DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
COMMANDER NAVY INSTALLATIONS COMMAND
716 SICARD STREET SE SUITE 1000
WASHINGTON NAVY YARD DC 20374-5140

CNICINST 11010.1A
N4
29 May 2018

CNIC INSTRUCTION 11010.1A

From: Commander, Navy Installations Command

Subj: READINESS SUSTAINMENT AND COMPATIBILITY PROGRAM

Ref: (a) OPNAVINST 11010.40
(b) 10 U.S.C. §2684a
(c) OPNAVINST 3770.2K
(d) DoD Instruction 4715.2 of 28 August 2009
(e) OPNAVINST 11010.36C
(f) OPNAVINST 3550.1A
(g) DoD Instruction 4715.13 of 15 November 2005
(h) DoD Directive 3200.15 of 18 December 2013
(i) Public Law 111-383, Section 358
(j) DoD Directive 4715.1E of 28 August 2009
(k) DoD Instruction 4715.24 of 9 November 2016
(l) DoD Instruction 3030.3 of 13 July 2004

Encl: (1) Readiness, Sustainment and Compatibility Program Mission Impacts, Examples and Key Stakeholders
(2) Region Coordination Team (RCT) Requirements and Guidance

1. Purpose. To establish the Commander, Navy Installations Command (CNIC) Readiness Sustainment and Compatibility (RSC) program policy and procedures per references (a) through (l), and utilizing enclosures (1) and (2), in support of the Navy's mission and combat readiness at all installations and land-based ranges, including proximate submerged lands in littoral areas, Operating Areas (OPAREA), Special Use Airspace (SUA) and Military Training Routes (MTR).

2. Cancellation. CNICINST 11010.1.

3. Scope and Applicability. This instruction is applicable to all CNIC commands within the United States, its territories, trusts and possessions or where Navy manages, controls or otherwise operates ranges or OPAREAs, SUA and MTRs. This instruction will be implemented in foreign countries only to the extent the requirements of this instruction do not contravene existing Status of Forces Agreements and other treaties/executive agreements with a host nation or otherwise contravene mandatory policy guidance issued by a joint command or a sub-unified command.

4. Background. Effective sustainment of Navy installations, including special areas, ranges, OPAREAs, SUA and MTRs requires an understanding of the sources of encroachment, a comprehensive assessment of potential mission or combat impacts to readiness and development of a strategic plan to mitigate or prevent encroachment. This requires good situational awareness, proactive planning, collaboration across the chain-of-command and resources to take positive action. The Navy defines encroachment as: "any action or condition which inhibits, impairs or potentially curtails the attainment or sustainment of the Navy's statutory responsibilities to man, train, maintain and equip a combat ready force." Positive action by the Navy to work with Region, state and local communities, monitor development plans and adequately manage its own facilities and real property also enhances the Navy's ability to meet its mission requirements.

5. Responsibilities. CNIC Regions and installations will implement proactive encroachment management initiatives that encourage and support communication, coordination, cooperation and collaboration among appropriate echelons of the chain of command to resolve and mitigate encroachment issues per the policies and procedures in references (a) through (l). Region Commanders (REGCOM) and installation Commanding Officers (COs) will be the Navy's lead voices to all internal and external stakeholders associated with Navy mission requirements and encroachment issues. This includes Federal agencies; state, Region, local and tribal governments; local and state organizations representing public planning and development; land and natural resources conservation organizations; and key community stakeholders. Coordination with Mission Component Commands, Region Airspace Coordinators (RAC) and Region Environmental Coordinators (REC) on Region environmental issues is required with respect to OPAREAs, SUA and MTRs. Encroachment management responsibilities include the following:

a. CNIC. As specified in reference (a), CNIC is responsible for supporting Commander, United States Fleet Forces Command (COMUSFLTFORCOM); Commander, United States Pacific Fleet (COMPACFLT); and system commands (SYSCOMs) in the management of encroachment issues impacting the shore establishment. CNIC responsibilities include:

(1) Reviewing Region Coordination Team (RCT) and REGCOM input regarding encroachment issues and mitigation strategies and coordinates response with the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations (OPNAV).

(2) Serving as the Navy point of contact for RSC policy implementation as specified in reference (a) for Navy Regions world-wide.

(3) Establishing an annual Integrated Priority List (IPL) to fund studies, tools and analysis, including: Electromagnetic Environment (EME) studies, environmental studies, economic studies, noise studies, land use compatibility studies and aviation simulation models by requesting Navy Regions submit annual requirements and coordinate with Mission Component Commands.

(4) Establishing an annual IPL for Encroachment Partnering (EP) projects requested by Navy Regions. CNIC will submit the consolidated Navy EP IPL to OPNAV for review.

(5) Submitting annual encroachment management funding requirements to OPNAV through the POM cycle, per reference (a). Pending available resources, OPNAV funds Encroachment Action Plan (EAP) updates, EP projects and project support, Community Planning Liaisons Officer (CPLO) positions for Navy Regions and installations, designated electronic databases and encroachment related training. Voluntary funding from industry may be available to offset costs associated with measures undertaken by DoD to mitigate adverse impacts from energy projects.

(6) Utilizing OPNAV-designated electronic tools to manage encroachment issues identified by Regions, installations and land-based ranges.

(7) Ensuring installations designate an installation spectrum coordinator (ISC) to liaise with SPAWAR on all electromagnetic spectrum and radio frequency matters. All facility planners and CPLOs must coordinate with their ISCs to address potential impacts to the EME from external and on-base development or activities.

(8) Initiating, maintaining and leveraging partnerships and agreements with federal, Region, state, local, tribal and non-government organizations to establish and sustain policies, regulations and processes that promote compatibility with Navy operational equities.

(9) Incorporating climate change considerations into all RSC planning and policy and coordinate proposals with OPNAV Staff.

b. Navy REGCOMs. REGCOMs will execute the RSC program within their Region. Per enclosure (2), REGCOMs will establish and designate a representative to chair the RCTs and provide recommendations on critical encroachment issues. Navy REGCOM’s responsibilities include:

(1) Establishing a Region CPLO (RCPLO) position in the N4 staff. The Region CPLO is responsible for advising and representing the REGCOM on encroachment issues, developing broad-based community outreach, coordinating with installation CPLOs and supporting the RCT.

(2) Publishing Region instructions directing the implementation of the installation RSC and encroachment management programs.

(3) Maintaining cognizance of all encroachment issues impacting their Region and coordinate with appropriate Mission Component Commands, CNIC, RACs for SUA and RECs for Region environmental issues. Provide Region encroachment reports to CNIC which provide the status of all encroachment issues and highlight ongoing strategic actions to address potential mission impacts on the first Tuesday of the first month of each fiscal quarter.

(4) Ensuring proper the use of required modules including the Mission Capability Analysis Tool (MCAT), Encroachment Management Implementation (EMI) Projects module and Obstruction Evaluation/Airport Airspace Analysis (OE/AAA) modules for documenting encroachment management strategies and status.

(5) Working with Region stakeholders to resolve emerging encroachment issues. Stakeholders include, the following: Region, state, local and tribal government agencies and legislative bodies; Region interest groups (state level planning associations, land developers, civil aviation groups, etc.); Region media outlets, Region federal agencies and other service headquarters within the Region.

(6) Executing supporting elements of EAPs for installations, inclusive of special areas and land-based ranges.

(7) Coordinating with installations and ranges to prepare and submit to CNIC the EAP/EP Integrated Priority List (IPL) requirements to meet the Region’s needs over the Future Years Defense Plan (FYDP), as specified in reference (b).

(8) Participating in DoD Region partnering efforts that support the Navy’s encroachment management objectives.

c. Region CPLOs (RCPLO). RCPLO responsibilities include:

(1) Representing the REGCOM and keeping the REGCOMs appraised of existing and emerging encroachment issues throughout the Region.

(2) Submitting Region encroachment reports to the REGCOMs which provide the status of all encroachment issues and highlight ongoing strategic actions to address potential mission impacts on the first Monday of the first month of each fiscal quarter.

(3) Coordinating with Mission Component Commands.

(4) Supporting the REGCOMs at RCT meetings, as required.

(5) Coordinating with installation CPLOs to ensure that the EMI data is current for each installation, including their assigned special areas or land-based ranges.

(6) Coordinating all matters pertaining to airspace with the appropriate RAC as identified in reference (b).

(7) Populating and maintaining the EMI encroachment management database or other designated electronic database, for their Region, to include encroachment issues identified by Regions, installations, land-based ranges, Fleets and SYSCOMS. Establish a periodic (at least quarterly) reporting requirement for installations.

(8) Tracking and reporting annual expenditures for encroachment management to include, but not limited to, labor, training, support and other EAP related requirements.

(9) Reviewing EAP updates, supporting encroachment studies and EP project nominations and briefing the REGCOM as required.

(10) Providing training, mentoring, policy and technical support to installation level CPLOs.

(11) Participating or leading the RCT encroachment management group cross-functional team and coordinating with the REC on environmental issues as required.

(12) Establishing community outreach strategies in cooperation with the Region Public Affairs Officers (PAO) and developing and maintaining positive relationships with the following groups:

(a) Councils of government, Region planning councils, metropolitan or other transportation planning organizations, Region economic development entities and other Region partnerships to include participation in forums, long range planning efforts or in an ex-officio capacity.

(b) Elected and appointed staffs at the appropriate federal, state, Region, local and tribal levels to promote current and future military activities on Navy installations and ranges.

(c) State and Region authorities in order to monitor land use legislation and rulemaking. RCPLOs must coordinate with the REC on environmental legislative initiatives.

(d) State and Region agencies and non-governmental (NGO) organizations.

d. Installations. The CO of an installation, inclusive of special areas, is the voice of the Navy to the local community with respect to encroachment. This requires personal involvement with landowners, local elected officials and their staffs, Region agencies, non-governmental organizations, local, state and federal land management agencies, Region and state regulators, local and Region media and others. The CO is responsible for working with tenant commands to articulate their training requirements and concerns and for conveying this information to the REGCOM. Installation CO responsibilities include:

(1) Establishing a CPLO position in the Public Works Department. As directed by the CO, the installation CPLO will coordinate with internal and external stakeholders on encroachment matters. Installation COs will determine if a full-time CPLO is required and make recommendations to the REGCOM. For those installations that do not require a full-time CPLO position or do not share a CPLO with another installation, the CO will designate an individual to

execute CPLO responsibilities as a collateral duty under the guidance and mentorship of the Region CPLO.

(2) Coordinating with operational and training commands, tenant organizations and other military activities that occupy or use the installation or range to determine mission impact of current or potential encroachment. CPLOs will populate and maintain the Navy-wide encroachment management database.

(3) Establishing an installation encroachment working group, led by the CPLO or CO's designee. This working group includes mission representatives, major tenants and representatives from department staffs including operations, facility planning, base master planning, real estate, environmental, natural resources, legal and public affairs. Conduct staff awareness and professional development training for the group.

(4) Developing an EAP to identify existing and emerging encroachment issues including mid and long-term goals and objectives as well as short-term mitigation actions to address mission impacts. The EAP must be reviewed by the RCT and approved by the REGCOM. Short-term actions should be updated quarterly or as progress warrants. Mid and long-term goals must be updated at least annually. These strategies should leverage DoD, Navy, Region, State or local planning efforts, as applicable. The EAP is a strategic document (for internal use) that prioritizes a list of executable actions in response to encroachment issues in order to maintain mission readiness. The EAP may include electronic updates to existing Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping and analyses and updates of other encroachment related documents including: Air Installations Compatible Use Zones (AICUZ) and Range Installations Compatible Use Zone (RAICUZ) studies, noise studies, Naval Aviation Simulation Model (NASMOD) and studies on airfield, airspace and range capacity, capability and compatible use.

(5) Submitting an annual encroachment management status report via the Region to CNIC, that identifies progress toward execution of approved EAPs, as directed to CNIC on the last Monday in October. These encroachment management status reports should reflect past, current and future IPLs.

(6) Using required modules in the MCAT for documenting EMI Projects and Obstruction Evaluation/Airport Airspace Analysis (OE/AAA) actions. The EMI module should document encroachment management strategies and progress towards resolution of existing and emerging encroachment issues.

e. Installation CPLOs. Installation CPLO responsibilities include:

(1) Representing the CO as the installation's main point of contact for encroachment issues.

(2) Providing regular status reports to the CO on execution of the command's encroachment management program and strategic encroachment management strategy.

(3) Coordinating matters pertaining to airspace with the Command Airspace Liaison Officer (CALO) per reference (c).

(4) Maintaining the installation's EMI data consistent with Region and CNIC policies and procedures.

(5) Identifying potential encroachment issues at the installation includes special areas and ranges and report those issues to the Region CPLO and Mission Component Commands.

(6) Coordinating (internally and externally) with all stakeholders on matters pertaining to encroachment management, site utilization requests, execution of the EAP and ensure proactive stakeholder engagement and development of EP projects.

(7) Keeping close liaison with the Region CPLO to ensure the Region is cognizant of relevant ongoing encroachment issues at the installation and Region initiatives such as alternative energy development.

(8) Providing regular encroachment updates to their Region CPLO which document key encroachment issues and progress toward resolution and include in required encroachment reports to REGCOMs and CNIC.

(9) Establishing community outreach strategies in cooperation with the installation PAO in order to accomplish the following actions:

(a) Liaison with local and state governments and private parties to stay abreast of land use plans, zoning regulations, development trends, environmental issues and any other plans and programs which may impede the installation and its special areas or ranges.

(b) In coordination with the installation PAO, conduct outreach to educate the public regarding the importance of installation missions, the installations economic impact to the local community and the need to support military activities that sustain a combat-ready Navy. Types of community events include: planning, zoning or other boards/commissions, ship embarks, open houses, base visitation or public information meetings and hearings.

(c) Participation in community events that raise public awareness of the Navy's encroachment management role, the mutual benefits of compatible resource use planning and the economic contributions the installation provides the community. Stakeholders include, but are not limited to, the following: government officials, civic and service organizations, encroachment groups, planning/zoning organizations, citizen groups, news media, real estate groups, developer/builder associations, mortgage banker associations and federal, state, Region and tribal agencies.

(10) If not already captured in an EAP, identification of a military mission sphere of influence area for the installation to alert underlying land owners and government agencies of military-compatibility issues.

(11) Executing EAP actions. Maintain and periodically update the EAP actions in EMI, as well as other applicable supporting encroachment management tools such as AICUZ and RAICUZ studies, Integrated Natural Resources Management Plans (INRMPs), Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plans (ICRMPs), etc.

(12) Establishing a communication and outreach program, participating in local and Region community planning and partnering processes and coordinating with local and Region stakeholders.

(13) Developing an economic impact assessment of the installation's value to the community and surrounding Region as appropriate.

(14) Submitting of EP project nominations to the Region.

6. Records Management. Records created as a result of this instruction, regardless of media and format, will be managed per Secretary of the Navy Manual M-5210.1.

7. Review and Effective Date. Per OPNAVINST 5215.17A, CNIC (N4) will review this instruction annually around the anniversary of its issuance date to ensure applicability, currency, and consistency with Federal, Department of Defense, Secretary of the Navy and Navy policy and statutory authority using OPNAV 5215/40 Review of Instruction. This instruction will be in effect for 5 years unless revised or cancelled in the interim and will be reissued by the 5-year anniversary date if it is still required, unless it meets one of the exceptions in OPNAVINST 5215.17A, paragraph 9. Otherwise, if the instruction is no longer required, it will be processed for cancellation as soon as the need for cancellation is known following the guidance in OPNAV Manual 5215.1 of May 2016.

M. M. JACKSON

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This instruction is cleared for public release and is available electronically only via CNIC Gateway 2.0, https://g2.cnic.navy.mil/CC/Documents/Forms/Directives%20Only.aspx

READINESS, SUSTAINMENT AND COMPATIBILITY PROGRAM MISSION IMPACTS, EXAMPLES AND KEY STAKEHOLDERS

1. Examples and amplifying definitions provided for additional details that may be used to manage the Readiness, Sustainment and Compatibility Program.

a. Mission Impacts. Encroachment may result in various impacts to Navy's statutory responsibilities. Impacts may include:

(1) Creation of avoidance areas limiting training options.

(2) Reduced usage days and operating hours that limit or prevent the ability to meet training and testing objectives.

(3) Prohibited training and testing events.

(4) Reduced access to ranges and OPAREAs.

(5) Segmented testing, training and reduced realism.

(6) Limited use of new technologies.

(7) Restricted flight altitudes and airspeeds.

(8) Restrictions on new tactics development.

(9) Reduced live-fire proficiency.

(10) Restricted night and all-weather operations and training.

(11) Increased physical security and collection risks.

(12) Increased direct and indirect costs of operations.

b. Encroachment Examples. Encroachment challenges include:

(1) Competition for air, land and sea space (e.g., commercial development, recreational activities, host and tenant needs).

(2) Competition for scarce resources (e.g., oil, gas, minerals and water).

(3) Urban development (e.g., population growth and noise proliferation) adjacent to or on Navy installations, ranges or OPAREAs.

(4) Presence of threatened and endangered species on or within Navy areas.

(5) Presence of wetlands and maritime interests (e.g., marine mammals, fish habitats, coral reefs, coastal zone policies, marine sanctuaries, maritime traffic and safety and other marine protected areas) on or within Navy areas.

(6) Infringement on explosive safety arcs and footprints (e.g., surface danger zones, weapon danger zones, electromagnetic radiation).

(7) Competition for finite EME spectrum resources.

(8) Onshore and offshore energy development of oil, gas and renewable energy (e.g., solar, geothermal, wind and tidal), as well as associated pipelines and electrical transmission lines.

(9) Foreign interests, mergers and acquisitions and development in or around Navy installation and ranges.

(10) Proliferation of Integrated Ocean Observing System (IOOS).

(11) Impacts of climate change (e.g., sea-level rise, drought, wildfire and other extreme weather phenomena).

2. Key Stakeholders

a. Department of the Interior (DOI)

(1) Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) (offshore energy development).

(2) Bureau of Reclamation (water and power).

(3) Bureau of Land Management (Federal land).

(4) National Park Service and United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

b. United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)

(1) United States Forest Service.

(2) National Resource Conservation Service.

c. Department of Commerce (DOC). The Navy works with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) regarding climate, weather, oceans, coasts and marine ecosystems.

d. Department of Transportation (DOT)

(1) Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) (airspace management).

(2) Federal Highway Administration.

e. Range Complex Sustainment Support. Range complex sustainment support is comprised of COMPACFLT range complex sustainment coordinator personnel and COMUSFLTFORCOM range complex support team personnel. Range complex sustainment support personnel are responsible for sustaining Navy readiness; assisting in identification of emerging encroachment challenges; and implementation of management strategies to avoid, minimize or mitigate potential impacts to land training ranges, SUAs and offshore OPAREA activities.

f. RSC Oversight Board. The Navy's RSC oversight board is a flag-level board serving to maintain awareness, facilitate coordination and support informed policy and decision making. OPNAV (N45) serves as the executive secretary as described in enclosure (2).

g. Range Sustainability Offices. Commands may designate sustainability office personnel who are responsible for sustaining Navy readiness; identifying emerging encroachment challenges impacting ranges, OPAREAs, SUAs and MTRs; and implementing management strategies to avoid, minimize or mitigate impacts.

h. RCT. Assess and address encroachment challenges and coordinate reviews of potential RSC concerns within the Region's area of responsibility (AOR). RCTs are comprised of Region, fleet and SYSCOM representatives; Navy and Marine Corps spectrum offices (NMCSO); Region airspace coordinators; REC; explosives safety office (ESO) representatives; Region and installation CPLOs; and others as required. Other members typically include facility planners, installation air operators and other Military Service representatives when addressing joint service issues.

i. DoD RECs. RECs are designated DoD representatives in each Region established to coordinate environmental matters in support of mission sustainment. RECs and RCPLOs or CPLOs should coordinate to ensure the appropriate POCs (environmental or encroachment) are involved in addressing specific issues. Reference (f) provides responsibilities and procedures for RECs.

3. Key Programs or Initiatives in Encroachment Management Ashore. There are several programs and initiatives both internal and external to Navy or DoD that promote partnerships with other entities to ensure compatible use of finite resources. Successful use of these programs and initiatives allows for proactive engagement and compatible solutions.

a. Encroachment Partnering. Encroachment partnering is a cooperative, multi-party, real estate program used to help mitigate the impacts of incompatible land use. Central to the

Encroachment Partnering Program is an active local command or Region effort that works with local, Region and State land conservation and planning or zoning organizations, agencies and leaders to identify partnering opportunities. The Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration Program is an example of encroachment partnering. The Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration Program is an OSD-administered tool for protecting military readiness by enabling partnerships with private conservation groups and State and local governments, authorized by Congress.

b. JLUS. JLUS is funded by the DoD Office of Economic Adjustment to promote cooperative planning efforts among communities and surrounding military installations, ranges and military training corridors in order to address existing and future encroachment challenges.

c. AICUZ and RAICU Programs. Protect the public's health, safety and welfare and prevent encroachment from degrading the operational capability of military air installations in meeting national security. These programs recommend land uses that are compatible with noise levels, aircraft accident potential and obstruction clearance criteria and weapons dangers zones associated with military operations.

d. DoD Siting Clearinghouse. The OSD established the DoD Siting Clearinghouse to coordinate DoD assessment of energy projects with developers and Federal and State agencies and report to Congress when required. The objective of the DoD siting clearinghouse is to protect DoD missions from incompatible development and to find solutions to prevent or mitigate adverse impacts on military operations, readiness and testing.

e. Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS). CFIUS is an inter-agency committee authorized to review transactions that could result in control of a U.S. business by a foreign entity, to determine the effect of such transactions on the national security of the United States. Foreign investment and acquisition opportunities near Navy installations, ranges, OPAREAs and associated airspace may present a threat to national security depending upon the ownership and location of the property or interest being acquired.

REGION COORDINATION TEAM (RCT) REQUIREMENTS AND GUIDANCE

1. Background. The Navy's ability to sustain its required activities and operations and to maintain readiness depends on preventing or mitigating encroachment issues through awareness, proactive engagement, collaboration, alignment, resources and strategic planning. Impacts from encroachment challenges may be more apparent to mission operators and installation or range staff before they are apparent at higher echelons. Similarly, national policy goals affecting the development of natural and energy resources may be more visible at higher echelons and less visible to mission operators and installation or range staffs. Therefore, it is imperative that the Navy's management of encroachment threats be coordinated early and often via the chain of command and RCTs.

2. RCT Membership

a. The RCT is chaired by a designated representative from their respective REGCOM. If no chair is appointed, representatives of REGCOMs will chair RCTs by default. The RCT must have a chairperson and include representatives from:

(1) CNIC Region.

(2) Appropriate fleet (COMUSFLTFORCOM or COMPACFLT).

(3) Appropriate SYSCOMs.

(4) Ranges and OPAREAs within the Region.

(5) Region Navy and Marine Corps Spectrum Offices.

(6) Installation Spectrum Management.

(7) Region airspace coordinators.

(8) REC.

(9) Explosive Safety Office.

(10) CPLO and installation CPLO.

(11) Others as required.

b. Inclusion of additional members as required is dependent on several factors such as the Region AOR, the type of project review, military activity or construction project and primary encroachment challenges the RCT is addressing. Other members typically include facility planners, installation air operators and other military service representatives when addressing joint service issues.

3. Roles and Responsibilities

a. The RCT assesses and addresses encroachment challenges and coordinates project reviews within the Region's AOR. In this capacity RCTs:

(1) Formally establish a charter. The charter must list core membership and the additional offices, commands and organizations with which the RCT core members coordinate.

(2) Formally establish a chairperson. The RCT can be chaired by representatives of REGCOMs or another appropriate command. If no chair is appointed, representatives of REGCOMs will chair the RCT by default.

(3) Develop and implement business processes and protocols to execute RSC program requirements, convey actions taken to protect readiness and mission execution and perform project reviews established by local, State and Federal laws and regulations.

(4) Serve as the central coordination body within the Region AOR for identifying and resolving encroachment challenges and conducting reviews of external development or military construction projects with appropriate stakeholders, to include ESOs and NMCSOs, facility planners and mission components.

(5) Provide early notification to RCT members regarding identified potential mission impacts and mitigation strategies or when compatibility issues will rise up the chain of command.

(6) Identify leads and develop work schedules. Once an issue is identified and a lead is appointed, additional efforts are required to quantify mission impact(s) and to determine compatible solutions and preventative measures.

(7) Monitor outside influences on installations, ranges, OPAREAs and training and RDT&E activities and coordinate with the affected command(s) and OPNAV (N45).

(8) Resolve, when possible, encroachment challenges that arise at the Region level and provide a forum to assist RCT members with addressing encroachment challenges at installations, ranges and OPAREAs.

(9) Use all available programs and initiatives, both internal and external to Navy or DoD, that promote strategic partnerships with other entities to ensure efficient use of finite resources.

(10) Maintain consistent, strategic communication with appropriate echelon II commands and OPNAV (N45) on compatibility matters that do or will potentially affect readiness or mission execution and require senior leadership endorsement.

(11) Serve as a multi-disciplinary team with the capabilities to perform mission or to provide support for impact analyses such as spatial analyses; site suitability and compatibility analyses; environmental and conservation planning; land-use planning services; and community outreach and public engagement support services.

4. Coordination Process Overview. In most instances, issues are managed by the RCTs and addressed by the commands responsible for activities that are impacted.

a. If an issue, review or assessment needs to be elevated, operational and training issues afloat or ashore are directed to fleet commanders; shore installation issues are directed to CNIC; and RDT&E issues are directed to SYSCOMs and OPNAV (N45).

b. OPNAV (N45) coordinates review and endorsement of all operations, training and RDT&E issues and mission impact assessments across OPNAV. When required, OPNAV (N45) forwards to ASN(EI&E) for review or action. ASN(EI&E) typically coordinates with other secretariat offices, as needed.

c. Frequency spectrum issues, including EME effects and compatibility issues, electromagnetic interference and electrical magnetic compatibility, will be directed to ISMs and if required, to Region NMCSO and the Navy and Marine Corps spectrum center and then to CNO (N2/N6). When required, CNO (N2/N6) forwards issues to the DoN Chief Information Officer for review or action.

d. Explosives safety issues, including hazards of electromagnetic radiation to ordnance and hazards of electromagnetic radiation to personnel, will be directed to the host command ESO and, if required, to the Naval Ordnance Safety and Security Office and then to Ordnance Programs and Policy (OPNAV (N411)). When required, OPNAV (N411) forwards issues to the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Safety for review or action.

e. Compatibility issues can be identified by any echelon of command, by multiple commands and by numerous methods. Some examples include but are not limited to:

(1) An issue is raised by a representative of the DoD Joint Staff National Ocean Council or Joint Staff Executive Steering Group. OPNAV (N45) would notify the appropriate RCT who would initiate coordination and assessment efforts for chain of command review or action.

(2) CPLO learns about a proposed development through local agencies, the CPLO would notify the installation CO and the RCPLO. The RCPLO decides if it needs to go to the RCT. The RCT would then initiate coordination and assessment efforts for chain of command review or action.

(3) A developer notifies the DoD Siting Clearinghouse requesting an informal review of a proposed alternative energy project. The DoD Siting Clearinghouse notifies the appropriate Military Service representative. For the Navy, this is ASN (EI&E), which will notify OPNAV (N45), which will task the appropriate RCT to initiate coordination and assessment efforts for chain of command review or action.

5. Impact Assessment. There are multiple processes and criteria associated with assessing mission impacts from encroachment challenges. In general, a preliminary assessment followed by a more in-depth assessment is needed when conducting a mission impact analysis or when determining risk to national security of the United States. The type and level of assessment is dependent on DoD, DON or Navy policies and regulatory requirements. The steps in paragraphs 5a through 5c are used by the RCT to facilitate coordination and assessment of potential readiness and operational impacts.

a. Step One: Early Awareness. Upon identification of potential mission impacts or encroachment threats, RCT members collect all available information on the issue and prepare a brief description for notifying stakeholders. Next, the RCT informs all potential Navy stakeholders prior to any official tasking or review process. The purpose of early notification is early awareness. Early awareness allows those who were previously unaware of the issue to determine if they have concerns and allows affected stakeholders more time to assess and validate impacts.

b. Step Two: Initiate Review. The purpose of an initial review or a preliminary assessment is to determine the level of adverse impact to Navy activities and possible mitigations that could be implemented to minimize or eliminate adverse mission impacts. The affected command(s) coordinate their evaluation within their chain of command and then with the RCT lead.

(1) Upon notification to review proposed energy or other development projects and military activities, RCT members identify key stakeholders and designate a lead from within the RCT. The RCT lead will be the representative member within the RCT and will oversee and coordinate the RCT review with the affected command(s) and other supporting stakeholders from initiation through completion, whether it is addressed locally or elevated to higher Navy echelons.

(2) The RCT lead develops a schedule to complete the required assessment(s) based on the timelines specified by DoD, DON or Navy policies and regulatory requirements and prepares an RCT response.

(3) There may be instances where a project or issue affects more than one command or Military Service. If this is the case, the RCT lead is responsible, to the maximum extent possible, for contacting each affected command and supporting stakeholders within the Navy or other Military Service for a coordinated analysis and response. The Navy is not responsible for other Military Service positions. However, the RCT lead coordinates with the local and Region Military Service representative to the extent practical. This minimizes conflicting Military

Service responses or documents and demonstrates instances where one Military Service may not be impacted to the extent of another Military Service.

c. Step Three: Initiate Chain of Command Review and Endorsement. All reviews or compatibility issues are coordinated via appropriate chain of command. This starts with the RCT members via the RCT lead. The designated RCT lead will ensure coordination through initiation and completion of a project review or other compatibility issue. Once the RCT lead completes coordination at local or Region level, the RCT submits a response with recommendations to the echelon II command, which will review, endorse and forward to OPNAV (N45), which will review and endorse, coordinate across OPNAV and forward to ASN (EI&E).