

ARMY COMPATIBLE USE BUFFER PROGRAM



YEAR END SUMMARY FY12

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ACUB PATHWAY

The Army Compatible Use Buffer Program

A Path to Securing Our Future

Mission

The Army Compatible Use Buffer (ACUB) program maximizes military readiness while efficiently conserving valuable ecosystems. Through the process of defining problems, confirming goals, and setting targets, the program has established the rationale and justification for supporting our Soldiers in the most effective manner to secure our mission into the future.

Sustainability

Soldiers, civilians, stakeholders and the community work together to ensure that land and resources adjacent to military installations are protected from encroachment and are sustained for mutual benefits. The ACUB program supports local and regional planning by emphasizing sustainable partnerships with state and local governments and private conservation organizations that share common objectives, and by leveraging public and private funds to achieve these common goals.

Protection

The Army supports innovative and effective monitoring to assess the ACUB project performance against internal and external criteria to mitigate conservation compliance requirements, enhance effective management of key species, and to facilitate on-the-ground implementation of the most responsive conservation programs.

Partnership

The ACUB program strengthens the Army's ability to comply with all environmental compliance mandates, including endangered species habitat preservation and natural resource protection. Our partnerships with local, state and regional organizations sustain habitat conservation planning at the ecosystem level to ensure tangible benefits are realized towards authentic species and valuable habitat.



INTRODUCTION

The Army Compatible Use Buffer (ACUB) program is a tool to protect an installation's accessibility, availability, and capability for training, testing, and operations by sustaining natural habitats, open space, working lands, cultural resources, and communities. It forms an integral component of the Army's triple bottom line: mission, environment, and community. The ACUB program achieves conservation objectives and supports the Soldiers' combat readiness training through partnerships with public and private organizations and willing landowners. Title 10 of the United States Code (USC), Section 2684a, authorizes the Secretary of the Army to enter into agreements with private and state organizations to address encroachment threats to training, testing, and operations. The Army implements this authority through the ACUB program, for which the Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management (ACSIM) has overall responsibility. All proposals for ACUB programs at the installations are approved by the ACSIM.

Through the ACUB program, installations collaborate with partners to identify mutual land conservation objectives. The program allows the Army to contribute funds to the partner's purchase of easements or fee-simple property acquisitions from willing landowners. The partner, not the Army, receives the deeded interest in the property. The partner also provides for land management that ensures in perpetuity protection of the land use and conservation values for each parcel identified through the ACUB program that serve to protect the Army's mission. These partnerships conserve high-value habitat and limit incompatible land use in the vicinity of Army installations.

ACUB partnerships are formalized through cooperative agreements. This enables the Army to fund multi-year partnerships that support the goals and objectives agreed upon by the Army and its partners. The Army's partners, with local Army installation coordination and approval, can then proceed with negotiations with private landowners.

The use of cooperative agreements supports the complexities of installation ACUB proposals that involve multiple parcels over a distant planning horizon for the comprehensive protection of an installation. This provides the Army and its cooperative agreement partners the flexibility necessary to adjust the timing and phasing of parcels identified for protection. Establishing a relationship of trust with private landowners is a necessary element in successful ACUB programs. It takes time to understand the landowner's needs and to structure a transaction involving multiple sources of funding that is suitable to the Army, partner, and landowner. The cooperative agreement partners have the primary responsibility for appraising, negotiating, purchasing, and managing the parcels that will protect habitat and other resources and/or buffer installations from incompatible land uses.

The Army includes requirements in each cooperative agreement to ensure that its ability to conduct mission activities on the installation is protected over the long term. While the Army avoids being co-grantee of the real estate interest, it is granted contingent rights in the deed of transfer necessary to implement the terms of the cooperative agreement. In

certain transactions, the Army also receives a deeded right of access for monitoring and management of protected resources.

The ACUB process involves many stakeholders including federal, state, and local governments, and non-governmental agencies, in addition to communities. These stakeholders bring together additional expertise and financial resources that support shared objectives of ecosystem-level conservation planning. Through collaboration, funding, and in-kind services from the installation, partners, and other stakeholders, the Army avoids incompatible land use in the vicinity of its borders and can reduce the likelihood of becoming a refuge for endangered or other sensitive species. Partners meet their organizational objectives, such as natural resource conservation, hunting, agriculture, public recreation, cultural preservation, and other compatible land uses, while the Army secures its training, testing, and operations missions.

In FY12, approximately \$17 million from Department of the Army and Office of the Secretary of Defense funding sources were obligated to IMCOM ACUB cooperative agreements. This brings the total IMCOM obligations to approximately \$308.5 million over the life of the program. Of the total obligated to IMCOM cooperative agreements, approximately \$55.6 million were expended in FY12, bringing the total IMCOM expended to approximately \$239.9 million. This expenditure has leveraged partner contributions in cash, land donations, and in-kind services at a value of approximately \$22.1 million in FY12 and approximately \$138.8 million total. Together, this funding has led to protection of almost 31,900 acres in FY12 and over 144,400 acres total through FY12. The National Guard Bureau also implements the ACUB program at multiple installations; however, it is managed separately from IMCOM installations. Data presented in this summary is solely from IMCOM managed installations.

Legislative History and Summary for the Army Compatible Use Buffer (ACUB) Program

This section of the ACUB End of Year Summary provides a brief summary and discussion of the federal legislation authorizing and governing the ACUB program.

The Sikes Act, 16 U.S.C. § 670-670f

The concept for the ACUB program finds its roots in the innovative Private Lands Initiative (PLI), a landscape-level cooperative conservation project established at Fort Bragg in the Sandhills region of North Carolina in 1995. At the time, Fort Bragg had the daunting challenge of training important combat units, such as the 82nd Airborne Division, while conserving a recovery population of the Red-cockaded Woodpecker (RCW), a species determined to be endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). 16 U.S.C. § 1531-1544. Soldier training requirements and RCW habitat needs competed for limited land within Fort Bragg. This competition inevitably resulted in conflict and ultimately the imposition of cumbersome restrictions on Fort Bragg's ability to properly train Soldiers. To manage this conflict, Fort Bragg, the U.S. Army Environmental Center (USAEC), and The Nature Conservancy (TNC) agreed to enter into a cooperative partnership focused on perpetual protection of RCW habitat on private lands within the region with the dual objectives of recovering the RCW population over a broad landscape while alleviating training restrictions on Fort Bragg.

The three parties sealed the partnership by signing a cooperative agreement (CA) assigning roles and responsibilities. The parties agreed to work together to identify parcels of property of mutual interest. TNC would then take the lead in negotiating with landowners for the purchase of either a conservation easement or fee simple title. The Army committed to contribute appropriated funds to assist with purchases. TNC, in addition to providing matching funds, would also provide in-kind services to develop and close each transaction, hold title to any interest acquired in real property, and provide for post-acquisition stewardship. Transactions were limited to acquisitions from willing landowners, a critical condition to the success of the project.

The constitutional authority to acquire real property on behalf of the United States is vested in Congress. U.S. CONST. Art X, § Y. Congress also appropriates and authorizes the expenditure of funds for activities necessary for operation and maintenance of the Army. The Army has neither general statutory authority to acquire real property nor express authority to spend Operation and Maintenance, Army (OMA) funds on real property transactions. The PLI, therefore, was not designed or intended to serve as an Army land acquisition program. To carry out the PLI, the Army relied on the Sikes Act, the fundamental statute directing the Secretary of Defense to provide for the conservation and rehabilitation of natural resources on all military lands. 16 U.S.C. § 670a.

The statute authorizes the Secretary of a military department to enter into cooperative agreements with states, local governments, non-governmental organizations, and individuals to provide for the maintenance and improvement of natural resources on, or to benefit natural and historic research on, DoD installations. It also authorizes the maintenance and improvement of natural resources off of a DoD installation if the agreement will relieve or eliminate challenges that may interfere with current or anticipated military activities. 16 U.S.C. § 670c-1(a). The CA enabling the PLI relied on this authority to demonstrate that conservation of RCW habitat off the

installation would benefit the RCW population on Fort Bragg. The Sikes Act remains available to support off-post conservation benefiting Army managed natural resources. While the Sikes Act offers flexibility requiring neither cost-sharing nor cost-matching, it may only be used for the benefit of either natural resources or natural and historic research. 16 U.S.C. § 670c-1(a).

“Agreements to limit encroachments and other constraints on military training, testing and operations”, 10 USC §2684a¹

By calendar year 2000, it became clear that all branches of the military were faced with the challenge of avoiding limitations on military training, testing and operations as a result of the larger issue of "encroachment." The term was broadly understood to mean any limitation on the ability of a military installation to conduct its mission due to conflicts resulting from the incompatible development of lands in close proximity to the installation. While the Sikes Act was effective to address encroachment concerns related to the loss of habitat or other sensitive natural resources, it addressed natural resources not land uses in neighboring communities.

As a result, Congress provided comprehensive authority to address encroachment around military installations in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 (NDAA FY03). Section 2811² of the NDAA FY03 empowered each military department to enter into agreements with eligible entities to work with landowners in the vicinity of a military installation to avoid incompatible development of their lands or avoid the loss or degradation of sensitive natural resources. Eligible entities ("partners") include state and local governments as well as any private non-governmental organization established for the conservation of land and natural resources, such as land trusts. The statute expressly authorized the acquisition of interests in real property, the expenditure of operational funds such as OMA, and the acceptance of a partner's real estate transactional work if it met standards and practices substantially similar to those employed by the federal government.

The statute also imposed important limitations. Real property interests, whether a restrictive easement or fee simple title, were to be acquired through partners (rather than directly by the Army) from willing sellers. To protect the military's investment in each acquisition, the statute required each agreement to reserve the right for the Secretary of the military department to demand the transfer to the U.S. of "all or a portion of the property or interest acquired under the agreement, or a lesser interest therein."³ The Secretary would only exercise this right to ensure that the property was not developed for incompatible purposes. Only the minimum real property interest would be transferred -- in most cases a restrictive easement. Additionally, the Secretary was authorized to accept the transferred real property interest on behalf of the United States. The statute authorized but did not mandate partner cost-share.

The Army has implemented section 2684a through the negotiation and execution of multiple year CAs by warranted Grants Officers with selected partners. Each CA sets forth, among other things, the purpose of the partnership, the roles and responsibilities of each party, the potential interests

¹This part of the summary refers to 10 U.S.C. § 2684a as originally enacted in 2002. See Bob Stump National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003, Pub. L. No. 107314, § 2811(a), 116 Stat. 2457, 2705-07 (2002). Congress has subsequently amended this section with the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 2006, Pub. L. No. 109-163, § 2822, 119 Stat. 3135, 3513-14 (2006); the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007, Pub. L. No. 109-364, § 2811(g), 120 Stat. 2083, 2473 (2006); and the NDAA for Fiscal Year 2008, Pub. L. No. 110-181, § 2825, 122 Stat. 3, 545-46 (2008).

² Now codified at 10 U.S.C. § 2684a.

³ Now codified at 10 U.S.C. § 2684a(d)(5).

to be acquired in prioritized areas, the relative contribution of funds and services, and the process for negotiating and closing real property transactions. In addition, each CA requires our partners to include in every recorded deed of transfer the ability of the Army to demand the transfer of a protective interest in specified circumstances.

Congress has amended 10 U.S.C. 2684a through three subsequent National Defense Authorization Acts. The specific citations are provided in footnote 1. The next portion of this summary will discuss each amendment and its impact on the ACUB program.

The National Defense Authorization Acts for Fiscal Years 2006 and 2007 (NDAA FY06 and FY07)

The NDAA FY06 and NDAA FY07 included amendments to 10 U.S.C. 2684a, some of which resulted in significant implications for management of the ACUB program. One portion of the FY06 amendments expanded the scope of agreements to permit addressing real property not only in the vicinity of an installation but also property ecologically related to an installation.⁴ The FY06 amendments provided for cost-sharing or the acquisition cost of the property interest, leaving it to the particular Secretary's discretion what the proportion of the cost-share would be between the U.S. and the partner. This amendment also limited the cost to the Fair Market Value (FMV) of the property interest, and permitted the partner to contribute funds (including funds from other federal agencies and state or local governments), or in-kind services, or to donate or exchange property as their cost-share.⁵ The result of the FMV limitation was to effectively limit the Army's maximum contribution to the value of a conservation easement over the real property interest acquired through an ACUB transaction.

In the NDAA FY07, 10 U.S.C. § 2869 was amended to permit real property on an installation slated for closure or realignment under the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) law or excess property at an active installation to be used as the Army's cost-share in an ACUB transaction under 10 U.S.C. § 2684a.⁶ Prior to using this authority, the Secretary concerned is required to notify Congress in advance.⁷

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (NDAA FY08)

Issues remaining after enactment of the original authorizing legislation and its amendments through FY07 were whether the Army could exceed the FMV limitation in a specific transaction and whether it could use appropriated funds to pay for the management of natural resources on lands protected under the ACUB program (ACUB parcels). Congress addressed both issues in the NDAA for FY08.

In one provision, Congress expressly authorized the Army to pay "all or a portion" of the costs of natural resource management on ACUB parcels provided the Army demonstrates a need to preserve or restore habitat to avoid or limit the adverse impacts of encroachment to an

⁴ National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 2006, Pub. L. No. 109-163, § 2822(a); now codified at 10 U.S.C. § 2684a(a).

⁵ Id. 2822(b); now codified at 10 U.S.C. § 2684a(d)(4)(A), (C), and (E).

⁶ The John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007, Pub. L. No. 109-364, § 2811(a), (b), & (g); codified at 10 U.S.C. § 2869(a) & (b), and 10 U.S.C. § 2684a(d)(4)(B) respectively.

⁷ Id. § 2811(c); codified at 10 U.S.C. § 2869(d).

installation's military mission.⁸ This clarified that natural resources management costs were separate from “acquisition costs.”

With respect to the limitation on contribution towards acquisition costs, the NDAA for FY08 amendments provided flexibility to deviate from the FMV limitation in certain instances. If the Army enters into multiple-year CAs, which is its standard practice, it has the authority to meet the FMV limitation of 10 U.S.C. § 2684a by aggregating the total contributions and the value of all protective interests across the life of the CA. In other words, the Army may exceed the FMV of its protective interest in an individual transaction as long as the total Army contribution towards acquisition costs over the course of the CA does not exceed the cumulative FMV of all protective interests to which the Army is entitled upon expiration of the CA.

In the alternative, Congress provided authority to exceed the FMV limitation applicable to an individual transaction if the Secretary of the Army provides prior notification to Congress. The Secretary must provide written notice to both the House and Senate Armed Services Committees that certifies the military value of the interest in property to be acquired justifies payment exceeding the FMV of the real property interest and that describes the military value to be obtained by the acquisition. The transaction may not proceed until either a 14-day or 10-day period has expired, depending on how the notice was transmitted to the committees. The preceding discussion explained the legislative amendments to the ACUB authority of 10 U.S.C. § 2684a. However, some related amendments to other statutes occurred in FY08 and FY09.

Other Legislative Actions Related to the ACUB Program, FY08 and FY09

Another need identified by the Army was the authority to expand the ACUB program to allow military installations to engage in off-site mitigation for potential adverse impacts to cultural resources associated with military construction, testing and training activities. The Secretary of the Army was already authorized to enter into CAs with state or local governments or other entities to manage and preserve cultural resources on military installations.⁹ To meet the need to address cultural resources outside of a military installation, the NDAA for FY08 expressly expanded the authority to manage cultural resources both on and off of a military installation “... if the cooperative agreement will directly relieve or eliminate current or anticipated restrictions that would or might restrict, impede, or otherwise interfere, whether directly or indirectly, with current or anticipated military training, testing, or operations on a military installation.”¹⁰ It is important to note that this provision is independent of and does not amend or alter any authorities or requirements under 10 U.S.C. § 2684a. Thus, both of these authorities may be used in concert to identify parcels of land containing combinations of buffer, natural and cultural resource values, which can be protected and conserved under a single conservation easement with willing landowners.

⁸ National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 2008, Pub. L. No. 110-181, § 2825(a); codified at 10 U.S.C. § 2684a(d)(3).

⁹ National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 1997, Pub. L. No. 104-201, § 2862; 110 Stat. 2421, 2804-05 (1996); then codified at 10 U.S.C. § 2684(a).

¹⁰ National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008, Pub. L. No. 110-181, § 2824, 122 Stat. 3, 545 (2008); now codified at 10 U.S.C. § 2684(b).

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (NDAA FY09)

The NDAA FY09¹¹ included two sections that provided additional authority for the DoD to engage in off-installation conservation. The NDAA FY09 provided DoD with authority to make payments to conservation banks and "in-lieu-fee" conservation mitigation sponsors to facilitate military testing, operations, training, military construction, or any other military activity.¹² This authority also authorized such payments to be treated as eligible military construction costs.¹³

Additionally, the NDAA FY09 amended the Sikes Act as well, as it relates to cooperative agreement authority for management of natural resources. Under the Sikes Act, DoD had authority to enter into cooperative agreements and to expend funds to support limited off-installation conservation, but only where the Army had been able to establish an ecological connection between the off-installation habitat being benefitted and our Sikes Act responsibilities for natural resource management on our installations. The NDAA FY09 expanded DoD's authority to enter into cooperative agreements under the Sikes Act to fund and participate in off-installation natural resource mitigation projects that have the potential to relieve or eliminate current or anticipated restrictions on military activities.¹⁴ Through the elimination of the requirement for an ecological connection to on-installation habitat, this new authority made it possible for DoD to participate in mitigation projects that are removed geographically from the installation in question, provided that the project in some way addresses current or anticipated restrictions on military activities.

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (NDAA FY12)

Although the NDAA for FY10 and FY11 made only minor technical and clerical changes to 10 U.S.C. § 2684a, the NDAA FY12¹⁵ made several substantive changes to the statutory authority to limit encroachment or other constraints on military training, testing, and operations.¹⁶ The NDAA FY12 added both the authority to protect clear zone areas from incompatible use or encroachment and a definition of clear zone area.¹⁷ It also clarified the government's authority to pay for future monitoring and enforcement costs by making a lump sum payment to an eligible entity and permitting the entity to place the sum in an interest bearing account as long as the interest is used for the same purposes as the principal.¹⁸ The NDAA FY12 also provided that cooperative agreements or grants under 10 U.S.C. § 2684a may be used to acquire property or services for the direct benefit of the government.¹⁹ Furthermore, the NDAA FY12 amended the provision requiring cooperative agreements to contain a right for the Secretary concerned to demand transfer of the real estate interest to the United States, authorizing this requirement to be omitted if the real estate interest was being transferred to a state and the Secretary determines that state laws will adequately ensure that the property will be used and developed consistently with the purpose of 2684a -- preventing encroachment of an installation's mission.²⁰ Finally, the NDAA

¹¹ Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 2009, Pub. L. No. 110-417, 122 Stat. 4355.

¹² Id. § 311(a), codified at 10 U.S.C. 2694c(a) & (b).

¹³ Id., codified at 10 U.S.C. § 2694c(c).

¹⁴ Id. § 313, codified at 16 U.S.C. § 670c-1(a)(2).

¹⁵ National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012, Pub. L. No. 112-81, 125 Stat. 1298.

¹⁶ Id. § 2813.

¹⁷ Id. §§ 2813(1) and (2), codified at 10 U.S.C. §§ 2684a(a)(3) and 2684a(i)(3) respectively.

¹⁸ Id. 2813(3)(A), codified at 10 U.S.C. § 2684a(d)(3).

¹⁹ Id. § 2813(2), codified at 10 U.S.C. § 2684a(c).

²⁰ Id. § 2813(3)(B)(ii), codified at 10 U.S.C. § 2684a(d)(5)(A).

FY12 added a provision to ensure the anti-encroachment purposes of the statute continue to be met if the real property interest is transferred to the United States and another federal agency exercises administrative control over the property but fails to adequately enforce the real property interest. When the real property interest is transferred to the United States, the two federal agencies shall enter a memorandum of agreement for the management of the property, but if the acquiring agency fails to enforce the real property interest and prevent encroachment, then the Secretary concerned may request transfer of the administrative jurisdiction and the other agency shall transfer jurisdiction.²¹

²¹ Id. § 2813(3)(B)(iii), codified at 10 U.S.C. § 2684a(d)(5)(B).

SUMMARY OF COMMITTED FUNDING

Installation	State	ACUB Approval Date	Military Funds Obligated in FY12	Total Military Funds Obligated Through FY12
Aberdeen Proving Ground	Maryland	23-Feb-06	\$0	\$750,000
Fort AP Hill	Virginia	5-Aug-05	\$750,000	\$24,341,586
Fort Benning	Georgia	23-Feb-06	\$0	\$60,517,470
Fort Bliss	Texas	21-Aug-07	\$0	\$1,174,805
Fort Bragg*	North Carolina	5-Aug-05	\$331,000	\$23,699,831
Fort Bragg-USASOC**	North Carolina	1-Jul-05	\$0	\$10,116,217
Camp Bullis	Texas	5-Jun-09	\$0	\$7,018,506
Fort Campbell	Kentucky	23-Feb-06	\$1,540,000	\$10,161,691
Fort Carson	Colorado	3-Aug-04	-\$23,144	\$41,542,069
Fort Drum	New York	21-Aug-07	\$1,389,920	\$8,010,341
Fort Gordon	Georgia	21-Jun-11	\$936,102	\$936,102
US Army Garrison Hawaii	Hawaii	14-Mar-05	\$0	\$20,667,635
Fort Hood	Texas	27-Jun-07	\$0	\$735,000
Fort Huachuca	Arizona	23-Feb-07	\$1,250,000	\$17,488,200
Fort Irwin	California	17-Oct-08	\$0	\$0
Fort Knox	Kentucky	26-Dec-06	-\$73,520	\$926,480
Joint Base Lewis McChord	Washington	21-Oct-05	\$1,500,000	\$8,238,865
Fort Polk	Louisiana	14-Jun-06	\$1,866,000	\$6,393,100
Fort Riley	Kansas	14-Jun-06	\$0	\$8,421,158
Fort Sill	Oklahoma	14-Mar-05	\$250,000	\$9,011,000
Fort Stewart	Georgia	14-Mar-05	\$6,739,910	\$46,143,530
Fort Wainwright	Alaska	28-Nov-11	\$535,698	\$535,698
Middletown Armed Forces Reserve Center***	Connecticut	24-Aug-10	\$0	\$1,700,000
TOTAL			\$16,991,966	\$308,529,284

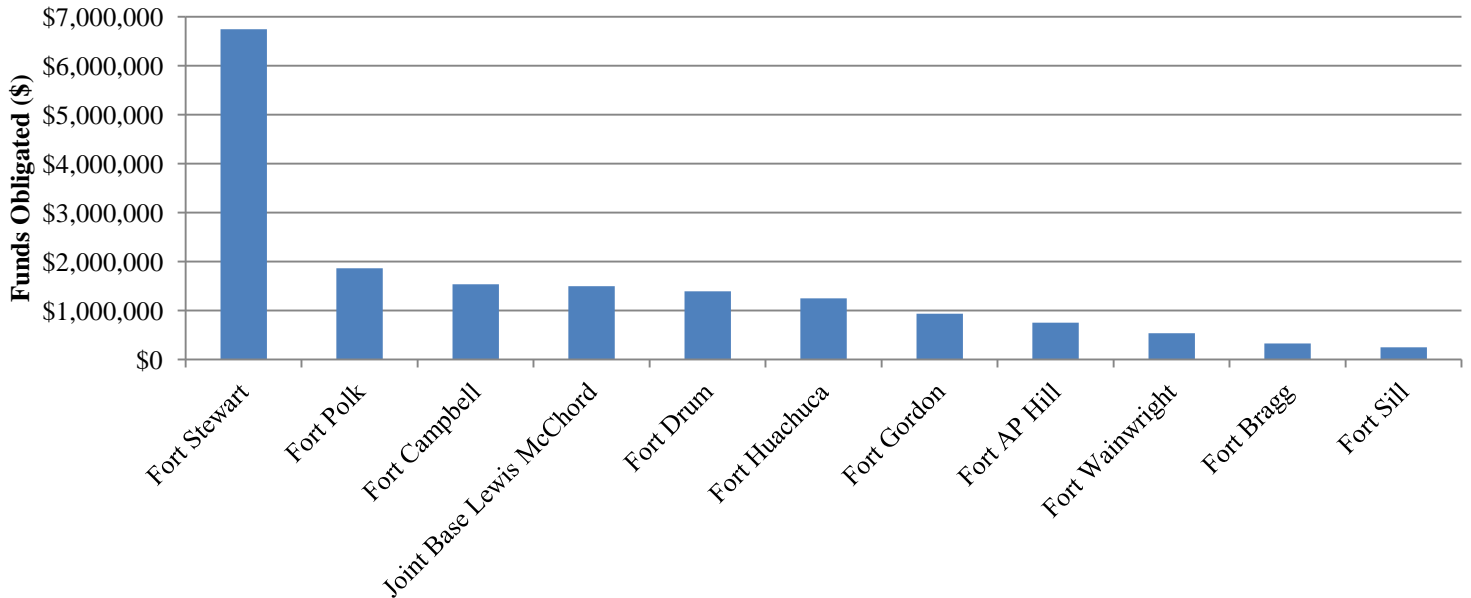
* Includes activities from Private Lands Initiative

** Consists of private lands outside of Fort Bragg that are currently utilized by the US Army Special Operations Command to conduct Field Training Exercises.

***While not an IMCOM installation, it is managed by IMCOM ACUB program managers.

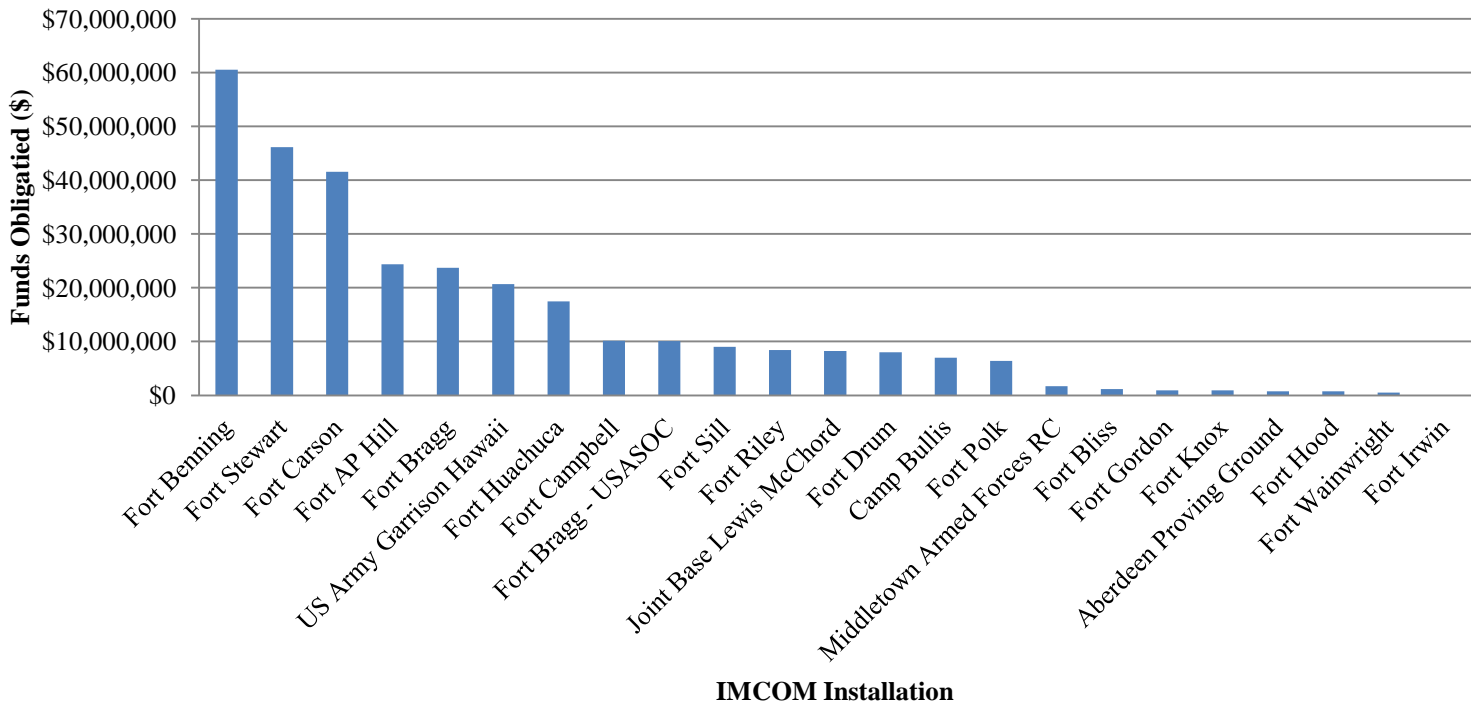
SUMMARY OF COMMITTED FUNDING

Military Funds Obligated in FY12 at IMCOM Installations



IMCOM Installation That Received FY12 Funding

Military Funds Obligated thru FY12 at IMCOM Installations



SUMMARY OF EXECUTION

Installation	State	Funds Executed in FY12		Acres Protected in FY12	Total Funds Executed Through FY12		Total Acres Protected Through FY12
		Military	Partner		Military	Partner	
Aberdeen Proving Ground	Maryland	\$0	\$0	0	\$750,000	\$731,994	162
Fort AP Hill	Virginia	\$3,698,510	\$0	743	\$16,496,375	\$9,128,813	9,612
Fort Benning	Georgia	\$26,359,961	\$94,195	9,889	\$49,217,551	\$2,536,926	18,511
Fort Bliss	Texas	\$0	\$0	0	\$1,174,805	\$80,012	5,169
Fort Bragg*	N. Carolina	\$1,577,172	\$2,983,029	1,459	\$19,788,260	\$40,011,218	17,459
Fort Bragg-USASOC**	N. Carolina	\$864,261	\$188,147	102	\$5,874,980	\$403,006	1,517
Camp Bullis	Texas	\$3,500,937	\$8,105,000	3,797	\$6,657,954	\$26,812,000	7,687
Fort Campbell	Kentucky	\$1,478,729	\$214,373	453	\$8,314,407	\$2,818,455	3,253
Fort Carson	Colorado	\$586,087	\$0	0	\$40,558,069	\$292,706	24,190
Fort Drum	New York	\$555,991	\$24,659	432	\$3,100,500	\$303,432	1,935
Fort Gordon	Georgia	\$0	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	0
US Army Garrison Hawaii	Hawaii	\$59,120	\$0	0	\$10,492,800	\$21,458,364	10,312
Fort Hood	Texas	\$0	\$0	0	\$67,025	\$0	0
Fort Huachuca	Arizona	\$3,068,692	\$9,886	1,811	\$11,699,008	\$2,826,154	5,894
Fort Irwin	California	\$0	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	0
Fort Knox	Kentucky	\$260,174	\$70,768	154	\$926,480	\$119,231	462
Joint Base Lewis McChord	Washington	\$708,062	\$1,195,169	0	\$3,024,269	\$8,637,842	1,025
Fort Polk	Louisiana	\$2,343,579	\$204,187	201	\$2,343,579	\$204,187	201
Fort Riley	Kansas	\$80,856	\$189,920	704	\$4,806,139	\$3,773,746	10,902
Fort Sill	Oklahoma	\$1,620,379	\$8,400	378	\$8,893,317	\$2,616,015	3,174
Fort Stewart	Georgia	\$8,829,120	\$8,854,304	11,773	\$44,050,550	\$15,948,839	22,926
Fort Wainwright	Alaska	\$0	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	0
Middletown Armed Forces RC***	Connecticut	\$0	\$0	0	\$1,700,000	\$49,000	54
TOTAL		\$55,591,629	\$22,142,035	31,896	\$239,936,067	\$138,751,939	144,445

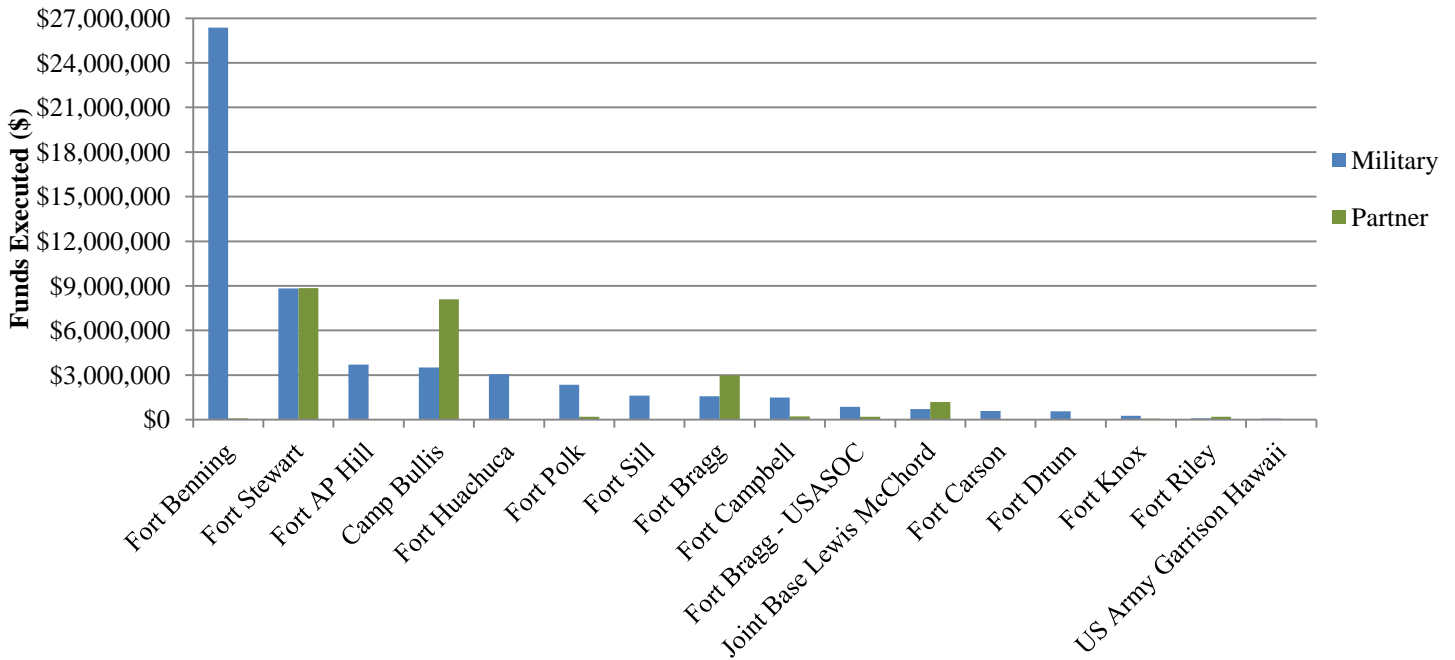
* Includes activities from Private Lands Initiative

** Consists of private lands outside of Fort Bragg that are currently utilized by the US Army Special Operations Command to conduct Field Training Exercises.

***While not an IMCOM installation, it is managed by the IMCOM ACUB program managers.

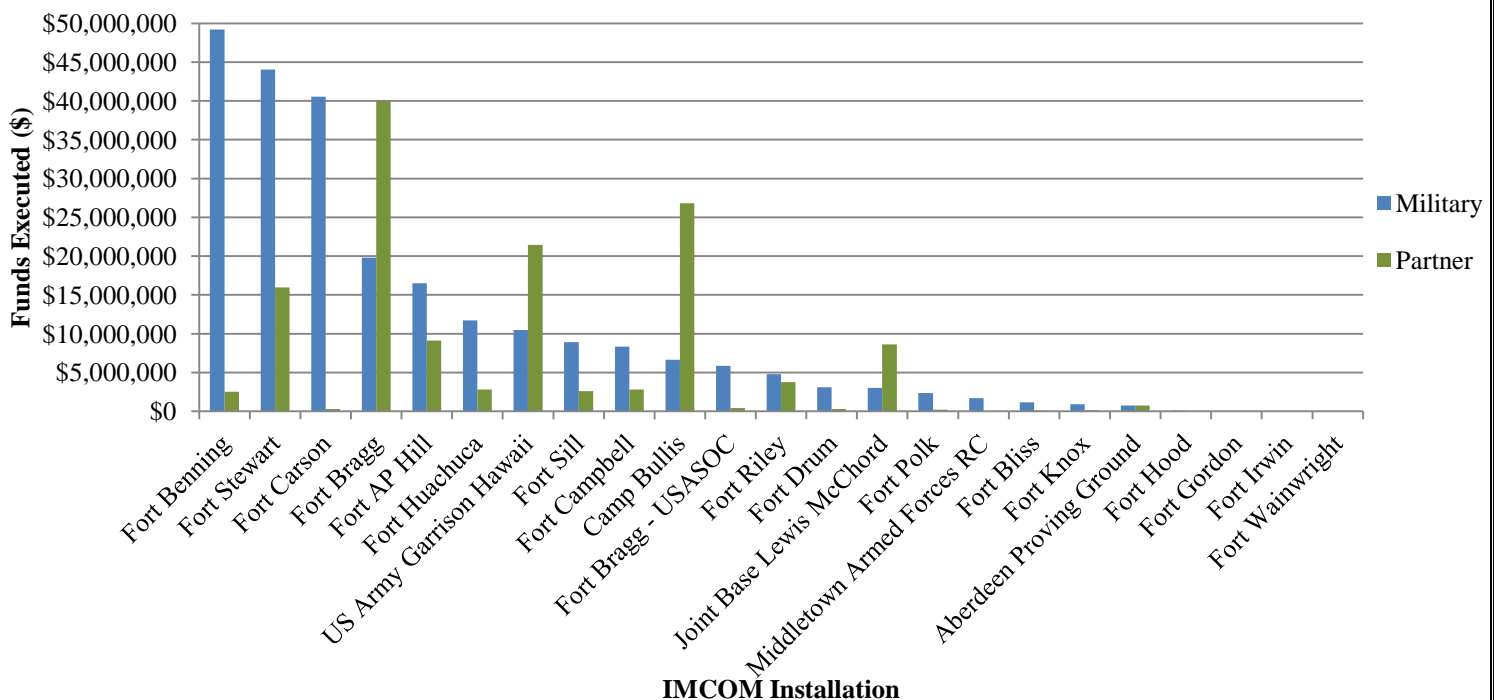
SUMMARY OF EXECUTION

Military and Partner Funds Executed in FY12 at IMCOM Installations



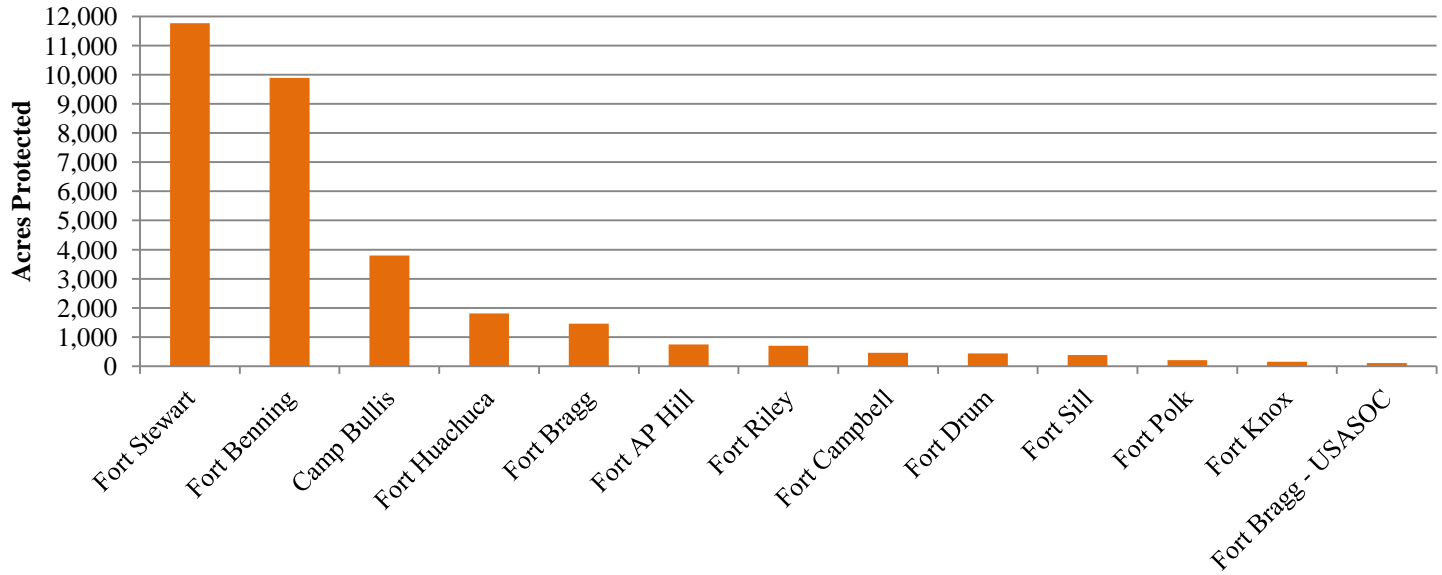
IMCOM Installation That Expended Funds in FY12

Military and Partner Funds Executed through FY12 at IMCOM Installations



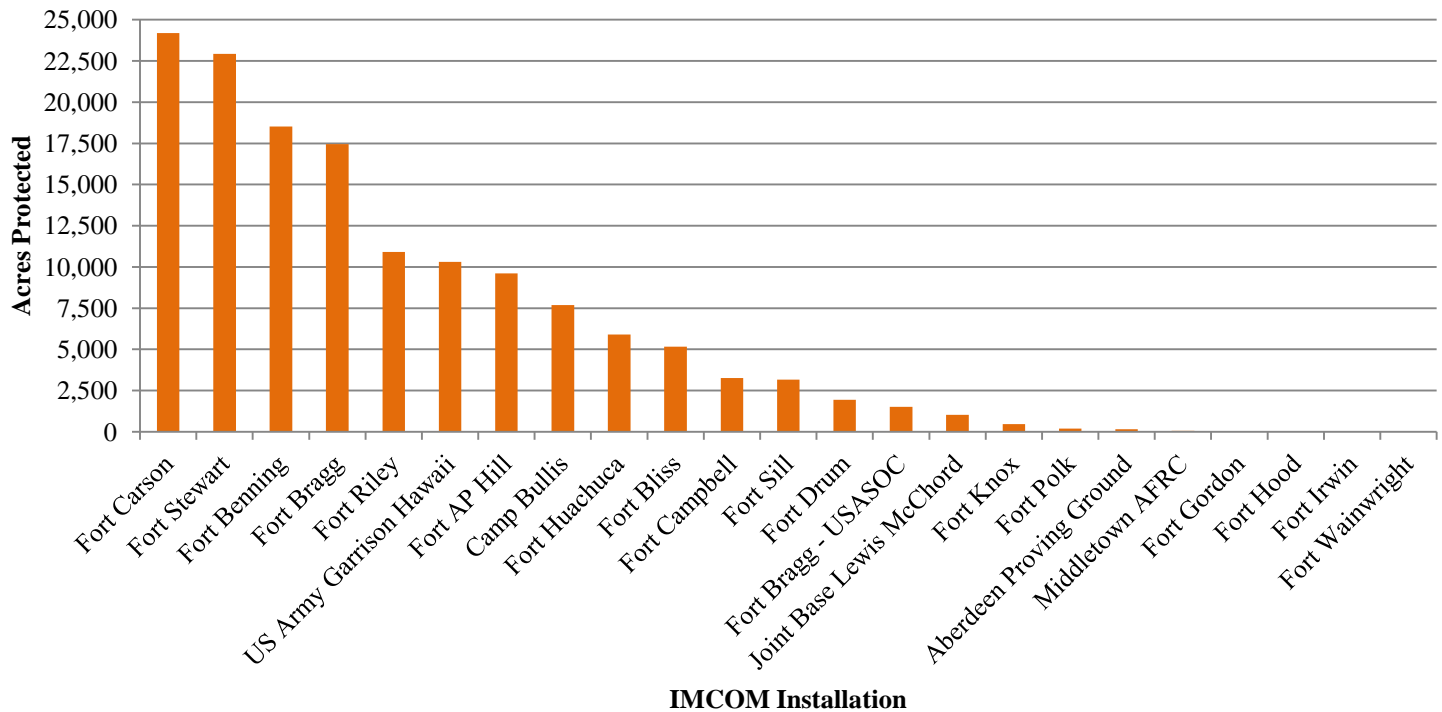
SUMMARY OF EXECUTION

Acres Protected in FY12 at IMCOM Installations



IMCOM Installation Where Land was Protected in FY12

Acres Protected through FY12 at IMCOM Installations



Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland (Aberdeen Test Center)



ACUB Approval Date: 23 February 2006

Installation Description: Aberdeen Proving Ground (APG) houses the most diverse testing facility within DoD - Aberdeen Test Center (ATC). The ATC is the leading center for automotive testing, manned and unmanned ground vehicles, guns and munitions testing, as well as live-fire vulnerability/lethality assessment. As a multi-purpose proving ground with the advantage of a temperate climate, Aberdeen’s one-stop test center efficiently meets the overarching needs of the DoD acquisition community. All Army tactical vehicles require rigorous testing prior to use in combat. ATC’s automotive test courses at Munson, Perryman, and Churchville analyze a vehicle’s agility, mobility, and reliability at wartime levels. These world-renowned tracks are irreplaceable and critical to Army vehicle testing.

Challenge: The Churchville Test Area (CTA), part of the ATC, is located approximately 10 miles northwest of the APG main post. The track is designed to simulate extremely hilly and cross-country terrain for wheeled and tracked vehicle endurance and reliability testing. CTA is located in a section of Harford County that was once an isolated agricultural area, but has been experiencing recent accelerated population growth and housing development. Most of the existing land adjacent to the test area is protected through state and county land preservation programs. However, a 162-acre parcel of land adjacent to the northern boundary of the CTA remained vulnerable to potential residential land use. Development on this land would have likely resulted in restrictions on the CTA due to the generation of dust, noise, and vibration.

ACUB Objective: In early 2007, Harford Land Trust (HLT) purchased an easement on the 162-acre parcel of land adjacent to CTA’s northern boundary with the assistance of military funds. Harford Land Trust leveraged military funds against the county’s Agricultural Preservation Program to create a win-win-win solution for the Army, the land trust, and the landowner. The one-time, one-parcel ACUB project at Aberdeen Proving Ground’s CTA proactively addressed the growing concern that an incompatible land use could impact the future viability of the military test track.

Cooperative Agreement Partner: Harford Land Trust

Partner Mission: HLT is Harford County’s first and only county-wide land trust. Their mission is to protect tracts of agricultural and natural landscapes that provide significant benefits to the citizens of Harford County.

APG	Funds Obligated	Acres Protected	Military Funds Expended	Partner Funds Expended	Total Expended
In FY12	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Through FY12	\$750,000	162	\$750,000	\$731,994	\$1,481,994

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland (Chesapeake Bay)



ACUB Approval Date: 1 May 2012

Status: Inactive; no cooperative agreement yet

Installation Description: Aberdeen Proving Ground (APG) occupies more than 72,500 acres of land and water in Harford and Baltimore Counties. APG supports 79 Garrison Supported Organizations and a host of satellite activities. Among the major tenants are the U.S. Army Research, Development and Engineering Command, US Army Research Laboratory, Edgewood Chemical Biological Center, U.S. Army Developmental Test Command, U.S. Army Aberdeen Test Center, U.S. Army Public Health Command, U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Chemical Defense, and 20th Support Command. The BRAC 2005 decision brought the US Army Communications Electronics Command, US Army Test and Evaluation Command, Communications-Electronics Research, Development and Engineering Command, Joint Program Executive Office for Chemical and Biological Defense, and numerous other support organizations to APG.

Challenge: Operational noise generated from the test and training mission at APG is often heard by residents on the Chesapeake Bay. The Chesapeake Bay is a critical resource for commercial and recreational activities; however, it has been stressed in recent years by an increasing population; delegating APG one of the last bastions for natural resource protection on the bay landscape. APG plays a critical role in the protection of the bald eagle and habitats including wetlands, forest, and coastal zone buffers. Mission requirements often call for development on or near regulated land which may also result in impacts to bald eagle nest buffers or forest removal. Mitigating these impacts is critical to the health of the Chesapeake Bay.

ACUB Objective: APG’s ACUB program objective is to work with local, non-profit conservation partners to purchase conservation easements and secure fee-simple purchases to limit incompatible land development, provide off-post conservation credits for water quality and bald eagles, provide off-post mitigation potential for critical area and wetlands, and assist in protection and restoration of the health of the Chesapeake Bay. The APG ACUB program will also support the DoD in meeting the requirements of Executive Order 13508: Chesapeake Bay Protection and Restoration.

Cooperative Agreement Partner: Although APG has a second approved ACUB proposal, no cooperative agreement has been formalized yet.

APG	Funds Obligated	Acres Protected	Military Funds Expended	Partner Funds Expended	Total Expended
In FY12	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Through FY12	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$1,481,994

Fort A.P. Hill, Virginia



ACUB Approval Date: 5 August 2005

Installation Description: Fort A.P. Hill (FAPH) is a world-class training installation committed to providing the highest quality training lands, state of the art live-fire ranges, as well as modern training facilities and camp sites. Encompassing 76,000 acres, FAPH is one of the largest military installations on the east coast and is the closest training center to the National Capital Region. Thirty training and maneuver areas totaling 44,000 acres are available for quality year-round use by all services, Active Duty, National Guard, and Reserve units, as well as non-DoD federal and civilian organizations. The installation leases 111 acres of property on the Rappahannock River for float bridge construction exercises and river access. The large size of FAPH allows space for two infantry brigades and large-scale combat service support exercises, providing an ideal location to prepare for a Joint Readiness Training Center rotation.

Challenge: For most of its history, FAPH has been surrounded by rural land, far from development. However, in recent years counties adjoining the installation have been experiencing significant growth in close proximity to FAPH. Unless addressed, population growth in surrounding counties will lead to increased conflicts between the facility and its neighbors, restrictions to training, and ultimately a significant reduction in the training capability.

ACUB Objective: The primary objective of the ACUB program at Fort A.P. Hill is to sustain the military mission by ensuring that open lands surrounding the installation remain in their current/natural state in order to protect operational readiness and on-post training activities. The ACUB program also seeks to protect key natural habitats, ecological systems, and the associated flora and fauna, while supporting regional objectives to protect remaining farming and forestry land uses.

Cooperative Agreement Partners: The Trust for Public Land (TPL) and The Conservation Fund (TCF)

Partner Missions: The TPL conserves land for people to enjoy as parks, community gardens, historic sites, rural lands, and other natural places, ensuring livable communities for generations to come. TCF pioneers a balanced, non-advocacy, non-membership approach to conservation, one that blends environmental and economic goals and objectives.

AP Hill	Funds Obligated	Acres Protected	Military Funds Expended	Partner Funds Expended	Total Expended
In FY12	\$750,000	743	\$3,698,510	\$0	\$3,698,510
Through FY12	\$24,341,586	9,612	\$16,496,375	\$9,128,813	\$25,625,188



Fort Benning, Georgia

ACUB Approval Date: 23 February 2006

Installation Description: Located on 182,000 contiguous acres in Georgia and Alabama, Fort Benning is a self-sufficient military community providing support to more than 120,000 military, family members, reserve component Soldiers, retirees and civilian employees on a daily basis. The installation is a power projection platform (PPP) with the capability to deploy combat-ready forces by air, rail, and highway. Fort Benning is home to the Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation, 75th Ranger Regiment, 3rd Brigade of the 3rd Infantry Division (Mechanized), 14th Combat Support Hospital, as well as many additional tenant units. BRAC 2005 designated Fort Benning as the home of the Maneuver Center of Excellence.

Challenge: Development adjacent to Fort Benning impacts both the military’s training mission as well as the unique habitat that exists around the installation. Land nearby Fort Benning provides critical habitat for the continued existence of the endangered Red-cockaded Woodpecker (*Picoides borealis*), the threatened gopher tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*), as well as several plant species including the endangered relict trillium (*Trillium reliquum*). Training restrictions due to encroachment have been manageable in the past, although increased growth and development are presenting new land use challenges to the installation.

ACUB Objective: The primary objective of the ACUB program at Fort Benning is to maintain rural and other conservation-friendly land uses on property adjacent to the installation that will sustain Fort Benning’s ability to fulfill both its military and stewardship missions. The ACUB program creates buffers around Fort Benning with land uses that are compatible with both military training and regional conservation efforts. Land is managed in a manner to restore longleaf pine, which will increase the off-post habitat availability to the Red-cockaded Woodpecker.

Cooperative Agreement Partner: The Nature Conservancy

Partner Mission: The mission of The Nature Conservancy (TNC) is to preserve the plants, animals, and natural communities that represent the diversity of life on Earth by protecting the lands and waters they need to survive. Emphasis is placed on maintaining the natural communities that represent the vast diversity of the Chattahoochee Fall Line region. With the assistance and support of Fort Benning and the ACUB program, TNC is working with private landowners adjacent to the installation to sustain rural and conservation-friendly land uses.

Benning	Funds Obligated	Acres Protected	Military Funds Expended	Partner Funds Expended	Total Expended
In FY12	\$0	9,889	\$26,359,961	\$94,195	\$26,454,156
Through FY12	\$60,517,470	18,511	\$49,217,551	\$2,536,926	\$51,754,477

Fort Bliss, Texas



ACUB Approval Date: 21 August 2007

Installation Description: Fort Bliss is a multi-mission installation that functions as a power projection platform (PPP) for rapid deployment of military power. Covering nearly 1.12 million acres, Fort Bliss is becoming the Army’s largest maneuver installation for heavy armor units and provides the largest contiguous tract of virtually unrestricted airspace in the continental United States. BRAC 2005 has changed the primary mission of Fort Bliss to supporting a heavy mechanized division (1st Armor Division). This includes a complex of facilities, training areas, and ranges which are located in three separate sub-areas including McGregor (in the Tularosa Basin), Doña Ana (west near the Organ Mountains), and Orogrande (northern central part of the installation).

Challenge: Fort Bliss operations frequently generate high noise levels. The results of a noise analysis conducted by the US Army Public Health Command formerly known as US Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine projected that four Heavy Brigade Combat Teams using the gunnery ranges and artillery impact areas on the Doña Ana Range Complex would result in noise impacts off the installation in the vicinity of Chaparral, New Mexico. Residential development in this area would likely result in restrictions on the time and type of future operations conducted at the Doña Ana range complex. In addition to noise complaints, ambient light pollution resulting from development could seriously impact the use of night vision systems. The Orogrande and McGregor Range areas are also at risk for restrictions from noise traveling off post and other incompatibilities with residential land uses.

ACUB Objective: The objective of the ACUB program at Fort Bliss is to protect sections of state trust lands, Bureau of Land Management lands, and other private lands in New Mexico near Chaparral and Orogrande, and in Texas near the McGregor Range.

Purchase Agreement Partner: New Mexico State Land Office

Partner Mission: The New Mexico State Land Office (NMSLO) manages 13 million acres of state trust lands to ensure that children can attend schools of excellence. More than 150 years ago Congress gave the lands “in trust” to support education. Today, revenues earned from energy production, agriculture, and economic development on trust lands pay teachers, build buildings, and buy books.

Bliss	Funds Obligated	Acres Protected	Military Funds Expended	Partner Funds Expended	Total Expended
In FY12	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Through FY12	\$1,174,805	5,169	\$1,174,805	\$80,012	\$1,254,817

Fort Bragg, North Carolina



ACUB Approval Date: 5 August 2005

Installation Description: Known as the “Home of the Airborne and Special Operations Forces,” Fort Bragg is the Army’s premier power projection platform (PPP). The XVIII Airborne Corps and the 82nd Airborne Division are housed on the installation, as well as the U.S. Army Special Operations Command and the U.S. Army Parachute Team (the Golden Knights). The primary mission at Fort Bragg is to maintain the XVIII Airborne Corps as a strategic crisis response force, manned and trained to rapidly deploy anywhere in the world by air, sea, and land, prepared to fight upon arrival and win.

Challenge: Fort Bragg is located in the Sandhills region of North Carolina, which is recognized as one of the last remaining strongholds of longleaf pine in the southeast. The endangered Red-cockaded Woodpecker (RCW, *Picoides borealis*) lives primarily in longleaf pine habitat. Due to development, short rotation forestry, and related fire suppression, only 5 percent of this historic habitat remains functional today. Fort Bragg has been forced to implement restrictions on training lands in the past in an effort to protect the RCW and its habitat. Preservation and management of the longleaf pine and wiregrass ecosystem is essential to protecting both the RCW and the military mission at Fort Bragg.

ACUB Objective: The primary objective of the ACUB program at Fort Bragg is to restore and protect RCW habitat in the Sandhills region of North Carolina. The North Carolina Sandhills Conservation Partnership was formed by Fort Bragg and its ACUB partners, which initiated the first ACUB program. Over 12,000 acres of longleaf pine habitat have been preserved through the Fort Bragg Sandhills Partnership, with efforts underway to acquire additional conservation easements to form a cohesive ecosystem in the Sandhills area. The ACUB program at Fort Bragg has reduced training restrictions, protected critical areas on the installation’s southern boundary, enhanced connectivity in the northeast training area, and buffered a new special forces training facility on Camp Mackall.

Cooperative Agreement Partner: The Nature Conservancy

Partner Mission: The mission of The Nature Conservancy (TNC) is to “preserve the plants, animals and natural communities that represent the diversity of life on Earth by protecting the lands and waters they need to survive.”

Bragg	Funds Obligated	Acres Protected	Military Funds Expended	Partner Funds Expended	Total Expended
In FY12	\$331,000	1,459	\$1,577,172	\$2,983,029	\$4,560,201
Through FY12	\$23,699,831	17,459	\$19,788,260	\$40,011,218	\$59,799,478

Fort Bragg – U.S. Army Special Operations Command, North Carolina



ACUB Approval Date: 1 July 2008

Installation Description: The 1st Special Warfare Training Group (A) of the U.S. Army Special Operations Command (USASOC), Fort Bragg, North Carolina, trains Soldiers to survive in today’s asymmetrical battlefield. The Survive, Evade, Resist, and Escape (SERE) course trains Soldiers in survival fieldcraft, evasion, and escape techniques, and resistance to interrogation. The course is taught 25 miles southwest of Fort Bragg at Camp Mackall, with the final phase being a four-day field training exercise (FTX). The ability to realistically apply the skills taught in the SERE course is an essential link in the Soldier’s complete understanding of the fundamentals of successful survival and evasion. The SERE FTX is conducted through maneuver agreements on private lands in the Carthage area of North Carolina through informal land use agreements. These lands are some of the most pristine in the state of North Carolina, with clean water and an environment essential to teaching students to survive off the land. Although located in a transitional zone representing both Piedmont and Sandhills types of ecosystems, the lands currently used for the FTXs are outside of the endangered Red-cockaded Woodpecker (*Picoides borealis*) habitat for which Fort Bragg is a critical land manager.

Challenge: The lands which have historically served as a location for the SERE FTX are facing an imminent risk of land use conversion and clear cutting, which threatens the training realism required for the FTX. The pace of development, rising land values, and maintenance costs have pressured landowners to reconsider allowing the Army to use their lands for training. It will be impossible to operate the SERE course and secure the USASOC training mission purely based on informal agreements with landowners.

ACUB Objective: Fort Bragg and USASOC are implementing a comprehensive ACUB program to protect the natural landscape in the region which supports FTXs. The objective of the program is to protect land through both acquisition and conservation easements where the landowner is a willing participant. Land that is protected through the ACUB program will provide a permanent realistic setting for future SERE students to complete their FTXs, as well as protect high conservation value land.

Cooperative Agreement Partner: Sandhills Area Land Trust

Partner Mission: The Sandhills Area Land Trust (SALT) is a community-based non-profit organization that offers assistance and education to help the public and landowners find ways to protect their lands and natural resources in the face of ever-growing development pressures.

Bragg-USASOC	Funds Obligated	Acres Protected	Military Funds Expended	Partner Funds Expended	Total Expended
In FY12	\$0	102	\$864,261	\$188,147	\$1,052,408
Through FY12	\$10,116,217	1,517	\$5,874,980	\$403,006	\$6,277,986

Camp Bullis, Texas



ACUB Approval Date: 5 June 2009

Installation Description: Camp Bullis is a 27,887 acre sub-installation of Fort Sam Houston (FSH), Texas. The BRAC 2005 reorganization designated FSH home of enlisted medical training for all U.S. Military Forces. Camp Bullis serves primarily as the field-training environment in support of the curriculum of the Academy of Health Sciences and the Joint Medical Readiness Training Center under the Army Medical Department Center & School from FSH. Other units with permanent facilities at Camp Bullis include the Texas Army National Guard (141st Infantry, Mechanized), Airways Facility Sector-Federal Aviation Administration, 95th Division U.S. Army 6th Military Intelligence Battalion, U.S. Air Force 343rd Training Squadron, and Inter-American Air Force Academy Field Training. The mission at Camp Bullis is to provide quality ranges, training areas, airspace, facilities, outdoor recreation programs, and necessary installation support to all active duty services, Reserve and National Guard units, law enforcement agencies, and various civic groups.

Challenge: The primary concern at Camp Bullis is Endangered Species Act mandated compliance related to the endangered Golden-cheeked Warbler (GCW, *Dendroica chrysoparia*) and, to a lesser degree, the Black-capped Vireo (*Vireo atricapilla*), and three karst invertebrates. As development around Camp Bullis continues to decrease the amount of suitable GCW habitat, populations of the GCW have increased on the installation, resulting in training restrictions.

ACUB Objective: The objective of the ACUB program at Camp Bullis is to mitigate potential mission-critical compatibility problems caused by rapidly increasing urbanization around the installation. Protecting off-post GCW habitat within Proposed Recovery Unit 5 relieves training restrictions on Camp Bullis.

Cooperative Agreement Partners: The Nature Conservancy and Texas Parks and Wildlife Department

Partner Missions: The mission of The Nature Conservancy (TNC) is “to preserve the plants, animals and natural communities that represent the diversity of life on Earth by protecting the lands and waters they need to survive.” The mission of Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) is “to manage and conserve the natural and cultural resources of Texas and to provide hunting, fishing and outdoor recreation opportunities for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.”

Bullis	Funds Obligated	Acres Protected	Military Funds Expended	Partner Funds Expended	Total Expended
In FY12	\$0	3,797	\$3,500,937	\$8,105,000	\$11,605,937
Through FY12	\$7,018,506	7,687	\$6,657,954	\$26,812,000	\$33,469,954

Fort Campbell, Kentucky



ACUB Approval Date: 23 February 2006

Installation Description: Fort Campbell serves as a power projection platform (PPP), able to deploy mission-ready contingency forces by air, rail, highway, and inland waterway. The installation is home to the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), 160th Special Operations Aviation Regiment, 5th Special Forces Group, and 86th Combat Support Hospital. To fulfill its mission to advance combat readiness through training, mobilization, and deployment, the installation houses multiple training areas, Basic Weapons Marksmanship Ranges, Live-Fire Maneuver Ranges, artillery firing points, drop zones, observation points, Military Operations in Urban Terrain facilities, and landing zones. Fort Campbell contains the Army's largest airfield (Campbell Army Airfield), spanning over 2,500 acres, and serves as a secondary landing site for the National Aeronautics & Space Administration and the space shuttle.

Challenge: Privately-owned lands adjacent to Fort Campbell have historically served as over-flight areas and noise buffers for on-post training activities. Incompatible development in the region is beginning to fragment these open spaces, and a significant amount of ambient light pollution could impact Fort Campbell's critical night operations training. Also, Fort Campbell is home to two endangered species: the gray bat (*Myotis grisescens*) and the Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*). Loss of habitat outside the fence line could result in additional training restrictions on-post in an effort to protect the species. Continued development along installation boundaries will ultimately result in the degradation of Fort Campbell's military training and deployment capabilities.

ACUB Objective: The ACUB objective at Fort Campbell is to establish protective buffers around the installation in order to reduce future encroachment impacts such as ambient light pollution and habitat destruction. Primary efforts are focused on acquiring buffer lands immediately surrounding Campbell Army Airfield and Sabre Army Heliport, both which are used extensively during nighttime training.

Cooperative Agreement Partners: The Land Trust for Tennessee, the Kentucky Department of Agriculture, and Compatible Lands Foundation

Partner Mission: The Land Trust for Tennessee (LTT) has a mission to "preserve the unique character of Tennessee's natural and historic landscapes and sites for future generations." The Kentucky Department of Agriculture (KDA) has a mission to permanently preserve prime agricultural lands within the state. The Compatible Lands Foundation (CLF) mission is to "promote and create compatible land uses through land conservation activities and projects which improve the quality of life."

Campbell	Funds Obligated	Acres Protected	Military Funds Expended	Partner Funds Expended	Total Expended
In FY12	\$1,540,000	453	\$1,478,729	\$214,373	\$1,693,102
Through FY12	\$10,161,691	3,253	\$8,314,407	\$292,706	\$11,132,862



Fort Carson, Colorado

ACUB Approval Date: 3 August 2004

Installation Description: As one of the premier training facilities in the Army and a power projection platform (PPP), Fort Carson trains, mobilizes, deploys, and sustains combat-ready forces. Some units on the installation include the 4th Infantry Division, 43rd Sustainment Brigade, 71st Explosive Ordnance Group, and 10th Special Forces Group. Fort Carson can accommodate a wide variety of training including extensive maneuver training (both mounted and dismounted), airborne training, and weapons training. Numerous vehicle maintenance facilities and a complete tank engine depot maintenance and dynamometer testing facility are used to support the installation's demanding training mission. The Butts Army Airfield is an active runway and hanger facility used primarily by Army rotary-wing aircraft.

Challenge: An increase in suburban sprawl in close proximity to Fort Carson could cause limitations on the installation's ability to effectively train Soldiers in the future. Located adjacent to the eastern foothills of the Rocky Mountains, south of Colorado Springs and north of Pueblo, Fort Carson hosts a valuable "view shed" that is attracting development to its borders. As local residential housing increases and habitat decreases, species are forced to seek refuge on Fort Carson. The Mountain Plover (*Charadrius montanus*) and Mexican Spotted Owl (*Strix occidentalis lucida*) are two of the sensitive species that are found on and around the installation. In addition to potential protected species restrictions, the installation must address dust and noise impacts to neighboring communities, as well as the affects of ambient light pollution on Soldier training.

ACUB Objective: The objective of the ACUB program at Fort Carson is to support Soldier training through the partners' purchase of conservation easements and land from willing sellers adjacent to the installation along the southern and eastern boundaries. Protection of lands adjacent to Fort Carson is concurrently preserving habitat for protected species as well as buffering the installation from training generated noise and dust impacts to the surrounding communities. Restricting incompatible development is also mitigating the impacts of ambient light pollution on the training mission.

Cooperative Agreement Partners: The Nature Conservancy and El Paso County

Partner Missions: The mission of The Nature Conservancy (TNC) is to "preserve the plants, animals and natural communities that represent the diversity of life on Earth by protecting the lands and waters they need to survive." The objective of El Paso County (EPC) is to support Fort Carson's mission by reducing or eliminating the development or use of property adjacent to or near Fort Carson.

Carson	Funds Obligated	Acres Protected	Military Funds Expended	Partner Funds Expended	Total Expended
In FY12	-\$23,144	0	\$586,087	\$0	\$586,087
Through FY12	\$41,542,069	24,190	\$40,558,069	\$292,706	\$40,850,775

Fort Drum, New York



ACUB Approval Date: 21 August 2007

Installation Description: Fort Drum consists of 107,265 acres located in the northern region of New York State. The mission at Fort Drum includes commanding active component units assigned to the installation, providing administrative and logistical support to tenant units, providing support to active and reserve units from all Services in training at Fort Drum, as well as planning and support for the mobilization and training of almost 80,000 troops annually. The 10th Mountain Division, a light infantry division of the U.S. Army serving under the XVIII Airborne Corps, designed for rapid deployment anywhere in the world, is currently based at Fort Drum. The unit's specialty involves fighting efficiently in harsh conditions.

Challenge: The properties that neighbor Fort Drum have historically served as noise and over-flight buffer zones for the installation. Fort Drum and the surrounding areas also contain an abundance of wetlands and grasslands which provide valuable habitat to a wide range of wildlife, including several species of waterfowl. Lands which were once characterized as rural are showing potential for a high acceleration in development due to increased use of Fort Drum. Additionally, range expansion on the installation provides a greater need for the protection of ecosystem functions off-post to ensure wetlands are maintained and species have the land they need to survive. There are also encroachment threats from wind energy development that could negatively impact the surveillance radar and pose potential safety and operational hazards to rotary-wing and fixed-wing training and operations by decreasing the safety margin for low-level flight operations. It is essential that Fort Drum retain their existing inventory of training and maneuver lands and airspace so that present and future training requirements are supported.

ACUB Objective: The primary objective of the ACUB program at Fort Drum is to preserve the current character around the installation in order to avoid development that is incompatible with the installation's mission and training activities. Through the utilization of conservation easements and the acquisition of development rights from willing landowners, the ACUB program at Fort Drum will prevent incompatible changes in land use and protect the wildlife habitat adjacent to the installation.

Cooperative Agreement Partner: Ducks Unlimited

Partner Mission: The mission of Ducks Unlimited (DU) is to "conserve, restore, and manage wetlands and associated habitats for North America's waterfowl and other wildlife species." This includes facilitating the preservation of open land to prevent its development.

Drum	Funds Obligated	Acres Protected	Military Funds Expended	Partner Funds Expended	Total Expended
In FY12	\$1,389,920	432	\$555,991	\$24,659	\$580,650
Through FY12	\$8,010,341	1,935	\$3,100,500	\$303,432	\$3,403,932



Fort Gordon, Georgia

ACUB Approval Date: 21 June 2011

Installation Description: Fort Gordon is located within the Central Savannah River Area in east central Georgia and occupies approximately 55,600 acres in four counties. Fort Gordon is the largest communications training facility in the Armed Forces (130 courses/16,000 students a year) and is the focal point for the development of tactical communications and information systems. The Leader College of Information Technology is the Army’s premiere site for all automation training and home to the Regimental Non-commissioned Officers (NCO) Academy. The installation is also home to the U.S. Army Signal Center, 116th Military Intelligence Group, the Southeast Region Medical Command, the Southeast Region Dental Command, the Southeast Region Veterinary Command, Eisenhower Army Medical Center, the Army’s only Dental Laboratory, two deployable brigades (the 35th Signal Brigade and the 513th Military Intelligence Brigade), and a Georgia National Guard Youth Challenge Academy.

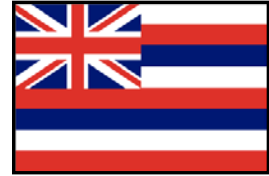
Challenge: Urban growth threatens the training mission at Fort Gordon and, if left unconstrained, will continue to have an even greater effect on range availability, future range capability, and types of training conducted. Operational noise and vibrations generated by military aircraft and weapons fire, and smoke as a result of prescribed fire are significant concerns because of the impact on areas outside of the installation boundary. There is currently low density development which is periodically exposed to high noise levels and aircraft over flight due to the close proximity to the installation. If current growth trends continue, there will be more noise sensitive uses developed within these areas and the potential for additional noise complaints and training curtailment could seriously impact the mission. Urban growth would impact training capabilities on installation maneuver areas and training ranges resulting in less realistic training, reduced operating hours, reduced aircraft operations, and reduced firing range usage.

ACUB Objective: The objective of the ACUB program at Fort Gordon is to create compatible use buffers around the central and western portions of the installation in order to protect existing and future firing ranges and flight routes from training restrictions.

Cooperative Agreement Partner: Central Savannah River Land Trust

Partner Mission: It is the Central Savannah River Land Trust (CSRLT) mission to “preserve the forests, fields, and rivers that define the local landscape.”

Gordon	Funds Obligated	Acres Protected	Military Funds Expended	Partner Funds Expended	Total Expended
In FY12	\$936,102	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Through FY12	\$936,102	0	\$0	\$0	\$0



U.S. Army Garrison, Hawaii

ACUB Approval Date: 14 March 2005

Installation Description: U.S. Army Garrison, Hawaii (USAG-HI) is an essential power projection platform (PPP) for the Pacific theater due to its ability to very quickly deploy units to the west. USAG-HI, which consists of seven major training installations in addition to several administrative installations, includes the sub-installations of Schofield Barracks and Pohakuloa Training Area training range communities. The installation functions primarily as a training center for Soldiers of the 25th Infantry Division (Light), which can mobilize quickly in support of combat operations, disaster relief missions, as well as other operations involving U.S. and foreign armed forces. USAG-HI training areas also support other Army, Army Reserve, Marine Corps, and Hawaii Army National Guard units. Furthermore, other U.S. forces stationed in the Pacific Region use USAG-HI training areas on an as-needed basis.

Challenge: Multiple species listed under the Endangered Species Act, including the Oahu Elepaio (*Chasiempis sandwichensis ibidis*), three species of tree snail, and more than 20 species of plants, depend on the unique habitat in and around USAG-HI for survival. In order to train on USAG-HI lands, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service requires the installation to protect these species on and off post. Additionally, complaints of noise, dust, and over-flight helicopter activity from adjacent urban development are a challenge to the installation’s training capability. Protecting land which directly buffers military roads and firing ranges will promote ideal training scenarios.

ACUB Objective: The objective of the ACUB program at USAG-HI is to support and sustain the military training mission by avoiding land-use conflicts while protecting and managing critical habitat for threatened and endangered species in the vicinity of the installation. The mission of the partnership is to “protect the natural areas that nurture Oahu” by purchasing or managing titles or easements to properties of high value to the participants as permanent open space.

Cooperative Agreement Partner: The Trust for Public Land

Partner Mission: The Trust for Public Land (TPL) is “a national, non-profit, land conservation organization that “conserves land for people to enjoy as parks, gardens, and other natural places, ensuring livable communities for generations to come.”

USAG-HI	Funds Obligated	Acres Protected	Military Funds Expended	Partner Funds Expended	Total Expended
In FY12	\$0	0	\$59,120	\$0	\$59,120
Through FY12	\$20,667,635	10,312	\$10,492,800	\$21,458,364	\$31,951,164



Fort Hood, Texas

ACUB Approval Date: 27 June 2007 and 6 March 2012

Status: New proposal approved, new partner cooperative agreement pending

Installation Description: Located on 217,337 acres, Fort Hood is the largest active duty armored installation in the United States, and is the only installation in the U.S. capable of supporting two full armored divisions. Installation assets include over 400 miles of tank trails, two Army Airfields, and approximately 70 training range facilities. Fort Hood is home to Headquarters Command III Corps, 1st Cavalry Division, 4th Infantry Division, 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment, 36th Engineer Brigade, 13th Sustainment Command (Expeditionary), 13th Finance Management Center, 89th Military Police Brigade, 504th Battlefield Surveillance Brigade, 21st Cavalry Brigade (Air Combat), and Army Operational Test Command, as well as various other units and tenant organizations.

Challenge: The nearby cities of Killeen, Copperas Cove, and Gatesville are experiencing substantial increases in population growth, which are unregulated by zoning or other comprehensive planning. Residential development adjacent to the installation could result in the closure or reduced use of maneuver areas near Food Hood boundaries. Maximum utilization of the available land on Fort Hood is necessary in order to conduct the training activities required by doctrine. Training restrictions due to noise (ground maneuver, aviation, and live-fire training) and air quality degradation (training smoke, pyrotechnics, and maneuver-generated dust) would likely result from development along installation boundaries, particularly along the western boundary which is adjacent to the installation’s primary maneuver range.

ACUB Objective: The primary objective of the ACUB program at Fort Hood is to maintain compatible land uses through the implementation of conservation easements with willing landowners. Maintaining the current rural and agricultural land uses adjacent to the installation will prevent potential conflicts from arising with future training exercises conducted on Fort Hood.

Cooperative Agreement Partner: American Farmland Trust, Inc.

Partner Mission: American Farmland Trust (AFT) is “dedicated to protecting farmland, promoting sound farming practices, and keeping farmers on the land.”

Hood	Funds Obligated	Acres Protected	Military Funds Expended	Partner Funds Expended	Total Expended
In FY12	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Through FY12	\$735,000	0	\$67,025	\$0	\$67,025



Fort Huachuca, Arizona

ACUB Approval Date: 23 February 2007

Installation Description: Located approximately 60 miles southeast of Tucson, Arizona, Fort Huachuca is nestled between the ridges of the Huachuca Mountains and the valley of the Upper San Pedro River. The primary missions at Fort Huachuca include intelligence and unmanned aviation warfighter training and testing, Army global network management, mission-ready forces deployment and redeployment, and Army and Air Force manned aircraft training and operational missions. The testing mission covers a wide range of command, control, communications, computer, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance systems. These training and testing missions take advantage of the extremely quiet radio frequency environment and frequency authorizations assigned to Fort Huachuca. The installation also contains major airfield facilities for both fixed-wing and rotary wing aircraft.

Challenge: Current training restrictions on Fort Huachuca are due to federally-listed species. Physical encroachment by rapidly increasing residential growth throughout the region could further limit the use of installation airfields and training lands. Maintaining low levels of electronic interference and lines of sight in the immediate vicinity of Fort Huachuca is critical to preserving the installation’s complex training and testing missions. The ability to test systems and equipment over large landscapes in real-world conditions is critical to fielding the best equipment for our Soldiers. As urban growth continues adjacent to Fort Huachuca, encroachment impacts on airspace, water quality, and the electromagnetic spectrum will ultimately result in the degradation of military training and deployment capabilities.

ACUB Objective: The primary objectives of the Fort Huachuca ACUB program are to: secure Soldier training by reducing protected species restrictions on the training and testing mission; protect land adjacent to the installation from incompatible development; aggressively manage the regional water table adjacent to the San Pedro Riparian Area and its associated critical habitat for the endangered Huachuca water umbel (*Lilaeopsis schaffneriana var. recurva*); and minimize the expansion of electromagnetic background noise that could adversely impact the installation’s capability to conduct realistic electromagnetic training and testing.

Cooperative Agreement Partner: The Nature Conservancy

Partner Mission: The mission of The Nature Conservancy (TNC) is “to preserve the plants, animals, and natural communities that represent the diversity of life on Earth by protecting the lands and waters they need to survive.”

Huachuca	Funds Obligated	Acres Protected	Military Funds Expended	Partner Funds Expended	Total Expended
In FY12	\$1,250,000	1,811	\$3,068,692	\$9,886	\$3,078,578
Through FY12	\$17,488,200	5,894	\$11,699,008	\$2,826,154	\$14,525,162



Fort Irwin, California

ACUB Approval Date: 17 October 2008

Status: Inactive; no cooperative agreement

Installation Description: The National Training Center (NTC) at Fort Irwin is one of three Combat Training Centers for the Army and allows military leaders and Soldiers to train in an environment that most closely replicates the current and future battlefield. Since its inception, the NTC mission has been to provide challenging, realistic combined arms training under conditions that our military is likely to face in actual combat. Fort Irwin’s size, remoteness, and training infrastructure make it the only place worldwide where the Army has the capability to conduct joint service instrumented, live training with unit equipment, and tactical systems for a full brigade combat team, including all of its supporting elements. In addition to training active Army units, the NTC conducts training with the Army Reserve, National Guard, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, Special Operations Forces, other federal agencies, and foreign military services.

Challenge: Two species on the NTC, the endangered Lane Mountain Milk-vetch (*Astragalus jaegerianus*) and the threatened Mojave population of the Desert Tortoise (*Gopherus agassizii*), have been awarded federal protection under the Endangered Species Act. The installation also hosts a number of sensitive species, such as the Mohave ground squirrel (*Spermophilus mohavensis*), Gila Woodpecker (*Melanerpes uropygialis*), and Least Bell’s Vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*). To ease training restrictions and maximize use of training land on Fort Irwin, internal encroachment due to sensitive species must be mitigated.

ACUB Objective: The advances in military technology and the need to address those advances safely in a realistic training environment are the driving factors for Fort Irwin’s ACUB program. Fort Irwin’s goal is to partner with eligible entities to acquire the Ord Mountain fee holdings with voluntary relinquishment of the associated grazing allotment, and agreement from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) not to reissue the permit/lease. By accomplishing this, Fort Irwin can maintain Soldier readiness by reducing training restrictions and protecting valuable habitat for sensitive species located on and around the installation.

Cooperative Agreement Partner: Although Fort Irwin has an approved ACUB proposal and have identified groups who are in support of the program, they have not established a cooperative agreement partnership or protected any land through the ACUB program.

Irwin	Funds Obligated	Acres Protected	Military Funds Expended	Partner Funds Expended	Total Expended
In FY12	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Through FY12	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0



Fort Knox, Kentucky

ACUB Approval Date: 26 December 2006

Status: Inactive; Cooperative Agreement Expired 31 May 2012

Installation Description: Fort Knox has responsibility for all Soldier career management, from swearing in to departing service. Units include Army Cadet Command, Army Human Resources Command, and Army Recruiting Command. These units, along with the 3rd Brigade of the 1st Infantry Division, the 3rd Expeditionary Sustainment Command, the 84th Training Command, Ireland Army Community Hospital, and other "Partners in Excellence" make Fort Knox a multi-functional military base.

Challenge: The 2005 Base Realignment and Closure and the Integrated Global Presence Basing Strategy called for Fort Knox to support new training requirements, including hosting units from Europe and Korea, an Infantry Brigade Combat Team, Army Cadet Command, and the combined Human Resources Command. These new training requirements, combined with previous activities, generate considerable operational noise and vibrations that travel outside the installation boundaries onto surrounding land. Off-post lighting, residential development in areas susceptible to high noise levels, and habitat destruction are impacts of encroachment that present challenges to the future training operations at Fort Knox.

ACUB Objective: The primary ACUB focus at Fort Knox targeted properties adjoining the installations Eastern Corridor Battle Space. Implementing a buffer along the installation's eastern and southern perimeters was designed to prevent restrictions from impacting training, maneuvering, and deployment capabilities carried out by the battle space. The buffering intent was to benefit the installation by restricting off- post ambient lighting and other obstructions that could interfere with night training operations, limiting residential development within noise contour areas, and protecting key natural habitats and the associated flora and fauna.

Cooperative Agreement Partner: Lincoln Trail Area Development District

Partner Mission: The mission of the Lincoln Trail Area Development District (LTADD) includes facilitating the development rights of open land to prevent its development and showing private landowners how to use the various local and state programs for selling or donating development rights in exchange for conservation easements.

Knox	Funds Obligated	Acres Protected	Military Funds Expended	Partner Funds Expended	Total Expended
In FY12	-\$73,520	154	\$260,174	\$70,768	\$330,942
Through FY12	\$926,480	462	\$926,480	\$119,231	\$1,045,711

Joint Base Lewis-McChord, Washington



ACUB Approval Date: 21 October 2005

Installation Description: Live-fire exercises and maneuver training events are conducted by units stationed at Joint Base Lewis-McChord (JBLM), as well as by units mobilizing or deploying from the installation. JBLM currently supports live-fire events up to the platoon level for Stryker units, as well as combat support and combat service support units. Maneuver training is routinely conducted up to Stryker battalion and occasionally brigade-level size. Units also conduct parachute operations and field operations for logistical, engineering, transportation, medical, and military police training.

Challenge: The most imminent and severe challenge to JBLM training is the presence of four prairie species: the Mardon skipper butterfly (*Polites mardon*), Taylor's checkerspot butterfly (*Euphydryas editha taylori*), Streaked Horned Lark (*Eremophila alpestris*), and Mazama pocket gopher (*Thomomys mazama*). Each of these species inhabits the unique prairie ecosystem found in and around the installation. Listing of any or all of these species could impose considerable military training restrictions. The Taylor's checkerspot and Streaked Horned Lark have been proposed to be listed under the Endangered Species Act as endangered, the pocket gopher is proposed as threatened, and the Mardon skipper has been taken off the candidate list in part due to habitat protection through ACUB.

ACUB Objective: The primary objective of the JBLM ACUB program is to preserve some of the last remaining prairies in the Puget Lowlands. Only 20,000 acres remain today in comparison to 150,000 in the mid-19th century, with about two-thirds of the remaining lands within the installation boundaries. The goal is to prevent future military restrictions on JBLM by taking proactive, regional conservation actions for this diminishing land and its species at risk. The prairie preservation will act as a conservation safety net for the prairie and associated species while deterring incompatible development and preventing future training restrictions on JBLM.

Cooperative Agreement Partner: Center for Natural Lands Management

Partner Mission: The Center for Natural Lands Management (CNLM) was founded in 1990 to protect sensitive biological resources through professional, science based stewardship of mitigation and conservation lands in perpetuity. In FY12, the cooperative agreement partner transitioned from The Nature Conservancy to CNLM.

JBLM	Funds Obligated	Acres Protected	Military Funds Expended	Partner Funds Expended	Total Expended
In FY12	\$1,500,000	0	\$708,062	\$1,195,169	\$1,903,231
Through FY12	\$8,238,865	1,025	\$3,024,269	\$8,637,842	\$11,662,111

Fort Polk, Louisiana



ACUB Approval Date: 14 June 2006

Installation Description: Fort Polk is one of the Army's premier training installations with a mission to train and deploy combat and combat support units. The Joint Readiness Training Center (JRTC) is located at Fort Polk and focuses on improving unit readiness by providing realistic, stressful, joint, and combined arms training across the full spectrum of conflict. The JRTC is one of the Army's three "dirt" Combat Training Centers (CTC) used to train infantry brigade task forces and their subordinate elements in the Joint Contemporary Operation Environment. Fort Polk is unique in the Army as it serves a dual role as both a CTC and a power projection platform (PPP).

Challenge: Range and training lands at Fort Polk provide essential habitat for many species, including the Red-cockaded Woodpecker (RCW, *Picoides borealis*) and the Louisiana pine snake (LPS, *Pituophis ruthveni*). The RCW is currently protected under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and the LPS is a candidate species. Use and development of Fort Polk range and training lands is presently constrained by RCW habitat and population recovery requirements. If the LPS becomes listed under the ESA as well, additional restrictions on land-use and off-road vehicle movement will likely be imposed to protect the species and associated habitat.

ACUB Objective: The primary objective of Fort Polk's ACUB program is to support Soldier training by maintaining flexibility for use and development of Army land inside the installation boundaries by protecting key ESA listed and candidate species habitat on lands outside the installation. Target lands for RCW habitat protection are industrial timberlands located in Vernon Parish, south of the installation. By managing these lands for the RCW, Fort Polk will increase flexibility for Soldier's land use needed to support key training activities. Lands targeted for protection of the LPS habitat are industrial timberlands located in Bienville Parish, approximately 75 miles north of the installation. Protecting this area, which contains the highest known density of LPS, will improve the likelihood of survival of the species and reduce the need to list it under the ESA, thereby avoiding training restrictions at Fort Polk.

Cooperative Agreement Partner: The Nature Conservancy

Partner Mission: The mission of The Nature Conservancy (TNC) is "to preserve the plants, animals, and natural communities that represent the diversity of life on Earth by protecting the lands and waters they need to survive."

Polk	Funds Obligated	Acres Protected	Military Funds Expended	Partner Funds Expended	Total Expended
In FY12	\$1,866,000	201	\$2,343,579	\$204,187	\$2,547,766
Through FY12	\$6,393,100	201	\$2,343,579	\$204,187	\$2,547,766

Fort Riley, Kansas



ACUB Approval Date: 14 June 2006

Installation Description: Fort Riley, home to the 1st Infantry Division, encompasses over 100,000 acres in the central portion of northeastern Kansas. The installation provides training assistance to Reserve Component Soldiers including the Army National Guard, U.S. Army Reserves, Navy Reserves, Marine Reserves, Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC), Air Guard, and those conducting individual training or attending schools. Capabilities of Fort Riley include hosting live-fire exercises, maneuver training for mechanized/armored vehicles, attack helicopter gunnery, small arms firing, artillery and tank firing exercises, as well as engineer obstacles.

Challenge: Smoke and noise resulting from heavy weapon fire, demolitions, and rotary-winged aircraft operation are the primary impacts to the nearby off-post commercial airport and residential areas. Additionally, the federally-listed Topeka shiner (*Notropis topeka*) relies on habitat in and around the installation; other sensitive species found on Fort Riley include the greater prairie chicken (*Tympanuchus cupido*), regal fritillary (*Speyeria idalia*), and the Henslow’s Sparrow (*Ammodramus henslowii*). Potential restrictions on training could result from these species seeking primary refuge on the installation when adjacent lands are incompatibly developed.

ACUB Objective: The primary objective of the Fort Riley ACUB program is to eliminate or significantly reduce the potential for training restrictions by avoiding land use conflicts and degradation of natural resources. The program is also working to conserve the natural ecosystems, farm and ranch lands, scenic open spaces, and the historic uses of land by encouraging conservation of natural resources on private property in the vicinity of Fort Riley. The areas that connect grasslands off of Fort Riley with the grasslands on the installation are targeted for protection through the ACUB program. These lands are owned by many private landowners and are currently dominated by open-space land uses.

Cooperative Agreement Partner: Kansas Land Trust

Partner Mission: Kansas Land Trust (KLT) is a non-profit organization “that protects and preserves lands of ecological, agricultural, scenic, historic, or recreational significance in Kansas”.

Riley	Funds Obligated	Acres Protected	Military Funds Expended	Partner Funds Expended	Total Expended
In FY12	\$0	704	\$80,856	\$189,920	\$270,776
Through FY12	\$8,421,158	10,902	\$4,806,139	\$3,773,746	\$8,579,885

Fort Sill, Oklahoma



ACUB Approval Date: 14 March 2005

Installation Description: The Army Field Artillery School and Field Artillery Training Center are housed on Fort Sill and are responsible for training artillerymen for both the Army and Marine Corps. Four artillery brigades stationed at Fort Sill compose the firepower of the III Corps Artillery, America’s largest artillery unit. Along with activated guardsmen and reservists, these combat-ready forces can be deployed around the world from the installation’s state-of-the-art power projection platform (PPP). Jet trainers from Sheppard Air Force Base, Texas, as well as military transport aircraft from Altus Air Force Base, Oklahoma, participate in daily training missions over Fort Sill at Henry Post Army Airfield. In addition, tactical fighter and bomber aircraft from both active and reserve Air Force units use Fort Sill’s ranges for bombing and strafing exercises.

Challenge: Urban development along the boundaries of Fort Sill is creating encroachment issues for the installation. Fort Sill’s training and power projection missions generate high levels of noise which result in complaints from these adjacent communities. In addition, Fort Sill provides critical habitat for a strong and growing population of the endangered Black-capped Vireo (*Vireo atricapilla*). The continued incompatible development of lands neighboring Fort Sill may produce significant challenges to future use of range and training lands.

ACUB Objective: The primary objective of the ACUB program at Fort Sill is to protect the installation from urban sprawl encroachment issues and habitat destruction by establishing a buffer around critical ranges and training lands. The ACUB program uses real estate provisions to prevent incompatible land-use on large tracts of privately-owned land on the southern, eastern, and northern boundaries of Fort Sill in the targeted buffer areas. The southern and eastern boundaries of the installation are the highest priority areas for protection.

Cooperative Agreement Partner: Land Legacy

Partner Mission: The mission of Land Legacy (LL) is “to conserve and enhance urban and rural landscapes, thereby improving the quality of life.”

Sill	Funds Obligated	Acres Protected	Military Funds Expended	Partner Funds Expended	Total Expended
In FY12	\$250,000	378	\$1,620,379	\$8,400	\$1,628,779
Through FY12	\$9,011,000	3,174	\$8,893,317	\$2,616,015	\$11,509,332



Fort Stewart, Georgia

ACUB Approval Date: 14 March 2005

Installation Description: Fort Stewart and Hunter Army Airfield (HAAF) are home of the 3rd Infantry Division, and combine to be the Army’s premier power projection platform (PPP) on the Atlantic Coast. The installation covers nearly 280,000 acres in southeast Georgia and is the largest, most effective and efficient armor training base east of the Mississippi. HAAF houses the Army’s longest runway on the East Coast (11,375 feet) as well as the Truscott Air Deployment Terminal. Together these assets are capable of deploying units such as the heavy, armored forces of the 3rd Infantry Division or the elite light fighters of the 1st Battalion, 75th Ranger Regiment.

Challenge: Continued encroachment from urban growth towards Fort Stewart could jeopardize operation of existing critical facilities and reduce options for locating additional ranges to support future mission requirements. Soldiers could no longer be able to effectively train due to encroachment factors such as dust, noise, sediment and water rights compliance. In addition, unimpeded development along the installation boundary could result in Fort Stewart becoming an island of biological diversity, surrounded by urban sprawl. The population of Coastal Georgia is expected to double over the next 25 years, which provides a significant challenge to conservation efforts.

ACUB Objective: The primary objective of the Fort Stewart ACUB program is to protect key lands adjacent to the installation, especially to the east, in order to limit incompatible development and concurrently protect sensitive habitat that supports Soldier training. Without the implementation of an ACUB program, virtually all of the non-wetland acreage, as well as some of the wetland acreage within the targeted buffer area would be developed within 20-25 years.

Cooperative Agreement Partner: The Georgia Land Trust

Partner Mission: The mission of the Georgia Land Trust (GLT) is “dedicated to protecting land for present and future generations.” The GLT is affiliated with the Alabama Land Trust, the Chattahoochee Valley Land Trust, Saving Places for Atlanta’s Community Environment, the Lula Lake Land Trust, the Land Trust of East Alabama, and the Coastal Georgia Land Trust, which was merged into the GLT in 2003.

Stewart	Funds Obligated	Acres Protected	Military Funds Expended	Partner Funds Expended	Total Expended
In FY12	\$6,739,910	11,773	\$8,829,120	\$8,854,304	\$17,683,424
Through FY12	\$46,143,530	22,926	\$44,050,550	\$15,948,839	\$59,999,389

Fort Wainwright, Alaska



ACUB Approval Date: 28 November 2011

Installation Description: Fort Wainwright is comprised of six major training areas in central Alaska, north of the Alaska Range in the Tanana River Valley. Fort Wainwright's mission is to deploy combat ready forces to support joint military operations worldwide and serve as the Joint Force Land Component Command to support Joint Task Force Alaska. Their strategic location, superior training capabilities and dynamic relationship with the local civilian communities make Fort Wainwright a significant national asset and world-class power projection platform (PPP) for military operations anywhere in the world. Fort Wainwright is home to the 1st Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT), 25th Infantry Division, and the 16th Combat Aviation Brigade (CAB). The 507th Signal Company, Northern Warfare Training Center, Cold Regions Test Center, 9th Army Band, and additional supporting units and tenants are also based there.

Challenge: Concurrently with Army Transformation, Army Growth and Realignment, and the need to upgrade, develop, and construct new training assets; encroachment issues have started to increase limitations on how the Army utilizes its land base and have become an ever present challenge to the training mission in Alaska. The cumulative weight of external factors such as more stringent environmental regulations and urbanization are making it progressively more difficult to facilitate training within the boundaries and are increasing the time and cost of executing construction projects in support of on post operations and the training mission.

ACUB Objective: The objective of the ACUB program at Fort Wainwright is to mitigate future environmental restrictions and encroachment threats that could disrupt, limit, or diminish existing and future training and deployment capabilities. A secondary benefit from mitigating urban development is the preservation of important wetland ecosystems that will help meet future Clean Water Act Section 404 compensatory mitigation requirements at Fort Wainwright.

Cooperative Agreement Partners: Salcha-Delta Soil and Water Conservation District

Partner Missions: Since 1950, the Salcha-Delta Soil and Water Conservation District (SDSWCD) has worked with landowners and managers to address a broad spectrum of resource concerns including erosion, flood prevention, water conservation and quality, wetlands, noxious weeds, and community development.

Wainwright	Funds Obligated	Acres Protected	Military Funds Expended	Partner Funds Expended	Total Expended
In FY12	\$535,698	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Through FY12	\$535,698	0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Middletown Armed Forces Reserve Center, Connecticut
ACUB Approval Date: 24 August 2010



Project Description The 99th Regional Support Command’s Middletown Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) is home to Soldiers from the Army Reserve’s 2200th Military Intelligence Detachment, 439th Quartermaster Company, 395th Combat Sustainment Support Battalion, 344th Military Police Company and 617th Quartermaster Detachment, as well as the Connecticut National Guard’s 143rd Area Support Group, 118th Medical Battalion, 141st Medical Company, Bravo and Delta Companies, 1st Battalion, 102nd Infantry, and the Statewide Human Resources Office. The Middletown AFRC is a result of 2005 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) law and replaces Army Reserve Centers located in Middletown, New Haven, and Milford, as well as Connecticut National Guard Armories in Manchester and Newington.

Challenge: The construction of the AFRC impacted approximately 1.6 acres of wetlands. Therefore, to obtain the necessary approval under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. §1344) a mitigation plan was required to address the impacted wetlands. There are no wetland banks or in lieu fee programs in the state of Connecticut. Therefore, an appropriate site was required in perpetuity for wetland mitigation. The 99th Regional Support Command (RSC) owns the project, and is the responsible party for the Section 404 permit and associated compliance, but does not wish to own the mitigation site.

ACUB Objective: The primary objective of the AFRC ACUB project was to establish a cooperative agreement with an eligible entity which purchased the acreage required to satisfy the mitigation plan and hold title to the property in perpetuity. The deed with the eligible entity contained restrictions in accordance with the final mitigation plan. The New England District of the Corps of Engineers was involved to ensure that appropriate restrictions are placed on the property to meet the Section 404 mitigation requirements.

Cooperative Agreement Partner: Middlesex Land Trust, Inc.

Partner Mission: The mission of Middlesex Land Trust (MLT) is “to preserve open space in Northern Middlesex County by identifying, protecting, and maintaining significant natural features such as wetlands, scenic areas, critical wildlife habitats, prime farmland, and unique geological formations.”

Middletown Armed Forces Reserve Center	Funds Obligated	Acres Protected	Military Funds Expended	Partner Funds Expended	Total Expended
In FY12	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Through FY12	\$1,700,000	54	\$1,700,000	\$49,000	\$1,749,000

APPENDIX

DEFINITIONS

ACUB focus or priority area

Area of land the Army desires to protect through their partner. It has been approved by Army Headquarters through an ACUB proposal. If any property becomes available within the designated area and the installation and the partner agree it is a priority, the partner will proceed with real estate negotiations pending sufficient funding.

Conservation Easement

An easement for the purpose of conserving natural resources. A conservation easement may include positive and/or negative rights requirements. An example of positive rights and requirements include allowing another entity to access the property or requiring the landowner to undertake certain management actions. A negative right restricts the landowner's otherwise legal use of the property such as constructing new structures or cutting trees.

Cooperative Agreement

The legal instrument used that defines the relationship between the Army and its partners in executing ACUBs and enables the Army to transfer funds to its partners. A Cooperative Agreement is different than a contract or a grant in that it recognizes all of the following: a public purpose, a transfer of something of value, and an expectation of substantial involvement between the eligible entity and the Army.

Closing date

The date that title or lesser interest, such as an easement, in a particular property transfers from one party to another.

Easement

A right, privilege, or interest to property afforded to an entity who does not own the land. In this context, easements are recordable interests in land.

Eligible entity

State or political subdivision of a state or a private entity that has as its stated principal organizational purpose or goal the conservation, restoration, or preservation of land and natural resources, or a similar purpose or goal.

Encroachment

Cumulative result of any and all outside influences that inhibit normal military training and testing.

Fiscal Year (FY)

The U.S. government fiscal calendar begins October 1 and ends September 30.

FY executed

Fiscal year in which funds, after being fully invoiced, are paid toward a project that is specifically defined and supported by the Cooperative Agreement. The funds execution process involves funds obligated, invoiced, authorized payment, and transferred for payment.

FY obligated

Fiscal year in which funds are designated to an account that can be invoiced by the partner for the purpose of the Cooperative Agreement. Funds obligated to a Cooperative Agreement can only be used for the purposes described in the statement of work of that particular Cooperative Agreement.

Other protected areas

Land that is in permanent conservation such as state parks and federal reserves.

Partner

The eligible entity with which the Army has a signed Cooperative Agreement. This is the only entity to which the Army can directly contribute funds for ACUB purposes.

Partner funds

All resources put toward a property and transaction that are not from the military. This includes cash, the value of donated land, personnel time, and all other in-kind services.

Military funds

The total contributed from the Army which includes funds authorized from the Office of the Secretary of Defense as part of the Readiness and Environmental Protection Initiative, funds authorized from the office of the ACSIM, funds authorized from the Army Environmental Command, and other installation Operation and Maintenance Army finances.

Stakeholder

A person or organization that has a legitimate involvement in a project or entity.

Total cost

The total cost of completing a real estate transaction to permanently protect a parcel. This includes the actual purchase price of the interest in real property, due diligence, and any management or staff time required to complete the real estate transaction.

ACRONYMS

ACSIM	Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management
ACUB	Army Compatible Use Buffer
APG	Aberdeen Proving Ground
AFRC	Armed Forces Reserve Center
ATC	Aberdeen Test Center
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
CA	Cooperative Agreement
CTA	Churchville Test Area
CTC	Combat Training Center
DoD	Department of Defense
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FAPH	Fort A.P. Hill
FMV	Fair Market Value
FSH	Fort Sam Houston
FTX	Field training exercise
FY	Fiscal Year
HAAF	Hunter Army Airfield
IMCOM	Installation Management Command
JBLM	Joint Base Lewis-McChord
JRTC	Joint Readiness Training Center
LPS	Louisiana Pine Snake
NDAA	National Defense Authorization Act
NTC	National Training Center

OMA	Operations and Maintenance, Army
PLI	Private Lands Initiative
PPP	Power projection platform
RCW	Red-cockaded Woodpecker
REPI	Readiness and Environmental Protection Initiative
ROTC	Reserve Officer Training Corps
RSC	Regional Support Command
SERE	Survive, Evade, Resist, and Escape
USAEC	United States Army Environmental Command
USAG	United States Army Garrison
USASOC	United States Army Special Operations Command
USC	United States Code
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service

PARTNERSHIP ACRONYMS

AFT	American Farmland Trust
CNLM	Center for Natural Lands Management
DU	Ducks Unlimited
EPC	El Paso County
GLT	Georgia Land Trust
HLT	Harford Land Trust
KDA	Kentucky Department of Agriculture
KLT	Kansas Land Trust
LL	Land Legacy
LTADD	Lincoln Trail Area Development District
LTT	Land Trust for Tennessee
NMSLO	New Mexico State Land Office
MLT	Middlesex Land Trust
SALT	Sandhills Area Land Trust
TCF	The Conservation Fund
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TPL	Trust for Public Land
TPWD	Texas Parks and Wildlife Division