

FINAL REPORT
OF
THE INTERIM COMMITTEE ON MILITARY IMPACT
AND SUSTAINABILITY



December 31, 2014

PURPOSE OF COMMITTEE

As stated by Missouri House of Representatives Speaker Tim Jones, the purpose of the Interim Committee on Missouri Military Impact and Sustainability was:

“[To] explore the military as a part of the community fabric surrounding Fort Leonard Wood, Whiteman Air Force Base, and other areas in Missouri. Also, in light of the recent revelations concerning the Veterans Health Administration, the committee intends to gather information about the treatment of Missouri veterans by the Veterans Health Administration to be included in the final report and shared with our congressional delegation.”

COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

The committee membership consisted of:

Charlie Davis, R, Webb City, Chair
Dean Dohrman, R, La Monte, Vice Chair
Denny Hoskins, R, Warrensburg
Glen Kolkmeyer, R, Odessa
Elaine Gannon, R, De Soto
Steven Lynch, R, Waynesville
Pat Conway, D, St. Joseph
Rochelle Walton Gray, D, Black Jack
T.J. McKenna, D, Festus.

MILITARY INSTALLATIONS AND MISSIONS AROUND THE STATE

Below are short summaries of the military installations located in Missouri:

National Guard in Jefferson City and around the state (appendix available)

Fort Leonard Wood

Jefferson Barracks

St. Joseph

Whiteman Air Force Base

EXECUTIVE OVERVIEW

The State of Missouri has a significant military presence amounting to approximately \$40,000,000,000 in economic activity and 470,000 jobs. The state recognizes the significance of this activity for the state's economy and as a whole believes in the military mission of the common defense. As a result, the State of Missouri provides many benefits to military personnel and veterans including in-state tuition for students, and no taxing of military benefits. Also, there is the added benefit of ready medical care for veterans with several Veterans Health Administration facilities around the state coupled with health services available on base facilities.

Missouri communities are heavily engaged with veterans and military personnel. Communities around the state help military personnel to rapidly assimilate to the area, and offer help as they move to their next assignment. Several deployment services are available to military families. Education opportunities are abundant in Missouri. Higher education and K-12 provide a variety of educational opportunities and a high level of quality.

Finally, Missourians are committed to keeping their military mission. The general opinion among Missourians is supportive of the military and the common defense. The state's leadership recognizes the economic impact the military has in the state, but also the significant investment communities have made in their military mission. The duplication of this statewide environment would not be an easy task, nor should it be taken for granted as it took many years to build. However, this fact needs to be more fully disseminated.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND FINDINGS

The Committee came to several conclusions and recommendations after three meetings. The following are the recommendations agreed upon by the Committee:

- The Missouri legislature and executive should continue to promote military friendliness of the state. As transcribed below in the Committee testimony, the community support for military personnel is extensive, has been a result of significant community investment of time and money, and has been enhanced over many years. These advantages should be at the forefront of any message from the State of Missouri to Congress and the Pentagon.
- A statewide advocate should be established, funded through the Department of Economic Development, appointed by governor at his leisure, and confirmed by the Senate.
- This funding should be adequate to be effective. This means providing travel and expense money for trips to Washington, DC to visit Congress and the Pentagon.
- An advisory board should be appointed by the Speaker of the House with [consent of the Senate]. At least one member should be required from every installation areas. They would assist the statewide advocate in maintaining and enhancing our military mission. The board will assist the statewide advocate in developing a strategic plan for Missouri's military mission to be presented and accepted, rejected, or modified by the General Assembly and the governor. A stipend and expenses should be included in the DED funding for the statewide advocate.
- The statewide advocate should continually promote the civilian infrastructure of support built in Missouri over a long period of time as being vital to the success of our national defense. Complementary to the obvious strategic advantage of being located in the interior of our continent, Missouri provides a comfortable, safe haven for military personnel that relieves them of many family and personal worries. This military

friendliness is evidenced by, and enhanced by, the significant number of veterans who choose to retire in our state [17%].

- The House should explore the use of Military Facility Zones in the state and if the features of this type of economic development zone will improve incentives beyond those already provided in our existing economic enhancement zones.
- Although the practice of medicine is never a perfect venture, the vast majority of veterans expressed their satisfaction with the health care provided by the Veterans Health Administration. They are concerned with the amount of red tape and the seemingly outdated structure of the organization (no significant reorganization has been undertaken since the 1940s), and the geographic logic of care facilities should be reviewed (mostly concerned about the distance of travel required for those with serious medical conditions). A reduction of the bureaucracy would be helpful for patients.

OVERVIEW OF TESTIMONY AT HEARINGS

Scheduled meetings consisted of:

- Jefferson City on July 14 from 9 AM to noon in Hearing Room 7 at the Capitol Building;
- St. Robert Hampton Inn August 18 from noon until 3 PM;
- and Warrensburg on September 23 from noon until 3 PM.

State Capitol Building, Hearing Room 3, Jefferson City 7/14/2014

Members present:

Chair Charlie Davis gave opening remarks.

The Missouri National Guard began the hearing process with an overview of their activity and impact in our state. Tony Bamvakais testified providing an overview of the overall impact of the Guard's economic impact. Highlights included:

- Payroll accounts for \$133,000,000 for part-time Guard employees in the state
- Payroll is \$93,000,000 for full-time employees of the Guard
- The overall economic impact of Guard spending is \$607,000,000 and \$1,032,000,000 with multiplier
- Considering the controversy surrounding healthcare provided by the Veterans' Administration, the Committee also took testimony on the subject concerning delivery of needed services in Missouri. Several individuals testified.

Dewey Reihn spoke as an individual to the Committee. However, he is extremely knowledgeable being an active advocate in various capacities for VSOs. Mr. Reihn related that he uses Truman exclusively, and has no criticism of it or the 5 clinics he has utilized. Truman has no waiting list. Mr. Reihn reported that he serves as a member of the task force concerning Cochran Hospital, which has problems but is on track for improvements. Mr. Reihn noted that patient satisfactory surveys at Truman and its 5 clinics rate the care as excellent service. However, the Truman division does not have capacity to serve all veterans, and is especially lacking in capacity to treat and preserve mental health.

Mr. Reihn noted that nationally that the VA is a department with 350,000 employees, 9 Deputy Secretary positions with 7 of these currently vacant. He believes this is detrimental to serving its 85,000,000 patient days required on an annual basis. To Mr. Reihn the most disturbing revelations are the bonuses of tax money being paid to employees for doing their jobs, and the hidden waiting lists.

Mr. Reihn noted that the VFW official stance is that outsourcing is an interim measure to provide care for an influx of new patients, but should not serve as a permanent solution. Mr. Reihn stated that his personal experience with outsourcing has worked, but he remains personally opposed. He believes the federal government should live up to its obligation to provide for Veteran healthcare. Questioned by Representative Dohrman that should the outcome for the patient be the most important criteria as a measure of success for Veteran healthcare, Mr. Reihn agreed; however, Mr. Reihn re-emphasized his belief that the federal government has an obligation to Veterans and should fulfill that obligation. Mr. Reihn served as a former Medicaid fraud investigator and testified that it is a system fraught with fraud.

Richard Sparks, from Bowling Green, is a fully disabled Vietnam veteran and is dissatisfied with VA healthcare. Mr. Sparks has shoulder and arm problems that need surgery, but has been advised that the VA does not have the capacity to treat. He has been told that he may go outside of the system for treatment. He could have a liver transplant (he testified that it probably resulted from exposure to Agent Orange) at Barnes Jewish, but it is not part of system. The VA wants to send him to Portland for the liver transplant surgery, but this is not his desire. Mr. Sparks believes his complaints have resulted in retaliation as he has since experienced problems with prescriptions and asking for many procedural issues that have required trips to Columbia. Mr. Sparks believes the system is broken.

Charles Gooden testified for the American Legion Executive National Committee. The Executive Committee does not support fee-based payment as the long-term answer to Veteran healthcare. Mr. Good testified that his personal experience has been that the VA has improved considerably since 1970s. Within the American Legion, Mr. Gooden testified, members believe is that there should be changes, but central Missouri has excellent care. However, there is a problem of efficiency (300 mile trip vs. 30 mile); system does work and is worth saving (this is Mr. Gooden's personal opinion which coincides with the organization's opinion). American Legion is not opposed to outsourcing when necessary, but this method could easily overwhelm the private sector with Veterans. Much of this stems from baby boomers whose numbers are straining the system.

Pat Rowe Kerr testified that a fee-based solution is important, but contractors need to be stringently controlled. The VSN structure is a problem with geography (something to consider: should we base on a state boundary rather than lumped in a region that crosses state lines?). The VA seems to be archaic structure that has not had meaningful change since the 1940s.

This ended the testimony of the first hearing.

St. Roberts near Fort Leonard Wood 8/18/2014

Members present: Davis, Dohrman, Lynch, Gannon, Kolkmeier

The second hearing was held at Fort Leonard Wood (FLW) which houses 9,200 personnel, with a proposed 5,400 cuts. Obviously, this type of reduction will have a serious impact on the area surrounding the base. The base houses several important missions concerning engineering, chemical weapons, and basic training.

Representative Lynch identified FLW as a true community that includes the military. Over 60% of the military personnel retire and stay in the area as they find it to be an open and accepting community. This fact is typically quickly recognized by those newly stationed at the base.

Michael Dunbar, chair of the Missouri Military Preparedness and Enhancement Commission led off the testimony. FLW is the 5th largest employer in the state. Mr. Dunbar reminded the Committee that as a state we should have a clear and unified voice, grow the military missions in the state, protect military families, protect and grow the Missouri military brand primarily keeping and growing the idea of Missouri being a military friendly, and provide economic development for military support.

Mr. Dunbar elaborated that although Missouri has a clear and unified voice, in our present environment of military budget uncertainty it needs to be enhanced. Our state leaders must educate Congress and the Pentagon how intertwined the military and community is: do not take deployment for granted, but rather always push for expansion. After all, \$2,500,000,000 local economic impact is at stake.

Specific recommendations from Mr. Dunbar were:

- need senior military advisor in the state to keep a steady flow of information going to Washington, DC,
- continue mil awareness week,
- continue to build Missouri's military brand, we are a proud partner willing to control costs while continuing to improve our standing,
- partners for mil hospital, Phelps Co Reg, St Johns, Mercy Medical, can a full service hosp be built off base?, VA in Waynesville, active on FLW-can get permission off base, more beds needed,
- improve quality of life,
- move economic development initiatives forward for military project support,
- respond to SPEA Ozark Sustainability Partnership survey by 8/25 in regards to the proposed 5400 in personnel cuts

Waynesville representatives included Mayor Hardman and Bruce Harrill City Administrator. The team emphasized the area's heavy dependency on the military presence. The community has spent millions for infrastructure to support the military. Also, Ozark Technical College and Columbia College have a significant presence in the area. FLW has a joint military presence on base (all 5 branches are represented). The DOD has new AIT bldg among others that represent millions in investment. The low cost of living makes it easier for military families and results in low property taxes, low utility costs, and low housing costs, all to the benefit of military personnel both active and retired. Finally, FLW has no encroachment problems from surrounding communities (Joint Land Use Study at FLW).

Dr. Brian Henry, Superintendent of Waynesville R–VI School District cited the mutually beneficial relationship of FLW and the surrounding area as well as the potential impact of cuts in personnel.

Currently, enrollment at Waynesville SD stands at 5800 students (400 are housed on the grounds of FLW). Of those students, 60% are military dependents and 15% DOD dependents, both factors greatly impact funding: 40% affect state funding (average daily attendance) and 40% federal funding.

Military dependents are a diverse group. They tend to be welcoming, and they are engaged in critical programs such as STEM initiatives. Schools rate very well: Annual Performance Rating (APR) is up 10 points and MAP scores increased 10%. Military families have a positive impact on such programs as Partners in Education (PIE), club activities, and after school programs.

The proposed reductions at FLW would translate into losses of 2243 students in Waynesville. This would compound in a \$7,000,000 annual revenue loss, and 477 faculty and staff positions.

St. Robert Mayor George Sanders emphasized the \$100,000,000 in infrastructure costs for education in the St. Robert area. Also, the community has \$1,100,000,000 invested in improving living conditions.

City of Dixon Mayor Jeff Clark related that military personnel protect us from foreign threats and Missouri communities protect them with a low crime rate, comprehensive improvement of infrastructure through bonding and taxes, and extensive private investment (mostly housing) In Dixon, housing is very affordable with a median cost of \$70-75000. The city is trying to expand its business base beyond military dependents, but military personnel are always welcome and an anticipated part of the community population. The mayor added that he [she?] stayed in area after spouse retired because of friendly military environment of the FLW area.

Crocker Mayor James Morgan and Crocker R-II Schools Superintendent Gary Doerhoff also testified. The mayor noted that Crocker has built a storm shelter near the school (c. 700 capacity) (with grants), a new fire station (with grants). The philosophy of the city is that its citizens should serve and accommodate those military personnel who preserve and protect its citizens.

The superintendent testified that the Crocker SD has 90 total employees, and among them 60 teachers. Of the 600 students, 100 are military dependents. These numbers are similar to 5 other school districts in the county. Cuts of 5,400 personnel would translate to a loss of \$180,000 in funding (which is over 4 teaching positions). Also, the district has recently added a new cafeteria, gym, and other facilities: as FLW expanded so did surrounding facilities and infrastructure. Crocker SD expanded by reserve funds (27% reserve now down to high teens) with new bonds being issued. A significant loss of pop will put pressure on tax rates to increase. With a 2.5 times economic multiplier on \$13,200,000 for the 5 school districts amounts to a \$33,000,000 impact in Pulaski County.

Several local business owners testified before the Committee. The areas represented were real estate, automobiles, and retail. They emphasized the private investment at risk in the community that has been invested to support the personnel of FLW. Kay Ward of the Pulaski County Board of Realtors stated that 30% of 1100 sales in 2013 were VA loans. Katrina Allen, owner of Lynch's Furniture offered some real analysis to reduced military spending. During the federal

government shutdown of 2011, the store suffered a 35% loss in revenue, and has not yet rebounded. A mandatory furlough resulted in a 20% pay cut to military families, which translated to a loss of 26% sales tax in an 18 month period.

Mike Peters, Vice President, Mercy Health System, Springfield, Missouri, stated that health care services have shifted to off base facilities. His organization added two doctors in 1999. However, the 2011 budget changes put military families into community facilities resulting in a large increase to demand. This is requiring more specialty doctors and services, as well as home health and air ambulance. Although demand has increased, the budget uncertainty has thwarted private expansion.

Pastor John Shaw of Westside Baptist Church testified to the fact that FLW has increased membership at his church. The church has expanded in response to base expansion, and currently has 25 full-time employment positions.

Rick Morris, Chair of the Committee of 50, a member of the Pulaski Tourism Board, and Ozark Sustainability Partnership member, as well as an Afghanistan veteran and private business owner testified that Sequester has adversely affected business activity. The disrupted training schedules have brought a great deal of uncertainty to the area. Graduates of the various programs at FLW bring travelers to the area resulting in a positive impact for all of the tourist industry in the state.

Joe Driscoll from the Sustainable Ozark Partnership added that the following recommendations:

- 1) A) need better recognition for the region, B) tangible projects will strengthen FLW, C) build stronger region through infrastructure, D) bring down facility operating costs for the military
- 2) A) state assistance is needed, other states are investing money to their expand military presence, B) need a strategic plan to retain facilities, C) take up government report recommendations, D) classic economic development problem (MFZs), E) raise the priority level, national defense is vital (Representative Dohrman added that community support is also vital to keeping the national defense mission on a positive track.)

Three other witnesses testified to the fact that they moved to FLW reluctantly, but decided to stay and retire because of the supportive community. All of those testifying concerning VA health treatment were relatively pleased, but would welcome a reduction of red tape in the process. Finally, several of the witnesses agreed that the state must overcome its disjointed effort concerning our military mission.

This ended the testimony for the second meeting of the Committee.

Members present:

Originally established as a glider training base during World War II, Whiteman Air Force Base (WAFB) has expanded to a joint-service base and the permanent home of the B-2 bomber operated by the 509th Bomb Wing. Other important missions include the 442nd Fighter Wing flying the A-10 Thunderbolt II (Warthog), the 1/135th National Guard Aviation Battalion flying AH-64 Apache helicopter, and the 131st Air National Guard an associate of the 509th Bomb Wing. The base provides employment for an excess of 7,600 workers.

Dr. Michael Grelle, Vice Provost for Academic Affairs at the University of Central Missouri (UCM) welcomed the Committee. Delilah Nichols, Coordinator from the Office of Military and Veterans Services provided testimony concerning UCM's outreach to military and veteran students. The Office was created on 11/11/2011 by President Charles Ambrose's initiative (who left other meetings to address the Committee at a later point). The current director is Jeff Huffman, an 11 year veteran of the USAF. The central office is a 1500 square foot facility that houses computers, refreshments, etc. for the use and convenience of military/veteran students. The Office provides exemptions for non-covered fees that amount to about \$500 a semester. Following President Ambrose's 8 keys to success, the Office provides many veteran services and resources including counseling. Also, the VA is represented on campus. During its time of operation, the Office has witnessed a military/veteran enrollment increase from 771 to 1012.

Christopher Esparza, testified that as a former Marine he had no intention of attending college. However, his wife is from the Warrensburg area, and settling in the area he began to take classes. He started before the Office had opened, so he has seen both sides of the coin, so to speak. He testified that the Office has been very helpful for him as a working person with traumatic brain injury (TBI). He utilizes the VA, and has had such a positive experience he is returning to military service in the Army Air Guard.

Nolan "Dusty" Brooks, an Army veteran related that he became suicidal after his last deployment. He went so far as to plan a car wreck so that his family would not lose benefits upon his death. He felt alienated in February 2012, returned home to central Missouri. Although homeless, his son kept him going, and then he found purpose through UCM to find housing and pursue a degree.

Carl Alexander works with Veterans Upward Bound, which is celebrating two years at UCM in October. The program helps vets get on right track with housing, work, etc. before attending school so they can be focused and degree successful. Mr. Alexander testifies that caring for veterans is from top down and begins with President Ambrose.

Warrensburg Mayor Donna DeFrain testified that WAFB is integral to the city. Veterans have assisted with the maintenance at Lions Lake, city parks, the Easter egg hunt, and 5K runs. The city parks give waivers and try to involve children quickly. The close proximity to Kansas City and its amenities is an attraction for military personnel to live in Warrensburg. Also, WAFB serving as a return base tends to make for smooth transition for many military families and personnel.

Dr. Michele Norman, Assistant Superintendent at Knob Noster Public Schools stated that military dependents account for 60% of the 1400 total enrollment in the district. Knob Noster

Public Schools has an elementary facility on WAFB. This has led to mentoring program in cooperation with WAFB personnel. The district has noticed that at first people would rather not be assigned here, but soon they come to call the area home and wish to remain.

Pettis County Commissioner John Meehan headed a delegation from neighboring Pettis County. Other witnesses included Diane Simon from the Sedalia Area Chamber of Commerce. She informed the Committee of the Chamber's annual remembrance ceremony for George Whiteman. The Chamber also provides gift certificates, a picnic, as well as community tours for those newly assigned to WAFB.

Elaine Horne, former Sedalia mayor and Immediate Past President (2013) of the Base Community Council provided extensive testimony of the group's activities. She noted that those moving away would like to take some of the BCC members with them to teach others how to welcome active personnel to a community.

The BCC has a membership exceeding 350 people representing 18 communities from Columbia to Kansas City. The group meets monthly. Squadron commanders are encouraged to meet with members of their liaison city by attending monthly chamber meetings, special events, ribbon cuttings, and festivals to build rapport with these communities. BCC membership is drawn from business, religious, educational and professional careers.

Objectives of BCC include:

- Identifying common interests of the civilian and military populations and support community efforts of mutual concern.
- Getting full base and community leader participation to solve problems of mutual interest.
- Increasing civilian understanding of the Air Force mission.
- Giving continuity to the community relations program.

During an average year, the BCC will spend upwards of \$25,000 on support to members of Team Whiteman. Funds are raised through membership fees and special events such as charity auctions, golf tournaments, and special dinners. A sampling of past BCC contributions include:

- Providing quarterly / annual award winners plaques and community perks (coupons, etc.)
- Provided free lunches to Airmen working during the Wings Over Whiteman air show
- Provide food, snacks, and warm smiles for deploying 509th BW, 442nd FW, 1-135 ARB personnel at departure and arrival, and working with affected members and family prior to and during deployment
- Donates money to squadrons for Christmas parties
- Donates \$400 to Wing Christmas fund
- Donates \$300 to Friends of the Family Support Center
- Donates \$2500 to WAFB Top 3 (Luau)

The Committee then entertained three more witnesses from the Warrensburg area. Johnson County Presiding Commissioner Bill Gable, a former Marine, stated that WAFB is probably the most important part of the county along with UCM. He also shared his belief that a full-time state advocate would be very helpful to retain and expand Missouri's military mission.

Dan Houx from the Warrensburg Chamber of Commerce Military Affairs Committee, recalled the history that the Warrensburg Chamber of Commerce influenced Air Corps of Engineers to

look at the Blue Flats for an airfield. In more current matter, he voiced his opinion that an easier transfer of teaching credentials would benefit military families.

Keith Crumley, chair of the Whiteman Area Leadership Council (formed at the request of Congressman Ike Skelton before the 2005 BRAC) testified that 60% of the flight force is at risk of being deployed elsewhere. Mr. Crumley stated that the continuation of Sequestration rather than BRAC which gives military more flexibility in changing missions. He also shared his opinion that the MMPEC vacancies need to be filled and a single voice advocating for Missouri military mission would be very helpful. Representative Steven Lynch voiced his belief that this should be funded in the Department of Economic Development. Someone with a military background would be ideal. Representative Conway agreed that we should support a statewide advocacy mission.

The Committee shifted back to higher education with State Fair Community College (SFCC) President Joanna Anderson. Dr. Anderson noted that SFCC has signed on to the eight Keys of Success. At SFCC, 530 military personnel and veterans are taking advantage of support programs, but the funding has proved to be a constantly moving target. Sequestration is a question mark for benefits. Dr. Anderson shared her belief that one voice for speaking for Missouri military students would be helpful.

Phillip Kimmel of SFCC also testified along with Dr. Anderson. Mr. Kimmel noted SFCC's collaboration with the Community College of the Air Force, and this has lead to many students continuing to finish their AA degree at SFCC. Mr. Kimmel also related that to the Committee that military personnel, DOD, vets, and dependents all receive in-district tuition at WAFB and Sedalia. Classes are held on the flight line. Finally, online offerings allow continuation of coursework on deployment.

The Committee ended with three more witnesses from the Warrensburg area. Homes for Heroes was represented by local real estate broker Donna Czerniak, and John Kurz. This non-Profit organization helps military, first responders, as well as teachers as they purchase homes. Participating realtors agree to give 25% of gross commission back to home buyers. With 1459 affiliates in 48 states, this amounted to \$2.1 million in savings to buyers during 2013. This money can be used for closing, escrow, fixtures, refurbishing the property, adding handicap accessibility, etc., since beginning after 9/11, the program has resulted in \$6.9 million in savings to date. Missouri was the first non-rebate states to participate beginning ins St. Louis during 2011. Ms. Czerniak noted that some statutes might be modified to help the program.

Mike Hutchko, Missouri Veterans History Project volunteers at Veterans Home in Warrensburg. He related the need for these veterans to pass on their legacy. Local and state historical societies, the Library of Congress and the veteran all receive copies of the video. Mr. Hutchko related that the group is working with Congresswoman Vicky Hartzler to promote the program.

Eric Endsley, administrator of the Warrensburg Missouri Veterans Home shared with the Committee that the Veterans Commission supports the 200 bed facility in Warrensburg. Mr. Endsley noted that the Warrensburg home provides as many activities as possible to make life "normal." Volunteers are vital to the operation: 18 FT employees volunteer each month. Family satisfaction survey runs 98-99% with zero federal deficiencies for 3 years in a row. However, Chairman Charlie Davis noted that as of December 31 about 200 veterans will be moved out because some homes cannot pay federal minimum wage.

This concluded the testimony before the Committee.

APPENDIX 1

ECONOMIC IMPACT

Missouri BRAC Preparatory Assessment

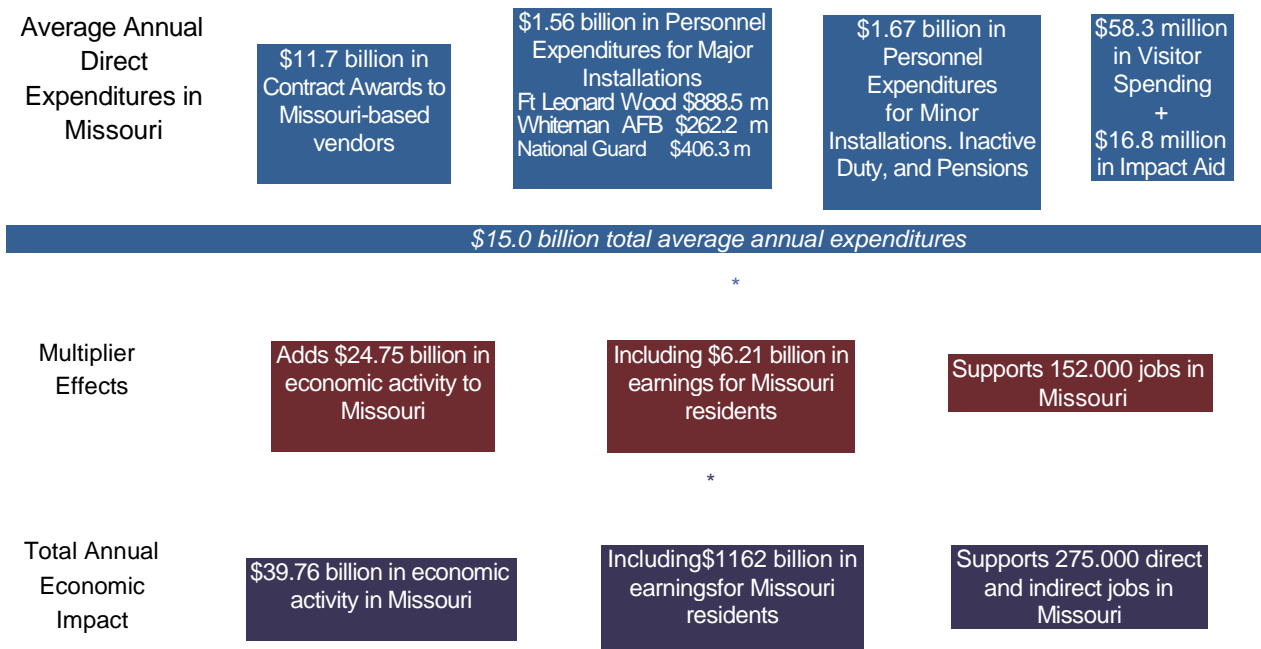
- The total economic output of Impact Aid in the state was \$48.4 million, of which household earnings accounted for \$15.9 million.
- Impact Aid supported approximately 580 jobs in the state including an estimated 280 jobs for teachers, administrators, and other employees of Missouri school districts.

Total Economic Impacts of Department of Defense Spending in Missouri

- When considering DoD contract awards and personnel expenditures in the state, as well as out-of-state visitor spending and Impact Aid, DoD spending and activities directly contributed \$15.0 billion, in 2012 dollars, to the Missouri economy.
- The total economic output of this spending was \$39.76 billion, of which household earnings accounted for \$11.62 billion.
- Overall, this spending supported 275,350 jobs including 123,200 direct jobs for active military personnel, civilian personnel, contract laborers, inactive duty FTEs, personnel, trainees, and workers directly hired by contracted firms and other tourism and education related industries.

The diagram on below shows the total economic impacts of DoD spending, operations, and activities in the state of Missouri.

Summary of the Department of Defense's Economic Impacts on Missouri



APPENDIX 2

MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

Fort Leonard Wood

Mission:

Develop leaders and warriors; advance Engineer; Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear (CBRN); Military Police; and assigned Maneuver Support and Protection capabilities to ensure success in the current and future operational environments; sets conditions for training, readiness, deployment, reconstitution, and sustainment of all tenant forces.

History

Fort Leonard Wood was created in December 1940 and named in honor of General Leonard Wood (former Army Chief of Staff) in January 1941. Originally intended to train infantry troops, in 1941 it became an engineer training post with the creation of the Engineer Replacement Training Center. During World War II Italian and German POWs were interned at the fort. In 1984, as part of the Base Realignment and Closure process, most of the U.S. Army Engineer School's operations were consolidated at Fort Leonard Wood. Before that, officer training was conducted at Fort Belvoir Virginia. In 1999, again as part of the Base Realignment and Closure process, Fort McClellan, Alabama was closed, and the U.S. Army Chemical Corps and Military Police Corps schools were transferred to Fort Leonard Wood, which was concurrently redesignated the U.S. Army Maneuver Support Center. In 2009, the U.S. Army Maneuver Support Center was redesignated the U.S. Army Maneuver Support Center of Excellence.

Training

The installation has historically had a training role under the Training and Doctrine Command role dating back to its origins in World War II as an engineer replacement training post. During the Gulf War, the 5th Engineer Battalion from the fort saw action in the Middle East. After the beginning of the current wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, the 94th Engineer Battalion was restationed from Germany to Fort Leonard Wood, as were the 92nd Military Police Battalion, 193rd Brigade Support Battalion, and 94th Signal Company (part of the 4th Maneuver Enhancement Brigade). The 4th Maneuver Enhancement Brigade was activated at the fort on 2 October 2008.

The Maneuver Support Center of Excellence offers Basic Combat Training for most non-combat arms soldiers, and Advanced Individual Training for Military Occupational Specialty motor transport operators and Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear specialists. It also provides non-combat engineer Military Occupational Specialty training, One-Station Unit Training for combat engineers and bridging engineers, and Advanced Individual Training for military police.

Newly commissioned second lieutenants in the CBRN, Engineer, and Military Police branches attend the Basic Officer Leader Course Phase B at the Maneuver Support Center of Excellence. The Maneuver Support Center of Excellence NCO Academy conducts the Senior and Advanced Leader Courses for the Chemical, Engineer, and Military Police branches, the Advanced Leader Course for Ordnance NCOs in Military Occupational Specialists, and the Warrior Leader Course for all Army NCO Military Occupational Specialists.

The CBRN, Engineer, and Military Police schools provide Professional Military Education and functional courses for soldiers, Non-commissioned Officers, Warrant Officers, and Commissioned Officers, including but not limited to the Captains Career Course and the Battalion and Brigade Pre-Command Courses.

WHITEMAN AIR FORCE BASE

The host unit at Whiteman AFB is the 509th Bomb Wing (509 BW), assigned to the Eighth Air Force of the Air Force Global Strike Command . The 509 BW operates the B-2 Spirit Stealth Bomber, designed to be employed to strike high-value targets that are either out of range of conventional aircraft or considered to be too heavily defended for conventional aircraft to strike without a high risk of loss.

Whiteman AFB was established in 1942 as Sedalia Glider Base.

Whiteman AFB is a joint-service base, with Air Force, Army and Navy units. Its host unit is the U.S. Air Force's 509th Bomb Wing (509 BW). Tenant units include the Missouri Air National Guard's 131st Bomb Wing (131 BW), the Air Force Reserve Command's 442nd Fighter Wing (442 FW), the Missouri Army National Guard's 1/135th Aviation Battalion and the U.S. Navy Reserve's Mobile Inshore Undersea Warfare Unit 114.

Whiteman AFB is the only permanent base for the B-2 Spirit stealth bomber. Whiteman can launch combat sorties directly from Missouri to any part of the globe, engaging adversaries with nuclear or conventional weapon payloads. The 509th Bomb Wing first flew the B-2 in combat against Serbia in March 1999. Later, Whiteman B-2s led the way for America's military response to the terrorist attacks on New York and Washington D.C. in September 2001. B-2 bombers were the first U.S. aircraft to enter Afghanistan airspace in October 2001, paving the way for other coalition aircraft to engage Taliban and Al Qaeda forces. During these operations, the aircraft flew round-trip from Missouri, logging combat missions in excess of 40 hours – the longest on record.

Other aircraft assigned to Whiteman include the A-10 Thunderbolt II ground-attack fighter; the T-38 Talon jet trainer, and the AH-64 Apache attack helicopter.

139th AIRLIFT WING

The 139th Airlift Wing (AMC) is located at Rosecrans Air National Guard Base in Saint Joseph, Missouri. It is the home of the Advanced Airlift Tactics Training Center. The 139th AW is one of the two flying wings currently in the Missouri Air National Guard. The flying unit is the 180th Airlift Squadron which operationally flies the Lockheed C-130 Hercules aircraft.

157th Air Operations Group

The United States Air Force's 157th Air Operations Group is an Air Operations Center manning unit located at Jefferson Barracks National Guard Base in St Louis, Missouri. The unit is geographically-separated from its supporting unit, the Missouri Air National Guard's 131st Bomb Wing. The 157 AOG responds to operational requirements within the Headquarters Pacific Air Forces (HQ PACAF) area of responsibility, which covers an area from the east coast of Africa to the west coast of the Americas.

APPENDIX 3

MISSOURI NATIONAL GUARD

2014 CITY	COUNTY	NUMBER OF GUARD MEMBERS	(Active Guard)	
			AGR	TECH
Albany	Gentry	83	3	1
Anderson	McDonald	54	1	2
Arnold (Recruiting)	Jefferson			
Aurora	Lawrence	107	2	2
Ballwin (Recruiting)	St Louis			
Boonville	Cooper	152	2	1
Bridgeton	St. Louis			14
Camdenton (Recruiting)	Camden			
Cape Girardeau	Cape Girardeau	206	17	21
Carrollton	Carroll			
Carthage	Jasper	78	2	2
Centertown	Cole			
Chillicothe	Livingston	82	1	2
Clinton	Henry	67	3	2
Columbia	Boone	90	12	5
Desoto	Jefferson	64	4	
Dexter	Stoddard	62	3	1
Doniphan	Ripley	55	3	1
Farmington	St Francois	96	3	
Festus	Jefferson	212	16	14
Florissant (Recruiting)	St. Louis			
Fredricktown	Madison	40	1	
Ft. Leonard Wood	Pulaski	331	38	66
FLW(ANG)	Pulaski		15	
Fulton	Callaway	72	3	2
Hannibal	Marion	116	3	1

Harrisonville	Cass	209	5	10
Independence	Jackson	91	3	2
Jackson	Cape Girardeau	65	2	
Jefferson Barracks (ARNG)	St Louis		32	16
Jefferson Barracks (ANG)	St. Louis	358	25	86
Jefferson City	Callaway		25	
Jefferson City (ANG)	Callaway		1	
Jefferson City	Cole		273	346
Jefferson City (ANG)	Cole	1069	5	10
Joplin	Jasper	176	16	7
Kansas City	Jackson	678	43	15
Kennet	Dunklin	64	3	
Kingshighway		353		
Kirksville	Adair	53	1	
Lamar	Barton	28		
Lambert	St Louis	491		
Lebanon	Laclede	75	9	7
Lees Summit (Recruiting)	Cass			
Lexington	Lafayette	190	27	11
Macon	Macon	145	4	9
Marshall	Saline	144	3	15
Maryville	Nodaway	100	13	7
Mexico	Audrain	66	1	12
Moberly	Randolph	62	1	1
Monett	Barry	81	3	
Neosho75	Newton	25		26
Nevada (Camp Clark)	Vernon	104	4	14
North Kansas City				
Ozark (Recruiting)	Christian			
Perryville	Perry	97	3	1
Pierce City	Lawrence	145	4	2
Poplar Bluff	Butler	69	10	18
Portageville	New Madrid	50	1	2
Raytown (OMS)	Jackson			12
Richmond	Ray	168	2	1

Rolla	Phelps	95	5	5
Salem (MH Team)	Dent			
Sedalia	Pettis	148	17	12
Sikeston	Scott	54	2	1
Springfield	Greene	951	25	61
Springfield (TASMG)	Greene		35	137
St. Ann (Recruiting)	St Louis			
St. Ann (ANG)	St Louis			
St. Charles (Recruiting)	St Charles			
St. Clair	Franklin	139	3	
St. Joseph (ANG)	Buchanan	723	104	212
St. Joseph (ARNG)	Buchanan	255	8	12
St. Louis (LIAP-ANG)	St. Louis	12		
St Louis (ARNG)	St Louis		9	2
St Peters	St Charles			
Trenton	Grundy	150	2	15
Wappapello	Wayne	5		
Warrensburg	Johnson	96	2	5
Warrenton	Warren		2	1
Weldon Springs	St Charles			
West Plains	Howell	63	3	
Whiteman AFB	Johnson		19	87
Whiteman AFB (ANG)	Johnson	1253	89	849
Totals		11,067	976	2,166