



T-7A RECAPITALIZATION AT SHEPPARD AIR FORCE BASE, TEXAS

Welcome

Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) T-7A Recapitalization at Sheppard Air Force Base











T-7A RECAPITALIZATION AT SHEPPARD AIR FORCE BASE, TEXAS

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

- Law that requires federal agencies to analyze and disclose potential impacts
 of proposed actions, reasonable alternatives, and a no action alternative,
 before action is taken.
- EIS prepared to comply with NEPA when an action may have a significant impact on the environment.
- The goal is to support sound decisions through the assessment of impacts and involve the public in the EIS process.
- The results of this analysis and other relevant factors will be considered before the Air Force makes a decision on this proposal.





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AETC and Sheppard AFB Introduction

Sheppard AFB is home to the 80th Flying Training Wing (FTW) of Air Education and Training Command (AETC).

- 80 FTW conducts the Euro-NATO Joint Jet Pilot Training Program.
- Undergraduate pilot training is accomplished with the T-38C "Talon."

The T-38C aircraft are approaching the end of their useful life, and student pilots need a more technologically advanced aircraft with which to train.





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T-7A Strategic Basing Initiative

- The Air Force plans to recapitalize the T-38C "Talon" fleet with T-7A "Red Hawk" aircraft to provide a training environment suitable for modern aircraft.
- Procure approximately 350 T-7A aircraft and deliver these aircraft to the five T-38C pilot training installations using a geographically phased replacement plan.
 - Joint Base San Antonio (JBSA)-Randolph, Texas
 - Columbus AFB, Mississippi
 - ❖ Laughlin AFB, Texas
 - Vance AFB, Oklahoma
 - Sheppard AFB, Texas
- T-7A aircraft would provide a training environment suitable for modern aircraft.





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Why is Sheppard AFB Fifth?

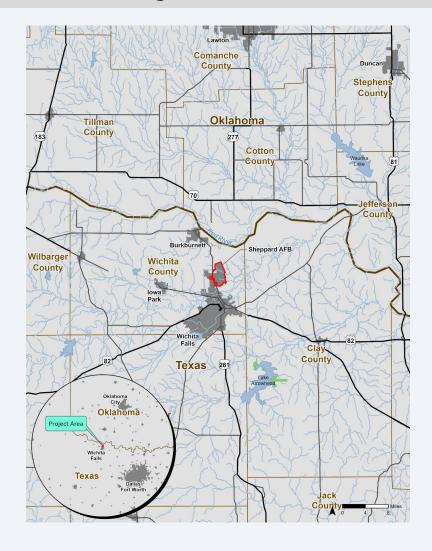
- The Acting Secretary of the Air Force selected Sheppard AFB to be the fifth installation to undergo T-7A recapitalization.
- Recapitalizing Sheppard AFB fifth would:
 - Result in the least impact on continued pilot production during the transition of aircraft types.
 - Provide the most efficient cost and student production and management plan.
 - Align with AETC's student pipeline flow for the Undergraduate Pilot Training and Introduction to Fighter Fundamentals curricula.
- JBSA-Randolph and Columbus, Laughlin, and Vance AFBs are the first four installations.





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Project Location







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Purpose & Need

Purpose:

- Continue the T-7A strategic basing initiative at Sheppard AFB.
- Better train pilots to operate modern aircraft.

Need:

- Current training practices with T-38C aircraft fail to adequately prepare pilots to operate modern aircraft.
- Recapitalizing Sheppard AFB is needed to:
 - Allow for enhanced and improved flight and simulator training.
 - Ensure pilot training requirements are met.





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Overview of the Proposed Action

Recapitalization entails the following elements:

- Replacement of all 131 T-38C aircraft assigned to Sheppard AFB with T-7A aircraft.
- Transition of aircraft operations from the T-38C to T-7A.
- Temporary changes to the number of personnel and dependents in the Sheppard AFB region.
- Construction and upgrade of operations, support, and maintenance facilities to support pilot training and aircraft operations and maintenance.
 - Small to medium-scale construction or renovation projects.
 - Total ground disturbance would be up to 3.8 acres.
 - Begin in 2031 and 2032. Complete by 2034.





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Overview of Action Alternatives

- The Air Force analyzed the environmental impacts of three action alternatives:
 - Alternative 1 up to 108 T-7A aircraft and operations at a level sustaining pilot training
 - ❖ Alternative 2 up to 108 T-7A aircraft and operations 25 percent greater than Alternative 1
 - ❖ Alternative 3 up to 131 T-7A aircraft and operations 21 percent greater than Alternative 1
- Aircraft Operation = 1 Takeoff, Landing, or "Touch-and-Go."
 - ❖ T-38C fleet currently performs 178,700 annual operations.





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Alternative 1

Alternative 1 – 108 T-7A Aircraft and Operations at a Level Sustaining Pilot Training

- T-7A aircraft would be delivered to Sheppard AFB beginning in 2034 and continuing through 2036.
- As T-7A aircraft are delivered and placed into service, all 131 T-38C aircraft would be withdrawn from service.
 - ❖ T-38C withdrawal would begin in 2034 and be complete by the end of 2036.
 - ❖ T-7A operations would begin in 2034 and increase to steady state in 2037.
 - Annually, the T-7A fleet would perform approximately 31,400 fewer operations at steady state than the T-38C fleet.
 - Identical number of operations per aircraft.
 - 108 T-7A vs. 131 T-38C equates to the decrease in operations.
 - At steady state, operations would decrease from approximately 178,700 currently with the T-38C to approximately 147,300 with the T-7A.





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Alternative 2

Alternative 2 – 108 T-7A Aircraft and T-7A and T-38C Operations 25 Percent Greater than Alternative 1

- Intended to cover a scenario where the Air Force requires a surge or increase in operations above the current plan.
- Like Alternative 1, 108 T-7A aircraft would be delivered and placed into service beginning in 2034, T-38C withdrawal would be complete by the end of 2036, T-7A operations would increase to steady state by 2037, and T-38C operations would conclude by the end of 2036.
- T-7A aircraft would perform 25% more operations than Alternative 1.
 - At steady state, operations would increase from approximately 178,700 currently with the T-38C to approximately 184,100 with the T-7A.





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Alternative 3

Alternative 3 – 131 T-7A Aircraft and T-7A Operations Approximately 21 Percent Greater than Alternative 1

- Intended to provide operational flexibility so that 23 additional T-7A aircraft can be assigned to Sheppard AFB, if needed.
- Total of 131 T-7A aircraft by end of 2037.
- T-7A operations would increase to steady state by 2037, and T-38C operations would conclude by the end of 2036.
- Annually, the T-7A fleet would perform the same number of operations as the current T-38C fleet.
 - Identical number of operations per aircraft.
 - ❖ Same number of T-7A and T-38C aircraft 131.
 - ❖ At steady state, T-7A operations would be equal to the current number of T-38C operations 178,700.





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No Action Alternative

- A "No Action Alternative" is considered in the Draft EIS.
- Provides a means to evaluate the impacts of the Proposed Action.
- The Air Force would not implement T-7A recapitalization at Sheppard AFB.
- No change to number of personnel, number and types of T-38C operations, and no construction or renovation projects undertaken.
- If the No Action Alternative is selected, the Air Force would re-evaluate their T-7A strategic basing decisions and may implement all or a portion of the basing requirements proposed for Sheppard AFB at an undetermined installation.





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Alternatives Comparison

Comparison of Alternatives

	Current Conditions & No Action	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternatives 3		
Aircraft						
Number of Aircraft	131	108	108	131		
Compared to No Action		-23	-23	No Change		
Operations						
Steady State Operations	178,700	147,300	184,100	178,700		
Compared to No Action		-31,400	+5,400	No Change		
Operational Tempo (ops per aircraft)	1,364	1,364	1,705	1,364		





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Draft EIS Resource Subjects

Resource subjects analyzed in detail for potential environmental impacts are:

- Air Quality
- Noise
- Land Use
- Biological Resources

- Cultural Resources
- Hazardous Materials and Waste
- Safety
- Water Resources

Resource subjects determined to have negligible effects and not analyzed in detail within the Draft EIS are:

- Airspace
- Geological Resources

- Infrastructure and Transportation
- Socioeconomics





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Air Quality

- Temporary (2031 and 2032) air emissions produced from construction.
- Operational air emission changes would begin in 2033.
- Net increase of VOC, NO_x, SO_x, and greenhouse gases emissions.
 - Already good air quality of the region and effective dispersion of pollutants emitted at high altitudes would limit the significance of impacts.
 - Not expected to contribute to an exceedance of an air quality standard or threshold.
- Net decrease of CO and particulate matter emissions.





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Noise and Land Use

- The Air Force calculated the day-night average sound level (DNL) for current or No Action conditions and for the three action alternatives.
- Aircraft noise above 65 decibels (dBA) DNL is considered incompatible with residential land use.
- The acreage and population within the 65 dBA DNL noise zones for each action alternative would increase from current conditions.
- The 65 dBA DNL noise zone for Alternative 2 would encompass the largest area and greatest population of the three action alternatives.





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Noise and Land Use (continued)

Acreage and Population within the 65+ dBA DNL Noise Zones

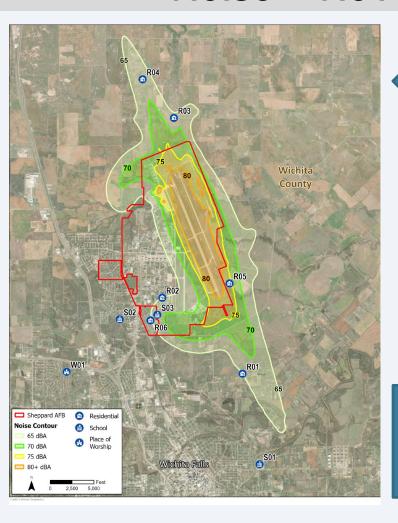
	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternatives 3	Current/ No Action		
On-Installation						
Acreage	3,546	3,706	3,685	3,186		
Population	816	1,888	1,661	413		
Off-Installation						
Acreage	5,763	6,762	6,623	4,292		
Population	429	588	571	276		





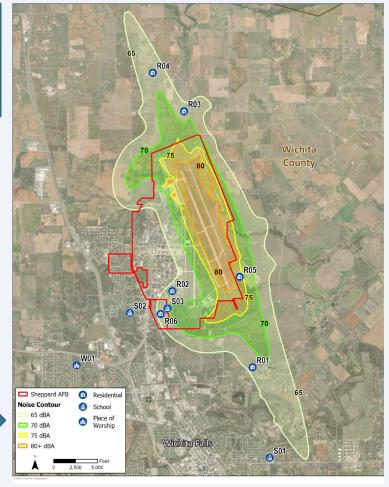
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Noise - No Action vs. Alternative 1



No Action Noise Zones

Alternative 1
Noise Zones



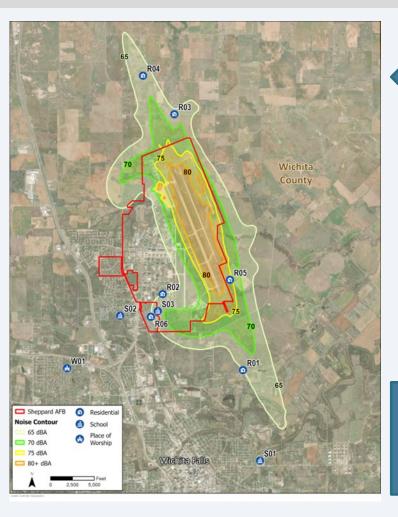






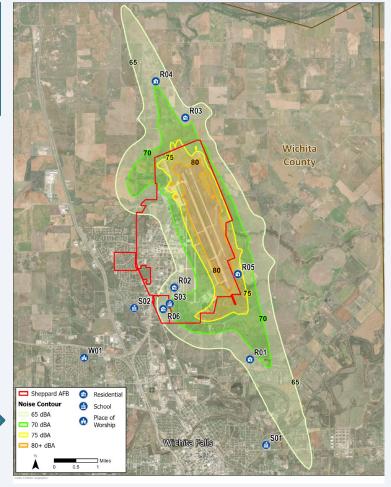
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Noise - No Action vs. Alternative 2



No Action Noise Zones

Alternative 2
Noise Zones

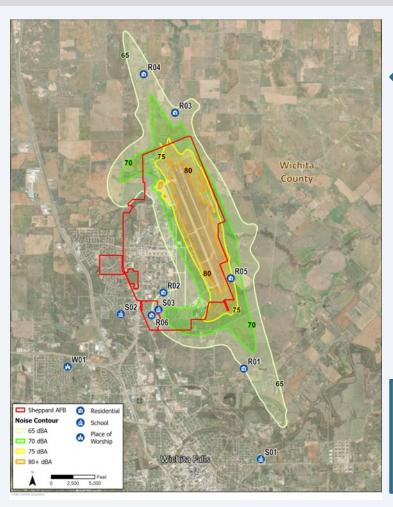






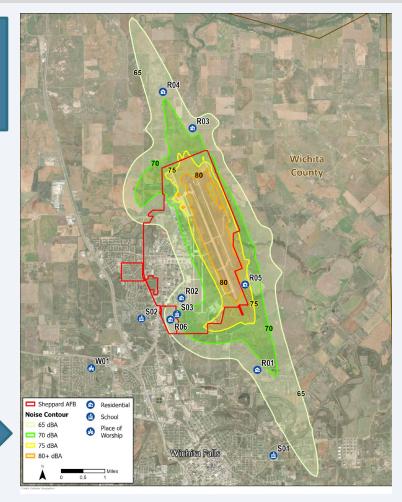
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Noise - No Action vs. Alternative 3



No Action Noise Zones

Alternative 3
Noise Zones







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Noise and Land Use Compatibility

- Residential land uses are incompatible in noise zones of 65 dBA DNL or greater.
- All three action alternatives would expand the 65 dBA DNL noise zones, potentially exposing additional acreage and population to incompatibility.
- Expansion would not be a significant impact because most newly exposed areas are open, recreation, agriculture, or low-density residential use.
- The Air Force would consider the following mitigation measures:
 - ❖ Prepare an Air Installations Compatible Use Zones (AICUZ) Study update to address any increases of land area within the greater than 65 dBA DNL noise zone.
 - Continue to coordinate with local governments to analyze compatible use inside and outside of the 65 dBA DNL noise zone.
 - Encourage municipalities to promote the most compatible land use by updating local zoning ordinances and building construction standards, especially for highnoise areas.





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Noise and Land Use - Conclusions

- Draft EIS contains more detailed analysis.
- Includes analysis of the following for each alternative:
 - Speech interference
 - Classroom learning interference
 - Sleep disturbance
 - Hearing loss
 - Damage to structures.
- Addresses noise levels in special use airspace, including at Falcon Range on Fort Sill.
- Bottomline: No significant impacts on the noise environment or land use compatibility are anticipated from all three alternatives.





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Biological Resources

- Biological resources evaluates impacts on vegetation, wildlife, and special status species.
 - Alternatives 1, 2, and 3 would have short-term, not significant impacts on vegetation from removal for construction. Majority of construction would occur in highly urban areas with minimal existing vegetation.
 - Wildlife impacts from construction would not be significant.
 - Long-term, not significant impacts on wildlife from aircraft strikes could occur from T-7A operations. The Bird/Wildlife Aircraft Strike Hazard (BASH) Plan would be updated and implemented to minimize potential strikes.
 - Alternatives 1, 2, and 3 would have "no effect" on special status species with potential for occurrence on Sheppard AFB or flight in the SUA. The Air Force consulted with USFWS under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act.





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Cultural Resources

- Of the buildings proposed for modification, none are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.
- No Native American cemeteries, burials, or sacred sites have been identified during past surveys at Sheppard AFB.
- Some projects would involve ground disturbance.
 - These projects are not anticipated to impact archaeological resources.
- The Air Force consulted with the Texas SHPO and Native American tribes under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.
 - The SHPO concurred with a finding of no effect on historic properties.
 - ❖ The Native American tribes did not identify any resources of tribal interest and do not require further consultation unless inadvertent discovery occurs.





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Other Resources

- Other resource subjects that were analyzed in detail in the EIS:
 - Hazardous Materials and Wastes
 - Safety
 - Water Resources.
- Each resource subject was found to have no significant impacts.
- Most construction projects would occur within a floodplain.
 - "Mitigation by design" would be used to minimize floodplain impacts and flood damage.
- Further details are found in the Draft EIS.





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The EIS Timeline

We are currently at the Draft EIS comment stage.

- Publication of the Notice of Availability (NOA) for the Draft EIS in the Federal Register occurred on December 19, 2025.
- Notification letters emailed to interested federal, state, and local parties.
- Draft EIS made available on project website and at Wichita Falls Public Library.
- The comment period is 45 days. Please submit comments by February 2, 2026.





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The EIS Timeline (continued)

- After the public comment period ends, the Air Force will:
 - Review all comments received and consider them in preparing the Final EIS.
 - Respond to substantive comments in the Final EIS.

Substantive comments offer information regarding the alternatives or are pertinent to the assessment of impacts or NEPA process.

The Final EIS is scheduled to be completed in 2026.





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Providing Comments

- Mail: Ms. Chinling Chen, AFCEC/CIE
 - Attn: Sheppard AFB T-7A Recapitalization EIS

Headquarters Air Education and Training Command Public Affairs

100 H Street East, Suite 4

Randolph AFB, TX 78150

- Email: chinling.chen@us.af.mil
- Online on the Project Website: https://sheppard.T-7anepadocuments.com
- Comment Form: Available for printing on project website.



To ensure timely consideration of your comments in the Final EIS, please submit comments by February 2, 2026.





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THANK YOU

for participating in this public comment process!