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soon contain one half of the world's population (India, China) are reaching economic maturity, and pushing the levels of resource consumption to unsustainable levels. Thus, as the world population moves rapidly from 6 to 9 billion (Population Action International 2009), the globalization of communication invites comparison between the lifestyles of countries and puts increasing pressure on developing country governments to provide the affluence of the West, with the resulting increases in per capita rates of resource consumption. Environmental factors complicate the situation by degrading renewable resources, shifting geographical patterns of occurrence, and changing disease vectors. Magnifying tensions from these and other variables are ongoing changes in climatic conditions that are, among other manifestations, melting strategically important glaciers and disrupting the seasonal flow of water (Military Advisory Board 2007).

The term security as applied by the field of security studies traditionally dealt with force on force military issues or the underlying conditions necessary for a country to build and sustain a military force (Waltz 1991). Over the years other variables were seen to affect this relationship, first, economic and then other issues that affect stability and lead to the use of military forces; this in turn gave rise to the concept of preventive defense and proactively using all of the elements of national power to prevent conflict. While both the Reagan and George H.W. Bush administrations included environmental issues in their National Security Strategies, it was not until the Clinton administration of the late 1990s that environmental security became an active component of US foreign, developmental assistance, and defense policy at the strategic level. While there was little interest either among the military, or in the security studies, NGO, or environmental communities in seeing the military take an active role in environmental issues, pressing foreign policy problems of the Clinton administration (Somalia, Rwanda, Haiti) often had their roots in unattended environmental issues.

Solving these issues typically required more of the military than simply providing security for the development community. In spite of the decades-long cautions of the academic and environmental community about "militarizing the environment" the poorly resourced development and diplomatic elements of power often benefited from having the US military, or host nation military forces, address those environmental issues that could lead to instability or conflict. As a result, environmental security became an element of operational level military engagement plans and tactical or local level efforts to resolve or prevent conflict, such as the provincial reconstruction teams (PRTs) of Iraq and Afghanistan.

journals with well reasoned arguments as to whether an issue is a security issue are not. In spite of a common approach to environmental security on the part of the US interagency community for over 15 years (Harnish 2009), a great number of articles on environmental security began with words to the effect of, "there is no common definition of environmental security." Thus, instead of reiterating and building upon a concept, looking for lessons learned and seeking to refine its application, the term may be dismissed as unclear and replaced with a new term, such as sustainable security, that must toil in the vineyards for many years before it can be determined whether it will be accepted and applied, or find itself with a limited audience, or be similarly dismissed for lack of clarity.

Peace terminology is particularly convoluted and over defined. Newly confirmed policy makers wrestling with the impact of foreign affairs issues upon the policy maker's designated portfolio receive complex policy recommendations in one page summaries. They must deal with terms such as environmental peacemaking, peace building, peace operations, peacekeeping, peace enforcement, and peace engineering (Conka 2002, Vesilind 2005). This plethora of similar terminology is itself a barrier to gaining widespread institutional support for a concept and the necessary resources to ensure its successful application.

Organizational cooperation is absolutely essential to achieve success in the underfunded area of developmental assistance and conflict prevention. At lower levels, a Country Team at an embassy for example, interagency cooperation is common and reflects the leadership and close supervision of a Chief of Mission. A fine example is the close cooperation between the US and Philippine militari es and the USAID Mission in Manila to address clean water and other underlying conditions that terrorists were attempting to exploit on Jolo and Basilan Islands; that cooperation led to the reestablishment of governmental legitimacy and the marginalization of the terrorist movement. At a regional or operational level interagency cooperation has been exceptional between the Department of State Environmental Hubs and the US Combatant Commands. A noteworthy example was the military Seismic Disaster Preparedness Conference for the South Asian states that brought together, Pakistan, India, and China to share best practices and develop plans for future cooperation.

At a strategic level, such as the interagency community in Washington, DC, competition for scarce budgetary resources often leads to stereotyping, zero sum game thinking, and attempts to portray one

organization as having exclusive responsibility for a given role or mission. Such behavior discourages the type of top-down leadership and inclusive strategic documentation that should direct lower echelons at operational and embassy levels to synchronize their activities and leverage each agency's resources for the common purpose of deterring conflict and building peace. Fortunately each new administration creates a range of strategic documents such as the National Security Strategy, the Quadrennial Defense Review, and the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review that offer the opportunity to promote new concepts. USAID was quite successful in promoting development as a security vehicle in the 2002 and 2006 National Security Strategies; so much so, that the foreign affairs community was soon speaking of the levers of foreign policy as The Three D's (diplomacy, development, and defense). African missionaries use a similar strategy by associating Christian values with the trappings of the animist culture to create converts.

aware that those who oppose a change in policy often seize upon evenhanded appraisals to diminish their importance (Dabelko 2009). During the recent Bush administration, CSL stressed the importance of environmental security to addressing the underlying conditions that terrorists seek to exploit and were, thus, able to maintain the use of environmental security as an engagement vehicle for Combatant Commands (Butts 2004).

This paper did not seek to be all-inclusive, but to present several variables that we have found critical to success in promoting environmental security, and in particular, its role in addressing human security, and serving as a confidence building measure, to the national security community.

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