



2015-2016

Texas Military Preparedness Commission Biennial Report



2015-2016

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Letter to the Governor



Dear Governor Abbott:

On behalf of the Texas Military Preparedness Commission (TMPC), I am pleased to submit to you the 2015 - 2016 TMPC Biennial Report.

The Texas military footprint is among the largest in the United States. Texas has more than 232,000 uniformed and Department of Defense civilian personnel at 15 military installations around the state. Missions in Texas range from cyber security, basic training, land assault, pilot training, complex medical research, and intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance through Remotely Piloted Aircraft (RPA). We have varying platforms to include; bombers, fighters, trainers, RPAs, and tactical wheeled vehicles. Not only are there a wide variety of missions in Texas, they are of the highest importance to the success of our military and vital to the defense of the nation.

It is imperative that Texas works to protect and secure all missions, assets and personnel within the state. With over \$136 billion in economic impact to the state economy, military operations rival the leading industries in Texas. I am confident in the ability of the state to effectively identify, address, and increase the military value of installations in Texas. The \$30 million in Defense Economic Adjustment Assistance Grant (DEAAG) funding that you supported has all been awarded. Nine grantees are already enhancing their bases by fortifying security, building infrastructure to support mission needs, and growing their missions. The use and incorporation of Public-Public, Public-Private Partnerships have enabled installations to realize operational cost savings and lessen the financial burden caused by the dwindling federal defense budget. We will continue to strengthen our installations by working to support additional military value and missions.

While the future of military missions in Texas is promising, we need to continue to work with our installations and community partners, supporting their needs to make each installation the most valuable and efficient location to conduct their assigned mission. We look forward to your continued support for Texas military installations in the upcoming legislative session. There is much more to do to ensure the viability of the military presence in Texas.

Sincerely,

Connie Scott
Chair

Executive Summary

Texas has an incredible military history that reaches back to the beginnings of the Republic of Texas. Decades of Spanish colonization, and frontier building coupled with the Texas Revolution and the U.S. Civil War established Texas as a long-standing military outpost. Defense and defense-related industry grew exponentially during World War I and II which has developed Texas as one of the largest for permanent military installations. Texas has been home to hundreds of thousands of active duty, reserve, national guard, and state guard members throughout its history. Today, Texas continues to be a strong host for the U.S. military, their families, and defense-related industries.

- The State of Texas has invested more than \$2 billion in infrastructure to support the mobilization and deployment of millions of troops in the past 14 years. To support this, Texas has dedicated railheads and runways capable of handling the passengers and cargo necessary to support overseas military operations.
- The State of Texas is consistently in the top recipients of Department of Defense contracts. Companies such as Lockheed Martin, L-3 Communications, Bell Helicopter, Boeing, Raytheon, and UTC (Sikorsky and Pratt Whitney) are among the leading defense contractors that have a significant presence in the Texas defense economy.
- Joint Base San Antonio, Fort Hood, and Fort Bliss remain the largest active duty bases in the Department of Defense whether measured by organization, armored post, or training space.

Considering the impact of sequestration and cost of military intervention, installations have had to evolve their budgets to ensure that military members and families can continue to enjoy each duty assignment. For example, in a program called Public-Public, Public-Private Partnerships, Air Force bases have undergone assessments to cut costs but maintain their missions and quality of life in partnership with their local community. Each base has been able to find cost savings through this program and each community subsequently has been able to build their relationships with their base.

Texas continues to invest and support the Department of Defense to protect military installations, defense affairs and veterans. Texas Wide Open for Veterans (texaswideopenforveterans.com) is a website established by the Texas Workforce Commission and the Texas Veterans Commission to provide information to veterans and businesses hiring veterans. The TMPC interacts with multiple State of Texas entities to include the Texas Department of Transportation, Office of Public Utility Council, Public Utility Commission, General Land Office, and the Electric Reliability Council of Texas. Texas cities are in the top ranked for those just separating from the military, departing mid-career, and those retiring. Whether it be heading back to school or into the workplace, Texas is home to over 1.5 million veterans and is proud to support many more.

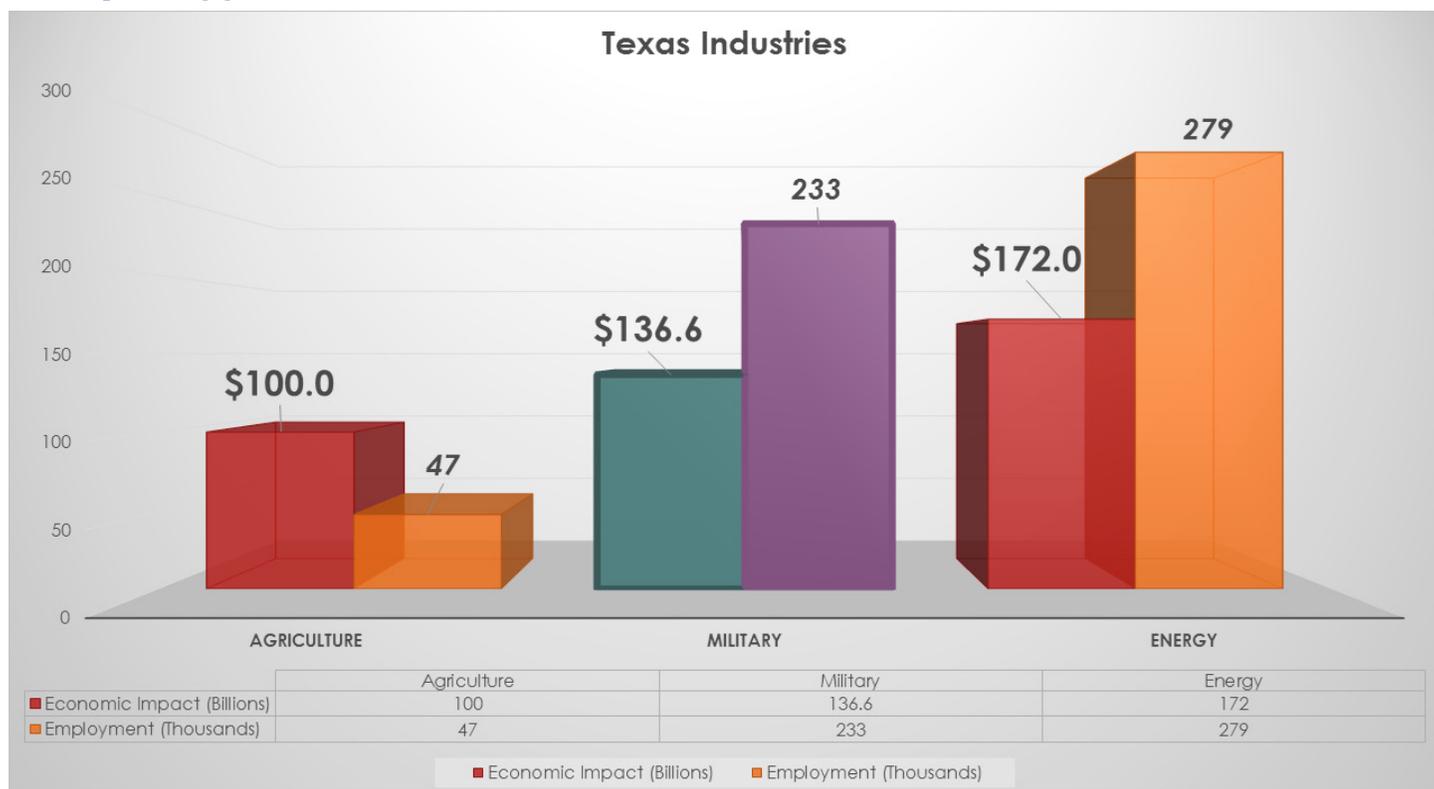
Texas is proud to be home to 15 military installations and 233,000 military members. With a combined, annual economic impact of \$136 billion, Texas intends to keep and build its installations by investing and supporting the military, the missions, and the families that continue to support Texas in return.

Texas Defense Economy

There are 48 major defense, aerospace, and aviation companies which have facilities in the state of Texas and they are primarily clustered around military installations. In addition, Texas is one of the top three states in the nation for aerospace manufacturing jobs and leads the nation in skilled aerospace occupations. The aerospace and aviation industry directly employs over 184,800 Texas workers at a total of 1,350 firms. The average annual income for an aerospace and aviation industry employee in the state of Texas is \$84,300. The TMPC works in conjunction with the Office of Aerospace and Aviation to attract and retain defense-related businesses. For more information about Texas defense, aerospace, and aviation companies, please visit texaswideopenforbusiness.com.

Contracts

In FY 2016 the Total Contract Funds awarded in the state of Texas amounted to \$16.64 billion. The top five prime recipients were Lockheed Martin, Bell Boeing, L-3 Communications, Raytheon, and Boeing representing \$11.29 billion worth of contracts, or 67.8 percent of the total amount awarded in the state. The Department of Defense was the third-highest awarding agency accounting for \$13.8 billion followed by the Department of Veterans Affairs at \$9.7 billion. Additional information about these contracts is available at usaspending.gov.



Agriculture: tracer2.com/cgi/dataAnalysis/AreaSelection.asp?tableName=Industry and <https://texasagriculture.gov/About/TexasAgStats.aspx>

Military: gov.texas.gov/military

Energy: texaswideopenforbusiness.com/industries/energy

In 2015, the economic impact of Texas military installations was \$136 billion, ahead of agriculture and just behind energy. These industries drive the Texas economy, and with similar employment figures, Texas military installations are a key component to economic growth.

The Commission

Commissioner	Position	City
Connie Scott	Chair	Robstown
Carol Bonds	Commissioner	San Angelo
Darrell Coleman	Commissioner	Wichita Falls
Tom Duncavage	Commissioner	League City
Arthur Emerson	Commissioner	San Antonio
Woody Gilliland	Commissioner	Abilene
Dennis Lewis	Commissioner	Texarkana
Kevin Pottinger	Commissioner	Fort Worth
Karen Rankin	Commissioner	San Antonio
Bill Shine	Commissioner	Harker Heights
Mike Sullivan	Commissioner	Houston
Shannalea Taylor	Commissioner	Del Rio
A.F. "Tom" Thomas	Commissioner	El Paso

Ex-Officio Members

The ex-officio members are the current chairs of the Defense and Veterans' Affairs Committee in the Texas House of Representatives, the Veteran Affairs and Military Installations Committee in the Texas Senate, and the Texas Adjutant General.

The Honorable Donna Campbell, Chair, Texas Senate

The Honorable Susan King, Chair, Texas House

Major General John Nichols, Texas Adjutant General, Texas Military Forces

The Commission

Our Mission

Established in 2003 by the 78th Texas Legislature, the mission of the Texas Military Preparedness Commission (TMPC) is to preserve, protect, expand, and attract new military missions, assets, and installations in the state of Texas. Additionally, the TMPC encourages defense related businesses to expand or relocate to Texas. The goal of the TMPC is to make Texas the state of choice for military missions and defense contracts by ensuring the stability of defense communities.

The TMPC administers two economic adjustment programs: the Defense Economic Adjustment Assistance Grant Program (DEAAG) and the Texas Military Value Revolving Loan Fund (TMVRLF).

Our Strategies

TMPC strategies are aimed to retain and attract new military missions to the State of Texas in support of the national defense:

Mission Growth and Transformation: requires that TMPC commissioners be thoroughly knowledgeable of the concepts and requirements of military force transformation in all service branches;

Emerging Technology: requires that the commission is engaged in emerging and “spin-off” technologies that will create new missions in the force structure that may be assigned to Texas installations;

Capabilities: require the necessary understanding of existing capabilities;

Communication: requires dialogue to take place with all sectors of the defense community from installation commanders and state officials to defense contractors and the congressional delegation;

Coordination: requires the TMPC to continue working with state and federal agencies and defense communities to coordinate infrastructure, transportation, and educational projects necessary to the future of Texas and its installations. The TMPC encourages communities to continue supporting local installations and the relationships between local officials and the Office of the Governor.

Staff

Keith Graf, Director
Alexandra Taylor, Program Manager

The TMPC staff would like to formally recognize Governor’s Fellowship Interns David Socol and David Fujimoto, Lt Col (Ret.), U.S. Air Force for their immense contribution to this document. Your research, writing, and editing have immensely increased the value and impact of our daily mission to support Texas defense communities.

Funding Programs

Texas Military Value Revolving Loan Fund (TMVRLF)

Created by the 78th Legislature, the Texas Military Value Revolving Loan Fund, or the “Revolving Loan Fund” as it has become known, is designed to:

- Assist defense communities in enhancing the military value of a military facility in their area.
- Provide financial assistance to defense communities for job creating economic development projects that minimize the negative effects of a defense base realignment or closure decision that occurred in 1995 or later.
- Provide financial assistance to defense communities for an infrastructure project to accommodate new or expanded military missions resulting from a base realignment and closure decision that occurred in 1995 or later.

The Revolving Loan Fund provides a low cost source of funding to eligible communities who meet the application criteria. The minimum amount of a loan is \$1 million while the maximum amount of a loan is determined by the availability of funds and the creditworthiness of the applicant. State funding will be obtained through the sale of general obligation bonds. The State may provide up to 100 percent of the cost of the proposed project, dependent upon the creditworthiness of the applicant.

Defense Economic Adjustment Assistance Grant Program (DEAAG)

The Defense Economic Adjustment Assistance Grant Program (DEAAG), created in 1997, is an infrastructure grant program designed to assist defense communities that have been positively or negatively impacted by Base Realignment or Closure (BRAC), a change in defense contracts or an announced change from the Department of Defense. DEAAG funding can also be used pro-actively to support installations in the event of a proposed or announced decision by the Department of Defense.

DEAAG funding is available to local municipalities, counties, defense base development authorities, junior college districts and Texas State Technical College campuses, and regional planning commissions representing these communities. DEAAG funding is available to meet matching requirements for federal funding. Funding can be used for the purchase of Department of Defense property, new construction or rehabilitation of facilities in support of job creating projects and opportunities. Funding for positively affected communities can be used for infrastructure projects directly supporting the new military mission. Funding can also be used for infrastructure projects that assist in raising an installation BRAC score or add military value. Additionally, funds can be awarded to public, junior colleges or the Texas State Technical College System for the purchase or lease of capital equipment for the purpose of (re)training displaced defense workers. Grants awarded may range from \$50,000 to \$5 million per project. The TMPC has awarded \$62 million in 49 grants since the program inception in 1997. The average award is \$3.7 million.

<i>Entity</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Project</i>
Alamo Area Council of Governments (FY16)	\$5.0 million	Additional and Reliable Water Infrastructure (JBSA)
City of Houston (FY16)	\$3.10 million	Construction of Air Traffic Control Tower (Ellington Field JRB)
City of Wichita Falls (FY16)	\$1.75 million	Perimeter Security - Land Acquisition and Demolition (Sheppard AFB)
Val Verde County (FY16)	\$4.58 million	Construction of Defense Control Center (Laughlin AFB)
Bexar County (FY17)	\$4.71 million	Purchase of Land to Prevent Encroachment (JBSA-Randolph)
City of Del Rio (FY17)	\$3.34 million	Construction of Aircraft Protection Shades (Laughlin AFB)
City of El Paso (FY17)	\$2.0 million	Infrastructure at KBH Desalination Plant (Fort Bliss)
City of Killeen (FY17)	\$3.48 million	Construction of Army Radar Approach Control Facility (Fort Hood)
Tom Green County (FY17)	\$2.04 million	Expansion of the International Intelligence Mission (Goodfellow AFB)

Texas Military Value Task Force

Task Force Member	Position
Mike McMahan	Chair
Rick Lynch	Member
Kirby Allen	Member
Darrell Coleman	Member

Statutory Authority

Instituted by SB 1200 of the 83rd Texas Legislature, the Military Value Task Force (TMVTF) is charged to:

(1) confer with defense communities and military installations located in this state to identify strategies, policies, plans, projects, and other ways to improve base realignment scores; and

(2) advise and make recommendations to the commission and legislature on any strategy, policy, plan, project, or action the task force believes will strengthen the defense communities and military installations in the state and prevent the closure or significant reduction of the operations of the military installations.

2014 Report

The TMVTF held three hearings throughout the state to engage military leaders and local officials. At each hearing, installations and communities were asked to address opportunities for increasing the military value of their respective installations. Upon conclusion of all community meetings, the Task Force delivered a report to the Texas Military Preparedness Commission, Legislature, and Governor titled "Texas Military Value Report: Preparing for the Future 2014".

Recommendations

The TMVTF report compiles the recommendations made by the task force. The full report is available on the Governor's website at <http://gov.texas.gov/military>. A summary of the recommendations are as follows:

1) Public-Public; Public-Private (P4) Partnerships

P4 partnerships are relationships between installations and external entities to create projects benefiting installations and communities.. These entities can be local or State government public entities or local community private entities. Each defense community should look for P4 opportunities beyond their current efficiencies, focus on requirements to increase military value, and look for realistic solutions to meet specific goals.

2) Encroachment

Encroachment is any human activities or decisions that may impair or may potentially impair the current or future operational capacity of an installation complex or may have an adverse effect on nearby communities. Examples include urban growth into accident potential zones, light pollution, and noise complaints among others. Communities and installations are encouraged to conduct formal studies to establish baselines.

3) Partnering

Partnering aims to reduce net costs to installation by sharing or taking advantage of economies of scale. For example, a community can offer lower energy rates to the installation than they would to the general public. Ideally, the missions would become more diverse, have effective operations and a decrease in their net cost.

4) Opportunities for Mission Growth

Installations and communities should remain vigilant to potential incoming missions that can be absorbed in their area. Examples of this include emerging missions in cyber, robotics, or Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs).

5) Infrastructure

Communities can support installations by providing investment to assist with deteriorating infrastructure and lower budgets. The Texas Legislature provided funding to communities to help support investment into military infrastructure in 2015 with a \$30 million allocation to the DEAG program.

6) Utilities

Utilities include water, electricity, communications, natural gas, fuel, trash, and sewer. The communities can help the installations keep this cost down through P4-like programs. These programs should focus on increasing the capacity and reliability of renewable energy initiatives.

7) Environment

Environmental issues have large impacts on mission growth. Awareness of present and potential impacts can lead to a cost avoidance or significantly lower cost solutions, a contribution to P4 discussions.

8) Supporting the Military and their Families

The State of Texas and communities must work together to expedite transition processes for military members, dependents, and veterans. Examples of this include expediting licensing and waiving fees. For children, easing the transfer of credits and in-state tuition should apply at local schools and universities. The Texas Workforce Commission is currently working on a transition program for service members.

9) Funding

State funding for increasing the military value of Texas installation should be of utmost concern to the Texas Legislature. During the 84th legislative session, the DEAG program was appropriated \$30 million, which is nearly the same amount that the program has had throughout its existence. \$15 million was awarded on December 10, 2015 and the second \$15 million was awarded on March 31, 2016.



Courtesy of JBSA

Texas Commander's Council

The Texas Commander's Council (TCC) is a consortium of the commanding officers of the military installations in the state, as defined by Texas Government Code 436.001. The Commanders meet with the TMPC once a year, the last meeting occurring in August 2015 with Governor Abbott, the TMPC chair, and TMPC director. The TCC discussed issues with encroachment specifically at this meeting. The TCC has a quarterly conference call which the TMPC staff participate in. The current commanders are listed below but it should be noted that commands change frequently.

Commander	Position	Installation
Captain Michael Steffan	Chair	NAS Fort Worth JRB
Major General Robert LaBrutta	Member	Joint Base San Antonio
Captain Erik Spitzer	Member	NAS Kingsville
Captain Steve Banta	Member	NAS Corpus Christi
Lieutenant General Sean MacFarland	Member	Fort Hood
Major General Stephen Twitty	Member	Fort Bliss
Colonel Jason Carrico	Member	Red River Army Depot
Colonel Garner Pogue	Member	Corpus Christi Army Depot
Colonel Michael Downs	Member	Goodfellow AFB
Brigadier General Patrick Doherty	Member	Sheppard AFB
Colonel Thomas Shank	Member	Laughlin AFB
Colonel David Benson	Member	Dyess AFB
Colonel Stan Jones	Member	Ellington Field JRB



Courtesy of Fort Hood.

State & Federal Defense Affairs

State Legislation - House Bills (HB) - 84th Legislature

Legislation noted below has been tagged as affecting the military, its members, and military families in some capacity.

<i>Bill Number</i>	<i>Author(s)</i>	<i>Caption</i>
HB 2	Otto, et al.	Relating to making supplemental appropriations and giving direction and adjustment authority regarding appropriations.
HB 7	Darby, et al.	Relating to certain fiscal matters affecting governmental entities; reducing or affecting the amounts or rates of certain taxes. Assessments, surcharges, and fees.
HB 10	Thompson, Senfronia, et al.	Relating to certain criminal and civil consequences of trafficking of persons, compelling prostitution, and certain other related criminal offenses; to the prevention, prosecution, and punishment of those offenses, and to compensation paid to victims of those offenses.
HB 11	Bonnen, Dennis, et al.	Relating to the powers and duties of the Texas Department of Public Safety, military and law enforcement training, and the investigation, prosecution, punishment, and prevention of certain offenses; creating an offense and increasing a criminal penalty; authorizing fees.
HB 19	King, Susan, et al.	Relating to a preventative service program and mental health programs for veterans and military families.
HB 115	Dale, et al.	Relating to the criteria for awarding the Texas Purple Heart Medal to members of armed forces wounded or killed at Fort Hood on November 5, 2009.
HB 127	McClendon	Relating to the issuance of specialty license plates to honor recipients of the Commendation Medal.
HB 408	Turner, Chris, et al.	Relating to the retirement benefits for certain elected state officials.
HB 437	Raney, et al.	Relating to eligibility to participate in health benefit programs for certain state employees reemployed after military service.
HB 445	Raney, et al.	Relating to providing notice of the availability of paid leave for military service to public officers and employees.
HB 577	Flynn	Relating to pay, benefits and requirements for state active duty service members.
HB 789	Miller, Rick, et al.	Relating to license plates issued to retired members of the military.
HB 792	Clardy	Relating to the issuance of specialty license plates for antique buses.
HB 866	Thompson, Ed	Relating to the exemption from jury service of a person who is the primary caretaker of another person.

<i>Bill Number</i>	<i>Author(s)</i>	<i>Caption</i>
HB 867	Hernandez, et al.	Relating to the establishment and operation of the Texas Women Veterans Program.
HB 875	Farias, et al.	Relating to the verification of the veteran status of inmates and prisoners.
HB 910	Phillips, et al.	Relating to the authority of a person who is licensed to carry a handgun to openly carry a holstered handgun; creating criminal offenses.
HB 923	Flynn, et al.	Relating to the issuance of 36th Infantry Division specialty license plates and souvenir license plates.
HB 1133	Miller, Rick	Relating to the composition of the Texas Military Preparedness Commission.
HB 1273	Farias, et al.	Relating to certain military specialty license plates.
HB 1396	Workman	Relating to certain criminal offenses, punishments, and procedures; the construction of certain statutes and rules that create or define criminal offenses and penalties; a review of certain penal laws of this state.
HB 1449	Thompson, Senfronia	Relating to child custody evaluations and adoption evaluations conducted and testimony provided in certain suits affecting the parent-child relationship; providing penalties; creating an offense; authorizing fees.
HB 1549	McClendon	Relating to non-substantive corrections in statutes to references to the Texas Youth Commission and Texas Juvenile Probation Commission.
HB 1598	Miller, Doug	Relating to the Texas military forces oath of affirmation.
HB 1640	Farias, et al.	Relating to the compatibility of certain defense community regulations and structures with military operations.
HB 1681	Bohac	Relating to the authority of a county clerk to require an individual to present photo identification to file certain documents in certain counties.
HB 1786	Dutton	Relating to the transfer of driver and traffic safety education from the Texas Education Agency and the Department of Public Safety to the Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation; changing the amounts of certain fees.
HB 1814	Farney	Relating to the online renewal of driver's licenses of certain active duty military personnel and relatives.
HB 1832	Pickett	Relating to the requirements for and confidentiality of state agency continuity of operations plans.
HB 1855	Rose	Relating to training, continuing education, and weapons proficiency standards for correctional officers employed by the Texas Department of Criminal Justice.
HB 2014	Sheets, et al.	Relating to the authority of military personnel to obtain certification to teach career and technology education classes in public schools.
HB 2063	Oliveria	Relating to the recording and effective date of certain documents relating to non-judicial foreclosure sales.

<i>Bill Number</i>	<i>Author(s)</i>	<i>Caption</i>
HB 2108	Galindo, et al.	Relating to a medal for certain members of the military forces who served during the Cold War.
HB 2123	King, Phil, et al	Relating to participation of the state military forces in the state group benefits program.
HB 2152	Fletcher	Relating to the confidentiality of certain information concerning service members of the state military forces.
HB 2167	Smith	Relating to certain images captured by an unmanned aircraft.
HB 2171	Sheffield, et al.	Relating to information maintained in the immunization registry with the consent of an individual after the individual becomes an adult.
HB 2206	Crownover	Relating to the transfer of the oversight of the Texas State Cemetery to the State Preservation Board and to the creation of the State Cemetery preservation trust fund.
HB 2232	Kuempel, et al.	Relating to the creation of regional military sustainability commissions for certain military installations.
HB 2299	Riddle	Relating to the non-substantive revision of certain laws concerning community supervision granted in criminal cases, including conforming amendments.
HB 2398	White, James, et al.	Relating to court jurisdiction and procedures relating to truancy; establishing judicial donation trust funds; providing criminal penalties; imposing a court cost.
HB 2498	Zerwas, et al.	Relating to a compact with other states regarding the licensure of emergency medical services personnel and the authority of those personnel to perform job duties in this state and other states.
HB 2604	Dale, et al.	Relating to a concealed handgun license application that is submitted by a peace officer or a member of the state military forces.
HB 2641	Zerwas, et al.	Relating to the exchange of health information in this state; creating a criminal offense.
HB 2772	Martinez, Mando	Relating to the authority of certain economic development corporations to undertake and operate transportation-related projects.
HB 2804	Aycock, et al.	Relating to evaluation of public school performance.
HB 2827	Phillips	Relating to the definition of homeland security activity.
HB 2913	Aycock, et al.	Relating to the creation and operations of health care provider participation programs in certain counties.
HB 2965	Gonzales, Larry, et al.	Relating to administrative support positions with the Texas Military Department.
HB 2974	Flynn, et al.	Relating to the systems and programs administered by the Teacher Retirement System of Texas.
HB 3307	Miller, Rick, et al.	Relating to the authority of the Employees Retirement System of Texas to make available a TRICARE Military Health System supplemental plan.

<i>Bill Number</i>	<i>Author(s)</i>	<i>Caption</i>
HB 3547	Larson, et al.	Relating to a voluntary veteran's employment preference for private employers.
HB 3742	Smith	Relating to the authority of the Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation to determine applicant eligibility for a license.
HB 4037	Guillen	Relating to the authority of certain counties to impose a hotel occupancy tax and the use of revenue from the hotel occupancy tax by certain counties; authorizing an increase in the rate of a tax; authorizing the imposition of a tax.

State Legislation - Senate Bills (SB) - 84th Legislature

<i>Bill Number</i>	<i>Author(s)</i>	<i>Caption</i>
SB 100	Hinojosa	Relating to the enterprise zone program.
SB 169	Uresti, et al.	Relating to ensuring that certain military members and their spouses and dependents maintain their positions on interest lists or other waiting lists for certain health and human services assistance programs.
SB 193	Creighton, et al.	Relating to the issuance of specialty license plates to honor recipients of certain military medals.
SB 206	Schwertner, et al.	Relating to the continuation and functions of the Department of Family and Protective Services and procedures applicable to suits affecting the parent-child relationship, investigations of child abuse and neglect, and conservatorship of a child; affecting fee amounts and authorizing an administrative penalty.
SB 219	Schwertner, et al.	Relating to the provision of health and human services in this state, including the powers and duties of the Health and Human Services Commission and other state agencies, and the licensing of certain health professionals; clarifying certain statutory provisions; authorizing the imposition of fees.
SB 267	Perry, et al.	Relating to the regulation by a municipality or county of the rental or leasing of housing accommodations.
SB 318	Hinojosa, et al.	Relating to the amount the Texas Military Preparedness Commission may grant to local governmental entities for certain purposes.
SB 389	Rodriguez, et al.	Relating to the placement of military occupational specialty codes on certain notices of state agency employment openings.
SB 409	Rodriguez, et al.	Relating to the dissemination of confidential information contained in the juvenile justice information system.
SB 503	Perry, et al.	Relating to financial assistance to local governmental entities affected by the realignment of defense jobs or facilities.
SB 664	Taylor, Van, et al.	Relating to employment termination for falsification of military record in obtaining employment or employment benefits.
SB 761	Creighton	Relating to the taxation of fireworks.

<i>Bill Number</i>	<i>Author(s)</i>	<i>Caption</i>
SB 805	Campbell, et al.	Relating to the employment of individuals qualified for a veteran's employment preference.
SB 806	Campbell, et al.	Relating to the College Credit for Heroes program.
SB 807	Campbell, et al.	Relating to occupational license application and examination fees for certain military service members, military veterans, and military spouses.
SB 833	Campbell, et al.	Relating to the continuation of a residence homestead exemption from ad valorem taxation while the owner is temporarily absent because of military service.
SB 835	Taylor, Van, et al.	Relating to increasing the punishment for the offense of fraudulent or fictitious military record.
SB 836	Watson	Relating to management services for the physical facilities of the Texas School for the Blind and Visually Impaired and the Texas School for the Deaf.
SB 850	Taylor, Van, et al.	Relating to a public duty justification for conduct of a service member of the Texas military forces.
SB 1115	Campbell	Relating to a program allowing certain military voters on active duty overseas to cast a ballot electronically.
SB 1162	Hancock	Relating to the non-substantive revision of certain local laws concerning water and wastewater special districts, including conforming amendments.
SB 1168	West	Relating to the operation of certain property owners' associations, condominium unit owners' associations, and councils of owners.
SB 1296	West	Relating to non-substantive additions to and corrections in enacted codes, to the non-substantive codification or disposition of various laws omitted from enacted codes, and to conforming codifications enacted by the 83rd Legislature to other Acts of that legislature.
SB 1307	Menéndez, et al.	Relating to occupational licenses for military service members, military veterans, and military spouses.
SB 1039	Menéndez	Relating to the establishment of a Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps teaching certificate and eligibility of such certified teacher for other educator certification.
SB 1358	Campbell	Relating to the Texas Military Preparedness Commission and strategic planning regarding military bases and defense installations.
SB 1474	Garcia, et al.	Relating to the re-designation of veterans court programs as veterans treatment court programs and the eligibility for participation in and administration of those programs.
SB 1824	Campbell, et al.	Relating to a study and report on the awarding of the Texas Legislative Medal of Honor.

Federal Defense Overview

Current Federal Defense Funding (2016 NDAA)

The current Defense Budget, formally known as the FY16 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA), was passed by the U.S. House of Representatives, passed by the Senate, and signed by President Barack Obama on November 25, 2015.

This budget agreement authorized \$515 billion in spending for national defense and an additional \$89.2 billion for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) for a total of \$604.2 billion. The 2016 NDAA reflected an increase in \$19 billion in spending for national defense over FY15 levels, and an increase in \$23.9 billion for OCO spending.) Excluding an additional \$7.7 billion for activities outside the committee's jurisdiction, the total funding for national defense in FY16 is equivalent to the President's total request for \$611.9 billion in defense discretionary spending. As part of the OCO account, the Act funded \$38.3 billion in Operation and Maintenance (O&M) activities in support of base budget requirements for national defense.

Secretary of Defense's View Regarding BRAC

Since FY12, the DoD has included language supportive of another round of Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC). In his testimony before the Senate Appropriations Committee - Defense, Secretary Carter stated: "we need to stop spending so much money to hold onto bases we don't need, and implement a domestic round of Base Realignment and Closure in 2019 as we're requesting. While it's helpful that the FY 2016 NDAA allowed a study of DoD's excess infrastructure, the bottom line is that we have more bases in more places than we need, with preliminary analysis indicating that we have over 20 percent excess infrastructure. To ignore this fact while criticizing DoD for wasteful spending is not only a sin of omission, but also a disservice to America's taxpayers. Last year's Congressional denial forced the BRAC round to slip from 2017 to 2019, further prolonging our ability to harvest savings we greatly need. By then it will have been 14 years since DoD was allowed to right-size its domestic infrastructure, which any business leader or citizen would think is ridiculous – and they'd be right. Now is the time to fix it." (Secretary of Defense Ash Carter, Submitted Statement – Senate Appropriations Committee – Defense, April 27, 2016)

U.S. Congress View Regarding BRAC

Despite the DoD's request, both houses of Congress have resisted another round of BRAC - citing the litany of national security issues faced by the United States, including Russia's actions in the Ukraine, and China's assertive actions in the South China Sea. The 2016 NDAA authorizes appropriations for BRAC activities but prohibits an additional BRAC round. The Conference Report stated: "the Conferees are mindful of DoD concerns that excess basing capacity is a financial drag on the Department. They are also cognizant of the fact that the most recent capacity survey is more than a decade old, does not reflect the impacts or cost of the most recent BRAC round, and does not account for the probable future force posture. The NDAA proposal directs a new capacity study that reflects the current threat profile and makes conservative assumptions about future end strength. Conferees are concerned that once an asset is lost through the BRAC process, it can never be regained, or is prohibitively expensive to replace. Hence, they are deeply skeptical that BRAC is in the country's national security interest." (Conference Report, Highlights of National Defense Authorization Act for FY 16, U.S. House of Representatives).

Federal Defense Outlook (FY 17 DOD Budget Submission to the U.S. House and Senate Committees)

The 2015 Bipartisan Budget Act (BBA) raised the discretionary spending caps imposed by sequestration for both FY16 and FY17. Unless Congress addresses the years beyond, the DoD will face another \$100 billion in cuts from 2018 to 2021. Per Secretary Carter: "in this (FY17) budget submission, we are taking the long view. We have to, because even as we must fight and win today's fights, we must also be prepared to deter and if necessary fight and win the fights that might come 10, 20, or 30 years down the road. Last fall's budget deal set the size of our budget, and with this degree of certainty we focused on changing its shape in fundamental ways – making choices and tradeoffs to adjust to a new strategic era, and seize opportunities for the future." (Secretary of Defense Ash Carter, Submitted Statement – Senate Appropriations Committee – Defense, April 27, 2016)

Federal Defense Overview

Service Highlights

U.S. Army

Issue	Budget Implications	Potential Base(s)/Communities Affected
Move all AH-64 (Apaches) from National Guard (NG) units to Army units & reequip some NG units with UH-60A (Black Hawks).	Extends by three months current law barring transfer of more than 48 AH-64s. Added \$128.0 million for new UH-60A for NG.	Ft. Hood Corpus Christi Army Depot (CCAD)
Reduction in authorized active duty end strength to 450,000 (by 2018); down from a wartime-high of 570,000. Total Army (AD, Guard, and Reserve) end strength will decline to 980,000 soldiers.	Brigade Combat Teams (BCTs) will be reduced from a wartime -high of 45 in 2012, to 30 by the end of FY17.	- Ft. Bliss (loss of 1,219 soldiers or 5 percent of authorized military strength from FY15-17). - Ft. Hood (loss of 3,350 soldiers or 9 percent of authorized military strength from FY15-17). - CCAD
Requires the Army to submit to Congress a report containing options for accelerating the replacement of all UH-60A in the Army NG.		
Authorizes Army to release the rights and the reversionary interests reserved by the US for a parcel of land in El Paso, Texas.	Authorizes Texas to sell a portion of the property and use all proceeds from the sale to fund improvements or repairs for the NG facilities on the remainder of the property.	Ft. Bliss

U.S. Navy

Issue	Budget Implications	Potential Base(s)/Communities Affected
Reduction in authorized active duty end strength from 329.2k sailors in FY16 to 326.5k in FY17.		Loss of 2,700 sailors service-wide.
Requires the Navy and AF to submit to Congress a report on the baseline & alternatives for the Navy's Tactical Air Combat Training Sys (TCTS) Increment II.		NAS Kingsville

U.S. Marine Corps

Issue	Budget Implications	Potential Base(s)/Communities Affected
F-35 Joint Strike Fighter (\$110 billion requested for procurement of 57 planes.)	Added \$846.0 million for 6 USMC versions. (F-35B)	NAS Fort Worth JRB (Potential for changes in USAF, USN, & USMC F-35 programs.)

Federal Defense Overview

Service Highlights U.S. Air Force

Issue	Budget Implications	Potential Base(s)/Communities Affected
Requires AF to maintain a minimum total active inventory of at least 1,900 fighter aircraft & a total PMAI inventory (combat-coded) of at least 1,100 fighter aircraft. Requires AF to report to Congress in advance of retiring the aircraft.		Laughlin AFB, Sheppard AFB, NAS Fort Worth JRB, JBSA - Randolph AFB
Continue mothballing A-10 aircraft.	Reduced to 18 the number of A-10s that can be moved to BAI status; requires 171 A-10s combat-ready. Added \$388.5 million for A-10 operations.	Sheppard AFB
Limits any C-130 manpower authorization adjustments, retire or prepare to retire any C-130H aircraft, or close any C-130H unit until after the AF makes a specified certification to Congress.	Limits the use of funds to transfer any C-130H aircraft from one facility to another.	NAS Fort Worth JRB

Other Highlights

Issue	Budget Implications	Potential Base(s)/Communities Affected
Reduce the size of Administration HQ by 20 percent over 5 years. Required a 7.5 percent reduction in HQs in FY16 and in each of the following 4 years.	Required to cut HQ and support costs by \$10.0 billion by FY19; cut \$1.8 billion from FY16 request.	Multiple, including large HQs at JBSA and Ft .Hood.
Authorizes DOD to provide assistance to U.S. CBP to increase ongoing efforts to secure the southern land border of the US, subject to the concurrence of DHS.		Laughlin AFB, Fort Bliss, NAS Corpus Christi, NAS Kingsville
Requires DOD to submit a 20-year force structure plan for each of the military services and a comprehensive inventory of worldwide infrastructure.		All Texas Installations

Military Installations

Overview

Air Force

Dyess Air Force Base - Bomb Wing and Airlift Group
Ellington Field Joint Reserve Base- Reconnaissance Wing
Goodfellow Air Force Base - Firefighting and Intelligence Training
Laughlin Air Force Base - Specialized Undergraduate Pilot Training
Sheppard Air Force Base - Allied/Specialized Flight Training and Technical Training

Army

Corpus Christi Army Depot - Helicopter Repair Center of Excellence
Fort Bliss - Ground Combat Maneuvering and Artillery Training
Fort Hood - Ground Combat Ready Force and Helicopter Training
Red River Army Depot - Mechanized Track Vehicle & MRAP Repair

Navy

Naval Air Station Corpus Christi - Primary Pilot Training
Naval Air Station Fort Worth Joint Reserve Base - Fighter, Airlift, Refueling Missions
Naval Air Station Kingsville - Strike Pilot Training

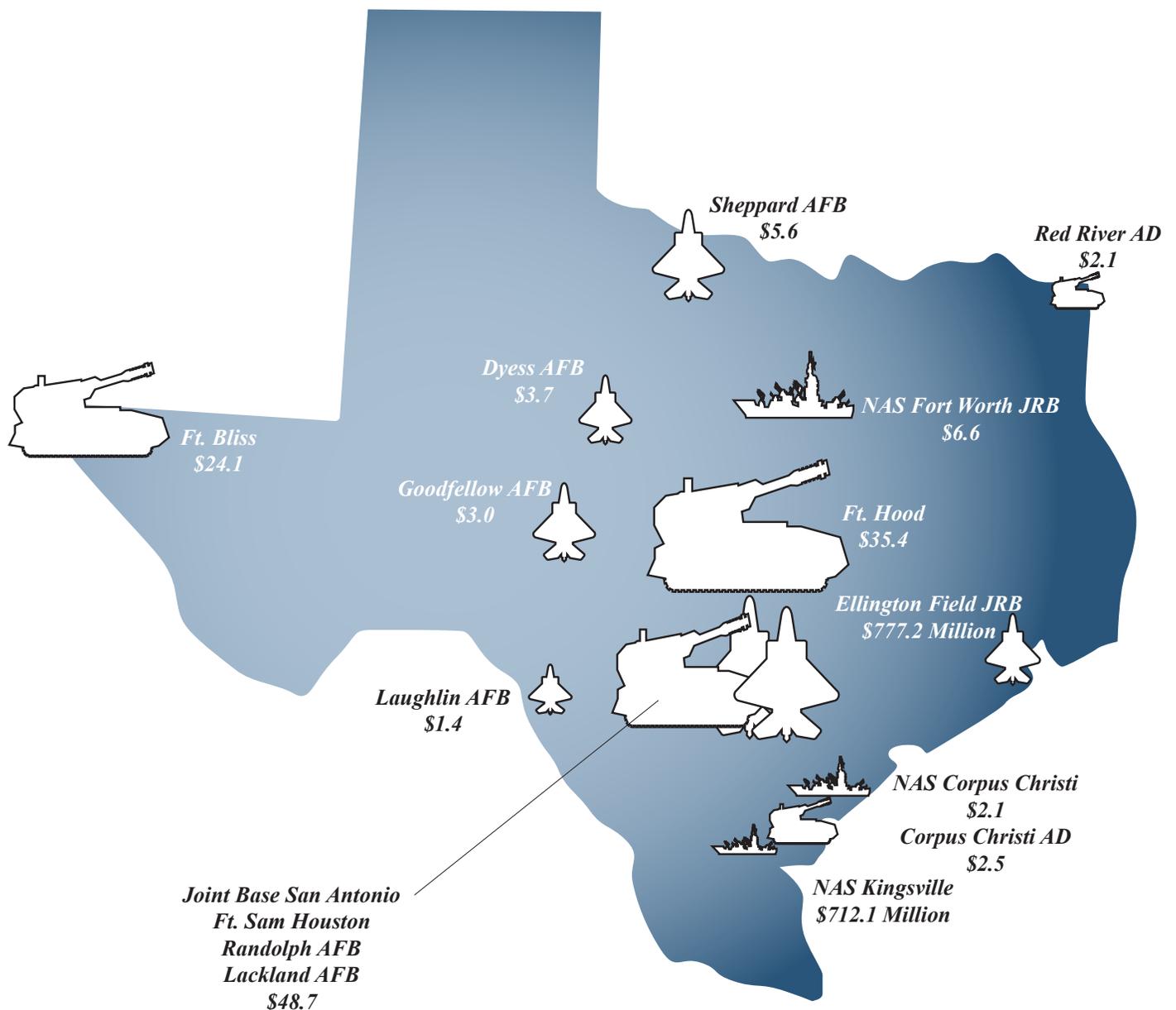
Joint Base San Antonio (JBSA)

Fort Sam Houston - Military Medicine
Lackland Air Force Base - Basic and Technical Training
Randolph Air Force Base - Instructor Pilot, Navigator, and Advanced Instrument
Flight Training



Military Installations

Texas (2016) *Economic Impact (in Billions)*



Military Installations

Installations by the Numbers

Installation	Economic Impact	Active Duty	Federal Civilians	Non-Federal Civilians and Contractors	National Guard And Reserve
<i>Dyess AFB</i>	\$3.7 billion	4,794	601	192	357
<i>Ellington Field JRB*</i> <i>*only 147th RW</i>	\$777.3 million	0	1	50	1,053
<i>Goodfellow AFB</i>	\$3.0 billion	3,642	924	429	447
<i>Laughlin AFB</i>	\$1.4 billion	1,283	875	196	78
<i>Sheppard AFB</i>	\$5.6 billion	5,219	1,543	1,712	72
<i>Corpus Christi Army Depot</i>	\$2.5 billion	8	3,262	827	0
<i>Fort Bliss</i>	\$24.1 billion	32,111	9,494	3,340	2,954
<i>Fort Hood</i>	\$35.4 billion	38,938	7,484	13,737	0
<i>Red River Army Depot</i>	\$2.1 billion	10	2,611	2,773	0
<i>NAS Corpus Christi</i>	\$2.1 billion	1,462	4,164	1,795	502
<i>NAS Fort Worth JRB</i>	\$6.6 billion	2,065	1,880	13,700	5,957
<i>NAS Kingsville</i>	\$712.1 million	482	324	514	182
<i>Joint Base San Antonio</i>	\$48.7 billion	47,411	22,465	9,159	9,725
Total	\$136.6 billion	138,299	55,628	48,424	20,274

Disclaimer: Employment numbers were reported by each installation. Federal civilians include both appropriated and non-appropriated employees. Active duty personnel include trainees and cadets who are on a temporary duty assignment where provided. Contractors and tenants are included together. Some reports of "0" in the National Guard and Reserve numbers are due to the fact that they were not provided by the installation. These numbers can fluctuate per fiscal quarter. Economic impact methodology is available on the next page.

Methodology & Disclaimer

The data used for the installations and economic impact was submitted to the Texas Military Preparedness Commission and the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts from both military installations and community partners. This data was analyzed through the Regional Economic Models, Inc. (REMI) to generate estimates of the installations' contributions to state-level employment, gross domestic product, output, and disposable personal income. REMI is widely used to measure economic impact and the factors that influence the model change from time to time to accommodate changes in the economy. These estimates are conservative in nature.

The Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts recognizes that military installations impact the state economy in tangible ways that may be difficult to measure. Each installation's distinctive characteristics contribute to the Texas economy but, while instrumental to the state's economic growth, cannot always be quantified. Although the estimated contributions presented provide a strong indicator of economic importance, the Comptroller acknowledges that there is potential for additional positive impact to the state.

Overall economic impact was calculated by a combination of total employment, output, gross domestic product, and disposable personal income. Estimate inputs and assumptions include: (1) all data for 2015 was submitted; (2) input includes full-time, permanent employees; (3) contractors provide professional services; (4) dependents are associated with the installation; (5) expenditure inputs do not include "Commissary", "AAFES", or travel; (6) all economic impact is in Texas. Total employment refers to both direct and indirect employment. Output refers to the total value of all goods and services (final and intermediate) produced in Texas. Gross domestic product refers to the total value of all final goods and services produced in Texas. Disposable personal income refers to post-income-tax income.

With regards to reported numbers, authorized and approved Military manpower (both uniformed and civilian) will fluctuate slightly over the course of a few months. The Unit Manning Document (UMD) "spaces" are funded by fiscal quarter and may not be consistent within the span of a year. The actual personnel filling these authorized positions or "faces" will also fluctuate slightly based on the rules and timing of the service-specific assignment system."

For additional questions about the methodology of the economic impact of U.S. military installations in Texas, please contact the TMPC at tmpc@gov.texas.gov.

Disclaimer: These Texas military installations have some missions and programs that were not mentioned. These pages represent a snapshot of the vital missions each installation supports. We highly encourage visiting each installation's website for more specific information.

Air Force

Overview

Dyess Air Force Base
Ellington Field Joint Reserve Base
Goodfellow Air Force Base
Laughlin Air Force Base
Sheppard Air Force Base

Dyess Air Force Base



“The “Abilene Trophy” is awarded to Air Mobility Command installations that demonstrate an outstanding relationship with its host community. The trophy got its name because Abilene won the trophy so many times, the city forfeited its eligibility to win.”

Dyess Air Force Base (Dyess AFB), home of the Air Force’s only B-1B formal training unit and Air Mobility Command’s largest C-130J Group, is located on the west side of Abilene on 5,303 acres. Dyess holds an additional 1,017 acres in easements, 89 acres in geographically separate units, and 605 acres in leased sites.

Mission

Dyess AFB hosts the 7th Bomb Wing (Air Force Global Strike Command) which operates 33 B-1B Lancer bombers and is comprised of many units working in unison to support logistics, operations, medical, and support functions. The mission of the 7th Bomb Wing is to provide dominant air power and combat support to combatant and joint force commanders. It is also charged with producing combat ready air crews in the Air Force’s only B-1B training unit.

Units

317th Airlift Group

Dyess AFB hosts the 317th Airlift Group (Air Mobility Command) which is the largest C-130J Group in Air Mobility Command. The unit supports the nation’s war-fighting capability by transporting troops, equipment, and supplies worldwide. The 317th Airlift Group routinely supports humanitarian disaster relief efforts such as Operation United Assistance which responded to the Ebola virus outbreak in West Africa in 2014. The 317th Airlift Group operates 28 C-130J aircraft and is comprised of the 39th and 40th Airlift Squadrons, 317th Aircraft Maintenance Squadron, 317th Maintenance Squadron, and the 317th Operations Support Squadron.

7th Operations Group is responsible for executing global conventional bombing directed by proper command authority. It is the Air Force’s largest B-1B operations group with 33 B-1s and 1,100 personnel assigned to its four Bomber squadrons. The 7th Operations Group combines the skills and experience of its four squadrons to provide worldwide firepower at a moment’s notice anywhere on the globe.



Courtesy of Dyess AFB

Dyess Air Force Base

7th Maintenance Group provides maintenance support to the bomb wing, deployed units, and associate units assigned to Dyess AFB. Some of the duties performed by the 7th Maintenance Group include managing the wing's ancillary maintenance training program, inspection of the B-1 fleet, aircraft parts fabrication, and on-and-off equipment maintenance on the B-1 and C-130J aircraft.

7th Mission Support Group keeps the physical installation and its members performing at peak efficiency, while also preparing and supporting the base for its mobility requirements within the Air Force's expeditionary role. It meets the administrative, educational, and communications-computer system requirements for the Wing while also providing family and community services.

7th Medical Group is tasked with providing personalized healthcare for all military personnel, civilian personnel, and military families. They are committed to providing accessible, efficient, quality healthcare to America's greater military family, at home and around the globe. Services provided by this Group are also available to military retirees in the area.

489th Bomb Group (United States Air Force Reserve) reactivated on 17 October 2015 and provides B-1B Bomber formal training mission and combat support to the 7th Bomb Wing. The Bomb Group includes over 250 Airmen within the 345th Bomb Squadron, 489th Maintenance Squadron, and 489th Aerospace Medical Flight.

United States Marine Corps Detachment – 1 Motor Transport Maintenance Company is a Reserve unit that provides intermediate tactical vehicle maintenance support and training for Marine Corps Forces Reserve Units in ten states. Detachment-1 has an active duty staff of 11 and 92 reserve personnel.

United States Army Reserve 413th Civil Affairs Battalion is responsible for providing foreign humanitarian aid to various international locations as needed. The unit is comprised of four active reserve, 29 part time reserve, and 1 civilian personnel.

Texas Army National Guard 111th Engineer Battalion is home of the 822nd Engineer Company and the 936th Engineer Detachment. The 822nd is responsible for horizontal engineering equipment and operations and the 936th is responsible for asphalt equipment and operations for the Texas Army National Guard. The 822nd currently is assigned three active guard and 148 part time reserve personnel. The 936th is currently assigned 1 active guard and 26 part time guard personnel.

Infrastructure: Capacity and Upgrades

There are 17 hangars on base that are used for aircraft maintenance, modification, retrofitting, washing, corrosion control, and refurbishment. Currently, Dyess AFB is the only 100 percent military-operated, fully-capable B-1 intermediate engine maintenance repair facility and has been the leading producer of engines for the entire U.S. Air Force's B-1 fleet for the past six years. The main runway on base is 13,500 feet long and 300 feet wide. Additionally, there are two assault landing zones and cargo/personnel landing zones located just west of the main runway.

11 dormitories
674 military family housing units
402 off-base apartments

In addition to its permanent military and dependent population, Dyess AFB extends its medical resources and facilities to over 12,305 military retirees in the area. There are three major defense contractors on base: Boeing, Lockheed and AAI (subsidiary of Textron) supporting 192 contractors. They provide support for the B-1 and C-130 aircraft to include aircrew flight simulators.

Dyess Air Force Base

Economic Impact

As estimated by the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts, Dyess AFB contributed \$3.7 billion to the Texas economy in 2015. This was based on a total employment of 20,208 personnel with a gross domestic product of \$2.1 billion and a disposable personal income of \$1.2 billion.

Recent upgrades at Dyess AFB include a \$1.4 million family campground, a \$100 thousand RV lot expansion, an \$11.5 million upgrade to the B-1 corrosion control hangar, an \$8.4 million renovation of two dormitories, and a \$2.3 million water main repair project. There are several ongoing infrastructure upgrade projects, including an \$4.5 million project to improve the small arms firing range, a \$9 million renovation of two additional dormitories, a \$4.7 million project to consolidate Engineering Functions, and a \$6.5 million project to consolidate aircraft maintenance administrative functions.

Civic and Community Support

Dyess AFB is proud of its steadfast relationship with Abilene and the “Big Country”. The support of the Abilene community complements Team Dyess in providing a solid foundation for power projection. In 1956, the Chamber of Commerce established the Military Affairs Committee (MAC), which oversees various programs and events, and serves as a community, city, and military base liaison. In the past, the MAC has sponsored various events, such as the “World’s Largest Barbecue” for uniformed members of the community, quarterly luncheons to recognize top Team Dyess performers, and sports tournaments to foster communication and ties between the base and city. The Abilene community and the MAC also host social and working events, interacting with both U.S. military and civilian leaders to further communicate the needs of Dyess AFB and the surrounding military units. The relationship between Dyess and Abilene is considered the benchmark for base-city relationships, is illustrated by the existence of a traveling Air Force trophy named after Abilene. The “Abilene Trophy” is awarded to Air Mobility Command installations that demonstrate an outstanding relationship with its host community. The trophy got its name because Abilene won the trophy so many times, the city forfeited its eligibility to win. The award is now sponsored by the Abilene Chamber of Commerce.



Courtesy of Dyess AFB

Ellington Field Joint Reserve Base



“The Reconnaissance Wing provides unparalleled over-water airspace and joint overland impact areas and bombing ranges needed to perform air-to-air, air-to-ground munitions and joint training with Army, Navy, Marine and Coast Guard assets, ensuring combat proficiency to fight current and future conflicts.”

Ellington Airport, a joint use civil and military airport, is located approximately 20 miles south of Houston. The 147th Reconnaissance Wing (147 RW) is the host unit at Ellington Field Joint Reserve Base (JRB) and supports a detachment of F-16s conducting Air Sovereignty alert missions 24/7/365 days a year.

There are numerous tenant organizations in both direct and indirect support of the joint reserve base missions. The Reconnaissance Wing provides unparalleled over-water airspace and joint overland impact areas and bombing ranges needed to perform air-to-air, air-to-ground munitions and joint training with Army, Navy, Marine and Coast Guard assets, ensuring combat proficiency to fight current and future conflicts.

Mission

The 147th Reconnaissance Wing (Texas Air National Guard) provides the Governor, the National Command Authority and Combatant Commanders with a well-equipped and trained MQ-1 Predator Reconnaissance Squadron consisting of 11 aircraft, an RC-26 counter drug package, a Joint Tactical Air Control element and associated Expeditionary Combat Support (ECS) functions for worldwide combat and peacetime tasks in support of our community, state and national interests.



Courtesy of Ellington Field JRB

Ellington Field Joint Reserve Base

Units

The 147th Reconnaissance Wing conducts persistent unmanned intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance, and light strike utilizing the MQ-1 Predator Unmanned Aerial System (UAS). The Wing also has an Air Support and Operations Squadron (ASOS) with the ability to support field commanders with Joint Tactical Air Control utilizing personnel trained and equipped to control air strikes from the ground. The 147 RW at Ellington Field provides a unique capability at an optimum strategic location. Through its support of the Alert Detachment, the 147 RW also conducts 24/7 protection of the nation's fourth largest city, the largest petrochemical sector, the Port of Houston, the nation's only manned spaceflight mission control facility, and 700 miles of the nation's border. Alert aircraft are postured for takeoff within minutes from initial notification.

1-149th Attack Reconnaissance Battalion (Texas Army National Guard) equips and trains for combat with 16 AH-64 Apache helicopters. This groups has deployed to Iraq, Afghanistan, Bosnia, and Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Ike.

Additional units include 75th Training Command (US Army Reserve, page 66), United States Coast Guard Air Station Houston, and Naval Operations Support Center Houston.

Economic Impact

As estimated by the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts, the 147th Air National Guard unit contributed \$777.3 million to the Texas economy in 2015. This figure was based on a total employment of 4,155 personnel with a gross domestic product of \$452 million and a disposable personal income of \$260 million. The 147 RW employs over 1,000 personnel and supports 20,800 retirees, survivors, and family members.

The Office of the Governor has awarded \$3.10 million from the Texas Military Preparedness Commission's Defense Economic Adjustment Assistance Grant (DEAAG) program to the City of Houston - Houston Airport System to support Ellington Field JRB (FY16). The project will build a new air traffic control tower.

Civic and Community Support

The Ellington Field Task Force (EFTF) is the lead support entity for Ellington Field. It was established by the Bay Area Houston Economic Partnership (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.



Courtesy of Ellington Field JRB

Goodfellow Air Force Base



“The mission of Goodfellow AFB is to develop exceptional intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance and fire protection professionals for America and her allies.”

Goodfellow Air Force Base (AFB), located in San Angelo, TX, is home to the 17th Training Wing. The 17th Training Wing is one of the original 13 wings in the Air Force and has a highly decorated history. The unit was designated as a training wing for intelligence and established at Goodfellow in 1993. The 17th Training Wing now produces intelligence specialists as well as firefighters across the Department of Defense. Goodfellow AFB also supports the 517th Training Group, located at the Presidio of Monterey.

Units

17th Training Wing

The 17th Training Wing is composed of the 17th Training Group, 517th Training Group, 17th Medical Group, and 17th Mission Support Group. The wing’s mission is to “Develop exceptional Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR) and Fire Protection Professionals for America and Her Allies.” Goodfellow trains Airmen, Soldiers, Marines, Sailors and Coast Guardsmen and students from other government agencies, and allied nations. Goodfellow serves a local population of nearly 12,000 permanent party, civilians, contractors, students, dependents, and retirees.

17th Training Group

The 17th Training Group is the largest of the four groups within the wing and consists of four squadrons responsible for training and advanced education courses for ISR, intelligence support to cyber and fire protection professionals. With an average daily population of almost 2,500 students, the group graduates approximately 13,000 annually.



Courtesy of Goodfellow AFB

Goodfellow Air Force Base

17th Mission Support Group (MSG) consists of six squadrons responsible for all aspects of logistical and personnel support on Goodfellow AFB. The MSG provides the foundation for executing the training mission and taking care of Team Goodfellow members and the installation. The MSG maintains and continually improves the base infrastructure, provides security, and operates the wing's extensive computer architecture. Likewise, the group manages all recreational facilities and activities on base ensuring superb quality of life.

17th Medical Group (MDG) consists of two squadrons servicing a population of nearly 12,000 students, instructors, support personnel, retirees, and dependents. With a staff consisting of service members, civilians, and contractors, the MDG provides a robust array of outpatient services from student health, family care, pediatrics, women's health, and flight medicine. They also operate a dental clinic and offer specialty services such as physical therapy, optometry, immunizations, and radiology.

344th Military Intelligence Battalion is the base's largest tenant unit, which consists of nearly 200 instructors and support staff, helping train 2,600 Soldiers annually in intelligence.

Marine Corps Detachment has nearly 100 instructors and staff. It trains and supports more than 1,200 Marines each year undergoing firefighting and intelligence training.

Navy Center for Information Dominance Detachment has nearly 40 instructors and staff members. They train and support nearly 400 Sailors annually undergoing firefighting and intelligence training.

The U.S. Coast Guard trains and supports about 12 Coast Guardsmen each year undergoing firefighting and intelligence training with 1 staff member.



Courtesy of Goodfellow AFB

Goodfellow Air Force Base

Economic Impact

As estimated by the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts, Goodfellow AFB contributed \$3.4 billion to the Texas economy in 2015. This was based on a total employment of 16,605 personnel with a gross domestic product of \$1.75 billion and a disposable personal income of \$976 million. Goodfellow, an active training base, hosts over 3,600 employees including students while supporting 10,000 retirees in the Concho Valley.

Infrastructure and Projects

Total installation acreage: 1,235 (includes Goodfellow AFB Recreation Camp at Lake Nasworthy, 15 acres)

Off-site operations/training grounds: Goodfellow AFB has a field exercise area called Forward Operating Base (FOB) SENTINEL, managed by the 344 MI Bn. The simulated base provides realistic training to prepare students for future missions at deployed locations.

The Office of the Governor has awarded \$2.04 million (FY17) from the Texas Military Preparedness Commission's Defense Economic Adjustment Assistance Grant (DEAAG) program to Tom Green County. This grant will provide funding for the expansion of the international training mission at Goodfellow, increasing the program's capacity to accept training requests from over 30 nations.

Civic and Community Support

Goodfellow has over 21 local Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) including: shared emergency medical assistance, Mutual Aid for Fire and HAZMAT responses, education youth programs. In 2011, 75 Goodfellow firefighters and support personnel assisted with The Wildcat Fire that scorched 166,000 acres. Their efforts helped ensure that there was no loss of life and that only a few unpopulated structures were destroyed. With the educational programs, the Concho Valley Workforce Development Board and Goodfellow partner to develop and provide educational youth programs for the entire local community. The Wing Commander serves as an ex-officio board member of the Workforce Development Board.



Courtesy of Goodfellow AFB

Laughlin Air Force Base



“Laughlin AFB sees more take-offs and landings than any other airport in the United States and trains 400 new military pilots each year.”

Laughlin Air Force Base is the largest pilot training base in the US Air Force and is home to the 47th Flying Training Wing of the Air Education and Training Command (AETC). Pilots earn their silver wings flying the T-6A Texan II, T-38 Talon, and the T-1A Jayhawk aircraft.

Mission

Laughlin’s mission is to graduate the world’s best military pilots, deploy mission-ready warriors, and develop professional, resilient, and innovative Airmen.

Units

47th Flying Training Wing

The 47th Flying Training Wing conducts specialized undergraduate pilot training for the United States Air Force, Air Force Reserve, Air National Guard, and allied nation air forces utilizing the T-6, T-38, and T-1A.

47th Mission Support Group

The 47th Mission Support Group is the focal point for all base support activities, which includes overall responsibility for military and civilian personnel management, administrative services, security and resource protection, disaster preparedness, recreational activities, family and transient housing, airmen dormitories and dining facilities. Other responsibilities include upkeep of all base buildings, facilities and infrastructures, environmental protection, energy conservation, and base communications.



Courtesy of Laughlin AFB

Laughlin Air Force Base



47th Medical Group is comprised of two squadrons, both giving direct support to the military and civilian population on Laughlin AFB. Their mission is to promote and ensure wellness, optimal health care, and readiness for worldwide contingencies.

47th Operations Group is responsible for training US Air Force and allied nation pilots under the Specialized Undergraduate Pilot Training Program. The group provides management, control, and standardization and evaluation of all aspects of flying training operations, aircraft maintenance, and airfield management at Laughlin AFB, Texas.

Economic Impact

As estimated by the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts, Laughlin AFB contributed \$1.4 billion to the Texas economy in 2015. This was based on a total employment of 7,835 with a gross domestic product of \$800 million and a disposable personal income of \$458 million. Laughlin AFB supports 2,432 active duty and DoD civilians.

Infrastructure and Projects

Laughlin is currently a recipient of two grants from the Office of the Governor's Texas Military Preparedness Commission's Defense Economic Adjustment Assistance Grant (DEAAG) program. The first grant was for \$4.58 million (FY16) to build a new security and visitor's center as well as construct a commercial vehicle inspection lane. The second grant was for \$3.34 million (FY17) for the construction of aircraft protection shades. These shades will also protect the aircraft and instruments from getting too hot during the summer months.

Civic and Community Support

Civic and community support include multiple projects including a shared firing range with Val Verde County Sheriff; the aircraft maintenance program "Grow Your Own" at Southwest Texas Junior College, joint DPS training, and the Val Verde Regional Medical Center partnership to name a few. The Aircraft Maintenance Program at Southwest Texas Junior College is a program trains and fills the gap of maintainers needed for aircraft repair at Laughlin AFB. The surrounding areas have a shortage of qualified aircraft maintainers. This is an excellent foundation for bases that require contractors or civilians to work on aircraft or other mission-dependent equipment. Val Verde Regional Medical Center (VVRMC) and the Laughlin Air Force Base Clinic work to implement pediatric-focused clinical protocols including Newborn Nursery Discharge, Croup Pathway for Emergency Medicine, Hypoglycemia Protocol, and Photo-therapy Protocol. Other initiatives include a clinical lecture series for medical staff to earn continuing medical education credits and clinical rotations for Laughlin nurses and medics.

Sheppard Air Force Base



“Its three training groups-82nd Training Group, 782nd Training Group, and 982nd Training Group-manage 1,000 classes taught at Sheppard AFB and 61 locations around the world.”

Sheppard AFB, located five miles north of Wichita Falls, is the largest, most diverse training base in Air Education and Training Command (AETC). It also holds the distinction of being the only Air Force base that is home to technical and specialized flight training.

Mission

The 82nd Training Wing is the host wing at Sheppard AFB and provides technical training to 65,000 Airmen, Soldiers, Sailors, Marines, and international students each year. Its mission is to build, strengthen, and sustain global combat capability through superior technical training. Its three training groups-82nd Training Group, 782nd Training Group, and 982nd Training Group-manage 1,000 classes taught at Sheppard AFB and 61 locations around the world. Courses include aircraft maintenance, conventional and nuclear munitions maintenance, metals technology, explosive ordnance disposal, telecommunications, and aircrafts system maintenance.

Units

80th Flying Training Wing the participation of 13 NATO nations: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Italy, The Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, and the United States. The 80th Flying Training Wing provides combat air power for the NATO Alliance by producing top quality combat pilots. This is achieved through the Euro-NATO Joint Jet Pilot Training (ENJJPT) program, which began at Sheppard AFB in 1981. The program provides fighter-oriented pilot training for 13 NATO countries, including Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Italy, Portugal, and Spain. Each year, over 200 pilots receive their wings through the program. In addition, over 150 pilots selected for fighter aircraft learn critical combat skills through the Introduction to Fighter Fundamentals (IFF) program. The 80th Flying Training Wing flies enough sorties to make Sheppard AFB the second busiest Air Force airfield.



Courtesy of Sheppard AFB

Sheppard Air Force Base

82nd Training Wing is responsible for aircraft maintenance and armament and munitions including nuclear munitions. The 82d also provides aircraft maintenance and munitions training to satisfy the full range of customer requirements for respective apportioned United States Air Force specialties, including officer and enlisted initial skills courses in 17 different Air Force Specialty Codes, advanced and supplemental courses, the Maintenance Course for Operational Commanders, and the Mission Generation Road Course. This wing graduates over 19,300 students annually.

Economic Impact

As estimated by the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts, Sheppard AFB contributed \$5.6 billion to the Texas economy in 2015. This was based on a total employment of 36,970 personnel with a gross domestic product of \$3.4 billion and a disposable personal income of \$2 billion. Sheppard supports over 5,200 active duty military, 1,600 civilians, 1,400 contractors, 4,000 family members, and 3,700 retirees. Sheppard AFB has a 50-mile radius economic impact region which includes all of Wichita, Archer, and Clay Counties. The installation is the largest economic driver and employer in the region.

Infrastructure and Projects

The Office of the Governor has awarded \$1.75 million from the Texas Military Preparedness Commission’s Defense Economic Adjustment Assistance Grant (DEAAG) program to the City of Wichita Falls to support Sheppard Air Force Base (FY16). The project will land around the front security entrance and will build a transit point for Sheppard members and families.

\$21.6 billion in physical assets
418 buildings
202 aircraft
82 trainers and simulators
36,123 feet of runway
5,736 acres of land

For 2014, there were over 930 courses with 12,200 classes supporting 1.71 million instructional hours.

Civic and Community Support

The support of the community leaders and citizens of North Texas is vital for the success of Sheppard AFB’s missions. In 2012, Wichita Falls was presented with the Air Education and Training Command Altus Trophy for outstanding community support. Sheppard AFB personnel provide countless hours of community service to the surrounding communities, including volunteering in include Hope for the Homeless, Falls Fest, and the Texas - Oklahoma Fair.

Courtesy of Sheppard AFB



Army

Overview

Corpus Christi Army Depot

Fort Bliss

Fort Hood

Red River Army Depot

Corpus Christi Army Depot



“By committing to be the best value solution for modification, repair and overhaul of rotary wing components and aircraft, CCAD is postured to meet our Nation’s future requirements in peacetime and at war.”

Located in Corpus Christi, Texas, Corpus Christi Army Depot (CCAD) is known as the industry leader and preferred business solution of repair and overhaul for helicopters, engines and components for Army Aviation assets.

Missions

Return rotary wing aircraft and components to the Department of Defense and other government organizations with uncompromising quality, at the lowest possible cost, in the shortest amount of time possible. Safeguard the workforce. Integrate safety and risk mitigation into every aspect of depot operations. Support the Army’s accident investigation processes worldwide with materials expertise and laboratory analysis. Assess, evaluate and repair forward-deployed aircraft and components worldwide. Provide on-site depot capacity to the U.S. Army Aviation Center of Excellence at Fort Rucker. Support Active, Reserve and National Guard aviation maintenance skills development with hands-on training at the depot.

Units

As the largest rotary wing repair facility in the world, the depot excels by delivering the highest quality product on time at the lowest possible cost. Although government-operated, the depot must compete for business, including projects and programs from the private and government sectors. This catalyzed a cost-conscious culture that is embedded at all levels of depot operations, as the team incorporates process improvement and efficiency as a daily practice. With a unique set of capabilities in helicopter, and component support essential for all branches of the Department of Defense, Department of Homeland Security Customs and Border Patrol, and foreign nations, CCAD is more than just a critical asset to the Army’s Organic Industrial Base (OIB).

The depot civilian workforce take aging aircraft and transform them into practically new, fully-modernized helicopters packed with additional capabilities and cutting-edge technologies to handle anything on the battlefield. The Joint Warfighter not only depends on CCAD to get them to the fight, but also to return them safely. Every aircraft and component that leaves CCAD meets or surpasses the rigorous standards of aviation safety and quality.



Courtesy of CCAD

Corpus Christi Army Depot

Economic Impact

As estimated by the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts, Corpus Christi Army Depot contributed \$2.5 billion to the Texas economy in 2015. This was based on a total employment of 18,083 personnel with a gross domestic product of \$1.6 billion and a disposable personal income of \$1 billion. CCAD supports 4,097 active duty and DoD civilian jobs.

UH-60 Black Hawk (FY15)
\$315.1 million in revenue, 41 aircraft delivered
HH-60 Pavhawk (FY15)
\$15.3 million in revenue, 7 aircraft delivered
AH-64 Apache (FY15)
\$13.4 million in revenue, 2 aircraft delivered
CH-47 / MH-47 Chinook (FY15)
\$7.7 million in revenue, 2 aircraft delivered
OH-58 Kiowa Warrior (FY15)
\$16.5 million in revenue, 12 aircraft delivered

Infrastructure and Projects

Building 1700 Expansion – Power Train Phase 2: Continuing the Army’s plan to replace CCAD’s 1940s-era main production facility, the phase 2 addition will expand the building to 303,900 square feet, making it CCAD’s second largest production facility. Rotor head, landing gear, and bearings production will join transmission repair, currently relocating to the existing portion of Building 1700, for a smooth and efficient component-to-final-assembly and test work flow process that will save the Army time and money.

CCAD Footprint Reduction Initiative: In FY15, CCAD began the boots-on-the-ground implementation of particular Headquarters Department of the Army initiatives, which reduce the facility footprint and right-size the Army. To move CCAD employees from facilities with higher maintenance costs, we chose to consolidate industrial and administrative space to achieve this goal. With the first phase of personnel moves beginning in August 2015, this footprint reduction should wrap up in FY16 and save over \$500 thousand per year.

Partnerships with private industry and original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) are integral at the depot and include many innovators of aviation, including Boeing Aerospace Support, General Electric Aircraft Engines (GE), Honeywell International Corporation and Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation. These four Technical, Engineering and Logistical Services and Supplies (TELSS) contracts ensure quality support to our customers. In turn, they rely on CCAD for its unique capabilities and shared efficiencies. These items are of sporadic demand, high dollar value, are OEM specific, and the OEM is the source of supply.

Boeing Company Aerospace Support \$52.1 million in FY15 contract value 3,000 repair parts and services CH-47 Chinook Component Programs and AH-64 Apache Component Programs	General Electric Aircraft Engines \$71.6 million FY15 contract value 1,000 repair parts and services T700 family of engines, modules and components
Honeywell International Corporation \$29.4 million FY15 contract value 1,300 repair parts and services T-55 engines and components	Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation \$96.0 million FY15 contract value 7,200 repair parts and services UH-60 Black Hawk and HH-60 Pavhawk helicopters and components.

Corpus Christi Army Depot

Civic and Community Support

CCAD employees participate in a number of outreach programs and campaigns throughout the year to give back to their communities and organizations close to their hearts. The reputation of our workforce has been a symbol of dedication and sacrifice that has lasted decades. The Combined Federal Campaign is the depot's annual giving opportunity and the only authorized solicitation of employees in the Federal workplace on behalf of charitable organizations. During the campaign, employees commit to donating a portion of their paycheck to the charities of their choice including the US Marine Corps Toys for Tots, Operation Christmas Spirit, and many other causes.

Academic Partnership

A strong relationship with local universities and institutes of higher learning enhances our personnel's professional development. The most prominent local institutions, Del Mar College and Texas A & M – Corpus Christi, partnered with CCAD to provide on-site training for our workforce. Del Mar offers a critical labor source through its Electroplating Pathways Program as its graduates have the specialized skills and experience needed to join our federal workforce. In addition, Del Mar College's professional development resources provided specialized managerial training to our supervisors with a seminar on "Leadership Skills and the One Minute Manager" as part of our Supervisory Development Program. Similarly, Texas A & M Corpus Christi provides critical training in business administration, project management and supply chain management.

Environmental

Environmental Programs and Compliance Division (EPCD) continuously develops and improves regulatory compliance programs and production capabilities through stewardship. By finding new ways to decrease environmental impacts in CCAD's operations and processes, EPCD's dual role in reducing the Army's economic footprint avoids additional customer costs and saves taxpayer dollars.

By incorporating accountability and consistency into formal inspections of facilities and equipment, EPCD identifies opportunities to reduce waste and increase cost efficiencies. Routine timely compliance inspections identify and track CCAD's various environmental impacts. Compliance requirements are then relayed to customers while the depot achieves compliance goals and customer requirements.

CCAD is one of the largest industrial employers in the Corpus Christi air-shed and is committed to reducing ozone precursor emissions. To do this, EPCD tracks changes in CCAD's production equipment and processes to decrease point sources that will reduce CCAD's annual emissions inventory. CCAD's Air Quality Program received a general compliance letter for five-years of comprehensive compliance after the Texas Commission of Environmental Quality found no findings this past May.

Saving initiatives that reduce cost and labor with minimal resources are components of stewardship. One Pollution Prevention project, the Bulk Oily Debris Disposal project, saves the depot \$184.5 thousand annually with a substantial time savings in labor to operate the Satellite Accumulation Point (SAP) areas after each shift. It also eliminated oily debris compacting and lengthy paperwork, hazardous materials management system transactions and handling.



Courtesy of CCAD

Fort Bliss



“Fort Bliss is the enduring, premier Unified Land Operations training center, force generation and projection installation, and the home of Army modernization and capabilities integration.”

Mission

Fort Bliss sustains, trains, mobilizes, and deploys both military and civilian Unified Action Partners to conduct global Unified Land Operations, develops leaders, and supports Army capabilities integration; provides for the well-being of our Soldiers, Airmen, DoD Civilians, and other Federal Employees, Families, and Veterans in partnership with El Paso and other surrounding communities in Texas and New Mexico.

The 2005 BRAC Commission clearly recognized the vast underutilized potential of Fort Bliss to achieve Army Campaign Plan objectives. In fact, after the 2005 BRAC Commission review (the most comprehensive analysis to date), the Commission ranked Fort Bliss as the installation of highest military value within the Department of the Army. This conclusion was based on the installation’s unique characteristics as well as its exceptional capabilities as a power generation/projection platform, joint training center, testing/research facility, and total installation acreage of 1.1 million acres.

Units

1st Armored Division is assigned to the U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM). It serves as a United States Central Command (USCENTCOM) regionally aligned headquarters in support of security cooperation, provides trained and ready forces to combatant commanders, supports the Army’s Network Integration Exercise (NIE) program, and is prepared to serve as a Joint Task Force (JTF)-HQ and conduct Decisive Action operations worldwide. It is the largest unit on post with approximately 20,000 personnel.

Joint Task Force (JTF) North, a joint service command, is the Department of Defense (DoD) organization tasked to support our nation’s federal law enforcement agencies in the identification and interdiction of suspected Transnational Criminal Organizations’ (TCOs) activities conducted within and along the approaches to the continental United States.



Courtesy of Fort Bliss

Fort Bliss

Units

Brigade Modernization Command (BMC) conducts physical integration and evaluations of the network, capability packages and other adaptive and core capabilities in order to provide doctrine, organization, training, material, leadership and education, personnel and facilities recommendations to the Army.

The *32d Army Air and Missile Defense Command (AAMDC)* is a theater level Army air and missile defense multi-component organization with a worldwide, 72-hour deployment mission. It is the Army Forces and Joint Forces Land Component Commanders' (ARFOR / JFLCC) organization that performs critical theater air and missile defense planning, integration, coordination, and execution functions.

United States Army Sergeants Major Academy (USASMA) provides professional military education that develops enlisted leaders to meet the challenges of an increasingly complex world. It was founded in July 1972, and graduated its first students in 1973. Since that time USASMA, operating under TRADOC, has graduated more than 120,000 Soldiers from various Noncommissioned Officer Education System courses, and continually adapts to meet the needs of our nation's defense.

The *William Beaumont Army Medical Center (WBAMC)* mission is to provide innovative, life-saving care to the largest power projection platform in the Army in support of any mission, anytime, anywhere; cultivate talented medical professionals into tomorrow's medical leaders through education and cutting-edge research; and promote a safe environment of care to support a System for Health and fitness for our community.

Economic Impact

As estimated by the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts, Fort Bliss contributed \$24.1 billion to the Texas economy in 2015. This was based on a total employment of 135,610 personnel with a gross domestic product of \$14.2 billion and a disposable personal income of \$8.2 billion. Fort Bliss is the single largest employer in the area.

Active Duty Military (including students, rotational and temporary duty)	35,065
Family Members	41,792
Civilians	12,834
Contractors	3,340
Retirees, Survivors, and Family Members	79,647
Survivors of Active Duty	718



Courtesy of Fort Bliss

Fort Bliss

Contracts

Number and value of defense contracts on base totals 1,419 contracts which are valued at \$431.7 thousand (this figure includes \$119.7 thousand in Military Construction (MILCON) costs).

Inventory	
Tank M1A2	88
Bradley M2A3 IFV	125
Artillery Pieces	86
Helicopters	92
HMMVWs-3267	210
Engineer Vehicles	82

Infrastructure and Projects

The Office of the Governor awarded \$2.0 million from the Texas Military Preparedness Commission's Defense Economic Adjustment Assistance Grant (DEAAG) program to the City of El Paso to support Fort Bliss (FY17). The project adds additional infrastructure to the Kay Bailey Hutchinson Desalination Plant.

Hospital Replacement Project: William Beaumont Army Medical Center (WBAMC): Construction is ongoing for a new 1.13 million square foot medical facility to replace the existing William Beaumont Army Medical Center. The facility will consist of a main hospital, inpatient and outpatient clinics, administrative building, research building, central utility plant, two access control points and surface parking.

The implementation of the 2005 BRAC resulted in Fort Bliss benefiting considerably, increasing by approximately 200 percent from approximately 10,000 to 30,000 Soldiers. Fort Bliss enables Unified Action Partners ability to train, modernize and integrate expeditionary forces in a realistic, diverse, and complex environment, and to strategically deploy and project forces across the globe to conduct decisive action against dynamic and evolving threats.

82 Training Ranges including a hand grenade qualification course, urban assault course (UAC), and 5 engagement areas among specialized ranges. Digital air-ground integration range (DAGIR) is the only range of its type in the army range inventory. This range has the unique capability that fully integrates rotary wing and ground combat systems simultaneously in the combined fight. The Modular Armored Tactical Combat House (MATCH Facility) consists of six one-story buildings and one two-story building that provides units the intense ability to hone their war fighting skills in clearance operations in a simulated urban environment. Units are able to conduct directional live fire using individual weapons, squad automatic weapon, shotgun, some low-end demolitions for ballistic and mechanical breaching.

5 Major Training Facilities include the TSC, Simulation Center, and Mission Training Complex. The Training Support Center (TSC) which provides the regional Area of Operations (AoR) with Training Aids Devices Simulators and Simulations (TADSS). The Simulation Center supports simulations and simulators for Division Artillery, Virtual Battle Space Training for all units, Engagement Skills Trainer (EST) 2000 - virtual Range which has 10 lanes that replicate small arms to large machine gun and the Dismounted Soldier virtual simulator. The Mission Training Complex provides training to units on individual and collective training using live, virtual, and constructive methods for Army Battle Command Systems.

Fort Bliss

Civic and Community Support

Fort Bliss have over 200 Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) and Memorandums of Agreement (MOAs). A non-exhaustive list is below.

El Paso Water Utilities - Wastewater Pretreatment: Fort Bliss secured the services of the Public Service Board (PSB) to receive, carry, treat, and dispose of all wastewater discharged into the PSB's water system by users of that system on Fort Bliss. Fort Bliss is required to establish a Pretreatment Program to control the discharge of industrial wastewater.

Bio Watch - Ft Bliss/WBAMC/El Paso Public Health/Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ)/State of Texas Health Services: Outlines organizational arrangements, operational concepts, responsibilities, and procedures to provide for the earliest possible detection, identification, and confirmation of the presence of select biological agents released into the community as a result of a bio-terrorism attacks.

Independent School District (ISD)/ Fort Bliss use of School Buses during MOB: Provides written agreement on the usage of El Paso Independent School District (ISD), Socorro ISD and Ysleta ISD buses upon mobilization or declaration of war.

Directorate of Emergency Services/ Directorate of Moral, Welfare, and Recreation / Family Advocacy Program / William Beaumont Army Medical Center / District Attorney/ Texas Community Supervision and Corrections Department/ Sheriff's Office/ El Paso Police Department: Establishes written procedure to support the exercise of jurisdiction in the mentioned authorities in domestic violence cases involving military personnel and family members.

El Paso International Airport/ Federal Aviation Administration: Establishes procedures for coordination of aircraft operations to and from Biggs Army Airfield and within the El Paso International Airport.

Sierra Providence Health Network: Finance and Accounting Internship Program that is designed to give transitioning soldiers the opportunity to link their education with practical accounting training and gain valuable experience in a civilian setting.



Courtesy of Fort Bliss

Fort Hood



“On a per capita basis, Soldier training is accomplished more economically at Fort Hood than at any other Army installation.”

Mission

Fort Hood provides integrated installation support services to include facilities, infrastructure, and programs to enable Fort Hood commanders to train and deploy their units and take care of their Soldiers and Families. III Corps - Fort Hood projects trained and ready forces capable of conducting the full range of military operations, while ensuring the best Quality of Life for our Soldiers, Airmen, Families, and Civilians.

Units

III Corps Headquarters is a major formation of the United States Army Forces Command and a large center of force training and deployments since its establishment during WWI. They are sometimes known as the Phantom Corps and prepared to exercise mission command of Army, joint, and multi-national forces, as a corps, joint task force or combined joint forces land component command. This also includes the 1st Cavalry Division, 13th Sustainment Command Expeditionary, 3d Cavalry Regiment, 1st Medical Brigade, 36th Engineer Brigade, 89th MP Brigade, 504th Military Intelligence Brigade, 11th Signal Brigade, and 3d Air Support Operations Group, 11th Military Police Battalion, 15th Military Intelligence Battalion, 79th Explosive Ordnance Disposal Battalion, and 7-158th Aviation Battalion. Other Units Assigned include the *1st Army- Division West Headquarters, 120th Infantry Training Support Brigade, and Operational Test Command.*

US Army Garrison Fort Hood provides integrated installation support services to include facilities, infrastructure, and programs to enable Fort Hood commanders to train and deploy their units and take care of their Soldiers and Families. Other units include Army Medical and Dental Activity, 407th Army Field Support Brigade, 418th Contracting Support Brigade, 69th Air Defense Artillery Brigade, 48th Chemical Brigade, 85th Civil Affairs Brigade, and the Network Enterprise Center.

Economic Impact

As estimated by the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts, Fort Hood contributed \$35.4 billion to the Texas economy in 2015. This was based on a total employment of 201,538 personnel with a gross domestic product of \$21 billion and a disposable personal income of \$12.2 billion.

Total Supported Population: 395,601	
On-Post Military	31,504
On-Post Family Members	13,767
DoD Civilians	7,484
Contractors	13,737
Off-Post Family Members	42,319
Retirees, Survivors and Family Members	286,790
Soldiers Deployed	7,434

Fort Hood

Infrastructure and Projects

The Office of the Governor awarded \$3.47 million from the Texas Military Preparedness Commission's Defense Economic Adjustment Assistance Grant (DEAAG) program to the City of Killeen to support Fort Hood (FY17). The project will rebuild the Army Radar Approach Control Facility at Robert Gray Army Air Field.

Fort Hood continues to support the largest concentration of armored military capabilities within the Army with three Armored Brigade Combat Teams and a Stryker Brigade Combat Team assigned to the installation and an Active-duty end strength of over 39,000 soldiers.

This is done through special resources, such as:

- One of the Army's largest Mission Training Complexes (MTC), providing individual, leader, and collective digital training in a live-virtual-constructive integrated environment. The MTC utilizes a "HUB and Spoke" concept for support and integration of digital exercises across six major installations including Forts Carson, Riley, Bliss, Sill, and Knox.
- A combat aviation training area comprised of 15,900 square miles beginning on Fort Hood and continuing West from Bell and Coryell Counties to Runnels and Tom Green Counties. This enables US and allied military helicopter crews to train in a realistic environment, providing them with the skills required for combat aviation operations.

Civic & Community

Fort Hood has comprehensive, (formal and informal) relationships with its surrounding communities, government agencies and businesses. This includes: established partnerships between major Fort Hood units and 27 communities surrounding the post which facilitates flow of information/concerns of a variety of issues or times of crises; ever increasing "Adopt-a-School Program" between Fort Hood units and over 100 schools surrounding the post with mutually beneficial leadership opportunities and learning environments; Job exchange internships with the Cities of Austin and Waco; and on-duty partnership with over 30 local industry and municipal organizations leading to a high probability of employment in a variety of career fields.

A multitude of community activities including but not limited to: Army Family Action Plan, Friendship for Freedom, Good Neighbor Program, Military Impacted Schools Association, Nature in Lights, Make a Difference Day, and more. Agreements with seven industries to provide Central Texas College housed, industry paid, Fort Hood filled, Soldier training. All programs are with direct job placement with no cost to soldiers. Fort Hood has unique academic partnerships with Central Texas College and Texas A&M University – Central Texas (TAMU-CT), providing the Fort Hood community with direct access to the Texas 2+2 degree option. This program provides continuity of quality education from the 2-year associate degree directly into the nationally recognized baccalaureate and graduate programs of the TAMU System.



Courtesy of Fort Hood

Fort Hood

Environmental Impact

Fort Hood is committed to sustainable growth, development, and to being good stewards of more than 218,000 acres of land. This includes creating a culture that recognizes the value of sustainability, measured not just in terms of financial benefits, but also by maintaining mission capability, quality of life, relationships with local communities, and the preservation of options for the Army's future. It does this through:

- All new construction built to at least a Leadership in Environmental and Energy Design (LEED) Silver standard; the new Medical Center achieved LEED Gold. Reducing energy use by more than 30 percent over the past 10 years by leveraging technology and increasing energy awareness. Fort Hood will build a 15 Mega Watt (MW) solar array in 2016, coupled with 50 MW of wind generation in the Texas panhandle. This renewable energy project will meet approximately 40 percent of energy needs over the course of a year, at a lower cost than Fort Hood is currently paying.
- Reducing the amount of material entering the landfill by 25 percent in the last four years as an Army Net Zero Waste Pilot Installation, including single stream recycling for all Family housing homes.
- Reducing potable water consumption since privatizing the water and wastewater system in 2009. Installing more modern technology, a new water pump station, saves nearly 5-million gallons per month.
- Providing assistance on the recovery efforts of the state's populations of the Black-Capped Vireo and the Golden-Cheeked Warbler. Through a successful partnership with the US Fish and Wildlife Service, Fort Hood no longer has any training restrictions related to these two endangered species (birds).



Courtesy of Fort Hood

Red River Army Depot



“Meeting all challenges and defeating all obstacles is the underlying characteristic of the RRAD workforce.”

Located in Northeast Texas, 19 miles West of Texarkana and approximately 170 miles Northeast of Dallas, Red River Army Depot (RRAD) is a strategic asset and an essential element of the Army’s continuing transformation.

Mission

Sustain the Joint Warfighter’s combat power by providing ground combat and tactical systems sustainment maintenance operations.

Units

The RRAD is an ISO 9001:2008 and ISO 14001:2004, registered industrial complex providing responsive and innovative solutions for DoD in repair, overhaul, recapitalization, re-manufacture, and conversion of combat systems and tactical vehicles. RRAD is recognized as the Center of Industrial and Technical Excellence for the Bradley Fighting Vehicle System, Multiple Launch Rocket System carriers, Tactical Wheeled Vehicles, the Small Emplacement Excavator and Rubber Products, the sole facility in DoD capable of rebuilding armored vehicle track and road wheels.

RRAD is the host installation for sixteen major tenant activities including: The Defense Logistics Agency’s (DLA) Disposition Services, Red River – whose mission is to re-utilize, transfer, donate, sell, or dispose of excess and surplus government property; DLA-Distribution, Red River (DLA) occupies 800 acres on the installation and their mission is to receive, store, package, assemble and ship assigned items and kits. DLA Red River loads, unloads, inspects and stores supplies and equipment for the U.S. Army, the Texas Army National Guard, and the U.S. Army Reserves.

Economic Impact

As estimated by the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts, RRAD contributed \$2.13 billion to the Texas economy in 2015. This was based on a total employment of 16,936 personnel with a gross domestic product of \$1.3 billion and a disposable personal income of \$898 million.

Total Employees:	5,394
Permanent	1,689
Temporary	922
Military	10
Contractors	1,435
Tenants	1,338

Infrastructure and Projects

RRAD opened their most recent multi-phase military construction project, the Maneuver Systems Sustainment Center (MSSC), on April 6, 2016. With \$62 million invested, the overall project occupies 300,000 square feet across four buildings. The new facilities allow Tactical Wheeled Vehicle production to operate as a separate entity from other projects at RRAD.

Red River Army Depot

Environment

RRAD's environmental policy is an integral part of its mission. RRAD's primary focus areas are pollution prevention, compliance, restoration and conservation. Environmental stewardship is the responsibility of every member of the workforce, including the Strategic Partners that reside on the depot. RRAD is ISO:14001 certified and undergoes semi-annual audits from Perry Johnson Registrars to maintain certification.

RRAD maintains an integrated cultural resources management plan, an integrated natural resources management plan and a fisheries management plan for the installation. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) reviewed and approved RRAD's air permit application for the installation and operation of a newly installed bio-mass boiler and conversion of coal fired boilers to natural gas. The installation of these new systems resulted in reduced costs and emissions.

Civic & Community

RRAD and the surrounding community share common goals: the defense of the Nation, sustainment and growth of RRAD and continued collaboration to ensure the viability of RRAD in the future. The Texarkana Community Military Affairs Committee hosts routine functions which sustain relations between the community and the installation.

The availability of water is critical to the depot's ability to perform its mission to the Nation. The city of Texarkana, Texas Water Utilities provides the depot with potable water. This allows the depot access to an additional 25,000 acre foot of water from Lake Wright Patman.

The Depot maintains mutual aid agreements with the local cities and municipalities to provide assistance with emergency services and other activities. In the past three years several joint-use projects were completed that will provide benefits to the Depot and community including:

- New U.S. Interstate Highway I-30 exchange that aligns directly with RRAD's main gate entrance
- Upgraded the southern railroad spur on RRAD to support rail services in the TexAmerica's Commerce Park
- Established a connection between U.S. Highway 67 and U.S. Highway 82



Courtesy of Red River Army Depot

Navy

Overview

Naval Air Station Corpus Christi
Naval Air Station Fort Worth Joint Reserve Base
Naval Air Station Kingsville

Naval Air Station Corpus Christi



“Naval Air Station Corpus Christi trains over 600 of the finest aviators each year.”

Located approximately 200 miles south of Austin on the Corpus Christi Bay, Naval Air Station (NAS) Corpus Christi was commissioned on March 12, 1941 as an air training station. Thousands of pilots, including Former President George H. W. Bush, have trained here and it remains one of the most important air training bases in the United States.

Mission

NAS Corpus Christi is primarily focused on pilot training. There are several tenant commands at NAS Corpus Christi whose main focus is pilot training. Training Air Wing FOUR (TRAWING FOUR) is comprised of four individual units: two primary training squadrons and two squadrons that provide advanced multi-engine training. TRAWING FOUR trains over 600 new, highly qualified aviators every year.

Units

Corpus Christi Army Depot (CCAD) is the largest tenant command at NAS Corpus Christi. It is the industry leader for repair and overhaul of helicopters, engines and components in Army Aviation. CCAD employs 3,921 personnel.

Chief of Naval Air Training (CNATRA) has its headquarters at NAS Corpus Christi. CNATRA actively works to safely train and produce the world 's finest combat quality Naval Aviators and Naval Flight Officers. CNATRA oversees all aviation training for the U.S. Navy with five Training Wings and multiple squadrons based at five installations throughout the Navy's Southeast Region. CNATRA employs 187 personnel.

Marine Aviation Training Support Group (MATSG-22) enables Marine aviation training through Service advocacy and administrative support, while reinforcing Marine Corps values, principles , and competencies, in order to forge future Marine aviators for the Fleet Marine Force. MATSG-22 employs 35 personnel.



Courtesy of NAS Corpus Christi

Naval Air Station Corpus Christi

U.S. Coast Guard - Sector Corpus Christi (USCG) performs all Coast Guard missions with the exception of ice-breaking. In 2015, they conducted 346 search and rescue cases, assisted 572 people in distress, saved 106 lives and \$724 thousand in property, executed 148 law enforcement cases, responded to 238 pollution cases, 242 marine safety cases, 116 security cases, and provided support for 27 Coast Guard cutters, small boats, and 6 aircraft. USCG employs 352 personnel. The USCG is within the Department of Homeland Security.

Additional missions include *U.S. Customs and Border Protection (USCBP)*, the *Defense Logistics Agency*, *Naval Health Clinic Corpus Christi (NHCCC)* and *Armed Forces Reserve Support Center (NOSC)*.

Economic Impact

As estimated by the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts, NAS Corpus Christi contributed \$2.1 billion to the Texas economy in 2015. This was based on a total employment of 12,949 personnel with a gross domestic product of \$1.28 billion and a disposable personal income of \$798 million. The employment population (including active military, civilians, and contractors) totals 7,923 including Corpus Christi Army Depot.

Infrastructure and Projects

NAS Corpus Christi is comprised of 5,622 acres and its on-base facilities are valued at 1.7 billion dollars. TRAWING FOUR conducts pilot training on Truax Field and three outlying airfields: Navy Outlying Landing Field (NOLF) Waldron, NOLF Cabaniss, and NOLF Goliad. In order to decrease air traffic congestion and facilitate an increased pilot training rate, NAS Corpus Christi has leased landing rights at Aransas County Airport and Corpus Christi International Airport.

Aircraft	Inventory
T-6 Texan	91
T-44 Pegasus	54
TC-12 Huron	22
HH-65 Dolphin	3
HC-144 Ocean Sentry	3
P-3 Orion	6
MQ-9 Reaper	3

Civic & Community

NAS Corpus Christi has several Memorandums of Understanding with local communities and organizations including the City of Corpus Christi, Corpus Christi Fire Department, Nueces County Emergency Operations Department, and Coastal Bend Council of Government. NAS Corpus Christi supports the city of Corpus Christi with several events such as the Beach-to-Bay Marathon, and recognition ceremonies for the Battle of Midway, Veterans ' Day, Memorial Day, and Pearl Harbor. The NAS Corpus Christi Color Guard and Honor Guard participated in more than 50 events throughout South Texas, from parades to military funerals, as well as more than 30 base-wide special events and ceremonies. Community Outreach efforts are also supported by the NAS Corpus Christi Chief Petty Officers Association, the NAS Corpus Christi 1st Class Petty Officers Association, the Junior Enlisted Association, and tenant command activities.

Naval Air Station Fort Worth Joint Reserve Base



“Purpose- mission first, People – the most valuable resource, and Professionalism – how we conduct our business.”

Naval Air Station Fort Worth Joint Reserve Base (NAS Fort Worth JRB) is the first and largest Joint Reserve Base in the United States. The installation is responsible for training and equipping aviation units and ground support personnel for deployment in preparation for world-wide mobilization. NAS Fort Worth JRB seeks to provide joint training capabilities and resources to enable war fighter readiness while sustaining personnel and families’ needs, future compatibility and instilling a culture of safety.

Units

Navy

Information Dominance Corps Reserve Command provides tactical, operational, and strategic level intelligence support to Navy forces, joint and multi-national military forces, and national level decision makers. It trains reserve units and qualified personnel for active duty in support of readiness and requirements for intelligence collection, analysis, production, and dissemination.

Navy Region Southeast Reserve Component Command Fort Worth provides training and administration oversight to 20 Navy Operational Support Centers and 8,400 Selected Reservists geographically located in seven states, in support of operational requirements for the Navy and Marine Corps team and Joint Forces.

Navy Operational Support Center Fort Worth generates mobilization readiness by providing administrative services, training support, and world class customer service to Reserve personnel in support of surge and operational requirements for the Navy and Marine Corps team and for Joint Forces. NOSC Fort Worth is the largest Navy Operational Support Center in the Southeast/Fort Worth Region, and the fifth largest in the United States.

Fleet Logistic Support Squadron 59 (VR-59) is a transport squadron whose mission is to provide around the clock worldwide logistics support to all military services. Currently, VR-59 has a total of three C-40 aircraft stationed at NAS Fort Worth JRB.



Courtesy of NAS Fort Worth JRB

Naval Air Station Fort Worth Joint Reserve Base

Units

Air Force

10th Air Force Headquarters' mission is to provide command supervision to assigned Reserve Units and responsibilities include command supervision of fighter, bomber, special operations, rescue, airborne warning and control, flying training, combat air operations battle staff, unoccupied aerial vehicle and space units in the Air Force Reserve Command.

301st Fighter Wing, U.S. Air Force Reserve Unit is responsible for maintaining readiness to deploy soldiers and fighter aircraft for active duty. The 301st FW is equipped with the F-16C+ Fighting Falcon aircraft, and are anticipating an upgrade to the F-35 aircraft by 2025. They are the only Air Force Reserve Command fighter squadron in the State of Texas.

136th Airlift Wing (Texas Air National Guard) provides highly-trained, equipped, and motivated military forces for worldwide combat and peacetime tasking supporting the State of Texas and the Nation. Their flying mission includes short field and dirt strip landings as well as airland and airdrop delivery of cargo and personnel. The 136th Airlift Wing is the only C-130 Air National Guard Wing within the Gulf Coast area, and is instrumental for hurricane response and disaster relief airlift capabilities in the Gulf States.

Army

Baker Company 90th Aviation Support Battalion has a primary mission of rotary-wing maintenance support. As an Aviation Intermediate Maintenance Company, Baker Company (B Company) is responsible for repairing Army aircraft. The 90th Aviation Support Battalion provides the battalion headquarter at the Colonel Stone ARC and is responsible for fuel storage and delivery, water purification, storage and delivery, and is capable of operating a battalion medical aid station along with ground vehicle maintenance support.

Marine Corps

Marine Aircraft Group 41 (MAG-41) is part of the 4th Marine Aircraft Wing. Their mission is to man, train, equip, and sustain an expeditionary aviation combat element (ACE), Combined Forces Air Component Commander (CFACC) element, an aviation logistics squadron, a fighter attack squadron, and an aerial refueler/assault support squadron. Marine Fighter Attack Squadron 112 (VMFA-112), Marine Aerial Refueler Transport Squadron 234 (VMGR-234), and Marine Aviation Logistics Squadron 41 (MALS-41) are units under MAG-41 at NAS Fort Worth JRB.

14th Marine Regiment is a reserve artillery regiment whose mission is to provide Marine Air Ground Task Force (MAGTF) with a Force Artillery Headquarters in order to command, control, and coordinate Force Artillery delivered fires.



Courtesy of NAS Fort Worth JRB

Naval Air Station Fort Worth Joint Reserve Base

Economic Impact

As estimated by the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts, NAS Fort Worth JRB and Lockheed Martin (which is co-located) contributed \$6.6 billion to the Texas economy in 2015. This was based on a total employment of 45,839 personnel with a gross domestic product of \$4.14 billion and a disposable personal income of \$2.57 billion. Co-located on the airfield is Lockheed Martin with 13,700 employees with a \$1.4 billion payroll.

Infrastructure and Projects

JRB missions require hangars, aprons, runways, airspace, maintenance, training and administrative space to optimize military value. Hangars meet current needs with the potential availability for future requirements. Apron space is ample for 170+ aircraft, depending on size, affording additional capacity. Runways can support additional operations. No limitations identified regarding air space or traffic deconfliction or encroachment. Recently completed projects include joint aquatic training center upgrades, repair of Depot Avenue, replacement of HVAC in multiple buildings and airfield repair.

Additionally the presence of nearby MOAs and MTRs, alongside co-location of Lockheed Martin, and their manufacturing of the Joint Strike Fighter (JSF), makes NAS Fort Worth JRB an excellent choice as a future site for Navy, Marine Corps, or Air Force JSF squadrons and training centers.

Aircraft Type	Quantity
C-40	4
F-18	12
KC-130J	5
C-12/UC-35	3/1
F-16	24
C-130	8
Total	56

Installation Assets
Runway - 12,000 ft
2,300 acres, 3,200 square miles of MOA
2.9 million square feet facility space
2.3 million square feet ramp space
83 housing units
347 barrack units (90 percent occupied)
250 off-base rentals
C-130, F-16, & F-18 Simulators
14 Training Routes

Civic & Community

NAS Fort Worth JRB is a historical asset to the local community and continues to be supported by all in their surrounding area. Annual opportunities for community engagement are numerous. Military-civilian interaction such as base tours, speaking engagements, free events – including Air Power Demonstrations, and youth drug education are a few. In turn, surrounding businesses and organizations host military appreciation days and other annual events for base personnel.

Naval Air Station Kingsville



“50 percent of the Navy & Marine Corps jet/strike pilots are trained here each year”

Mission

The primary mission of NAS Kingsville is to provide facilities and support for Training Air Wing TWO in training undergraduate jet/strike pilots for the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps. Pilot production is the responsibility of the Training Air Wing and its two training squadrons, VT-21 and VT-22 utilizing the Boeing T-45 Goshawk aircraft.

Units

About 200 flight students report to Training Air Wing Two each year for advanced/undergraduate Jet/strike Training reporting to either: Training Squadron Twenty One (VT-21) or Training Squadron Twenty Two (VT-22), students begin 11-13 months of extensive training, which leads to their earning the designation of “Naval Aviators” and receiving their coveted “Wings of Gold.” Training Air Wing Two is responsible for providing the Fleet with newly winged Navy and Marine Corps aviators. At any given time the Air Wing consists of approximately 200 Student Naval Aviators, 75 instructor pilots, more than 500 civilian and contract employees, and 105 T-45 Goshawk aircraft. TW-2 trains 50 percent of the Navy and Marine Corps’ jet/strike pilots each year, with the remainder being trained at Training Air Wing One at NAS Meridian.

Other tenant commands include a U.S. Army Reserve Component (F Company and 370th Transportation Company), the Branch Health Clinic Kingsville, Contractors (L-3 Vertex otherwise known as L-3 Communications Vertex Aerospace, Fidelity Technologies, Inc., and Rolls Royce, Inc.), and CNATRA Contract Maintenance Detachment which performs surveillance of contractor operations.



Courtesy of NAS Kingsville

Naval Air Station Kingsville

Economic Impact

As estimated by the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts, NAS Kingsville contributed \$712.1 million to the Texas economy in 2015. This was based on a total employment of 4,545 personnel with a gross domestic product of \$435 million and a disposable personal income of \$288.7 million. NAS Kingsville has 482 active duty, 182 reservists, 236 navy civilians, 514 contractors, and 88 additional civilians. NAS Kingsville also supports over 29,000 retired military members and family within a 100 mile radius.

Infrastructure and Projects

Due to the large volume of unencumbered airspace, measuring 36,000 cubic miles, the availability of landing fields, the ability to provide life-cycle maintenance of the T-45 Training System, and excellent weather with nearly 300 flying days per year, NAS Kingsville ranks high as an invaluable aviation training facility. Capacity utilization of NAS Kingsville is measured against the needs of its primary mission – undergraduate jet/strike pilot training. This mission requires aircraft, hangar space, aprons, runways, airspace, maintenance capacity and administrative space properly sized and balanced to optimize military value. Hangars dedicated to the training mission have sufficient capacity to meet current and projected future requirements.

4 x 8,000 ft runways
4 aviation hangars
Over 1.2 million square feet of building space
2 additional 8,000 ft runways as NALF Orange Grove
116,663 Tower Operations
38,411 Radar Operations
7,172 Military Operation Area Operations
31,272 Military Operations at NALF Orange Grove
Additional 46,482 operations totaling 240,000 .

The air station has an environmentally safe corrosion control facility, to provide for the T-45 life cycle maintenance requirements with capacity to support other requirements as needed. Other hangars are used to conduct modifications to the T-45 by contract support teams, and there is limited surplus apron space available for new or expanded mission providing these missions do not impact the command's primary mission of supporting the training environment.

Civic & Community

NAS Kingsville and the City of Kingsville coordinate a multitude of events in the community each year. One of the most popular events is the Wings Over South Texas Airshow which features the U.S. Navy Blue Angels. The base participates in school programs and honor guard support as well as the King Ranch "Ranch Hand" Breakfast and Pilot For A Day/Skipper For A Day programs. Texas A&M Kingsville provides additional educational opportunities.



Courtesy of NAS Kingsville

Joint Base San Antonio

**Fort Sam Houston
Lackland Air Force Base
Randolph Air Force Base**

“Despite its uniqueness in setup, the 80,000 members who belong to JBSA are making a difference, not only in San Antonio but for the nation by accomplishing diverse training, flying, medical, cyber, intelligence and installation support missions every day.”

JBSA is comprised of four primary locations: Randolph, Fort Sam Houston, Camp Bullis and Lackland and expands out across a total of 11 geographically separated parcels of land consisting of 46,539 acres, and 35 million square feet in facilities that support 266 military service mission partners. JBSA is home to more DoD students than any other installation, more active runways than any other installation, houses the DoD’s largest hospital and only level one trauma center, supports more than 250,000 personnel (including 425 retired general officers), and interfaces with the 1,000 civic leaders of San Antonio, 20 smaller communities, four counties and four Congressional districts. Its total plant replacement value is about 10.3 billion with an annual budget of \$550 million.

Mission

Unrivaled installation support and service to enable Mission Partner Success.

Economic Impact

As estimated by the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts, Joint Base San Antonio contributed \$48.7 billion to the Texas economy in 2015. This was based on a total employment of 282,995 personnel with a gross domestic product of \$28.8 billion and a disposable personal income of \$17 billion. There are 57,136 active duty, students (basic training and international), reserves and National Guard members with support from 31,624 civilians and contractors (DoD and AAFES). JBSA also supports 211,299 veterans and 84,405 retirees.



Joint Base San Antonio

Civic & Community

Air Force Community Partnership Program

JBSA has ample opportunities for community engagement because of the incredible relationship it has with the San Antonio region. Last year, JBSA entered a formal Public-Public, Public-Private Partnership (P4) comprised of military, government, business and civic leaders. This P4 construct has helped JBSA develop revolutionary ways to reduce redundancies and decrease costs by leveraging capabilities and capacity that the City and Region of San Antonio offers JBSA and JBSA offers to the City and the Region of San Antonio. During lean times, these “partnerships” are instrumental to ensuring the local community continues to prosper and JBSA’s critical role in the defense of our great Nation continues in the most efficient and effective way into the future.

There are a variety of community agreements ranges from animal control, parks and recreation, transitioning military members, mass transportation, and joint training opportunities for fire, emergency services, and explosive ordinance. Other initiatives include workforce development, maintenance of golf courses and libraries, joint use security and law enforcement training programs, joint use airfield agreements, and efficiency models for storm water, traffic, bulk materials, and grounds maintenance. There are over 57 implemented agreements and 250 are in the process of being drafted.

Workforce Development and Transition Program is a quarterly workshop that provides information, resources, and networking opportunities for transitioning service members. Topics can include housing, employment, medical, and education.

The Libraries Project ensures continued support to military members and their families when on-base facilities can no longer operate on a dwindling budget. City of San Antonio, Converse, Universal City, and Schertz libraries are free and open to all military members and their families. An additional agreement to provide digital libraries is close to being approved.

Security Forces and Police Joint Training is a relationship between the military and civilian law enforcement including sharing ideas, actions, opportunities, and facilities as they relate to law enforcement.



Courtesy of JBSA

Joint Base San Antonio - Fort Sam Houston

JBSA - Fort Sam Houston is the second oldest military installation in Texas and one of the oldest in the US Army. Fort Sam Houston is considered the home of medicine for the US Army. Resulting from the 2005 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) recommendations, Fort Sam Houston became the home for all U.S. military medical training. Fort Sam Houston is a designated National Historic Landmark with one of the largest collections of historic military post structures.

Mission Partners
US Army North
Installation Management Command, Headquarters
US Army Medical Command
Installation Management Command - Atlantic
Installation Management Command - Central
US Army South
US Army Medical Department Center & School
Regional Health Command - Central
Navy Medicine Education and Training Command
US Army Public Health Command
Medical Education & Training Campus
Mission & Installation Contracting Command
4th Sustainment Command Expeditionary
Brooke Army Medical Center
32d Medical Brigade
US Army Dental Command
(81 additional units)



Brooke Army Medical Center
Courtesy of JBSA

Joint Base San Antonio - Lackland Air Force Base

JBSA - Lackland AFB is the only entry processing station for Air Force enlisted basic military training. This includes professional, military, and technical training for the skills graduates will need to be successful in the Air Force.

Lackland is home to the Defense Language Institute whose primary mission is to teach English to Allied pilot candidates and joint service training such as security and law enforcement. The 24th and 25th Air Force are also located at Lackland AFB and support intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance needs as well as cyber abilities.

Mission Partners
24th Air Force
25th Air Force
59th Medical Wing
Air Force Installation & Mission Support Center
Air Force Medical Operations Agency
Joint Information Operations Warfare Center
37th Training Wing
67th Cyberspace Wing
688th Cyberspace Wing
(71 additional units)

Joint Base San Antonio - Randolph Air Force Base

JBSA - Randolph has a long history as a flying training facility which now supports advanced pilot training. JBSA - Randolph is also the headquarters of Air Education Training and Command (AETC), one of ten major commands in the U.S. Air Force. AETC oversees flight training across the United States to include JBSA- Lackland, Laughlin AFB, and Sheppard AFB in Texas.

Mission Partners
Air Education & Training Command
Air Force Personnel Center
19th Air Force
Air Force Recruiting Service
Air Force Audit Agency
12th Flying Training Wing
(39 additional units)



Texas Military Forces

Overview

Air National Guard
Army National Guard
Texas State Guard
Domestic Operations Task Force (DOMOPS)

Texas Military Forces

Air National Guard

Deputy Adjutant General

Brigadier General Dawn Ferrell

Senior Enlisted Advisor

Chief Master Sergeant Marlon Nation

Army National Guard

Deputy Adjutant General

Major General William Smith

Senior Enlisted Advisor

Command Sergeant Major John Hoxie

Texas State Guard

Commander

Major General Jake Betty

Senior Enlisted Advisor

Sergeant Major Bryan Becknel

Domestic Operations Task Force

Commander

Brigadier General Patrick Hamilton

Senior Enlisted Advisor

Chief Master Sergeant Oscar Tey

Texas Military Forces

The Texas Military Forces, officially the Texas Military Department, is composed of the three branches of the military in the State of Texas. The Texas Air National Guard (TXANG), the Texas Army National Guard (TXARNG), and the Texas State Guard (TXSG) are all administered by the Texas Adjutant General and fall under the command of the Governor of Texas. The current Texas Adjutant General is Major General John Nichols, who is appointed by the Governor. He is responsible for providing ready trained forces in support of state operation. He is also responsible to the President of the U.S. for providing ready trained forces of the Texas Army Guard and the Texas Air Guard in support of federal missions. The Texas Adjutant General also oversees the Domestic Operations Task Force (DOMOPS) among many other programs. The Texas Military Forces are also supported by Command Sergeant Major Mark Wheedon, Chief of Staff Colonel Greg Chaney, and Executive Director Bill Wilson.



Texas Air National Guard (TXANG)

The Texas Air National Guard has 3 units: the 149th Fighter Wing, the 147th Reconnaissance Wing, and the 136th Airlift Wing.

The 149th Fighter Wing is home to the 149th Maintenance Group, 149th Operations Group, 149th Mission Support Group and the 149th Medical Group. In addition, the 149th has four geographically separated units: Texas Air National Guard Headquarters, 204th Security Forces Squadron, 209th Weather Flight, and the 273rd Information Operations Squadron. The 149th Fighter Wing at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas, is an F-16 flying training unit.

The 147th Reconnaissance Wing oversees the mission and capabilities of its four Groups which include the 147th Mission Support Group, 147th Maintenance Group, 147th Operations Group, and the 147th Medical Group. See Ellington Field JRB for additional information.

Texas Military Forces

The 136th Airlift Wing is the premier airlift team of choice operating the C-130 Hercules. They are located in the north central Texas heartland, just outside of down town Fort Worth. See NAS Fort Worth JRB for additional information.

Texas Army National Guard (TXARNG)

The Texas Army National Guard has 4 units: the 36th Infantry Division, the 71st Troop Command, the 136th RTI, and the 36th Sustainment Brigade. The main mission of the TXARNG is “to respond to domestic emergencies, combat missions, counter drug efforts, reconstruction missions and more—all with equal speed, strength and efficiency.”

Texas State Guard(TXSG)

The Texas State Guard functions as an organized state militia under the authority of Title 32 of the U.S. Code and Chapter 437 of the Texas Government Code. The main mission of the TXSG is “to provide mission-ready military forces to assist state and local authorities in times of state emergencies; to conduct homeland security and community service activities under the umbrella of Defense Support to Civil Authorities; and to augment the Texas Army National Guard and Texas Air National Guard as required.” The TXSG is strictly a state defense force not subject to the Department of Defense but the Governor.

Domestic Operations Task Force (DOMOPS)

The Domestic Operations Task Force has 5 units: Joint Task Force 136 (Manuever Enhancement Brigade), the 176th Engineer Brigade, the Joint Counterdrug Task Force, Border Operations, and Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA). The main mission of DOMOPS is to “provide direction and oversight of Texas Military Department throughout Texas and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Region VI during emergencies and disasters as part of Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) or civil support operations to save lives, alleviate suffering and protect property. When authorized, provide mission command of Title 32 and Title 10 forces within a Dual Status Command for immediate and long term DSCA response at the request of the Governor of Texas.”

Texas Air National Guard (TXANG)

149th Fighter Wing
JBSA – Lackland
AFB

18 F-16C/D Falcon

Mission: Fighter Pilot Training

437 full time jobs, 905 part time jobs

147th Reconnaissance
Wing

Ellington Field JRB

12 MQ-1 Predators

Mission: Intelligence and Surveillance,
Incident Awareness and Assessment,
Strike and Close Air Support

322 full time jobs, 852 part time jobs

136th Airlift Wing
NAS Fort Worth JRB

8 C-130H2 Hercules

Mission: Tactical Airlift, Airdrop,
Assault and Medical Evacuation

309 full time jobs, 1025 part time jobs

Texas Military Forces

Texas
Headquarters
– Army
National
Guard
(TXARNG)

36th Infantry Division

72nd Infantry Brigade

56th Infantry Brigade

76th Battlefield Surveillance Brigade

36th Combat Brigade

71st Troop Command

136th RTI

36th Sustainment
Brigade

Texas
State
Guard

TXSG – Army
Division

TXSG – Air
Division

Austin,
TX

Texas Medical
Brigade

Maritime Regiment

Reserve: Army

“The Army Reserve provides trained, equipped, and ready Soldier and cohesive units to meet the nation’s requirements, at home and abroad.”

The Army Reserve has a congressionally authorized force of more than 202,000 soldiers and 11,000 civilians. The main focus of the Army Reserve is to provide Soldiers that are highly qualified in their military capabilities and have enhanced skills learned in civilian life, training, and education. The Army Reserve is also fiscally efficient: the Reserve provides for 20 percent of the Army’s total force with less than 6 percent of the total Army budget. Like the Air Force, the Army Reserve utilizes private public partnerships to achieve shared goals of the public and private sector.

U.S. Army Reserve - Nationwide			
Dollars Spent	\$16,111,428,584	Non-DoD Wages	141,277
\$7,492,788,782	Economic Impact	\$4,640,189,466	Non-DoD Jobs

Units

The 75th Training Command, headquartered in Houston, provides training for the Army Reserve, Active Army, and National Guard Soldiers. The 75th Training Command also oversees the Medical Readiness Training Command and the 4th Sustainment Command (Expeditionary) which are both at JBSA - Fort Sam Houston. Other Texas capabilities include a focus in the following fields: Medical, Aviation, Logistics, Quartermaster, Engineer (Fire Fighter), Transportation, Civil Affairs, MISO, Military Police, Chemical, Military Intelligence, and Training Support. While the Army Reserve operates across Texas, some of the larger factions are located in Grand Prairie, Fort Worth, Dallas, Tyler, Corpus Christi, and San Antonio.

U.S. Army Reserve - Texas	
\$982,108,541	Economic Impact (2015)
9,534	Non-DoD Jobs Supported
\$288,412,398	Non-Dod Wages
\$572,886,607	Dollars Spent
\$377,814,077	Total Military Payroll
\$68,578,279	Total Civilian Payroll
68	Facilities
328	Units/Detachments
15,645	Soldiers
783	Civilians

In addition to supporting active military, the Army Reserve operates other programs that support the civilian population and the nation as a whole. For example, the Defense Support of Civil Authorities trains and operates substantial capabilities for disaster response, including domestic emergencies and disaster relief efforts. Another program conducted is the Immediate Response Authority whose support includes distribution of food and medicine, search and rescue, transportation of supplies and persons, and dissemination of public information on health and safety measures which is not an exhaustive list.

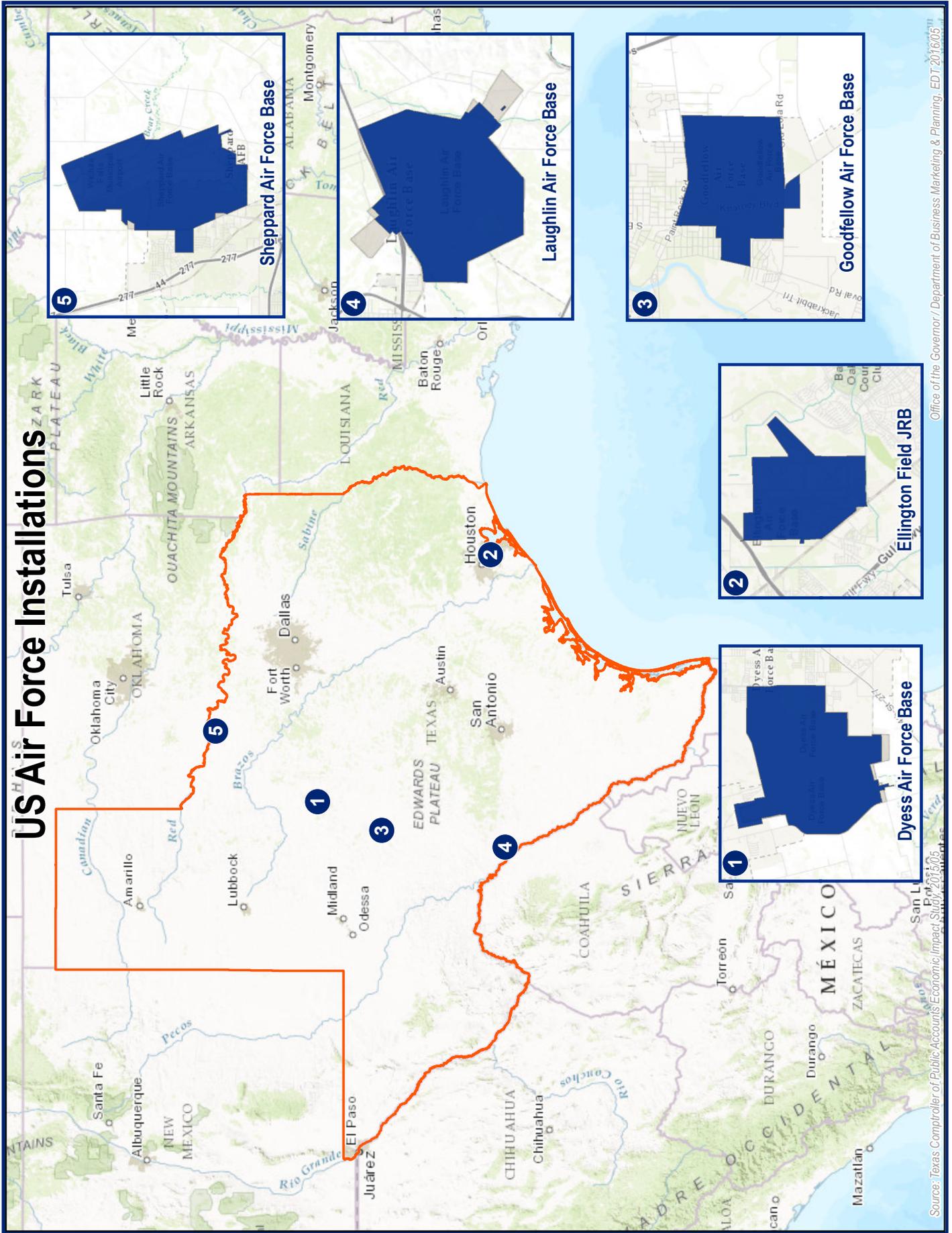
Note: While there are other reserve units in Texas from each branch of the military, they are not noted here due to availability of information. When this information is obtained, this page will be updated.

Appendix

Maps

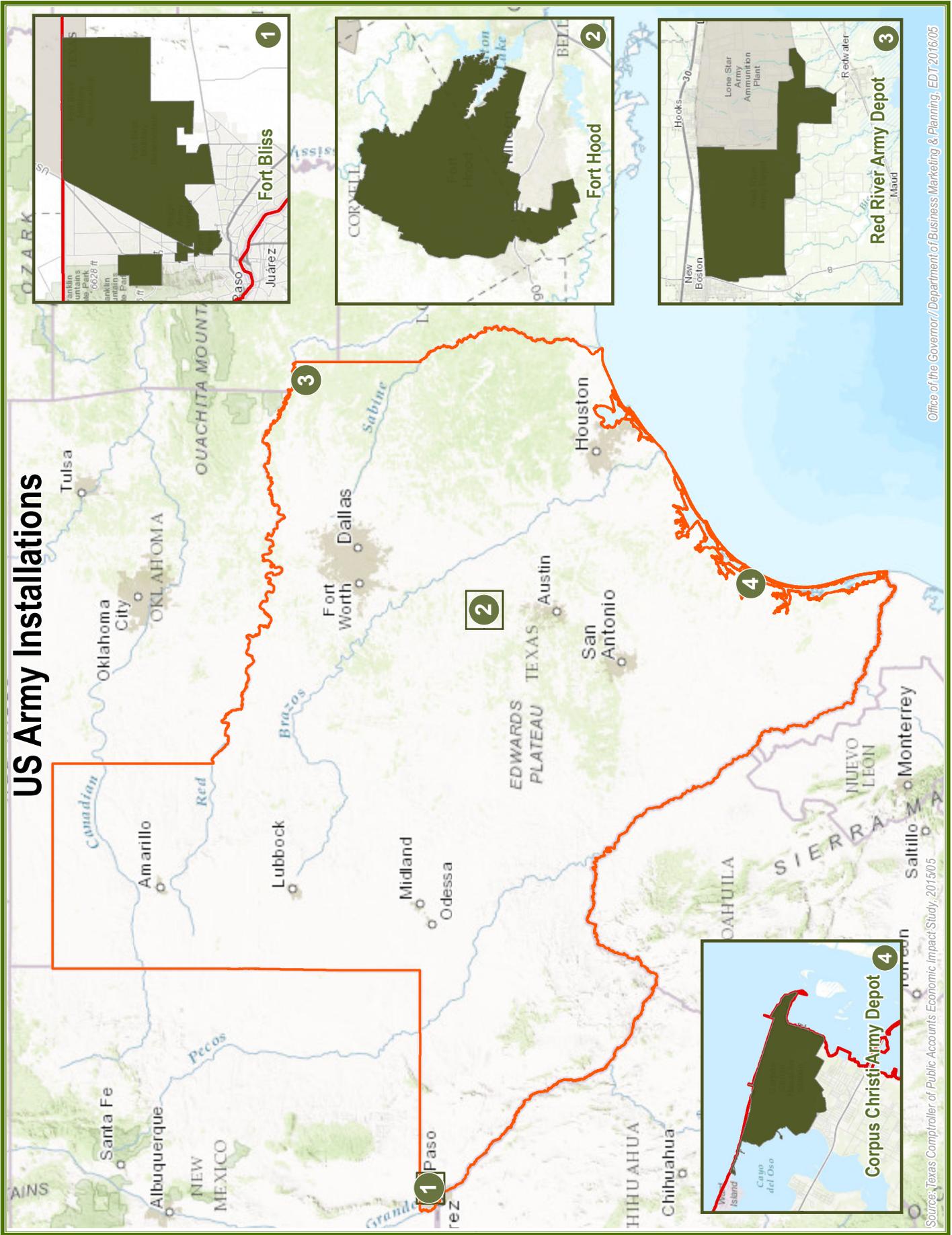
U.S. Air Force Installations in Texas
U.S. Army Installations in Texas
U.S. Navy Installations in Texas
Joint Base San Antonio
DoD Ranges and Special Use Airspace

US Air Force Installations

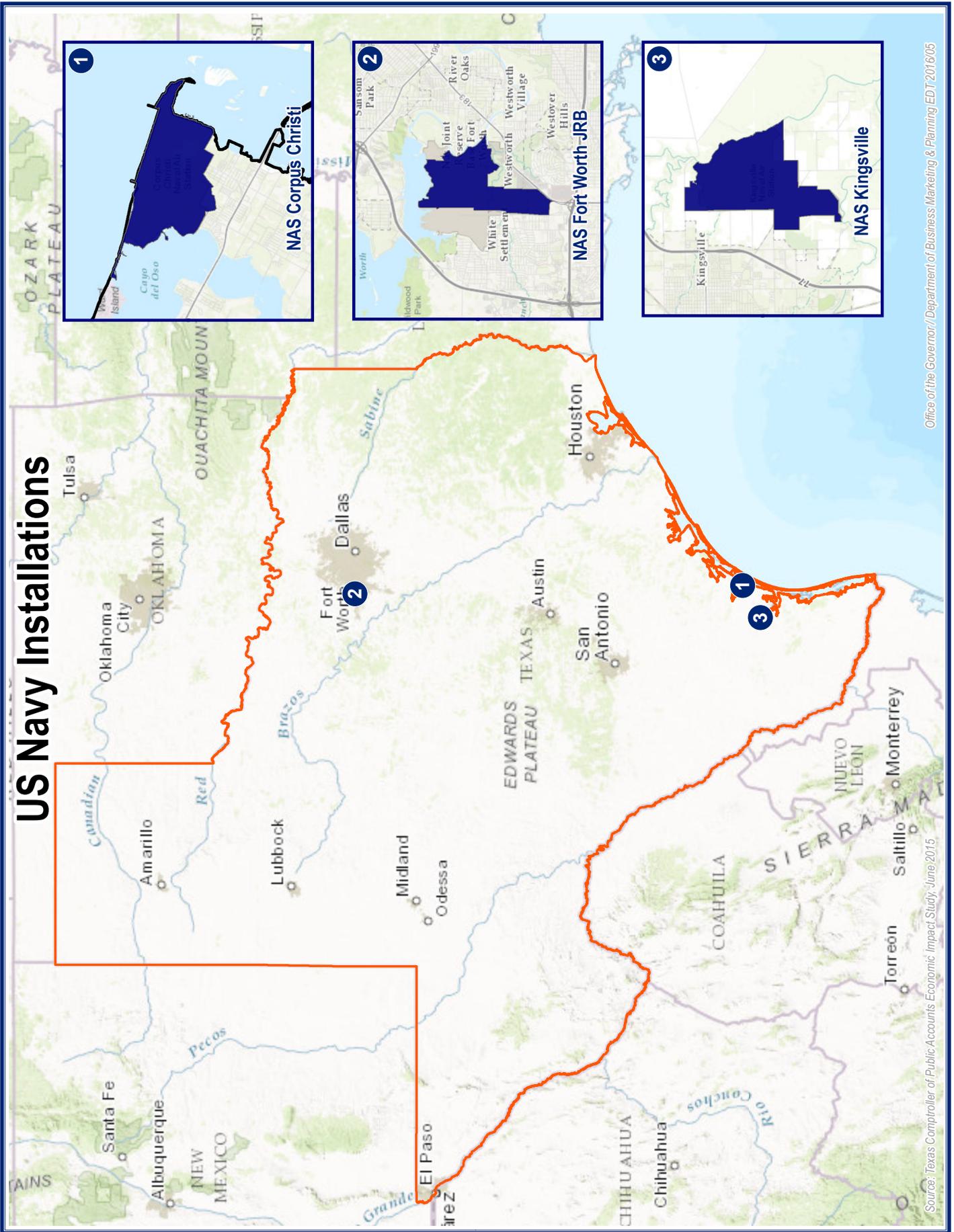


Source: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts Economic Impact Study, 2015/05. Office of the Governor / Department of Business Marketing & Planning, EDT-2016/05.

US Army Installations



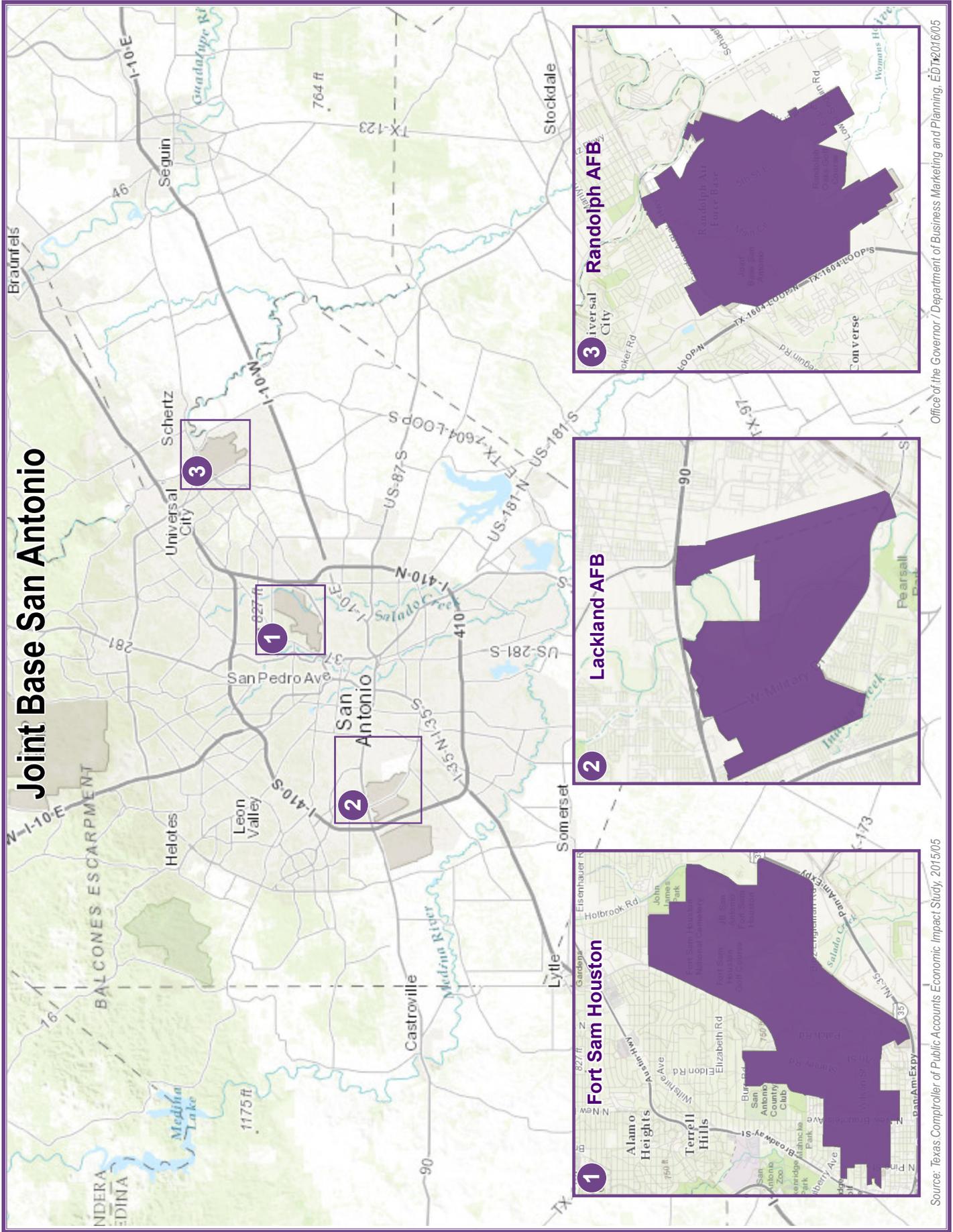
US Navy Installations



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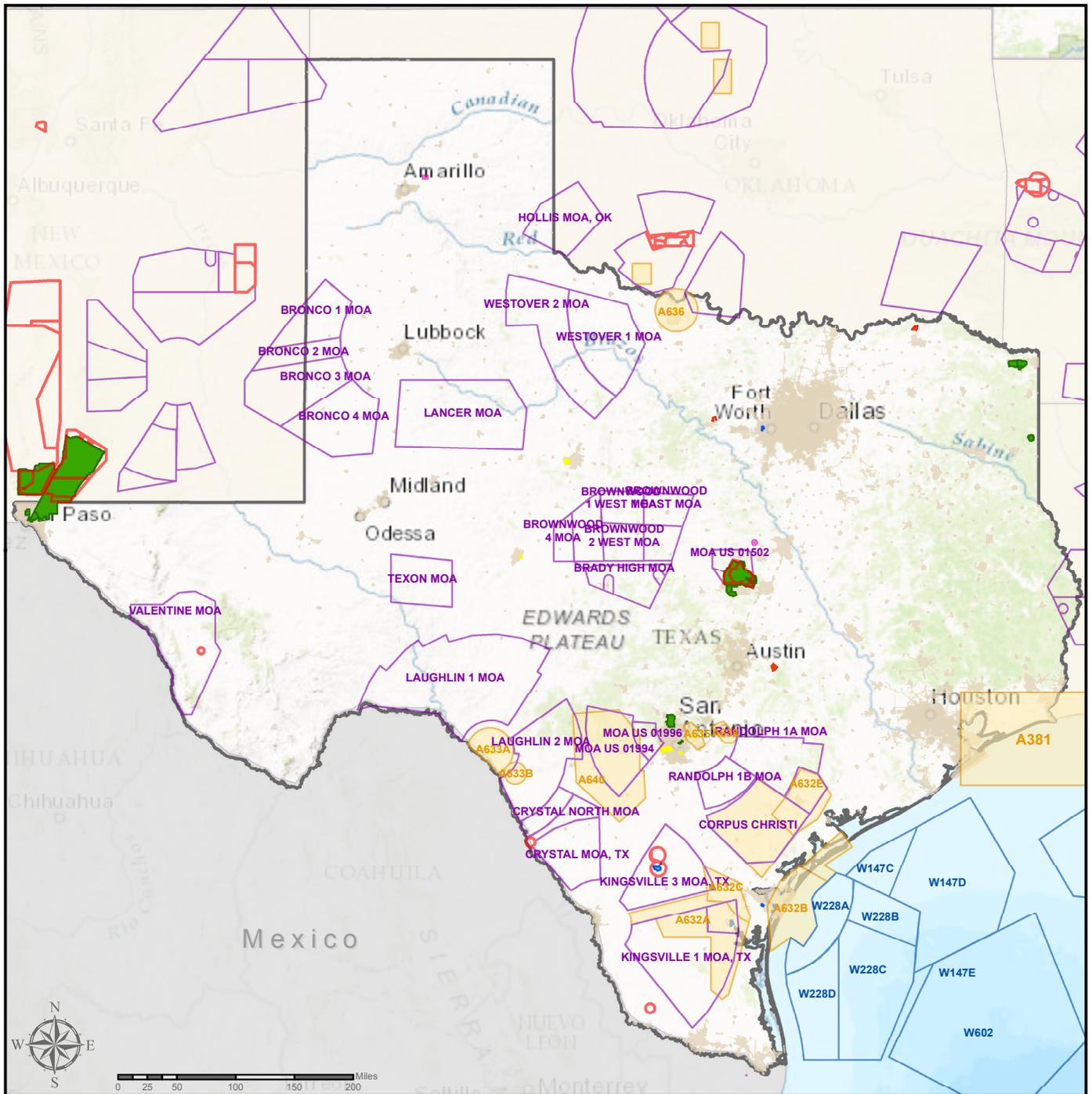
Source: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts Economic Impact Study, June 2015

Joint Base San Antonio



Source: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts Economic Impact Study, 2015/05

Office of the Governor / Department of Business Marketing and Planning, ED12016/05



DoD Ranges and Special Use Airspace

TEXAS

DoD Ranges

- U.S. Airforce
- U.S. Army
- Army Guard
- U.S. Navy

Special Use Airspace

- Alert Area
- Prohibited
- Warning Area
- Military Operating Area (MOA)
- Restricted
- Texas Cities

Office of the Governor, Department of Business Marketing & Planning/EDT 2016-04

