

Army Compatible Use Buffer Program



Year End Summary

FY07

Prepared by the U.S. Army Environmental Command



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Executive Summary



The Army Compatible Use Buffer (ACUB) program was established by memorandum in May 2003. Since that time, dedicated professionals in our partner organizations, at our installations, in regional and Command offices and at HQDA have taken actions towards permanently protecting land and training capability at nearly two dozen installations. For example, ACUB actions have removed 50% of endangered species training restrictions at Fort Bragg, protected firing ranges at Fort Carson and Fort Sill, ensured total access to critical DoD-wide vehicle test tracks at Aberdeen Proving Ground, and protected day-and-night operations at Fort Stewart's Hunter Army Airfield.

Each participating installation has an approved ACUB proposal that describes the training or testing mission, identifies the encroachment challenges to the mission, delineates the buffer focus areas, and then establishes a long-term and formal association with a qualifying partner. Our partners work with willing landowners to protect private lands and natural resources and sustain our mission. With 22 approved proposals at the end of FY07, objectives are complete at two locations. Approximately \$95,000,000 in military funds from both Army funds and the REPI program have been obligated to cooperative agreements with partners for completed or in-progress transactions. Our partners have spent \$140,000,000 to permanently protect more than 80,000 acres of land in private or state ownership near our installations.

This year-end summary describes fiscal year 2007 (FY07) ACUB actions and accomplishments with data compiled from annual reports submitted by participating installations and partners. It is a comprehensive document that identifies the current status of the program with thorough information regarding funding, completed actions and transactions in progress. Each installation summary includes FY07 with prior year's information and a map showing actions and target areas. A legislative summary is included that shows the authority's amendments that refine our ability to use partnerships to protect our Soldiers' ability to use our existing land for realistic training and testing.

In June 2007, the Rand Corporation published an independent evaluation of the buffer authority across all military Services and specifically noted successes at Fort Carson and US Army Garrison Hawaii. The report, *The Thin Green Line: An Assessment of DoD's Readiness and Environmental Protection Initiative to Buffer Installation Encroachment* asserts that there is a limited window in which buffers can have a useful effect, and emphasizes the need for strategic actions and significant funding. To this end and as we enter the fifth year of the ACUB program, we expect to clearly define the ACUB end-state, determine success measures, and aggressively pursue additional partnerships and innovative practices to generate and leverage additional funding.

The ACUB program is an established tool that sustains military training and testing capabilities. Our most important measure of success is unrestricted access to state-of-the-art training and testing facilities so that our Soldiers can train as they fight.

"This partnership will allow us to continue to train the way our country expects us to."

MG Carter Ham, Former Commanding General, 1st Infantry Division, Fort Riley

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Introduction



The Army Compatible Use Buffer (ACUB) program is a tool to support Soldier training by protecting an installation's accessibility, capability, and capacity for training and testing while concurrently sustaining natural habitats, open space, and working lands. It is an integral component of the Army's triple bottom line: mission, environment, and community. The ACUB program concurrently achieves conservation objectives, while supporting the Soldiers' "boots on the ground" training through partnerships with public and private organizations and willing landowners. Title 10 of the United States Code (USC), Section 2684a, *Agreements to Limit Encroachments and Other Constraints on Military Training, Testing, and Operations*, authorizes the Secretary of the Army to enter into agreements to address encroachment threats to training and testing operations. The Army implements this authority through the ACUB program, which is jointly managed at Army Headquarters by the Offices of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management (ACSIM) and the Director of Training.

Through the ACUB program, the Army collaborates with the partner(s) to identify mutual objectives of land conservation and to protect critical open areas. The program allows the Army to contribute funds to the partners' purchase of easements or properties from willing landowners. The partner, not the Army, receives the deeded interest in the property and provides for long-term habitat management. These partnerships conserve high-value habitat and limit incompatible land use in the vicinity of Army installations.

ACUB partnerships are formalized with cooperative agreements. This enables the Army to obligate funds against an existing multi-year cooperative agreement that supports the goals and objectives agreed upon by the Army and its partner(s). The Army's partners, with local Army installation coordination and approval, can then proceed with negotiations with private landowners. This process also enables the Army's partners to rapidly shift focus to another project if negotiations are delayed or fail for the first parcel. Finally, the multi-year nature of the cooperative agreement reduces pressure on the Army and its partners to acquire a parcel before the end of the current fiscal year, thus providing the flexibility necessary to secure a successful negotiation process.

The cooperative agreement approach is particularly useful for complex proposals involving multiple parcels over a distant planning horizon for the comprehensive protection of an installation. This provides the Army and its conservation partners the flexibility necessary to adjust the timing and phasing of parcels identified for conservation. Working with private landowners takes time to establish relationships of trust, understand the landowner's needs, and structure a transaction involving multiple sources of funding that is suitable to the Army, partner, and landowner. Under the Army approach, the conservation partners have the primary responsibility for appraising, negotiating, purchasing, and managing the parcels that will protect habitat or buffer our installations from incompatible development.

The Army includes requirements in each cooperative agreement to ensure that its interests are protected over the long term. While the Army avoids being co-grantee of the real estate interest, it is granted property 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 natural resources.

The Army's cooperative agreement approach has resulted in more than \$140 million non-military contributions to ACUB transactions. The success of the ACUB program is also attributed to the partners' expertise with landowner interactions and time-sensitive real estate transactions. The independent 2007 study by RAND Corporation determined, "Partnerships based on cooperative agreements accrue both effectiveness and efficiency benefits from outsourcing key functions, such as the appraisal, monitoring and enforcement processes ... Because of the benefits from collaboration and outsourcing key functions, the Army's "cooperative agreement" approach with partners seems the best model."

The ACUB process involves many other stakeholders including federal, state, and local governments and non-governmental agencies and communities. These stakeholders bring together additional expertise and financial resources that meet shared objectives of landscape 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 reduces the likelihood of becoming a refuge for endangered or other sensitive species. Partners meet their organizational objectives, such as natural resource protection, hunting, agriculture, public recreation, cultural preservation, and other compatible land uses, while the Army supports training and testing missions.

Legislative Summary



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

This section of the ACUB Annual Report provides a brief summary and discussion of the federal legislation authorizing and governing the ACUB program.

The Sikes Act, 16 U.S.C. 670, 670c-1

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 US 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 the exterior boundaries of 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 avert this conflict, Fort Bragg, the US Army Environmental Center (USAEC) and The Nature Conservancy (TNC) agreed to enter into a cooperative partnership focused on perpetuity 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 respective roles and responsibilities. The parties agreed to work together to identify parcels of mutual interest. TNC would then take the lead in negotiating with landowners for the purchase of either a conservation easement or fee title. The Army committed to contribute appropriated funds to assist in purchases. TNC, in addition to providing matching funds, would also provide in-kind services to develop and close each transaction, hold title to any real property acquired under PLI, and provide for post-acquisition stewardship. Transactions were limited to acquisition 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. Congress also appropriates and authorizes the expenditure of funds for activities necessary for Operation and Maintenance of the Army (Army O&M). The Army has neither general statutory authority to acquire real property nor express authority to spend O&M funds on real property transactions. The PLI, therefore, was not designed or intended to serve as an Army land acquisition program. In order to carry out the initiative, 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-670f.

A specific provision within the statute authorizes “[t]he 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 Department of Defense installations.” *Id* at §670c-1. 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 an authority available to support off-post conservation benefiting Army managed natural resources. It is important to note that the Sikes Act imposes no partner cost-share or cost-match requirement. Nor does it relate contribution of Army resources to the fair market value (FMV) of real property interests acquired pursuant to a Sikes Act CA. While the statute offers great flexibility, Sikes Act CAs may only be used for the benefit of natural resources.

“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 development of lands for incompatible land use in close proximity to the installation. While the Sikes Act had proven effective at addressing encroachment concerns related to the loss of habitat or other sensitive natural resources, it was not intended or designed to deal with land use in communities surrounding military installations.

As a result, Congress provided comprehensive authority to address encroachment in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 (NDAA FY03). Section 2811(a) of that Act, entitled *Agreements to limit encroachments and other constraints on military training, testing and operations*, now codified at 10 U.S.C. §2684a, 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 (hereinafter referred to as “partners”) include state and local governments as well as any private non-governmental organization established for the conservation of land and natural resources (e.g., land trusts). The statute expressly authorized the acquisition of interests in real property, the expenditure of operational funds such as Army O&M, 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.

¹ This part of the summary refers to 10 U.S.C. §2684a as originally enacted in 2002. See Pub L. No. 107-314, § 2811(a), 116 Stat. 2705. Congress has subsequently amended this section with the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006, Pub. L. No. 109-163, §2822, 119 Stat. 2705; the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007, Pub. L. No. 109-364, § 2811(g), 120 Stat. 2473; and, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008, Pub.L. No.110-180, §2825.

The statute also imposed important limitations. Real property acquisitions, whether a restrictive easement or fee title, were to be acquired through our partners, not directly by the Army, and only from willing sellers. In order 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 of "all or a portion of the interest acquired under the agreement, or a lesser interest therein." The Secretary would only exercise this protective right to ensure that the property at issue was not developed for incompatible purposes. The transfer would be limited to the minimal real property interest necessary to achieve that goal, 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, however, authorized but did not mandate partner cost-share.

The Army has implemented the authority provided by 10 U.S.C. §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 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 remainder 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.² Initially, the amendments imposed mandatory requirements for agreements to provide for the acquisition of interests in real property and the sharing of acquisition costs between the Army and its partner. Partners were permitted to meet cost-share requirements by contributing funds, in-kind services or interests in real property. The amendments did not impose a specific cost-share ratio, leaving it to the Secretary of each military to negotiate relative contributions on an agreement-by-agreement basis. Funds obtained from other federal assistance programs outside of the Department of Defense could be attributed to a partner's cost-share.

² Congress included a minor provision expanding the scope of lands subject to the statutory authority to include those ecologically related to a military installation or military airspace. This provision provided greater flexibility to address parcels of land that might not be within the immediate vicinity of the military installation for "buffer" purposes but were important due to the occurrence of important natural resources ecologically related to military lands.

The provision with the greatest impact on ACUB program management limited the amount of funds the Army could contribute towards acquisition costs. In a somewhat awkward approach, the amendments limited Army contributions towards the cost of acquiring an interest in real property to the fair market value (FMV) of the protective interest the Secretary could demand in transfer in a specific transaction. As noted above, the Army's protective interest in most transactions will be a restrictive conservation easement. This provision, therefore, had the effect of limiting the Army's maximum contribution in most cases to the FMV of a conservation easement over the parcel of property encumbered or acquired through an ACUB transaction.

In a companion provision, Congress provided new authority for the Army to transfer either property on an installation scheduled for closure under a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) law property determined excess to the Army's needs at an active installation to support a 10 U.S.C. 2684a agreement. See 10 U.S.C. §2869, *Conveyance of property at military installations to support construction or limit encroachment*. The value of property transferred under this authority may serve as the Army's mandatory contribution under a 10 U.S.C. 2684a transaction. See 10 U.S.C. §2684a(d)(3)(B). Prior to using this authority, the Secretary of the Army must provide notice with specified content to Congress and await the expiration of a twenty one day period for hard copy notification or fourteen day period for electronic notification transmitted in accordance with 10 U.S.C. §480. See 10 U.S.C. §2869(d)(3). Put simply this authority empowers the Army to utilize the value of excess and appropriate BRAC properties as Army consideration for ACUB agreements.

The National Defense Authorization Acts for Fiscal Years 2008 (NDAA FY08)

Two issues remaining after enactment of the original authorizing legislation and its amendments were whether there were any circumstances in which the Army could exceed the FMV limitation in a specific transactions 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 FY08. With respect to the latter issue, Congress amended 10 U.S.C. 10 U.S.C. §2684a(d) to authorize expressly the Army to pay "all or a portion" of the costs of natural resource management on ACUB parcels if the Army demonstrates a need to preserve or restore habitat to avoid or limit the adverse impacts of encroachment to an installation's military mission. Pub.L. No.110-180, §2825(a). This authority makes clear that natural resource management costs are not to be considered "acquisition costs" and be included in the calculation of the Army's contribution towards such costs.

With respect to the limitation on contribution towards acquisition costs, the NDAA FY08 amendments provide flexibility to deviate from the FMV limitation on a transaction-by-transaction basis. If the Army enters into multiple-year CAs, which is its standard practice, it now has authority to meet the FMV limitation by aggregating the total contributions and the value of all protective interests across the life of the CA. In other words, the amendment allows the Army to 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. Id.

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 Armed Services Committee and the Senate Armed Services Committee certifying that the military value of the interest in property to be acquired justifies payment exceeding the FMV of the interest with description of the military value to be obtained by the acquisition. Id. The transaction may not proceed until either a fourteen day or ten day period has expired after receipt of the notice through traditional or electronic means respectively. Id.; 10 U.S.C. §480.

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. In the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997, Public Law 104-201, §2682(a) (Sept. 23 1996), Congress authorized “[C]ooperative Agreements for management of cultural resources.” 10 U.S.C. §2684. This enabled the Secretary of the Army to enter into a Cooperative Agreement with "State or local government[s] or other entit[ies]" for management and preservation of cultural resources. Cultural resources include, historic properties³, cultural items⁴, archeological resources⁵, and collections and associated records of archeological collections.⁶ That authority was limited, however, to cultural resources located "on military installations." The NDAA FY08, Section 2824 expressly expands the authority to address cultural resources " ... on a site outside 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." 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. However, the Army will develop guidance and procedures to utilize both off-site authorities in concert to maximize the effectiveness of the ACUB program. Together, these authorities offer the opportunity 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.

We anticipate requesting through the Department of Defense (DoD) additional amendments as we implement the ACUB program and learn additional lessons.

³ Historic properties are buildings, sites, structures, districts and objects eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), 16 U.S.C. §470 et. seq.

⁴ Cultural items are American Indian human remains and other burial and sacred objects governed by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. §3001 et. seq.

⁵ Archeological resources are defined by the Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), 16 U.S.C. §470aa et.seq, as material remains of past human life or activities that are of archaeological interest.

⁶ These are collections and records which must be curated in accordance with 36 C.F.R. Part 79.

Summary of Obligated Funding



Installation	State	ACUB Approval Date	Installation Size (acres)	Military funds obligated in FY07 (\$)	Total Military funds obligated through FY07 (\$)
Aberdeen Proving Ground	MD	2/23/2006	72,500	75,000	750,000
Camp Blanding	FL	9/23/2003	73,335	200,000	1,700,000
Camp Ripley	MN	5/03/2004	52,435	4,656,100	7,156,100
Camp San Luis Obispo	CA	3/01/2006	5,612	350,000	700,000
Camp Shelby	MS	12/26/2006	136,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Fort A.P. Hill	VA	8/05/2005	74,077	6,088,460	9,168,460
Fort Benning	GA	2/23/2006	182,000	2,056,390	2,856,390
Fort Bliss	TX	8/21/2007	1,120,000	389,820	389,820
Fort Bragg*	NC	8/05/2005	154,056	824,640	13,051,196
Fort Campbell	KY	2/23/2006	103,854	1,686,691	2,236,691
Fort Carson	CO	8/03/2004	137,460	4,300,962	23,180,962
Fort Custer	MI	3/01/2006	7,570	0	1,000,000
Fort Drum	NY	8/21/2007	107,265	0	0
Fort Hood	TX	6/27/2007	217,337	0	0
Fort Huachuca	AZ	5/14/2007	70,000	2,832,939	2,832,939
Fort Knox	KY	12/26/2006	109,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Fort Lewis	WA	10/21/2005	87,000	499,973	999,973
Fort Polk	LA	6/14/2006	100,009	2,049,100	2,049,100
Fort Riley	KS	6/15/2006	100,656	924,158	2,224,158
Fort Sill	OK	3/14/2005	93,279	2,000,000	3,000,000
Fort Stewart	GA	3/14/2005	278,374	3,849,100	9,213,494
U.S. Army Garrison, Hawaii	HI	3/14/2005	161,786	3,077,585	10,477,585
TOTAL				37,860,918	94,986,868

* Includes activities from Private Lands Initiative

Summary of Executed Funding



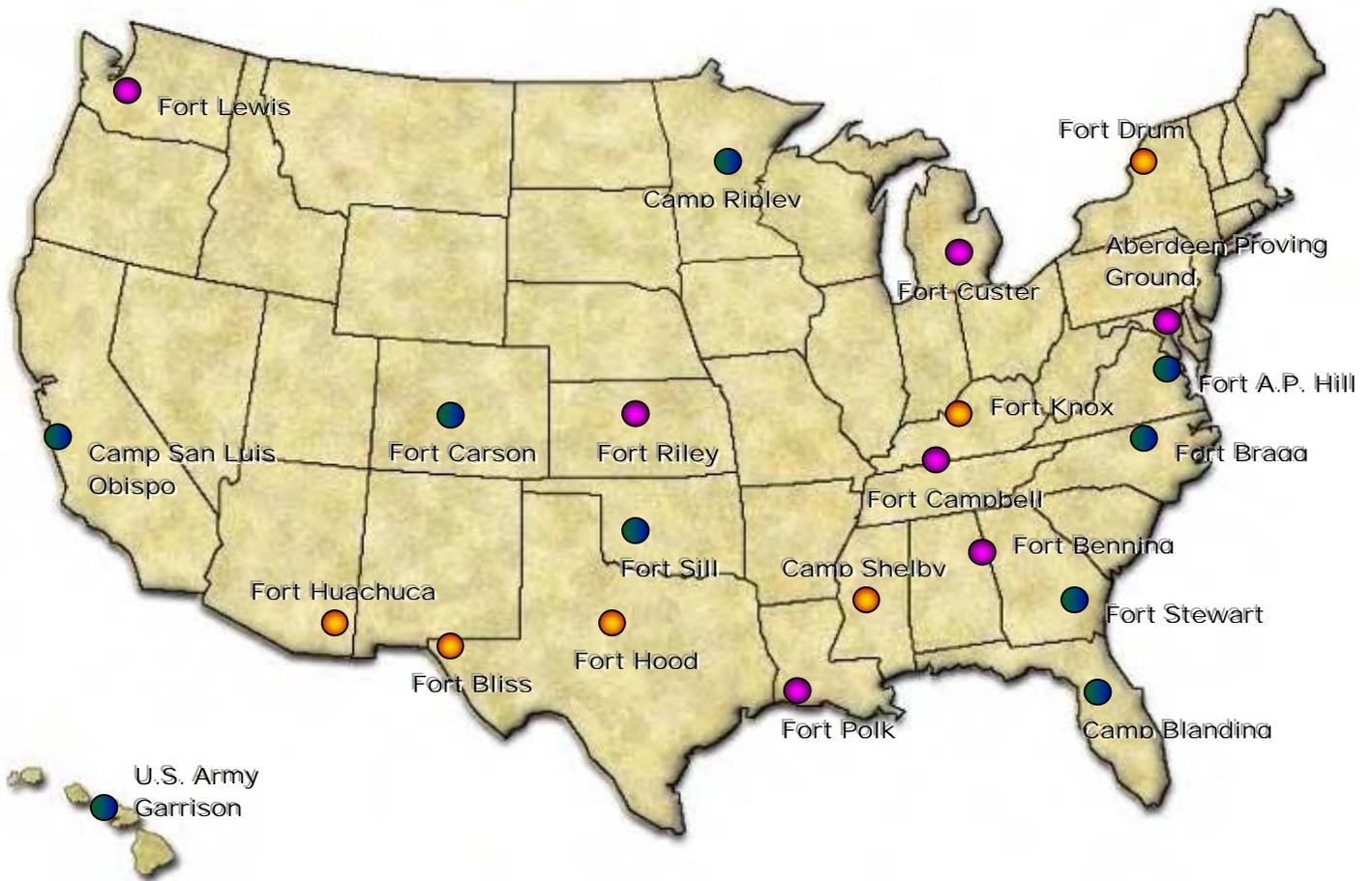
Installation	State	Funds executed in FY07 (\$)		Acres protected in FY07	Total funds executed through FY07 (\$)		Total acres protected through FY07
		Military	Partner		Military	Partner	
Aberdeen Proving Ground	MD	750,000	731,994	162	750,000	731,994	162
Camp Blanding	FL	1,000,000	33,489,095	6,204	1,500,000	46,134,790	14,941
Camp Ripley	MN	1,062,719	3,706,863	1,099	2,559,532	38,798,963	19,330
Camp San Luis Obispo	CA	350,000	141,600	313	350,000	141,600	313
Camp Shelby	MS	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fort A.P. Hill	VA	2,344,100	252,700	1,320	2,344,100	252,700	1,320
Fort Benning	GA	0	600,000	792	0	600,000	792
Fort Bliss	TX	389,820	80,012	1,956	389,820	80,012	1,956
Fort Bragg*	NC	1,435,353	0	274	9,575,432	2,869,242	12,528
Fort Campbell	KY	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fort Carson	CO	10,960,570	150,254	5,239	19,580,570	917,013	14,903
Fort Custer	MI	1,000,000	1,092,100	326	1,000,000	1,092,100	326
Fort Drum	NY	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fort Hood	TX	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fort Huachuca	AZ	2,832,939	2,766,000	1,448	2,832,939	2,766,000	1,448
Fort Knox	KY	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fort Lewis	WA	315,100	678,455	7	315,100	4,488,887	4,212
Fort Polk	LA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fort Riley	KS	175,030	510,456	559	175,030	697,456	883
Fort Sill	OK	1,980,321	535,760	732	2,549,240	1,340,780	1,149
Fort Stewart	GA	216,390	In Kind Services	180	865,378	In Kind Services	604
U.S. Army Garrison, Hawaii	HI	4,244,445	9,205,555	4,845	7,744,445	19,705,555	6,720
TOTAL		29,056,787	53,940,844	25,456	52,531,586	140,617,092	81,587

* Includes activities from Private Lands Initiative

ACUB Locations



The figure below illustrates the location of all ACSIM-approved ACUB installations from the beginning of the ACUB program through the end of fiscal year 2007.



Fiscal Year of ACUB proposal approval

- Pre- 2006
- 2006
- 2007



Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland



ACUB Approval Date: February 23, 2006

Installation Description: Aberdeen Proving Ground houses the most diverse testing facility within the Department of Defense - The Aberdeen Test Center (ATC). The ATC is the leading center for automotive testing, including both manned and unmanned ground vehicles, guns and munitions analysis, 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. To evaluate these vehicles, they must be tested to precise specifications. 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 to Installation: The Churchville Test Center (CTA), part of the Aberdeen Test Center, is a valuable test track located north of APG proper which simulates extremely hilly and cross-country terrain for wheeled and tracked vehicle endurance and reliability testing. The track 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: The one-time, one-parcel ACUB project at Aberdeen Proving Ground's CTA proactively addressed the growing concern that encroachment could impact the future viability of the military test track. Harford Land Trust, a local land trust organization, secured a continuous buffer around the CTA by purchasing an easement on the parcel 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, Harford Land Trust, and the landowner.

Cooperative Agreement partner: Harford Land Trust

Partnership Objective: Harford Land Trust is Harford County's first and only county-wide land trust. Their objective is to protect tracts of agricultural and natural landscapes that provide significant benefits to the citizens of Harford County, Maryland.

Other Stakeholders: Harford County Agricultural Preservation Program

Aberdeen Proving Ground Funding

Funding Obligation History	
FY Obligated	Military Funds
Through FY06	\$675,000
FY07	\$75,000
Total	\$750,000

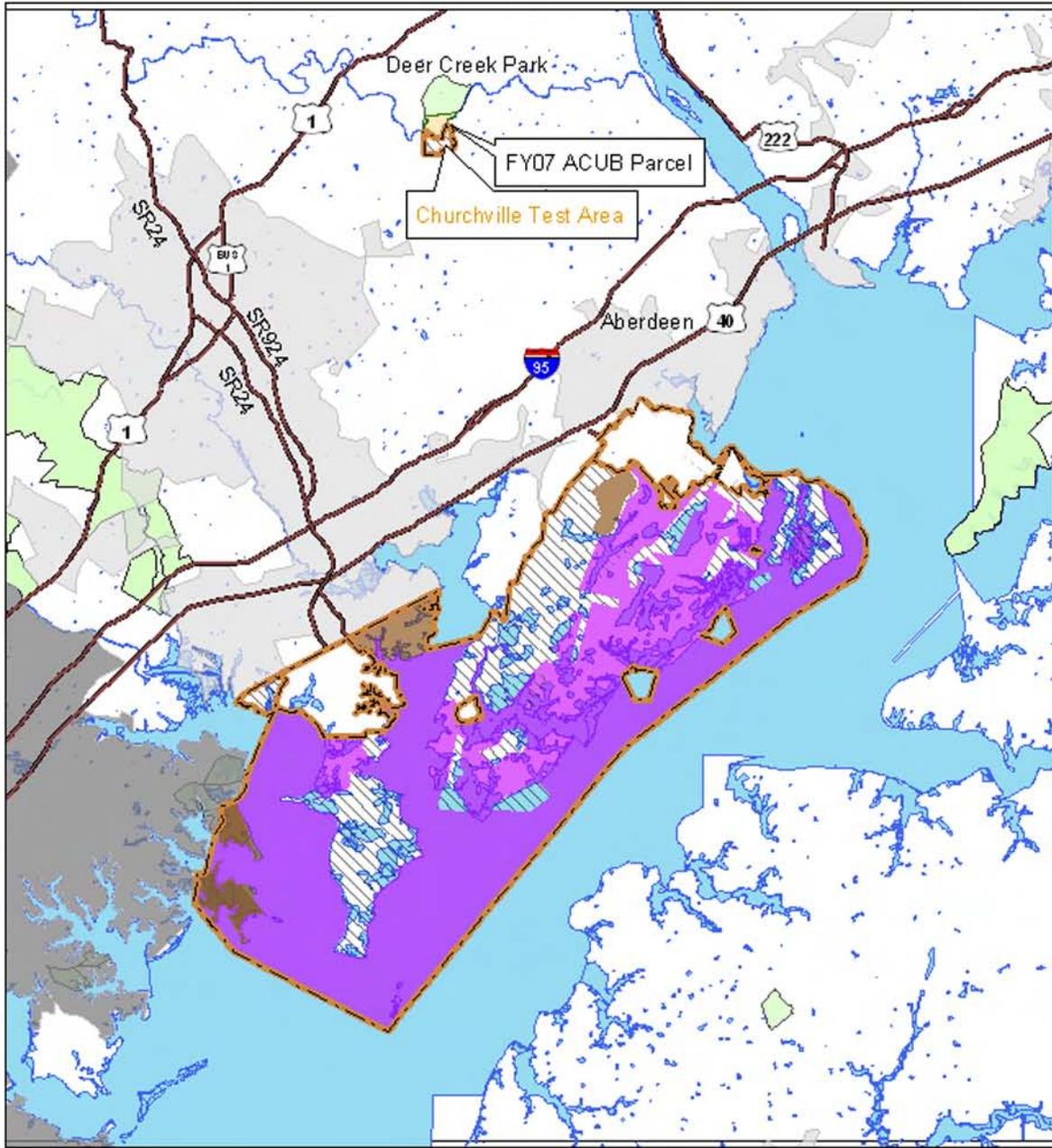
Transaction History					
Parcel	Closing Date	Acres	Military Funds	Partner Funds	Total Cost
Through FY06		0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Priestford Farm	19-Jan-07	162	\$750,000	\$731,994	\$1,481,994
Total		162	\$750,000	\$731,994	\$1,481,994

Other 2007 ACUB activities: In January of 2007, the ACUB project at Aberdeen Proving Ground was completed. This is the first ACUB for a test center.



Churchville Test Center consists of 250 acres with 11 miles of interconnecting roads and test courses.

Aberdeen Proving Ground ACUB Initiative



- FY07 ACUB Parcel
- Aberdeen Proving Ground
- ACUB Focus Areas
- Military Range Areas**
- Firing Range
- Impact Area (Non-Dudded)
- Impact Area (RDT&E)
- Impact Area (Dudded)
- Other Range

Legend



- Protected Areas
- Primary Road
- Permanent Water Body

Urban Areas

- Population (Low)
- Population (Medium)
- Population (High)





Camp Blanding, Florida



ACUB Approval Date: September 23, 2003

Installation Description: Camp Blanding is the primary training area for the Florida Army National Guard. The installation works year round to meet the training requirements of tens of thousands of National Guardsman, as well as Active Army and Reserves from all over the United States. The 159th Weather Readiness Training Center and Weather Flight Schools located at Camp Blanding are prepared to station and train Air National Guard members as well as active duty airmen in their career field of weather predictions. Also housed on the installation is the 202nd Red Horse Civil Engineering Squadron (RHS) providing a rapidly deployable, highly trained force to complete damage repairs to runways, facilities, and utilities of the Air Force world-wide.

Challenge to Installation: Due to a high increase in residential development surrounding the installation, Camp Blanding has become a refuge for at least 60 rare species. Federally listed species found in and around the installation include the Florida Scrub Jay (*Aphelocoma coerulescens*), eastern indigo snake (*Drymarchon couperi*), Wood Stork (*Mycteria americana*), Chapman's rhododendron (*Rhododendron chapmanii*), as well as the Red-cockaded Woodpecker (*Picoides borealis*). In addition to the pressure on Camp Blanding to manage listed species, local development is impacting the guard's ability to train realistically due to training related complaints such as noise and dust as well as light pollution that impedes night operations.

ACUB Objective: The ACUB objective at Camp Blanding is to protect a three mile buffer around the borders of the installation. Protection of parcels within the buffer will deter future training related complaints, reduce the potential for additional training restrictions due to light pollution, and potentially aid in the recovery of federally listed species on the installation.

Cooperative Agreement Partner: Florida Department of Environmental Protection

Partnership Objective: The Florida Department of Environmental Protection seeks to provide a high quality of life for Florida residents through the protection and enhancement of a healthy environment. The State of Florida's most recent conservation effort, the Florida Forever Program, embraces a wide variety of goals which include: restoration of damaged environmental systems, water resource development and supply, increased public access, public lands management and maintenance, and increased protection of land by acquisition and conservation easements.

Other Stakeholders: State of Florida, Florida Division of Forestry, The Nature Conservancy, Acquisition and Restoration Council, St. Johns River Water Management District, Suwannee River Water Management Districts, and the Florida DEP Office of Greenways and Trails

Camp Blanding Funding

Funding Obligation History	
FY Obligated	Military Funds
Through FY06	\$1,500,000
FY07	\$200,000
Total	\$1,700,000

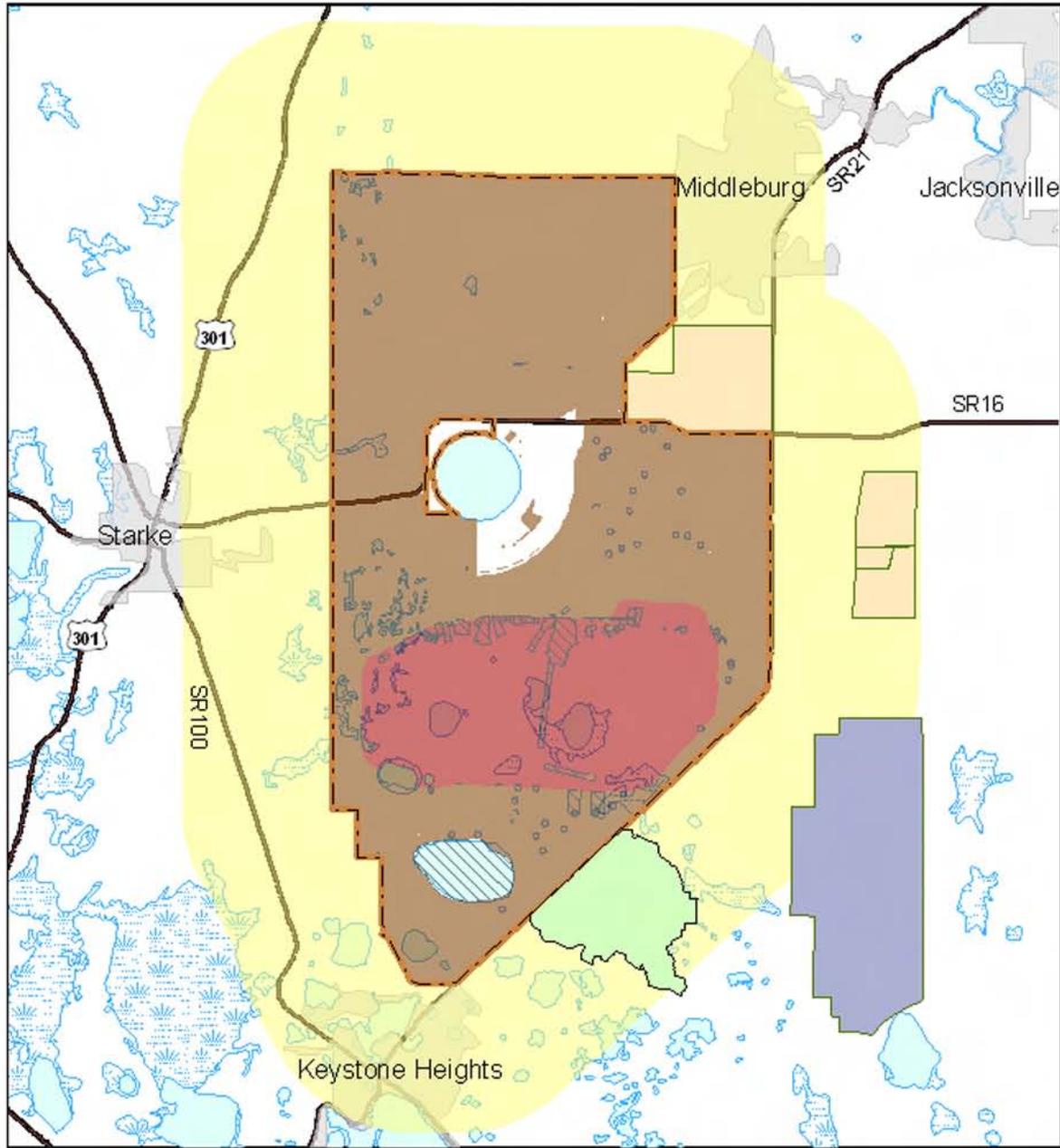
Transaction History					
Parcel	Closing Date	Acres	Military Funds	Partner Funds	Total Cost
Through FY06		8,737	\$500,000	\$12,645,695	\$13,145,695
Bull Creek Parcel	30-Aug-07	3,521	\$1,000,000	\$21,936,684	\$22,936,684
Longbranch Crossing, LLC	14-Sep-07	1,484	\$0	\$6,389,587	\$6,389,587
Eagle's View, LLC	14-Sep-07	1,028	\$0	\$4,426,508	\$4,426,508
The Palms of Jacksonville	14-Sep-07	171	\$0	\$736,316	\$736,316
Total		14,941	\$1,500,000	\$46,134,790	\$47,634,790

Other 2007 ACUB activities: Four parcels were closed in 2007, totaling 6,200 acres of protected land adjacent to Camp Blanding. This land will reduce residential encroachment to installation boundaries and be used mainly for the management of ESA protected species as well as the protection of valuable watersheds.



Marines participate in a training exercise at Camp Blanding

Camp Blanding ACUB Initiative



 FY07 ACUB Parcel

 Camp Blanding

 ACUB Focus Areas

Military Range Areas

 Firing Range

 Impact Area (Non-Dudded)

 Impact Area (RDT&E)

 Impact Area (Dudded)

 Other Range

Legend



 Pre-FY07 ACUB Parcel

 Protected Areas

 Primary Road

 Permanent Water Body

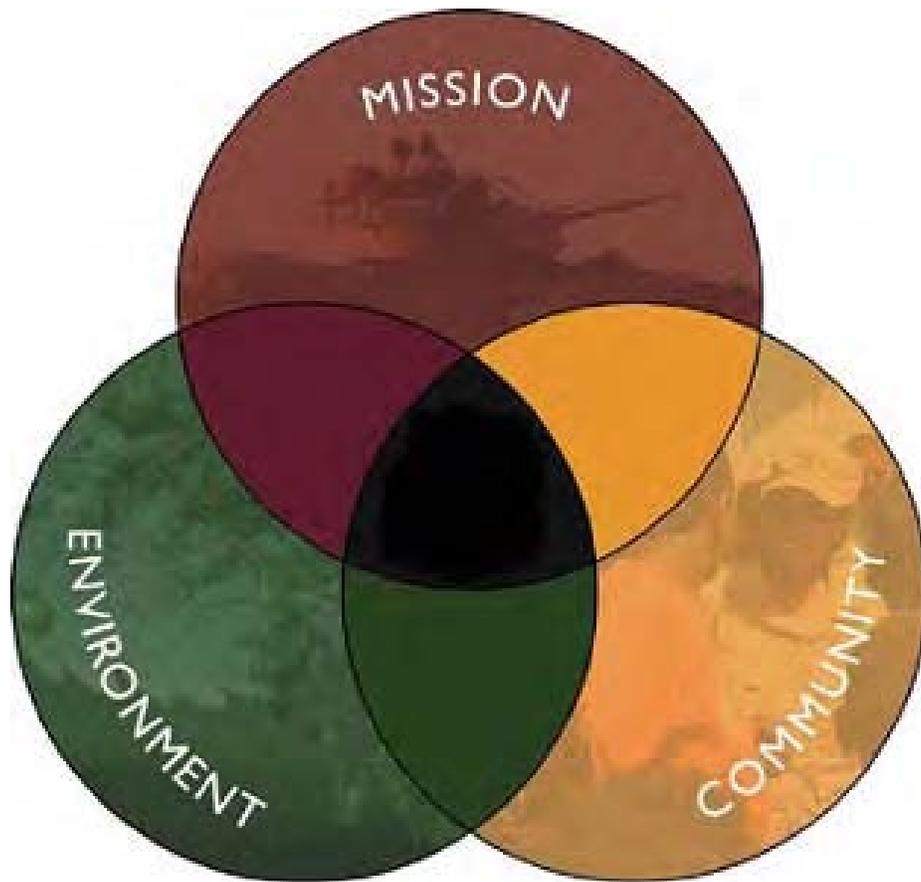
Urban Areas

 Population (Low)

 Population (Medium)

 Population (High)





Camp Ripley, Minnesota



ACUB Approval Date: May 3, 2004

Installation Description: Camp Ripley, home of the Minnesota Army National Guard, is a modernized, state-of-the-art training center dedicated to providing training in the following areas: Operations/Training, Environmental, Logistics, Civilian activity leasing, and Recreation. Units from all active and reserve components of the military train at Camp Ripley on a regular basis, as well as foreign units from Canada, Great Britain, Norway, and the Netherlands. Designated as the primary winter training site in the United States, Camp Ripley conducts an extensive Winter Warfare Training Program available to all units. Numerous small arms and tank ranges are in use to maintain unit training requirements, as well as state of the art specialized training facilities including maneuver training areas capable of supporting a heavy brigade.

Challenge to Installation: Camp Ripley thrives with an abundance of plant and animal life that is unique to the Midwest and more specifically to central Minnesota. Populations of gray wolves (*Canis lupus*), Bald Eagles (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), and a variety of other state sensitive species currently coexist with the Army National Guard's continuous military training at Camp Ripley. Residential development on lands adjacent to Camp Ripley will force local residual populations of these species onto installation lands and lead to training restrictions in an attempt to protect and recover their populations.

ACUB Objective: The ACUB objective at Camp Ripley is to maximize the compatibility of land use adjacent to the installation and thereby sustain the military mission as well as the natural environment in which the installation has been nationally recognized for. Several land management options will be considered within a ten-mile radius of Camp Ripley, with the greatest focus area being within three miles of installation boundaries. This buffer will provide natural habitat for listed species as well as create important habitat corridors and greenway routes.

Cooperative Agreement Partners: Minnesota Department of Natural Resources and Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources

Partnership Objective: The mission of the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources is to work with citizens to conserve and manage the state's natural resources, to provide outdoor recreation activities, and to provide for commercial uses of natural resources in a way that creates a sustainable way of life. The mission of the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources is to assist local governments to manage and conserve their irreplaceable water and soil resources.

Other Stakeholders: Minnesota Conservation Fund, Parks and Trails Council of Minnesota, The Nature Conservancy, and the Board of Commissioners for Cass County, Crow Wing County, and Morrison County

Camp Ripley Funding

Funding Obligation History	
FY Obligated	Military Funds
Through FY06	\$2,500,000
FY07	\$4,656,100
Total	\$7,156,000

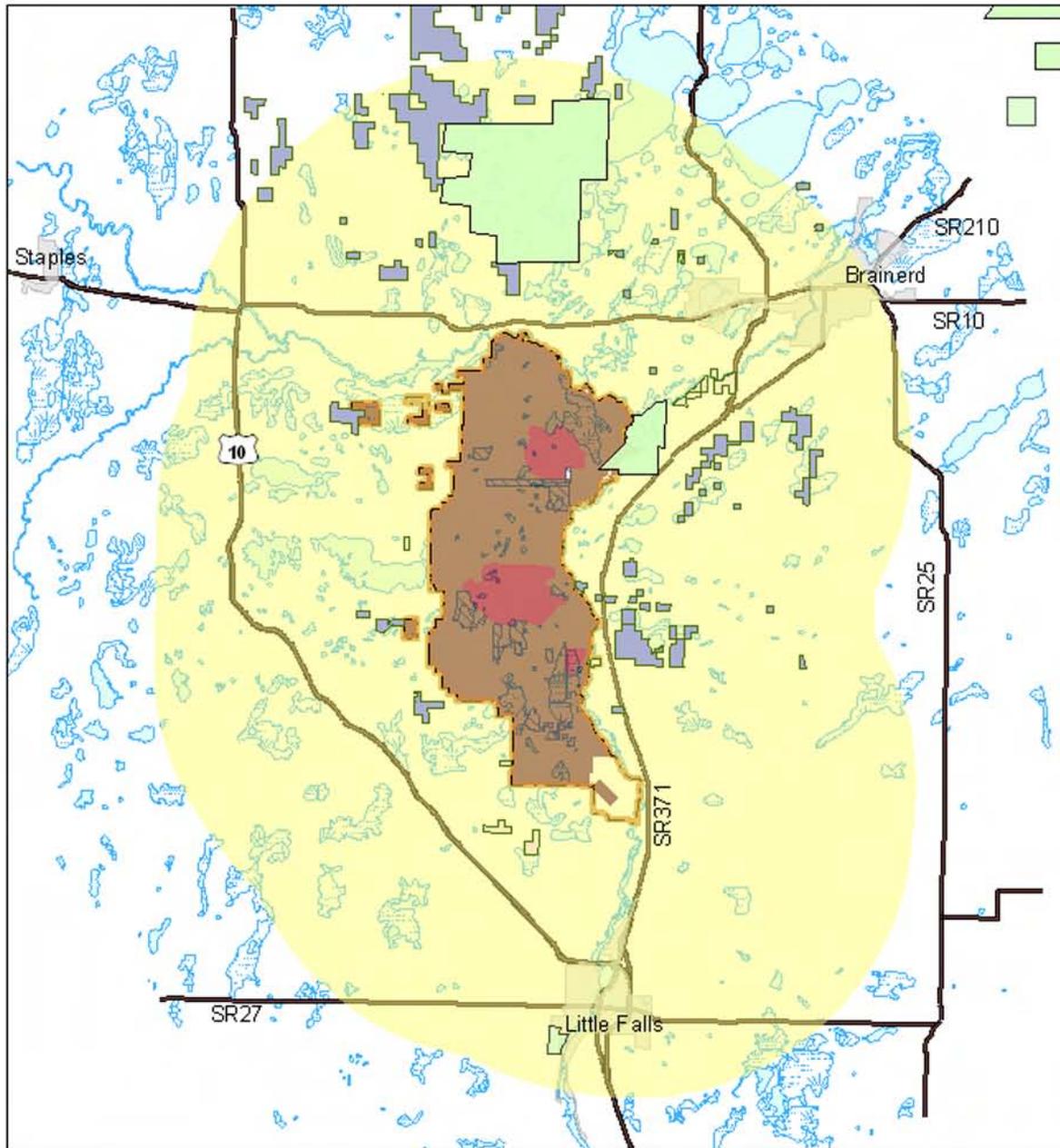
Transaction History					
Parcel	Closing Date	Acres	Military Funds	Partner Funds	Total Cost
Through FY06		18,231	\$1,496,813	\$35,092,100	\$36,588,913
47 - PB Trail	6-Dec-06	213	\$0	\$987,000	\$987,000
48 - PB Trail	6-Dec-06	86	\$0	\$555,000	\$555,000
49 - Peck Trail	6-Dec-06	57	\$100,000	\$184,000	\$284,000
50 - Johnson Trail	6-Dec-06	171	\$275,000	\$635,900	\$910,900
124 - Overlook	11-Dec-06	63	\$260,000	\$882,950	\$1,142,950
19 - Nelson	27-Mar-07	400	\$338,502	\$344,270	\$682,772
53 - Nygren	19-Apr-07	69	\$57,190	\$71,388	\$128,578
20 - Wenzel	27-Apr-07	40	\$32,027	\$46,355	\$78,382
Total		19,330	\$2,559,532	\$38,798,963	\$41,358,495

Other 2007 ACUB activities: More than 1,000 acres from eight parcels were added to Camp Ripley's ACUB lands in 2007. These lands were extremely susceptible to residential development, and are now being managed for ESA protected species and other compatible open space uses.



The Minnesota Army National Guard shares its training land with the federally protected gray wolf, as well as several other state listed species.

Camp Ripley ACUB Initiative



- FY07 ACUB Parcel
- Camp Ripley
- ACUB Focus Areas

Military Range Areas

- Firing Range
- Impact Area (Non-Dudded)
- Impact Area (RDT&E)
- Impact Area (Dudded)
- Other Range

- Protected Areas
- Primary Road
- Permanent Water Body

Legend

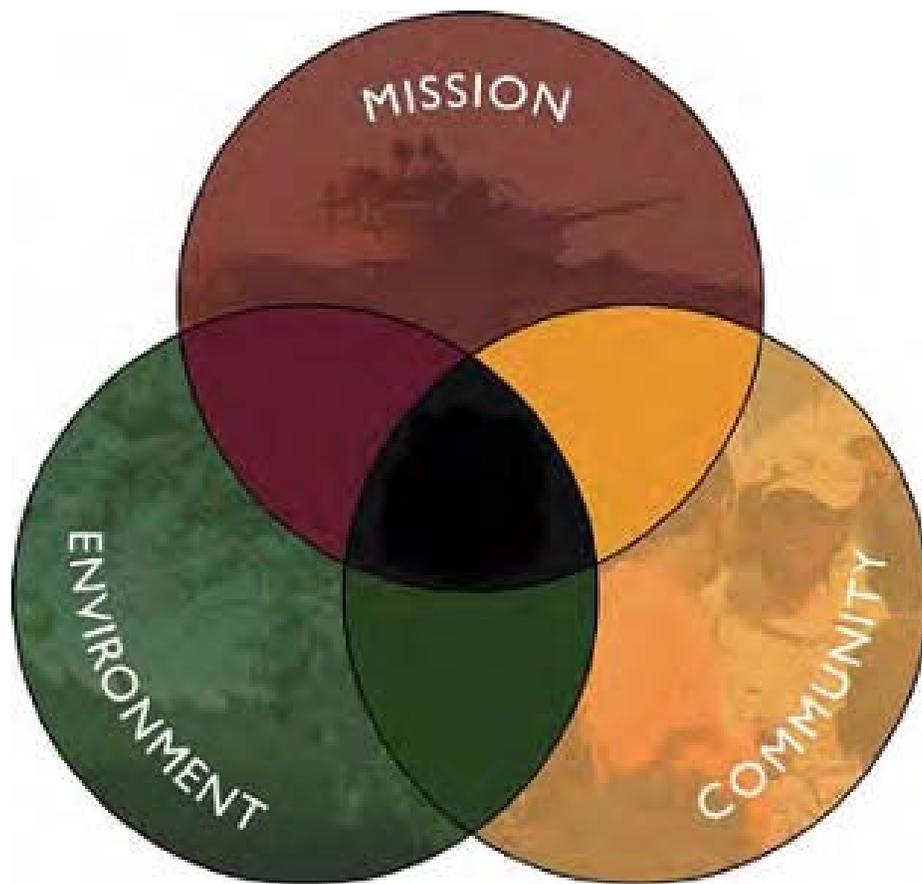


- Pre-FY07 ACUB Parcel

Urban Areas

- Population (Low)
- Population (Medium)
- Population (High)





Camp San Luis Obispo, California



ACUB Approval Date: March 1, 2006

Installation Description: Camp San Luis Obispo provides military support for civil authority, counter drug, air assault, small arms training, basic rifle marksmanship, orienteering, combat medic, noncommissioned officer leadership training, officer candidate school, counter-terrorism training, common task training, MOSQ schools, non-prior-service training, and pre-command courses. CSLO tenants include California Air National Guard units as well as several state and civilian organizations.

Challenge to Installation: Much of the private land surrounding Camp San Luis Obispo currently exists in the form of private ranch lands. Development has been limited to some degree by the availability of portable water and traditional land use controls. However, when the infrastructure to deliver portable water is developed, residential “ranchette” development will follow. This has already been the case on numerous properties in the vicinity of Camp San Luis Obispo. The training on CSLO will encounter encroachment due to physical proximity as well as potential regulatory encroachment regarding utilization of water. Compatible use buffers will not only secure upland habitat, but will also limit the demand on water resources, thereby supporting freshwater habitats including those of three water dependent species at Camp San Luis Obispo. The California red-legged frog (*Rana aurora*), Southern steelhead trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus*), and Chorro Creek bog thistle (*Cirsium fontinale* var. *obispoense*) are all federally listed species located on Camp San Luis Obispo.

ACUB Objective: The main ACUB objective at Camp San Luis Obispo is to create a one-mile buffer through conservation easements on the installations east, south, and northwestern boundaries. Additionally, the ACUB program proposes conserving up to 1,500 acres of land composed of 72 separate tracts of land, within three miles of CSLO’s boundary. Establishing encroachment buffers will ensure continued training opportunities at Camp San Luis Obispo.

Cooperative Agreement Partner: Land Conservancy of San Luis Obispo

Partnership Objective: The objective of the Land Conservancy of San Luis Obispo is to permanently protect and enhance lands having scenic, agricultural, habitat, and cultural values in San Luis Obispo County through voluntary and collaborative measures.

Other Stakeholders: City of San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo County, Morro Bay National Estuary Program, American Farmland Trust, Packard Foundation, California Coastal Conservancy, California Department of Fish and Game, U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resource Conservation Service, Santa Lucia Chapter of the Sierra Club, USDA, NRCS

Camp San Luis Obispo Funding

Funding Obligation History	
FY Obligated	Military Funds
Through FY06	\$350,000
FY07	\$350,000
Total	\$700,000

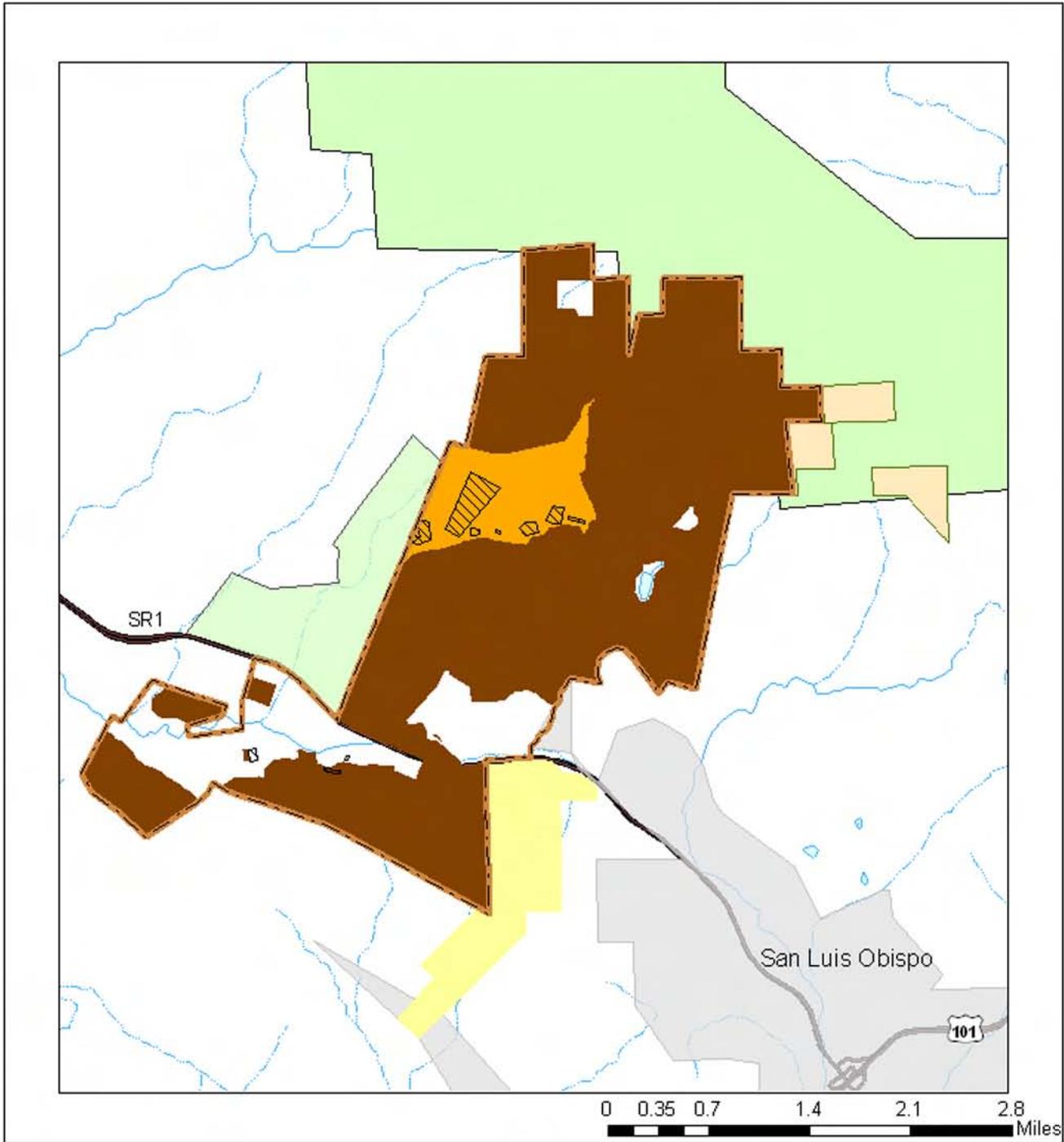
Transaction History					
Parcel	Closing Date	Acres	Military Funds	Partner Funds	Total Cost
Through FY06		0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Union Pacific R.R. - 1	15-Dec-06	86	\$116,667	\$47,200	\$163,867
Union Pacific R.R. - 2	15-Dec-06	76	\$116,667	\$47,200	\$163,867
Union Pacific R.R. - 3	15-Dec-06	151	\$116,667	\$47,200	\$163,867
Total		313	\$350,000	\$141,600	\$491,601

Other 2007 ACUB activities: Three parcels of land which total 315 acres were acquired in 2007. These lands provide encroachment buffers along areas of the installation’s eastern boundary, while providing protection of open space as well as significant habitat.



Camp San Luis Obispo is “the original home of the California Army National Guard”.

Camp San Luis Obispo ACUB Initiative



- FY07 ACUB Parcel
- Camp San Luis Obispo
- ACUB Focus Areas

Military Range Area

- Firing Range
- Impact Area (Non-Dudded)
- Impact Area (RDT&E)
- Impact Area (Dudded)
- Other Range

Legend



- Protected Areas
- Primary Road
- Permanent Water Body

Urban Areas

- Population (Low)
- Population (Medium)
- Population (High)





Camp Shelby, Mississippi



ACUB Approval Date: December 26, 2006

Installation Description: Camp Shelby is one of the largest state owned training sites in the nation. Covering 136,000 acres, Camp Shelby Training Site hosts up to battalion level maneuver training, Gunnery Table 8-12, excellent FA Firing Points and a wide range of support facilities. The installation is the standard annual training location for National Guard and Reserve units located in Mississippi, Alabama, and Tennessee. Units from across the country depend on the facility and its excellence to complete a variety of missions. The 2nd BN, 114th FA conducts its gunnery training and has the bulk of its combat equipment stored in the Mobilization and Annual Equipment Site (MATES) on Camp Shelby.

Challenge to Installation: The primary challenge to Camp Shelby is incompatible land use adjacent to the installations boundaries. Prior to Hurricane Katrina, residential development was increasing from the Mississippi Gulf Coast. As a result of the hurricane's devastation to Louisiana and the surrounding areas, growth estimates in Mississippi have significantly escalated over the past two years as a result of an influx of displaced Coastal residents. Continued residential development on lands adjacent to Camp Shelby will potentially lead to restrictions on the future use of the installation's training and range lands.

ACUB Objective: The objective of the ACUB program at Camp Shelby is to sustain the military mission by ensuring that open lands surrounding the installation are protected from incompatible land uses that could potentially limit or disrupt operational readiness and training activities. Additionally, the ACUB protects key natural habitats and the associated flora and fauna; thereby maintaining the integrity of the region's natural resources. Portions of the buffers may be used as future wetland banks.

Cooperative Agreement Partner: The Nature Conservancy

Partnership Objective: The mission of the Nature Conservancy is to preserve plants, animals and natural communities that represent the diversity of life on Earth by protecting the lands and waters they need to survive. TNC is dedicated to providing long-term compatible land use prevention as well as sustainment of Camp Shelby and associated communities with natural resource value, economic sustainability, and biodiversity.

Other Stakeholders: The Land Trust for the Mississippi Coastal Plain (LTMCP), and the Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks Landowner Incentive Program (MDWFP LIP)

Camp Shelby Funding

Funding Obligation History	
FY Obligated	Military Funds
Through FY06	\$0
FY07	\$1,000,000
Total	\$1,000,000

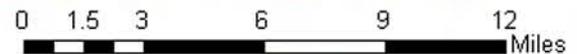
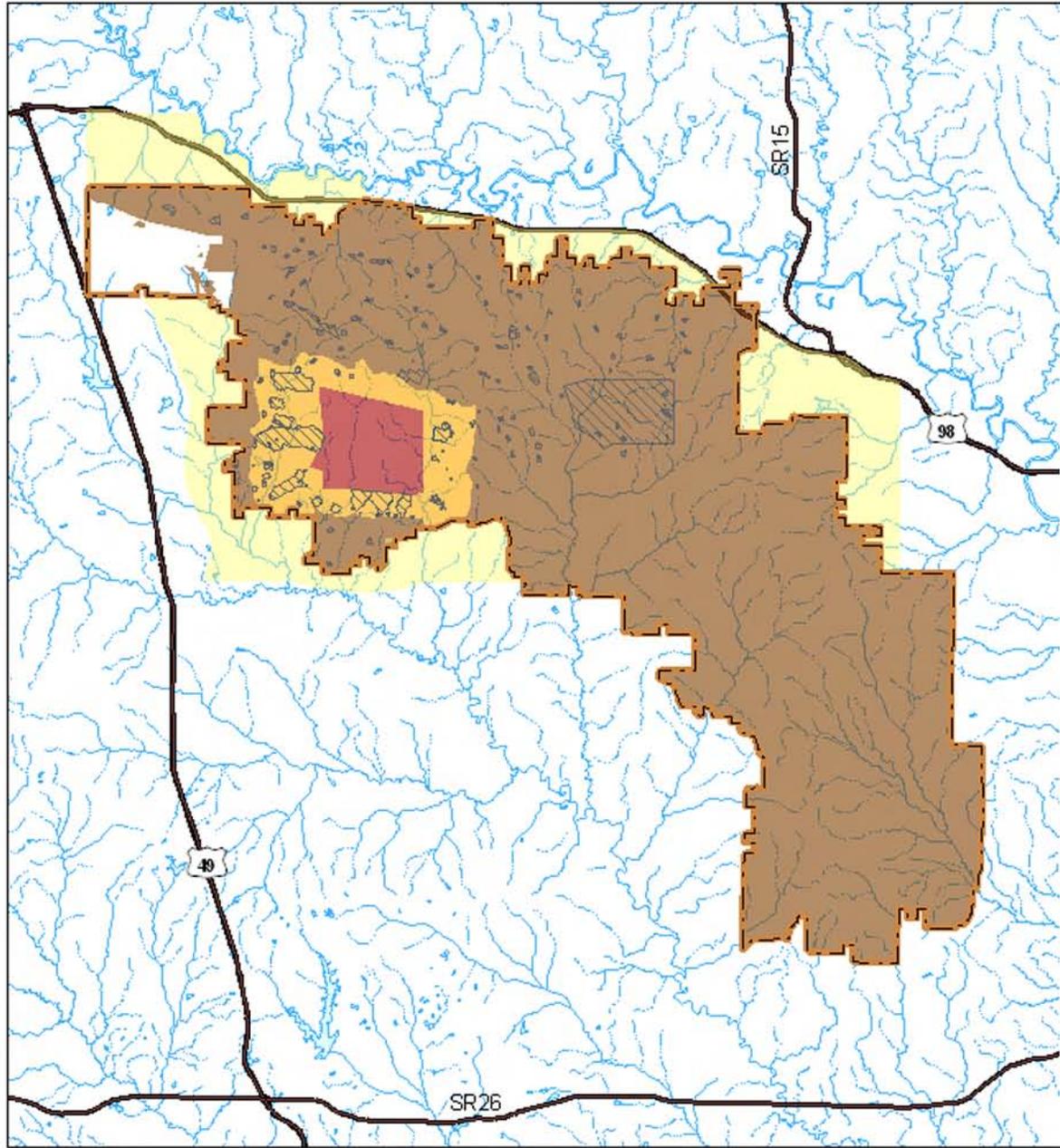
Transaction History					
Parcel	Closing Date	Acres	Military Funds	Partner Funds	Total Cost
Through FY06		0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FY07		0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total		0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Other 2007 ACUB activities: A cooperative agreement was signed by the National Guard Bureau and The Nature Conservancy on September 28, 2007. A list of potential targets totaling approximately 8,738 acres has been compiled and research has begun into land ownership of the prospective properties.



The 210-acre Shelby Auxiliary Field 1 is one of only two facilities in the world designed for C-17 Globemaster III short-field landing operations.

Camp Shelby ACUB Initiative



- Camp Shelby
 - ACUB Focus Areas
- Military Range Area**

- Firing Range
- Impact Area (Non-Duddled)
- Impact Area (RDT&E)
- Impact Area (Duddled)
- Other Range

Legend



- Protected Areas
- Primary Road
- Permanent Water Body

Urban Areas

- Population (Low)
- Population (Medium)
- Population (High)





Fort A.P. Hill, Virginia



ACUB Approval Date: August 5, 2005

Installation Description: Fort A.P. Hill is a world-class training location committed to providing the highest quality training lands, state of the art live fire ranges, as well as modern training facilities and camp sites. With 76,000 acres of land, 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 which total 44,000 acres of land are available for quality year-round use by all services, Active Duty, National Guard, and Reserve units, as well as non-DoD and civilian organizations. 111 acres of property on the Rappahannock River is leased by the installation for float bridge construction exercises and river access. The size of Fort A.P. Hill 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 to Installation: For most of its history, Fort A.P. Hill has been surrounded by rural land. Virginia's Department of Conservation and Recreation recently rated FAPH and the adjoining forest lands as one of only six large natural landscape cores of outstanding ecological significance. However, in recent years counties adjoining the installation have been experiencing significant growth in close proximity to FAPH. Continued incompatible land use close to the installation will potentially restrict future use of range and training lands.

ACUB Objective: The Fort A.P. Hill ACUB program sustains the military mission by ensuring that open lands surrounding the installation remain undeveloped in order to protect operational readiness and training activities on post. The ACUB protects key natural habitats and the associated flora and fauna, while supporting regional objectives to protect remaining farming and forestry land uses.

Cooperative Agreement Partners: Trust for Public Land, The Nature Conservancy, and The Conservation Fund

Partnership Objectives: The Trust for Public Land 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. The Nature Conservancy preserves 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 Conservation Fund pioneers a balanced, non-advocacy, non-membership approach to conservation, one that blends environmental and economic goals and objectives.

Other Stakeholders: Virginia Outdoors Foundation, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Virginia Department of Natural Resources

Fort A.P. Hill Funding

Funding Obligation History	
FY Obligated	Military Funds
Through FY06	\$3,080,000
FY07	\$6,088,460
Total	\$9,168,460

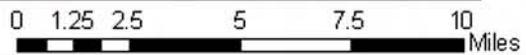
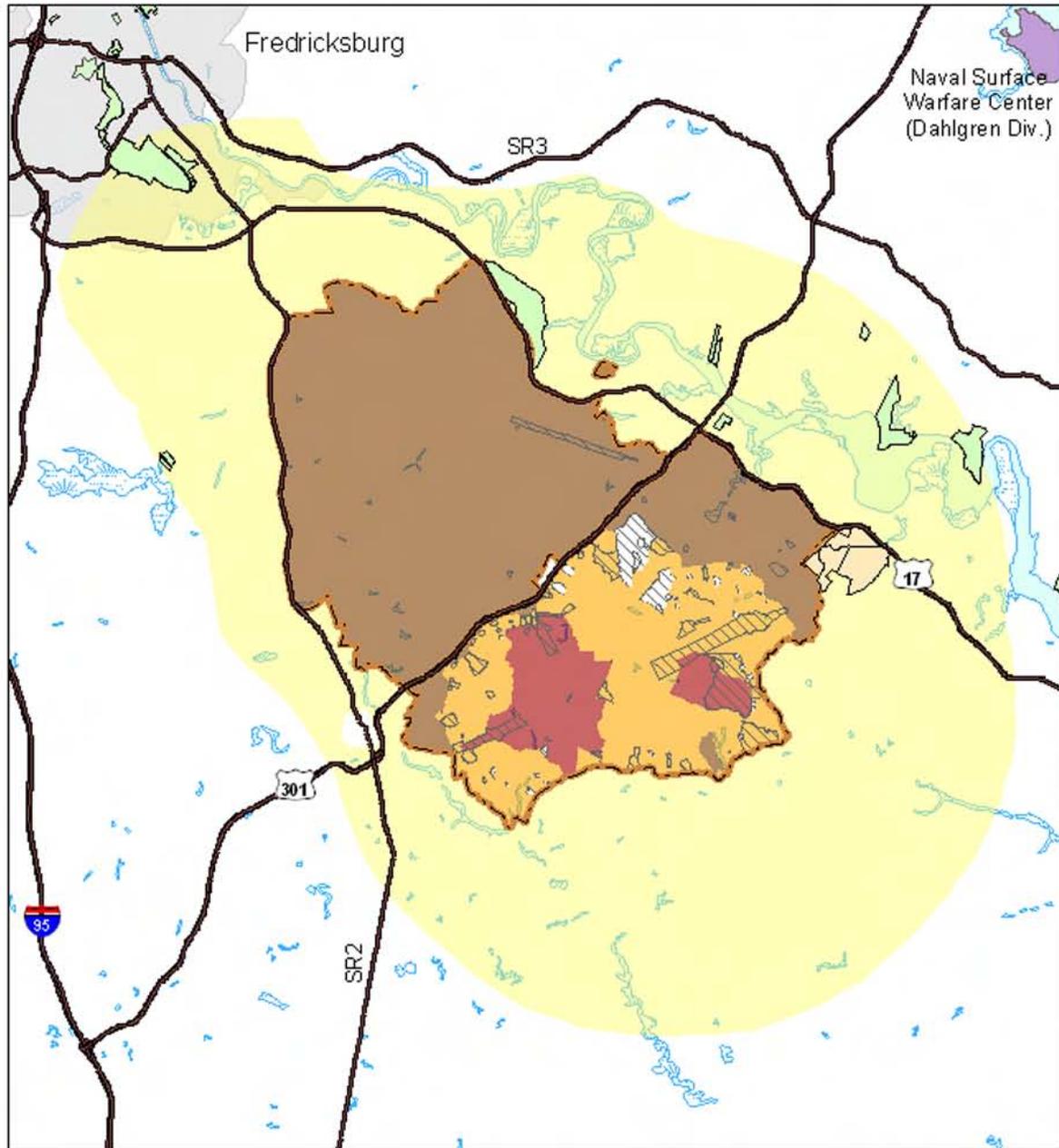
Transaction History					
Parcel	Closing Date	Acres	Military Funds	Partner Funds	Total Cost
Through FY06		0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Portobago Creek	19-Dec-06	1,320	\$2,344,100	\$252,700	\$2,596,800
Total		1,320	\$2,344,100	\$252,700	\$2,596,800

Other 2007 ACUB activities: Three parcels are in negotiation for closure in early 2008. These parcels total 2,740 acres and will buffer the installation as well as many streams and wetlands which protect the water quality and the health of Chesapeake Bay tributaries. Conservation easements placed on these properties will extinguish all residential development rights.



Fort A.P.Hill and the surrounding lands and waters represent one of the most important natural areas in the state of Virginia.

Fort AP Hill ACUB Initiative



FY07 ACUB Parcel

Fort A.P. Hill

ACUB Focus Areas

Military Range Areas

Firing Range

Impact Area (Non-Dudded)

Impact Area (RDT&E)

Impact Area (Dudded)

Other Range

Legend



Protected Areas

Primary Road

Permanent Water Body

Other Military Lands

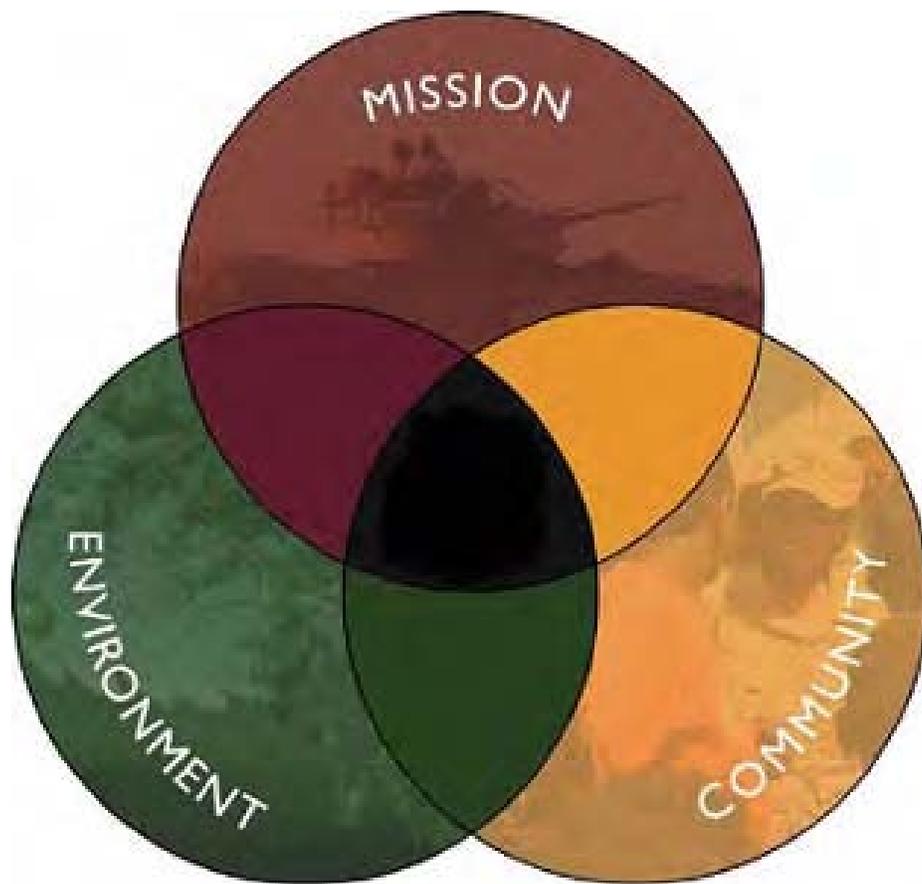
Urban Areas

Population (Low)

Population (Medium)

Population (High)





Fort Benning, Georgia



ACUB Approval Date: February 23, 2006

Installation Description: Located on 182,000 contiguous acres in Georgia and Alabama, Fort Benning is a self-sufficient military community providing support for more than 100,000 military, family members, reserve component Soldiers, retirees, and civilian employees on a daily basis. The installation is a power projection platform with the capability to deploy combat-ready forces by air, rail, and highway. Fort Benning is home of the United States Army Infantry School, the Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation, the headquarters of the 75th Ranger Regiment along with the 3rd Battalion, 75th Ranger Regiment, the 3rd Brigade, 3rd Infantry Division (Mechanized), the 14th Combat Support Hospital, as well as many additional tenant units.

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

ACUB Objective: The primary ACUB objective is to maintain rural and conservation-friendly land uses on property around Fort Benning that will sustain the installation's existence, and its ability to fulfill both its military and stewardship missions. The ACUB program will create buffers around Fort Benning with land uses that are compatible with military training, conservation, or both. The ACUB program at Fort Benning focuses on protecting the installations mission capability and full use of on-post lands for training activities and supporting infrastructure.

Cooperative Agreement Partner: The Nature Conservancy

Partnership Objective: The mission of the Nature Conservancy 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.

Other Stakeholders: Chattahoochee Valley Land Trust, Georgia Land Trust, Alabama Land Trust, Alabama Forest Resource Center, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Trust for Public Lands, State of Georgia, W.C. Bradley Company, and Enon Plantation

Fort Benning Funding

Funding Obligation History	
FY Obligated	Military Funds
Through FY06	\$800,000
FY07	\$2,056,390
Total	\$2,856,390

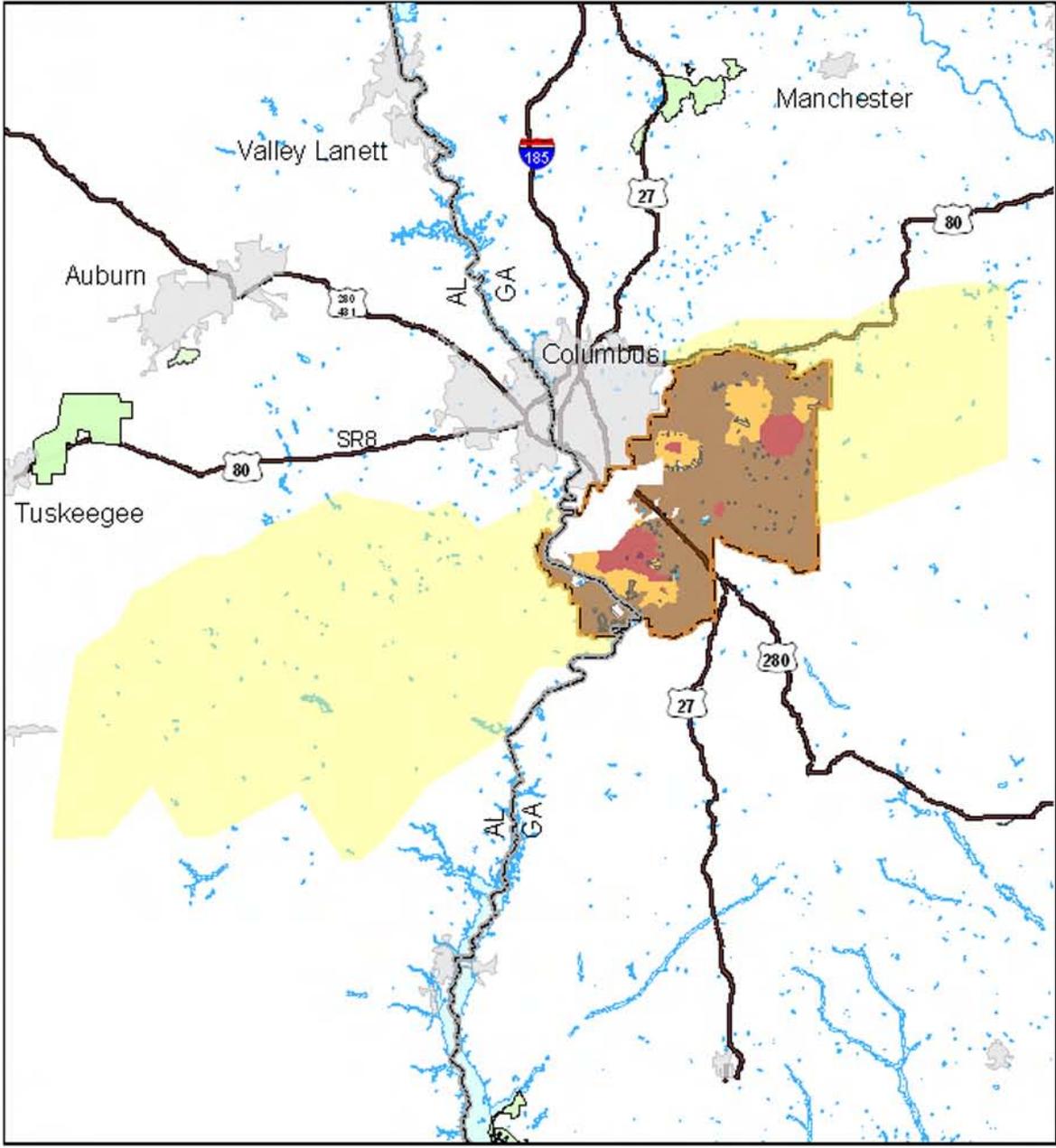
Transaction History					
Parcel	Closing Date	Acres	Military Funds	Partner Funds	Total Cost
Through FY06		0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Black Jack Crossing (CE)	5-10-07	792	\$0	\$600,000	\$600,000
Total		792	\$0	\$600,000	\$600,000

Other 2007 ACUB activities: One parcel of land totaling 792 acres was acquired in 2007. This parcel is valuable to Fort Benning as gopher tortoise habitat along areas of the installation's eastern boundary.



The gopher tortoise is one of several species of concern in Georgia dependant on the unique ecosystem found in and around Fort Benning.

Fort Benning ACUB Initiative



- Fort Benning
- ACUB Focus Areas
- Military Range Area**
- Firing Range
- Impact Area (Non-Dudded)
- Impact Area (RDT&E)
- Impact Area (Dudded)
- Other Range

Legend



- Protected Areas
- Primary Road
- Permanent Water Body

Urban Areas

- Population (Low)
- Population (Medium)
- Population (High)





Fort Bliss, Texas



ACUB Approval Date: August 21, 2007

Installation Description: Fort Bliss is a multi-mission installation that functions as a power generation platform for rapid deployment of military power. Covering nearly 1.12 million acres, it is the Army's largest maneuver area and provides the largest contiguous tract of virtually unrestricted airspace in the continental United States. Army Transformation and realignments have changed the primary mission of Fort Bliss to supporting a heavy mechanized division (1st AD). The includes a complex of facilities, training areas, and ranges which are located in three separate sub areas including McGregor Range (in the Tularosa Basin), Doña Ana (west near the Organ Mountains), and Orogrande (northern central part of the installation).

Challenge to Installation: Fort Bliss operations have a high potential for noise complaints. The results of a noise analysis conducted by USACHPPM (U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine) project that four Heavy Brigade Combat Teams using the gunnery ranges and artillery impact areas on the Doña Ana Range Complex will result in noise impacts off the installation in the vicinity of Chaparral, New Mexico. Residential development in this area will likely result in restrictions on the time and type of operations conducted at the Doña Ana range complex. In addition to noise complaints, the likelihood of light pollution as a result of 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 land, Bureau of Land Management lands and other private lands in New Mexico near Chaparral and Orogrande and in Texas near the McGregor Range.

Cooperative Agreement Partner: New Mexico State Land Office (NMSLO)

Partnership Objective: The New Mexico State Land Office 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.

Fort Bliss Funding

Funding Obligation History	
FY Obligated	Military Funds
Through FY06	\$0
FY07	\$389,820
Total	\$389,820

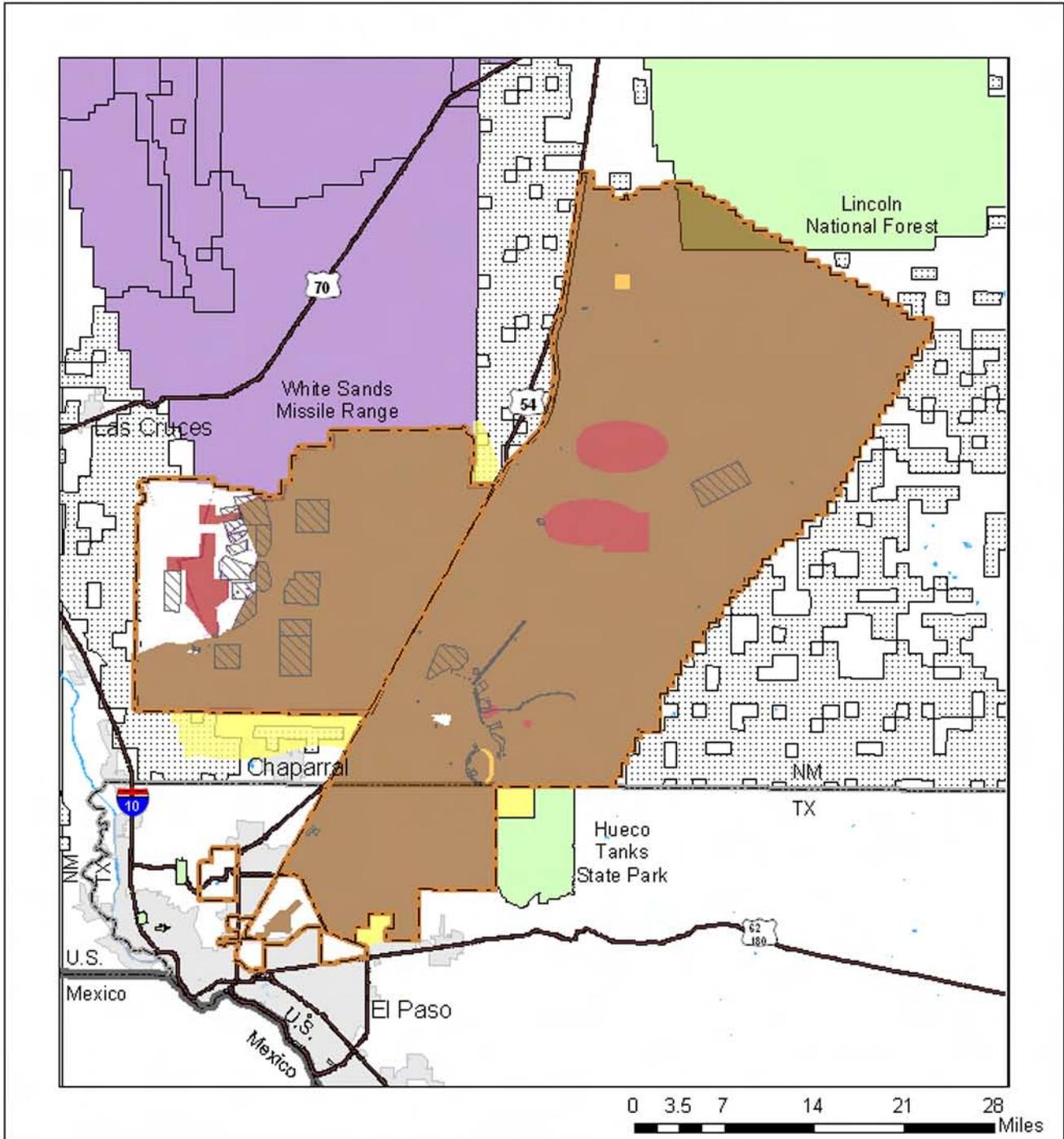
Transaction History					
Parcel	Closing Date	Acres	Military Funds	Partner Funds	Total Cost
Through FY06		0	\$0	\$0	\$0
NMSLO Part 1	27-Sep-07	1,956	\$389,820	\$80,012	\$469,832
Total		1,956	\$389,820	\$80,012	\$469,832

Other 2007 ACUB activities: Fort Bliss is partnering with New Mexico State Land Office (NMSLO) to purchase land use restrictions on up to six additional sections of NMSLO trust land along the installation boundary in Doña Ana and Otero Counties. The goal is to close on the transaction in FY08.



An Abrams tank crew, 2nd Battalion, 7th Cavalry Regiment makes its way off Fort Bliss' Doña Ana Range after completing their qualification table.

Fort Bliss ACUB Initiative



Legend

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Fort Bliss | Other Military Installations |
| ACUB Focus Areas | BLM Lands |
| Military Range Areas | |
| Firing Range | Protected Areas |
| Impact Area (Non-Dudded) | Primary Road |
| Impact Area (RDT&E) | Permanent Water Body |
| Impact Area (Dudded) | Population (Low) |
| Other Range | Population (Medium) |
| | Population (High) |





Fort Bragg, North Carolina



ACUB Approval Date: August 5, 2005

Installation Description: Known as the “Home of the Airborne and Special Operations Forces”, Fort Bragg is the Army’s premier power projection platform. 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 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.

Challenge to Installation: Fort Bragg is located in the Sandhills region of North Carolina, recognized as one of the last remaining strongholds of longleaf pine in the Southeast. Red-cockaded Woodpeckers (RCW) live primarily in longleaf pine habitat. Only five percent of their historic habitat remains today due to rotation forestry, development, and related fire suppression. Increasing development further disrupts their habitat, placing more emphasis on Fort Bragg and the Sandhill’s ecosystem for preservation. Protection of the longleaf pine and wiregrass ecosystem is essential to recovering the RCW and maintaining Fort Bragg’s military readiness.

ACUB Objective: The primary objective of the ACUB at Fort Bragg is to protect and restore the RCW habitat. The North Carolina Sandhills Conservation Partnership was formed by Fort Bragg and its ACUB partners, which began the first ACUB program. Over 12,000 acres of longleaf pine habitat have been preserved through the Fort Bragg Sandhill’s partnership, with efforts underway to acquire additional conservation easements to form a cohesive ecosystem in the Sandhill’s area. Fort Bragg’s ACUB 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, North Carolina Chapter

Partnership Objective: The Nature Conservancy works with local partners and communities to protect diverse natural communities of North Carolina.

Other Stakeholders: North Carolina Division of Parks and Recreation, North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission, Sandhills Area Land Trust, Sandhills Ecological Institute, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Fort Bragg Funding

Funding Obligation History	
FY Obligated	Military Funds
Through FY06	\$12,226,556
FY07	\$824,640
Total	\$13,051,196

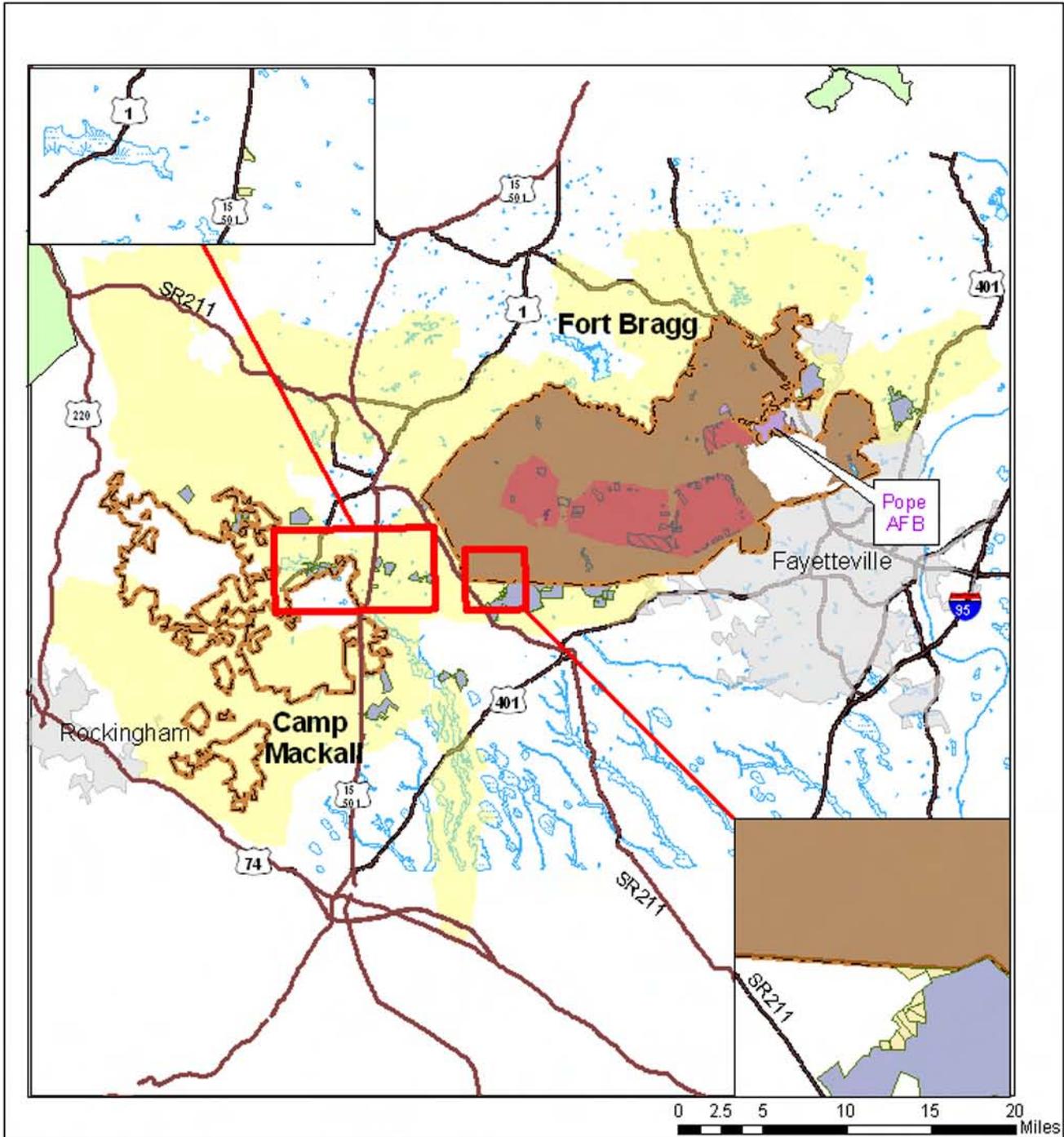
Transaction History					
Parcel	Closing Date	Acres	Military Funds	Partner Funds	Total Cost
Through FY06		12,254	\$8,140,084	\$22,869,242	\$31,009,326
Gebhardt	26-Dec-06	11	\$55,427	\$0	\$55,427
Sheets Tract	12-Feb-07	46	\$96,451	\$0	\$96,451
Latham Tract	29-Aug-07	35	\$217,372	\$0	\$217,372
Wachs Tract	6-Sep-07	18	\$95,786	\$0	\$95,786
Hall Tract	6-Sep-07	15	\$97,642	\$0	\$97,642
Irwin Tract	6-Sep-07	10	\$63,541	\$0	\$63,541
Boose Tract	6-Sep-07	25	\$125,639	\$0	\$125,639
RAB Tract	28-Feb-07	67	\$444,185	\$0	\$444,185
Robertson Tract	15-May-07	47	\$239,310	\$0	\$239,310
Total		12,528	\$9,575,437	\$22,869,242	\$32,444,677

Other 2007 ACUB activities: Nine parcels of land totaling 274 acres were acquired in 2007 at a cost to the Army of \$1,435,351. Three parcels which total more than 700 acres are expected to close in 2008. These lands will enhance and protect RCW habitat as well as buffer Fort Bragg training areas.



Red Cockaded Woodpecker habitat consists of live, old-growth trees
(at least 60 years) found within the longleaf pine forest.

Fort Bragg ACUB Initiative



Legend

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| FY07 ACUB Parcel | Fort Bragg | Protected Areas |
| ACUB Focus Areas | Primary Road | Population (Low) |
| Firing Range | Permanent Water Body | Population (Medium) |
| Impact Area (Non-Dudded) | | Population (High) |
| Impact Area (RDT&E) | | |
| Impact Area (Dudded) | | |
| Other Range | | |
| | Other Military Installations | |





Fort Campbell, Kentucky



ACUB Approval Date: February 23, 2006

Installation Description: The primary mission at Fort Campbell is to advance the combat readiness of the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) and the non-divisional units posted at the installation through training, mobilization, and deployment. To fulfill its mission, the installation houses 48 live fire ranges, three high impact areas, 51 training areas, five drop zones, 200 artillery firing points, 51 maneuver areas, a special operations training center, as well as two airfields. Spanning over 2,500 acres, Fort Campbell contains the Army's largest airfield (Campbell Army Airfield) and serves as a secondary landing site for the National Aeronautics & Space Administration and the space shuttle.

Challenge to Installation: Fort Campbell has the potential for increased urbanization in the surrounding metropolitan region; particularly adjacent privately owned lands. These lands have historically served as over-flight areas and noise buffers. Lights generated at night (photo pollution) from nearby development can potentially interfere with Fort Campbell's critical night operations training. In addition, 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 can result in additional training restrictions on post. Development along installation boundaries will ultimately result in the degradation of Fort Campbell's military training and deployment capabilities.

ACUB Objective: The ACUB objective is to establish protective buffers around Fort Campbell to avoid encroachment, photopollution, habitat destruction, and other effects of prospective development along installation boundaries. Over a ten year period, the Fort Campbell ACUB goal is to protect almost 80,000 acres of land in areas of Kentucky and Tennessee. Initial efforts will be focused on acquiring an ACUB immediately surrounding Fort Campbell's primary Night-Vision Device Airfield, Sabre Army Heliport.

Cooperative Agreement Partner: Land Trust for Tennessee and Kentucky Department of Agriculture

Partnership Objective: The objective of the Land Trust for Tennessee is to preserve the unique character of the natural and historic landscapes of the area near Fort Campbell for future generations. The Kentucky Department of Agriculture has a primary objective to preserve, protect and enhance land in its natural, scenic, agricultural, forested, and/or open space condition.

Other Stakeholders: State of Kentucky, State of Tennessee, Christian County

Fort Campbell Funding

Funding Obligation History	
FY Obligated	Military Funds
Through FY06	\$550,000
FY07	\$1,686,691
Total	\$2,236,691

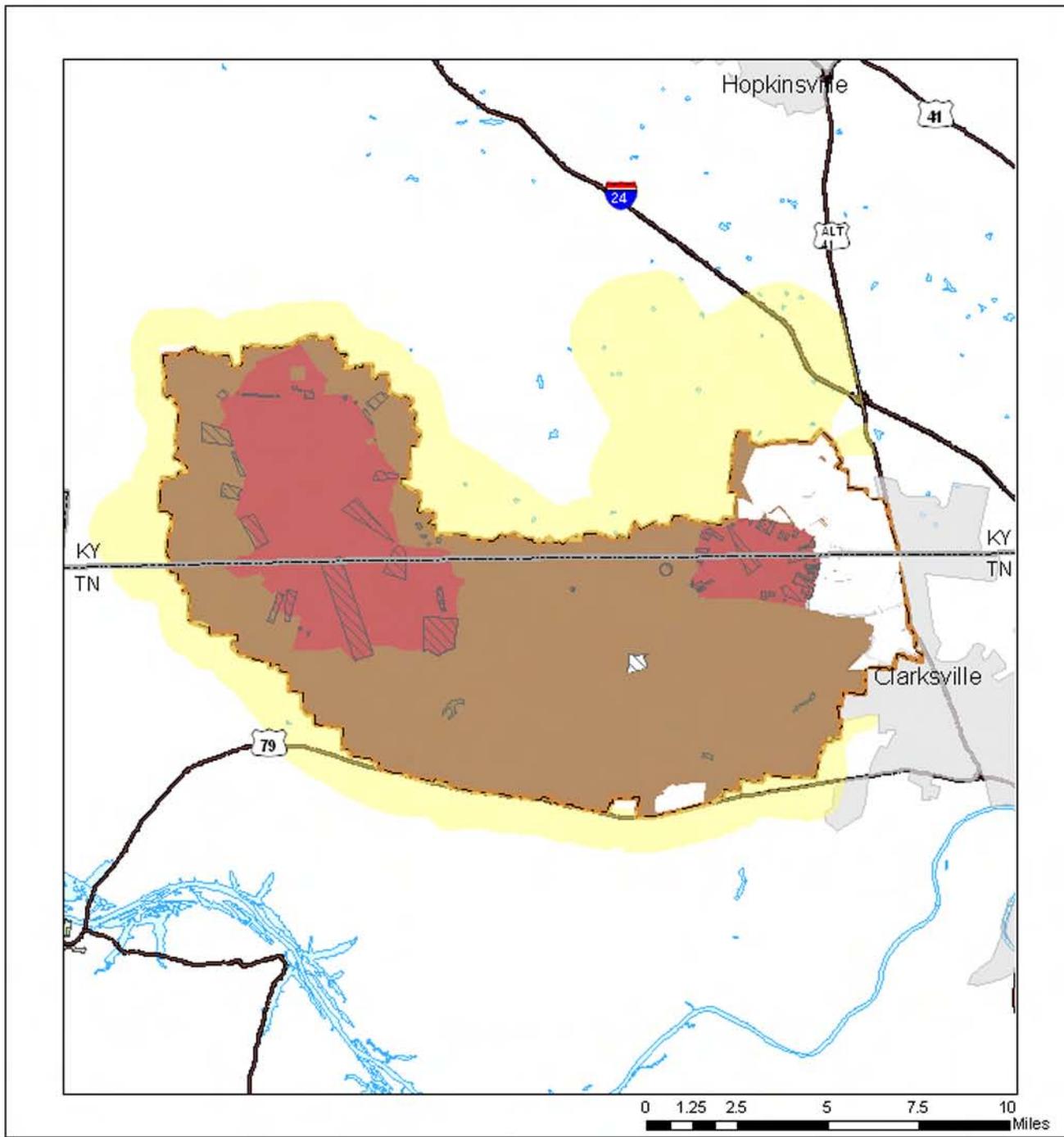
Transaction History					
Parcel	Closing Date	Acres	Military Funds	Partner Funds	Total Cost
Through FY06		0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FY07		0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total		0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Other 2007 ACUB activities: No land acquisitions were made in 2007. Properties targeted for FY07 funds are currently under negotiation. Targets for 2008 include three parcels with a total of 1,437 acres. The goal is to acquire easements on these lands. The properties are within high priority ACUB zones surrounding both Campbell Army Airfield and Sabre Heliport.



<p>Flown by Fort Campbell personnel, the “Kiowa Warrior” specializes in night operations and can be armed with 70mm rockets, Hellfire and Stinger missiles and .50 machine guns.</p>
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Fort Campbell ACUB Initiative



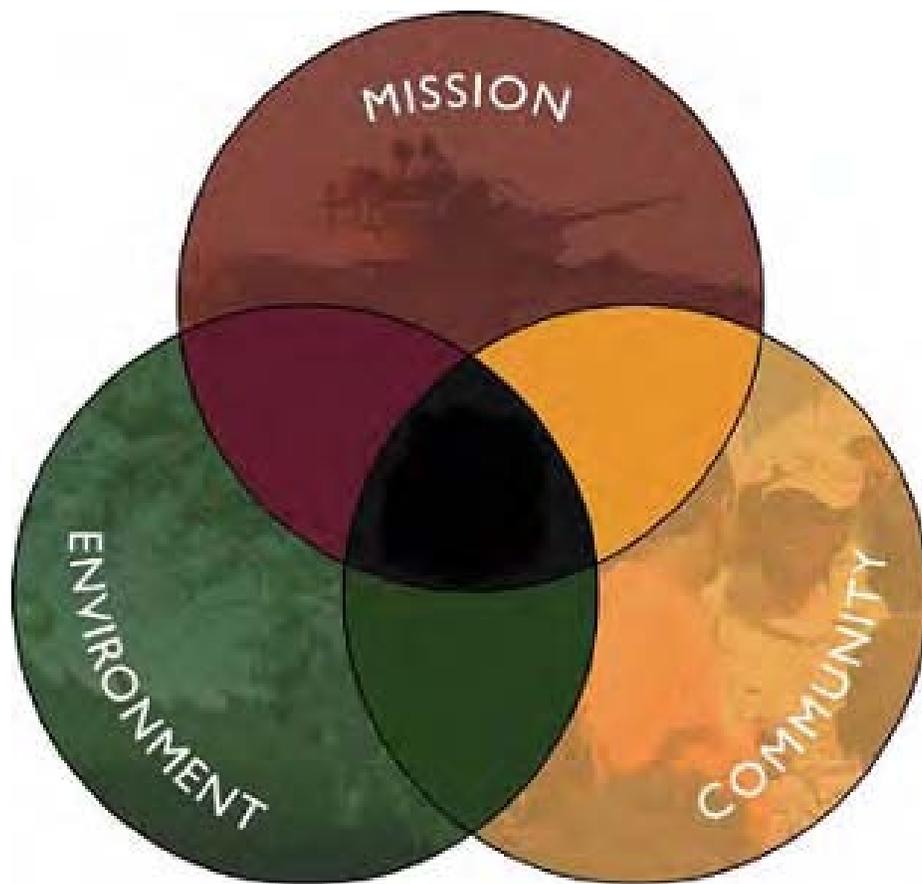
- Fort Campbell
- ACUB Focus Areas
- Military Range Areas**
- Firing Range
- Impact Area (Non-Dudded)
- Impact Area (RDT&E)
- Impact Area (Dudded)
- Other Range



- Protected Areas
- Primary Road
- Permanent Water Body

- Urban Areas**
- Population (Low)
 - Population (Medium)
 - Population (High)





Fort Carson, Colorado



ACUB Approval Date: August 3, 2004

Installation Description: Fort Carson trains, mobilizes, deploys, and sustains combat-ready forces. The 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment, 3rd Brigade, 4th Infantry Division, 43rd Area Support Group, and 10 Special Forces are housed at Fort Carson. As a result, the installation contains numerous vehicle maintenance facilities for tanks and other tracked and wheeled vehicles. A complete tank engine depot maintenance and dynamometer testing facility is also located at Fort Carson. The Butts Army Airfield is an active runway and hanger facility used primarily by Army rotary-wing aircraft.

Challenge to Installation: The most significant challenge to Fort Carson is suburban sprawl that affects the installation's ability to effectively train Soldiers. 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 communities increase and habitat decreases, species are forced to seek refuge in other open spaces on Fort Carson. The installation has valuable habitat suitable for the federally listed Mexican Spotted Owl (*Strix occidentalis lucida*) and greenback cutthroat trout (*Oncorhynchus clarki stomias*). The Mountain Plover (*Charadrius montanus*) and the black-tailed prairie dog (*Cynomys ludovicianus*) are previously listed species that remain very sensitive and possess the potential for becoming re-listed. In addition to an influx of protected species, the installation must address impacts on adjacent communities concerning dust and noise from training activities. Off-installation lighting is currently impacting night training activities and will become worse without intervention implemented through the ACUB program.

ACUB Objective: The objective of the ACUB program at Fort Carson is to support Soldier training with the purchase of conservation easements, leases, and land from willing sellers adjacent to the Installation. Protection of the lands adjacent to Fort Carson will concurrently provide important habitat for protected species as well as buffer the installation from training related complaints such as noise and dust. Restricting incompatible development will additionally mitigate future impacts by off-installation lighting. The ACUB program will secure the installation's mission of training Soldiers in realistic environments to effectively prepare for battle.

Cooperative Agreement Partners: The Nature Conservancy and El Paso County

Partnership Objective: The primary objective of The Nature Conservancy is to protect diverse and natural communities through the acquisition of land. The objective of El Paso County is to support Fort Carson's mission by reducing or eliminating the development or use of property adjacent to or near Fort Carson.

Other Stakeholders: The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Fort Carson Funding

Funding Obligation History	
FY Obligated	Military Funds
Through FY06	\$18,880,000
FY07	\$4,300,962
Total	\$23,180,962

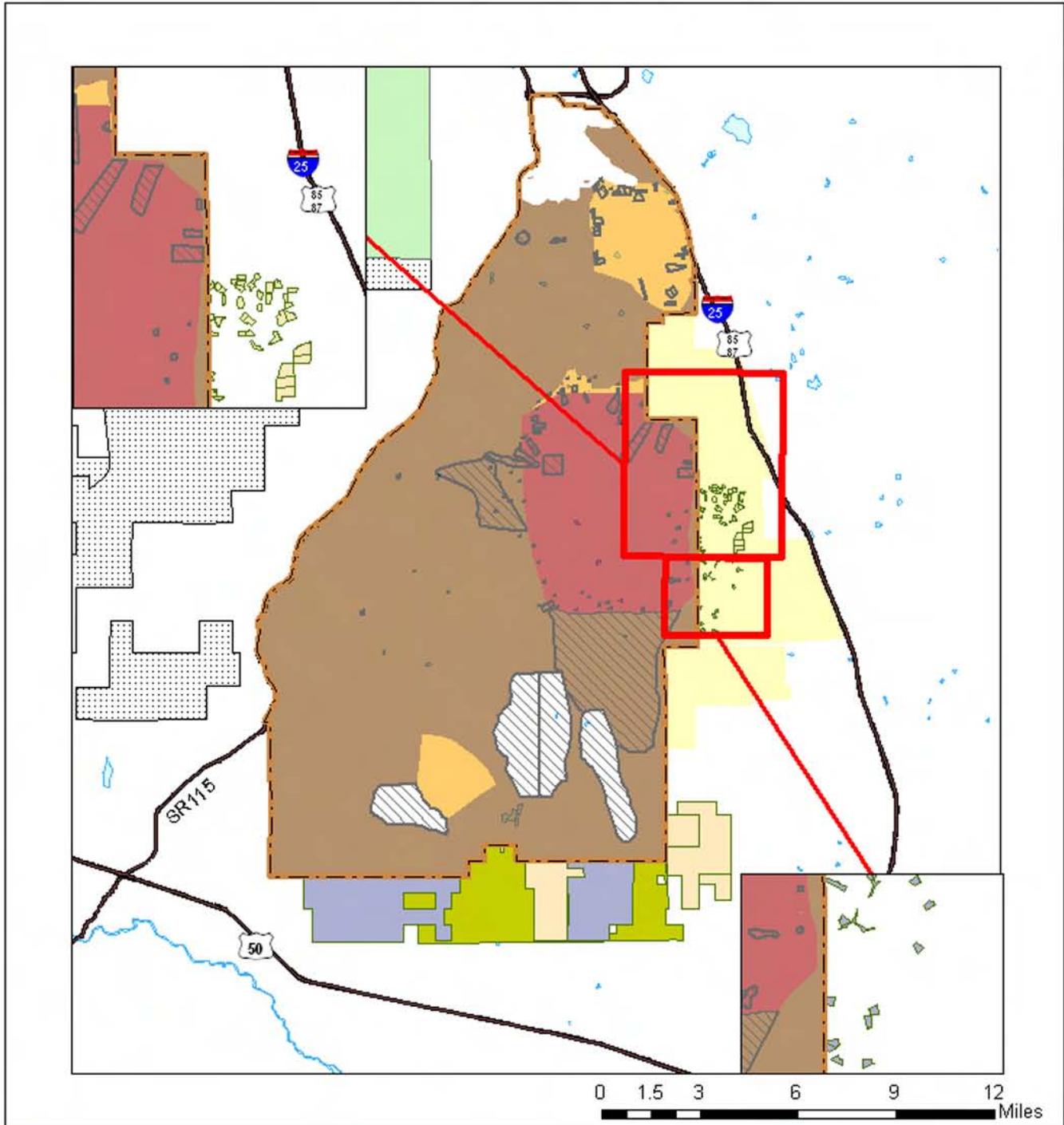
Transaction History					
Parcel	Closing Date	Acres	Military Funds	Partner Funds	Total Cost
Through FY06		9,664	\$8,620,000	\$766,759	\$9,386,759
El Rancho 200	3/30/07	368	\$2,190,570	\$17,428	\$2,207,998
Phase 1 Part 3	7/24/07	2,439	\$4,392,000	\$66,413	\$4,458,413
Robert Walker	8/31/07	2,432	\$4,378,000	\$66,413	\$4,444,413
Total		14,903	\$19,580,570	\$917,013	\$20,497,583

Other 2007 ACUB activities: More than 5,000 acres were protected in 2007 through the ACUB program at Fort Carson. This land is immediately adjacent to the eastern, southern and southeastern boundaries of the installation and will specifically buffer the installation's largest tank firing range, its Multi-Purpose Range Complex (MPRC), Range 123 (the Colorado Air National Guard firing range), and its Large Impact Area. These protected parcels also provide valuable habitat for a variety of rare plants and key wildlife species of concern in the Central Shortgrass Prairie Ecoregion, thereby concurrently supporting the installation's critical conservation program as well as the training mission.



The federally listed Mexican Spotted Owl is one of several species seeking refuge on Fort Carson due to nearby residential development.

Fort Carson ACUB Initiative



- FY07 ACUB Parcel
- Fort Carson
- ACUB Focus Areas

Legend



- Pre-FY07 ACUB Parcel
- ACUB Focus Area/Purchase Option

Military Range Areas

- Firing Range
- Impact Area (Non-Duddled)
- Impact Area (RDT&E)
- Impact Area (Duddled)
- Other Range

- BLM Land

- Protected Areas

- Primary Road
- Permanent Water Body

Urban Areas

- Population (Low)
- Population (Medium)
- Population (High)





Fort Custer, Michigan



ACUB Approval Date: March 1, 2006

Installation Description: Fort Custer is home to the 177th Regiment, Regional Training Institute, Regional Maintenance Training Site, as well as the new Augusta Armory. Fort Custer Training Center (FCTC) serves as the training site for the Michigan Army National Guard with a primary mission of small arms and light maneuver training for both reserve component and active forces. Many Reserve Officer Training Corps students from colleges in Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana also train at this facility, as well as the FBI, Michigan State Police, and various law enforcement agencies.

Challenge to Installation: Located on 7,570 acres of Fort Custer, Fort Custer Training Center contains some of the most pristine habitat in southwest Michigan. Over 500 acres of high quality natural communities exist on the post, harboring many threatened, endangered, as well as special concern species. Hart's Lake, approximately 418 acres, is the only property bordering FCTC that could be developed with an incompatible use which would limit the operations of current range and training lands. The upland woods along the lake hold the greatest potential for future incompatible development. This land is directly adjacent to FCTC and is a high noise area and also serves as a valuable natural resource in a quickly urbanizing area.

ACUB Objective: The ACUB program at FCTC has preserved the Hart's Lake property in order to protect and enhance training capacity and operational areas at the facility. The ACUB maintains mission preparedness, as well as preserves an ecologically valuable property with a broad constituency of land managers. The land is available for recreation for Soldiers, as well for use and enjoyment by the general public.

Cooperative Agreement Partner: Calhoun Conservation District (CCD)

Partnership Objective: The Calhoun Conservation District is a locally controlled subdivision of state government, created by concerned landowners, and administered by publicly elected boards of directors to promote the wise use and management of natural resources. The CCD's objective at Fort Custer is to preserve property with ecological importance in order to conserve the county's natural resources as well as prevent land uses which are incompatible to FCTC training.

Other Stakeholders: W.K. Kellogg Foundation, Southwest Michigan Land Conservancy, Michigan Department of Natural Resources, Kalamazoo Nature Center, Battle Creek Community Foundation, U.S. Department of Agricultural Natural Resources Conservation Service, Potawatomi Resource Conservation and Development Council

Fort Custer Funding

Funding Obligation History	
FY Obligated	Military Funds
Through FY06	\$1,000,000
FY07	\$0
Total	\$1,000,000

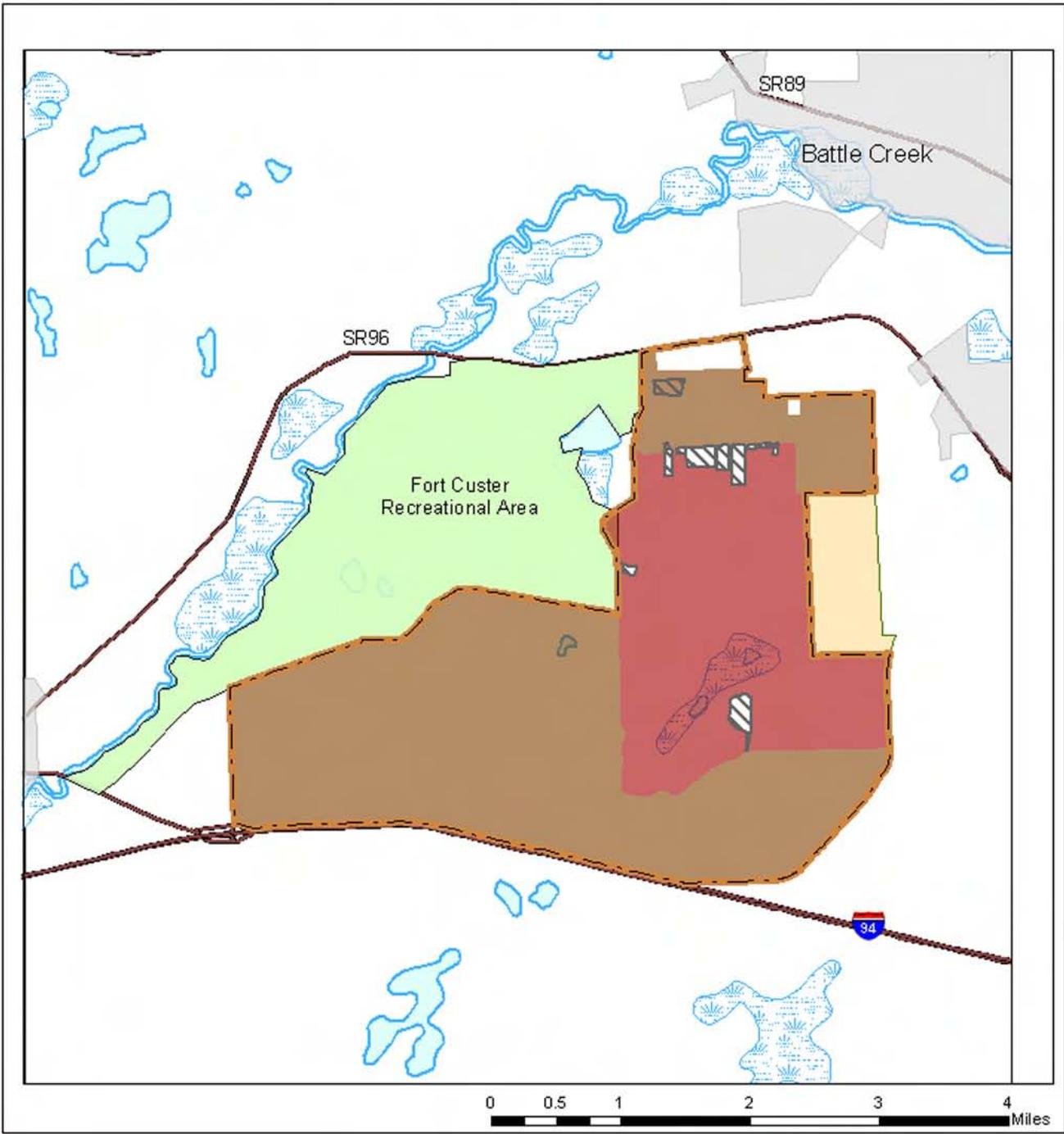
Transaction History					
Parcel	Closing Date	Acres	Military Funds	Partner Funds	Total Cost
Through FY06		0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hart's Lake	31-Aug-07	326	\$1,000,000	\$1,092,100	\$2,092,100
Total		326	\$1,000,000	\$1,092,100	\$2,092,100

Other 2007 ACUB activities: A 326 acre parcel was acquired in 2007, with an easement and option to buy within the next two years on an additional 118 acres. The property is comprised of various types of wetlands as well as oak upland. This land will conserve the county's natural resources while buffering an on post firing range from incompatible development.



Unique habitat accommodates threatened and endangered species extensively throughout Fort Custer Training Center lands.

Fort Custer ACUB Initiative



- FY07 ACUB Parcel
- Fort Custer
- ACUB Focus Areas

Military Range Areas

- Firing Range
- Impact Area (Non-Duddled)
- Impact Area (RDT&E)
- Impact Area (Duddled)
- Other Range

Legend

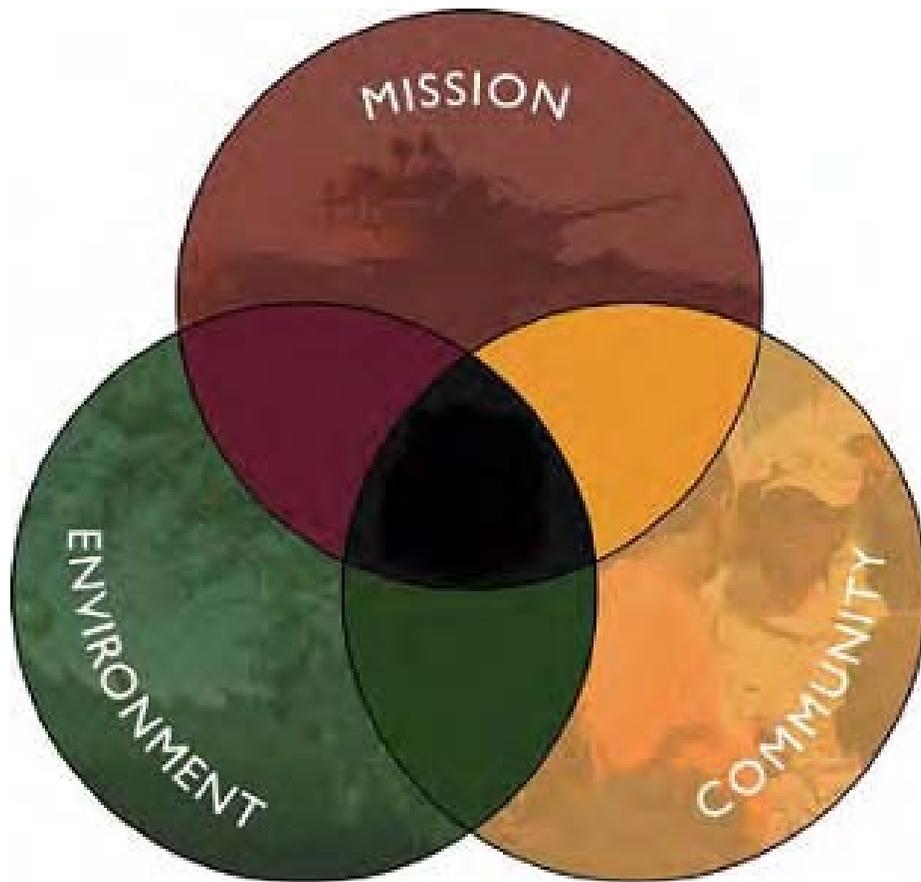


- Protected Areas
- Primary Road
- Permanent Water Body

Urban Areas

- Population (Low)
- Population (Medium)
- Population (High)





Fort Drum, New York



ACUB Approval Date: August 21, 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, 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 is currently based at Fort Drum. Designed for rapid deployment anywhere in the world, the 10th Mountain Division is a light infantry division of the U.S. Army serving under the XVIII Airborne Corps. The unit's specialty involves fighting efficiently in harsh conditions.

Challenge to Installation: Fort Drum's ranges, training areas and facilities are essential to the New York Army National Guard to meet readiness objectives and federal training requirements. 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 providing valuable habitat to a wide range of wildlife, including several species of waterfowl. In recent years these 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. It is essential that Fort Drum retain their existing inventory of training and maneuver lands so that present and future training requirements are supported.

ACUB Objective: The main objective of the ACUB project at Fort Drum is to preserve the current character around the installation and avoid development that is incompatible with the installations mission and training activities. Ducks Unlimited and the Army have agreed to work together to fulfill the goals and objectives of the ACUB program by cooperatively protecting, developing, restoring, enhancing and preserving land adjacent to Fort Drum including wetlands, uplands and waterfowl habitat. Through the utilization of conservation easements along with the acquisition of development right from willing landowners, the ACUB project at Fort Drum will prevent incompatible changes in land use and protect the wildlife habitat adjacent to the installation on a permanent or long-term basis.

Cooperative Agreement Partner: Ducks Unlimited

Partnership Objective: The mission of Ducks Unlimited 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.

Fort Drum Funding

Funding Obligation History	
FY Obligated	Military Funds
Through FY06	\$0
FY07	\$0
Total	\$0

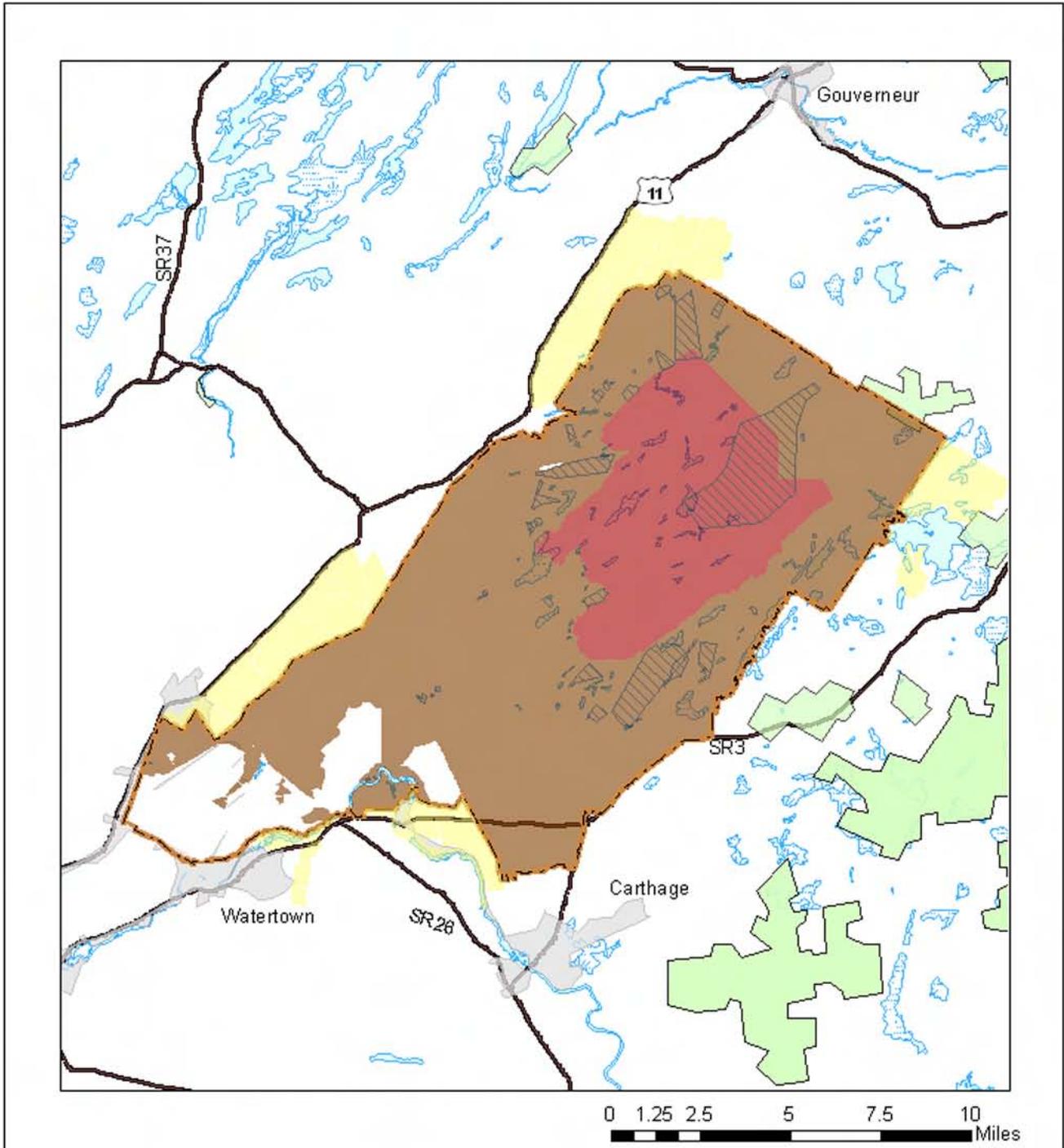
Transaction History					
Parcel	Closing Date	Acres	Military Funds	Partner Funds	Total Cost
Through FY06		0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FY07		0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total		0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Other 2007 ACUB activities: A cooperative agreement has been drafted between the Army and Ducks Unlimited and is expected to be approved in 2008.



A wide variety of wildlife species thrive on the abundance of wetlands as well as the agricultural grasslands surrounding Fort Drum.

Fort Drum ACUB Initiative



Legend

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Fort Drum | | |
| ACUB Focus Areas | | |
| Military Range Areas | | |
| Firing Range | Protected Areas | |
| Impact Area (Non-Dudded) | Primary Road | |
| Impact Area (RDT&E) | Permanent Water Body | |
| Impact Area (Dudded) | | Urban Areas |
| Other Range | | Population (Low) |
| | | Population (Medium) |
| | | Population (High) |





Fort Hood, Texas



ACUB Approval Date: June 27, 2007

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. Training activities include weapons qualifications, training conducted on ranges designed for specific weapons, and field training appropriate to the mission of the training unit. In addition to the 1st Cavalry Division and the 4th Infantry Division, Fort Hood is also home for the Headquarters Command III Corps, 3rd Personnel Group, 3rd Signal Brigade, 13th Corps Support Command (COSCOM), 13th Finance Group, 89th Military Police Brigade, 504th Military Intelligence Brigade, the 21st Cavalry Brigade (Air Combat), the Dental Activity (DENTAC), the Medical Support Activity (MEDDAC), Army Operational Test Command (AOTC), as well as various other units and tenant organizations.

Challenge to Installation: The nearby cities of Killeen, Copperas Cove, and Gatesville are experiencing increases in growth, which are unregulated by zoning or other comprehensive planning. Development adjacent to the installation could limit training at Fort Hood by closure or reduced use of maneuver areas near the 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, adjacent to the installation's primary maneuver range.

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

Cooperative Agreement Partner: American Farmland Trust

Partnership Objective: American Farmland Trust is a non-profit organization that works nationwide with partner organizations, state and local governments, federal agencies and individuals to protect productive lands and plan for the future of agriculture.

Other Stakeholders: Texas Farm and Ranch Lands Conservation Program, Texas Agricultural Land Trust, Office of the Governor

Fort Hood Funding

Funding Obligation History	
FY Obligated	Military Funds
Through FY06	\$0
FY07	\$0
Total	\$0

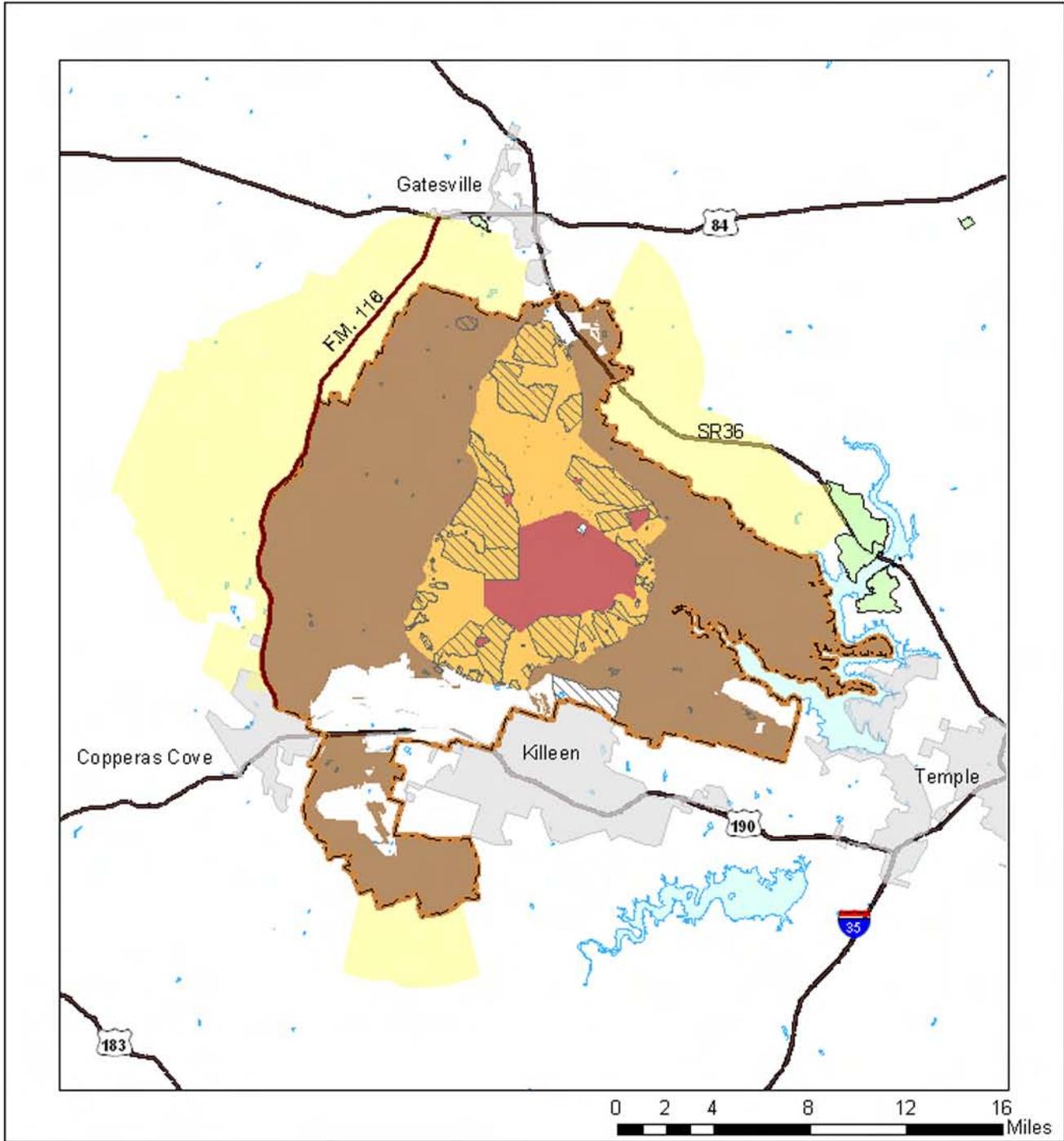
Transaction History					
Parcel	Closing Date	Acres	Military Funds	Partner Funds	Total Cost
Through FY06		0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FY07		0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total		0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Other 2007 ACUB activities: Fort Hood’s ACUB proposal was approved on June 27, 2007. The cooperative agreement is expected to be signed in 2008.



Fort Hood provides excellent training opportunities for mechanized maneuver exercises for units up to brigade level, small unit exercises, combined arms training, live weapons firing, and aviation training.

Fort Hood ACUB Initiative



- Fort Hood
- ACUB Focus Areas
- Military Range Areas**
 - Firing Range
 - Impact Area (Non-Dudded)
 - Impact Area (RDT&E)
 - Impact Area (Dudded)
 - Other Range

Legend



- Protected Areas
- Primary Road
- Permanent Water Body

Urban Areas

- Population (Low)
- Population (Medium)
- Population (High)





Fort Huachuca, Arizona



ACUB Approval Date: May 14, 2007

Installation Description: Fort Huachuca is home to the premier military Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS) restricted training airspace in the western United States. The R2303 military air complex covers 800 square miles of low density air space. The installation allows for concurrent training of the Army's UAS School, Special Electronic Mission Aircraft, Active Air Force pilot training from the 162nd and 355th wings at Luke and Davis-Monthan Air Force Bases, the Air National Guard Advanced Airlift Tactical Training Center, as well as the Arizona Air National Guard. Fort Huachuca is also playing an increasingly important role as a facilitator of Department of Homeland Security Customs and Border Patrol aviation operations.

Challenge to Installation: Current training restrictions on Fort Huachuca are due to local ESA listed and protected species seeking refuge on the installation. Rapidly increasing residential growth throughout the region could limit the future 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 training and testing mission. The ability to test systems and equipment over long distances in real-world conditions is critical to fielding the best equipment for our military. If urban growth continues, its associated impacts on airspace, water and the electromagnetic spectrum could ultimately result in the degradation of military training and deployment capabilities.

ACUB Objective: The primary objective of the ACUB program at Fort Huachuca is to secure Soldier training by promoting compatible land use by protecting agricultural and undeveloped areas under the R2303 airspace. The ACUB program will manage the regional water table adjacent to the San Pedro Riparian Area with its associated critical habitat for the Huachuca water umbel (*Lilaeopsis schaffneriana* var. *recurvata*); as well as minimize the expansion of electromagnetic background noise that could adversely impact installation abilities to conduct realistic electromagnetic training and testing.

Cooperative Agreement Partner: The Nature Conservancy, The Arizona Chapter

Partnership Objective: The mission of The Nature Conservancy 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.

Other Stakeholders: Upper San Pedro Partnership, Santa Cruz and Cochise Counties, Southeast Arizona Land Trust

Fort Huachuca Funding

Funding Obligation History	
FY Obligated	Military Funds
Through FY06	\$0
FY07	\$2,832,939
Total	\$2,832,939

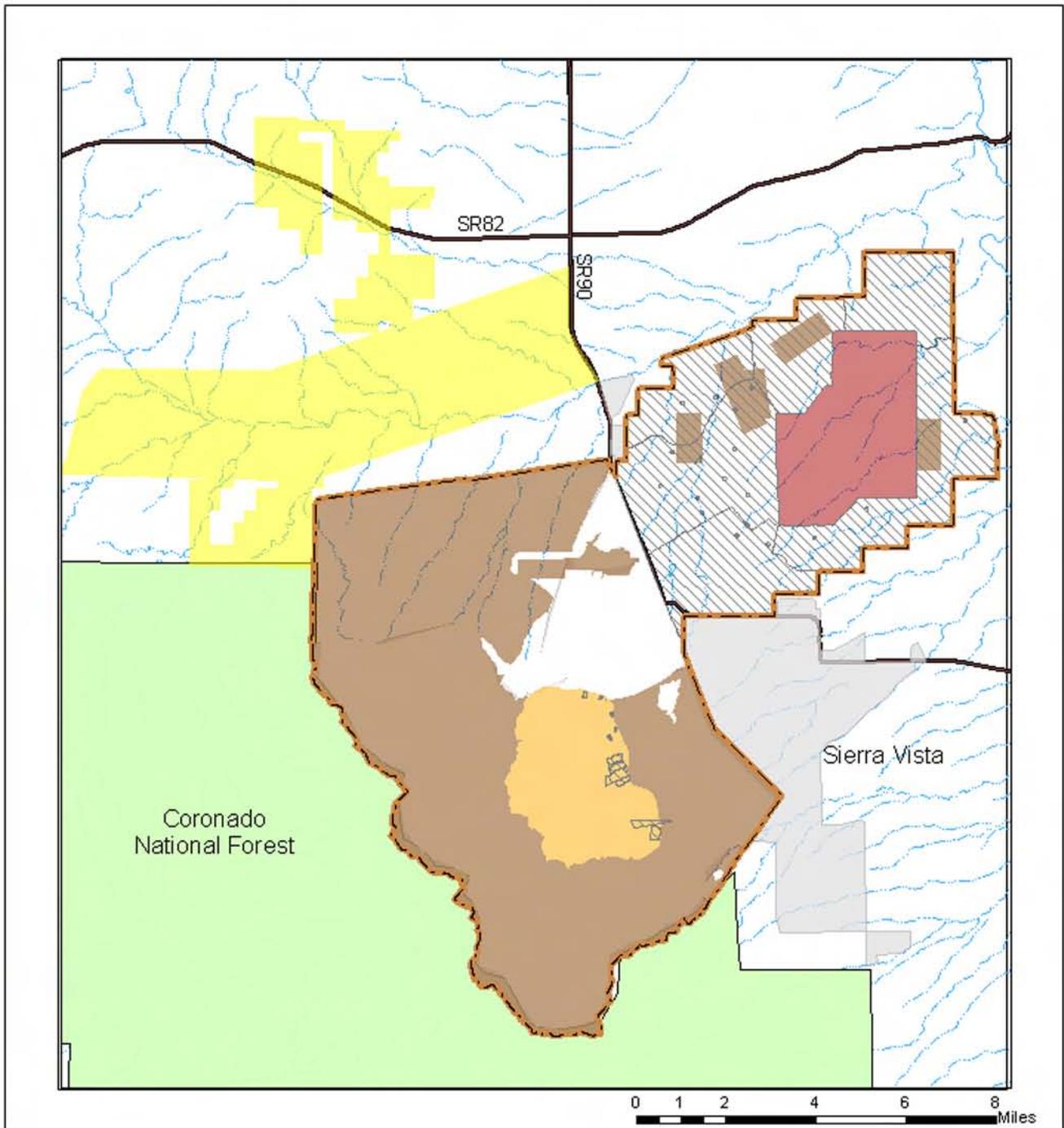
Transaction History					
Parcel	Closing Date	Acres	Military Funds	Partner Funds	Total Cost
Through FY06		0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Beth's Barn	3-30-07	87	\$355,130	\$0	\$355,130
Douglas	3-30-07	161	\$479,548	\$0	\$479,548
Babacomori Ranch	9-30-07	1,200	\$1,998,261	\$2,766,000	\$4,764,261
Total		1,448	\$2,832,939	\$2,766,000	\$5,598,939

Other 2007 ACUB activities: Three parcels were protected in 2007 through the ACUB program at Fort Huachuca. The Babacomori Ranch parcel provides 1,200 acres of undeveloped land north of the installation's west range training area. The open area is conducive to air operations as well as electromagnetic testing and development for future weapon systems. The other two parcels are immediately adjacent to the installation's east range training area and due north of a dirt airfield assault landing strip that supports military training on Fort Huachuca. Reducing future development and encroachment will reduce the competition for water resources, as well as protecting the valuable San Pedro Watershed and associated critical habitat for the Huachuca Water Umbel.



United States Air Force security troops complete a tactics training exercise at Fort Huachuca

Fort Huachuca ACUB Initiative



Legend

- Fort Huachuca
- ACUB Focus Areas

Military Range Areas

- Firing Range
- Impact Area (Non-Dudded)
- Impact Area (RDT&E)
- Impact Area (Dudded)
- Other Range



- Protected Areas
- Primary Road
- Permanent Water Body

Urban Areas

- Population (Low)
- Population (Medium)
- Population (High)





Fort Knox, Kentucky



ACUB Approval Date: December 26, 2006

Installation Description: The mission at Fort Knox is to forge the Army's mounted combat force. Activities include basic combat training, heavy force training and maneuver, as well as aerial gunnery and amphibious operations. The training complex and eastern corridor battle space provide accommodation for much of this training, and the facilities operate 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. These facilities support multiple exercises involving Soldiers assigned to Fort Knox as well as active component Army units from other installations and U.S. Army Reserve, National Guard, U.S. Air Force, and U.S. Navy and Marine units.

Challenge to Installation: The 2005 Base Realignment and Closure and the Integrated Global Presence Basing Strategy requires Fort Knox to support new and challenging 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, as well as habitat destruction are all examples of encroachment that present potential challenges to the future training operations at Fort Knox.

ACUB Objective: The primary ACUB focus is on properties adjoining the Fort Knox Eastern Corridor Battle Space. Local growth occurring along the installation's eastern and southern perimeters is leading to the potential for restrictions on training, maneuvering, and deployment capabilities carried out by the battle space. The buffers will 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 (LTADD)

Partnership Objective: The mission of the LTADD includes facilitating the development rights of open land to prevent its development and showing private landowners how to utilize the various local and state programs for selling or donating development rights in exchange for conservation easements.

Other Stakeholders: State of Kentucky

Fort Knox Funding

Funding Obligation History	
FY Obligated	Military Funds
Through FY06	\$0
FY07	\$1,000,000
Total	\$1,000,000

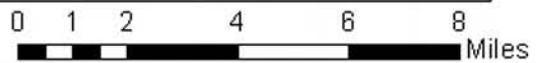
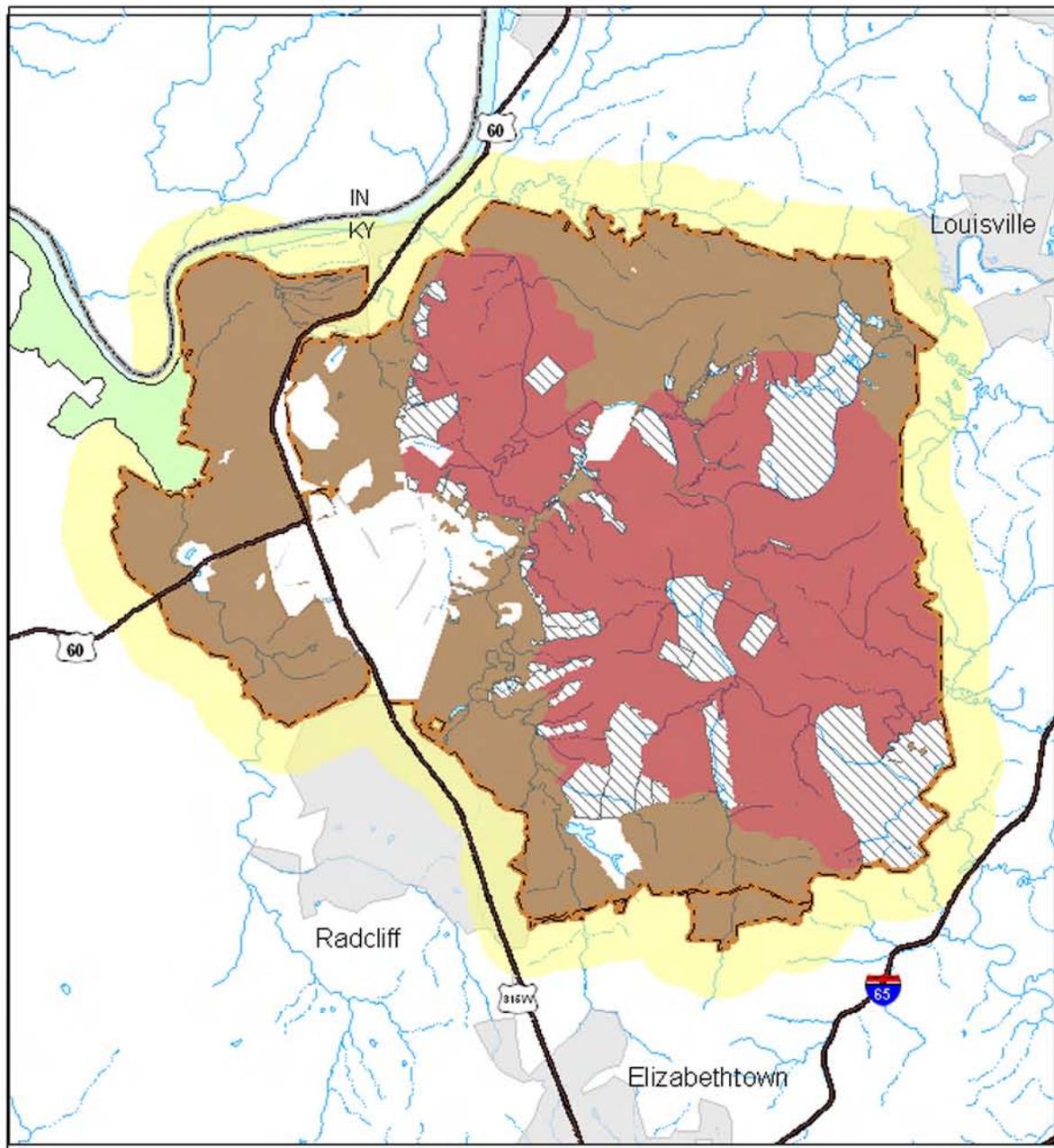
Transaction History					
Parcel	Closing Date	Acres	Military Funds	Partner Funds	Total Cost
Through FY06		0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FY07		0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total		0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Other 2007 ACUB activities: The first parcel is expected to close in May 2008. This property adjoins the Fort Knox Eastern Corridor Battle Space and will buffer this training area from encroachment.



The Armor Center and School is the largest organization on Fort Knox and is responsible for the training of all armor Soldiers and Marines

Fort Knox ACUB Initiative



- Legend**
- Fort Knox
 - ACUB Focus Areas
 - Military Range Areas**
 - Firing Range
 - Impact Area (Non-Dudded)
 - Impact Area (RDT&E)
 - Impact Area (Dudded)
 - Other Range
 - Protected Areas
 - Primary Road
 - Permanent Water Body



- Urban Areas**
- Population (Low)
 - Population (Medium)
 - Population (High)





Fort Lewis, Washington



ACUB Approval Date: October 21, 2005

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

Challenge to Installation: The most imminent and severe encroachment threat at Fort Lewis has four candidate species under the Endangered Species Act. Species include 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, and all are currently present on Fort Lewis. Listing of any of these species would impose considerable military training restrictions on the installation.

ACUB Objective: The primary objective of the Fort Lewis 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 objective is to prevent future military restrictions on Fort Lewis 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 at Fort Lewis.

Cooperative Agreement Partner: The Nature Conservancy, The Washington Chapter

Partnership Objective: To recover candidate prairie species living in the southern Puget Lowlands while conserving the remaining prairie ecosystem of this area. Privately-owned parcels at various locations in the southern Puget Lowlands will be acquired, and these lands will be managed and protected for the recovery of candidate prairie species.

Other Stakeholders: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Washington Department of Natural Resources, The Washington Natural Heritage Program (WDNR Program), The Natural Areas Program (WDNR Program), Wolf Haven International

Fort Lewis Funding

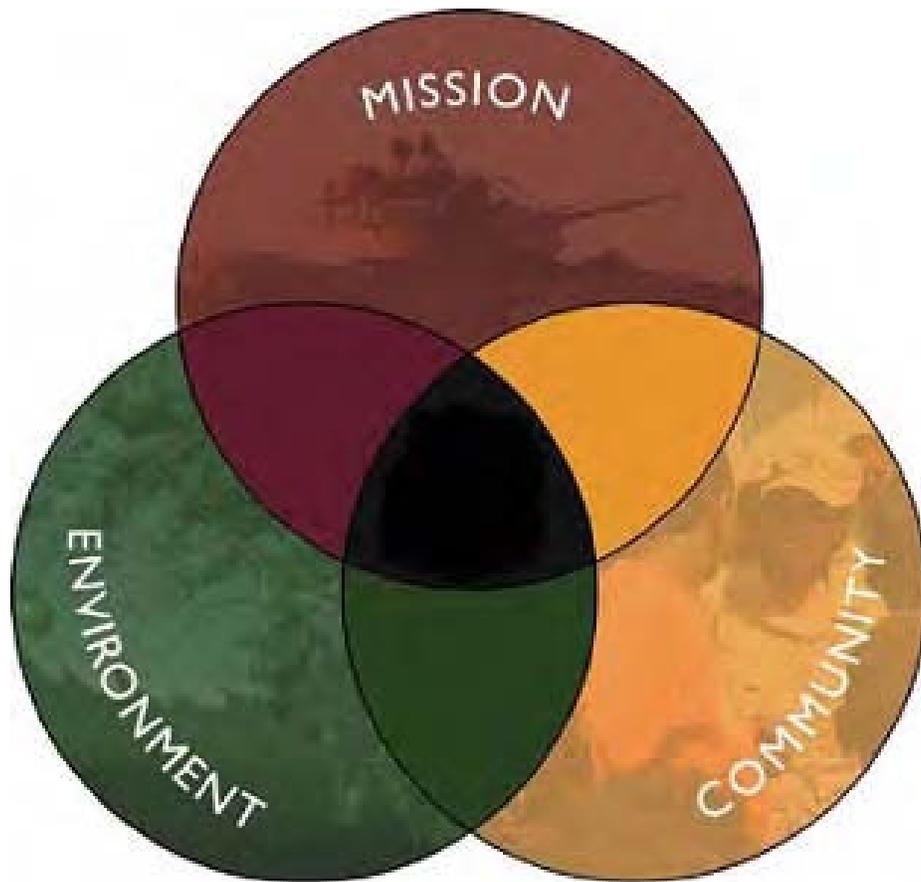
Funding Obligation History	
FY Obligated	Military Funds
Through FY06	\$500,000
FY07	\$499,973
Total	\$999,973

Transaction History					
Parcel	Closing Date	Acres	Military Funds	Partner Funds	Total Cost
Through FY06		4,205	\$0	\$3,810,432	\$3,810,432
T&E Restoration Projects	N/A	N/A	\$315,100	\$93,955	\$409,055
Mima Mounds NAP	Mar-07	7	\$0	\$584,500	\$584,500
Total		4,212	\$315,100	\$4,488,887	\$4,803,987

Other 2007 ACUB activities: A Captive Rearing Methods Test Project for the Mardon skipper was initiated on January 1, 2007. The project is being conducted by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and will be held until August 30, 2008. The objective is to learn about the behavior and physiology of the Mardon skipper and refine rearing techniques in order to enhance the population and avoid listing under the Endangered Species Act.



The Mardon skipper butterfly is dependant upon native, fescue-dominated grasslands found in and around Fort Lewis.



Fort Polk, Louisiana



ACUB Approval Date: June 14, 2006

Installation Description: Fort Polk serves as the Army's premier training center for contingency forces with a mission to train and deploy combat and combat support units. The Joint Readiness Training Center (JRTC) located at Fort Polk focuses on improving unit readiness by providing highly 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 used to train infantry brigade task forces and their subordinate elements in the Joint Contemporary Operation Environment. With a strong emphasis on realism, the JRTC provides rotational units with the opportunity to conduct joint operations that emphasize contingency force missions.

Challenge to Installation: Range and Training lands at Fort Polk provide essential habitats for two species. The Red-cockaded Woodpecker (*Picoides borealis*) (RCW) is currently registered under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), and the Louisiana Pine Snake (*Pituophis ruthveni*) (LPS) is a candidate species for listing. Use and development of Fort Polk range and training lands is currently constrained by RCW habitat and population recovery requirements under the ESA. If the LPS is listed under the ESA, additional restrictions of land use and off-road vehicle movement could be imposed to protect the species and its 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 private lands. Target lands for RCW habitat protection are industrial timberlands located in Vernon Parish, south of the installation. By protecting the longleaf pine habitat found on this land, as well as extending the RCW population onto nearby lands, Fort Polk will increase flexibility for Soldier's land use and will more effectively achieve U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service RCW recovery goals. Lands targeted for protection of the LPS habitat are industrial timberlands located in Bienville Parish, approximately 65 miles from 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 potential training restrictions.

Cooperative Agreement Partner: The Nature Conservancy

Partnership Objective: To protect RCW and LPS habitat near the installation and within the surrounding ecoregion through the acquisition of conservation easements. The easements will ensure that habitat (specifically the long leaf pine ecosystem) on the target lands is managed in perpetuity for the benefit of the RCW and LPS.

Other Stakeholders: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the U.S. Forest Service

Fort Polk Funding

Funding Obligation History	
FY Obligated	Military Funds
Through FY06	\$0
FY07	\$2,049,100
Total	\$2,049,100

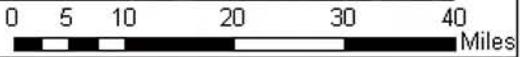
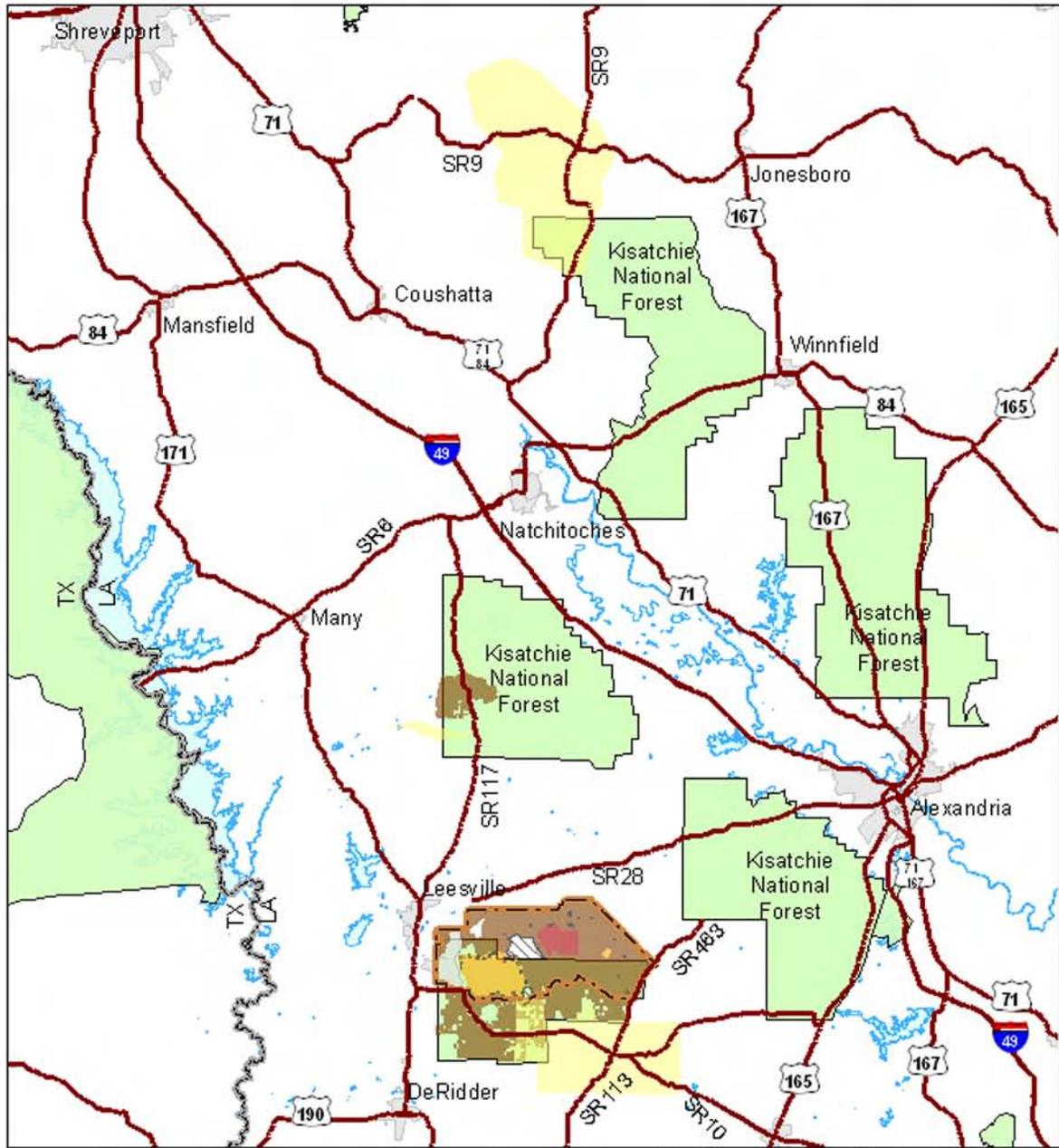
Transaction History					
Parcel	Closing Date	Acres	Military Funds	Partner Funds	Total Cost
Through FY06		0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FY07		0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total		0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Other 2007 ACUB activities: Two parcels are expected to close in 2008 which total more than 15,000 acres. These lands will provide a large area of critical habitat for the Red-cockaded Woodpecker and the Louisiana pine snake. Providing these species with habitat off of Fort Polk will defend the training mission on post.



Due to its dependency on the diminishing long-leaf pine ecosystem for survival, the Louisiana pine snake is a candidate for federal listing under the Endangered Species Act.

Fort Polk ACUB Initiative



Legend

- Fort Polk
- ACUB Focus Areas
- Military Range Areas**
- Firing Range
- Impact Area (Non-Dudded)
- Impact Area (RDT&E)
- Impact Area (Dudded)
- Other Range



- Protected Areas
- Primary Road
- Permanent Water Body

Urban Areas

- Population (Low)
- Population (Medium)
- Population (High)





Fort Riley, Kansas



ACUB Approval Date: June 15, 2006

Installation Description: The mission at Fort Riley is to provide support to Soldiers and their families through the availability of well-being services, infrastructure, environmental and fiscal stewardship, and other services to enhance the War fighters' ability to accomplish their mission. The installation provides training assistance to more than 30,000 Reserve Component Soldiers including the Army National Guard, U.S. Army Reserves, Navy Reserves, Marine Reserves, Reserve Officer Training Corps, Air Guard, and those conducting individual training or attending schools. Fort Riley has the capability to host 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 to Installation: Smoke and noise resulting from heavy weapon fire, demolitions, and rotary-winged aircraft operation are the primary off post impacts to the nearby commercial airport and residential areas. Additionally, threatened species relying on habitat in and around the installation include the topeka shiner (*Notropis topeka*), regal fritillary (*Speyeria idalia*), Henslow's Sparrow (*Ammodramus henslowii*), and the Greater Prairie Chicken (*Tympanuchus cupido*). These species will seek refuge on installation lands due to increased development, which could potentially lead to training restrictions on Fort Riley.

ACUB Objective: The primary objectives of ACUB are to eliminate or significantly reduce the potential for training restrictions at Fort Riley by avoiding land use conflicts and degradation of natural resources, and 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.

Cooperative Agreement Partner: Kansas Land Trust

Partnership Objective: To protect and preserve lands of ecological, scenic, historic, agricultural and recreational significance in Kansas. The areas that connect grasslands off of Fort Riley with the grasslands on the installation are targeted for protection. These lands are owned by many private land owners, and are dominated by open space land uses. The partnership is working to keep these lands in private open space uses.

Other Stakeholders: U.S. Department of Agricultural Natural Resource Conservation Service, State Department of Natural Resources, The Nature Conservancy

Fort Riley Funding

Funding Obligation History	
FY Obligated	Military Funds
Through FY06	\$1,300,000
FY07	\$924,158
Total	\$2,224,158

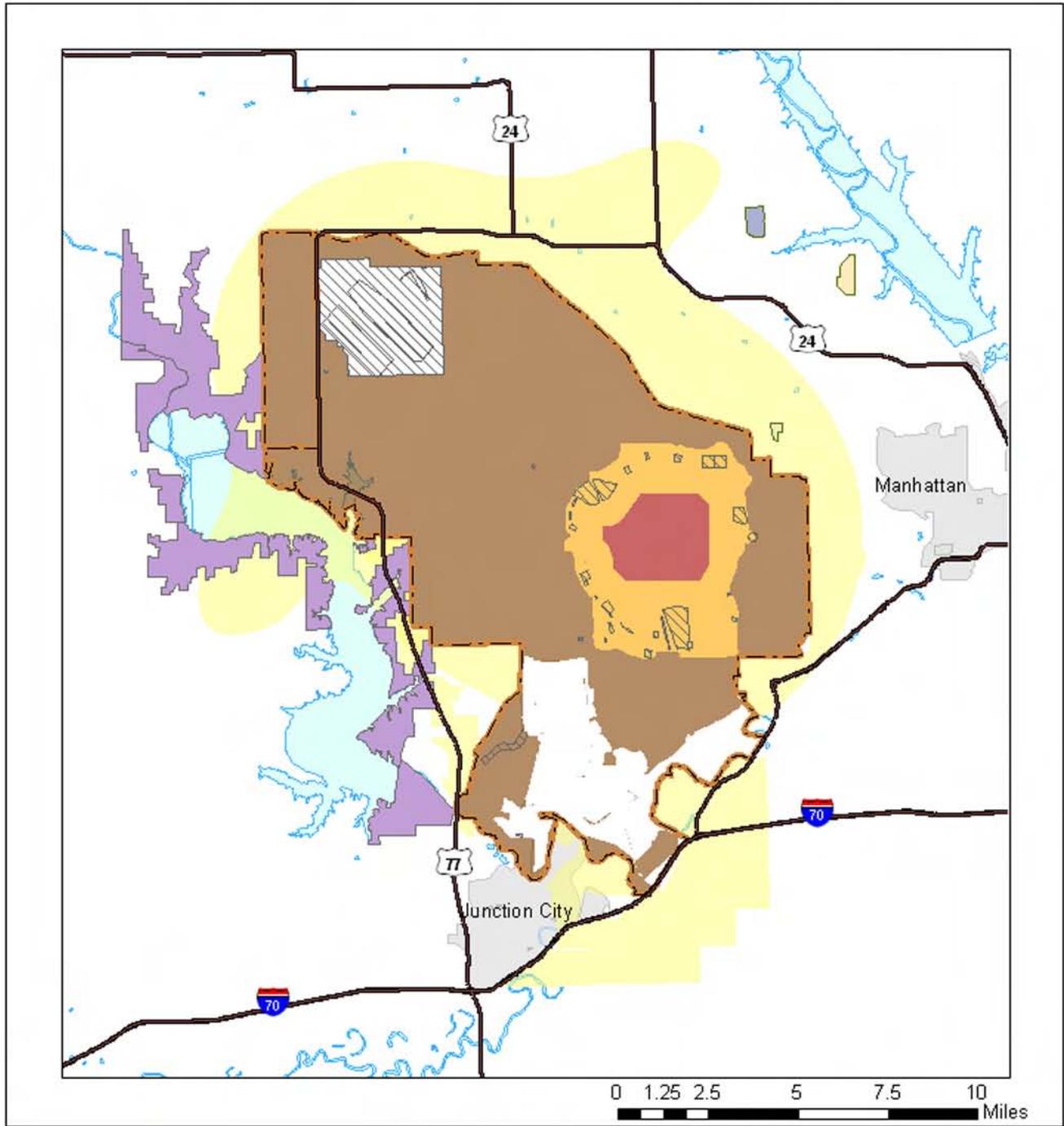
Transaction History					
Parcel	Closing Date	Acres	Military Funds	Partner Funds	Total Cost
Through FY06		324	\$0	\$187,000	\$187,000
Laman	30-Oct-06	289	\$99,198	\$306,956	\$406,154
Otto	6-Dec-06	63	\$43,303	\$105,500	\$148,803
Dibben	24-Sep-07	207	\$32,529	\$98,000	\$130,529
Total		883	\$175,030	\$697,456	\$872,486

Other 2007 ACUB activities: Final negotiations of two parcels were accepted and closed in 2007. The first property, Laman Parcel, is 289 acres of native, tallgrass prairie located approximately five miles northeast of Fort Riley. Otto Parcel was also closed and is a 63 acre parcel located just a half mile from the installation. The parcel is primarily native tallgrass prairie having two streams that flow into Wildcat Creek, a stream with the endangered Topeka shiner. Also included in the acreage is 119 acres of land that previously belonged to the Army Corps of Engineers. The land was targeted by developers, but ultimately was transferred to Fort Riley through the ACUB coordination process.



The largest threat to mission sustainment at Fort Riley is complaints from nearby residential communities of noise and smoke.

Fort Riley ACUB Initiative



- FY07 ACUB Parcel
- Fort Riley
- ACUB Focus Areas

Military Range Areas

- Firing Range
- Impact Area (Non-Duddled)
- Impact Area (RDT&E)
- Impact Area (Duddled)
- Other Range

Legend



- Pre-FY07 ACUB Parcel
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Land
- Protected Areas
- Primary Road
- Permanent Water Body

Urban Areas

- Population (Low)
- Population (Medium)
- Population (High)





Fort Sill, Oklahoma



ACUB Approval Date: March 14, 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 the Army, Marine Corps, and Air Force. 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. Jet trainers from Sheppard Air Force Base, as well as military transport aircraft from Altus Air Force Base, participate in daily training missions over Fort Sill. 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 to Installation: Fort Sill creates high levels of noise resulting from installation training and power projection missions. Urban development along the southern, eastern, and northern boundaries of Fort Sill creates potential encroachment issues for the installation. In addition to urban sprawl, Fort Sill provides critical habitat for several ESA listed species including the Black-Capped Vireo (*Vireo atricapilla*). The continued development and execution of incompatible uses may produce significant obstacles to future use of range and training lands at Fort Sill.

ACUB Objective: The primary objective of Fort Sill's ACUB is to protect the installation from encroachment due to urban sprawl and habitat destruction by establishing a buffer around critical ranges and training lands. The ACUB program will use real estate provisions to protect incompatible land use in the targeted buffer areas. Land legacy will purchase property along the installation's border to reduce encroachment in order to accommodate current as well as future missions at Fort Sill.

Cooperative Agreement Partner: Land Legacy, Inc.

Partnership Objective: The primary objective of Land Legacy is to conserve and enhance urban and rural landscapes, thereby improving the quality of life. For its partnership with ACUB, Land Legacy is working to protect large tracts of privately owned land on the southern, eastern, and northern boundaries of Fort Sill. The Army and Land Legacy are working to keep these lands in private open space uses to protect the installation's training areas.

Other Stakeholders: U.S. Department of Agricultural Natural Resource Conservation Service and State of Oklahoma Department of Natural Resources

Fort Sill Funding

Funding Obligation History	
FY Obligated	Military Funds
Through FY06	\$1,000,000
FY07	\$2,000,000
Total	\$3,000,000

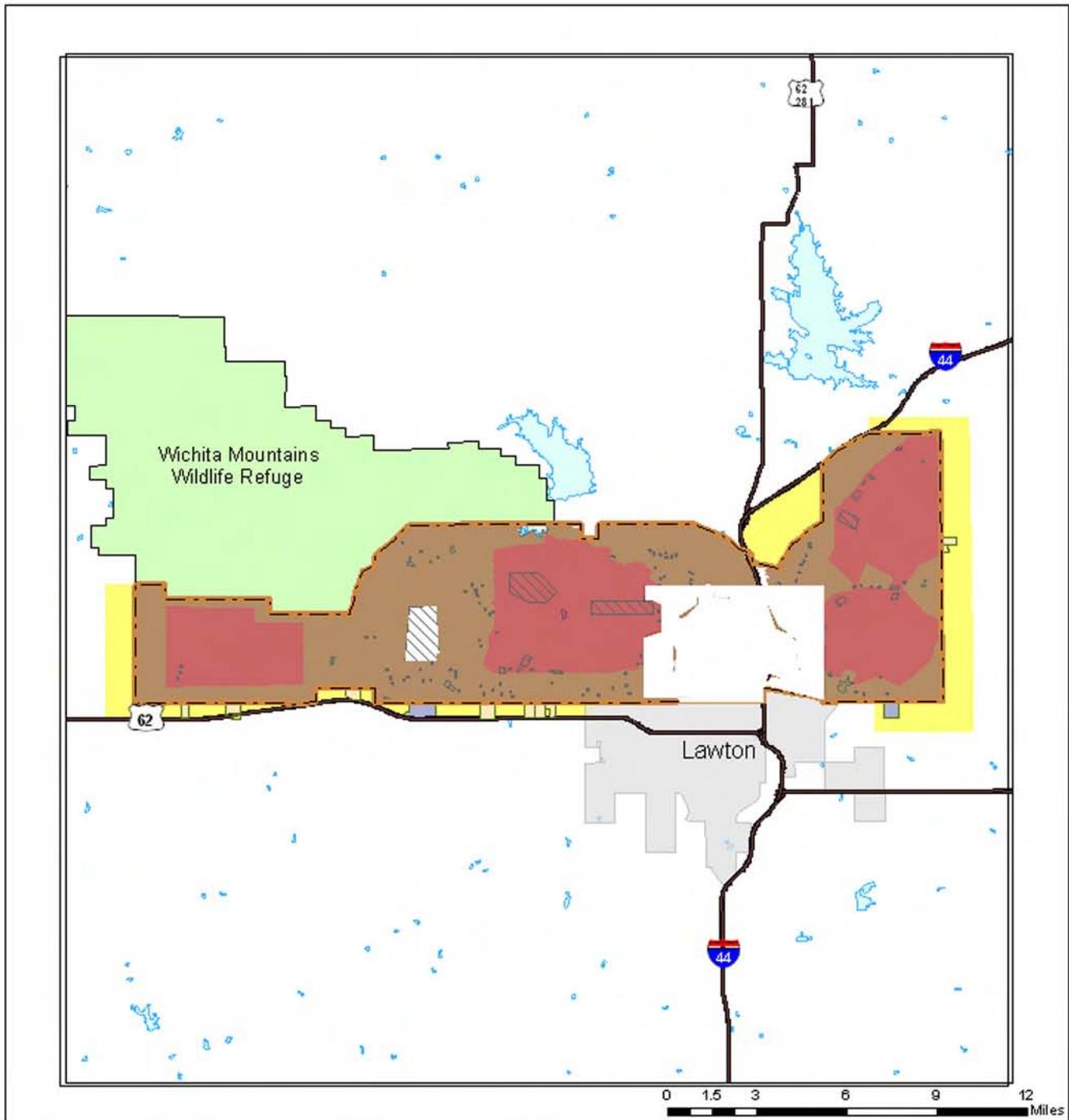
Transaction History					
Parcel	Closing Date	Acres	Military Funds	Partner Funds	Total Cost
Through FY06		428	\$568,919	\$805,020	\$1,373,939
Woods	12-Dec-06	150	\$214,425	\$173,500	\$387,925
Logue	12-Dec-06	80	\$178,885	\$143,500	\$322,385
Banks	2-Aug-07	101	\$400,547	\$2,000	\$402,547
Coffin	2-Aug-07	80	\$140,425	\$113,000	\$253,425
Hadden	2-Aug-07	55	\$261,427	\$1,900	\$263,327
Kirby	2-Aug-07	79	\$167,940	\$47,100	\$215,040
Meyers	2-Aug-07	102	\$346,072	\$1,960	\$348,032
Taylor	2-Aug-07	35	\$65,925	\$50,900	\$116,825
Zuspann	2-Aug-07	50	\$204,675	\$1,900	\$206,575
Total		1,160	\$2,549,240	\$1,340,780	\$3,890,020

Other 2007 ACUB activities: Three parcels which total 359 acres have been targeted for closure on the acquisition of conservation easements in 2008. These properties are immediately adjacent to Fort Sill's active training ranges and will buffer training related noise and provide critical habitat. Negotiations have been completed and closings can occur as Army funding becomes available.



Fort Sill provides critical habitat for federally listed species including the Black-Capped Vireo.

Fort Sill ACUB Initiative



- FY07 ACUB Parcel
- Fort Sill
- ACUB Focus Areas

Military Range Areas

- Firing Range
- Impact Area (Non-Dudded)
- Impact Area (RDT&E)
- Impact Area (Dudded)
- Other Range

Legend



- Protected Areas
- Primary Road
- Permanent Water Body

- Pre-FY07 ACUB Parcel

Urban Areas

- Population (Low)
- Population (Medium)
- Population (High)





Fort Stewart, Georgia



ACUB Approval Date: March 14, 2005

Installation Description: Fort Stewart and Hunter Airfield are home of the 3rd Infantry Division, and combine to be the Army's Premier Power Projection Platform on the Atlantic Coast. The installation, covering 280,000 acres in southeast Georgia, is the largest, most effective and efficient armor training base east of the Mississippi. Hunter Army Airfield 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 to Installation: The area in and around Fort Stewart provides vital natural habitat for several rare species which have the potential of leading to installation training restrictions if they are faced with further endangerment through incompatible development. The population of Coastal Georgia is expected to double over the next 25 years, and the pressure of residential housing growth is threatening to overtake conservation efforts. Without implementing an ACUB, virtually all of the non-wetland acreage, as well as some of the wetland acreage within the buffer area would be developed within 20-25 years. This rapid development would prove detrimental to the species dependent on the land, leading to installation training restrictions in an effort to prevent further population decrease of the affected species.

ACUB Objective: The ACUB objective is to protect all potential and existing wildlife habitats that are capable of supporting the rare species known in the Fort Stewart area. A few examples include the striped newt (*Notophthalmus perstriatus*), gopher frog (*Rana captio*), Bachman's Sparrow (*Aimophila aestivalis*), Red-cockaded Woodpecker (*Picoides borealis*), gopher tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*), eastern indigo snake (*Drymarchon corias couperi*), Florida pine snake (*Pituophis melanoleucus mugitus*), and the purple honeycomb head (*Balduina atropurpurea*). Protection of these lands, including the Lower Ogeechee River Conservation Corridor, will facilitate the recovery of the above specie populations, thus avoiding training restrictions.

Cooperative Agreement Partner: The Trust for Public land

Partnership Objective: To preserve diminishing wildlife habitat on lands adjacent to Fort Stewart, expanding the total area of the "Island of Biodiversity" currently provided by protected installation lands.

Other Stakeholders: State of Georgia Department of Natural Resources, The Georgia Land Trust, The Nature Conservancy, The Georgia Forestry Commission, The Conservation Fund, The Chatham/Savannah Metropolitan Planning Commission, Liberty County, Evans County

Fort Stewart Funding

Funding Obligation History	
FY Obligated	Military Funds
Through FY06	\$5,364,394
FY07	\$3,849,100
Total	\$9,213,494

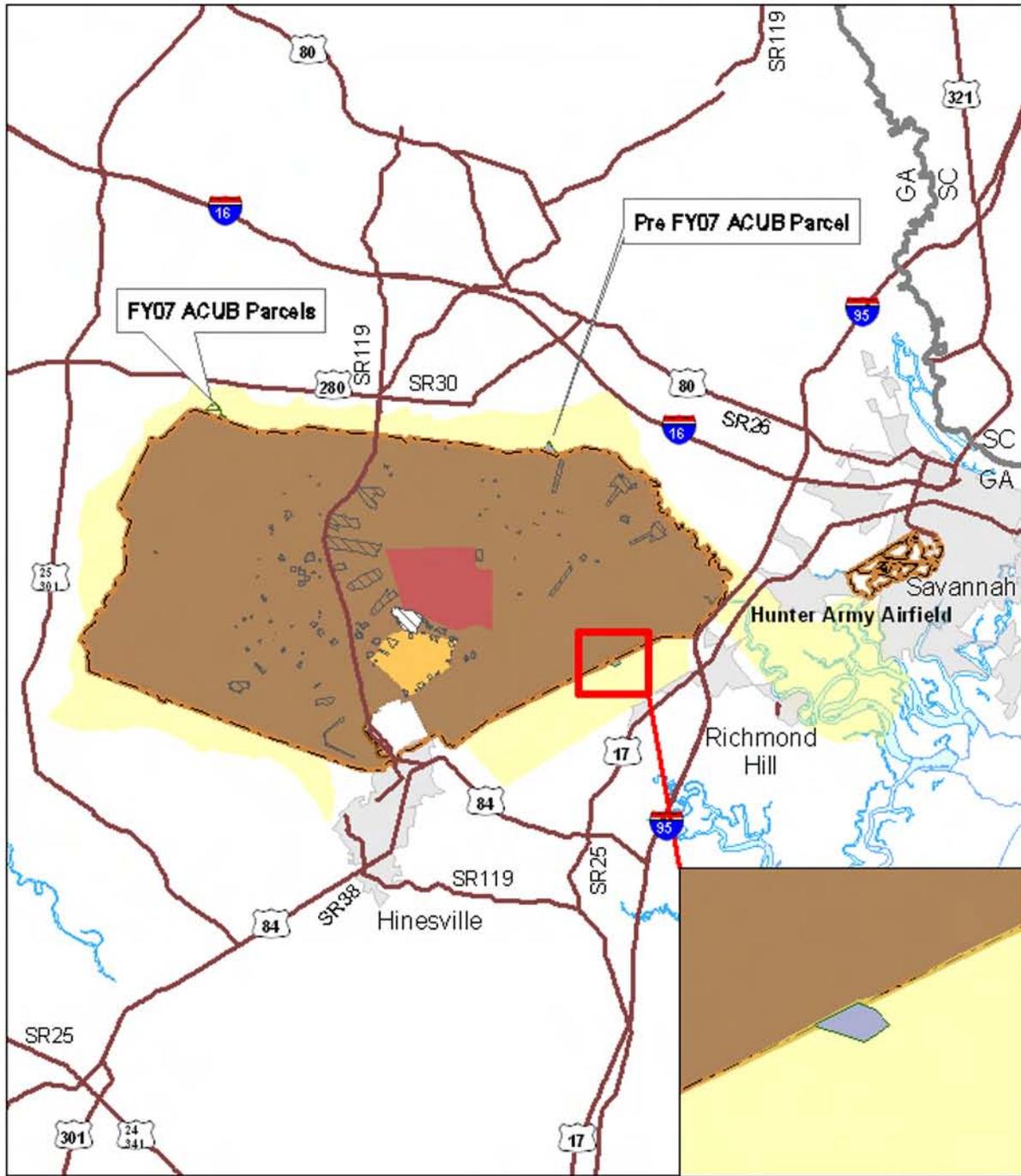
Transaction History					
Parcel	Closing Date	Acres	Military Funds	Partner Funds	Total Cost
Through FY06		424	\$648,988	In Kind Services	\$648,988
Blue Sky	15-Mar-07	180	\$216,390	In Kind Services	\$216,390
Total		604	\$865,378	In Kind Services	\$865,378

Other 2007 ACUB activities: A 648 acre parcel located in Chatham County is expected to close in early 2008. The property lies along the banks of the Ogeechee River and is adjacent to Fort Stewart. Protection of this land as well as other lands in this area is critical to ensure continued operational freedom on the Convoy Live Fire Range (a critical training facility for support of Operation Iraqi Freedom) and three Aerial Gunnery Ranges.



Fort Stewart is located in the heart of the formerly vast longleaf pine ecosystem. Once covering 90 million acres, less than 3 million acres remain in existence today.

Fort Stewart ACUB Initiative



- FY07 ACUB Parcel
- Fort Stewart
- ACUB Focus Areas

- Military Range Areas**
- Firing Range
 - Impact Area (Non-Dudded)
 - Impact Area (RDT&E)
 - Impact Area (Dudded)
 - Other Range

Legend



- Protected Areas
- Primary Road
- Permanent Water Body

- Pre-FY07 ACUB Parcel

Urban Areas

- Population (Low)
- Population (Medium)
- Population (High)





U.S. Army Garrison, Hawaii



ACUB Approval Date: March 14, 2005

Installation Description: U.S. Army Garrison, Hawaii (USAG-HI) is an essential power projection platform for the Pacific theater due to its ability to very quickly deploy units to the west. USAG-HI sub-installations include the Schofield Barracks and Pohakuloa Training area training range communities. Its principal function is 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. USAG-HI training areas are also available for use by other U.S. forces stationed in the Pacific Region on an as-needed basis.

Challenge to Installation: Multiple ESA listed species including the ‘Elepaio (*Chasiempis sandwichensis gayi*), 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 utilize USAG-HI training lands, The Fish and Wildlife Service requires the installation to protect these threatened species on and off post. Additionally, complaints of noise, dust, and over flight helicopter activity from adjacent urban development is a challenge to the installations training capability. Protecting land directly buffering military roads and firing ranges will promote ideal training scenarios.

ACUB Objective: The objective of the ACUB is to support and sustain the military training mission at USAG-HI by avoiding land use conflicts and encouraging conservation of natural resources in the vicinity of the installation (especially threatened and endangered species). Working in collaboration with other non-profit organizations and public agencies, the ACUB partnership will acquire, protect, and conserve appropriate land parcels identified by USAG-HI.

Cooperative Agreement Partner: The Trust for Public Land

Partnership Objective: The Trust for Public Land is a national, nonprofit, land conservation organization that 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.

Other Stakeholders: North Shore Community Land Trust, State of Hawaii, The Nature Conservancy, Hawaii’s Thousand Friends, U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resource Conservation Service, Office of Hawaiian Affairs, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Conservation Council for Hawaii

USAG-HI Funding

Funding Obligation History	
FY Obligated	Military Funds
Through FY06	\$7,400,000
FY07	\$3,077,585
Total	\$10,477,585

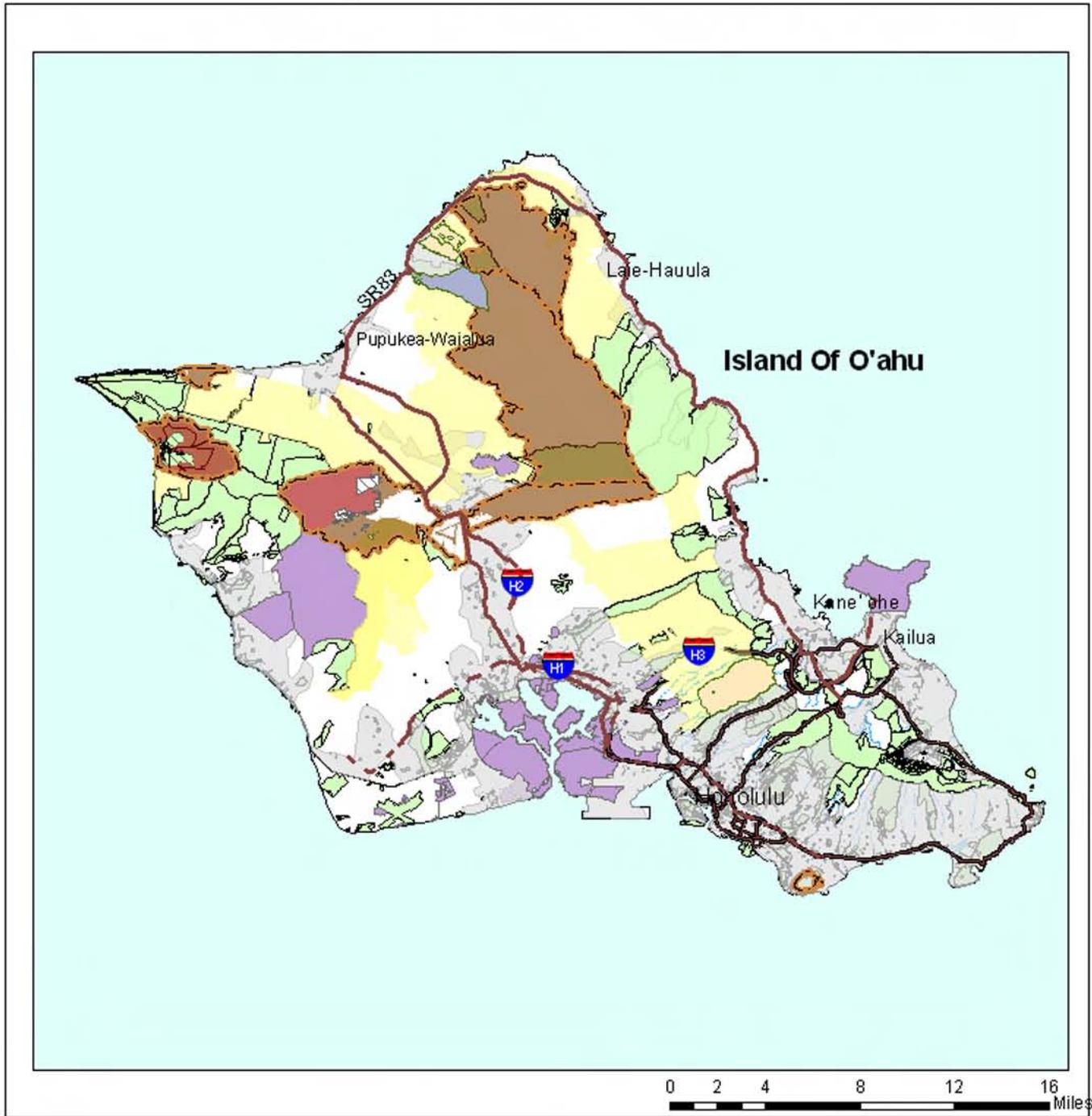
Transaction History					
Parcel	Closing Date	Acres	Military Funds	Partner Funds	Total Cost
Through FY06		1,875	\$3,500,000	\$10,500,000	\$14,000,000
Moanalua Valley	30-Mar-07	3,716	\$900,000	\$4,600,000	\$5,500,000
Pupukea Paumalu	27-Jun-07	1,129	\$3,344,445	\$4,605,555	\$7,950,000
Total		6,720	\$7,744,445	\$19,705,555	\$27,450,000

Other 2007 ACUB activities: On December 9, 2007, a celebration and dedication ceremony was held commemorating the permanent protection of Pupukea Paumalu (1,129 acres of Hawaiian coastline).



The 'Elepaio is only one of several federally listed species that is dependent on the unique habitat of native Hawaiian forests.

U.S. Army Garrison - Hawaii ACUB Initiative



- | | | |
|--|--|--|
|  FY07 ACUB Parcel |  |  Pre-FY07 ACUB Parcel |
|  U.S. Army Garrison - Hawaii | |  Other Military Lands |
|  ACUB Focus Areas | | |
| Military Range Areas | | |
|  Firing Range |  Protected Areas | |
|  Impact Area (Non-Dudded) |  Primary Road | |
|  Impact Area (RDT&E) |  Permanent Water Body | |
|  Impact Area (Dudded) | | Urban Areas |
|  Other Range | |  Population (Low) |
| | |  Population (Medium) |
| | |  Population (High) |



Definitions



ACUB focus area

Area of land the Army desires to protect through the partner. It is documented, validated, and 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 go forward with real estate negotiations pending sufficient funding.

Conservation Easement

An easement whose purpose is to conserve 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 erecting 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

The fiscal calendar begins on October 1 and ends September 30.

FY executed

Fiscal year in which funds, after being fully invoiced, are paid toward an allowable cost 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 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 (REPI), funds authorized from the office of the ACSIM, funds authorized from the Army Environmental Command, National Guard Bureau, and other installation Operation and Maintenance Army funds.

Stakeholder

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

State focus area

Land that a state has identified in its conservation plan.

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
- **AOTC** Army Operational Test Command
- **APG** Aberdeen Proving Ground
- **ARMY O&M** Operation and Maintenance of the Army
- **ATC** Aberdeen Test Center
- **BRAC** Base Realignment and Closure
- **CA** Cooperative Agreement
- **CCD** Calhoun Conservation District
- **CSLO** Camp San Luis Obispo
- **CTA** Churchville Test Area
- **ESA** Endangered Species Act
- **FAPH** Fort A.P. Hill
- **FCTC** Fort Custer Training Center
- **FMV** Fair Market Value
- **FY** Fiscal Year
- **HQDA** Headquarters, Department of the Army
- **JRTC** Joint Readiness Training Center
- **LPS** Louisiana Pine Snake
- **LTADD** Lincoln Trail Area Development District
- **LTMCP** Land Trust for the Mississippi Coastal Plain
- **MATES** Mobilization and Annual Equipment Site
- **MDWFP LIP** Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks
Landowner Incentive Program
- **MEDDAC** Medical Support Activity
- **MPRC** Multi-Purpose Range Complex
- **NDAA** National Defense Authorization Act
- **NMSLO** New Mexico State Land Office
- **NRCS** Natural Resources Conservation Service

- **PLI** Private Lands Initiative
- **RCW** Red-Cockaded Woodpecker
- **REPI** Readiness and Environmental Protection Initiative
- **T&E** Threatened and Endangered
- **TNC** The Nature Conservancy
- **USAEC** U.S. Army Environmental Command
- **USAG** U.S. Army Garrison
- **USC** United States Code
- **USDA** United States Department of Agriculture
- **USFWS** U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service