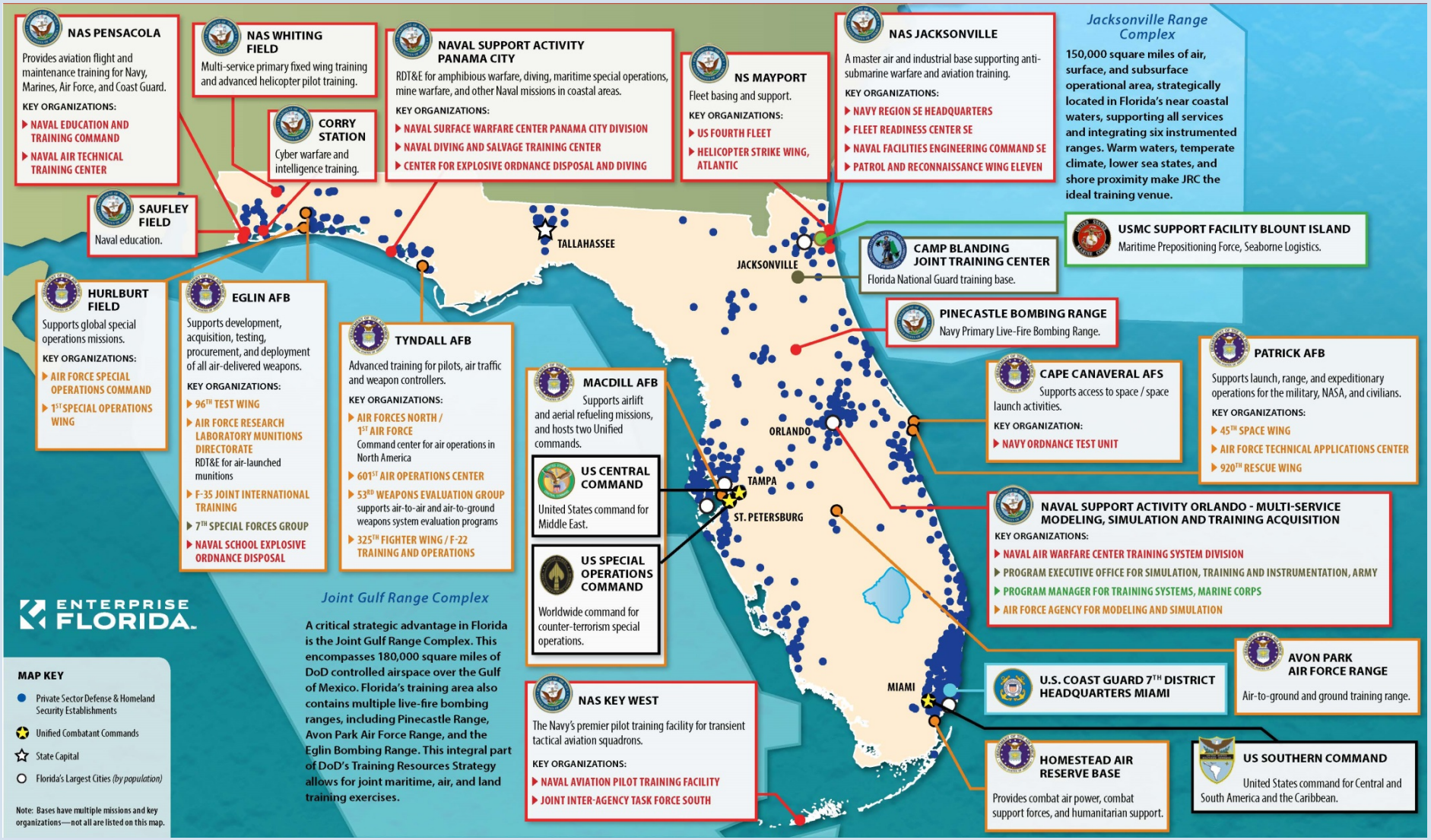
BASIC TRAINING & FLIGHT OR FIGHT

Military and Airport Planning

Florida's Military Installations, Missions, and Key Organizations



The Panel

James Paulmann, FAICP

David Wilder, RA, Col, USAF

Ray Greer, AICP

Tyson Smith, Esq., AICP

Christine Hurley, AICP

Josh Philpott, AICP

OEA Mission Statement

- The Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA), in coordination with other resources of the Federal Government, will assist states and communities to:
  - Plan and carry out local adjustment strategies;
  - Engage the private sector in ventures to plan and undertake community economic development and base redevelopment; and
  - Work with the Military Departments in support of DoD's missions.
- Program created to help state and local governments plan and carry out adjustment and diversification programs in response to major Defense actions, including:
  - Base closures or realignments
  - Base expansions
  - DoD Personnel reductions
  - Industry/contractor reductions
  - Operational/training impacts, civilian encroachment upon a military installation likely to impair continued operational utility of the installation

Compatible Use Program

- OEA provides technical and financial assistance to state and local governments to undertake Compatible Use and JLUS
- OEA technical and financial assistance also available to carry out the study recommendations
- Cooperative effort between the Military and jurisdictions surrounding installations, ranges and/or military training corridors to plan and carry out strategies promoting compatible civilian development

Compatible Use Program

- JLUS initiated upon a Military Department nomination and serves as a comprehensive strategic plan with specific implementation actions to address and prevent incompatible civilian development that could impair the operational utility of military missions or impact available resources, i.e. air, land, water, and electromagnetic spectrum
- JLUS represents a planning process that promotes open, continuous dialogue among the Military, surrounding jurisdictions, and states to support long-term sustainability and operability of military missions
- Community may request to initiate a Compatible Use study with support of the Military Department
- Military Department technical data describing the military missions and operations supports the study process

Compatible Use Program Opportunities

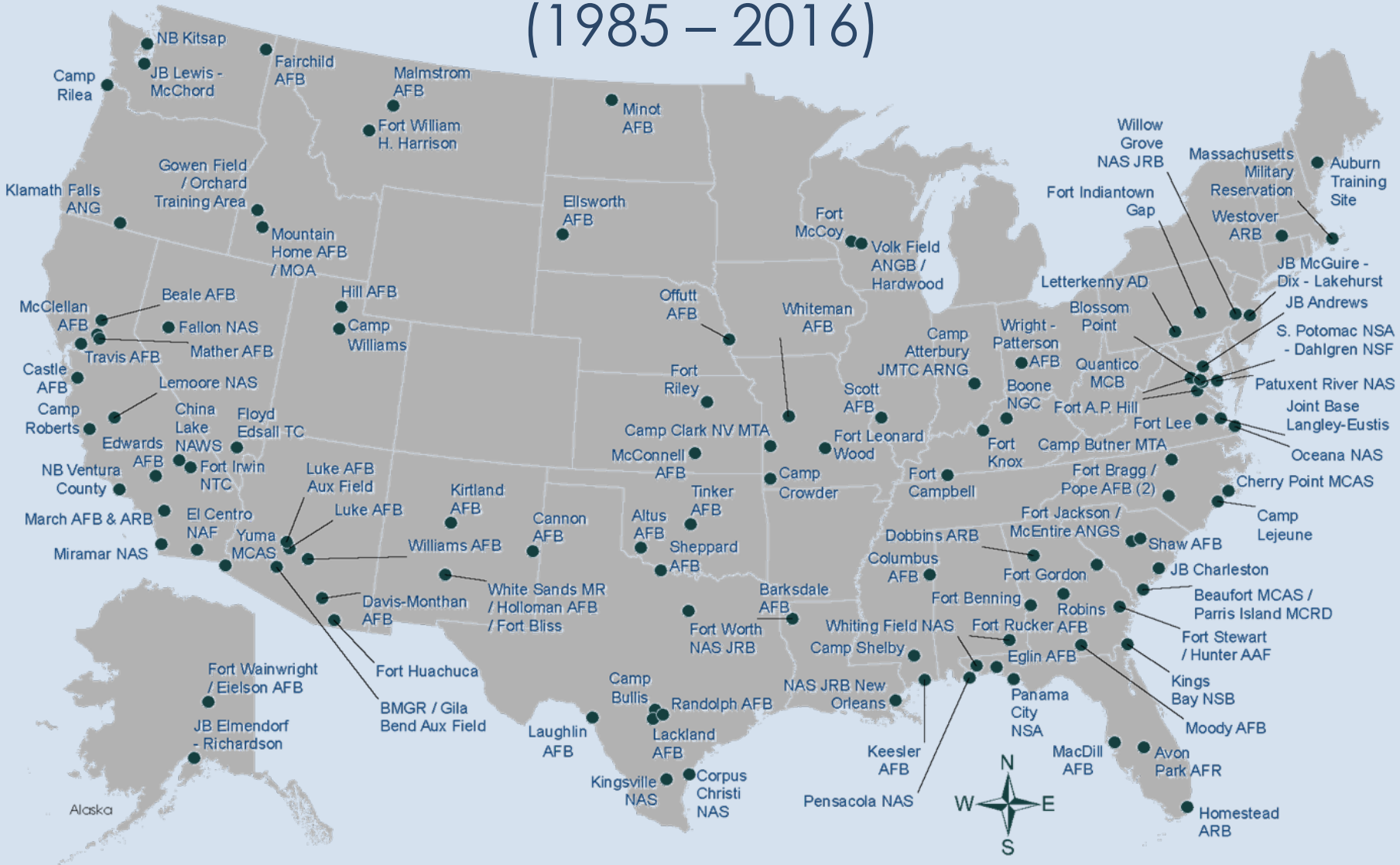
- Conservation and Agriculture Preservation a Land Use Alternative
  - Community-driven JLUS planning process can support identification of parcels suitable for conservation partnering and agriculture preservation initiatives
  - Establish framework for conservation buffering, agricultural preservation and Sentinel Landscapes

- Climate Adaptation Planning
  - DoD Directive 4715.21 Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience
  - Engage with state and local governments to promote compatible development that considers climate change adaptation opportunities through a JLUS

Compatible Use Program Opportunities

- National Security and Renewable Energy
  - Siting of wind turbines and solar towers can pose electromagnetic interference and flight safety hazards
  - DoD Siting Clearinghouse created to facilitate siting of energy projects while protecting vital test, training and operational assets - http://www.acq.osd.mil/dodsc/
  - 32 CFR Part 211 published to guide the energy siting review process
  - Development of state regulations and local development ordinances can further facilitate siting of energy projects
  - April 3, 2015 Notice of Federal Funding Opportunity to promote compatible siting of energy projects

Completed JLUS
127 Completed as of April 2016
(1985 – 2016)

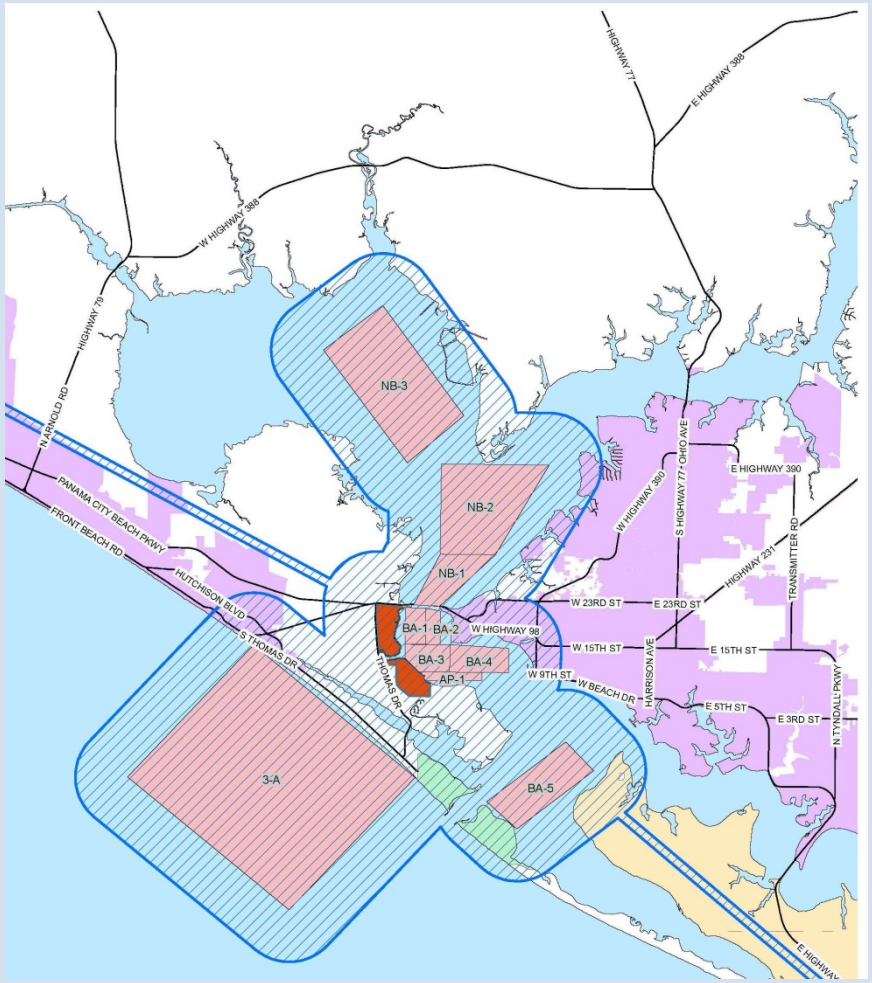


What is a JLUS??
From the Community's Perspective

- A collaborative study guided by:
  - City and County Officials
  - Local Residents
  - Key Stakeholders
  - The Military
- Creates a team approach to address / manage encroachment issues to support military missions, now and in the future
- JLUS is not just a study.
  - The Final Product will include an Implementation/Action Plan
  - Measures to mitigate real issues
  - Measures to prevent future potential problems
  - Identification of costs, if applicable
  - Identification of resources to cover implementation costs

Military Operations Footprint Defines Study Area

- Air Installations Compatible Use Zones (AICUZ) Program
- Range Compatible Use Zones Program (RCUZ)
- Range Air Installations Compatible Use Zones Program (RAICUZ)
- Operational Noise Management Program
- Encroachment Action Plan (EAP), Encroachment Control Plan (ECP) and Installation Complex Encroachment Management Action Plan (ICEMAP)



Compatible Analysis

25 Compatibility Factors

AQ — Air Quality

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

AT — Anti-Terrorism / Force Protection

Anti-Terrorism / Force Protection (AT / FP) relates to the safety of personnel, facilities, and information on an installation from outside threats. Methods to protect the installation and its supportive facilities can impact off-installation uses.

BIO — Biological Resources

Biological resources include federal and state listed species (threatened and endangered species) and the habitats they live in or utilize. These resources may also include areas such as wetlands and migratory corridors that support these species. The presence of sensitive biological resources may require special development considerations and should be included early in the planning process.

CA — Climate Adaptation

Climate adaptation is the effort to prepare for future climate changes resulting from natural factors and human activities that influence long-term atmospheric conditions. The effects may include fluctuations in sea levels, storm and tidal surges, and changes in flood potential which can present operational and planning challenges for the military and communities.

COM — Communication/ Coordination

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

CR — Cultural Resources

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

DSS — Dust / Smoke / Steam

Dust results from the suspension of particulate matter in the air. Dust (and smoke) can be created by fire (controlled burns, agricultural burning, and artillery exercises), ground disturbance (agricultural activities, military operations, grading), industrial activities, or other similar processes. Dust, smoke, and steam are compatibility issues if sufficient in quantity to impact flight operations (such as reduced visibility or cause equipment damage).

ED — Energy Development

Development of energy sources, including alternative energy sources (such as solar, wind, or biofuels) could pose compatibility issues related to glare (solar energy), vertical obstruction (wind generation), or water quality / quantity.

FSC — Frequency Spectrum Capacity

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

FSI — Frequency Spectrum Impedance / Interference

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

HA — Housing Availability

Housing availability addresses the supply and demand for housing in the region. It also identifies the competition for shelter that may result from changes in the number of military personnel and the supply of military family housing provided by the installation.

IE — Infrastructure Extensions

This factor covers the extension or provision of infrastructure (roads, sewer, water, etc.) in the vicinity of the installation. Infrastructure can enhance the operations of the installation by providing needed services, such as sanitary sewer treatment capacity and transportation systems. However, enhanced or expanded infrastructure could also encourage growth into areas near the installation that might not be compatible with current or future missions.

LAS — Land / Air Space Competition

The military manages or uses land and air space to accomplish testing, training, and operational missions. These resources must be available and of a sufficient size, cohesiveness, and quality to accommodate effective training and testing. Military and civilian air operations can compete for limited air space, especially when the airfields are in close proximity to each other. Use of this shared resource can impact future growth in operations for all users.

LU — Land Use

The basis of land use planning relates to the government's role in protecting the public's health, safety, and welfare. County and local jurisdictions' growth policy / general plans and zoning ordinances can be the most effective tools for avoiding, or resolving, land use compatibility issues. These tools ensure the separation of land uses that differ significantly in character. Land use separation also applies to properties where the use of one property may impact the use of another. For instance, industrial uses are often separated from residential uses to avoid impacts related to noise, odors, lighting.

LEG — Legislative Initiatives

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

LG — Light and Glare

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

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

MAR — Marine Environments

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

NOI — Noise

From a technical perspective, sound is the mechanical energy transmitted by pressure waves in a compressible medium such as air. More simply stated, sound is what we hear. As sound reaches unwanted levels, this is referred to as noise. The central issue of noise is the impact, or perceived impact, on people, animals (wild and domestic), and general land use compatibility. Exposure to high noise levels can have a significant impact on human activity, health, and safety.

PT — Public Trespassing

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

RC — Roadway Capacity

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

SA — Safety Zones

Safety zones are areas in which development should be more restrictive due to the higher risks to public safety. Issues to consider include accident potential zones, weapons firing range safety zones, and explosive safety zones.

SNR — Scarce Natural Resources

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

VO — Vertical Obstructions

Vertical obstructions are created by buildings, trees, structures, or other features that may encroach into the navigable airspace used for military operations (aircraft approach, transitional, inner horizontal, outer horizontal, and conical areas, as well as military training routes). These can present safety hazards to both civilian and military personnel.

V — Vibration

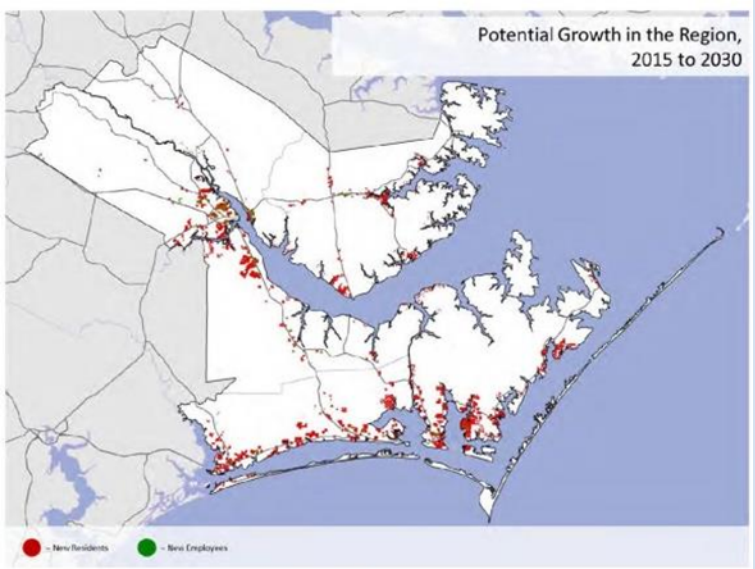
Vibration is an oscillation or motion that alternates in opposite directions and may occur as a result of an impact, explosion, noise, mechanical operation, or other change in the environment. Vibration may be caused by military and/or civilian activities.

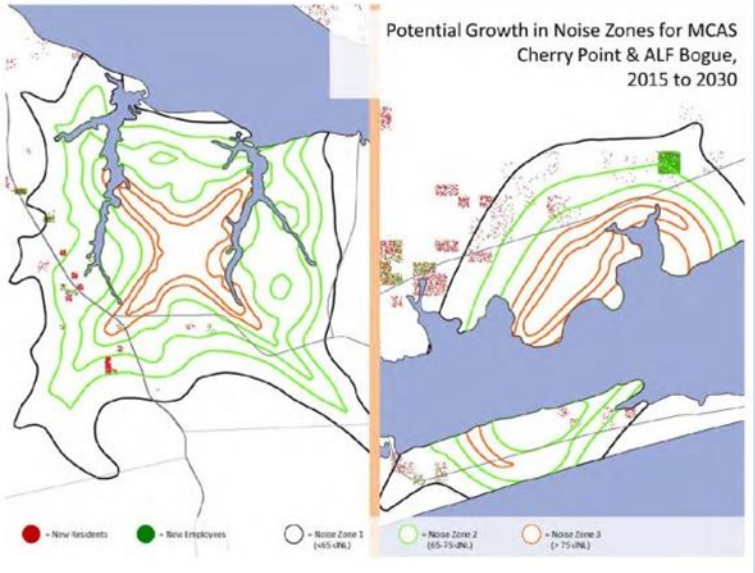
WQQ — Water Quality / Quantity

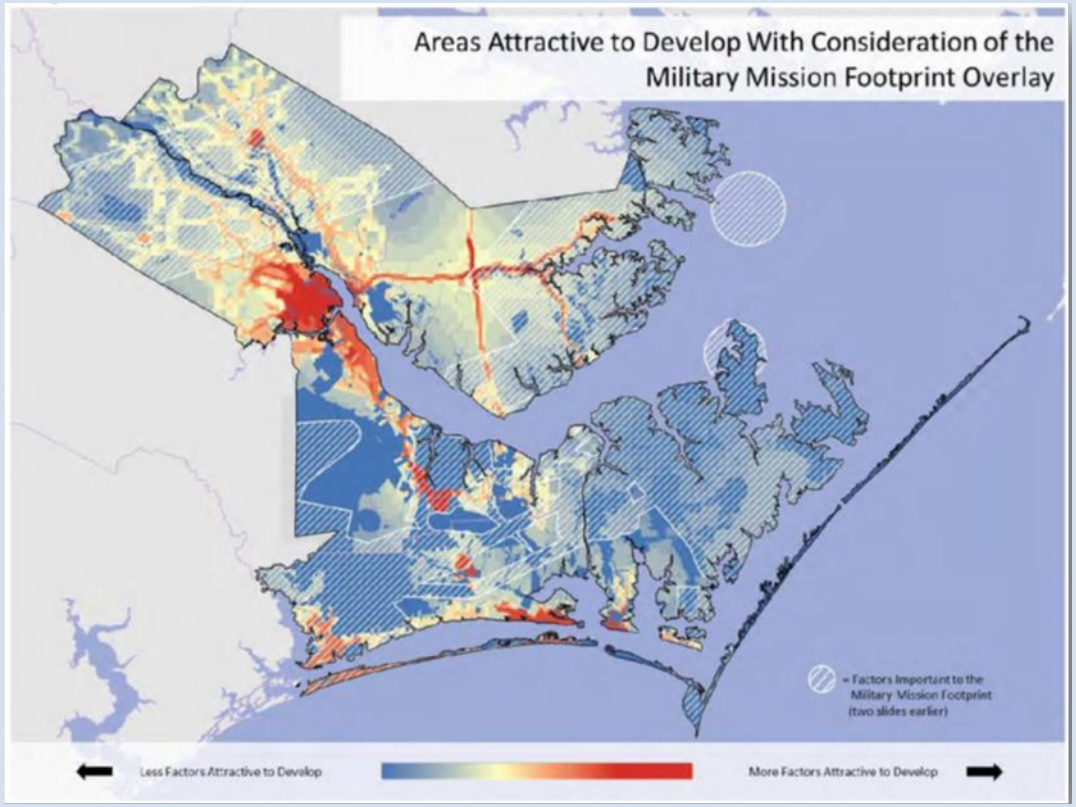
Water quality / quantity concerns include the assurance that adequate water supplies of good quality are available for use by the installation and surrounding communities as the area develops. Water supply for agricultural and industrial use is also considered.

Compatibility Analysis

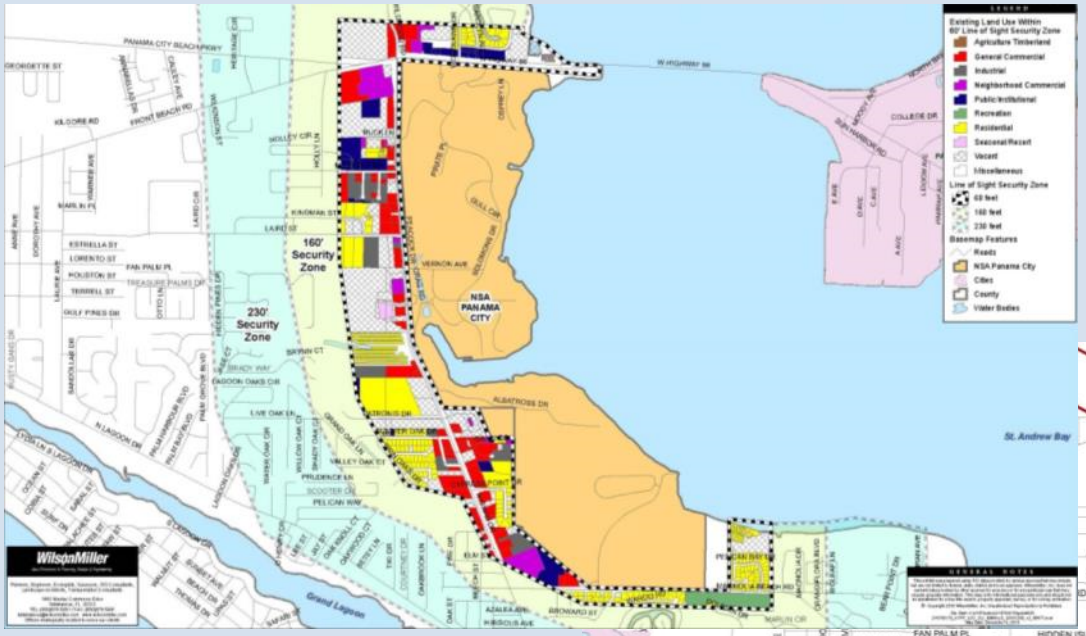
Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC





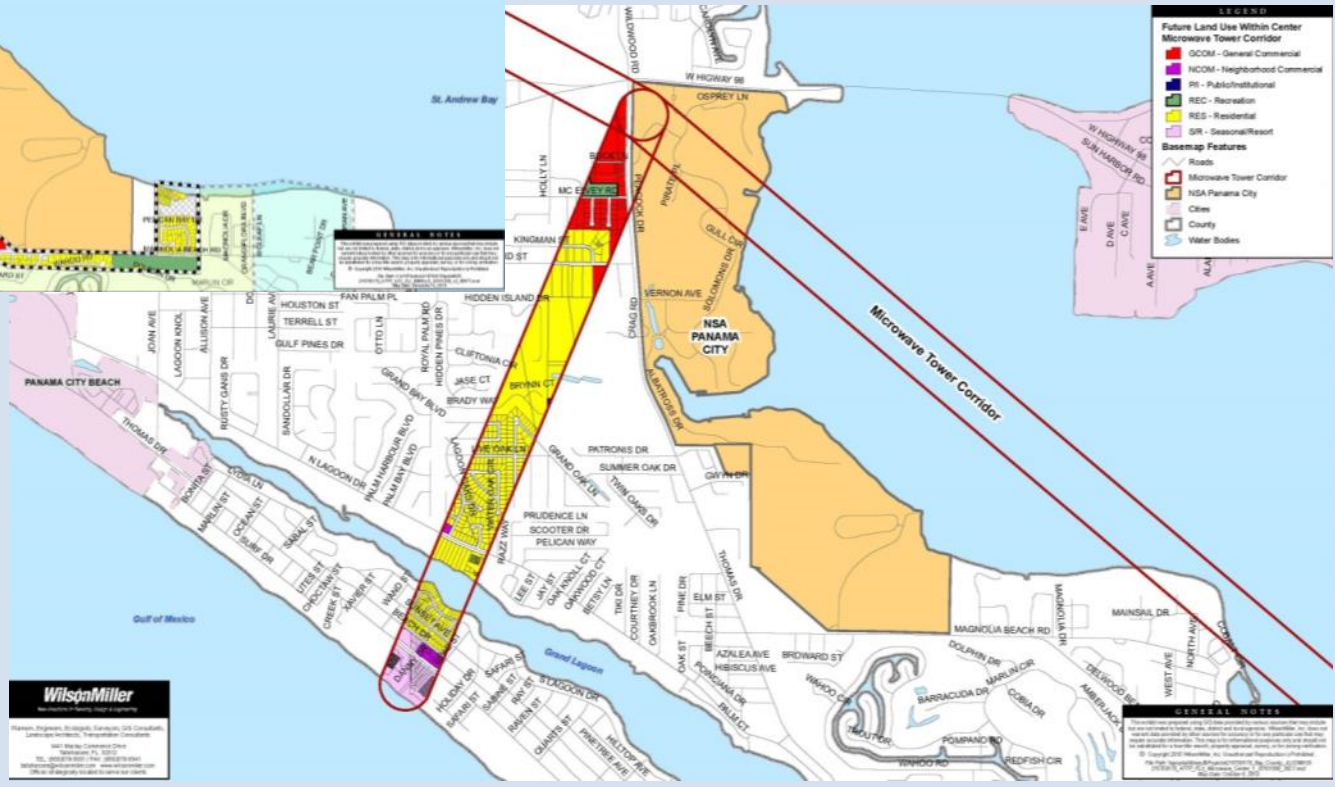


Compatibility Analysis



NSA Panama City

Bay County, Florida



Public Outreach

- Client and Staff Collaboration
  - Board Briefings
  - Policy Committee
  - Technical Committee
- General Public and Stakeholder Outreach
  - Public Workshops
  - Stakeholder Interviews

JLUS Results

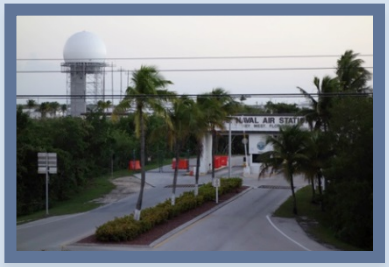
Final Joint Land Use Study

Recommendations

Implementation

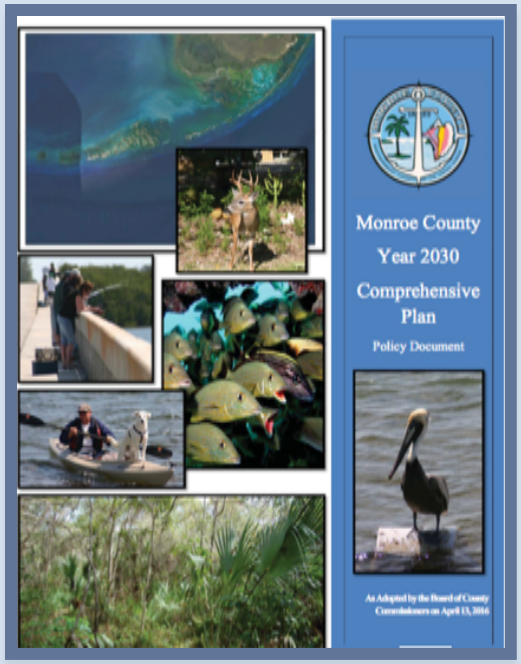
Presentation Overview

- Comprehensive Plan
- Land Development Regulations
- State-Level Organizations



Comprehensive Plans

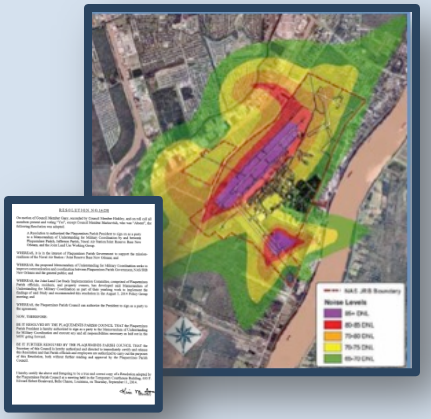
- Future Land Use Element
- Intergovernmental Coordination Element



Compatibility with Military Land Uses

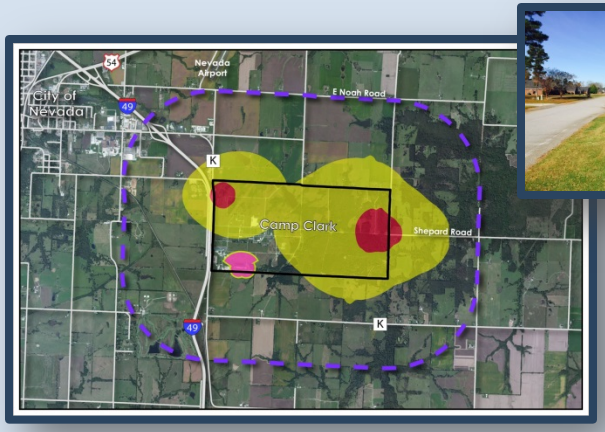
Land Development Regulations

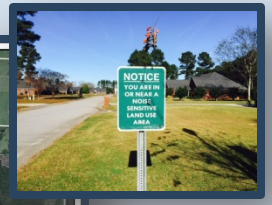
Overlay Zoning
Homestead Air Reserve Base



Cooperation Agreements
NAS JRB New Orleans

TDRs
MCAS Beaufort

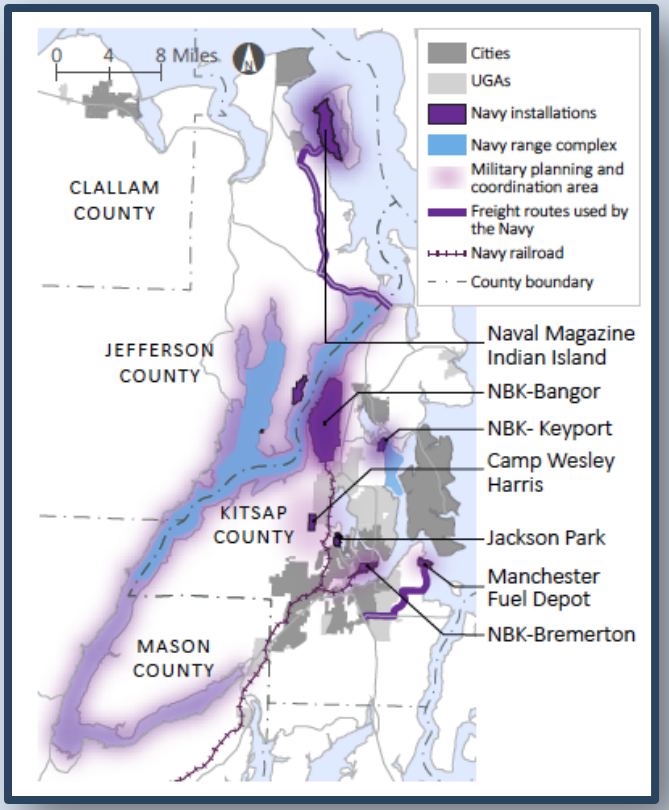




Real Estate Disclosures & Road Signage
Clark Nat'l Guard & Shaw AFB

Coordination with Installations

Land Development Regulations



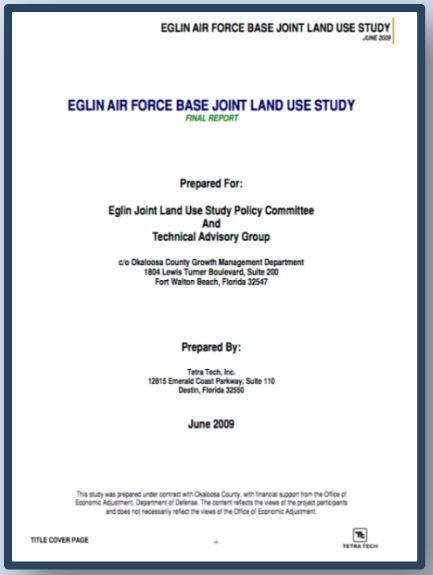
Military Planning and Coordination Area

Naval Base Kitsap

- Plan or LDRs Changes
- Adjacent to, close proximity
- Upon request: variances, waivers
- Comments are advisory
- Based on data & analysis
- Which shall be considered

Coordination: *Data & Analysis*

Land Development Regulations


EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE JOINT LAND USE STUDY
JUNE 2009

EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE JOINT LAND USE STUDY
FINAL REPORT

Prepared For:

Eglin Joint Land Use Study Policy Committee
And
Technical Advisory Group

c/o Okaloosa County Growth Management Department
1804 Lewis Turner Boulevard, Suite 200
Fort Walton Beach, Florida 32547

Prepared By:

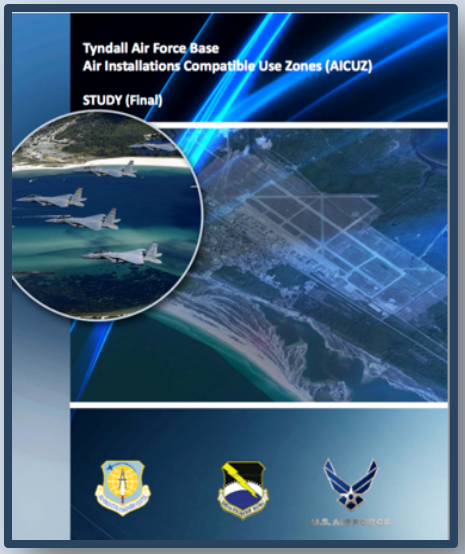
Tetra Tech, Inc.
12815 Emerald Coast Parkway, Suite 110
Destin, Florida 32550

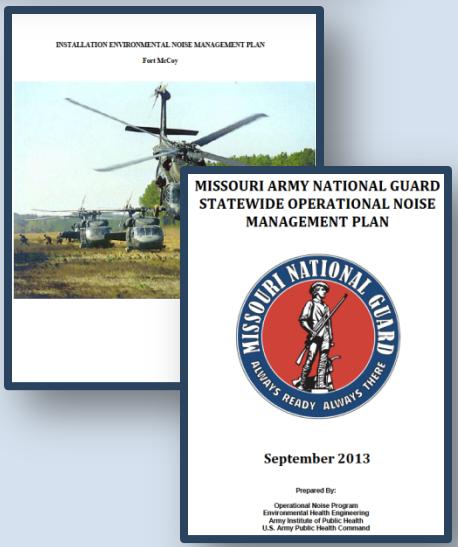
June 2009

This study was prepared under contract with Okaloosa County, with financial support from the Office of Economic Adjustment, Department of Defense. The content reflects the views of the project participants and does not necessarily reflect the views of the Office of Economic Adjustment.

TITLE COVER PAGE

TETRA TECH



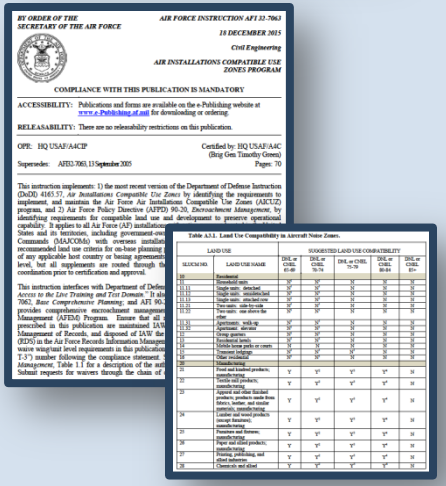

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE MANAGEMENT PLAN
Fort McCoy

MISSOURI ARMY NATIONAL GUARD
STATEWIDE OPERATIONAL NOISE
MANAGEMENT PLAN

MISSOURI NATIONAL GUARD
ALWAYS READY ALWAYS THERE

September 2013

Prepared By:
Operational Noise Program
Environmental Health Engineering
Army Institute of Public Health
U.S. Army Public Health Command


BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE

AIR FORCE INSTRUCTION AFI 32-7063
15 DECEMBER 2015
Civil Engineering
AIR INSTALLATIONS COMPATIBLE USE ZONES PROGRAM

COMPLIANCE WITH THIS PUBLICATION IS MANDATORY

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Certified by: HQ USAF/A4C
(Brig Gen Timothy Green)
Pages: 70

Supersedes: AFI32-7063, 13 September 2005

This instruction implements: 1) the most recent version of the Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 4165.57, *Air Installations Compatible Use Zones* by identifying the requirements to implement, and maintain the Air Force Air Installations Compatible Use Zones (AICUZ) program, and 2) Air Force Policy Directive (AFPD) 90-20, *Encroachment Management*, by identifying requirements for compatible land use and development to preserve operational capability. It applies to all Air Force (AF) installations

Table A3.1. Land Use Compatibility in Aircraft Noise Zones.

LAND USE		SUGGESTED LAND USE COMPATIBILITY				
SLUCM NO.	LAND USE NAME	DNL or CNEL 65-69	DNL or CNEL 70-74	DNL or CNEL 75-79	DNL or CNEL 80-84	DNL or CNEL 85+
10	Residential					
11	Household units	30	30	30	N	N
11.11	Single units: detached	30	30	30	N	N
11.12	Single units: semidetached	30	30	30	N	N
11.13	Single units: attached row	30	30	30	N	N
11.21	Two units: side-by-side	30	30	30	N	N
11.22	Two units: one above the other	30	30	30	N	N
11.31	Apartments: walk-up	30	30	30	N	N
11.32	Apartments: elevator	30	30	30	N	N
11.4	Group quarters	30	30	30	N	N
11.5	Residential hotels	30	30	30	N	N
11.6	Mobile home parks or courts	30	30	30	N	N
11.7	Transient lodgings	30	30	30	N	N
11.9	Other residential	30	30	30	N	N
20	Manufacturing					
21	Food and kindred products; manufacturing	Y	Y[1]	Y[1]	Y[1]	N
22	Textile mill products; manufacturing	Y	Y[1]	Y[1]	Y[1]	N
23	Apparel and other finished products; products made from fabrics, leather, and similar materials; manufacturing	Y	Y[1]	Y[1]	Y[1]	N
24	Lumber and wood products (except furniture); manufacturing	Y	Y[1]	Y[1]	Y[1]	N
25	Furniture and fixtures; manufacturing	Y	Y[1]	Y[1]	Y[1]	N
26	Paper and allied products; manufacturing	Y	Y[1]	Y[1]	Y[1]	N
27	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	Y	Y[1]	Y[1]	Y[1]	N
28	Chemicals and allied	Y	Y[1]	Y[1]	Y[1]	N

Land Development Regulations

Ex officio Member of LPA

- Member represents 1 or more military installations in the jurisdiction
- Nonvoting membership
- No Statement of Financial Interest required

State-Level Organizations

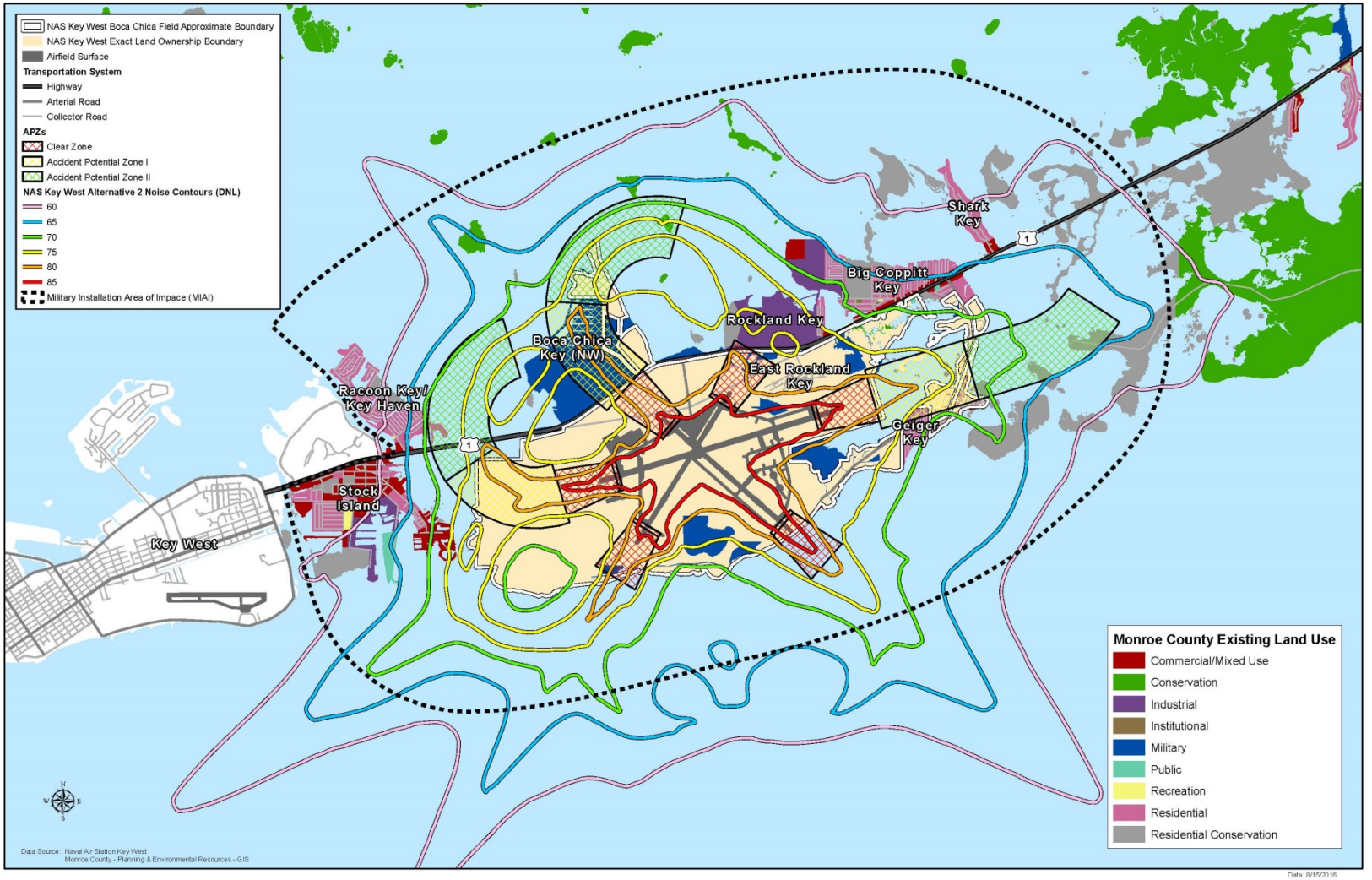
ENTERPRISE FLORIDA

FLORIDA DEFENSE ALLIANCE

The Florida Defense Support Task Force

Florida Governor's Base Commanders Meetings

Monroe County Case Study



Civil Airport Protections

Airport Master Plans must be adopted as part of Comprehensive Plans

Part 77 (CFR Title 14 Part 77)

- Airspace protections Surfaces

Only apply to Public Use Airports

- Not Private Airports
- Can be locally adopted

Chapter 333 Airport Zoning

- Amended July 1, 2016 Senate Bill 1508
- 1 year to comply
- More authority to local jurisdictions
- Obstructions required to obtain a permit (potentially a variance)
- FDOT Aviation may be involved
- Includes trees as potential obstructions

More Than Just Noise

No Residential w/in 65 DNL.

- Grant funding for noise mitigation within the 65 available

Compatibility Protections

- Primary zone: 2 miles from the Airport
- Secondary Zone: up to 10 miles from Airport

Other Protections:

- Wildlife attractants
  - Wetlands
  - Conservation Lands
  - Sanctuaries Rookeries
  - Landfills
- Smoke
- Lighting
- Glare
  - Solar Panels
  - Metal Roofs