



REPI

READINESS AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION INTEGRATION PROGRAM

2020 | 14th Annual Report to Congress



Submitted on behalf of the Secretary of Defense by the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment.

This document responds to the reporting requirements in accordance with 10 United States Code (U.S.C.) § 2684a(g) on the DoD Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration (REPI) program's use of agreements to limit encroachment and other constraints on military training, testing, and operations as well as 16 U.S.C. § 670c-1(b)(3) for methods of funding cooperative agreements under the Sikes Act.

MITIGATING ENCROACHMENT PRESSURES TO SUPPORT MISSION CAPABILITIES

The Department of Defense’s (DoD) abilities to operate continuously from its installations, conduct realistic live-fire training, and test weapons systems are essential elements for building a more lethal and resilient combat force. Realistic testing and training to ensure military readiness and success on the battlefield are directly linked. Starting in the late 1990s, the Department became increasingly concerned about “encroachment” — pressures adversely affecting the military’s use of training and testing lands. At the time, DoD identified two main encroachment threats: nearby incompatible land uses and environmental restrictions to protect imperiled species and their habitats.

The Department’s operational requirements to conduct realistic testing and training are, at times, at odds with neighboring activities, especially in heavily developed areas. For example, lighting from commercial or residential development near military installations can reduce the effectiveness of night vision training, and military activities can result in noise, dust, and vibrations that disturb civilian communities.

Urban sprawl leads to loss of habitat outside the boundaries of installations and ranges, making the protected habitat inside DoD installations increasingly critical to the continued existence of imperiled species, which in turn leads to more constraints on DoD’s use of that land. As a result, DoD is responsible for significant management and recovery for threatened, endangered, and other at-risk species. The management actions required to support these species can diminish the Department’s capacity to

use its lands optimally to test, train, and operate. To mitigate increasing encroachment pressures, in 2002 Congress enacted 10 U.S.C. § 2684a, hereafter referred to as “the 2684a authority.”

DoD executes the 2684a authority through the Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration (REPI) program. This provision authorizes the Department to engage in a long-term and cooperative strategy to ensure military mission sustainability by limiting incompatible development near installations and ranges. Pursuant to this authority, the Department funds cost-sharing agreements with state and local governments and conservation organizations to promote compatible land uses and preserve habitats that are near or ecologically related to military installations and ranges.

The REPI program is a cost-effective and efficient approach to sustaining military readiness. The program helps to prevent suboptimal test and training (e.g., reducing the size and maneuver area of an exercise), costly construction of new ranges to replace encroached assets, and relocation of missions (e.g., moving to less light-polluted area). The REPI program also stimulates innovative and diverse partnerships between local communities and military installations that increase collaboration and promote installation resilience. REPI’s preservation initiatives contribute to the longevity of working farms, forests, and ranchlands; increase recreational and public access opportunities for nearby residents, active military families, and veterans; and increase the installation’s military value.

As such, REPI permanently prevents and mitigates encroachment around installations and ranges. REPI

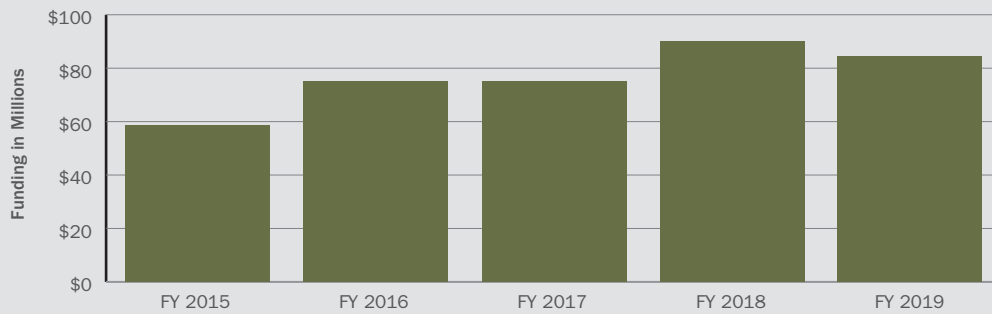
Table 1: Accomplishments by Service from the Enactment of the 2684a Authority through FY 2019 (Currency Figures in Millions)

| | Transactions | Acres Protected | REPI | Service | Partner | Combined Total [#] |
|--------------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| Army | 942 | 390,903 | \$278.74 | \$305.31 | \$483.18 | \$1,067.24 |
| Navy | 650 | 100,241 | \$122.72 | \$35.88 | \$163.62 | \$322.21 |
| Marine Corps | 96 | 100,208 | \$105.73 | \$32.79 | \$120.88 | \$259.39 |
| Air Force | 419 | 96,907 | \$65.65 | \$15.40 | \$86.06 | \$167.11 |
| Total[#] | 2,107 | 688,258 | \$572.83 | \$389.39 | \$853.74 | \$1,815.96 |

[#]Subtotals may not sum to combined totals due to rounding.

Select Service totals reported in Table 1 may vary slightly from Service totals reported in Tables 2 through 5 because of consolidation due to Joint Basing.

Figure 1:
REPI Fiscal Year
Funding



| | FY 2015 | FY 2016 | FY 2017 | FY 2018 | FY 2019 |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Appropriation | \$58.57 | \$75.00 | \$75.17 | \$90.00 | \$85.00 |
| Less DoD-wide Priorities | \$9.47 | \$7.65 | \$12.42 | \$0.00 | \$1.91 |
| Less Program Management | \$4.04 | \$4.19 | \$5.13 | \$3.46 | \$5.54 |
| Less Landscape Management | \$0.50 | \$0.50 | \$0.50 | \$1.02 | \$0.71 |
| Additional OSD Funding | \$6.95* | \$2.81* | \$1.64* | \$1.20* | \$0.00 |
| Allocation to Services | \$51.51 | \$66.60 | \$58.76 | \$86.72 | \$76.84 |
| Locations | 32 | 45 | 39 | 42 | 38 |

*Represents direct funding from other OSD sources to the Military Services in support of range sustainment through REPI projects.

is an invaluable asset to the Department’s operations. Without active prevention and compatible land use, encroachment will adversely affect testing, training, and operations.

LEVERAGING OVER \$850 MILLION IN NON-DOD FUNDS TO IMPROVE MILITARY READINESS

This 14th annual report on the 2684a authority describes the REPI program’s partnership activities and accomplishments across all projects from the enactment of the 2684a authority in 2002 through fiscal year (FY) 2019. Table 1 summarizes the Military Services’ accomplishments using REPI partnerships at 109 locations across 33 states. Detailed information by individual project is available in Tables 2 through 5, and full project summaries are available on www.repi.mil.

Figure 1 shows congressional appropriations for REPI over the past five FYs. The cost for program management averages six percent, which is comparable to the overhead costs for similar Federal land protection programs. Through FY 2019, DoD has leveraged \$962 million with over \$853 million in non-Department partner contributions to protect 688,258 acres of land, safeguarding vital test, training, and operational assets and capabilities.

The REPI program provides a mechanism for the Military Services to allocate funds for site-specific

agreements with state and local governments and conservation organizations that meet the requirements and objectives of the 2684a authority. Projects are identified at the installation or range level and developed with their local partner in response to existing or future encroachment threats to mission capabilities. The Military Services request funding for their portfolio of projects from the REPI program on an annual basis. Since the requirements provided by the Military Services exceed REPI funding available, the program evaluates and prioritizes these projects based on several factors, including:

- Potential to mitigate encroachment that impacts the military mission;
- Advancement of National Defense Strategy priorities;
- Capacity, usage, and uniqueness of the military capability being protected;
- Innovation that increases mission sustainability, leverages additional funds, or creates new tools to support readiness;
- Timeliness to complete land transactions;
- Holistic community planning efforts that address land use and demonstrate significant participation in local and regional planning efforts (e.g., Compatible Use Program and sustained involvement in collaborative land use planning);

- Benefits to, and investments from, partner organizations and the community; and
- Further advancement of designated Sentinel Landscapes goals.

This mechanism facilitates the management, coordination, and implementation of funding decisions while empowering the Military Services to tailor programs to meet their specific mission requirements.

SENTINEL LANDSCAPES AS A LARGE-SCALE CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

The Sentinel Landscapes Partnership is a coalition of federal agencies, state and local governments, and non-governmental organizations that works with private landowners to advance sustainable land management practices around military installations and ranges. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), DoD, and U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) established the Partnership in 2013 through a Memorandum of Understanding to promote the three agencies' shared land use priorities. Congress formally recognized the Partnership in section 317 of the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2018 (Public Law 115-91).

The Partnership accomplishes its mission by aligning USDA, DoD, and DOI landowner assistance programs in designated Sentinel Landscapes. Sentinel Landscapes are defined as areas in which natural and working lands are well suited to protect military installations or ranges from incompatible development. To date, the Partnership has designated seven locations as Sentinel Landscapes: Avon Park Air Force Range, Florida; Camp Ripley, Minnesota; Eastern North Carolina; Fort Huachuca, Arizona; Joint Base Lewis-McChord, Washington; Middle Chesapeake, Maryland; and large swaths of Georgia anchored by Fort Stewart, Fort Benning, Townsend Bombing Range, Robins Air Force Base, and Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay.

The Partnership enables REPI to achieve more on the ground with fewer resources by aligning federal programs within Sentinel Landscapes. For example, from FY 2012 through FY 2018, DoD has leveraged \$115 million in REPI funds over 3-to-1 with \$177 million in USDA funds, \$37 million in DOI funds, \$91 million in state funds, \$13 million in local funds and \$59 million in private funds to support projects across the seven Sentinel Landscapes. This crucial investment has permanently protected over 224,000 acres of land and implemented sustainable

MELROSE AIR FORCE RANGE: LARGEST SINGLE REPI TRANSACTION IN HISTORY

Operating since 1952, Melrose Air Force Range (AFR) is the primary range for the 27th Special Operations Wing in eastern New Mexico and home to the first-ever Special Operations Forces specific training range in the United States Air Force. The range provides over 4,500 hours of real-world, air-ground integrated training every year that is essential to support operations for U.S. Special Operations Forces. Boasting 15,000 acres of special use airspace and a helicopter operating area of 154,000 acres, the range's operations could be severely impacted by potential vertical development and light pollution.

In May of 2019, Cannon Air Force Base (AFB) and The Conservation Fund placed a conservation easement on 30,653 acres of land adjacent to Melrose AFR, protecting the range and the 27th Special Operations Wing from the effects of encroachment. This accomplishment, which is the largest single transaction in the history of the REPI program, resulted from the partnership between Cannon AFB, The Conservation Fund, the New Mexico Land Conservancy, and a private landowner whose ranch is included in this easement. This purchase continued protection of the mission at Melrose AFR and Cannon AFB by restricting the development of tall structures near the installation that would have blocked flight paths and adversely affected night flight operations. In addition to preventing significant impacts to half of the installation's flight operations, the restrictive use easement maintains undisturbed lands as habitat to the vulnerable Lesser Prairie-Chicken that otherwise could have hindered drop and landing zone operations on this portion of the land.

management practices on an additional 1.6 million acres of land around high-value military testing and training areas. Permanent protection is typically the goal, but funding to support these land management practices provides an additional incentive to landowners not willing to sell an easement on their property. Sustainable management keeps their lands compatible with military activities at a lower cost. These projects directly support the National Defense Strategy by protecting against development that may negatively impact current or planned mission capabilities, such as heavy armor maneuver areas at Fort Benning, air-to-ground training at Avon Park Air Force Range, and full frequency cyber warfare testing at Fort Huachuca.

Through participation in the Sentinel Landscapes Partnership, the REPI Program enhances inter-agency cooperation by allowing funding recipients to use REPI dollars as the match or cost-sharing requirement for any conservation program within the USDA or DOI. While Sentinel Landscape Partnerships present the most logical opportunity to match these funds, all REPI partnerships can take advantage of this benefit for their projects. In 2019, the REPI partnership at the Midlands Area Joint Installation Consortium (MAJIC) in South Carolina, which includes Fort Jackson, Shaw Air Force Base, McEntire Joint National Guard Base, Poinsett Bombing Range, and McCrady Training Center, worked with the Conservation Fund to match \$600,000 in REPI funding with roughly \$2 million in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Wildlife Restoration Program funding to acquire 782 acres of prime farmland and species habitat. By matching DoD and USFWS funds, this project successfully limited incompatible development around MAJIC installations, while also increasing public recreation opportunities.

PROTECTING KEY CAPABILITIES RECOGNIZED BY THE NATIONAL DEFENSE STRATEGY

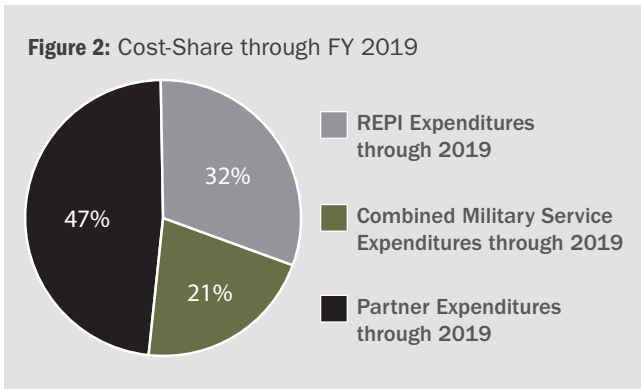
As the Department invests in modernizing capabilities and maintaining its innovative edge, it must also explore new ways to design and finance projects to mitigate evolving encroachment threats. Changes in force structure and technology combined with a limited amount of available airspace and land resources means protecting existing installation and range assets and capabilities is more important than ever.



The Ohio-class ballistic missile submarine USS Maryland (SSBN 738), which is based out of Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay in Georgia, transits the Saint Mary's River. (U.S. Navy photo by Mass Communication Specialist 1st Class James Kimber/Released)

As such, for the ninth year in a row, the REPI program is holding the annual REPI Challenge, a competition with a dedicated fund to accelerate REPI project results. DoD encourages REPI Challenge recipients to look beyond traditional conservation tools and consider strategies for increasing compatible land uses that lead to new partner engagement and previously untapped sources of funding, including market-based strategies and private investment. To date, DoD has leveraged approximately \$50 million in REPI Challenge funds over 3:1 with \$165.9 million contributed by partners to protect 143,000 acres and ensure that targeted lands are mission compatible.

DoD awarded the winner of the 2019 REPI Challenge, Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay, \$8 million to strategically acquire conservation easements while also protecting the installation from coastal flooding, in an effort to promote readiness and installation resilience. The protection of Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay is essential to the continued operation of Ohio Class ballistic missile and guided missile submarines. The Base is a critical maintenance and support hub. The Department will provide 20 percent of the total funding required to protect over 11,000 acres of coastal property near the Base and preclude the development of 10,000 homes and other commercial buildings. The remaining 80 percent of the funding is made up of contributions from The Nature Conservancy, the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, USFWS, the U.S. Forest Service,



Open Space Institute, and several private donors. By protecting this significant plot of land, the base will ensure compatible land uses within the area while also improving fire management, mitigating maritime and airspace operational conflicts, protecting vital habitat for the at-risk gopher tortoise, and enhancing installation resilience by protecting land that is critical to storm surge and tide absorption.

Maintaining current storm surge and tide absorption capabilities as part of this project allows for the continuation of the Base’s key submarine refit and maintenance activities. As the Navy’s sole east coast support base for ballistic missile submarines, a key component of the nuclear triad, protection of Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay is critical and will ensure operation of a key National Defense Strategy capability for the foreseeable future.

In recent years, DoD has focused on supporting military installation resilience. In FY 2019, Congress expanded authority under section 2684a of title 10 U.S.C. to specifically address military installation resilience as a key element of the REPI program. This authority further enables DoD to support collaborative land protection and natural resource management

“It is essential the Air Force continues to integrate climate adaptation and resiliency into our processes and decisions and to invest, as necessary, to minimize risk and ensure we retain the ability to operate.”

– **John W. Henderson**,
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force
(Installations, Environment, and Energy)

activities. These activities help installations leverage REPI’s unique authorities to plan, prepare, recover, and minimize the effects from extreme weather events or unanticipated changes in environmental conditions. As a result, the REPI program is exploring new opportunities to protect range assets and capabilities through enhanced installation resilience. Some examples of potential projects include preserving coastal wetlands, mangroves, and oyster reefs to reduce storm surge and flooding; managing forest lands to reduce wildfire risks to ranges and installations; and protecting upstream water resources to minimize likelihood of drought and consequent constraints on installations. Taking advantage of the newly expanded authority, the 2020 REPI Challenge will once again emphasize projects that protect key capabilities identified in the National Defense Strategy and support installation resilience.

Partnerships created through the REPI program, including the REPI Challenge, support the National Defense Strategy’s objective to advance our long-term interests by leveraging resources contributed by partners to achieve DoD goals and building an extended network. The program has garnered support from over 400 partners, including many private organizations. As shown in Figure 2, partner contributions account for 47 percent of dollars spent since the program’s inception. These partners bring diverse ideas, valuable networks, and significant resources that serve our shared interests. The investments that our partners make in REPI projects, including the designated Sentinel Landscapes, illustrate the value of these partnerships in protecting testing, training, and operational capabilities, spurring innovative land conservation practices, and ensuring smart investments of taxpayer dollars.

INNOVATIVE PARTNERSHIPS TO RELIEVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTRICTIONS

The REPI program also continues to explore ways to use the 2684a and other authorities to mitigate land use restrictions due to threatened and endangered species. For military installations that host threatened and endangered species listed under the Endangered Species Act, management requirements can restrict vital test, training, and operational activities. To address this challenge, the REPI program promotes off-base species conservation measures and

MEASURING BENEFITS TO THE MILITARY MISSION

As part of the annual proposal process for REPI funding, the Military Services are required to identify all land use challenges and readiness impacts that each project addresses. The REPI Program has made investments to prevent or mitigate the various types of land use conflicts at levels comparable to their incident rate as reported by the Military Services. In other words, a majority of funding is spent addressing the most widespread threats. The following table displays the three most prevalent land use challenges among REPI projects that requested funding in FY 2019.

| Top Land Use Challenges | Number of Projects with Challenge* |
|---|------------------------------------|
| Noise (potential incompatible development resulting in mission impacts due to noise complaints) | 58 |
| Danger or Safety Zones (potential incompatible development near the end of runways) | 35 |
| Obscurant or Obstacle (e.g., communications tower, wind turbine, other tall structure) | 31 |

These investments have countered encroachment threats at multiple locations and helped to preserve military readiness. The following table displays the total number of acres protected in FY 2018 in support of testing, training, or operational capabilities.

| Top Impacted Capabilities | Total Acres Protected at Projects with Capability** |
|--|---|
| Ground Maneuvers (Mounted and Dismounted) | 13,571 |
| Live Fire (Air-to-Ground, Artillery, Large Caliber) | 11,233 |
| Fixed-wing, Rotary-wing, and Tiltrotor Flight | 10,942 |

**Projects may select multiple encroachment threats. Projects that reported more than one encroachment threat are included in all categories selected. Installations that did not submit an FY 2019 proposal are not included. These totals do not reflect the severity of the threat, nor do they include encroachment pressures mitigated by other means.*

***The Military Services may select multiple mission capabilities for each parcel. Acres protected are included in all categories reported if the Military Services reported more than one for any given parcel. REPI began collecting parcel-level mission capability data in FY 2017; as a result, many executed parcels still do not contain this information even though the data gap is improving each year. This excludes 45,403 acres for parcels that were protected in FY 2018 but do not have any corresponding mission capability data.*

coordinates closely with the USFWS to develop habitat and species crediting strategies.

A recent example is the Fort Benning Conservation and Crediting Program for the Red-cockaded Woodpecker (RCW). Federal regulations that require on-base management for the RCW have restricted training exercises that use live-fire ranges and ground maneuver corridors. Regulations also limit the construction of new infrastructure and expansions of existing facilities. The new Conservation and Crediting Program enables Fort Benning, in collaboration with USFWS, to:

- Identify, acquire, enhance, reintroduce, and perform or support other conservation activities (e.g., land protection, habitat management, species monitoring) that will contribute to the conservation of RCW on individual properties and conservation areas off the installation to generate “conservation credits,” and
- Utilize those conservation credits to offset any adverse effects to RCW from military installation-related training and other activities.

In June 2019, the USFWS signed a programmatic biological opinion that declared that the Conservation

and Crediting Program is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the RCW, and that implementation of the program is expected to eventually result in an overall net gain of RCW groups on the landscape. The Conservation and Crediting Program will enable Fort Benning to protect, restore, and create additional habitat on properties outside the installation in exchange for more freedom on the installation to conduct live-fire and mounted maneuver training, as well as construct new infrastructure.

The REPI program and Military Services are exploring similar innovative approaches across the country. For example, Joint Base Lewis-McChord is working to protect imperiled species in the South Puget Sound ecosystem and Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton is pursuing a program to protect the California gnatcatcher bird.

The REPI program also continues to participate in the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation's Longleaf Stewardship Fund, which aggregates public and private funds to protect and restore longleaf pine and relieve test and training restrictions for multiple installations in the Southeast. In 2019, the Stewardship Fund protected the missions of nine military installations, including: Camp Blanding, Eglin AFB, and Tyndall AFB in Florida; Fort Benning and Fort Stewart in Georgia; Fort Polk in Louisiana; Camp Shelby in Mississippi; and Fort Bragg and Military Ocean Terminal Sunny Point in North Carolina. Projects awarded through the 2019 grants will protect compatible lands adjacent to essential training and testing activities, preserve natural environments that



Red-cockaded woodpeckers are protected on multiple Army installations in the southeastern United States. (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service photo)



Marines with the 15th Marine Expeditionary Unit Maritime Raid Force discuss their individual movements during a Marine Expeditionary Unit Exercise at Camp Pendleton, California. (U.S. Marine Corps photo by Cpl. Timothy Valero)

support realistic training conditions, mitigate risks against wildfires through the use of controlled burns, and recover threatened and endangered species to ease regulatory restrictions on mission capabilities.

LONG-TERM MANAGEMENT OF OFF-BASE NATURAL RESOURCES WITHOUT ACQUIRING A REAL ESTATE INTEREST

In 2015, Congress expanded the Department's authorities under Section 103A of the Sikes Act in Section 670c-1 of Title 16 U.S.C., to provide for the maintenance or improvement of natural resources beyond installation boundaries. This authority allows the Department to deposit funds to support long-term natural resource management as a lump sum in an interest-bearing account.

As of the end of FY 2019, DoD has contributed \$1 million under the Sikes Act to manage natural resources and reduce the burdens on test and training lands to support threatened and endangered species at the U.S. Navy Pacific Missile Range Facility (PMRF) Barking Sands. Located on the Hawaiian island of Kauai, PMRF Barking Sands is one of the world's largest testing and training missile ranges. The island is also home to numerous threatened and endangered bird species. When PMRF Barking Sands and other local partners faced land use limitations due to increased protections for bird populations, the REPI program began working closely with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, USFWS, and the state of

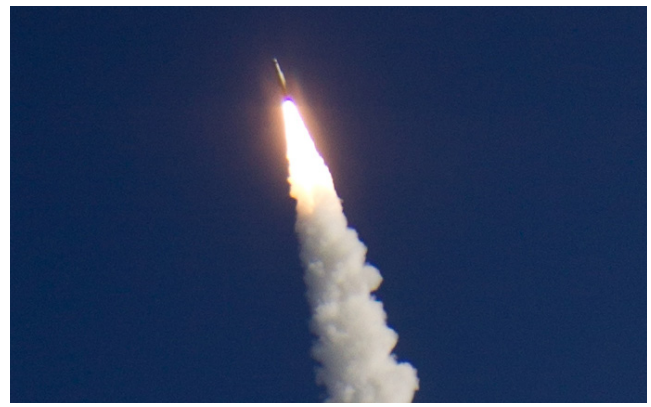
Hawaii in an unprecedented island-wide partnership to collectively reduce predation from invasive species and expand native bird populations on state-owned lands on Kauai. This partnership is critical to ensuring training, testing, and operations — currently at risk due to species’ threatened or endangered status — can continue unimpeded and with maximum operational flexibility. The collaborative effort supports the military mission by leveraging partners and resources to more effectively conserve imperiled species.

LOOKING AHEAD

The Department continues to engage and educate key stakeholders, such as the National Conference of State Legislatures, about the National Defense Strategy’s military mission requirements and the effects of encroachment. The REPI program’s outreach efforts, in conjunction with the Department’s Office of Economic Adjustment community planning programs, offer cost-effective tools that enable partner organizations and communities to identify and adopt beneficial land use policies and practices that support military needs. Engaging in local planning forums, educating communities on the military’s operational footprint, formalizing local community development action notifications to the military, guiding compatible community development through transfer and purchase of development rights, and restoring and preserving open space via conservation easements all increase opportunities to coordinate and ensure that regional development is compatible with military readiness requirements. The Sentinel



A soldier fast ropes into an urban scenario from a UH-60 Black Hawk helicopter during phase two of the Reconnaissance Surveillance Leaders Course at Fort Benning, Georgia. (U.S. Army photo by Patrick A. Albright)



A Standard Missile-3 (SM-3) Block 1B interceptor missile is launched from the guided-missile cruiser USS Lake Erie (CG 70) during a Missile Defense Agency and U.S. Navy test. The SM-3 Block 1B successfully intercepted a target missile that had been launched from the Pacific Missile Range Facility at Barking Sands in Kauai, Hawaii. (U.S. Navy photo/Released)

Landscapes Partnership, operated in conjunction with DOI and USDA, exemplifies these advanced efforts and will continue to be an innovative tool in the face of constantly changing encroachment pressures.

While the REPI program’s primary interest is to protect the military’s ability to carry out its mission, the program depends on strong and genuine collaboration that also meets our partner organizations’ goals and objectives. The relationships and goodwill fostered by REPI partnerships enable installation commanders to continue operating with flexibility. The ability to leverage the REPI program’s adaptability and innovation, supported by forward-thinking legislation and program policy, serves to enhance the Nation’s defense capabilities and maximize taxpayer benefits.

Table 2: Army Projects through FY 2019

| Project | State | Transactions | Acres | Expenditures |
|------------------------------------|-------|--------------|----------------|------------------------|
| 99th Armed Forces Reserve Center | CT | 1 | 54 | \$1,749,000 |
| Aberdeen Proving Ground | MD | 14 | 1,154 | \$11,220,284 |
| Camp Blanding | FL | 21 | 27,926 | \$82,067,779 |
| Camp Butner | NC | 4 | 1,092 | \$3,597,774 |
| Camp Navajo* | AZ | 0 | 0 | \$560,064 |
| Camp Rilea | OR | 2 | 124 | \$2,069,600 |
| Camp Ripley | MN | 219 | 40,811 | \$112,060,794 |
| Camp Roberts | CA | 9 | 4,442 | \$18,998,216 |
| Camp San Luis Obispo | CA | 10 | 3,099 | \$8,551,508 |
| Camp Shelby | MS | 18 | 4,679 | \$12,831,450 |
| Camp Swift | TX | 5 | 572 | \$3,230,351 |
| Camp Williams | UT | 12 | 1,654 | \$31,173,309 |
| Fort A.P. Hill | VA | 23 | 13,151 | \$43,093,684 |
| Fort Benning | GA | 41 | 34,410 | \$95,312,777 |
| Fort Bliss | TX | 3 | 7,441 | \$2,754,015 |
| Fort Bragg | NC | 79 | 21,747 | \$74,921,036 |
| Fort Bragg USASOC | NC | 13 | 2,913 | \$12,324,669 |
| Fort Campbell | KY | 60 | 13,826 | \$45,391,983 |
| Fort Carson | CO | 18 | 25,661 | \$41,471,533 |
| Fort Custer | MI | 1 | 326 | \$2,092,100 |
| Fort Drum | NY | 27 | 8,028 | \$12,819,553 |
| Fort Gordon | GA | 1 | 114 | \$205,400 |
| Fort Harrison, Limestone Hills | MT | 3 | 630 | \$3,953,267 |
| Fort Hood | TX | 16 | 3,581 | \$13,252,959 |
| Fort Huachuca | AZ | 17 | 13,857 | \$31,965,020 |
| Fort Indiantown Gap | PA | 11 | 8,897 | \$16,127,982 |
| Fort Knox | KY | 3 | 462 | \$1,045,711 |
| Fort Pickett | VA | 85 | 17,295 | \$39,065,575 |
| Fort Polk | LA | 5 | 1,555 | \$5,009,299 |
| Fort Riley | KS | 25 | 15,962 | \$12,939,804 |
| Fort Sill | OK | 38 | 3,607 | \$13,915,081 |
| Fort Stewart | GA | 74 | 39,645 | \$89,556,131 |
| Fort Wainwright | AK | 20 | 629 | \$3,806,864 |
| Joint Base Lewis-McChord | WA | 16 | 2,026 | \$32,964,175 |
| Joint Base San Antonio-Camp Bullis | TX | 6 | 7,687 | \$33,830,506 |
| MAJIC | SC | 37 | 17,188 | \$25,760,025 |
| Southeast Regional Army Project | GA | 1 | 6,990 | \$17,867,215 |
| U.S. Army Garrison Hawaii | HI | 7 | 13,157 | \$108,796,164 |
| White Sands Missile Range | NM | 2 | 24,524 | \$3,738,688 |
| Army Totals[#] | | 947 | 390,913 | \$1,072,091,343 |

Table 3: Navy Projects through FY 2019

| Project | State | Transactions | Acres | Expenditures |
|---------------------------------|-------|--------------|---------------|----------------------|
| ARD Bayview* | ID | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Atlantic Test Ranges | MD | 43 | 7,645 | \$26,825,071 |
| El Centro Range Complex | CA | 10 | 1,536 | \$735,550 |
| Fallon Range Training Complex | NV | 18 | 2,785 | \$1,852,376 |
| Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam | HI | 5 | 1,939 | \$18,807,801 |
| NAS Fallon | NV | 81 | 7,618 | \$20,848,632 |
| NAS JRB New Orleans | LA | 1 | 202 | \$7,322,419 |
| NAS Lemoore | CA | 1 | 57 | \$907,000 |
| NAS Meridian | MS | 20 | 1,110 | \$1,027,738 |
| NAS Oceana | VA | 45 | 2,603 | \$39,960,083 |
| NAS Patuxent River | MD | 27 | 2,993 | \$18,847,483 |
| NAS Pensacola | FL | 1 | 48 | \$1,300,000 |
| NAS Whidbey Island | WA | 7 | 128 | \$3,499,189 |
| NAS Whiting Field | FL | 63 | 6,223 | \$23,647,738 |
| NAVMAG Indian Island* | WA | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| NAWS China Lake | CA | 53 | 24,147 | \$18,629,302 |
| NB Coronado ATWTC | CA | 21 | 2,367 | \$8,714,158 |
| NB Kitsap | WA | 136 | 13,469 | \$46,705,487 |
| NB Ventura County | CA | 2 | 33 | \$2,651,567 |
| NCBC Gulfport* | MS | 0 | 0 | \$9,500 |
| NO Flagstaff* | AZ | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| NS Mayport | FL | 11 | 16 | \$1,289,454 |
| NSA Annapolis* | MD | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| NSA Crane-Lake Glendora* | IN | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| NSA Hampton Roads | VA | 2 | 682 | \$3,910,000 |
| NSB Kings Bay* | GA | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| NSF Dahlgren | VA | 5 | 1,171 | \$9,829,640 |
| NSF Indian Head | MD | 2 | 294 | \$1,107,990 |
| NSY Portsmouth | ME | 2 | 10,735 | \$2,345,000 |
| NWS Earle* | NJ | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| NWS Yorktown | VA | 1 | 403 | \$3,327,000 |
| NWSTF Boardman | OR | 3 | 4,250 | \$7,939,792 |
| OLF Coupeville | WA | 56 | 1,097 | \$13,498,926 |
| OLF Whitehouse | FL | 23 | 2,993 | \$21,656,157 |
| PMRF Barking Sands [^] | HI | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Navy Totals[#] | | 639 | 96,544 | \$307,195,052 |

Table 4: Marine Corps Projects through FY 2019

| Project | State | Transactions | Acres | Expenditures |
|--|-------|--------------|----------------|----------------------|
| MCAGCC Twentynine Palms | CA | 11 | 5,433 | \$8,096,574 |
| MCAS Beaufort | SC | 19 | 3,718 | \$56,039,740 |
| MCAS Cherry Point Piney Island | NC | 17 | 11,760 | \$33,062,154 |
| MCAS Miramar | CA | 1 | 410 | \$9,525,761 |
| MCB Camp Lejeune, MCAS New River | NC | 17 | 19,665 | \$43,366,851 |
| MCB Camp Pendleton | CA | 12 | 2,516 | \$26,385,569 |
| MCB Quantico | VA | 6 | 969 | \$5,382,385 |
| Townsend Bombing Range | GA | 13 | 55,738 | \$77,534,620 |
| Marine Corps Totals[#] | | 96 | 100,208 | \$259,393,653 |

Table 5: Air Force Projects through FY 2019

| Project | State | Transactions | Acres | Expenditures |
|--|-------|--------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Altus AFB* | OK | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Avon Park AFR | FL | 9 | 10,756 | \$20,772,716 |
| Beale AFB | CA | 5 | 6,055 | \$9,398,711 |
| Buckley AFB | CO | 4 | 274 | \$8,071,556 |
| Cape Canaveral AFS | FL | 11 | 190 | \$3,693,258 |
| Dare County Bombing Range | NC | 11 | 14,181 | \$13,867,145 |
| Davis-Monthan AFB | AZ | 18 | 55 | \$1,707,760 |
| Edwards AFB* | CA | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Eglin AFB [^] | FL | 5 | 24,027 | \$24,296,313 |
| Ellsworth AFB | SD | 72 | 2,872 | \$15,934,444 |
| Fairchild AFB | WA | 1 | 150 | \$600,000 |
| Hill AFB* | UT | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Joint Base Andrews | MD | 2 | 142 | \$1,271,441 |
| Joint Base Charleston* | SC | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Joint Base Elmendorf- Richardson* | AK | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Joint Base Langley-Eustis | VA | 1 | 24 | \$349,100 |
| Joint Base McGuire-Dix- Lakehurst | NJ | 58 | 9,192 | \$43,841,360 |
| Joint Base San Antonio - Lackland* | TX | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Joint Base San Antonio-Randolph | TX | 1 | 151 | \$5,354,733 |
| Melrose AFR | NM | 1 | 30,493 | \$1,745,050 |
| Robins AFB | GA | 216 | 736 | \$19,676,270 |
| Tinker AFB | OK | 2 | 19 | \$493,707 |
| Travis AFB | CA | 1 | 147 | \$539,000 |
| Tyndall AFB* | FL | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| U.S. Air Force Academy* | CO | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Vandenberg AFB | CA | 2 | 951 | \$5,221,000 |
| Warren Grove Range | NJ | 5 | 179 | \$444,301 |
| Air Force Totals[#] | | 425 | 100,595 | \$177,277,865 |

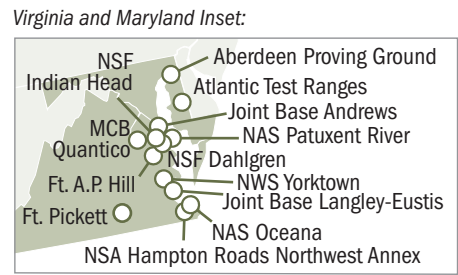
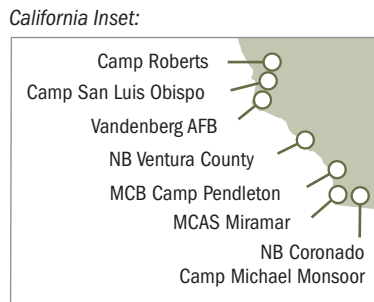
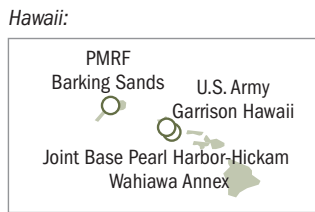
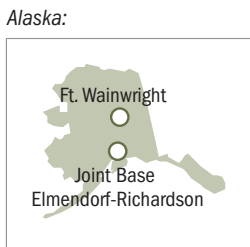
*This project has an established and funded REPI partnership but has not completed any real estate transactions through FY19.

[^]In addition to the real estate transactions reported here, this project has expended REPI funds for long-term natural resources management activities under Section 103A of the Sikes Act, 16 U.S.C. §670c1, without necessitating an investment in land acquisition under 10 U.S.C. 2684a.

[#]Subtotals may not sum to combined totals due to rounding.

Select Service totals reported in Table 1 may vary slightly from Service totals reported in Tables 2 through 5 because of consolidation due to Joint Basing.

2020 REPI Program Locations



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