

COMPATIBILITY ANALYSIS

PEOPLE. NATURAL RESOURCES. DEVELOPMENT.

24 FACTORS

Coordination + Communication



Interaction among military installations, jurisdictions, and land, resource management agencies and conservation authorities requires communication regarding compatibility issues.

Public + Military Base Safety



Population growth in surrounding areas, coupled with adjacent parks and recreation areas can impact on the safety of military installations, either intentional or unintentional.

Legislative Initiatives



Federal, state, or local laws and regulations may have a direct or indirect effect on a military installation's ability to conduct current and/or future missions or limit the development potential into adjacent areas.

Cultural Resources



The presence of cultural resources, may prevent or restrict development, or require special access by governmental regulatory authorities, Native American tribes or other entities.

Land/Air/Sea Spaces



Adequate supply are necessary for the military to accomplish effective training, testing and operational missions. Military and civilian air operations can compete for limited air space. Shared resources impact future growth for all users.

Air Quality



Air quality is regulated at the federal and state level. For compatibility, primary concerns are pollutants that limit visibility and potential non-attainment of air quality standards that may limit future changes in operations.

Scarce Natural Resources



Valuable natural resources (oil, natural gas, minerals, water) which may be located on military installations, training areas or on public lands used for military operations can impact land utilization and military operations.

Resilience



Fluctuations in climate may include sea level rise, increased storm and tidal surges, persistent flooding, heavy rainfall, drought, wildfires, and can present operational and planning challenges.

Threatened + Endangered Species



Federal and state listed species and their habitats may include areas such as wetlands and migratory corridors. The presence of sensitive biological resources may require special development considerations.

Marine Environment



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

Water Quality + Quantity



Concern for adequate water supplies of good quality are available for use by the installation and surrounding communities as the area develops. Water supply for agricultural and industrial use is also considered.

Natural Features



The presence of seismic activity, floods and climactic events from other natural events may require special development considerations and should be included early in the planning process.

COMPATIBILITY ANALYSIS

PEOPLE. NATURAL RESOURCES. DEVELOPMENT.

24 FACTORS

Road Capacity/ Congestion



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

Light and Glare



Man-made lighting may disrupt vision. Light sources and excessive glare from adjacent residential/non-residential uses at night can impact the use of military night vision devices and air operations.

Local Housing Availability



An adequate supply of housing is needed to meet the existing and future demand of the military installation and of the region.

Energy Development



Energy development from oil/gas, solar, wind, geothermal and/or biofuels, could pose compatibility issues related to glint/glare, vertical obstructions, or water quality/quantity.

Infrastructure Extensions + Capacity



Extension or provision of infrastructure can enhance operations of the installation by providing needed services (e.g. sanitary sewer treatment capacity and transportation systems). However, expansion may encourage growth in areas incompatible with missions.

Spectrum Impediment/ Interference



Frequency capacity is critical for maintaining existing/future missions. Electronic signals can be impeded by structures or objects, and the inability to distribute or receive a particular frequency can be caused by the interference of a similar competing frequency.

Dust/Smoke/Steam



Dust, smoke and steam are compatibility issues if sufficient in quantity to impact flight operations (e.g. reduced visibility or equipment damage). Examples include: fire (artillery exercises), ground disturbance (military operations), or industrial activities.

Noise and Vibration



The central issue is the impact and perceived impact on people, animals (wild and domestic) of unwanted levels of sound. Exposure to high noise levels can have a significant impact on the adjacent areas.

Safety Zones



Safety zones are created in areas where development should be more restricted due to higher risks to public safety. Examples of such are potential accident zones, weapons firing range safety zones, and explosive safety zones.

Anti-terrorism/ Force Protection



The safety of personnel, facilities and information on installation from outside threats is paramount. The protection of the installation and its support facilities can impact off installation uses.

Vertical Obstructions



Vertical obstructions by buildings, structures, such as cell towers and drilling rigs, or other features may encroach upon military operations, presenting a safety hazard to both the public and military personnel.

Land Use



Local jurisdictions' comprehensive growth policy plans and zoning ordinances can be the most effective tools for avoiding or resolving compatibility issues where the use of one property may impact the use of another (e.g. noise).