



U.S. Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth (NAS JRB Fort Worth) Regional Coordination Committee (RCC)

AGENDA

NAS JRB Fort Worth Regional Coordination Committee
April 20, 2020
1:30 pm

Voting Entities

City of Benbrook

City of Fort Worth

City of Lake Worth

City of River Oaks

City of Sansom Park

City of Westworth
Village

City of White
Settlement

Tarrant County

Non-Voting Entities

Benbrook Area
Chamber of Commerce

DOD Office of
Economic Adjustment

Fort Worth Chamber
of Commerce

Fort Worth Independent
School District

Fort Worth
Transportation
Authority

Lockheed Martin

Naval Air Station Joint
Reserve Base Fort
Worth

North Central Texas
Council of
Governments

Northwest Tarrant
Chamber of Commerce

Tarrant Regional Water
District

The RCC meeting on April 20, 2020, will be conducted as a virtual meeting.

To hear the sound, participants will need to call toll free 1-888-909-7654 and enter PIN code 504571# when prompted.

All participants can log into Webex to view the presentations live. Go to nctcog.webex.com | Enter Meeting ID: 285 774 925 | Enter Password: transportation

The presentations will also be available to download in advance at www.nctcog.org/rcc for participants who prefer to only call into the audio.

Item 1

Welcome and Roll Call
Dennis Shingleton, Chair

Item 2

Approval of January 27, 2020 Meeting Summary (Action)
Dennis Shingleton, Chair

Item 3

Update on F-35 Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Dan Kessler, NCTCOG

Item 4

Environmental Assessment for Dallas Army Aviation Support Facility Relocation
David N. Boucher, Texas Military Department

Item 5

Office of Economic Adjustment FY 2018 Defense Spending Report
Kyle Roy, NCTCOG

Item 6

Draft RCC Position for 87th Texas Legislature
Amanda Wilson, NCTCOG

Item 7

NAS JRB Fort Worth Update
Captain Jonathan Townsend, NAS JRB Fort Worth

Item 8

Administrative Updates, Amanda Wilson, NCTCOG

- Scheduling Update
- West Tarrant Alliance Group Scheduling Update
- Transportation Project Implementation Update, Dan Kessler
- Media Alerts
- Correspondence
- Attendance Report

Item 9

Public Comments

Next Meeting

July 20, 2020
Host TBD

www.nctcog.org/rcc

**Naval Air Station Fort Worth, Joint Reserve Base
Regional Coordination Committee
April 2020**

Attachment 1

Voting Members

Dennis Shingleton, **Chair**
Councilmember
City of Fort Worth

Debbie Whitley, **Vice Chair**
Assistant City Manager/Director of Finance
City of Lake Worth

Randy Skinner, **Treasurer**
Planning Manager
Tarrant County

Joe Ashton, **Secretary**
Councilmember
City of River Oaks

Jack Adkison, **Immediate Past Chair**
Former Councilmember
City of River Oaks

Stacey Almond
City Manager
City of Lake Worth

Jim Barnett Jr.
Mayor
City of Sansom Park

Mike Coleman
Citizen Representative
City of Westworth Village

Jeff James
Assistant City Manager/City Marshal
City of White Settlement

Laura Mackey
Councilmember
City of Benbrook

Dr. Larry Marshall
Councilmember
City of Benbrook

Alice Moore
Precinct 4 Administrator
Tarrant County

Paul Moore
Councilmember
City of White Settlement

Paul Paine
Citizen Representative
City of Fort Worth

Non-Voting Members

Art Cavazos
Chief of District Operations
Fort Worth ISD

Anne Cozart
Member
Tri-City Area Chamber of Commerce

Terri Davis
President
Benbrook Area Chamber of Commerce

Greg Fox
Chamber Director
Northwest Tarrant Chamber of Commerce

Grant Jackson
Member
White Settlement Area Chamber of Commerce

Dan Kessler
Assistant Director of Transportation
North Central Texas Council of Governments

Rebecca Young Montgomery
Senior Vice President, Advocacy
Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce

Tina Nikolic
Neighborhood and Recreation Enhancement
Coordinator
Tarrant Regional Water District

Kenneth B. Ross
Director, Communications & Public Affairs
Lockheed Martin

Sandip Sen
Transit Planner
Trinity Metro

Jay Sweat
Department of Defense
Office of Economic Adjustment

Captain Jonathan Townsend
Commanding Officer
Naval Air Station Fort Worth, Joint Reserve Base

Vacant
Texas Department of Transportation
Fort Worth District



DRAFT Meeting Summary

**NAS Fort Worth JRB Regional Coordination Committee
January 27, 2020
1:30 p.m.**

**Benbrook Public Library
1065 Mercedes Street
Benbrook, TX 76126**

The Naval Air Station Fort Worth Joint Reserve Base (NAS Fort Worth JRB) Regional Coordination Committee (RCC) convened at 1:30 p.m. on January 27, 2020. The meeting was hosted by the City of Benbrook at the Benbrook Public Library.

Voting Members in Attendance

Dennis Shingleton, Chair, City of Fort Worth
Debbie Whitley, Vice Chair, City of Lake Worth
Randy Skinner, Treasurer, Tarrant County
Stacey Almond, City of Lake Worth
Mike Coleman, City of Westworth Village
Councilmember Laura Mackey, City of Benbrook
Councilmember Larry Marshall, City of Benbrook
Councilmember Paul Moore, City of White Settlement
Sterling Naron, City of Westworth Village
Paul Paine, City of Fort Worth

Non-Voting Members in Attendance

Dan Kessler, NCTCOG
Captain Jonathan Townsend, NAS Fort Worth JRB

Others Present

Charles C. Anderson, Fort Worth Air Power Council
Jay Bernstein, NAS JRB Fort Worth
Randy Cason, 301 FW/Carswell Air Force Base
Dan Chisholm, City of River Oaks
Jim Diggs, Ridgmar
Phil Dupler, Trinity Metro
Laura Evans, City of Fort Worth
John Fissette, Fort Worth Air Power Council
Jessica Gross, NAS JRB Fort Worth
Chris Hanna, TX Army National Guard
Tal Milan, Air Power Council
Evelyn Muelder, ELWNA
James Myrick, City of River Oaks

Drew Nilsson, NAS JRB Fort Worth
Dan Novak, City of Westworth Village
Dave O'Lenick, Sheraton Fort Worth
Jamie Patel, Michael Baker International
Andy Patras, GK Development/Ridgmar Mall
Larry Patterson, Ridgmar Neighborhood Assn.
Roger Peimann, Fort Worth Air Traffic Control
Rebecca Rodriguez, Office of Congresswoman Kay Granger
Missy Roth, ELWNA
Ron Rudder, City of Fort Worth
Ron Sauma
Richard Tharp, City of White Settlement
Jeff Thomas, YMCA
Michael Wasser
Jim Wilson, Benbrook Council
Ron Wooten, ELWNA

NCTCOG Staff in Attendance

Kimberly Wilder
Amanda Wilson



Meeting Summary January 27, 2020

Meeting Summary Outline

1. Pledge of Allegiance and Texas Pledge, Welcome and Introductions
2. Approval of October 21, 2019 Meeting Summary (Action)
3. Series on NAS JRB Fort Worth Tenant Commands: Presentation 1 – Texas Air National Guard 136th
4. Update on F-35 Environmental Impact Statement, RCC Position of Support (Action)
5. Formation of Legislative Subcommittee
6. Formation of Bylaws Subcommittee
7. Comments on FAA's UAS Remote ID Proposed Rule (Action)
8. Development Review Project Update
9. NAS JRB Fort Worth Update
10. Administrative Updates
 - Scheduling Update
 - West Tarrant Alliance Group Scheduling Update
 - Transportation Project Implementation Update
 - Media Alerts
 - Correspondence
 - Attendance Report
11. Public Comments

Item 1. Pledge of Allegiance and Texas Pledge, Welcome and Introductions:

Councilmember Dennis Shingleton called the Committee to order at 1:30 p.m.

Item 2. Approval of October 21, 2019, Meeting Summary (Action):

The motion to approve amended minutes was requested by Councilmember Dennis Shingleton. Amanda Wilson modified the minutes to include public comments. Paul Paine made the motion. Sterling Naron seconded the motion. The meeting summary for October 21, 2019, passed unanimously.

Item 3. Series on NAS JRB Fort Worth Tenant Commands: Presentation 1 – Texas Air National Guard 136th:

Lieutenant Colonel Kurt Anderson of the Texas Air National Guard 136th gave an overview of the group's mission. The presentation also covered a proposed UAS innovation zone by Texas UAS Werx. Lt. Col. Anderson said this proposed zone could possibly affect the multiple military units as well as Lockheed Martin. Lt. Col. Anderson discussed meetings that have been held to attempt to deconflict all of the operations, with those meetings still ongoing. Councilman Shingleton asked why UAS Werx opposes the option of moving south. Lt. Col. Anderson responded that when the question is raised, the company has not responded directly. Councilman Shingleton mentioned that legislative action could be needed in the future. Dan Kessler said Mineral Wells skies are crowded and that UAS Werx will eventually need an FAA permit for drone operations beyond the line of sight, but does not have such a permit at this time. Dan would like the FAA to declare Fort Wolters airspace off limits unless you have permission to fly. He said it's time for the FAA and the federal government to get involved in the airspace issue because it's a major one.



Meeting Summary January 27, 2020

Item 4. Update on F-35 Environmental Impact Statement, RCC Position of Support (Action):

Lieutenant Colonel Jay Bernstein, from the 301st Fighter Wing, conducted a presentation on the F-35 Draft Environmental Impact Statement. An overview of the F-35 capabilities was provided. Colonel Randy Casson, Vice Commander of the 301st Fighter Wing, provided an overview of the transition of the base from combat F-16s to F-35s should NAS JRB Fort Worth be the chosen site. The project will require \$100 million of construction and renovation. Captain Jessica A. Gross, also from the 301st Fighter Wing, was present to answer questions after the presentation. Councilman Shingleton said the RCC will prepare a formalized letter of support to provide before the submittal deadline date. A motion to approve the RCC Position of Support of the selection of the base as the operation center for the F-35 was requested by Councilman Shingleton. Paul Paine made the motion, Sterling Naron seconded the motion. It was passed unanimously.

Item 5. Formation of Legislative Subcommittee:

Councilmember Dennis Shingleton made a request to the committee for three or four members to form a legislative subcommittee. He said there will be one or two meetings held and would only take one afternoon of members' time.

Item 6. Formation of Bylaws Subcommittee:

Councilmember Dennis Shingleton made a request to the committee for three or four members to participate in a subcommittee to review needed changes to committee bylaws. He also said there will be a review of other issues such as awkward election times.

Item 7. Comments on FAA's UAS Remote ID Proposed Rule (Action):

Amanda Wilson said the FAA released a UAS Remote ID Proposed Rule that will allow for remote identification of drones by enabling traffic management and allowing for flights beyond a visual line of sight when the proper transmission of identity is located. She said there are two mode designations for all new drones: "Standard" (drone ID and location can be broadcasted over an internet connection with permission to be flown beyond the line of sight) and "Limited" (drone ID and location will not be broadcasted, but can only be flown four feet away from its operator). Amanda recommended a letter of support for these proposed regulations to the FAA by their March 2 deadline date. Paul Paine made a motion to tentatively proceed to create the letter of support and present it to the committee for approval. The motion was seconded by Mike Coleman. It was passed unanimously.

Item 8. Development Review Project Update:

Amanda Wilson said one project was submitted in the Development Review tool since the last meeting. One comment was from the base in regard to noise decibel levels of 65-70 range from the construction of a residential duplex located in an existing subdivision. Amanda said an RCC letter has been created to send to the City of Fort Worth.

Item 9. NAS JRB Fort Worth Update:

Captain Jonathan Townsend conducted a slide presentation of his update on the NAS JRB Fort Worth. Some notable events that occurred are: the Texas Military Summit that was held in Austin



Meeting Summary January 27, 2020

in January with discussions including the replacement of the Texas Commanders Council chair and the issue of drones; the change of command is scheduled to take place on Thursday, April 23; the upcoming military special operations exercise in which the base will serve as host in March; and the Defense Economic Adjustment Assistance Grant (DEAAG) proposal layout which includes a new Fleet and Family Services Center and three Navy colleges for active and reserve personnel and their families. Captain Townsend said he will bring his replacement to the April 20 RCC meeting which will be his last.

Item 10. Administrative Updates:

- **Scheduling Update:** The next RCC meeting will take place Monday, April 20, 2020 in Lake Worth.
- **West Tarrant Alliance Group Scheduling Update:** The next meeting is Thursday, February 6 at the River Oaks Community Center.
- **Transportation Project Implementation Update:** Dan Kessler said a lot is happening involving transportation projects. He stated the Westworth Village Bike Trail is currently under construction with completion occurring within a three month timeframe.
- **Media Alerts:** Included in the packets.
- **Correspondence:** No correspondence to share at this time.
- **Attendance Reports:** Included in the packets.

Item 11. Public Comments:

No public comments were made during the meeting.

DEFENSE SPENDING BY STATE

FISCAL YEAR 2018



**U.S. Department of Defense
Office of Economic Adjustment**

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a state by state analysis of U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) contract and personnel spending during fiscal year (FY) 2018. The report’s graphs, maps, and tables present a range of findings, such as total spending figures, categories of contracted goods and services, major defense vendors, and numbers and types of defense personnel. State and local officials may use this information to assess a region’s dependence on defense spending and to target assistance to support more resilient communities and companies.

Conducted between June 2019 and December 2019, the analysis primarily entailed an examination of DoD-funded prime- and sub-award contract data and defense personnel and payroll figures. Findings are drawn from an array of sources, including the DoD’s Defense Manpower Data Center and USAspending.gov, which is managed by the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

FY 2018 Overview

In FY 2018, the DoD’s budget authority rose for a third straight year, from \$626.2 billion to \$694.5 billion.¹ DoD contract obligations and payroll spending in all 50 states and the District of Columbia totaled \$500.0 billion, approximately \$1,528 per U.S. resident and 2.4 percent of the country’s gross domestic product (GDP). Contracts for various products and services totaled \$358.9 billion, thus comprising the majority of the spending, while DoD personnel payroll accounted for \$141.2 billion (see table 1).

Most contract funds went to supplies and equipment (such as aircraft, ships, weapons, and parts; 53 percent) and services (36 percent), with research and development (8 percent) and construction (2 percent) comprising the remainder. The largest portion of personnel pay was for active duty military (43 percent), followed by civilians (28 percent), the National Guard (16 percent), and the Reserves (13 percent).

Examined at the state level, defense spending ranged from \$472.7 million in Wyoming to \$57.7 billion in California,

averaging \$2.9 billion per state among the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Approximately 59 percent of the \$500.0 billion total went to 10 states (see table 1).

Table 1: Top 10 States by Total Defense Spending

| RANK | STATE | DEFENSE SPENDING (billions) |
|---|--------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | California | \$57.7 |
| 2 | Virginia | \$56.2 |
| 3 | Texas | \$50.8 |
| 4 | Maryland | \$25.2 |
| 5 | Florida | \$24.1 |
| 6 | Washington | \$16.2 |
| 7 | Pennsylvania | \$16.1 |
| 8 | Connecticut | \$15.9 |
| 9 | Alabama | \$15.4 |
| 10 | Arizona | \$15.2 |
| Total for Top Ten States | | \$292.8 |
| Total for 50 States and District of Columbia | | \$500.0 |

Table 2: Top 10 States by Defense Spending as Percentage of State GDP

| RANK | STATE | PERCENTAGE |
|------|----------------------|------------|
| 1 | Virginia | 10.3 |
| 2 | Hawaii | 7.7 |
| 3 | Mississippi | 7.2 |
| 4 | Alabama | 6.9 |
| 5 | Alaska | 6.4 |
| 6 | Maryland | 6.0 |
| 7 | Connecticut | 5.7 |
| 8 | District of Columbia | 5.2 |
| 9 | Kentucky | 5.2 |
| 10 | Missouri | 4.7 |

¹ All numbers presented in current U.S. dollars. See table 6-9, “Department of Defense Budget Authority by Category,” in Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), *National Defense Budget Estimates for FY 2020*, May 2019, 146, https://comptroller.defense.gov/Portals/45/Documents/defbudget/fy2020/FY20_Green_Book.pdf.

On average, defense spending comprised 2.7 percent of a state’s GDP. Several states that exceeded this average, however, were not among the top recipients of total defense spending, including Hawaii (7.7 percent of state GDP), Mississippi (7.2 percent), and Alaska (6.4 percent; see table 2).

Further review shows that some states received substantial funds for both contract and personnel spending, while other states received relatively high amounts in only one. Specifically, California, Florida, Maryland, Texas, and Virginia were all among the top ten recipients of defense contract and personnel spending. Arizona, Connecticut, and Missouri, major recipients of defense contract funds, were not among the top ten states for overall defense spending (see table 3).

Table 3: Top 10 States by Defense Contract Spending

| RANK | STATE | DEFENSE SPENDING (billions) |
|---|---------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | California | \$42.5 |
| 2 | Texas | \$39.9 |
| 3 | Virginia | \$38.2 |
| 4 | Maryland | \$17.8 |
| 5 | Florida | \$16.9 |
| 6 | Connecticut | \$15.2 |
| 7 | Missouri | \$13.6 |
| 8 | Pennsylvania | \$13.4 |
| 9 | Massachusetts | \$13.4 |
| 10 | Arizona | \$13.2 |
| Total for Top Ten States | | \$224.2 |
| Total for 50 States and District of Columbia | | \$358.9 |

Similarly, Colorado, Georgia, and Hawaii were among the largest recipients of defense personnel spending, but were not among the top states for overall defense spending (see table 4).

Table 4: Top 10 States by Defense Personnel Spending

| RANK | STATE | DEFENSE SPENDING (billions) |
|---|----------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Virginia | \$18.0 |
| 2 | California | \$15.2 |
| 3 | Texas | \$10.9 |
| 4 | Maryland | \$7.4 |
| 5 | Florida | \$7.2 |
| 6 | North Carolina | \$6.9 |
| 7 | Washington | \$6.5 |
| 8 | Georgia | \$6.4 |
| 9 | Hawaii | \$4.9 |
| 10 | Colorado | \$3.5 |
| Total for Top Ten States | | \$86.8 |
| Total for 50 States and District of Columbia | | \$141.2 |

Methodology Change

The FY 2018 report contains one significant change from prior reports. From FY 2013 until FY 2017, the Defense Spending by State report reflected the length of each prime contract in USAspending.gov. Such adjustments were not made for the figures in the FY 2018 report due to data quality concerns (e.g., some contracts appear to have activity long after the end of the period of performance). The analysis continues, however, to adjust the prime obligations to reflect the year and place of performance of sub-awards.

In order to provide context for this report, the analysts also applied this simplified methodology to the FY 2017 data. A workbook with the FY 2017 and FY 2018 findings is located at <http://oea.gov/dsbs-fy2018>.

Appendix 2 contains additional details on this report’s research methodology.

SUMMARY TABLE

The following table shows U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) contract and personnel spending data for all 50 states and the District of Columbia (listed alphabetically) in fiscal year (FY) 2018, which can be used to provide information and statistics about various topics, such as:

- The importance of defense spending for a state's economy (Columns 1 and 3).
- How that spending compares to other states and the country overall (Columns 2, 10, and 11).
- The association between defense spending and a state's economic reliance on defense-related employment and industries (Columns 4-9).

The columns show the following variables:

1. Defense Spending as a Share of GDP identifies the total amount of defense spending (i.e., contracts and payroll) per state as a share of that state's GDP. This provides an indication of the degree to which a state's economic health depends on such funding and how vulnerable a state is to DoD spending changes.

2. State Share of Total U.S. Defense Spending calculates each state's share of total defense spending (i.e., contract spending and payroll in the 50 states plus the District of Columbia), which helps to identify the largest and smallest recipients of DoD funding.

3. Defense Spending per Resident is the amount DoD spent per resident in a state or the District of Columbia on defense contracts and payrolls. Like "Defense Spending as a Share of GDP," it shows a state's relative dependence on and vulnerability to changes in this type of support.

4. Total Contract and Payroll Spending is the sum of all DoD payroll and contract spending in a state or the District of Columbia.

5. Total Contract Spending shows the amount DoD spent on contracts in a given state or the District of Columbia.

6. Total Payroll is the gross pay received by active duty, civilian, National Guard, and Reserve personnel with an assigned or duty location in a state or the District of Columbia during FY 2018. These figures, as well as those in columns 7-9, do not include benefits for current or former defense personnel.

7. Civilian Pay shows the total gross pay to DoD civilian personnel in FY 2018.

8. Military Active Duty Pay equals the total gross pay to active duty personnel in FY 2018.

9. National Guard & Reserve Pay refers to the total gross pay received by National Guard and Reserve personnel in FY 2018.

10. Ranking by Defense Spending as a Share of State GDP indicates a state's placement among the 50 states and the District of Columbia with respect to the total amount of defense spending (i.e., contracts and payroll) as a share of that state's GDP.

11. Ranking by Total Defense Spending likewise indicates a state's placement among the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Detailed information on the methodology for these statistics is included in appendix 2.

The FY 2018 report contains one significant change from prior reports. From FY 2013 until FY 2017, the *Defense Spending by State* report reflected the length of each prime contract in USAspending.gov. Such adjustments were not made for the figures in the FY 2018 report due to data quality concerns (e.g., some contracts appear to have activity long after the end of the period of performance). The analysis continues, however, to adjust the prime obligations to reflect the year and place of performance of sub-awards.

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---------------------------|--|--|------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | DEFENSE SPENDING AS A SHARE OF GDP (%) | STATE SHARE OF TOTAL U.S. DEFENSE SPENDING (%) | DEFENSE SPENDING PER RESIDENT (\$) | TOTAL CONTRACT AND PAYROLL SPENDING (\$ billions) | TOTAL CONTRACT SPENDING (\$ billions) | TOTAL PAYROLL (\$ billions) |
| Alabama | 6.9 | 3.1 | 3,150 | 15.4 | 12.2 | 3.2 |
| Alaska | 6.4 | 0.7 | 4,730 | 3.5 | 1.8 | 1.7 |
| Arizona | 4.3 | 3.0 | 2,122 | 15.2 | 13.2 | 2.0 |
| Arkansas | 1.0 | 0.3 | 427 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| California | 1.9 | 11.5 | 1,459 | 57.7 | 42.5 | 15.2 |
| Colorado | 2.6 | 2.0 | 1,719 | 9.8 | 6.3 | 3.5 |
| Connecticut | 5.7 | 3.2 | 4,439 | 15.9 | 15.2 | 0.7 |
| Delaware | 0.7 | 0.1 | 553 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| District of Columbia | 5.2 | 1.5 | 10,540 | 7.4 | 5.1 | 2.3 |
| Florida | 2.3 | 4.8 | 1,132 | 24.1 | 16.9 | 7.2 |
| Georgia | 2.3 | 2.7 | 1,302 | 13.7 | 7.3 | 6.4 |
| Hawaii | 7.7 | 1.4 | 5,050 | 7.2 | 2.3 | 4.9 |
| Idaho | 0.8 | 0.1 | 355 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Illinois | 1.1 | 2.0 | 790 | 10.1 | 7.9 | 2.2 |
| Indiana | 1.2 | 0.9 | 691 | 4.6 | 3.3 | 1.3 |
| Iowa | 1.2 | 0.5 | 730 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 0.3 |
| Kansas | 1.8 | 0.6 | 1,057 | 3.1 | 1.1 | 2.0 |
| Kentucky | 5.2 | 2.2 | 2,455 | 11.0 | 8.2 | 2.8 |
| Louisiana | 1.1 | 0.6 | 627 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 1.6 |
| Maine | 2.9 | 0.4 | 1,422 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 0.7 |
| Maryland | 6.0 | 5.0 | 4,169 | 25.2 | 17.8 | 7.4 |
| Massachusetts | 2.5 | 2.9 | 2,091 | 14.4 | 13.4 | 1.1 |
| Michigan | 1.0 | 1.1 | 538 | 5.4 | 4.2 | 1.2 |
| Minnesota | 1.0 | 0.7 | 641 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 0.5 |
| Mississippi | 7.2 | 1.7 | 2,774 | 8.3 | 6.6 | 1.7 |
| Missouri | 4.7 | 3.0 | 2,475 | 15.2 | 13.6 | 1.5 |
| Montana | 1.1 | 0.1 | 511 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Nebraska | 1.2 | 0.3 | 790 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.9 |
| Nevada | 1.8 | 0.6 | 1,023 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 1.1 |
| New Hampshire | 3.1 | 0.5 | 1,988 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 0.2 |
| New Jersey | 1.2 | 1.5 | 843 | 7.5 | 5.8 | 1.7 |
| New Mexico | 4.0 | 0.8 | 1,953 | 4.1 | 2.8 | 1.3 |
| New York | 0.6 | 2.1 | 530 | 10.4 | 7.7 | 2.7 |
| North Carolina | 1.9 | 2.2 | 1,050 | 10.9 | 4.0 | 6.9 |
| North Dakota | 1.4 | 0.2 | 1,028 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.6 |
| Ohio | 1.4 | 1.9 | 819 | 9.6 | 6.4 | 3.2 |
| Oklahoma | 3.2 | 1.3 | 1,658 | 6.5 | 3.5 | 3.0 |
| Oregon | 0.7 | 0.3 | 401 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 0.5 |
| Pennsylvania | 2.0 | 3.2 | 1,259 | 16.1 | 13.4 | 2.7 |
| Rhode Island | 2.4 | 0.3 | 1,384 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| South Carolina | 2.7 | 1.3 | 1,231 | 6.3 | 3.7 | 2.6 |
| South Dakota | 1.2 | 0.1 | 713 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Tennessee | 0.8 | 0.6 | 439 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 |
| Texas | 2.8 | 10.2 | 1,770 | 50.8 | 39.9 | 10.9 |
| Utah | 2.2 | 0.8 | 1,284 | 4.1 | 2.4 | 1.7 |
| Vermont | 1.9 | 0.1 | 1,026 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| Virginia | 10.3 | 11.2 | 6,603 | 56.2 | 38.2 | 18.0 |
| Washington | 2.8 | 3.2 | 2,145 | 16.2 | 9.7 | 6.5 |
| West Virginia | 1.0 | 0.2 | 438 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Wisconsin | 1.1 | 0.8 | 671 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 0.5 |
| Wyoming | 1.2 | 0.1 | 818 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| U.S. Average/Total | 2.4 | 100.0 | 1,528 | 500.0* | 358.9 | 141.2 |

*These figures do not total \$500.0 billion due to rounding.

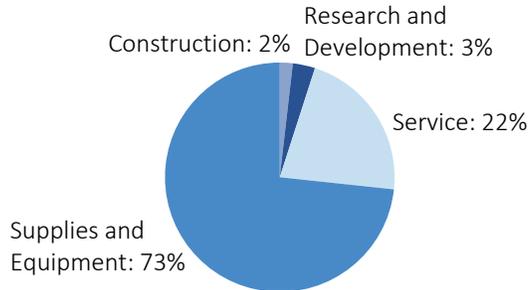
| | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|---|--------------------------------------|
| | CIVILIAN PAY (\$ billions) | MILITARY ACTIVE DUTY PAY (\$ billions) | NATIONAL GUARD & RESERVE PAY (\$ billions) | RANKING BY DEFENSE SPENDING AS A SHARE OF STATE GDP | RANKING BY TOTAL DEFENSE SPENDING |
| Alabama | 2.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 4 | 9 |
| Alaska | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 5 | 32 |
| Arizona | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 11 | 10 |
| Arkansas | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 45 | 43 |
| California | 5.3 | 8.5 | 1.4 | 26 | 1 |
| Colorado | 0.9 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 19 | 18 |
| Connecticut | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 7 | 8 |
| Delaware | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 49 | 50 |
| District of Columbia | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 8 | 22 |
| Florida | 2.4 | 3.9 | 0.9 | 23 | 5 |
| Georgia | 2.4 | 3.4 | 0.6 | 22 | 13 |
| Hawaii | 1.7 | 2.9 | 0.3 | 2 | 23 |
| Idaho | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 48 | 48 |
| Illinois | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 40 | 17 |
| Indiana | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 33 | 27 |
| Iowa | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 36 | 38 |
| Kansas | 0.5 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 30 | 34 |
| Kentucky | 0.7 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 9 | 14 |
| Louisiana | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 39 | 36 |
| Maine | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 15 | 39 |
| Maryland | 4.5 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 6 | 4 |
| Massachusetts | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 20 | 12 |
| Michigan | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 43 | 26 |
| Minnesota | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 46 | 31 |
| Mississippi | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 3 | 20 |
| Missouri | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 10 | 11 |
| Montana | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 42 | 49 |
| Nebraska | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 34 | 41 |
| Nevada | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 29 | 33 |
| New Hampshire | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 14 | 37 |
| New Jersey | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 38 | 21 |
| New Mexico | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 12 | 28 |
| New York | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 51 | 16 |
| North Carolina | 1.5 | 4.9 | 0.5 | 27 | 15 |
| North Dakota | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 31 | 45 |
| Ohio | 2.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 32 | 19 |
| Oklahoma | 1.7 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 13 | 24 |
| Oregon | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 50 | 40 |
| Pennsylvania | 1.9 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 25 | 7 |
| Rhode Island | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 21 | 42 |
| South Carolina | 0.7 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 18 | 25 |
| South Dakota | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 35 | 47 |
| Tennessee | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 47 | 35 |
| Texas | 3.4 | 6.2 | 1.3 | 17 | 3 |
| Utah | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 24 | 29 |
| Vermont | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 28 | 46 |
| Virginia | 8.9 | 8.3 | 0.8 | 1 | 2 |
| Washington | 2.4 | 3.6 | 0.5 | 16 | 6 |
| West Virginia | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 44 | 44 |
| Wisconsin | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 41 | 30 |
| Wyoming | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 37 | 51 |
| U.S. Average/Total | 57.2 | 65.4 | 18.6 | N/A | N/A |

TEXAS

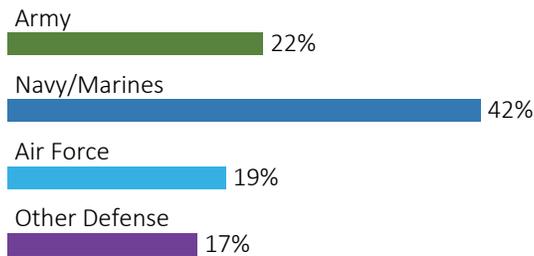
| | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|--|---|---|
| #3 \$50.8 B SPENT IN STATE | #17 2.8% OF STATE GDP | 10.2% OF TOTAL U.S. DEFENSE SPENDING | \$1,770 PER RESIDENT | #2 \$39.9 B CONTRACT SPENDING | #3 218,993 NUMBER OF PERSONNEL | #3 \$10.9 B PERSONNEL SPENDING |
|---|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|--|---|---|

DEFENSE CONTRACTS

By Type



By Service



Top Defense Contractors

(M = millions, B = billions)

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Lockheed Martin | \$19.4 B |
| Bell Boeing Joint Project Office | \$2.1 B |
| L3 Technologies | \$2.1 B |
| Raytheon | \$1.5 B |
| Textron | \$956.1 M |
| Royal Dutch Shell | \$936.2 M |
| Cerberus Capital Management | \$695.6 M |
| Andeavor | \$523.9 M |
| Valero Energy | \$494.0 M |
| Airbus | \$363.1 M |

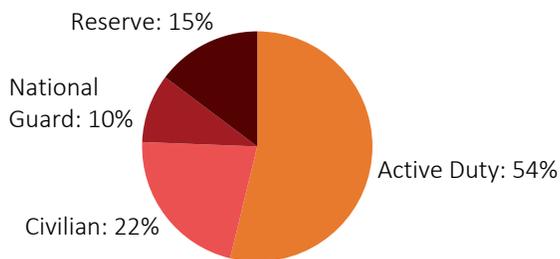
Contract Awards Performed

(by fiscal year, billions)

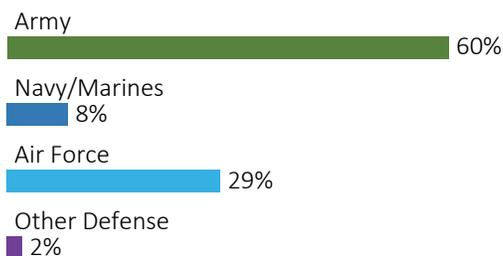


DEFENSE PERSONNEL

Allocations, By Type



Allocations, By Service



\$10.9 BILLION
TOTAL PAYROLL

218,993
TOTAL PERSONNEL

Top Defense Personnel Locations

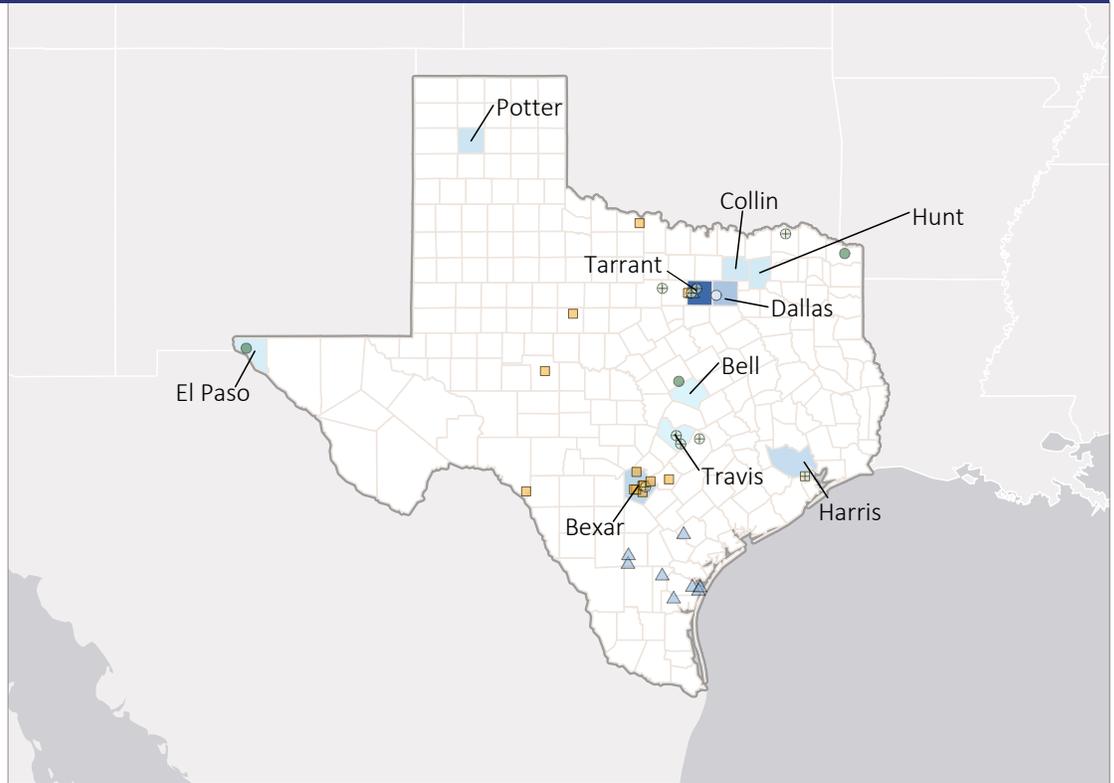
| County | Active Duty | Civilian | National Guard | Reserve | Total |
|---------|-------------|----------|----------------|---------|--------|
| Bexar | 35,972 | 22,248 | 3,253 | 8,934 | 70,407 |
| Bell | 32,206 | 5,405 | 453 | 808 | 38,872 |
| El Paso | 25,785 | 4,061 | 1,149 | 1,828 | 32,823 |
| Tarrant | 1,153 | 2,549 | 1,635 | 6,173 | 11,510 |
| Harris | 663 | 702 | 2,878 | 3,864 | 8,107 |
| Wichita | 5,969 | 1,095 | 196 | 134 | 7,394 |
| Dallas | 480 | 881 | 1,708 | 4,025 | 7,094 |
| Nueces | 1,486 | 3,706 | 181 | 473 | 5,846 |
| Taylor | 4,383 | 501 | 161 | 346 | 5,391 |
| Travis | 209 | 656 | 2,678 | 1,016 | 4,559 |

Data sources: DoD's Defense Manpower Data Center; DoD's Procurement and Acquisition Policy; DoD's Military Installations, Ranges and Training Areas; USASpending.gov; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis; U.S. Census Bureau; and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

TOP DEFENSE CONTRACT SPENDING LOCATIONS

(M = millions, B = billions)

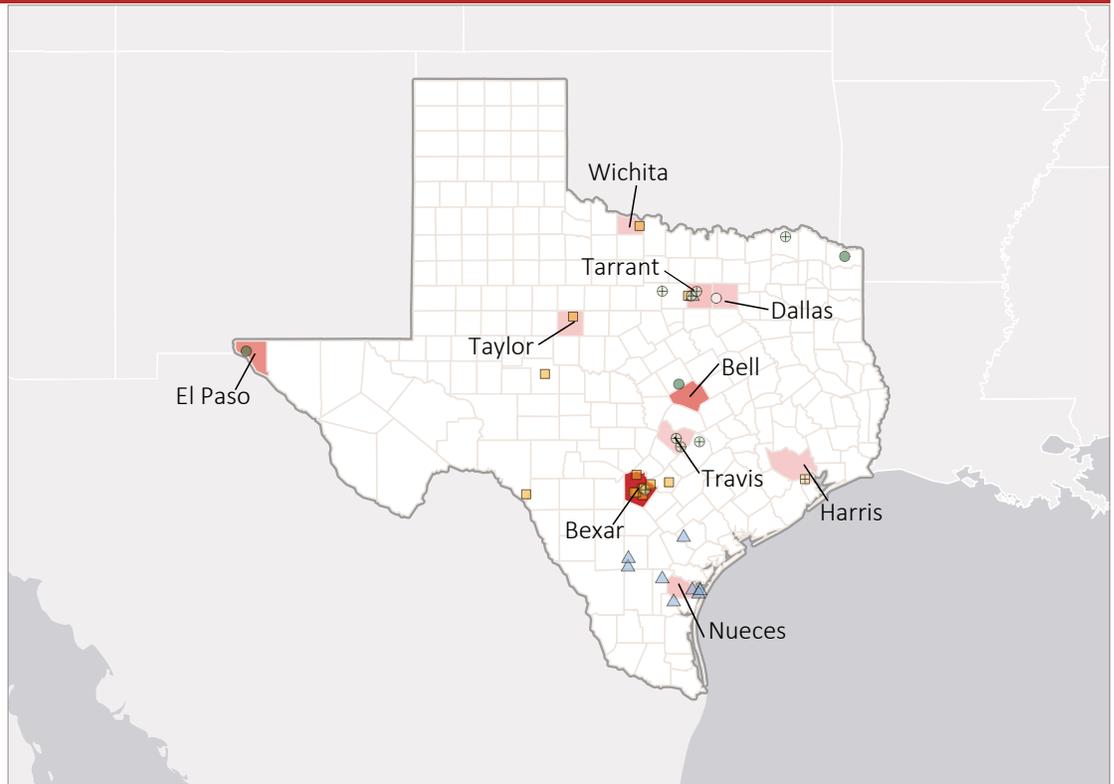
- Tarrant
\$17.8 B
- Dallas
\$6.0 B
- Bexar
\$3.7 B
- Harris
\$3.0 B
- Potter
\$2.0 B
- Collin
\$1.6 B
- Hunt
\$1.5 B
- El Paso
\$1.0 B
- Travis
\$410.1 M
- Bell
\$400.3 M



TOP DEFENSE PERSONNEL SPENDING LOCATIONS

(M = millions, B = billions)

- Bexar
\$3.9 B
- Bell
\$2.1 B
- El Paso
\$1.7 B
- Tarrant
\$431.6 M
- Nueces
\$386.1 M
- Taylor
\$284.5 M
- Wichita
\$247.3 M
- Dallas
\$244.2 M
- Harris
\$240.7 M
- Travis
\$177.7 M



■ AF Active
 ■ AF Guard
 AF Reserve
 ● Army Active
 ⊕ Army Guard
 Army Reserve
 ◆ MC Active
 ▲ Navy Active
 ✱ WHS

DRAFT

2021 Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base, Fort Worth Regional Coordination Committee Legislative Position

The NAS JRB Fort Worth Regional Coordination Committee (RCC) is a voluntary organization of local governments formed to promote and preserve the military mission at the installation. The RCC encourages compatible land use planning, conducts community outreach, and participates in military affairs surrounding NAS JRB Fort Worth. The RCC supports legislation that promotes compatible growth and provides cities and counties enhanced options to manage growth near military installations and within training areas.

The RCC seeks legislation which promotes compatible development and quality of life, as well as, minimizes encroachment through the following tools:

- Creating effective methods to initiate dialogue between project developers, military bases, and City, County, and State Officials prior to development for proposed activities (e.g. wind turbines, communications towers, sensitive land uses, lighting, etc.) that may affect military operations;
- Expanding communication efforts to inform current and potential residents or tenants of new construction residential, multifamily, and commercial development who may be affected by military operations;
- Adding military installations, training areas, and adjacent land to the list of restricted areas for UAS operation to create a safe environment that does not impede military operations;
- Supporting collaboration between local governments, state, and the Federal Aviation Administration to advance regulations to ensure safe operations of unmanned aircraft vehicles;
- Supporting continued funding for the Defense Economic Adjustment Assistance Grant program;
- Expanding real estate disclosure near military installation requirements to include new residential construction, residential leases, and commercial properties.

Chairman, NAS JRB Fort Worth Regional Coordination Committee:

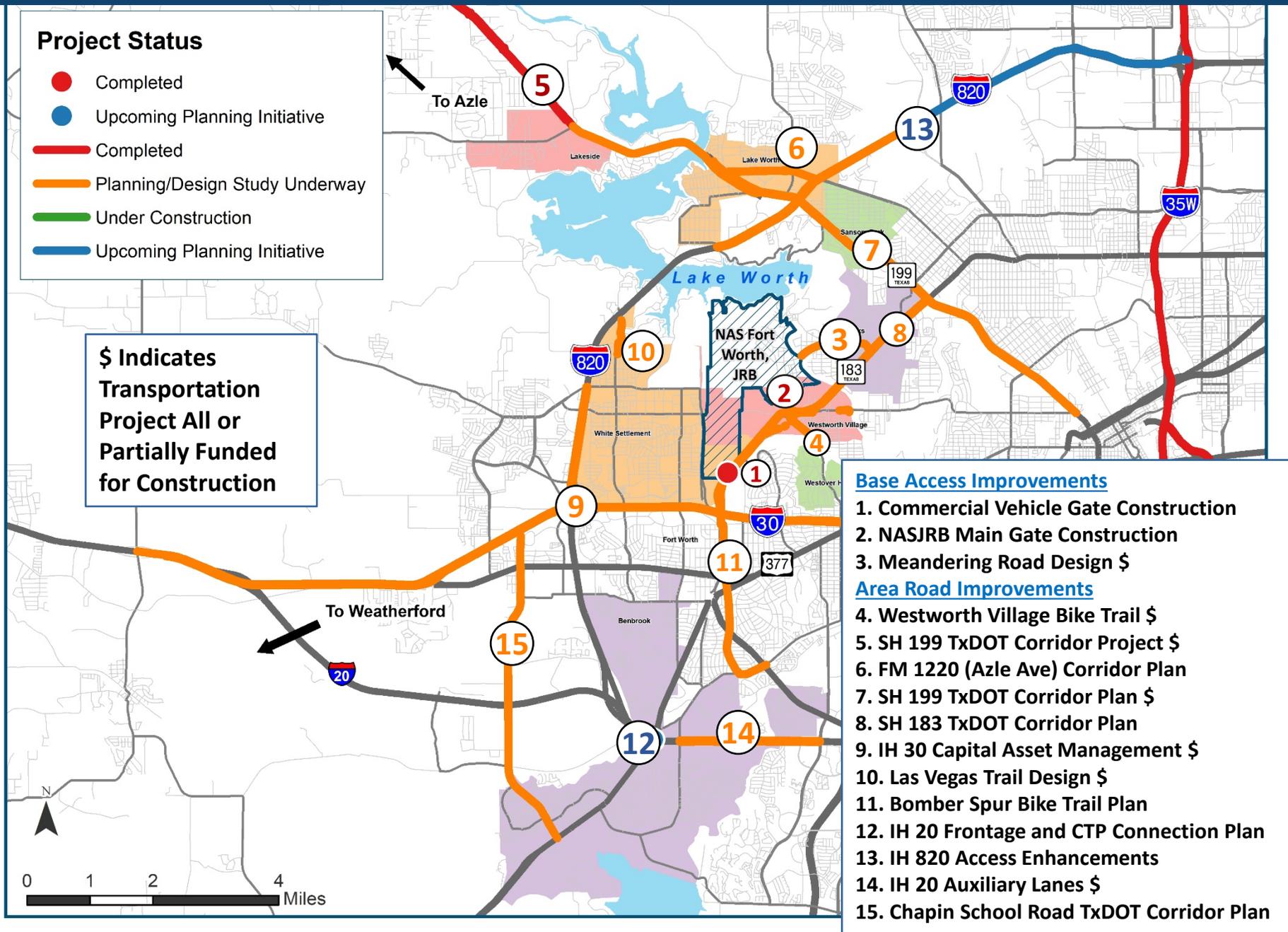
Dennis Shingleton, Councilmember, City of Fort Worth
1000 Throckmorton
Fort Worth Texas 76102
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PO BOX 5888
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(817) 695-9284, awilson@nctcog.org

For more information:

www.nctcog.org/rcc



Lockheed ramps up COVID-19 response aid efforts

By Ross Wilkers
April 6, 2020

Lockheed Martin will provide additional support and resources to help in the fight against the coronavirus pandemic on top of the aid already committed nearly one week ago.

In a statement Friday, Lockheed Chairman and CEO Marillyn Hewson said the company will double funding for small- and medium-sized business partners in the supply chain to \$106 million from the \$53 million previously announced.

Employees who are regularly required to work at or travel to a designated Lockheed facility or customer site will be paid up to \$500 in individual awards.

Lockheed will donate \$2 million in personal protective equipment to first responders and health care workers and has begun limited PPE and medical device production including that of face shields. On top of recent PPE donations to local hospitals, the company is also providing engineering support for certain initiatives to speed up production of that key equipment.

“As we all deal with the challenges of the health crisis, we will continue to perform and deliver critical products and capabilities for the United States and our allies, support job creation and help those in need wherever we operate,” Hewson said.

Hiring has not slowed down at the world’s largest defense company, which has added nearly 1,000 personnel within the last two weeks and 5,000 open positions being advertised.

https://washingtontechnology.com/articles/2020/04/06/lockheed-covid-response.aspx?s=wtdaily_070420&oly_enc_id=

Army picks Bell, Sikorsky to design, test prototypes for future vertical lift program

By Anna M. Tinsley, Fort Worth Star-Telegram

The U.S. Army has selected Bell of Fort Worth and Sikorsky Aircraft Corp. of Connecticut to move forward with attack reconnaissance aircraft prototypes under the vertical lift program.

“Our focus is on delivering capability for our Soldiers at the speed of relevance,” Gen. John M. Murray, Army Futures Command commanding general, [said in a statement](#). “We’re doing that here — providing opportunities for our industry partners to design, test, and build capability alongside our Soldiers to ensure that we win on a future battlefield.”

The Army’s announcement this week means the two companies will move forward to finish detailed designs of “their air vehicle solutions.” The companies also will build and test the aircraft. Officials plan to perform a flight test evaluation no later than the fall of 2023.

“The Army’s decision to select Fort Worth’s very own Bell and Sikorsky-Boeing for continued development of the Future Attack Reconnaissance Aircraft solidifies their commitment to modernizing Army aviation,” U.S. Rep. Kay Granger, R-Fort Worth, the ranking member of the powerful House Appropriations Committee, said in a statement.

“The Army’s Future Vertical Lift program can rely on over 135,000 hardworking, patriotic North Texans making up our region’s strong defense aviation industry,” she said. “I am especially proud that our North Texas defense aviation workforce continues to work and fight for our national defense during these trying times.”

Granger noted that both companies chosen are “strong partners in modernizing our military and will help keep our nation and allies safe while employing hardworking Texans during this difficult time for our Nation.”

Earlier this year, Granger and military officials gathered at the [Bell](#) flight research center in Arlington to watch a 15-minute demonstration of the [Bell V-280 Valor](#), a tilt-rotor aircraft that the company hopes the Army will select to replace the aging [Black Hawk helicopters](#).

Bell displayed how the aircraft could hover, take off, land, move forward and backward. It can fly up to 345 mph.

Texas Tries to Balance Local Control with the Threat of a Pandemic

Texas is the largest state that has not issued a statewide stay-at-home order. With many regions untouched by the coronavirus, Lt. Gov. Dan Patrick wants the economy moving again.

By Manny Fernandez and David Montgomery, New York Times

In Texas, where distrust for the state and federal governments runs deep, the State Legislature meets by law as infrequently as possible, once every two years.

With 254 counties, the most of any state in the country, the Texas version of government has meant that local authorities, as opposed to the elected leaders in Austin and Washington, are often the ones really in charge.

But the bedrock Texas commitment to local control is now being put to a very public, life-or-death test amid the spread of the coronavirus.

Gov. Greg Abbott on Tuesday continued to resist calls to issue a statewide order to keep millions of Texans in their homes as protection against the fast-moving virus. A day earlier, Dan Patrick, the lieutenant governor and the Texas chairman of the president's campaign, drew nationwide attention to the state when he endorsed President Trump's desire to get the country back to work and said that he and other older Americans might be willing to sacrifice themselves to the virus to make that happen.

"My message is that let's get back to work," Mr. Patrick, 69, said on ["Tucker Carlson Tonight"](#) on Monday. "Let's get back to living. Let's be smart about it, and those of us who are 70-plus, we'll take care of ourselves, but don't sacrifice the country."

At a news conference on Tuesday, Mr. Abbott used strong language to encourage Texans to stay indoors, but he stopped short of ordering them to do so. "The best thing that you can do to ensure that we are not spreading Covid-19 in the state of Texas is stay home, unless you need to be out," Mr. Abbott said, referring to the disease caused by the coronavirus.

The country's second-biggest state has been improvising its way through the crisis, influenced at times by the sheer span of Texas, by its partisan divides, by its rural-versus-urban split, by its top leaders' support of Mr. Trump and by its small-government, low-regulation mythos.

A regulatory patchwork has unfolded in Texas in recent days, with restrictions, curfews and stay-at-home orders that change from county to county. Lacking a statewide mandate, several cities and counties have issued their own stay-at-home orders for residents, covering cities like Dallas, San Antonio, Austin, Houston, Fort Worth, Arlington and El Paso.

In cities like Amarillo and in much of rural West Texas, there is relative freedom of movement, although even many small towns have followed Mr. Abbott's previous orders and shut bars and banned dining-in at restaurants.

"A pandemic does not respect political subdivisions, and it doesn't care that on one side of the street you're in Dallas County and on another side of the street you're in Collin County," said Mayor Eric Johnson of Dallas, who sent a letter with other local officials to Mr. Abbott urging him to consider issuing a statewide order. "I was willing to sign on to that letter because I was

convinced not by my gut, but by our local health community that that would be the most effective approach.”

Texas has more than 700 cases of the coronavirus and 11 deaths, with most of the cases in the major metropolitan areas of Houston, Dallas, Austin and San Antonio. In nearly 190 of the state’s 254 counties, there are no confirmed cases at all.

Texas and Florida are the largest states whose governors have declined to order residents statewide to stay at home.

Mr. Abbott has been under pressure by Mr. Johnson and other local officials and by several Democratic state legislators to order a statewide measure keeping people largely in their homes, similar to those in place in California and New York. But he has resisted, touting the concept of local control that Texas has always adopted in responding to disasters.

And in the state’s tradition of independent thinking, the governor has earned both praise and support for his strategy.

“I’m a Republican, and we always talk about local control,” said Mark Henry, the county judge and top elected official in Galveston County, on the Gulf Coast southeast of Houston, which issued its own, local stay-at-home order. “This is what it looks like. He’s in a tough spot in that he’s got 254 counties, the most of any state in the country, and trying to apply a one-size-fits-all solution just doesn’t work.”

Mr. Abbott has said that with so many counties unaffected so far by the coronavirus, what works in urban Texas does not necessarily work in rural Texas. He said on Tuesday that his primary obligation was to public health and safety, but added, “If the goal is to get the economy going, the best thing we can do to get the economy going is to get Covid-19 behind us.”

Mr. Abbott has taken a series of steps to curb the spread of the virus, including deploying the National Guard, banning dine-in service at restaurants, shutting schools and limiting social gatherings to groups of 10 or fewer people. He suggested that more severe measures may be on the way, remarking that he was surprised to see how many drivers were on the road when he was on his way to the news conference in Austin.

“It is clear to me that we may not be achieving the level of compliance that is needed,” he said, adding, “We will continue to evaluate, based upon all the data, whether or not there needs to be a heightened standard and stricter enforcement.”

Mr. Abbott’s remarks on Tuesday came amid a national backlash over Mr. Patrick’s statements on Fox News, in which he [echoed comments by the president](#), who had expressed hope that the economy could be restarted sooner rather than later.

Mr. Patrick took it further.

“I’m not living in fear of Covid-19. What I’m living in fear of is what’s happening to this country,” he said. “And you know Tucker, no one reached out to me and said, ‘As a senior citizen, are you willing to take a chance on your survival, in exchange for keeping the America that all America loves for your children and grandchildren?’ And if that’s the exchange, I’m all in.”

On social media, [humorous GIFs](#) about whether the old should sacrifice themselves for the young spread like wildfire, and #NotDying4WallStreet began trending on Twitter.

In Texas, some elected officials were silent on the lieutenant governor's stance, while others scratched their heads.

"I got to tell you — my children and my grandchildren really like to have their Tootsie around for a while longer, and I think everybody else would, too," said the Republican mayor of Fort Worth, Betsy Price, who issued a stay-at-home order in her city on Tuesday. "I can't imagine where he was coming from with that."

In the central Texas tourist town of Fredericksburg, in a county that has zero confirmed coronavirus cases, Greg Werts was one of three employees on duty at the Peach Basket General Store downtown. Mr. Werts, the store's 50-year-old general manager, said he shared the lieutenant governor's desire to "get this great nation of ours moving" but did not support Mr. Patrick's remarks.

"That is very extreme," said Mr. Werts, who describes himself as a libertarian. "Extremism in any form is bad," he said, adding that "something more moderate would have been more reassuring."

And in Waco on Monday, Mayor Kyle Deaver announced a citywide stay-at-home order for the city's 138,000 residents, though before he could say a word, a gloved woman stepped in front of him and quickly sprayed down the microphone and stand with disinfectant.

Mr. Deaver expressed both disappointment that Mr. Abbott had failed to issue a statewide stay-at-home order and regret that as mayor he had to issue one at all.

"This is not easy, not easy for any of us," Mr. Deaver said. "We're Americans and we're Texans and we're used to our independence and freedom, and I hate taking that away from us. But we must do this together if we're going to get through this quickly."

Another Republican county executive with a personal stake in the issue said he supported Mr. Abbott. That official, Jeff Branick, the county judge in Jefferson County, near the Louisiana line in East Texas, has been self-isolating recently after his wife developed symptoms of the coronavirus. The couple is now awaiting test results.

"I trust his judgment," Mr. Branick said of the governor.

In San Antonio's Bexar County, the county judge, Nelson W. Wolff, a Democrat, said he also agreed with the governor's local control approach. His problem was that he wished the state's leaders abided by it at all times, not just during a public-health disaster.

The state's conservative leaders have at times abandoned their belief in local control, he noted, and inserted themselves into the affairs of the state's large cities — most of which are controlled by Democrats. The state in recent years has become involved in Houston's public schools and Austin's homelessness problems, for example, which has not sat well with some local leaders.

"He fought us on local control issues and stuffed it down our throat," Mr. Wolff said of the governor. "Now he's leaving everything to us. I don't mind leaving everything to us. I wish he was consistent is the only thing I would say."

Lockheed Martin CEO Marilyn Hewson steps aside, successor comes from outside company

The defense giant employs thousands of workers in Dallas-Fort Worth.

By Bloomberg Wire and The Washington Post

Lockheed Martin CEO Marillyn Hewson is moving on after seven years at the helm of the world's largest defense contractor, stepping down from a role that made her one of the most influential members of the global defense industry.

James Taiclet, a longtime defense executive who serves as CEO of American Tower Corp., will take her place effective June 15, the company announced Monday.

Hewson leaves the company after several years of booming financial growth as the expansion of the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter program took the company to historic highs. In the latter half of her tenure, the company rode swelling defense budgets as the Pentagon under a Republican-controlled White House and Congress dramatically expanded purchases of fighter jets and other defense hardware.

Lockheed is the largest recipient of U.S. federal contract dollars by a long shot; with \$40.5 billion in unclassified U.S. federal contract dollars. The next competitor, Boeing, received \$19.7 billion.

The Bethesda, Md.-based defense giant operates two major divisions in Dallas-Fort Worth, including a massive F-35 assembly facility in Fort Worth and the headquarters for its missiles and fire control unit in Grand Prairie. It employs thousands of workers in North Texas.

In a letter posted on LinkedIn shortly after the news was announced, Hewson described Lockheed as "a national asset" whose role in supporting military forces sets it apart.

"Love of company and love of country have always been intertwined during my career," Hewson wrote. "So, it's important as I leave the CEO role that this national asset is in top shape — financially strong, with a record \$144 billion in orders, and a vibrant workforce."

Hewson's tenure began abruptly, when Lockheed in 2012 fired Chris Kubasik, its incoming CEO, after he admitted having an improper relationship with a subordinate.

The sudden move thrust Hewson, a careful and soft-spoken executive from Kansas who started her 35-year career at the company as an industrial engineer, into one of the most high-profile positions in the business world. She soon grew into the role, meeting regularly with presidents and heads of state from around the globe, boosting the company's international sales and guiding the company through an immensely profitable period. She also oversaw the \$9 billion acquisition of Sikorsky, a major helicopter manufacturer.

"Marillyn has accomplished more than anybody thought was possible when she first became CEO," said Loren Thompson, a defense consultant, who has worked with Lockheed. "This is probably the best any defense company has done in the history of the industry. She had set the pace for the sector."

But during her tenure, the F-35 program, the most expensive procurement in the history of the Pentagon, suffered through a series of problems before eventually stabilizing, as prices came

down and the company regained the trust of defense officials. Still, in recent months there have been reports of continued problems.

While the company could rely on its F-35 for steady revenue from the Pentagon, Hewson sought to broaden the company's portfolio, by boosting international sales, and investing new technologies at a time when the weapons industry was being disrupted by autonomy and artificial intelligence.

As Lockheed's first female CEO, she was routinely named one of the most influential women in business and helped touch off a wave of defense companies hiring women in top leadership positions in an industry long dominated by men.

"Over time, the people who objected to her promotion were gradually eased out of the company," Thompson said. "Marilyn ran a tight ship and people who couldn't live with having a woman at the top basically had to look for employment elsewhere."

Succeeding Hewson will be Taiclet, a relatively new face at Lockheed. Taiclet currently serves as chief executive of American Tower Corporation, a publicly traded telecommunications real estate company. Taiclet previously held executive positions at Honeywell Aerospace Services and Pratt & Whitney, both of which supply advanced fighter jet components. He was appointed to Lockheed Martin's board in 2018.

Before entering the business world, Taiclet was an Air Force pilot flying fighter jets and transport aircraft. According to a profile published by the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts, a trade association, Taiclet flew one of the first transport aircraft into Iraq during the first Gulf War.

"In my mid-20s, I was commanding multi-million-dollar aircraft and experienced air crews on classified missions all over the world," Taiclet told the association's magazine.

In a statement published Monday Taiclet lauded his predecessor's performance and said his military service has prepared him for the job.

"While serving on Lockheed Martin's board, I've not only been impressed by the company's continued growth as a leader in aerospace & defense but also by the dedication and commitment of Marilyn and Lockheed Martin employees to deliver for its customers," Taiclet said. "As a military veteran, I understand the mission of this great company to provide global security and innovative solutions for the brave men and women who protect our freedom."

After the CEO role changes hands Hewson will remain executive chair of the board. Also, on Monday Lockheed promoted Frank St. John, previously the company's head of Rotary and Mission Systems, to chief operating officer. Stephanie Hill succeeds him as head of rotary and mission systems.

"The timing is right now only for our company, but for me personally," Hewson wrote in a statement published Monday. "I have worked full time since I was 16. So, when the transition is complete, I am looking forward to this new chapter of life with my husband James and our sons, who have been such supportive partners on my career journey. The future for all of us is bright."

Lockheed Martin's F-35 stealth jets are made in Fort Worth — and may soon be based here

[BY GORDON DICKSON](#)

March 10, 2020 11:34 AM

When it comes to fighter planes, what's made in Fort Worth soon may stay in Fort Worth.

The F-35 stealth aircraft is built by Lockheed Martin Aeronautics in Fort Worth, before being shipped out of town to the U.S. military and its allies overseas. The company has [made more than 500 F-35s since 2011](#).

The Air Force Reserve Command has proposed that 24 of the jets be permanently housed at the city's Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base. The Fort Worth base is adjacent to Lockheed Martin's sprawling F-35 manufacturing plant, on the western edge of the city.

"Fort Worth is in the lead. There's no reason to think it won't happen," Navy Capt. Jon Townsend, Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base commanding officer, said before a recent [public hearing on the proposal](#) at Brewer High School.

The proposal to permanently move the jets to Fort Worth has been dubbed F-35A Operational Beddown by the Air Force Reserves. Fort Worth's base has [already been selected as the preferred alternative](#), although the Defense Department has identified three other acceptable locations for the aircraft — Davis Monthan Air Force Base in Arizona, Whiteman AFB in Missouri and Homestead Air Reserve Base in Florida.

A federally-required environmental study on the proposed location of the F-35s is underway.

About 50 Fort Worth-area residents attended a recent public hearing on the proposal, and a few spoke in favor of moving the F-35s to Fort Worth.

Among them was Roger Peimann, a board member of the Fort Worth Airpower Council, an organization [formed in 1958 to support Carswell Air Force Base](#), which later became Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base.

Peimann said he wanted to make sure that Fort Worth's base remains the preferred choice for stationing the F-35s.

"A lot of people think it's a sure thing, and it's not," Peimann said before the hearing. "We need to show support."

The F-35s would replace a set of 24 F-16s currently based in Fort Worth and used regularly by the Air Force Reserves.

But, Peimann said, the F-35 is the aircraft of the future.

"The F-16s are here, but we don't know for how much longer," he said.

During the public hearing, Air Force Col. Tobin Griffeth served as the moderator while Air Force officials described the details of an ongoing environmental study of the impacts of flying in Fort Worth.

Residents who live along the flight paths likely would experience louder noise and a 12% increase in the number of flights, according to forecasts in the environmental documents. The F-35s would fly in the same air space as the F-16s currently use, although they would fly at higher altitude.

Also, the F-35s would require 102 fewer jobs at the Fort Worth base. About 10,000 active duty military, Guardsmen, Reservists and civilians [work at the base in varying capacities](#).

Read more here: <https://www.star-telegram.com/news/local/fort-worth/article241025601.html#storylink=cpy>

“Know Before You Fly”: North Texas Community Steps Up to Provide Drone Flyers with Resources

By Miriam McNabb, Drone Life

Government agencies, community-based organizations, professional drone pilots, or manned aircraft management – almost all drone industry stakeholders agree that getting new recreational and professional drone operators the resources they need to understand the rules and fly safely is a huge challenge.

The North Texas UAS Safety and Integration Task Force is stepping up with sponsors including WomenandDrones, AUVSI Lonestar, and drone industry solution providers to provide a free “Know Before You Fly” [training workshop for new drone flyers](#).

According to their website, “The North Central Texas Council of Governments has convened the North Texas Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) Safety and Integration Task Force to help mitigate reckless UAS operation and promote the safe integration of UAS technology into the DFW regional airspace. The Task Force is comprised of public-sector representatives at the federal, state, and local levels as well as private-sector representatives from the Aviation and UAS Industries, Academia, Military, and others.”

As enforcement continues to be an issue at the federal level and resource constraints make getting the word out about responsible drone use challenging, the drone industry in North Texas is doing their part.



U.S. Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth (NAS JRB Fort Worth) Regional Coordination Committee (RCC)

March 30, 2020

Voting Entities

City of Benbrook
City of Fort Worth
City of Lake Worth
City of River Oaks
City of Sansom Park
City of Westworth Village
City of White Settlement
Tarrant County

Non-Voting Entities

Benbrook Area
Chamber of Commerce
DOD Office of Economic
Adjustment
Fort Worth Chamber
of Commerce
Fort Worth Independent
School District
Fort Worth Transportation
Authority
Lockheed Martin
Naval Air Station Joint
Reserve Base Fort Worth
North Central Texas
Council of Governments
Northwest Tarrant
Chamber of Commerce
Tarrant Regional Water
District
Texas Department of
Transportation
Tri-City Area
Chamber of Commerce
White Settlement Area
Chamber of Commerce

Hamid Kamalpour
U.S. Air Force
AFCEC/CZN
2261 Hughes Ave, Ste.155
JBSA-Lackland, TX 78236

Dear Mr. Kamalpour:

On behalf of the Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth (NAS JRB Fort Worth) Regional Coordination Committee (RCC) and its members, we would like to submit comments on EIS No. 20200030, Draft, USAF, TX, F-35A Operational Beddown—Air Force Reserve Command, published by the Environmental Protection Agency in the Federal Register on February 14, 2020. The RCC agrees with the conclusion of the draft EIS in selecting NAS JRB Fort Worth as the preferred alternative for the F-35A beddown.

The Regional Coordination Committee was formed out of a 2008 Joint Land Use Study (JLUS) surrounding the NAS JRB Fort Worth. The study results included a joint agreement by the cities of Benbrook, Fort Worth, Lake Worth, River Oaks, Sansom Park, Westworth Village, White Settlement, and Tarrant County, to collectively move forward on recommendations that promote the viability of the NAS JRB Fort Worth and its economic significance to the surrounding communities.

Over the years, the Regional Coordination Committee has helped push transportation and community improvements forward through planning studies and creative funding partnerships. For example, the Regional Transportation Council and North Central Texas Council of Governments (NCTCOG), who provide staff support to the committee, have programmed, in cooperation with the Texas Department of Transportation, \$750 million in transportation improvements directly impacting NAS JRB Fort Worth. Many of these projects are now in design or under construction. In short, the Regional Coordination Committee provides the mechanism for open lines of communication between NAS JRB Fort Worth and the municipal members of the Committee.

Working with the Regional Coordination Committee, several local governments have passed zoning ordinances and building codes to prevent additional incompatible land development in areas exposed to high noise levels as defined by Department of Defense guidelines. As noted on p. FW4-7 of the draft EIS, these guidelines also inform the Regional Coordination Committee's online Development Review Tool. The tool is a feedback mechanism for communities planning projects located within or near the base's Air Installations Compatible Use Zone (AICUZ). In the past 10 years, the Committee has used the tool to recommend measures to prevent or mitigate incompatible land uses in dozens of cases involving both the base's noise contours and accident potential zones. These recommendations include sound attenuation measures.

The community around NAS JRB Fort Worth is familiar with noise from military aircraft. The base's runway is shared with Lockheed Martin, which assembles the F-35 at a plant neighboring the base and regularly uses the runway for its test flights. The runway is suitable for test flights because it is 4,000 feet longer than the minimum length required

for F-35A takeoffs. There are more than 25,000 annual flight operations of transient aircraft and those are based at NAS JRB Fort Worth. As with these aircraft, the F-35A mission would primarily operate from 7 am to 10 pm.

With the benefit of the sound attenuation measures mentioned above, the RCC does not anticipate issues with the slight 12.1 percent increase in total annual airfield operations. Furthermore, the number of sorties would only increase by 1.2 percent. A sortie is a single aircraft mission that includes multiple airfield operations, which is notable since the F-35A mission at NAS JRB Fort Worth would not require new airspace or changes to existing airspace boundaries, which are also used by Lockheed Martin for its F-35 test flights.

It should be noted Tarrant County is a part of the Dallas-Fort Worth metropolitan planning area in nonattainment for ozone. The proposed F-35A aircraft would primarily replace existing emissions from F-16 operations, maintenance and testing. The EIS found that for annual operations emissions under any of the three afterburner scenarios, the replacement of F-16s with F-35As would reduce volatile organic compounds and increase nitrogen oxides but would not require a general conformity determination. Both of these pollutants help create ozone. During the public scoping period, NCTCOG submitted a comment stating that it is prepared to offset any increase in emissions caused by the replacement aircraft, and this is still the case.

Finally, the RCC was interested in the noise contours for the baseline and three scenarios. We appreciate the description of the difference between the 65 dBA DNL noise contours compared with what is referred to at the "2004 JLUS" contour and would like to note that individuals in the community are familiar with the "2004 JLUS" area, as that is used in many city documents. The comparison provided in Table FW 3-15 shows that despite an increase in population from the baseline to Scenario C (the scenario with the highest population exposed to the 65 dBA DNL noise contour), there are still far fewer individuals exposed than under the "2004 JLUS" noise contours. Accordingly, the RCC also wishes to express its support for the U.S. Air Force's intention, as outlined in the Best Management Practices on p. 2-34, to validate the noise impacts and noise levels identified in this EIS in a new AICUZ after the F-35A beddown is complete.

Based on our review of the EIS, we do not currently see impacts that would give us concern or be inconsistent with our ongoing planning assumptions. As documented in the EIS, the Regional Coordination Committee has had success coordinating with communities to implement the recommendations of the most recent JLUS from 2017, especially building codes and ordinances. We look forward to continuing this partnership when the F-35A beddown at NAS JRB Fort Worth is finalized.

We appreciate the opportunity to provide these comments and look forward to working with the U.S. Air Force as it finalizes its recommendation. If you have any questions or concerns, please feel free to contact me at (817) 392-8807 or Amanda Wilson at (817) 695-9284.

Sincerely,



Dennis Shingleton, Chair
Regional Coordination Committee
Councilmember, City of Fort Worth

KR:kw

cc: Dan Kessler, Assistant Director of Transportation, NCTCOG
Amanda Wilson, Program Manager, NCTCOG
Captain Jonathan Townsend, Commanding Officer, NAS JRB Fort Worth



Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth (NAS JRB Fort Worth) Regional Coordination Committee (RCC)

March 9, 2020

Voting Entities

City of Benbrook

City of Fort Worth

City of Lake Worth

City of River Oaks

City of Sansom Park

City of Westworth Village

City of White Settlement

Tarrant County

Non Voting Entities

Benbrook Area Chamber of
Commerce

DOD Office of Economic
Adjustment

Fort Worth Chamber of
Commerce

Fort Worth Transportation
Authority

Lockheed Martin

Naval Air Station Joint
Reserve Base Fort Worth

North Central Texas
Council of Governments

Northwest Tarrant
Chamber of Commerce

Tarrant Regional Water
District

Texas Department of
Transportation - Fort Worth
District

Tri-City Area Chamber of
Commerce

White Settlement Area
Chamber of Commerce

The Honorable Pete Visclosky
Chairman
Defense Appropriations Subcommittee
United States House of Representatives
2328 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable Ken Calvert
Ranking Member
Defense Appropriations Subcommittee
United States House of Representatives
2205 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Chairman Visclosky and Ranking Member Calvert:

On behalf of the Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth (NAS JRB Fort Worth) Regional Coordination Committee and its eight member communities, we urge you to fund the Defense Community Infrastructure Program (DCIP) at \$100 million in the FY 2021 appropriations bill. The DCIP is a program that is of vital importance to our national security infrastructure and the wellbeing of our servicemembers and their families.

In 2018, Congress created the DCIP, under the Office of Economic Adjustment, which provides federal grants to assist state and local governments in addressing deficiencies in community infrastructure located outside of military installations that directly impact mission readiness and resilience. These grants are awarded under the guidance of the Secretary of Defense and require at least a 30 percent match from a state or local government.

The Regional Coordination Committee (RCC) was formed out of a 2008 Joint Land Use Study (JLUS) surrounding the NAS JRB Fort Worth. The study results included a joint agreement by the cities of Benbrook, Fort Worth, Lake Worth, River Oaks, Sansom Park, Westworth Village, White Settlement, and Tarrant County, to collectively move forward on recommendations that promote the viability of the NAS JRB Fort Worth and its economic significance to the surrounding communities. The focus of the 2008 JLUS was promoting compatible land use, minimizing height obstructions and expanding community outreach regarding the importance of base missions and operations. Over the years, the RCC has helped push transportation improvements forward through a number of planning studies and creative funding partnerships.

Several planned projects around NAS JRB Fort Worth could be excellent candidates for DCIP funding. Therefore, an investment in this program will directly enhance the critical military value of bases, including NAS JRB Fort Worth, and have a larger impact by leveraging state, local, private sector and even other federal investments through a matching requirement. By investing in infrastructure, this program will make our communities safer while enhancing readiness and resilience. The DCIP has the potential to support water, wastewater, telecommunications, electric, gas, or other utility infrastructure projects associated with defense installations. Additionally, grants are available to community schools, hospitals and emergency response facilities to help defense communities stay safe.

Last year was the first year in which Congress appropriated money for the DCIP. Continued support for this program will allow the Department of Defense and defense communities nationwide to build on that experience to create a legacy of success.

The DCIP is an investment in our nation's defense that has long been needed to support military readiness and family welfare. Therefore, the RCC encourages you to support this investment to strengthen and sustain the work of our nation's fighting forces.

We appreciate your continued support of NAS JRB Fort Worth, the surrounding communities' commitment to compatible development and the continued operations of the base. If you have any questions or concerns, please feel free to contact me at (817) 392-8807 or Amanda Wilson at (817) 695-9284.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dennis Shingleton". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized initial "D".

Dennis Shingleton, Chair
Regional Coordination Committee
Mayor Pro Tem, City of Fort Worth

KR:kw

cc: The Honorable Kay Granger, Ranking Member, House Appropriations Committee

NAS Fort Worth, JRB
Regional Coordination Committee
Attendance Matrix
 October 2018-January 2020

| RCC Voting Members | Entity | 10/15/2018 | 2/7/2019 | 3/18/2019 | 7/8/2019 | 10/21/2019 | 10/21/2019 |
|---------------------|-------------------|------------|----------|-----------|----------|------------|------------|
| Mackey, Laura | Benbrook | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | P |
| Marshall, Dr. Larry | Benbrook | A | P | A | P | P | P |
| Paine, Paul | Fort Worth | P | P | P | P | P | P |
| Shingleton, Dennis | Fort Worth | P | P | P | P | A | P |
| Whitley, Debbie | Lake Worth | A | P | P | P | P | P |
| Almond, Stacy | Lake Worth | A | P | P | P | P | P |
| Adkison, Jack | River Oaks | P | P | P | P | P | A |
| Ashton, Joe | River Oaks | A | A | P | P | A | A |
| Barnett Jr., Jim | Sansom Park | A | A | A | A | A | A |
| Hutson, Greg | Sansom Park | ⚡ | ⚡ | ⚡ | ⚡ | ⚡ | ⚡ |
| Skinner, Randy | Tarrant County | P | P | A | A | P | P |
| Moore, Alice | Tarrant County | ** | ** | ** | ** | A | A |
| Naron, Sterling | Westworth Village | P | A | P | P | P | P |
| Coleman, Mike | Westworth Village | A | A | P | P | P | P |
| Moore, Paul | White Settlement | P | A | P | P | P | P |
| James, Jeff | White Settlement | A | P | P | P | A | A |

Prior attendance matrices are available from NCTCOG staff upon request.

| | |
|----|--------------------|
| P | Present |
| A | Absent |
| R | Represented |
| ** | Not Yet a Member |
| ⚡ | No Longer a Member |



