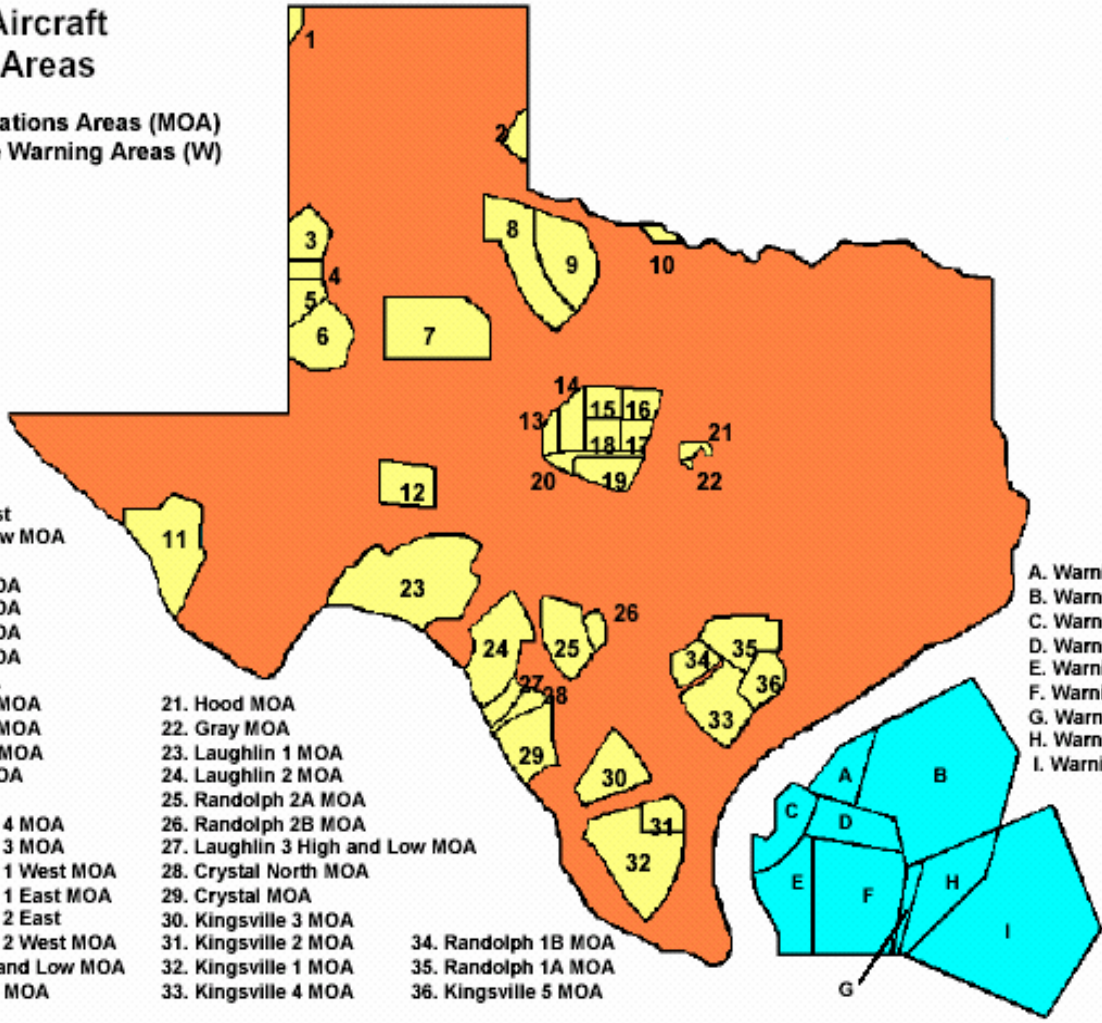
Military Operations Areas (MOA) and Offshore Warning Areas (W)

- 1. MT Dora East High and Low MOA
- 2. Hollis MOA
- 3. Bronco 1 MOA
- 4. Bronco 2 MOA
- 5. Bronco 3 MOA
- 6. Bronco 4 MOA
- 7. Lancer MOA
- 8. Westover 2 MOA
- 9. Westover 1 MOA
- 10. Sheppard 2 MOA
- 11. Valentine MOA
- 12. Texon MOA
- 13. Brownwood 4 MOA
- 14. Brownwood 3 MOA
- 15. Brownwood 1 West MOA
- 16. Brownwood 1 East MOA
- 17. Brownwood 2 East
- 18. Brownwood 2 West MOA
- 19. Brady High and Low MOA
- 20. Brady North MOA

- 21. Hood MOA
- 22. Gray MOA
- 23. Laughlin 1 MOA
- 24. Laughlin 2 MOA
- 25. Randolph 2A MOA
- 26. Randolph 2B MOA
- 27. Laughlin 3 High and Low MOA
- 28. Crystal North MOA
- 29. Crystal MOA
- 30. Kingsville 3 MOA
- 31. Kingsville 2 MOA
- 32. Kingsville 1 MOA
- 33. Kingsville 4 MOA

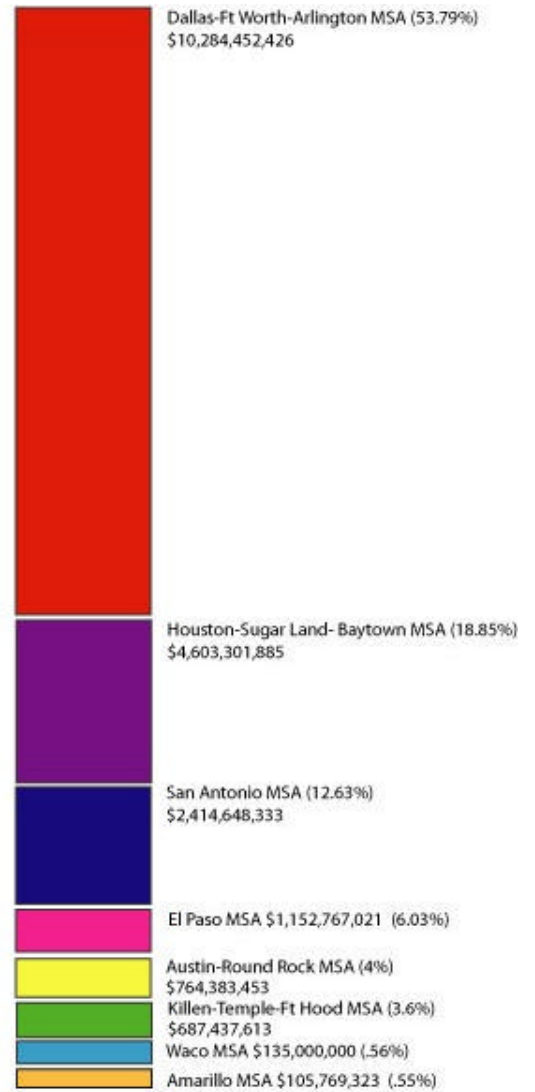
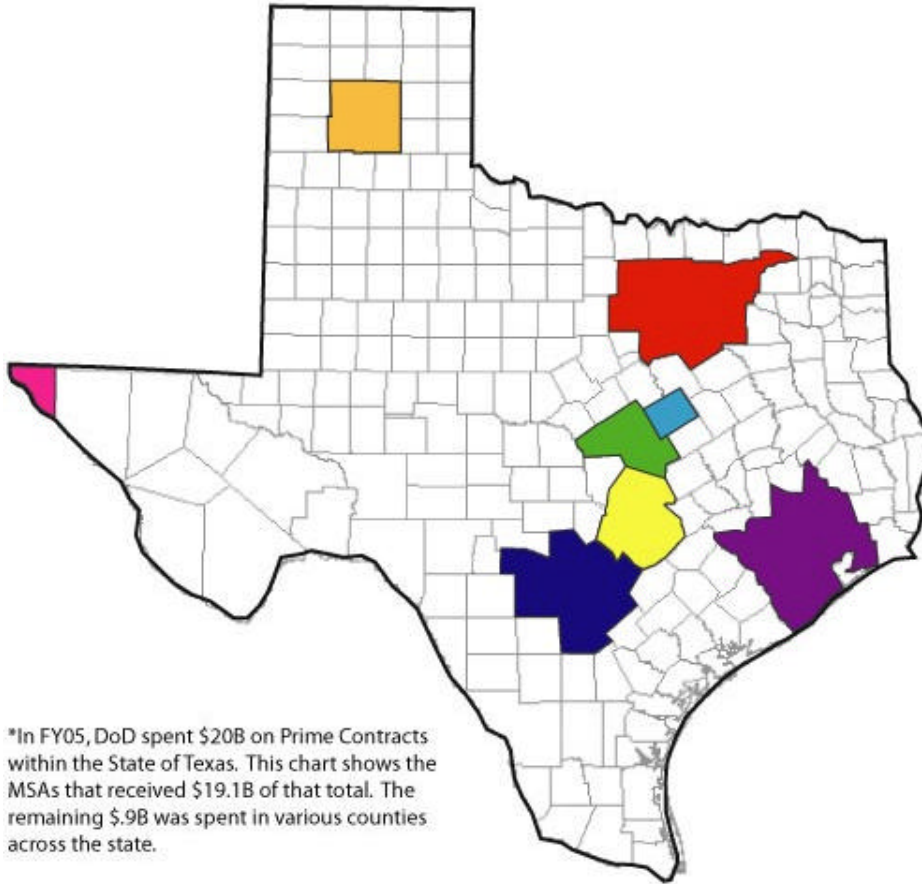
- 34. Randolph 1B MOA
- 35. Randolph 1A MOA
- 36. Kingsville 5 MOA

- A. Warning W-147C
- B. Warning W-147D
- C. Warning W-228A
- D. Warning W-228B
- E. Warning W-228D
- F. Warning W-228C
- G. Warning W-147B
- H. Warning W-602
- I. Warning W-602



Note: The data presented does not include any of the numerous low level routes (IFR, VFR, or Low Speed) that are located in Texas. This information can be found on the DoD Area Planning AP/1B Chart, Military Training Routes, Central U.S.

Distribution of DoD Contract Dollars for Texas MSAs FY05*



*In FY05, DoD spent \$20B on Prime Contracts within the State of Texas. This chart shows the MSAs that received \$19.1B of that total. The remaining \$.9B was spent in various counties across the state.

Source: U.S. DoD Defense Industry Overview for U.S. and States FY2005

DoD PRIME CONTRACT AWARDS BY COUNTY (\$) - FY2005

<u>County</u>	<u>Total Dollars</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>DLA</u>	<u>Corp of Eng</u>	<u>ODA</u>
Anderson	296,790	28,940	267,850	0	0	0	0
Andrews	215,151	0	0	215,151	0	0	0
Angelina	242,900	26,652	56,960	100,889	54,167	0	4,232
Aransas	2,551,902	473,867	2,078,035	0	0	0	0
Archer	6,253	6,253	0	0	0	0	0
Atascosa	95,608	0	0	90,243	5,365	0	0
Austin	1,301,316,867	1,274,199,560	8,312,536	9,060,145	9,541,453	115,077	88,096
Bailey	462,488	0	6,735	0	455,753	0	0
Bandera	11,842	0	0	7,416	4,426	0	0
Bastrop	523,294	546,675	0	(33,900)	0	0	10,519
Bee	18,675	0	18,675	0	0	0	0
Bell	669,927,624	534,173,277	(54,669)	131,802,593	2,533,650	585,639	887,134
Bexar	2,377,209,909	484,726,410	37,625,799	1,533,882,614	286,842,886	818,065	33,314,135
Blanco	271,375	81,148	42,789	5,560	141,878	0	0
Borden	208,722	114,973	0	4,125	89,624	0	0
Bosque	444,820	181,150	0	0	0	254,886	8,784
Bowie	189,594,110	83,199,551	1,081,369	59,642,861	3,257,688	412,810	41,999,831
Brazoria	5,276,869	757,791	327,454	508,236	484,478	3,198,910	0
Brazos	19,677,593	7,758,234	2,866,694	8,561,275	298,975	171,975	20,440
Brewster	348,709	0	0	0	0	348,709	0
Briscoe	10,267	(7,156)	0	17,423	0	0	0
Brooks	99,707	40,566	0	(848)	0	59,989	0
Brown	6,391,455	98,053	0	5,980	6,188,275	99,147	0
Burleson	17,524	11,579	0	0	0	5,945	0
Burnet	2,155,597	387,805	1,119,313	200,000	350,949	97,530	0
Caldwell	17,424	0	12,159	5,265	0	0	0
Calhoun	15,625,603	0	0	0	0	15,625,603	0
Callahan	4,405,349	3,469,718	272,833	36,045	597,818	19,215	9,720
Cameron	27,210,693	644,001	(1,354,076)	5,145	23,752,465	4,150,079	13,079
Carson	163,129	28,481	0	0	0	134,648	0
Cass	908,851	899,999	8,852	0	0	0	0
Chambers	5,094,012	0	0	0	0	5,094,012	0
Cherokee	253,931	157,954	4,027	91,950	0	0	0
Clay	(2,002)	0	179	(2,181)	0	0	0
Coke	265,778	265,778	0	0	0	0	0
Coleman	126,201	3,431	0	117,102	0	5,668	0
Collin	953,520,555	584,168,416	188,310,282	68,414,317	6,643,378	549,068	105,435,094
Collingsworth	271,539	297,445	(25,906)	0	0	0	0
Comal	1,431,754	1,030,058	86,029	171,994	0	132,067	11,606
Comanche	171,795	(4,658)	3,995	5,400	127,733	39,325	0
Cooke	4,054,838	3,487,206	484,502	36,292	46,838	0	0
Coryell	17,540,730	12,868,837	777,562	12,986	3,881,378	(33)	0
Crosby	(12,830)	(12,830)	0	0	0	0	0
Culberson	(223,811)	0	0	0	(223,811)	0	0
Dallas	1,792,562,898	1,337,098,647	120,712,265	62,661,369	116,411,157	831,464	154,847,996
De Witt	12,738	6,850	0	5,888	0	0	0

<u>County</u>	<u>Total Dollars</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>DLA</u>	<u>Corp of Eng</u>	<u>ODA</u>
Deaf Smith	3,525	0	0	0	0	0	3,525
Delta	26,562	26,562	0	0	0	0	0
Denton	13,215,620	3,183,872	1,270,254	3,969,257	2,640,319	768,710	1,383,208
Eastland	2,323	2,323	0	0	0	0	0
Ector	129,997	28,733	23,433	11,026	66,805	0	0
El Paso	1,152,767,021	601,882,548	1,299,225	31,716,030	513,801,525	1,704,465	2,363,228
Ellis	7,640,394	115,454	6,188,054	30,264	196,997	177,373	932,252
Erath	15,314	1	1,377	0	13,936	0	0
Falls	312	0	312	0	0	0	0
Fannin	792,235	503,062	0	289,173	0	0	0
Fayette	311,167	44,321	44,735	222,111	0	0	0
Floyd	5,275	0	5,275	0	0	0	0
Foard	19,773	0	0	0	6,458	13,315	0
Fort Bend	23,600,253	8,088,691	2,121,425	583,166	12,788,882	18,089	0
Franklin	152,296	83,285	13,143	32,443	0	23,425	0
Freestone	778,090	0	459,647	312,058	0	0	6,385
Frio	1,364,917	20,622	0	246,616	0	0	1,097,679
Galveston	206,943,255	1,104,336	249,854	163,658	192,840,557	12,578,180	6,670
Garza	9,906	0	9,906	0	0	0	0
Gillespie	1,223,776	4,534	476,000	58,070	577,812	0	107,360
Gray	4,988	4,988	0	0	0	0	0
Grayson	1,331,441	582,853	87,086	104,788	67,613	489,101	0
Gregg	1,198,973	210,049	136,040	615,358	237,526	0	0
Grimes	182,506	54,012	15,367	112,057	0	0	1,070
Guadalupe	6,612,546	4,943,649	11,052	47,523	1,142,758	0	467,564
Hale	23,401	20,001	0	3,400	0	0	0
Hall	27,629	0	24,785	2,844	0	0	0
Hamilton	689,927	644,000	3,574	10,463	0	0	31,890
Hardin	79,688	0	0	79,688	0	0	0
Harris	2,039,004,105	219,580,629	103,647,957	39,087,806	1,627,857,025	15,236,120	33,594,568
Harrison	8,926,602	5,694,562	3,126,104	38,200	0	67,736	0
Hays	3,687,206	282,709	13,835	3,390,662	0	0	0
Hemphill	54,700	0	0	0	0	54,700	0
Henderson	5,659	0	5,659	0	0	0	0
Hidalgo	198,155,561	2,620,922	(10,662)	43,603	194,843,859	657,839	0
Hill	2,103,536	1,771,814	57,978	13,659	0	113,507	146,578
Hockley	389	389	0	0	0	0	0
Hood	473,179	304,570	0	10,384	151,625	6,600	0
Hopkins	10,784	6,440	0	5,468	0	(1,124)	0
Houston	485,848	284,785	12,562	406,313	42,188	(260,000)	0
Howard	36,056,921	43,552	62,469	0	35,943,526	0	7,374
Hunt	540,643,246	544,335	84,018,801	455,919,154	160,956	0	0
Hutchinson	24,155	9,995	14,160	0	0	0	0
Jack	120,000	0	0	120,000	0	0	0
Jackson	233,598	0	0	233,598	0	0	0
Jasper	2,371,453	391,409	0	0	0	203,770	1,776,274
Jefferson	45,417,393	21,103,652	561,762	(22,165)	19,146,470	4,622,830	4,844

<u>County</u>	<u>Total Dollars</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>DLA</u>	<u>Corp of Eng</u>	<u>ODA</u>
Jim Hogg	1,324,740	6,186	0	0	0	1,318,554	0
Jim Wells	941,160	938,435	2,725	0	0	0	0
Johnson	881,957	511,351	47,863	32,717	290,026	0	0
Jones	69,722,190	21,009,008	296,246	46,938,452	225,814	115,000	1,137,670
Kaufman	270,043	212,375	26,149	0	20,554	10,965	0
Kendall	29,178,534	451,982	138,362	3,528,541	25,059,649	0	0
Kenedy	110,688	0	0	0	0	110,688	0
Kerr	7,143,736	2,155,286	3,850	211,609	4,772,991	0	0
Kinney	41,648	41,648	0	0	0	0	0
Kleberg	454,464,660	38,329,630	275,425,767	4,571,991	117,808,505	17,281,117	1,047,650
Knox	78,888	0	0	0	0	78,888	0
Lamar	504,302	291,826	30,600	5,530	0	176,346	0
Lampasas	69,259	23,104	0	0	0	0	46,155
Lavaca	56,000	0	22,000	34,000	0	0	0
Leon	36,185	36,185	0	0	0	0	0
Liberty	240	0	240	0	0	0	0
Limestone	921,443	57,064	24,926	(22,655)	862,108	0	0
Live Oak	88,509,711	0	3,429	22,252	88,484,030	0	0
Llano	317,700	160,750	4,169	0	0	152,781	0
Lubbock	20,785,080	18,233,797	72,675	1,714,998	138,838	0	624,772
Marion	264,128	704,718	0	0	0	(465,904)	25,314
Matagorda	395,716	0	13,130	0	0	382,586	0
Maverick	14,326,204	12,157,823	0	0	2,131,281	37,100	0
McCulloch	55,347	55,347	0	0	0	0	0
McLennan	106,158,152	9,092,657	8,325,831	78,151,169	7,636,707	1,808,200	1,143,588
Medina	91,124	21,500	0	69,624	0	0	0
Midland	729,404	602,610	65,536	12,935	0	26,723	21,600
Milam	48,906	46,056	2,850	0	0	0	0
Montague	36,038	7,376	1,342	8,920	18,400	0	0
Montgomery	8,994,971	1,572,428	925,640	33,181	5,728,762	43,818	691,142
Nacogdoches	144,467	7,352	9,425	0	127,690	0	0
Navarro	186,774	96,973	0	0	0	89,801	0
Newton	6,325	0	0	6,325	0	0	0
Nolan	214,865	214,865	0	0	0	0	0
Nueces	29,336,803	502,499	2,052,481	26,638,760	127,728	15,335	0
Orange	3,839,559	3,254,563	344,334	15,088	0	225,574	0
Palo Pinto	839,819	158,603	146,261	28,582	485,950	2,620	17,803
Parker	7,784,082	1,103,939	1,760,081	1,149,736	3,770,326	0	0
Parmer	178,877	0	0	0	178,877	0	0
Polk	448,868	359,444	0	55,119	0	34,305	0
Potter	105,606,194	1,228,136	101,957,152	149,735	2,154,035	90,313	26,823
Presidio	86,147	0	0	0	0	86,147	0
Rains	262,939	0	0	0	262,939	0	0
Red River	69,250	0	69,250	0	0	0	0
Reeves	177,200	0	177,200	0	0	0	0
Rockwall	50,990,743	177,595	91,758	50,204,352	26,874	0	490,164
Rusk	110,554	19,465	2,924	0	88,165	0	0

County	Total Dollars	Army	Navy	Air Force	DLA	Corp of Eng	ODA
Sabine	15,588	0	0	0	0	15,588	0
San Augustine	13,552	0	0	0	0	13,552	0
San Jacinto	5,120	0	0	5,120	0	0	0
San Patricio	19,290,038	426,441	18,863,597	0	0	0	0
San Saba	278,671	278,671	0	0	0	0	0
Shackelford	111,276	0	0	0	111,276	0	0
Shelby	302,987	0	0	0	289,570	13,417	0
Sherman	2,784	2,784	0	0	0	0	0
Smith	11,069,639	(1,281,586)	16,913	47,430	12,101,827	0	185,055
Starr	253,326	168,305	0	0	70,210	14,811	0
Stephens	349,259	201,331	21,896	126,032	0	0	0
Sutton	21,783	0	21,783	0	0	0	0
Tarrant	6,914,877,796	459,799,615	4,893,290,542	1,424,555,309	118,371,430	2,821,815	16,039,085
Taylor	1,389	0	0	0	0	0	1,389
Terrell	359,321	359,321	0	0	0	0	0
Throckmorton	269,738	65,057	0	195,343	0	0	9,338
Titus	226,936	21,689	108,744	0	96,503	0	0
Tom Green	32,984,604	1,350,856	0	30,645,925	191,651	0	796,172
Travis	279,505,153	70,742,505	97,260,244	90,267,199	13,595,062	525,929	7,114,214
Trinity	29,042	29,042	0	0	0	0	0
Tyler	686,702	498,497	(891)	90,665	0	98,431	0
Uvalde	243,697	229,672	0	14,025	0	0	0
Val Verde	72,627,500	16,107,889	6,400	55,967,712	227,779	6,315	311,405
Victoria	712,554	288,569	0	421,213	0	2,772	0
Walker	323,595	223,660	67,330	30,650	0	1,955	0
Waller	13,066,193	438,555	285,986	9,600,674	2,736,978	4,000	0
Ward	1,646,082	1,646,082	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	3,490,871	69,024	228,814	0	0	0	3,193,033
Webb	2,290,594	1,641,800	0	0	0	645,359	3,435
Wharton	59,153	0	0	0	0	0	59,153
Wichita	152,024,790	45,334,792	56,400	104,531,696	467,097	395,653	1,239,152
Wilbarger	631,089	350,122	1,733	0	87,387	129,501	62,346
Willacy	1,248,500	0	0	0	0	1,248,500	0
Williamson	480,650,376	226,811,665	88,216,577	138,482,638	7,392,466	5,690,772	14,056,258
Wilson	17,016	11,801	402	4,813	0	0	0
Wise	2,038,530	750,528	400,000	849,150	38,852	0	0
Wood	307,924	0	0	0	0	307,924	0
Yoakum	5,500	5,500	0	0	0	0	0
Young	50,000	0	0	0	0	50,000	0
Zavala	30,856	0	0	7,540	0	0	23,316
Total	20,696,563,815	6,145,817,083	6,057,884,078	4,482,892,105	3,480,191,697	102,831,685	426,947,167

Source: U. S. DoD Defense Industry Overview for U.S. and States FY2005

Resources

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Programs Assisting Communities Impacted by BRAC

State Programs

The State of Texas currently offers three economic development programs to assist defense communities impacted by BRAC: (1) Texas Military Value Revolving Loan Fund. (2) Defense Economic Readjustment Zone Program and (3) the Defense Economic Adjustment Assistance Grant Program

Texas Military Value Revolving Loan Fund (TMVRLF)

Created by Senate Bill 652, the TMVRLF 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 the value of the military installations. In order to receive funding for a project, the requesting community must submit an application explaining the project and use of the funds. The TMPC Commissioners analyze the loan applications for eligibility and have approval authority for the loans. The community is responsible for repayment of the loan in accordance with the terms of the contract.

Defense Economic Readjustment Zone Program (DERZ)

The Defense Economic Readjustment Zone program was established by the 75th Legislature as a tool for business recruitment and job creation. It is designed to provide assistance to Texas communities, businesses, and workers impacted by or vulnerable to the closure or realignment of military installations and the reduction in federal defense contracting expenditures. The incentives offered are similar to the Texas Enterprise Zone Program. A defense community may be eligible to apply for a readjustment zone if an area within their jurisdiction meets certain eligibility thresholds related to the number of dislocated defense workers. Businesses that locate within the zones may be eligible for State benefits if they are nominated by the local governmental entity that created the readjustment zone. Up to two projects per zone may be designated as eligible to receive State incentives. Additional information on this program may be found at

http://www.governor.state.tx.us/divisions/ecodev/ed_bank/

Defense Economic Adjustment Assistance Grant Program (DEAAG)

The DEAAG was established by the 75th Texas Legislature to assist adversely impacted defense communities. The 75th Texas Legislature appropriated \$20 million for the DEAAG program to assist in the economic redevelopment of the installations that have been closed or realigned during the previous base realignment and closure rounds. The 76th and 77th Texas Legislature each appropriated \$1 million for the defense economic adjustment assistance grant program. These grants have acted as a catalyst for creating over 10,300 new jobs and leveraging over \$87M in new investments in impacted defense communities.

Although DEAAG funding is not currently authorized, this legislation remains in place for possible future uses. The State could authorize that grants be made available to local municipalities, counties or regional planning commissions representing these communities. Funding could be used by these local governmental entities to meet matching requirements for federal funding or for the purchase of Department of Defense property, new construction, rehabilitation of facilities or infrastructure, or the purchase of 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 cases, special community hardship grants may be provided up to 80 percent of the local governmental entity share). The total amount of the grant may range from \$50,000 to \$2 million.

Applications are scored by a review panel appointed by the Executive Director of the Texas Military Preparedness Commission, and the Chief of Staff of Governor Perry's Office approves all grants. Scoring criteria includes:

- Significance of the loss of DoD expenditures within the local community
- Extent to which local resources are used for economic development
- Amount of previous State grants received by the applicant
- Anticipated jobs to be created as a result of the grant
- Impact of the grant on the region

Applicants are encouraged to acquire financial assistance for eligible development projects from a variety of sources, including federal, state, local, and public/private foundations.

Federal Programs

Federal programs that may assist defense communities impacted by BRAC include the U. S. Department of Commerce and the Economic Development Administration (EDA) Economic Adjustment Assistant Program (formerly Title IX funds). These funds can be used to assist the communities through infrastructure construction, planning studies, or establishment of a revolving loan fund. EDA funds may also be available for construction and rehabilitation of buildings and other infrastructure.

The Department of Defense, Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA) offers several programs to assist communities that have been impacted by a BRAC or otherwise need economic assistance. Planning assistance is offered to enhance the state's resources to communities, businesses and workers adversely affected by defense program changes. OEA can provide technical and financial assistance to state and local governments impacted by a base closure or realignment. Assistance includes development of base reuse plans, economic studies, and related efforts.

The Community Economic Adjustment Assistance for Advance Planning:

This program provides grants to assist state and local governments, undertake economic adjustment planning activities intended to lessen an area's dependence on military base related spending and/or to prepare strategies and plans for the potential reuse or redevelopment of active bases.

Community Economic Adjustment Planning Assistance for Joint Land Use:

This program provides grants to assist local and state governments in preparing and adopting a planning study to mitigate or prevent incompatible community development that is likely to impair the continued operational utility of a DoD military installation. Grantees and participating governments are expected to adopt and implement the study recommendations.

Growth Management Planning Assistance:

This program provides grants to assist local governments or states on behalf of local governments to undertake community economic adjustment planning activities in response to the establishment or expansion of a DoD military installation. This activity is directed toward impacts resulting from the opening or expansion of a military installation, and the additional civilian public

facilities and services that may be required to support the increased military presence.

Community Economic Adjustment Planning Assistance:

This program provides grants to assist local governments or states on behalf of local governments to undertake community economic adjustment planning activities in response to DoD military base closures and realignments.

Community Economic Adjustment:

Provides specialized services, advisory services and counseling to help alleviate serious community economic impacts that result from changes in DoD activities; e.g., closing or opening of a military base, expansions, contract changes, defense industry cutbacks, and personnel reductions or increases.

Community Base Reuse Plans:

This program provides grants to assist local governments or states on behalf of local governments to develop a reuse/redevelopment plan for a Department of Defense military installation approved for closure or realignment.

Compatible Use Buffers:

The National Defense Authorization Act of 2003 (Section 2811) authorizes the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of a Military Department to enter into agreements with eligible entities (states, political subdivisions or private conservation organizations), addressing the future uses and development of real property near a military installation. Through the voluntary participation of eligible entities, a military installation may be able to control adjacent encroachment through leasing arrangements satisfactory to both the service and the participating public or private entities. The rationale is that the program can aid military installations that need to protect current missions or prepare themselves for future expansion.

Other federal programs that may be available for defense-dependent communities include assistance from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. Department of Defense, and the U.S. Department of Transportation.

State Agency Programs

There are a number of programs offered by the State of Texas as incentives to grow and expand business in Texas. More detailed information and a complete list of programs may be obtained through the Office of the Governor, Economic Development and Tourism Division.

Skills Development Fund - Established by the Texas Legislature in 1995 and administered by the Texas Workforce Commission, the Skills Development Fund provides grants to assist Texas public, community, and technical colleges in customizing job training for businesses in their area.

Texas Enterprise Zone Program - The purpose of this program is to encourage job creation and capital investment in areas of economic distress. Communities with populations less than 250,000 are eligible for four enterprise projects, while communities above 250,000 are eligible for six. Upon a project's approved designation by the State, the project will be eligible for certain state sales and use tax refunds, as well as, franchise tax credits.

Texas Capital Infrastructure Programs - Administered by the Texas Department of Agriculture, the program is designed to provide financial resources to non-entitlement communities for public infrastructure that is needed to assist businesses committed to creating and/or retaining permanent jobs, primarily for low and moderate income persons.

Texas Capital Fund Real Estate Development Program - Also administered by the Texas Department of Agriculture and available only to non-entitlement communities, program funds must be used for real estate development to assist businesses committed to creating and/or retaining permanent jobs, primarily for low and moderate income persons.

Rural Municipal Finance Program - Administered and created by the Texas Agricultural Finance Authority, this program assists eligible applicants in rural areas that include: city and county governments, economic development corporations, hospital districts, rail districts, utility districts, special districts, agricultural districts and private water and wastewater corporations.

State Sales And Use Tax Exemptions - These tax exemptions are administered by the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and extends to leased or purchased machinery and equipment, natural gas, electricity and clean rooms (used in the biotechnology industry and in the production of semiconductor components).

Texas Leverage Fund - This fund is available to approximately 500 Texas communities that have adopted a local economic development sales tax, such as 4A or 4B taxes. This program, an "economic development bank" within the Governor's Office of Economic Development and Tourism may loan funds directly to a local Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) to finance eligible projects.

Bonds - A variety of bonds may be issued to promote economic development:

Tax-Exempt Industrial Revenue Bonds - These bonds provide tax-exempt financing for land and depreciable property for eligible industrial or manufacturing projects. Projects can be up to \$10 million and as of January 1, 2007 projects can be up to \$20 million.

Sales Tax Bonds - Sales Tax Bonds are available to communities that have passed the economic development sales tax. Ineligible projects include for profit hospitals, multi-family projects, and municipal services.

Texas Economic Development Act - In 2001, the 77th Texas Legislature enacted House Bill 1200 creating Tax Code Chapter 313, Texas Economic Development Act. This Act allows school districts to attract new taxable property (i.e. large scale manufacturing and renewable energy capital investment projects) by offering a tax credit and an eight year limitation on the appraised value of a property for maintenance and operations portions of school district property taxes.

Ad Valorem / Property Tax Exemption - This 1993 Texas Constitutional Amendment was created to ensure that compliance with environmental mandates, through capital investments, will not result in an increase in a facility's property taxes.

Property Tax Rule 9.105 - The Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts offers a refund of state franchise and sales/use taxes paid by companies that meet the following three conditions:

- a. Paid property taxes to a school district on property that is located in a reinvestment zone established under Ch. 312.
- b. Is exempt in whole or in part from property tax imposed by a city or county under a tax abatement agreement established under Ch. 312.
- c. Is not in a tax abatement agreement with a school district.

Franchise Tax Credits For Economic Development - The 76th Legislature passed Senate Bill 441 which allowed eligible corporations to take advantage of tax credits in the areas of research and development, job creation, and capital investment.

Economic Development And Diversification Instate Tuition For Employees - This program allows for employees of qualified businesses (businesses in the decision making process to relocate or expand their operations into Texas) and family members to pay in-state tuition fees at a Texas Institution of higher education prior to the standard 12 month residency tuition restriction.

State Agencies Impacting Federal Military Installations

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ)

The following areas of waste and materials registrations / certifications may be relevant to a military base. More details regarding these areas can be found on the TCEQ website. In general, these registrations are processed within 30 to 45 business days and do not require public notice.

- Petroleum storage tanks
- Industrial and hazardous waste
- Used oil
- Medical waste
- Scrap tires
- Sludge transporters

A number of management options are available to generators that do not require a permit. A permit could be required for certain management options but generally not for those selected by military bases.

Texas Education Agency (TEA)

The Texas Education Agency has oversight of military base school districts (Lackland ISD, Fort Sam Houston ISD, et al) and reciprocity agreements for military dependents transferring from another state to a Texas ISD.

The Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board has developed rules in accordance with State statutes to assist students that are reservists or members of the National Guard who are called to duty. These students have the choice to either: (1) receive a refund for their tuition for the semester they withdrawal; (2) receive an incomplete in their classes for that semester; or (3) receive a final grade if they have satisfactorily completed a substantial amount of course work and sufficiently mastered the course material.

Honorably discharged and separated Texas veterans are provided with education benefits at Texas public colleges or universities. The Hazelwood Exemption allows these students to be exempt from all dues, fees, and charges, excluding fees related to lodging, board, and clothing.

Qualified "Texan" and "non-Texan" service members and their families are eligible to pay resident tuition rates at Texas public institutions of higher learning. The Texas Education Code §54.058 allows a service member, spouse, or child, enrolled in a Texas public college or university, the ability to continue paying in-state tuition in any subsequent term or semester while the student is continually enrolled in the same program if the student is no longer a service member, or the spouse or child of a service member. To facilitate an easier transition for military dependent children relocating in or out of Texas schools, TEA is working with other states to establish reciprocity agreements that give credit for scholastic credentials.

Public Utility Commission (PUC)

The purpose of the new rule was to implement the provisions of Public Utility Regulatory Act (PURA) §39.910. In particular, this section required that utilities located in areas that are not subject to customer choice provide incentives to military bases to reduce energy consumption by 5.0%, as compared to consumption levels in 2002, by January 1, 2005. Under the rule:

- A utility would meet the goal by making sufficient funds available to fund energy savings in the equivalent of an aggregate 5.0% energy reduction by the bases in its service area.
- The program was structured as a standard offer program under which the utility offers predetermined incentives for kW and kWh savings, under standard terms and conditions. The incentive level for the program was 50% of the cost effectiveness standard prescribed in P.U.C. Subst. R. 25.181(e). Incentives levels could increase to 100% for projects benefiting military personnel (i.e. housing) who qualify as hard to reach customers.
- Military bases could participate in the program directly as project sponsors or with a third party project sponsor.
- The rule does not allow the utilities to count the savings achieved under this program towards the goal under PURA §39.905.
- The rule applied to Entergy, El Paso Electric (EPE), Southwestern Public Service (SPS), and SWEPCO.

- The proposed rule takes a broad interpretation of the term "military base" to include the Air and Army National Guard and the U.S. Coast Guard.

Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT)

The Texas Department of Transportation has directed its local district engineers to meet regularly with military bases and post commanders to determine the off-base transportation needs of military installations. District engineers work with those commanders and defense communities as they do with other local government entities in the provision of safe and efficient access to military installations and roadway infrastructure to deployment sites (e.g. Fort Hood, Beaumont, etc.). If the development of viable projects is not within the means of the TxDOT districts' funding allocations, those needs should be presented to the TxDOT administration for possible Texas Transportation Commission funding consideration.

BRAC 2005 Impact on Texas

BRAC 2005 resulted in the closure of 4 installations/functions (Brooks, Ingleside, Lone Star, and Defense Finance Accounting Service), the realignment of 11 bases, and the closure and consolidation of multiple Army Reserve and National Guard Centers. The job impact for Texas based upon BRAC actions is summarized in the table below, which suggests that Texas experienced a total increase of 13, 848 positions (direct and indirect positions) as a result of BRAC 2005 decisions. This number provides a general overview of how Texas did when comparing BRAC 2005 actions with the FY03 baseline, which was used by DoD and the BRAC Commission to generate cost and savings.⁷ The job impact for BRAC actions for Texas is summarized in the following table.

Military Positions	+9,718
DoD Civilian Positions	-919
DoD Contractor Positions	<u>-644</u>
Total Change Direct Positions	8,155
Indirect Job Changes⁸	<u>+5,588</u>
Total of Direct & Indirect Positions⁹	+ 13,743

⁷ The increase of 13,743 positions does not adequately portray the significant impact that DoD and BRAC Commission decisions had on two communities who experienced substantial increases in manpower in FY04 and FY05.

- **Red River Army Depot.** The Army's FY03 baseline data for Red River indicated that the closure would result in the loss of 2,500 jobs. In reality, the workload had increased at Red River and there were actually 3,800 individuals working at the depot when the BRAC Commission visited the depot in July 2005, and there was action underway to hire another 800 individuals to support the increased workloads for overhauling equipment returning from the Middle East. By keeping Red River open, the state actually kept 4,600 jobs (3,800 + 800 new hires), but if the FY03 baseline data is used, the state only saved 2,500 jobs.

- **Fort Hood.** The Army's FY03 baseline data was approximately 41,500 jobs, but the FY05 authorized active military strength is 48,111. The growth from FY03 and FY05 was caused by the Army's activation at Fort Hood of an additional Brigade Combat Team and other smaller units. The FY05 figure of 48,111 begins to reduce in FY06 as a result of BRAC 2005 decisions and under current planning stabilizes at an estimated 42,000 positions in FY09. Using the FY03 baseline number, the state gained a small number of positions, but if the FY05 authorized numbers are used, the state will lose 6,611 positions as a result of BRAC 2005 decisions.

⁸ Indirect changes are the sum of estimated indirect and induced job changes in the community associated with the change in total direct jobs.

- Indirect job changes are the net gain or loss of local non-government jobs supporting installation material, service, and infrastructure needs, such as local motor pool parts distributors or base operations support (BOS) contractors.

- Induced job changes are the net addition or loss of local non-government jobs in industries that provide goods or services to the households of direct or indirect installation employees. Examples are local grocery stores, retail stores, and restaurants. (Source: Department of Defense, May 13, 2005, BRAC Report)

⁹ 2005 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission Report to the President 8 September 2005, Page 0-29

¹⁶ See <http://www.brac.gov/finalreport.asp>

An extracted summary of BRAC actions for Texas active duty military installations as approved by the BRAC Commission follows:¹⁶

Facility	Action and Impact
1. DFAS San Antonio	Action: Closure
	Military Jobs Lost: -56
	Civilian Jobs Lost -312
	Contractor Jobs Lost: 0
	Total Direct Jobs Lost: -368
	Indirect Jobs Lost: -329
	Total Jobs Lost: -697

DoD and BRAC Commission Recommendation

Close the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) sites at Denver, CO; Rock Island IL; Pensacola Saufley Field, FL; Norfolk Naval Station, VA; Lawton, OK; Pensacola Naval Air Station, FL; Omaha, NE; Dayton, OH; St. Louis, MO; **San Antonio, TX**; San Diego, CA; Pacific Ford Island, HI; Patuxent River, MD; Charleston, SC; Orlando, FL; Lexington, KY; Kansas City, MO; Seaside, CA; San Bernardino, CA; and Oakland, CA.

2. NS Ingleside Facility

Action: Closure
Military Jobs Lost: -1,726
Civilian Jobs Lost: -254
Contractor Jobs Lost: -57
Total Direct Jobs Lost: -2,037
Indirect Jobs Lost: -2,558
Total Jobs Lost: -4,595

DoD and BRAC Commission Recommendation

Close Naval Station Ingleside, TX. Relocate its ships along with dedicated personnel, equipment and support to Naval Station San Diego, CA. Relocate the ship intermediate repair function to Shore Intermediate Maintenance Activity San Diego, CA. Consolidate Mine Warfare Training Center with Fleet Anti-submarine Warfare Training Center San Diego, CA. Realign Naval Air Station Corpus Christi, TX. Relocate Commander Mine Warfare Command and Commander Mobile Mine Assembly Group to Fleet Anti-Submarine Warfare Center, Point Loma, CA. Relocate Helicopter Mine Countermeasures Squadron 15 (HM-15) and dedicated personnel, equipment and support to Naval Station Norfolk, VA. Disestablish Commander Helicopter Tactical Wing US Atlantic Fleet Aviation Intermediate Maintenance Detachment Truax Field at Naval Air Station Corpus Christi, TX, and relocate its intermediate maintenance function for Aircraft Components, Fabrication & Manufacturing, and Support Equipment to Fleet Readiness Center Mid-Atlantic Site Norfolk, VA.

ONE TIME COST: \$29.0M

ANNUAL RECURRING COSTS/(SAVINGS): (\$17.3M)

20 YEAR NET PRESENT VALUE: (\$164.2M)

PAYBACK PERIOD: 1 YEAR

**3. Lone Star Army
Ammunition Plant**

Action: Closure
Military Jobs Lost: -2
Civilian Jobs Lost: -18
Contractor Jobs Lost: -129
Total Direct Jobs Lost: -149
Indirect Jobs Lost: -79
Total Jobs Lost: -228

DoD AND BRAC COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

Close Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant (AAP), TX. Relocate the Storage and Demilitarization functions to McAlester AAP, OK. Relocate the 105MM and 155MM ICM Artillery, MLRS Artillery, Hand Grenades, 60MM and 81MM Mortars functions to Milan AAP, TN. Relocate Mines and Detonators/Relays/Delays functions to Iowa AAP, IA. Relocate Demolition Charges functions to Crane Army Ammunition Activity (AAA), IN.

ONE TIME COST: \$29.0M
ANNUAL RECURRING COSTS/(SAVINGS): (\$17.3M)
20 YEAR NET PRESENT VALUE: (\$164.2M)
PAYBACK PERIOD: 1 YEAR

4. Brooks City Base

Action: Closure
Military Jobs Lost: -1,297
Civilian Jobs Lost: -1,268
Contractor Jobs Lost: -358
Total Direct Jobs Lost: -2,923
Indirect Jobs Lost: -2,799
Total Jobs Lost: -5,722

DOD AND BRAC COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS:

The Commission found that the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from final selection criteria 1, as well as from the Force Structure Plan. Therefore, **the Commission recommends the following: Close Brooks City Base, San Antonio, TX.** Relocate the Air Force Audit Agency and 341st Recruiting Squadron to Randolph AFB. Relocate the United States Air Force School of Aerospace Medicine, the Air Force Institute of Operational Health, and the Human Systems Development and Acquisition function to Wright Patterson Air Force Base, OH. Relocate

the Naval Health Research Center Electro Magnetic Energy Detachment and the Directed Energy portion of the Human Effectiveness Directorate of the Air Force Research Laboratory to Fort Sam Houston, TX. Consolidate the Human Effectiveness Directorate with the Air Force Research Laboratory, Human Effectiveness Directorate at Wright Patterson Air Force Base, OH. Relocate the Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, the Air Force Medical Support Agency, Air Force Medical Operations Agency, Air Force Element Medical Defense Agency, Air Force Element Medical DoD, Air Force Wide Support Element, 710th Information Operations Flight and the 68th Information Operations Squadron to Lackland Air Force Base, TX. Relocate the Army Medical Research Detachment to the Army Institute of Surgical Research, Fort Sam Houston, TX.

ONE TIME COST: \$325.3M

ANNUAL RECURRING COSTS/(SAVINGS): (\$102.1M)

20 YEAR NET PRESENT VALUE: (\$940.7M)

PAYBACK PERIOD: 2 YEARS

5. Laughlin AFB

Action: Realigned (Increase)

Military Jobs Gained 98

Civilian Jobs Gained: 80

Contractor Jobs Gained: 0

Total Direct Jobs Gained: 178

Indirect Jobs Gained: 133

Total Jobs Gained: 311

DOD AND BRAC COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Realign Moody Air Force Base, GA, as follows: Relocate the Primary Phase of Fixed wing Pilot Training to Columbus Air Force Base, MS; **Laughlin Air Force Base, TX**; and Vance Air Force Base, OK. Relocate Introduction to Fighter Fundamentals Training for Pilots to Columbus Air Force Base, MS; **Laughlin Air Force Base, TX**; Randolph Air Force Base, TX; Sheppard Air Force Base, TX; and Vance Air Force Base, OK. Relocate Introduction to Fighter Fundamentals Training for Weapons Systems Officers to Columbus Air Force Base, MS; **Laughlin Air Force Base, TX**; Sheppard Air Force Base, TX; and Vance Air Force Base,

OK. Relocate Introduction to Fighter Fundamentals Training for Instructor Pilots to Randolph Air Force Base, TX. Realign Randolph Air Force Base, TX, by relocating Undergraduate Navigator Training to NAS Pensacola, FL.

**6. Corpus Christi
Army Depot (CCAD)**

Action: Realigned (Loss)	
Military Jobs Lost	0
Civilian Jobs Lost	-92
Contractor Jobs Lost:	0
Total Direct Jobs Lost:	-92
Indirect Jobs Lost:	-132
Total Jobs Lost:	-224

DoD AND BRAC COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

Realign Corpus Christi Army Depot, TX, by disestablishing storage and distribution functions for tires, packaged petroleum, oils, and lubricants, and compressed gases.

Realign CCAD by consolidating the supply, storage, and distribution functions and associated inventories of the Defense Distribution Depot, Corpus Christi, TX, with all other supply, storage, and distribution functions and inventories that exist at Corpus Christi Army Depot, TX, to support depot operations, maintenance, and production. Retain the minimum necessary supply, storage, and distribution functions and inventories required to support Corpus Christi Army Depot and to serve as a wholesale Forward Distribution Point. Relocate all other wholesale storage and distribution functions and associated inventories to the Defense Distribution Depot Oklahoma City, hereby designated the Oklahoma City Strategic Distribution Platform.

7. NAS Corpus Christi

Action: Realigned (Loss)	
Military Jobs Lost:	- 926
Civilian Jobs Lost	-89
Contractor Jobs Lost:	-10
Total Direct Jobs Lost:	-1,025
Indirect Jobs Lost:	-1,182
Total Jobs Lost:	-2,207

DoD AND BRAC COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

Realign Naval Air Station Corpus Christi, TX. Relocate Commander Mine Warfare Command and Commander Mobile Mine Assembly Group to Fleet Anti-Submarine Warfare Center, Point Loma, CA. Relocate Helicopter Mine Countermeasures Squadron 15 (HM-15) and dedicated personnel, equipment and support to Naval Station Norfolk, VA. Disestablish Commander Helicopter Tactical Wing U.S. Atlantic Fleet Aviation Intermediate Maintenance Detachment Truax Field at Naval Air Station Corpus Christi, TX and relocate its intermediate maintenance function for Aircraft Components, Fabrication & Manufacturing, and Support Equipment to Fleet Readiness Center Mid-Atlantic Site Norfolk, VA.

8. Randolph AFB

Action:	Realigned
Military Jobs Lost:	- 437
Civilian Jobs Gained:	+ 301
Contractor Jobs Gained:	+ 63
Total Direct Jobs Lost:	- 73
Indirect Jobs Gained:	+20
Total Jobs Lost:	-53

BRAC COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION:

Realign Moody Air Force Base, GA, as follows: Relocate the Primary Phase of Fixed Wing Pilot Training to Columbus Air Force Base, MS; Laughlin Air Force Base, TX; and Vance Air Force Base, OK. Relocate Introduction to Fighter Fundamentals Training for Pilots to Columbus Air Force Base, MS; Laughlin Air Force Base, TX; **Randolph Air Force Base**, TX; Sheppard Air Force Base, TX; and Vance Air Force Base, OK. Relocate Introduction to Fighter Fundamentals Training for Weapons Systems Officers to Columbus Air Force Base, MS; Laughlin Air Force Base, TX; Sheppard Air Force Base, TX; and Vance Air Force Base, OK. Relocate Introduction to Fighter Fundamentals Training for Instructor Pilots to **Randolph Air Force Base, TX**. (*Gain*)

Realign **Randolph Air Force Base, TX**, by relocating Undergraduate Navigator Training to Naval Air Station Pensacola, FL. (*Lost*)

Per the BRAC Commission, Realign Wright Patterson, Hill, Tinker, and Bolling Air Force Bases, by relocating the transactional functions of the Civilian Personnel Office **to Randolph Air Force Base, TX**. Retain sufficient positions and personnel to perform the personnel management advisory services, the non-transactional functions, necessary to support the Wright Patterson Air Force Base, OH, civilian workforce.) (*Gain*)

9. Lackland AFB

Action: Realigned (Loss)	
Military Jobs Lost:	-2,168
Civilian Jobs Lost	-416
Contractor Jobs Lost:	-116
Total Direct Jobs Lost:	-2,700
Indirect Jobs Lost:	-2,282
Total Jobs Lost:	-4,982

DoD AND BRAC COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Realign Lackland Air Force Base, TX, by relocating the inpatient medical function of the 59th Medical Wing (Wilford Hall Medical Center) to the Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, TX, establishing it as the San Antonio Regional Military Medical Center and converting Wilford Hall Medical Center into an ambulatory care center.

Realign Lackland Air Force Base, TX, Fort Knox, KY, and Fort Sill, OK by relocating the correctional function of each to Fort Leavenworth, KS, and consolidating them with the correctional function already at Fort Leavenworth, KS, to form a single Level II Midwest Joint Regional Correctional Facility.

Realign Fort Sam Houston, TX, and Randolph AFB, TX, by relocating the installation management functions to Lackland AFB, TX.

Relocate the Air Force Real Property Agency to Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, TX.

Relocate the Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, the Air Force Medical Support Agency, Air Force Medical Operations Agency, Air Force Element Medical Defense Agency, Air Force Element Medical DoD, Air Force Wide Support Element, 710th Information Operations Flight and the 68th Information Operations Squadron to Lackland Air Force Base, TX.

10. Sheppard AFB

Action: Realigned (Loss)	
Military Jobs Lost:	- 2,464
Civilian Jobs Lost	- 156
Contractor Jobs Lost:	0
Total Direct Jobs Lost:	- 2,620
Indirect Jobs Lost:	- 1,740
Total Jobs Lost:	- 4,360

DoD AND BRAC COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS

Realign Sheppard Air Force Base, TX, by relocating to Eglin Air Force Base, FL, a sufficient number of frontline and instructor qualified maintenance technicians and logistics support personnel to stand up the Air Force's portion of the JSF Initial Joint Training Site hereby established at Eglin Air Force Base, FL.

Realign Moody Air Force Base, GA, as follows: Relocate the Primary Phase of Fixed wing Pilot Training to Columbus Air Force Base, MS; Laughlin Air Force Base, TX; and Vance Air Force Base, OK. Relocate Introduction to Fighter Fundamentals Training for Pilots to Columbus Air Force Base, MS; Laughlin Air Force Base, TX; Randolph Air Force Base, TX; **Sheppard Air Force Base, TX**; and Vance Air Force Base, OK. Relocate Introduction to Fighter Fundamentals Training for Weapons Systems Officers to Columbus Air Force Base, MS; Laughlin Air Force Base, TX; **Sheppard Air Force Base, TX**; and Vance Air Force Base, OK. Relocate Introduction to Fighter Fundamentals Training for Instructor Pilots to Randolph Air Force Base, TX.

Realign Naval Air Station Great Lakes, IL, **Sheppard Air Force Base, TX**, Naval Medical Center Portsmouth, Naval Medical Center San Diego, CA, by relocating basic and specialty enlisted medical training to Fort Sam Houston, TX.

11. Red River Army Depot (RRAD)

Action: Realigned (Loss)

Military Jobs Lost:	0
Civilian Jobs Lost	-257
Contractor Jobs Lost:	0
Total Direct Jobs Lost:	-257
Indirect Jobs Lost:	-172
Total Jobs Lost:	-429

DoD AND BRAC COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS

Realign Red River Army Depot, TX. Relocate the storage and demilitarization functions of the Munitions Center to McAlester Army Ammunition Plant, OK. Relocate the munitions maintenance functions of the Munitions Center to McAlester Army Ammunition Plant, OK, and Blue Grass Army Depot, KY. Relocate the depot maintenance of Tactical Missiles to Letterkenny Army Depot, PA. Disestablish the supply, storage, and distribution functions for tires, packaged Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants, and compressed gases.

The Department is also disestablishing storage and distribution functions for tires, packaged petroleum, oils, and lubricants, and compressed gases at Red River Army Depot, TX.

12. Fort Sam Houston

Action: Realigned (Increase)	
Military Jobs Gained:	7,625
Civilian Jobs Gained:	1,622
Contractor Jobs Gained:	92
Total Direct Jobs Gained:	9,339
Indirect Jobs Gained:	8,354
Total Jobs Gained:	17,693

DoD AND BRAC COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS

Realign Lackland Air Force Base, TX, by relocating the inpatient medical function of the 59th Medical Wing (Wilford Hall Medical Center) to the Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, TX, establishing it as the San Antonio Regional Military Medical Center, and converting Wilford Hall Medical Center into an ambulatory care center.

Realign Naval Air Station Great Lakes, IL, Sheppard Air Force Base, TX, Naval Medical Center Portsmouth, Naval Medical Center San Diego, CA, by relocating basic and specialty enlisted medical training to Fort Sam Houston, TX.

Relocate the Army Installation Management Agency Headquarters to Fort Sam Houston, TX.

Relocate the Army Installation Management Agency Northwest Region headquarters to Fort Sam Houston, TX, and consolidate it with the Army Installation Management Agency Southwest Region headquarters to form the Army Installation Management Agency Western Region; and relocate the Army Network Enterprise Technology Command Northwest Region headquarters to Fort Sam Houston, TX, and consolidate it with the Army Network Enterprise Technology Command Southwest Region headquarters to form the Army Network Enterprise Technology Command Western Region.

Ft. Sam Houston Cont'd

Relocate the Army Community and Family Support Center to Fort Sam Houston, TX.

Relocate the Army Family Liaison Office to Fort Sam Houston, TX.

Relocate the Army Contracting Agency headquarters to Fort Sam Houston, TX.

Relocate the Army Contracting Agency E-Commerce Region Headquarters to Fort Sam Houston, TX.

Relocate the Army Contracting Agency Southern Hemisphere Region Headquarters to Fort Sam Houston, TX.

Relocate the Army Environmental Center to Fort Sam Houston, TX.

Relocate enlisted histology technician training 223 to Fort Sam Houston, TX;

Relocate the Combat Casualty Care Research sub function (with the exception of those organizational elements performing neuroprotection research) of the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research (Forest Glen Annex) and the Combat Casualty Care Research sub function of the Naval Medical Research Center (Forest Glen Annex) to the Army Institute of Surgical Research, Fort Sam Houston, TX

Relocate the Army Medical Research Detachment to the Army Institute of Surgical Research, Fort Sam Houston, TX.

Realign Naval Station Great Lakes, IL, by relocating the Army Dental Research Detachment, the Air Force Dental Investigative Service, and the Naval Institute for Dental and Biomedical Research to the Army Institute of Surgical Research, Fort Sam Houston, TX.

13. Fort Hood

Action: Realigned (Loss)	
Military Jobs Lost:	- 73
Civilian Jobs Lost	- 118
Contractor Jobs Lost:	0
Total Direct Jobs Lost:	- 191
Indirect Jobs Lost:	- 163
Total Jobs Lost:	- 354

DoD AND BRAC COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

Realign Fort Hood, TX, by relocating a Brigade Combat Team (BCT) and Unit of Employment (UEX) Headquarters to Fort Carson, CO.

14. Ellington Air Guard Station

Action: Realigned (Loss)

Military Jobs Lost:	0
Civilian Jobs Lost	-3
Contractor Jobs Lost:	0
Total Direct Jobs Lost:	-3
Indirect Jobs Lost:	-2
Total Jobs Lost:	-5

DoD AND BRAC RECOMMENDATIONS

Distribute the 15 F-16 aircraft assigned to the 147th Fighter Wing (ANG) to meet the Primary Aircraft Authorizations (PAA) requirements established by the Base Closure and Realignment recommendations of the Secretary of Defense, as amended by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission.

Establish a contiguous enclave for the 147th Fighter Wing (ANG) sufficient to support operations of that unit, including flight operations, and compatible with joint use of Ellington Field as a civilian airport. If the State of Texas decides to change the organization, composition and location of the 147th Fighter Wing (ANG) to integrate the unit into the Future Total Force, all personnel allotted to the 147th Fighter Wing (ANG), including the unit's Expeditionary Combat Support (ECS) elements, will remain in place and assume a mission relevant to the security interests of the State of Texas and consistent with the integration of the unit into the Future Total Force, including but not limited to air mobility, C4ISR, Information Operations, engineering, flight training or unmanned aerial vehicles.

Where appropriate, unit personnel will be retrained in skills relevant to the emerging mission. This recommendation does not effect a change to the authorized end strength of the Texas Air National Guard. The distribution of aircraft currently assigned to the 147th Fighter Wing (ANG) is based upon a resource constrained determination by the Department of Defense that the aircraft concerned will better support national security requirements in other locations and is not

conditioned upon the agreement of the State. Ellington retains the capability to support the Homeland Defense mission. The 272d Engineering Installation Squadron, an ANG geographically separated unit, moves into available space on Ellington.

15. NAS JRB Ft Worth

Action:	Realigned (Increase)
Military Jobs Gained:	276
Civilian Jobs Gained:	107
Contractor Jobs Gained:	2
Total Direct Jobs Gained:	385
Indirect Jobs Gained:	274
Total Jobs Gained:	659

DoD AND BRAC COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS

Realign Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth, TX, by consolidating Navy Reserve Readiness Command South with Naval Reserve Readiness Command Midwest at Naval Station Great Lakes, IL.

Establish 8 PAA C-130 aircraft at the 136th Airlift Wing ANG, Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth, TX.

Establish 24 PAA F-16 aircraft at the 301st Fighter Wing, Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth, TX.

Realign Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth, TX, and Nellis Air Force Base, NV, by relocating base level F-110 engine intermediate maintenance to Hill, establishing a CIRF for F-110 engines at H

Realign Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth, TX, by disestablishing the Aircraft Intermediate Maintenance Department, establishing Fleet Readiness Center West Site Fort Worth, Naval Air Station Ft. Worth, TX, and transferring all intermediate maintenance workload and capacity to Fleet Readiness Center West Site Fort Worth, Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Ft. Worth.

Relocate depot maintenance workload and capacity for Aircraft Avionics/Electronics Components (approximately

6 K DLHs), Aircraft Hydraulic Components (approximately 2 K DLHs), Aircraft Landing Gear Components (approximately 3 K DLHs), Aircraft Other Components (approximately 12 K DLHs), and Aircraft Structural Components (approximately 3 K DLHs) from Naval Air Depot North Island to Fleet Readiness Center West Site Fort Worth, Fort Worth TX;

Close Naval Air Station Atlanta, GA. Relocate its aircraft and necessary personnel, equipment and support to Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base New Orleans, LA; Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth, TX; and Robins Air Force Base, Robins, GA. Relocate Reserve Intelligence Area 14 to Fort Gillem, Forest Park, GA. Relocate depot maintenance Aircraft Components, Aircraft Engines, Fabrication and Manufacturing, and Support Equipment in support of F/A-18, C-9 and C-12 aircraft to Fleet Readiness Center West Site Fort Worth at Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth, TX.

Relocate 8th Marine Corps District to Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth, TX.

No BRAC Impact

16. Dyess AFB

DoD recommended the closure of Ellsworth AFB and the realignment of its B-1s to Dyess AFB. DoD also recommended that the C-130s at Dyess AFB be realigned to National Guard Units and to Little Rock AFB. The BRAC Commission disapproved these recommendations.

17. Goodfellow AFB

No DoD BRAC recommendations submitted.

18. NAS Kingsville

No DoD BRAC recommendations submitted.