Community and Military Compatibility Planning

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COMMUNITY AND MILITARY COMPATIBILITY PLANNING
Supplement to the General Plan Guidelines

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Part A. Military and Community Compatibility

I. Purpose (Introduction)

The purpose of this *Community and Military Compatibility Planning, Supplement to the General Plan Guidelines* (Military Supplement) is to assist cities and counties in addressing military compatibility issues when developing, updating or significantly amending their general plans.

These guidelines are the result of the passage of Senate Bill 1468 (Knight, 2002) and Senate Bill 1462 (Kuehl, 2003), which outline the responsibilities of cities and counties regarding the military in the planning and land use decision-making process.

II. The Military in California

The Department of Defense (DoD) has a significant presence in the State of California. The military has made many economic and technological investments including large investments in land and military installations. The State has a strategic location, unique landscape and valuable resources that help further military readiness for actions around the globe. The state's unique resources and the military's investments have fostered a strong partnership between the two parties. This partnership and collaboration is vital for economic, resource management, and military readiness reasons. The economies of local communities, as well as the state, are impacted by the military's presence. California plays an integral role in national security. The burden of maintaining this partnership often falls on the shoulders of cities and counties. In addition to juggling the competing demands of expanding development, promoting economic development and upholding environmental quality standards, local governments must also consider the needs of local military installations in their land use planning. Traditionally military installations were strategically located in underdeveloped areas so as to avoid land use conflicts. As the population of the state continues to grow and the land use needs of communities continue to expand outward, the need for stronger relationships and communication between local governments and the military is needed. Without adequate communication and coordinated land-use efforts, military missions, quality of life and public safety are increasingly jeopardized.

III. Base Closure and Realignment

Growth encroaching on a military installation so as to hinder its mission can contribute to the installation's closure. Under the *Defense Base Closure and Alignment Act of 1990* (PL 101-510), *as amended through FY 2005 Authorization Act*, the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission authorized base closures throughout the country between the years of 1988-2005. Some locations that were identified for closure had been significantly impacted by surrounding development, and as a result, the military mission could no longer be carried out in full. Base closures can bring severe economic impacts, through direct and indirect job loss. The DoD offers financial and technical assistance for reuse planning efforts, but recovery from the economic loss can be slow and have long lasting effects. These effects are not exclusively economic. Local installations often act as community centers and social hubs, the loss of which can also bring negative effects. Preventing base closure is possible if both the community and the installation work together.

In order to facilitate this collaboration and prevent future base closures, the State of California has undertaken numerous initiatives to engage and inform the military and local communities. For example, in 2004, California passed SB 926 (Knight–Ashburn), which created the Office of Military and Aerospace Support (OMAS) to act as the primary state liaison with the DoD, and support existing and developing aerospace initiatives. In effect, OMAS serves as the central clearinghouse for all defense retention, conversion, and base reuse activities in the state. The State, through the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR), also carried out two Joint Land Use Studies (JLUS), one near Beale Air Force Base in Yuba County and another encompassing the area below the R-2508 Special Use Airspace Complex in the Mojave Desert. A JLUS is a collaborative effort between local communities, active military installations, and other stakeholders. A JLUS encourages collaborative planning between military installations and local jurisdictions so that future community land uses and the training and operational missions of military installations are compatible. A JLUS develops strategies to reduce the likelihood of conflicts and the impacts of future local land uses on military installations.

IV. Legislative Background

The first piece of legislation specifically dealing with local land use decision making and the military was SB 1468 (Chapter 971, Statutes of 2002). Codified in the California Government Code (GC) at sections 65302 and 65560, SB 1468 was authored by Senator Pete Knight and signed into law by Governor Gray Davis on September 26, 2002. SB 1468 outlines how cities and counties must consider the impact of development on military readiness activities when preparing or updating their general plan. The intention of the law is to encourage cooperation between military installations and local communities to reduce land use conflicts between civilian development and military readiness activities. SB 1468 identifies specific requirements about when and where local governments must incorporate military readiness activities into the general plan.

SB 1468 also required OPR to prepare and publish an advisory planning handbook for local officials, planners and developers to include information about how to reduce land use conflicts between the effects of civilian development and military readiness. This document, known as the *California Advisory Handbook for Community and Military Compatibility Planning* (OPR Handbook), was published in 2006.

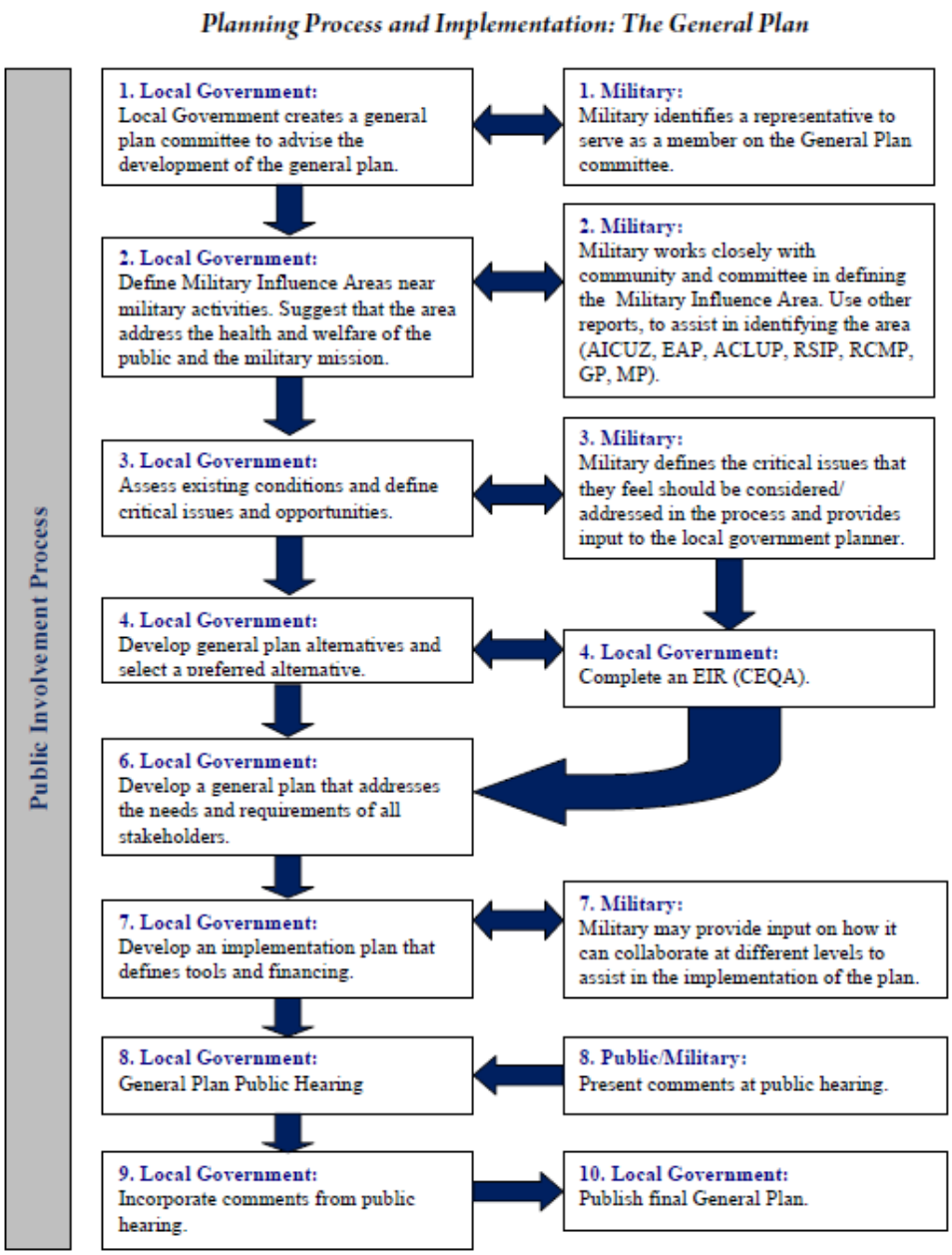
The OPR Handbook contains information on planning documents and processes of local governments and installations, and provides specific information about the types of planning tools available for achieving compatible land use. The OPR Handbook can be found on the OPR website at http://www.opr.ca.gov/military/handbook/Complete_Advisory_Handbook_2006.pdf.

The second piece of legislation, SB 1462 (Chapter 906, Kuehl, Statutes of 2004), amended GC sections 65352, 65404, 65940, and 65944, and was signed by Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger on September 29, 2004. SB 1462 requires cities and counties to notify the military of certain local planning proposals and development permit applications. The intent of SB 1462 is to create a local notification process which informs the military of certain local land use proposals in an effort to prevent land use conflicts between local communities and military installations and training activities. The bill requires local governments to: (a) revise their development permit application forms, and (b) notify branches of the military when proposed general plan actions and amendments, and development projects might have an impact on military facilities and operations. The guidance contained within this supplement will focus on the elements of the law that relate to the general plan specifically.

Each of these laws provides opportunity and instruction for collaboration on land use compatibility between local governments and the military particularly with regard to the general plan. This Military Supplement provides recommendations on how to comply with, and implement these laws.

V. The Process

A majority of the recommended goals, policies and techniques for recognizing the military presence into the general plan involve consultation between military representatives and the local community to coordinate information-sharing. The following flow chart provides an outline of how to facilitate collaboration between cities, counties and military installations.



Note: The Military can participate in the Public Involvement Process throughout the development of the general plan or any subsequent updates

Part B. Implementation

SB 1462 and SB 1468 identify specific measures that need to be taken by local jurisdictions. The State recommends that cities and counties near military facilities consider such facilities to be part of the community and, therefore, there is a need to address these facilities and local land use impacts within the general plan.

I. General Plan Requirements

Every city and county in California is required by state law to prepare and maintain a planning document called a general plan. A general plan is a long-term, comprehensive document containing a statement of development policies, including diagrams and text, setting forth the objectives of the plan. General plans are designed to serve as the jurisdiction's blueprint for future decisions concerning land use, infrastructure, public services, and resource conservation. All specific plans, subdivisions, public works projects, and zoning decisions made by the city or county must be consistent with the general plan. The general plan identifies the development policies of the jurisdiction in the form of goals, policies, standards, implementation measures, maps and diagrams.

The state requires that general plans include seven mandated elements: land use, housing, circulation, noise, safety, open space, and conservation. The land use element designates the type, intensity, and general distribution of uses for housing, business, industry, open space, education, public buildings and grounds, waste disposal facilities, and other categories of public and private uses.

The circulation element identifies the general location and extent of existing and proposed major thoroughfares, transportation routes, terminals, and other local public utilities and facilities.
The housing element is a comprehensive assessment of current and projected housing needs for all economic segments of the community. In addition, it embodies policies for providing adequate housing and includes action programs for that purpose. By statute, the housing element must be updated based on the schedule and procedures established in GC sections 65302, 65302.1 and 65588.

The conservation element addresses the conservation, development, and use of natural resources, including water, forests, soils, rivers, and mineral deposits.
The open space element details plans and measures for the long-range preservation and conservation of open space lands, including open space for the preservation of natural resources, the managed production of resources (including agricultural lands), outdoor recreation, and public health and safety

The **noise element** identifies and appraises noise problems within the community and forms the basis for land use distribution.

The **safety element** establishes policies and programs to protect the community from risks associated with seismic, geologic, flood, and wildfire hazards (*General Plan Guidelines 2003*, p. 18).

In addition, communities can include optional elements based on their needs and priorities. Pursuant to this option, some communities have chosen to develop a military element. For a topical index of optional elements that have been adopted in general plans in the past, see OPR's *California Planners' Book of Lists 2009* at http://www.opr.ca.gov/planning/publications/2009bol.pdf.

Although all of the seven mandatory elements must be included in the general plan, the elements can be combined and organized as the local government sees fit. For example, the open space and conservation elements are often combined into a single "Open Space and Conservation Element."

II. Definitions

Military readiness activities are defined as:

(I) "Training, support, and operations that prepare the men and women of the military for combat;
(II) Operation, maintenance, and security of any military installation;
(III) Testing of military equipment, vehicles, weapons, and sensors for proper operation or suitability for combat use (GC section 65302).

A **Military installation** is a base, camp, post, station, yard, center, homeport facility for any ship, or other activity under the jurisdiction of the U.S. DoD

(Title 10 United States Code (USC) section 2687(e)(1)).

A **Military training route (MTR)** is airspace of defined dimensions established for the conduct of military aircraft training flights. MTRs are similar to complex systems of interrelated and interdependent highways in the sky that connect military installations and training ranges. They are used by the DoD to conduct low-altitude navigation and tactical training at airspeeds in excess of 250 knots and at altitudes as low as 200 feet above mean sea level (MSL). These low-

level, high-speed routes allow pilots to develop the skills necessary to avoid detection by enemy radar (FAA Aeronautical Information Manual Chapter 3 section (5)). For purposes of California Law (AB 1108, Pavley, Chapter 638, Statutes of 2002), a low-altitude MTR (also referred to as a "low-level flight path") is defined as a route where aircraft operate below 1,500 feet MSL.

Special Use Airspace (SUA) is an area where activities must be confined because of their nature, and/or where limitations are imposed upon aircraft flight operations that are not a part of those activities. Some of the different types of SUAs include Restricted Areas, Military Operating Areas, and controlled Firing Areas:

A **Restricted Area** (RA) is where ongoing or intermittent activities occur, which create unusual and often invisible hazards to aircraft such as artillery firing, aerial gunnery, practice bomb dropping, and guided-missile testing.

A **Military Operations Area** (MOA) is an area of airspace designated for military training activities, such as air combat maneuvers, intercepts, or acrobatics. MOAs are a three dimensional area. In addition to the mapped boundaries, MOAs have a defined floor (minimum altitude) and ceiling (maximum altitude), which can range from the surface up to the maximum ceiling of 18,000 feet above MSL. MOAs are identified on sectional charts, Instrument Flight Rule on route charts, and terminal area charts, in magenta lettering that states a name followed by MOA.

A **Controlled Firing Area** (CFA) contains civilian and military activities which could be hazardous to nonparticipating aircraft. They differ from RAs and MOAs in that radar or a ground lookout is used to indicate when an aircraft might be approaching the area, at which point all activities are suspended (FAA Aeronautical Information Manual Chapter 3 section 4).

Military Influence Area (MIA) is an official geographic planning or regulatory area where military operations impact local communities, and conversely, where local activities may affect the military's ability to carry out its mission.

III. Requirements and Recommendations

The following section is a list of requirements and recommended planning actions, stated in both SB 1462 and SB 1468 as they relate to the general plan. Additional recommendations not specifically discussed in SB 1462 or SB 1468 have been included to help cities and counties deal with issues related to military installations. Following each requirement is a discussion, sample goal, policies, or recommendations for implementation measures. In some instances requirements or recommendations for complying with SB 1462 and SB 1468 may be duplicative and where appropriate should be combined. For example, a recommendation for compliance with SB 1462 regarding local mapping of military installations and SUA also matches a

recommendation for compliance with SB 1468 to include information regarding military facilities in the general plan land use maps and diagrams. For more detailed information about specific implementation strategies and how to coordinate with military installations or local governments refer to the Comprehensive Glossary (see p. 29).

Inform Branches of the United States Armed Forces
GC section 65352 (a)(6)(A) and 65944 (e)

Discussion

GC section 65352 (a)(6)(A) requires a city or county, prior to action by a legislative body to adopt or substantially amend a general plan, refer that action to specified entities, including, among other entities, any elementary school, high school, or unified school district within the area covered by the proposed action and any area-wide planning agency whose operations may be significantly affected by the proposed action. SB 1462 amended this statute to include among those entities the branches of the United States Armed Forces when the proposed action lies within 1,000 feet of a military installation, within SUA, or beneath a low-level flight path.

SB 1462 also amended the GC to require cities and counties to forward applications for development projects to the military if the proposed development project lies within 1,000 feet of a military installation, within SUA, or beneath a low-level flight path. Once the military receives a copy of a development application from a city or county, the military may request a consultation with that agency and the project applicant to discuss the effects of the proposed project on military facilities or operations

(GC section 65944 (e))

All relevant documents sent to military representatives must be sent by mail to each of the appropriate addresses. Attachment 2 of this document contains a list of military mailing addresses for SB 1462 notification (see p. 42).

Recommended Actions

All relevant documents sent to military representatives must be sent by mail to each of the appropriate addresses. Attachment 2 of this document contains a list of military mailing addresses for SB 1462 notification (see p. 42).

- Determine whether any part of the city or county is:

- located within 1,000 feet of a military installation
- located within special use airspace
- located beneath a low-level flight path
- Identify and include in general plan land use maps the location of installations, low-level flight paths, and special use airspace and get information about local military activities. This data can be accessed at the California Digital Atlas website at http://atlas.resources.ca.gov.

Notify the appropriate military representatives of general plan updates/amendments, and development applications (see p. 42 or the OPR website for the approved contact information http://www.opr.ca.gov/military/docs/Military_Mailing_Addresses_SB1462.pdf).

- Amend development applications to include project location information related to military installations and special use airspace.

- Schedule regular meetings with military personnel to ensure that local maps reflect the most current military data and information.

Tools

- **California Military Land Use Compatibility Analyst (CMLUCA).** The military provided OPR with electronic maps of SUAs, low-level flight paths, and military installations to assist local governments in complying with SB 1462. CMLUCA is a simple-to-use project locator that was developed by the California Natural Resources Agency in conjunction with OPR. This project locator tool is available for use by local planners, permit applicants, and developers to easily determine if a project triggers military notification. CMLUCA is available at http://cmluca.projects.atlas.ca.gov/

- **California Planners' Information Network (CalPIN).** CalPIN provides basic information on California local planning agencies, including an annual survey that identifies recent planning activities, accomplishments, and trends. http://www.calpin.ca.gov

- **California Environmental Resources Evaluation System (CERES).** CERES is an information system developed by the California Natural Resources Agency to facilitate access to a variety of electronic data describing California's rich and diverse environments. The goal of CERES is to improve environmental analysis and planning by integrating natural and cultural resource information from multiple contributors and then make it available and useful to a wide variety of users. http://www.ceres.ca.gov

- **California Digital Atlas.** Site includes data, including maps of the location of military installations and low-level flight paths. http://atlas.resources.ca.gov

Consider the Impact of New Growth on Military Readiness Activities in the Land Use Element GC section 65302 (a)(2)

Discussion

Pursuant to GC section 65302 (a)(2), the land use element "shall consider the impact of new growth on military readiness activities carried out on military bases, installations, and operating and training areas, when proposing zoning ordinances or designating land uses covered by the general plan for land, or other territory adjacent to military facilities, or underlying designated military aviation routes and airspace." Any development that seriously impacts or hinders the capacity of military bases, installations, and operating and training areas to carry out their routine activities is considered "encroachment" or incompatible land use. Incompatible land use adjacent to military installations can produce serious conflicts, such as:

- Increased interference with air routes and communications through construction of cell towers, wind turbines, power lines, and other structures,
- Increased competition for, and interference with, data and communication frequencies,
- Displacement of threatened and endangered species to the remaining open space, including military ranges,
- Increased need to alter training and testing due to residential neighbors' concerns about noise and safety,
- More rapid depletion of critical ground or surface water supplies, water treatment capacity, and other necessary resources,
- Increased air emissions in areas that may have finite air emission thresholds.

Incompatible land use is traditionally considered to be development along the periphery of an installation. Due to the dynamic nature of the military operations and training exercises in California, many different types of development can qualify as encroachment. For example, tall structures, such as residential and/or office high-rise buildings, or cell towers or wind turbines, located many miles away from an installation can restrict low-level aircraft flights and in turn jeopardize the purpose of military installation and the integrity of the airspace.

With the rapid pace of population growth in California, civilian and military land use incompatibilities are almost inevitable. In order to avoid land use conflicts that can threaten military missions, endanger the community and lead to base closure, planners must confer with

military representatives. SB 1468 requires that information used by cities and counties to address the impacts of growth on the military must be based on information that the military provides (GC section 65302 (2)(A)). By communicating with the military early, planners can reflect on the relationship between new development and military readiness. In turn, the land use element can be the avenue through which negative impacts on military activities can be prevented or avoided.

Goal

Ensure that incompatible land use is minimized in the vicinity of military installations in order to safeguard mission training requirements and military readiness areas.

Possible Policies

- Include information in land use and circulation diagrams to accurately identify military installations and the operational functions associated with those installations.

- Designate compatible land uses in areas where military operations could impact public health and safety (noise, accident potential, and incompatible land use) or where private activities could have an impact upon current or future military operations, such as large gatherings of people.

- Establish sound attenuation requirements in areas subject to high noise levels associated with military training activities.

- Provide early notification to the military installation of proposed developments that have the potential to affect military operations, testing, or training activities.

- Require property deeds for parcels located within certain proximity of a military installation include a real estate disclosure document mentioning possible development restrictions.

- Consider revising development code to take into account ancillary uses on land that is incompatible.

Implementation Measures

- Use available planning tools and resources provided by the military installation, such as Air Installation Compatible Use Zone (AICUZ), a Military Influence Area Map, Range Air Installations Compatible Use Zone (RAICUZ), Master Plan, GIS maps, and the base mission statement.

- Meet with the military to obtain appropriate GIS data to incorporate into community land use maps.
- Provide for joint military and community involvement in general plan updates and other important community planning activities.
- Schedule and conduct regular cooperative planning meetings with military planners to exchange information.
- Schedule regular meetings with other jurisdictions and the military to ensure regional military compatibility issues are addressed throughout the region.
- Identify areas where sound attenuation will be required because of noise impacts associated with military training activities.
- Update the zoning ordinance and maps to ensure consistency with, and changes to, land use designations, including sound attenuation.
- Provide copies of development applications to the community planner at the military installation (or to the designated person for a given operational area) that may be impacted by the project.

Tools

- **Joint Land Use Study Program (JLUS).** The JLUS Program, administered by DoD's Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA), is a cooperative land use planning effort between an affected local government and a military installation. This program was established in 1985 as an effort to work with local jurisdictions to ensure compatible development around installations and ranges particularly with respect to noise, safety, and operationally sensitive areas. The program addresses existing and potential conflicts between community growth and installation operations to achieve compatibility between the military and local communities through planning and land use control processes. The program works to raise awareness at the state and local levels for the sustainability requirements of local military installations, and provides technical or community planning assistance to support compatible land use efforts through grants authorized under Title 10 USC section 2391. More information is available on the OEA website at www.oea.gov under Encroachment Programs.

- **Readiness and Environmental Protection Initiative (REPI).** DoD developed the REPI program as part its overall Sustainable Ranges Initiative (SRI), a multi-level effort designed to ensure the future use of military training land by addressing issues of potential training. This effort emphasizes the need for installations to look beyond the

fence to work constructively and creatively with communities and other stakeholders. The projects aim to:

- Foster partnerships surrounding communities
- Preserve test and training space
- Provide funding to assist military installations in working with state and local governments or non-governmental organizations (NGOs)
- Acquire conservation easements from willing sellers
- Preserve high-value habitat
- Limit incompatible development that threatens to jeopardize military readiness

Consider Military Installation Needs and Infrastructure in the Circulation Element
GC section 65302 (b)

Discussion

The presence of military airports and ports pose certain demands on local circulation infrastructure. In order to accommodate the local circulation needs without exhausting capacity, the circulation needs of the military should be factored into the overall analysis of local circulation planning in the general plan.

Changes to circulation patterns and routes, especially as a result of development, can be of great importance to military operations. Frequently, transportation system rights-of-way directly influence the location and density of urban growth and development. Development along formerly-rural roads, for example, can significantly increase urban traffic and limit the use of routes for military transport purposes. Such changes can impede the military activities, especially for units that must commute from one location to another to conduct training operations.

Alternatively, improvements to circulation routes, such as ports can contribute to operations and it is important for local installations and the military to be aware of such proposals. Maintaining communication about intended changes to major thoroughfares, transportation routes and terminals is critical for the routine conduct of military operations, therefore the needs of the military should be factored into the circulation element. Military access roads are important elements of military and emergency operations. These roads can accommodate circulation needs as vital emergency corridors.

Goal

To ensure adequate circulation routes are maintained between the installation and related operational areas (e.g., training areas and supply depots), and to ensure these activities do not interfere with civilian transportation needs.

Possible Policies

- Ensure community and military transportation corridors are protected to maintain viability of the installation and its operations.
- Consider the needs of military installations when planning transportation and infrastructure projects by consulting regularly with the military to ensure military routes are depicted accurately on the general plan diagrams and maps.
- Ensure that military installations have adequate ingress and egress routes.

Implementation Measures

- Include military transportation corridors and infrastructure in the planning area on the general plan circulation diagram(s).

- When amending the circulation element, consult with military planners to ensure that military installations, infrastructure and training activities are considered.

- Work with Regional Transportation Planning Agencies, California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), and United States Department of Transportation to promote transportation projects that further sustainable and compatible land use and circulation patterns.

Tools

- **California Military Land Use Compatibility Analyst.** See Comprehensive Glossary on p. 29 to identify military circulation routes.
- **California Regional Blueprint Planning Program** is a Caltrans initiated program that intends to better inform regional and local decision-making, through proactive engagement of all segments of the population as well as critical stakeholders in the community, business interests, academia, developers, environmental advocates, and to foster consensus on a vision and preferred land use pattern. It is anticipated that the

regional blueprint planning grants will build capacity for regional collaboration and integrated planning that will in turn enable regions to plan to accommodate all future growth, thereby reducing the need for sprawl. http://calblueprint.dot.ca.gov

- **California Airport Land Use Planning Handbook.** Publication produced by the Division of Aeronautics at Caltrans providing advice on the development of Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan

  - http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/planning/aeronaut/documents/ALUPHComplete-7-02rev.pdf

The Conservation Element Must Consider the Effects of Development on Natural Resources Located on and Adjacent to Military Installations
GC section 65302 (d)(1)

Discussion

The conservation element shall "consider the effect of development within the jurisdiction, as described in the land use element, on natural resources located on public lands, including military installations" (GC section 65302(d)(1)). Off-base development can have a significant impact on the natural resources and habitat on the installation, particularly with regard to water quality, threatened and endangered species and marine environments. Population growth in a nearby area can force species to migrate into less populated areas, where military activities take place. Such changing natural conditions can directly affect the types of activities the military is able to carry out. Many military operations depend on stable natural conditions; therefore, many installations have developed programs that focus on enhancing environmental protection and conservation. Many of these programs could serve as prime opportunities for partnering with local governments for conservation purposes.

One installation that has attempted to manage changing environmental conditions is the Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center (MCAGCC) in Twenty nine Palms, CA. Between the 1950's, when the Marine Corps located to Twenty nine Palms, and the 1980's, before the population growth in the Mojave Desert, the desert tortoise was not an endangered species. Alongside urbanization, however, came an increase in the raven population. Ravens are predators of juvenile desert tortoise because the soft adolescent shell renders them vulnerable to attack. As a result of this population increase, the desert tortoise population began rapidly decreasing and migrating towards the MCAGCC. In response, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service listed the Mojave population of the desert tortoise as threatened in 1990. In an effort protect the desert tortoise, comply with the new law, and maintain operations, the MCAGCC joined forces with Edwards Air Force Base and Fort Irwin to design captive-breeding pens

and protected enclosures for the endangered desert tortoise. Local governments can work with the military to team up with and capitalize on such conservation programs.

When considering conservation, animals and plants should be accommodated as any encroachment on their native habitat would not cause migration, but death. Only large animals tend to move, but most simply die out as their home range is destroyed by development.

Usually the only species surviving remain on DoD lands, leading to their listing as threatened or endangered. It is recommended that a regional habitat conservation plan be developed and incorporated as part of the general plan.

Goal

Preservation of natural resources, habitat and species on lands adjacent to military installations by collaborating on habitat conservation plans.

Possible Policies

- Coordinate with the military on the development on any Habitat Conservation Plans and Natural Community Conservation Plans.

- Incorporate appropriate mitigation measures into new development projects in the vicinity of military installations to ensure that habitat protection burdens are not inappropriately shifted to lands utilized by the military.

Implementation Measures

- Partner with the military, non-profits, and other groups on habitat mitigation projects.

- Include military land uses in designation of habitat corridors.

- Create Resource Conservation District to manage conservation efforts on lands adjacent to military installations.

Tools

- **Habitat Conservation Planning (HCP) Handbook** provides guidance to applicants on how to design a HCP. HCPs are plans designed to offset any harmful effects that a

proposed activity might have on wildlife that is listed as endangered or threatened. The Handbook can be downloaded at http://www.fws.gov/Endangered/hcp/hcpbook.html.

- **Natural Community Conservation Program (NCCP)** is a cooperative effort to protect habitats and species. The program helps identify and provide for area wide protection of plants, animals, and their habitats, while allowing compatible and appropriate economic activity. The California Department of Fish and Game, Habitat Conservation Branch can provide more information on NCCP's. http://www.dfg.ca.gov/habcon

- Resource Conservation Districts (RCDs) are "special districts" of the state of California, set up under California law to be locally governed agencies with their own locally appointed or elected, independent boards of directors. California RCDs implement projects on public and private lands and educate landowners and the public about resource conservation. RCDs, authorized under Division 9 of the Public Resources Code, work together to conduct:

  - Watershed planning and management
  - Water conservation
  - Water quality protection and enhancement
  - Agricultural land conservation
  - Soil and water management on non-agricultural lands
  - Wildlife habitat enhancement
  - Wetland conservation
  - Recreational land restoration
  - Irrigation management
  - Conservation education
  - Forest stewardship
  - Urban resource conservation

The California Department of Conservation provides assistance to California's 102 RCDs in their mission to develop a land stewardship ethic that promotes long-term sustainability of the state's rich and diverse natural resource heritage. This support can take the form of financial assistance through grant programs; administrative education through California Conservation Partnership training programs; and information and technical support through publications and technical assistance. http://www.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/RCD/Pages/Index.aspx

- **Department of the Army Environmental Management Systems (EMS)** is the part of an organization's (e.g., installation or agency) overall management system that integrates environmental concerns and issues in the organization's management processes. An EMS

addresses organizational structure, planning activities, responsibilities, practices, procedures, processes, and resources for developing, implementing, achieving, reviewing, and maintaining environmental policy. An EMS enables an organization of any size or type to control the impact of its activities, products, or services on the natural environment, allowing it to not only achieve and maintain compliance with current environmental requirements, but to recognize and proactively manage future issues that might impact mission sustainability. http://www.sustainability.army.mil/tools/programtools_ems.cfm

- Integrated Natural Resources Management Plans (INRMP). The DoD, with the assistance of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and state fish and wildlife agencies, is responsible under the Sikes Act (16 USC 670a-670f, as amended) for carrying out programs and implementing management strategies to conserve and protect biological resources on its lands. INRMPs are planning documents that allow DoD installations to implement landscape-level management of their natural resources while coordinating with various stakeholders. INRMPs are extremely important management tools that ensure military operations and natural resources conservation are integrated and consistent with stewardship and legal requirements. INRMPs are living documents that provide direction for daily natural resource management activities and are the foundation for sustained military training. http://www.fws.gov/endangered/pdfs/DoD/INRMP.pdf

Consider Designating Areas Adjacent to Military Installations, and Under Military Training Routes, and Special Use Airspace as Open Space
GC section 65560 (b)(5)

Discussion

GC section 65560 (b)(5) allows land to be designated as open space "in support of the mission of military installations that comprises areas adjacent to military installations, military training routes, and underlying restricted airspace that can proved additional buffer zones to military activities and complement the resource values of the military lands."

The current projections for significant population growth in California will indefinitely increase the amount of land development. These trends will require cities and counties to weigh the impact of such growth on the region's natural resources and the operational capability of military installations. Future demands cast additional importance on open space areas and the open space element.

In light of these challenges, the open space element of the general plan can be a very strong land use tool, which can create havens from urbanization, as well as, prevent incompatible development and encroachment upon the military operations. Open space areas can simultaneously support agricultural preservation and open space conservation, protect critical habitat and endangered species while acting as a buffer between an active military base and neighboring residential land use. In locations such as Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and Naval Air Station Pensacola, Florida, open space has been used to address the interests of both the community and the military.

Goal

Ensure the preservation of open space in the vicinity of military installations and under Military Training Routes (MTR) in order to ensure their long-term viability and encourage the fulfillment of agrarian and environmental conservation goals.

Possible Policy

- Where appropriate, designate lands adjacent to military installations and under low level flight paths as open space or low density commercial/light industrial zoning with building height restrictions which facilitate military aviation.

Implementation Measures

- Consult with the military to identify lands that are appropriate for open space designation.
- Consult with military representatives to discuss and determine appropriate land use restrictions in areas designated as open space to help accommodate military operations, testing, or training activities.

Tools

- **Land Evaluation & Site Assessment Model (LESA)** is a point-based approach for rating the relative importance of agricultural land resources based upon specific measurable features, which was developed to provide lead agencies with an optional methodology to ensure that potentially significant effects on the environment of agricultural land conversions are quantitatively and consistently considered in the environment review process (Public Resources Code section 21095), including in California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) reviews. http://www.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/Pages/qh_lesa.aspx

- **The California Agricultural LESA** Model evaluates measures of soil resource quality, a given project's size, water resource availability, surrounding agricultural lands, and surrounding protected resource lands. For a given project, the factors are rated, weighted, and combined, resulting in a single numeric score. The project score becomes the basis for making a determination of a project's potential significance.
- **Navy Encroachment Action Plan (EAP)** acts to mitigate potential encroachment challenges and provides clear and concise implementation strategies. The EAP provides methodology, background, analysis, and recommended short-, mid-, and long-term encroachment management actions. The document is to be interactive and periodically monitored and updated as necessary.

- **Marine Corp Encroachment Control Plan** acts to mitigate potential encroachment challenges and provides clear and concise implementation strategies. The Marine Corps Encroachment Control Plan provides methodology, background, analysis, and recommended short-, mid-, and long-term encroachment management actions. The document is to be interactive and periodically monitored and updated as necessary.

- **Army Compatible Use Buffer Program (ACUB)** establishes buffer areas around Army installations to limit effects of encroachment and maximize land inside the installation that can be used to support the installation's mission. ACUBs support the Army's responsibility as a federal agency to comply with all environmental regulations, including endangered species habitat protection. By working in partnership with conservation organizations, ACUBs can coordinate habitat conservation planning at the ecosystem level to ensure that greater benefits are realized towards species and habitat recovery. ACUBs also support local and regional planning and sustainability efforts by emphasizing partnerships with state and local governments and private conservation organizations to work towards common objectives and leveraging public and private funds toward those common goals.
  http://www.sustainability.army.mil/tools/programtools_acub.cfm

- **Sustainable Ranges Program (SRP)** is the Army's overall approach for improving the way in which it designs, manages, and uses its ranges to ensure long-term sustainability. SRP is defined by its two core programs, the Range and Training Land Program and the Integrated Training Area Management Program, which focus on the doctrinal capability of the Army's ranges and training land. To ensure the accessibility and availability of Army ranges and training land, the SRP core programs are integrated with the facilities management, environmental management, munitions management, and safety program

functions supporting the doctrinal capability.
http://www.sustainability.army.mil/tools/programtools_srp.cfm

Analyze and Quantify the Current and Projected Noise Levels of Military Airport Operations and Installations
GC sections 65302 (f)(1)(D) and 65302 (f)(1)(F)

Discussion

Military operations and activities often generate significant levels of noise, which can have an impact on the activity, health, and safety of people, animals (wild and domestic), structures, and land use. The magnitude of the noise is often directly related to the proximity of people, wildlife, and noise-sensitive land uses to military installations, ranges, and other military areas. In order to mitigate this impact, cities and counties are expected to include implementation measures and solutions to address existing and foreseeable noise issues in the noise element.

To reduce the exposure of citizens to military noise, SB 1468 requires that cities and counties use the noise contours provided by military installations as a guide for establishing land use patterns in the land use element. The DoD has compatible land use standards for airfields relative to noise and safety issues; for more detailed information on the various studies and programs offered by the military services to inform and mitigate noise impacts, see OPR's California Advisory Handbook on Community and Military Compatibility Planning. The noise contours provided by the military should be included in the noise element of the general plan. The noise element may also include goals and policies to help protect citizens from negative impacts associated with military operations.

Goal

Avoid or mitigate noise issues from military activities and installations.

Possible Policies

- Educate the public regarding noise issues associated with military operations.
- Require disclosure statements for all real estate transactions in areas where noise impacts from military operations, testing, or training activities might occur.
- Minimize noise impacts by designating compatible land uses and establish development standards in areas exposed to high noise levels.

- Compatible land use matrices should be consistent with Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (ALUCP) and/or AICUZ land use matrices in noise ranges greater than 65 decibel community noise equivalent level (dB CNEL).

Implementation Measures

- Amend zoning ordinance and maps, consistent with general plan land use designations, to allow only certain types of development within areas that are affected by noise from military operations.
- If applicable, refer to the local ALUCP to ensure that it is consistent with the noise standards in the AICUZ study prepared for a military airport (Public Utilities Code, section 21675(b)). Coordinate with an Airport Land Use Commission to ensure consistency.

- Adopt an ordinance that establishes noise guidelines, compatible uses within specified noise level areas, and appropriate attenuation requirements for all new development.

- Develop noise attenuation standards for new construction. Higher standards of attenuation should be investigated for noise sensitive uses, such as residences, libraries, schools, and churches.

- Partner with the military on education programs for the public regarding military operations.

- Track any noise inquiries or complaints to better locate and plan for those areas of concern.

Tools

- **Air Installations Compatible Use Zones (AICUZ) Program** aims to: 1) Assist local, regional, state and federal officials in protecting the public health, safety, and welfare by promoting compatible development within the AICUZ area of influence and, 2) Protect the installation's operational capability from the effects of land use which are incompatible with aircraft operations. The program facilitates involvement of military installations in the local land use planning process and outreach to local civic groups, realtors, and other key stakeholders in local government decision-making. An AICUZ study contains an analysis of accident potential, and noise produced by military operations. The aircraft noise is analyzed using computer modeling that produces noise

compatibility zones. The study also identifies areas of current and future encroachment based on local land use plans, and provides local communities with compatible land use recommendations for consideration in development of their comprehensive plans and zoning ordinances. The compatible land use recommendations for aircraft noise have been endorsed and adopted by Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, and are used nationwide for military and commercial airfields.

- **Operational Noise Management Program (ONMP)** is an Army program intended to promote compatible land use planning through the use of Land Use Planning Zones (LUPZs) based on noise level. Similar to the Air Force and Navy-Marine Corps AICUZ programs, it has a twofold purpose of protecting the health and welfare of people from environmental noise generated by Army activities both on and off installations; and to reduce the impacts of Army-generated noise on communities to the extent feasible without curtailing necessary Army activities. The Army is responsible for implementing the ONMP program.

- **Range Air Installations Compatible Use Zone Program (RAICUZ)** is an extension of the AICUZ program for air-to-ground ranges and is comprised of detailed analyses of current and proposed range utilization, restricted airspace, range safety zones including weapons impact areas, aircraft noise, land use compatibility, risk areas, and mitigation alternatives for air-to-ground ordnance activities at Navy and Marine Corps ranges. The studies result in land use recommendations that are compatible with range safety zones and noise levels associated with range operations. RAICUZ land use recommendations are used to support collaborative planning efforts with state, local, regional, and tribal governments to foster compatible development outside installation boundaries and minimize both military and community encroachment impacts.

For more information on the Army's Noise Management Program contact:
Operational Noise Program
U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine
MCHB-TS-EO

Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5403
(410) 436-3829
http://chppm-www.apgea.army.mil/dehe/morenoise

For more information on the Navy's Noise Management Program contact:
Alan F. Zusman

Director, Intergovernmental Planning
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
Washington Navy Yard, DC 20374
(202) 685-9181

For more information on the Air Force's Noise Management Program contact:
AICUZ/Noise Program Manager
Bases and Units Branch
HQ USAF/ILEPB
1260 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20330
(703) 604-5277

For more information on the Marine Corp's Noise Management Program contact:
Community and Land Use Planner for AICUZ
Headquarter Marine Corps
Washington DC, 20380-1775
(703) 695-8240 extension 3350

***Address and Include Information about Military Installations in the Safety Element* GC sections 65302 (g)(1) and 65302.3 (d)**

Discussion

Protecting public safety is a critical objective of both local governments and the military. Since the dangers associated with military land uses can vary from fallen aircraft, unexploded munitions and hazardous materials, different strategies must be employed to prevent threats to nearby populations.

One such strategy is the Air Installations Compatible Use Zones (AICUZ) program. It is the responsibility of any installation with an airstrip to protect against potential related dangers by conducting an AICUZ, which is a document that identifies Accident Potential Zones (APZ) as well as noise contours. While the possibilities of an aircraft mishap are remote, according to the DoD, an APZ is the area of airfield runways where an aircraft mishap is most probable. Most often these estimates are based on historical events and studies show that most mishaps occur on or near the runway. An APZ can prove to be a valuable tool for local planners as they attempt to designate land uses compatible with airfield operations.

Land use and airfield operations are critically interconnected. . Building heights are especially important and should be addressed in the safety element, which can satisfy FAA Part 77 allowing the "FAA to identify potential aeronautical hazards in advance thus preventing or minimizing the adverse impacts to the safe and efficient use of navigable airspace." Part 77 establishes notification requirements and standards for objects interfering with navigable airspace.

Although military installations can present many possible dangers, the presence of military personnel and resources can deter and defend communities from terrorist attacks and other external threats. Both the threats and assets of local military installations should be factored in the safety element of the general plan.

Goal

Protect public health, safety and welfare near military installations from hazards associated with aerial and land-based military operations.

Possible Policies

- Designate compatible land use in areas adjacent to military installations and where military operations, testing, and training activities occur.

- Work with military officials in regard to sharing information and discussing land use planning issues.

- Ensure that land uses within all APZs are consistent with ALUCP and/or AICUZ guidelines to ensure maximum protection of public safety and property.

Implementation Measures

- Work with the military to provide training to city/county staff so they are familiar with military operations, testing, and training activities and associated safety issues.

- Develop appropriate action plans to protect public safety.

- Incorporate the safety and noise standards in the AICUZ prepared for the military airport into the general plan.

- If applicable, refer to the local ALUCP to ensure that it is consistent with the safety standards in the AICUZ study prepared for a military airport (Public Utilities Code, section 21675(b)).

- Consult with military installation representatives to identify Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) areas that may exist off installation property and provide communication outreach to affected stakeholders.

- Consult with the military, and the California Department of Toxic Substances Control to identify and map Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) that may contain unexploded ordnances.

- Develop simplified constraints map, such as a Red, Yellow, Green map (see p. 29).

- Establish a zoning overlay to identify areas where height restrictions will be required because of the location of military low-level training routes and corridors.

- Ensure that the military installation and the Defense Mapping Agency are notified of any proposed vertical obstructions (towers, power lines, and any other structures) that may impede aircraft over flight, prior to construction.

- Establish development height restrictions beneath military low-level training routes, corridors, or operating areas.

Tools

- **Airport Land Use Planning Handbook** is published by Caltrans' Division of Aeronautics. The California Airport Land Use Planning Handbook (Handbook) is intended to support and amplify the article of the State Aeronautics Act (California Public Utilities Code, section 21670 et seq.), which establishes statewide requirements for the conduct of airport land use compatibility planning. The Handbook provides compatibility planning guidance to airport land use commissions (ALUCs), their staff and consultants, the counties and cities having jurisdiction over airport area land uses, and airport proprietors.
  http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/planning/aeronaut/documents/ALUPHComplete-7-02rev.pdf

- **AICUZ** and **RAICUZ.** Refer to the descriptions in the Glossary (see p. 29).

- **CMLUCA.** Refer to the description in the Glossary (see p. 29).

- **Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) Program**. The DoD is responsible for environmental restoration of properties that were formerly owned by, leased to, or otherwise possessed by the United States and under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Defense. Such properties are known as FUDS. The Army is the executive agent for the program and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers manages and directs the program's administration. The scope and magnitude of the FUDS program is significant, with more than 9,900 properties identified for potential inclusion in the program. Information about the origin and extent of contamination, land transfer issues, past and present property ownership, and program policies must be evaluated before DoD considers a property eligible for Defense Environment Restoration Account (DERA) funding under the FUDS program. https://ekopowered.usace.army.mil/ecop/what_we_do/fuds

- **Consideration of Formerly Used Defense Sites** (FUDS) in the General Plan. In 2007, the Governor's Office of Planning and Research, released a Technical Advisory in regards to FUDS. http://www.opr.ca.gov/planning/publications/FUDS08-16-07.pdf

Consider Military Housing Needs in the Housing Element

Discussion

Pursuant to GC section 65833, the housing element shall identify adequate sites for housing, including rental housing, factory-built housing, mobile homes, and emergency shelters, and shall make adequate provision for the existing and projected needs of all economic segments of the community. Military personnel should be considered an economic segment of the community, and therefore, adequate provisions should be provided for in a communities housing needs assessment.

The Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) process allows the DoD to transform its infrastructure to meet the future needs of the military. Troop increases can have significant impacts on the housing, transportation and educational capacity of the local community. Communities announced as receiving locations within the BRAC process can respond by gaining an understanding of likely affects and establishing a cooperative partnership between the local installation and the affected community.

Goal

To recognize and plan for the housing needs of military personnel.

Possible Policy

Consult with the military to address its needs as required by state law to look at military readiness including off-base housing needs.

Implementation Measures

Establish regular meetings with the military to ensure future housing needs are accounted for in the housing element.

- When updating the housing element pursuant to state law, include the off-base housing needs of military personnel of the overall housing numbers in the housing element.

Tools

Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA) can provide technical and financial assistance for growth management planning to state and local governments who have been significantly adversely impacted by the rapid population growth from new or expanding missions at existing installations.
For further information please see Managing Community Growth, Technical Bulletin 5 http://www.oea.gov/OEAWeb.nsf/Growth?readform.

- **Local Agency Military Base Recovery Area (LAMBRA) Program**. The California Department of Housing and Development developed the LAMBRA program to attract reinvestment and re-employ workers that were idled due to four rounds of BRAC. A LAMBRA designation has tax incentives that are similar to Enterprise Zones and is binding for a period of eight years. The LAMBRA's boundaries are the closing base or a portion of it. http://www.hcd.ca.gov/fa/cdbg/ez/lambra

- California Regional Blueprint Planning Program. See Comprehensive Glossary on p. 29.
    - HCD Information. See http://www.hcd.ca.gov.

Optional General Plan Element, Military Element

Discussion

Another option for cities and counties is to consolidate all of the information related to military activities and land use needs into an optional element, or “military element.” This approach would not only consolidate the related information, but it would suggest that the local

government recognizes the presence of a military installation is significant to the community and the region.

One example is Kern County, which plans to incorporate a Military Readiness Element in the updated version of their general plan. As the home of NAWS China Lake, Edwards Air Force Base and the Joint Service Restricted R-2508 Airspace Complex, Kern County clearly has a large stake and interest in planning with the military.

The vision statement for the updated Kern County general plan states:

"The Military Element will consider the impact of new growth on military readiness activities carried out on military bases, installations and operating and training areas, on property adjacent to the military facilities and underlying designation military aviation routes and airspace. In consultation and cooperation with NAWS China Lake, Edwards Air Force Base and the DoD, the element will include goals, policies and implementation to address the following military readiness activities:

(a) Training, support, and operations that prepare the men and women of the military for combat

(b) Operation, maintenance, and security of any military installation

(c) Testing of military equipment, vehicles, weapons, and sensors for proper operation or suitability for combat use."

Dedicating a whole element to military readiness may not be necessary for all communities however it is one approach that can be taken.

Part C. Case Studies

I. County of San Bernardino 2007 General Plan

The County of San Bernardino 2007 General Plan demonstrates how one county integrated military activities and needs into the body of the noise, safety and land use elements.

NOISE ELEMENT
GOAL N 2. The County will strive to preserve and maintain the quiet environment of mountain, desert and other rural areas.
POLICIES

N 2.1 The County will require appropriate and feasible on-site noise attenuating measures that may include noise walls, enclosure of noise generating equipment, site planning to locate noise sources away from sensitive receptors, and other comparable features.

N 2.2 The County will continue to work aggressively with federal agencies, including the branches of the military, the U.S. Forest Service, BLM, and other agencies to identify and work cooperatively to reduce potential conflicts arising from noise generated on federal lands and facilities affecting nearby land uses in unincorporated County areas.

SAFETY ELEMENT

GOAL S 8. The County will minimize exposure and potential of damage posed by aviation activity.
POLICIES
S 8.1 Ensure the safety of airport operations and surrounding land uses.
Programs
1. Adopt the Land Use Compatibility/Aviation chart (Table S-4) as applicable to all discretionary and ministerial applications for Safety Overlay delineated on the Hazards Overlay Maps. Safety areas are defined as follows:
a. That area defined within an adopted Airport Comprehensive Land Use Plan;
b. That area defined within an adopted Interim Airport Land Use Plan (where there is no adopted Airport Comprehensive Land Use Plan); and
c. That area defined within a low-altitude/high-speed corridor designated for military aircraft operations.

2. Continue airport safety reviews of all land uses proposed within any Airport Safety Area in the County; updating existing and initiating new comprehensive Land Use Plan studies for each public-use airport in the County. The following review standards will be included:

A. Safety areas will be designated and mapped.

B. Airport Safety reviews will be required for all discretionary projects (as defined by CEQA) proposed in the County within an Airport Safety Area, including:
-All airport creation or expansion proposals;
-Projects and land use recommendations outside designated Safety Areas when statistical analysis of accidents from an airport facility suggests this need; and all procedures for proposed development around heliports in the County.

C. All projects within Safety Areas 1, 2, and 3 will be referred to the affected airport facility.

D. federal Aviation Regulations (FAR) Part 77 will be applied, including height restrictions.

E. Smoke, glare, and electronic interference will be restricted.

F. Storage of fuel and other explosive and/or flammable materials in a manner that may be hazardous to aviation operations will not be above ground in Safety Areas 1, 2, and 3.

G. Standards for development of all conditionally approved projects may be derived from any or all of the following:
-Applicable, adopted Airport Comprehensive Land Use Plans and Interim Airport Land Use Plans;

-California State Airport Land Use Planning Handbook; and the San Bernardino County Development Code.
- Regulations and development standards of local jurisdictions.

3. Apply the standards of the Land Use Compatibility Chart in Airport Safety Areas Table S-5), as well as those contained in the applicable adopted Airport Comprehensive Land Use Plans, to promote consistent review of proposals in the land use planning process.

4. Any requirements resulting from the airport safety review will be incorporated into the project design and/or conditions of approval.

5. All discretionary projects within Safety Areas 1, 2 and 4 will be reviewed by the appropriate military facility (There is no Safety Area 3 designated around military airport facilities). Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR) Part 77 will be applied, including height restrictions

LAND USE ELEMENT

GOAL LU 11 Promote mutually beneficial uses of land to address regional problems through coordination and cooperation among the County, the incorporated cities, Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), San Bernardino Associated Governments (SANBAG), the various special districts and other local, state, and federal agencies.

POLICIES LU 11.1 Foster intergovernmental cooperation among federal, state, and local agencies on key land use decisions.

Programs 1 Develop a procedure to assure that the County, the incorporated cities, and the various special districts refer major planning and land use proposals to all affected jurisdictions for review, comment, and recommendation. LU 11.2 Establish a "review area" around each state, military, or other federal installation, and review development proposals within each review area with the appropriate agency.

LU 11.3 Work with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), U.S. Forest Service, the U.S. Park Service, and other public agencies to eliminate conflicts between public and private lands, and to designate and protect wilderness and restricted natural areas.

LU 11.4 Reduce the checkerboard pattern of land use ownership by encouraging land swap of public and privately owned land to consolidate land ownership of public land and encourage more public ownership adjacent to existing communities.

LU 11.5 To ensure that large blocks of public land are not further subdivided or classified as Government Small Tracts, disposal of public lands will be based on definite proposals for development consistent with the County General Plan.

LU 11.6 To facilitate public/private land exchange to eliminate the need to cross public lands to reach privately owned lands, such land will be designated as a "Resource Conservation" (RC) Land Use Zoning District. However, if such land appears on a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) or on a County Flood Hazard Map as being subject to severe flooding, it will be designated as a "Floodway" (FW) Land Use Zoning District.

LU 11.7 Work with Indian tribes and state and federal agencies in the development of plans for land within tribal and governmental jurisdictions.

LU 11.8 Ensure the security needs of prisons and similar detention facilities are provided for by the facilities' operator(s) when reviewing development activities. Locate new facilities in areas that minimize land use conflicts.

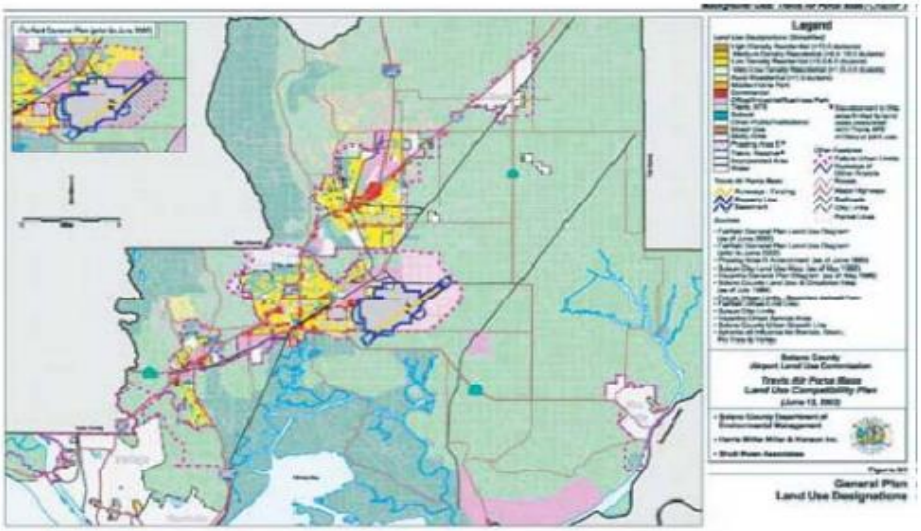
Programs

1. Work closely with state and local officials responsible for administering these facilities when considering land use proposals on adjacent lands.

2. Discourage residential uses on adjacent or nearby parcels in proximity to high security detention facilities.

II. City of Fairfield, Travis Air Force Base Protection Element

CITY OF FAIRFIELD, CALIFORNIA
TRAVIS AFB PROTECTION ELEMENT



As part of a collaborative effort to determine how to identify and protect the needs of Travis Air Force Base (AFB) in the Fairfield General Plan, the City of Fairfield, the Solano County Airport Land Use Commission, and the other jurisdictions in Solano County, worked together with Travis Air Force Base to look at long-range needs and to create a land use plan that protected future operational needs at the base.

The key components identified were a future maximum mission AICUZ, the incorporation of the Travis Influence Area as a separate element in the City's General Plan and an updated Airport Land Use Plan for Travis AFB.

As a result, the City of Fairfield incorporated a specific element into the City's General Plan that focused on Travis AFB called the Travis Air Force Base Protection Element. Many of the policies contained in this element also are discussed in other elements of the General Plan, including the land use, circulation, open space, conservation and recreation, health and safety, and economic development.

Grouping these components into one cohesive element ensures that pertinent general plan policies related to the protection of Travis AFB can be recognized and used easily. The City of Fairfield voters also adopted an initiative measure, Ordinance 2003-10, which requires that certain provisions of the general plan relating to Travis Air Force Base, the urban limit line, and airport noise standards can be amended only by the voters.

The updated Fairfield General Plan incorporated the AICUZ maximum mission scenario when developing the specific actions related to the Travis AFB Element. In addition, several tracts of land encompassing the installation were designated “Travis Reserve.” The intent of this designation was to preclude incompatible development on this land and to preserve its use for future Travis AFB mission requirements.

Consistent with the general plan policies the County of Solano and the City of Fairfield jointly acquired approximately 1,848 acres of land located north and east of Travis AFB within the area designated as “Travis Reserve.” The County and City recorded a deed restriction on this property limiting it to agricultural uses and prohibiting the construction of any improvements on the property, unless and until that property should be needed for air facility expansion.

The Comprehensive Airport Land Use Plan (ALUP) for Travis AFB was created to protect Travis AFB, the safety and general welfare of the people in the vicinity of the Base, and to ensure safe air navigation. This plan was updated by the Solano County Airport Land Use Commission, in a cooperative effort with the adjacent cities. The new ALUP is called the Travis AFB Land Use Compatibility Plan, and incorporates a future mission scenario for Travis Air Force Base.

Part D. Comprehensive Glossary of Planning Tools and Programs

The following is a list of general planning tools and military, federal, state and local programs that can be used to develop compatible land use solutions. For more information on what these techniques are and how they can be used to increase land use compatibility near military installations, refer to the *California Advisory Handbook for Community and Military Compatibility Planning*.

I. State, Local and Private

Term	Resource	Description
Acquisition	Forever Florida: Program in Florida for the acquisition of critical areas of concern. http://www.supportfloridaforever.org	As a land use planning tool, property rights can be acquired through donation, easement, or the outright purchase of property for public purposes.
Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (ALUCP)	http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/planning/aeronaut/documents/ALUPHComplete-7-02rev.pdf	Handbook published by the Division of Aeronautics providing information on the development of ALUCPs. An ALCUP is a plan, usually adopted by a County Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC) which sets forth policies for promoting compatibility between airports and the land uses which surround them.
California Environmental Resources Evaluation System (CERES)	http://www.ceres.ca.gov	CERES is an information system developed by the California Natural Resources Agency to facilitate access to a variety of electronic data describing California's rich and diverse environments. The goal of CERES is to improve environmental analysis and planning by integrating natural and cultural resource information from multiple contributors and then make it available and useful to a wide variety of users.

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)	http://ceres.ca.gov/ceqa	CEQA was enacted in 1970 to protect the environment by requiring public agencies to analyze and disclose the potential environmental impacts of proposed land use decisions. CEQA is modeled after the federal National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).
California Military Land Use Compatibility Analyst (CMLUCA)	CMLUCA is available at http://cmluca.projects.atlas.ca.gov/	In compliance with SB 1462, the military provided OPR with electronic maps of SUAs, low-level flight paths, and military installations to assist local governments in complying with SB 1462. A simple to use project locator, CMLUCA, was developed by the California Natural Resources Agency in conjunction with OPR. This project locator tool is available for use by local planners, permit applicants, and developers to easily determine if a project triggers military notification. CMLUCA also allows local governments to map military airspace routes within their boundaries.

California Planners' Information Network (CALPIN)	http://www.calpin.ca.gov	This site provides basic information on California local planning agencies, including an annual survey that identifies recent planning activities, accomplishments, and trends.
California Regional Blueprint Planning Program	http://calblueprint.dot.ca.gov	The Regional Blueprint Planning Program is a California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)initiated program that intends to better inform regional and local decision-making, through proactive engagement of all segments of the population as well as critical stakeholders in the community, business interests, academia, developers, environmental advocates, and to foster consensus on a vision and preferred land use pattern. It is anticipated that the regional blueprint planning grants will build capacity for regional collaboration and integrated planning that will in turn enable regions to plan to accommodate all their future growth, thereby reducing the need for sprawl.
Cluster Development	http://www.smartgrowth.org	Development that is clustered in a portion of a site, leaving the remainder in open space. The amount of development allowed equals the amount that would have otherwise been allowed on the entire site.
Code Enforcement	http://www.caceo.us	Code enforcement is a process that works to ensure that property owners maintain property or bring substandard structures and conditions up to Building and Zoning Code standards.
Conditional Use Permit (CUP)	http://ceres.ca.gov/planning/cup/condition.htm	A permit authorizing a use not routinely allowed on a particular site, subject to a public hearing. If approval is granted, the developer must meet certain conditions to harmonize the project with its surroundings.
Conservation Easement	http://www.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/lca/easement_exchanges/Pages/index.aspx	Any limitation in a deed, will, or other instrument in the form of an easement, restriction, covenant, or condition, which is or has been executed by, or on behalf of the owner of the land subject to such easement, and is binding upon successive

		owners of such land, and the purpose of which is to retain land predominantly in its natural, scenic, historical, agricultural, forested or open-space condition.
Construction Standards	International Code Council (ICC) http://www.iccsafe.org National Association of Homebuilders (NAHB) http://www.nahb.org	Construction standards and building codes are ordinances and regulations controlling the design, construction process, materials, alteration, and occupancy of any structure to safeguard human safety and welfare. They include both technical and functional standards and generally address the following: ○ **Structural Safety**. Buildings should be strong enough to resist internally and externally applied forces without collapsing. ○ **Fire Safety.** Includes requirements to prevent fire from spreading to and from neighboring structures, provide warning to occupants, provide for safe exit routes from the building, and provide access for fire suppression. ○ **Health Requirements.** Provides for adequate plumbing and sanitation facilities for occupation of a structure.

Deed restrictions/ Covenants	Most local planning departments can provide sample deed restriction requirements made as a part of a subdivision approval.	Written agreements that restrict or limit some of the rights associated with property ownership. These restrictions are recorded with the deed for the property and stay with the property when it is sold to a new owner (i.e., remain in effect). Deed restrictions are private agreements or contracts between an interested buyer and a seller. Deed restrictions are often established by the initial sub divider, either voluntarily or as a condition of approval on the subdivision. Deed restrictions can cover a wide range of restrictions and can be tailored to meet specific needs, and can also be used to eliminate or mitigate impacts associated with local development on military installations. This is done through the incorporation of restrictions or limitations on development types or certain land uses. Examples include specifying a maximum height for trees and structures, restricting the use of motorized vehicles and limiting lighting.
General Plan	California's General Plan Guidelines http://www.opr.ca.gov/index.php?a=planning/publications.html#5:pubs-G	A statement of policies, including text and diagrams, setting forth objectives, principles, standards, and plan proposals, for the future physical development of the city or county (see GC section 65300).
GIS-Based Red-Yellow-Green (RYG) Mapping Tool	http://www.co.kern.ca.us	Kern County, along with the guidance from several governmental and military affiliates, has established both an ordinance and mapping system to identify areas of military concerns within their jurisdiction. The Red, Yellow and Green maps were created to pin point theses areas of concern. Each series of colors, red, yellow and green, represents a different level of concern; that development in the specified areas does or can potentially cause adverse impacts to military operations and/or development. In addition, a blue area is included which corresponds to military flight corridors. The established ordinance and Red, Yellow and Green Maps are used in

		conjunction to create an open line of communication between both parties to address both of their concerns and meet their individual needs.
Habitat Conservation Tools	California Department of Fish and Game's website with information on Natural Community Conservation Plans (NCCPs): http://www.dfg.ca.gov/nccp/index.html U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's website on Habitat Conservation Plans (HCPs): http://www.fws.gov/Endangered/hcp	The California Natural Community Conservation Planning Act and the Federal Endangered Species Act allow for the development of NCCPs and HCPs. An NCCP identifies and provides for the regional or area wide protection of plants, animals, and their habitats, while allowing compatible and appropriate economic activity. Incidental take permits, help landowners legally proceed with activities that might otherwise result in illegal impacts to a listed species. A HCP supports an incidental take permit application pursuant to section 10 (a)(1)(B) of the Federal Endangered Species Act. HCPs are an evolving tool. Initially designed to address individual projects, HCPs are currently more likely to be broad-based plans covering a large area. The geographically broader HCP is used as the basis for an incidental take permit for any project within the boundaries of the HCP. Regardless of size, a HCP should include measures that, when implemented, minimize and mitigate impacts to the designated species to the maximum extent possible, and the means by which these efforts will be funded. The primary objective of the NCCP and HCP programs is to conserve natural communities at the ecosystem level, while accommodating

		compatible land use. The programs seek to anticipate and prevent the controversies and gridlock that can be caused by species' listings. Instead, they focus on the long-term stability of wildlife and plant communities. The programs also include key stakeholders in the development process for the plan.
Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP)	http://hazardmitigation.oes.ca.gov	A formal document detailing the steps or actions taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to life and property from a hazard event.
Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (LESA)	http://www.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/Pages/qh_lesa.aspx	LESA is a point-based approach for rating the relative importance of agricultural land resources based upon specific measurable features, which was developed to provide lead agencies with an optional methodology to ensure that potentially significant effects on the environment of agricultural land conversions are quantitatively and consistently considered in the environmental review process (Public Resources Code section 21095), including CEQA reviews. The California Agricultural LESA Model evaluates measures of soil resource quality, a given project's size, water resource availability, surrounding agricultural lands, and surrounding protected resource lands. For a given project, the factors are rated, weighted, and combined, resulting in a single numeric score. The project score becomes the basis for making a determination of a project's potential significance.
Local Agency Military Base Recovery Area (LAMBRA) Program	http://www.hcd.ca.gov/fa/cdbg/ez/lambra	The California Department of Housing and Development (HCD) developed the LAMBRA program to attract reinvestment and re-employ workers that were idled due to four rounds of BRAC. A LAMBRA designation has tax incentives that are similar to Enterprise Zones and is binding for a period of eight years. The LAMBRA's boundaries are the closing base or a portion of it.

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)	Sample Memorandum of Understanding between an installation and local planning and land use approval agencies:	A contract between two or more government entities.
Real Estate Disclosure	State of California, Department of Real Estate, Disclosures in Real Property Transactions http://www.dre.ca.gov/files/pdf/re6.pdf	Prior to the transfer of real property to a new owner, California law requires sellers and their agents to disclosure all actual know facts related to the condition of the property (California Civil Code section 1102). This disclosure should include noise or other proximity impacts associated with property located near a military installation or operations area. The purpose of real estate disclosure is to protect the seller, buyer, and sales agent from potential litigation resulting from specified conditions (i.e., hazard areas, existing easements). Real estate disclosure can be used to inform potential buyers and renters of the possible effects from nearby military installations. This disclosure can be one of the most practical and cost effective land use compatibility tools. California has enabled local governments, working in cooperation with the real estate industry to establish noise disclosure by regulation or voluntary initiation (California Civil Code section 1102).
Resource Conservation Districts (RCDs)	http://www.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/RCD/Pages/Index.aspx	RCDs are "special districts" of the state of California, set up under California law to be locally governed agencies with their own locally appointed or elected, independent boards of directors. California RCDs implement projects on public and private lands and educate landowners and the public about resource conservation. RCDs, authorized under Division 9 of the Public Resources Code, work together to conduct: Watershed planning and management Water conservation

		Water quality protection and enhancement Agricultural land conservation Soil and water management on non-agricultural lands: • Wildlife habitat enhancement • Wetland conservation • Recreational land restoration • Irrigation management • Conservation education • Forest stewardship • Urban resource conservation The Department of Conservation provides assistance to California's 102 RCDs in their mission to develop a land stewardship ethic that promotes long-term sustainability of the state's rich and diverse natural resource heritage. This support can take the form of financial assistance through grant programs; administrative education through California Conservation Partnership (CCP) training.

Sound Attenuation	Caltrans Highway Traffic Noise Abatement: http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/oppd/hdm/pdf/chp1100.pdf Guidelines for Sound Insulation of Residences Exposed to Aircraft Operations: http://www.navfac.navy.mil	Sound attenuation refers to special construction practices designed to lower the amount of noise that penetrates the windows, doors, and walls of a building.
Subdivision	Planning, Zoning and Development Laws	An ordinance used by local

Ordinance	http://www.opr.ca.gov/index.php?a=planning/publications.html#pubs-P	governments that sets forth the regulations that guide site development standards, such as road and grading requirements, and utility provision. Subdivision Ordinances are also known as land development control ordinance or platting).
Zoning	Planning, Zoning and Development Laws http://www.opr.ca.gov/index.php?a=planning/publications.html#pubs-P	Local codes regulating the use and development of property. The zoning ordinance divides the city or county into land use districts or "zones," illustrated on zoning maps, and specifies the allowable uses within each such zone. It establishes development standards, such as minimum lot size, maximum structure height, building setbacks, and yard size.
Air Installations Compatible Use Zone (AICUZ) Program	http://www.navfac.navy.mil	The AICUZ program is a DoD planning program that was developed in response to incompatible urban development and land use conflicts around military airfields. The AICUZ program seeks to provide information on compatibility, develop a cooperative relationship between communities and military installations, and provide land use compatibility guidelines that protect public health and safety and maintain

		military readiness. Note: Some Services use the singular form, Air Installation Compatible Use Zone).
Air Force General Plan	Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-706, Comprehensive Planning: http://www.e-publishing.af.mil General Plan Guide: http://www.afcee.brooks.af.mil	Similar to a local jurisdiction, an Air Force Base (AFB) maintains a long-range general plan. An AFB General Plan is the primary document that provides the installation commander and other military decision makers with a condensed picture of whether or not an installation has the physical assets and delivery systems to support its mission. The purpose of the AFB General Plan is to provide an assessment of the installation's infrastructure and attributes for the purpose of gauging the installation's development and growth potential. In addition to its general plan, AFBs maintain a number of plans that describe the operational parameters for activities on the installation and in the airspace around the base.
Army Compatible Use Buffer Program (ACUB)	http://www.sustainability.army.mil/tools/programtools_acub.cfm	ACUBs establish buffer areas around Army installations to limit effects of encroachment and maximize land inside the installation that can be used to support the installation's mission. ACUBs support the Army's responsibility as a federal agency to

		comply with all environmental regulations, including endangered species habitat protection. By working in partnership with conservation organizations, ACUBs can coordinate habitat conservation planning at the ecosystem level to ensure that greater benefits are realized towards species and habitat recovery. ACUBs also support local and regional planning and sustainability efforts by emphasizing partnerships with state and local governments and private conservation organizations to work toward common objectives and leveraging public and private funds towards those common goals.
Bird/Wildlife Air Strike Hazard (BASH) Program		An Air Force term for wildlife-related hazards to aircraft. The Air Force maintains a program to reduce these hazards at all of its installations.
Community Plans and Liaison Officer (CP&LO)		The CP&LO serves as the Base Commanding Officer's direct representative with local communities, public elected officials, other government agencies and major landowners surrounding the Base.

DoD Encroachment Partnering Authority	Chief of Naval Operations Instruction, Encroachment Management, OPNAVINST 11010.40, under SECNAVY and OPNAVY http://www.navfac.navy.mil	DoD partnering authority to execute agreements to limit encroachments and other constraints on military training, testing, and operations.
Department of the Army Environmental Management Systems (EMS)	http://www.sustainability.army.mil/tools/programtools_ems.cfm	An EMS is the part of an organization's overall management system that integrates environmental concerns and issues in the organization's management processes. An EMS addresses organizational structure, planning activities, responsibilities, practices, procedures, processes, and resources for developing, implementing, achieving, reviewing, and maintaining environmental policy. An EMS enables an organization of any size or type to control the impact of its activities, products, or services on the natural environment, allowing it to not only achieve and maintain compliance with current environmental requirements, but to recognize and proactively manage future issues that might impact mission sustainability.
Encroachment Action Plan (EAP)	Chief of Naval Operation Instruction OPNAVINST 11010.40 http://www.navfac.navy.mil	An EAP is one of the implementation tools within the Encroachment Management Program. Development of an EAP results in the identification, quantification,

		mitigation, and prevention of the potential encroachment challenges to an installation or a range.
Encroachment Management Program	Chief of Naval Operation Instruction OPNAVINST 11010.40 http://www.navfac.navy.mil	The Encroachment Management Program ensures the operational sustainment for all Navy installations, test and training ranges, air and water operating areas (OPAREAs), special use airspace, and military training routes (MTRs). OPNAVINST 11010.40 also provides the authority and guidance towards the preparation of Encroachment Action Plans (EAP).
Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) Program	https://ekopowered.usace.army.mil/ecop/what_we_do/fuds	DoD is responsible for environmental restoration of properties that were formerly owned by, leased to or otherwise possessed by the United States and under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Defense. Such properties are known as FUDS. The Army is the executive agent for the program and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers manages and directs the program's administration. The scope and magnitude of the FUDS program is significant, with more than 9,900 properties identified for potential inclusion in the program. Information about the origin and extent of contamination, land transfer

		issues, past and present property ownership, and program policies must be evaluated before DoD considers a property eligible for Defense Environment Restoration Account (DERA) funding under the FUDS program.
Installation Master Plan	Navy Activity Overview Plan https://eko.usace.army.mil/fa/arpmp	This Technical Manual (TM) provides guidance on preparing the Master Plan Report. The Master Plan Report provides a concise, comprehensive definition of planning proposals to solve current problems and meet future needs, as well as a record of the analytical process and rationale by which these proposals were developed.
Integrated Natural Resources Management Plans (INRMP)	http://www.fws.gov/endangered/pdfs/DoD/INRMP.pdf	DoD, with the assistance of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), and state fish and wildlife agencies, is responsible under the Sikes Act (16 U.S.C. 670a-670f, as amended) for carrying out programs and implementing management strategies to conserve and protect biological resources on its lands. INRMPs are planning documents that allow DoD installations to implement landscape-level management of their natural resources while coordinating with various stakeholders. INRMPs are extremely important management

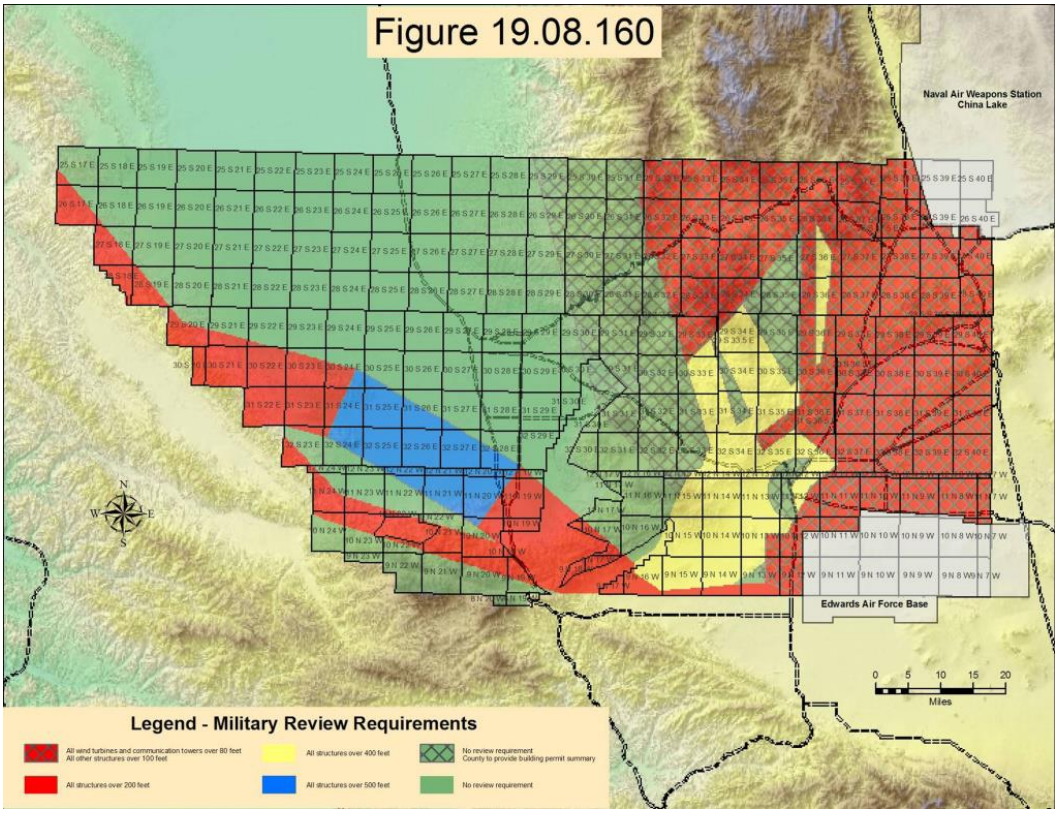
		tools that ensure military operations and natural resources conservation are integrated and consistent with stewardship and legal requirements. INRMPs are living documents that provide direction for daily natural resource management activities and are the foundation for sustained military training.
Joint Land Use Study (JLUS)	http://opr.ca.gov/index.php?a=military/jlus.html	The JLUS Program is a continuation and implementation of the ONMP (Operational Noise Management Plan). It is a collaborative land use planning effort involving the military installation and adjacent local governments. The study evaluates the planning rationale necessary to support and encourage compatible land use development surrounding the installation. Its purpose is to provide support to sustain and provide flexibility to military missions on the installation, while guiding the long term land use needs of the neighboring counties and communities.
Light and Glare Controls	The best source for information on this topic is to consult with the local jurisdiction or military service on applicable design requirements.	Controls which are designed to reduce the amount of light that spills into surrounding areas and impacts regional ambient illumination.

Military Influence Area (MIA)	The City of Aurora, Colorado designates Airport Influence Districts, near Buckley AFB, which is an example of the use of MIAs. http://www.auroragov.org	A MIA is an official geographic planning or regulatory area where military operations impact local communities, and conversely, where local activities may affect the military's ability to carry out its mission. Note: These areas are also referred to as a Region of Military Influence (RMI), Military Influence Planning District (MIPD), Military Influence Overlay District (MIOD), Military District Disclose District (MIDD), Airfield Influence Planning District (AIPD), and Areas of Critical State Concern (ACSC)).
Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)	Sample MOU between an installation and local planning and land use approval agencies. http://www.hqafcee.brooks.af.mil/ec/noise/aicuz/ProgramGuide	A contract between two or more government entities.
Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA)	http://www.oea.gov/OEAWeb.nsf/Growth?readform	OEA can provide technical and financial assistance for growth management planning to state and local governments who have been significantly adversely impacted by the rapid population growth from new or expanding missions at existing installations. For further information please see Managing Community Growth, Technical Bulletin 5.
Range Air Installations	http://www.navfac.navy.mil	Navy/Marine Corps and Air Force programs designed to protect public

Compatible Use Zone (RAICUZ)	(available under SECNAV and OPNAV Directives links)	health, safety, and welfare, and to prevent encroachment from degrading the operational capability of air-to-ground ranges. This program is similar to the AICUZ Program. It includes range safety and noise analyses, and provides land use recommendations, which will be compatible with range safety zones and noise levels associated with the military range operations.
Readiness and Environmental Protection Initiative (REPI)	https://www.denix.osd.mil/portal/page/portal/denix/range/Compatible/REPI	DoD developed the REPI program as part it's overall Sustainable Ranges Initiative (SRI), a multi-level effort designed to ensure the future use of military training land by addressing issues of potential encroachment on military training. This effort emphasizes the need for installations to look beyond the fence to work constructively and creatively with communities and other stakeholders. The projects aim to: Foster partnerships with new allies Preserve test and training space Provide funding to assist military installations in working with state and local governments or nongovernmental organizations

		(NGOs) Acquire conservation easements from willing sellers Preserve high-value habitat Limit incompatible development that threatens to jeopardize military readiness
Regional Shore Information Plan (RSIP)	Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) Instruction, Encroachment Management, OPNAVINST 11010.45 http://www.navfac.navy.mil (available under SECNAV and OPNAV Directives links)	A comprehensive, long-range regional plan encompassing a specific geographic region. The RSIP identifies alternatives for optimizing the use of land and facilities, and incorporates strategic CNO and Installation Management Claimant (IMC) visions through functional consolidations, regionalization, outsourcing, privatization and joint use with other DoD, federal and government entities. RSIP content reflects the requirements defined for the comprehensive land and facilities planning process.
Sustainable Ranges Program (SRP)	http://www.sustainability.army.mil/tools/programtools_srp.cfm	SRP is the Army's overall approach for improving the way in which it designs, manages, and uses its ranges to ensure long-term sustainability. SRP is defined by its two core programs, the Range and Training Land Program (RTLP) and the Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) Program, which focus on the doctrinal capability of the Army's ranges and training land. To ensure the accessibility and

		availability of Army ranges and training land, the SRP core programs are integrated with the facilities management, environmental management, munitions management, and safety program functions supporting the doctrinal capability.



The significant wind resources in Kern County make it an ideal location for renewable energy facilities, such as wind turbines. However, since Kern County is home to numerous critical military operating areas, the possibility for land use and airspace incompatibilities is high. Wind turbines can create problems for nearby military radar flight tests because they are physical obstructions and are a source of radar interference. In order to avoid potential land use conflicts and operations interference associated with the designation of wind corridors, the Department of Defense, the Bureau of Land Management, California State Representatives, including the Public Utility Commission, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, California Department of Parks and Recreation, and the California Energy Commission teamed up and established the Regional Wind Work Group (RWWG), Region IX. The purpose of the RWWG was to address Kern County and Region IX challenges and develop a strategy for designating areas appropriate for wind energy uses.

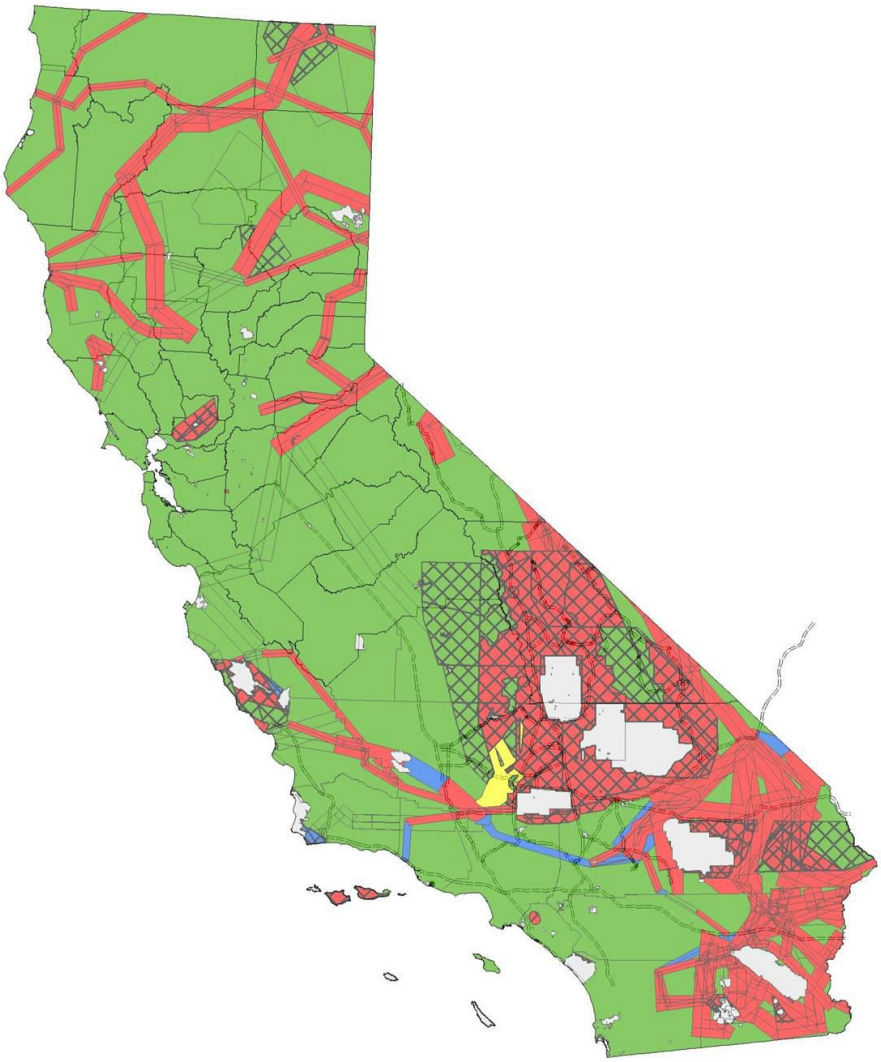
The goals of the project were to:

- Protect military Critical Operating Areas
- Provide key communication tool to developers and land use decision makers
- Simplify Issues
- Maximizes limited resources saving money

- Provides Model for Other Counties and/or regions

The final product is an easy to read user friendly map that reflects areas where certain types of activities are appropriate and where they are not appropriate.

The Kern County RYG established a model for other regions and as a result the State of California has produced a statewide RYG Map.



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Military Mailing Addresses for SB 1462 Notification

All SB 1462 required referrals to the United State Military must be addressed to the following single points of contact for the four Military branches listed below. All SB 1462 required documents must be sent by US Mail. Please also send SB 1462 notification via email.

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