
INCREASE ACCESS TO STATE ASSISTANCE FOR DEFENSE COMMUNITIES

Defense communities in Texas may be eligible for two economic development programs administered by the Office of the Governor, the Defense Economic Adjustment Assistance Grant Program and Texas Military Value Revolving Loan Fund. The programs have similar missions: to assist in enhancing the military value of a military facility in the community or assist with the effects of a U.S. Department of Defense decision or a federal Base Realignment and Closure decision. However, the Texas Military Value Revolving Loan Fund has not been utilized during the past 10 years, and the applications for the Defense Economic Adjustment Assistance Grant Program have exceeded available funding in recent years. By implementing strategies to increase efficiency of the revolving loan fund application process, decrease reliance on the grant program, and provide an additional funding option for defense communities, the Legislature could help increase overall access to state assistance for defense communities.

FACTS AND FINDINGS

- ◆ Texas has more than 232,000 uniformed and U.S. Department of Defense civilian personnel at 15 military installations. In fiscal year 2015, the Comptroller of Public Accounts estimated the economic impact of Texas military installations to be approximately \$136.0 billion.
- ◆ A federal Base Realignment and Closure process has not occurred since calendar year 2005. The past two U.S. presidential administrations have requested the process, but it has not been authorized by the U.S. Congress. The Texas Military Preparedness Commission reports that, because of sequestration and the federal Budget Control Act, the U.S. Department of Defense is providing about 40.0 percent of funds needed for maintenance of military installations.
- ◆ Since its establishment by the Seventy-fifth Legislature, 1997, the Defense Economic Adjustment Assistance Grant Program has awarded approximately \$84.0 million in grants, with more than half awarded since fiscal year 2016. The grant program does not have a dedicated source of funding and has been funded

with General Revenue Funds and Other Funds from the Economic Stabilization Fund.

- ◆ Since the Texas Military Value Revolving Loan Fund was established in 2003, it has awarded three loans totaling approximately \$49.6 million, and no applications have been submitted since calendar year 2014. The program is financed through the sale of General Obligation bonds with an authority of approximately \$200.4 million.

CONCERN

- ◆ The Seventy-eighth Legislature, Regular Session, 2003, established the Texas Military Value Revolving Loan Fund, which has not been utilized during the past 10 years. By contrast, applications for projects in recent Defense Economic Adjustment Assistance Grant Program grant funding cycles have exceeded available funding. Decreasing reliance on the grant program and decreasing the time to process loan applications could increase the use of the loan fund and increase overall access to state assistance for defense communities.

OPTIONS

- ◆ **Option 1:** Amend statute to authorize the Texas Military Preparedness Commission's members to participate by telephone or other means of telecommunication or electronic communication in a meeting to consider an application for a loan from the Texas Military Value Revolving Loan Fund.
- ◆ **Option 2:** Amend statute to require the Texas Military Preparedness Commission to consider a Defense Economic Adjustment Assistance Grant Program applicant's eligibility for a loan program, specifically the applicant's credit-worthiness and ability to repay a loan, as part of the scoring matrix for awarding a grant.
- ◆ **Option 3:** Amend statute to provide defense communities with a more flexible loan option by establishing a commercial paper program that offers short-term, variable-rate option loans.

DISCUSSION

The military presence in Texas is among the largest in the United States. Texas has more than 232,000 uniformed and U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) civilian personnel at 15 military installations across the state. Missions at Texas installations include cybersecurity, basic training, land assault, pilot training, complex medical research, and intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance through remotely piloted aircraft. Texas consistently is among the top recipients of DoD contracts and has three of the largest active-duty military bases whether measured by organization, armored post, or training space. The Comptroller of Public Accounts (CPA) estimates that Texas military installations contributed approximately \$136.0 billion combined to the Texas economy during fiscal year 2015 and more than 800,000 total jobs. **Figure 1** shows the location and individual economic impact to the state, including total employment, of each of the 15 installations for fiscal year 2015.

FEDERAL DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT PROCESS

Texas military communities face ongoing challenges from prospective base closures, transfer of missions, and reductions of personnel. These challenges affect the economic vitality of communities and Texas as a whole. The U.S. Congress in 1988 and again in 1990 passed statutory provisions establishing a federal Defense Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) process. Pursuant to these provisions, in 1988, 1991, 1993, 1995, and 2005, an independent BRAC Commission recommended the closure and realignment of more than 100 defense facilities throughout the U.S. According to the Texas Military Preparedness Commission (TMPC), Congress has not authorized recent requests for another round of BRAC. TMPC reports that another round of BRAC is possible, citing a 2016 DoD Infrastructure Capacity study that indicated that the department has 22.0 percent infrastructure excess.

From fiscal years 1988 to 1998, seven major Texas military installations and activities were closed, and four were realigned as a result of the BRAC process. The process removed approximately 35,000 active duty and direct-hire civilian jobs from Texas defense communities. Three military installations have been closed as a result of BRAC in 2005, and eight others were affected negatively by realignment actions. According to the BRAC 2005 report, approximately 23,000 direct and indirect jobs were removed by these actions. However, some communities, including Ft. Bliss and Ft. Sam Houston, were realigned in a positive manner

and scheduled to increase their work force authorizations by nearly 30,000 personnel. **Figure 2** shows a timeline of how BRAC has affected Texas military installations.

A military installation cannot be closed officially without a BRAC recommendation; however, DoD can decrease utility of an installation if it is not proving effective. Decreasing a military installation to minimal operations and staff is referred to as warm basing. To avoid warm basing and future BRAC closures and realignments, Texas has taken steps to address these challenges.

TEXAS MILITARY PREPAREDNESS COMMISSION

The Seventy-eighth Legislature, Regular Session, 2003, established the TMPC with a mission to preserve, protect, expand, and attract new military missions and assets into Texas installations. It also encourages defense-related businesses to expand or relocate to Texas. TMPC's goal is to make Texas the state of choice for military missions and defense contracts by ensuring the stability of defense communities.

TMPC is attached administratively to the Office of the Governor and is composed of 13 public members appointed by the Governor, and the following ex-officio members:

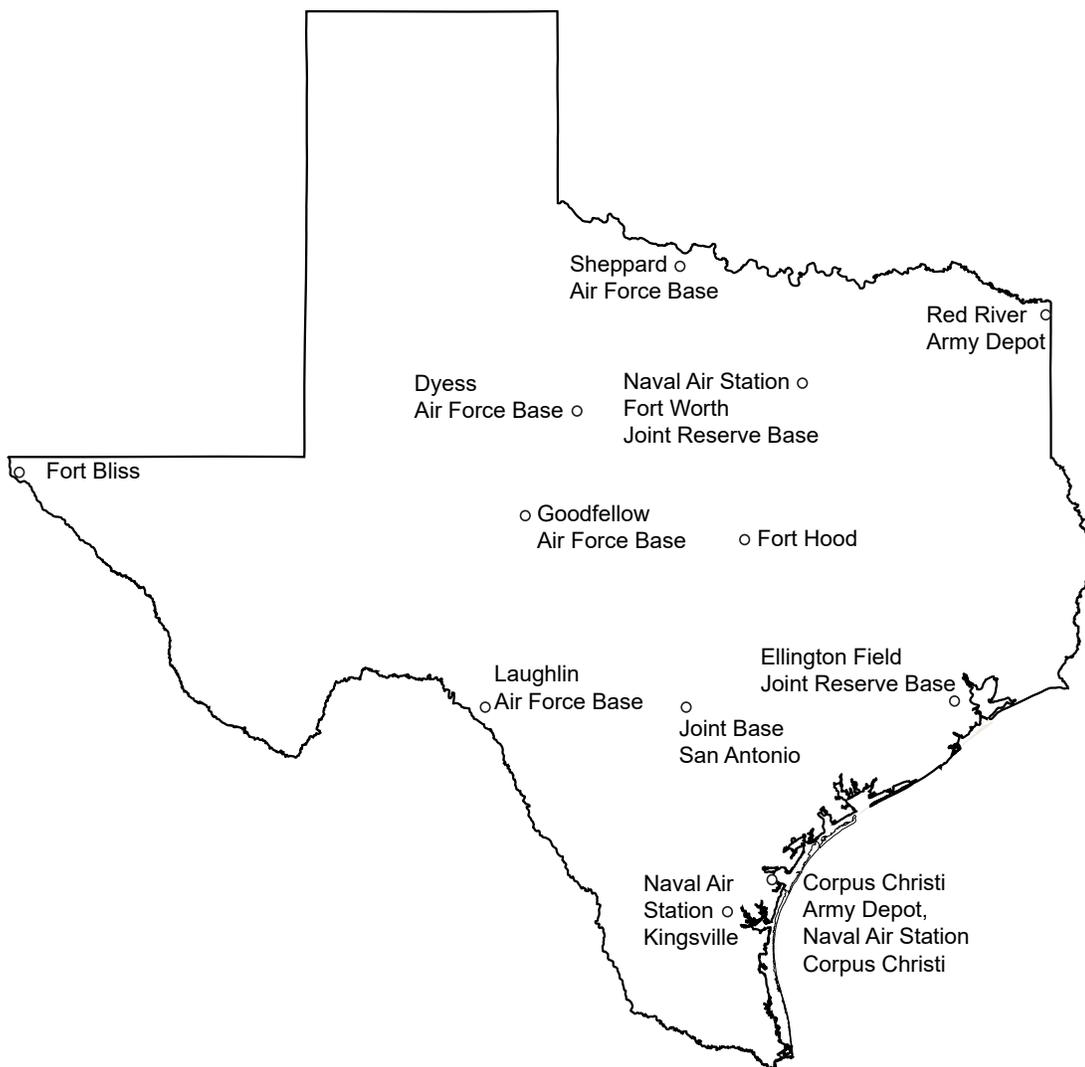
- the chairs of the committees of the Texas House of Representatives and the Texas Senate that have primary jurisdiction of matters concerning defense affairs and military affairs; and
- the Texas Adjutant General.

TMPC has a director to serve as the chief executive officer and one full-time staff to assist in performing the administrative duties of the position. TMPC administers two economic adjustment programs: the Defense Economic Adjustment Assistance Grant Program and the Texas Military Value Revolving Loan Fund.

DEFENSE ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE GRANT PROGRAM

The Defense Economic Adjustment Assistance Grant Program (DEAAG) was established in 1997 and transferred in 2003 to TMPC. DEAAG is an infrastructure grant program intended to assist defense communities that have been affected positively or negatively by a federal BRAC, a change in defense contracts, or an announced change from DoD. DEAAG funding also can be used proactively to support installations in the event of a proposed or announced DoD decision.

FIGURE 1
TEXAS MILITARY INSTALLATION ECONOMIC IMPACT AND EMPLOYMENT, 2015



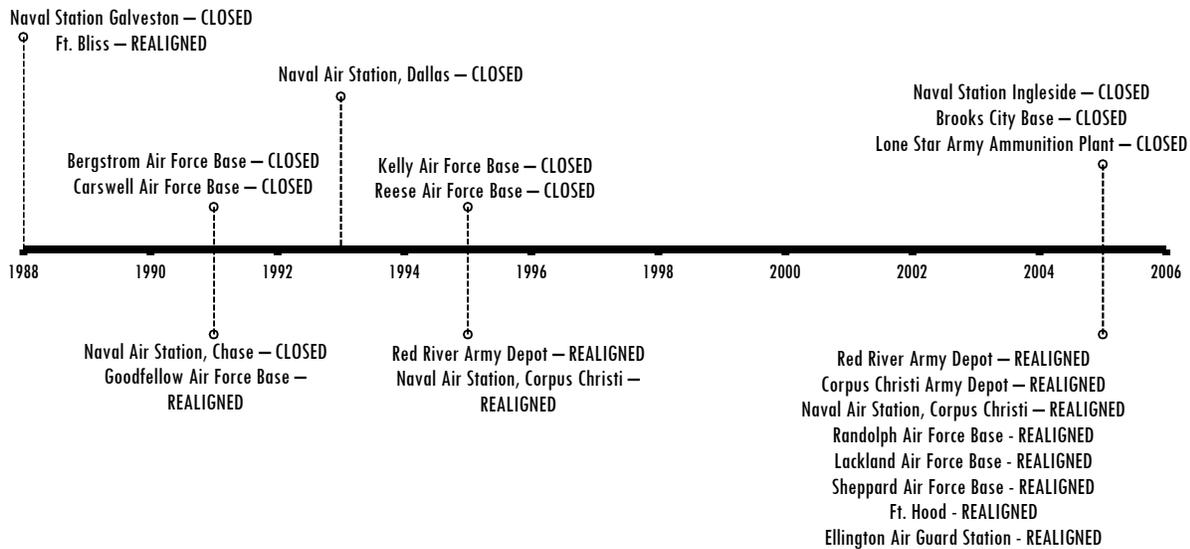
INSTALLATION	LOCATION	MISSION	ECONOMIC IMPACT (IN BILLIONS)	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
Corpus Christi Army Depot	Corpus Christi	Helicopter Repair Center of Excellence	\$2.5	18,083
Dyess Air Force Base	Abilene	Bomb Wing and Airlift Group	\$3.7	20,208
Ellington Field Joint Reserve Base	Houston	Reconnaissance Wing	\$0.8	4,155
Ft. Bliss	El Paso	Ground Combat Maneuvering and Artillery Training	\$24.1	135,610
Ft. Hood	Killeen	Ground Combat-ready Force and Helicopter Training	\$35.4	201,538
Goodfellow Air Force Base	San Angelo	Firefighting and Intelligence Training	\$3.0	16,605
Joint Base San Antonio (Ft. Sam Houston, Lackland Air Force Base, Randolph Air Force Base)	San Antonio	Military Medicine; Basic and Technical Training; Instructor Pilot, Navigator, and Advanced Instrument Flight Training	\$48.7	282,995

FIGURE 1 (CONTINUED)
TEXAS MILITARY INSTALLATION ECONOMIC IMPACT AND EMPLOYMENT, 2015

INSTALLATION	LOCATION	MISSION	ECONOMIC IMPACT (IN BILLIONS)	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
Laughlin Air Force Base	Del Rio	Specialized Undergraduate Pilot Training	\$1.4	7,835
Naval Air Station Corpus Christi	Corpus Christi	Primary Pilot Training	\$2.1	12,949
Naval Air Station Fort Worth Joint Reserve Base	Fort Worth	Fighter, Airlift, Refueling Missions	\$6.6	47,256
Naval Air Station Kingsville	Kingsville	Strike Pilot Training	\$0.7	4,545
Red River Army Depot	Texarkana	Mechanized Track Vehicle and Mine-resistant Ambush Protected Vehicle Repair	\$2.1	16,936
Sheppard Air Force Base	Wichita Falls	Allied/Specialized Flight Training and Technical Training	\$5.6	36,970

NOTE: Total employment includes direct and indirect employment.
 SOURCE: Texas Military Preparedness Commission; Comptroller of Public Accounts.

FIGURE 2
TEXAS MILITARY BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE TIMELINE, CALENDAR YEARS 1988 TO 2005



SOURCE: Texas Military Preparedness Commission.

DEAAG funding is available to local municipalities, counties, defense base development authorities, junior college districts and Texas State Technical College campuses, and regional planning commissions representing defense communities. DEAAG funding is available for the following uses:

- meeting matching requirements for federal funding;
- the purchase of DoD property, new construction, or rehabilitation of facilities in support of job-developing projects and opportunities;

- infrastructure projects directly supporting a new military mission in a community positively affected by a BRAC;
- infrastructure projects that assist in raising an installation's BRAC score or adding military value; and
- awards to public junior colleges or the Texas State Technical College System to purchase or lease capital equipment to train or retrain displaced defense workers.

Grants awarded range from \$50,000 to \$5.0 million per project. TMPC has awarded \$84.0 million since the program began in 1997. According to TMPC, these grants have acted as a catalyst for leveraging more than \$215.0 million in new investments in affected defense communities and have been an important factor in economic development in areas affected by a BRAC. **Appendix A** shows total DEAG awards through the 2018-19 biennial funding cycle in defense communities with an active military installation.

A review panel appointed by the TMPC director scores applications, and the chief of staff of the Office of the Governor approves all grants. Scoring criteria include the following factors:

- significance of the effect that the DoD action has upon the community;
- extent to which local resources are used for economic development;
- amount of previous DEAG awards received by the applicant;
- anticipated number of jobs to be developed and retained as a result of the grant; and
- effects of the grant on the region.

Applicants are encouraged to acquire financial assistance for eligible development projects from other sources, including federal, state, local, and public and private foundations. All DEAG grants are provided as a reimbursement upon project completion, and each community has two years from the award of the grant to complete its project. Communities are required to submit quarterly reports to TMPC until the projects are completed.

The DEAG program does not have a dedicated source of funding and is considered for appropriation by legislative session. The program historically has been appropriated General Revenue Funds and Other Funds from the Economic Stabilization Fund. Since fiscal year 2016, the Legislature has appropriated more than \$50.0 million to the program, including \$30.0 million for the 2016–17 biennium, the largest appropriated biennial amount to date. TMPC attributes the increase in funding to recent statutory changes expanding the program to award grants for proactive measures and projects.

TEXAS MILITARY VALUE REVOLVING LOAN FUND

The Seventy-eighth Legislature, Regular Session, 2003, established the Texas Military Value Revolving Loan Fund (TMVRLF) to perform the following functions:

- assist defense communities in enhancing the military value of facilities in their areas;
- provide financial assistance to defense communities for job and economic development projects that minimize the negative effects of a BRAC decision that occurred in 1995 or later; and
- provide financial assistance to defense communities for infrastructure projects to accommodate new or expanded military missions resulting from a BRAC decision that occurred in 1995 or later.

The TMVRLF is intended to provide a low-cost source of funding to eligible communities that meet the application criteria. The minimum amount of a loan is \$1.0 million, and the maximum amount is determined by the availability of funds. The state may provide up to 100 percent of project cost, depending on the creditworthiness of the applicant. State funding for the loan program is obtained through the sale of General Obligation bonds, which enables the defense community to receive a loan based on the state's AAA credit rating.

LOW UTILIZATION OF TMVRLF VERSUS HIGH DEMAND FOR DEAG GRANTS

Following its implementation in 2003, the TMVRLF has issued three loans totaling approximately \$49.6 million. The bond authority available for issuance is approximately \$200.4 million. According to TMPC, interest in the TMVRLF has been low in recent years. No applications have been submitted since 2014. Possible reasons for the lack of utilization include:

- defense communities having a credit rating equal to the state's credit rating, which enables them to seek equal or better loan terms on the commercial market;
- defense communities not having the revenue to repay a loan, as the majority of military value projects are not revenue-generating;
- reluctance of defense communities to enter into long-term loans considering an unpredictable BRAC process; and
- the lengthy application process required for a TMVRLF loan.

The TMVRLF has more than \$200.0 million in loan capacity; in contrast, the DEAG program has limited funds available because it does not have a dedicated source of funding. The applications for projects in recent DEAG

grant funding cycles have exceeded available funding. **Figure 3** shows the 2018–19 DEAAAG applications, which represent 13 projects totaling \$42.4 million. Of those applications, five projects totaling \$21.9 million did not receive funding. Two of the five communities’ projects had similar DEAAAG application scores as those that did receive funding. According to those two communities, the projects for which funding was sought are not moving forward because they do not have the funding to do so.

Three of the eight projects that received 2018–19 DEAAAG grant awards, totaling approximately \$11.0 million, are sponsored by the two defense communities that are past recipients of TMVRLF loans. These communities and projects did not go through the TMVRLF application process, so it cannot be determined that these projects were eligible for loans. However, if the TMVRLF or other state funding assistance were more accessible and utilized more often, communities could complete more military value

projects across the state. **Figure 4** shows the disparity between the issuance of loans and grant awards from the 1998–99 to 2018–19 biennia.

STRATEGIES TO INCREASE ACCESS TO STATE ASSISTANCE FOR DEFENSE COMMUNITIES

Due to low utilization of the TMVRLF combined with high demand for DEAAAG grant funding, increasing access to project funding, including through the TMVRLF, would decrease DEAAAG grant funding demand and increase overall access to state assistance for defense communities. The following three options are intended to increase access to state assistance for defense communities, none of which are mutually exclusive.

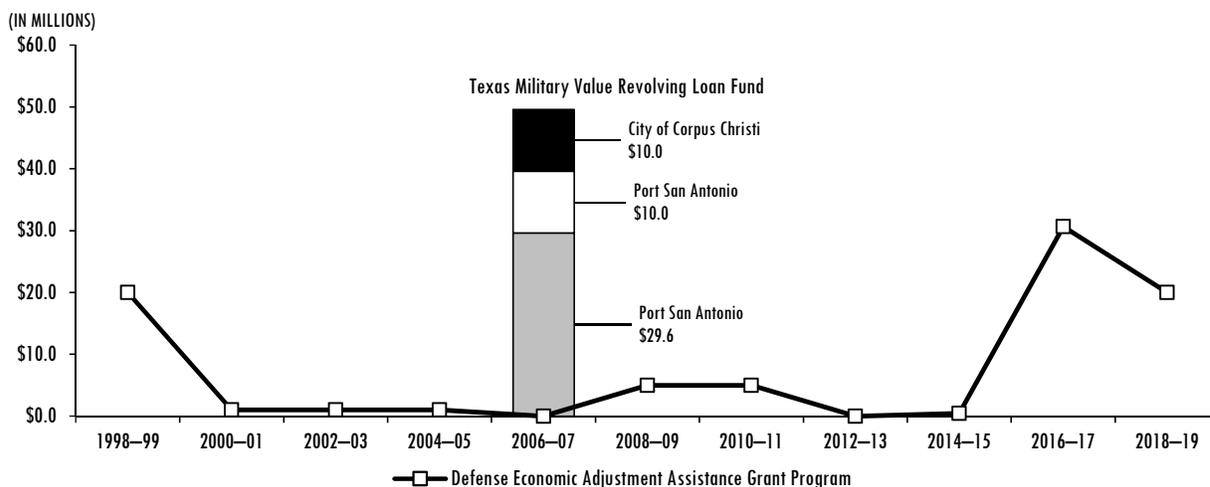
Option 1 addresses the lengthy application process required for the TMVRLF. Currently, a loan application requires the approval of TMPC’s commissioners at one of their quarterly meetings. Depending on the date the application is filed, the

**FIGURE 3
DEFENSE ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE GRANT PROGRAM APPLICATION SCORING RANKED BY SCORE AVERAGE,
2018–19 BIENNIAL FUNDING CYCLE**

RANKING	APPLICANT	REQUESTED FUNDING (IN MILLIONS)	SCORE AVERAGE	PROJECT
Projects that received funding				
1	Bell County	\$3.1	61.39	Army Airfield Security Project
2	City of Corpus Christi	\$3.3	59.92	Corpus Christi Army Depot Industrial Security
3	City of Corpus Christi	\$2.7	58.46	Water Infrastructure at Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi
4	Tom Green County	\$4.6	57.00	Mission Expansion at Goodfellow Air Force Base
5	City of Kingsville	\$0.1	57.00	Purchase of Property at Naval Air Station, Kingsville
6	City of Abilene	\$0.3	56.31	Dyess Air Force Base Boundary Fence
7	Port San Antonio	\$5.0	55.69	Airfield Operations Improvements
8	City of Wichita Falls	\$1.5	54.77	Main Gate Upgrades at Sheppard Air Force Base
Projects that did not receive funding				
9	City of New Boston	\$3.0	54.54	Red River Army Depot Road Repavement
10	City of Del Rio	\$4.5	52.00	Sunshades at Laughlin Air Force Base
11	Coryell County	\$4.4	45.62	Geothermal Power Plant Flow Test
12	City of Fort Worth	\$5.0	42.31	Property Purchase at Naval Air Station, Fort Worth Joint Reserve Base
13	City of El Paso	\$5.0	41.31	Department of Defense Fire Station

SOURCE: Texas Military Preparedness Commission.

FIGURE 4
DEFENSE ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE GRANT PROGRAM GRANTS AND TEXAS MILITARY VALUE REVOLVING LOAN FUND LOANS ISSUED BY THE TEXAS MILITARY PREPAREDNESS COMMISSION 1998–99 TO 2018–19 BIENNIA



NOTE: The Texas Military Value Revolving Loan Fund was not implemented until 2003.
 SOURCE: Texas Military Preparedness Commission.

time between submission and approval or denial of funding can be several months. The loan application process for a commercial market loan typically takes 45 days, but a TMVRLF loan may take up to six months. The 13 commissioners reside throughout the state, making it burdensome and inefficient for them to meet more often to consider loan applications.

To decrease the time to receive a TMVRLF loan, Option 1 would amend the Texas Government Code, Chapter 436, to authorize the TMPC’s members to participate by telephone or other means of telecommunication or electronic communication in a meeting to consider a loan application. House Bill 3895, Eighty-fifth Legislature, Regular Session, 2017, would have made this same authorization. It was reported favorably out of the House Committee on Economic and Small Business Development and placed on the General State Calendar, but ultimately did not make it to a vote on the House floor. TMPC would establish, by rule, a process to determine whether and when to meet using this method. Authorizing an alternative form of meeting solely to consider a TMVRLF loan application could decrease significantly the time to approve a loan and could make the TMVRLF more attractive to potential borrowers.

Option 2 would amend the Texas Government Code, Chapter 436, to require TMPC to consider a DEAAG applicant’s eligibility for a loan program as part of the scoring

matrix for awarding a grant. As part of this process, TMPC would consider the credit-worthiness of grant applicants and their abilities to repay loans. This approach would make scoring points available to applicants that do not have the credit worthiness and ability to repay a loan. TMPC could determine the amount of weight given to this scoring category. While adding such a consideration to the DEAAG scoring matrix would not preclude a project that was eligible for a loan from receiving a grant, it would assist in prioritizing for grant funding those projects that are not legitimate candidates for loans. While TMPC may work with communities to determine which program is best suited for their project, based in part on their finances, this strategy establishes an explicit process to consider the use of other means of finance to maximize the grant funds appropriated by the Legislature.

Option 3 would amend the Texas Government Code, Chapters 436 and 1232, to establish a commercial paper program to provide a more flexible loan option that may apply to a wider range of defense projects. Commercial paper is a short-term, unsecured promissory notes that mature within 270 days and are backed by a liquidity provider that will provide liquidity in the event the notes are not remarketed or redeemed at maturity. The Texas Public Finance Authority (TPFA) operates the following four commercial paper programs:

- the Master Lease Purchase Program, which is primarily for financing equipment acquisitions through a revenue commercial paper program;
- the General Obligation Commercial Paper Program, Series 2008, for certain general state government construction projects;
- the General Obligation Commercial Paper Program (Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas Project), Series A (Taxable) and Series B (Tax-exempt), to fund operations and grants for the Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas; and
- the Revenue Commercial Paper Program (Texas Facilities Commission Projects) Series 2016A (Taxable) and Series 2016B (Tax-exempt), to finance or refinance the construction and equipment of building projects by the Texas Facilities Commission.

According to TPFA, commercial paper is less expensive than a bond issuance that is required for a TMVRLF loan, and a commercial paper loan could be issued within a few days of application approval. A commercial paper loan would offer short-term, variable rate loans that would not be a debt of the state. Unlike the TMVRLF, there would be no minimum loan amount, so entities could receive loans for smaller projects. In addition, commercial paper loans may address TMVRLF concerns about long-term borrowing in conjunction with the uncertainty associated with BRAC. These short-term loans provide flexibility in how an entity finances a project without committing to a lengthy loan term. After enough commercial paper loans have been issued, they can be bundled together and issued as bonds carrying a lower interest rate. Making short-term, flexible loans available via a commercial paper program, would give defense communities another funding option for a broad scope of projects that could decrease reliance on the DEAAG program.

Options 1, 2, and 3, alone or implemented together, seek to increase access to state assistance for defense communities by making loan options more accessible and providing more opportunity for communities that are not eligible for a loan to receive DEAAG grant funding.

FISCAL IMPACT OF THE OPTIONS

It is assumed that TMPC could implement Option 1 with existing infrastructure to facilitate meeting by telephone or other means of telecommunication or electronic communication. Option 2 would require TMPC to consider

a DEAAG applicant’s eligibility for the TMVRLF as part of the scoring matrix for awarding a grant and also could be implemented with existing resources. Option 3 would amend statute to establish a commercial paper program that would involve an estimated onetime cost of \$250,000 for required legal services to be contracted by TPFA. **Figure 5** shows the five-year fiscal impact of Option 3.

**FIGURE 5
FIVE-YEAR FISCAL IMPACT OF OPTION 3
FISCAL YEARS 2020 TO 2024**

YEAR	PROBABLE SAVINGS/(COST) TO GENERAL REVENUE
2020	(\$250,000)
2021	\$0
2022	\$0
2023	\$0
2024	\$0

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

The introduced 2020–21 General Appropriations Bill does not include any adjustments as a result of these options.

APPENDIX A

**FIGURE A-1
DEFENSE ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE GRANT (DEAAG) PROGRAM AWARDS
FISCAL YEARS 1997 TO 2019**

DEAAG RECIPIENT	GRANT AMOUNT (IN MILLIONS)	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
Seventy-fifth Legislature, 1998–99 Biennium		
Beeville	\$1.3	Water and wastewater improvements
Bowie County	\$0.5	Water and wastewater improvements and access to property
Dallas	\$0.9	Reconstruction and upgrade of water and wastewater systems
Fort Worth	\$0.6	Redevelopment of school to serve as a Business Assistance Center
Lubbock	\$2.0	Purchase capital equipment necessary to renovate building
Lubbock	\$2.0	Renovate building
Lubbock	\$2.0	Purchase capital equipment for Texas Tech Winder Science Center
Marshall	\$0.5	Renovate interior and exterior of building
Marshall	\$0.5	Construct and purchase capital equipment
San Antonio – Kelly	\$2.0	Construct 80,000-square-foot administration building
San Antonio – Kelly	\$2.0	Construct potable water source system
San Antonio – Kelly	\$2.0	Construct 386,000-square-foot building for aircraft maintenance
San Antonio – Kelly	\$2.0	Modernize building
South Plains Council of Governments	\$0.1	Leverage local and federal funding to recapitalize revolving loan fund
Westworth Village	\$1.2	Predevelopment preparations for a Business Assistance Center
Total	\$19.4	
Seventy-sixth Legislature, 2000–01 Biennium		
Bowie County	\$1.0	Demolition and renovation of buildings for industrial manufacturing
Total	\$1.0	
Seventy-seventh Legislature, 2002–03 Biennium		
San Antonio – Brooks	\$0.2	Replace undersized and substandard water lines
San Antonio – Kelly	\$0.2	Replace rail and rail bed
Bowie County	\$0.2	Purchase insurance for Red River Army Depot buildings
Lubbock	\$0.1	Build an access road and eight-inch waterline to industrial park
Jefferson	\$0.3	Replace rail and rail bed
Marshall	\$0.1	Capital equipment purchase for retooling
Total	\$1.0	
Seventy-eighth Legislature, 2004–05 Biennium		
San Antonio – Kelly	\$0.2	Upgrade building to provide indoor engine testing capabilities
San Antonio – Brooks	\$0.2	Replace water pipeline to provide water flow for fire protection
Dallas	\$0.5	Repair and rehab of aircraft operating area
Bowie County	\$0.2	Repair and rehab of three buildings
Total	\$1.0	
Seventy-ninth Legislature, 2006–07 Biennium		
No funds awarded	\$0.00	Not applicable

FIGURE A-1 (CONTINUED)
DEFENSE ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE GRANT (DEAAG) PROGRAM AWARDS
FISCAL YEARS 1997 TO 2019

DEAAG RECIPIENT	GRANT AMOUNT (IN MILLIONS)	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
Eightieth Legislature, 2008–09 Biennium		
Beeville	\$0.4	Hangar construction
Beeville	\$0.1	Infrastructure improvements to warehouse
Bowie County	\$0.3	Street repairs
El Paso	\$0.2	Infrastructure improvements to warehouse
Gatesville	\$0.6	Lab building construction and berm repair
Ingleside (1)	\$0.4	Waste water plant repair
Ingleside (2)	\$0.1	Continuing improvements to waste water plant
Robstown (3)	\$0.1	Sewer line installation
San Antonio – Brooks	\$1.4	Extension of New Braunfels Avenue to Brooks City Road
San Antonio – Brooks	\$0.1	Building heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning installation
San Antonio – Kelly	\$1.3	Infrastructure improvements and construction
Total	\$5.0	
Eighty-first Legislature, 2010–11 Biennium		
Beeville (4)	\$0.7	Construct a 38,000-square-foot warehouse and helicopter maintenance building
Brazos County	\$2.0	Purchase and installation of plant growing equipment
Bryan	\$2.0	Construction and installation of two clean rooms
Texarkana	\$0.5	Upgrade electric distribution infrastructure and water distribution system
Blinn College (5)	\$0.1	Purchase virtual training equipment in welding and machine technology
Texas State Technical College – Harlingen	\$0.1	Develop engineering labs to provide training for Department of Defense contract workers
Texarkana College	\$0.3	Train Red River Army Depot workers and third party contractors
Total	\$5.1	
Eighty-second Legislature, 2012–13 Biennium		
No funds awarded	\$0.00	Not applicable
Eighty-third Legislature, 2014–15 Biennium		
Texarkana College	\$0.2	Fund training programs to support Level I and Two-Year Associate Degree Workforce Programs in diesel technology, welding, auto body, electronics, industrial maintenance, electrical technology, air conditioning/heating and refrigeration, and automotive technology at Red River Army Depot
Southwest Texas Junior College	\$0.2	Aviation Maintenance Level 1 Certificate in order to support aircraft maintenance at Laughlin Air Force Base
Total	\$0.5	

FIGURE A-1 (CONTINUED)
DEFENSE ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE GRANT (DEAAG) PROGRAM AWARDS
FISCAL YEARS 1997 TO 2019

DEAAG RECIPIENT	GRANT AMOUNT (IN MILLIONS)	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
Eighty-fourth Legislature, 2016–17 Biennium		
Alamo Area Council of Governments	\$5.0	Additional and reliable water infrastructure to Joint Base San Antonio
Bexar County	\$4.7	Purchase of land to prevent encroachment at Randolph Air Force Base
City of Del Rio	\$3.3	Construction of aircraft protection shades
City of El Paso	\$2.0	Infrastructure at KBH Desalination Plant
City of Houston	\$3.1	Construction of a new air traffic control tower
City of Killeen	\$3.5	Construction of a new Army radar approach control facility
City of Wichita Falls	\$1.8	Perimeter Security – land acquisition and demolition
Tom Green County	\$2.0	Expansion of the intelligence mission at Goodfellow Air Force Base
Val Verde County	\$4.6	Construction of a defense control center
Howard College	\$0.3	Purchase mobile fire pumps and EMT dummy to support fire/EMT training at Goodfellow Air Force Base
Southwest Texas Junior College	\$0.2	Purchase equipment to support aircraft maintenance training program supporting Laughlin Air Force Base
Texarkana College	\$0.1	Purchase of equipment to support training programs supporting Red River Army Depot
Total	\$30.7	
Eighty-fifth Legislature, 2018–19 Biennium		
Bell County	\$3.1	Army airfield security project supporting Fort Hood
City of Corpus Christi	\$3.3	Corpus Christi Army Depot industrial security
City of Corpus Christi	\$2.7	Water infrastructure at Naval Air Station Corpus Christi
Tom Green County	\$4.6	Mission expansion at Goodfellow Air Force Base
City of Kingsville	\$0.1	Purchase of property to prevent encroachment at Naval Air Station Kingsville
City of Abilene	\$0.3	Dyess Air Force Base boundary fence correction
Port San Antonio	\$5.0	Airfield operations improvements supporting Joint Base San Antonio
City of Wichita Falls	\$1.5	Security gate upgrades at Sheppard Air Force Base
Total (6)	\$20.6	

NOTES:

- (1) Due to cost savings, only \$382,590.30 of the \$386,000 Ingleside award was distributed.
- (2) The Ingleside grant agreement for the amount \$100,000 was completely rescinded. This constitutes a \$3,409.70 difference in award and total disbursement.
- (3) Due to cost savings, only \$48,051.59 of the \$64,800 Robstown award was distributed.
- (4) The Beeville grant agreement for the amount \$645,613.86 was completely rescinded.
- (5) Funding for Blinn College, Texas State Technical College – Harlingen, and Texarkana College grants was provided from the rescinded Beeville grant. These grant numbers are not included in the total to avoid double counting.
- (6) Some grantees did not spend their entire grant during the previous round. The remainder was applied to the next round to fund additional projects.
- (7) Totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCE: Texas Military Preparedness Commission and Office of the Governor, Texas Defense Economic Adjustment Assistance Grant Program, 2018 Program Status Report.