

Minot AFB Issues & Strategies			Installation Element				Primary Agency Responsible for Implementation									
ID	Type	Description	Missile Complex Installation	Hardened Intersite Cable System (HICS)	Military Routes	Air Base	Souris Basin Planning Council	Minot AFB (MAFB)	Missile Complex Counties	Missile Complex Cities	MHA Nation	NDDOT	NDDMR	NDDDES	NDDOH	EPA
#1	Competition for Airspace	Drones are likely to be used increasingly for agricultural use throughout the state, which increases the potential for conflict between helicopters and 5th Bomb Wing flights.														
	Strategy 1-A	Solicit the Federal Aviation Administration to conduct an outreach program in the study area regarding rules that provide guidance on the use, time, and location altitude for drones.	X		X	X		X	X	X	X					
#2	Competition for Airspace	Air traffic has increased at small airports throughout the state. Potential conflicts with 5th Bomb Wing flights and helicopter flights in support of Air Force convoys.														
	Strategy 2-A	MAFB will conduct an outreach program to airports statewide to advise pilots of the need to be aware of the periodic presence of MAFB helicopters within the JLUS study area.	X		X	X		X								
#3	Drainage	Increased precipitation inundates military routes, missile launch facilities, and missile alert facilities adjacent to wetlands and other water bodies, posing threats to the viability of some missile launch facilities and missile alert facility sites.														
	Strategy 3-A	Any modifications to wetlands or surface water of water processed through the State Water Commission should involve notification to the MAFB Installation Encroachment Management Team. MAFB will coordinate with the State Water Commission to assess the need for changes to department policy or State law to facilitate notification and cooperation.	X		X			X								
	Strategy 3-B	Any modifications to wetlands or other bodies of water processed through the water resource boards located within the study area should involve notification to the MAFB Installation Encroachment Management Team. MAFB will coordinate with the water resource boards to assess the need for changes towards individual board policy to facilitate notification and cooperation.	X		X			X								
	Strategy 3-C	Anticipate future needs for defense access road grade raises throughout the Missile Complex, based upon problematic areas subject to periodic flooding/inundation.	X		X			X								
#4	Drainage	Drainage and erosion from grading for development adjacent to Air Force installations is not regulated if the project is less than one acre in size. Grading less than one acre, or the cumulative effect of projects less than one acre, can cause drainage and erosion that may impact Air Force installations.														
	Strategy 4-A	Support special notice and review of grading activities of MAFB concern within ½ mile of Air Force installations for grading projects of all sizes. MAFB will collaborate with the North Dakota Department of Health, US Environmental Protection Agency, and the MHA Nation to facilitate project review.	X		X			X	X	X	X				X	X
	Strategy 4-B	Oil and gas well permits processed through the North Dakota Department of Mineral Resources should require stormwater/drainage management plans to manage offsite runoff.	X		X			X					X			

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#5	Emergency Preparedness	The Souris River flood of 2011 resulted in the loss of a number of regional transportation connections. At the height of the flood, MAFB was left with only one road connection to the rest of the United States.														
	Strategy 5-A	MAFB will partner with the State Water Commission, other state agencies, and local communities in the implementation of the Mouse (Souris) River Flood Protection Plan. A main objective of the Plan is to establish key transportation corridors that remain open during flood events.	X		X	X		X	X			X			X	
#6	Emergency Preparedness	Local emergency response personnel may not always know how to respond and assist when a military vehicular accident occurs, due to special training that may be necessary when dealing with military vehicular accidents.														
	Strategy 6-A	Ensure coordination between the MAFB Threat Response Force, State Highway Patrol, County Sheriff Departments, and MHA Nation law enforcement to establish protocols that identify responsibility, actions taken, reporting, and coordination of response.	X		X			X	X	X	X	X			X	
#7	Emergency Preparedness	Local governments rely on Tier 2 reporting from the State Department of Disaster Emergency Services. MAFB is not advised of this information and does not know where hazardous chemicals are stored outside of the air base in the JLUS study area.														
	Strategy 7-A	Tier 2 hazardous chemical information kept with the State must be periodically gathered, published, and transferred to the community liaison and security forces at MAFB. At a minimum, MAFB should be provided with access to all NDDDES Tier 2 information as available online.	X		X	X		X							X	
#8	Housing	Housing affordability has decreased during the energy boom in Minot and cities surrounding MAFB. Military personnel may be forced to live either further away from MAFB or in overcrowded housing near MAFB where rental housing is more affordable.														
	Strategy 8-A	Conduct a housing study to validate needs of MAFB with projections for housing demands of MAFB personnel. Include an analysis of housing market trends.				X		X								
	Strategy 8-B	Begin the evaluation process (through the Department of Defense and Office of Personnel Management) of raising the existing housing stipend amount for civilian service personnel who work on-base.				X		X								
	Strategy 8-C	MAFB should coordinate with the City of Minot and the Minot Housing Authority to create housing assistance programs targeted at reducing housing costs in the City and Ward County for MAFB personnel.				X		X	X	X						

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#9	Interagency Coordination	The North Dakota One Call system was developed to locate utilities prior to digging but is not always utilized in the missile complex. Because the hardened intersite cable system is spread extensively throughout the missile complex, it is important that the One Call system is utilized to ensure Hardened Intersite Cable System (HICS) lines are avoided.														
	Strategy 9-A	Support increased penalties for excavating without using the One Call system. Collaborate with the State Public Service Commission to promote understanding and ensure enforcement is carried out.		X												
	Strategy 9-B	Require grading permits or building permits prior to breaking ground on all projects. For all agricultural buildings, require a no-fee, courtesy building permit application so local government staff can review the proposed building location.		X					X	X	X					
	Strategy 9-C	Make the approval and issuance of building permits contingent upon confirmation of One Call system contact. Visit all local governments within the hardened intersite cable system area to promote understanding and provide template grading permit and/or building permit applications with One Call system notification verification.		X				X	X	X	X					
#10	Interagency Coordination	Some local governments do not consistently coordinate with MAFB regarding planning and zoning proposals potentially impacting Air Force installations.														
	Strategy 10-A	Facilitate the adoption of a standardized checklist of agency notifications, including MAFB, for all development proposals located within two miles of US government property, including fee title and easements. Provide a standard template for a checklist, including a list of review agencies, contact information, and issues to consider on an accessible regional agency website, such as the Souris Basin Planning Council site. Coordinate with MAFB to update the checklist frequently to ensure that staffing changes and contact information are correct.	X	X	X	X			X	X	X					
	Strategy 10-B	Establish deadlines and review timeframes for development applications (e.g. zoning changes, subdivisions, conditional use permits and building permits) to allow adequate screening and review to ensure that local governments and MAFB have adequate time to review and respond to application information.	X	X	X	X			X	X	X					
	Strategy 10-C	At a minimum, ensure that all local jurisdictions within the study area send MAFB a notice of development proposals with the proposed location at least a week prior to the Planning Commission meeting.	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X					

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#11	Interagency Coordination	Study area counties and the State Public Service Commission do not share project proposals for wind energy systems and energy transmission projects with MAFB at the earliest point possible during the development review process.														
	Strategy 11-A	Work with study area counties and the State Public Service Commission to make necessary changes to State law or agency policy to ensure that project proposal information is shared with MAFB upon receiving initial applications for wind energy systems and energy transmission projects.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X					
	Strategy 11-B	Work with study area counties and the State Public Service Commission to make necessary changes to State law or agency policy to initiate informal review of initial applications for wind energy systems and energy transmission projects. Informal review to be conducted in partnership with MAFB and Department of Defense Siting Clearinghouse.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X					
	Strategy 11-C	MAFB will reach out to the study area counties and the State Public Service Commission to promote the use of the Department of Defense Siting Clearinghouse as a central location to store energy project information.	X	X	X	X		X								
#12	Interagency Coordination	The North Dakota Recorders Information Network has not been supplied with recorded documents that are older than the 1990s and 2000s in many cases. The burden to upload those documents is upon each county recorder's office. Air Force Real Property Interests are commonly not being found in preliminary title searches done by developers.														
	Strategy 12-A	Promote the understanding that North Dakota Recorders Information Network information may have a limited date range and that military easements may not be currently available without direct research at County Recorders' Offices.	X					X	X	X	X					
	Strategy 12-B	Explore funding possibilities for County Recorders within the study area to provide temporary staff to expand the date range of the North Dakota Recorders Information Network.	X				X	X	X	X	X					
#13	Intra-agency (MAFB) Coordination	MAFB staff are present for short periods of time, presenting a challenge to encroachment notification and follow up.														
	Strategy 13-A	To help facilitate local government coordination regarding encroachments and other conflicts, MAFB should consider creating a simple name for a contact with the MAFB Public Affairs Office, such as "Military Coordination Contact" or "Air Force Development Coordinator".	X	X	X	X		X								
	Strategy 13-B	Provide and maintain a single contact point (phone number, email address, and mailing address) through the MAFB Public Affairs Office. The single contact point should be utilized for all projects that may impact military facilities, systems, or operations.	X	X	X	X		X								
	Strategy 13-C	MAFB should coordinate and schedule meetings to visit with all necessary local government leaders to discuss the need for encroachment notification and Air Force encroachment contact information. "All necessary local governments" includes the MHA Nation, all eight missile complex counties, cities with missile complex facilities, and townships with missile complex facilities. Meetings should occur in perpetuity, on at least an annual basis.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					

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#14	Intra-agency (MAFB) Coordination	The appropriate entity within MAFB has not always been notified of activities that may impact military routes, the hardened intersite cable system, or Air Force installations.															
	Strategy 14-A	MAFB will utilize a single point of contact with the MAFB Public Affairs Office to receive and disseminate information regarding encroachments and other conflicts to the appropriate entity within MAFB.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
#15	Land Use	Many jurisdictions within the JLUS study area have zoning but do not have a Comprehensive Plan. A Comprehensive Plan is required by State law in order to legally exercise zoning. If challenged, local jurisdictions may have difficulty or even be unable to uphold zoning decisions or enforce zoning regulations that could protect military facilities.															
	Strategy 15-A	Educate the State Legislature about the relationship between local planning and zoning and the on-going sustainability of MAFB military installations. Encourage the designation of funds for preparing and updating comprehensive plans and zoning ordinances for jurisdictions with an identified need, particularly in the eight county JLUS area.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
	Strategy 15-B	Pursue grants from the Department of Defense, and Office of Economic Adjustment for jurisdictions within the study area to establish and amend comprehensive plans for local jurisdictions, particularly those which currently lack the necessary policies and regulations to prevent encroachment on military installations.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
#16	Land Use	Industrial and residential development is situated within 1,200 foot no-build easements of missile launch facilities H-9, H-10, and B-11.															
	Strategy 16-A	Purchase and remove encroaching structures. Purchase development rights or fee title on remaining property within the 1,200 foot no-build easements of these facilities.	X					X									
	Strategy 16-B	Create local zoning regulations to prohibit structures within military easements. Deem existing structures as nonconforming, subject to removal following an acceptable amortization period.	X					X	X	X	X						
	Strategy 16-C	Create local zoning regulations prohibiting structures within military easements. Deem existing structures as nuisances and remove them.	X					X	X	X	X						
#17	Land Use	Due to local growth trends and adjacent energy infrastructure, the locations of some missile launch facilities present a higher risk to encroachment and manmade disaster.															
	Strategy 17-A	Create local zoning regulations to prohibit structures within military easements. Prioritize incorporation of these regulations into local zoning regulations in jurisdictions with missile launch facilities that have been identified to have two or more potential conflicts as identified on the Missile Launch Facility and Missile Alert Facility Conflict Assessment Map.	X						X	X	X						

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#18	Land Use	A portion of the MAFB flight path within Renville County is not protected by land use regulations.														
	Strategy 18-A	Encourage Renville County to adopt the same types of regulations as those in the Ward County zoning ordinance, which consist of airbase protection standards. Apply the zoning to sections of land underneath the airfield approach zone.				X		X	X							
	Strategy 18-B	Purchase no-build easements from property owners underneath the airfield approach zone.				X		X								
#19	Land Use	Military recommends a stand-off distance/evacuation zone of 2,500 feet from missile launch facilities.														
	Strategy 19-A	Purchase enlarged easements. Collaborate with State and Federal wildlife and conservation agencies, nonprofit wildlife and conservation entities, and landowners to identify opportunities to protect sensitive habitat within the 2,500 foot zone. Protections may be in the form of the purchase of development rights, the purchase of property, or the creation of conservation easements.	X					X								
	Strategy 19-B	Provide local governments with sample zoning templates that include buffer zones, overlay zoning districts, or setbacks from missile launch facilities, and encourage the adoption of those standards into their local zoning ordinance. Zoning standards could also initiate review and cooperation with MAFB to mitigate or ensure development does not place the public at risk or jeopardize MAFB security. Assist local jurisdictions in creating, adopting, and implementing tools from the 'zoning tool box' (as provided in the JLUS document) that facilitates military-friendly planning and zoning practices.	X					X	X	X	X					
	Strategy 19-C	Identify missile launch facilities that are the most vulnerable to encroachment, and work with property owners to establish an agreement giving the MAFB the "right of first refusal" to purchase the property if the owner decides to sell land within 2,500 feet of the launch facility.	X					X								
#20	Land Use	Development proposals near MAFB, if approved, pose a safety concern to potential occupants and may impact the viability of the airfield and the military mission.														
	Strategy 20-A	Work with Ward County and townships within Ward County (particularly those with zoning jurisdiction) to evaluate current zoning within two miles of MAFB and along the flight paths. If the area of current zoning restrictions requires expansion, MAFB should work with both Ward and Renville Counties and applicable townships to expand the no-build zone.				X		X	X							
#21	Land Use	Funding is limited for local governments to create regulations and enforce them to protect military facilities from encroachments.														
	Strategy 21-A	Explore funding possibilities for assistance in strengthening local zoning and building code administration. Assist local jurisdictions in creating, adopting, and implementing tools from the 'zoning tool box' (as provided in the JLUS document) that facilitates military-friendly planning and zoning practices.	X			X	X	X	X	X	X					

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#22	Land Use	Most existing local government planning and zoning documents do not recognize Air Force installations within the respective jurisdictions.															
	Strategy 22-A	Promote an increased awareness of public safety and the importance of avoiding development near military facilities. Contact local government leaders to identify opportunities appropriate for each jurisdiction that allow the dissemination of information. Methods may include periodic letters to community leaders or periodic presentations at public meetings.	X	X	X	X	X	X									
	Strategy 22-B	Explore funding possibilities for assistance in strengthening local planning and zoning codes. Assist local jurisdictions in creating, adopting, and implementing tools from the 'zoning tool box' (as provided in the JLUS document) that facilitates military-friendly planning and zoning practices.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
#23	Land Use	It is difficult for MAFB and their developers to know which jurisdiction has zoning authority on properties adjacent to and near missile launch facilities.															
	Strategy 23-A	Utilize the maps and documentation provided in the JLUS document as a reference to identify the jurisdiction with development authority. MAFB facilities will not be shown on the maps, just boundaries between areas with different zoning jurisdiction.	X		X	X		X	X	X	X						
	Strategy 23-B	On an annual basis, a regional or state agency, such as the Souris Basin Planning Council, should work with local and tribal governments to update jurisdictional boundary maps to show new city boundaries, updated extraterritorial boundaries, and any changes to tribal, township, or county jurisdictions. Where ambiguity exists, work with local or tribal governments to establish clear jurisdictional boundaries for planning and zoning review. Provide maps to MAFB and make maps easily accessible by utilizing a regional or state agency website, such as the Souris Basin Planning Council site or the North Dakota GIS Hub, where jurisdictional information may be posted for public information. MAFB facilities will not be shown on the maps, just boundaries between areas with different zoning jurisdiction.	X		X	X	X		X	X	X						
#24	Land Use	Farming and ranching activities and buildings are protected from county regulation by the North Dakota Century Code. It is difficult to monitor and make sure new agricultural buildings avoid military facilities.															
	Strategy 24-A	For all agricultural buildings, require a no-fee courtesy building permit application so local government staff can review the proposed building location and identify any conflicts with military installations. As part of the courtesy permit application, ensure that contractors and property owners are provided information about the requirement to contact One Call before grading or excavating.	X	X	X	X			X	X	X						
	Strategy 24-B	In order to encourage agricultural land owners to obtain no-fee building permits, support state and county efforts to limit or hold property tax increases based on improvements for agriculture buildings.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X								

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#25	Local Infrastructure Extensions	Water line and fiber optic line planning and construction may not be coordinated with MAFB, thus resulting in potential impacts upon the HICS.														
	Strategy 25-A	Plan, prepare, and conduct a notification/information campaign directed at State Water Commission, county water resource districts, rural water districts, consulting engineering firms, fiber optic companies, excavating companies, and the State One Call System. The informational campaign would inform these entities of the need to coordinate with the MAFB during water line and fiber optic line planning and design, and again before digging.	X	X				X	X	X	X					
#26	Local Infrastructure Extensions	Lack of "clean power" to missile launch facilities and missile alert facilities requires missile launch facilities and missile alert facilities to rely upon back-up power (diesel generators), often increasing costs and maintenance.														
	Strategy 26-A	Support recommendations provided by the State Transmission Authority's Power Forecast 2012 to meet future electrical needs. Ensure that the Transmission Authority's leadership and legislative bodies understand the relationship between power transmission and the facilities of the MAFB.	X					X								
	Strategy 26-B	Support the use of energy-efficient electrical equipment to conserve electrical power.	X					X								
#27	Noise	Farmers have complained to MAFB Public Affairs about the impacts of low-flying helicopters on livestock, citing incidences where the noise has caused cattle to stampede, leading to injured and lost cattle.														
	Strategy 27-A	Avoid helicopter flights directly over cattle herds when possible.	X		X	X		X								
	Strategy 27-B	MAFB will prepare an Air Installation Compatible Use Zones Study focusing on helicopter flights in the missile complex area to understand the extent of potential noise impacts in the study area.	X		X			X								
#28	Oil and Gas	Oil and gas company Field Development Plans do not recognize the missile complex (MLF, MAF, and HICS). This results in a reactive approach rather than a proactive approach in avoiding conflict between oil and gas company plans and all components of the missile complex.														
	Strategy 28-A	Plan, prepare, and conduct a notification/informational campaign directed at the North Dakota Petroleum Council, oil and gas companies, the companies that provide oil field services, and organizations that work with oil and gas companies.	X	X	X			X								
	Strategy 28-B	Work with the MHA Nation and regulatory agencies such as the State Department of Mineral Resources to facilitate coordination between MAFB and oil companies.	X	X	X			X			X		X			
	Strategy 28-C	Inform elected officials in the State legislature to create statutes that require oil and gas companies to provide oil and gas field development plans to MAFB and to cooperate with MAFB in amending the plans as necessary to avoid impacts to MAFB facilities. Work with the MHA Nation to ensure similar cooperation.	X	X	X			X			X		X			



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#29	Oil and Gas	Flares created at oil well sites impact night vision capabilities of helicopter pilots in the missile complex.														
	Strategy 29-A	Support the North Dakota Industrial Commission's (NDIC) goals to reduce flaring to 15% by 2016. Support further efforts by the NDIC to reduce flaring beyond 2016. Support efforts by the MHA Nation to reduce flares.	X		X			X			X					
	Strategy 29-B	Identify any flares that are particularly problematic and coordinate with the State Industrial Commission, the MHA Nation, and/or the company that owns and operates the well to determine if the flare can be eliminated to reduce impacts to Air Force helicopter squadron night vision capabilities.	X		X			X			X					
#30	Oil and Gas	Seismic Exploration for oil and gas resources in close proximity to missile launch facilities are detected by missile launch facility vibration detection systems.														
	Strategy 30-A	Seek cooperation with the MHA Nation and the State Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) and entities conducting seismic exploration to ensure that MAFB is informed about scheduled exploration activities. Conduct studies in partnership with the MHA Nation and/or DMR to determine if the risk of impacts is actual or perceived.	X					X			X		X			
	Strategy 30-B	If actual risk for impacts exists, explore alternatives to reduce risks.	X					X			X		X			
#31	Oil and Gas	Oil and gas gathering pipelines and well effluent pipelines are not regulated and pose a risk to the Missile Complex.														
	Strategy 31-A	Plan, prepare, and conduct a notification/informational campaign directed at the North Dakota Petroleum Council, oil and gas companies, the companies that provide oil field services, and organizations that work with oil and gas companies. The informational campaign would inform these entities of the need to coordinate with MAFB during pipeline planning and design, and again before digging.	X	X				X								
	Strategy 31-B	Work with the MHA Nation and regulatory agencies such as the State Department of Mineral Resources to facilitate coordination between MAFB and oil companies.	X	X				X			X		X			
	Strategy 31-C	Work with the State Department of Mineral Resources to amend the State Administrative Code to require gathering line designs be shared with MAFB prior to construction and require cooperation with MAFB to avoid impacts. Also work with the MHA Nation to facilitate the sharing of information.	X	X				X		X		X				
#32	Oil and Gas	Oil and gas infrastructure is currently situated within the 1,200 foot no-build easements around several missile launch facilities.														
	Strategy 32-A	Conduct legal research on the development of oil and gas infrastructure within launch facility easements to determine if oil and gas infrastructure is exempted, and if so, to what extent.	X					X								
	Strategy 32-B	Conduct legal research on prescriptive easement rules to determine if oil and gas infrastructure predating the installation of the missile launch facilities is grandfathered.	X					X								
	Strategy 32-C	Work with the State Department of Mineral Resources to amend the State Administrative Code and work with the MHA Nation to require all oil and gas activities within ½ mile of a missile launch facility to notify MAFB and cooperate to avoid potential impacts.	X					X		X		X				

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#33	Oil and Gas	Oil and gas regional transmission lines located adjacent to missile launch facilities pose a risk from explosions and leaks.														
	Strategy 33-A	Work with the State Public Service Commission to make necessary changes to State law or agency policy to ensure that project proposal information is shared with MAFB upon receiving initial applications for regional oil and gas transmission lines. Work with the MHA Nation to also ensure application information is shared with MAFB. Promote the use of the Department of Defense Siting Clearinghouse as a central location to store energy project information.	X			X		X			X					
	Strategy 33-B	MAFB will collaborate with the State Public Service Commission and MHA Nation to coordinate the design and location of oil and gas transmission lines adjacent to missile launch facilities.	X					X			X					
	Strategy 33-C	MAFB will participate in the North Dakota Pipeline Association annual meetings occurring in the region. MAFB participation will increase awareness of the MAFB facilities and the hardened intersite cable system.	X	X		X		X								
#34	Public Awareness	Many jurisdictions do not know about existing regulations and easement requirements around military installations.														
	Strategy 34-A	To the extent feasible (given security limitations), MAFB will share mapping information of US government easements associated with the Air Force with all necessary local governments. "All necessary local governments" includes the MHA Nation, all eight missile complex counties, cities with Air Force facilities, and townships with Air Force facilities. Jurisdictions with GIS capabilities should be provided with a layer of US government easement locations. Jurisdictions without GIS capabilities should be provided with hard copy maps.	X					X	X	X	X					
	Strategy 34-B	Utilize a regional agency website, such as the Souris Basin Planning Council site, where missile launch facility and missile alert facility maps may be accessible for easy access.	X				X									
#35	Public Awareness	Property owners and lessees may not be aware that missile launch facility and hardened intersite cable system easements occupy their land. Lending intuitions currently require a 20 year title search, which does not reveal existing military easement information.														
	Strategy 35-A	Amend the North Dakota Century Code to require a deed notice be applied to all properties with US government easements associated with the Air Force to advise property owners of the presence of military easements.	X	X				X								
	Strategy 35-B	Work with the State legislature to pass legislation requiring lending institutions to obtain property title searches to at least 1950 (prior to the establishment of MAFB) before property is sold. Such legislation should only apply to the JLUS study area (eight county region).	X	X				X								
#36	Public Awareness	The public, in general, is not aware of the components of the missile complex, including all facilities, infrastructure, recorded easements, and recommended setback distances.														
	Strategy 36-A	MAFB should actively seek out and attend community events in the JLUS area where possible to provide information to the public about the mission of the 5 <sup>th</sup> Bomb Wing and 91 <sup>st</sup> Missile Wing. Other methods, such as presentations at public meetings or informational inserts in utility bills would also be beneficial.	X	X	X	X	X	X								

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#37	Rail Transportation	Rail oil cars in close proximity to missile launch facilities and missile alert facilities pose a man-made disaster concern. Train derailment poses a safety and security threat to MAFB patrols, missile alert facilities, missile launch facilities.														
	Strategy 37-A	Support current efforts in improving rail safety.	X					X								
	Strategy 37-B	Collaborate with Canadian Pacific Railroad, Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad, Federal Railroad Administration, and the State Public Service Commission to explore potential rail safety measures for railroad segments within ½ mile of missile launch facilities. Includes missile alert facility A-01 and missile launch facilities A-04, C-11, H-09, L-02, L-10, J-04, K-03, K-04, J-05, N-07, I-07, I-08, and I-11.	X					X								
#38	Safety Zones	There are areas of the clear zone at the south-southeast and north-northwest ends of the existing runway that are outside of MAFB. Clear zones separate from MAFB property pose a danger to civilians.														
	Strategy 38-A	Identify potential land acquisition or exchange strategies with land owner(s).				X		X								
#39	Vehicular Traffic	Increased traffic in the missile complex area has led to increased traffic incidents with Air Force convoys, increased risk to convoy complications, and has progressively required additional convoy route planning and preparation.														
	Strategy 39-A	Modify established military routes in the Minot metro area to avoid areas with existing and projected limitations to convoy mobility. Utilize the Minot 2035 Transportation Plan as a guide in considering new and improved regional routes to avoid the city center, such as the northeast bypass (County Highway 10A and 55 <sup>th</sup> Street), southwest bypass (66 <sup>th</sup> Avenue SW and 30 <sup>th</sup> Street SW), and southeast bypass (exact route to be determined).			X			X				X				
	Strategy 39-B	Work with the NDDOT to establish design standards for improvements to State routes along road segments and through intersections that have been designated as military routes. Shoulders should allow civilian traffic to pull off the road to allow convoys to pass, or in the event of a civilian traffic incident, allow convoys to utilize shoulders to circumvent a traffic incident. 'Convoy friendly' design would be required when road segments and intersections are improved.			X			X				X				
	Strategy 39-C	Amend the North Dakota Century Code to require all City, County, and Township road improvement projects to involve MAFB Installation Encroachment Management Team notification prior to the design phase. Require all Cities, Counties, and Townships to cooperate with MAFB to address Air Force concerns along military routes. Coordinate with the MHA Nation if necessary.			X			X	X	X	X					
#40	Vehicular Traffic	Erratic driving of semi-trucks on gravel township and county military routes places Air Force convoys and security patrols in danger.														
	Strategy 40-A	Support the increased posting of speed limit signs and fines for traffic violations along County and Township maintained military routes. Work with the State Department of Transportation and State legislators as necessary to change laws/regulations to allow enforcement.			X			X	X		X	X				
	Strategy 40-B	Support local and State efforts to increase funding in support of additional State Highway Patrol and county sheriff officers.			X			X	X		X	X				

Minot AFB Issues & Strategies			Installation Element				Primary Agency Responsible for Implementation									
ID	Type	Description	Missile Complex Installation	Hardened Intersite Cable System (HICS)	Military Routes	Air Base	Souris Basin Planning Council	Minot AFB (MAFB)	Missile Complex Counties	Missile Complex Cities	MHA Nation	NDDOT	NDDMR	NDDDES	NDDOH	EPA
#41	Vehicular Traffic	Increased heavy truck traffic in the missile complex area has led to the increased deterioration of military routes.														
	Strategy 41-A	MAFB and the State Department of Transportation will collaborate to ensure that the Statewide Transportation Improvement Program development process involves MAFB and the need to improve critical military route segments in need of improvement as a result of deterioration.			X			X				X				
#42	Vehicular Traffic	Security at the main MAFB gate causes traffic to back up onto US Highway 83, causing temporary traffic congestion on northbound US Highway 83. A project is currently planned by MAFB to improve the main entrance to the air base; however, the entrance improvement project is long term and funding has not been set aside for the future project.														
	Strategy 42-A	The main Entry Control Point (ECP) has been planned for improvements and is awaiting funding from the federal government.				X		X	X			X				
	Strategy 42-B	MAFB will collaborate with the North Dakota Department of Transportation and Ward County to identify funding and teaming opportunities to construct improvements to the ECP.				X		X	X			X				
#43	Vehicular Traffic	Coordination between the State Department of Transportation and MAFB does not always occur at the earliest stage of project development. Therefore, military route impacts may not be accounted for early enough in the project development process.														
	Strategy 43-A	Work with the State Department of Transportation (NDDOT) to involve the MAFB Installation Encroachment Management Team with notification through the NDDOT solicitation of views process during field review, or in other words at the start of NDDOT project development. The solicitation of views letter should ask specifically for Air Force input regarding potential project impacts upon air force installations, military routes, and defense access roads. It is important to ensure that NDDOT project design alternatives consider all impacts to the missile complex, whether direct or indirect.			X			X				X				
#44	Vertical Obstructions	The general increase in development within the missile complex has led to an increase in the development of structures that can create vertical obstructions to helicopter flights. Developers of telecommunication towers often design towers to be below the minimum height that requires Federal Aeronautics Administration review.														
	Strategy 44-A	Identify all vertical obstructions (i.e. trees, wind farms, cell towers, etc.) on a map, much like an Airfield Obstruction Management System scenario (AOMS is a term for computer software used for tracking, analyzing, and managing airfield obstructions). On a periodic basis, collect building permit data from applicable jurisdictions to update the vertical obstructions map.	X		X	X		X	X	X	X					
	Strategy 44-B	Where areas of concern/conflict with helicopter flights exist, draft design/construction criteria for what is compatible within each zone. Include the criteria on building comments forwarded to MAFB for review.	X		X	X		X	X	X	X					
	Strategy 44-C	Implement the recommendations of the Missile Installation Compatible Use Zones Study (conducted simultaneously with the JLUS) to address helicopter landing protections throughout the study area.	X		X	X		X								