



OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

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

Subject: 2008 Annual Report: "A Master Plan for the Future"

Date: August 12, 2008

Dear Fellow Texans:

I am delighted to present the Texas Military Preparedness Commission's Master Plan for 2008. This plan focuses on the future of our military installations as we continue to implement the decisions of BRAC 2005 and support defense restructuring within our state.

Texas is proud to have more than 225,000 active duty personnel, reservists, National Guardsmen, and civilians working at our active duty installations, strategic ports, and many communities with reserve centers or armories. As our military forces transform and restructure, Fort Sam Houston in San Antonio and Fort Bliss in El Paso are meeting the challenge of accepting their new missions in addition to thousands of new troops and their families in only a short amount of time. These changes are playing a part in revitalizing our bases and bringing economic growth to our communities.

I am dedicated to continuing the state's partnership with the three defense communities that have installations closing as a result of BRAC 2005. The communities have utilized our Defense Economic Adjustment Assistance Grant program which allows them to complete necessary economic development projects to lessen the impact of BRAC 2005. The grant program provided the City of Ingleside with an award of \$386,000 to upgrade their wastewater treatment plant, while the Brooks Development Authority received \$1,500,000 to construct an extension of New Braunfels Avenue bringing it into the base. This will provide easy access for its tenants, including the newly opened Emergency Operations Center and the soon to be built Baptist hospital, Bowie County received \$348,000 to conduct street repair and building upgrades at the Depot when Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant closed and the Red River Army Depot was realigned. It will be vitally important for us to continue to assist these communities and ensure they have the support and finances necessary to adhere to BRAC recommendations.

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

Sincerely,

Rick Perry



TEXAS MILITARY PREPAREDNESS COMMISSION

SECTION ONE: TMPC OVERVIEW

A. Commissioners and Staff	<u>3</u>
B. Executive Summary	<u>4</u>
C. Mission Statement	<u>6</u>
D. TMPC Strategies	<u>7</u>
E. State and Federal Legislative Recommendations	<u>9</u>

SECTION TWO: DEFENSE INDUSTRIES IN TEXAS

A. Top Ten Defense Contractors in Texas	<u>14</u>
B. DoD Activities in Texas	<u>15</u>

SECTION THREE: MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

A. Army	<u>17</u>
1. Corpus Christi Army Depot	<u>18</u>
2. Fort Bliss	<u>20</u>
3. Fort Hood	<u>26</u>
4. Fort Sam Houston	<u>37</u>
5. Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant	<u>41</u>
6. Red River Army Depot	<u>42</u>
B. Navy	<u>47</u>
1. NAS Corpus Christi	<u>48</u>
2. NAS JRB Ft. Worth	<u>50</u>
3. NAS Kingsville	<u>54</u>
4. NS Ingleside	<u>57</u>

C. Air Force	<u>60</u>
1. Brooks City Base	<u>61</u>
2. Dyess AFB	<u>63</u>
3. Ellington Field JRB	<u>66</u>
4. Goodfellow AFB	<u>68</u>
5. Lackland AFB	<u>70</u>
6. Laughlin AFB	<u>73</u>
7. Randolph AFB	<u>75</u>
8. Sheppard AFB	<u>78</u>
D. Coast Guard	<u>80</u>
1. U.S.C.G Sector Houston-Galveston	<u>81</u>
2. U.S.C.G. Air Station Houston	<u>84</u>
3. U.S.C.G. Sector Field Office	<u>85</u>
4. U.S.C.G. Marine Safety Unit Port Arthur	<u>87</u>
5. U.S.C.G. Sector Corpus Christi	<u>88</u>
E. Texas Military Forces	<u>90</u>

SECTION FOUR: PROGRAM AND LEGISLATIVE DATA

A. Major Defense Programs	<u>93</u>
B. Military Legislation	<u>94</u>
C. State Assistance Programs	<u>96</u>

SECTION FIVE: APPENDIX

Charts & Graphs, Maps and Table	<u>98</u>
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TMPC COMMISSIONERS AND STAFF

Commissioners	Position	City
William J. Ehrie	Chair	Abilene
Ralph C. Gauer	Vice Chair	Harker Heights
Dora G. Alcala	Commissioner	Del Rio
Ronald D. Henson	Commissioner	Texarkana
Josue Robles, Jr.	Commissioner	San Antonio
Howard Ham	Commissioner	San Antonio
Paul F. Paine	Commissioner	Fort Worth
Charles Powell	Commissioner	San Angelo
Loyd Neal	Commissioner	Corpus Christi
James P. Maloney	Commissioner	El Paso
Eugene N. Tulich	Commissioner	Houston
Alvin W. Jones	Commissioner	College Station
Thomas Whylen	Commissioner	Wichita Falls

Ex - Officio Members

The Honorable Kay Bailey Hutchison	U. S. Senate
The Honorable John Cornyn	U. S. Senate
Texas Congressional Delegation	U. S. House
The Honorable Leticia Van de Putte	Chair, Texas Senate, Veterans Affairs & Military Installations
The Honorable Frank Corte, Jr.	Chair, Texas House, Defense Affairs & State- Federal Relations

TMPC Staff

Al Casals	Executive Director
Michelle A. Clark	Program Coordinator
Kristen Seals	Intern

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As we enter the second half of 2008, we are witnessing significant changes in growth and redevelopment in Texas' military installations and defense communities, as well as, the effects of instability in our national economy. Our military forces are in the midst of repositioning missions around the world, transformation, weapons system modernization and implementing 2005 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission mandates.

Our defense communities that have been negatively impacted are working hard to keep the region's economy stable, while in other areas of the State, defense communities are experiencing substantial growth associated with new missions, additional troops and family members. This growth is increasing demand for housing, as well as, transportation, education and security needs. The Texas Military Preparedness Commission (TMPC) is working closely with the State and impacted defense communities to ensure both the gaining and losing areas receive all necessary resources and support.

The Global War on Terrorism (GWOT) continues to challenge us with many issues, including recapitalization of weapon systems, restructuring of military forces and development of new future missions. The GWOT has also placed an immense draw on our financial resources and manpower. The local defense community, the State of Texas, and its Congressional Delegation must continue to collaborate with Washington to ensure the defense and BRAC-related budgets are properly funded.

The TMPC continues to be a strong advocate for the military and defense communities in Texas. In FY2007, TMPC provided \$49M in low cost loans to the City of Corpus Christi and the Port of San Antonio to fund projects that will enhance the value of their military installations. Additionally, the 80th Texas Legislature appropriated \$5M to the TMPC's Defense Economic Adjustment Assistance Grant (DEAAG) program. These funds are being used to support economic development projects at Brooks Development Authority and the Port of San Antonio in San Antonio, the cities of Beeville, Ingleside,

Gatesville, Robstown, and Bowie County. Working with the TMPC, defense communities should partner with the local facilities to increase the military value of the area and protect the installation and training areas from encroachment.

As TMPC engages with defense communities, the Congressional Delegation and state legislature, it is vitally important that Texas presents a unified message when communicating with the national decision makers in Washington. Our goal is to make Texas the State of Choice for military missions and defense contracts as we form a national partnership that fulfills the military needs of the Nation.

TMPC MISSION

The Texas Military Preparedness Commission, created in September 2003, has been involved in a statewide collaborative effort with defense communities, as well as, state and federal leaders, to preserve and grow Texas' 18 major military installations. Texas expects to see a gain of approximately 8,155 military personnel by 2011 due to BRAC 2005. During this time, some defense communities will experience significant mission and force structure losses and will need assistance in economic redevelopment to replace jobs and incomes. Others will see an increase in troop strength which will stress available housing, utilities, schools, social services and facilities. The TMPC is partnering with these communities to resolve associated economic redevelopment problems. Many communities have taken advantage of our Defense Economic Adjustment Assistance Grant program and the Texas Military Value Revolving Loan Fund to fund necessary projects within their communities.

As the implementation of BRAC 2005 recommendations continues and the military becomes more involved with force restructuring, recapitalization of combat systems, and the reconstitution of equipment, the TMPC is working closely with the Governor, Congressional Delegation, State Legislature and senior military and community leaders to seek additional defense missions that are a good fit for our military installations and increase their military value.

TMPC STRATEGIES

The Commission advocates the following strategies to retain and attract new military missions to the State of Texas in support of the Department of Defense.

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

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

Capabilities: It is imperative to continue to understand the existing capabilities of our installations. This includes growth potential, constraints, and needs. Our goal is to mitigate constraints and make Texas the State of Choice for current and future missions for the Department of Defense.

Communication: Dialogue must take place with all defense-impacted local communities, installation and military commanders, State officials, Congressional Delegation, and defense industries in Texas to ensure we are all speaking with one voice. TMPC will continue to encourage communities to support local installations, understand the military needs and actively work issues with the local installation commanders, TMPC Commission, State and Congressional Delegation and the Office of the Governor.

Support: The Commission will continue to visit Washington D.C. to interface with all the services, and Congressional members and their staffs to ensure our recommendations will be implemented. We will continue to work with the Governor and State legislators to ensure that communities have the necessary support to be

successful. We encourage the use of the resources of the Office of State-Federal Relations (OSFR) located in Washington D.C.

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

LEGISLATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS

STATE

1. Continue to monitor compliance with all actions passed by the Legislature in regard to Texas defense communities.
2. Continue to fund the Defense Economic Adjustment Assistance Grant (DEAAG) program for use in support of new military missions, base realignments and closures.
3. Continue to encourage eligible defense communities to participate in the Texas Military Value Revolving Loan Fund (TMVRLF). Additionally, continue to explore all means by which this program can be made more attractive to potential eligible participants.
4. Facilitate the continuing dialogue between the Texas National Guard, the reserves, active duty installations and affected communities to address the future positioning and operation of the reserve and guard centers in Texas.
5. Collaborate with the Texas Department of Transportation on important military deployment routes, to include highways, ports, railways and airports, for future high priority infrastructure projects.
6. Continue to work with the Congressional delegation on homeland security needs along the border to include new missions that would enhance security.
7. Endorse and support public access higher education initiatives aimed at improving professional advancement, career progression and quality of life opportunities for our nation's military and their families in Texas.

8. Promote a strong partnership between members of the Reserve Components and their employers through continued participation in the Employee Support of the Guard and Reserve (ESGR) Program.

9. Continue to leverage our state's private sector Science & Technology leadership to support "spin out" technologies that are quickly applicable to our nation's current and future defense needs.

10. Continue to encourage Texas communities to seek out and support their military installations in ways that specifically improve the Quality of Life of service members and their families.

FEDERAL

1. Support the selection of the U. S. Air Force's Cyber Command and its subordinate components to San Antonio through the efforts of the Governor's Office and the Federal Delegation.
2. Support the selection site in San Antonio for the National Bio & Agro Defense Facility (NBAF) under the Department of Homeland Security.
3. Advocate for the proper federal funding of projects related to Texas ports, highways, airports and rail that support military forces deployments and installations.
4. Support the funding of military construction (MILCON) projects in the Future Years Defense Plan (FYDP).
5. Continue to assist Texas defense communities as local military installations implement BRAC 2005 recommendations, receive additional missions/units created through expanded service authorizations, the realigning of units from overseas locations and, otherwise, proceed with transformation.
6. Establish a greater homeland security presence in Texas in all areas, but especially along the border, Gulf of Mexico and on military installations.
7. Continue to position Texas for new evolving missions under development, including, but not limited to, Unmanned Aerospace Systems, F-35, C-130J, Stryker, intelligence missions, T-45C models, Future Combat Systems and T-6/AT-6.
8. Provide assistance in the redevelopment of Naval Station Ingleside and assist the City of Corpus Christi in their effort to establish an increased presence with the Coast Guard.

9. Continue to support the funding of weapon systems for both active and reserve forces being built, repaired, modified or stationed in Texas, including but not limited to the F-22, V-22, C-17, F-35, ABL, C-5, C-130, KC-135 tankers, Patriot, MLRS, Bradley and tactical wheeled vehicles, helicopters and Future Combat Systems.
10. Support and encourage federal efforts that examine the feasibility of public-private partnerships to construct, operate and maintain military healthcare system facilities, including options for meeting military service funding obligations associated with such partnerships and locating a pilot public-private partnership project on a major military installation in Texas.
11. Support and facilitate the movement of defense contractors to strategic locations in Texas. Additionally, encourage and support research opportunities for Texas Universities and increase research levels within the Texas University Systems.
12. Facilitate a dialogue with the Congressional Delegation regarding recapitalization of the Texas National Guard, as well as, reconstitution of the equipment in place.
13. Support legislation to give Reserve Component personnel injured in the line of duty or while performing Inactive Duty Training (IDT), and their families, entitlements and health care benefits equal to those of active duty military and their families.

DEFENSE INDUSTRIES IN TEXAS

Total military expenditures in Texas were \$39.2 billion in the Department of Defense FY2006 budget. This is comprised of \$11.9B for Payroll, \$27.1B for Contracts, and \$167M for Grants. The \$39.2 billion dollars worth of business in 2006 results in an estimated impact of over \$92 billion on the State's economy.¹

The \$27.1B in contracts is further broken down according to Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E), Supply Contracts, Service Contracts, Construction Contracts and Civil Function Contracts. This is shown on table "DoD Contracts in Texas by Expense Category", which is located on page 99.

Federal funding and contract awards

Tarrant County led all Texas counties in 2006 with military procurement awards valued at \$12.1 billion. Bexar and Dallas counties followed with procurement awards valued at \$2.6 billion and \$2.4 billion respectively. Other Texas counties with procurement levels exceeding \$250 million in 2006 include: Austin, Bell, Bowie, Collin, El Paso, Hunt, Kleberg, Potter, Travis and Williamson counties.²

¹ 2.36 multiplier provided by Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts

² U.S. DoD Prime Contract Awards by County FY2006

DoD Contracts by Military Agency in TX

The Air Force was awarded the most contracts with \$9.4B followed by the Navy with \$7.0B and the Army with \$6.6B in contracts in FY2006.

Construction Contracts:

Six bases in Texas received a total of \$ 181.5M in construction contracts for FY2006 (construction of military barracks, housing, medical facilities, infrastructure improvements, and other projects). The chart showing these contracts can be found on page 101.

Below is a table representing the Top Ten Defense Contractors in Texas. This table shows the current contractors for FY2006. Additionally, it gives their rank and contract amount for FY2005.

Top 10 Defense Contractors in Texas

Rank		Company Name	Awards	
2005	2006		2006	2005
1	1	LOCKHEED MARTIN CORPORATION	12.0B	6.0B
6	2	RAYTHEON COMPANY	1.0B	883M
4	3	BELL BOEING JOINT PROJECT OFFI	1.0B	937M
3	4	L-3 COMMUNICATION HOLDING INC	1.0B	1.1B
2	5	STEWART & STEVENSON SERVICES	821M	1.2B
5	6	EXXON MOBIL CORPORATION	744M	935M
8	7	N.V. KONINKLIJKE NEDERLANDSCHE	633M	498M
7	8	TEXTRON INC	501M	781M
9	9	DELL MARKETING L P	465M	490M
10	10	THE BOEING COMPANY	451M	414M

Source: DoD Activities in Texas - 2005 and 2006 Overview

DOD ACTIVITIES IN TEXAS FY 2006

Personnel/Expenditures		Total	Army	Navy & Marine Corps	Air Force	Other Defense	
I.	Personnel - Total	233,593	1353474	27,594	67,077	3,575	
	Active Duty Military	119,176	73,654	6,986	38,536	0	
	Civilian	41,462	21,777	1,352	14,758	3,575	
	Reserve & National Guard	72,955	39,916	19,256	13,783	0	
II.	Expenditures - Total	\$39,177,926	\$13,144,389	\$8,140,240	\$13,754,7794,2	\$4,138,518	
A.	Payroll Outlays - Total	11,908,183	6,334,034	1,101,415	52,616	220,118	
	Active Duty Military Pay	5,254,027	3,214,430	389,058	1,650,539	0	
	Civilian Pay	2,516,962	1,299,929	85,945	910,970	220,118	
	Reserve & National Guard Pay	675,960	612,778	33,814	29,368	0	
	Retired Military Pay	3,461,234	1,206,897	592,598	1,611,739	0	
B.	Contracts Over \$25,000 - Total	27,101,956	6,679,333	7,030,090	9,476,500	3,916,033	
	Supply and Equipment Contracts	16,412,022	3,812,326	2,120,214	6,912,913	3,566,569	
	RDT&E Contracts	5,589,120	449,554	4,311,117	818,475	9,974	
	Service Contracts	4,090,615	1,416,601	599,516	1,735,077	339,421	
	Construction Contracts	663,271	653,924	-757	10,035	69	
	Civil Function Contracts	346,928	346,928	0	0	0	
C.	Grants	167,787	131,022	8,735	25,663	2,367	
Expenditures		Military and Civilian Personnel					
Major Locations of Expenditures	Total	Payroll Outlays	Grants/Contracts	Major Locations of Personnel	Total	Active Duty Military	Civilian
Ft Worth	\$11,986,749	\$251,949	\$11,734,800	Ft Hood	55,444	50,501	4,943
Ft Hood	3,084,678	2,444,543	640,135	Lackland AFB	21,639	17,669	3,970
San Antonio	2,559,266	851,309	1,707,957	Fort Bliss	15,435	13,599	1,836
Grand Prairie	1,528,690	22,994	1,505,696	Ft Sam Houston	12,447	7,912	4,535
Ft Bliss	1,170,881	716,298	454,583	Sheppard AFB	8,464	7,104	1,360
Lackland AFB	1,167,522	933,544	233,978	Randolph AFB	7,508	3,498	4,010
Ft Sam Houston	969,694	673,148	296,546	Corpus Christi	6,711	2,249	4,462
McKinney	889,147	13,746	875,401	Dyess AFB	5,460	5,049	411
Sealy	830,132	3,253	826,879	Goodfellow AFB	3,289	2,737	552
Amarillo	803,528	27,057	776,471	Red River Depot	2,674	0	2,674
Prime Contracts Over \$25,000	Total	Army	Navy Marine	Air Force	Other Defense		
Fiscal Year 2005	\$20,696,564	\$6,248,649	\$6,057,884	\$4,482,892	\$3,907,139		
Fiscal Year 2004	21,044,001	5,047,351	5,611,195	8,152,938	2,232,517		
Fiscal Year 2003	12,867,574	5,047,557	4,943,807	10,256,272	2,619,938		
Fiscal Year 2002	13,699,660	4,075,331	2,622,984	4,983,329	2,018,016		
Fiscal Year 2001	9,538,770	3,074,430	1,246,822	3,263,561	1,953,957		
Fiscal Year 2000	12,145,186	3,124,797	2,196,731	5,459,713	1,363,945		
Fiscal Year 1999	8,666,460	2,864,655	1,751,934	3,020,221	1,029,650		
Top Ten Contractors Receiving Prime Contract Awards in Texas				Total Amount			
LOCKHEED MARTIN CORPORATION				\$ 12,007,696			
RAYTHEON COMPANY				1,099,797			
BELL BOEING JOINT PROJECT OFFI				1,091,549			
L-3 COMMUNICATIONS HOLDING, INC				1,025,599			
STEWART & STEVENSON SERVICES				821,318			
EXXON MOBIL CORPORATION				744,251			
N.V. KONINKLIJKE NEDERLANDSCHE				633,231			
TEXTRON INC				501,205			
DELL MARKETING L P				465,547			
THE BOEING COMPANY				451,309			

ARMY MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

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

❖ CORPUS CHRISTI ARMY DEPOT (CCAD)

Mission

CCAD is the largest tenant organization on Naval Air Station Corpus Christi with more than 2.2 million square feet of industrial maintenance space on 140 acres. The depot overhauls, repairs, modifies, retrofits, tests, recapitalizes and modernizes helicopters, engines and components for all service and foreign military sales. CCAD serves as a depot training base for active duty Army, National Guard, Reserve and foreign military personnel. It also provides worldwide on-site maintenance services; aircraft crash analysis, lubricating oil analysis and chemical, metallurgical and training support. CCAD had a workforce of 3,662 as of August 2006.

The joint service aircraft maintenance status helps ensure the depot's future, along with the Lean initiatives implemented during the past few years. These initiatives have helped increase the production on the UH-60 Black Hawk recapitalization assembly line, as well as, the USAF H-60 Pavehawk production line. Additionally, the T700 engine assembly line has dramatically increased its production. Partnerships with Original Equipment Manufacturers, General Electric Aircraft Engines, Sikorsky Aircraft Company and The Boeing Company have increased the production of repair parts for the weapon systems. CCAD is also in the process of procuring the repair and maintenance of the Unmanned Aerial Vehicle.

Installation Needs

CCAD is the largest helicopter repair facility in the world. The estimated replacement cost is more than \$500 million – with almost \$300 million in buildings and facilities. Its annual investment in facility and equipment maintenance and replacement is approximately \$30 million. Replacement and renovation of buildings and structures is ongoing as CCAD strives to maintain a modern production facility. Presently, however, significant portions of infrastructure and buildings are WWII-era construction. As a tenant, CCAD has little base support for infrastructure and is dependent on the Naval Air Station and the local community for base services and medical support.

Environmental Concerns

CCAD operates within the confines of the Navy's permits in all environmental areas except for the Air Program. CCAD has its own Title 5 federal operating permit and three other air operating permits. Hazardous materials are managed through the Hazardous Materials Management Program. A significant challenge with this program is the proper recordkeeping on all chemicals utilized within the depot because this data can affect all other environmental reporting programs. Hazardous waste has the challenge of proper identification of the satellite waste station's primary and secondary users.

Community Relations

CCAD has a Student Career Experience Program partnership with Del Mar Community College. A two-year program allows junior and senior high school students to earn dual credits while training in aeronautical maintenance. Under a partnership with Del Mar CC, qualified students attending college full-time work a minimum of 32 hours a week at CCAD as aircraft trades helpers and receive GS-04 pay. At the end of the two-year program, students are qualified to earn an Associate Degree in Aeronautical Maintenance.

Other projects with the community include the Operation Paint Brush project, in which lower income, disabled and senior citizens apply for help to get their homes painted by volunteers. Additionally, CCAD serves the community with a second community project called Operation Christmas Spirit, in which each December CCAD employee teams visit twelve nursing homes in the area and take gifts to residents.

Implementation of BRAC Recommendations

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

❖ FORT BLISS

Mission

Fort Bliss integrates elements from five major Army commands: U.S. Army Forces Command, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command, U.S. Northern Command, Medical Command, and Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM). Fort Bliss houses rapid deploying Forces Command tactical units such as the 32nd Army Air and Missile Defense Command, two Patriot Air and Missile Defense brigades and the 4th Brigade, 1st Armored Division. Also located on Ft. Bliss is the U.S. Army Air Defense Artillery Center, the William Beaumont Army Medical Center, the German Air Force Training Command and Air Defense School and the U.S. Army Sergeants Major Academy. The 204th Military Intelligence Battalion and the 204th Security Forces Squadron (Texas Air National Guard) are stationed on Biggs Army Airfield (BAAF). Also housed at BAAF are Joint Task Force North (JTF North) and the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC). JTF North is a one-of-a-kind organization that synchronizes and integrates Department of Defense operational, technological, and intelligence support to domestic law enforcement agencies' counter drug efforts.

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

Fort Bliss, with 1.1 million acres, is the largest block of DoD controlled airspace and can accommodate every weapon system in the Army. Its ranges have the distance and depth that allow them to test their equipment to the fullest extent. Excellent ranges and training areas (located primarily in New Mexico) coupled with the longest runway in the Army, make Fort Bliss a premiere facility for training, mobilization and deployment of combat forces.

Climate

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

Environment

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

Power Projection / Mobilization

Fort Bliss is designated as one of the Army's 15 Power Projection Platforms (PPP). As a PPP, Fort Bliss performs training and validation of mobilizing units and prepares forces for worldwide deployment and redeployment. As a multifunctional installation, the post supports mobilization of active, reserve and other DoD forces by providing training and services to enhance the readiness of deploying forces and missions, which include Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation Enduring Freedom, Operation Noble Eagle, and Homeland Security. Since September 11, 2001, over 100,000 personnel have mobilized and deployed through Fort Bliss and the base expects to continue to deploy hundreds of soldiers in the continuing war on terror. The Silas L. Copeland Departure Arrival Airfield Control Group (DAACG) provides deploying units a personnel processing center with a passenger holding area that accommodates 1,000 personnel. The Lt. Robert F. Augur Rail Deployment site supports the rapid deployment of strategic mobility forces by centralizing command and control with 6.9 miles of track capable of deploying 320 rail cars in a 24 hour period. BRAC 2005 designated Fort Bliss as a Joint Mobilization Station.

Interservice and Joint Training

Fort Bliss has the airspace, ranges, and infrastructure to support virtually any DoD unit. A partnership with White Sands Missile Range supports division sized maneuver elements and joint training with airspace and facilities extending to Holloman and

Kirtland Air Force Bases in New Mexico. In 2004, Fort Bliss was designated as a permanent Joint National Training Capability (JNTC) site ensuring a high capacity link to key Service, Joint, and Agency locations. This, coupled with expansive ranges, is excellent for joint training.

Today's Army is transforming into a Future Force capable of dominating across the full spectrum of operations. This effort is spearheaded by the Future Force Integration Directorate and the Army Evaluation Task Force in the development and testing of Future Combat Systems (FCS) at Fort Bliss and White Sands Missile Range, NM. All FCS related operational and user testing, as well as, the development of tactics, techniques and procedures are scheduled to be conducted at Fort Bliss and White Sands over the next few years as the Army looks to the next generation of combat capability.

City within a City

With an active duty military force of over 14,000, over 4,000 civilian personnel, almost 25,000 military family members, and 80,000 retirees and their family members, the Fort Bliss community encompasses a population over 120,000.

Fort Bliss manages more than 4,000 buildings, including modular facilities for 4-1 AD, miles of utility lines for gas, sewer, water and electricity and over 5,880 miles of paved and unpaved roads. The three main base camps on each major range can support training requirements of most operating forces. McGregor Range, Dona Ana Range and Oro Grande Range base camps all have classroom, billeting and support facilities necessary to conduct and maximize training opportunities. Fort Bliss has begun a Range Transformation Program that will add a state-of-the-art mounted maneuver range and training capability with a planned cost in excess of \$200 million. Construction is well underway on a \$4 billion expansion of new Brigade Combat Team Complexes, Combat Aviation Brigade Facilities and a vast array of quality of life projects, including a new Child and Youth Services facilities, a new Commissary, new Lifestyle Center Post Exchange expansion, chapels, gyms and other facilities. Additionally, the Residential

Communities Initiative continues the demolition of older Army quarters and construction of new homes as part of their long term development plan.

Support Facilities and Services

William Beaumont Army Medical Center (WBAMC), one of seven U.S. Army medical centers in the nation, provides quality health care for the force and serves more than 60,000 beneficiaries. Located just two miles from Fort Bliss proper, WBAMC operates more than 45 primary care and specialty outpatient clinics, 150 inpatient beds with expansion capability to 373, and serves as a Level II Trauma Center for the Southwest Region. A partnership with the adjacent Veterans Administration outpatient clinic consolidates services and enhances treatment to veterans, as well as to the active duty and retired population. Furthermore, medical facilities are expanding as a part of the transformation of the installation with two new troop medical clinics, a new dental clinic and an expansion at the hospital all planned in support of the growth at Fort Bliss.

Well Being

Fort Bliss' family support programs are responsive to the needs of military members and their dependents. The post operates and maintains numerous Morale, Welfare and Recreation (MWR) facilities, including Youth Service Centers, Armed Services YMCA Residence Center Inn, a community library, two community multi-purpose outdoor parks, state-of-the art RV Park, an outdoor swimming pool and an Olympic sized indoor pool, the 36 hole Underwood Golf Course, a post office, seven gas stations, an auto hobby shop, three museums, seven chapels on the main post, nationally accredited Child Development Service Centers, a private venture car wash, five physical fitness centers, Officers' Club, NCO Club and banquet facility and a 52-lane Bowling Center.

On The Horizon

Fort Bliss is always eager to promote its capabilities and resources and is expected to gain over 27,000 soldiers and 37,000 family members (over the pre-BRAC 2005 baseline) as a result of BRAC 2005 and transformation actions. The end result is an installation population of 37,000 Soldiers, 53,000 family members, and over 6,000 civilian employees.

Off-Post

Fort Bliss enjoys an exceptional relationship with the City of El Paso and receives strong support from the community. With an estimated annual local economic impact of over \$3.7 billion by 2012, Fort Bliss is the largest single employer in the area. Because of this significant impact, the post makes every effort to keep its city counterparts informed of changes that occur at Fort Bliss. Fort Bliss' leaders serve on numerous Chambers of Commerce in the area and have maintained a continuous dialogue with the mayor's office so that the installation's strategic plan is understood and supported by the City. The strong relationship between El Paso and Fort Bliss has allowed the two to pursue partnerships and initiatives that are mutually beneficial. This is evident with the recent completion of the world's largest inland desalination plant at the capital cost of \$77.9 million. The plant is on Fort Bliss property, but managed and operated by the El Paso Public Service Board. It is capable of producing 27.5 million gallons a day of potable water. These initiatives are representative of the cooperative relationship that exists between Fort Bliss and El Paso. The Alliance for Regional Military Support (ARMS) Committee was established in 2002 and is comprised of representatives from Fort Bliss, White Sands Missile Range, Holloman Air Force Base, El Paso, Las Cruces and Alamogordo City. The ARMS committee's mission is to enhance and promote the region by creating mutually supporting opportunities and partnerships between the military and civilian communities. The El Paso Chambers of Commerce, El Paso City and County Governments and Fort Bliss generated the TEAM El Paso Federal Agenda as a reference advocacy tool to present the community's priorities and needs to government leaders. The TEAM travels to Washington D.C. twice a year to present the agenda to members of Congress and their staff and officials from other federal agencies, such as the Office of Installation Management, Department of Homeland Security and the Small Business Administration.

Current Assessment

Since its establishment in 1849, Fort Bliss has been proud of its legacy of service to the Army and the surrounding communities. Today, Fort Bliss is a multi-faceted and multi-functional installation. Fort Bliss, White Sands Missile Range, and Holloman AFB

comprise 26 percent of DoD's land, and they collectively manage the largest DoD controlled airspace in the world. The one million acres of training space, with no environmental limitations and encroachment, can support the firing of any weapon in the Army arsenal.

In 2005, Fort Bliss was rated as the Army installation with the highest military value. Fort Bliss and its programmatic increases in manning and missions being provided by the Army's transformation agenda, clearly has a bright future for the 21st century.

❖ FORT HOOD

Introduction

Fort Hood is the Army's premier armored force installation and strategic power projection platform. In 2001, Fort Hood was authorized 41,000 Soldiers. Since the inception of the Global War on Terrorism, Fort Hood has surged in capacity to an authorized strength of over 53,000 Soldiers – reaching a peak in assigned troop strength of 55,800 Soldiers in March 2008. One out of every 10 active duty Soldiers in the Army is assigned to Fort Hood.

Location



Front Gate

Located 60 miles north of Austin and 50 miles south of Waco, the fort occupies 335 square miles (almost 215,000 acres) of Bell and Coryell Counties. There are more than 136,000 acres of maneuver area on post with 63,000 acres identified for live fire impact. With 6 airfields, Fort Hood has more than 468 miles of paved roads and 447 miles of tank trails. There are currently 5,043 active buildings on post with more than 28.1 million square feet of floor space.

Economic Impact

Seven surrounding cities (with a regional population of 335,000) are partnered with and provide substantial quality of life support to Fort Hood. Almost 98 percent of the 52,200-plus Soldiers assigned – and their family members – live within 10 miles of the flag pole.

These Soldiers are complimented by more than 11,900 civilian employees at the Central Texas post, making Fort Hood the largest single site employer in the state and directly inserting nearly \$6 billion annually into the Texas economy. In 2007, the direct economic impact of Fort Hood on the Texas economy was \$4.4 billion dollars, with a total statewide impact of \$10.8 billion dollars.

Mission

III Corps, Fort Hood's senior military headquarters, is a campaign quality corps with joint and expeditionary capabilities, prepared for full spectrum operations in support of joint, combined and interagency missions. When directed, the Corps will deploy to a theater of operation, conduct military operations and redeploy. As the Nation's counteroffensive force, III Corps trains, mobilizes, deploys and sustains ready forces. Training for counteroffensive combat operations is III Corps' main effort.

III Corps Headquarters

Reserve Component Mobilization - Fort Hood has become as a key mobilization station for Army Reserve and National Guard units (USAR/NG) nationwide. Last year the 650th Area Support Group transitioned to the Hood Mobilization Brigade (HMB). All RC mobilization now occurs at North Fort Hood (NFH).



III Corps Headquarters

Since October 2001, 31,564 Soldiers have mobilized through Fort Hood with almost 14,000 being from Texas. Since the beginning of FY2007, the HMB has mobilized 26 USAR/NG units (5,320-plus Citizen-Soldiers) and de-mobilized 22 USAR/NG units (more than 6,400). In March, the 37th Infantry Brigade Combat Team (IBCT) comprised of 2,500 Ohio and Michigan Guardsmen, mobilized at NFH. Through the remainder of CY08, the HMB will mobilize more than 5,400 Reservists and Guardsmen in support of the GWOT.

US Army Operational Test Command (OTC)

OTC is charged with conducting realistic and continuous operational testing of Army equipment, doctrine, force design and training. Operational testing involves using regular active Army units in realistic scenarios to find the real truth - what works, precisely why and how well. OTC employs state-of-the-art instrumentation to harvest test data that documents performance levels and operational suitability for America's transforming Army.

Fighting the Fight

No installation in the nation has had, or now has, more members deployed in support of the Global War on Terrorism than Fort Hood.



Ongoing Urban Operation

As the national command authority rotates combat forces in and out of Operations Enduring Freedom and Iraqi Freedom (OIF/OEF), virtually every Fort Hood major unit has been in the fight at least twice and some now on a third or fourth tour.

They include:

- Headquarters, III US Armored Corps - 1,200 Soldiers deployed in FY06 & 08
- 1st Cavalry Division - 16,000 Soldiers deployed in FY04, 06 & 07
- 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized) - 18,000 Soldiers currently deployed
- 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment - 4,200 Soldiers currently deployed
- 13th Sustainment Command (Expeditionary) - 5,100 Soldiers, elements continuously deployed from FY04 through FY07
- 89th Military Police Brigade - 1,150 Soldiers, elements continuously deployed from FY04 through FY07
- 504th Battlefield Surveillance Brigade - 1,100 Soldiers, elements continuously deployed from FY04 through FY07
- 3rd Signal Brigade - 950 Soldiers, deployed in FY06-07; now in the transformation process
- 13th Finance Group - 350 Soldiers, elements continuously deployed from FY04 through FY07; now in the transformation process
- 36th Engineer Brigade - 1,800 Soldiers arrived from Fort Benning, GA in FY06 and deployed to Afghanistan in FY07
- Operational Test Command - 1,000 Soldiers, deployed small teams in FY06-08
- Darnall Army Medical Center - 1,000 Soldiers, deployed specialist medical teams FY04-07

BRAC Impact

The 2005 BRAC recommendations brought immediate and significant challenges to Fort Hood including competing for attention and funding alongside the Army's ongoing transformation, growth and operational tempo. As noted in the December 2007 GAO Report to Congress, BRAC cost estimates have significantly increased and are likely to continue to evolve. The BRAC Commission's reported cost estimate for Fort Hood was \$435.8 million compared to DoD's FY2008 budget estimate of \$621.8 - a difference of \$186 million, or 43 percent in increased costs.

The GAO also supports the Army's contention that on a per capita basis, Soldier training at Fort Hood continues to be more economically accomplished than at any other major Army installation. The Army has consistently recognized the unique ability of Fort Hood and Central Texas to house, support and sustain 50,000 Soldiers and their families in whatever formations today's and tomorrow's forces will find themselves.

Restructuring at Fort Hood

During the last two years, America's Army at Fort Hood has completed restructuring its assigned forces to include the 1st Cavalry Division, 4th Infantry Division and the 13th Sustainment Command (Expeditionary). Only the headquarters, III Armored Corps, remains to be restructured into the modular design and this will be accomplished during the early months of 2009.

When these moves are complete, Fort Hood will house a corps-level headquarters, 1 division level headquarters, a corps level sustainment command, 5 heavy maneuver BCTs, up to 8 other brigade-size formations, major tenant units and retain a capability to accommodate additional significant service specific or joint services growth.

Capacity Utilization

Fort Hood is capitalized to fully support current and future Army, joint and combined force mission requirements. The post's largest single on-post training segment is called the Western Maneuver Area (WMA) which stretches 20 miles from north to south and from the western boundary of the installation eastward to the live fire impact area.

The WMA easily accommodates a full-up, modern, digitally equipped heavy battalion task force exercising in multiple scenarios over several weeks at a time. Direct access to Lake Belton provides training in all phases of water obstacle and river crossing operations, from small unit to division level. The Army's only Battle Command Training Center is located at Fort Hood.

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

Army Compatible Use Buffer (ACUB)

A local ACUB is being examined, allowing Fort Hood to work with partners to purchase development rights or easements on rural lands along the installation boundary to protect training without actually acquiring new land for Army ownership. These areas will provide a natural buffer between military training lands and residential or commercial activities in perpetuity.

For the safety of its airfields, family housing and the surrounding communities, Fort Hood has already established an internal one-mile buffer zone from the installation boundary where the use of smoke and artillery firing is prohibited.

Capital Investment

The Army has consistently demonstrated its commitment to long term infrastructure improvements at Fort Hood. These include 99 new or renovated barracks, state of the art command and control facilities, the 21st century Krueger Soldier Development & Education Center, the one-stop Copeland Soldier Service Center, an aggressive range modernization program and modern installation support facilities.



MCA Barracks Construction

Since FY2000, the Army has invested more than \$100 million to improve Fort Hood's rail and airlift capabilities. The installation boasts the Army's largest and most technology sophisticated railhead with twelve spurs, nine sorting tracks and a \$40 million upgrade to its Aerial Port of Embarkation at Robert Gray Army Airfield (RGAA).

FY2008 military construction and VA appropriations bill dollars targeted at Fort Hood total \$164.9 million. The Army's FY2008 GWOT "budget book" supplement for Warriors in Transition at Fort Hood is \$9.1 million. That totals more than \$174 million in MCA authorizations for Central Texas during the last 14 months.

Regional Medical Center

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

CRDAMC has combined graduate medical programs in obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics and medicine with Wilford Hall Air Force and Brooke Army Medical Centers in San Antonio. Darnall serves 163,000 military beneficiaries in a 40 mile radius of Fort Hood. Of this number, 48,000 are active duty military, 52,000 are retirees and the remainder are Soldiers' family members.

The Fort Hood leadership is currently seeking federal partnerships to share the estimated \$500 million in construction cost for a healthcare campus on a 40 acre tract off Clear Creek Road. There is no question the need exists. Doctors at CRDAMC refer more than 16,000 patients annually to the San Antonio Military Medical Center with annual referral costs currently exceeding \$2 million.

Warriors in Transition

Fort Hood's Warriors in Transition Unit (WTU) provides Soldiers and their families with a receptive, hassle-free and supportive environment where they can focus on their primary mission of healing. The post is now challenged with building and maintaining

interim and permanent facilities for the estimated 1,600 Soldiers in rehabilitation at the WTU adjacent to CRDAMC. The post has received \$13.3 million in GWOT construction funds for facility upgrades and new construction. Additionally, \$9.1 million in military construction authority is programmed for FY2008 with a \$62 million MCA allocation identified for FY2009.

Secondary Runway

A secondary runway at RGAAF – as part of the Killeen Fort Hood Regional Airport (KFHRA) Master Plan – would provide additional opportunities for airfield operations and facilitate future joint training and basing options for DoD. It would also significantly enhance commercial aviation capabilities for the airport. KFHRA currently receives 34 flights daily and manifested more than 150,000 passengers last year.

Preliminary engineering design in support of a 4,000 ft. assault landing strip (ALS) has been approved by the City of Killeen 2nd Runway Task Force. Fort Hood will develop and execute the environmental assessment for the ALS. Post officials will also coordinate and schedule military engineering units to execute the earth moving and build the ALS as part of and in advance of the second runway's overall construction.

Texas A&M University

A shared vision exists between Fort Hood and Texas A&M to establish a Central Texas campus on 662 acres of Fort Hood land available for transfer to the State of Texas. In March 2008 the Friends of Texas A&M Central Texas was formed to provide student scholarships. This community based not-for-profit organization is focused on raising funds locally for financial aid. It recently received \$200,000 from the Killeen Economic Development Foundation with promises of \$100,000 in annual matching funds over the next 3 years.

Army Family Covenant (AFC)

The Fort Hood leadership is committed to providing Soldiers and their families a strong and supportive environment where they can thrive. These efforts include:

- Standardizing and funding existing family programs and services

- Increasing accessibility and quality of health care
- Improving Soldier and family housing
- Ensuring excellence in schools, youth services and child care
- Expanding education and employment opportunities for family

Last year's expenditure of \$317,000 on Family & Morale, Welfare & Recreation Command programs at Fort Hood included the upgrade to two child development centers and a youth center.

Soldier and Family Housing

Fort Hood has 99 barracks that house approximately 15,344 Soldiers and 6,212 family quarters that house about 30 percent of the active duty population. The family quarters are managed through Actus Lend Lease, the Residential Community Initiative (RCI) housing partner. Under this program more than 4,500 sets of quarters have been renovated.



New Housing

Privatization of Army Lodging (PAL)

The Privatization of Army Lodging program (PAL) is an army-wide program with Fort Hood being 1 of only 12 installations, making up the first phase of the PAL program. The Lodging Development and Management Plan has been completed and transition began in June 2008 and facility transfers in October 2008. Fort Hood's partners for PAL are Actus Lend Lease and the InterContinental Hotels Group.

Two 139-room Staybridge Suites motel complexes will be built on Fort Hood. One is a Clear Creek site at Clear Creek Road and Tank Destroyer Blvd., and the second is a Main Street site at Battalion Ave. and 37th Street. They are expected to open in January and April 2010 respectively. The Keith L. Ware Hall transient lodging facility adjacent to the hospital will be renovated and remodeled by Actus Lend Lease as part of the PAL initiative.

Environmental Concerns

Since 1998, assisted by The Nature Conservancy and the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, Fort Hood has made substantial progress in restoring the state's populations of the Black Capped Vireo and the Golden Cheeked Warbler after both faced extinction.

Fort Hood has identified 800 sites with possible sensitive cultural ties to early Native Americans or western settlers who occupied the area prior to the 1942 founding of Fort Hood. The installation is working with the Texas State Historical Preservation Office under the Alternative Procedures Program to identify the sites which are historically significant.

Texas Highways & Byways

To strengthen the strategic projection capability of forces from Fort Hood to and through Gulf Coast seaports, the Texas Department of Transportation (TXDOT) has embarked on a \$161.7 million dollar initiative to widen Highway 195 from Fort Hood to Georgetown. Scheduled for completion by 2012, this expansion will provide an uninterrupted four lane, interstate-quality highway from Fort Hood to IH-35 and on to the ports.

The State of Texas has also committed \$20.5 million in local highway infrastructure construction, intent on improving regional mobility by improving traffic flow on and off-post. That money is intended to fund:

- Hwy. 195 extension that began in June 2007
- Tank Destroyer Rd. improvements from Clarke Rd. to FM 116
- Hwy. 190 dedicated military vehicle overpass
- Hwy. 201 & Mohawk Ave. intersection improvements

TXDOT must remain committed to improving transportation infrastructure in the communities surrounding Fort Hood. Fort Hood leadership supports the 8 projects currently under way, in design or being planned at a total estimated cost of \$350 million.

It cannot be over-emphasized that both Texas Gulf Coast ports support the deployment of all military units west of the Mississippi River. The Fort Hood leadership continues to push hard for the completion of projects funded by:

- \$13.9 million in State and Federal allocations to Beaumont for port improvements
- \$5.2 million in State funds allocated for similar work in Corpus Christi

Independent School Districts (ISDs)

On post, Fort Hood has 9 schools: 2 middle schools and 7 elementary with a total enrollment of almost 4,800 students and a total operating budget of more than \$16 million. In FY2006, Fort Hood generated \$60 million in Federal Impact Funds for local communities. In recent years, 6 school bond elections have passed providing more than \$239 million in funds for local schools. Fort Hood 2010 is a region-wide effort that operates an Adopt-A-School program, providing Soldier and family volunteer mentors to more than 80 elementary, middle and high schools in the 8 adjacent and nearby independent school districts.

Installation Needs

Fort Hood would benefit from a full service federal medical center built on partnerships with Texas A&M School of Health Sciences, the VA with its capability to care for the Central Texas beneficiary population and DoD design and construction funds.

Additionally, a second runway on Fort Hood's RGAAF to support commercial expansion, military training, deployment and redeployment of US forces is needed, as well as, continued academic, community and state support for an upper-level and graduate studies university on post establishment of Texas A&M University-Central Texas. Also needed is regional and state support for ACUB - a natural buffer between military training lands and residential or commercial activities for perpetuity.

Fort Hood will especially need the cooperation, support and influence of community, state, regional and federal partners to address the following transportation concerns:

- Extension of Hwy. 195 on to Fort Hood between Rancier Ave. and Central Dr.

- Upgrade of Tank Destroyer Blvd. from Clarke Rd. to FM 116
- New access to West Fort Hood
- Improved intersection at Hwy. 201 and Mohawk Rd.
- Southeast and northeast bypasses around the City of Copperas Cove

Conclusion

Ranked by the 2005 Base Realignment and Closures Commission as No. 1 among the Army's 97 installations in terms of "future" capability, Fort Hood will remain a model Army installation, with outstanding infrastructure, ranges and power projection capabilities. On a per capita basis, Soldier training is accomplished more economically at Fort Hood than at any other Army installation. The Army has consistently recognized the unique ability of Fort Hood and Central Texas to house, support and sustain upwards of 50,000 Soldiers and their families in whatever formations today's and tomorrow's forces might find themselves.

❖ FORT SAM HOUSTON

Mission

The mission of Fort Sam Houston is to provide a trained and ready work force executing installation support services to the Fort Sam Houston military community enabling mission success; mobilize, deploy, redeploy, and demobilize Active and Reserve Component Forces supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom as required; provide the people, infrastructure, and services to train and sustain the Army's premier medical training and education center; provide base operations to the units and soldiers that execute regional, national, hemispheric and worldwide operations that call Fort Sam Houston home; and provide a wide array of community services in support of our customers.

As a result of the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) 2005, the installation is growing by approximately 12,000 new military and civilian positions and more than 5,000 family members. New missions include the transformation of Brooke Army Medical Center into the San Antonio Military Medical Center and Level 1 Regional Trauma Center; the location of the Center for Battlefield Health and Trauma at the Institute for Surgical Research; the transformation of the Army Medical Department Center and School into the Defense Department Medical Education and Training Campus for all DoD allied healthcare medical occupational training; the location of the several Army corporate headquarters commands such as Installation Management Command, Army Contracting Agency, Army Environmental Center, Center for Health Promotion and Prevention Medicine, and the Army Family and Morale Welfare Command. Additionally, under the Army's Modular Force initiative, the 5th U.S. Army is re-designated as U.S. Army North and the land component for U.S. Northern Command, responsible for Homeland Defense; U.S. Army South will be re-designated as 6th U.S. Army and responsible for Army operations in the southern hemisphere; and the 470th Military Intelligence Brigade is expanded and re-designated as a theater level intelligence command.

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

Fort Sam Houston currently supports thirty-five Army units, two Air Force units, five Navy/Marine commands, two Joint Service activities, seven Department of Defense organizations, five federal activities, three State functions, and five commercial businesses. The next five years will add twenty-three Army, six Air Force, and seven Navy commands to the post community.

Installation Needs

More than 27,000 military and civilian personnel work at the post, with an annual payroll and operating budget of \$2B. Local purchases made by installation activities total almost \$200M annually. BRAC construction projects are expected to total \$1.61B between FY2007 and FY2011. New construction will total 6.5M square feet and renovation of existing structures will involve 1.5M square feet.

Current Construction Projects and Contract Amounts

- \$424.6M - Medical Education Training Campus Facilities
- \$5-30M - Expand the Army Company Operations Facilities
- \$5-30M - Enlisted Unaccompanied Personnel barracks
- \$75-150M - Advanced Individual Trainee Barracks Complex
- \$30-75M - Primary Health Clinic
- \$150M - San Antonio Military Medical Center North
- \$5-30M - Tri-Services Bridge
- \$75-150M - Tri-Services Research Lab

- \$75-150M - Warrior in Transition Complex
- \$92M - Joint Center of Excellence for Battlefield Health and Trauma

Ft. Sam Houston has a number of proposed projects to improve access to the post at major business centers and alleviate traffic congestion on major roadways near the post:

Winans Gate

- Widen to 2 inbound lanes at Winans Gate
- Add left turn lane off H. Wurzbach

Walters Gate

- Construct a Visitor Control Center
- Widen roadway from IH-35 to ACP to 4 inbound lanes and 2 outbound lanes

IH-35 & Binz-Engleman

- Increase to 3 inbound lanes

Community Relations

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

Ready South Texas, a new emergency preparedness initiative focusing on serving as a source of public information, is a joint effort between Fort Sam Houston, the City of San Antonio, Bexar and Comal Counties, Governors Division of Emergency Management, and U.S. Department of Homeland Security. The program’s mission is to help educate South Texas citizens on how to be better prepared for a wide variety of emergencies, natural disasters and terrorist attacks. The City of San Antonio, Economic Development

Department (SAEDD) works with the local Chambers of Commerce, private businesses, community groups and other government entities to facilitate economic development initiatives.

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

Camp Bullis

With a population 130 personnel (military, authorized civilian, and contractor), the mission of Camp Bullis is field training for military medical specialists and security police in ground combat skills. Future medical training curriculums will require Camp Bullis to sustain an environment to support realistic day-night combat scenarios. Camp Bullis occupies 12,000 acres on Interstate Highway 10 and Harry Wurzbach Road seventeen miles northwest of San Antonio in Bexar County.

As of the date this publication goes into print, a multitude of variables are coming into play to enhance the protection of the Edwards Aquifer Re-charge Zone, enforcement of the Endangered Species Act, and support of the vital incorporation of the Camp Bullis training establishment within Fort Sam Houston's total military medical training complex; efforts at local, county, state, and federal levels are a must.

❖ LONE STAR ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT

Mission

The Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant (LSAAP) supports the War fighter by producing high quality explosive items in a safe and secure manner at a competitive price. Lone Star is the Army's premier site for the production of artillery cargo rounds, fragmentary hand grenades, the Family of Scatterable Mines (FASCAM), as well as, various critical explosive components for numerous munitions. Under the Armament Retooling and Manufacturing Support (ARMS) program, the plant has a number of tenants who lease under-utilized facilities for commercial purposes which help reduce plant operating costs and maintain the facilities. The Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service utilizes the operating contractor as one of their four demilitarization centers within the Continental United States (CONUS).

Currently, the following personnel are on board as of April 30, 2008:

- 1 Military
- 13 Government
- 101 ARMS Tenant
- 33 Contractor

Community Relations

The Red River Redevelopment Authority was designated as the local redevelopment authority to prepare a reuse plan for utilization of the LSAAP by the local community. The community is awaiting a decision by the Department of the Army regarding disposition of the property.

Implementation of BRAC Recommendations

LSAAP was identified for closure as a result of the 2005 BRAC decision. Missions currently performed at LSAAP will be transferred to Milan Army Ammunition Plant, Iowa Army Ammunition Plant, Crane Army Ammunition Activity, and McAlester Army Ammunition Plant as directed in the 2005 BRAC decision. It is anticipated that the Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant mission will end by September 30, 2009.

❖ RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT

Mission

The Red River Army Depot (RRAD) is an ISO 9001:2000 and ISO 14001:2004 registered industrial complex providing responsive and innovative solutions for the Department of Defense (DoD) in repair, overhaul, recapitalization, remanufacture and conversion of combat systems and tactical vehicles. Red River is recognized as the Center of Industrial and Technical Excellence for the Bradley Fighting Vehicle System, Multiple Launch Rocket System carriers, Tactical Wheeled Vehicles, rubber products and the Patriot missile. RRAD is a strategic asset and essential element of Army transformation.

The Red River Army Depot is also the host installation for several major tenants to include the Defense Logistics Agency's Defense Distribution Depot, Red River, Texas. As the host and landlord, Red River strives to provide installation support to assure the tenants have the necessary facilities, utilities and other infrastructure required to perform their missions.

Current Assessment

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

Additionally, personnel supporting the combat and tactical vehicle missions possess a wide range of core skills that are essential. As evidenced in recent operations (Global War on Terrorism & Operation Iraqi Freedom), RRAD quickly shifted efforts to meet changing combatant commander requirements both on the industrial complex and by deploying teams worldwide to improve near term readiness and provide for the long term sustainment of our combat and tactical fleets. Further evidence of RRAD's adaptability and expedient response is the addition of various added mission requirements related to the Mine Resistant Ambush Protected (MRAP) vehicle. RRAD is

hosting the MRAP University which is a joint services endeavor aimed at training current and new employees deploying to Southwest Asia. RRAD has the only capability within the DoD for remanufacture of roadwheel and track vehicle systems, and is the only qualified source of supply for the M1 roadwheels. RRAD has the only capability within the DoD for recertification of Patriot and HAWK missiles. The depot operates and staffs recertification facilities at various sites throughout the world. Public/private partnerships are essential to Army transformation. RRAD proactively seeks industrial partners and has successfully negotiated over 24 teaming and 117 partnering arrangements. These relationships leverage the strengths of both parties and ultimately result in a better quality and lower priced product. RRAD technical resources include the capability to design, fabricate and manufacture a wide variety of items, from specialty parts to unique prototype weapon systems and vehicles. Future potential missions include Future Combat Systems variants and the Future Tactical Truck System.

BRAC 2005 Impact

The 2005 Base Realignment and Closure action will affect 239 personnel. The Red River Munitions Center will be disestablished and the Theater Readiness Monitoring Directorate will relocate to Letterkenny Army Depot. Red River has 6 years to implement and execute these actions, which will allow the installation to minimize the effect of this workload and personnel transition. Red River will seize the opportunity to streamline existing processes and institute a new way of doing business.

Installation Needs

Military construction authorization projects required:

- Maneuver Systems Sustainment Center (MMS),

Phase 1	\$6.9M
Phase 2	\$9.2M
Phase 3	\$45M
- Headquarters, \$10M
- Information Management Building, \$8.7M
- Combat Vehicle Body Repair Shop, \$3.25M
- Construct Depot Labs, \$6.6M

- Automated Paint Facility, \$9.6M
- Composites Material Repair Center, \$24M
- Construct Truck Entrance and Roadway, \$2.9M
- Construct Training/Conference Center \$5.3M

Potential joint use projects with the community:

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

Environmental Concerns

Closure of Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant and the transfer of the property to the Local Redevelopment Authority eliminate the noise buffer zone between the depot and the community. Weapon test firing ranges are located within 50 yards of the boundary currently separating Red River Army Depot and Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant. Encroachment (after transfer) has potential for compromising critical depot missions. The closure will also reduce the amount of revenue generated from timber harvesting activities that directly support the Army's forestry program and a corresponding loss of the 40 percent of revenues contributed to Bowie County.

Red River Army Depot's environmental policy is an integral part of the mission. RRAD's primary focus areas are pollution prevention, compliance, restoration and conservation. Environmental stewardship is the responsibility of every member of the work force, as well as its strategic partners that reside on the depot. The depot is subject to change with the closure and development of the Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant as a commercial park. There are no endangered species identified and RRAD maintains an Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan for the Facility.

Community Relations

Common Goals:

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

Red River is currently working through a process to determine if there is excess land that could be made available to the local community to enhance redevelopment of the local area. Preliminary assessments indicate that approximately 3,835 acres could be divested and not impact the ongoing and future mission outlook. Red River's military value would be affected, to some degree, in a positive manner. It is envisioned that the facility would maintain its military value and in most applicable attributes greatly enhance the military value by promoting the divestiture and working with the community to ensure a smooth transition.

The Military Affairs Committee (MAC) hosts several functions which increase relations between the community and military base. Two of these functions are the "Hail and Farwell Receptions" in addition to with hosting visiting dignitaries for dinner. MAC also works diligently with the legislative representatives in Arkansas and Texas by keeping them informed on issues that would affect workload, funding or personnel at the defense community.

Outlook

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

To support the current and future missions as well as public-private partnerships, a timely execution of the BRAC recommendations and divestiture of properties is important. The tentative plan for resizing the installation infrastructure will support and enhance the military value, posturing Red River positively in the event of another round of BRAC.

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

NAVY MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

- ❖ NAS Corpus Christi (NASCC)
- ❖ NAS JRB Forth Worth
- ❖ NAS Kingsville (NASKING)
- ❖ NS Ingleside (NSI)

❖ NAS CORPUS CHRISTI

Mission

The primary mission for the air station is Navy pilot training. Training Wing Four includes two Primary Training Squadrons of T-34s and two Advanced Maritime Training Squadrons (one each of T-44s and TC-12s). Advanced squadrons support not only the Navy and Marine Corps, but also Air Force, Coast Guard, and some foreign requirements. Additionally, NAS Corpus Christi serves as the Federal Complex host for nearly 50 tenants and provides facilities, services, and programs that directly support:

- Headquarters for the Chief of Naval Air Training Command
- Headquarters for Commander, Naval Mine and Anti-Submarine Warfare Command, Corpus Christi (NMAWC)
- Corpus Christi Army Depot (CCAD), the world's largest helicopter overhaul and repair facility
- U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) Sector Command and Air Station that provides search and rescue support to the Central and Western Gulf of Mexico
- U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), which coordinates the interdiction of airborne drug carriers
- HM-15, a Mine Warfare Helicopter Squadron

NAS Corpus Christi is a viable and vibrant installation. It provides an ideal pilot training location with its excellent year round weather. The large volume of air space supports training at Corpus Christi airfields and NAS Kingsville. There is an adequate parking apron and hangar space to support current pilot training rates, however, any increase in fixed wing aircraft base loading will require expansion of existing aprons. Training and administrative spaces are adequate to meet current/future requirements. The USCG benefits from rapid access to the Gulf of Mexico, and CBP takes advantage of the central U.S. location near the southern border. HM-15 derives value from being close to mine warfare units at NS Ingleside. CCAD meets the high throughput required as a result of extensive rotary wing aircraft usage in the Middle East.

Support of Tenants

The common assets, such as, hangars, aprons, runways, airspace, and administrative space, are shared to optimize the efficiency of the Federal Complex. The Navy owns two outlying landing fields to support the training mission: Navy Auxiliary Landing Field (NALF) Waldron, which is 3.5 miles from the air station and NALF Cabaniss, which is 8 miles from the air station. Additionally, the Navy has leased landing rights at Aransas County Airport, 26 miles from the air station. These outlying fields reduce the need to use the runways on the air station for repetitive training requirements and facilitate a much greater pilot training rate.

BRAC 2005 Recommendations

- NMAWC Headquarters will relocate to the West Coast
- HM-15 will relocate to Norfolk, VA

Outlook

Current and foreseeable pilot training rates will make the facilities at NAS Corpus Christi of significant military value. Between 2012 and 2019, the Joint Primary Aircraft Training System will be introduced in Corpus Christi. Similarly, NAS Corpus Christi has responsibility for the advanced training pipeline for multi-engine propeller pilots for all services except the Army; Advanced Maritime Pilot Training will continue to be a primary mission of Corpus Christi. Demand for both Primary and Advanced Maritime Pilot Training is expected to remain high.

❖ NAS JRB FORT WORTH

Mission

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

- Headquarters, 10th Air Force (AF Reserve)
- 301st Fighter Wing (AF Reserve)
- 14th Regimental Marines
- Marine Aircraft Group 41 (MAG 41)
- Marine Air Control Squadron 24 (MACS 24)
- Marine Fighter Attack Squadron 112 (VMFA 112)
- Marine Aerial Refueler Transport Squadron 234 (VMGR 234)
- Marine Aviation Logistics Squadron 41 (MALS 41)
- Navy Fleet Readiness Center West Fort Worth (FRC West)
- Commander, Fleet Logistics Support Wing (Navy)
- Commander, Tactical Support Wing (Navy)
- Navy Fleet Logistics Support Squadron 59 (VR-59)
- Commander, Navy Reserve Intelligence Command
- 9th Naval Construction Regiment (9th NCR)
- Navy Mobile Construction Battalion 22 (NMCB 22)
- Reserve Intelligence Area Six (RIA 6)
- Navy Operations Support Center Fort Worth
- 136th Airlift Wing, Texas Air National Guard (TX ANG)
- M Company, 158 AVN (Army)
- Army Reserve 370th Chemical Company

Projected gains from BRAC 2005 include: (awaiting arrival)

- Navy Fleet Logistics Support Squadron 46 (VR-46)
- 8th Marine Corps District HQ

CAPACITY/UTILIZATION

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

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

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

Outlook

As a result of the 1993 BRAC, Congress established NAS JRB Fort Worth as the nation's first Joint Reserve Base and is considered the "model" for future military consolidations. The Dallas-Fort Worth Metroplex is one of the best areas in the country for supporting the demographic requirements for a Reserve base. The base has both hangar and ramp space to accommodate additional squadrons. Co-location with Lockheed Martin and the manufacturing of the Joint Strike Fighter makes NAS JRB Fort Worth an excellent choice as a future site for Navy, Marine Corps or Air Force JSF squadrons, as well as, a centralized JSF training center.

The installation continues to strive to create the most efficient and effective organization to manage the shore establishment for the 21st century. All services are streamlining and refining their force structure and are initiating studies to evaluate new approaches to provide services to their customers. This approach helps foster a joint environment for others to model and is truly a win/win for all Department of Defense customers, employees of NAS JRB Fort Worth, and the Navy and Air Force teams.

Community Relations

The citizens of Fort Worth and all the towns that surround NAS JRB Fort Worth are among the best in the country when it comes to supporting the military. They have experienced the effects of downsizing due to BRAC action when the installation was a former Air Force Base. The support for the individual military member and their family is overwhelming. In turn, NAS JRB Fort Worth encourages and has several of its personnel participating in local community opportunities such as Scouts, school mentors, and other social, civic and religious activities. Some of the areas actively used to promote the base are VIP visits, Adopt-a-School, Color Guard and Honor Guard appearances, speaking engagements, Drug Education for Youth, military appreciation days, and more. Command participation is limited to nonprofit, nonsectarian and politically nonpartisan sponsored groups.

To help reduce encroachment around the installation, the cities bordering the base agreed to participate in a Joint Land Use Study with the base and the DoD Office of Economic Adjustment. The goal of the study is to promote compatible community growth that supports military training and operations missions. The study's final report and recommendations has been completed and is being reviewed for adoption by the participating municipalities.

ASSESSMENT

Service commanders at NAS JRB Fort Worth have been very successful in coming together as a joint team to reduce redundancy and overhead by developing joint doctrines and operating procedures that create seamless functionality amongst host and

tenant commands, thus saving over \$2 million annually. As the largest Joint Reserve Base in the country, and one that has proven to be a model of success for future consolidations, NAS JRB Fort Worth plays an important role in the defense posture of the Armed Forces.

❖ NAS KINGSVILLE

Mission

The primary mission of NAS Kingsville is to train tactical jet pilots for the Navy and the Marine Corps. Supporting this mission is Training Air Wing TWO and Advanced Jet Training Squadrons VT-21 and VT-22. These squadrons were the first to receive the new T-45 Advanced Strike Training System, the Goshawk. Using the T-45, training can be compressed by combining both intermediate and advanced training onto a single platform. Currently there are 105 T-45 Goshawks assigned to Training Air Wing TWO; 40 are the newer “C” models (more digital with screens rather than gauges), and 65 are the older “A” models which have analog gauges. The combination of compressing the training timelines and reducing program costs has permitted NAS Kingsville to satisfy about 50 percent of the Strike Training for the Navy and Marine Corps, along with NAS Meridian, MS and Training Air Wing ONE. Co-located on the air station are facilities and personnel to perform all levels of maintenance on the airframe and the training system. Thus, the aircraft do not need to leave the base for non-mission needs.

NAS Kingsville also hosts other organizations including the U.S. Border Patrol, a small U.S. Army Reserve unit and several base support organizations required to support its operations and those of its tenants.

Current Assessment

Because of the large volume of airspace, the availability of landing fields, the ability to provide life cycle maintenance of the T-45 Training System, and excellent weather with nearly 300 flying days a year, NAS Kingsville should continue its current aviation training operations.

Capacity Utilization

Capacity utilization of NAS Kingsville must be measured against the needs of its primary mission—Advanced Jet Pilot Training. This mission requires aircraft, hangars, aprons, runways, airspace, maintenance capacity and administrative space to be properly sized and balanced to optimize military value.

The 105 currently assigned T-45 aircraft are meeting about 50-percent of the Navy and Marine Corps Strike Training requirements. To accomplish this goal, a higher-than-planned number of flight hours have been required on each plane. Hangars dedicated to the training mission have sufficient capacity to meet current and projected future requirements; however, additional aircraft would be required to increase training capacity. An environmentally safe corrosion control facility was built in the late 1990's to provide for the T-45 life cycle maintenance requirements with capacity to support other requirements, if needed. Other hangars are being used to conduct modifications to the T-45 by a contractor support team. Additionally, there is surplus apron space that would be available for new or expanded missions. The runways are currently fully utilized for training missions; however, by using outlying landing fields or by more intensively managing the runways, higher training rates would be possible and additional training requirements could be met.

The extensive airspace, like the runways, is now being fully utilized. However, with more intensive management and the use of "part time" airspace, higher training rates could be achieved. Currently, most of the administrative space is being filled; however, a number of older buildings have been or are being refurbished to meet an increased demand.

Overall, NAS Kingsville is being used at near-full capacity to support the current requirements of assigned organizations, however, surge capacity remains.

Outlook

The current Strike Training Requirements and the rate for the foreseeable future will make the continued use of facilities NAS Kingsville necessary. The demand for Advanced Jet Pilot Training is driven by the number of Navy and Marine aircraft squadrons and the loss of military pilots to the civilian sector. A reduction to produce replacement pilots for any of the foregoing could adversely impact the training loads supported at the installation, but such a reduced demand is not anticipated. The existing 65 analog T-45 "A" aircraft will be replaced by new or modified T-45 "C"

aircraft by 2011, but this should not change the training mission of the base. Currently, 40 of the 105 assigned aircraft are of the newer T-45 "C" models that have digital cockpit displays.

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

❖ NS INGLESIDE

Mission

The mission of Naval Station Ingleside is to provide logistics, base support and force protection in support of the operational readiness of U.S. Surface and Underwater Mine Countermeasures forces. A team of approximately 2,300 military, government service, and contract employees are committed to deliver services at the lowest cost and at the right time, while supporting our goals of safety, security, and continuous improvement in quality of life for our Sailors and families.

Naval Station Ingleside supports three Mine Countermeasures Squadrons and nine Mine Warfare ships that deploy worldwide. In addition, the station also supports six Mine Warfare ships home ported overseas. This support includes all shipboard maintenance and readiness training for active duty and Selected Reserve personnel.

Current Assessment and Future Missions

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

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

Assigned at Ingleside as part of the Mine Warfare Center of Excellence is the Navy's second contracted High Speed Vessel SWIFT (HSV 2), which serves as an interim Mine Warfare Command and Support Ship and supports transformational modular mission payload initiatives; eight Avenger Class Mine Countermeasures Ships; the Mine Warfare

Training Center; an Electromagnetic Roll Facility; and at nearby at NAS Corpus Christi are the Naval Mine and Anti-Submarine Warfare Command and Helicopter Mine Countermeasures Squadron FIFTEEN, a squadron of MH-53 helicopters. In addition to the operating and training facilities, the private sector established ship repair capability to perform all ship life cycle maintenance for the Mine Countermeasures ships. The Navy also established South Central Regional Maintenance Center on base to meet routine maintenance requirements.

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

The Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission agreed with this recommendation. The President approved the recommendations on September 15, 2005. The action moves mine warfare surface and aviation assets to major fleet concentration areas and reduces excess capacity. Relocation of Commander, Mine Warfare Command, and the Mine Warfare Training Center to San Diego, creates a center of excellence for Undersea Warfare, combining both mine warfare and anti-submarine warfare disciplines. This reorganization removes the Mine Warfare community from a location remote from the fleet, thereby better supporting the shift to organic mine warfare. The recommendation became law November 9, 2005. Naval Station Ingleside and tenant

commands are in the process of planning for the base's closure and transfer of assets. By law, Naval Station Ingleside must be closed by September 15, 2011.

The Plan of Action and Milestones that were developed detail the steps that must be taken in order to close the installation. If the steps follow the anticipated timeline, Naval Station Ingleside officials hope to close the installation September 30, 2010.

Community Relations

Through a Department of Defense initiative, Naval Station Ingleside formed a partnership with the Boys and Girls Clubs of America. The Ingleside Club is located at a Public Private Venture (PPV) housing subdivision, Windy Shores, located in nearby Aransas Pass, which benefits the local youth by providing them with recreation and companionship. The Club also allows free membership for Navy and Marine Corps children and provides such programs as computer instruction, sports, photography, tutoring, arts and crafts, social events and field trips.

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

Naval Station Ingleside has been recognized by the U.S. Navy and the local community for its volunteerism. In 2007, Naval Station Ingleside was awarded the 2006 Community Service Award in Health, Safety and Fitness, small shore category. Additionally, it was nominated by the local community blood bank and has been awarded the American Blood Center's 2005 Platinum Excellence Award for blood drives. Naval Station Ingleside was the only military organization nationwide to earn this honor in 2005.

AIR FORCE MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

- ❖ Brooks City-Base
- ❖ Dyess AFB
- ❖ Ellington Field JRB
- ❖ Goodfellow AFB
- ❖ Lackland AFB
- ❖ Laughlin AFB
- ❖ Randolph AFB
- ❖ Sheppard AFB

❖ **BROOKS CITY BASE**

Mission

The mission of 311th Human Systems Wing is to sustain, transition and complete DoD operations on Brooks City-Base. The 311th Human Systems Wing is the birthplace, home and future of aerospace medicine. In March 2008, elements of the 311th Human Systems Wing, including the USAF School of Aerospace Medicine, Air Force Institute for Operational Health, and the Wing's Performance Enhancement Directorate, transitioned organizationally to the 711th Human Performance Wing at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, but remain at Brooks until their move to Wright-Patterson by September 2011. In partnerships with the Army, Navy, industry and academia, the 311th Human Systems Wing and tenant organizations enhance the performance of airmen. The future prospect of continuing these strong partnerships and building new ones remains solid.

Installation Needs

Due to the BRAC 2005 decision to close Brooks City-Base, major MILCON projects will not be funded for Brooks. Previously programmed projects have been shifted to installations gaining Brooks' units and missions, including Randolph AFB, Lackland AFB and Fort Sam Houston. The infrastructure is managed by the Brooks Development Authority (BDA) and the utility providers. Focus will be placed on facility clean-up and hazardous materials removal or disposal.

Community Relations

- 14 Cooperative Research and Development Agreements (CRADA)
- 36 Memorandums of Understanding (MOU)
- 40 Memorandums of Agreement (MOA)
- 12 Training Affiliation Agreements (TAA)
- 3 Joint Activity Agreements (JAA)
- 2 Educational Partnership Agreements (EPA)
- 1 Consortium Partnership

Implementation of BRAC Recommendations

All BRAC actions are in the detailed planning stage. Changes to the installation include plans to consolidate the Human Effectiveness Directorate with the Air Force Research Laboratory, Human Effectiveness Directorate at Wright-Patterson AFB, OH; to relocate the U.S. Air Force School of Aerospace Medicine, the Air Force Institute for Operational Health and the Human Systems Development and Acquisition function to Wright-Patterson AFB, OH; and relocate other agencies and organizations to Randolph AFB, Lackland AFB, Ft. Sam Houston and Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD. Units not recommended for relocation will be disestablished.

Outlook

During the timeframe established by BRAC 2005 some component organizations of the 311th Human Systems Wing will transition to their new location in Ohio. The strategy of the 311th Human Systems Wing is to focus its resources and leverage its combined expertise with its partners to deliver aerospace and expeditionary medical readiness education, training, consultation and research; identify, develop and activate advanced surveillance and detection capabilities to provide force health protection; fully implement human systems integration to influence weapon system design, amplify effectiveness, enhance survivability and reduce life-cycle costs; engage internationally to support global operations; provide programming, planning and acquisition expertise to assure a supportable roadmap for Air Force Medical Service modernization; and to collaborate with other services, agencies, academia and industry.

❖ DYESS AFB

Mission

Dyess AFB hosts the 7th Bomb Wing (Air Combat Command), which operates 36 B-1B bombers and is home of all initial B-1B combat crew training. Its mission is to provide world-class airmen and airpower for our Nation's defense. Dyess' primary tenant organization is the 317th Airlift Group (Air Mobility Command), which operates 33 C-130H aircraft in support of airlift requirements worldwide.

The base is situated on the west side of Abilene on 5,389 acres (with an additional 1,046 acres in easements and remote sites). The airfield can easily accommodate 132 aircraft and provides more than six million gallons of above ground fuel storage through a Consolidated Aircraft Service System (CASS) which supplies underground cooling air, tool air, cooling fluids, electrical power and fuel to 21 parking locations for the B-1. There are 17 hangar spaces for aircraft in maintenance, modification/retrofit, wash/corrosion control and refurbishment. The main runway is 13,500 feet long and 300 feet wide. An assault landing strip, which is 3,500 feet long and 60 feet wide, just west of the main runway, is an integral part of the C-130 training program. Dyess was selected as the central location for intermediate engine maintenance for all B-1s.

Dyess AFB accommodates some of its military families at Quail Hollow, which is an off-base privatized housing community consisting of 402 apartments and town homes. Dyess has \$125M in ongoing projects to replace 416 on-base housing units, 326 of which have been completed or are near completion; with the remaining 90 units to be completed by September 2009. The Air Force has plans to privatize all the on-base housing by 2010.

Installation Upgrades

A formal ribbon cutting was held in February 2008 for the new \$11M/ 41,466SF state-of-the-art Fire/Crash Rescue Facility. A \$6M repair of runway asphalt shoulders was completed to the primary runway in November 2007 with a \$4M runway storm drainage repair currently underway with scheduled completion of August 2008.

Additionally, a \$2.5M stabilization project is underway for the C-130 dirt strip also scheduled for completion in August 2008.

Community Relations

Dyess is the largest single employer in Abilene and is proud of its steadfast relationship with the city and the Big Country. The economic benefit, in addition to the base's close relationship with the community makes Dyess an important part of West Texas. The military, civilians, family members and retirees living in the local community who are associated with Dyess AFB translate to nearly a quarter of the entire population of Abilene. Every April, the City of Abilene invites its military members and their families to enjoy the world's largest barbecue free of charge. In addition, Dyess invites the community to come out and enjoy the Big Country Appreciation Day Air Show. The support of the Abilene community complements Team Dyess in providing a solid foundation for power projection. The Chamber of Commerce has established the Military Affairs Committee (MAC), which oversees the various programs and events and serves as a community/city and military base liaison. They have sponsored various events in the past to increase the communication and ties between the base and the city. Some of these programs consist of The Honorary Commander Program, The Busted Putter/Busted Racquet Golf Tournament and quarterly meetings.

Implementation of BRAC Recommendations

The BRAC 2005 Commission decided to close the Grimes United States Army Reserve Center, which was located in Abilene and relocate B Company of the 413th Civil Affairs Battalion, the Area Maintenance Support Activity 11 Sub shop, and Texas Army National Guard units from Abilene, Coleman, and Snyder to a new \$32M Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) with an \$8M field maintenance shop (FMS) on Dyess AFB. This BRAC FY2009 programmed AFRC project is under design with a projected construction contract award of February 2009.

Outlook

Dyess AFB possesses other characteristics that make it attractive for the Air Force to continue its operation. Surrounding land use zoning has essentially prevented a

runway or airspace encroachment problem and there is extensive, available land, both on and off the installation that can be developed at minimum cost. There are no airspace limitations for flight operations. The base enjoys a healthy construction environment with comparatively low construction costs, nearly year round building weather and an available, skilled work force.

❖ ELLINGTON FIELD JOINT RESERVE BASE

Mission

Ellington Field, a joint use civil and military airport and home to the Ellington Field Air National Guard is located approximately 20 miles south of Houston. The 147th Reconnaissance Wing (RW) is the host unit at Ellington Field Joint Reserve Base (JRB) and supports a detachment of F-16's sitting 24/7/365 Air Sovereignty Alert. The 147th conducts persistent unmanned intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance, and light strike utilizing the MQ-1 Predator Unmanned Aerial System (UAS). Once fully operational, the 147th RW will possess 14 MQ-1 aircraft. F-16C aircraft for the 147th RW are scheduled to retire in FY2008 per the 2005 Base Realignment and Closure Commission recommendation. The Wing will stand up an Air Support and Operations Squadron (ASOS) in FY2009 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 current mission of the 147th Reconnaissance Wing, provides the Governor of Texas, the National Command Authority and Combatant Commanders with a well-equipped and trained 14 aircraft MQ-1 Predator Squadron Reconnaissance squadron, an RC-26 counter drug package, and associated Expeditionary Combat Support (ECS) functions for worldwide combat and peacetime tasks in support of our community, state, and national interests.

The 147th at Ellington Field provides a unique capability at an optimum strategic location. Through its support of the Alert detachment, the 147th continues 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 a nominal eight minutes from initial notification.

The 147th employs over 1,000 personnel. There are numerous tenant organizations in both direct and indirect support of the base missions. The Wing provides unparalleled over-water airspace and joint overland impact areas and bombing ranges needed to

perform air-to-air, precision-guided munitions, night-vision goggle, large force, and joint training with Army, Navy, Marine and Coast Guard assets, ensuring combat proficiency to fight current and future conflicts.

Implementation of BRAC Recommendations

BRAC-programmed departure of the Block 25 F-16C aircraft was completed in June 2008. Additionally, construction of a Predator Operations Center (POC) is complete. Associated renovations of the 111th Reconnaissance Squadron Operations building will begin in late 2008 thus completing the MILCON and renovation for the Predator Operations complex. IOC for operations at Ellington Field JRB is expected in the summer of 2008.

Installation Needs

- Resolution of bed-down location of Predator airframes Launch and Recovery Element (LRE) and 147th Maintenance Group
- Funding for replacement/renovation of Bldg 1382, Maintenance Hangar
- Additional funding for replacement of munitions storage facility to support the Homeland Defense mission, which will be remaining at Ellington post-BRAC in the hands of the Oklahoma ANG-Tulsa
- Support and funding for acquisition of follow-on manned flying mission.
- Funding for 42 programmed Wing positions totaling \$3.22M/year
- Funding for repair/replacement of 420,000 gallon fuel storage tank, in support of the manned flying mission, at an estimated cost of \$2.3M

Community Relations

The Ellington Field Task Force (EFTF) is the lead entity for Ellington Field. It was established by the Bay Area Houston Economic Partnership (BAHEP), a nonprofit regional economic development leader in the Clear Lake area. 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.

❖ GOODFELLOW AFB

Mission

The mission of the 17th Training Wing is to train joint intelligence, firefighter and Special Instruments Training (SPINSTR) professionals. There are roughly 2,500 permanently assigned military and civilian personnel at the Wing. The Wing is responsible for: 20 Air Force Specialty Code awarding courses (19 in intelligence and 1 in fire), 90 residents basic and advance fire protection and intelligence courses including 51 joint service courses, and 350 non-residents courses. The annual student load is 10,000+ with an average daily student load of 3,500 (a 20% increase since 2001).

Goodfellow AFB is situated on 1,132 acres of land within the city limits of San Angelo. Among the facilities on-base is the Department of Defense Louis F. Garland Fire Academy. As the Executive Agent for DoD fire protection, Goodfellow is responsible for all apprentice fire protection training for the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Air Force Reserves and Air National Guard. There is ample space available (360 acres) for mission expansion. Additionally, the global threats following September 11, 2001 and Operation Iraqi Freedom highlight the critical nature of the installation's mission in providing trained intelligence, firefighter and weapons of mass destruction (WMD) monitoring personnel to support national defense objectives

One of Goodfellow's greatest needs is adequate housing for its family members. Its housing was privatized in October 2007 and provides 241 military family homes; of which 143 new homes will be constructed starting Fall 2009. The City of San Angelo has provided Goodfellow 101 acres of property for 228 military family housing units. The base also has two projects in the FY2010 MILCON program that will expand the Intelligence Training Complex with an \$18.4M 50,000SF classroom facility and a 200 person technical training dormitory. The Wing is also pursuing a Consolidated Learning Center Complex that is in the FYDP at \$9.8M and will result in the demolition of three World War II era facilities.

Since Goodfellow AFB does not have an active runway, it is not subject to many of the

environmental concerns associated with active flight operations. The Texas Horned Lizard is the only threatened species found at Goodfellow AFB, and although it is being considered for the federal listing, it currently only appears on the State's threatened list.

Community Relations

San Angelo and Goodfellow AFB have enjoyed world class relations since the base opened in 1941. The base-city's long-standing spirit of cooperation is sincere, consistent and mutually rewarding for military members and civilians. With more than 42,000 hours of community volunteer service by base personnel annually, and the FY2007 economic impact of \$337.2 million into the local community, the bond between Goodfellow and surrounding communities continues to grow.

For more than forty years, the City and Chamber of Commerce have hosted annual military appreciation social events to honor all the service men and women and their families, including the annual Goodfellow Friendship Golf Tournament. The Goodfellow Coordinating Group consists of city, county and chamber leaders whose job is to assist and address specific needs of the base. The Colonel's Group is comprised of retired senior officers that interface with the community for base needs.

Outlook

The "essence" of joint training has been routine at Goodfellow since 1958, and has been singled out as a model for future joint training operations. As DoD military strengths shrink, joint training will assume greater emphasis and importance. In today's defense environment, joint military training represents a strategic advantage for Goodfellow AFB. Goodfellow continues to transform into a model joint training center of excellence through modernization, construction, and consolidation.

❖ LACKLAND AFB

Mission

Lackland AFB has a diverse set of missions, including:

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

Some of the 70 tenant organizations at Lackland AFB include:

- The 59th Medical Wing, at the largest teaching hospital in the Air Force.
- Air Force Reserve Command's 433rd Airlift Wing (C-5)
- Texas Air National Guard's 149th Fighter Wing (F-16)
- Joint-service Air Force Intelligence Surveillance and Reconnaissance (AFISR)

Lackland AFB encompasses hundreds of buildings on more than 9,600 acres. An aggressive program of improvements planned through fiscal year 2030 has planned demolition of numerous World War II era buildings, renovation of 1960's era structures and construction of new facilities for various training purposes. Recent construction projects include a Consolidated Communications Facility, Military Working Dog hospital, Phase I of the Basic Expeditionary Airman Survival Training complex (BEAST), and design/construction of Phase I of the \$850M Airman's Training Complex.

Community Relations

San Antonio, also known as "Military City USA," has always provided tremendous support for the military. For decades, Lackland AFB and the community surrounding the base have worked hand-in-hand on issues including the environment, water supply and quality housing. Lackland works closely with the Port Authority of San Antonio as they develop their multi-modal transportation hub in southwest San Antonio and Lackland controls the Joint Use airfield. A local Community Council on Restoration

meets quarterly to provide updates on the on-going environmental improvements being implemented. Lackland is an active member of the City of San Antonio's Military Transformation Task Force (MTTF) that is coordinating the influx of missions and families into local community. The installation will host a two-day Air Fest in November highlighting the local military missions to over 250,000 local residents in south Texas.

Implementation of BRAC Recommendations

Gains: Approximately 1,131 personnel

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

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

- Transfer all inpatient medical treatment to Brooke Army Medical Center, Ft. Sam Houston, and transform Wilford Hall Hospital into an Ambulatory Care Center

- Relocate the 149th Fighter Wing's F-110 engine intermediate maintenance to Capital Airport Guard Station, IL
- Relocate specialized munitions functions to McConnell AFB, KS and the mission transferred to the National Guard
- Relocate transportation training, to Fort Lee, VA, and establish a Center of Excellence for Transportation Training
- Relocate the Services/Culinary training to Fort Lee, VA, and establish a Joint Center for Excellence for Culinary Training
- Relocate the correctional mission to Fort Leavenworth, KS

Outlook

Each of Lackland AFB's missions is vital to the Air Force's global success. The base provides combat-ready airmen through basic military and technical training in a variety of skills. This year the Basic Military Training program will add 2 ½ weeks to its present 6 week course that will create an influx of 4,000 more trainees over the annual training cycle. It creates coalition partners by teaching English to hundreds of military students from countries around the globe, as well as, teaching technical skills in Spanish to our Central and South American neighbors. Tenant organizations on Lackland AFB provide heavy airlift capability for the Air Force around the world and train fighter pilots for deployment for the Global War on Terror.

❖ LAUGHLIN AFB

Mission

Laughlin Air Force Base is home of the 47th Flying Training Wing, which has a primary mission to provide specialized undergraduate pilot training for U.S. Air Force active duty, reserve and guard students, as well as, international allied military pilots. In fiscal year 2007, Laughlin produced 355 pilots. The Wing is equipped with 254 training aircraft: 52 T-1A Jayhawks, 110 T-6A Texan IIs, and 92 T-38C Talons for Laughlin's Introduction to Fighter Fundamentals mission.

After completing approximately six months of basic flying training in the T-6, pilots complete the 52-week program through fighter-bomber training in the T-38 or tanker-airlift training in the T-1. A few pilots also leave to train in T-44 aircraft at Naval Air Station Corpus Christi or begin helicopter training with the 23rd Flying Training Squadron at Fort Rucker, AL. In addition to Laughlin AFB's primary pilot training mission, the wing also deploys forces worldwide in support of the Air and Space Expeditionary Force Concept. This concept provides Air Force combat and combat support forces to meet America's requirements for peacekeeping operations and the war on terrorism.

Laughlin AFB, located six miles east of Del Rio, is the largest flying training operation in the U.S. Air Force. The airfield includes three active, parallel runways which are 150 feet wide and 8,852 feet, 8,316 feet and 6,236 feet in length. The installation has sufficient parking space for its aircraft and transient aircraft. The base also owns one small auxiliary airfield at Spofford. Current daily flying of more than 300 aircraft sorties makes Laughlin AFB one of the busiest airfields in the United States. The great climate, flying weather, extensive airspace and size enables Laughlin AFB to consistently produce approximately one-third of all new pilots for the Air Force each year.

The 96th Flying Training Squadron, a reserve unit at Laughlin, helped with the increase in training production and established a permanent reserve presence. Laughlin AFB is also home for an Air Education and Training Command Engine Regional Repair Center

which performs depot level engine overhauls, jet engine intermediate maintenance, and engine component repairs for J-69 and J-85 turbojet engines. A state-of-the-art aircraft maintenance operations complex is also currently under construction and is slated to open in early 2009.

Community Relations

Laughlin AFB is the largest employer in Val Verde County with 1,570 military members, more than 1,000 civilian employees, over 750 contracted civilians and 2,530 family members. Laughlin AFB provides an economic impact on the local area of more than \$263 million annually. The Military Affairs Association is a part of the Chamber of Commerce and is very active in enhancing community and military base relations. It has an awards program for military and civilians, as well, as student pilot class sponsorships. The base also participates in bilateral committee meetings between the Del Rio and Ciudad Acuna, Mexico, Chambers of Commerce. The City has various smaller incentives and programs which consist of Town Hall meetings held periodically between the base and the community to exchange information on current topics of interest (schools, transportation, hospital services, etc), Volunteer Income Tax Assistance Program and annual events such as, Tops in Blue and the Air Force Thunderbirds.

❖ RANDOLPH AFB

Randolph AFB is located northeast of San Antonio and is one of the most active flying training installations in the Air Force. Total base population is in excess of 17,000.

Mission

Home of the 12th Flying Training Wing, Randolph AFB provides instructor pilot training and joint combat systems officer training. The base also hosts a number of major tenant units. The Headquarters Air Education and Training Command (AETC) is the parent command for all training in the Air Force and is responsible for 13 major training installations and a large number of smaller activities comprising more than 50,000 active duty members, 14,000 civilian employees, 4,000 Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve members and more than 11,500 contractors. The Headquarters Air Force Personnel Center (AFPC) is the human resources directorate for the Air Force that manages personnel programs and carries out policies affecting Air Force active duty and civilian members. The Headquarters 19th Air Force (19 AF) provides command and control operations for AETC aircrew and battle manager training missions at 19 active duty units and three Air National Guard units with more than 35,000 people and over 1,600 aircraft that log more than 580,000 hours annually. The Headquarters Air Force Recruiting Service (AFRS) is responsible for all of the recruiting of future Air Force members.

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

Capacity Utilization

Randolph AFB is located in what is known as the "I-35 Corridor." Interstate Highway 35 is the primary surface trade route between the United States and Mexico and is roughly parallel to the tracks of the Union Pacific railroad. The base, located along the eastern edge of the corridor just six miles north of Interstate Highway 10, provides excellent infrastructure support.

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

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

Like the other bases in the San Antonio region, Randolph AFB is facing potential impacts on its missions from air quality attainment rules and water availability/quality issues, as well as, an impact on potential airspace use limitations.

Outlook

The major mission change involves the decision of the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) commission which will result in the loss of the combat systems officer mission at Randolph AFB to NAS Pensacola. This move will take place by 2010 and will result in the loss of approximately 400 personnel. In addition, the Air Force Advanced Instrument School at Randolph, which conducts the Department of Defense's only graduate level courses in instrument flying, has moved to Will Rogers IAP, Oklahoma. Randolph AFB has gained overall under the direction of BRAC. The 435th Fighter Training Squadron was re-assigned to Randolph AFB in November 2006. The 435th train's instructor pilots for the Introduction to Fighter Fundamentals program.

Randolph AFB will also gain with the relocation of the Air Force Audit Agency from Brooks City-Base. This move will add over 600 members to Headquarters Air Force Personnel Center with the addition of five regional Air Force civilian personnel offices.

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

Current Assessment

Since its inception in 1930, Randolph AFB has been a flying training base and is expected to remain “The Showplace of the Air Force” and a key Air Force base in Texas for the foreseeable future.

❖ Sheppard AFB

Mission

The 82nd Training Wing (TRW) is the host unit on Sheppard AFB which is the largest and most diversified training base in the Air Education and Training Command (AETC). The 82nd TRW's mission is: global training to sustain war fighter capability as it conducts technical and follow-on training for all U.S. Armed Forces. The 80th Flying Training Wing (FTW) conducts pilot training at Sheppard AFB for the United States and thirteen allied NATO nations. Sheppard AFB is situated on 6,158 acres and is located immediately north of Wichita Falls. The base produces about 55 percent of all AETC's graduates. Every aspect of Sheppard's infrastructure is devoted to training and supporting training for each career specialty.

Training conducted at Sheppard AFB includes:

- Aerospace Propulsion, Fuels, Ammo and Munitions
- Armament, Aerospace Ground Equipment, Dental
- Civil Engineering, Life Support, Telecommunications and Aircraft Avionics
- Euro NATO Joint Jet Pilot Training (ENJJPT)

The airfield consists of four runways of varying lengths from 6,000 feet to 13,000 feet, ramp space that supports 203 T-37, T-38 and AT-38 aircraft, with additional capability and a joint use arrangement with the City of Wichita Falls. The 82nd TRW trains approximately 80,000 students annually from all branches of the military, both at Sheppard AFB and at detachments and distance learning centers around the world. The 80th FTW trains approximately 250 undergraduate pilots per year.

Installation Upgrades

Sheppard AFB recently finished construction of a new non-prior service dormitory, a dining facility, and an airfield operations complex which includes a new tower and a new flight simulator for the 80th FTW. Construction is under way on a new F-22 technical training facility, a non-prior service dormitory and a sports complex at a cost of \$44M. Current renovation to on-base facilities total more than \$50M. There are 1,210

housing units on the installation. GMH Housing Company was awarded the housing privatization program in February 2007, and there will likely be a significant increase in the number of off-base housing units.

Community Relations

The surrounding communities continue to show great support for Sheppard AFB. The Squadron Adoption Program boasts some 53 partnerships, and the local community's Military Affairs Committee continues its work in a positive and aggressive way. The Sheppard AFB community relations program was named the best in AETC for 2006.

BRAC 2005 Impact

Maintenance Training (JSF)

- Instructor maintenance personnel to conduct JSF maintenance training will be realigned to Eglin AFB, FL
- Realigns approximately 45 personnel in FY2010 as the F-16 maintenance training decreases for JSF plus-up

Medical Training

- Air Force and Navy enlisted medical training will be realigned to Ft. Sam Houston
- Realigns approximately 3,022 personnel to Ft. Sam Houston and eliminates approximately 928 personnel

Flying Training

- Introduction to Fighter Fundamentals (IFF) realigned from Moody AFB, GA
- Sheppard's IFF T-38C fleet will increase by two aircraft
- Sheppard will receive four more T-6 aircraft
- Overall, the installation will gain 24 military, two civilian personnel and 26 ADSL (Average Daily Student Load)

COAST GUARD

Coast Guard installations are located in the various ports along the coast of Texas. The Coast Guard has Maritime Safety and Security missions. Maritime Safety includes Search and Rescue, Recreational Boating Safety, Foreign Vessel Inspections, Aids to Navigation, Vessel Traffic/Waterways Management, Bridge Administration, and Protection of Natural Resources which encompasses Living Marine Resources Protection, Marine Pollution Education, Prevention, Response and Enforcement. Maritime Security includes Drug Interdiction, Alien Migrant Interdiction, Exclusive Economic Zone and Living Marine Resources, General Maritime Law Enforcement, and Law and Treaty Enforcement along with National Defense which includes, General Defense Duties, Homeland Security, and Ports and Waterways Security.

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

The major Coast Guard Commands in Texas are:

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

U.S.C.G. SECTOR HOUSTON-GALVESTON

In December 2005, as part of a Coast Guard wide reorganization, Marine Safety Office Houston-Galveston, Group Galveston, and Vessel Traffic Service Houston combined to form Sector Houston-Galveston. Sector Houston-Galveston's offices are located in an older facility in an industrial area of Galena Park adjacent to the Houston Ship Channel. In addition to the Sector-wide Command staff, the Sector offices house the Response and Prevention staffs for the Port of Houston, the Sector Command Center, which coordinates operations across the Sector, and the Vessel Traffic Service, which manages the over 150,000 annual vessel movements in the Houston Ship Channel. Subordinate units include patrol boats USCGC MANTA (87320) in Freeport, USCGC HERON (87344) in Sabine, USCGC MANOWAR (87330) and USCGC SKIPJACK (87353) in Galveston; inland construction buoy tenders USCGC CLAMP (WLIC 75306) and USCGC HATCHET (WLIC 75309); multi-mission stations in Freeport, Galveston, and Sabine; Aids to Navigation Teams in Galveston and Sabine; Marine Safety Offices in Lake Charles, Port Arthur and Galveston; Sector Field Office Galveston; and a Regional Exam Center located in a commercial leased facility off I-45 South. All total, there are almost 900 active duty and reserve members assigned to Sector Houston-Galveston units.

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

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

The Port Arthur Captain of the Port Zone also extends 200 nautical miles offshore, and includes all navigable waters north of the Gulf of Mexico, between the Trinity River as the western boundary and the western boundaries of Lafayette Vermillion, Acadia, and

Evangeline as the zone's eastern boundary. The northern boundary is a combination of the Red River and the north Texas state boundary.

Marine Safety Offices, Patrol Boats, Buoy Tenders, Stations, and Aids to Navigation Teams across these two Captain of the Port Zones focus on the Coast Guard's five fundamental roles:

- **Maritime Safety:** Eliminate deaths, injuries, and property damage associated with maritime transportation, fishing, and recreational boating. The Coast Guard's motto is Semper Paratus (Always Ready), and the service is always ready to respond to calls for help at sea.
- **Maritime Security:** Protect America's maritime borders from all intrusions by: (a) halting the flow of illegal drugs, aliens, and contraband into the United States through maritime routes; (b) preventing illegal fishing; and (c) suppressing violations of federal law in the maritime arena.
- **Maritime Mobility:** Facilitate maritime commerce and eliminate interruptions and impediments to the efficient and economical movement of goods and people, while maximizing recreational access to and enjoyment of the water.
- **National Defense:** Defend the nation as one of the five U.S. armed services. Enhance regional stability in support of the National Security Strategy, utilizing the Coast Guard's unique and relevant maritime capabilities.
- **Protection of Natural Resources:** Eliminate environmental damage associated with maritime transportation, fishing, and recreational boating.

In addition to Sector Houston-Galveston sub-units and Air Station Houston, USCGC DAUNTLESS, USCGC HARRY CLAIBORNE, Engineering Support Detachment Galveston and Marine Safety and Security Team Galveston are also located in Southeast

Texas. These units receive their tasking from Coast Guard Atlantic Area, Coast Guard District Eight, and Coast Guard Deployable Operations Group respectively.

Capacity Utilization

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

Outlook and Assessment

Sector Houston-Galveston's operational tempo continues to grow, especially with the openings of new liquid natural gas facilities. This continued operational growth brings with it additional personnel and assets, which will require expanding and improving facilities in Freeport, Sabine, and Lake Charles. Additionally, the increase in military out load support mandates an upgrade of the Port Arthur facilities. Furthermore, the Coast Guard facilities on board Sector Field Office Galveston are being remodeled to better facilitate its support functions, while improving the facilities for the tenant operational commands. Finally, Sector Houston-Galveston's aging Galena Park offices have been significantly challenged with the influx of new personnel. Decisions on whether to upgrade/remodel or relocate part or all of the Galena Park command structure are in the infancy stage.

U.S.C.G. AIR STATION HOUSTON

MISSION

The primary missions of the CG Air Stations are Search and Rescue, Maritime Homeland Security, Maritime Law Enforcement and Maritime Environmental Protection. The Area of Responsibility is along the Texas/Louisiana Gulf Coast from White Lake, Louisiana to the Colorado River near Port O'Connor, Texas. Through deployments on Coast Guard cutters, the Operation Area is extended to all areas of the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean. There are approximately 125 active duty military, reservists, civilians, and auxiliary members assigned to the Air Station. The Air Station assets include HH65C short range recovery helicopters and Coast Guard Auxiliary fixed wing aircraft.

CAPACITY UTILIZATION

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

OUTLOOK AND ASSESSMENT

The missions conducted by Air Station Houston will make the continued use of facilities necessary; therefore it is unlikely that the unit will relocate.

U.S.C.G. SECTOR FIELD OFFICE

The Sector Field Office is located in Galveston. The Sector Field Office is the logistical and engineering support hub for Sector Houston-Galveston. The unit is located adjacent to the Marine Corps Reserve Center and the Army Corps of Engineers Building on Galveston Island near the Bolivar Ferry. The following units are Sector Field Office Galveston tenant commands: Station Galveston, Aids to Navigation Team Galveston, and Electronics Support Detachment Galveston. The following Coast Guard cutters are assigned to Galveston: coastal buoy tender USCGC HARRY CLAIBORNE (WLM 561); inland construction tenders USCGC CLAMP (WLIC 75306) and USCGC HATCHET (WLIC 75309); coastal patrol boats USCGC MANOWAR (WPB 87330) and USCGC SKIPJACK (WPB 87353). Subordinate units at Sabine include Station Sabine, Aids to Navigation Team Sabine, and USCGC HERON (WPB 87344). Subordinate units at Freeport are Station Freeport and USCGC MANTA (WPB 87230). Additionally, the medium endurance cutter, USCGC DAUNTLESS (WMEC 624), is a Coast Guard Atlantic Area unit and a tenant command on Group Galveston. Maritime Safety and Security Team Galveston (91104) is a Coast Guard Deployable Operations Group unit is located on Galveston Island. Furthermore, Marine Safety Office Galveston, which had been located in the Army Corps of Engineers Building, was relocated to a commercial leased property in Texas City in 2008.

MISSION

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

The marine safety and environmental protection mission encompass a variety of specific functions, including vessel inspection, vessel documentation, licensing of mariners, port safety and security, marine casualty investigation, pollution response and monitoring of

waterways for illegal discharge of pollutants. In addition, aids-to navigation (ATON) and vessel traffic management fall under these mission areas.

Search and rescue (SAR) is one of the oldest missions and remains the driving force behind the coastal small unit organization. The primary resources for SAR are the coastal stations, patrol boats and aviation assets. Moreover, the boats at the stations operate up to 30 miles from the coast and the patrol boats are also used for operations beyond 30 miles from shore.

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

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

CAPACITY UTILIZATION

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

OUTLOOK AND ASSESSMENT

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

U.S.C.G MARINE SAFETY UNIT PORT ARTHUR

MSU Port Arthur is located in Port Arthur, Texas. Marine Safety Unit Port Arthur is particularly noteworthy because its Commanding Officer retains Captain of the Port Authority for the Ports of Sabine, Port Arthur, Beaumont, and Lake Charles. MSU Lake Charles, Louisiana is a subordinate unit under Marine Safety Unit Port Arthur. Marine Safety Unit Port Arthur works closely with the Department of Defense to coordinate military out loads in the Port of Beaumont.

MISSION

The primary missions of the MSU are Port Safety and Security, Marine Environmental Protection, and Commercial Vessel Safety under the Department of Homeland Security. The Area of Responsibility includes several distinct ports and hundreds of miles of coastline. The AOR includes the Port of Beaumont which is the largest, most active strategic port of embarkation, debarkation of military equipment in the country and is one of the designated Tier I ports. The MSU provides landside and waterborne assets to ensure port security and Navy vessel protection. The MSU AOR includes many major refineries and largest inbound port for Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) in the country.

CAPACITY UTILIZATION

The MSU has about 100 active and civilian employees. Due to the war in Iraq and other operations the MSO has 60 recalled Title 10 reservists to augment the forces.

OUTLOOK AND ASSESSMENT

The current programs administered by MSU Port Arthur will make the continued use of facilities necessary. The Congress has mandated a Vessel Traffic Center which will be instituted as part of MSU Port Arthur. The VTC will be staffed with 30 civilians to monitor the 4100 annual deep-draft transits in the Sabine-Neches Waterway. Furthermore, it is unlikely that units will relocate as the Vessel Traffic Center will require continuous facilities.

U.S.C.G. SECTOR CORPUS CHRISTI

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

MISSION

The primary missions of the Sector are Search and Rescue, Maritime Homeland Security, Port Safety and Security, Maritime Law Enforcement, Maritime Environmental Protection and Commercial Vessel Safety under the Department of Homeland Security. The Area of Responsibility includes all of New Mexico and all of West and South Texas, from El Paso eastward to the mouth of the Colorado River, and extends offshore for approximately 200 nautical miles. There are approximately 660 active duty military, reservists, civilians, and auxiliary members assigned to the Sector. The Air Station assets include 3 HH65B short-range recovery helicopters and 3 HU-25C surveillance sensor-equipped aircraft.

CAPACITY UTILIZATION

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

OUTLOOK AND ASSESSMENT

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

TEXAS MILITARY FORCES

The Texas Military Forces (TXMF), consisting of the Texas Army National Guard (TXARNG), the Texas Air National Guard (TXANG), and the Texas State Guard (TXSG), are directed and supported by the Adjutant General's Department. Personnel include part-time citizen soldiers and airmen, full-time, active-duty soldiers and airmen, and State and federal civilian employees from across the length and breadth of Texas. They are commanded by LTG Charles Rodriguez, Adjutant General of Texas, and respond to the Governor of Texas for state missions and the Department of Defense for federal missions.

Mission

The mission of the TXMF is to provide mission-ready forces, responsive to the state and nation. The vision of the TXMF is to be the Joint Forces of choice for defending the homeland in Texas, nationally and abroad. Major subordinate commands within the TXMF include:

Texas Army National Guard

- 36th Infantry Division (Statewide)
- 136th Combat Arms Training Regiment (Austin)

Texas Air National Guard

- 136th Airlift Wing (C-130 tactical airlift, Ft. Worth)
- 147th Fighter Wing (Predator Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV), Houston)
- 149th Fighter Training Wing (F-16 training, San Antonio)

Texas State Guard

- Volunteers (Statewide) including six Civil Affairs Regiments, a Maritime Regiment, an Air Division, and a Medical Brigade

Specific operational missions of the TXMF include:

- Responding to natural and man-made disasters and other state emergencies (wild fires, floods, hurricanes, tornadoes, rabies eradication, etc.)
- Homeland Security (border security augmentation)
- Counterdrug Program (statewide specialized support to local, state and federal law enforcement agencies)

- Helicopter flight training for the Singapore Air Force (Dallas area)
- F-16 Fighter pilot training for the U.S. Air Force, both active and reserve components (San Antonio area)
- 6th CST (Weapons of Mass Destruction) rapid, specialized response to natural and man-made nuclear, chemical and biological and other hazardous material incidents and threats (Statewide)
- Support to war fighting combatant commanders of the Unified Combatant Commands (Worldwide)
- Partnership for Peace training relationships with the Czech Armed Forces (Statewide, as well as in the Czech Republic)

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

- **Operation Lone Star:** The TXMF annually participates in joint, interagency military medical and dental support to the south Texas border region utilizing National Guard and Texas State Guard members, as well as partner agencies.
- **Challenge Program:** The TXMF provides a 17-month, quasi-military training and mentoring program for at-risk youth to develop the life skills, educational levels, and employment potential of sixteen to eighteen-year-old high school dropouts.
- **Starbase Academy:** The TXMF sponsor five-week programs for at-risk grade school students at Ellington AFB, Houston.
- **Environmental Stewardship:** The TXMF maintain a nationally recognized, award winning program to preserve, protect, restore and improve the quality of the environment on TXMF facilities and lands.
- **Tuition Assistance:** The TXMF provides a tuition assistance program that allows thousands of TXMF personnel to attend Texas colleges and universities.
- **Community Assistance:** The TXMF provide statewide volunteer support for a variety of programs, such as state and community ceremonies, military funerals, Junior and Senior ROTC, Special Olympics, Operation Blue Santa, Coats for Kids, firearms certification and safety training, military history archival support to local schools and state universities, and other community endeavors.

Capacity Utilization

The TXMF is comprised of a 28,000-person force in 106 installations located in or near 86 cities and towns across Texas, including:

- 94 armories/training centers
- 5 Army aviation support facilities
- 34 regional maintenance/rebuild centers
- 8 mobilization and/or training equipment sites
- 5,192,753 square feet of buildings
- 44,225 acres of ranges and training areas
- 253 miles of roads

Outlook

The organization will continue streamlining and enhancing facilities-related processes and practices, evolving the TXMF footprint, and maximizing the leveraging of federal matching funds to meet future needs in facilities maintenance, repairs and new construction, while increasing opportunities for expanding the use of local contractors, including Historically Underutilized Businesses (HUB).

In keeping with the changing demographics of the state and the TXMF Transformation Plan, the TXMF will continue an evolutionary restructuring leading to a more diverse force mix that enhances TXMF relevance to the changing requirements of the domestic and global security environments and the structure and doctrine of the DoD. In addition, the TXMF will continue to maintain their availability to the evolving, recruitable population base and maximize the potential of the expected growth in the Dallas/Ft. Worth-San Antonio-Houston triangle. The future will require continued refinement of TXMF mobilization processes and locations and the enhancement of capabilities for information operations and defense against weapons of mass destruction, and other homeland security requirements.

Assessment

The TXMF have an annual combined (State & Federal) operating budget of \$530M. The TXMF economic impact on Texas is \$1.2B.

MAJOR DEFENSE PROGRAMS

The following is a select list of key defense contractors with operations located in Texas:

Contractors	Major Defense Program
American Eurocopter	LUH (Light Utility Helicopter)
Bell Helicopter Textron	V-22 Osprey Tiltrotor Aircraft, ARH-70A, AH-1Z, UH-1Y upgrade program, OH-58D, & Eagle Eye UAV
The Boeing Company	AH-64, B-1b, C-130 AMP, CH-47, KC-135, KC-10, T-45, and C-17 aircraft
Lockheed Martin Aeronautics	F-35 Joint Strike Fighter, F-22 Raptor, & F-16 Falcon Jet Fighter
Lockheed Martin Missiles & Fire Control	Patriot PAC-3, ATACMS, MLRS, HIMARS, LOSAT
L-3 Communications	P-3 Sustainment, Manned Reconnaissance Program, C3I Advanced Development
Raytheon Company	Distributed Common Ground Sensor programs, Javelin & P-3 AIP Kits
Sikorsky Aircraft	UH-60 Black Hawk and CH-53K
BAE Systems Mobility & Protection Systems	Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles (FMTV) Trucks
Vought Aircraft Industries	C-17 Globemaster, Global Hawk UAV, V-22 Osprey, F-22 Raptor

MILITARY LEGISLATION

The following is a select list of military-related bills from Texas' 80th Legislative Session:

Bill Author	Sponsor	Effective Date 2007	Brief Synopsis of the Legislation
HB 86 Branch	Ogden	September 1	Relating to tuition rebates for students participating in the reserve Officer Training Corps.
HB 125 Delisi	Van de Putte	Immediately	Relating to tuition and fees exemption for children of certain military personnel.
HB 1416 Corte	Van de Putte	September 1	Relating to the authority of the Veterans' Land Board to sell certain loans issued by the Veterans' Land Board.
HB 1633 Geren	Deuell	September 1	Relating to certification of eligibility for Medicaid for certain persons in the armed forces and their families.
HB 2105 Chisum	Williams	Immediately	Relating to the issuance of disabled parking placards to certain veterans with disabilities.
HB 3470 Delisi	Williams	Immediately	Relating to the program of supplemental health coverage for individuals eligible under the TRICARE military health system offered through the Employees Retirement System of Texas.
HB 3537 Garcia	Hinojosa	Immediately	Relating to the adoption of a child by a person serving in the military.
SB 90 Van de Putte	Corte	September 1	Electronic voting for military personnel living overseas.
SB 277 Shapiro	Harper Brown	September 1	Relating to the unauthorized use of name and/or image of a member of the Armed Forces in an advertisement.
SB 309 Van de Putte	Garcia	September 1	Relating to the requirement that a school or college adopt a refund policy for students called to active military service.
SB 311 Van de Putte	Noriega	Immediately	Relating to reemployment rights for certain members of the National Guard.

SB 685 Van de Putte	Noriega	Immediately	Relating to the exemption from tuition and mandatory fees for certain members of the Texas National Guard.
SB 1237 Uresti	Menendez	September 1	Relating to the powers and duties of defense base development authorities modifying the power of eminent domain.
SB 1724 Ogden	Noriega	September 1	Relating to the abolishment of the Texas Military Facilities Commission and transferring its functions to the adjutant general.
SB 1956 Van de Putte	Corte	September 1	Relating to assistance for local areas affected by defense restructuring.

STATE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

❖ Texas Military Value Revolving Loan Fund (TMVRLF)

Created by Senate Bill 652, the TMVRLF is a financial assistance loan program for communities that are adjacent to, near or encompassing any part of a defense base. On September 13, 2003, a constitutional amendment (Proposition 20) was passed which authorized the State to issue general obligation bonds not to exceed \$250 million. These funds provide loans to defense communities for economic development projects, infrastructure improvements, or to enhance the value of their military installations. The TMPC Commissioners analyze the loan applications for eligibility and have approval authority for the loans. The community is responsible for repayment of the loan in accordance with the terms of the contract.

During FY2007, the TMPC awarded over \$49 million in loans to the City of Corpus Christi and the Port of San Antonio. TMPC is currently in the process of coordinating another round of loans. Further information on this program can be found at: <http://www.governor.state.tx.us/divisions/tmpec/loan>

❖ Defense Economic Adjustment Assistance Grant Program (DEAAG)

The DEAAG Program was created by the 75th Legislature (SB227) to assist adversely impacted defense communities that are responding to or recovering from a DoD BRAC action. The 79th Legislature amended this legislation to include communities positively impacted by a BRAC action. These grants have acted as a catalyst for creating over 10,300 new jobs and leveraging over \$87M in new investments in impacted defense communities.

Grants are available to local municipalities, counties, regional planning commissions, or junior colleges representing these communities. Funding can be used to meet matching requirements for federal funding or for the purchase of Department of Defense property, new construction, rehabilitation of facilities or infrastructure, or the purchase of capital equipment or insurance. DEAAG grants may provide up to 50

percent of the amount of matching money or investment that a local governmental entity is required to provide for federal funding. In some special community hardship cases, funding may be increased to 80 percent. The total amount of the grant may range from \$50,000 to \$2 million, depending on availability of funds.

Applications are scored by a review panel appointed by the Executive Director of the Texas Military Preparedness Commission, and the Commission approves all grants.

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

Further information on this program can be found at:

<http://www.governor.state.tx.us/divisions/tmpc/deaagp>

❖ **Texas Economic Development and Tourism Office**

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

- Texas Enterprise Fund
- Emerging Technology Fund
- Texas Enterprise Zone Program
- Texas Capital Fund Infrastructure Program
- Texas Capital Fund Real Estate Development Program
- Rural Municipal Finance Program
- Sales and Use Tax Exemptions
- Texas Industry Development Program
- Texas Leverage Fund
- Ad Valorem/Property Tax Exemption
- Franchise Tax Credits for Economic Development
- Fuel Ethanol and Biodiesel Production Incentive Program

Further information on these programs can be found at:

<http://www.governor.state.tx.us/divisions/ecodev>

APPENDIX: Charts & Graphs, Maps and Table

Charts & Graphs

[DoD Prime Contracts in Texas by Military Agency: FY2006](#)

[DoD Contracts in Texas by Expense Category: FY2006](#)

[DoD Texas Payroll Expenditures: FY2006](#)

[DoD Texas Expenditures: FY2006](#)

[DoD Texas Base Military Construction Contracts: FY2007](#)

[Top Five Civil Function Contracts by Texas County \(CoE\): FY2006](#)

[DoD Prime Contract Awards in Texas: FY2006](#)

[DoD Prime Contracts 1999 - 2006](#)

[DoD Personnel Assigned to Texas 1999-2006](#)

[Distribution of DoD Contract Dollars for Texas MSAs FY2006](#)

Maps

[Major Military Installations in Texas 2008](#)

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

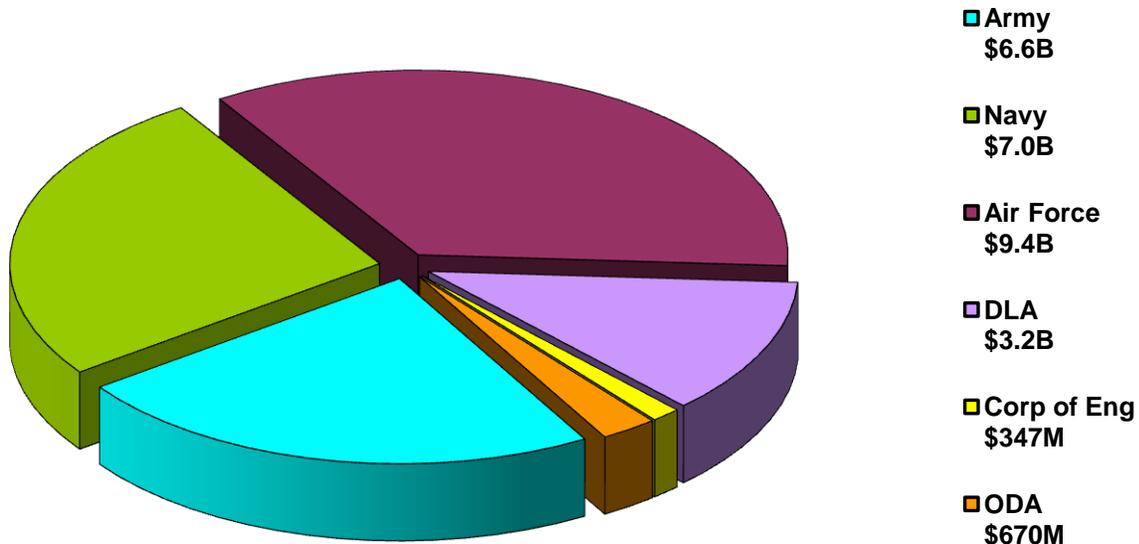
[Texas Military Ground Maneuver Training Ranges](#)

[Military Aircraft Training Areas](#)

Table

[DoD Prime Contracts Awards by County FY2006](#)

DoD Prime Contracts in Texas by Military Agency: FY2006
Total \$27.1 Billion

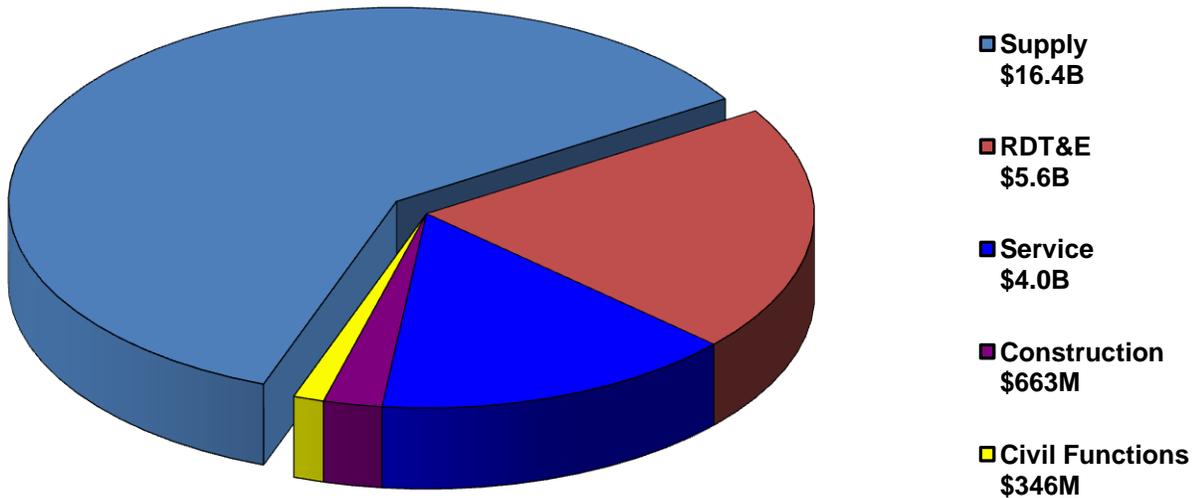


*Numbers are approximate

Source: U.S. DoD Prime Contract Awards by state & Major Procurement Program, 2006.

TMPC 06/08

DoD Contracts in Texas by Expense Category: FY2006
Total: \$27.1 Billion



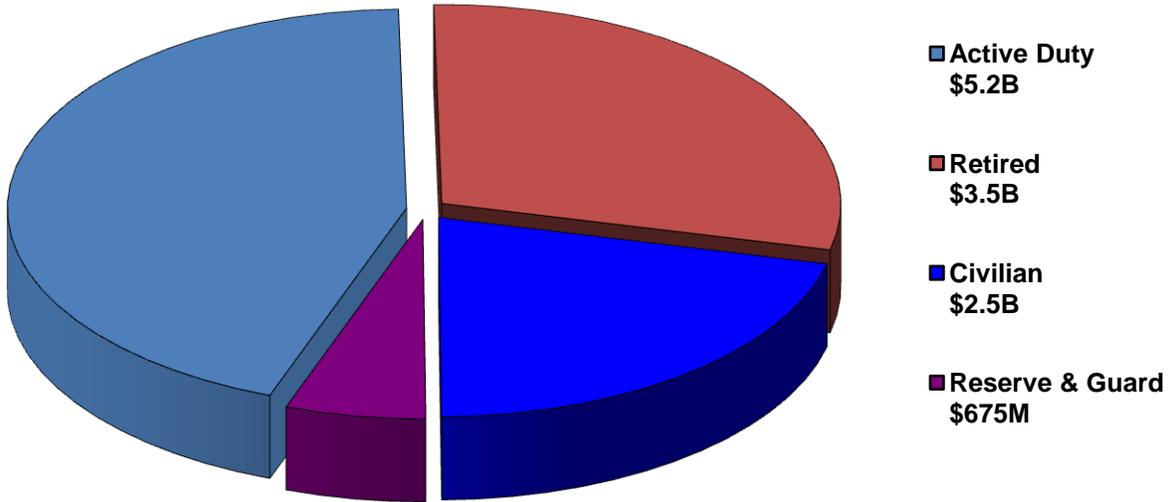
Source: U.S. DoD Overview Industry for Texas FY 2006

TMPC 06/08

*Numbers are approximate

Texas DoD Payroll Expenditures: FY2006

Total: \$ 11.9 Billion



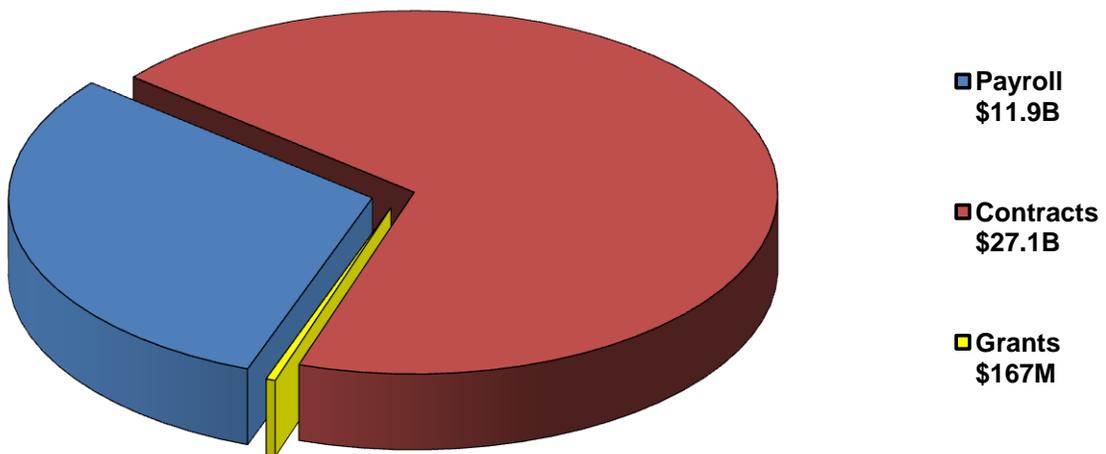
*Numbers are approximate

Source: U.S. DoD Defense Overview for Texas FY 2006

TMPC 06/08

Texas DoD Expenditures: FY2006

Total: \$ 39.1 Billion



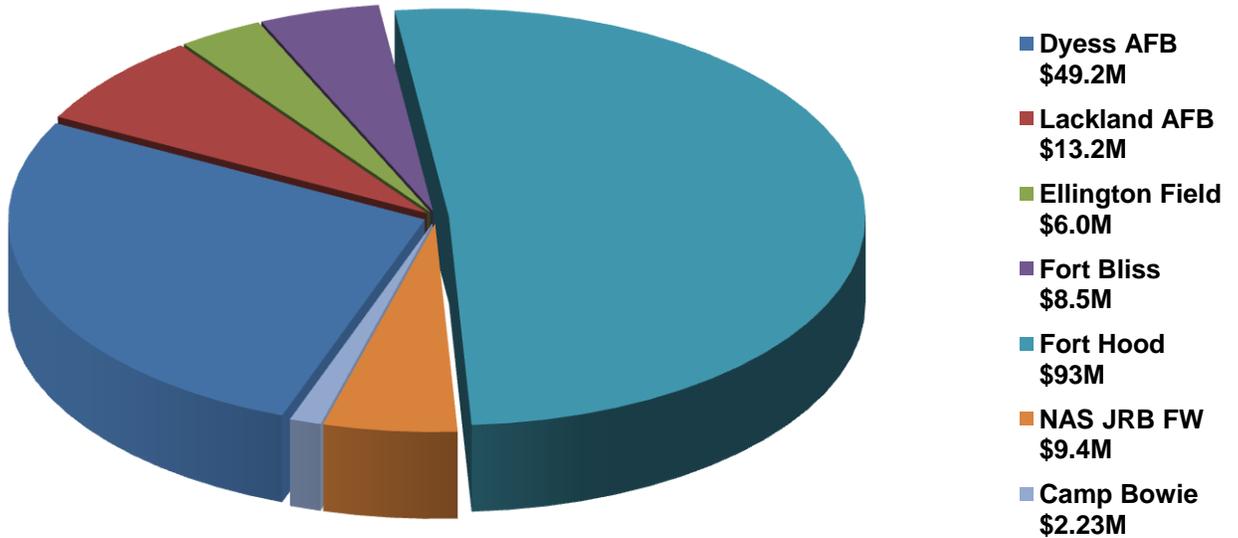
*Numbers are approximate

Source: U.S. DoD Defense Overview for Texas FY 2006

TMPC 06/08

DoD Texas Base Military Construction Contracts : FY2007

Total: \$181.5M

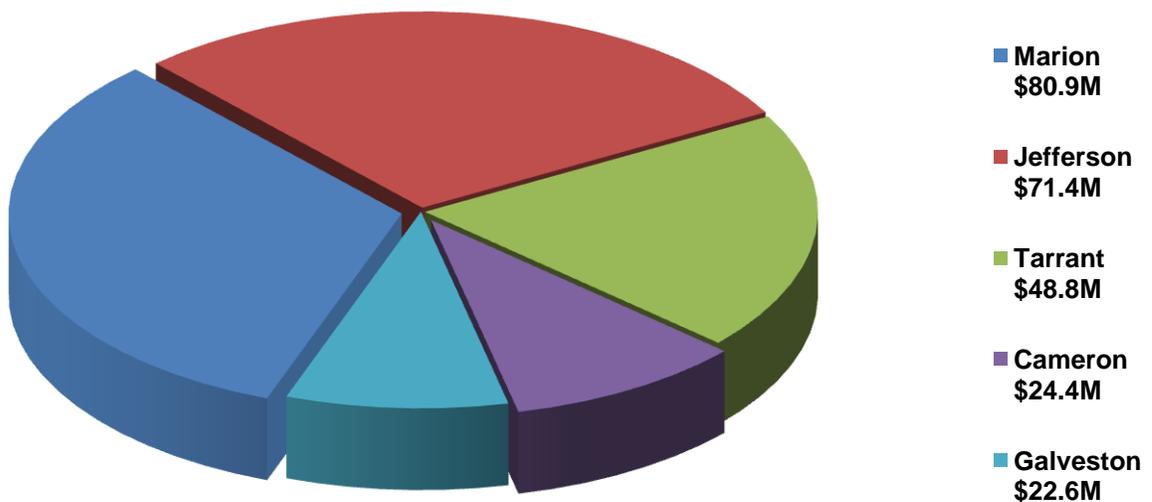


Numbers are approximate

Source: Office of State Federal Relations 2007

Top Five Civil Function Contracts by Texas County (CoE): FY2006

Total: \$248.1M



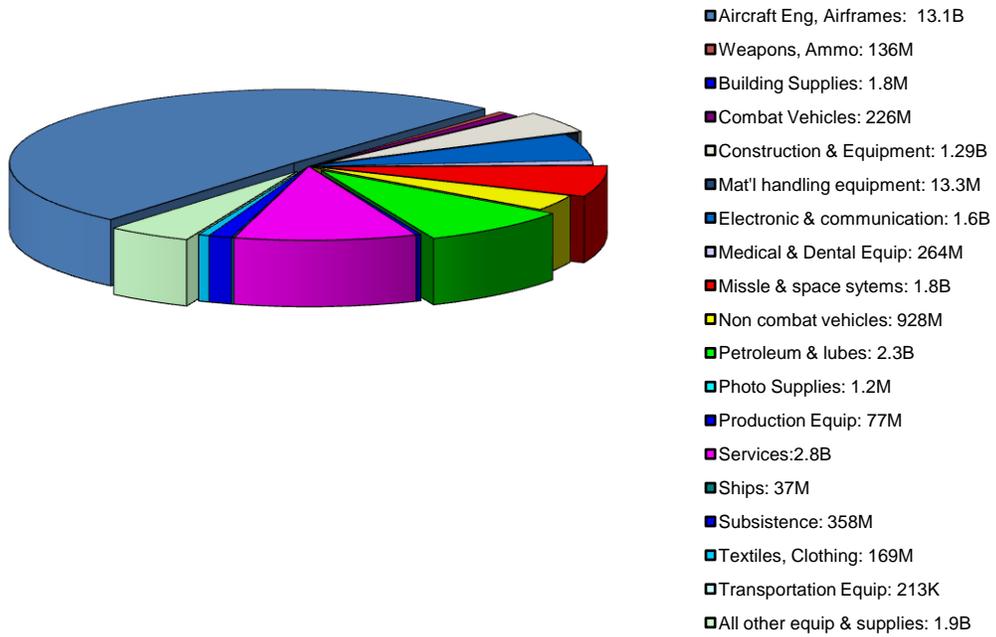
*Numbers are approximate

Source: U.S. DoD Prime Contract Awards by County FY2006

TMPC 06/08

DoD Prime Contract Awards in Texas: FY2006

Total \$27.1B

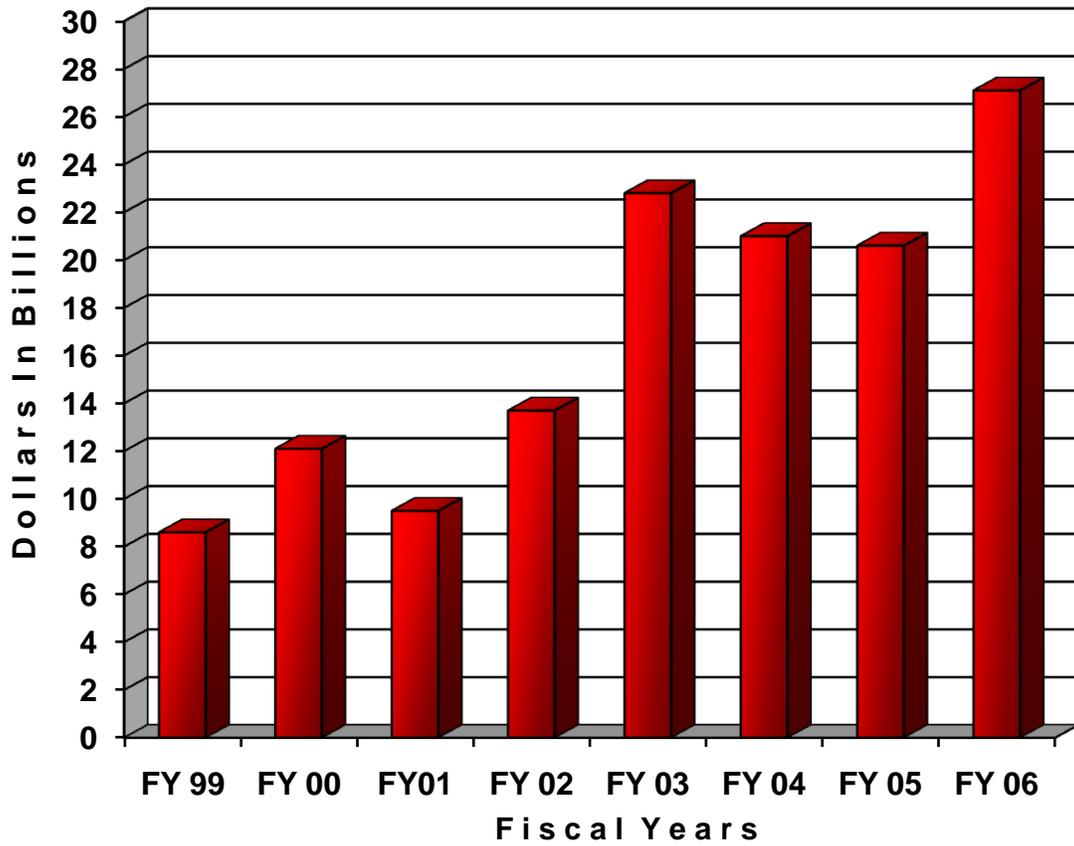


*Numbers are approximate

Source: DoD Prime Contracts Awards by Major Procurement Program FY2006

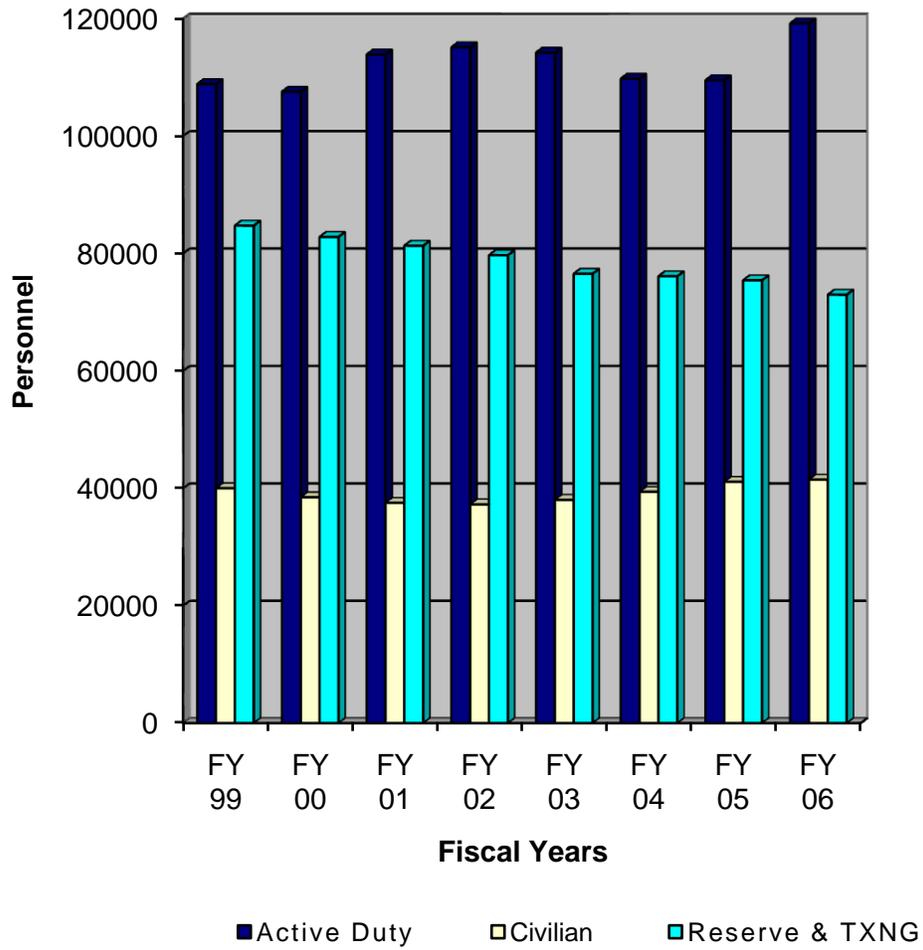
TMPC 06/08

DoD Prime Contracts Fiscal Years (FY) 1999-2006



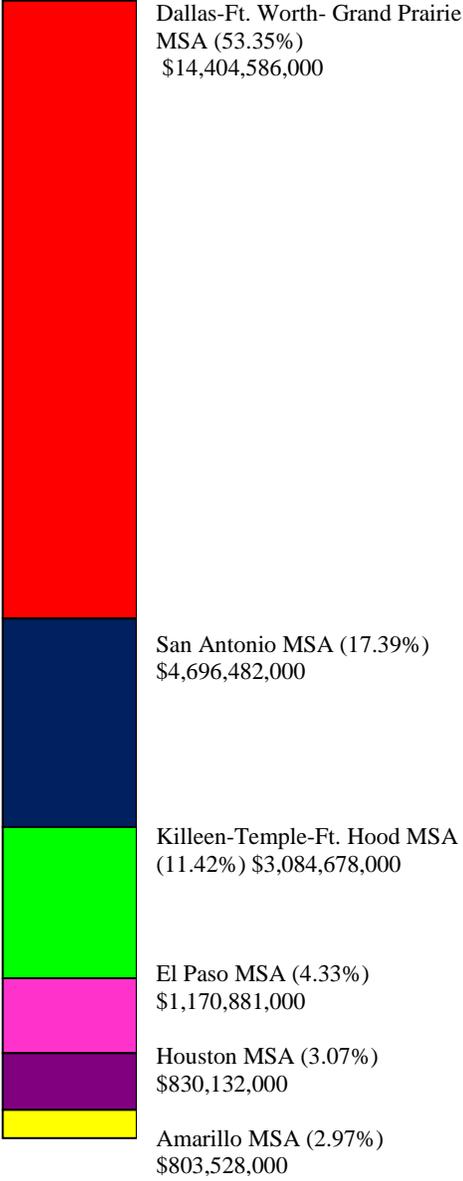
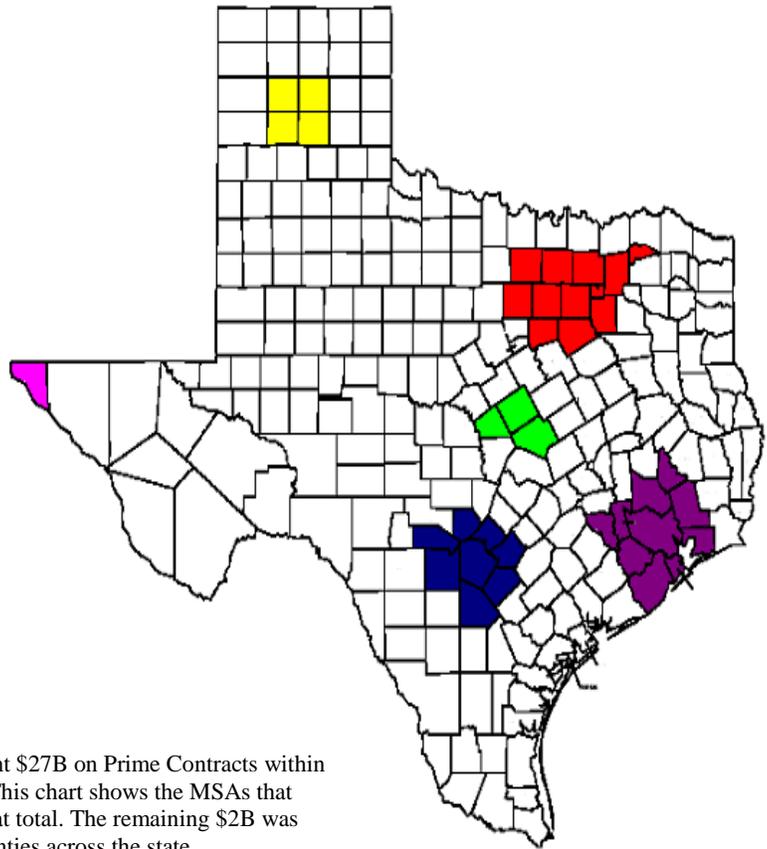
Source: U.S. DoD Defense Industry Overview for U.S. and States FY2006

DoD Personnel Assigned to Texas Fiscal Years (FY) 1999-2006



Source: U.S. DoD Defense Industry Overview for U.S. and States FY2006

Distribution of DoD Contract Dollars for Texas MSAs FY2006*



*In FY06, DoD spent \$27B on Prime Contracts within the State of Texas. This chart shows the MSAs that received \$25B of that total. The remaining \$2B was spent in various counties across the state.

Source: U.S. DoD Defense Industry Overview for U.S. and States FY2006

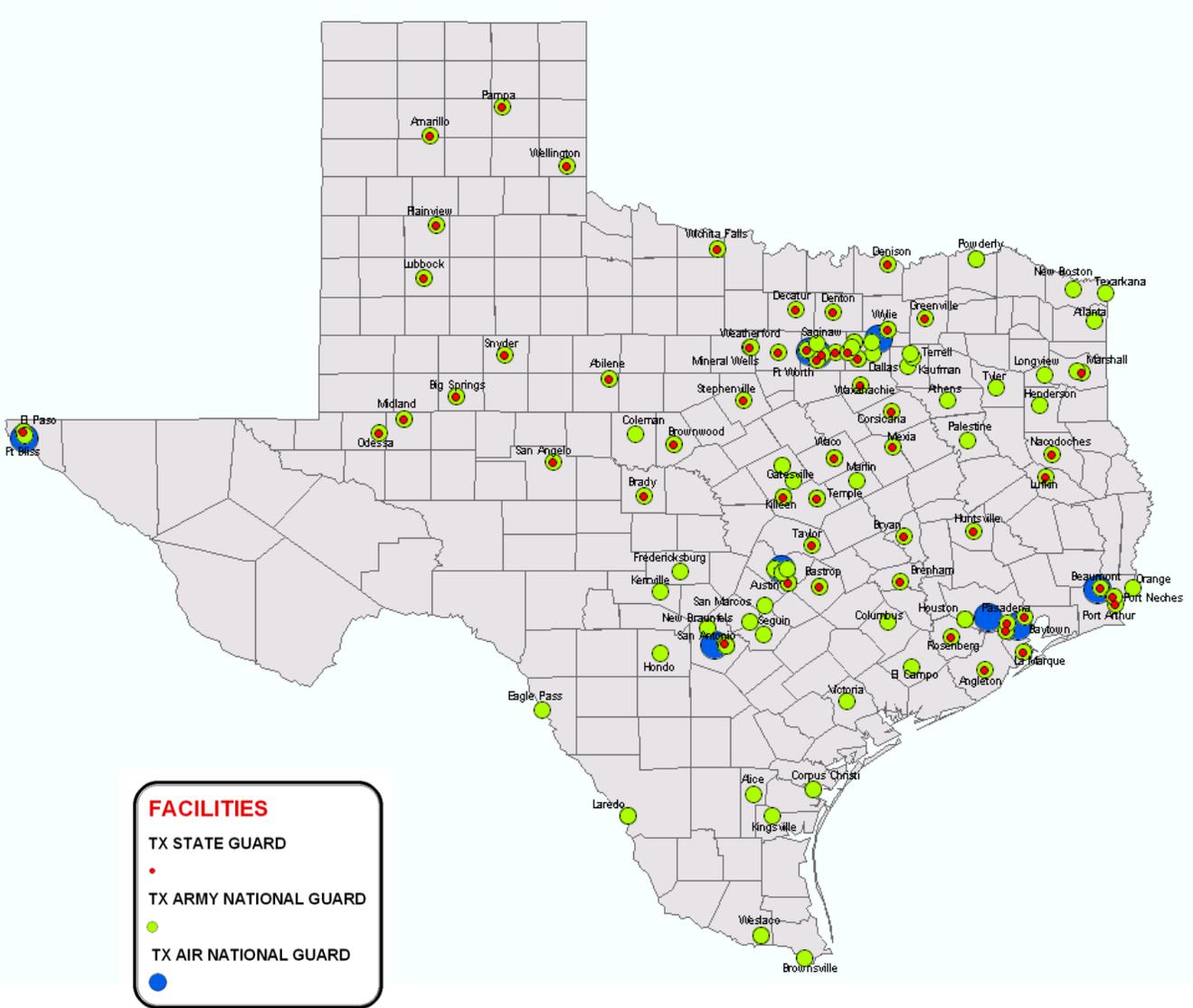
*Numbers are approximate

TMPC 06/08

Major Military Installations 2008

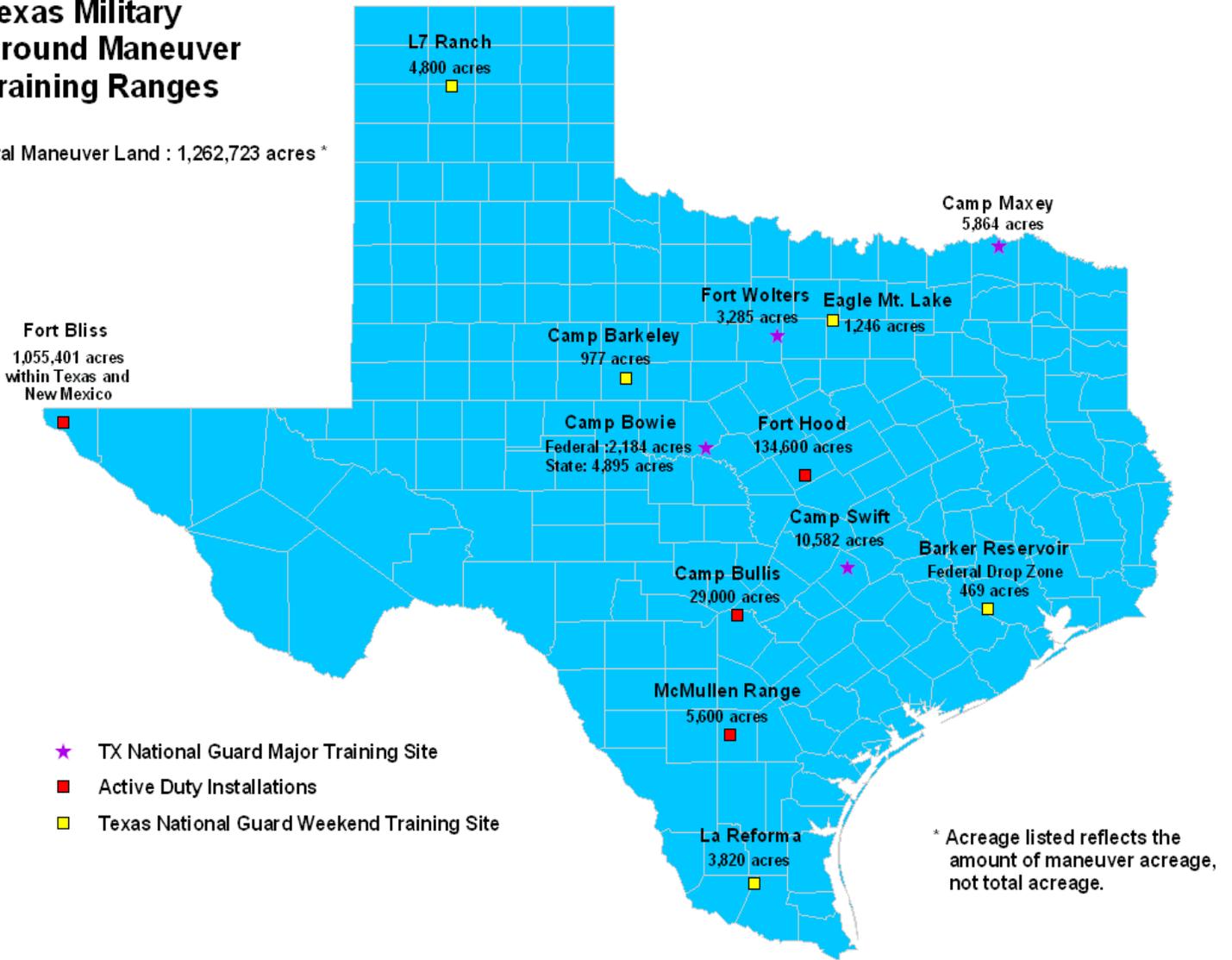


Statewide Distribution of Texas Military Forces Facilities



Texas Military Ground Maneuver Training Ranges

Total Maneuver Land : 1,262,723 acres *



Military Aircraft Training Areas

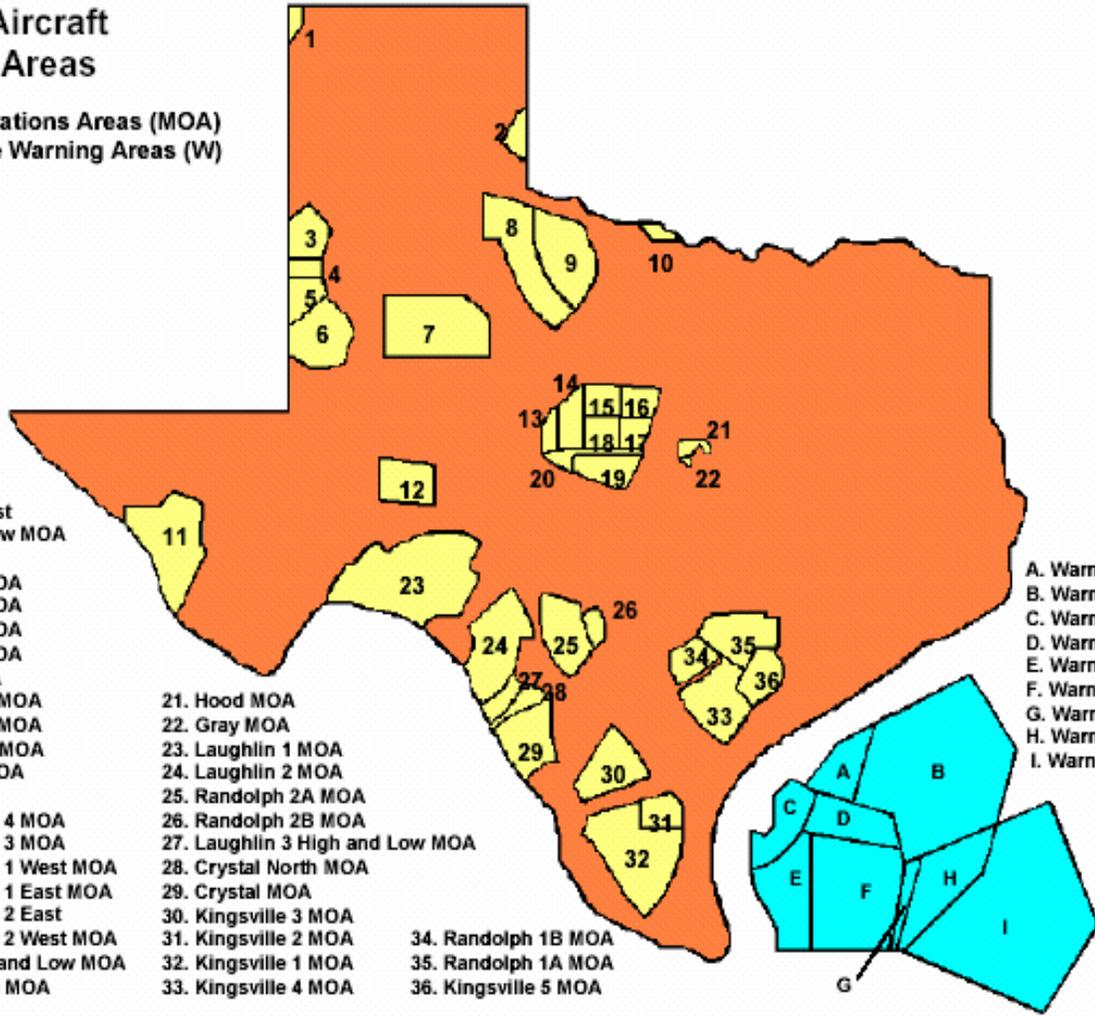
Military Operations Areas (MOA) and Offshore Warning Areas (W)

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

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

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

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



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

DoD PRIME CONTRACT AWARDS BY COUNTY (\$) - FY2006

State	County	Total Dollars	Army Dollars	Navy Dollars	AF Dollars	DLA Dollars	Corp of Eng. \$	ODA \$
Texas	All Counties	27,101,914,393	6,332,388,853	7,030,077,108	9,476,495,810	3,245,463,847	346,917,712	670,571,063
Texas	Anderson	267,208	186,542	76,380	4,286	0	0	0
Texas	Angelina	980,448	80,721	17,533	417,357	97,808	367,029	0
Texas	Aransas	5,624,584	178,328	1,664,214	0	0	3,782,042	0
Texas	Atascosa	41,341	0	6,370	19,813	15,158	0	0
Texas	Austin	834,862,021	807,717,434	7,084,670	6,169,485	13,878,405	0	12,027
Texas	Bailey	284,323	3,250	0	0	281,073	0	0
Texas	Bandera	48,415	8,415	0	0	0	0	40,000
Texas	Bastrop	1,244,343	1,217,675	20,800	0	0	0	5,868
Texas	Bee	(3,029)	(9,367)	6,338	0	0	0	0
Texas	Bell	702,637,626	481,291,146	22,441,921	144,689,964	52,538,843	696,473	979,279
Texas	Bexar	2,639,021,164	505,171,784	28,854,636	1,671,060,742	385,837,969	778,148	47,317,885
Texas	Blanco	277,638	40,128	26,926	87,439	123,145	0	0
Texas	Borden	135,077	13,712	19,135	50,403	51,827	0	0
Texas	Bosque	1,402,411	1,380,795	0	0	0	21,616	0
Texas	Bowie	261,028,954	164,938,556	752,408	75,268,680	3,865,821	2,584,158	13,619,331
Texas	Brazoria	12,325,921	4,710,777	233,294	1,050,299	254,170	6,077,381	0
Texas	Brazos	23,030,993	10,542,365	3,686,270	7,610,494	791,411	88,488	311,965
Texas	Brewster	786,521	499,800	0	0	0	286,721	0
Texas	Brooks	477,850	0	0	0	0	477,850	0
Texas	Brown	3,821,995	143,823	0	(5,980)	3,633,191	50,961	0
Texas	Burleson	886,701	886,701	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	Burnet	2,125,306	516,664	1,403,569	99,999	79,389	25,685	0
Texas	Caldwell	40,460	25,171	0	15,289	0	0	0
Texas	Calhoun	9,409,884	19,390	0	0	0	9,390,494	0
Texas	Callahan	981,687	189,820	182,939	30,610	565,778	12,540	0
Texas	Cameron	28,387,141	2,353,663	(1,417,203)	9,512	3,022,532	24,418,637	0
Texas	Carson	172,895	963	0	0	39,160	116,400	16,372
Texas	Cass	342,775	338,176	4,599	0	0	0	0
Texas	Chambers	11,797,459	289,773	38,346	0	0	11,469,340	0

DoD PRIME CONTRACT AWARDS BY COUNTY (\$) - FY2006

State	County	Total Dollars	Army Dollars	Navy Dollars	AF Dollars	DLA Dollars	Corp of Eng. \$	ODA \$
Texas	Cherokee	560,580	455,444	105,136	0	0	0	0
Texas	Coleman	68,142	52,662	0	15,480	0	0	0
Texas	Collin	1,121,844,704	669,971,230	239,248,264	80,425,842	14,570,694	250,892	117,377,782
Texas	Collingsworth	13,774	(518)	12,615	0	0	0	1,677
Texas	Colorado	16,390	0	0	16,390	0	0	0
Texas	Comal	150,411,883	2,486,457	36,682	298,071	147,440,151	149,386	1,136
Texas	Comanche	2,047,259	1,805,603	7,580	5,355	208,719	20,002	0
Texas	Cooke	5,009,144	2,628,495	53,693	2,189,027	132,819	0	5,110
Texas	Coryell	11,163,169	6,773,237	706,697	16,516	3,666,719	0	0
Texas	Crosby	5,187	0	5,187	0	0	0	0
Texas	Culberson	762,850	762,850	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	Dallam	12,418	0	0	12,418	0	0	0
Texas	Dallas	2,427,654,466	1,871,622,951	89,996,641	61,319,818	143,895,530	307,652	260,511,874
Texas	De Witt	10,117	10,715	0	(598)	0	0	0
Texas	Delta	157,309	153,982	0	0	0	3,327	0
Texas	Denton	21,427,640	5,256,480	2,003,144	3,981,410	8,694,931	1,078,668	413,007
Texas	Duval	557,392	372,858	12,175	167,407	4,952	0	0
Texas	Eastland	26,220	26,220	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	Ector	21,804	5,825	11,998	0	3,981	0	0
Texas	Edwards	9,215	6,028	0	0	0	0	3,187
Texas	El Paso	887,446,884	591,619,931	2,697,543	5,671,616	281,707,537	142,883	5,607,374
Texas	Ellis	8,620,407	334,723	6,669,735	23,440	190,811	263,757	1,137,941
Texas	Erath	91,844	81,213	(550)	0	11,181	0	0
Texas	Falls	166,250	0	0	166,250	0	0	0
Texas	Fannin	593,025	326,743	0	266,282	0	0	0
Texas	Fayette	61,572	0	23,391	38,181	0	0	0
Texas	Fisher	9,240	9,240	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	Floyd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	Foard	147,354	89,593	0	0	0	57,761	0
Texas	Fort Bend	54,080,863	23,293,004	934,494	1,109,704	28,641,734	89,798	12,129
Texas	Franklin	199,260	184,500	3,574	11,186	0	0	0
Texas	Freestone	282,153	11,616	181,089	89,448	0	0	0
Texas	Frio	628,066	4,300	0	0	0	0	623,766

DoD PRIME CONTRACT AWARDS BY COUNTY (\$) - FY2006

State	County	Total Dollars	Army Dollars	Navy Dollars	AF Dollars	DLA Dollars	Corp of Eng. \$	ODA \$
Texas	Galveston	302,753,781	37,808,385	797,344	83,730	241,339,538	22,659,399	65,385
Texas	Gillespie	783,660	(42,189)	48,654	149,722	499,276	0	128,197
Texas	Gray	574,760	1,689	16,945	556,126	0	0	0
Texas	Grayson	1,831,529	648,999	89,688	197,112	118,535	784,191	(6,996)
Texas	Gregg	1,658,584	63,566	924,141	352,602	306,207	3,368	8,700
Texas	Grimes	273,514	99,605	10,495	23,728	0	131,922	7,764
Texas	Guadalupe	9,397,950	781,979	22,606	301,066	1,741,494	6,000,000	550,805
Texas	Hale	111,206	104,449	6,757	0	0	0	0
Texas	Hamilton	8,390	0	0	0	0	0	8,390
Texas	Hardin	3,158	11,050	0	(7,892)	0	0	0
Texas	Harris	1,853,296,250	114,949,859	105,836,911	27,451,098	1,415,110,179	18,620,115	171,328,088
Texas	Harrison	20,461,632	17,825,025	2,505,478	131,129	0	0	0
Texas	Hartley	15,800	0	15,800	0	0	0	0
Texas	Hays	6,563,627	140,760	105,590	5,626,608	690,669	0	0
Texas	Henderson	2,755	2,755	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	Hidalgo	76,605,276	1,565,828	74,031	23,457	74,777,642	164,318	0
Texas	Hill	1,885,122	1,729,499	77,129	0	31,241	47,253	0
Texas	Hockley	17,044	17,044	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	Hood	554,806	91,078	349	0	463,379	0	0
Texas	Hopkins	269,605	245,020	0	0	24,585	0	0
Texas	Houston	7,169,353	96,773	299,067	410,461	6,357,658	5,394	0
Texas	Howard	61,202,133	238,847	20,340	0	60,941,074	0	1,872
Texas	Hudspeth	260,204	188,753	12,356	2,400	0	48,674	8,021
Texas	Hunt	494,664,096	320,426	43,101,694	450,925,403	316,573	0	0
Texas	Irion	40,532	0	0	40,532	0	0	0
Texas	Jackson	2,450	2,450	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	Jasper	11,582,740	10,217,572	0	60,877	0	908,958	395,333
Texas	Jeff Davis	14,205	14,205	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	Jefferson	135,162,270	62,771,244	800,814	4,000	87,559	71,491,221	7,432
Texas	Jim Hogg	36,066	0	0	0	0	36,066	0
Texas	Jim Wells	5,721,675	23,472	5,689,475	0	8,728	0	0
Texas	Jones	128,866,028	91,443,410	218,994	35,283,759	197,926	0	1,721,939
Texas	Johnson	384,973	49,165	21,620	22,389	291,799	0	0

DoD PRIME CONTRACT AWARDS BY COUNTY (\$) - FY2006

State	County	Total Dollars	Army Dollars	Navy Dollars	AF Dollars	DLA Dollars	Corp of Eng. \$	ODA \$
Texas	Karnes	109,484	0	0	109,484	0	0	0
Texas	Kaufman	367,630	124,601	44,419	13,704	165,729	8,175	11,002
Texas	Kendall	20,348,964	1,396,268	63,188	6,498,704	12,183,385	0	207,419
Texas	Kennedy	80,429	24,887	33,276	0	0	22,266	0
Texas	Kerr	1,745,844	165,004	23,187	84,518	1,473,135	0	0
Texas	King	19,899	19,899	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	Kinney	1,690,239	1,690,239	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	Kleberg	362,392,375	55,292,690	165,452,921	488,843	133,049,034	7,864,183	244,704
Texas	Knox	168,785	168,785	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	La Salle	95,760	95,760	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	Lamar	1,634,273	1,530,139	9,323	11,539	0	83,272	0
Texas	Lamb	22,401	19,668	0	2,733	0	0	0
Texas	Lampasas	12,890	12,890	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	Lavaca	137,990	65,000	30,690	42,300	0	0	0
Texas	Leon	29,626	5,115	0	0	0	24,511	0
Texas	Limestone	1,022,936	94,480	13,230	10,596	904,630	0	0
Texas	Llano	105,068	101,854	416	(1,152)	0	3,950	0
Texas	Lubbock	10,455,320	5,890,804	25,941	3,785,793	77,851	13,916	661,015
Texas	Lynn	784	0	80	704	0	0	0
Texas	Madison	2,532,587	0	0	2,532,587	0	0	0
Texas	Marion	89,145,296	8,187,852	0	0	0	80,940,792	16,652
Texas	Martin	46,198	0	0	46,198	0	0	0
Texas	Matagorda	6,327,216	301,192	7,275	0	0	6,018,749	0
Texas	Maverick	659,108	198,608	460,500	0	0	0	0
Texas	McCulloch	79,042	79,042	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	McLennan	77,599,182	2,284,405	3,412,664	66,749,597	3,808,424	51,191	1,292,901
Texas	McMullen	322,231	29,955	292,276	0	0	0	0
Texas	Medina	20,971	0	0	20,971	0	0	0
Texas	Midland	368,596	188,489	0	135,818	0	2,925	41,364
Texas	Milam	2,093,084	20,700	31,983	0	2,903	2,037,498	0
Texas	Montague	101,115	0	3,115	98,000	0	0	0
Texas	Montgomery	9,476,157	1,012,261	2,528,869	122,710	6,044,489	0	(232,172)
Texas	Nacogdoches	26,282	(7,352)	11,000	0	22,634	0	0

DoD PRIME CONTRACT AWARDS BY COUNTY (\$) - FY2006

State	County	Total Dollars	Army Dollars	Navy Dollars	AF Dollars	DLA Dollars	Corp of Eng. \$	ODA \$
Texas	Navarro	378,228	257,839	0	73,087	0	47,302	0
Texas	Nolan	98,447	98,447	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	Nueces	9,085,898	2,218,871	2,991,452	1,427,940	43,705	2,403,930	0
Texas	Orange	15,285,608	5,385,846	3,334,517	0	0	6,565,245	0
Texas	Palo Pinto	370,458	460	52,617	154,685	112,225	0	50,471
Texas	Parker	6,122,393	780,575	60,111	2,225,550	3,050,627	0	5,530
Texas	Parmer	220,030	0	0	0	220,030	0	0
Texas	Pecos	125,805	0	90,450	0	0	35,355	0
Texas	Polk	169,874	149,579	0	0	0	20,295	0
Texas	Potter	777,512,216	9,983,134	764,746,053	55,802	2,140,362	586,865	0
Texas	Presidio	84,658	15,074	0	0	(122,413)	191,997	0
Texas	Rains	7,937	0	0	7,937	0	0	0
Texas	Reagan	2,000,000	0	0	2,000,000	0	0	0
Texas	Red River	109,842	0	9,842	100,000	0	0	0
Texas	Roberts	10,641	10,641	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	Rockwall	23,737,235	589,513	52,610	23,028,115	10,658	0	56,339
Texas	Rusk	57,829	51,540	0	6,289	0	0	0
Texas	Sabine	17,063	0	0	0	0	17,063	0
Texas	San Augustine	14,840	0	0	0	0	14,840	0
Texas	San Jacinto	6,140,587	0	0	6,140,587	0	0	0
Texas	San Patricio	23,201,468	27,610	23,152,673	0	21,185	0	0
Texas	Shackelford	49,489	0	0	0	49,489	0	0
Texas	Shelby	134,856	19,194	2,665	19,082	93,915	0	0
Texas	Smith	63,868,322	243,093	63,665	0	63,313,155	0	248,409
Texas	Starr	110,424	110,424	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	Stephens	81,210	0	0	40,696	40,514	0	0
Texas	Tarrant	12,164,328,586	410,965,100	5,274,699,693	6,304,799,530	106,563,571	48,890,641	18,410,051
Texas	Taylor	(183,726)	15,189	0	(198,915)	0	0	0
Texas	Terrell	359,783	359,783	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	Throckmorton	156,277	24,848	27,508	85,245	0	0	18,676
Texas	Titus	170,776	4,068	21,197	13,075	132,436	0	0
Texas	Tom Green	44,101,982	505,727	3,071	43,032,719	213,888	0	346,577
Texas	Travis	315,967,928	84,047,093	128,000,638	88,496,003	7,472,457	590,859	7,360,878

DoD PRIME CONTRACT AWARDS BY COUNTY (\$) - FY2006								
State	County	Total Dollars	Army Dollars	Navy Dollars	AF Dollars	DLA Dollars	Corp of Eng. \$	ODA \$
Texas	Trinity	16,330	16,330	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	Tyler	1,622,997	1,382,671	0	0	179,347	60,979	0
Texas	Uvalde	125,251	113,550	0	11,701	0	0	0
Texas	Val Verde	61,876,547	12,116,355	72,684	49,726,816	45,377	39,271	(123,956)
Texas	Van Zandt	397,607	397,607	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	Victoria	2,965,725	28,598	10,839	3,210	0	2,923,078	0
Texas	Walker	1,358,975	193,963	1,000,000	165,012	0	0	0
Texas	Waller	8,189,354	23,625	10,225	4,751,775	3,366,129	37,600	0
Texas	Ward	2,265,997	2,260,597	5,400	0	0	0	0
Texas	Washington	4,164,124	1,800	133,693	13,150	177,976	0	3,837,505
Texas	Webb	2,141,370	2,099,817	0	0	0	41,553	0
Texas	Wharton	132,923	60,759	0	0	0	14,746	57,418
Texas	Wichita	171,340,443	33,827,605	5,301	134,805,491	454,980	15,720	2,231,346
Texas	Wilbarger	85,147	2,867	0	0	0	0	82,280
Texas	Willacy	46,996	0	0	0	0	46,996	0
Texas	Williamson	440,177,596	181,518,655	90,568,850	148,834,937	2,368,092	3,363,048	13,524,014
Texas	Wilson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	Wise	2,851,728	757,099	0	1,860,202	234,427	0	0
Texas	Wood	11,878	0	0	0	0	11,878	0
Texas	Young	262,662	236,117	8,490	0	0	18,055	0
Texas	Zapata	1,650	1,650	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	Zavala	22,500	0	0	22,500	0	0	0

Source: U. S. DoD Defense Industry Overview for U.S. and States FY2006

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BRAC 2005 Report to the President Economic Area / Region of Influence Installation	Net Job Changes			Direct Job Change	Indirect Job Change	Total Jobs	Percentage of Change Area's Jobs
	Military	Civilian	Con tractor				
<i>Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area</i>							
Navy Reserve Center Orange, TX	-11	0	0	-11	-6	-17	0.00%
Net Changes for this Economic Area	-11	0	0	-11	-6	-17	0.00%
<i>Corpus Christi, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area</i>							
Corpus Christi Army Depot	0	-92	0	-92	-132	-224	-0.1%
Naval Air Station Corpus Christi	-926	-89	-10	-1,025	-1,182	-2,207	-1.0%
Naval Station Ingleside	-1,726	-254	-57	-2,037	-2,558	-4,595	-2.1%
Net Changes for this Economic Area	-2,652	-435	-67	-3,154	-3,872	-7,026	-3.2%
<i>Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX Metropolitan Division</i>							
Army National Guard Reserve Center #2 Dallas	-90	0	0	-90	-48	-138	0.0%
Army National Guard Reserve Center California Crossing	-47	0	0	-47	-25	-72	0.0%
Net Changes for this Economic Area	-137	0	0	-137	-73	-210	0.0%
<i>Del Rio, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area</i>							
Laughlin Air Force Base	102	80	0	182	135	317	1.5%
Net Changes for this Economic Area	102	80	0	182	135	317	1.5%
<i>El Paso, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area</i>							
Army National Guard Reserve Center (Hondo Pass) El Paso	-106	0	0	-106	-81	-187	-0.1%
Fort Bliss	11,354	147	0	11,501	8,884	20,385	6.2%
Net Changes for this Economic Area	11,248	147	0	11,395	8,803	20,198	6.1%
<i>Fort Worth-Arlington, TX Metropolitan Division</i>							
Carswell ARS, Naval Station Fort Worth	8	104	0	112	115	227	0.0%
Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth	276	36	2	314	196	510	0.1%
Net Changes for this Economic Area	284	140	2	426	311	737	0.1%

<i>Houston-Baytown-Sugarland, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area</i>							
Army National Guard Reserve Center Ellington	-14	-45	0	-59	-41	-100	0.0%
Ellington Field Air Guard Station	0	-3	0	-3	-2	-5	0.0%
U.S. Army Reserve Center #2 Houston	-2	0	0	-2	0	-2	0.0%
Net Changes for this Economic Area	-16	-48	0	-64	-43	-107	0.0%
<i>Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area</i>							
Fort Hood	-73	-118	0	-191	-163	-354	-0.2%
Net Changes for this Economic Area	-73	-118	0	-191	-163	-354	-0.2%
<i>Lubbock, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area</i>							
Navy Reserve Center Lubbock, TX	-7	0	0	-7	-2	-9	0.0%
Net Changes for this Economic Area	-7	0	0	-7	-2	-9	0.0%
<i>Lufkin, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area</i>							
U.S. Army Reserve Center Lufkin	-10	0	0	-10	-5	-15	0.0%
Net Changes for this Economic Area	-10	0	0	-10	-5	-15	0.0%
<i>Marshall, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area</i>							
Army National Guard Reserve Center Marshall	-15	-1	0	-16	-8	-24	-0.1%
Net Changes for this Economic Area	-15	-1	0	-16	-8	-24	-0.1%
<i>San Antonio, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area</i>							
Army National Guard Reserve Center New Braunfels	-106	0	0	-106	-89	-195	0.0%
Brooks City-Base	-1,297	-1,268	-358	-2,923	-2,799	-5,722	-0.6%
Defense Finance and Accounting Service, San Antonio	-56	-312	0	-368	-329	-697	-0.1%
Fort Sam Houston	7,625	1,622	92	9,339	8,354	17,693	1.8%
Lackland Air Force Base	2,168	-416	-116	-2,700	-2,282	-4,982	-0.5%
Leased Space - TX	-78	-147	-131	-356	-334	-585	-0.1%
Randolph Air Force Base	-437	316	63	-54	36	-18	0.0%
Net Changes for this Economic Area	3,487	-205	-450	2,832	2,557	5,494	0.5%

<i>Texarkana, TX - Texarkana, AR Metropolitan Statistical Area</i>							
Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant	-2	-18	-129	-149	-79	-228	-0.3%
Red River Army Depot	0	-257	0	-257	-172	-429	-0.6%
Net Changes for this Economic Area	-2	-275	-129	-406	-251	-657	-0.9%
<i>Wichita Falls, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area</i>							
Sheppard Air Force Base	2,468	-156	0	-2,624	-1,742	-4,366	-4.7%
Net Changes for this Economic Area	2,468	-156	0	-2,624	-1,742	-4,366	-4.7%
Total for Texas	9,730	-871	-644	8,215	5,642	13,962	-0.9%

Source: BRAC 2005 Report to the President