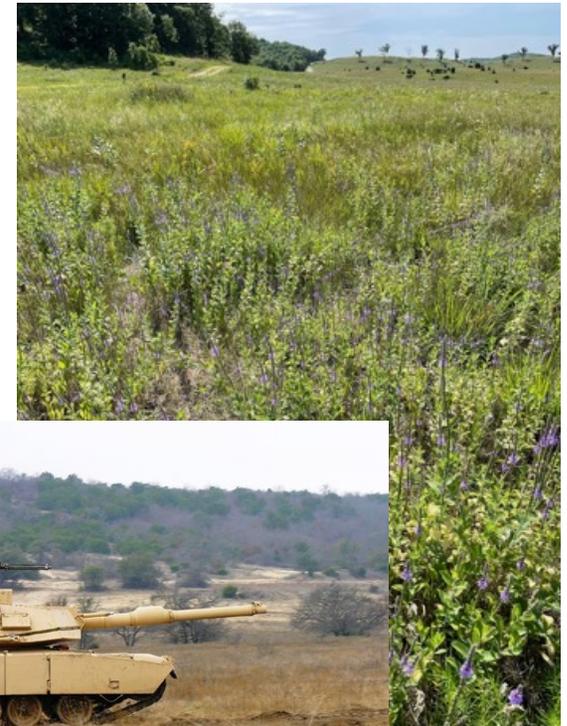


# ***Leveraging Grants to Improve Government Efficiencies and Military Installation and Community Readiness***

**March 31, 2025**



Speakers:

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**Association of  
Defense Communities  
(ADC) National  
Summit 2025**

# *Outline*

- **Background on grants for installation and community readiness**
- **Identifying projects that can help installations and communities**
- **Overview of the different funding opportunities**
- **Tips in applying for the funding**
- **Examples of installation and community projects**

# ***Leveraging Grants and Other Financial Assistance and Support***

- **Provided by federal, state, and local agencies, for-profit and not-for-profit organizations and individuals**
- **A grant is an award of financial assistance from an organization to a recipient to carry out a project**
  - Competitive grants with Notice of Funding Opportunities (NOFOs)
  - Non-competitive grants
- **Other types of funding and support**
  - Non-grant financial assistance, e.g., low interest loan
  - Technical assistance
  - Gifts and donations
  - In-kind contributions
    - Provide additional capacity in manpower, skills, data, information, equipment, facilities, infrastructure, land and other resources
- **Many federal grants are pass through funding that goes to state and local governments and communities**

For more info see: grants.gov, "GRANT TERMINOLOGY," at <https://www.grants.gov/learn-grants/grant-terminology.html>; and Beth E. Lachman, et al., "Military Installation Public-to-Public Partnerships: Lessons from Past and Current Experiences," RAND, RR-1419, 2016.

# ***Benefits to Installations and Communities from Grants and Other Funding Assistance***

- **Improved military installation readiness and lethality and improved state and local government operations**
  - Address encroachment concerns and other threats to military installation operations
  - Protect community open spaces, farms, and other working lands
  - Enhance emergency response, safety, and security for natural disasters, terrorist attacks, cyber-attacks and other incidents
  - Enhance security and reliability of energy and water systems
- **Improved long-term collaboration for addressing strategic regional issues**
  - Promote compatible surrounding urban growth and development
  - Develop efficient regional transportation systems
- **Financial efficiencies, including cost savings and cost avoidance**
- **Improved installation and community facilities, infrastructure, workforce, and services**
  - Develop the workforce to meet current and future challenges
  - Modernize for communities and installations of the future
  - Provide the full set of services needed to support military members and their families
  - Water, natural and cultural resources and other environmental benefits
- **Improved installation, government, and community relationships**

For more information see: Beth E. Lachman, et al., "Military Installation Public-to-Public Partnerships: Lessons from Past and Current Experiences," RAND, RR-1419, 2016.

# ***How Do You Identify Projects that Can Increase Installation and Community Readiness?***

- **Goal: identify potential projects that support installations and communities in their ability to function given different hazards, threats, and risks including**
  - Natural hazard, cybersecurity, terrorist, and nation state threats
- **Key installation and community functions include**
  - Military missions (e.g. deployment) and installation and community operations
  - Emergency response activities
  - Critical infrastructure operations
  - Community support services, e.g., schools, hospitals, and community centers that support the public including service members and their families
- **Assessing relevant installation and community documents, e.g.,**
  - Installation energy and water & master plans
  - State and local hazard mitigation plans
  - Regional and local land use, transportation, and watershed plans
- **Discussions between community and installation managers and planners about priority needs**

# ***Overview of the Many Funding Opportunities***

- **Examples of non-DoD federal agencies with relevant funding**
  - Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), e.g.,
    - Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
  - U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), e.g.,
    - Community Wildfire Defense Grant
  - U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), e.g.,
    - Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)
  - U.S. Department of Interior (DOI), e.g.,
    - Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)
  - U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)
  - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- **DoD relevant funding includes**
  - DoD Office of Local Defense Community Cooperation (OLDCC) funding, e.g.,
    - Defense Community Infrastructure Program (DCIP)
  - Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration (REPI) Program
- **Sentinel Landscapes funding: DoD, USDA, and DOI**
  - Defense, agriculture, and other communities working together on landscape conservation, military readiness, and weather-related goals
- **State, local, industry, & not-for-profit organizational funding, e.g.,**
  - National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF)

Sources include: <https://www.fema.gov/grants/mitigation>; <https://www.fs.usda.gov/managing-land/fire/grants/cwdg>; <https://www.doi.gov/lwcfand>; <https://www.repi.mil>; <https://oldcc.gov/our-programs/defense-community-infrastructure-program>; and <https://sentinellandscapes.org/>

# ***Practical Tips in Applying for Grants***

- **Research and re-check eligibility and grant requirements**
  - Know the mission of the provider(s) of the grant
  - Review the details of past project winners
  - Make sure you are using the latest information since many agencies update grant Notice of Funding Opportunities (NOFOs) every year
  - Reach out and ask questions of the sponsor and past winners
  - Also look for non-competitive grants and other support
- **Leverage on-going state and local relationships**
- **Have patience because these processes take time**
  - Federal agency oversight procedures
  - More technically complex and ambitious projects will take longer, especially those with multiple partners\*
- **Think outside the box with respect to the**
  - Types of projects
  - Potential funding sources and how to combine different funds together, e.g., consider state funding

\* For more info see: Beth E. Lachman, et al., "Military Installation Public-to-Public Partnerships: Lessons from Past and Current Experiences," RAND, RR-1419, 2016.

# ***Examples of Projects with Joint Funding that Benefit Installation and Community Readiness***

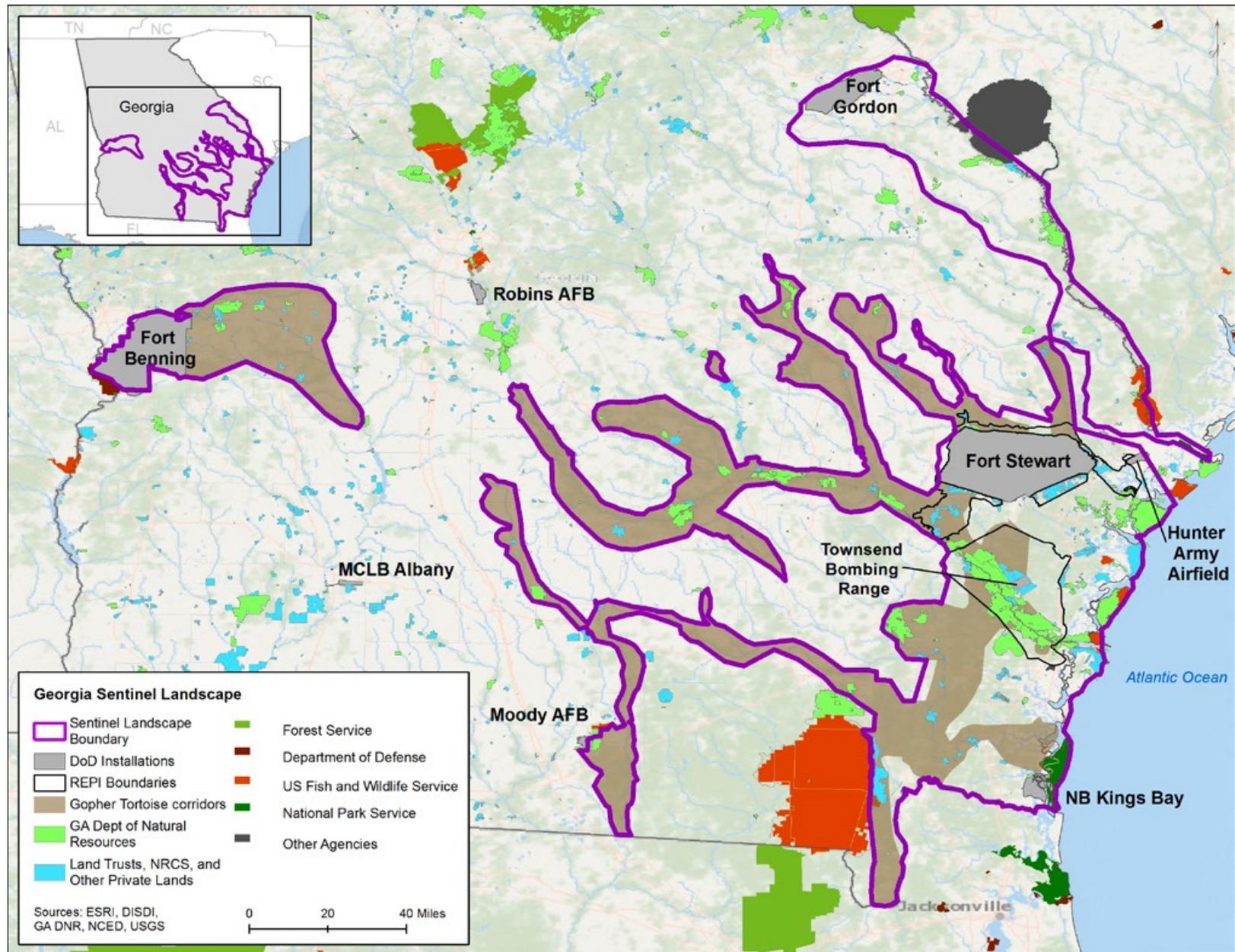
- **State grant for critical facility microgrids**
  - Connecticut Microgrid Grant Program and U.S. Naval Sub Base New London
- **Infrastructure projects that support installations and communities**
  - Upgrade of airfield and radar approach control facility at Fort Cavazos
- **Water security projects that enhance installation readiness and community water supply because of federal, state, and local support**
  - Mountain Home Air Force Base, ID, new secure water supply
  - Fort Leonard Wood and City of Saint Robert, MO, joint water supply line
- **Land-use and natural resource projects that enhance installation readiness and lethality and community sustainability**
  - Important benefits include
    - Preventing encroachment on installation training and other operations
    - Enhancing community working lands (e.g., agriculture and ranching)
    - Enhancing installation and community wildfire and drought resistance
  - Examples
    - Georgia Sentinel Landscape
    - Gulf Coastal Plain Ecosystem partnership and Fort Huachuca Sentinel Landscape

# ***Georgia Sentinel Landscape Partnership***

- **A collaboration that includes installations, GA agencies, and private partners focused on about 1.3 million acres to**
  - Prevent incompatible land use and encroachment to preserve installations' readiness and lethality
  - Sustain working farms and forests and protect vital habitat for species
- **Over 20 partners including**
  - Fort Benning, Fort Stewart, Townsend Bombing Range, Robins AFB, Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay, OSD REPI Program, USDA, and FWS
  - Coastal Regional Commission of GA, GA Department of Natural Resources, and GA Forestry Commission
  - 10 land trusts and other private partners
- **Sample activity: prescribed burn assistance leverages GA Sentinel Landscape, NFWF, and state funds**
  - Chattahoochee Fall Line Prescribed Fire Cooperative provides low cost lease of West Central Georgia Prescribed Burn Trailers to private landowners
  - Reduces regional wildfire risk which increases installation readiness

Sources: USDA, DoD, and DOI, "Sentinel Landscapes: Georgia," fact sheet; and Georgia Forestry Commission, "The Chattahoochee Fall Line Prescribed Fire Cooperative," at <https://gatrees.org/fire-prevention-suppression/cflrxfirecoop/> .

# Map of the Georgia Sentinel Landscape Areas



Source: USDA, DoD, and DOI, "Sentinel Landscapes: Georgia," fact sheet, undated.

NOTE: This is an older map because Fort Gordon is now called Fort Eisenhower.

# ***State Microgrid Grant Benefits Community and Navy Base***

- **In 2012 Connecticut created a Microgrid Grant Program to ensure power for critical facilities during grid outages**
  - CT Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP) provides grants for municipalities to install microgrids for critical facilities
- **Microgrids for community facilities can support military installations**
- **Also, in 2018 Connecticut approved a \$5 million microgrid grant to U.S. Naval Submarine Base New London**
  - Supports 45 mission critical facilities. System includes
    - Four piers for homeported submarines
    - An existing 5 MW turbine generator, two existing 750 kW diesel generators, and two new 3.7 MW fuel cells
  - Designed “to strengthen storm resiliency and provide energy security”
    - The “microgrid will allow the base to seamlessly disconnect from the community utility grid during a power disruption”

Sources include: State of Connecticut, “Gov. Malloy Announces State Will Create a Microgrid at U.S. Naval Submarine Base New London to Strengthen Resiliency,” Press Release, Sept. 5, 2018; and CT DEEP, “Microgrid Grant and Loan Program,” Jan. 2020.

# ***More Detailed Installation and Community Project Examples***

- **Killeen and Fort Cavazos, Texas, joint use airfield project upgrade of the radar approach control facility at Robert Gray Army Airfield Army (RGAAF)**
  - Leveraging Texas Military Preparedness Commission's Defense Economic Adjustment Assistance grant, local community funding, and other support
  - Keith Sledd, Executive Director, Heart of Texas Defense Alliance
  
- **Mountain Home Air Force Base secure and long-term water supply project**
  - Leveraging Idaho Governor's, Idaho Water Resource Board, federal, community and private company support
  - Marty Anderson, Military Liaison, City of Mountain Home, Idaho

# Overview of Fort Cavazos, Texas

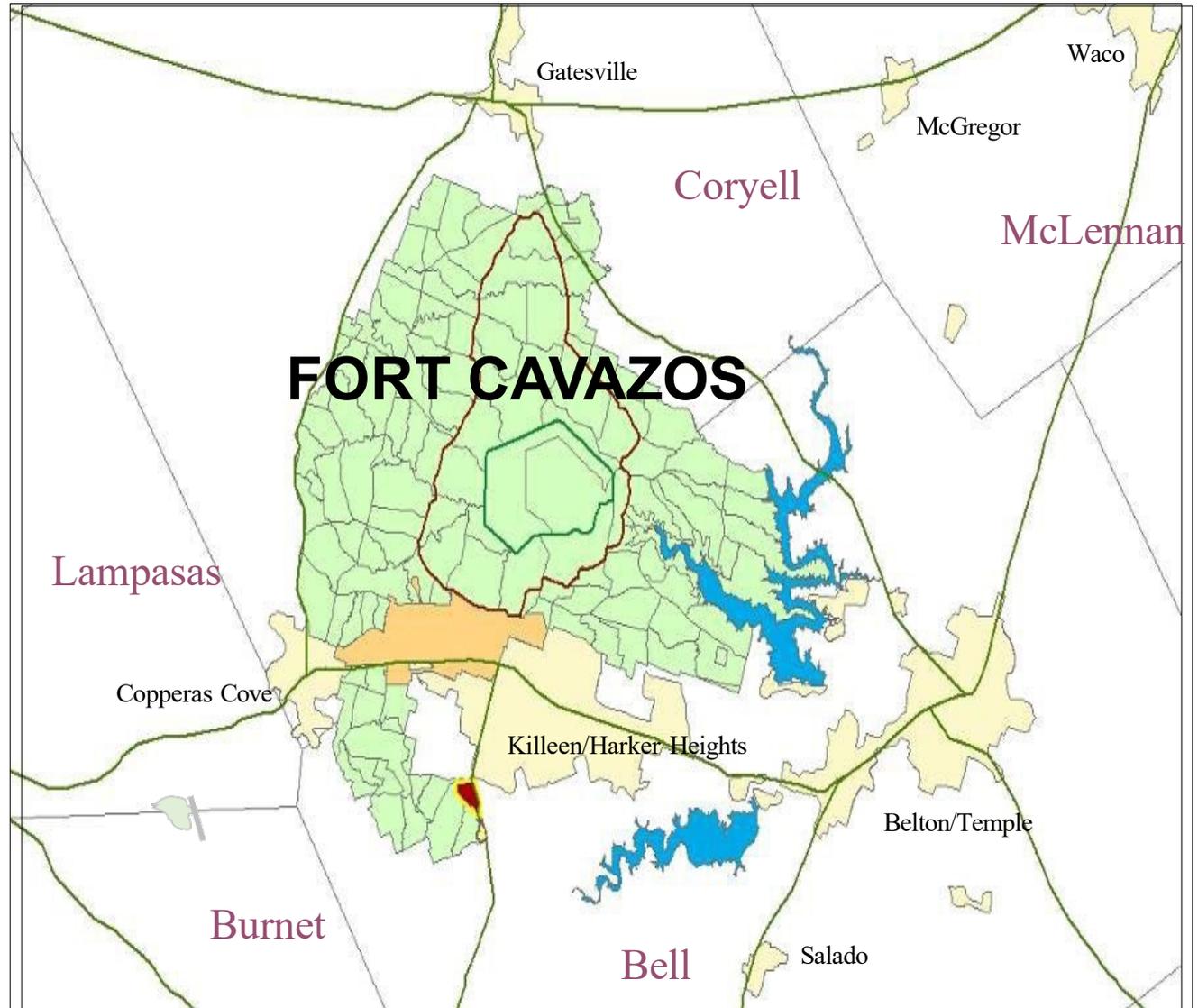


18 September 1942



Today

Total Population Served (Actual)	584,989
Soldiers	36,505
On-post Family members	13,553
Off-post Family members	157,642
Gov Civilian Employees	6,238
Service/Contract Employees	4,906
Retirees, Family, Survivors	366,145



# ***Killeen and Fort Cavazos, Texas, Joint Use Airfield Project for a Radar Control Facility***

- **Project: \$5 million to upgrade the Fort Cavazos RGAAF radar approach control facility**
- **State funding: City of Killeen applied for and was awarded a state grant of \$3.47 million**
  - To renovate and modernize the radar approach control facility
  - Grant by the Texas Military Preparedness Commission's Defense Economic Adjustment Assistance Grant program
- **Local support for this project:**
  - \$536,000 from the Killeen Economic Development Corporation
  - \$337,000 from City of Killeen through in-kind contributions
- **Army funding for this project:**
  - \$1 million from Fort Cavazos

Source: Beth E. Lachman, et al., "Improving Army Installation Facility Sharing and Land Use Deals and Partnerships," RAND, RR-2696, 2019.

# ***Lessons Learned from the Killeen and Fort Cavazos Radar Control Project Experience***

- **Be sure to read and follow the grant Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) requirements**
- **Choose projects that benefit both the community and installation, especially when there are cost share requirements**
- **After drafting a grant proposal have several people who know nothing about it critique it to make sure it is well written, concise, and easily understood**
- **Understand how the state or other grantor scores grant submissions**
- **If you do not win a grant, ask the grantor for a debriefing on why so you know where to improve for the next one**

# Overview of Mountain Home AFB



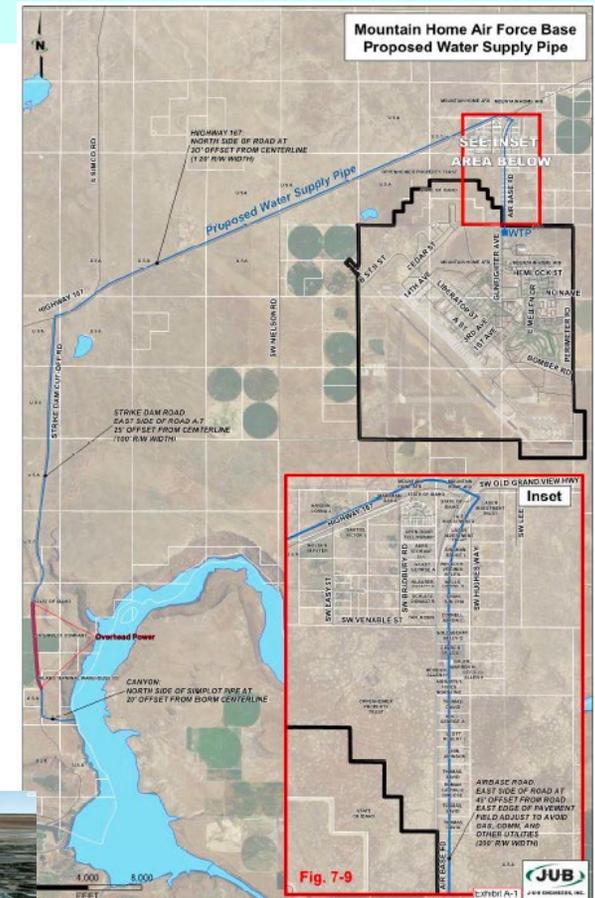
- **Units include**
  - 366th Fighter Wing
  - 266th Range Squadron an active Air National Guard unit
  - 390th Electronic Combat Squadron

- **Favorable air space**

- 300+ flying days/year
- Minimal encroachment

- **Mountain Home Range Complex**

- 9,026 sq NM of airspace



Source: Colonel Alfaro, “366th Fighter Wing,” Mountain Home AFB, briefing, undated.

# ***Mountain Home Air Force Base Secure and Long-Term Water Supply Project***

- **Need:** Mountain Home AFB water supply has been coming from an unsustainable aquifer with declining water levels
- **Project:** secure water supply project to open in 2026 for
  - Water treatment plant and pump station on base
  - Water line from the Snake River to the base
- **State funding: Idaho support for the project is over \$36.7 million**
  - In 2014 Idaho Water Resource Board purchased senior Snake River water rights to provide a water supply to the base
  - Most of the funding came from the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) State Fiscal Recovery Funds to build water infrastructure to pump river water up the 300 foot cliff and through a 14.4 mile pipeline to the base
- **Federal funding: MHAFB acquired a DoD ERCIP grant for \$102 million**
  - Energy Resilience & Conservation Investment Program (ERCIP)
  - Funds water treatment plant and pump station construction by base
- **Local community partner support**
  - City of Mountain Home and Elmore County
  - J.R. Simplot Company

Sources: Idaho Department of Water Resources, "Mountain Home Air Force Base Sustainable Water Supply Project," Dec. 9, 2024; Mila Cisneros, "AFCEC-led project creates long-term water supply at Mountain Home AFB," Eglin AFB, May 30, 2024. and Idaho Water Resource Board, "MHAFB Water Resilience Project," *Modernizing Idaho's Water Infrastructure*, Issue Number 2, undated.

# ***Lessons Learned from the Mountain Home AFB Secure Water Supply Project Grant Experience***

- **State and local governments support for the long-term planning and security needs to ensure a base can perform its mission**
- **On-going positive relationships and communications with state and local governments are a useful opportunity for project development and support, e.g.,**
  - Base commander meets annually with governor's office and briefs state legislation on base activities
- **Be persistence and explore different approaches**
- **Be prepared for the process to take time for a larger more complex project**

# Questions ?



# *Backups*

- **Selected charts from ADC Installation Innovation Forum (IIF24) conference panel called “The Wide World of Community Grant Opportunities”**
  - Identifying projects to address installation and community natural hazard risks
  - FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) grants
  - Sample grants and other funding sources to reduce flood risks
  - Illustrative beneficial project types and different funding sources
- **Other installation and community partnership examples that increased installation readiness and lethality because of grants**
  - Fort Leonard Wood (FLW) water security partnership
  - Gulf Coastal Plain Ecosystem Partnership
  - Fort Huachuca Sentinel Landscape Partnership

# FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) Grants

- HMA grants provide funding to reduce the loss of life and property from natural hazards. Examples of HMA grants include:
  - **Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)**
  - **HMGP Post Fire (HMGP-PF)**
  - Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC)
  - Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)
- **State hazard mitigation office (SHMO) as the grant applicant for local governments sets the priorities for HMGP and HMGP-PF funds, not FEMA**

Sample Eligible Activity	Eligibility for Mitigation Projects			
	HMGP	HMGP-PF	BRIC	FMA
Structure elevation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mitigation reconstruction	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Safe rooms	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Wildfire management	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Generators	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Innovative mitigation projects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Project scoping/assistance	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Main source: FEMA, "Summary of FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) Programs," factsheet, Feb. 2023.  
[https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema\\_hma-program-fact-sheet\\_022023.pdf](https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_hma-program-fact-sheet_022023.pdf)

# ***Installations Experience Different Impacts from Natural Hazard Events and Infrastructure Projects Can Help Reduce These Risks***

## **Damage to Facilities**

**Buildings**



## **Mission Impacts**



**Loss of Life and Injuries**



**Roads and Other Transportation Infrastructure**



**Which project types can increase installation and community resistance from such potential damage?**

**Emergency Response & Installation Operational Recovery**



**Energy Infrastructure**



**Water Infrastructure**



**Base Operations Support (BOS) Recovery**



**Natural Resources & Environmental Damage**



Adapted from Figure 1.1 in B. E. Lachman, et al., "Valuing Army Installation Resilience Investments for Natural Hazards," RAND, RR-A2382-1, 2023.

# ***Questions Installations and Communities Can Ask Themselves Regarding Natural Hazards Risks and Possible Project Types***

- **What are key critical infrastructure elements needed to keep the installation and community functions operational?**
  - Roads, rail lines, water ways, and airports
  - Emergency Operation Centers, community centers and emergency shelters
  - Drinking water, wastewater, electrical, other energy, and communications system components
  - Schools, hospitals, and emergency shelters that support service members and their families and community members who work on the installation
- **Do these key systems have basic hardening investments already given local and regional hazard threats and emergency needs?**
  - Back-up power and use of strong building codes in key facilities
  - Investments in basic hazard mitigation measures (e.g., for floods) for high-risk local hazards, especially if there has been damage in the past
- **What are the longer-term endurance needs given the risks?**
  - Drought and heat resistance given extreme weather trends
  - Ecosystem health that supports installation training needs

For more info see: Monica Gregory and Ayesha Mehrotra, "How Cities Can Approach and Fund Critical Infrastructure Resiliency," NLC, Jan.8, 2024; B. E. Lachman, et al., "Valuing Army Installation Resilience Investments for Natural Hazards," RAND, RR-A2382-1, 2023; and Kristin Van Abel, et al., "Extreme Weather and Climate Hazard Impacts on Energy and Water Utilities," RAND, 2024.

# Sample Funding Sources to Reduce Flood Risks

Funding Source Name	Sample Projects that It Can Help Fund
NRCS Emergency Watershed Protection Program (EWP) provides technical and financial assistance to help local communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Debris removal from stream channels and road culverts</li> <li>• Reshaping eroded streambanks</li> <li>• Correcting damaged or destroyed drainage facilities</li> <li>• Repairing water management structures, e.g., levees</li> </ul>
EPA Sewer Overflow and Stormwater Reuse Municipal Grant (OSG) funds planning, designing, and constructing state and local infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Combined sewer overflow (CSO) issues</li> <li>• Sanitary sewer overflow (SSO) problems</li> <li>• Stormwater management projects</li> </ul>
FEMA HMA grants including FMA, BRIC, HMGP and HMGP-PF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flood risk reduction measures</li> <li>• Dry floodproofing non-residential buildings</li> <li>• Bank stabilization</li> <li>• Floodplain reconnection and restoration</li> </ul>
OLDCC DCIP grant for states, territories, and communities to undertake infrastructure enhancements to support military installations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replace/upgrade sewer water main</li> <li>• Replace well water collector line</li> <li>• Replace stormwater management infrastructure</li> </ul>

Sources include: National Resources Conversation Service (NRCS) Emergency Watershed Protection Program <https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs-initiatives/ewp-emergency-watershed-protection>; EPA OSG <https://www.epa.gov/cwsrf/sewer-overflow-and-stormwater-reuse-municipal-grants-program>; HMA grants [https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema\\_hma-program-fact-sheet\\_022023.pdf](https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_hma-program-fact-sheet_022023.pdf); and OLDCC Defense Community Infrastructure Program (DCIP) grants <https://oldcc.gov/defense-community-infrastructure-program-dcip>

# ***Illustrative Beneficial Project Types and Different Funding Sources***

<b>Project Type in the Community</b>	<b>Benefits to the Installation and Community</b>	<b>Examples of Potential Funding Sources</b>
Back-up generator/power at a local library or community center	Power may be out for days after a disaster and these facilities often serve as emergency shelters for community and military families in the community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FEMA Public Assistance</li> <li>• FEMA HMGP, HMGP-PF and BRIC grants</li> <li>• DOE Office of Electricity grants</li> </ul>
Safe room at local schools in area with tornado/high wind risks	Protects military and community children and community members from tornado and other strong wind events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FEMA HMGP and BRIC grants</li> <li>• U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)</li> </ul>
Wildfire mitigation project to conduct prescribed burns and defensible space	Help prevent future wildfires from growing into mega-wildfires and spreading throughout the community and onto the military installation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FEMA HMGP, HMGP-PF &amp; BRIC grants</li> <li>• USDA Forest Service Community Wildfire Defense Grant Program</li> <li>• NFWF Longleaf Pine Stewardship Fund</li> </ul>
Technical assistance to help local governments adopt and enforce stronger building codes	Communities adopting and enforcing stronger building codes and standards helps to increase community resilience for future building construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FEMA HMGP and BRIC grants</li> <li>• DOE Resilient and Efficient Codes Implementation (RECI) grant</li> <li>• HUD Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program</li> </ul>

Sources include: DOE: <https://www.energy.gov/energy-storage-grand-challenge/funding-opportunities>, and <https://www.energy.gov/eere/funding/what-types-eere-funding-exist>; HUD CDBG: [https://www.hud.gov/program\\_offices/comm\\_planning/cdbg](https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/comm_planning/cdbg); Community Wildfire Defense Grant Program: <https://www.fs.usda.gov/managing-land/fire/grants/cwdg> and NFWF: <https://www.nfwf.org/programs/longleaf-landscape-stewardship-fund>

# ***Fort Leonard Wood (FLW) Water Security Partnership Enhances Installation Readiness***

- **FLW has partnered with the City of St. Robert, MO**
  - For redundant water supply for the installation and city
  - Need identified because of 2017 flooding that caused training alterations due to emergency water conservation efforts
  - City can supply the 3 million gallons per day that FLW uses in an emergency situation
- **State and local governments paid and constructed the water line from the city to the installation boundary**
  - State of Missouri applied for and acquired a HUD community development block grant for \$279,000
  - City paid the remaining \$69,750
- **Army paid for the water line on FLW**
- **Benefits of this water security project**
  - Enhances readiness, training, and operational capabilities by enhancing water security for the installation
  - Efficiently used Army funds by leveraging HUD, state, and local support
  - Provides redundant water supply to both FLW and the city

Sources : ADC Panel, "Improving Water Infrastructure: City of Saint Robert and Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri," ADC IIF2020, Feb. 11, 2020; and U.S. Army, "Fort Leonard Wood, MO: Critical Infrastructure Improvement," briefing chart, ADC IIF2018, 2018.

# ***The Gulf Coastal Plain Ecosystem Partnership (GCPEP) Enhanced Readiness***

- **Regional partnership of 15 federal, state, local, and private organizations to conserve and restore the longleaf pine(LLP) ecosystem in Florida and Alabama; partners include:**
  - Eglin AFB, NAS Pensacola, NAS Whiting Field, NPS and U.S. Forest Service
  - Florida Department of Environmental Protection and Division of Forestry
  - The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and the Longleaf Alliance
  - Gulf Power, Nokuse Plantation, and Westervelt Ecological Services
- **Leverages funding and support from the state of Florida, REPI Program, installations, private landowners, and partners**
- **Example of activities that helped to reduce wildfire risk and environmental encroachment at Eglin AFB**
  - GCPEP partners assisted Eglin AFB with 41 prescribed burns during 2017-2019
  - Gulf Power and other partners relocated 100 gopher tortoises to Eglin in 2018 helping to keep this species from being listed as an endangered species
- **Broader installation and community benefits of the GCPEP include**
  - Contributed to installation readiness and lethality by preventing encroachment and protecting ground and airspace for training, deployments, and other military missions
  - Helps restore LLP ecosystem which provides realistic training, reduces wildfire risk and helps species recovery
  - Added state parkland and opened up other lands for public recreation

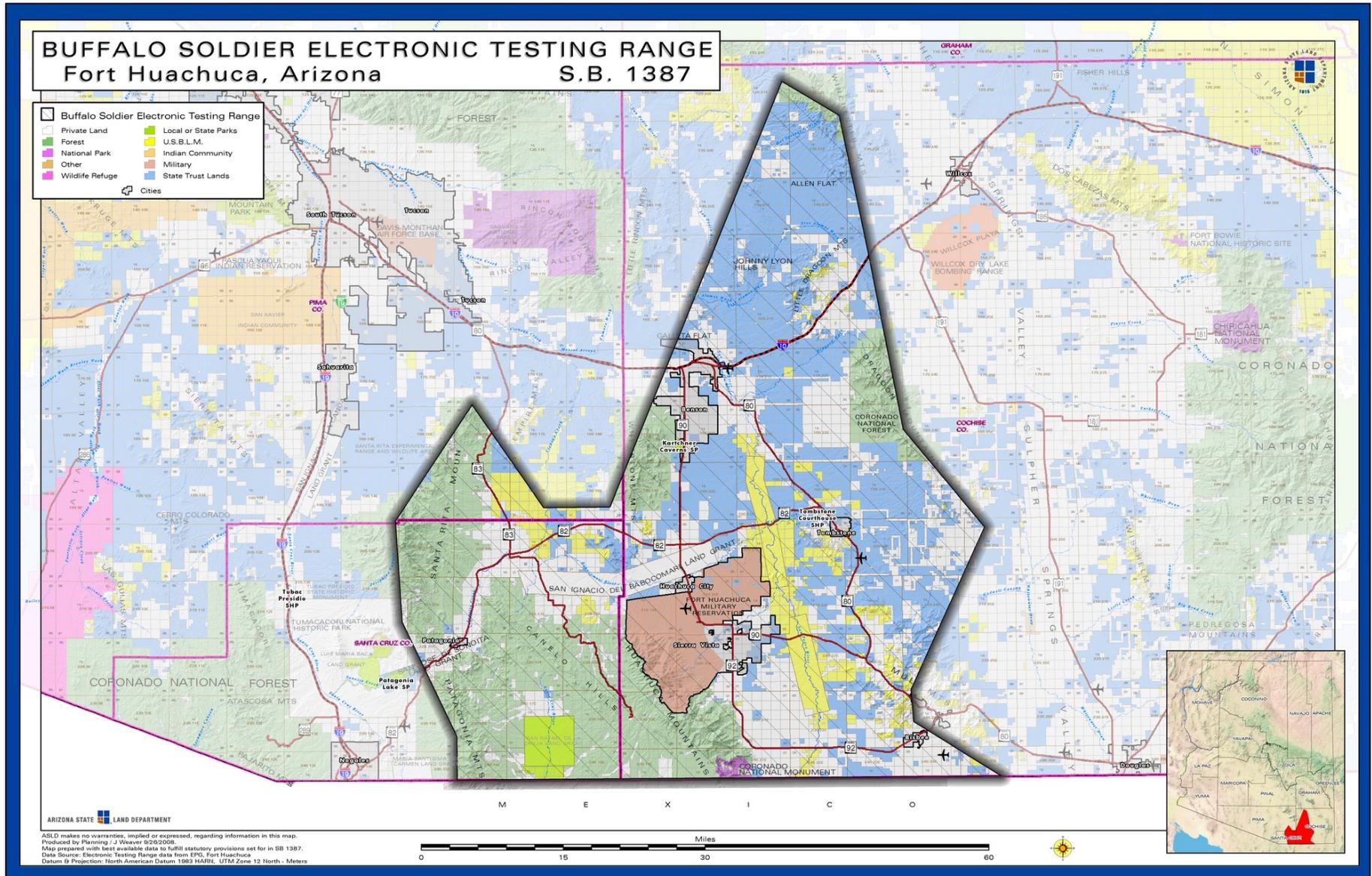
Sources: GCPEP, "Gulf Coastal Plain Ecosystem Partnership," brochure, Jan. 20, 2017; and "Luncsford, Branadette, "Re-establishing buffer areas around military bases offers opportunity for ecosystem restoration," VA Tech, 2012; and "Natural Resources Conservation – Large Installation Eglin AFB," 2019 Secretary of Defense Environmental Awards, 2019.

# ***Fort Huachuca Sentinel Landscape Partnership***

- **Collaboration by over 36 partners including Fort Huachuca, parts of USDA and USFWS, state agencies, ranchers, and private partners**
  - Leverages funding from OSD REPI Program, USDA, and DOI
  - Prevents incompatible land use and sustains military readiness for the fort's unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) training and other operations
  - Conserves “grasslands and forests that provide habitat, water, livelihoods, and recreation in Cochise, Pima, and Santa Cruz counties, Arizona”
- **Created the Cochise Conservation and Recharge Network to conserve groundwater and improve riparian habitats in the Upper San Pedro Watershed**
  - Acquires conservation easements to prevent new developments and additional groundwater pumping
  - Facilitates replenishment projects that capture stormwater and return it to an underground aquifer that feeds the San Pedro River
- **Collaborative wildfire mitigation activities include prescribed burns and vegetation thinning projects**

Sources: USDA, DoD, and DOI, “Fort Huachuca Sentinel Landscapes,” fact sheet, 2021.

# Fort Huachuca Sentinel Landscape Partnership



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), DoD, and Department of Interior (DOI), "Fort Huachuca Sentinel Landscapes Partnership: Strategic Plan 2022," 2022.