

## 17 Interagency Coordination

Interagency coordination relates to the level of interaction on compatibility issues between military installations, jurisdictions, land and resource management agencies, and conservation authorities.

## 18 Water Quality / Quantity

Water quality / quantity concerns include ensuring adequate water supplies of good quality for use by the base and surrounding communities as the area develops.

## 19 Threatened & Endangered Species

A **threatened** species is one that may become extinct if measures are not taken to protect it. An **endangered** species is one that has a very small population and is at greater risk of becoming extinct. Many species that become extinct never make it to the endangered species list. The presence of threatened and endangered species may require special development considerations and should be included early in planning processes to ensure compatibility with military missions and economic development.

## 20 Marine Environments

Regulatory or permit requirements protecting marine and ocean resources can cumulatively affect the military's ability to conduct operations, training exercises, or testing in the marine environment.

## 21 Scarce Natural Resources

Pressure to gain access to valuable natural resources (such as oil, gas, minerals, and water resources) located on military installations, within military training areas, or on public lands historically used for military operations can impact resource utilization and military operations.

## 22 Land, Air, and Sea Spaces

The military manages or uses land, air, and sea space to accomplish testing, training, and operational missions. These resources must be available and of a sufficient size, cohesiveness, and quality to accommodate effective training and testing.

Military and civilian air operations can compete for limited air space, especially when the airfields are in close proximity to each other. Use of this shared resource can impact future growth in operations for all users.



## 23 Frequency Spectrum Capacity

In a given area, the frequency spectrum is limited. Frequency spectrum capacity is critical for maintaining existing and future missions installations. This is also addressed from the standpoint of consumer electronics.

## 24 Ground Transportation Capacity

Ground Transportation Capacity relates to the ability of existing freeways, highways, arterials, and other local roads to provide adequate mobility and access between military installations and their surrounding communities.

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## Dust / Smoke / Steam

Dust is the common term used to describe the suspension of particulate matter in the air. Dust (and smoke) can be created by fire (controlled burns, agricultural burning), ground disturbance (agricultural operations, grading), industrial activities, or other similar processes. Dust becomes a compatibility issue if sufficient in quantity to impact flight operations (such as reduced visibility or equipment damage).

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## Light and Glare



This factor refers to man-made lighting (street lights, airfield lighting, building lights) and glare (direct or reflected light that disrupts normal vision).

Light sources from commercial, industrial, and residential uses at night can cause excessive glare and illumination, which impacts the use of military night vision devices and air operations. Conversely, high intensity light sources generated from a military area (such as ramp lighting) may have a negative impact on the adjacent community.

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## Alternative Energy Development

Alternative energy refers to sources, such as solar, wind, or biofuels, that can be used to replace or supplement traditional fossil-fuel sources, such as coal, oil, and natural gas. Alternative energy development could pose compatibility issues related to glare (solar energy) or vertical obstruction (wind generation). Other alternative energy developments, such as biofuels, have no typical compatibility issues, and would be judged for compatibility on a case-by-case basis.

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## Air Quality

Air quality is defined by a number of components that are regulated at the federal and state level. For compatibility, the primary concerns are pollutants that limit visibility, such as particulates, ozone, and potential non-attainment of air quality standards that may limit future changes in operations at the installation.

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## Frequency Spectrum Impedance and Interference

Frequency spectrum impedance and interference refers to the interruption of electronic signals by a structure (impedance) or the inability to distribute / receive a particular frequency because of similar frequency competition (interference).

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## Public Trespassing

This factor addresses public trespassing, either purposeful or unintentional, onto a military installation. The potential for trespassing increases when public use areas are in close proximity to the installation.

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## Cultural Resources

Cultural resources may prevent development, apply development constraints, or require special access by Native American tribes, other groups, or governmental regulatory authorities.

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## Legislative Initiatives

Legislative initiatives are federal, state, or local law and regulations that may have a direct or indirect effect on a military installation to conduct its current or future mission. They can also constrain development potential in areas surrounding the installation.