



JLUS Compatibility Menu

AECOM

Opportunities/Challenges	Strategy	Examples/Actions	Timeframe	Responsibility	Geographic Area	Order of Mag Cost
Airspace Safety and Management (ASM)						
<p>Coordination issues exist between military testing and training and emerging commercial space operations for the scheduling of restricted airspace. As military and commercial needs for restricted airspace increase, potential for even limited transit periods through restricted airspace and other Special Use Airspace (SUA) may diminish.</p>	<p>ASM-1 Ensure that an enduring and effective organizational infrastructure and capacity is in place to coordinate airspace issues and management for the Southern New Mexico-El Paso (SNMEP) Joint Land Use Study (JLUS) region</p>	<p>ASM-1.1 Institutionalize the ongoing TRIAD military airspace coordination group to create a unified vision and action plan for regional airspace management with representation from all regional airspace users, such as military installations, Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA), US Forest Service (USFs), Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Border Patrol, fire/emergency responders, Spaceport America, and commercial and general aviation sectors</p>	<p>Near</p>	<p><i>Lead:</i> TRIAD <i>Support:</i> FAA, Border Patrol, DEA, Spaceport, USFS, BLM, civilian pilot organizations</p>	<p>Six-county area</p>	<p>\$</p>
<p>Commercial and general aviation traffic must circumnavigate large blocks of restricted airspace, adding to length and time for trips. An existing transit corridor, R-5107 F/G, provides for limited through traffic on weekends and between the hours of midnight and 6 AM when R-5107 is not needed for a military purpose. This may lead to pressure on the military to release or restrict its use of airspace, limiting the availability of already constrained schedules.</p>	<p>ASM-2 Implement changes in air traffic control (ATC) and management to provide more frequent and routine access through SUA</p>	<p>ASM-2.1 Provide resources to implement TRIAD recommendations and support ongoing efforts to achieve improved and efficient use of regional airspace (See ASM-5.2)</p>	<p>Near/Mid</p>	<p><i>Lead:</i> TRIAD, military airspace working group</p>	<p>Military special use airspace</p>	<p>\$\$\$\$</p>
	<p>ASM-2.2 Provide real-time transit authorizations for civilian pilots</p>	<p>Near</p>	<p><i>Lead:</i> Cherokee ATC</p>	<p>Military special use airspace</p>	<p>\$</p>	
	<p>ASM-2.3 Identify and evaluate areas and times of congestion between civilian and military operations in regional airspace and develop a management plan for these areas and/or times</p>	<p>Near</p>	<p><i>Lead:</i> TRIAD, military airspace working group <i>Support:</i> FAA</p>	<p>Military special use airspace and NAS in six-county area</p>	<p>\$\$</p>	

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		ASM-2.4 As feasible, develop procedures to establish predictable civilian use of airspace, such as designated hours of use for R-5107 F/G or expanded hours for handing control of R-5107 back to FAA	Near	<i>Lead:</i> TRIAD, military airspace working group <i>Support:</i> FAA	Military special use airspace and NAS in six-county area	\$
		ASM-2.5 Evaluate options for scheduling more concurrent military operations (such as airspace restructuring or improved scheduling tools)	Near	<i>Lead:</i> TRIAD, military airspace working group <i>Support:</i> FAA	Military special use airspace	\$\$
		ASM-2.6 Establish new corridors through SUA for civilian traffic as needed	Near	<i>Lead:</i> TRIAD, military airspace working group <i>Support:</i> FAA	Military special use airspace	\$\$
		ASM-2.7 Create a process for early planning for military airspace consolidation and capabilities planning and include input from the institutionalized airspace working group and local governments to identify and manage on-the-ground compatibility concerns and economic priorities	Near	<i>Lead:</i> TRIAD, military airspace working group <i>Support:</i> FAA, Border Patrol, DEA, Spaceport, USFS, BLM, civilian pilot organizations	Six-county area and three installations	\$

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<p>The private use of unregulated airspace in the region (e.g. hot air ballooning, unmanned aircraft or remote control aircraft by private individuals) can encroach (generally unintentionally) into airspace that is being used for military operations or is closed due to national security or public safety reasons. Use of airspace to conduct wildlife surveys outside of controlled military airspace also has the potential to conflict with concurrent military use.</p>	<p>ASM-3 Increase awareness of the multiple uses of regional airspace and strengthen coordination among private, public, and military users</p>	<p>ASM-3.1 Establish an outreach and educational process to raise awareness of unintentional encroachment by private airspace users</p>	<p>Near</p>	<p>Lead: TRIAD, military PAOs</p>	<p>Six-county area</p>	<p>\$</p>
<p>Fort Bliss is increasing non-hazardous helicopter operations in uncontrolled airspace in and around El Paso and Fort Bliss training areas. Fort Bliss has designated an Alert Area to the east of El Paso where operations are predictably higher and warrant caution by pilots. As military and civilian operations increase in uncontrolled airspace, conditions become less safe.</p>	<p>ASM-4 Implement changes in airspace designations to provide adequate notice and separation and safety for military and civilian operations in high use airspace</p>	<p>ASM-4.1 Identify high use (congested) areas in regional airspace, users, aircraft types, use patterns (temporal and spatial) and work with the FAA to develop management plans for these areas</p>	<p>Near</p>	<p>Lead: TRIAD, military airspace working group Support: FAA</p>	<p>Military special use airspace and NAS in six-county area</p>	<p>\$\$</p>
		<p>ASM-4.2 Implement management plan including any changes in airspace designations that provide for safe operating areas in congested airspace</p>	<p>Near/Mid</p>	<p>Lead: TRIAD, military airspace working group Support: FAA</p>	<p>Military special use airspace and NAS in six-county area</p>	<p>\$\$ / \$\$\$</p>
		<p>ASM-4.3 Designate additional Alert Areas</p>	<p>Near/Mid</p>	<p>Lead: TRIAD, military airspace working group Support: FAA</p>	<p>Military special use airspace and NAS in six-county area</p>	<p>\$</p>

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Current centralized military air traffic management equipment at WSMR (Cherokee) does not cover low altitude areas and therefore is unable to manage low altitude military operations, such as Army helicopters	ASM-5 Improve air traffic control (ATC) capabilities for military operations, especially at lower altitudes	ASM-5.1 Expand military radar coverage for lower altitude operations in regional airspace (military and national airspace)	Near/Mid	<i>Lead:</i> TRIAD, military airspace working group	Military special use airspace	\$\$/\$\$\$
Use of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) is increasing by both the military and commercial sector in the region. There is an increased need to address the safety of the mix of manned and unmanned air traffic. Current high altitude controlled airspace provides linkage between restricted areas but some UAVs do not have the capabilities to operate at higher altitudes.	ASM-6 Coordinate with FAA to define and implement policies and airspace structures to accommodate UASs/RPAs within the National Airspace System (NAS)	ASM-6.1 Request regular, ongoing FAA briefings on status of Certificate of Authorization (COA) proposals under review for UAVs	Near	<i>Lead:</i> FAA <i>Support:</i> TRIAD, local governments, JLUS partners	Six-county area	\$
		ASM-6.2 Track national efforts to regulate UAV operations in the NAS and partner with the FAA to define issues, needs, and strategies for regional UAV operations	Near	<i>Lead:</i> FAA <i>Support:</i> TRIAD (military airspace working group), local governments, JLUS partners	Six-county area	\$
		ASM-6.3 Establish UAV transit routes for military use between airports and controlled operating areas at suitable operating altitudes to separate selected vehicle types from other air traffic (for example, over the US 54 civilian air traffic corridor)	Near	<i>Lead:</i> FAA, TRIAD (military airspace working group) <i>Support:</i> TRIAD (military airspace working group), local governments	Military special use airspace and NAS in six-county area (could be regional)	\$\$

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<p>Several state and federal agencies undertake management tasks using aircraft throughout the region. Many of these are time sensitive and critical for public safety and welfare (such as landscape restoration for fire suppression). Access to perform these tasks is constrained by priority for military operations in restricted airspace, or interface with high-speed low-level military operations in Military Training Routes (MTRs)</p>	<p>ASM-7 Coordinate and schedule access and transit through SUA for time-sensitive and critical management activities</p>	<p>ASM-7.1 Create an efficient process for non-military agencies to utilize windows of opportunity to perform time- and weather- sensitive (e.g. humidity, wind, temperature) air operations in restricted airspace and other low altitude SUA</p>	<p>Near</p>	<p><i>Lead:</i> TRIAD, Military airspace managers, Cherokee ATC <i>Support:</i> BLM State Office, USFS District office NMEDD, local emergency responders</p>	<p>Military special use airspace</p>	<p>\$</p>
		<p>ASM-7.2 Conduct training (live exercises and tabletop) to train Air Traffic Controllers to manage fire response situations</p>	<p>Near</p>	<p><i>Lead:</i> FAA <i>Support:</i> Military ATC (Cherokee)</p>	<p>Regional military SUA and NAS</p>	<p>\$\$</p>
<p>Alamogordo White Sands Regional Airport (AWSRA) plans to extend its runway and could also host military helicopter missions. As use and capabilities expand at the airport, interface with HAFB operations will increase.</p>	<p>ASM-8 Coordinate future plans and air traffic requirements for AWSRA and HAFB</p>	<p>ASM-8.1 Establish a working group to share information and develop an action plan for future growth at the airport</p>	<p>Near</p>	<p><i>Lead:</i> AWSRA, City of Alamogordo <i>Support:</i> HAFB airspace manager, HAFB community planner, Otero County, BLM Las Cruces FO, WWSA, FAA</p>	<p>Otero County</p>	<p>\$</p>

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		ASM-8.2 Design and designate flight patterns and operations areas to deconflict arrival and departure traffic at HAFB and AWSRA based on current and future needs	Near	<i>Lead:</i> AWSRA, City of Alamogordo Planning <i>Support:</i> HAFB airspace manager, HAFB community planner, FAA	Otero County	\$
Communication and Coordination (CC)						
Both military and civilian stakeholders have cited an interest in improved communication about DoD and non-DoD missions. There is a lack of familiarity about military operations and activities and limited awareness of the positive impacts of the military on surrounding communities, as well as services and events offered by the installations. Similarly, there is a lack of understanding of the missions of state and federal agencies, such as recreation, conservation, and resource management activities associated with the NPS, USFS, and BLM or the NMSLO's mandate to lease trust land for "highest and best use" to provide revenues for beneficiaries.	CC-1 Conduct additional community outreach about military operations and missions to promote greater visibility of the military and highlight opportunities to interact	CC-1.1 Develop online and printed information to highlight military activities, missions, and economic impacts, drawing from previously developed materials (e.g. the SNMEP sustainability work group)	Near	<i>Lead:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR PAOs <i>Support:</i> Local governments, CoCs, military advocacy groups	Six-county area	\$
		CC-1.2 Conduct additional meetings with community and business groups (e.g. chambers, community associations) and schedule regular briefings with state and federal agencies, particularly in advance of new missions and operations that could have an effect on surrounding communities or agency mandates	Near	<i>Lead:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR, SNMEP sustainability work group <i>Support:</i> CoCs, community groups, NMSLO, NPS, USFS, BLM	Six-county area	\$

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		CC-1.3 Conduct additional on-installation visits and “field trips,” including testing and training demonstrations (e.g. WSMR Ranchers Day, HAFB Open House, etc...) for the public, key stakeholders, and representatives of JLUS partner entities	Near	<i>Lead:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR	Six-county area	\$
		CC-1.4 Conduct periodic press releases or media events about mission activities and economic impacts	Near	<i>Lead:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR PAOs <i>Support:</i> Local governments, CoC, military advocacy groups	Six-county area	\$
		CC-1.5 Develop a partnership between installations, military subject matter experts, and local schools to develop educational materials and mentoring opportunities for STEM and other fields	Mid	<i>Lead:</i> School districts <i>Support:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR	Six-county area	\$
		CC-1.6 Compile comprehensive notification lists and use enhanced techniques to reach a wider range of affected parties about noise or other mission-related events, including fliers and low-tech methods and social media and texting (See NMA-3.3)	Near	<i>Lead:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR PAOs <i>Support:</i> Local government PAOs	Six-county area	\$

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		<p>CC-1.7 Designate clear installation points of contact for community-related issues, such as noise complaints and coordinate with local Public Affairs Officers (PAOs) on notices and announcements</p>	Near	<p><i>Lead:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR PAOs <i>Support:</i> Local government PAOs</p>	Six-county area	\$
		<p>CC-1.8 Conduct at least an annual briefing by military representatives and other participating JLUS entities, including the BLM, NPS, USFS, and NMSLO at city or county council/commission meetings in partner communities</p>	Near	<p><i>Lead:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR, SNMEP sustainability work group, BLM, NPS, USFS, and NMSLO <i>Support:</i> Local governments</p>	Six-county area	\$
		<p>CC-1.9 Re-scope the current roles of military outreach positions to include more community engagement and coordination on compatibility and coordination issues and ensure that the redefined position is housed in an installation department, such as DPW or PAIO that reflects a technical planning orientation (e.g. Navy's Community Planning Liaison Office position)</p>	Mid	<p><i>Lead:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR</p>	Six-county area	\$\$

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		CC-1.10 Ensure that redefined planner position addresses full range of noise and safety issues outside of installations, including airfields, ranges and areas under test and training airspace	Mid	<i>Lead:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR	Six-county area	\$
	CC-2 Educate military and civilian stakeholders on the mission of the various state and federal agencies that manage public land in the region, including the unique mandate of the NMSLO to generate revenue for the state's schools, hospitals and universities	CC-2.1 Establish a working group that includes representatives of military installations, the BLM, USFS, NPS, and the NMSLO to increase understanding of various state and federal missions within the region and explore opportunities for land exchanges, leases, memoranda of understanding, and other agreements (See CC-6.3)	Mid	<i>Lead:</i> NMSLO, BLM, USFS <i>Support:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR, local governments	Six-county area	\$
Current web sites for the military installations in the region are segmented and difficult for the public to use.	CC-3 Enhance existing installation and government web sites in the region to promote easier public use and support access across multiple partner entities	CC-3.1 Design existing web sites to be more user friendly, including cross-linking military and city and county government sites with "hot buttons" or adding a page specifically designed for the public on each installation/partner webpage that highlights information of general community interest	Near	<i>Lead:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR PAOs <i>Support:</i> Local government PAOs	Six-county area	\$

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Stakeholders noted that points of contact representing regional entities, particularly some local governments are not always known. Rotation of military personnel can also pose a continuity challenge for communication.	CC-4 Build on existing relationships among local, state, federal, and tribal governments	CC-4.1 Develop and maintain an updated database of points of contact (POC) by entity	Near	<i>Lead:</i> SNMEP sustainability work group, local PAOs <i>Support:</i> All JLUS partner entities	Six-county area	\$
		CC-4.2 Establish organizational mailboxes that reflect subset communication lists for specified categories, such as airspace, NEPA, frequency spectrum management, etc...	Near	<i>Lead:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR	Six-county area	\$
		CC-4.3 Conduct regular reviews of POC lists and organizational inboxes to ensure currency	Near	<i>Lead:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR	Six-county area	\$
There is a lack of a formal and fully established process for joint military and local, state, and federal agency review of major projects in the region.	CC-5 Establish an internal process for JLUS stakeholders, including DoD, local, state and federal entities to pre-plan and review major new proposals	CC-5.1 Set criteria such as scale and type of action that automatically triggers a joint local government/military consultation process for city and county projects based on distance from the installation (e.g. major subdivision applications or rezoning by cities and counties; the siting of structures between 75 and 200 feet AGL)	Near	<i>Lead:</i> Local, governments <i>Support:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR	AOC	\$

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		CC-5.2 Establish Memoranda of Agreement on general consultation for federal resource management actions and plans to ensure that final resource management decisions are fully coordinated among local, state, and federal stakeholders	Near	<i>Lead:</i> BLM, USFS, NPS <i>Support:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR, local and state governments	Six-county area	\$
		CC-5.3 Ensure that federal and state agencies continue to consider impacts to the military before disposing of or selling land and that the military continues to consider the possible impacts of expanded missions and operations on local opportunities for community growth and economic development (See LU-3.1)	Near	<i>Lead:</i> BLM, USFS, NPS, NMSLO, TGLO <i>Support:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR, local governments	Six-county area	\$
		CC-5.4 Maintain a list of interested parties and/or cooperating agencies and develop a standardized list of sites for National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) notifications within local communities to promote more inclusive participation in NEPA studies	Near	<i>Lead:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR PAOs, local government PAOs <i>Support:</i> BLM, USFS, NPS	Six-county area	\$

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		<p>CC-5.5 Develop educational materials, (e.g. NEPA 101 video) to raise awareness about the process and encourage informed public involvement in NEPA studies conducted within the region</p>	Near	<p><i>Lead:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR PAOs <i>Support:</i> Local government PAOs</p>	Six-county area	\$
		<p>CC-5.6 Evaluate opportunities to conduct additional public meetings beyond standard agency practice for all NEPA-related actions, including Environmental Assessments that are of particular interest to the community</p>	Near	<p><i>Lead:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR PAOs, local government PAOs <i>Support:</i> BLM, USFS, NPS</p>	Six-county area	\$
		<p>CC-5.7 Invite military representatives to sit as non-voting members of city and county advisory bodies, such as the Planning and Zoning Commission, Planning Commission, Land Use Commission or City Plan Commission</p>	Near	<p><i>Lead:</i> Local governments <i>Support:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR,</p>	Six-county area	\$
<p>The NMSLO is engaged in major economic development in the region but state trust land is not subject to local land use and zoning, and trust beneficiaries must be compensated for any land use restrictions that limit the agency's ability to generate revenues for public schools, universities and hospitals.</p>	<p>CC-6 Execute agreements between the DoD installations and the NMSLO that define uses of land and airspace, modes of consultation, and cooperative planning</p>	<p>CC-6.1 Develop a collaborative relationship between the DoD and state agencies such as the NMSLO and TGLO to enhance communication about military operations and promote the coordinated review of proposals to promote the goals of revenue generation and military compatibility</p>	Near	<p><i>Lead:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR <i>Support:</i> NMSLO, TGLO</p>	Portions of six-county area with overlap of AOC and higher economic development value	\$

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		<p>CC-6.2 Develop a set criteria such as scale and type of military action that automatically triggers a joint state agency/military consultation process for proposed military projects</p>	Near	<p><i>Lead:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR <i>Support:</i> NMSLO, TGLO, BLM, NPS, USFS, local governments</p>	Portions of six-county area with overlap of AOC and higher economic development value	\$
		<p>CC-6.3 Adopt approaches including formal agreements to mitigate compatibility issues between military operations and the NMSLO: land exchanges, long-term leases of trust land, land use restrictions (LURCs) of trust land where military missions place constraints on the revenue potential of trust land; Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs); and Joint Planning Agreements (JPAs) (See LU-3.2)</p>	Near	<p><i>Lead:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR, NMSLO <i>Support:</i> Local governments</p>	Portions of six-county area with overlap of AOC and higher economic development value	\$
<p>There is no recognized regional area or boundary that encompasses known or possible interactions between military and community activities. Not all interactions have clear physical boundaries associated with them</p>	<p>CC-7 Establish an official SNM-EP Planning Area</p>	<p>CC-7.1 Define a geographic planning area to identify where military operations may affect surrounding areas or where civilian actions may affect missions; build the Planning Area from known areas of military/civilian overlap, including noise, spectrum interference, surface and airspace hazards</p>	Mid	<p><i>Lead:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR <i>Support:</i> Local governments, state and federal entities</p>	Six-county area (with sub-zones or AOC based on impact)	\$

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Though organizations advocate for coordination and communication between the civilian and military sectors, there is no overarching entity that includes representation from all stakeholder interests	CC-8 Establish an implementation body to advocate for adoption of recommended compatibility measures and promote continued dialogue	CC-8.1 Charter, empower, and fund a JLUS implementation body to support multi-jurisdictional, regional land use planning and track progress on JLUS actions	Near	<i>Lead:</i> SNMEP sustainability work group <i>Support:</i> All JLUS partner entities	Six-county area	\$
There is no central source of information on possible military and civilian interactions. Local governments in the region also vary in their capabilities to access information and review and coordinate decision-making with the installations.	CC-9 Develop an internal web-based tool to facilitate project/development review among internal stakeholders	CC-9.1 Build and maintain an internal data clearinghouse that enables GIS sharing, data upload, review and comment of posted projects and initiatives for governments, installations, agencies, industries, and other key implementation partners; include information on potential compatibility factors to assist in initial evaluation of actions and spatial data to promote early coordination of project development and siting; leverage an existing data platform, such as the NM RGIS Data Clearinghouse and the Western Regional Partnership (WRP) to store/share data	Long	<i>Lead:</i> JLUS implementation body <i>Support:</i> NM RGIS, WRP, local, state, federal entities with GIS data	Six-county area	\$\$\$

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		<p>CC-9.2 Add a separate public component of the data clearinghouse for external stakeholders and establish a protocol for developing and releasing information about compatibility factors and conditions in the region (e.g. static maps of noise environment or MTRs); maps to include disclaimers and explanatory context as appropriate to aid in interpretation; leverage an existing data platform, such as the NM RGIS Data Clearinghouse and the Western Regional Partnership to store/share data</p>	Long	<p><i>Lead:</i> JLUS implementation body</p> <p><i>Support:</i> NM RGIS, WRP, local, state, federal entities</p>	Six-county area	\$\$\$
<p>The region has key points of physical overlap between military training and testing operations and surrounding public/private land uses, including routine activity in call-up and co-use areas and special, large-scale joint service exercises</p>	<p>CC-10 Create an enhanced system of notification and communication for public land users</p>	<p>CC-10.1 Develop a tool to communicate more effectively with public recreational permit holders</p>	Near	<p><i>Lead:</i> BLM, NMSLO, USFS, NPS, USFWS</p> <p><i>Support:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR, local governments, tourism entities</p>	Public recreation lands in six-county area	\$

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		CC-10.2 Increase general public awareness of potential trespass risks through better signage, mapping, and community education strategies	Mid	<i>Lead:</i> BLM, NMSLO, USFS, NPS, USFWS <i>Support:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR, local governments, tourism entities	Perimeter areas around installations	\$\$\$
	CC-11 Increase the compliance rate of military units with operating procedures designed to reduce impacts on the surrounding communities	CC-11.1 Conduct briefings of military units, including visiting units to increase the understanding of impacts such as noise or military vehicle convoys on surrounding areas	Near	<i>Lead:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR	Off- and on-installation training and testing areas	\$
		CC-11.2 Develop a system for monitoring field activities, such as use of maneuver damage accounts that are refundable to the unit following a post-activity review or field inspection	Mid	<i>Lead:</i> FB, HAFB	Off- and on-installation training areas	\$\$

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<p>Unauthorized uses of state trust land and use without notification can create risks to NMSLO grazing and other lessees, residents and occasional users who secure recreational permits, right of entry permits or special use agreements (for surveys, minerals assessments, construction and monitoring of meteorological towers, etc).</p>	<p>CC-12 Create agreements in designated call-up areas with private and public land owners that assure the safety of residents and others within those areas during times of military testing or other military operations</p>	<p>CC-12.1 Create agreements in the form of leases or Memoranda of Understanding with the NMSLO and its lessees in proposed call-up areas that maintain safety for residents and other users (such as hunters and recreational users/lessees) and provide adequate compensation to the NMSLO and trust beneficiaries for such uses</p>	Near	<p><i>Lead:</i> WSMR <i>Support:</i> NMSLO</p>	Call-up areas	\$
		<p>CC-12.2 Re-instate previous call-up agreements between the NMSLO and military installations that have expired, and create new agreements as necessary, to ensure safety of residents and other users of the land</p>	Near-Mid	<p><i>Lead:</i> WSMR <i>Support:</i> NMSLO</p>	Call-up areas	\$
<p>Property owners in call-up areas around WSMR must evacuate for safety reasons during periodic hazardous testing operations</p>	<p>CC-13 Build on ongoing efforts to notify residents affected by periodic hazardous testing operations</p>	<p>CC-13.1 Develop additional procedures to inform evacuated property owners about the timing and duration of testing operations (e.g. use of texting to notify when testing operations are complete)</p>	Near	<p><i>Lead:</i> WSMR PAO</p>	Call-up areas	\$

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Energy Infrastructure Management (EIM)						
<p>New Mexico possesses some of the best wind and solar resources in the country, and renewable energy projects offer significant promise for economic development and the ability to meet DoD and national energy policy, reduce reliance on conventional energy sources and increase energy independence.</p> <p>Compatibility issues, however, can exist between energy infrastructure and military operations. Energy projects can cause glare, vertical obstruction, and interruption to communication signals, such as "shadowing" effects from spinning turbine blades that limit radar's ability to detect aircraft or damage to infrastructure caused by debris from mid-air missile test targeting. There is no consistent, regional process to assist in assessing and refining energy proposals to address these compatibility challenges.</p>	<p>EIM-1 Promote a collaborative planning process among military, state, and federal agencies and other stakeholders to review and plan new energy proposals and support the siting of new energy infrastructure that maximizes opportunities for renewable energy development, while protecting and enhancing military missions and operations</p>	<p>EIM-1.1 Create performance-based guidelines related to the design (scale, type, height, markings) and siting of energy infrastructure to assist in developing projects that are compatible with military operations (See LU-4.2)</p> <p>EIM-1.2 Actively engage with renewable energy developers, major property owners such as the NMSLO, industry associations/cooperatives and authorities (e.g. New Mexico Renewable Energy Transmission Authority) and conduct early outreach to the energy development community regarding military compatibility issues</p>	<p>Near</p> <p>Near</p>	<p><i>Lead:</i> DoD OSD</p> <p><i>Support:</i> Industry leaders, BLM, DoD Clearinghouse</p> <p><i>Lead:</i> SNMEP JLUS implementation body</p> <p><i>Support:</i> Renewable energy developers, New Mexico Renewable Energy Transmission Authority, NMSLO, TGLO, TxNRCC, NMENRD, BLM State Office, USFS Regional office, local governments</p>	<p>National, State</p> <p>State of NM, west Texas</p>	<p>\$</p> <p>\$</p>

Opportunities/Challenges	Strategy	Examples/Actions	Timeframe	Responsibility	Geographic Area	Order of Mag Cost
		EIM-1.3 Engage the DoD as a partner early in the siting process for large-scale energy projects	Near	<i>Lead:</i> DoD clearinghouse <i>Support:</i> Installation community planner, operational units, BLM FOs, USFS, NMSLO, offices	SNMEP planning area (CC-4)	\$
		EIM-1.4 Leverage national efforts to develop a registry or other system to track and monitor energy development activity	Near	<i>Lead:</i> SNMEP JLUS implementation body <i>Support:</i> DoD Clearinghouse, NMEDD, BLM	State of NM, west Texas	\$
		EIM-1.5 Develop regional mapping (such as red/yellow/green maps) for wind, solar, and other energy opportunities along with possible future utility corridors and provide maps and data to energy developers to inform project siting decisions	Near	<i>Lead:</i> Federal land management agencies <i>Support:</i> NMSLO, BLM State Office, NMENRD, TRIAD, UNM EDAC (for GIS assistance)	SNMEP planning area	\$\$

Opportunities/Challenges	Strategy	Examples/Actions	Timeframe	Responsibility	Geographic Area	Order of Mag Cost
		<p>EIM-1.6 Develop tools and processes for identifying, tracking and recording new energy proposals in local communities and incorporate data into regional mapping (See LU-5.1)</p>	Near	<p><i>Lead:</i> SNMEP implementation body</p> <p><i>Support:</i> BLM State office, DoD Clearinghouse, local governments, UNM EDAC</p>	SNMEP JLUS planning area, State-wide	\$
		<p>EIM-1.7 Develop a regional data clearinghouse (ARCGIS platform) where installations, local and state entities and industry stakeholders have access to updatable digital information regarding energy projects (See CC-9.1)</p>	Mid	<p><i>Lead:</i> SNMEP JLUS implementation body</p> <p><i>Support:</i> BLM , USFS, NMSLO, NMENRD, UNM EDAC, industry energy developers, local governments</p>	State-wide	\$\$

Opportunities/Challenges	Strategy	Examples/Actions	Timeframe	Responsibility	Geographic Area	Order of Mag Cost
		<p>EIM-1.8 Continue to engage military installations in review of BLM and USFS resource management plan updates and revisions as part of early input into energy infrastructure management</p>	Near	<p><i>Lead:</i> BLM, USFS District offices</p> <p><i>Support:</i> Military installation community planner (and operational units), FOs,</p>	State-wide	\$
		<p>EIM-1.9 Prepare a HRAZ map for the region to identify high risk areas for energy development</p>	Mid	<p><i>Lead:</i> DoD OSD</p> <p><i>Support:</i> WSMR, HAFB, FB, combine with Cannon AFB and Kirtland AFB</p>	SNMEP planning area, expand to cover NM	\$\$
		<p>EIM-2.1 Advocate to strengthen the DoD Siting Clearinghouse process by ensuring that projects are sent to major commands and the local installations for early review and that existing local processes are integrated into project evaluation</p>	Near	<p><i>Lead:</i> NMDMA</p> <p><i>Support:</i> TRIAD</p>	State and National	\$
<p>EIM-2 Strengthen DoD existing processes and guidance to assist in developing compatible energy projects</p>						

Opportunities/Challenges	Strategy	Examples/Actions	Timeframe	Responsibility	Geographic Area	Order of Mag Cost
		EIM-2.2 Advocate for establishing DoD policy guidelines for energy development	Near	<i>Lead:</i> DoD OSD <i>Support:</i> TRIAD, NMDMA, Service major commands, DOI	National	\$
Local Government Plans (LGP)						
Some local government comprehensive planning studies, particularly older documents lack specific language on compatibility with military installations	LGP-1 Ensure that advanced policy guidance in local planning documents clearly reflects compatibility considerations	LGP-1.1 Incorporate compatibility in updates of local Comprehensive Plans and other policy documents and include references to compatibility with installations, military operations, maps, and recommendations identified in the JLUS	Near	<i>Lead:</i> Local governments <i>Support:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR	Six-county area	\$
		LGP-1.2 Encourage military and other JLUS partners, such as state and federal agencies to participate in local planning and development advisory bodies and major plan updates and amendments, including Comprehensive Plans, neighborhood or sector plans in areas of sensitivity, and transportation, infrastructure and natural resource plans (See CC-5.7)	Near	<i>Lead:</i> Local governments <i>Support:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR	Six-county area	\$

Opportunities/Challenges	Strategy	Examples/Actions	Timeframe	Responsibility	Geographic Area	Order of Mag Cost
		LGP-1.3 Develop a consistent process for notifying military installations about upcoming advisory body and commission/council agenda items involving land use, frequency management, tall structures, or energy development projects or other compatibility factors (See CC-5.7)	Near	<i>Lead:</i> Local governments <i>Support:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR	Six-county area	\$
Some areas of the region (e.g. east of the City of Las Cruces) are growing rapidly and experience the impacts of military operations but lack a detailed planning framework to promote compatibility	LGP-2 Conduct more detailed land use and compatibility planning for areas of sensitivity in advance of emerging development activity	LGP-2.1 Develop small area plans that establish a more specific land use vision and development framework	Mid	<i>Lead:</i> Local governments	Portions of six-county with overlap of strong development interest and AOC	\$\$
Land Use (LU)						
There is increasing residential development in some peripheral areas of counties, which places more residents in proximity to military operations and raises the risk of nuisance and safety impacts	LU-1 Encourage the incorporation of open space as a way to preserve open space, create natural buffers, and increase residential compatibility with nearby military operations	LU-1.1 Establish by-right access to conservation subdivision layouts in areas of known noise exposure so that lots can be condensed and open space can be dedicated on parcels	Mid	<i>Lead:</i> Local governments	Six-county area subject to zoning/land use regulation (especially low density areas)	\$
	LU-2 Promote infill development during comprehensive plan and future land use updates to guide denser growth away from areas with higher exposure to the impacts of military operations	LU-2.1 Create local incentives to make infill development easier, such as special financing, less restrictive zoning regulations (where applicable), and infrastructure improvements	Long	<i>Lead:</i> Local governments	Six-county area (especially developed areas)	\$\$\$

Opportunities/Challenges	Strategy	Examples/Actions	Timeframe	Responsibility	Geographic Area	Order of Mag Cost
		LU-2.2 Use capital improvement planning and infrastructure system requirements to promote more compatible development activity in areas exposed to military operational impacts	Long	<i>Lead:</i> Local governments <i>Support:</i> Utility providers, MPO	Six-county area (especially low density areas)	\$
<p>Land uses in areas surrounding the installations may change in response to new opportunities for a “higher and better use”, such as wind and solar energy projects, and these emerging uses may become more intensive or produce vertical infrastructure that creates compatibility issues with military operations. The NMSLO is not subject to local zoning and land development codes and ordinances, but the agency works cooperatively with local government through annexation agreements or Joint Planning Agreements or economic development/industrial park leases and other instruments to ensure that trust land is planned and zoned properly and that development on trust lands for housing and economic purposes is consistent with local government and citizen goals for their communities.</p>	LU-3 Promote compatibility on federally-administered or state held lands by siting emerging land uses and economic development opportunities in a way that preserves military missions	LU-3.1 Ensure that federal and state agencies continue to consider impacts to the military before disposing of or selling land and that the military continues to consider the possible impacts of expanded missions and operations on local opportunities for community growth and economic development (See CC-5.3)	Near	<i>Lead:</i> BLM, USFS, NPS, NMSLO, TGLO <i>Support:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR, local governments	Six-county area	\$

Opportunities/Challenges	Strategy	Examples/Actions	Timeframe	Responsibility	Geographic Area	Order of Mag Cost
		LU-3.2 Leverage all available tools, including land exchanges, long-term leases, land use restrictive covenants, joint planning agreements (JPAs) and Memoranda of Understanding to optimize opportunities for compatible development with an understanding that the NMSLO must be compensated for any restrictions on development of trust land agreed to by the Commissioner of Public Lands	Near	<i>Lead:</i> NMSLO, TGLO <i>Support:</i> Local governments, FB, HAFB, WSMR	Portions of six-county area with overlap of AOC and higher economic development value	\$
		LU-3.3 Analyze and inventory areas with potential for land transfer or disposal, and work jointly to develop compatibility plans for identified parcels	Near	<i>Lead:</i> BLM, USFS, NPS, NMSLO, TGLO <i>Support:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR, local governments	Portions of six-county area with overlap of AOC and higher natural and/or economic development value	\$
		LU-3.4 Support federal or state processes to transfer, sell, or lease land between DoD and other federal or state entities to encourage more intensive resource use or development on lands unaffected by military operations and create an open space buffer or compatible uses on lands subject to military impacts	Mid	<i>Lead:</i> BLM, USFS, NPS, NMSLO, TGLO <i>Support:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR, local governments	Portions of six-county area with overlap of AOC and higher natural and/or economic development value	\$\$

Opportunities/Challenges	Strategy	Examples/Actions	Timeframe	Responsibility	Geographic Area	Order of Mag Cost
<p>Unincorporated areas of the counties often lack the authority and/or tools to promote compatible development in proximity to military operations</p>	<p>LU-4 Use extra-territorial zones or jurisdiction to promote development compatibility in unincorporated areas</p>	<p>LU-4.1 Establish additional land use planning measures (e.g. authorized infrastructure or site planning standards) for land that falls within a designated buffer of city boundary (as determined by state enabling legislation) and within specified areas of military operation impact, such as noise contours, land use planning zones, or accident potential zones</p>	<p>Long</p>	<p><i>Lead:</i> Local governments</p>	<p>Areas within specified distance of municipal boundaries</p>	<p>\$</p>
<p>Vertical structures, such as energy and telecommunications infrastructure pose a risk to aircraft due to physical intrusion into low-level flight corridors. Towers less than 200 feet AGL are not subject to FAA review and some counties in the region lack a local permitting process to identify where structures are installed. This gap increases the risk of interference with aircraft.</p>	<p>LU-5 Establish a clear process of coordination to minimize the aviation risks associated with vertical structures</p>	<p>LU-5.1 Create an early process for notifying the installations of the location of existing and proposed structures between 75 and 200 feet AGL in MTRs or other areas in which such structures may pose an aviation hazard</p>	<p>Near</p>	<p><i>Lead:</i> Local governments <i>Support:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR, commercial and GA airports</p>	<p>MTRs, airfield and airport environs, other land under airspace subject to aviation hazards</p>	<p>\$</p>
		<p>LU-5.2 When certain locations such as mountaintops or land adjacent to interstate highways are critical for telecommunications infrastructure, ensure that facilities and infrastructure are constructed so as not to present a hazard to aviation traffic</p>	<p>Near</p>	<p><i>Lead:</i> Local governments, private industry <i>Support:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR, commercial and GA airports</p>	<p>MTRs, airfield and airport environs, other land under airspace subject to aviation hazards</p>	<p>\$</p>

Opportunities/Challenges	Strategy	Examples/Actions	Timeframe	Responsibility	Geographic Area	Order of Mag Cost
		LU-5.3 Encourage the co-location of new telecommunications towers with existing structures or with other land uses already identified as avoidance areas (e.g. certain residential uses) to reduce the number of structures or the addition of more avoidance areas in MTRs	Near	<i>Lead:</i> Local governments <i>Support:</i> Service providers	Six-county area	\$
		LU-5.4 Develop local ordinances for utility-scale wind energy projects that establish permitting and regulate location, appearance, and operational characteristics of projects (See SPL-9.2)	Mid/Long	<i>Lead:</i> Local governments	Six-county area (Lincoln County has ordinance)	\$
Birds can pose a collision risk with aircraft operating in the region	LU-6 Adopt standards to reduce the attraction of birds within airport environs and low-level flight corridors	LU-6.1 Reduce bird attraction by establishing siting and design standards for uses, such as detention ponds, sanitary landfills, crops etc... in areas subject to low-level flights	Mid	<i>Lead:</i> Local governments <i>Support:</i> Landowners, NPS, USFWS, FB, HAFB, WSMR, commercial and GA airports	Six-county area MTRs, airfield and airport environs, other land under airspace subject to aviation hazards	\$

Opportunities/Challenges	Strategy	Examples/Actions	Timeframe	Responsibility	Geographic Area	Order of Mag Cost
		LU-6.2 Coordinate with state and federal entities on aviation impacts to bird species at wildlife refuges and other natural areas in the region	Mid	<i>Lead:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR <i>Support:</i> Local governments NPS, USFWS, USFS	Portions of the six-county area with natural, recreational and cultural sites subject to overflight	\$
The region's local governments lack specific land use tools to promote development on private lands that is compatible with military operations.	LU-7 Incorporate land use compatibility and communication requirements into existing local zoning codes and ordinances	LU-7.1 For those local jurisdictions with adopted land use regulatory authority, develop supplementary regulations within current codes that specify development or performance characteristics, such as land use type, density, height etc... as appropriate to promote compatibility on land subject to zoning and within clearly defined planning zones, such as noise contours, land use planning zones, or accident potential zones	Mid	<i>Lead:</i> Local governments	Areas subject to zoning and within AOC	\$
		LU-7.2 For local jurisdictions currently without adopted land use regulatory authority, explore land use/development regulations as a long-term option to promote compatibility within clearly defined planning zones, such as noise contours, land use planning zones, or airport accident potential zones (See SPL-5.1 and 5.2)	Long	<i>Lead:</i> Local governments	AOC	\$\$

Opportunities/Challenges	Strategy	Examples/Actions	Timeframe	Responsibility	Geographic Area	Order of Mag Cost
Noise Management/Avoidance (NMA)						
The region is exposed to noise and vibration from a variety of military operations, including supersonic aircraft, low-level high-speed aircraft, impulsive noise from ordnance expenditures, and aircraft arrival and departure at airfields	NMA-1 Reduce the sensitivity of structures, particularly housing or schools to noise exposure	NMA-1.1 Adopt sound attenuation building standards and/or energy efficiency practices as a means to achieve complementary indoor sound reduction in new construction of noise sensitive uses (See SPL-11.1)	Near/mid	<i>Lead:</i> Local governments <i>Support:</i> NM CID, building permit entities, development sector	AOC	\$
		NMA-1.2 Identify any additional building design and construction practices to reduce the level of noise that penetrates habitable indoor space	Near	<i>Lead:</i> Local governments <i>Support:</i> NM CID, US Army CHPPM, AF Land Use Compatible Use Guidelines, installation energy performance manager, development sector	AOC	\$

Opportunities/Challenges	Strategy	Examples/Actions	Timeframe	Responsibility	Geographic Area	Order of Mag Cost
		<p>NMA-1.3 Connect homeowners and other noise sensitive uses, such as schools and hospitals to available informational resources, including weatherization and energy efficiency programs that can provide guidance and incentives for the retrofitting of structures</p>	Near	<p><i>Lead:</i> Local governments</p> <p><i>Support:</i> FAA, Installation PAOs, HUD, state housing programs</p>	AOC	\$
	<p>NMA-2 When feasible, reduce the off-installation noise and vibration impacts of testing and training operations</p>	<p>NMA-2.1 When feasible, continue to manage off-installation aviation noise impacts through operational adjustments, such as re-evaluating and adjusting existing military flight patterns and training routes to reduce noise exposure on local communities and sensitive locations</p>	Near to long	<p><i>Lead:</i> Installation community planner</p> <p><i>Support:</i> DoD, SNMEP JLUS implementing body, FAA</p>	AOC	\$
	<p>NMA-3 Strengthen communication and community outreach procedures regarding noise events</p>	<p>NMA-3.1 Create a standardized process for informing residents in key locations about the timing of unusual or loud noise events, including the advanced publication of training schedules for firing ranges and for timing of training by the Air Force</p>	Near	<p><i>Lead:</i> Installation PAOs</p> <p><i>Support:</i> Range, airspace scheduling, community PAOs</p>	AOC	\$

Opportunities/Challenges	Strategy	Examples/Actions	Timeframe	Responsibility	Geographic Area	Order of Mag Cost
		<p>NMA-3.2 Use real estate disclosure as a means to notify regional residents of the potential impacts from military operations, such as noise (See RE-1.1)</p>	Near	<p><i>Lead:</i> Local governments <i>Support:</i> Real estate sector</p>	AOC	\$
		<p>NMA-3.3 Compile more comprehensive notification lists and use enhanced techniques to reach a wider range of affected parties regarding noise events, including fliers and low-tech methods and social media and texting to push out announcements and notifications (See CC-1.6)</p>	Near	<p><i>Lead:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR PAOs <i>Support:</i> Local government PAOs</p>	Six-county area	\$
		<p>NMA-3.4 Conduct briefings of military units, including visiting units to increase the understanding of impacts such as noise or military vehicle convoys on surrounding areas (See CC-11.1)</p>	Near	<p><i>Lead:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR</p>	Off- and on-installation training and testing areas	\$

Opportunities/Challenges	Strategy	Examples/Actions	Timeframe	Responsibility	Geographic Area	Order of Mag Cost
		<p>NMA-3.5 Coordinate with state and federal resource management agencies on training activities during noise sensitive times and locations for species of concern, such as Mexican Spotted Owls</p>	Near	<p><i>Lead:</i> HAFB community planner and Environmental Flight, FB Environmental Directorate, WSMR Garrison Public Works, WSMR TC/RO</p> <p><i>Support:</i> USFS, USFWS, BLM FOs, military operators, range/airspace schedulers</p>	Areas of environmental sensitivity	\$
		<p>NMA-3.6 Create an internally coordinated noise complaint management process across DoD services in the region</p>	Near	<p><i>Lead:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR PAOs</p>	Six-county area	\$

Opportunities/Challenges	Strategy	Examples/Actions	Timeframe	Responsibility	Geographic Area	Order of Mag Cost
Noise and vibration impacts across the region are highly dispersed, particularly aviation related noise and are not fully identified through existing mapping	NMA-4 Map current noise-affected areas and hotspots by noise source (ordnance/impulsive, supersonic air operations, low-level high-speed air operations, airfield operation)	NMA-4.1 Use current data on noise complaints to identify noise exposed areas	Near	<i>Lead:</i> Installation PAOs, noise complaint logs, (future centralized noise complaint process) <i>Support:</i> Local governments	AOC	\$
		NMA-4.2 Develop a series of maps/graphics or slides that identify areas of overlap between noise exposure and surrounding land use, which can then become basis of more specific land use planning for local, state and federal entities	Near	<i>Lead:</i> Installation community planner or ITAM program <i>Support:</i> Local governments, NMSLO, BLM FOs, USFS, District offices POCs, UNM EDAC	AOC(include military SUA footprint)	\$

Opportunities/Challenges	Strategy	Examples/Actions	Timeframe	Responsibility	Geographic Area	Order of Mag Cost
		<p>NMA-4.3 Analyze and identify areas surrounding the installations on which conservation-related strategies, such as REPI and ACUB could assist in reducing noise compatibility issues (See LC-3.1)</p>	Near	<p><i>Lead:</i> Installation community planners</p> <p><i>Support:</i> ACUB program lead, BLM/USFS real estate officers, NMSLO, local governments, conservation organizations</p>	Portions of six-county area with overlap of AOC and higher natural values	\$
		<p>NMA-4.4 Develop an informational; repository of studies on the effects of noise on people and animals to assist in assessing health impacts</p>	Near	<i>Lead:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR	-	\$
Economic Development (ED)						
The region, particularly communities in proximity to the installations are highly dependent on the related or spin-off economic impact of military operations.	ED-1 Form civilian/military partnerships to identify and develop additional economic development opportunities in local communities	ED-1.1 Include military representatives to partner with local economic development organizations such as Chambers of Commerce to identify complementary high tech and other defense-related spin-off private sector industries that can be recruited to the community	Near	<p><i>Lead:</i> CoC, EDOs</p> <p><i>Support:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR</p>	Six-county area	\$

Opportunities/Challenges	Strategy	Examples/Actions	Timeframe	Responsibility	Geographic Area	Order of Mag Cost
		ED-1.2 Develop a partnership to apply for Office of Economic Adjustment assistance to prepare a regional defense diversification strategy, particularly for those areas that are heavily dependent on military employment	Mid	<i>Lead:</i> CoC, EDOs, local governments <i>Support:</i> OEA, FB, HAFB, WSMR	Six-county area	\$
		ED-1.3 Include military representatives to partner with local economic development organizations and educational institutions in aligning DoD and private sector workforce skills where possible and promoting the placement of military family members or the transition of military personnel to the local private sector	Mid	<i>Lead:</i> CoC, EDOs, workforce training centers, community colleges <i>Support:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR	Six-county area	\$
		ED-1.4 Work with the SBA and installation contracting officers during outreach events such as industry days to improve the ability of regional businesses to complete for contracts at all three installations	Near	<i>Lead:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR <i>Support:</i> SBA, CoC, EDOs	Six-county area	\$

Opportunities/Challenges	Strategy	Examples/Actions	Timeframe	Responsibility	Geographic Area	Order of Mag Cost
		ED-1.5 Without duplicating existing efforts, create a joint consortium of military, educational, and private sector entities to leverage the strong research and development capabilities already in the region and enhance RDT&E, workforce development, technology transfer, and commercialization opportunities	Mid	<i>Lead:</i> CoC, EDOs <i>Support:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR, universities and community colleges, private sector	Six-county area	\$
Stakeholders have noted that local residents are not fully aware of available military contracting opportunities	ED-2 Increase community awareness of upcoming installation proposal opportunities for local contractors	ED-2.1 Use notices in local newspapers to publicize contracting opportunities and develop other outreach and educational methods to connect local businesses with existing federal clearinghouses that advertise requests for proposals	Near	<i>Lead:</i> CoC, EDOs <i>Support:</i> Local government PAOs	Six-county area	\$
		ED-2.2 Conduct fairs or other community outreach events on topics such as how to find and bid on government work	Near	<i>Lead:</i> CoC, EDOs <i>Support:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR	Six-county area	\$
		ED-2.3 Continue installation participation in PTAP and SBA conferences in the region	Near	<i>Lead:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR <i>Support:</i> SBA, PTAP	Six-county area	\$

Opportunities/Challenges	Strategy	Examples/Actions	Timeframe	Responsibility	Geographic Area	Order of Mag Cost
<p>Increases in installation populations produce corresponding increases in local community populations and generate higher demands for off-installation services, such as housing, transportation, schools, retail, and recreational facilities. Fluctuations in population and demand can be especially pronounced in some communities, such as Alamogordo.</p>	<p>ED-3 Strengthen coordination on the delivery of community services needed to accommodate military-related growth</p>	<p>ED-3.1 Build on existing efforts to anticipate and meet community growth demands related to military mission change, such as housing, schools, etc...; include specific briefings to local governments and school districts on anticipated population changes (both up and down) to assist in local government/school district planning (See CC-1.10)</p>	<p>Near</p>	<p><i>Lead:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR <i>Support:</i> Local governments, school districts</p>	<p>Six-county area</p>	<p>\$</p>
		<p>ED-3.2 Form a current baseline of demographic and socio-economic conditions and related public service delivery needs in the communities to assist in evaluating the effects of changes in the military mission; ensure that baseline data are available to support NEPA analysis in military documents</p>	<p>Near</p>	<p><i>Lead:</i> Local governments <i>Support:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR</p>	<p>Six-county area</p>	<p>\$</p>
		<p>ED-3.3 Promote the joint provision of critical services through existing or new joint service agreements between the DoD, other federal, state, and local governments, particularly for public safety and emergency response and the co-use of recreational and educational facilities on installations and in communities</p>	<p>Near</p>	<p><i>Lead:</i> School districts, FB, HAFB, WSMR, BLM, USFS, NPS <i>Support:</i> Local governments</p>	<p>Six-county area</p>	<p>\$</p>

Opportunities/Challenges	Strategy	Examples/Actions	Timeframe	Responsibility	Geographic Area	Order of Mag Cost
		ED-3.4 Enter into public-private partnerships that enable the DoD to collaborate with communities to provide for services in areas such as housing; energy; transportation; municipal services (e.g., water, waste management, recreation); health services; work force; and education	Long	<i>Lead:</i> DoD, private sector <i>Support:</i> EDOs, local governments	Six-county area	\$\$\$
The presence of large areas of federally and state owned constrains the local property tax base (federal land and trust land minus improvements for economic development are tax exempt) and highlights the dependence of the region on successful NMSLO leases of trust land that generate revenue for on-going operations of beneficiaries and create jobs and economic impacts within the five NM counties	ED-4 Continue to access programs such as Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) and Secure Rural Schools to offset lost property tax revenue	ED-4.1 Continue to advocate for PILT and Secure Rural Schools support for counties throughout the region	Near	<i>Lead:</i> State delegations, local governments	Six-county area	\$
	ED-5 Execute agreements between the DoD installations and the NMSLO that define uses of land and airspace, modes of consultation, and cooperative planning	ED-5.1 Develop a collaborative relationship between the DoD and state agencies such as the NMSLO and TGLO to enhance communication about military operations and promote the coordinated review of land use/development proposals to promote the goals of revenue generation and military compatibility (See CC-6.1)	Near	<i>Lead:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR <i>Support:</i> NMSLO, TGLO	Portions of six-county area with overlap of AOC and higher economic development value	\$

Opportunities/Challenges	Strategy	Examples/Actions	Timeframe	Responsibility	Geographic Area	Order of Mag Cost
Fire Management (FM)						
	FM-1 Build on ongoing partnerships to implement coordinated fire prevention, management, and suppression activities	FM-1.1 Continue joint efforts between the DoD, BLM, USFS and the NMSLO to implement management activities. such as establishing black lines, developing fire management plans and encouraging better integration of fire management plans in the region	Near	<i>Lead:</i> BLM <i>Support:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR, USFS, NMSLO, local government emergency management	Six-county area	\$
		FM-1.2 Strengthen inter-agency coordination and consultation when conducting military operations during red flag fire days	Near	<i>Lead:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR <i>Support:</i> BLM, USFS	Six-county area	\$
		FM-1.3 Pursue consistent, joint funding strategies to provide for year-round wildfire suppression staffing	Near	<i>Lead:</i> BLM <i>Support:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR	Six-county area	\$\$\$
		FM-1.4 Increase coordination on planning and implementing fire prevention and restoration strategies across ownership boundaries and landscapes near installations to increase effectiveness of treatments and share expertise, crews, etc...	Near	<i>Lead:</i> BLM <i>Support:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR, USFS, local government emergency management	Six-county area	\$

Opportunities/Challenges	Strategy	Examples/Actions	Timeframe	Responsibility	Geographic Area	Order of Mag Cost
Frequency and Spectrum Management (FSM)						
<p>Frequency spectrum interference refers to the inability to distribute or receive information by modulation of a radio frequency because of intended or unintended use of the same radio frequency by other users. Current spectrum requirements are driven by the need for higher-speed data transfer, which equate to increased bandwidths. Key technologies affected by spectrum competition are public safety communications, unmanned ground and aerial systems, satellite and space technologies, GPS distribution, remote sensing, radar, and air traffic control. Spectrum saturation and frequency "trespass" is becoming more widespread and complex. As needs intensify, the capacity of management resources, and capabilities of equipment, may not keep pace with user demands and complexity of the environment.</p>	<p>FSM-1 Deconflict frequency/spectrum issues through improved coordination, oversight, and technologies</p>	<p>FSM-1.1 Establish a Frequency/Spectrum Management Working Group with the AFC Regional DoD Frequency Coordinator and internal and external stakeholders, including emergency response organizations</p>	<p>Near/Mid</p>	<p><i>Lead:</i> AFC Regional DoD Frequency Coordinator</p> <p><i>Support:</i> Frequency/Spectrum Management Working Group, FCC, FAA, EPIA, DEA, emergency response organizations, CBP</p>	<p>Regional</p>	<p>\$</p>

Opportunities/Challenges	Strategy	Examples/Actions	Timeframe	Responsibility	Geographic Area	Order of Mag Cost
		FSM-1.2 Improve the interface between regional military and commercial frequency allocation, scheduling, and tracking	Near/mid	<i>Lead:</i> AFC Regional DoD Frequency Coordinator <i>Support:</i> Frequency and Spectrum Management Working Group, FCC, FAA, Cherokee ATC, WSMR Test Center RO rep	Regional	\$

Opportunities/Challenges	Strategy	Examples/Actions	Timeframe	Responsibility	Geographic Area	Order of Mag Cost
		FSM-1.3 Follow standard protocols for identifying interference sources	Near	<i>Lead:</i> AFC Regional DoD Frequency Coordinator <i>Support:</i> Frequency and Spectrum Management Working Group, military installation airspace and frequency management officers, local governments	Six-county area	\$

Opportunities/Challenges	Strategy	Examples/Actions	Timeframe	Responsibility	Geographic Area	Order of Mag Cost
<p>Users and programs can introduce specific intermittent or one-time interference, disrupting signals and communications of ongoing users. For example, Air Force Global Positioning System (GPS) testing can knock out GPS systems for large areas of southern New Mexico during brief test windows. Spectrum allocation is managed by different agencies for commercial and military users, making coordination more complex.</p>	<p>FSM-2 Establish procedures and tools for identifying the types of proposed projects that involve frequency interferences and notifying the community about non-regular spectrum events</p>	<p>FSM-2.1 Coordinate with local emergency responders and other critical users prior to any GPS jamming exercises</p>	<p>Near</p>	<p><i>Lead:</i> AFC Regional DoD Frequency Coordinator</p> <p><i>Support:</i> Frequency/Spectrum Management Working Group, military operators, military PAOs, local emergency response POCs, existing local government outreach methods</p>	<p>Six-county area</p>	<p>\$</p>

Opportunities/Challenges	Strategy	Examples/Actions	Timeframe	Responsibility	Geographic Area	Order of Mag Cost
		FSM-2.2 Use a Frequency/Spectrum Management Working Group to assist with outreach about exceptional frequency uses (priority infrequent test events) (See FSM-1.1)	Near	<i>Lead:</i> AFC Regional DoD Frequency Coordinator <i>Support:</i> Frequency and Spectrum Management Working Group, military operators, local PAOs, local governments	Six-county area	\$
Frequency use is expanding in SNMEP JLUS area where military and commercial uses are competing for spectrum use and clarity can be compromised. While most people are aware of the impact of interference, not many people understand the science or management of frequency. This impedes regional planning efforts, which must involve people without technical knowledge. Many technologies are available to individuals with no permitting, licensing, or other use requirements that may interfere with military or other use of spectrum.	FSM-3 Undertake regional frequency management studies and develop an action plan to address system deficiencies and interference problems	FSM-3.1 Conduct a special regional technical study (using Cooperative Research and Development Agreement or similar approach) to address the principles of frequency management and spectrum allocation, current use and allocations, known and emerging issues, equipment and system capabilities and shortfalls, including manpower and management logistics. Develop coordinated approach with NM and TX delegations to ensure that adequate spectrum is available for military use in the region.	Near/mid	<i>Lead:</i> AFC Regional DoD Frequency Coordinator <i>Support:</i> AFC WSMR, TRIAD, FAA, FCC	Regional (may include NM, TX, AZ, Mexico)	\$\$

Opportunities/Challenges	Strategy	Examples/Actions	Timeframe	Responsibility	Geographic Area	Order of Mag Cost
		FSM-3.2 Conduct educational outreach and provide technical assistance to local governments and planners to understand frequency spectrum issues and to develop potential solutions	Near	<i>Lead:</i> AFC Regional DoD Frequency Coordinator <i>Support:</i> OEA, local governments	SNMEP planning area	\$
		FSM-3.3 Develop easily available educational materials and conduct outreach on installations, as well as in critical areas outside installations to make the public aware of frequency conflict issues, its importance, and to request voluntary non-use of certain kinds of equipment.	Near/mid	<i>Lead:</i> AFC Regional DoD Frequency Coordinator <i>Support:</i> OEA, AFC WSMR, military PAOs	Six-county area	\$\$

Opportunities/Challenges	Strategy	Examples/Actions	Timeframe	Responsibility	Geographic Area	Order of Mag Cost
		FSM-3.4 Develop coordination among the FCC, AFC Regional DoD Frequency Coordinator, and local planners to assist with clearly defining geographic areas of impact, spectrum compatibility issues, and communicating assignments related to notification, review, and mitigation	Near	<i>Lead:</i> AFC Regional DoD Frequency Coordinator <i>Support:</i> FCC, local governments, HAFB/FB/WSMR airspace or frequency managers, HAFB/FB/WSMR community planner, USFS, BLM, emergency responders	Six-county area	\$
		FSM-3.5 Host a monthly spectrum teleconference with the regional federal spectrum stakeholders. AFC-WSMR can support local meetings and teleconferences that expand the audience to non-Federal regional spectrum stakeholders	Near	<i>Lead:</i> AFC Regional DoD Frequency Coordinator <i>Support:</i> FCC, FAA, communication providers, local governments	Regional	\$

Opportunities/Challenges	Strategy	Examples/Actions	Timeframe	Responsibility	Geographic Area	Order of Mag Cost
Land Conservation (LC)						
<p>Currently undeveloped land in areas affected by military operations is subject to future transitions to more intensive uses that could increase the risk of incompatibility. With accelerating development of wind and solar resources, some land that previously had little economic potential (typically grazing) now has a “higher and better use” for energy development and associated economic growth. The challenge is to acknowledge the rights of property-owners, including state and federal agencies to develop land for these purposes, while supporting military missions. Given limited DoD resources and increasingly higher land values, consultation in the planning and siting of major economic development projects becomes critical.</p>	<p>LC-1 Promote strategies to support the continued operation of productive working lands</p>	<p>LC-1.1 Increase landowner awareness of available programs, such as easements, tax incentives, beginning farmer and rancher grant and loan programs, local food systems, etc... that support the economic viability of existing farms and ranches</p>	<p>Near</p>	<p><i>Lead:</i> Local governments <i>Support:</i> Land conservation organizations, land trusts</p>	<p>Six-county area</p>	<p>\$</p>

Opportunities/Challenges	Strategy	Examples/Actions	Timeframe	Responsibility	Geographic Area	Order of Mag Cost
	LC-2 Identify priority areas for open space management efforts in the region	LC-2.2 Use local or regional planning efforts to assist in identifying priority lands to support ecological management, recreation, grazing, etc...	Near	<i>Lead:</i> Local governments <i>Support:</i> Land conservation and open space organizations, land trusts, BLM, NPS, USFS, FB, HAFB, WSMR	Six-county area	\$
		LC-2.1 Establish a working lands partnership for the region, or partner with existing land trusts to conduct additional analysis of habitat, scenic, and cultural landscapes and working lands and identify appropriate management strategies, including potential management partnerships with willing landowners	Mid	<i>Lead:</i> Local governments <i>Support:</i> Land conservation and open space organizations, land trusts, BLM, NPS, USFS, FB, HAFB, WSMR	Six-county area	\$

Opportunities/Challenges	Strategy	Examples/Actions	Timeframe	Responsibility	Geographic Area	Order of Mag Cost
	<p>LC-3 Form partnerships to purchase, transfer or dedicate incompatible development rights from willing landowners, allowing land to remain in a low intensity use, therefore maintaining the natural/cultural/working value of the landscape and supporting compatibility with military operations</p>	<p>LC-3.1 Analyze and identify surrounding areas that have an overlap of military impact (e.g. noise exposure) and higher natural/working lands/cultural value and thus may be candidates for easement purchases through existing programs, including the Readiness and Environmental Protection Initiative (REPI)/Army Compatible Use Buffer (ACUB), and the Sentinel Landscapes Partnership</p>	Near	<p><i>Lead:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR</p> <p><i>Support:</i> Land conservation organizations, land trusts, local governments</p>	Portions of six-county area with overlap of AOC and higher landscape values	\$
		<p>LC-3.2 Build on existing ACUB efforts in the region to pursue additional grant opportunities for the voluntary purchase of incompatible development rights from willing landowners</p>	Near to Mid	<p><i>Lead:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR</p> <p><i>Support:</i> Land conservation and open space organizations, land trusts, local governments, landowners</p>	Portions of six-county area with overlap of AOC and higher landscape values	\$\$\$
	<p>LC-4 Make fee simple purchases of land from willing sellers as necessary and appropriate to ensure compatibility</p>	<p>LC-4.1 Establish mechanisms to identify, assess, and fund the acquisition in fee of property from willing sellers within a designated transitional or buffer areas near the installations</p>	Long	<p><i>Lead:</i> DoD, local governments</p>	Portions of six-county area with overlap of AOC and landowner interest	\$\$\$

Opportunities/Challenges	Strategy	Examples/Actions	Timeframe	Responsibility	Geographic Area	Order of Mag Cost
Military Plans (MP)						
<p>The region's military installations prepare many plans and studies that document their operations, analyze effects, and describe procedures and management actions. These programs are only effective if recommendations are current and implemented by the DoD and surrounding jurisdictions.</p>	<p>MP-1 Update Army Installation Compatible Use Zone (ICUZ) and Air Installation Compatible Use Zone (AICUZ) studies to reflect current mission and work with local jurisdictions to adopt compatibility measures within their authorities</p>	<p>MP-1.1 HAFB to update AICUZ to reflect F-16 mission</p>	<p>Near</p>	<p><i>Lead:</i> HAFB community planner <i>Support:</i> City of Alamogordo, Otero County, BLM LCFO, WHSA</p>	<p>HAFB, Otero County</p>	<p>\$</p>
		<p>MP-1.2 HAFB to share appropriate information from and implement recommendations of the Installation Complex Encroachment Management Action Plan (ICEMAP)</p>	<p>Near/mid</p>	<p><i>Lead:</i> HAFB community planner <i>Support:</i> WSMR, FB, local governments</p>	<p>HAFB/FB/WSMR and military SUA</p>	<p>\$\$/\$\$</p>

Opportunities/Challenges	Strategy	Examples/Actions	Timeframe	Responsibility	Geographic Area	Order of Mag Cost
		MP-1.3 Form partnerships between installations and local governments to implement AICUZ and ICUZ recommendations	Near	<i>Lead:</i> HAFB/FB/WSMR community planners <i>Support:</i> TRIAD, local government (city/county) planning departments and commissioners, BLM LCFO, NMSLO, WHSA	AOC	\$
	MP-2 Build on existing AICUZ and ICUZ compatibility guidance to address all areas affected by safety and noise from military operations outside installation boundaries, including areas underlying restricted and special use airspace	MP-2.1 Develop detailed land use compatibility matrix with regionally appropriate guidelines to assist in assessing the interaction between military and non-military activities based on a broad range of factors (for example, noise, safety, glare)	Near	<i>Lead:</i> Installation community planners, ITAM program, and PAOs <i>Support:</i> Local governments, state and federal governments	AOC	\$

Opportunities/Challenges	Strategy	Examples/Actions	Timeframe	Responsibility	Geographic Area	Order of Mag Cost
Outdoor Lighting (OL)						
Light emitted from existing and new facilities has localized impacts on the dark night skies in the region, increasing the risk of light pollution. Light pollution can interfere with training and other military and civilian operations (e.g. observatories) that are sensitive to light in the surrounding environment.	OL-1 Adopt policies to reduce light pollution interference with training and research activities	OL-1.1 Adopt city or county dark-sky ordinances that require the use of fully shielded, cut-off outdoor lighting applications for major new developments (e.g. commercial, industrial uses, airports and airfields, outdoor sports stadiums)	Near	<i>Lead:</i> Local governments <i>Support:</i> Dark sky organizations	Six-county area	\$
		OL-1.2 Encourage the retrofitting of existing older lighting applications that produce light pollution through an outreach campaign and use of energy efficiency incentives where appropriate	Near	<i>Lead:</i> Local governments <i>Support:</i> Dark sky groups, utilities providers	Six-county area	\$
		OL-1.3 Adopt on-installation policies to install dark-sky lighting that requires fully shielded, cut-off outdoor lighting applications for on-installations areas, including ramp lights	Near	<i>Lead:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR	Installations	\$
		OL-1.4 Assist in marketing and support astronomy-related tourism which derives economic benefit from dark skies; partner with those in the industry to advocate for dark skies	Mid	<i>Lead:</i> CoCs, tourism entities <i>Support:</i> Dark sky groups, observatories	Six-county area	\$

Opportunities/Challenges	Strategy	Examples/Actions	Timeframe	Responsibility	Geographic Area	Order of Mag Cost
Physical Security (PS)						
High-value military, commercial energy, communications, and other critical infrastructure are potential targets due to relatively penetrable perimeters, remoteness, and lack of surveillance. Acts of vandalism and terrorism could pose concern for public safety and security.	PS-1 Continue an outreach program that provides local law enforcement and other government agencies information and guidance regarding coordination and response actions to terrorist threats and vandalism	PS-1.1 Develop regional security guidelines for military and other critical infrastructure, and identify key areas of vulnerability for law enforcement and relevant agency use; provide information on the activities of the installations for inclusion in local emergency preparedness plans, such as All-Hazard Emergency Plans	Near/mid	<i>Lead:</i> AFC WSMR, WSMR off-site lease parcels rep, installation range safety officers, McGregor Range coordinator <i>Support:</i> Homeland Security, DEA, US Customs and Border, emergency responders, NMSLO, BLM	Six-county area	\$-\$\$
		PS-1.2 Exercise interagency agreements for responding to incidents and conduct regular reviews of existing agreements	Near	<i>Lead:</i> TRIAD <i>Support:</i> Installation safety offices, real estate, local emergency responders	Six-county area	\$

Opportunities/Challenges	Strategy	Examples/Actions	Timeframe	Responsibility	Geographic Area	Order of Mag Cost
		PS-1.3 Develop a prioritized list of security actions based on cost-benefit analysis for each installation and key commercial assets (such as Spaceport America, wind energy sites, major transmission lines)	Near/mid	<i>Lead:</i> Installation safety officers <i>Support:</i> Installation resource management officer, Spaceport, BLM, USFS, utility provides, communications industry	Six-county area	\$\$
		PS-1.4 Coordinate with infrastructure owners on feasible actions for improved security, leveraging capabilities of military installations	Near/mid	<i>Lead:</i> Installation range control and ATC, installation resource management officer <i>Support:</i> Spaceport, BLM, USFS, utility provides, communication industry, emergency responders	SNMEP planning area	\$\$

Opportunities/Challenges	Strategy	Examples/Actions	Timeframe	Responsibility	Geographic Area	Order of Mag Cost
<p>Much of the extensive boundary of the three installations lacks antiterrorism barriers or surveillance. About 90 percent of the perimeter is 3-strand barbed wire fencing and easily penetrated or dismantled. Trespass sometimes occurs after the intentional cutting of boundary fences to allow cattle access to installation lands for forage.</p>	<p>PS-2 Selectively secure physical boundaries of installations, training areas and important infrastructure to minimize trespass, intrusion, or inadvertent access by members of the public</p>	<p>PS-2.1 Add signage to warn of dangers and consequences of trespass (See CC-10.2)</p>	<p>Near</p>	<p><i>Lead:</i> Installation public works, range management office</p> <p><i>Support:</i></p>	<p>WSMR, FB, HAFB</p>	<p>\$\$\$</p>
		<p>PS-2.2 Increase perimeter surveillance</p>	<p>Near/ mid</p>	<p><i>Lead:</i> Range Safety office (WSMR, FB, HAFB)</p> <p><i>Support:</i> FB Range Manager</p>	<p>WSMR, FB, HAFB</p>	<p>\$\$\$</p>
		<p>PS-2.3 Develop procedures to coordinate on livestock trespassing issues and leverage the granting of NMSLO or BLM grazing allotments or permits to promote compliance with grazing unit/allotment and boundaries</p>	<p>Near/Mid</p>	<p><i>Lead:</i> BLM, NMSLO</p> <p><i>Support:</i> USFS grazing programs, BLM LC grazing manager and McGregor Range grazing manager, FB range manager</p>	<p>Installations (perimeters)</p>	<p>\$</p>

Opportunities/Challenges	Strategy	Examples/Actions	Timeframe	Responsibility	Geographic Area	Order of Mag Cost
Real Estate (RE)						
Residents may not be aware of the impacts of living near military operations	RE-1 Make information on the location of property within a sensitive area available to prospective buyers or renters as away to support more informed choices	RE-1.1 Promote real estate disclosure in areas exposed to the impacts and risks of military operations, such as noise contours or accident potential zones (See SPL-4.1)	Near	<i>Lead:</i> Local governments <i>Support:</i> Real estate sector	AOC	\$
		RE-1.2 Require the recording of a note on title to real property as part of any discretionary development permit, approval, or property transfer	Near	<i>Lead:</i> Local governments	AOC	\$
Noise complaints can produce pressure to modify existing military operations and procedures	RE-2 Establish formal mechanisms in which property owners and developers acknowledge the impacts of nearby military operations in advance of development and real estate actions	RE-2.1 Explore the signing of a hold harmless agreement as a condition for development approval for affected property within the jurisdiction	Long	<i>Lead:</i> State and Local Governments	AOC	\$
		RE-2.2 Encourage the dedication or purchase covenants, easements, and other deed restrictions for affected property within the jurisdiction	Long	<i>Lead:</i> State and Local Governments	AOC	\$

Opportunities/Challenges	Strategy	Examples/Actions	Timeframe	Responsibility	Geographic Area	Order of Mag Cost
State-Wide Policy/Legislative Actions (SPL)						
There is no recognized regional area or boundary that encompasses known or possible interactions between military and community activities. Not all interactions have clear physical boundaries associated with them.	SPL-1 Designate areas of Critical State/Local Concern and Interest (Similar to strategy CC-4)	SPL-1.1 Define a geographic planning area (using GIS) to identify where military operations may affect surrounding areas or where civilian action may interact with missions	Mid	<i>Lead:</i> State governments, local governments <i>Support:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR, state and federal entities	Six-county area (with sub-zones or areas based on impact)	\$
State-wide planning processes may not fully consider the economic impact of the military on the state and region	SPL-2 Require analysis of military economic impact in state-wide planning processes	SPL-2.1 Require inclusion of cost-benefit analysis of military impacts in state-wide planning processes that establish high level priorities for revenue, jobs, and local community economic health and are used to evaluate project proposals and initiatives	Near	<i>Lead:</i> State governments <i>Support:</i> DoD, state and federal entities	Six-county area (state wide application)	\$
There is a lack of a formal and fully established process for joint military and civilian review of major projects in the region	SPL-3 Establish a consistent process across all local jurisdictions to consult with installations about the compatibility of development and land use change actions	SPL-3.1 Advocate for state legislation to require joint consultation procedures for certain development or land use change actions in specific areas around military installations (Similar to CC-5.1 but mandated at the state level)	Mid	<i>Lead:</i> State governments <i>Support:</i> DoD, local governments	Six-county area (state wide application)	\$

Opportunities/Challenges	Strategy	Examples/Actions	Timeframe	Responsibility	Geographic Area	Order of Mag Cost
Residents may not be aware of the impacts of living near military operations	SPL-4 Make information on the location of property within a sensitive area available to prospective buyers or renters as a way to support more informed choices	SPL-4.1 Advocate for state legislation to require real estate disclosure for initial and all subsequent transactions in noise-exposed areas, such as noise contours or accident potential zones (Similar to RE-1.1 but mandated at the state level)	Mid	<i>Lead:</i> State governments <i>Support:</i> Real estate sector, local governments	Six-county AOC (state wide application)	\$
Unincorporated areas of the counties often lack the authority and/or tools to promote compatible development in proximity to military operations	SPL-5 Increase the ability of unincorporated counties to promote compatible land use patterns near military installations	SPL-5.1 Pursue legislation in Texas State legislature to enable limited land use authority in El Paso County to regulate the characteristics of development in specified buffers around Fort Bliss	Near	<i>Lead:</i> TX state government, El Paso County	El Paso County (AOC around Fort Bliss)	\$
		SPL-5.2 Use State of Texas authority to establish a Joint Airport Zone (JAZ) Board around Biggs Army Airfield to coordinate on compatibility concerns with military, airport uses, and development proposals on surrounding land	Mid	<i>Lead:</i> TX state government, El Paso County, City of El Paso <i>Support:</i> FB, ELP	AOC around ELP and Biggs Army Airfield	\$
Currently undeveloped land in areas of sensitivity to military operations are subject to future transitions to more intensive uses (more people and/or infrastructure) that could increase the risk of nuisance or safety issues due to military operations	SPL-6 Use property tax incentives to encourage preservation of open space and working lands	SPL-6.1 Advocate for state legislation such as the Williamson Act in California that enables local governments to enter into contracts with private landowners to restrict land to agricultural or open space use in return for lower property taxes	Long	<i>Lead:</i> State governments <i>Support:</i> Local governments, landowners	Six-county (state wide application)	\$

Opportunities/Challenges	Strategy	Examples/Actions	Timeframe	Responsibility	Geographic Area	Order of Mag Cost
<p>Limited fiscal resources and increasingly higher land values constrain the ability of regional partners, including the military installations and local governments to implement compatibility measures that rely upon the acquisition of property or development rights or the development of infrastructure</p>	<p>SPL-7 Pursue state-level funding opportunities for certain compatibility actions</p>	<p>SPL-7.1 Establish a Military Installation Fund (MIF) to allocate monies to acquire privately owned property/real estate and development rights from willing sellers or partners; property management; and infrastructure that is vital to military installations</p>	<p>Long</p>	<p>Lead: State of NM (TX has revolving loan fund) Support: DoD, local governments, landowners</p>	<p>Six-county area (state-wide program)</p>	<p>\$\$\$</p>
		<p>SPL-7.2 Create a Military Value Revolving Loan Fund to assist with meeting service and infrastructure needs and keep the installations more competitive in attracting missions</p>	<p>Long</p>	<p>Lead: State of NM Lead: (TX has fund) Support: DoD, local governments, private sector</p>	<p>Six-county area (state-wide program)</p>	<p>\$\$\$</p>
<p>Use of small UAS to record activities on land could become more common and raise national security proprietary intellectual property, and privacy issues</p>	<p>SPL-8 Control or restrict use of small UAS to observe and photograph activities</p>	<p>SPL-8.1 Advocate for state legislation to regulate “drone photography”</p>	<p>Mid</p>	<p>Lead: State governments Support: DoD, private sector</p>	<p>Six-county (state wide application)</p>	<p>\$</p>

Opportunities/Challenges	Strategy	Examples/Actions	Timeframe	Responsibility	Geographic Area	Order of Mag Cost
Major new energy infrastructure can conflict with safety conditions for ongoing or planned military test and training operations. Conversely, some ongoing or new military operations can conflict with new energy infrastructure that may be necessary to meet the nation's goals for energy independence, decreased reliance on fossil fuels, and improved national security.	SPL-9 Promote a collaborative planning process among military, state, and federal agencies and other stakeholders to review and plan new energy proposals for maximum compatibility	SPL-9.1 Advocate for state-level legislation to coordinate new energy development and recognize the importance of military missions and the economic development potential to the state and local economies from the development of wind and solar energy and energy infrastructure. (See SPL-2.1)	Near	<i>Lead:</i> State governments <i>Support:</i> DoD, local governments, energy developers, industry associations, cooperatives and authorities, BLM, NMSLO	Six-county (state wide application)	\$
		SPL-9.2 Advocate for state-level model ordinance language for utility-scale wind energy projects to facilitate easy consideration and adoption by local governments	Near	<i>Lead:</i> State governments <i>Support:</i> DoD, local governments, energy industry, BLM, NMSLO	Six-county (state wide application)	\$
Some local government comprehensive planning studies, particularly older documents lack specific language on compatibility with military installations	SPL-10 Ensure that policy guidance in local planning documents clearly reflects compatibility considerations	SPL-10.1 Advocate for state-level model comprehensive plan policies and language regarding military compatibility to facilitate easy consideration and adoption by local governments	Near	<i>Lead:</i> NM CID <i>Support:</i> Local governments	Six-county (state wide application)	\$

Opportunities/Challenges	Strategy	Examples/Actions	Timeframe	Responsibility	Geographic Area	Order of Mag Cost
The region is exposed to noise and vibration from a variety of military operations, including supersonic aircraft, low-level high-speed aircraft, impulsive noise from ordnance expenditures, and aircraft arrival and departure at airfields	SPL-11 Reduce the sensitivity of structures, particularly housing or schools to noise exposure	SPL-11.1 Advocate for state-wide building codes that include sound attenuation building standards and/or energy efficiency practices as a means to achieve complementary indoor sound reduction in new construction of noise sensitive uses	Mid	<i>Lead:</i> State governments <i>Support:</i> Local governments, private sector, real estate development sector	Six-county (state wide application)	\$
Transportation (T)						
Periodic road closures due to testing and training activities affect the surrounding communities. The installations currently have notification procedures in place for closures on Highway 70.	T-1 Continue and strengthen notification of road closures for periodic military training and testing activities	T-1.1 Continue current use of hotline for closures of Highway 70 and identify additional measures such as improved signage and variable message boards in key areas (e.g. along US Route 380 in Lincoln County)	Near	<i>Lead:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR <i>Support:</i> Local governments	Roadways subject to periodic closure	\$\$
Military vehicles and convoys use local roads, which can cause congestion, safety issues, wear and tear to roadways or localized air quality impacts due to fugitive dust	T-2 Coordinate off-installation military vehicle routes in local communities	T-2.1 Evaluate and designate military vehicle routes to minimize traffic and safety issues in local communities, such as Chaparral	Near	<i>Lead:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR <i>Support:</i> Local governments	Roadways used for military convoys	\$
	T-3 Reduce localized air quality impacts caused when vehicle convoys generate dust on adjacent areas	T-3.1 Develop dust suppression techniques for local roadways	Near	<i>Lead:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR <i>Support:</i> Local governments	Roadways used for military convoys	\$

Opportunities/Challenges	Strategy	Examples/Actions	Timeframe	Responsibility	Geographic Area	Order of Mag Cost
	T-4 Address physical wear and tear of roadways caused by use of military vehicles	T-4.1 Pursue joint DoD and community funding to assist in maintenance/repair of local roadways used by military vehicles	Mid	<i>Lead:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR <i>Support:</i> Local governments	Roadways used for military convoys	\$\$\$
The size of DoD land areas closed to public access, including roadways crossing the installations can limit and lengthen travel options in some parts of the region	T-5 Evaluate the feasibility of opening roadways on DoD land to increase travel options for the public	T-5.1 Evaluate options to open specific roadways such as access through WSMR from Spaceport to Alamogordo/Tularosa (Engle and Tularosa through Rhodes Canyon); and road from Tularosa to I-25 in winter when feasible	Mid	<i>Lead:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR <i>Support:</i> Local governments	Roadways through installations	\$
Water Resources (WR)						
Some current water studies in the region do not fully consider military needs and water assets	WR-1 Integrate the military into the regional water planning process	WR-1.1 Review existing regional water studies and adjust/update for military supply and demand and collaborate on water conservation measures	Near	<i>Lead:</i> Local governments <i>Support:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR, utility authorities	Six-county area (by watershed)	\$\$
		WR-1.2 Include military participation in local and regional water planning process/body	Near	<i>Lead:</i> Local governments <i>Support:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR, utility authorities	Six-county area	\$

Opportunities/Challenges	Strategy	Examples/Actions	Timeframe	Responsibility	Geographic Area	Order of Mag Cost
		WR-1.3 Leverage the Western Regional Partnership (WRP) to coordinate water resource planning on a regional and multi-state scale	Mid	<i>Lead:</i> WRP <i>Support:</i> Local governments, DoD, utility authorities	Six-county area	\$
Complex and overlapping factors affect the region's water supply, including the current exceptional drought, climate change, water quality issues, damage or overuse of specific water sources, and increased demands from military and civilian growth in specific parts of the study area.	WR-2 Establish policies and plans to monitor and coordinate activities to protect the groundwaters and surface waters of the JLUS study area	WR-2.1 Participate in a regional water resources management study to address the challenges of water quality and supply	Mid	<i>Lead:</i> Local governments <i>Support:</i> State and federal governments, DoD, utility authorities	Six-county area (by watershed)	\$\$\$
		WR-2.2 Establish a coordination process to address and mitigate proposals that could produce adverse impacts on the groundwater supplies of the Tularosa Basin	Near	<i>Lead:</i> Local governments <i>Support:</i> FB, HAFB, WSMR, utility authorities, state and federal governments	Six-county area	\$
		WR-2.3 Integrate federal watershed management practices (military, USFS, BLM) and coordinate with local government land use regulations	Near	<i>Lead:</i> State and federal governments <i>Support:</i> Local governments	Six-county area	\$

Opportunities/Challenges	Strategy	Examples/Actions	Timeframe	Responsibility	Geographic Area	Order of Mag Cost
	WR-3 Pursue joint DoD and civilian initiatives to diversify and extend the water supply	WR-3.1 Identify feasible joint DoD and civilian water projects (such as the joint Fort Bliss/EI Paso desalination plant)	Long	<i>Lead:</i> DoD <i>Support:</i> Local governments, state and federal governments, utility authorities	Six-county area (by watershed)	\$\$\$
		WR-3.2 Develop new sources of electrical energy and transmission facilities to help pump to the surface abundant underground saline water supplies and make potable for human consumption and for other uses, and to distribute this new water throughout an extended area within southern NM	Long	<i>Lead:</i> Local governments, state and federal governments, utility authorities <i>Support:</i> DoD	Six-county area (by watershed)	\$\$\$