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July 12, 2005

Bill Fetzer
Senior Analyst
Navy - Marine Corps Team

Bill,

Here are two copies of the JNTC Gulf of Mexico brief. A briefing chronology and article by Lt Gen Metz in back.

I decided you didn't need anything else to have to carry back to D.C.



JNTC ***Gulf of Mexico***

**Mainland Resources To
Accomplish Joint Training for the
21st Century Battlespace**

**A Joint National Training Capability (JNTC)
Accessible to East Coast &
Central U.S.-Based Military Assets**

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The **South Texas Military Facilities Task Force** has developed a proposal for joint use of DOD facilities in six states with proximity to the Gulf of Mexico -- Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Mississippi and Florida. This concept is based on several realities which have emerged in 21st Century DOD combat operations.

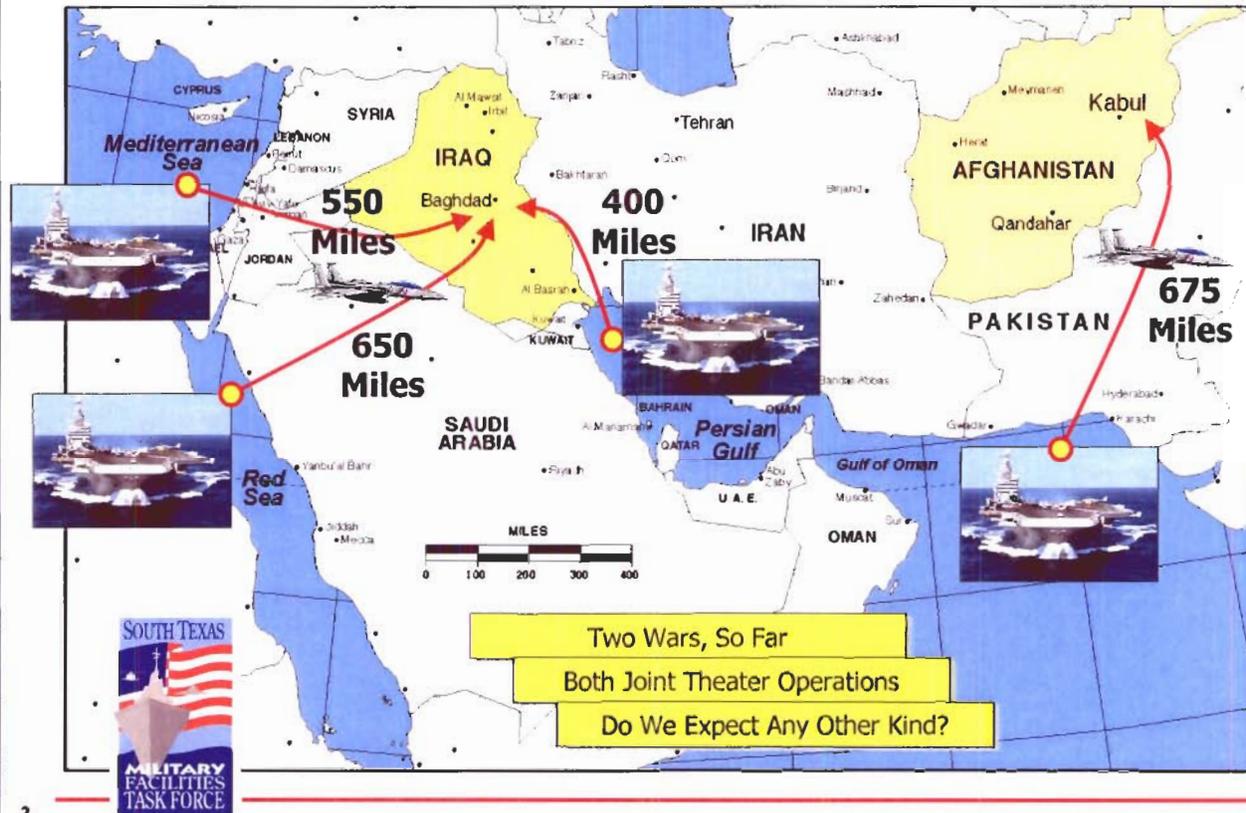
First, combat operations are being conducted by all four services fighting in the same theater of operations.

Second, those combat operations are being conducted over greater distances and at longer ranges from available land bases or carrier battle group locations.

Third, the inventory of bases and military assets in these six states offers a training venue where the battlespace conditions noted above can be replicated.

Fourth, this four-service joint training can be conducted on 24 existing bases and public facilities.

21st Century Joint Military Operations

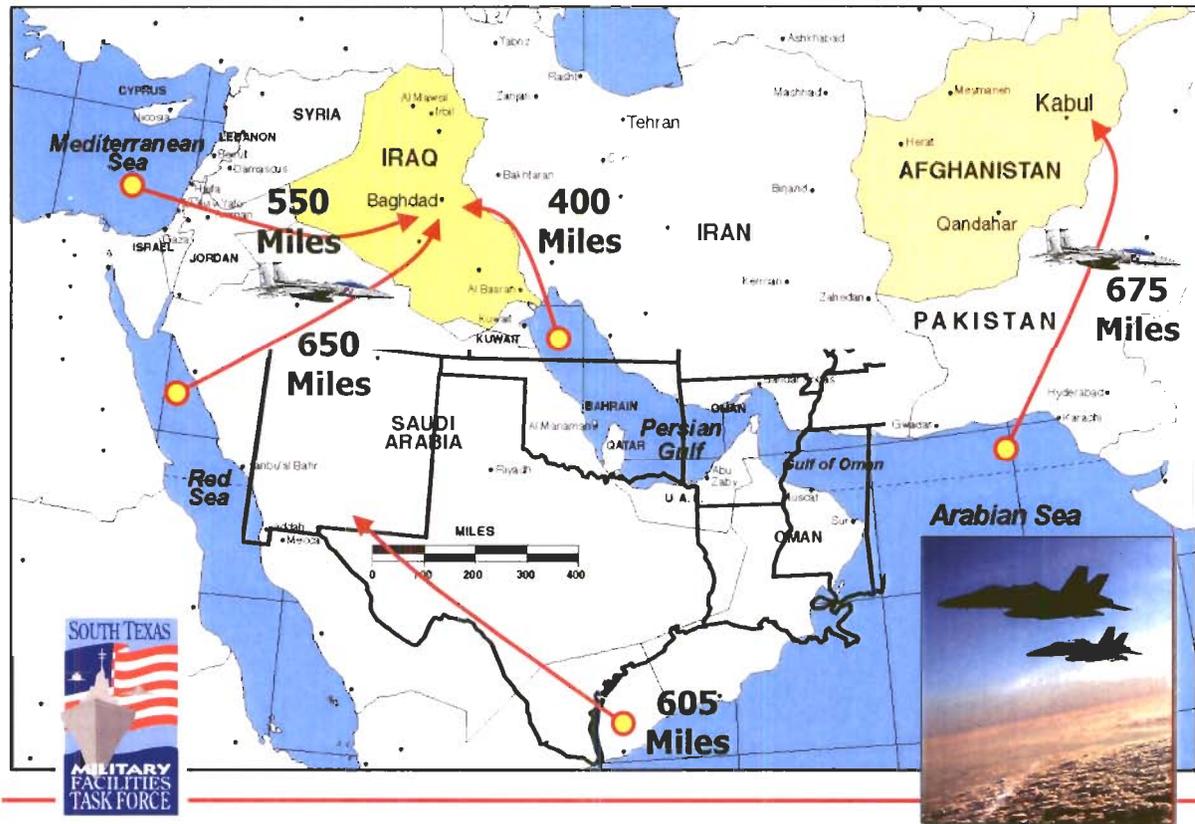


So far, joint military operations in the 21st Century have taken place over vast areas of terrain.

Operations in Afghanistan required the Navy/Marine Corps team to extend its combat power approximately 700 miles ashore from the Arabian Sea.

Operations in Iraq required similar extension of combat power.

A Comparable Joint Training Space



Where in CONUS do we have a comparable training theater accessible to East Coast-based military assets?

While we think of the states of Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Louisiana and Mississippi as a vast area, they are approximately the same size as the combat theaters in which the United States is currently operating.

The distance from the Western Gulf of Mexico to the ranges at Fort Bliss and Whites Sands Missile Range is approximately 605 miles – approximately the same distances we were required to travel in Afghanistan and Iraq.

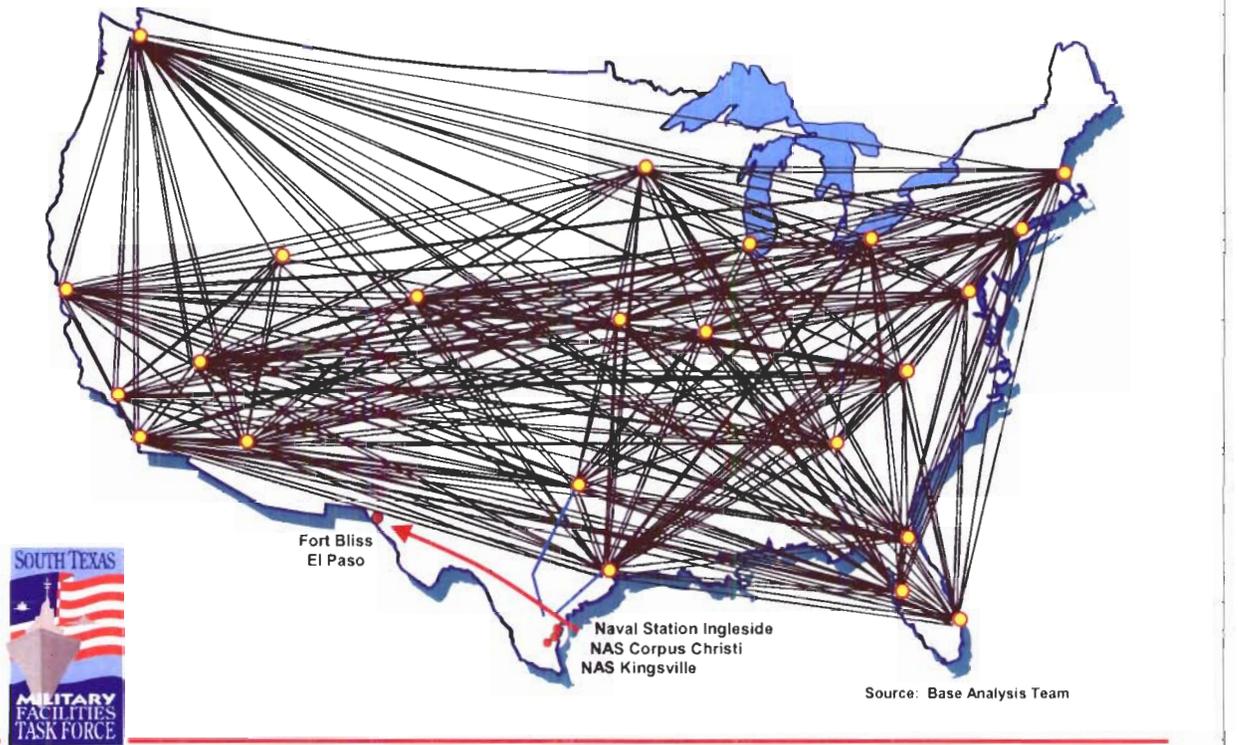
South Texas: Least Inhabited Coastline on Atlantic or Gulf



South Texas has the least inhabited coastline on either the Atlantic or Gulf of Mexico as demonstrated by this NASA satellite image of night lights.

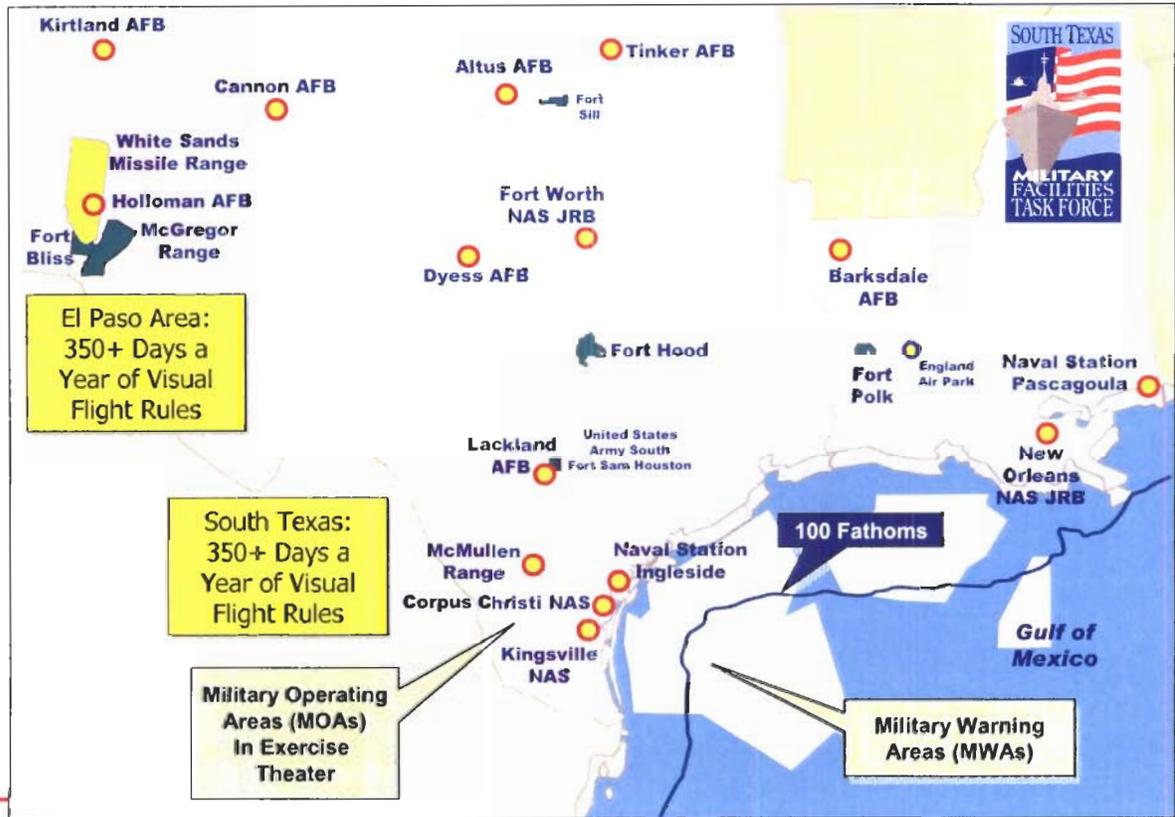
The line of flight from the western Gulf of Mexico to the El Paso area paralleling the U.S./Mexico border is one of the least inhabited areas of the Continental United States (CONUS).

Outside Airline Hub System Traffic Flow



This line of flight is also outside the airline hub system traffic flow as shown on this map created by the Navy's base analysis team for the 1991 BRAC Commission.

Air & Sea Control In Training Space



South Texas has the least congested airspace of anywhere the Department of Defense (DOD) operates in the United States. Large military operating areas (MOAs) are available.

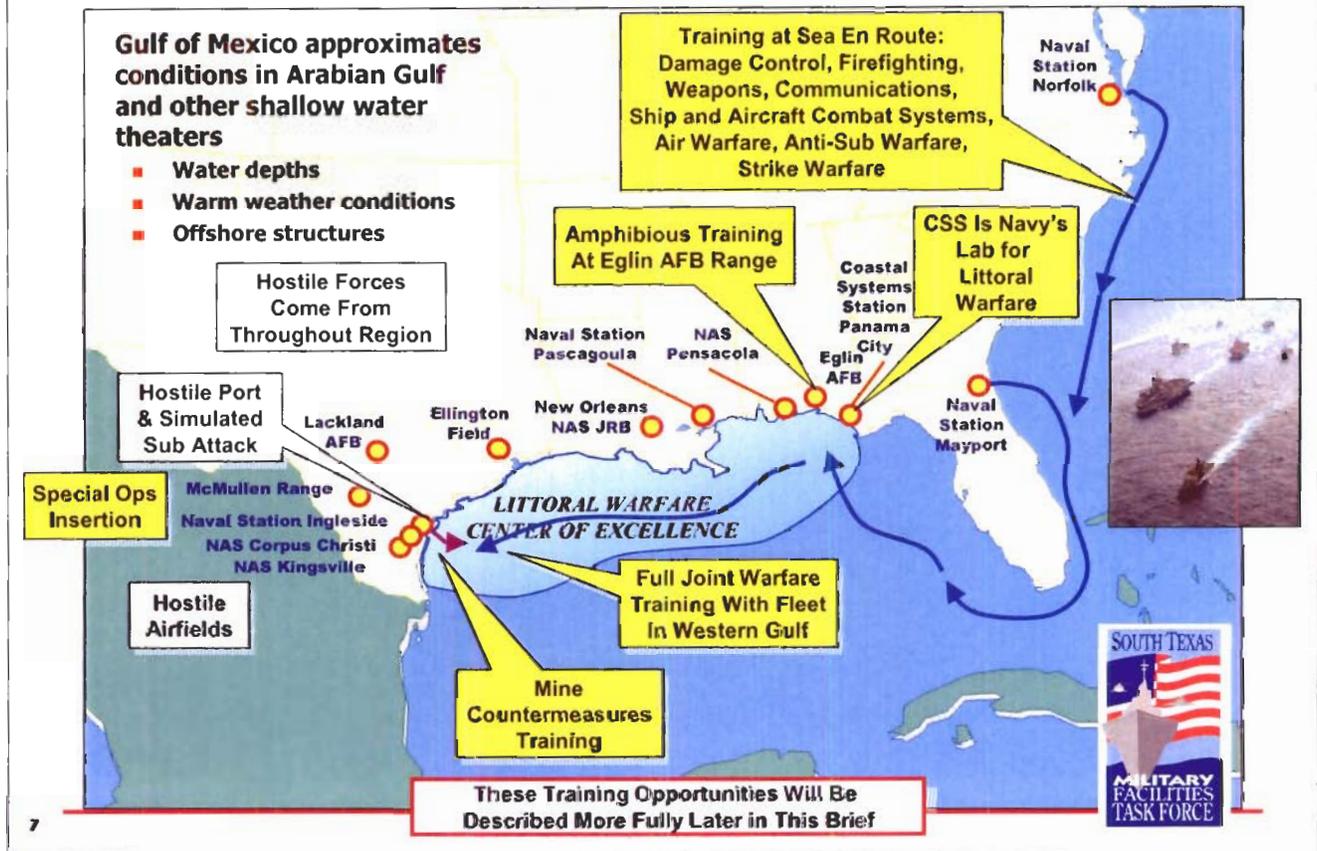
The Fort Bliss/White Sands Complex has the largest block of DOD controlled airspace in the world. Both Fort Hood and Fort Polk have controlled airspace over recently digitized training ranges.

The Western Gulf has military warning areas (MWAs) in both littoral and 100+ fathom waters.

South Texas and El Paso have 350+ days a year of VFR weather.

The 100 fathom line is approximately 60 miles offshore in the western Gulf of Mexico.

Littoral Warfare Center of Excellence



A Littoral Warfare Center of Excellence is an important asset in training to deal with threats in likely future theaters of operation worldwide.

The training area would stretch across much of the close in Gulf of Mexico from South Texas to Panama City in the Florida Panhandle.

Anchoring the eastern end of the training area is the Coastal Systems Station at Panama City, the Navy's research and development organization focused on littoral warfare and expeditionary warfare.

Fleet battle group units would train at sea while en route from Norfolk and Mayport. Amphibious and Navy-Marine close air support training would be conducted in the area near the Eglin AFB shoreline and ranges.

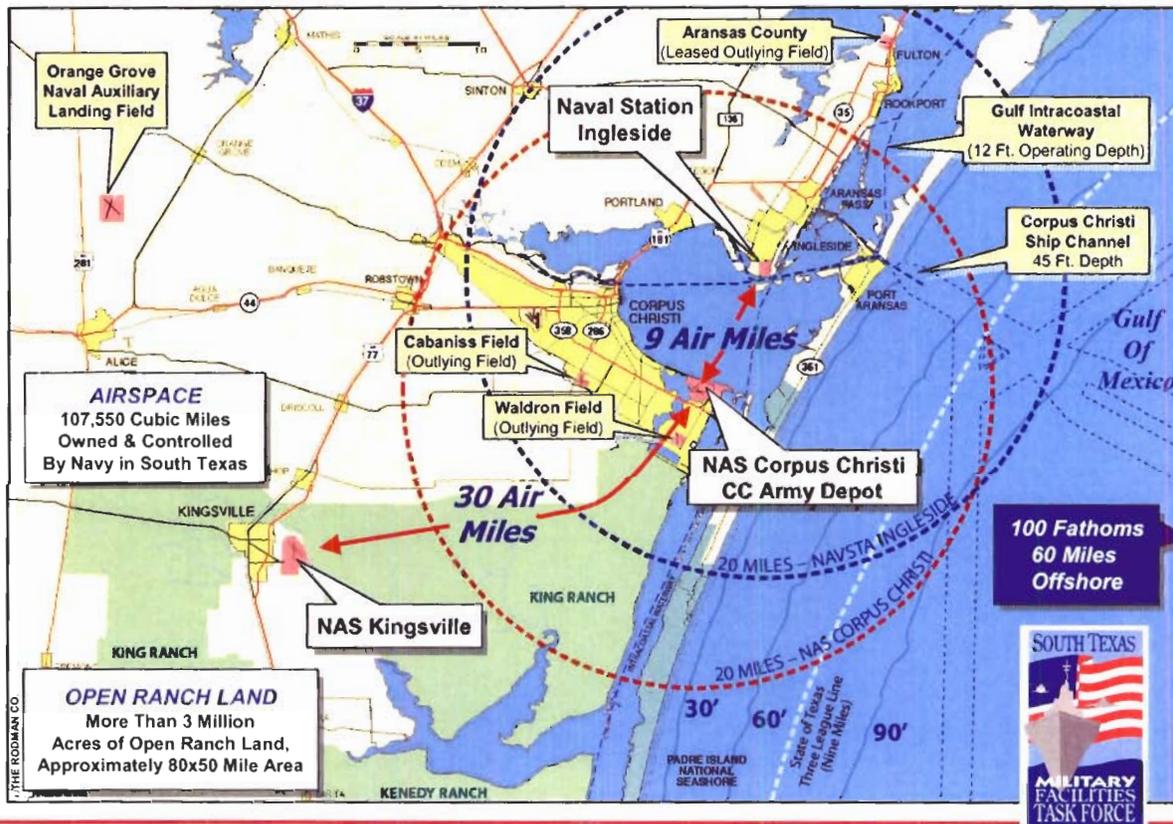
The fleet units would move to the area offshore South Texas for deep strike joint training exercises. Mine-countermeasures warfare activities would take place in the designated Gulf training area. The fleet would be challenged by "hostile" aircraft from Lackland, Ellington and New Orleans, as well as a surface combatant challenge from Pascagoula, a simulated diesel submarine attack from Ingleside and simulated indirect surface to surface fire from the shore. Expeditionary forces would take the "hostile" port at Ingleside and the "hostile" airfields at Corpus Christi and Kingsville.

Ingleside: The Navy's Deepwater Port in the Gulf of Mexico



Naval Station Ingleside (NSI) was built in 1991 to accommodate a surface action group including the battleship USS Wisconsin and a training carrier (then the USS Lexington with a planned transition to the USS Forrestal shown in the rendering). NSI is located adjacent to the 45-foot Corpus Christi Ship Channel and just 11 unobstructed channel miles from the Gulf. In April 2003 the Army Corps of Engineers published the final EIS on deepening of the Corpus Christi Ship Channel to 52 feet.

Corpus Christi Bay Area Military Complex



The Corpus Christi Bay Area Military Complex is unique in terms of air training space and is the only Gulf of Mexico port that can support a carrier battle group.

It consists of two naval air stations, a 45-foot deep draft naval station and the world's largest depot level helicopter maintenance facility. The Corpus Christi Army Depot currently supports the rotary wing aircraft of all four services.

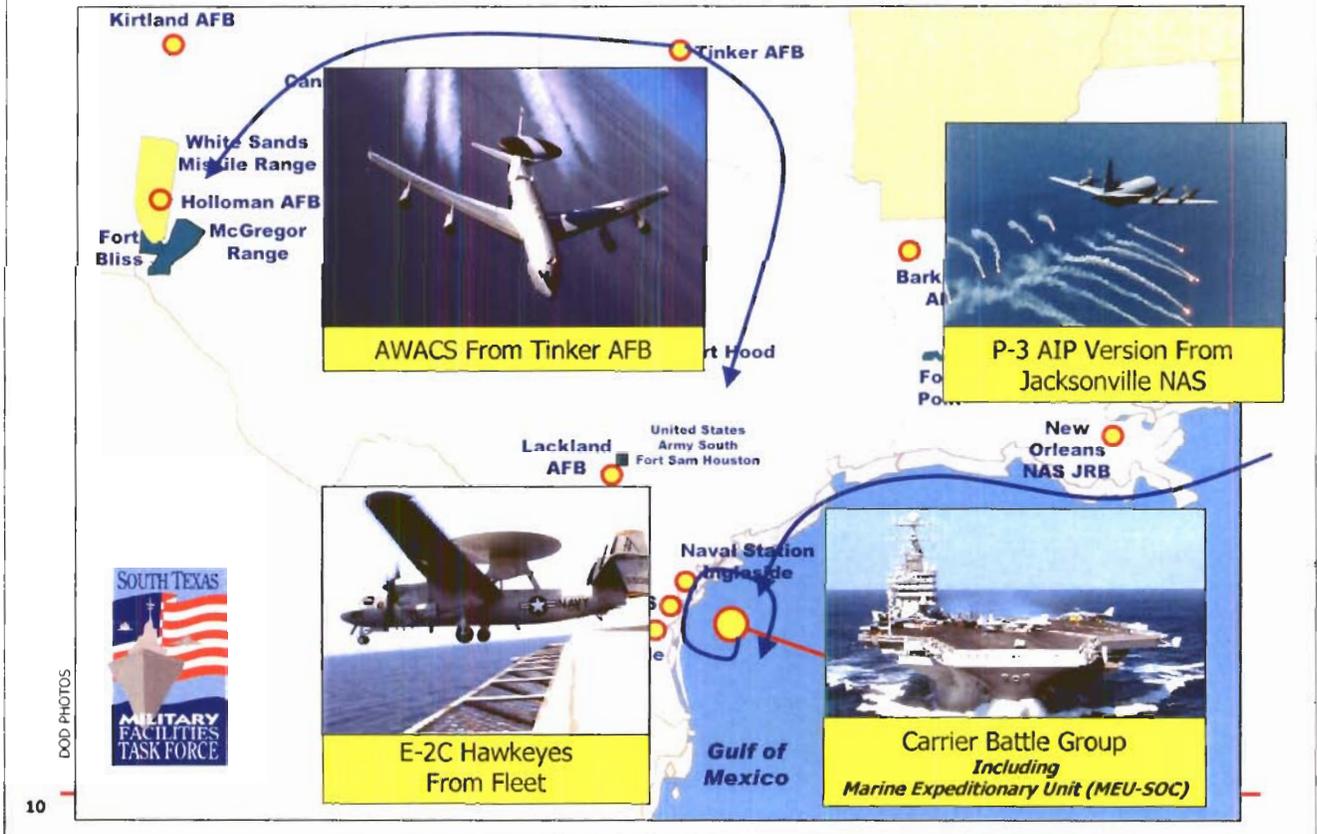
Both naval air stations have private maintenance contractors on board with jet aircraft maintenance at NAS Kingsville and turboprop aircraft maintenance at NAS Corpus Christi.

The complex is home to the Chief of Naval Air Training (CNATRA) and the Commander Mine Warfare Command (COMINEWARCOM) with the Navy's worldwide operational mine warfare center of excellence.

The region has more than 100,000 cubic miles of airspace owned and controlled by the Navy over 3 million acres of open ranch land, stretching approximately 50 miles inland from the shoreline and for 80 miles down the coast south of Corpus Christi.

Kenedy County, just south of Kingsville, is as large as Rhode Island with a population of less than 500.

Controlling The Battlespace



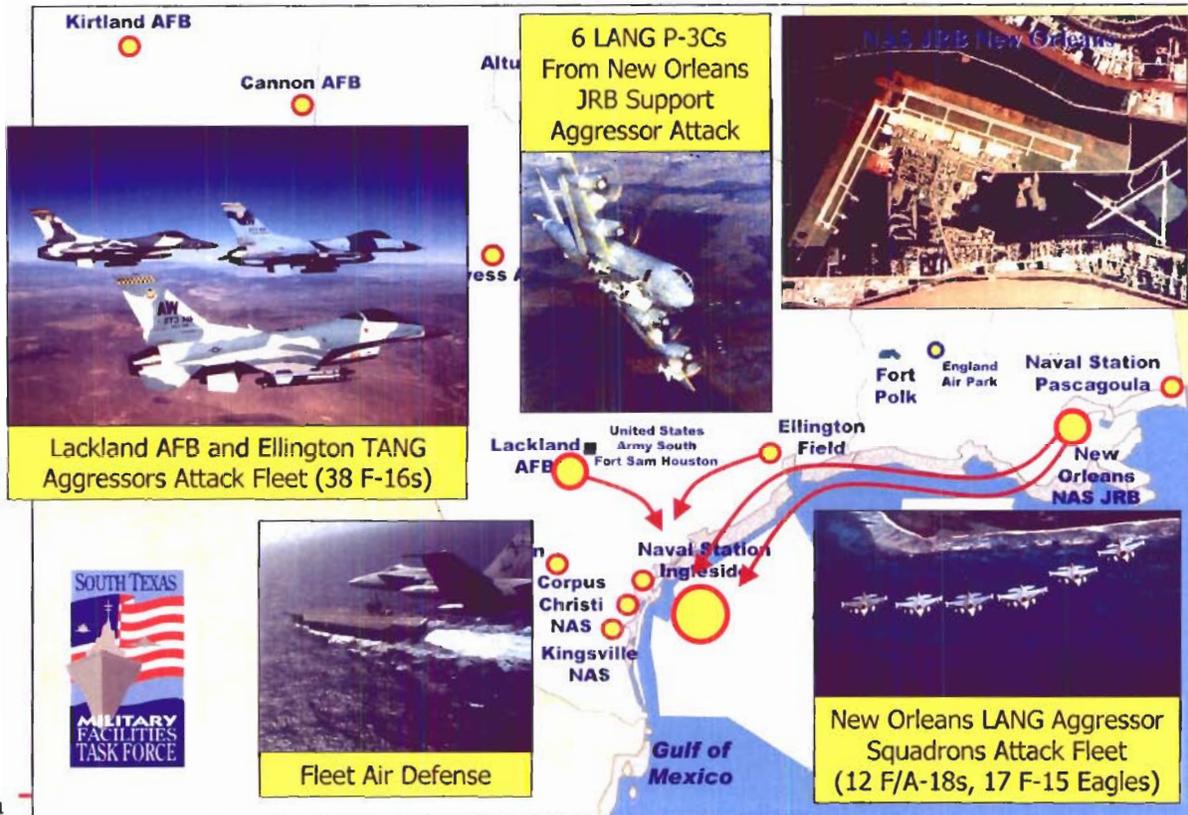
There are a wide variety of air assets in this region which could be made available for joint training.

The Eighth Air Force, headquartered at Barksdale AFB in Louisiana, has 24 AWACS at Tinker AFB in Oklahoma.

P-3s (AIP version) could be brought from NAS Jacksonville on 24-hour rotation. There are support facilities for a detachment of P-3 AIP version at NAS JRB New Orleans.

The fleet would bring its organic E-2C Hawkeyes to the joint training exercise.

Aviation Training for Air Superiority



Fleet air defense could be tested by six hostile P-3Cs from a Navy Reserve squadron at New Orleans NAS JRB flying in support of an aggressor attack.

Aggressors from a Naval Reserve squadron could provide 12 F/A-18 Hornets and the Louisiana Air National Guard could provide 17 F-15 Eagles, both flying from New Orleans NAS JRB.

A second attack of aggressors could be launched by an Air Force Reserve squadron from Lackland AFB in San Antonio with 20 F-16 Falcons and by a Texas Air National Guard squadron from Ellington Field with 18 F-16 Falcons.

This joint training exercise would provide four types of aggressor aircraft flying from three hostile airfields.

Establishing Sea Operating Area



Carrier Battle Group
Including
Marine Expeditionary Unit (MEU-SOC)



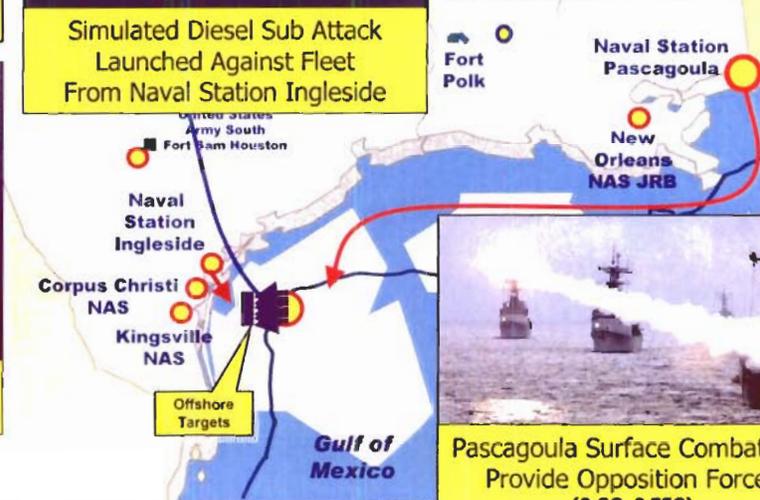
Simulated Diesel Sub Attack
Launched Against Fleet
From Naval Station Ingleside



Naval Station Pascagoula



Naval Gun Training Using
Anchored Offshore Targets



Pascagoula Surface Combatants
Provide Opposition Forces
(3 CG, 2 FFG)

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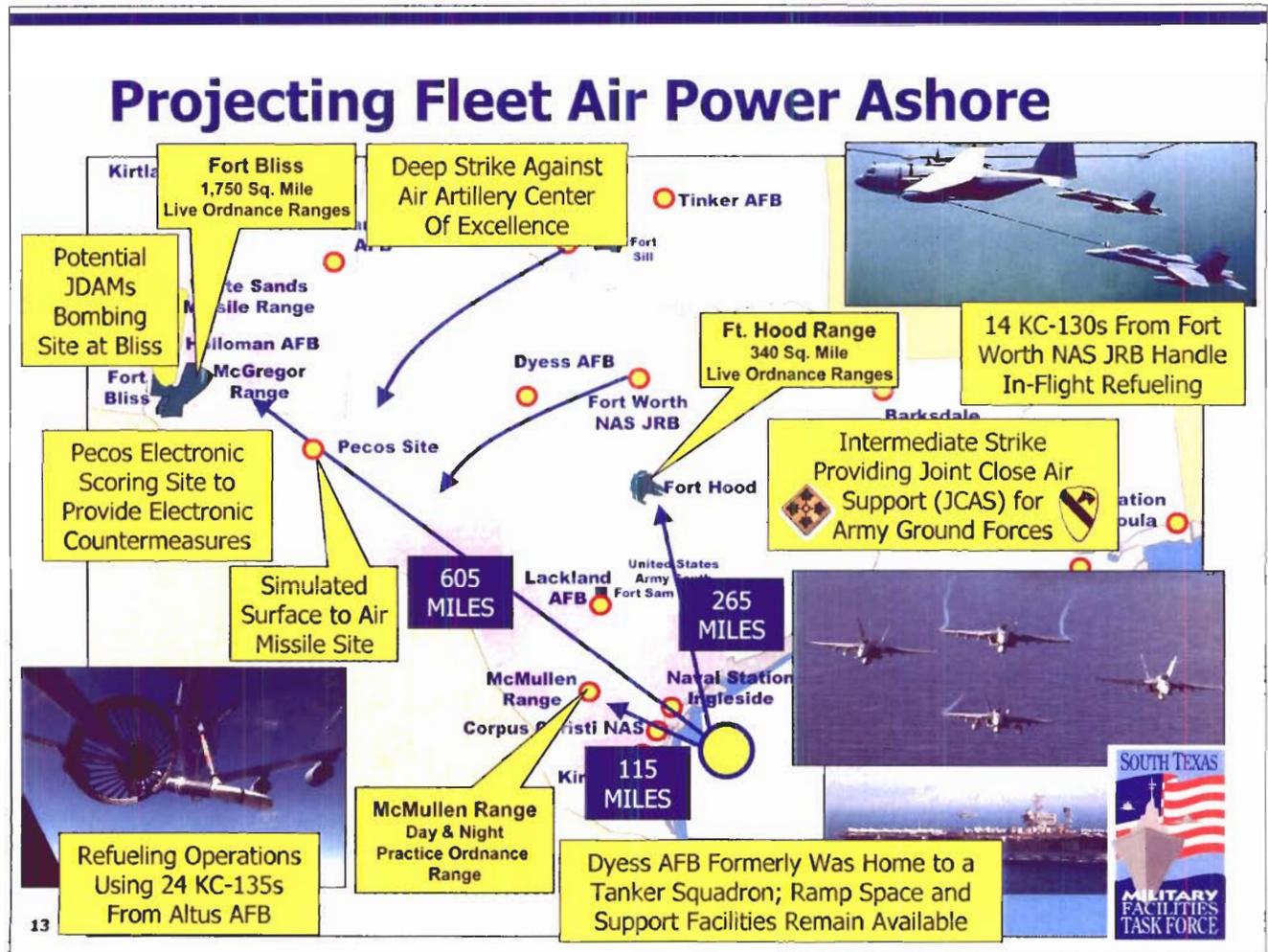
The Carrier Battle Group including a one or more Marine Expeditionary Units (MEU-SOC) would set up shop in the western Gulf of Mexico both inside and outside the 100 fathom line.

Surface combatants from Naval Station Pascagoula could launch a surface attack with three cruisers (CGs) and two frigates (FFGs).

A simulated diesel submarine attack could launch against the fleet from Naval Station Ingleside.

An offshore range could be established for naval gunfire training within the military warning areas and outside major shipping lanes. According to U.S. Atlantic Fleet, the technology now exists to train exclusively at sea. It consists of a system of buoys, coupled with GPS. It takes about 45 minutes and 2 men to deploy. Ships fire into the buoy field. Using computer technology, numerous kinds of land targets can be simulated by superimposing them on the buoy field. Another alternative is a fixed buoy system, which is used in the Virginia Capes training area. While these systems are adequate for Navy training, the Marine Corps would prefer a range ashore to be able to adjust gunfire onto the land.

The proposed zone of operation in the Western Gulf sees minimal air and sea lane traffic.



Projecting fleet air power ashore is facilitated by the extensive network of MOAs in South Texas and the southeastern region of New Mexico.

The live fire range at McGregor Range on Fort Bliss (1,750 square miles) provides a deep strike target for Navy and Marine aircraft at approximately 605 miles. The Pecos Electronic Scoring Site could provide simulated surface to air missile site in route. A Fort Bliss JDAM site could be put in place in an estimated 3 months.

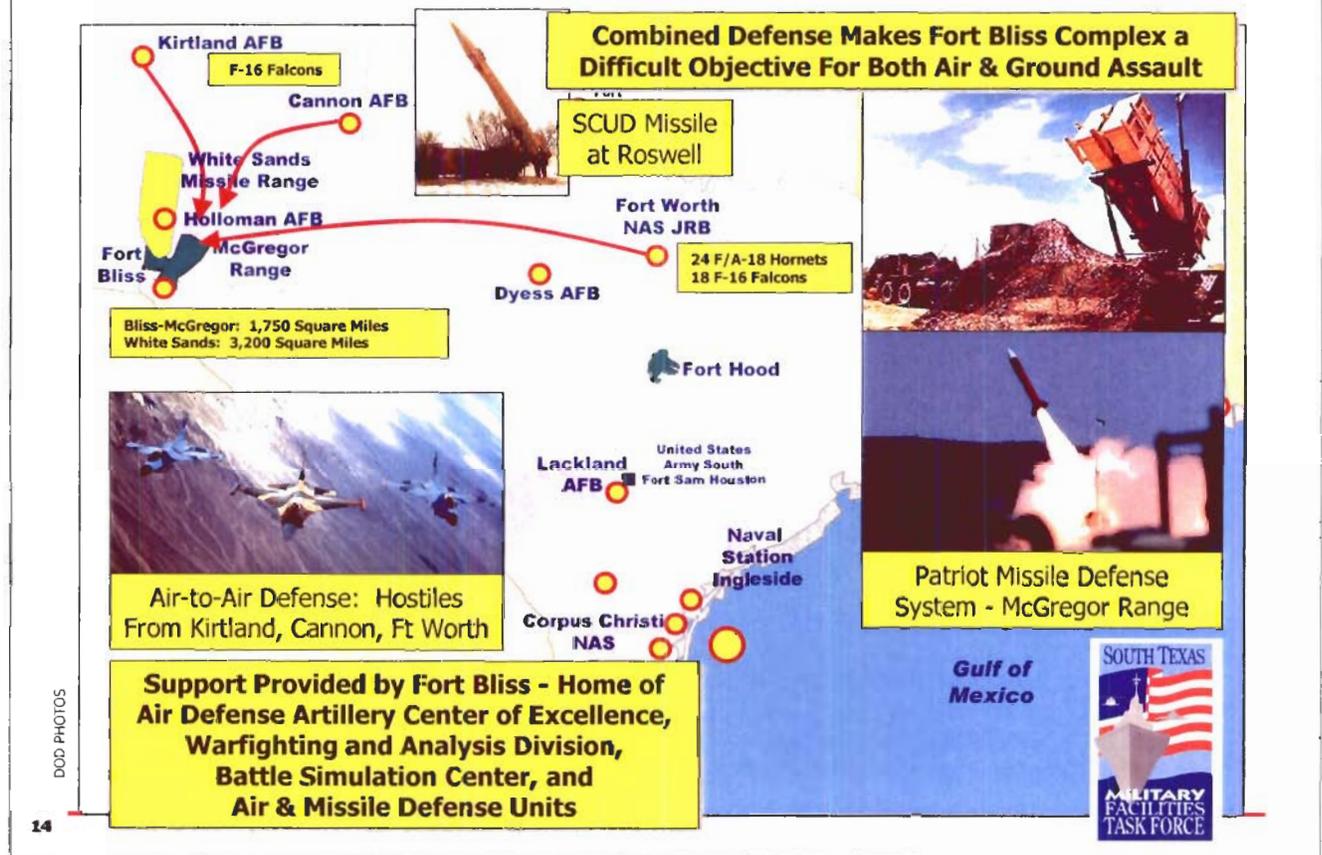
The live fire ranges at Fort Hood (340 sq. miles) provide an intermediate strike target for fleet aircraft at 265 miles. This would allow Navy and Marine aircraft to train in joint close air support (JCAS) with Army personnel from either the 1st Cavalry Division and the 4th Infantry Division.

The day or night McMullen practice ordnance range provides a short range target at 115 miles.

Air to air refueling could be provided by a Marine Reserve squadron of 14 KC-130s flying out of NAS JRB Fort Worth. Air to air refueling could also be provided by an Air Force squadron of 24 KC-135s flying out of Altus AFB in Oklahoma.

Dyess AFB was formerly home to a KC-135 tanker squadron and can support a detachment or provide a future home base for a squadron.

Hostile Forces Defend Inshore Theater



The combined defense assets located at Fort Bliss make it a difficult but realistic objective for both air attack and ground assault.

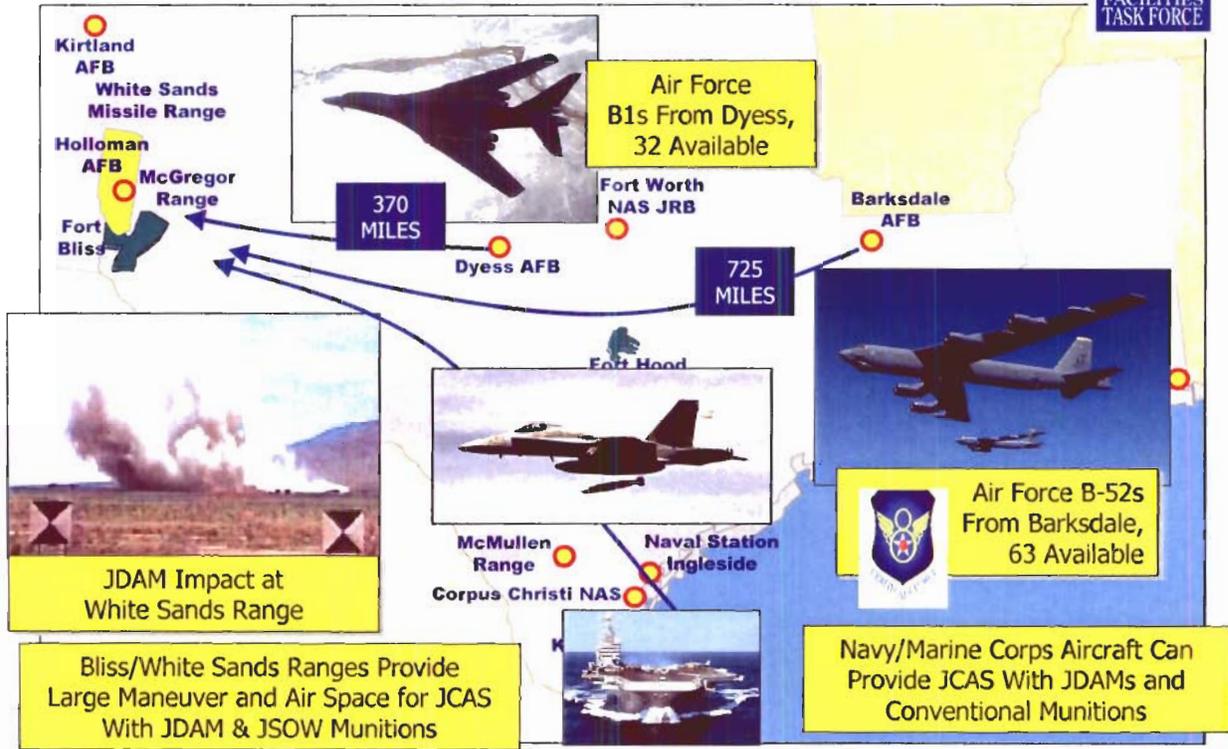
Air-to-air aggressors could be provided by Navy, Marine and Air Force reserve squadrons from NAS JRB Fort Worth and Kirtland AFB Albuquerque. There are 24 F/A-18s and a total of 33 F-16s available from these locations.

F-16s from the 27th Fighter Wing at Cannon AFB could serve as either aggressors or in support of expeditionary operations.

Fort Bliss is home to the Air Defense Artillery Center of Excellence and a variety of air and missile defense units.

There are also units of the Singapore Air Force (F-16s) at Cannon and the German Air Force (F-4s) at Holloman that could take a role in the training exercises making it not only joint service but multinational as well.

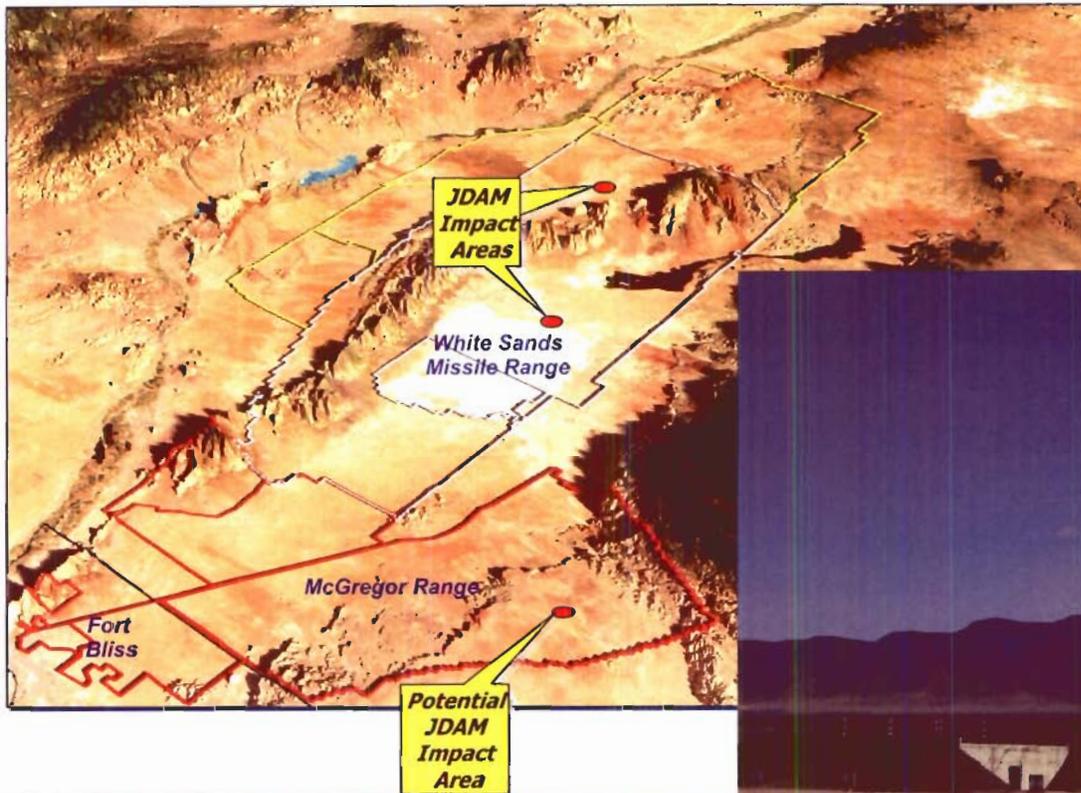
Fort Bliss-White Sands Joint Close Air Support (JCAS)



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The Fort Bliss-White Sands training activities could include joint close air support (JCAS) from Air Force B-1 and B-52 systems in the region and from fleet-based Navy/Marine aircraft.

JDAM Targets for JCAS



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There are a number of JDAM target areas in use at White Sands. JSOW munitions testing and training is also conducted at White Sands. Contact Info: James Bernard (505) 678-1753 james.bernard@46tg.af.mil

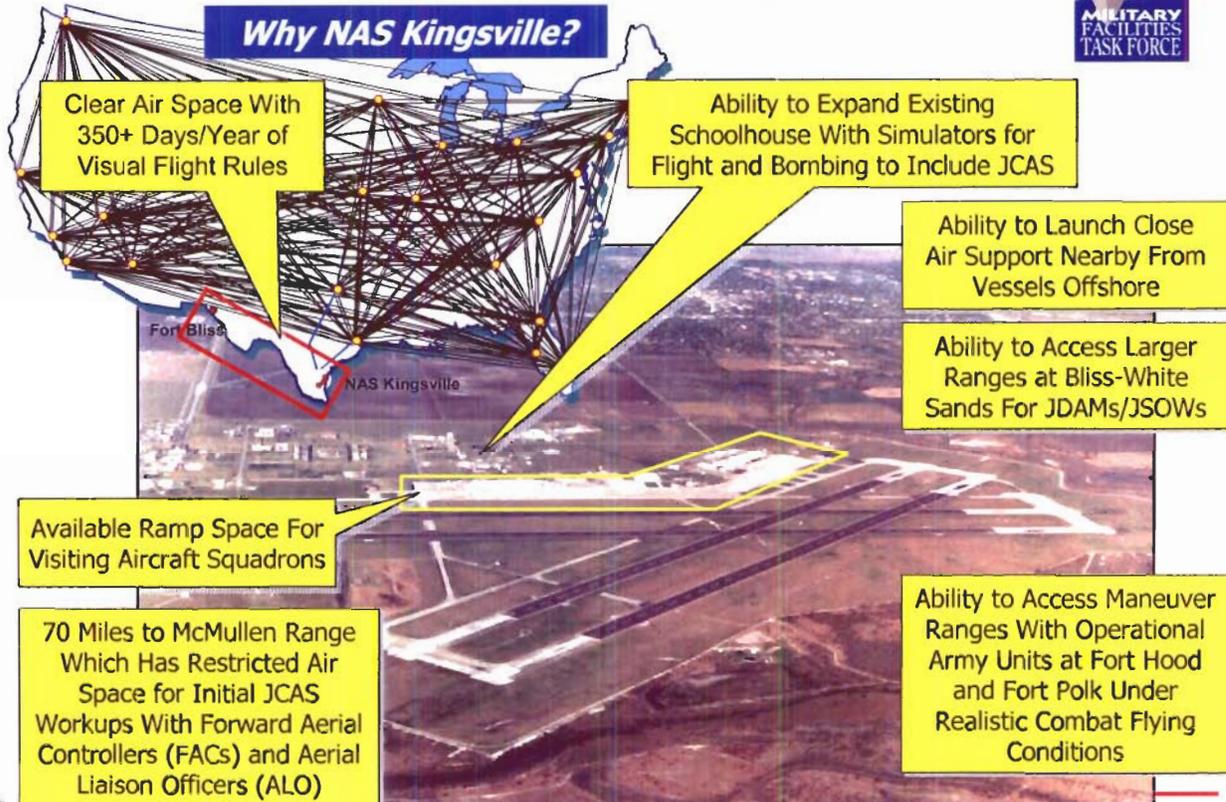
The Air Force's Centennial Range is located on the west edge of Otero Mesa in the northeast portion of the Army's Fort Bliss/McGregor Range. Centennial is leased from the Army and includes scoring on a target box of approximately 2 miles by 4 miles. The range has an average ground altitude of 5,148 feet. Air space for the range is unlimited with operations typically extending to 30,000 feet. Restricted air space extends to 500,000 feet over McGregor and White Sands. An assortment of real targets are available.

JDAMs are not presently in use at Centennial Range. Larry Hoppes, Range Manager, Holloman Air Force Base, indicates that it would be possible to do training that includes JDAMs with some modifications to the range and work on necessary clearances. He said that use of the range would require an addition to the existing McGregor Environmental Assessment (EA) to include these munitions. There has previously been extensive coordination and cooperation on the EA for other systems and Mr. Hoppes does not anticipate significant problems with making the modification that would be required. Depending on the anticipated number of munitions projected each year, he believes clearance could be completed in two to three months. Contact Info: Larry Hoppes (505-572-5088) larry.hoppes@holloman.af.mil

JCAS Center at NAS Kingsville



Why NAS Kingsville?



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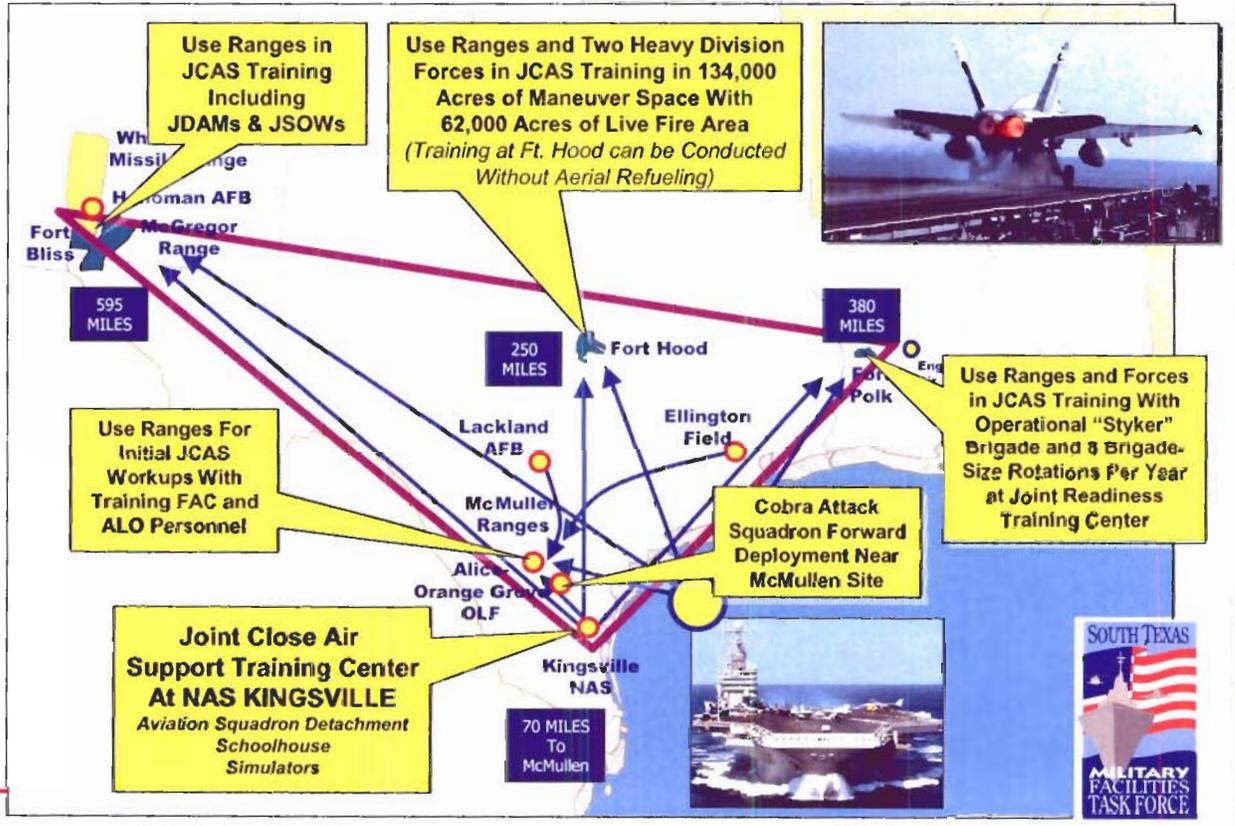
Why NAS Kingsville as the Joint Close Air Support Training Center?

NAS Kingsville has unused capacity in ramp space and real estate. Its current mission -- training Navy/Marine strike pilots -- is compatible with JCAS training for operational Navy, Marine and Air Force squadrons.

NAS Kingsville currently operates flight and ordnance simulators. Two Navy-owned or controlled ranges in McMullen County are only 70 miles away with adequate space for forward air controllers (FAC) and aerial liaison officers (ALO).

Attack aircraft can perform JCAS training with operational divisions at Fort Hood without refueling.

Joint Close Air Support in JNTC

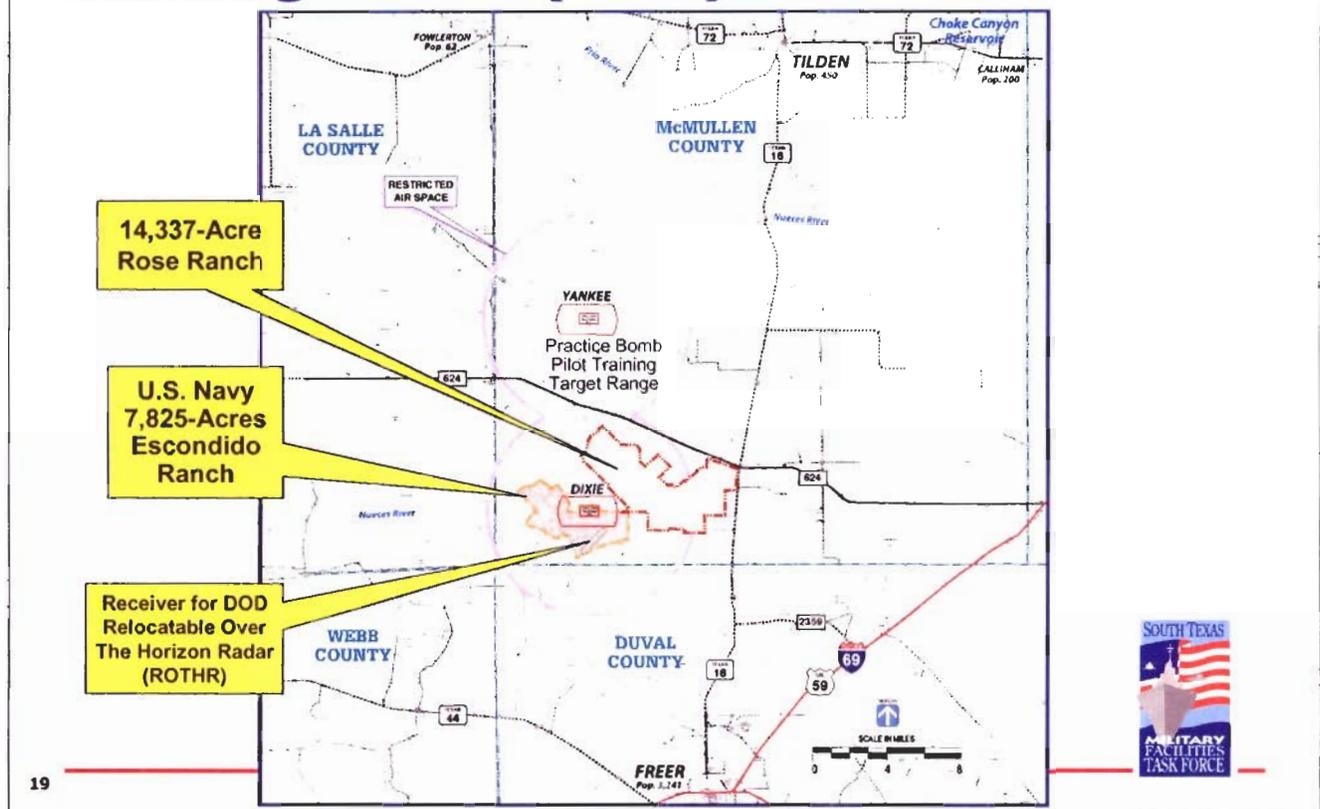


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Existing ranges accessed from NAS Kingsville and from fleet assets in the Gulf provide a **variety** of distance, terrain and friendly forces to train with. These four ranges combine to allow for the realistic deployment of all strike weapons including JDAMs and JSOW.

Texas Air National Guard F16 from Lackland and Ellington could provide hostile attacks as part of the training activity in McMullen County. The Alice-Orange Grove field would serve as a secured forward operating base for Marine Cobra attack helicopters, putting them in closer proximity to the training area.

Proposed Joint Expeditionary Training Center (JETC)



The heart of a potential South Texas JETC (Joint Expeditionary Training Center) would be the existing McMullen Range and the 14,337-acre Rose Ranch which is available for sale. This ranch is directly under DOD controlled airspace and in close proximity to the Navy range.

The Rose Ranch property is described in detail in a real estate offering previously provided to the office of the Commandant, U.S. Marine Corps.

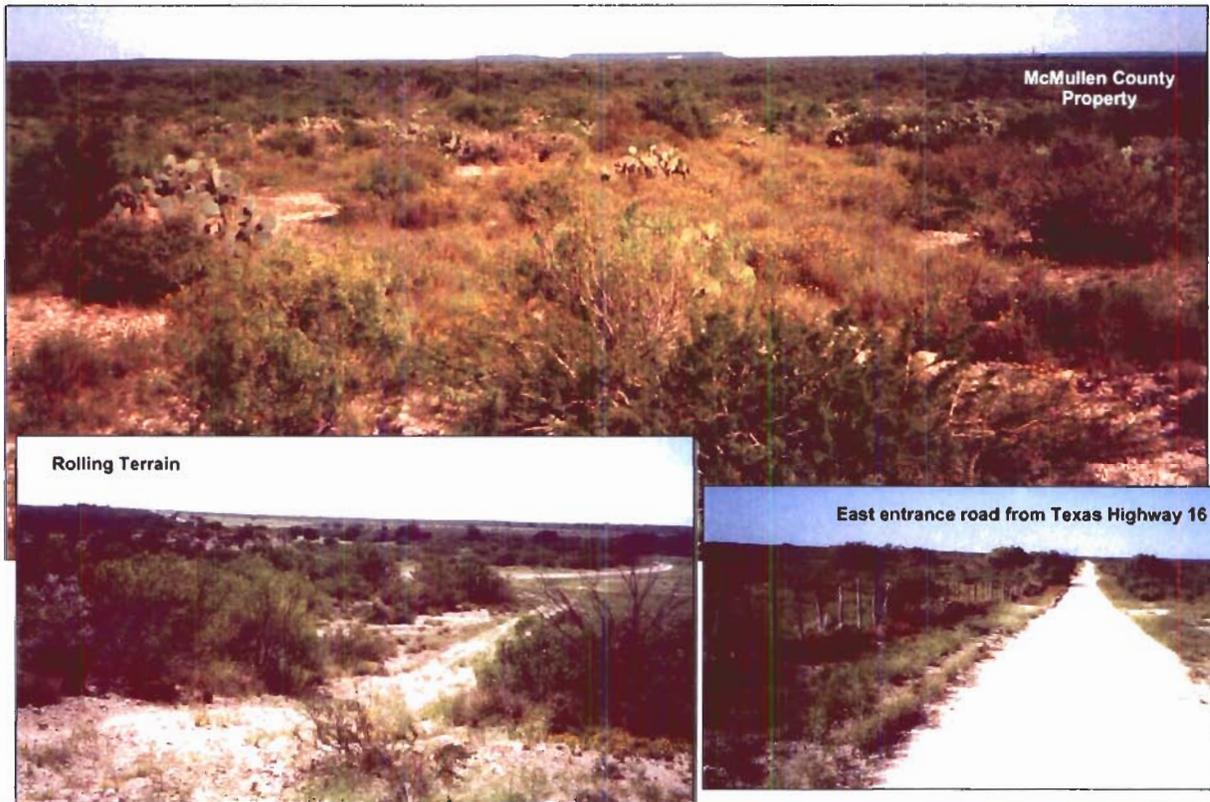
All livestock were removed from the ranch in 2002 and it has since operated strictly as a hunting retreat. Buildings include a 4-bedroom main house, a 3-bedroom guest house, a 2-bedroom kitchen house, a 3-bedroom bunk house, multiple out buildings, and a skeet range.

There is a substantial water distribution system that originates with 3 wells on the Aquadero Ranch. The water is transported via pipeline six miles to the Rose Ranch headquarters where it is processed through an RO system for domestic use or distributed through the pastures for livestock and wildlife.

The northwest boundary of the ranch includes two miles of frontage on the Nueces River.

The ranch supports a wide variety of Brush Country wildlife including birds, deer, wild hogs, turkey, javelina, mountain lions, bobcats, and coyotes.

Rose Ranch Brush Country Terrain



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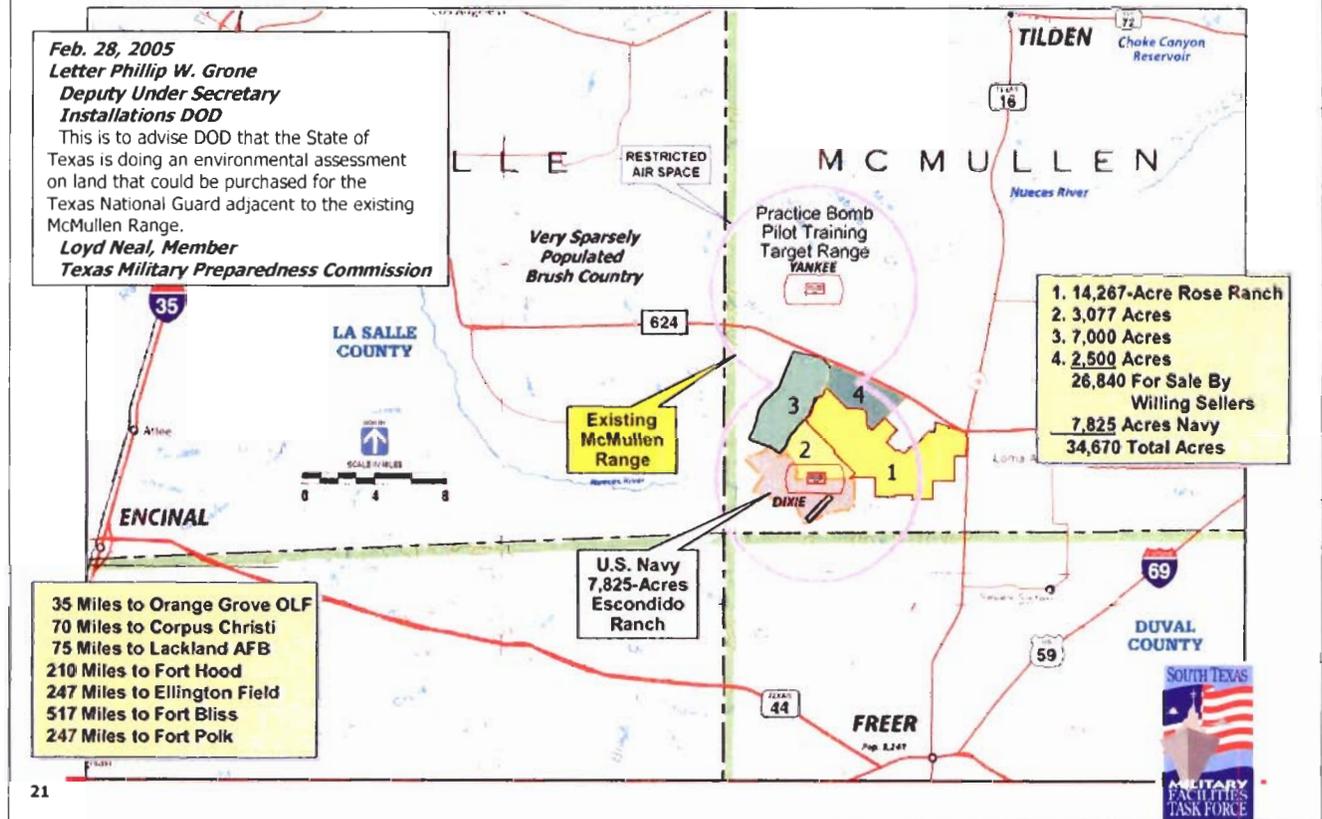
The site is approximately equal-distant to Corpus Christi and San Antonio. The climate is well suited to year-round training.

Initial consultation with members of the regional environmental community indicates that they would not expect to find any protected species of plants or animals that would inhibit development of the site or training activities. The surrounding land is used for hunting and ranching. The Rose Ranch site itself has its own water wells and water distribution system.

Indications are that there would be substantial support in the area for training activities on the scale envisioned. The additional "high fencing" of a very large acreage would likely meet with local opposition because of its impact on the migration of deer. Hunting leases in this area are essential for the economics of family-owned ranches in dry years. While it is understood that high fencing on some ranges is traditional and necessary for an impact area, the STMFTF is seeking clarification of whether it is necessary for force protection of a geographically isolated staging and maneuver area.

Key advantages associated with the 14,000-acre Rose Ranch property are that there is a willing seller and that the entire property is already high fenced to keep game inside.

New Training Opportunities: Proposed South Texas Joint Expeditionary Training Center

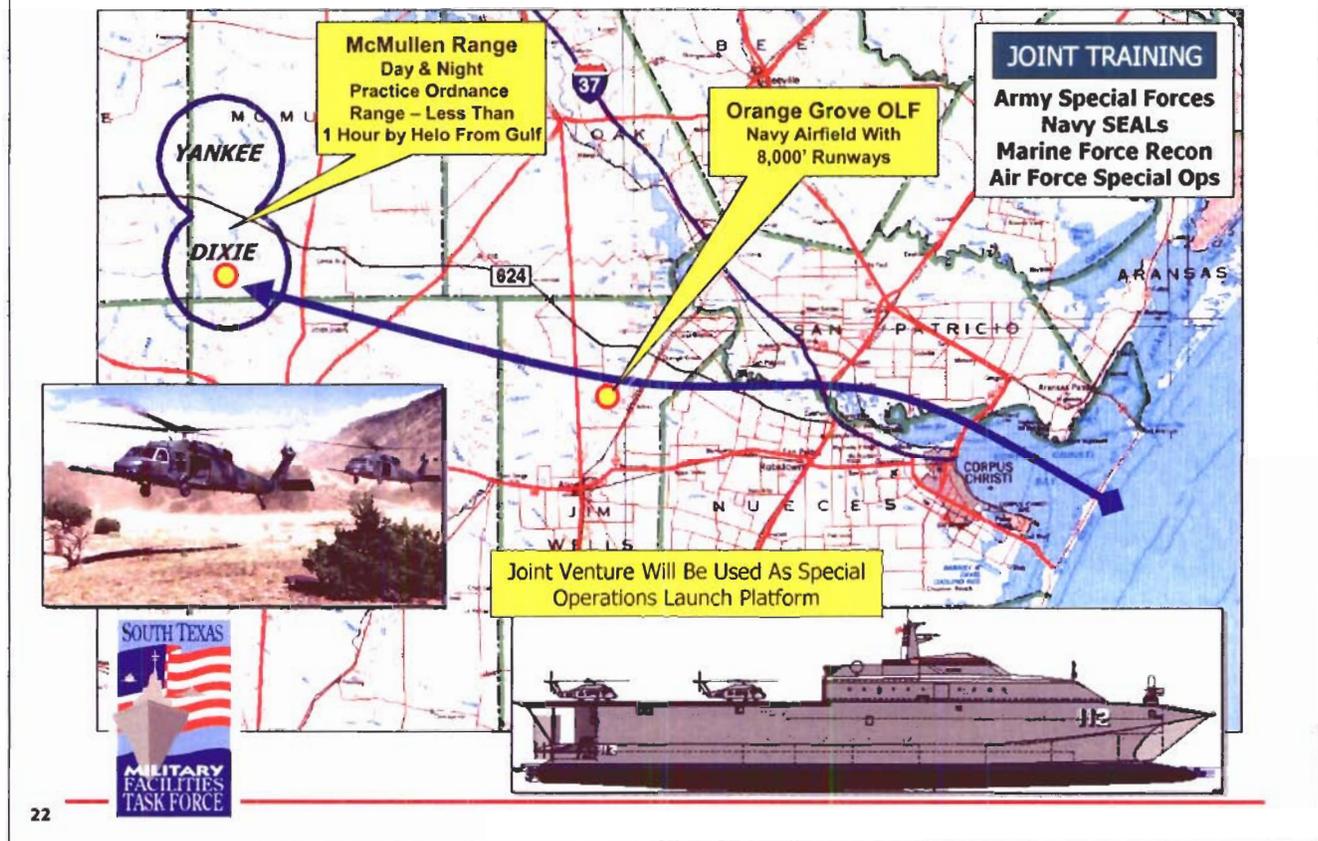


There are additional adjacent ranches which could be acquired to create a DOD site of approximately 30,000 acres.

The proposed site could serve dual purposes:

1. An expanded range to support a Joint Close Air Support (JCAS) Center at NAS Kingsville.
2. As a State of Texas-owned staging and maneuver area for use by National Guard units, active duty units from Army forts and Air Force/Air National Guard units located in the JNTC Gulf of Mexico, and Navy/USMC forces from East Coast bases brought in through the Gulf.

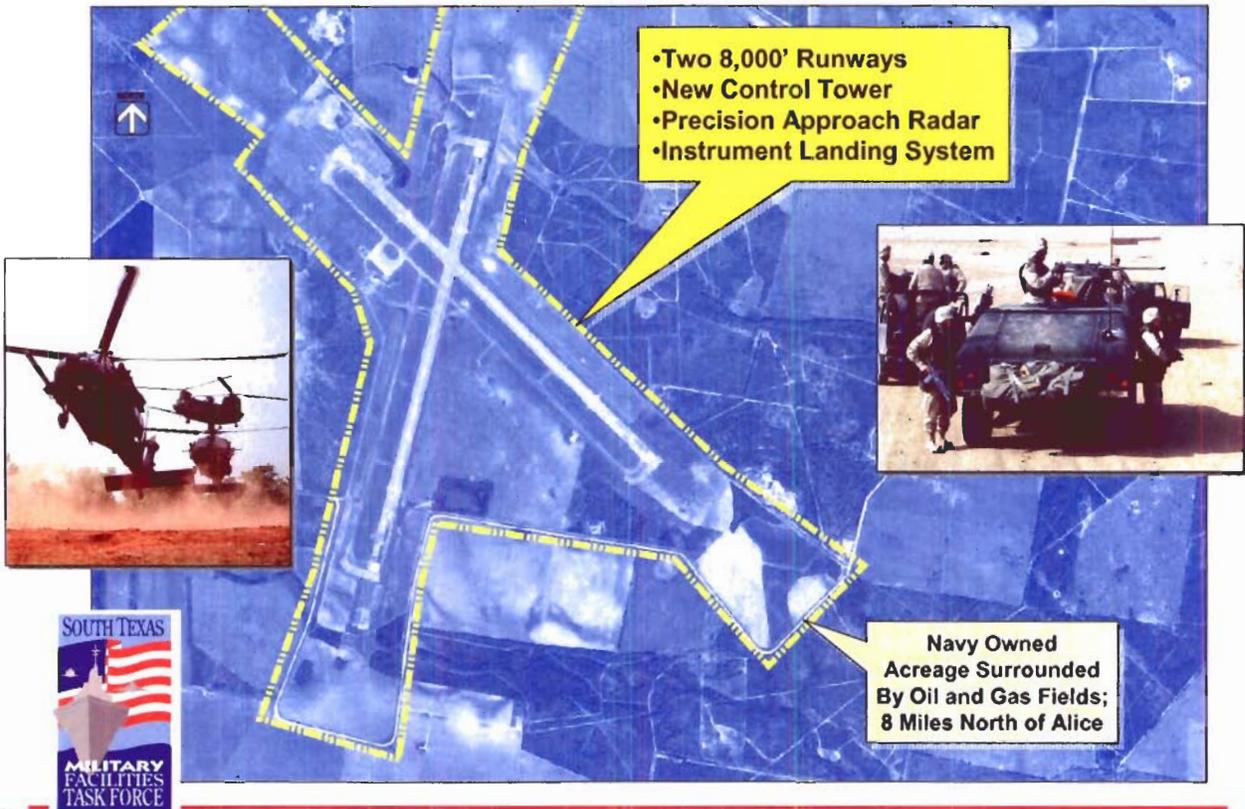
Projecting Power Ashore - Special Ops



Special operations units of all four branches have been operating in the same battlespace in Afghanistan and Iraq. If they are going to fight together then there is a need for joint training of these units.

In South Texas that training can be done by launching from the Navy's high-speed Joint Venture HSV, which will be homeported at Naval Station Ingleside in 2004, and inserting forces inland to the McMullen Range, a small portion of which is used by the Navy and Air Force for day and night training using Mark 76 practice bombs. An intermediate objective would be Alice-Orange Grove OLF serving as a hostile airfield.

Intermediate Target at Orange Grove OLF



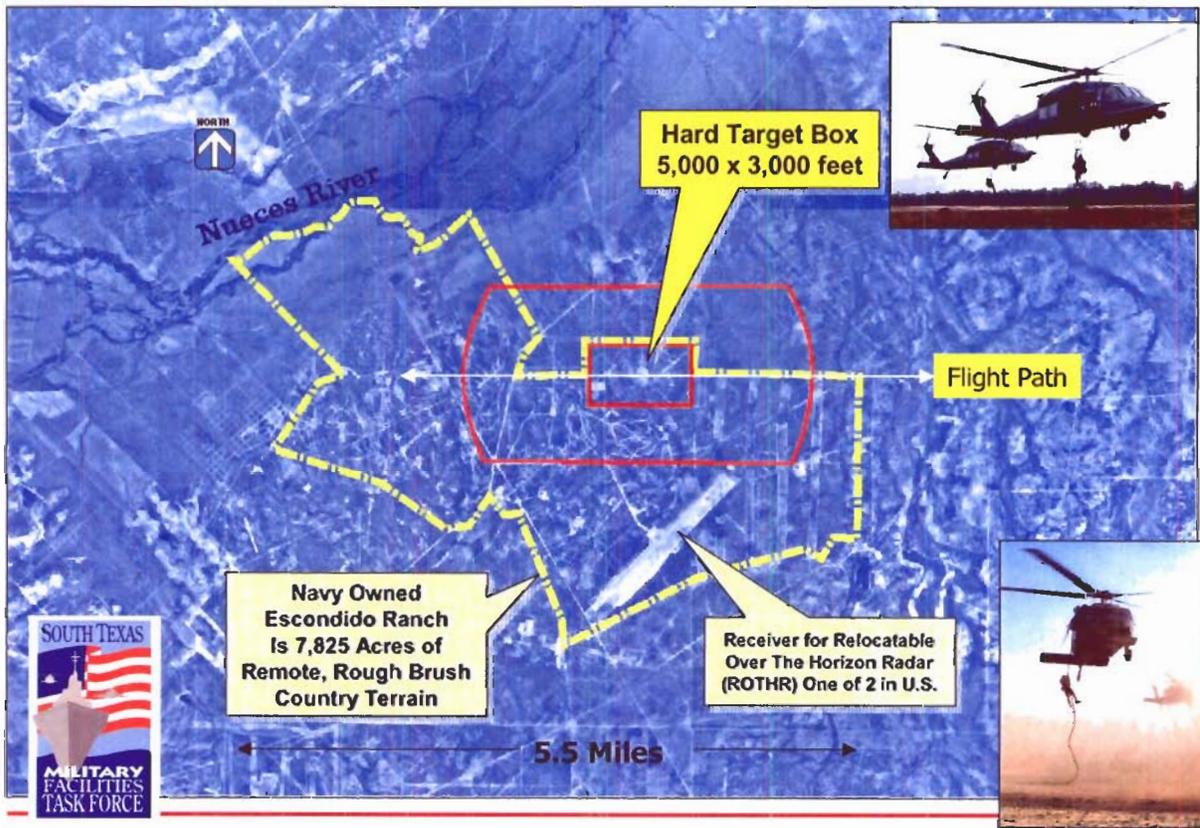
23

Located between the Gulf of Mexico and McMullen Range, the Orange Grove OLF provides an additional DOD site for special ops activity training. The field serves as part of the strike pilot training mission in South Texas and is operated by staff from NAS Kingsville, located 30 miles to the southeast.

Assets include:

- Two 8,000-foot runways
- An automated surface observation system
- Precision approach radar
- Instrument landing system
- Recently upgraded lighting
- New control tower

Special Ops Training at McMullen Range



The Navy owns 7,825 acres in southwest McMullen County in association with the practice bomb pilot training target range and DOD's South Texas Relocatable Over The Horizon Radar (ROTHR) installation.

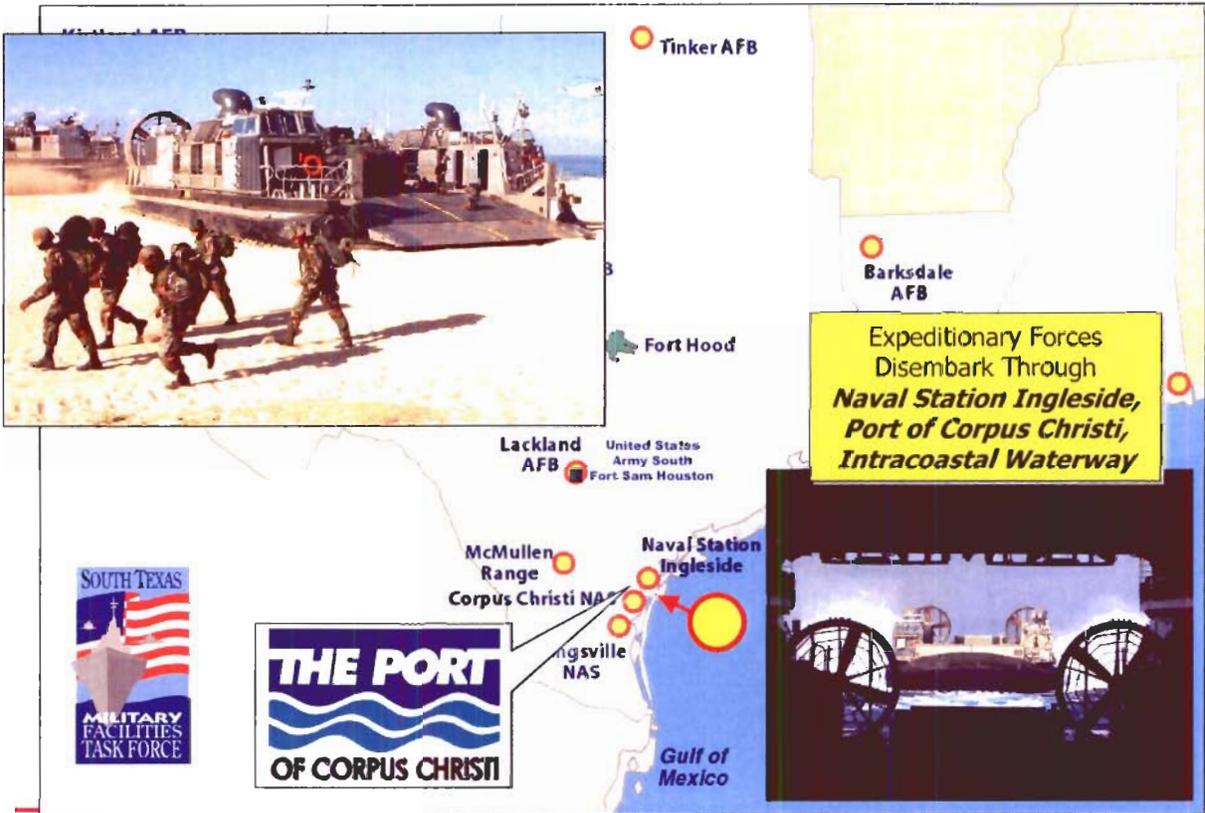
This is the the area of Texas historically known as the "Wild Horse Desert". It is Brush Country with rough terrain and dry scrub vegetation. This facility is under the control of the Chief of Naval Air Training (CNATRA) who supports the proposed training activities including the use of this property for live fire small arms training by joint special operations forces.

The only civilian activity in the area is ranching and scattered oil field operations. This isolated area is less than 100 miles from the Gulf. MH-60G and MH-53J craft could be used for insertion, extraction and resupply of special operations teams carrying out missions.

Existing lodge facilities on the property can provide overnight housing for 30 personnel.

The McMullen County Commissioners have unanimously passed a resolution in support of live-fire joint special operations training at the McMullen Range.

Projecting Expeditionary Forces Ashore



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South Texas has a number of assets for projecting expeditionary forces ashore. These include Naval Station Ingleside, the Port of Corpus Christi and the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway.

Mine Countermeasures Prepare Littoral Battlespace

Existing Mine Warfare Training Areas

Joint Venture: Can Be Used For Mine Warfare Command & Control Plus Development of Concept For High Speed Lift and Support of Army Stryker Brigades and Joint Special Operations

Sled Launch From Mustang Island Beach

Mine Countermeasure Assets Clear Fleet Operations Area, Channels, Harbors and Shorelines

SOUTH TEXAS MILITARY FACILITIES TASK FORCE

Facilities listed on map: Tinker AFB, Fort Sill, Fort Worth NAS JRB, Fort Hood, Lackland AFB, Naval Station Ingleside, Corpus Christi NAS, Kingsville NAS, New Orleans NAS JRB.

The Mine Warfare Center of Excellence and the Commander, Mine Warfare Command are based at NAS Corpus Christi and Naval Station Ingleside.

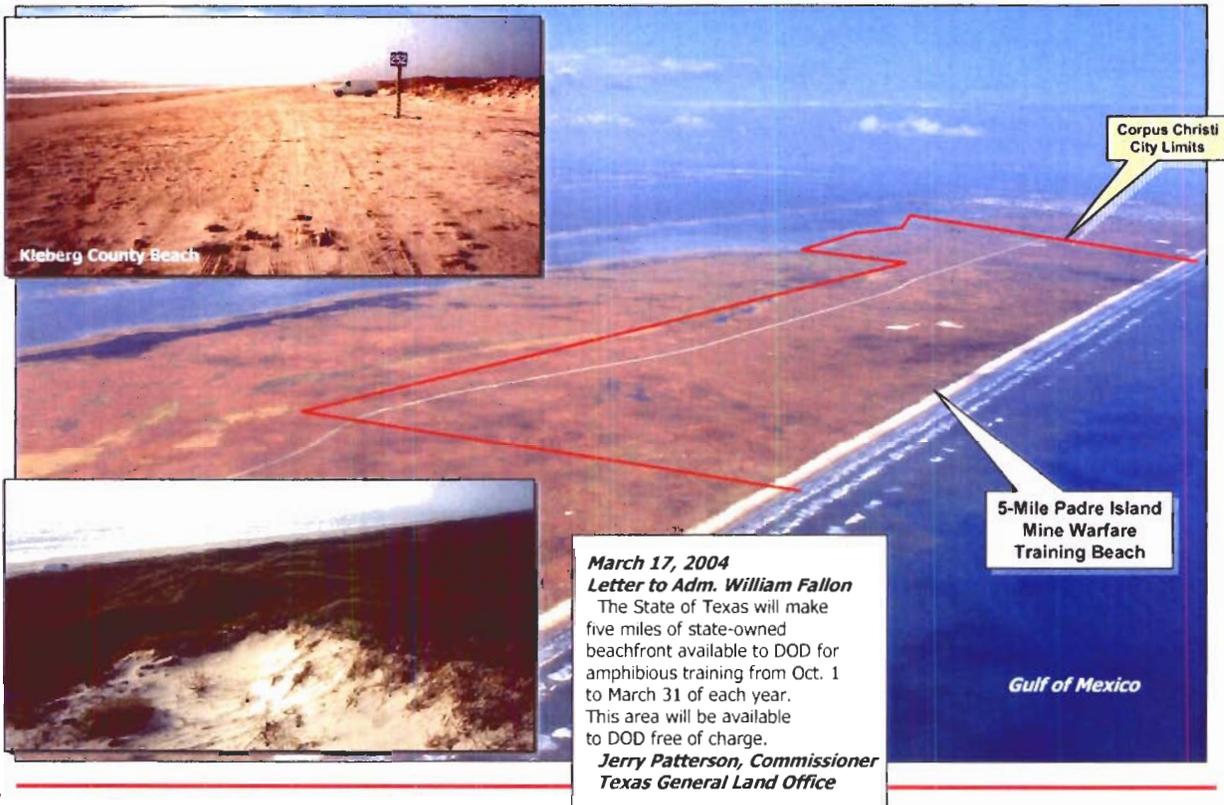
Surface, air and EOD mine countermeasures assets are available to work in existing littoral warfare training areas.

The Gulf beaches on Mustang and Padre Islands are used during exercises for launching mine hunting sleds towed by MH-53 helicopters stationed at NAS CC. This area is a potential training site for Joint Logistics Over the Shore (JLOTS) by 370 TACOM.

The new HSV high speed vessel to be based at Ingleside in 2004 will provide a mine warfare command and control platform as well as support other missions.

The 30, 60 and 90 foot water depth contour lines noted above in the existing mine training area show the opportunity for additional shallow water training. This area is within the three league control of the State of Texas. The Texas General Land Office has been a good partner for mine warfare. The Texas Land Commissioner has seen this proposal and is most supportive. (Note: He also serves as an officer in the Marine Corps Reserve).

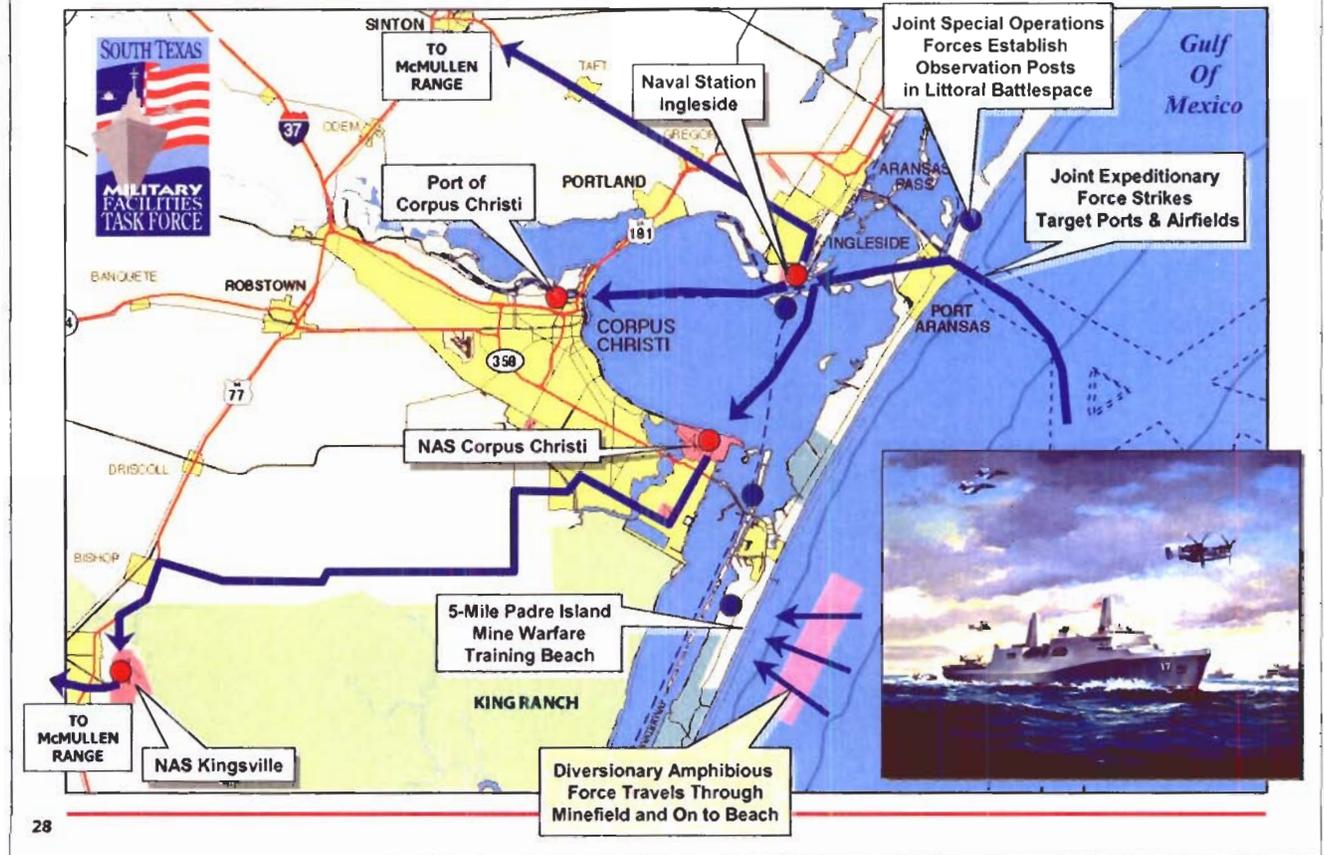
Gulf Beach Amphibious Landing Site



27

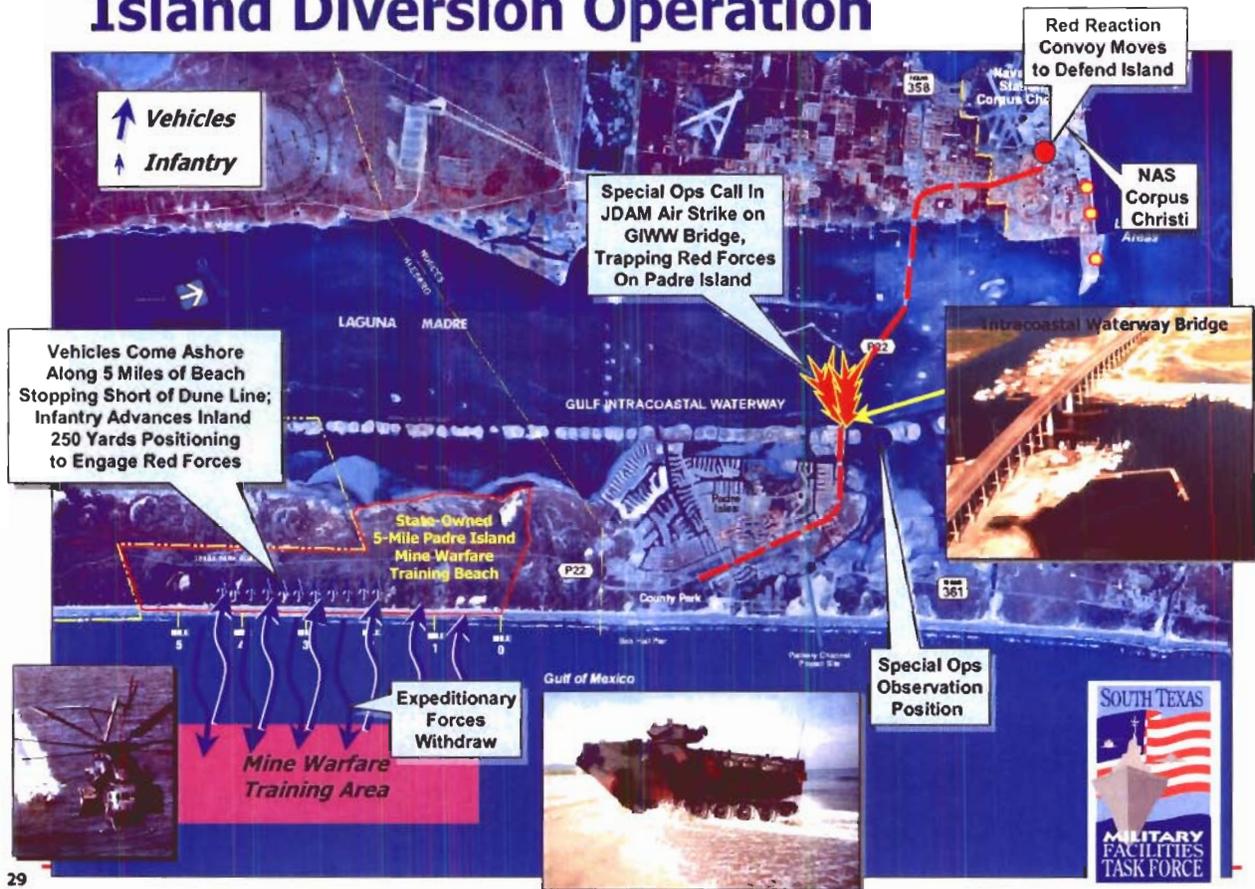
A Gulf of Mexico beach landing site has been identified in Kleberg County, south of Corpus Christi. These 3,000 acres on Padre Island are owned by the Texas General Land Office. This land serves as a scenic buffer for the Padre Island National Seashore. An allowable use for this property is DOD military training related to the Mine Warfare Center of Excellence.

Bringing Conventional Forces Ashore



The Corpus Christi Bay Area Military Complex provides several high-value targets (1) a military port (NSI), (2) a civilian port (Port of CC), (3) a waterside military airport (NAS Corpus Christi), and (4) an inland military airfield (NAS Kingsville).

Island Diversion Operation



An expeditionary force conducts joint training including the breaching of offshore and close inshore minefields. USMC amphibious vehicles come ashore and disembark infantry at the dune line.

Infantry conduct an assault against aggressor personnel located in and behind the dune line and establish defensive positions in dunes in order to draw the red reaction force at NAS Corpus Christi onto the island.

Special operations forces call in a JDAM air strike on the 72-foot high Gulf Intracoastal Waterway bridge, trapping the red reaction force on the island. With their mission accomplished, the amphibious forces withdraw to the Gulf through the breached minefield.

Expeditionary Forces Capture NSI

Advance Follows Trap of Red Reaction Force on Padre Island

Spoil Island Suitable For Special Ops Observation of NSI

Naval Station Ingleside

45-Ft. Deep Corpus Christi Ship Channel

NSI Has Multi-Level Pier With Fully Equipped Dock Facilities and at 45' Water Depth Can Accommodate Any Ship In the Fleet Including A Carrier Battle Group

Mexico

SOUTH TEXAS MILITARY FACILITIES TASK FORCE

30

Forces could be brought ashore at Naval Station Ingleside (NSI).

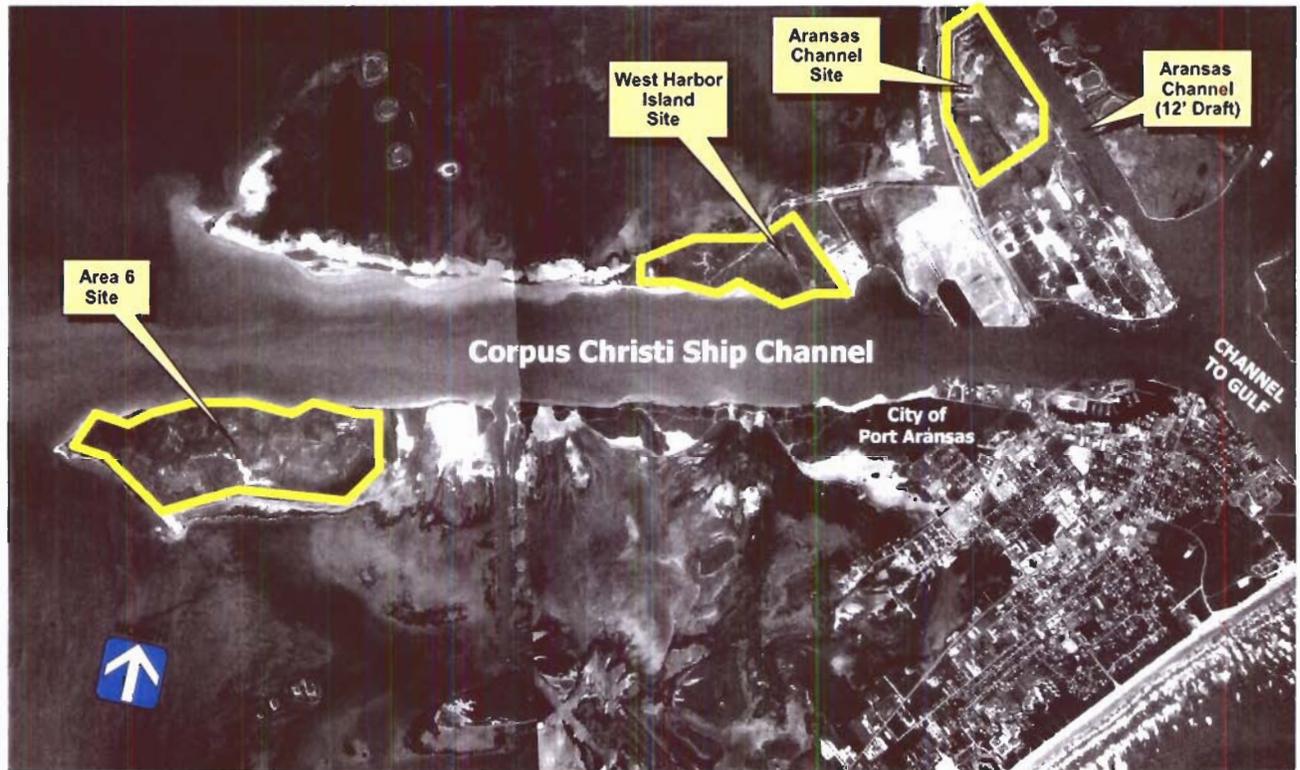
NS Ingleside could serve as a hostile port to be seized by expeditionary forces.

Dredge material placement islands near NSI could be used by special ops observation units.

Naval Station Ingleside has 45 feet of water at the wharf and pier and can support any ship in the fleet including a carrier battle group.

The Port of Corpus Christi owns 421 adjoining acres of land purchased for support of NSI.

Potential Amphibious Landing Sites



31

Additional potential amphibious landing sites have been identified along the Corpus Christi Ship Channel near the City of Port Aransas. Each of these sites is a dredge material placement area.

Harbor Island Sites



32

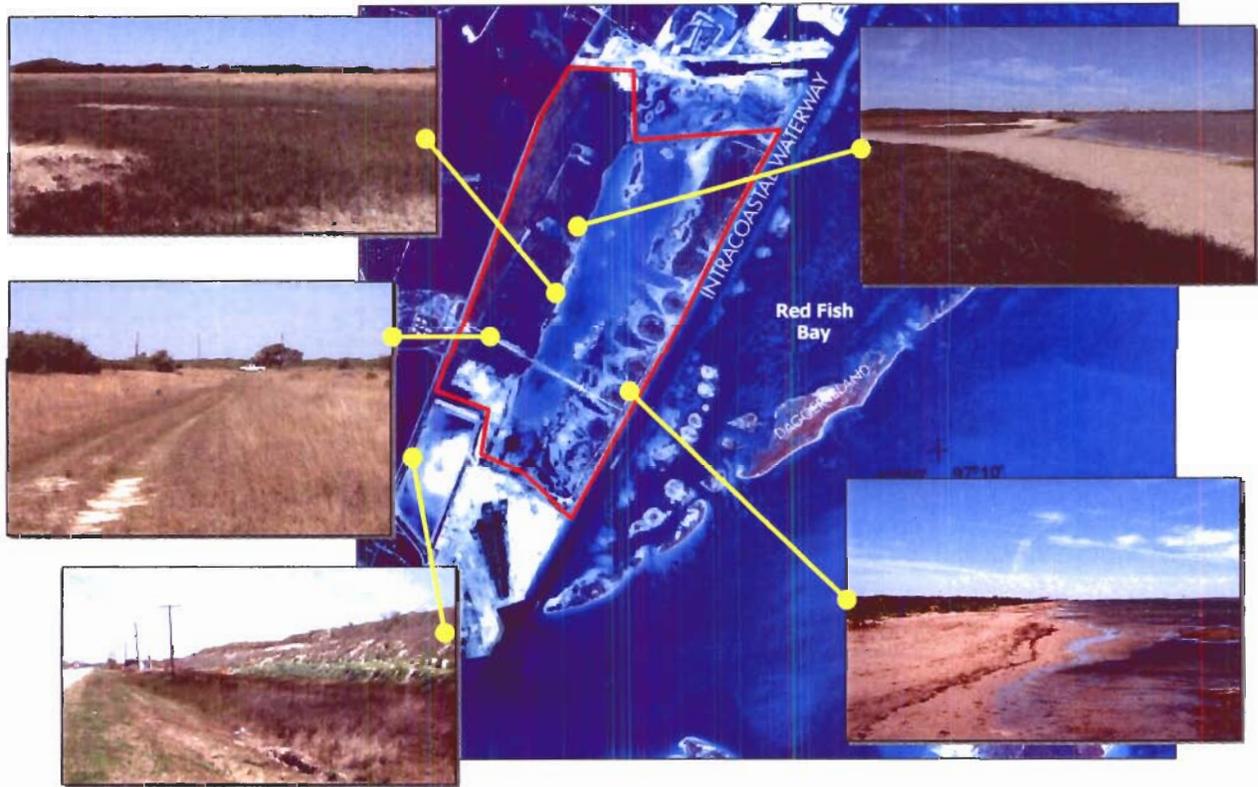
Two of the possible sites are on Harbor Island just across the channel from Port Aransas and on either side of the vehicle ferry landing shown here at the upper right.

Amphibious Landing Site Near NSI



There is another potential amphibious landing site on undeveloped land east of NSI in a littoral environment fronting on the Intracoastal Waterway. A portion of this site is wetlands which would require mitigation if extensive vehicle maneuver was part of the training scenario.

Site Includes Maneuver Areas



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Maneuver on the 572 acre tract would begin with a landing along the shoreline of the 14-foot deep Gulf Intracoastal Canal at a point approximately half a mile north of the Corpus Christi Ship Channel. The property includes a variety of coastal terrain and vegetation.

Littoral Amphibious-Maneuver Training Area (Proposed)



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The City of Ingleside is prepared to purchase 1,400 acres adjacent to Naval Station Ingleside and make it available for active duty, reserve or national guard unit military training. The property would be provided at no cost to DOD.

The site could be used year-round for amphibious and maneuver training. Structures could be built to simulate built-up areas and provide training objectives for expeditionary forces. While live fire training would be difficult to conduct on the site, blank fire and laser tag exercises could be conducted with minimal impact on civilian populations. The one public road (FM Road 2725) which crosses the property could be closed when necessary to accommodate such exercises.

This use is being vetted through the local environmental community and their support is anticipated. The proposed use will preserve wildlife habitat to a greater degree than residential and commercial development which will otherwise occur on this property.

NOTE: The approximately 500 acres between FM Road 2725 and the Intracoastal Waterway is available for training use immediately. The current owners have no near-term development plans and wish to be helpful in proving up the value of the site for training purposes.

New Training Opportunities: Ingleside Maneuver Area

Naval Station Ingleside

Objective Built-Up Village

Proposed Littoral Amphibious-Maneuver Training Area

Gulf Intracoastal Waterway

Redfish Bay

Feb. 22, 2005
Letter Phillip W. Grone
Deputy Under Secretary
Installations DOD
 The community is prepared to purchase for DOD use a 1,400-acre undeveloped site adjacent to Naval Station Ingleside.
Terry Simpson, County Judge
San Patricio County
Mayor Gene Stewart, Ingleside

One of the Marine Rifle Squads Which Seized The Crown Jewel, A 2.2-million Barrel Per Day Pumping Station In Iraq

36

Looking west across proposed maneuver area.

NSI Facility Data

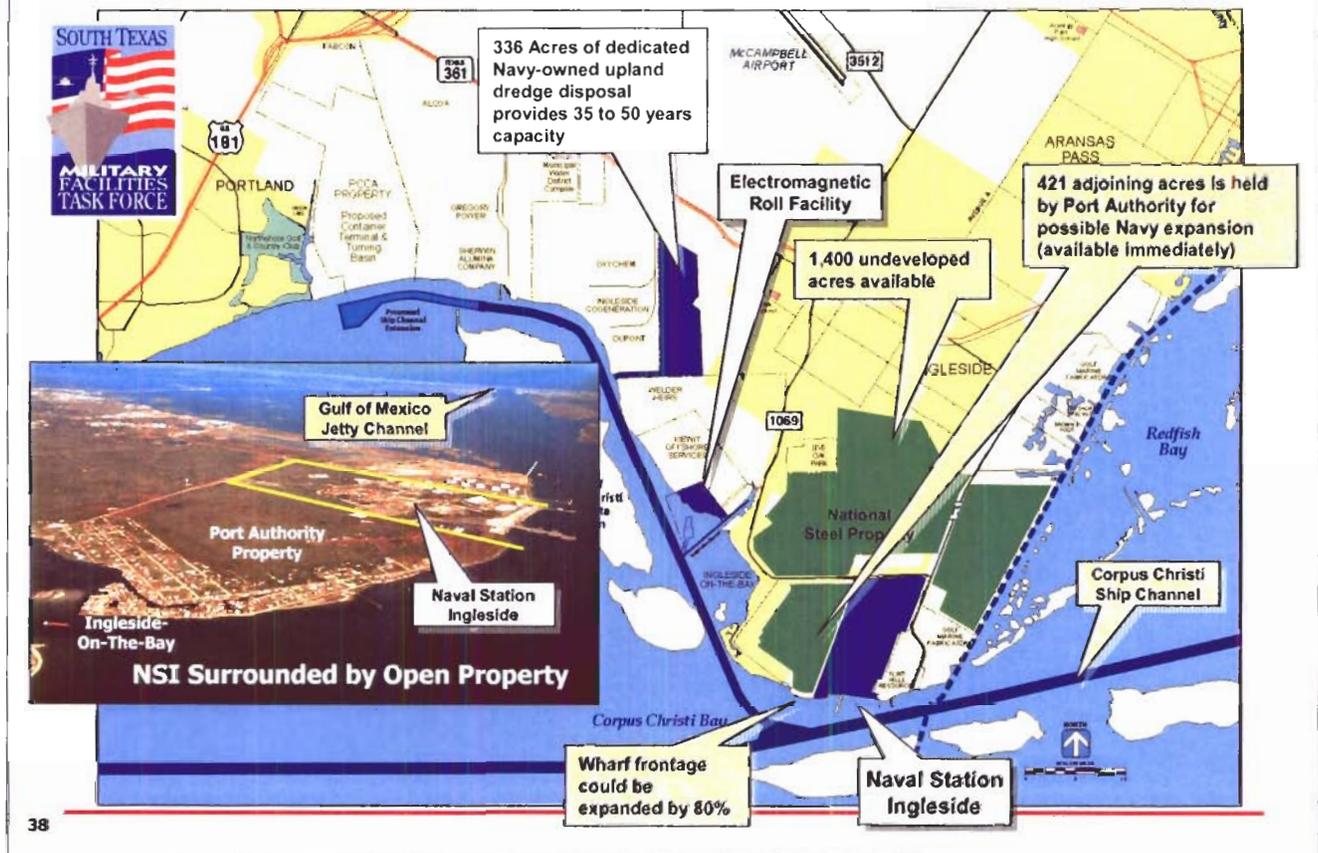
- ◆ Mine Warfare Center of Excellence
- ◆ Located on 45-foot deep federal ship channel
- ◆ Encompasses 483 acres with some acres currently undeveloped
- ◆ Modern wharf and pier infrastructure
 - East wharf – 1,800 ft. long, 45' depth, 13.5 ft. deck height, utility gallery
 - West wharf – 600 ft. long, 35' depth, 13.5 ft. high
 - Pier – 1,100 ft. long, 90 ft. wide, 45' depth, 23.5 ft. deck height, double deck, steam plant, utility gallery
- ◆ **14 mine countermeasures ships, 12 coastal minehunters**
(4 MCMs and 2 CMs are forward deployed)

Naval Station Ingleside provides year-round training opportunities in the shallow waters of the Gulf of Mexico.

NSI is home to a number of tenant operations including:

- Mine Countermeasures Group One, Two & Three
- Explosive Ordnance Disposal Mobile Unit 6
- Mine Warfare Training Center
- Shore Intermediate Maintenance Activity (SIMA)
- Branch medical and dental clinics
- Engineering Training Group
- Naval Supply Detachment

Ingleside Can Accommodate Growth



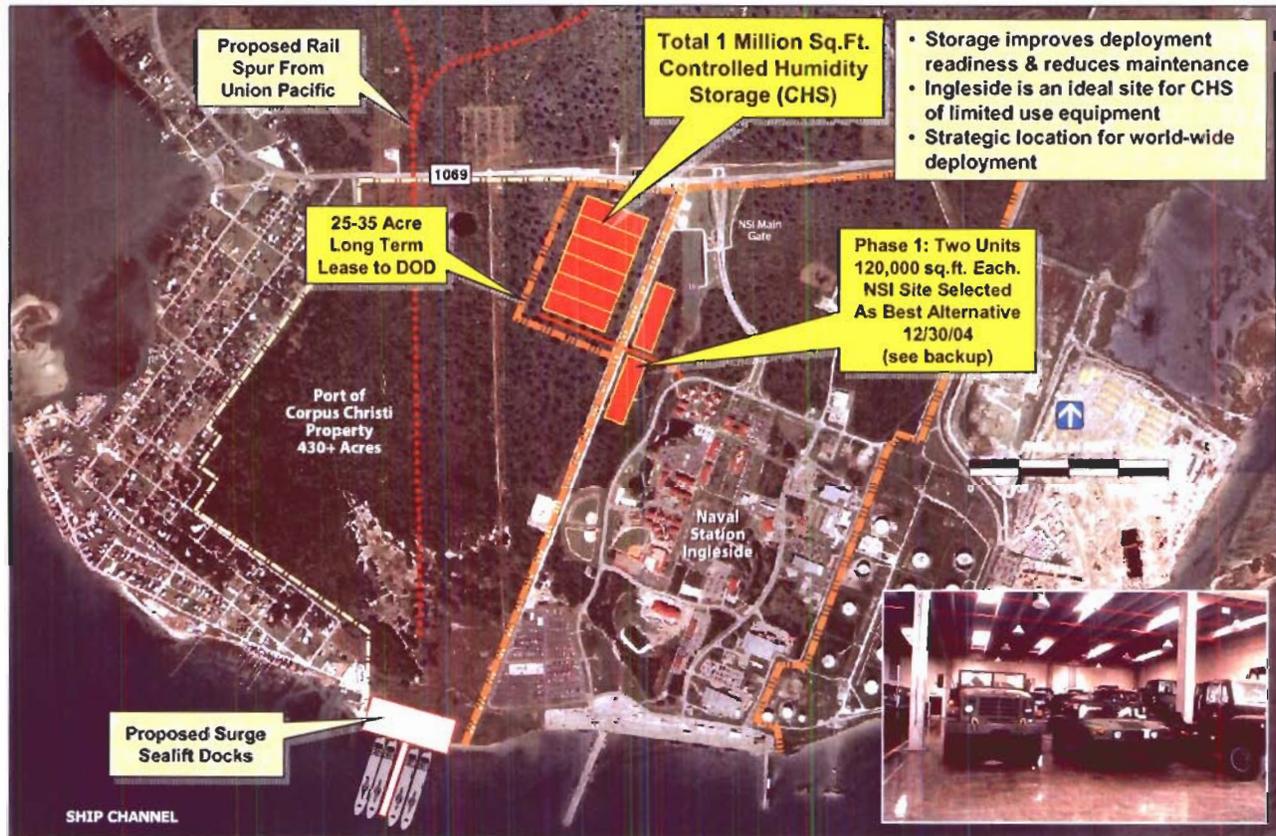
Naval Station Ingleside is a new facility surrounded by open property and able to accommodate substantial expansion in missions and facilities.

The Port of Corpus Christi is holding 421 acres of adjacent land for possible expansion of NSI. This property is available to DOD at the port authority's purchase price of approximately \$12 million. Wharf space could then be expanded by 80%.

1,400 undeveloped acres are available nearby including undeveloped acres fronting on the Intracoastal Waterway.

NSI has a 336-acre dedicated Navy-owned upland dredge disposal area. Space is available for any expansion and for long-term maintenance.

Army Reserve Storage Facility Not Considered



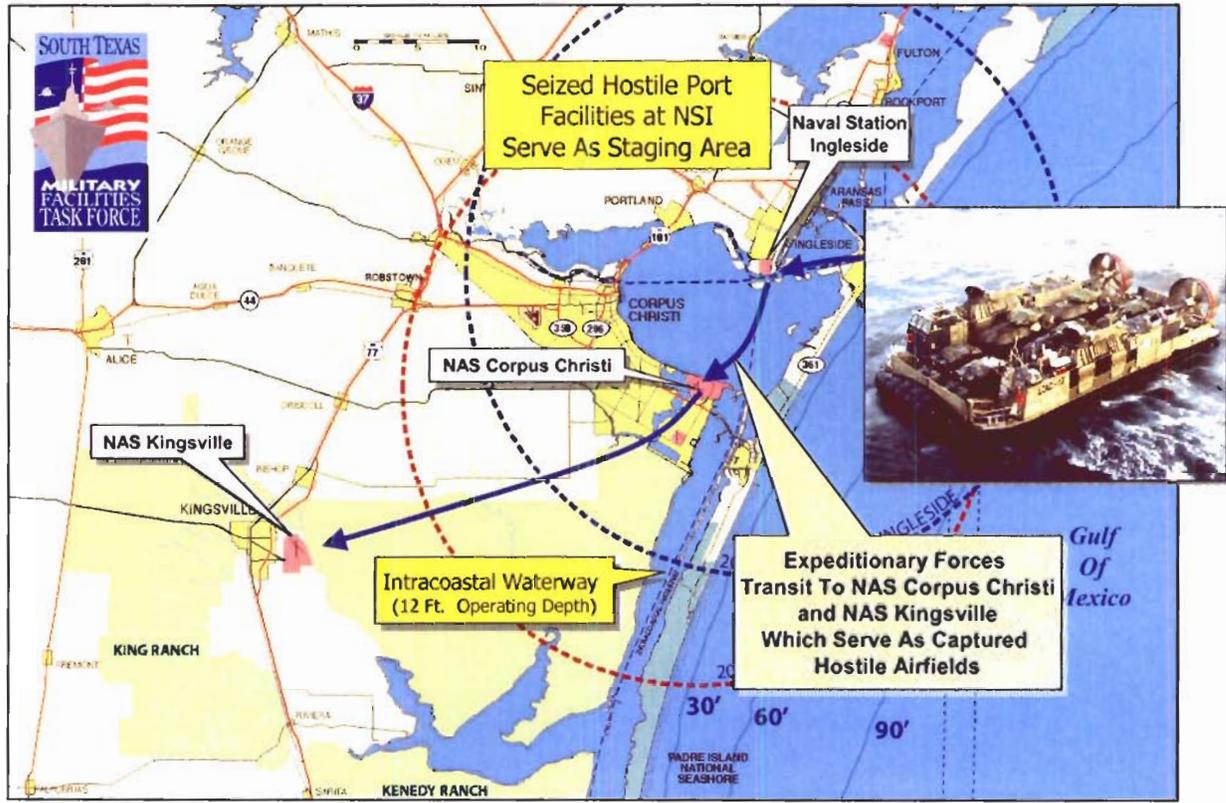
The Army Reserve has plans and funding for 1 million square feet of Controlled Humidity Storage (CHS) and funding for a portion of that has been provided in the current fiscal year to support mobilization thru the Port of Corpus Christi.

The CHS location needs security and access to sea-going transport.

A site on land at NSI and the adjacent port-owned property has received a site visit by representatives of the Army Reserve. Site location is on hold pending BRAC decision.

The Navy was notified on 12/30/04 that NSI site was the “best site alternative.”

Forces Capture of Hostile Airfields



40

NAS Corpus Christi and NAS Kingsville could serve as hostile airfields to be captured as final or intermediate objectives.

Expeditionary forces could transit via Corpus Christi Bay and the Intracoastal Waterway aboard amphibious vessels to NAS Corpus Christi.

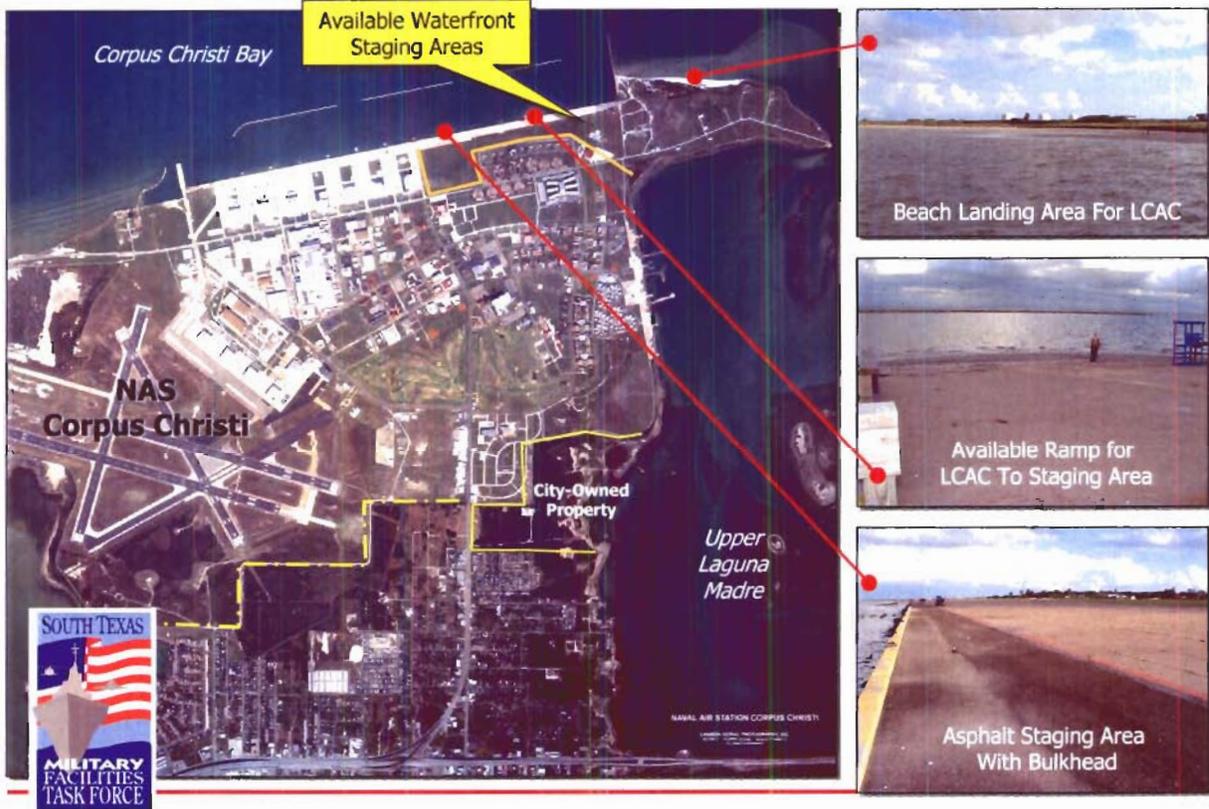
NAS Corpus Christi Seized As Intermediate Objective



Once secured NAS Corpus Christi with its 8,000-ft runway would provide a base of operations for attacking targets and air lifting forces to Fort Bliss, Fort Hood and Fort Polk.

NAS Corpus Christi could serve as a heavy lift site for tracked vehicles to be air lifted inland and as a jumping off point for the capture of NAS Kingsville by helicopter and mobile ground combat systems (LAV, LAV-AC, HMMWV) assault.

NAS Corpus Christi Operating Areas



NAS Corpus Christi has both beach and ramp access for LCAC operations moving personnel and equipment from the sea to staging areas aboard the base. These staging areas have both roadway and runway access.

These sites have been selected by the base commanding officer who supports the proposed training operations.

NAS Corpus Christi Facility Data



- Shares more than 18,000 nautical square miles of unencumbered South Texas airspace owned and controlled by the Navy (twice the size of Maryland)
- 8,000-foot runway and ramps capable of handling C-5 traffic 24 hours a day
- Three 5,000-foot runways including one scheduled for extension to 8,000 feet
- 2,574 acres with water on 3 sides
- 5.5 air miles to open Gulf; 9 air miles to NS Ingleside; 30 air miles to NAS Kingsville
- Helicopter Mine Countermeasures Squadron 15
- 24-7 Coast Guard and Customs Service operations

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NAS Corpus Christi is a federal support complex.

Employment: 1,883 – military; 4,239 – civilian; more than \$235 million in annual payroll.

Tenant Commands and Operations

- Chief of Naval Air Training
- Commander, Mine Warfare Command
- Commander, Mobile Mine Assembly Group
- Helicopter Mine Countermeasures Squadron 15
- Navy Training Air Wing 4
- Marine Aviation Training Support Group
- Armed Forces Reserve Training Center
- U.S. Coast Guard – search and rescue, drug interdiction
- U.S. Customs – Surveillance Support Center
- Corpus Christi Army Depot (CCAD) – World's largest helicopter repair facility

CC Army Depot – A Joint Facility

Expeditionary Forces Staging Area

Corpus Christi Army Depot Aboard NAS Corpus Christi

Aircraft Serviced at CCAD

MH-49 USAF PAVEHAWK
 UH-60 BLACKHAWK
 BH-60B NAVY SEAHAWK
 AH-1W MARINE SUPER COBRA
 CH-47D CHINOOK
 AH-64 APACHE
 OH-58D KIOWA
 UH-1H HUET

SOUTH TEXAS MILITARY FACILITIES TASK FORCE

CORPUS CHRISTI ARMY DEPOT

- "Purple" depot serving Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines
- World's largest helicopter repair facility
- Designated as the Center for Industrial and Technical Excellence
- Hands-on training for military personnel
- Depot teams dispatched worldwide for on-site maintenance, crash damage analysis and support

44

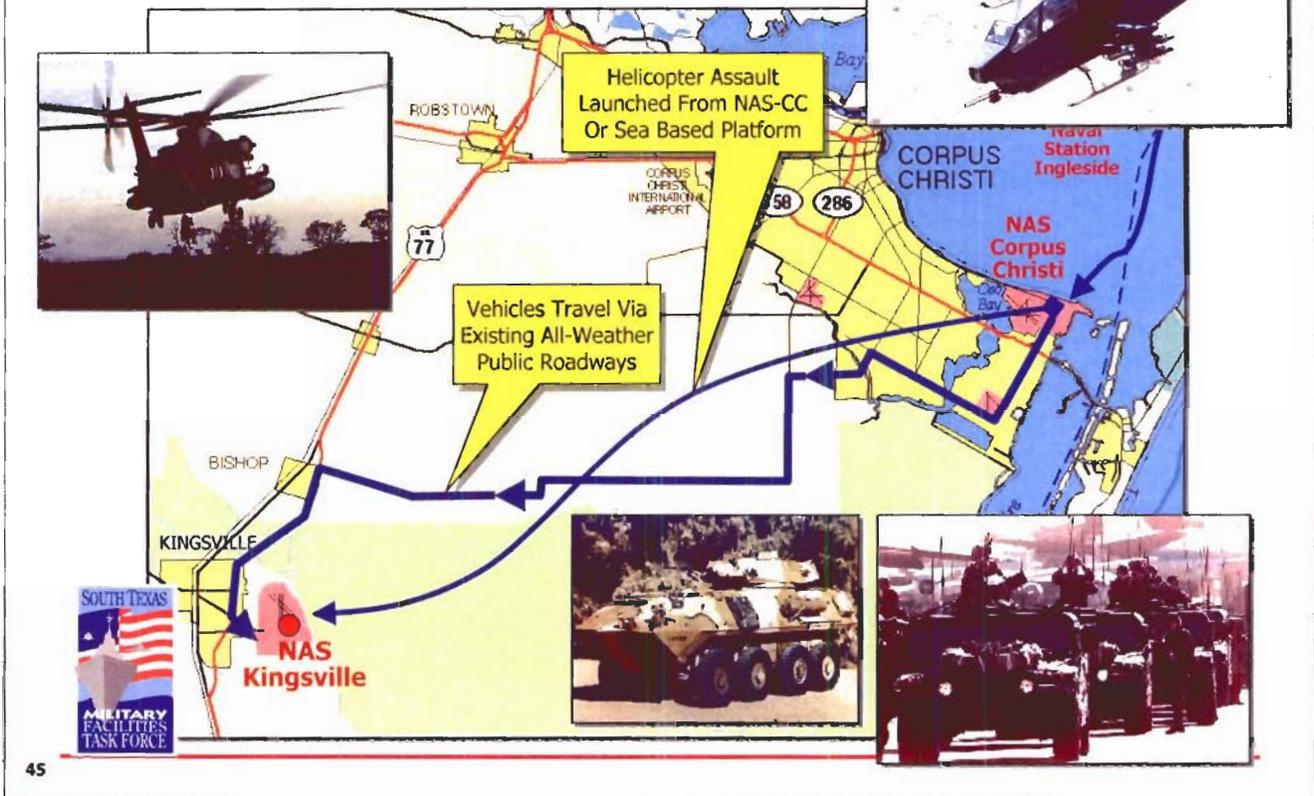
The Corpus Christi Army Depot is a joint facility servicing the rotary wing aircraft, engines and components of each of the DOD services. It is the Army's only organic facility for the repair and overhaul of helicopters and is the world's largest helicopter repair facility.

CCAD has the important duty of training active duty Army, Reserve Component, and foreign military personnel as part of its readiness mission.

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

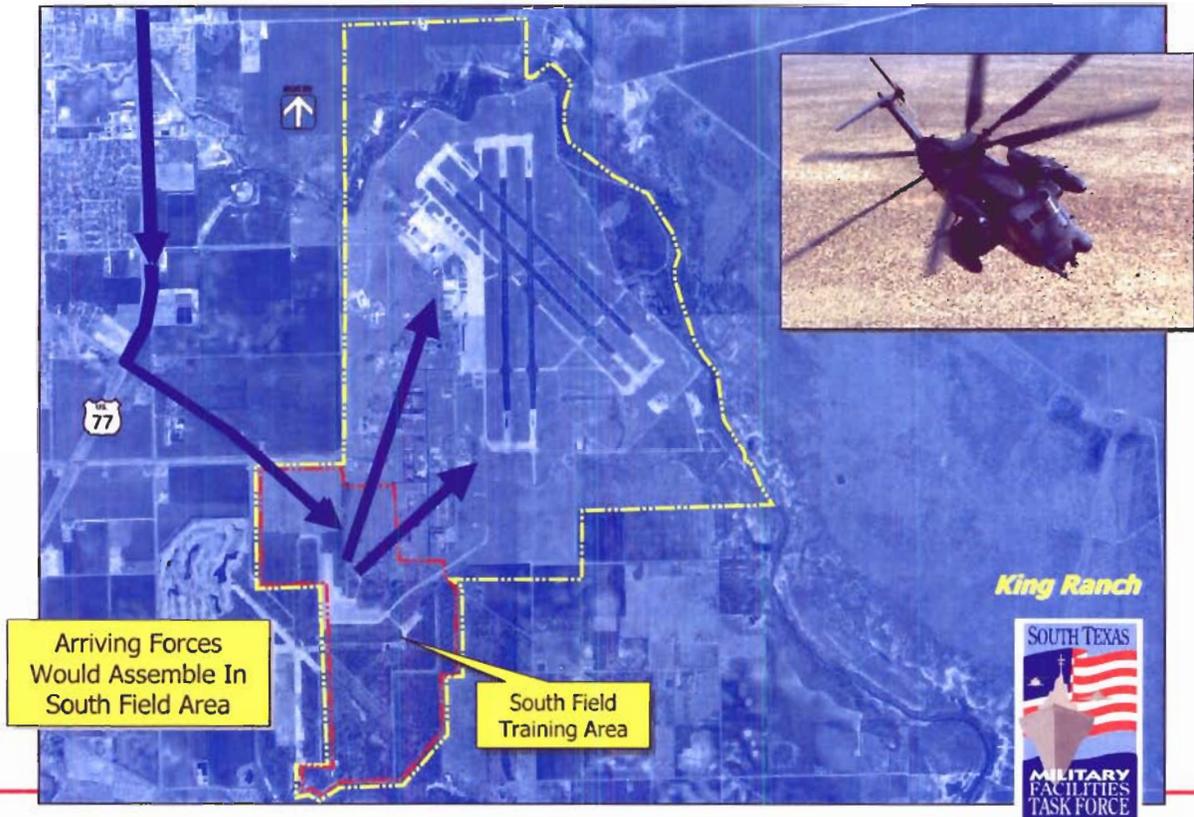
CCAD has a successful partnering approach to working with original equipment manufacturers.

NAS Kingsville Seized As Intermediate Objective



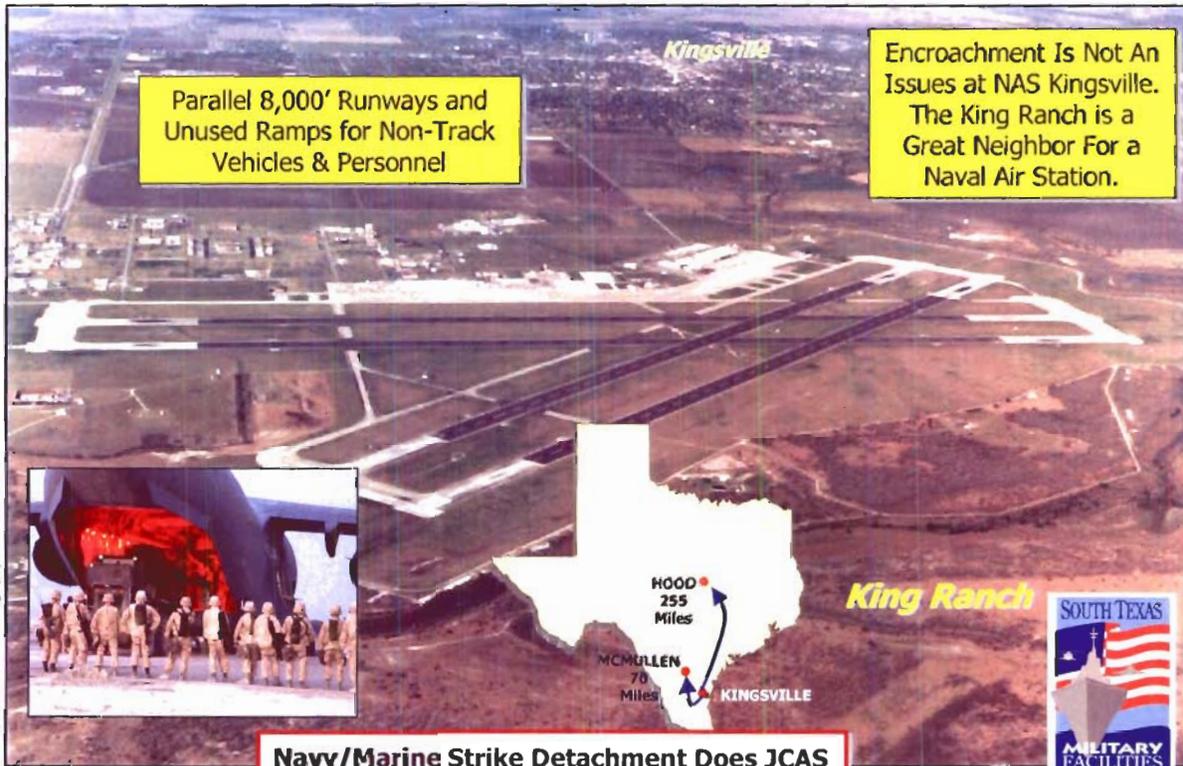
Military vehicles landing at NAS Corpus Christi would transit via existing all-weather public roadways to simulate capture of NAS Kingsville and then secure the airfield for use in the airlift of forces inland. Many of the roadways leading from NAS Corpus Christi to Kingsville were built during World War II to serve as military linkage between the bases. They are all-weather, two-lane roads and approximate transportation infrastructure likely to be found in real combat theaters.

NAS Kingsville Training Space



Ground forces arriving to participate in the simulated capture of NAS Kingsville would approach from U.S. Highway 77 and assemble at the South Field area outside the boundaries of the air station. With helicopter support they would then make their assault on the main field.

NAS Kingsville Staging Areas



Navy/Marine Strike Detachment Does JCAS with Army, Air Force & Joint Special Ops

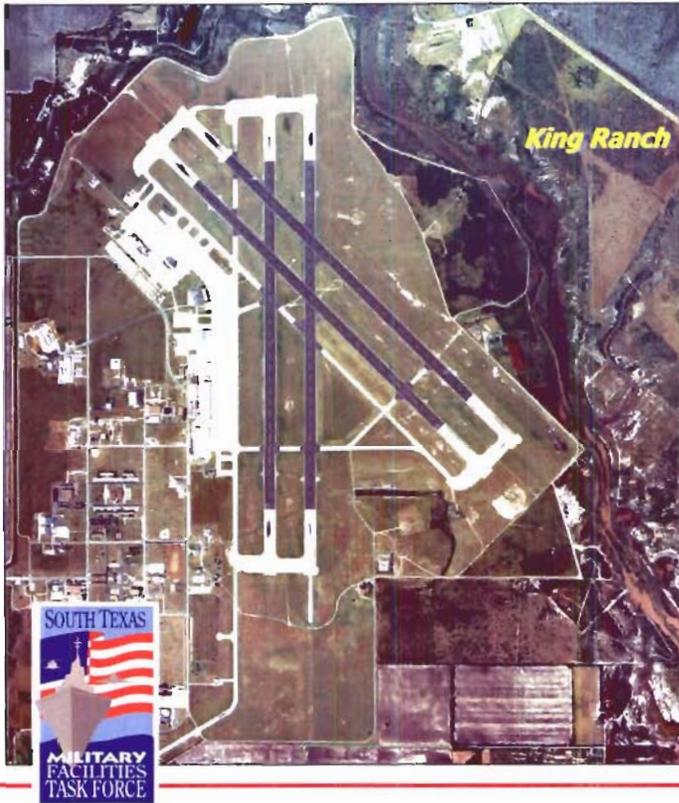
47

Once secured, NAS Kingsville could provide a base of operations for attacking targets and air lifting artillery (M777), light armored vehicles (LAV), Humvees (LAV-AT, HMMWV) and personnel to inland battlespaces. NAS Kingsville has significant unused ramp space and ample available areas for staging and operations.

Kingsville also provides an ideal site for detachments of Navy/Marine strike squadrons to conduct joint close air support (JCAS) with special operation units at the McMullen Range and with conventional Army units such as the 4th Infantry Division and the 1st Cavalry Division at Fort Hood.

Both the Chief of Naval Air Training (CNATRA) and the base commanding officer have indicated that such training would not materially impact their pilot training missions.

NAS Kingsville Facility Data

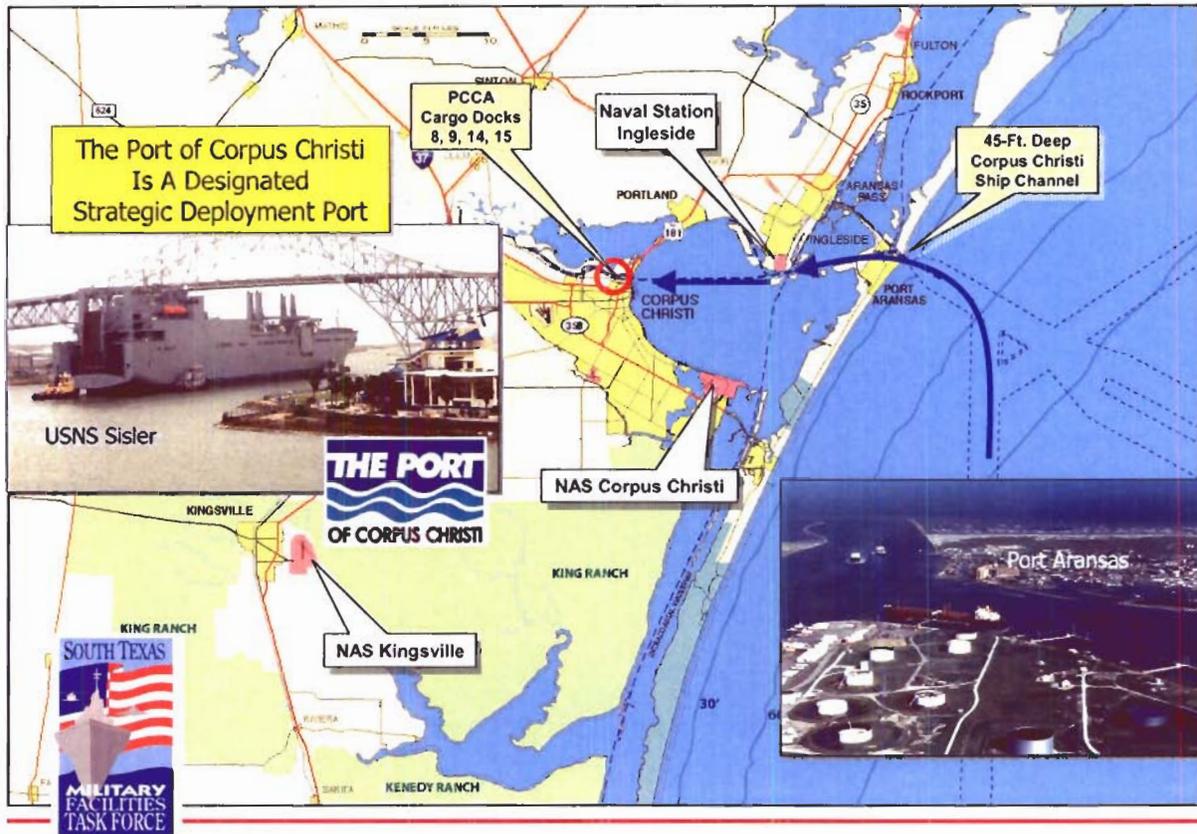


- **More than 18,000 nautical square miles of unencumbered military airspace**
- **Surrounded by more than 3 million acres of ranch land under Military Operations Areas (MOAs)**
- **Six 8,000-foot runways (2 at Orange Grove OLF)**
- **Ample ramp space to accommodate exercise aircraft**

The day-to-day mission of NAS Kingsville is undergraduate pilot training. Outstanding weather means South Texas has more training days than are available at other strike training sites.

The T-45 integrated training system is in place.

Bringing Resources Ashore



The Port of Corpus Christi was designated as a Strategic Deployment Port in 1998.

A total of 33 ships loaded with equipment sailed from the Port to the Iraqi theater in the first five months of 2003.

Port of Corpus Christi Facilities



Equipment Being Deployed To Bosnia Over RO/RO Dock

Cargo Dock 9 With RO/RO Ramp

45-Foot Deep Ship Channel

Cargo Docks 8, 14, 15

Rail on Docks

The Port of Corpus Christi was designated as a Strategic Deployment Port in 1998.

4th Infantry Division Deploying to Iraq

50

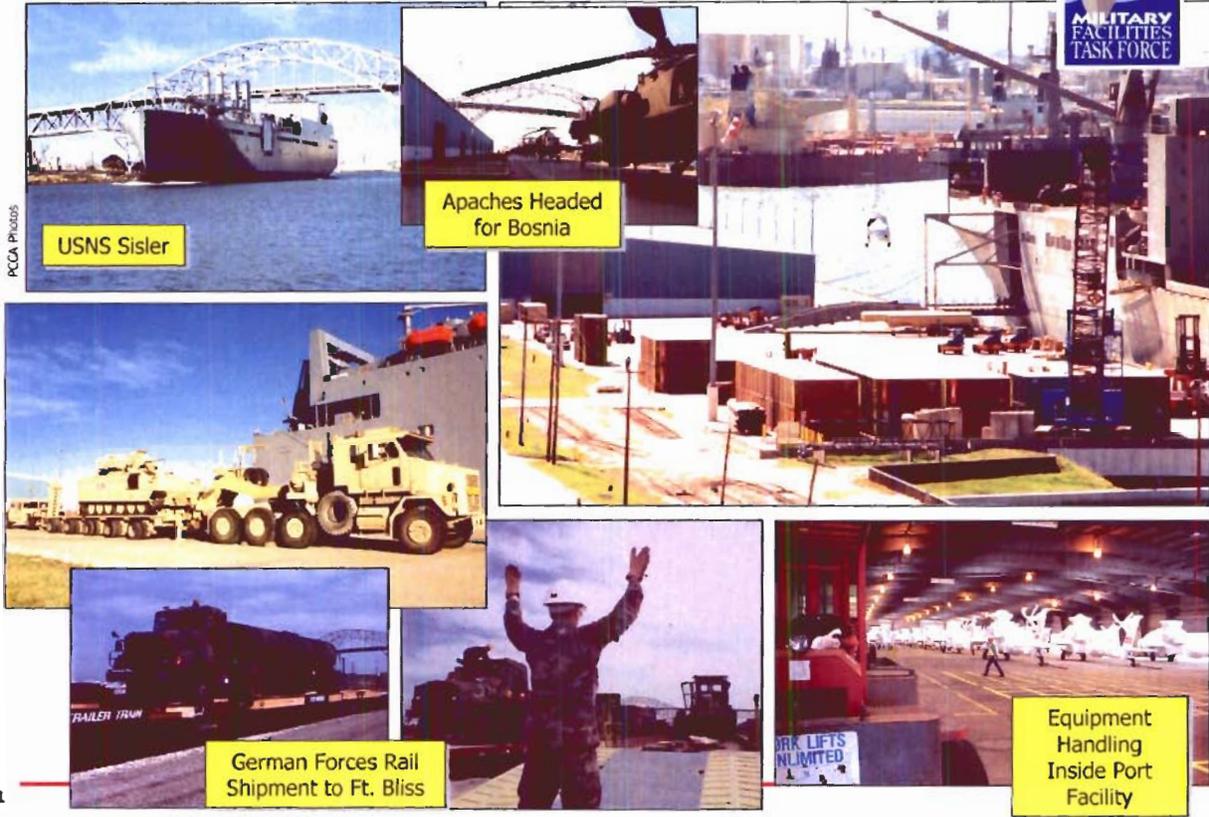
Photo: Feb. 10, 2003

There are roll on/roll off docks on both sides of the Corpus Christi Inner Harbor.

Interstate 37 and U.S. Highway 181 come to within blocks of these docks. On-dock rail service is available and was used extensively in the 2003 deployment of the 4th Infantry Division.

This photo was taken Feb. 10, 2003, of equipment being deployed to Iraq.

Military Cargo Capabilities



Port of Corpus Christi first christened the USNS Sisler then shipped equipment to Bosnia aboard the vessel.

It received inbound German forces for rail shipment to Fort Bliss for the 2001 Roving Sands exercise.

Harbor services include large secure dockside warehouse space where equipment can be prepared for shipping.

Port of CC as a Military Objective

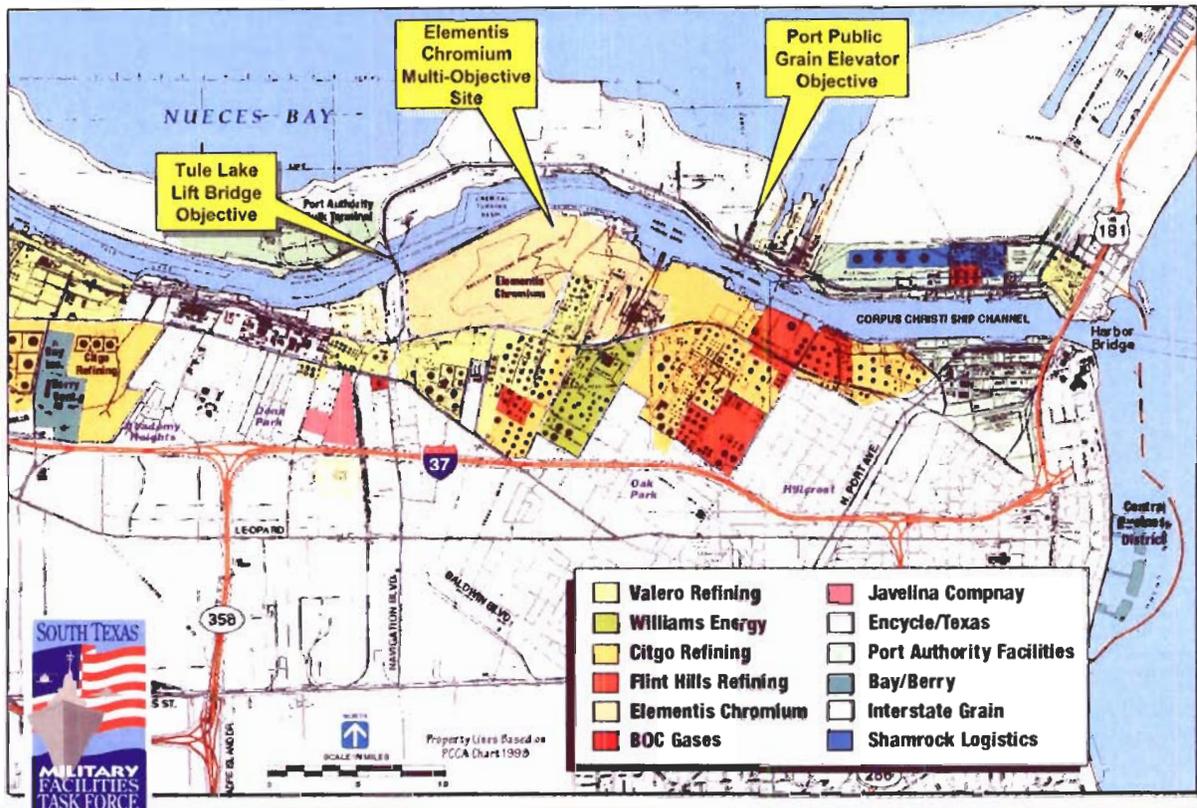


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The Port of Corpus Christi is the nation's 6th busiest in terms of tonnage. Most of that tonnage is petroleum and chemicals. The Inner Harbor area's "Refinery Row" presents a high value but highly complicated objective. In future years expeditionary forces may be called upon to protect and secure such an objective in oil producing regions of the world.

On the first day of the war in Iraq a high value objective was the pumping facility for the Rumaylah oil fields with a capacity of 2.2 million barrels per day. It was code named "the crown jewel." The station was the objective of the 1st Battalion 7th Marines but the point of the effort came down to two Marine rifle squads commanded by corporals.

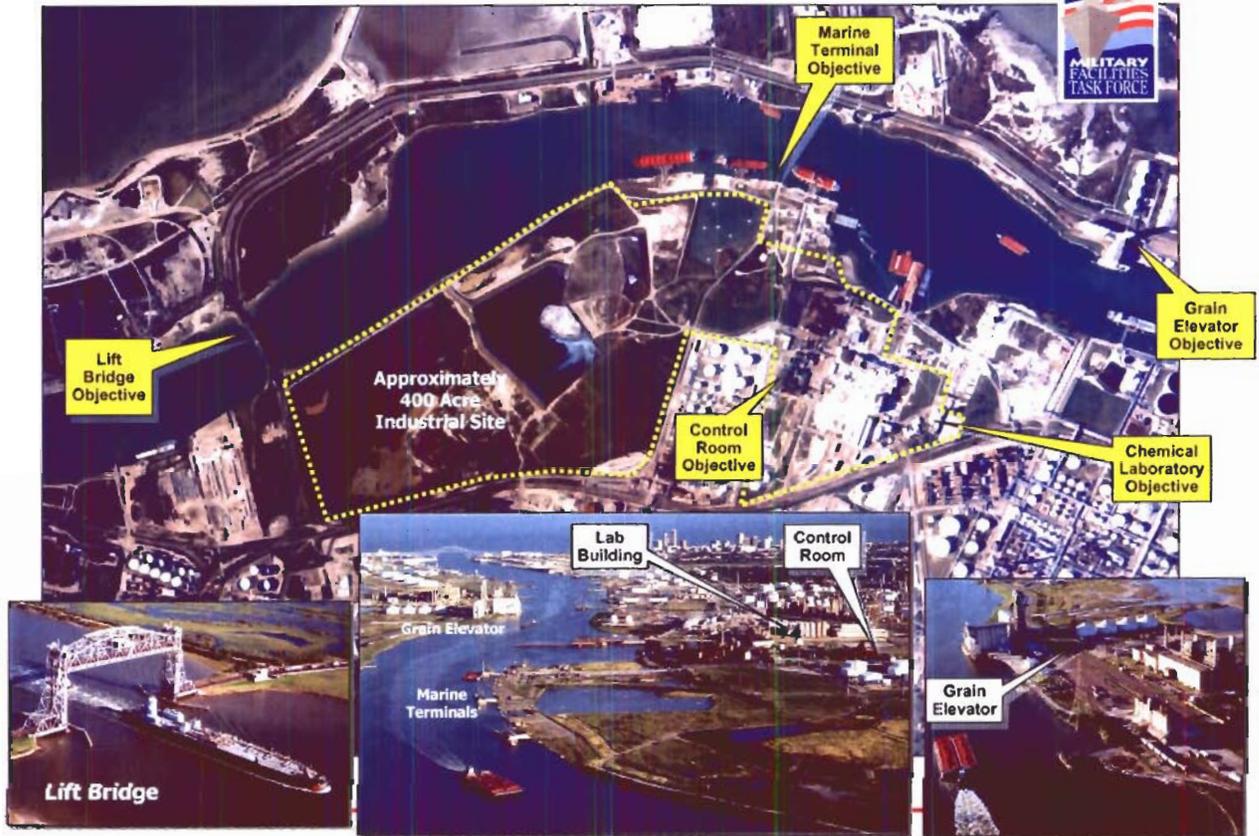
Securing Vital Industrial Installations



53

The Port of Corpus Christi presents many opportunities for realistic training with similar objectives. While training cannot take place on all of the properties which operate 24/7, there are inactive facilities which can be adapted as both offensive and homeland security objectives. The technological expertise exists in the area to make the exercises real world relevant as to on and offshore oil and gas production, refining, petrochemical manufacturing, terminals, pipelines, barges, tankers and the docks which support them.

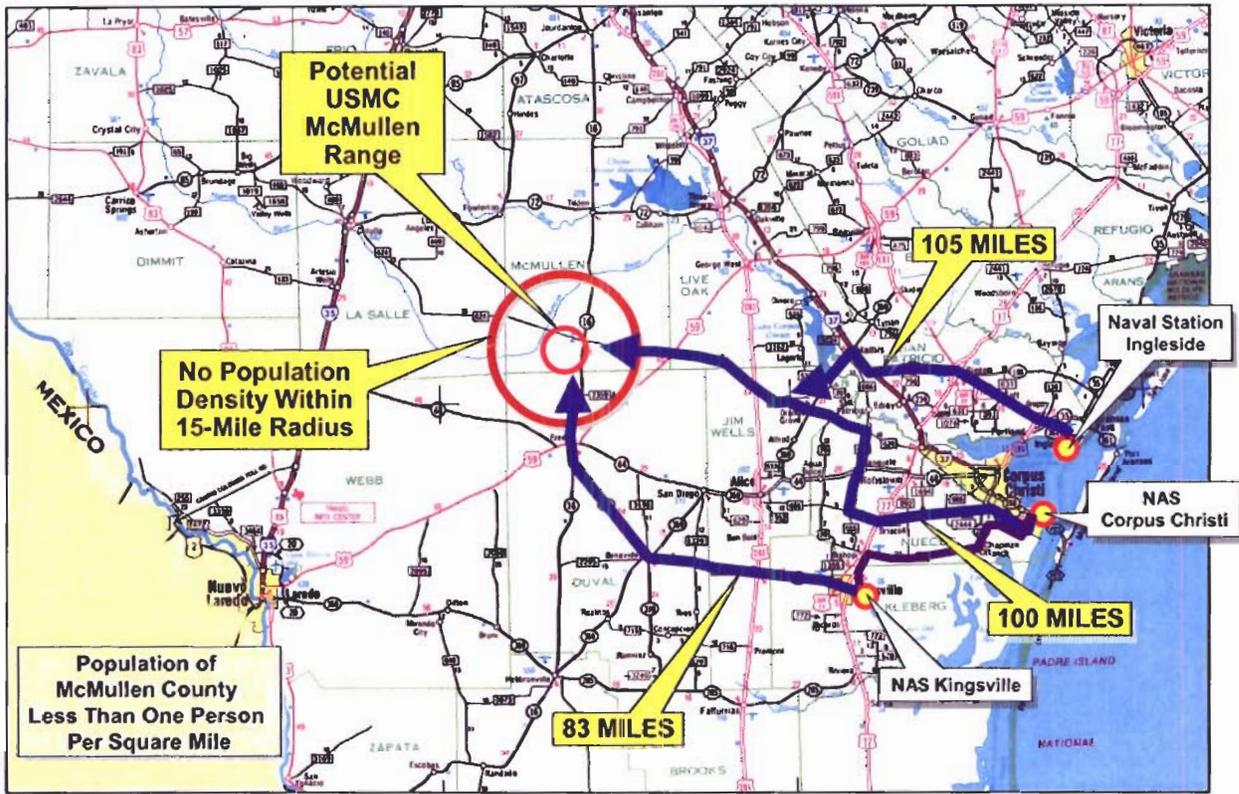
Inner Harbor Objectives



There are 3 Port Authority-owned properties which could serve as potential objectives. (1) the Corpus Christi Public Grain Elevator, (2) ship and barge docks at Avery Point, and (3) the Tule Lake Life Bridge (road and rail traffic).

Elementis Chromium has approximately 400 acre site with a variety of developed and undeveloped acreage. It offers several potential objectives: (1) control room for industrial facility; (2) rail loading facilities, and (3) chemical laboratory.

South Texas Training Area for USMC



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The southwest corner of McMullen County provides the potential site for a Marine Corps training range. There is no population density within the immediate area and only a handful of small communities within 50 miles. McMullen County has less than 1 person per square mile (857 people in 1,163 sq.miles).

The economy of this semi-arid area is limited to livestock grazing, hunting leases and oil & gas production.

The highway system serving the potential site is excellent with non-urban routes available for convoy travel from Navy stations at the coast.

South Texas Support for Joint Training

Corpus Christi Caller Times

EDITORIAL

Marines on beach may protect bases



Amphibious landing area could aid in BRAC fight

Joint training would holster our area bases

Use of a section of Padre Island by Marines to assist in amphibious operations is part of larger package.

When an article in the 2005 base closure issue of the Corpus Christi Caller Times was published, it was very clear that the state of Texas owned 3,000 acres north of the Padre Island National Seashore which was purchased with federal funds to provide a scenic easement for the seashore. A specific reservation was allowed for its use for DOD training associated with the Mine Warfare Center of Excellence located at Naval Station Ingleside and Naval Air Station Corpus Christi. The training scenario for this site has been described in detail to representatives of the environmental community including the National Seashore, the Sierra Club, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Texas Parks & Wildlife, and the Coastal Bend Bays & Estuaries Program, Inc. The scenario was adjusted to assure the support of these organizations. In order to avoid turtle nesting in the dunes the proposed training would only be conducted between Oct. 1 and March 31. All amphibious vehicles would be stopped short of the dune line. Infantry could advance through the dunes and 250 yards beyond them. Defensive positions could be set up in the dunes that did not require excavation.

Statements of Support

- Gov. Rick Perry
- Texas General Land Office
- Coastal Bend Bays & Estuaries Program
- State Sen. Juan Hinojosa
- Kleberg County
- McMullen County
- City of Corpus Christi
- Corpus Christi Caller-Times

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South Texas has been home to active DOD facilities for generations. There is strong public support for the military and for training activities as evidenced by letters of support from elected officials and the Corpus Christi Caller-Times editorial.

Padre Island Mine Warfare Amphibious Training Site

The State of Texas owns 3,000 acres north of the Padre Island National Seashore which was purchased with federal funds to provide a scenic easement for the seashore. A specific reservation was allowed for its use for DOD training associated with the Mine Warfare Center of Excellence located at Naval Station Ingleside and Naval Air Station Corpus Christi. The training scenario for this site has been described in detail to representatives of the environmental community including the National Seashore, the Sierra Club, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Texas Parks & Wildlife, and the Coastal Bend Bays & Estuaries Program, Inc. The scenario was adjusted to assure the support of these organizations. In order to avoid turtle nesting in the dunes the proposed training would only be conducted between Oct. 1 and March 31. All amphibious vehicles would be stopped short of the dune line. Infantry could advance through the dunes and 250 yards beyond them. Defensive positions could be set up in the dunes that did not require excavation.

The Kleberg County Commissioners Court unanimously endorsed training under these circumstances and requested advanced approval by the Texas General Land Office. Jerry Patterson, Land Commissioner for the GLO, has responded with approval of training under those circumstances with an additional requirement for pre and post-training aerial photos of the beach and dunes, coordination to avoid negatively impacting oil & gas extraction activities on the island, and adequate public notice of training events. The commissioner further found that under these circumstances no dune permit would be required or would it be necessary to obtain a lease from the General Land Office. Further that the state would require no usage fees or other compensation for DOD's use. DOD would be free to use the site any time during the 6 month window described above by simply giving adequate public notice and working with Kleberg County officials to provide public notice and safety.

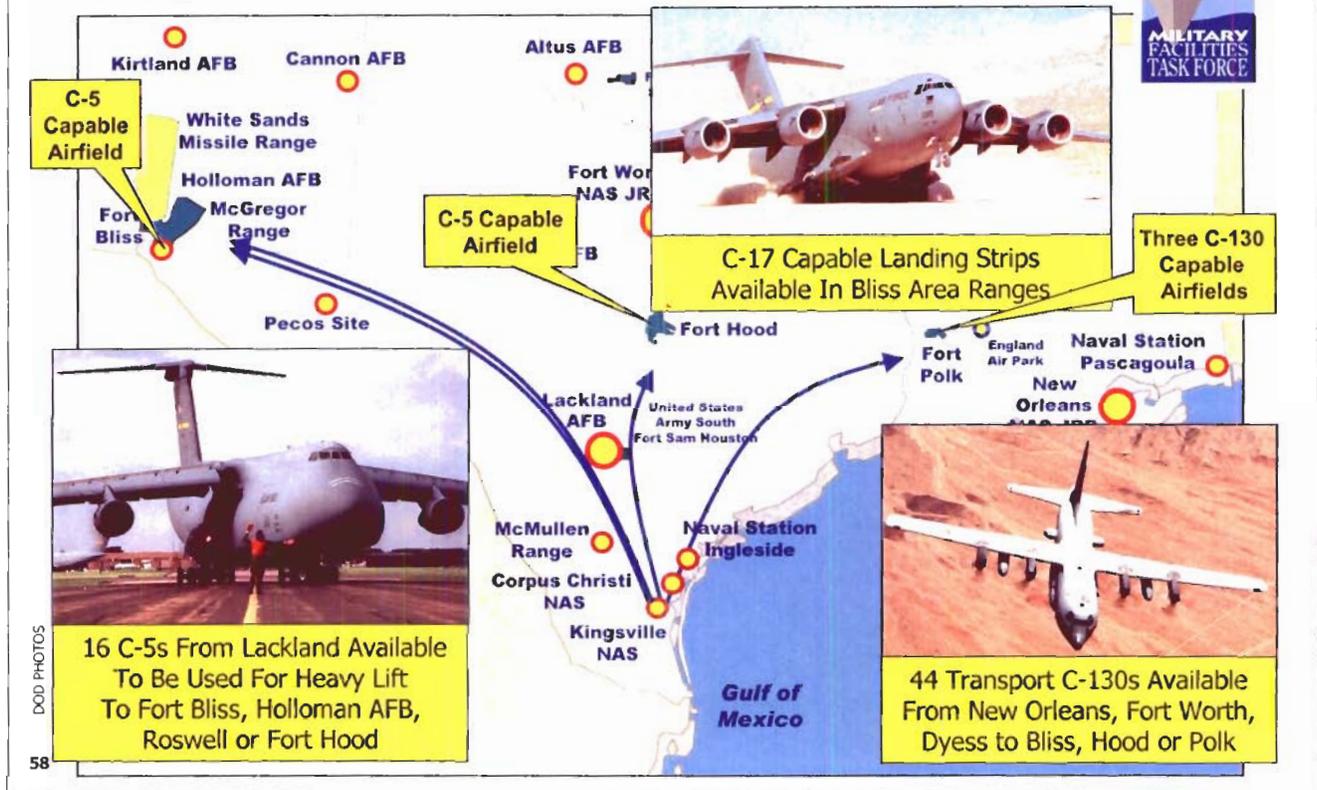
(See attached letters and resolutions of support)



**Joint Training
Resources at
Fort Hood, Texas
Fort Bliss, Texas
White Sands, N.M.
Fort Polk, Louisiana
San Antonio, Texas**

The ARMY has facilities in Texas, New Mexico and Louisiana which provide diverse joint training opportunities.

Moving Forces From NAS Corpus Christi and NAS Kingsville



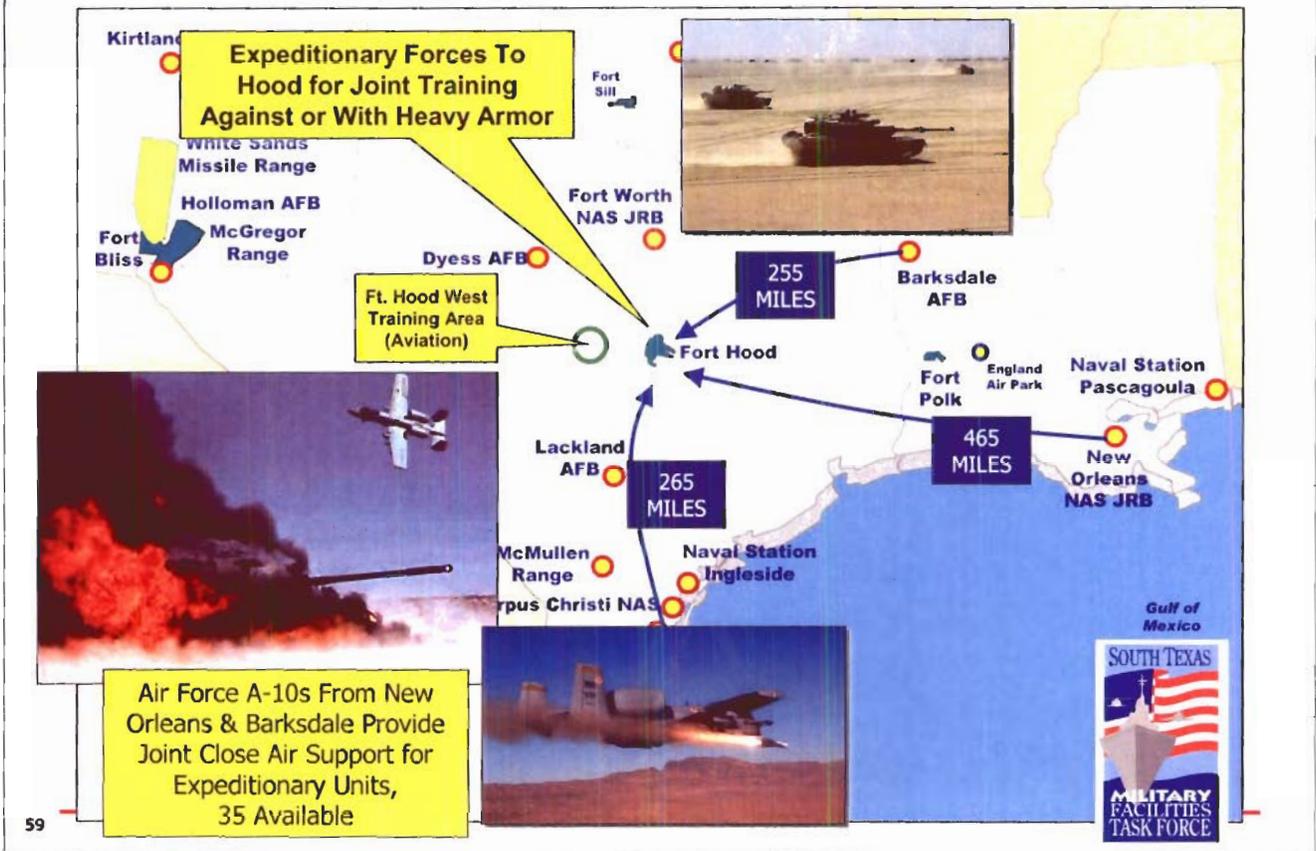
Moving forces from NAS Corpus Christi and NAS Kingsville will require transports.

Sixteen C-5s from Lackland AFB could provide heavy lift to Fort Bliss via their 13,000-foot runway or to either Holloman AFB or Roswell in the Fort Bliss area, or to Fort Hood's Robert Gray Army Air Field.

There are 44 transport C-130s available at NAS JRB New Orleans, NAS JRB Fort Worth, and Dyess AFB which could provide lift to Bliss, Hood or Polk.

There are eight C-17s at Altus AFB and there are C-17 capable landing strips located in the Fort Bliss desert training ranges.

Joint Training at Fort Hood



The Fort Hood training complex offers unique training opportunities.

Expeditionary forces can train against or with U.S. Army heavy armored units at Fort Hood.

Expeditionary forces can conduct Joint Close Air Support (JCAS) training with Air Force A-10s from an active duty squadron at Barksdale AFB and a reserve squadron from NAS JRB New Orleans. Expeditionary forces can conduct JCAS training with Army rotary wing assets located at Fort Hood.

Fort Hood Facilities and Resources



- ◆ **Training Facilities**
- ◆ **134,000 Acres of Maneuver Space**
- ◆ **62,000 Acres of Live Fire Area - small arms to 2,000 lb. Bombs**
- ◆ **Restricted Air Space to 45,000 Ft**
- ◆ **Instrumented Backbone for Worldwide Distributed Training**
- ◆ **Virtual & Constructive Training**



- ◆ **Largest Power Projection Platform in CONUS**
- ◆ **Fully Automated 24-hour OPNS- Linked to the Defense Transportation System (DTS)**
 - Radio Freq Tags
 - Trans Coordinator Automated Command Control Information System (TC ACCIS)
- ◆ **Rail capability = 240 cars/day**
- ◆ **10,000-ft. Air Field Runway**
 - Capacity - 5 C17's
 - 6K troops / day
- ◆ **A Premier Mobilization Station**



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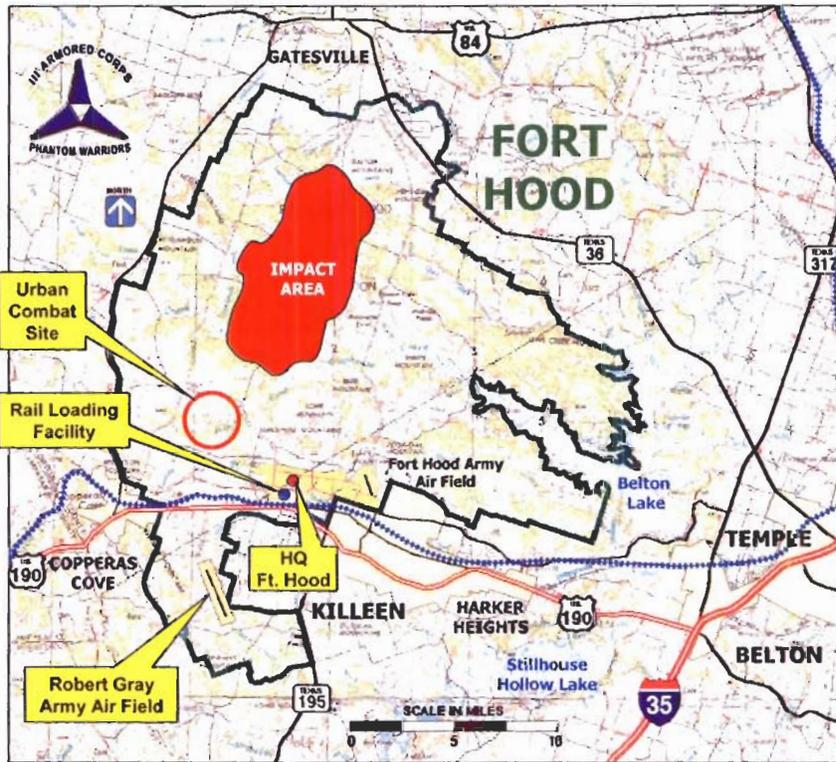
Fort Hood is the largest active duty armored post in the U.S., and is the only post in the U.S. capable of supporting two full armored divisions. In addition to the 1st Cavalry Division and the 4th Infantry Division, Fort Hood is also home to the Headquarters Command III Corps, 3d Personnel Group, 3dc Signal Brigade, 13th Corps Support Command, 13th Finance Group, 89th Military Police Brigade, 504th Military Intelligence Brigade, 21st Cavalry Brigade (Air Combat), and other units.

The overall population is estimated at approximately 71,000 with 42,000 soldiers.

Within the boundaries of Fort Hood are 134,000 acres of instrumented maneuver space, 62,000 acres of live fire training that range from small arms to B-52s dropping 2,000 pound bombs, and a fully-instrumented training area linked to virtual and constructive simulations centers. Due west and contiguous with Fort Hood is over 10 million acres of instrumented aviation training area which can also host command posts as they maneuver to and from Fort Hood to simulate real-world tactical deployments.

Fort Hood is the largest power projection platform in the United States. Operations centers are always manned and are linked to the Defense Transportation System to provide real-time movement control and tracking. Rail operations can support 240 cars per day and a 10,000 foot runway – built to house the nation's Cold War bomber fleet – has a capacity of 5 C17s and can move 6,000 troops per day.

Fort Hood Training Areas



- ◆ 50 live-fire ranges in varied terrain
- ◆ \$100 million investment in digitized training equipment
- ◆ Thousands of pieces of modern equipment including 200 aircraft
- ◆ Rail facilities and two air fields
- ◆ Served as command and control center for Joint Millennium Challenge Exercise in 2002

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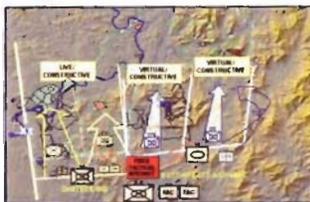
In its arsenal, Fort Hood has an array of modernized warfighting equipment. There are more than 500 tanks, including the most modern – the M1A2 System Enhancement Program Abrams tank – almost 500 Bradley fighting vehicles, about 1,600 other tracked vehicles, almost 10,000 wheeled vehicles and approximately 200 fixed and rotary-winged aircraft including the AH-674D Longbow Apache.

More than \$100 million has been invested in digitized training equipment at Fort Hood.

Housed in the Close Combat Tactical Trainer are exact replicas of tank and Bradley crew compartments which allow troops to play realistic video-game type scenarios to familiarize themselves with the equipment and how to interact as a unit before taking the high-dollar equipment to the field.

Joint operations can take place throughout the Fort Hood complex which has rolling semi-arid terrain, 413 miles of paved roads and 449 miles of dirt roads. Live-fire exercises take place on 50 ranges located throughout the post's maneuver area.

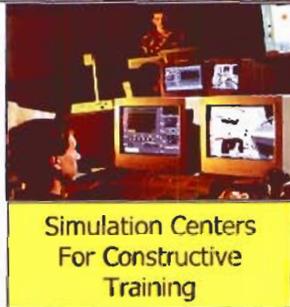
Training Capabilities at Fort Hood



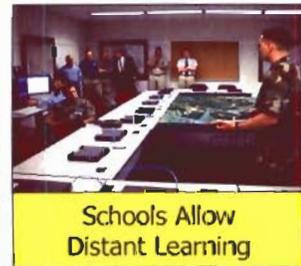
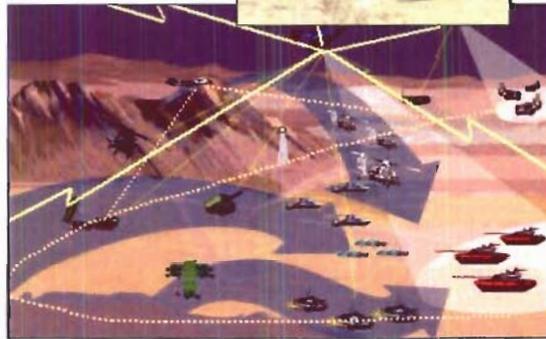
Live Training On Instrumented Ranges



Simulators Provide Virtual Training With Linkage to Air Force Virtual Close Air Support Simulators



Simulation Centers For Constructive Training



Schools Allow Distant Learning

C4ISR Sustainment Training With Joint Systems & Interfaces Linked Worldwide



62

Fort Hood has been designated as a Live-Virtual-Constructive (LVC) Home Station Center of Excellence and has conducted several recent linked exercises. It is integrating joint constructive simulations into the routine training environment

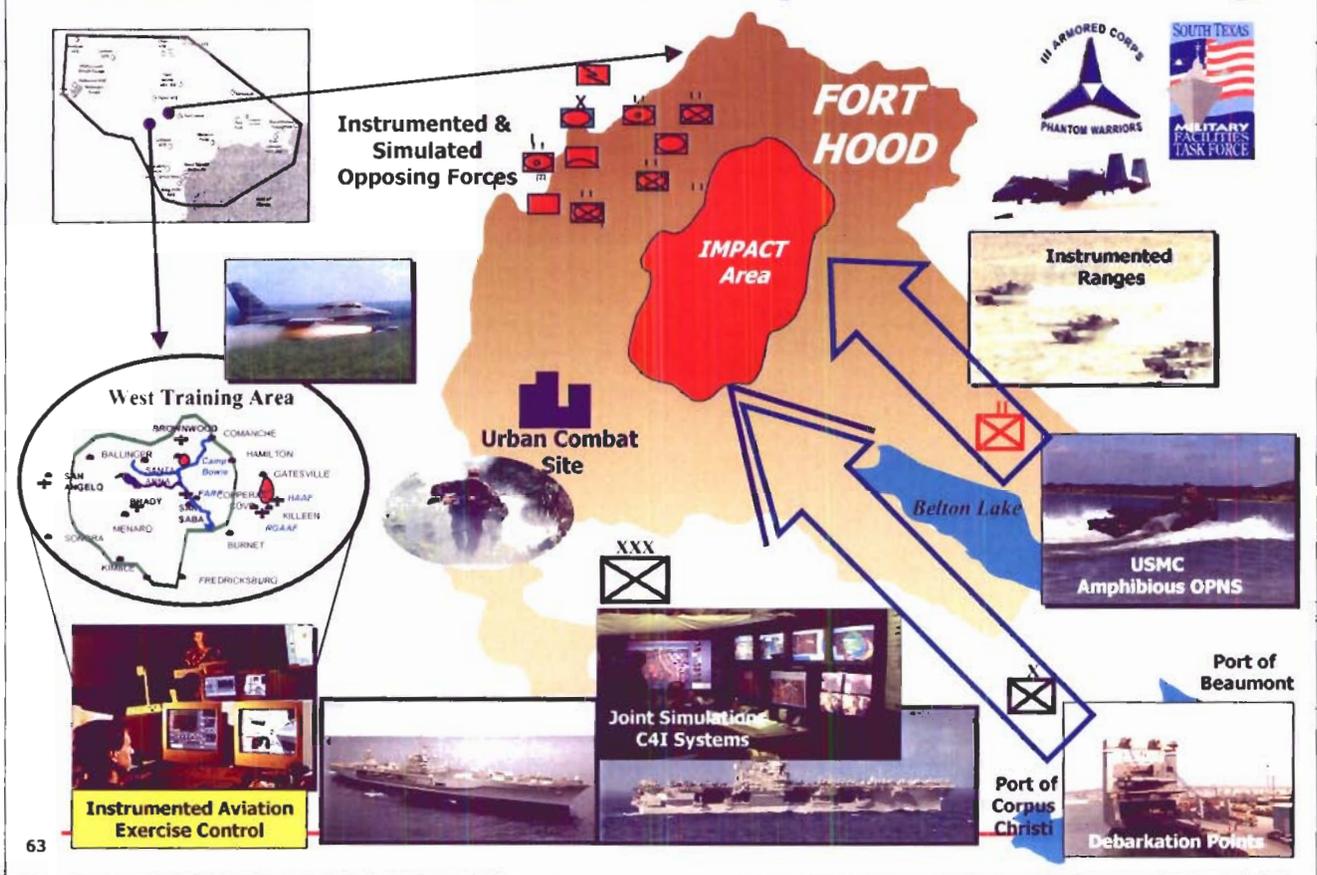
Joint simulation and C4ISR Training is conducted daily including linkages of simulations to joint and theater simulation centers and linkages to virtual training capabilities such as the virtual Close Air Support training at Kirtland Air Base.

The Army's first Battle Command Training Center provides individual and collective training capabilities on several joint C4ISR systems and also provides training on the integration of Army and Joint C4ISR systems

Distance Learning and Distributed Training Capabilities provide routine linkage to individual and collective training capabilities.

A major investment has been made in connectivity: The Fixed Tactical Internet provides 100 miles of installation fiber optics, 10 command post training sites linked by fiber, 9 Fixed Tactical Internet sites that replicate brigade radio networks as well as robust Wide Area networks that permit global connectivity.

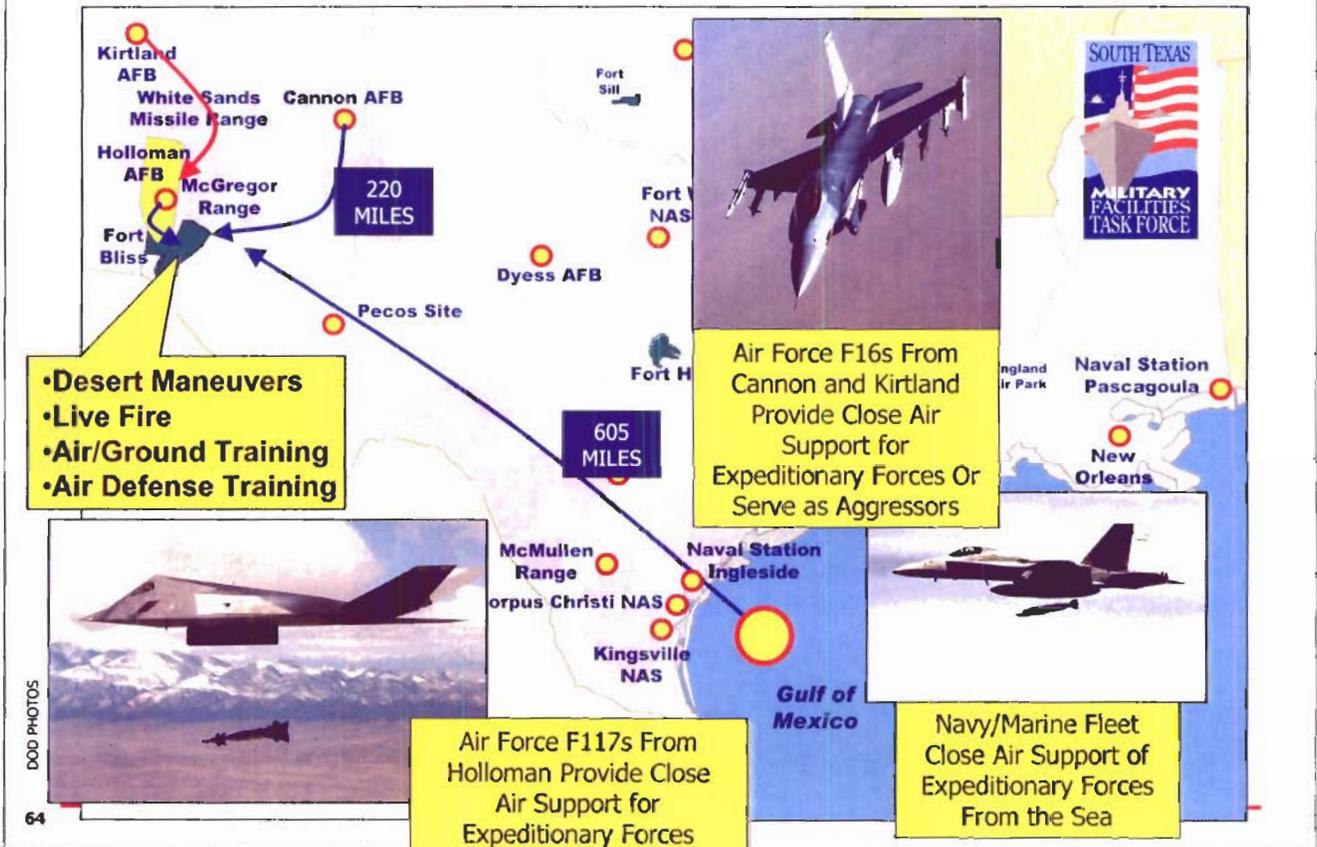
Hood: The Center of Gravity for Joint Training



Fort Hood provides the training area, technology, transportation linkages, and experience to become the hub of joint training in Texas, New Mexico, Louisiana and surrounding states.

This graphic depicts the capabilities of Fort Hood as a central joint training hub is only limited by the imagination of planners. Airborne operations, river crossing, limited amphibious operations, deep strikes using artillery, close air support, strategic bombing and attack aviation and the command and control of such elements are supportable using the resources of Fort Hood.

Fort Bliss-White Sands Joint Training



The Fort Bliss-White Sands training complex offers unlimited strike training opportunities including:

- Desert maneuvers, live fire of any weapon, air-ground fire support, ground to ground fire support and ground to air fire support training.
- Realistic long-range close air support from fleet aircraft.
- Combined operation joint close air support (JCAS) from Air Force F-16 and F-117 aircraft and from Navy/Marine fleet aircraft.

Fort Bliss Missions

- ◆ Premier combat training and deployment site
- ◆ Serve as the world Air Defense Artillery Center of Excellence
- ◆ Air defense training for Patriot, Avenger, Bradley Stinger and Linebacker systems
- ◆ Serve as a power projection platform
- ◆ Serve as a mobilization center for citizen soldiers in Reserve and Guard



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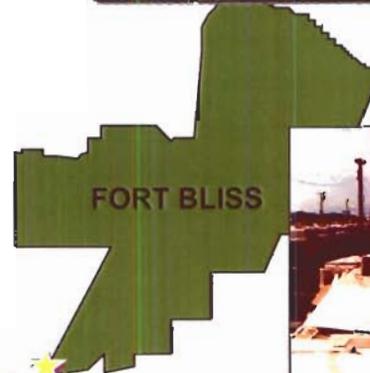
Fort Bliss at El Paso integrates elements from four major Army commands: U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command, U.S. Forces Command, 32nd Army Air and Missile Defense Command and Joint Task Force 6. It houses the U.S. Army Air Defense Artillery School, the U.S. Army Sergeants Major Academy, rapid deploying Forces Command (FORSCOM) tactical units such as the 32nd AAMDC and four Patriot AMD brigades.

It is also home to William Beaumont Army Medical Center (WBAMC) – Health Services Command.

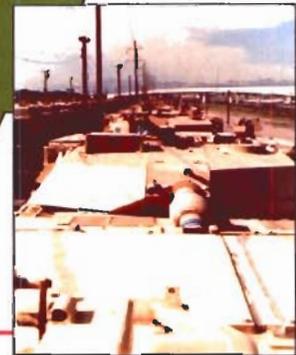
The 204th Military Intelligence Battalion (aerial exploitation) is an Intelligence Support command (INSCOM) unit stationed on Biggs Army Air Field (BAAF), and Joint Task Force 6. JTF6 is a one-of-a-kind organization that synchronizes and integrates DOD operational, technological and intelligence support to domestic law enforcement agencies' counter-drug efforts. Additionally and when directed, JTF-6 provides operational, training and intelligence support to domestic agencies' efforts in combating terrorism.

Fort Bliss Facilities and Resources

- ◆ **Excellent ranges and immense training areas**
- ◆ **1.2 million acres with 1,600 miles of roads**
- ◆ **13,572-foot runway at Biggs Army Airfield, America's 3rd longest runway**
- ◆ **Modern rail logistics center for deployment**
- ◆ **Approximately 12,600 active duty military and 6,600 civilian workers**
- ◆ **4,287 buildings with 17 million sq.ft.**
- ◆ **3,370 active housing units**



EL PASO



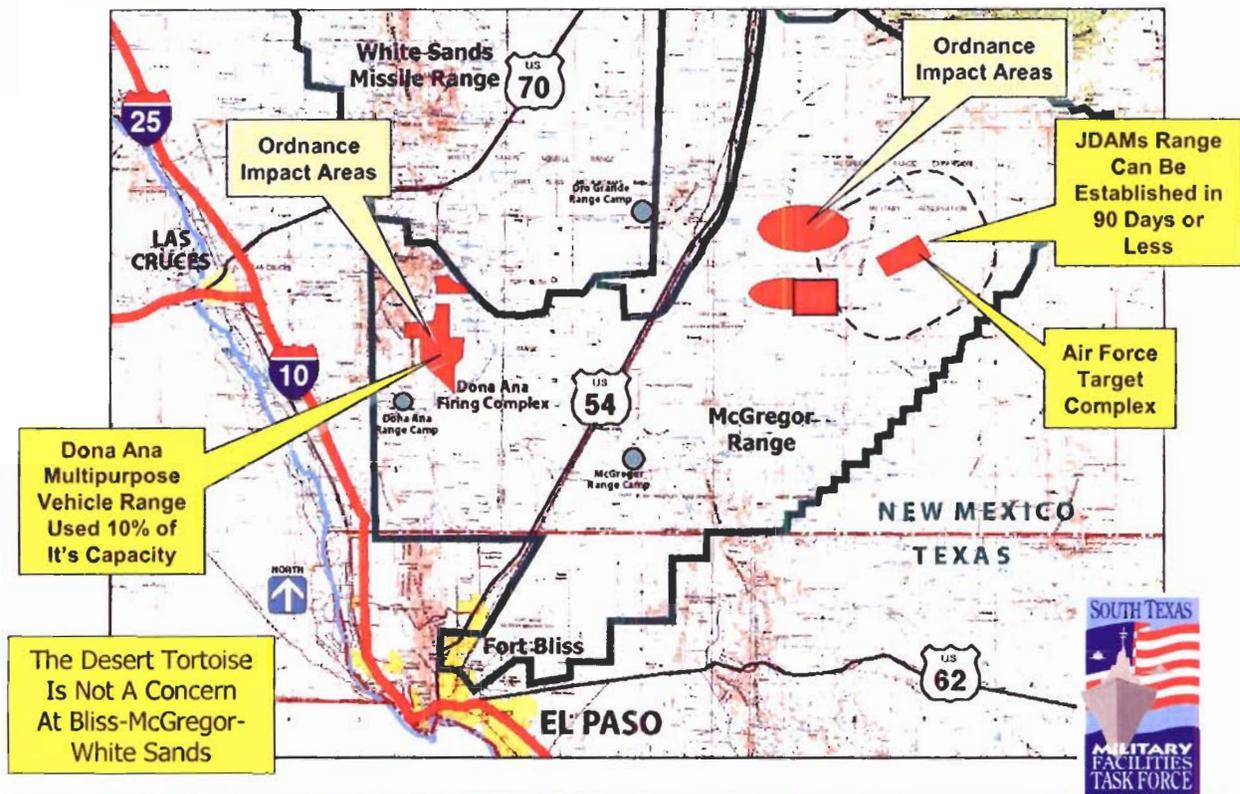
66

The Fort Bliss Warfighting and Analysis Division, Directorate of Combat Developments, provides state-of-the-art modeling, simulation, simulator and analysis support to a wide variety of DOD agencies to promote joint training, interoperability, validation, and accreditation, organization/force structure design, and experiments.

Fort Bliss promotes joint theater air and missile defense (AMD) exercises and joint exercises such as Roving Sands and, through interfaces with Space and Missile Defense Command (SMDC) Battle Lab, the Joint National Integration Center, the Theater Area Command and Control Simulation Facility (TACCSF), National Simulation Center (NSC), and related modeling and simulation organizations.

Fort Bliss maintains and operates the AMD Warfighting Center, the Battle Simulation Center and the Drive-Up Training Facility (DUST) at Tobin Wells to support AMD and joint unit exercises. The Battle Simulation Center is the premier Fort Bliss Schoolhouse provider of training simulations. The AMD Warfighting Center is the 32nd AAMDC's primary simulation/stimulation source for their Blackjack Team Training events. The DUST facility is designed to support TMD system exercises, follow DIS protocols, and integrate with other initiatives to enhance joint training opportunities. DUST has been used extensively to train Patriot units in AMD operations and is prepared to support contingency training missions and exercises throughout the year.

Fort Bliss Training Areas



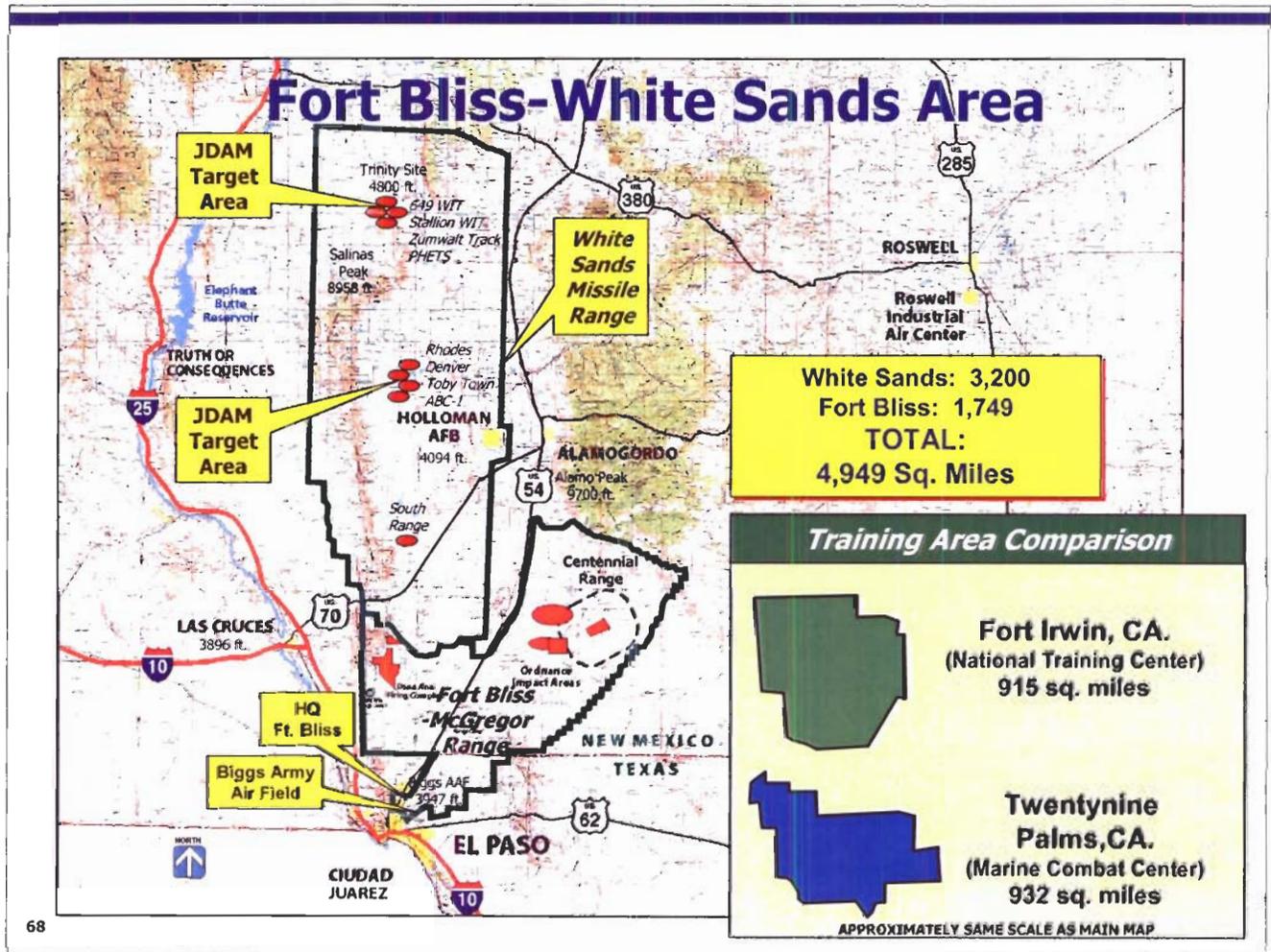
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© 2004 Don Rodman

The McGregor Range provides multiple designated ordnance impact areas. Of the 1.2 million acres at Bliss-McGregor use of only approximately 11,000 is constrained by concerns for cultural resources or critical environment. This area is restricted to foot traffic only. **The desert tortoise is not a concern at Fort Bliss because they are not present in the high desert environment.**

Dona Ana Range-40, Multipurpose Range Complex-Heavy (MPRC-H) was established in 1987 primarily as 3rd ACR tank, Bradley and attack helicopter qualification range. Range 40 is fully computerized with 12 Automated Moving Target Carriers, 59 Automatic Tank System Stationary Target Lifters, 21 sets of Infantry Target Mechanisms and 5 sets of infantry Moving Target Carriers. There are seven maneuver lanes with 12 unimproved hull down firing positions per lane. The entire range is approximately 2000 x 4500 meters. Each vehicle maneuver land is 2000 meters from state to finish. Range support facilities include a range control and VIP tower with Deployable Range Training and Safety System FLIR camera system with recorders, lighted ammunition pad, helipad, light wheel vehicle parking, covered mess, briefing building and more. Range 40 is full digital system capable. Currently Range 40 supports USAF Weapon School Aviation LFX, FORSCOM ADA BDE CLFX, 49th AD tank/Bradley gunnery, 136 TNG BDE LFX, MP LFX and Special Weapon Testing. Dona Ana also includes Ranges 48, 49 and 50.

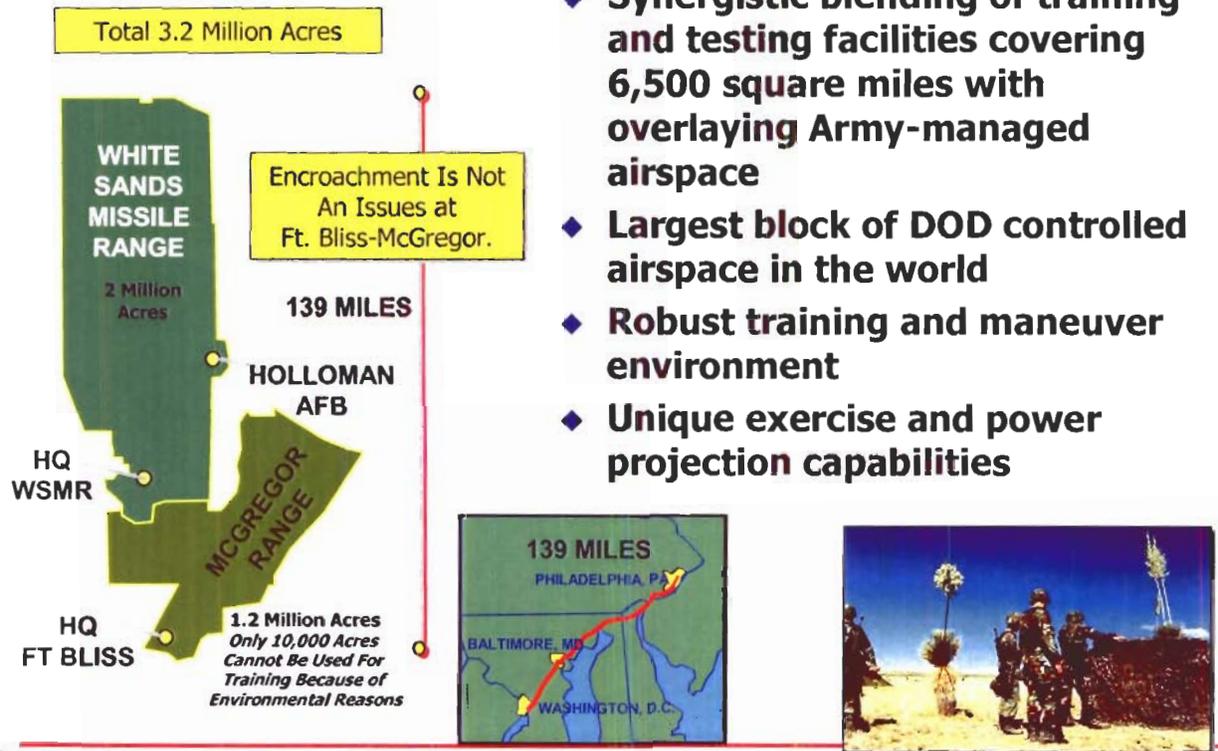
NOTE: Ranges are currently used to only 10% of capacity.



Joint training assets associated with Fort Bliss/White Sands include large ranges, live fire areas, controlled air space and air fields at Holloman AFB, Biggs Army Air Field and Roswell Industrial Air Center.

The land area available is very large as can be seen by the size comparison to the National Training Center at Fort Irwin and the Marine Combat Center at Twentynine Palms.

Fort Bliss Provides Range Options



Encroachment is not an issue with ranges as massive as those associated with Fort Bliss and White Sands.

Opportunity for Joint Large Theater Training at Fort Bliss/White Sands

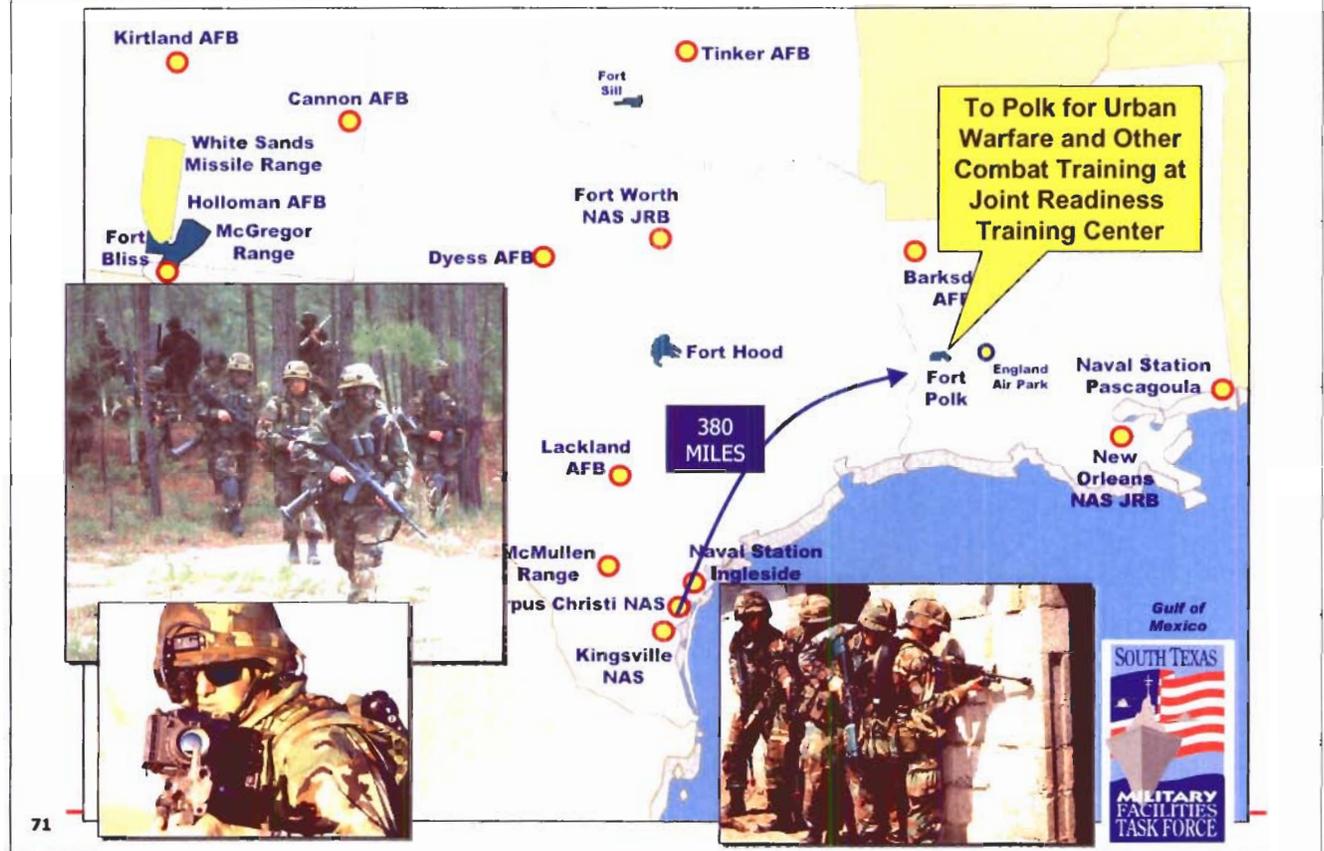


The central location of the Fort Bliss-White Sands complex creates the opportunity for a training scenario that involves elements of numerous Army and Marine Corps units operating with realistic air support from the Air Force and from Navy/Marine carrier-based aircraft from both the Pacific and Atlantic fleets. This would include live, constructive and virtual training with the opportunity to be joint, interagency and multi-national.

Fort Hood is positioned to provide the command and control center for such large theater joint training as it did for the USJFCOM Millennium Challenge Exercise in 2002.

There are numerous joint assets in the western border region of the U.S. which can be worked in to a training scenario for Pacific-based forces moving east to Fort Bliss/White Sands. Facilities such as Arizona's Barry M. Goldwater Gunnery Complex are located south of the airline trunk routes.

Joint Training at Fort Polk



The Joint Readiness Training Center at Fort Polk in Western Louisiana provides advanced level joint training for Army (active and reserve), Air Force and Navy contingency forces in deployment and tactical operations under realistic conditions.

The Military Operations on Urbanized Terrain (MOUT) complex at Fort Polk is an 8km by 7km box within the Joint Readiness Training Center's maneuver area consisting of a series of villages and tactical objective sites. The centerpiece is a town called Shughart-Gordon. Shughart-Gordon is a 29 building enclave replicating a third world town. In addition there is an 8 building airfield named Self Airfield, and a 5 building mock military installation named Word Military Compound.

Fort Polk has 20 urban warfare training sites for live fire and simulated fire exercises in built-up villages. Video analysis is available as a permanent training tool after each exercise.

Fort Polk has three C-130 capable landing fields located in the training areas.

Dual Missions at Fort Polk



- ◆ **Joint Readiness Training Center (JRTC)**
 - Light infantry equivalent of Army's National Training Center located at Fort Irwin, CA.
 - Contains the Military Operations on Urbanized Terrain (MOUT) complex with 8 km x 7km box within JRTC maneuver area
- ◆ **Deployment center for active duty and reserve units**
- ◆ **2nd Armored Cavalry Regiment (Light) and Warrior Brigade**
 - 2 ACR has been selected to transition to the Army's new Stryker armored vehicle

Fort Polk is the only Combat Training Center that also has the mission to house, train and deploy combat and combat support units. Fort Polk has executed all of the Army's missions since the 1940s.

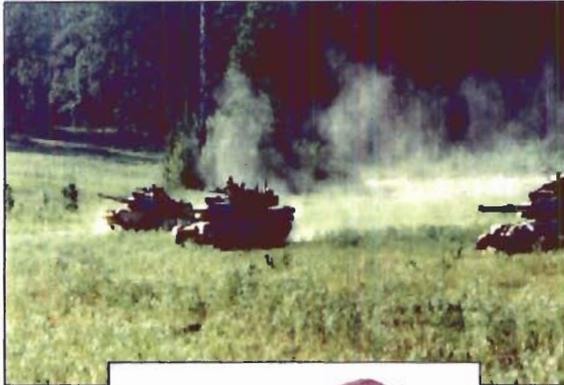
Each year JRTC conducts 8 rotations and 2 mission readiness exercises. A single rotation consists of 16 days.

A typical training scenario includes a brigade-sized joint task force deployed to the fictional island of Aragon to support the friendly nation of Cortina. In addition to the 3,500 troops supporting the brigade, there are 1,500 troops supporting echelons above division units during a normal rotation.

A non-MRE rotation generally has 3 operational phases. First is an insertion and counter-insurgency operation; second is a defense; and third is an attack into a Military Operations in Urban Terrain complex.

Fort Polk offers the opportunity for joint training of Navy/Marine expeditionary forces and the new Army transitional force.

Digitized Multi-Purpose Battle Area Course at Fort Polk



- ◆ Provides digital-ready live-fire targetry and scoring system to support advanced weapons and command/control systems
- ◆ Provides maneuver corridors, lanes and targets to mimic combat scenarios
- ◆ Supports 2ACR transformation to Stryker Brigade
- ◆ Three C-130 capable air fields in training area



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Fort Polk has been selected to be part of the transition to the Interim Armored Vehicle (IAV) or Stryker.

The Stryker is a 19-ton wheeled armored vehicle that bridges the gap between light and heavy forces. The interim armored vehicle possesses the deployability and sustainability associated with the Army's light forces, and the lethality and survivability common to the heavy forces.

The Stryker will have 10 variants: the Infantry Carrier Vehicle, Mobile Gun System; Anti-Tank Missile Guided Vehicle; Reconnaissance Vehicle; Fire Support Vehicle; Engineer Squad Vehicle; Mortar Carrier Vehicle; Commander's Vehicle; Medical Evacuation Vehicle; and a Nuclear Biological and Chemical Reconnaissance Vehicle.

The IAV family is the first new armored vehicle that the Army has acquired since the Bradley Fighting Vehicle.

San Antonio Area Commands Contribute to JNTC Gulf of Mexico

U.S. ARMY SOUTH
Recently Moved From Puerto Rico To Fort Sam Houston

Old Brooke Army Medical Center

Future Home of Army Medical Information Systems & Services Agency

U.S. Army Medical Command

Army Medical Department Center & School

Brooke Army Medical Center

Wilford Hall Medical Center

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San Antonio is home to a host of Army and Air Force commands including Army South which was recently relocated from Puerto Rico to Fort Sam Houston. As noted earlier, fighters and C-5 transports from Lackland AFB can play an important role in JNTC Gulf of Mexico. Camp Bullis covers 28,000 acres with 22 firing ranges, 6,013 acres of impact areas and 22,000 acres of maneuver area.

Fort Sam Houston is called the home of Army medicine, Lackland is home to Wilford Hall Medical Center, the largest training medical center in the Air Force, and Brooks City-Base is home to the Aerospace Medicine School. These medical training centers already coordinate joint medical deployment exercises at Camp Bullis. In JNTC Gulf of Mexico, combat medics and other medical personnel would support the overall exercise along the Texas Coast and at Bliss, Hood and Polk. The exercise would include stabilizing battlefield casualties and transporting them by med-evac to military medical centers where the training scenario could continue.

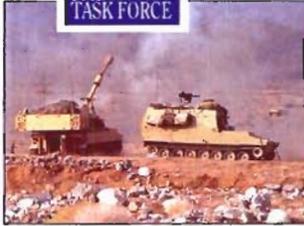
Brooke Army Medical Center at Fort Sam Houston provides regional integration, specialty supervision and army command and control of health care operations. BAMC oversees the Great Plains Health Care Support area which encompasses 14 states and Panama. The BAMC Commander is responsible for the command and control of nine medical treatment facilities and coordinates medical readiness of active Army, National Guard and Army Reserve medical units.

Fort Sam Houston is also home to the U.S. Army Medical Department Center and School, the largest health care training center in the world, and the Army Medical Command with command over all Army medical activities and operations in the U.S. and Europe.

A Joint National Training Capability



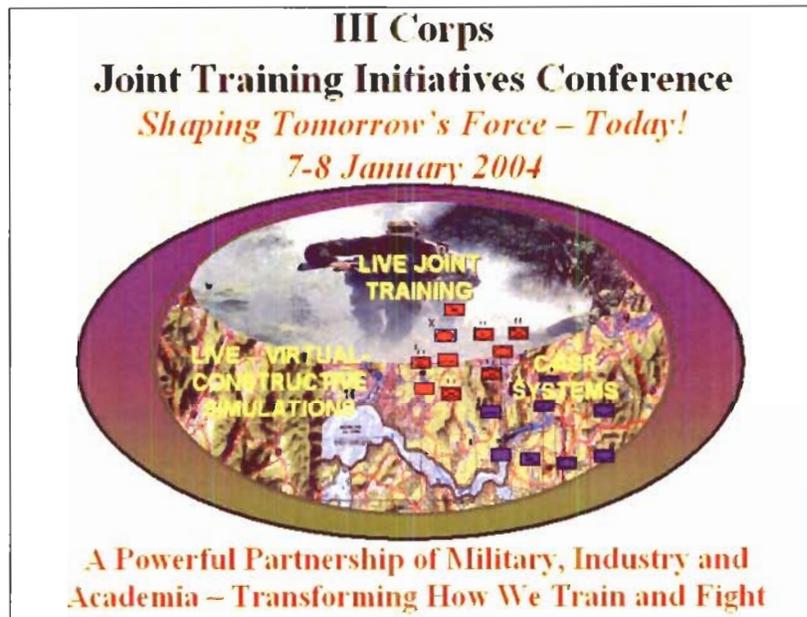
- ◆ A Secretary of Defense directive calls for 25% of future training to be joint training
- ◆ States in the Gulf Region provide an ideal central U.S. venue for joint training
- ◆ This regional venue can provide assets for all aspects of live, constructive and virtual training



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States in the Gulf Region provide an ideal venue for a Central U.S. joint training area that conforms to the directive to establish a Joint National Training Capability. With sea, land and air battlespaces and ranges, this region is well suited to helping meet the SECDEF directive calling for 25% of future training to be joint training.

Conference on Joint Training Initiatives Held at Fort Hood – Jan. 7-8, 2004



***Lt. Gen. Metz Hosted Conference on How to Implement
Joint Training Concepts***



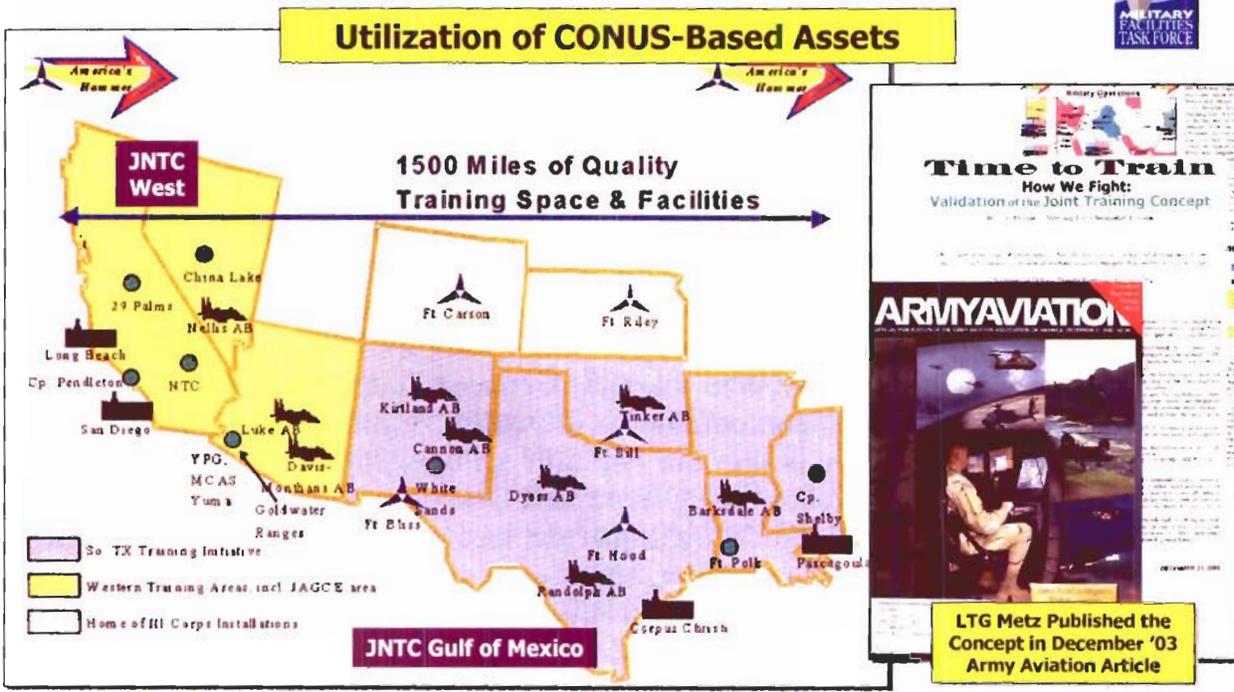
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Despite having more than a little on his plate, bringing one division back from Iraq while deploying another, LTG Metz hosted a Conference on Joint Training Initiatives at Fort Hood in January. He invited points of contact from each of the commands in the South Texas Military Facilities Task Force brief on JNTC Gulf of Mexico. Also included were points of contact from the Navy's Atlantic Fleet training organization based in Norfolk and the Marine Corps' Training and Education Command based in Quantico.

A report on the conference set out steps for implementation of a JNTC Gulf of Mexico.

(see attached conference report)

JNTC West – JNTC Gulf of Mexico

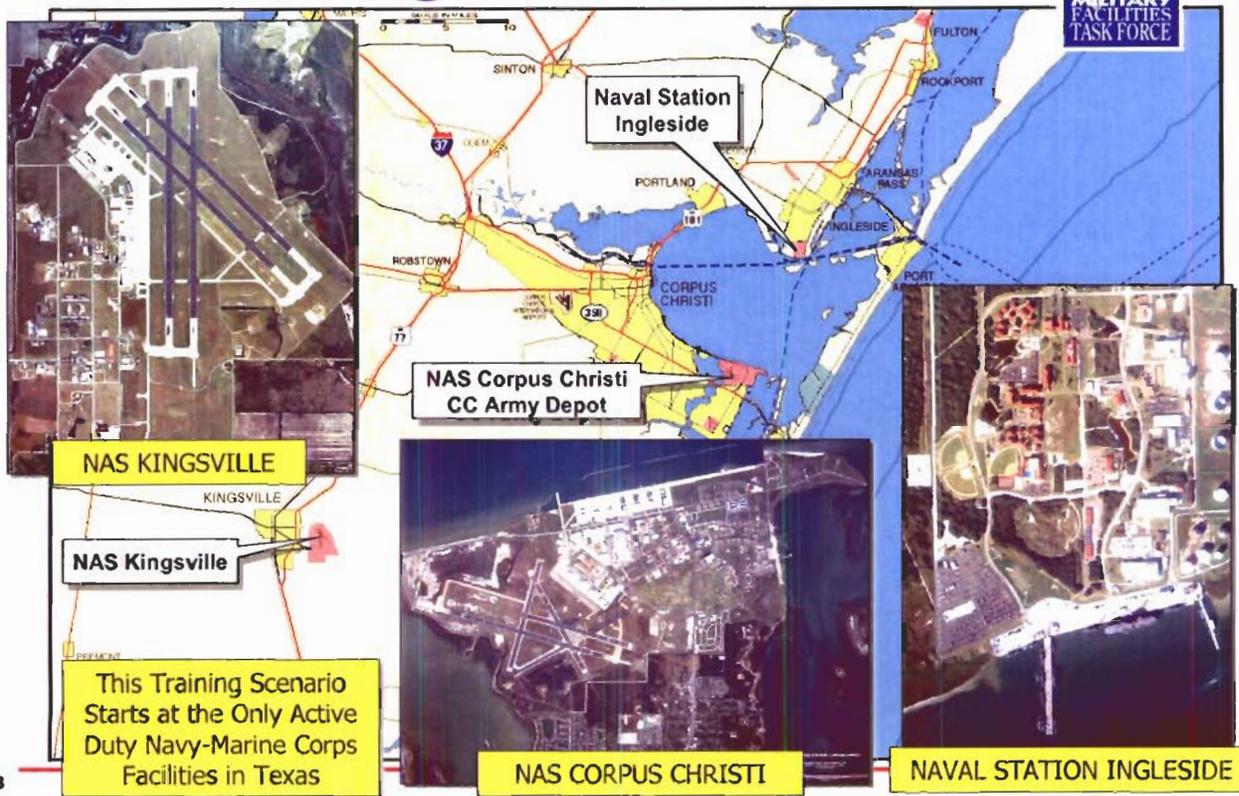


Army Lt. Gen. Thomas Metz, III Corps Commanding General, Envisions JNTC West to serve West Coast Assets and JNTC Gulf of Mexico to serve East Coast Assets

The Dec. 31, 2003, edition of Army Aviation contains an article entitled “Time to Train How We Fight: Validation of the Joint Training Concept”, authored by Lt. Gen. Thomas F. Metz and LTC Christopher A. Joslin. In this article the authors point out the capability in the 1,500 miles of potential training space between the coast of California and Mississippi to house 2 JNTCs – JNTC West and JNTC Gulf of Mexico.

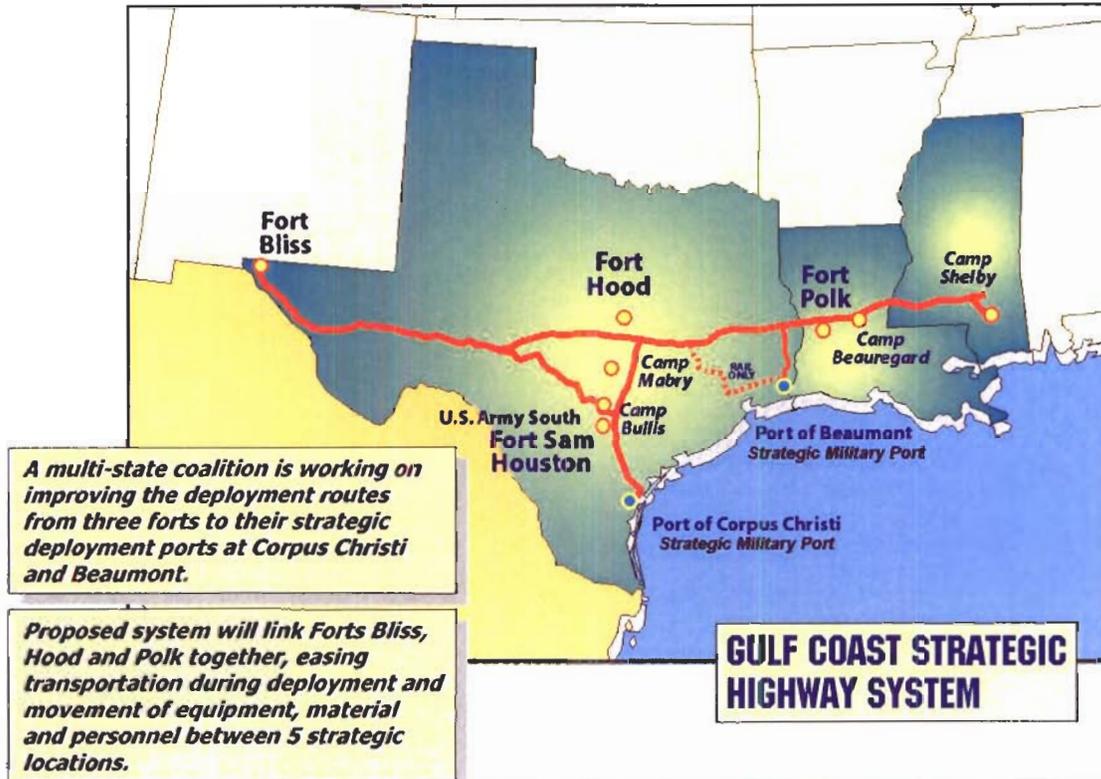
JNTC West can be accessed by forces based on the Pacific Coast and JNTC Gulf of Mexico can be accessed by forces based on the Atlantic Coast. They also provide contiguous real estate that allows the centergism of dual-coast, multi-service, multi-agency joint training. There are assets located in each JNTC which can support training in the other.

U.S. Navy Texas Facilities Make Joint Training Scenario Possible



The joint training opportunities outlined in this brief all start with the only active duty Navy-Marine Corps facilities in Texas -- Naval Station Ingleside, NAS Corpus Christi and NAS Kingsville.

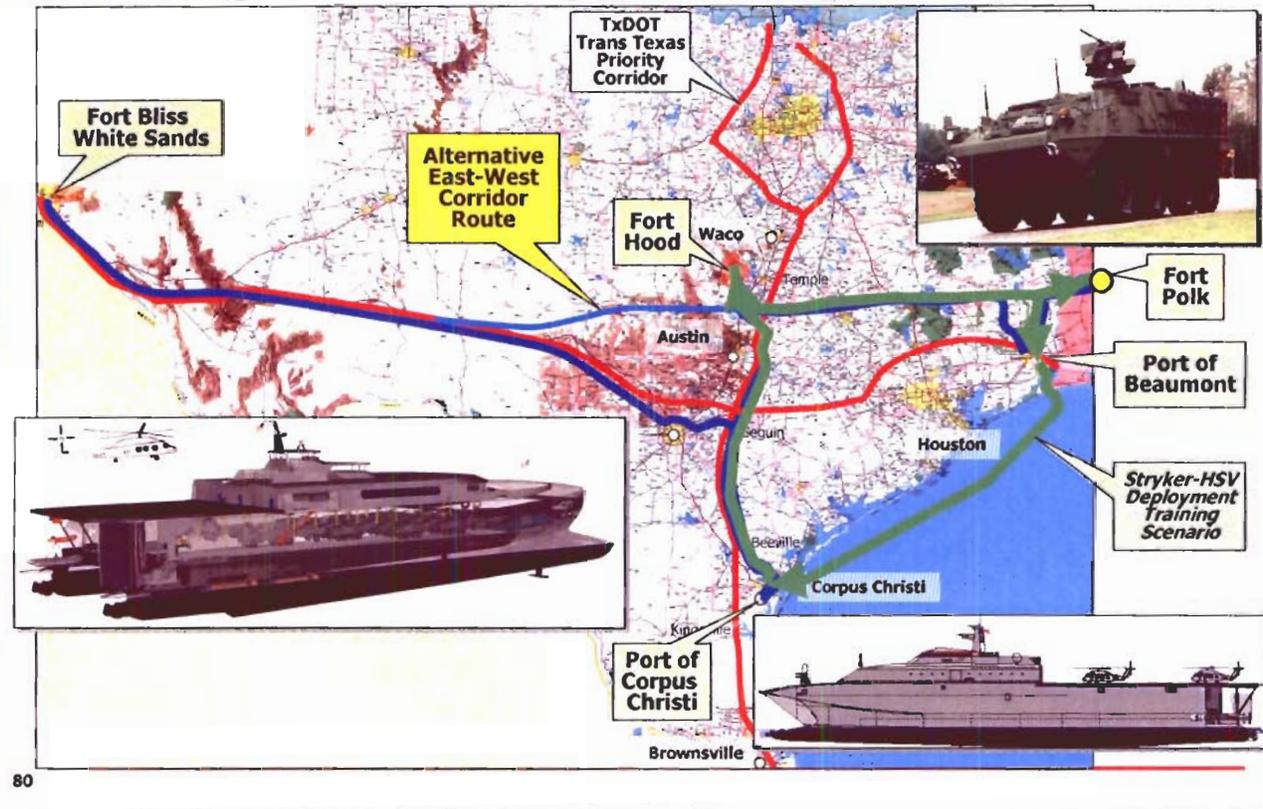
A Multi-State Transportation System



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The Gulf Coast Strategic Highway System has been conceived to meet the transportation needs of this region's military facilities in deploying combat equipment through Texas' two Strategic Military Ports as well as improved linkage between these military facilities.

Trans Texas Corridor Can Be Configured to Support Regional Bases

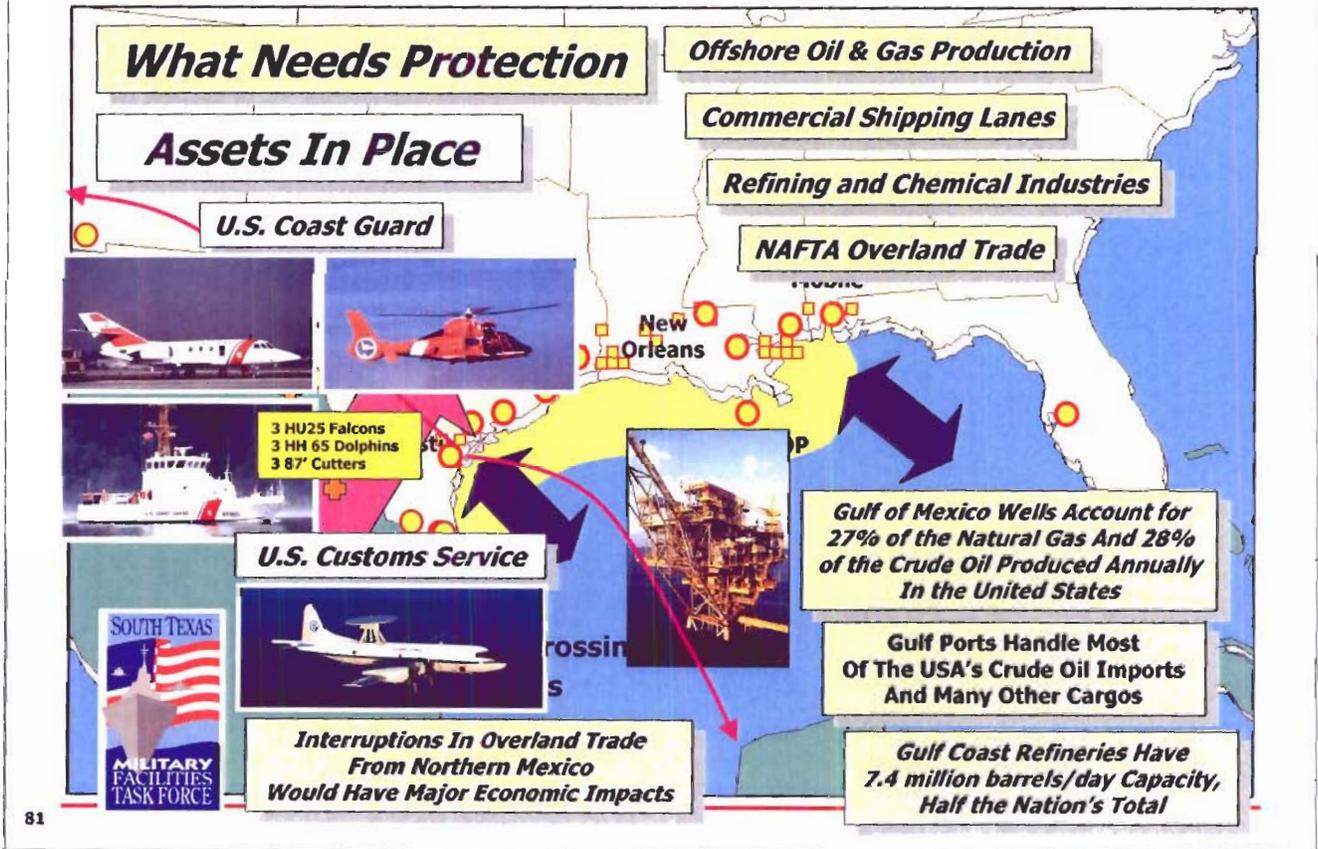


The Trans Texas Corridor Plan was proposed in January 2002 and better defined by TxDOT in June 2002. It will provide a new type of transportation system, a network of wide corridors designed to move people and goods faster and more safely than ever before. The concept is to build a network of corridors up to 1,200 feet wide with separate lanes for passenger vehicles, trucks, rail lines, and a 200 ft. dedicated utility zone. The TxDOT plan calls for a north-south route that would be ideal for deploying Fort Hood to the Port of Corpus Christi.

The TxDOT plan calls for an east-west route to cross the Hill Country just north of San Antonio and to loop around Houston. The Gulf Coast Strategic Highway Coalition has proposed an alternative east-west route that skirts the Hill Country to the north, passing just south of Fort Hood and links Fort Bliss, Fort Hood and Fort Polk while missing the San Antonio, Austin and Houston air quality regions. This route passes through no Federal Clean Air Act nonattainment airsheds in Texas or Louisiana.

NOTE: With the Army's purchase of the Stryker vehicle designed to move both on and off road and to be transported at sea by the HSV based at Naval Station Ingleside, there is an opportunity to accomplish realistic road, sea and combat deployment training using the Trans Texas Corridor system.

Collateral Benefit: Homeland Security



A collateral benefit from the joint training described in this brief would be the improved homeland security provided by the presence of military forces in the region even on a periodic basis.

Gulf of Mexico offshore wells account for 27% of the natural gas and 28% of the crude oil produced annually in the United States.

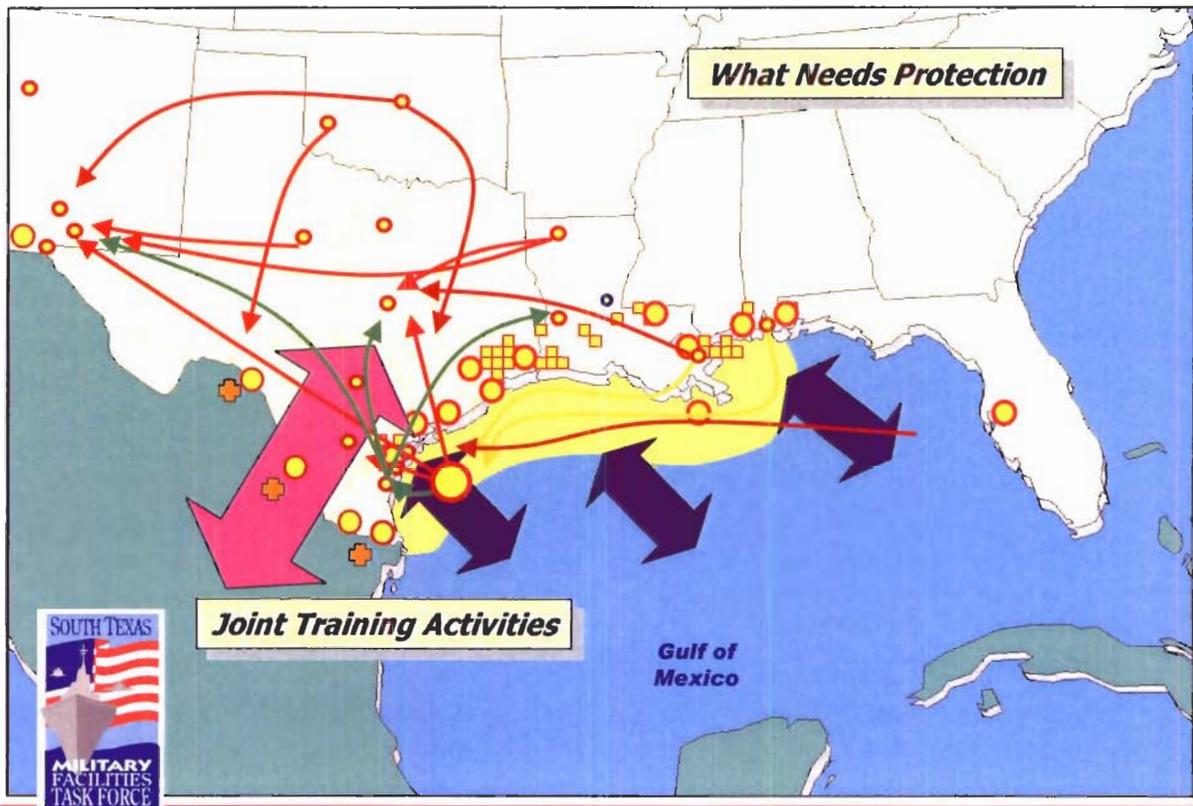
Gulf ports handle most of our nation's crude oil imports. The Gulf Coast is home to half the nation's refining capacity.

The U.S.-Mexico border in Texas is the site for 75% of the nation's overland trade with Mexico.

Coast Guard and U.S. Customs assets are already in place and active in these operations.

Joint training would enhance ongoing protection efforts.

Collateral Benefit: Homeland Security



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Joint training in this region can only enhance homeland security in the Gulf and border regions.

Gulf Region Assets for Joint Training

Texas			New Mexico		
NS Ingleside	Mine Countermeasures Ships	14	Kirtland AFB (Albuquerque)	F-16 Falcons (AF Reserve)	15
	Coastal Minehunters	12	Holloman AFB (Alamogordo)	F-117 Nighthawks (Active)	50+
	Port Facilities for Debarcation	Multiple		German F-4 Squadron	Yes
	Designated Gulf Training Areas	8	Cannon AFB (Clovis)	F-16 Falcons (Active)	60+
	HSV-X2 Platform	1		Singapore AF F-16s	12
Kingsville NAS	"Hostile" Airfield to Capture	1	Roswell	Airfield - 13,000' runway	Available
	Practice Bomb Range @ McMullen	2	White Sands Missile Range	Live Fire Ranges	3,200 Sq Miles
Corpus Christi NAS	Support for Fleet Air Assets	Yes	Oklahoma		
	"Hostile" Airfield to Capture	1	Tinker AFB (OK City)	AWACs (AF)	24
	MH-53E Sea Dragons	Squadron	Allus AFB	C-17	8
CC Coast Guard	HU 25 Falcon jets	3		KC-135	24
	HH 65 Dolphin	3		C-5	6
	87-Foot Cutters	3	Louisiana		
Fort Worth NAS-JRB (Carswell)	F/A 18 Hornets (Marine)	12	Barksdale AFB (Shreveport)	B-52	63
	KC-130 Hercules (Marine)	14		A-10	18
	C-130 Hercules (TANG)	9	New Orleans NAS-JRB	FA-18 (Navy Reserve)	12
	F/A 18 Hornets (Navy)	12		C-130T (Navy Reserve)	5
	F-16 (AF)	18		P-3 Orion (Navy Reserve)	6
Dyess AFB (Abitene)	B-1B (AF)	32		A-10 (AF Reserve)	17
	C-130	29		F-15 (LANG)	17
Lackland AFB (San Antonio)	F-16 (TANG)	20		C-130 (LANG)	1
	C-5 Heavy Lift	16	Fort Polk	Jt. Readiness Training Center	1
	Air Force Medical Units	Yes		Airfields - C130 capable	3
Fort Sam Houston	Army Medical Units	Yes	England Air Park	Air Logistics Facility	1
Ellington Field (Houston)	F-16 (TANG)	18	Mississippi		
Laughlin AFB (Del Rio)	Controlled Air Space	Yes	NS Pascagoula	Cruisers (CGs)	3
Fort Hood	Tanks	500+		Frigates (FFGs)	2
	Bradley Vehicles	500+	Florida		
	Live-Fire Ranges	340 Sq Miles	Eglin AFB	Range for Manne Training	Yes
	Airfields - All Aircraft	Yes	11 103 Navy Coastal Systems Station	Test & Evaluation Center	Yes
	Rail Facilities	Yes			
Fort Bliss-McGregor Range	Air and Missile Defense Systems	Yes			
	Battle Simulation Center	1			
	Live Fire Ranges	1,750 Sq Miles			
	Airfields - All Aircraft	Yes			
	Rail Facilities	Yes			
Port of Corpus Christi	Strategic Port Facilities	Yes			

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Presentation Prepared by The Rodman Co.



Note:

All major components of this joint training exercise would be conducted on real estate currently owned by the Department of Defense (DOD) or state and local government. It uses onshore ordnance areas currently in use with minimal additional environmental impacts for certain movements.

There are no contingencies. DOD owns or controls the real estate, air space, warning areas and mobile training assets in the region which are part of the proposed training scenario.



***If we train as we fight -
It has to be joint.***

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If we train as as we fight,
It has to be joint.

Telling the JNTC Gulf of Mexico Story

Out of the Box?

Actually all the resources are in this box

Littoral Warfare Center of Excellence

Joint National Training Capability Gulf of Mexico

Fort Bliss-White Sands

Potential impact area

White Sands Missile Range

Largest blocks of real estate & air space available in DOD

Fort Hood

Impact Area

55,000-acre range

Urban Combat Site

154,000 Acres of Military Space with 42,000 Acres of Instrumented Live-Fire Ranges

South Texas Military Complex

45 Deep-Drift Naval Station Capable of Supporting Any Ship in the Fleet

Naval Station Ingleside

NAS Corpus Christi

NAS Kingsville

Ten Rows of 40 Stations to Support Expeditionary Training

Part of Corpus Christi

2003 Deployment of 4th Infantry Division

JNTC Gulf of Mexico Coalition
 221 EAST 9TH FLOOR, AUSTIN, TX 78701
 Contact Gary Bushell: (512) 350-8651

THE YEAR IN DEFENSE

2004 Edition

LOGISTICS • UNMANNED COMBAT VEHICLES • OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH • STRIKER BRIGADES

South Texas Military Facilities Task Force

This Message Appears in the Year in Defense 2004 Which Is Distributed to Officers and DOD Managers. It Covers Programs, Policy Decisions and Systems.

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This message outlining the JNTC Gulf of Mexico appears in the 2004 edition of The Year in Defense.

GARY BUSHELL
ATTORNEY & GOVERNMENT CONSULTANT

THE SAN JACINTO BUILDING, SUITE 209 • 221 EAST 9TH STREET • AUSTIN, TEXAS 78701
Phone (512) 478-6661 • Fax (512) 478-6662 • Cell (512) 350-8652
CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS • Phone (361) 537-1888 • Fax (361) 814-2080

JNTC Gulf of Mexico
A Joint National Training Capability Using Existing Training Ranges

Briefings Conducted by Gary Bushell in behalf of the
South Texas Military Facilities Task Force - Mayor Loyd Neal, Chairman

August 16, 2002

Staff of U.S. Senator Kay Bailey Hutchison
Dave Davis, Chief of Staff and Dave Stockwell,
Military Legislative Assistant

August 20, 2002

Major General Stanley E. Green, USA
Commanding General, Fort Bliss

Major General James Moloney, USA (ret)
Member of Texas Strategic Military
Planning Commission, El Paso, Texas

Texas State Sen. Eliot Shapleigh, Chairman
Texas Senate Committee on Veteran Affairs and
Military Installations

August 29, 2002

Rear Admiral John E. Boyington, Jr.
Chief of Naval Air Training
NAS Corpus Christi

September 3, 2002

Staff of Congressman Solomon Ortiz
(Mac King, Legislative Director and Military
Legislative Assistant)

September 6, 2002

Rear Admiral Paul J. Ryan
Commander, Mine Warfare Command
NAS Corpus Christi

September 12, 2002

Lieutenant General Dennis McCarthy,
Commander
United States Marine Forces Reserve
New Orleans, Louisiana

September 13, 2002

Staff of Commander
United States Marine Forces Reserve

September 19, 2002

Major General Kevin B. Kuklok
Assistant Deputy Commandant
for Plans, Policies & Operations
Headquarters Marine Corps

September 26, 2002

Lieutenant General Marc Cisneros, USA (ret)
Corpus Christi, Texas

September 30, 2002

Lieutenant Gen. H.G. "Pete" Taylor, USA (ret)
former III Corps Commander
Harker Heights/Killeen, Texas

September 31, 2002

Kevin Gallagher, Deputy Project Director
Roving Sands, Fort McPherson, Georgia

October 1, 2002

Major General James Livingston, USMC (ret)
Chairman, Governor's Military Advisory Committee
State of Louisiana

October 7, 2002

Admiral Robert J. Natter
Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet
U.S. Fleet Forces Command
Norfolk, Virginia

October 8, 2002

Colonel J. Michael "Mick" Bednarek, USA
Chief, Joint Training Group
Warfighting Center
United States Joint Forces Command
Suffolk, Virginia

October 10, 2002

Bill Ehrie, Chairman
Texas Strategic Military Planning Commission

October 16, 2002

Major Dan McGuire, USMC
Joint Training, G-3 TECOM
Quantico, Virginia
(Note: Had been sent brief by Headquarters
Marine Corps)

October 24, 2002

Captain Paula Hinger, USN
Commanding Officer
NAS Corpus Christi

November 14, 2002

Jack Hunt, President
King Ranch
Kingsville, Texas

December 9, 2002

Board of Directors
Corpus Christi Bay Chapter,
Navy League of the U.S.
Passed resolution of support

December 11, 2002

Larry DiRita, Special Assistant
Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld

Dr. David S. C. Chu
Under Secretary of Defense for
Personnel & Readiness, and his deputy
Dr. Paul W. Mayberry

Rear Admiral Rubin B. Bookert
Deputy Director
Expeditionary Warfare (N-75)

Philip Grone, Principal Assistant
Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for
Installations and Environment
(Note: action officer on BRAC 2005)

December 12, 2002

Rear Admiral Gary Roughead
Chief of Legislative Affairs
Department of the Navy
and Commander Kevin Miller

Pete Olsen, Chief of Staff
U. S. Senator John Cornyn

December 16, 2002

Board of Directors
Corpus Christi Chamber of Commerce
Passed resolution of support

December 20, 2002

North Bay Military Task Force
San Patricio County
Passed resolution of support

January 2, 2003

Ruben Bonilla, Chairman
Port of Corpus Christi Authority

January 9, 2003

Board of Directors
Corpus Christi Regional Economic
Development Corporation
Passed resolution of support

January 16, 2003

Texas Strategic Military Planning Commission
Appointed by Governor Rick Perry of Texas
Expressed strong position of support

January 29, 2003

Cliff Johnson, Senior Advisor to
Governor Rick Perry, and
Logan Spence of Governor Perry's
Policy Office

February 3, 2003

**Ambassador Anne Armstrong
and Tobin Armstrong**

February 4 – 10, 2003

Corpus Christi Port Authority Commissioners

February 18, 2003

State Senator Juan Hinojosa
Representing Nueces County
Expressed position of support

March 3, 2003

Jessica Ortiz
Assistant to State Senator Eddie Lucio,
Representing Kleberg County

March 5, 2003

Tom Tagliabue, Deputy Commissioner
Texas General Land Office
Has confirmed that Commissioner Jerry Patterson,
Texas General Land Office, is fully supportive

March 6, 2003

South Texas Military Facilities Task Force
Passed strong resolution of support

March 7, 2003

County Judge Linda Lee Henry
McMullen County Judge

March 13, 2003

Civilian Community - Delegation from the
Fort Hood area at Harker Heights, Texas

March 17, 2003

Military Legislative Assistants to the
Texas Congressional Delegation
Washington, D.C.

Major Dan McGuire

Directorate of Transformation Training
U.S. Marine Corps, Quantico, Virginia

March 18, 2003

Major General James Battaglini, USMC
Director, Expeditionary Warfare, Office of
Chief of Naval Operations

Captain Dan Deputy, USCG
Chief, Cutter Forces
Operational Capability Director
U.S. Coast Guard HQ

March 19, 2003

Dr. Paul W. Mayberry
Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Readiness)

Wayne Army
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Navy for
Installations and Environment

March 29, 2003

Southwest Region, Navy League of the
United States meeting in Corpus Christi, Texas

April 7, 2003

Captain Randy Young, Chief of Staff to
Commander, Mine Warfare Command

Ray Allen, Executive Director
Coastal Bend Bays and Estuaries Program, Inc.

April 16, 2003

Colonel Franklin C. Bohler, USA
U.S. Army Special Operations Agency
Chief Special Operations Division
Pentagon, Washington, D.C.

May 13, 2003

Major General Gordon C. Nash, USMC
Commander, Joint Warfighting Center
Director, Joint Training (J7)
U.S. Joint Forces Command, Suffolk, VA

May 13, 2003

Commander Mike Hohl, USN
Live Training Support Branch (N73)
U.S. Atlantic Command, Norfolk, VA

May 13, 2003

Vice Admiral Albert H. Konetzni
Deputy Commander and Chief of Staff
U.S. Atlantic Fleet, Norfolk, VA

May 14, 2003

U.S. Representative Chet Edwards
Member - House Appropriations Committee

May 14, 2003

U.S. Senator John Cornyn
Member – Senate Armed Services Committee

May 14, 2003

H.T. Johnson
Acting Secretary of the Navy

May 15, 2003

Vice Admiral Charles W. Moore
Deputy Chief of Naval Operations
Fleet Readiness and Logistics (N4)

May 15, 2003

U.S. Representative Silvestre Reyes
Member – House Armed Services Committee

May 15, 2003

Pete Geren
Special Assistant to the Secretary of Defense

May 15, 2003

Brigadier General Norman R. Seip, USAF
Deputy Director, Operations and Training
Department of the Air Force

May 16, 2003

Major General Thomas S. Jones, USMC
Commanding General,
Training and Education Command
Marine Corps Combat Development Command
Quantico, VA

May 16, 2003

Gordon England
Deputy Secretary
Department of Homeland Security
Former Secretary of the Navy

June 13, 2003

Capt. Howard Thorp, Jr., USN
Director, Joint National Training Capability JW302
Received briefing and tour (with Gary Bushell) of
Fort Bliss by Major General Stanley Green, CG of
Fort Bliss, and representatives of Air Defense
Command, McGregor Range, White Sands Missile
Range, El Paso Chamber of Commerce and City of
El Paso

June 26, 2003

Corpus Christi Area Environmental Groups
Sierra Club
Texas General Land Office
Coastal Bend Bays & Estuary Program
Coastal Bend Bays Foundation
Coastal Conservation Association
Coastal Bend Land Trust
City of Port Aransas

June 26, 2003 (continued)

Corpus Christi Area Environmental Groups
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department

June 30, 2003

Corpus Christi City Council

July 6-7, 2003

Gen Michael W. Hagee, USMC
33rd Commandant of the Marine Corps
JNTC Brief and Tour of NAS-CC, NAS-Kingsville
and NS-Ingleside
CC-NAS
Corpus Christi, TX

July 14, 2003

CDR Mike Ullrich, USN
Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff
Training & Exercises (J7A)
U.S. Second Fleet
Norfolk, VA

CDR Harry Robinson, USN
Air Operations
U.S. Second Fleet
Norfolk, VA

CDR Scott Stearney, USN
Commander, Carrier Group 4
U.S. Second Fleet
Norfolk, VA

July 14, 2003

MG Joseph P. Stein, USAF
Director of Aerospace Operations
Air Combat Command
Norfolk, VA

COL William Minich, USAF
Director of Aerospace Operations
Staff
Air Combat Command
Norfolk, VA

COL Charles Hale, USAF
Chief, Ranges, Airspace & Airfields
Air Combat Command
Norfolk, VA

LCOL Kris Bucklew, USAF
Acting Chief, Exercises & Joint Ops.
Air Combat Command
Norfolk, VA

LCOL Paul Sadowski
Chief, Planning & Program Team
Air Combat Command
Norfolk, VA

July 15, 2003

MG Jack Davis, USMC
Deputy Commander
U.S. Marine Forces, Atlantic Fleet
Norfolk, VA

COL Larry Walker, USMC
Assistant Chief of Staff G3/5/7
U.S. Marine Forces, Atlantic Fleet
Norfolk, VA

Rod Buchanan, Director
Joint Training & Readiness
U.S. Marine Forces, Atlantic Fleet
Norfolk, VA

COL Bumgardner, USMC
Staff JAG
U.S. Marine Forces, Atlantic Fleet
Norfolk, VA

July 15, 2003

Thomas Crabtree, SES
Director, Fleet Training (N7)
U.S. Atlantic Fleet
Norfolk, VA

CAPT Joe Krenzler, USN
Dep. Director of Training (N7A)
U.S. Atlantic Fleet
Norfolk, VA

CAPT Mike Reedy, USN
Director of Live Training Support Branch (N73A)
U.S. Atlantic Fleet
Norfolk, VA

Anthony Reade (Tony) (Civilian)
Head, Range Team (N73A)
U.S. Atlantic Fleet
Norfolk, VA

July 16, 2003

Dr. Michael Bailey
Technical Director
U.S. Marine Corps Training & Education
Command
Norfolk, VA

Lee Viverette
Aviation Range Analyst
U.S. Marine Corps Training & Education
Command
Norfolk, VA

September 3, 2003

Joseph Whitaker

Deputy Assistant Secretary
Installations and Housing
Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington, D.C.

September 3, 2003

Dr. Paul Mayberry

Deputy Under Secretary for Readiness, DOD
The Pentagon
Washington, D.C.

September 4, 2003

CAPT Tank Thorp, USN

Director, Joint National Training Capability
Joint Warfighting Center
Joint Forces Command
Suffolk, VA

October 7, 2003

RADM Barry M. Costello, USN

Chief of Legislative Affairs
The Pentagon
Washington, D.C.

MG Mitchell Stevenson, USA

Deputy Chief of Staff
Logistics and Operations (G3)
U.S. Army Material Command
The Pentagon
Washington, D.C.

Philip Wayne Grone

Principal Assistant Deputy Under Secretary
Installations and Environment
Department of Defense
The Pentagon
Washington, D.C.

Wayne Army

Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary
Installations and Environment
Department of the Navy
The Pentagon
Washington, D.C.

Hansford T. Johnson

Assistant Secretary
Installations and Environment
Department of the Navy
(Former Acting Secretary)
The Pentagon
Washington, D.C.

RADM Christopher Weaver, USN

Commander, Navy Installations
The Pentagon
Washington, D.C.

October 7, 2003

MG James Battaglini, USMC

Director, Expeditionary Warfare Division
(N75)
Deputy Chief of Naval Operations
Warfare Requirements and Programs
The Pentagon
Washington, D.C.

CAPT James Rennie, USN

Head, Mine Warfare Branch (N752)
The Pentagon
Washington, D.C.

RADM Mark Fitzgerald, USN

Director, Air Warfare Division (N78)
Deputy Chief of Naval Operations
Warfare Requirements and Programs
The Pentagon
Washington, D.C.

October 8, 2003

Congressman Solomon P. Ortiz (D-TX)

Member, House Armed Services Committee
Ranking Minority Member,
Subcommittee on Readiness
Capitol Hill
Washington, D.C.

Rep. Ruben Hinajosa (D-TX)

Capitol Hill
Washington, D.C.

Rep. Duncan Hunter (R-CA)

Chairman
House Armed Services Committee
Capitol Hill
Washington, D.C.

Rep. Sylvestre Reyes (D-TX)

Member
House Armed Services Committee
Capitol Hill
Washington, D.C.

Rep. Ciro D. Rodriguez (D-TX)

Member
House Armed Services Committee
Capitol Hill
Washington, D.C.

October 8, 2003

Rep. Henry Bonilla (R-TX)
Member
House Appropriations Committee
Defense Subcommittee
Capitol Hill
Washington, D.C.

Rep. Joel Hefley (R-CO)
Chairman
Subcommittee on Readiness
House Armed Services Committee
Capitol Hill
Washington, D.C.

November 12, 2003

ADM William J. Fallon, USN
Commander
Fleet Forces Command/
U.S. Atlantic Fleet
Atlantic Fleet Headquarters
Norfolk, VA

RADM Brian M. Calhoun
Director for Operations, Plans & Policy
(N3/N5)
U.S. Fleet Forces Command
United States Navy
Norfolk, VA

CAPT Mike Reedy, USN
Director, Live Training Support Branch
(N73A)
U.S. Atlantic Fleet
Atlantic Fleet Headquarters
Norfolk, VA

December 19, 2003

Gen. Robert J. Reese
Commanding General
U.S. Army White Sands Missile Range

Rear Adm. Paul K. Arthur (Ret.)
Deputy to the Commanding General and
Technical Director
White Sands Missile Range
White Sands, N.M.

December 19, 2003

Briefing for representatives of natural resource
agencies and South Texas environmental
community

January 6, 2004

Admiral Vern Clark, USN
Chief of Naval Operations
2000 Navy Pentagon
Washington, D.C.

January 7-8, 2004

Joint Training Initiatives Conference
Fort Hood, Texas
Hosted by
Lt. Gen. Thomas F. Metz
Commanding General

March 12, 2004

Col. Jeffery Bearor, USMC
Chief of Staff
Training and Education Command
Marine Corps Base, Quantico

Dr. Michael Bailey
Technical Director
Training and Education Command
Marine Corps Base, Quantico

MAJ Clint Cheblowski, USMC
Dep. Director of Operations
Training and Education Command
Marine Corps Base, Quantico

March 29, 2004

MG Gordon Nash, USMC
Director of Joint Training
Joint National Training Capability
Joint Warfighting Center
Suffolk, VA

MG Richard Wightman, USA
Deputy Director, Joint Training
Joint National Training Capability
Joint Warfighting Center
Suffolk, VA

CAPT Howard "Tank" Thorp, USN
Director
Joint National Training Capability
Joint Warfighting Center
Suffolk, VA

RADM Brian Calhoun, USN
Director for Operations, Plans & Policy
Fleet Forces Command/Atlantic Fleet
Atlantic Fleet Headquarters
Norfolk, VA

March 29, 2004

COL Thomas Thaler, USMC
Fleet Marine Liaison Officer
Fleet Forces Command/Atlantic Fleet
Atlantic Fleet Headquarters
Norfolk, VA

April 16, 2004

Lt. Col. Frank Sheppard
Texas Air National Guard
Lackland Air Force Base
San Antonio, TX

May 14, 2004

Board of Directors
Southwest Defense Alliance
Las Vegas, NV

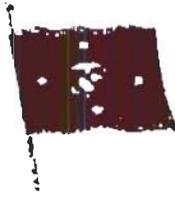
June 10, 2004

Maj. Gen. James E. Simmons, USA
Deputy Commanding General
III Corps and Fort Hood
Fort Hood, TX

Maj. Gen. J. D. Thurman, USA
Commanding General
4th Infantry Division
Fort Hood, TX

June 16, 2004

Lt. Gen. Michael A. Hough, USMC
Deputy Commandant, Aviation
U.S. Marine Corps
Washington, D.C.



18 July 2003

Dear Senator Hutchison,

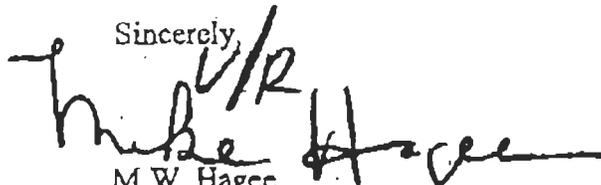
As you may recall, when we met prior to my confirmation hearing last September, you asked me to investigate the potential inclusion of Naval Station, Ingleside, TX in our Marine Corps training plan. I am pleased to report that I was able to visit Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi and Naval Station, Ingleside week before last, July 6-7, 2003, and that the visit was indeed a productive one.

The coalition of briefers, led by Gary Bushell and Mayor Loyd Neal of Corpus Christi, have obviously given their proposal for training possibilities a great deal of thought. Dave Stockwell of your staff also participated in the discussion of the merits of a training area encompassing much of South Texas, and accompanied me on a helicopter flight over the Corpus/Ingleside area. This visit provided me with a much better understanding of your support for this initiative and its joint training opportunities and initiatives for the Ingleside area.

The region has a great deal of potential for a force that needs large expanses of training area in close proximity to the sea. As you know, one of the tenets of Marine Corps operational doctrine is Operational Maneuver from the Sea (OMFTS). As a result, I have asked my staff to monitor the progress made on developing a genuine capability that will provide meaningful operational training opportunities to the Marines. I have also asked them to examine how the possible training opportunities presented within the Ingleside-Hood-Bliss triangle might fulfill Marine Corps pre-deployment and operational training requirements.

I look forward to seeing you this weekend at the christening of *U.S.S. San Antonio*, and to what I'm certain will be a grand occasion for you, the great states of Texas and Louisiana, and the United States Marine Corps.

Sincerely,


M. W. Hagee
General, U. S. Marine Corps
Commandant of the Marine Corps

The Honorable Kay Bailey Hutchison
Chairman, Military Construction Subcommittee
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington DC 20510



OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

September 15, 2003

RICK PERRY
GOVERNOR

General Michael W. Hagee, USMC
Commandant of the Marine Corps
Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps
#2 Navy Annex
Washington, D.C. 20380-1775

Dear General Hagee:

I was pleased to hear of your recent trip to the Corpus Christi Naval Air Station (NAS) and the Ingleside Naval Station. My staff and I have reviewed the proposed Joint National Training Capability, on which you received a briefing during your trip. I lend the full support of my office to the concept.

As you are now aware, the State of Texas provides outstanding training opportunities for four-service combat operations. The deep-water capabilities of our coastal ports, the accessibility of existing large military operating areas, and the availability of diverse joint training assets, including 22 military installations in and around Texas, are just a few of the conditions that make joint training in Texas a promising prospect. Considering the Marine Corps' high regard for the doctrine of Operational Maneuver from the Sea, I am very optimistic that this proposal will not only provide the Department of Defense (DoD) an excellent joint training opportunity in 2004, but could also fulfill the pre-deployment and operational training requirements of the U.S. Marine Corps.

The Ingleside-Hood-Bliss triangle could provide the U.S. Marine Corps with deep strike training areas and joint training opportunities. Fort Bliss possesses underutilized ranges and the largest dedicated air space controlled by the DoD in the world. Fort Hood has excellent connectivity and the most experience in digitalization of equipment and training assets in DoD. In addition, it has 130,000 acres of maneuver space, which includes 60,000 acres of live fire ranges. Ingleside Naval Station, along with Corpus Christi NAS and Kingsville NAS, provide access to these ranges and training areas from the sea.

I welcome the opportunity to work with you and your staff to make joint training in Texas for the Navy and Marine Corps as realistic and productive as possible. Please feel free to contact me if I can help make this proposal a reality.

Thank you for your service to our great nation.

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature of Rick Perry in dark ink.

Rick Perry
Governor

Handwritten signature "Semper Fi" in dark ink, followed by a long horizontal line.

RP:lsp

cc: Texas Congressional Delegation
The Honorable Pete Geren, Office of the Secretary of Defense



COMMITTEES
ADMINISTRATION, Vice Chair
CRIMINAL JUSTICE

THE SENATE OF TEXAS
JUAN "CHUY" HINOJOSA
DISTRICT 20

COMMITTEES
NATURAL RESOURCES
NOMINATIONS

February 26, 2004

General Michael W. Hagee, USMC
Commandant of the Marine Corps
Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps
#2 Navy Annex
Washington, D.C. 20380-1775

Dear General Hagee:

I have received the Joint National Training Capability (JNTC) Gulf of Mexico brief prepared by the South Texas Military Facilities Task Force and fully support the training envisioned therein.

As the Texas State Senator who represents the Corpus Christi area and as someone who served as a Marine infantryman in Vietnam, I would welcome the opportunity for our area to assist in the training of Marines. I believe the use of five miles of beach owned by the Texas General Land Office for amphibious operations as described in the brief will not have a measurable impact on the environment. It is my understanding the proposal has received generally positive comments by local environmental interests. Additionally, the use of existing facilities at Naval Station Ingleside, NAS Corpus Christi, NAS Kingsville and the Port of Corpus Christi would make a valuable contribution to training for the real world missions the Corps may be asked to undertake.

The State of Texas has a long history of providing opportunities for military training, and I believe this proposed training operation will continue that tradition. Please let me know if I, or my office, can be of assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Juan 'Chuy' Hinojosa".

Juan "Chuy" Hinojosa
State Senator, District 20

LL

612 NOLANA, SUITE 410B
McALLEN, TEXAS 78504-3089
956/972-8847 • 956/686-8462 FAX

PAO BOX 12068
CAPITOL BUILDING
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78711
512/463-0120 • FAX 512/463-0229
DEAF 711 FOR RELAY CALLS

400 SOUTH PADRE ISLAND DRIVE, SUITE 107
CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS 78405
361/249-2789 • FAX 361/299-2624

E-MAIL: juan.hinojosa@senate.tls.state.tx.us

TEXAS



GENERAL LAND OFFICE

JERRY PATTERSON, COMMISSIONER

March 17, 2004

Admiral William J. Fallon, USN
Commander
U.S. Fleet Forces Command/U.S. Atlantic Fleet
Atlantic Fleet Headquarters
1562 Mitscher Ave., Ste. 250
Norfolk, VA 23351-2421

Dear Admiral Fallon,

I received the Joint National Training Capability (JNTC) Gulf of Mexico brief prepared by the South Texas Military Facilities Task Force and had staff at the Texas General Land Office review the proposed use of state-owned land on a portion of Padre Island in Kleberg County. With a few conditions, the training envisioned is one the Texas General Land Office can support.

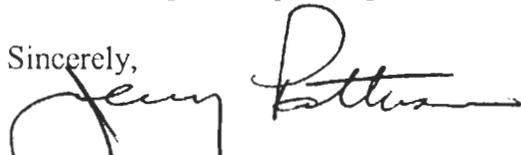
The Land Office worked closely in the past with the Navy's Mine Warfare Center of Excellence in South Texas to facilitate their use of the state's lands and waters to conduct training exercises.

Enclosed is a letter I recently sent to the Kleberg County Commissioner's Court explaining the Land Office's position as well as a resolution passed by the Kleberg County Commissioner's Court. Also enclosed is a briefing document supplied by the South Texas Military Facilities Task Force outlining the most recent training scenario which now includes an amphibious landing and seizure of four high value objectives in the region.

The U.S. Department of Defense could utilize the state-owned site in Kleberg County for mine warfare and amphibious training exercises under the conditions described in the Kleberg County resolution and my letter without lease fee or other compensation to the state's Permanent School Fund.

As commissioner of the Texas General Land Office and a retired Marine officer, I look forward to continuing and expanding the state's active cooperation with the U.S. Department of Defense.

Sincerely,



JERRY PATTERSON
Commissioner, Texas General Land Office

Enclosures

cc: General Michael W. Hagee, USMC

Stephen F. Austin Building • 1700 North Congress Avenue • Austin, Texas 78701-1495

Post Office Box 12873 • Austin, Texas 78711-2873

512-463-5001 • 800-998-4GL.O

www.glo.state.tx.us



February 25, 2004

The Honorable Pete de la Garza
Kleberg County Judge
P.O. Box 752
Kingsville, TX 78363

Dear Judge de la Garza:

Thank you for the resolution from the Kleberg County Commissioner's Court regarding the potential joint military training operation on land owned by the Texas General Land Office on Padre Island.

The Land Office is supportive of the Department of Defense utilizing the five miles of Gulf-facing beach for the military training operation with the conditions outlined in your resolution. In addition, the Land Office has additional conditions that must be met by the Department of Defense should it want to conduct this training program

1. Advanced notification of the general public and beach users of the time, date and location of any potential training operation. Providing such notification to campers and other beach users will alleviate unnecessary concerns and enhance public safety by discouraging public use of this area during training operations.
2. The DOD shall perform a pre-training and post-training site assessment of the landing site identifying the condition of the dune field up to the extent of the advancement of infantry units. As part of the site assessment, please include daytime photographs and a brief narrative explaining each photograph and identifying any impacts to dunes or dune vegetation that may have occurred during the training exercise. The pre and post training site assessment reports and proposal for restoration of dune impacts shall be forwarded to the Texas General Land Office for review.
3. The Department of Defense should coordinate any operations with existing lessees or seismic permit operation permittees to avoid interference with oil and gas exploration and production operations in this area.

If the conditions outlined in the Kleberg County resolution and in this letter are met, there should be no reason for the Department of Defense to have to obtain either a Beach-Dune Permit or a lease for use of state-owned land.

RESOLUTION

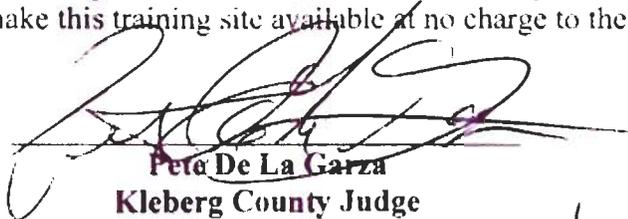
WHEREAS, the citizens of Kleberg County have a long history of supporting training for the United States Department of Defense (DOD); and

WHEREAS, the citizens of Kleberg County greatly value the ecological resources of Padre Island and support the efforts of the Texas General Land Office (GLO) to preserve those resources in perpetuity for the citizens of Texas;

WHEREAS, the citizens of Kleberg County are seeking additional missions to become part of a Joint National Training Capability (JNTC) Gulf of Mexico; and

WHEREAS, the citizens of Kleberg County are seeking additional missions and personnel to Naval Air Station Kingsville;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Kleberg County Commissioners' Court enter into an agreement with the Texas General Land Office (GLO) for use of five (5) miles of beachfront on Padre Island for the use of DOD personnel for training in conjunction with Mine Warfare Center Excellence. All training activities and use of the beachfront by DOD will only be conducted after consulting with the appropriate federal and state environmental agencies and implementation of measures to minimize any ecological impacts. Training will be conducted annually only between October 1st and March 31st and would include deep and shallow water mine clearing and amphibious landing vehicles coming ashore to disembark infantry units. Such training would include vehicles transiting from the sea up to the dune line, infantry disembarking and advancing 250 yards beyond the dune line and establishment of defensive positions for infantry units in the dune line. The training would not include live fire activities, vehicles moving beyond the seaward side of the dunes or excavation on the island. Upon conclusion of the exercise, the vehicles would return to the sea and any impacts to the environment will be addressed. Transit of vehicles on the island would be limited to the administrative needs of conducting the exercise and providing for public safety. No change in this training scenario would be made without public notice and hearing. The GLO would make this training site available at no charge to the Department of Defense

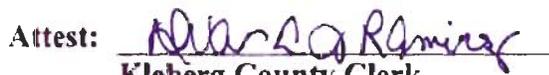

Pete De La Garza
Kleberg County Judge


David Rosse, Commissioner, Pct 1


Joe Hinojosa, Commissioner, Pct 2


Dewey Hubert, Commissioner, Pct 3


Romeo Lomas, Commissioner, Pct 4

Attest: 
Kleberg County Clerk

RESOLUTION

SUPPORTING THE USE OF PADRE ISLAND FOR TRAINING IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE NAVY'S MINE WARFARE CENTER EXCELLENCE AND THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE'S GULF OF MEXICO JOINT NATIONAL TRAINING CAPABILITY

WHEREAS, the citizens of City of Corpus Christi have a long history of supporting training for the United States Department of Defense (DOD); and

WHEREAS, the citizens of City of Corpus Christi greatly value the ecological resources of Padre Island and support the efforts of the Texas General Land Office to preserve those resources in perpetuity for the citizens of Texas;

WHEREAS, the citizens of City of Corpus Christi are seeking additional missions to become part of a Gulf of Mexico Joint National Training Capability (JNTC); and

WHEREAS, the citizens of City of Corpus Christi are seeking additional missions and personnel to Naval Air Stations Corpus Christi and Kingsville and Naval Station Ingleside;

WHEREAS, DOD is considering the use of the beachfront on Padre Island for DOD personnel for training in conjunction with Navy's Mine Warfare Center Excellence;

WHEREAS, all training activities and use of the beachfront by DOD will only be conducted after consulting with the appropriate federal and state environmental agencies and implementation of measures to minimize any ecological impacts;

WHEREAS, the training will be conducted annually only between October 1 and March 31, and would include deep and shallow water mine clearing and amphibious landing vehicles coming ashore to disembark infantry units;

WHEREAS, the training will include vehicles transiting from the sea up to the dune line, infantry disembarking, and advancing 250 yards beyond the dune line and establishment of defensive positions for infantry units in the dune line;

WHEREAS, the training would not include live fire activities, vehicles moving beyond the seaward side of the dunes, or excavation on the island;

WHEREAS, upon conclusion of the exercise the vehicles would return to the sea and any impacts to the environment will be addressed;

WHEREAS, the transit of vehicles on the island would be limited to the administrative needs of conducting the exercise and providing for public safety;

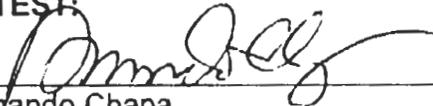
WHEREAS, no change in this training scenario would be made without public notice and hearing; and

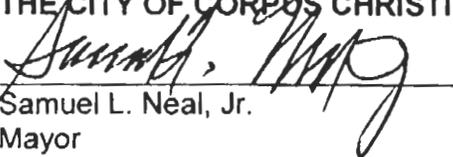
WHEREAS, the GLO will make this training site available at no charge to the Department of Defense.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS:

SECTION 1. The City of Corpus Christi supports the use of five miles of beachfront on Padre Island within the City's extraterritorial jurisdiction for training in conjunction with Navy's Mine Warfare Center Excellence and the Department of Defense Gulf of Mexico Joint National Training Capability.

ATTEST:


Armando Chapa
City Secretary

THE CITY OF CORPUS CHRISTI

Samuel L. Neal, Jr.
Mayor

APPROVED: 10th day of February, 2004.


R. Jay Reining
Acting City Attorney

Corpus Christi, Texas

17th Day of February, 2004

The above resolution was passed by the following vote:

- Samuel L. Neal, Jr. aye
- Brent Chesney aye
- Javier D. Colmenero absent
- Melody Cooper absent
- Henry Garrett aye
- Bill Kelly aye
- Rex A. Kinnison aye
- Jesse Noyola aye
- Mark Scott aye



Coastal Bend Bays & Estuaries Program, Inc.

1305 N. Shoreline Blvd, Ste. 205, Corpus Christi, Texas 78401-1500

361-885-6202 (phone) • 361-883-7801 (fax)

February 5, 2004

Mr. Loyd Neal, Chairman
South Texas Military Facilities Task Force
1201 N. Shoreline
Corpus Christi, Texas 78401

Re: CBBEP Support for Joint Training Proposal for South Texas

Dear Mayor Neal:

Thank you for seeking input from the Coastal Bend Bays & Estuaries Program (CBBEP) and other conservation organizations and natural resource agencies as plans were developing for the Military Joint Training Proposal for South Texas. Meetings to discuss the various aspects of the proposal were well attended and there was considerable exchange of information and helpful suggestions.

It is not surprising that given the current world situations and the strong relationship that already exists between the people of South Texas and our Military that the participants in our meetings wanted to be as helpful as possible to make your proposal a success. We hope that the recommendations provided during our meetings, and our commitment to continue working with the STMFTF and DOD, will help to bring joint training to South Texas.

Of paramount importance in our discussions was the use of beaches on Padre Island for amphibious assault training. The avoidance of training on Padre Island during the turtle's nesting season will go a long-way towards minimizing impacts to the Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtle and other turtle species found in area waters and on the beach. Coincidentally, the time period specified in the proposal for military training also comes when public use of the beach is minimal. I believe that the public will understand and easily accept DOD usage of that portion of the beach for a few days a couple of times per year.

We also carefully reviewed proposed activities that involved delivering manpower ashore at Naval Station Ingleside and Naval Air Station Corpus Christi with inland training activities conducted at Naval Air Station Kingsville and perhaps at other DOD facilities in the area. Based on our understanding of the types of landing craft to be utilized and activities likely to be conducted at the existing DOD facilities we do not expect that there will be any significant impact to the local environment.

Again, the CBBEP very much appreciates the effort that went into consulting with the environmental community as this proposal was being developed and we are pleased to be able to give our strong support for the proposed Joint Training Operations in South Texas.

Sincerely,

Ray Allen
Executive Director

RESOLUTION NO: 42903

WHEREAS, the citizens of McMullen County have a long history of supporting our United States Navy, Air Force and other Department of Defense operations in McMullen County; and

WHEREAS, the South Texas region is seeking additional missions to become part of a National Joint Training Capability; and

WHEREAS, McMullen County residents are seeking additional activities to bring economic development and job opportunities to McMullen County;

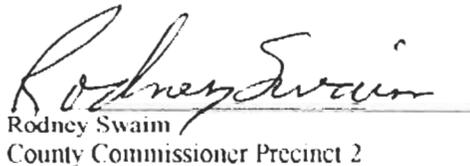
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the McMullen County Commissioners Court supports the concept of the Department of Defense conducting special operations training, including Army Special Forces, Marine Corps Force Reconnaissance, Navy Seals and Air Force Special Operations, at the McMullen County Range owned and operated by the United States Department of Defense



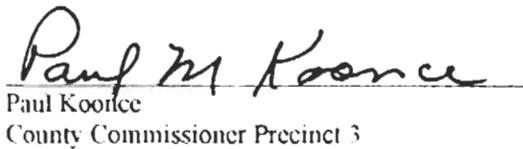
Linda Lee Henry
McMullen County Judge



Tim Teal
County Commissioner Precinct 1



Rodney Swaim
County Commissioner Precinct 2



Paul Koorice
County Commissioner Precinct 3



Maximo G. Quintanilla, Jr.
County Commissioner Precinct 4

M. S. ...
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Corpus Christi Caller Times

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Wednesday, February 4, 2004 • C-1

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Marines on beach may protect bases

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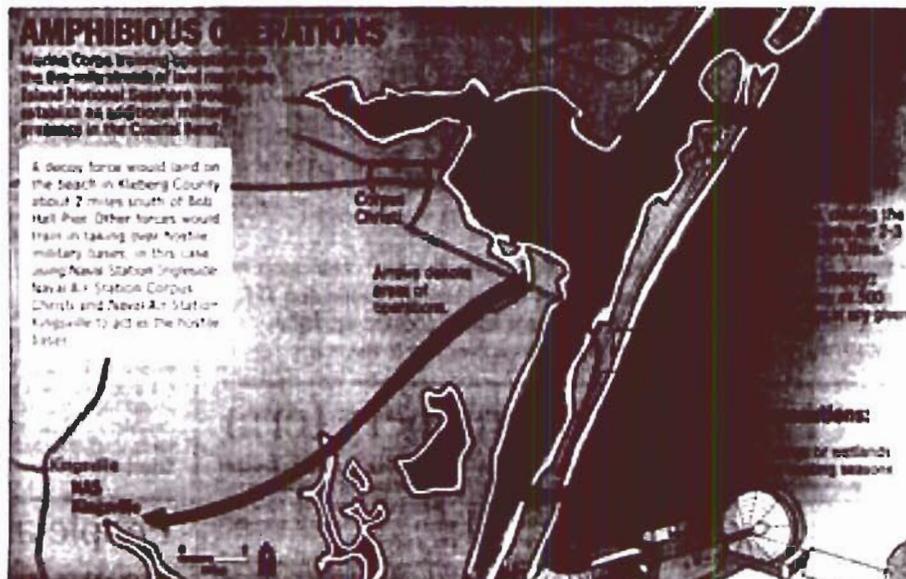
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Amphibious landing area could aid in BRAC fight

By Bill Johnson

A five-mile stretch of beach, located north of Ingleside, is being considered by the Marine Corps as a site for an amphibious landing area, officials said Tuesday.

The proposal, organized by the Texas Military Facilities Task Force, is designed to establish a new training presence on the coastal Bend. The Naval Station Ingleside, Naval Air Station Corpus Christi and Naval Air Station Kingsville force officials said the area would greatly strengthen the protection of the bases. The Ingleside — in preparation for the upcoming 2005 Base Realignment and Closure — has been hired by the task force to study the proposed use of the land in Kleberg County, and have given the task force a rapid endorsement with a center with contractual and other concessions that include the Ingleside, Kingsville and Kingsville.

The task force will present its recommendation about the proposal to the County Commissioners next Tuesday, after having presented its findings to the defense officials in the area and local politicians.

Gary Barber, chairman of the task force, said the area

Please see BRAC-A1



"We don't want to be part of the Department of Defense of the 20th century, we want to be part of the Department of Defense of the 21st century"

— Corpus Christi Mayor Lloyd Neal, chairman of the South Texas Military Facilities Task Force



Donna Shaver, station leader for the U.S. Geological Survey, said two species of turtles that nest in the area — Kemp's ridleys and loggerheads — would not be affected.

EDITORIAL

A8

Corpus Christi Caller-Times, Sunday, February 8, 2004

EDITORIALS

Joint training would bolster our area bases

Use of a section of Padre Island by Marines is small part of larger package.

What is at stake in the 2005 base closure round ought to be very clear. No less than 21 percent of Coastal Bend's wages and salaries are linked to military facilities at Corpus Christi, Ingleside and Kingsville. That's a loss we wouldn't want to contemplate. And that's why the South Texas Military Facilities Task Force has a winner of an idea that deserves support from South Texans.

The hard-working group, made up of area community and political leaders, has put its mind to the issue of adding value to the area's military bases. And the key words they have focused on is "joint training." The Pentagon, in the wake of Iraq, has put new emphasis on finding ways to train Navy, Air Force, Marine and Army units in the way they are expected to fight. That is so that any service's air, ground or naval forces can complement the other, erasing the artificial barriers between the uniformed service branches. This makes compelling sense.

The task force, sensing an opportunity, has taken a fresh look at the map, not just of South Texas, but of the area stretching from El Paso to South Texas to Louisiana. And what they see, and what they believe the Pentagon will see, is an unmatched opportunity for military joint training, from the vastness of the Army's Fort Hood in Central Texas and Fort Bliss in El Paso, to the naval and air facilities in the Coastal Bend, to the Air Force's installations in Oklahoma, Texas and Louisiana. Under the name of Joint National Training Capability, the proposal includes military facilities in six states.

One key part of this proposal would make use of a section of Padre Island for Marine amphibious exercises. But unlike a proposal for a bombing range in Kenedy County and the island that died a quick and merited death in 2001, this military activity on Padre Island would leave a much lighter footprint and would respect the area's natural treasure. The task force put together the plan in concert with the environmental community. In 2001, the bombing range came as a surprise to environmentalists. Not just the Pentagon has learned something about acting jointly.

Marine exercises on the Kleberg section of Padre Island will include no live explosives. The landings, limited to a few hundred Marines, would avoid damage to protective dunes and would only briefly interrupt beach use. And they would take place only a few times a year, at times that avoid the nesting season of endangered turtles.

The protection of rare and endangered turtles and other wildlife as well as other natural treasures on the island can't be minimized. But the larger picture here is that the amphibious training would be just one part of a vast network of military training opportunities that would enhance the value of South Texas bases. Instead of Naval Station Ingleside standing alone, for instance, it should be measured on its value to national security as part of a package of bases. That makes sense for the country and for South Texas.

The plan needs support if it is to be adopted by the Pentagon. Such proposals must be on the desk of the secretary of defense by early October. Unforeseen problems could still emerge, but so far the plan looks like it could be a gain for national security and for South Texas.



Striking

The specter of the growing gap between Texas A&M's best contributors and graduates and the "boldly" it is Texas' largest such campus in the nation.

Be reminded of the Art C. couple. The philanthropy ship, artistic and leadership and also might touch

Balance

My compliments to Avery and the Caller-Times for the Jan. Journalists and are required to be performed. What



JOINT TRAINING INITIATIVES CONFERENCE 2004

AGENDA

7-8 January, 2004



DAY MINUS 1 CONFERENCE AGENDA

Tuesday, 6 Jan 04

Time (hrs)	Event	Briefer/Facilitator
1200-UTC	Conference Area Set-up (Fort Hood Officers Club Bldg 5764)	DPTS, Others as necessary
1400-1700	Registration (Keith Ware Hall Bldg 36006; Plaza Hotel Lobby)	Mr. Randy Alston, DPTS
1800-2000	Registration (Fort Hood Officers Club Bldg 5764)	Mr. Randy Alston, DPTS
1800-2000	Conference No Host Ice Breaker (Fort Hood Officers Club Bldg 5764)	Mr. Randy Alston, DPTS
2000	Days Scheduled Activities Conclude	



DAY 1 CONFERENCE AGENDA

Wednesday, 7 Jan 04

Time (hrs)	Event	Briefer/Facilitator
0800-0830	Late Registration (FHOC Bldg 5764)	Mr. Randy Alston, DPTS
0830-0845	Opening Remarks/Administrative Remarks	COL Paul Dvorak / Mr. Randy Alston, DPTS
0845-0855	III Corps and Fort Hood Command Video Presentation	COL Paul Dvorak, DPTS
0855-0915	Welcome Remarks	LTG Thomas F. Metz, CDR III Corps and Fort Hood
0915-0945	USJFCOM Brief	LTC (P) Michael Armstrong, JWFC LVC JNTC
0945-1015	FORSCOM G3 Brief (projected)	MAJ Dave Harvey, G3 JNTC AO
1015-1030	BREAK	Conf. Area
1030-1100	ATSC Brief – Home Station of the Future JNTC Capabilities and Challenges	Mr. Bill Jones, ATSC
1100-1145	III Corps and Fort Hood Overview Brief Range Division / G3 Exercises / BCTB / AVN OPNS	COL Dvorak, DPTS/ Mr. Billy Piper, Range Operations/ Mr. John Corathers, G3 Exercise/ Mr. John Diem, BCTB/ CW5 Ron Gerner, DAO
1145-1300	LUNCH	FHOC
1300-1320	Reassemble for Afternoon Tours of BCTB	Mr. Randy Alston, DPTS/ TMP
1300-1345	Overflight of Training Areas (selected individuals only)	CW5 Gerner, DAO/ Mr. Billy Piper, DPTS
1300-1320	Movement to LVC Complex (CCTT Bldg 22027/22028)	TMP
1320-1410	Tour LVC Complex	Mr. Dave Chambers
1410-1430	Movement to BCTC (Bldg 33009)	TMP
1430-1520	Tour BCTC	Ms. Georgie McAteer
1520-1540	Movement to BSC (Bldg 4501)	TMP
1540-1630	Tour BSC	Mr. Bill Nance
1630-1650	Movement to FHOC (Bldg 5764)	TMP
1700-1800	No Host Social (FHOC-Legends)	All
1800	Day 1 Schedule Concludes	

Notes: Conference Facilitator: COL Paul Dvorak; Conference Recorders: TBD



DAY 2 CONFERENCE AGENDA

Thursday, 8 Jan 04

Time (hrs)	Event	Briefer/Facilitator
0800-0830	Guest Speaker: Mr. Gary Bushell, South Texas Military Facilities Task Force	Gary Bushell
0840-0920	Guest Speaker: Mr. Bill Jones, Army Training Support Center	Bill Jones
0930-1050	Discussion Topic A: Moving from Service-centric to Joint Training -Joint Context Training Opportunities	Mr. John Corathers, III Corps G3 Ex.; COL Dvorak, DPTS; LTC (P) Armstrong, USJFCOM; LTC Tim Porter, TRADOC, JCATD Kent Klarner, FORSCOM
	<p><u>Purpose:</u> Identify what joint context training relationships and opportunities are available and can be nurtured to encourage greater joint/service community training avenues to enhance/support JNTC near & long-term goals. Investigate issues and challenges faced by installations, both local and regional, and the joint/service community to move from service-centric to joint context training.</p> <p><u>Output:</u> Briefing of feedback and recommendations to CG and JTI participants on ways to implement and enhance joint training opportunities & integrate infrastructures to accommodate joint context training.</p>	
1100-1220	Discussion Topic B: LVC/Distributed Training Simulation/Stimulation	Mr. John Diem, Chief, III Corps G3 BCTB; Mr. Bill Jones, ATSC
	<p><u>Purpose:</u> Investigate issues and challenges regarding the impact of achieving a regional, global and multinational network of LVC/Distributed mission training & Sim/Stim capabilities to enhance/support joint and service training across the four training domains (Home Station, Deployed, Institution and CTC).</p> <p><u>Output:</u> Briefing of feedback and recommendations to CG and JTI participants on way ahead to integrate, enhance and support LVC/Distributed Training & Sim/Stim capabilities to accommodate joint context training.</p>	
1220-1330	Lunch (FHOC). Topic Leads Prep for Brief backs.	Discussion Topic leads
1330-1500	Discussion Topic Brief backs	Discussion Topic leads
1500	Conference Concludes	COL Dvorak, DPTS

Notes: Conference Facilitator: COL Paul Dvorak; Conference Recorders: TBD

SUBJECT: Joint Training Initiatives Conference Issues And Recommendations

1. The following Joint Training Initiatives Conference Issues and Recommendations were made during the 6-8 January 2004 Joint Training Initiatives Conference.

2. Discussion Topic A – Moving from Service-centric to Joint Training-Joint Context Training Opportunities.

A. Issue: Range compatibility for all services.

Discussion: Ranges are currently designed to support specific services and are limited in their capability to incorporate multi-service training.

Impact: Current ranges are not optimum for training in a truly joint environment

Recommendation: To make ranges Joint requires a full look at Airspace Management, routes, targets, range capabilities, SOPs and other requirements. Ft. Hood and other significant military installations should host annual joint scheduling conferences that allow joint training opportunities to be coordinated.

B. Issue: Lack of dedicated joint training coordination office.

Discussion: Currently there is no office that has the responsibility of advocating various level joint training events and allocation of resources. Funding is usually the first roadblock encountered by those coordinating joint field training events as organizations are reluctant to move limited funding away from service specific training requirements.

Impact: Little incentive exists to move services away from “business as usual” or Unilateral training.

Recommendation: Create joint training offices within major commands which facilitate the scheduling and coordination of joint training at capable installations. Develop an annual budget for joint training at levels below major command.

C. Issue: Restructure of the Joint Training System.

Discussion: Review joint training programs, exercises, and experiments. Each is competing for funding and resources. JFCOM needs to establish priorities and apply Resources (dollars, personnel and time). Currently organizations must make significant adjustments to established training schedules to accommodate joint training events. These joint exercises do not necessarily address a satisfactory number of the service or unit specific training requirements within the training events they replace.

Impact: This can create additional training burdens upon the units participating in joint exercises.

Recommendation: JFCOM review all joint exercises with the objective of combining concurrently scheduled service exercises into joint exercises. These

combined exercises will provide maximum opportunity for units to address service specific requirements in a joint environment. Develop a process for synchronizing the results of training scheduling at various levels.

D. Issue: No true Joint Training Strategy has been promulgated.

Discussion: Each service currently operates facilities and ranges that optimize support for specific service requirements with little thought given to joint capabilities and limitations. What joint training requirements and objectives need to be addressed.

Impact: Lack of joint training guidance and focus inhibits development of efficient joint training events.

Recommendation: Convene a joint committee to develop a joint training strategy for promulgation as an official DoD directive.

E. Issue: Organizations need to define their joint training requirements.

Discussion: We need a bottom up look at the joint training requirements of service organizations and units.

Impact: This will help maximize attainment of service specific training requirements within joint training events and assist in reducing service specific and joint training conflicts.

Recommendation: JFCOM should look at the services provided and design exercises with these requirements in mind or incorporate them into modification of existing exercises.

F. Issue: Combine service specific exercises (NTC, Red Flag, Blue Flag, etc.) rotations as capable into joint events.

Discussion: The momentum of service specific major training events discourages joint participation in these events. Other service participation in these exercises is cursory at best.

Impact: This would provide joint training in a field environment on a scheduled, routine basis.

Recommendation: Development of Joint Training Guidance and inter-service support agreements (with teeth) which establishes and defines specific requirements for each service to support joint training events and delegates C2 responsibility for each event. DoD needs to conduct an assessment of each of these major field training events, determine which events might be combined in to a truly joint event, determine what additional recourses are required, then budget and schedule their implementation.

3. Discussion Topic B – LVC Distributed Training Simulation/Stimulation (recommendations on way ahead for this discussion are consolidated at the end).

A. Issue: Identify significant issues and challenges for leveraging existing Home Station capabilities to achieve greater Joint training opportunities.

Discussion: Existing LVC capabilities for the most part will not support joint training. NTC is working interoperability and future solutions.

Need to link current LVC capabilities to actual training events and "local" joint exercises via a Joint Tiger Team.

Standard data management and distributed databases (Need plug-and-play).

B. Issue: Identify significant issues and challenges to capitalize on the installation and regional LVC and Sim/Stim distributed mission-training capabilities.

Discussion: Define joint training needs and tasks in order to formulate/define future LVC requirements: training, infrastructures, etc.

"New way of doing business" will require staffs/units to conduct inter-service coordination of LVC support for joint training tasks.

More synergism in joint training events – other services not merely "training aids." Joint planning must include use of appropriate LVC.

Identify joint service (NG/Reserves, multi-agencies/ nationals) requirements for air-ground-sea operations.

C. Issue: Identify current infrastructure/facilities requirements (current capabilities provided in installation briefings).

Discussion: Security requirements for systems, facilities and personnel must be resourced.

C4ISR training systems and software licenses must be resourced.

Near term joint training will require additional personnel for integration, instructional and engineering tasks.

Connectivity template for all Corps units/sites to support joint training tasks is required. Need assessment of connectivity to other organizations and services.

Consider RTOC type facilities from existing capabilities at other unit installations.

D. Issue: Identify future infrastructure/facilities capabilities/ requirements.

Discussion: Investigate habitual/logical grouping of capabilities/ installations that provide unique joint training.

Design joint training and exercise facilities that meet all-service requirements vice just one or two services.

Need to create linkage between army and joint for certification between LVC and C4ISR.

Investigate wireless technologies for all connectivity requirements.

E. Issue: Identify other LVC requirements and issues.

Discussion: Requirement standards for all LVC databases.

LVC integration and engineering activities will require a long-term commitment to people resources.

F. Recommended Way Ahead for the above listed Discussion Topic B issues.

- 1) Use the TRADOC/FORSCOM joint training task assessment to focus III Corps' near and long term LVC developmental and resource requirements.
- 2) III Corps and Fort Hood work with FORSCOM/JFCOM to have Fort Hood classified as a JNTC Type 1, persistent communications site.
- 3) III Corps and Fort Hood units at sites other than Fort Hood (Fort Carson, Fort Bliss, Fort Sill and Fort Riley) are identified as JNTC Type II Sites.
- 4) III Corps and Fort Hood form a Joint Training Initiatives Tiger Team to aggressively work joint training initiatives issues and actions.

III CORPS AND FORT HOOD
JOINT TRAINING INITIATIVES
CONFERENCE

6-8 JANUARY 2004

POST CONFERENCE REPORT
21 January 2004

Prepared by

Commander, US Army Garrison
Directorate of Plans, Training and Security
Training and Operations Branch
761st Tank Battalion, Bldg 1001, Rm E337
Fort Hood, Texas 76544-5065

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Joint Training Initiatives Conference, 6-8 January 2004
Post Conference Report, 21 January 2004

1. Conference Purpose. To explore the training and infrastructure challenges that III Corps & Fort Hood face in meeting the Secretary of Defense's guidance to achieve jointness across the training domains.
2. Conference Goal. To identify where Fort Hood and regional areas can contribute now to building a distributed, deployable joint live-virtual-constructive (LVC) training environment that provides full task training in Joint, Interagency, Intergovernmental, and Multinational (JIIM) missions. Also, determine the way ahead for the installation to become a premier Joint National Training Capability (JNTC) location (currently nominated as a FY05/06 JNTC site).
3. Conference Planning. An existing Joint Training Initiatives Process Action Team (JTI PAT) determined several themes for the conference. The Corps Commander approved the conference themes and goals on 4 December 2003. Invitations to perspective participants were sent out 11 Dec 2003.

3.1. Conference Themes:

- Invite DoD sister services and joint community to consider and use Fort Hood installation and regional capabilities to enhance and integrate joint training.
- Generate discussion among conference attendees on how to turn service specific LVC capabilities to joint capabilities.
- Identify ways that III Corps and Fort Hood can enhance and support JNTC efforts.
- Identify opportunities for rotary and fixed-winged training in a joint context.
- Given and guided by OSD Training Transformation (T2) – III Corps and Fort Hood put forth the message that the installation is ready to move forward with joint training opportunities immediately.

3.2. Conference Goals and Desired End States:

A. Goals-

- Identify JIIM mission training opportunities to leverage the installations and regional training capabilities.
- Identify significant issues and challenges for leveraging existing Home Station capabilities to achieve greater joint training opportunities.
- Identify significant issues and challenges to capitalize on the installation and regional LVC and Distributed simulation/stimulation (Sim/Stim) mission training capabilities.

- Identify opportunities, issues and challenges to capitalize on rotary and fixed-winged joint training opportunities.

B. Desired End State-

- Identify installation and regional service-specific training opportunities in which joint context training can be integrated.
- Identify current and future infrastructure and facility capabilities and requirements.
- Provide recommendations for addressing training domain challenges to meet a distributed, versatile joint training LVC environment that provides full task training in JIIM missions.

4. Conference Discussion Topics. Discussion topic issues provided to conference participants prior to the conference consisted of two broad areas of discussion with one to two principal issues:

4.1. Topic A – *Moving from Service-centric to Joint Training - Joint Context Training Opportunities.*

4.1.1. Issue # 1: What joint context training relationships and opportunities exist or are potentially available to offer local, regional and the joint community opportunities to enhance/support JNTC near & long term goals and how can these opportunities be leveraged to achieve the goal of providing dynamic, capabilities-based training for integrating service specific and service-centric doctrine into training that emphasizes joint context training at the lowest levels.

Discussion: Strategic environment transformation has led to a shift in how each service must prepare military forces for combat and non-combat operations. Combatant commanders must be able to conduct military operations against conventional and unconventional enemies in ever changing and varying environments and do so as smaller, highly distributed joint and combined forces.

The ability to support joint force readiness for current and future operational environments demands all services to take advantage of every possible training opportunity that supports the joint operational task needs of combatant commanders. The development of individuals and organizations to think and train jointly must be an imperative to achieve the Department of Defense objectives of training transformation while preserving existing high standards in service core skills.

Goal: Identify and define significant issues to capitalize on the installation and regional training capabilities. Identify potential joint training relationships and opportunities in Individual, Collective and Rotary/Fixed wing opportunities that provide full task training in Joint, Interagency, Intergovernmental and Multinational missions.

4.1.2. Issue # 2: What infrastructure and cross-service system integration issues and challenges are faced by installations, both local and regional, and the joint community to move from service-centric to joint context training.

Discussion: The Secretary of Defense's training transformation mandate of how the services must place greater emphasis on joint training to realize an adaptive crisis-action planning, joint force organization and mission rehearsal will challenge and task the current infrastructure capabilities of many installations.

Transforming the way we think, train, exercise and fight will require greater use of each Services existing training resources and cross-service sharing of these resources to realize the training transformation goals. It will also require more adaptive and integrative training capabilities to quickly foster imparting and applying knowledge throughout the force to meet the new strategic environment and provide the necessary tools and processes to ensure mission success in an ever widening variety and complexity of operational missions.

Goal: Identify and define significant issues and challenges in leveraging existing and future Home Station infrastructures. Explore regional, global and multinational training domain capabilities and cross-service system integration for leveraging existing installation and regional capabilities to achieve greater joint context training opportunities.

4.2. Topic B – *LVC/Distributed Training Simulation/Stimulation.*

4.2.1. Issue: What local and regional issues and challenges exist regarding the impact of achieving a regional, global and multinational network of LVC, Distributed Training and Simulation/Stimulation capabilities to enhance/support joint and service training across the four training domains (Home Station, Deployed, Institution and CTC).

Discussion: The DoD Training Transformation Plan outlines an Advanced Distributed Learning Initiative that will enable joint distributed learning. This goal of ready access to high-quality "learning" for joint education and training, performance aiding and decision aiding tailored to individual and group needs available anytime and anywhere, will take advantage of existing and future capabilities resident within all the Services. Additionally, Joint Knowledge Development and Distribution Capability Programs will draw upon resources for analysis, design, development, implementation and revision of instructional content to increase and leverage cross-service understanding and competencies.

Common operational, technical and system architectures must be developed and adopted to allow integrated joint LVC simulations/stimulations regardless of Service provider. The Joint National Training Capability development of these integrated LVC linkages will eventually provide a global, multinational network of constructive computer simulations, virtual simulators and live force instrumented ranges to allow an environment for enhanced mission rehearsal supporting a broad spectrum of joint and service training.

Goal: ID and define significant local, regional and Service-specific issues to capitalize on the installation and regional LVC and Distributed Training capabilities available today to meet and sustain the JNTC near and long term goals of an integrated, joint LVC environment.

5. Daily Event Summary.

5.1. Day Minus One – 6 January 2004. Consisted of registration of conference participants at three locations- Keith Ware Hall, Plaza Hotel Lobby and FHOC. Also, conducted conference area setup and presentation rehearsal for III Corps and Fort Hood presenters at the Fort Hood Officer's Club (FHOC). The evening consisted of a no-host icebreaker in Patton Lounge.

5.2. Day One – 7 January 2004. Morning presentations by invited organizations to help set the tone for the conference and provide conference participants with information with which to stimulate discussion during the conference. The afternoon consisted of an Overflight of key III Corps and Fort Hood training areas for selected senior conference participants followed by a tour of three Battle Command Training Branch facilities: Close Combat Tactical Trainer (CCTT), Battle Command Training Center (BCTC), and the Battle Simulation Center (BSC). All participants were given the opportunity to tour the three facilities. LTG Thomas F. Metz provided the welcome remarks to participants and COL Paul Dvorak provided opening and administrative remarks. The day concluded with a no host social held at the FHOC Legends Pub. The following organizations and personnel provided presentations:

- 1) United States Joint Forces Command (USJFCOM) – COL Michael Armstrong, J7 Joint Warfighting Center, JNTC.
- 2) United States Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) – LTC Timothy Porter, Joint and Combined Arms Training Directorate.
- 3) United States Forces Command (FORSCOM) G3 – Mr. Kent Klarnar, FORSCOM G3 Training, JNTC.
- 4) III Corps and Fort Hood – COL Paul Dvorak, Director, Directorate of Plans, Training and Security; CW5 Ron Gerner, Director, Directorate of Aviation Operations; Mr. Billy Piper, Chief, Range Division; Mr. John Corathers, G3 Exercises; Mr. John Diem, G3 (Rear).

5.3. Day Two – 8 January 2004. Morning presentations followed by conference participants being divided into two groups for the purpose of facilitating discussion on the principal topics identified in paragraph four.

a. Morning Presentations:

- 1) Mr. Gary Bushell, Consultant, South Texas Military Facilities Task Force, *JNTC Gulf of Mexico, Mainland Resources To Accomplish Joint Training for the 21st Century Battlespace*.
- 2) Mr. William "Bill" Jones, Director, Training Support Assistance and Integration Directorate, United States Army Training Support Center (ATSC), *Army To Joint Training Initiatives-Current to Future Force, A More Relevant and Ready Force as Part of the Joint Team*.

b. Following the morning presentations, conference participants dispersed into the two discussions topic groups and engaged in exchanges of opinions and ideas relevant to the topic under discussion. Discussion Topic A was facilitated by Mr. John Corathers, III Corps and Fort Hood G3 Exercises and co-facilitated by Mr. Kent Klarnner, FORSCOM G3 JNTC, COL Michael Armstrong, USJFCOM J7 JWFC LVC JNTC, and LTC Timothy Porter, TRADOC JCATD. Mr. Tom Christopherson, III Corps and Fort Hood G3 BCTB, facilitated Discussion Topic B and co-facilitated by COL Chris O'Conner, TRADOC National Simulation Center (NSC). Each discussion group had two recorders to capture key issues and recommendations from the group's discussions.

c. Upon completion of the morning discussions, facilitators prepared backbriefs and provided these to all participants.

6. Conference Assessment. An initial post conference assessment tends to indicate that while the conference event was a success, the desired outcome fell short of achieving all goals set forth for the conference. This appears to be due to three principal reasons; 1) Participants confusion as to the desired conference end state relative to identifying joint training opportunities where Fort Hood can contribute immediately; 2) Insufficient time to adequately address the topics under discussion and; 3) Inability to have adequate regional representation by all services and installations at the conference to have a wider and more complete understanding of existing capabilities and training opportunities. Also, the USJFCOM JNTC Operations Summit, Quantico, VA was conducted at the same time as the III Corps and Fort Hood conference.

Fort Hood provided a good presentation on its capabilities. However, we provided no information on other III Corps installations (Fort Carson, Fort Riley, Fort Sill and Fort Bliss). And while other installations were mentioned in the South Texas Military Facilities Task Force briefing, we did not invite them to brief their capabilities during the conference.

Representatives from all services were present. The Navy was least represented, having one representative from Commander, Fleet Forces Command, Norfolk, VA. The Army was most heavily represented, principally from Fort Hood and III Corps organizations billeted on other installations (Fort Carson, Fort Riley, Fort Bliss and Fort Sill). Fort Hood training and LVC subject matter experts were the most numerous. The Air Force and Marines followed the Army in representation. Most notable from the Marine Corps were the Chief of Staff, USMC Training and Education Command, and participants from the Marine Corps Reserve. Most notable from the US Air Force were the Commander, 3rd Air Support Operations Group, and Air Mobility liaison officers from the 317th Air Mobility Operations Group (both Fort Hood tenant organizations).

7. Key Participants. More than 140 personnel and 90 organizations were invited to attend the conference. Actual attendees numbered 90 on 7 January, and 65 on 8 January, with over 41 organizations other than III Corps and Fort Hood being represented. Key and notable personnel attending the conference included the following:

7.1. Key and VIP Participants.

1. LTG Thomas F. Metz – Commander, III Corps and Fort Hood.
2. LTG (R) Paul Funk – Director, Institute for Advanced Technology, Education and Technology Applications Division, University of Texas and former III Corps and Fort Hood Commander.
3. LTG (R) H. G. “Pete” Taylor – Heart of Texas Defense Alliance and former III Corps and Fort Hood Commander.
4. The Honorable Maureen Jouett – Mayor, City of Killeen, Texas
5. Mr. David Blackburn – City Manager, City of Killeen, Texas.
6. Ms. Dell Dempsey – Military Director, Department of Economic Development, State of Louisiana.
7. Colonel Jeffery W. Bearor, USMC, Chief of Staff, USMC Training and Education Command.
8. Mr. Ralph Gauer – Vice Chairman, Texas Military Preparedness Commission.

7.2. Notable Participants.

1. COL William H. Parry – Garrison Commander.
 2. COL Keith P. Maresca – Commander, 3rd ASOG.
 3. COL Randall J. Butler – Director, DPW.
 4. COL Robert L. Carney – Director, Directorate of Training and Doctrine, Fort Bliss, TX.
 5. COL Kevin Dietrick – Product Manager, Constructive Simulations, PEO STRI.
 6. COL Chris O’Conner – National Simulation Center, Fort Leavenworth, KS
 7. LTC David Gerard – G3, JRTC and Fort Polk.
 8. CDR John Hohl – Office of Commander, Fleet Forces Command, Norfolk, VA.
 9. Mr. Ken Goad – Technical Director, USJFCOM JNTC J7.
 10. Mr. Marc Moody – 608th Combat Operations Squadron, Barksdale AFB.
 11. Mr. Dan Hicks – Director, Business Development Directorate, White Sands Missile Range
8. Findings and Recommendations. Despite the conference shortcomings, participants were able to make several recommendations from issues identified during topic discussions on future joint context training in both discussion topic areas (Appendix 1- Joint Training Initiatives Conference Issues and Recommendations). Those recommendations are summarized below.

A. Discussion Topic A – *Moving from Service-centric to Joint Training-Joint Context Training Opportunities.*

- Combine service-specific exercises into joint exercises to efficiently manage competing funds and resources.
- Define organizational joint training requirements.
- Establish joint training coordination functions at UE and UA level.
- Hold installation level annual joint scheduling conference to coordinate joint training opportunities.
- Range/facility compatibility shortcomings must be resolved to host joint and multi-service training.
- Convene joint committee for strategic development of joint training requirements for facilities and ranges and promulgate strategy as official DoD directive.

B. Discussion Topic B – *LVC/Distributed Training Simulation/Stimulation.*

- Use TRADOC/FORSCOM joint training task assessment to focus III Corps near and long term LVC development.
- III Corps work with FORSCOM/JFCOM to classify Fort Hood as Type I, persistent site; classify III Corps satellite installations as Type II sites.
- Form a Joint Training Initiatives Tiger Team to pursue significant joint training opportunities.

9. Comments and suggestions regarding this report can be sent to Directorate of Plans, Training and Security, Training and Operations Branch, 761st Tank Battalion Avenue, Building 1001, Room E337, Fort Hood, Texas 76544-5065 (254) 288-6857; DSN: 738-6857.

Time to Train

How We Fight: Validation of the Joint Training Concept

By LTG Thomas F. Metz and LTC Christopher A. Joslin

"The lesson of this war [Afghanistan] is that effectiveness in combat will depend heavily on jointness. ... and achieving jointness in wartime requires building that jointness in peacetime "

— Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld, Jan. 31, 2002

Afghanistan's lessons of combining special-operations forces, fixed-wing attack aircraft, near-real-time intelligence from national assets, regular Army divisions and indigenous fighters were recently applied in Iraq this past March and April.

In some cases, perhaps the techniques were more traditional, but in general the emerging doctrine - coupled with evolving tactics, techniques and procedures (TTP) - led military leaders to pursue ways in which to best inculcate these new forms of joint military operations across America's armed services.

Each of the services already has well established mechanisms for training its forces: the Army has its Combat Training Centers, the Navy has Top Gun, the Air Force uses Red Flag, and the Marine Corps has its Air Weapons Training Squadron 1.

However, all of these institutions emphasize service-specific capabilities, where achieving "jointness" is more deconfliction of joint operations rather than integration of multi-echelon, joint forces across distances comparable to realistic deployments.

We fight jointly, as joint task forces, so we obviously need to train the same way in peacetime.

Our nation needs a joint national training capability (JNTC) to ensure our forces are trained and ready to operate as a joint team in single-nation, unilateral and coalition JTF operations.

It is also clear that this JNTC concept deserves a name that represents what it truly could be, a Joint Air-Ground Center of Excellence, or JAGCE.

In June 2003 the Army's III Corps demonstrated a way to make the JAGCE a reality.

Creating the Foundation

The current theater of operations in the U.S. Central Command's area of responsibility (AOR) spans distances comparable to the entire Southwestern portion of the United States and is generally within the 700 mile strike-distance of aircraft carriers.

The nature of CENTCOM's on-going operations includes forces from all services with coalition joint task force (CJTF) headquarters located hundreds of miles from the actual operations and in other partner countries.

The tempo and agility of these CJTF operations is unprecedented, involving national-level intelligence gathering assets; special-operations forces; thousands of aircraft (including attack fixed wing, helicopters and unmanned aerial vehicles, or UAVs); long-range artillery rockets, missiles and cruise missiles; and conventional ground forces.

on an instrumented target vehicle and all events (both firing and tracking) were captured on the command-and-control systems at Fort Hood.

The JAGCE test linked echelon-above-corps assets to find the enemy. It employed Longbow aircraft to fix targets and a combination of attack aircraft and rocket artillery fires (hundreds of miles apart) to finish the target. Then virtual UAVs were used to assess the battle damage, all real-time in the constructive simulation.

Results and Recommendations

The JAGCE demonstrated it can meet the requirements for a JNTC. It verified the technical feasibility to conduct operations from a designated set of locations, or as a mobile capability deployable to various locations. We must make it a reality to attain a peacetime training process for preparing forces for how they fight. To get

there, we must do the following:

1. Establish and resource a JNTC program.

The U.S. Joint Forces Command (USJFCOM) should be the nexus for establishing the JNTC capability. This would take the multi-service and joint service TTPs already developed and published by the Air Land Sea Application (ALSA) Center, combined with professional observer-controllers taken from each of the services' existing training programs and USJFCOM, to form the core of a JNTC training program.

The opposing forces (OPFOR) could also come from each of the services' existing programs and could be resourced as required to meet the JNTC schedule from their home stations.

2. Set the training venues.

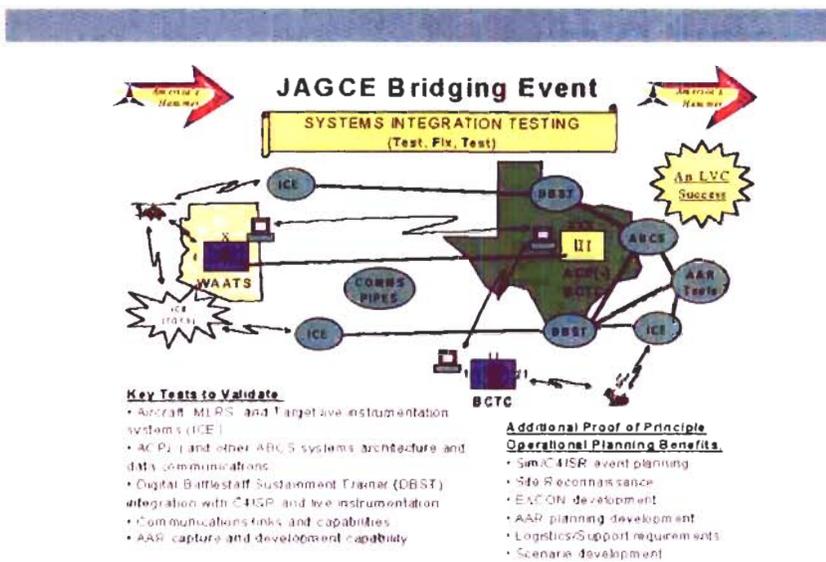
The Bridging Event highlighted operating differences among the services that have direct impact on each service's ability to effectively execute realistic training, particularly in the environmental-assessment process.

The training areas must accommodate off-road land maneuver operations that include tracked vehicles and rotary-wing aircraft. They must also have the logistical architecture to support significant force deployments. This includes all classes of supply, bulk fuel, ammunition-storage and transfer operations, railhead down load and up load capabilities, line-haul ramps, and ground- and air-certified ranges.

The communication trunking system for tracking instrumentation and exercise control must exist or have requirements identified and locations surveyed.

3. Develop realistic training scenarios with specific training objectives tied to JTTP.

The purpose is to train all participants of a CJTF at all levels that replicate anticipated mission requirements in complex live-fire situations that require the service participants to exercise and work through the seams that traditionally exist between the services in current training workups. These include cross-boundary fires; integrated close-air-support operations; deconfliction of indirect and direct fires; integrated airspace command and control that exercises flexible airspace control orders able to rapidly change to meet changing tactical situations; integrated intelligence and air-defense systems incorporating Aegis, Patriot, space and other national assets; application of joint firepower; joint suppression of enemy air defenses (SEAD); joint theater missile defense; "fratricide" reduction and prevention; integration of special-operations forces; and integrated battle command and control systems.



Seamless Live Virtual Constructive Integration -

Live MLRS at Fort Hood firing missions with MLRS-T instrumentation and transmitting data to BCTC and AZ

The lead Longbow flying in AZ instrumented by ICE and relayed and virtually displayed at Fort Hood, also in JCATS constructive sim

The same MLRS converted and portrayed in JCATS constructive simulation, seen with a virtual viewer next to a sim launcher replicated by FIRESIM

Virtual UAV observes effects of A/C and MLRS vs 1 live target intermingled with several sim targets



Training Audience



U.S. Army Participants

CJFLCC HQ (-)
- ECC
- ACE

ARFOR HQ (-)
- DIV UAV

Force Artillery HQ (-)
- MLRS Battalion

Division Aviation Bde (-)
- Division Attack BN
- GS Avn Company
- Medium LTH Platoon
- Avn Spt Package
Signal Company (+)

Corps ADA Bde (-)
Air Traffic Services Det

III Corps HQ
III CIA
504 MI

1CD DTAC
312 MI

1CD Divarty,
1 21 FA BN

4BDE/1CD
1-227 ATN
2-227 AVN
NONE

615 ASB
13 SIG (-)

CADE
(Contract Add-On)

Potential Participants

JFACC NONE
CAOC & BCO FC contracting
Air Force/Navy/USMC fixed wing SBAC
- lethal and non-lethal SEAD
- JAACP NONE
- AWACS NONE
- JSTARS (SIM Only)
- UAV SIM
- CSAR NONE

OPFOR

ASET IV System HTC
Mounted OPFOR Unit 1CD
Dismounted INF Co 1CD
OPFOR counter-air NONE



USJFCOM would schedule CJTF training events tied to deployment readiness during a worldwide training conference, resourced by each service for all participants. Evaluate, assess, and retrain.

For the Bridging Event we used, see the Training Audience at left.

Conclusion

As warfare in the 21st century looks to remain as tailored joint forces deployed to distant and wide-ranging areas of operations, the opportunity is upon us to create a joint training capability that combines the best of what the services already execute into a JAGCF that replicates how we fight now and how we will fight in the future.

USJFCOM can make this a reality with forces, facilities and technology that the Bridging Event helped to demonstrate. As we reorganize and regenerate forces returning from Iraq and Afghanistan, now is the perfect opportunity to continue the Joint National Training Capability program.



LTG Thomas F. Metz is the commanding general of the Army's III Corps. LTC Christopher A. Joslin is the executive officer for the 4th Brigade (Aviation), 1st Cavalry Division. Both are stationed at Fort Hood, Texas.

These scenarios should also include a transition from hostilities to peace/stability operations.

4. Schedule the training.

Like each service schedules its major training events,