



# REPI

READINESS AND ENVIRONMENTAL  
PROTECTION INTEGRATION PROGRAM  
2019 | 13th Annual Report to Congress



## SUSTAINING MISSION CAPABILITIES THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS

The Department of Defense's (DoD) ability to conduct realistic live-fire training, weapons system testing, and essential operations is vital to preparing a more lethal and resilient force for combat. There is a direct relationship between realistic training to ensure military readiness and success on the battlefield. Starting in the late 1990s, the Department became increasingly concerned about “encroachment”—pressures adversely affecting the military’s use of training and testing lands. Specifically, military installations saw two main threats to their ability to test, train, and operate: nearby incompatible land uses and environmental restrictions to protect imperiled species and their habitats.

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

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

DoD Use of 10 USC § 2684a  
Partnerships and the Readiness and  
Environmental Protection Integration  
(REPI) Program to Protect Military  
Readiness.

DoD Readiness and Environmental  
Protection Integration Program Use of  
Agreements to Limit Encroachment  
and Other Constraints on Military  
Training, Testing, and Operations as  
Authorized by Section 2684a of Title  
10, United States Code.

Urban sprawl leads to loss of habitat outside the boundaries of our installations and ranges. When combined with the Department's active stewardship of its own natural resources, sprawling development can make DoD's installations increasingly important for the continued existence of remnant populations of imperiled species. This leaves the military with significant management and recovery responsibilities for threatened, endangered, and other at-risk species. The management actions required to support these species can diminish the Department's capacity to use its lands optimally to test, train, and operate. To prevent and mitigate increasing encroachment pressures, in 2002 Congress enacted section 2684a of title 10, United States Code (U.S.C.), hereafter referred to as "the 2684a authority." This provision authorizes the Department to engage in a long-term and cooperative strategy to ensure military mission sustainability by limiting incompatible development near our installations and ranges. Pursuant to this authority, the Department funds cost-sharing agreements with state and local governments and conservation organizations to promote compatible land uses and preserve habitats near or ecologically related to military installations and ranges. Congress expanded the 2684a authority in the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year (FY) 2019 (Public Law 115-232) to include agreements that enhance or improve military installation resilience. The 2684a authority is implemented through the Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration (REPI) program, which enhances our nation's National Defense Strategy by protecting key capabilities, assets, and innovations.

Protecting these lands using the REPI program is a more cost-effective approach to sustain military readiness for the Department and the taxpayer than settling for suboptimal test and training alternatives



or workarounds; replacing compromised assets with new range construction; or relocating missions. This cooperative land protection also provides direct benefits to our partners and neighboring communities through the preservation of limited resources shared by the installation and its neighbors. These efforts contribute to the longevity of working farms, forests, and ranchlands; increase recreational and public access opportunities for nearby residents, active military families, and veterans; and increase the installation's military value. The REPI program invigorates public-private partnerships that strengthen military installation ties to local communities. These local alliances help to foster an increased level of communication and cooperation, which enables installation commanders to better accomplish their vital test, training, and operational missions.

### OVER A DECADE OF ATTRACTING NON-DOD RESOURCES FOR MILITARY READINESS, COMMUNITY BETTERMENT, AND INSTALLATION RESILIENCE

This thirteenth annual report on the 2684a authority describes the REPI program's partnership activities and accomplishments across all projects from the enactment of the 2684a authority in 2002 through FY 2018. Table 1 summarizes accomplishments

**Table 1:** Accomplishments by Service from the Enactment of the 2684a Authority through FY 2018

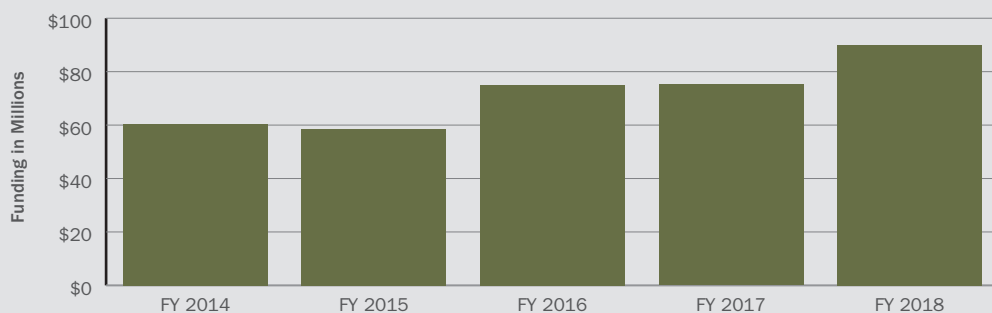
(In Millions)	Transactions	Acres Protected	REPI	Service	Partner	Combined Total <sup>#</sup>
Army	879	351,398	\$252,724,126	\$277,089,120	\$459,945,875	\$989,759,120
Navy	548	88,736	\$100,345,849	\$33,564,710	\$137,475,002	\$271,385,562
Marine Corps	92	93,739	\$97,981,164	\$32,730,374	\$116,801,271	\$247,512,809
Air Force	403	52,791	\$56,044,959	\$6,669,990	\$74,416,141	\$137,131,090
<b>Total<sup>#</sup></b>	<b>1,922</b>	<b>586,665</b>	<b>\$507,096,098</b>	<b>\$350,054,193</b>	<b>\$788,638,290</b>	<b>\$1,645,788,581</b>

<sup>#</sup>Subtotals may not sum to combined totals due to rounding.

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



**Figure 1: REPI Fiscal Year Funding**



Appropriation	\$60.41	\$58.57	\$75.00	\$75.17	\$90.00
Less DoD-wide Priorities	\$5.41	\$9.47	\$7.65	\$12.42	\$0.00
Less Program Management	\$3.61	\$4.04	\$4.19	\$5.13	\$3.46
Less Landscape Management	\$0.95	\$0.50	\$0.50	\$0.50	\$1.02
Additional OSD Funding	\$37.71*	\$6.95*	\$2.81*	\$1.64*	\$1.20*
Allocation to Services	\$88.15	\$51.51	\$66.60	\$58.76	\$86.72
Locations	43	32	45	39	42

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

by the Military Services for the 106 locations in 33 states where REPI partnerships have been developed. Detailed information by individual project is provided in Tables 2 through 5, and full project summaries are available on [www.repi.mil](http://www.repi.mil).

Figure 1 shows Congressional appropriations for REPI over the past five fiscal years. The cost for program management averages six percent, which is comparable to the overhead costs for similar Federal land protection programs. Through FY 2018, the Military Services have combined \$857 million in DoD funds with over \$788 million in non-Department partner contributions to protect more than 586,000 acres of land, safeguarding vital operating, test, and training assets and capabilities.

The REPI program provides a framework for the allocation of funds to the Military Services for site-specific agreements that meet the requirements and objectives of the 2684a authority. This framework provides management, oversight, and coordination of funding decisions and their implementation while empowering the Services to tailor programs to meet their specific mission requirements. The Department annually evaluates and prioritizes projects for funding based on several factors, including: encroachment challenges to the military mission and the potential to prevent or mitigate impacts; project innovation

“We are proud to be a part of the team effort to protect Sansavilla. The conservation of this critical property along the Altamaha River provides needed encroachment protection that will enhance our training at Townsend Bombing Range [Georgia] and will ensure our pilots and crew are prepared for today’s enemies and tomorrow’s conflicts.”

— **Colonel Timothy Miller**, Commanding Officer,  
U.S. Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, South Carolina

that increases benefits, leverages additional funds, or creates new tools to accelerate results, readiness outcomes, and National Defense Strategy progress; and the ability of the partnership to complete transactions in a timely manner. The Department also values and prioritizes projects that engage in holistic community planning efforts and address land use at a comprehensive, landscape level. This includes projects that demonstrate significant participation in local and regional planning efforts (e.g., Joint Land Use Studies and sustained involvement in collaborative land use planning); show clear benefits to, and investments from, partner organizations and the community; and advance the goals of designated Sentinel Landscapes.



Sentinel Landscapes, anchored by one or more military installations or ranges, are defined areas that represent overlapping priorities for military mission protection, working lands preservation, and natural resource conservation. These key landscapes are jointly identified by an interagency partnership that includes the Departments of Defense, Agriculture, and the Interior. The Sentinel Landscapes Partnership unites the shared land protection interests of these federal agencies and numerous state, local, and private partner organizations to support compatible land uses such as ranching, farming, forestry, public recreation, and conservation. This coordinated focus seeks to maintain landscapes that are anchored by installations or ranges and critical to sustaining military readiness.

A Sentinel Landscapes designation leads to improved recognition at the local, state, and national level for the encroachment mitigation efforts that benefit the anchor installations and ranges. A designation can also improve communication and coordination between partner organizations and local communities, which can lead to greater landowner participation in existing voluntary conservation and other compatible land use programs. Additionally, the opportunity to address national security, conservation, and working land interests within a defined landscape broadens the spectrum of willing landowners with whom participating entities can engage. Increased coordination within a Sentinel Landscape also encourages its respective partners to develop new technical and financial assistance options tailored for local needs.

REPI program investments in Sentinel Landscapes enable the Department to enhance mission sustainment efforts and support the national security mission. From 2014 through 2018, seven Sentinel

Landscapes have been designated: Avon Park Air Force Range, Florida; Camp Ripley, Minnesota; Eastern North Carolina; Fort Huachuca, Arizona; Joint Base Lewis-McChord, Washington; Middle Chesapeake, Maryland; and large swaths of Georgia anchored by Fort Stewart, Fort Benning, Townsend Bombing Range, Robins Air Force Base, and Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay. In 2018, DoD and the Military Services invested approximately \$22 million in the seven Sentinel Landscapes, which will further leverage funds from federal, state, local, and private partners. In 2018, the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) awarded \$7 million in Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCP) funding to develop the North Carolina Sentinel Landscapes High Priority Protect Program. The investments made in Sentinel Landscapes help ensure readiness and protect operational flexibility at the anchor installations and ranges.

## **SUSTAINING KEY MISSION CAPABILITIES IN SUPPORT OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE STRATEGY**

The REPI program supports the DoD's efforts to build a more lethal and resilient force by helping to sustain missions that are critical to the modernization of key capabilities. The National Defense Strategy urges that "we cannot expect success fighting tomorrow's conflicts with yesterday's weapons or equipment." The REPI program's strategic planning process prioritizes the Department's key test and training capabilities.

For example, REPI is working to sustain the F-35 mission at Hill Air Force Base (AFB). Located in the fastest-developing locale in the state of Utah, Hill AFB anticipates that without the REPI program, the arrival of the F-35 will face significant encroachment challenges in the next 5-10 years. Challenges such as public safety concerns, noise complaints, light pollution, and water availability pose potential threats to the F-35 mission. If left unmitigated, these threats are likely to apply pressure to the base and eventually impede the mission. Experts at Hill AFB say flight test patterns may have to be rerouted or aircraft launch hours may have to be restricted to avoid locations with higher population densities at certain times. This includes, but is not limited to, the Air Force's ability to fly night operations. These changes would be costly and reduce realism for testing and training of one of the DoD's top-priority aircraft. Similarly, all missions at Hill AFB face

## MEASURING BENEFITS TO THE MILITARY MISSION

As part of the annual proposal process for REPI funding, the Military Services are required to identify all land use challenges and readiness impacts that each project addresses. The REPI Program has made investments to prevent or mitigate land use conflicts at levels comparable to their incident rate as reported by the Military Services. The following table displays the three most prevalent land use challenges in FY 2018.

Top Land Use Challenges	Number of Projects with Challenge
<b>Noise</b> (potential incompatible development resulting in mission impacts due to noise complaints)	54
<b>Danger or Safety Zones</b> (potential incompatible development near the end of runways)	28
<b>Obscurant or Obstacle</b> (e.g., communications tower, wind turbine, other tall structure)	21

Returns on these investments have resulted in multiple benefits to military readiness. The following table displays the total number of acres protected in support of the three most impacted testing, training, or operational capabilities.

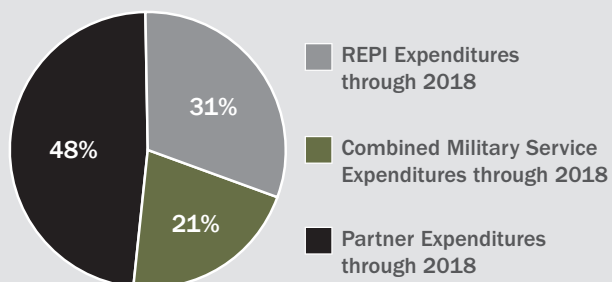
Top Impacted Capabilities	Total Acres Protected at Projects with Capability
<b>Ground Maneuvers</b> (Mounted and Dismounted)	293,025
<b>Live Fire Training</b> (Air-to-Ground, Artillery, Large Caliber)	215,017
<b>Fixed-wing, Rotary-wing, and Tiltrotor Flight</b>	199,086

detrimental impacts if development further strains the scarce water supply.

Seeking to proactively reduce these potential impacts to the F-35 mission, Hill AFB is partnering with the neighboring City of Layton and the Compatible Lands Foundation to facilitate the process of funding and acquiring restrictive land use easements around the installation. The Base continues to hold meetings to educate the surrounding community on potential noise impacts expected with the arrival of 57 more F-35 aircraft in addition to the 15 F-35s already on base. The response to these educational efforts has been positive. Even better, many of the local farmers have shown interest in the REPI program and look forward to preserving their agricultural heritage by permitting conservation easements to be placed on their properties. Through collaboration with a local city and a non-governmental partner, Hill AFB is leveraging DoD and non-DoD funds to protect its F-35 mission.

As the Department makes investments to modernize capabilities and maintain our innovative edge, it must also explore new ways to design and finance projects to mitigate evolving encroachment threats. Changes in force structure and a shortfall in available airspace and land resources means protecting existing installation and range assets and capabilities is more important than ever. As such, for the eighth year in a row, the REPI program is holding the annual REPI Challenge, a competition with a dedicated funding set-aside to accelerate REPI project results. REPI Challenge projects protect important military missions and conserve land at a greater scale by accessing unconventional sources of funding, such as market-based strategies, and private sector innovations. REPI Challenge proponents are encouraged to look beyond traditional conservation tools and to consider approaches and strategies for increasing compatible land uses that lead to new partner engagement and previously untapped sources of funding, including private investment. The 2019

**Figure 2:** Cost-Share through FY 2018



REPI Challenge is focused on projects that protect key capabilities identified in the National Defense Strategy.

The REPI Challenge and other program initiatives also support the National Defense Strategy's objective to advance our long-term interests by pooling resources and building an extended network of partners. Since the REPI program's inception, it has garnered support from over 300 partners, including many private organizations. As shown in Figure 2, the REPI program has amplified its ability to sustain critical military capabilities by leveraging an additional \$92 in partner funding for each \$100 spent by the Department. These partners bring diverse ideas, valuable networks, and significant resources that serve our shared interests.

The REPI program's long-term, innovative initiatives protect the Department's unique test and training capabilities, spur innovative land conservation practices, and ensure that REPI program investments maximize taxpayer dollars and leverage partner resources to the greatest extent possible. The investments that our partners make in REPI projects, including the designated Sentinel Landscapes, illustrate the value of these partnerships to the federal, state, and local governments and non-governmental organizations with whom the Department works.

## WAY AHEAD

As encroachment pressures around our installations and ranges grow, and as test, training, and operational requirements increase, the Department continues to engage and educate key stakeholders, such as the National Conference of State Legislatures, about military mission requirements and the effects of encroachment. The REPI program's outreach efforts, in conjunction with the Department's Office of Economic Adjustment's community planning programs, offer

cost-effective tools that enable partner organizations and communities to identify and adopt beneficial land-use policies and practices that support military needs. Engaging in local planning forums; educating communities on the military's operational footprint; formalizing local community development action notifications to the military; guiding compatible community development through transfer and purchase of development rights; and restoring and preserving open space via conservation easements all increase opportunities to coordinate and ensure that regional development is compatible with military readiness requirements.

The REPI program also continues to explore innovative ways to use the 2684a authority. Naval Weapons Station (NWS) Earle—the Navy base tasked with providing ordnance for all Atlantic Fleet Carrier and Expeditionary Strike Groups—is leveraging the expanded 2684a authority by protecting lands that improve its resilience against future water shortages and extreme weather events. When Hurricane Sandy impacted the New Jersey coastline in 2012, NWS Earle and the surrounding community were vulnerable to damage that took three years and \$50 million to repair. By preserving wetlands and coastal buffer areas, NWS Earle is providing the necessary space for local governments and non-governmental organizations to plan and execute storm resiliency projects. While preventing future damages from storm surge and stormwater impacts, NWS Earle is also using REPI and partner funds to protect lands around the reservoir providing drinking water to the base as well as recharge areas for limited groundwater resources, a measure that is critical for sustaining the installation over the long term. Through their partnership with the local county, NWS Earle is mitigating future costs from storm damage, helping to ensure drinking water for about 500,000 people, and protecting the viability of a critical Navy mission.

The REPI program also continues to participate in the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation's Longleaf Stewardship Fund, which aggregates public and private funds to protect and restore longleaf pine and relieve test and training restrictions for multiple installations in the Southeast. In 2018, the Stewardship Fund leveraged Department funds 5-to-1 to protect the missions of Eglin Air Force Base, Fort Stewart, Townsend Bombing Range, Fort Benning, Marine Corps



## **FORT HARRISON: CONNECTING ACTIVE DUTY MILITARY, VETERANS, AND THE COMMUNITY TO THE OUTDOORS**

Fort Harrison is a 29,500-acre Maneuver Training Center–Light owned by the United States Army and operated by the Montana Army National Guard. The base averages up to 80,000 man-days per year of usage for the different ranges and training areas—including usage for National Guard, Reserve Forces, and special operations units—and serves as a primary training area for several types of aircraft (UH-60, CH-47 and UH-72) flights and gunnery, logging over 2,000 hours of flight time in the past year.

In 2016, Fort Harrison and Prickly Pear Land Trust pooled their resources so that the land trust could acquire 556 acres, many of which were slated for residential development that would be incompatible with small arms training on base. The land trust is now using the land to provide outdoor connectivity and recreational space that will benefit active duty personnel at Fort Harrison, Helena residents, and recovering veterans at the Fort Harrison VA Medical Center, the only VA hospital in the state of Montana. When the project is complete, it will feature a system of trails that connects VA hospital patients to outdoor therapy programs. The trails will also provide a commuter route for pedestrians that connects locals to natural resources, educational opportunities, and 75 miles of trails.

Base Camp Lejeune, Fort Bragg, Camp Mackall, Tyndall Air Force Base, and Camp Blanding through off-base habitat preservation and restoration. Lastly, in 2015 Congress expanded the Department’s authorities under Section 103A of the Sikes Act, 16 U.S.C. §670c1, to provide for the maintenance or improvement of natural resources beyond installation boundaries. This authority allows the Department to support natural resource management without necessitating an investment in land acquisition when doing so benefits the military mission. As part of this expanded authority, DoD may deposit such funds supporting long-term natural resource management as a lump sum in an interest-bearing account. No funds have been deposited into such income-generating accounts as of the end of FY 2018, but several installations are modifying existing agreements or creating new agreements to implement this natural resource management authority as a way of reducing the burdens on test and training lands to support threatened and endangered species.

One such installation is the U.S. Navy Pacific Missile Range Facility (PMRF) Barking Sands. Located on the Hawaiian island of Kauai, PMRF Barking Sands is one of the world’s largest instrumented, multi-dimensional testing and training missile ranges. The island is also home to numerous threatened and endangered bird species. When PMRF Barking Sands and other local partners faced land-use limitations due to

increased protections for declining bird populations, key stakeholders began looking for creative solutions. In an unprecedented island-wide partnership, the REPI Program is working closely with partners including the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the State of Hawaii to collectively reduce predation from invasive species and expand native bird populations across Kauai. This partnership is critical to ensuring training, testing, and operations — currently at risk due to species’ threatened or endangered status — can continue unimpeded and with maximum operational flexibility. The collaborative effort supports the military mission by leveraging partners and resources to more effectively conserve imperiled species.

While the REPI program’s primary interest in land protection is to protect the military’s ability to carry out its mission, the program depends on strong and genuine collaboration that also meets our partner organizations’ goals and objectives. As important as it is to protect natural areas around our installations, the relationships and goodwill fostered by these partnerships that enable our commanders to continue operating with the flexibility they require are equally important. The ability to leverage the REPI program’s adaptability and innovation, supported by forward-thinking legislation and program policy, serves to enhance the Nation’s defense capabilities and maximize taxpayer benefits.

**Table 2: Army Projects through FY 2018**

Project	State	Transactions	Acres	Expenditures
99th Armed Forces Reserve Center	CT	1	54	\$1,749,000
Aberdeen Proving Ground	MD	8	319	\$4,680,865
Camp Blanding	FL	18	25,130	\$74,537,209
Camp Butner	NC	3	1,043	\$3,032,701
Camp Navajo	AZ	0	0	\$28,744
Camp Rilea	OR	2	113	\$2,069,600
Camp Ripley	MN	218	40,813	\$102,806,963
Camp Roberts	CA	9	4,442	\$18,127,023
Camp San Luis Obispo	CA	9	2,549	\$7,093,146
Camp Shelby	MS	18	4,679	\$11,514,635
Camp Swift	TX	5	572	\$3,230,351
Camp Williams	UT	8	1,218	\$23,512,740
Fort A.P. Hill	VA	23	13,151	\$41,093,707
Fort Benning	GA	41	34,410	\$94,612,088
Fort Bliss	TX	2	5,169	\$2,754,015
Fort Bragg	NC	77	21,335	\$71,724,615
Fort Bragg USASOC	NC	12	2,896	\$12,267,532
Fort Campbell	KY	52	12,465	\$39,640,160
Fort Carson	CO	18	25,661	\$41,471,533
Fort Custer	MI	1	326	\$2,092,100
Fort Drum	NY	26	7,746	\$12,412,062
Fort Gordon	GA	1	114	\$193,000
Fort Harrison, Limestone Hills	MT	2	556	\$2,291,209
Fort Hood	TX	13	3,192	\$11,581,320
Fort Huachuca	AZ	17	13,857	\$31,915,180
Fort Indiantown Gap	PA	3	8,332	\$12,167,626
Fort Knox	KY	3	462	\$1,045,711
Fort Pickett	VA	73	14,145	\$29,152,063
Fort Polk	LA	5	1,555	\$5,009,299
Fort Riley	KS	24	15,775	\$11,939,804
Fort Sill	OK	38	3,607	\$13,489,597
Fort Stewart	GA	68	38,829	\$87,693,690
Fort Wainwright	AK	20	629	\$3,610,486
Joint Base Lewis-McChord	WA	16	2,026	\$32,750,590
Joint Base San Antonio-Camp Bullis	TX	6	7,687	\$33,830,506
MAJIC	SC	36	16,406	\$22,798,624
Southeast Regional Army Project	GA	1	6,990	\$15,869,905
U.S. Army Garrison Hawaii	HI	7	13,157	\$108,796,164
White Sands Missile Range	NM	0	0	\$27,353
<b>Army Totals*</b>		<b>884</b>	<b>351,408</b>	<b>\$994,612,914</b>

\*This project has an established and funded REPI partnership, but has not executed any real estate transactions through FY18.

^This project has an established and funded REPI partnership, but will expend REPI funds for long-term natural resources management activities under Section 103A of the Sikes Act, 16 U.S.C. §670c1, without necessitating an investment in land acquisition under 10 U.S.C. 2684a. Project expenditures under 16 U.S.C. §670c1 will not be included in Military Service or DoD-wide totals for this report on the use of 10 U.S.C. 2684a.

\*Subtotals may not sum to combined totals due to rounding.

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

**Table 3: Navy Projects through FY 2018**

Project	State	Transactions	Acres	Expenditures
ARD Bayview*	ID	0	0	\$0
Atlantic Test Ranges	MD	33	6,425	\$23,395,688
El Centro Range Complex*	CA	0	0	\$0
Fallon Range Training Complex	NV	18	2,785	\$1,852,376
Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam Wahiawa Annex	HI	2	200	\$3,620,000
NAS Fallon	NV	74	7,153	\$19,592,142
NAS JRB New Orleans	LA	1	202	\$7,322,419
NAS Lemoore	CA	1	57	\$907,000
NAS Meridian	MS	2	126	\$139,386
NAS Oceana	VA	38	2,563	\$36,890,583
NAS Patuxent River	MD	15	1,697	\$11,778,805
NAS Pensacola	FL	1	48	\$1,300,000
NAS Whidbey Island	WA	1	18	\$2,200,000
NAS Whiting Field	FL	60	6,143	\$22,662,226
NAVMAG Indian Island*	WA	0	0	\$0
NAWS China Lake	CA	53	24,147	\$18,629,302
NB Coronado Camp Michael Monsoor	CA	21	2,367	\$8,696,199
NB Kitsap	WA	121	12,867	\$39,334,963
NB Ventura County	CA	1	13	\$431,223
NCBC Gulfport*	MS	0	0	\$0
NO Flagstaff*	AZ	0	0	\$0
NS Mayport	FL	10	13	\$900,004
NSA Crane-Lake Glendora*	IN	0	0	\$0
NSA Hampton Roads	VA	2	682	\$3,910,000
NSF Dahlgren	VA	5	1,171	\$9,829,640
NSF Indian Head	MD	2	294	\$1,107,990
NSY Portsmouth SERE School	ME	2	10,735	\$2,345,000
NWS Earle*	NJ	0	0	\$0
NWS Yorktown	VA	1	403	\$3,327,000
NWSTF Boardman	OR	2	890	\$2,000,000
OLF Coupeville	WA	51	1,055	\$12,701,026
OLF Whitehouse	FL	20	2,984	\$21,492,880
PMRF Barking Sands^	HI	0	0	\$0
<b>Navy Totals*</b>		<b>537</b>	<b>85,038</b>	<b>\$256,365,850</b>



**Table 4: Marine Corps Projects through FY 2018**

Project	State	Transactions	Acres	Expenditures
MCAGCC Twentynine Palms	CA	11	5,433	\$6,798,838
MCAS Beaufort	SC	19	3,718	\$56,039,740
MCAS Cherry Point Piney Island Bombing Range	NC	16	6,277	\$30,778,964
MCAS Miramar	CA	1	410	\$9,525,761
MCB Camp Lejeune, MCAS New River	NC	17	19,971	\$41,379,528
MCB Camp Pendleton	CA	11	2,510	\$22,981,131
MCB Quantico	VA	5	885	\$4,817,970
Townsend Bombing Range	GA	12	54,536	\$75,190,876
<b>Marine Corps Totals<sup>#</sup></b>		<b>92</b>	<b>93,739</b>	<b>\$247,512,809</b>

**Table 5: Air Force Projects through FY 2018**

Project	State	Transactions	Acres	Expenditures
Altus AFB*	OK	0	0	\$0
Avon Park AFR	FL	5	3,872	\$7,884,316
Beale AFB	CA	5	6,055	\$9,398,711
Buckley AFB	CO	4	274	\$8,071,556
Cape Canaveral AFS	FL	11	190	\$3,693,258
Dare County Range	NC	5	7,759	\$4,517,361
Davis-Monthan AFB	AZ	17	51	\$1,575,000
Eglin AFB <sup>^</sup>	FL	5	24,027	\$24,296,313
Ellsworth AFB	SD	72	2,872	\$15,934,444
Fairchild AFB	WA	1	150	\$600,000
Hill AFB*	UT	0	0	\$0
Joint Base Andrews	MD	2	142	\$1,271,441
Joint Base Charleston*	SC	0	0	\$0
Joint Base Elmendorf- Richardson*	AK	0	0	\$0
Joint Base Langley-Eustis	VA	1	24	\$349,100
Joint Base McGuire-Dix- Lakehurst	NJ	57	9,033	\$43,652,937
Joint Base San Antonio- Lackland*	TX	0	0	\$0
Joint Base San Antonio- Randolph*	TX	0	0	\$0
Melrose AFR*	NM	0	0	\$0
Robins AFB	GA	215	736	\$19,676,270
Tinker AFB	OK	1	16	\$172,000
Travis AFB	CA	1	147	\$539,000
Tyndall AFB*	FL	0	0	\$0
U.S. Air Force Academy*	CO	0	0	\$0
Vandenberg AFB	CA	2	951	\$5,221,000
Warren Grove Range	NJ	5	179	\$444,301
<b>Air Force Totals<sup>#</sup></b>		<b>409</b>	<b>56,479</b>	<b>\$147,297,008</b>

\*This project has an established and funded REPI partnership, but has not executed any real estate transactions through FY18.

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

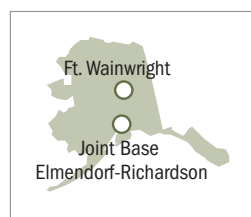
<sup>#</sup>Subtotals may not sum to combined totals due to rounding.

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

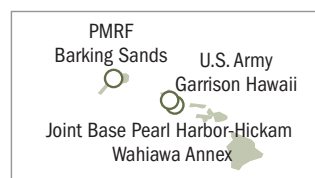
## 2019 REPI Program Locations



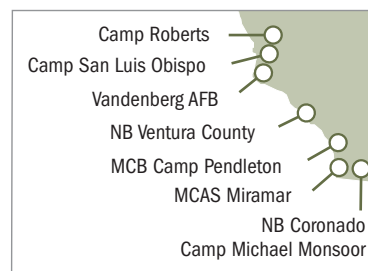
Alaska:



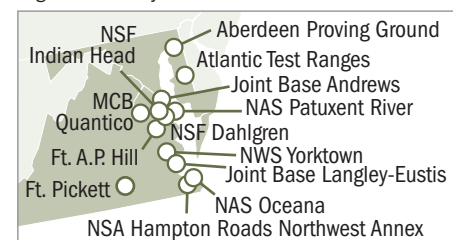
Hawaii:



California Inset:



Virginia and Maryland Inset:



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2019 | 13th Annual Report to Congress