



Department of Commerce

Public Comment Findings and Recommendations Report

Companion report to the
**Washington State Guidebook on
Military and Community Compatibility**

July 2019

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This report was prepared by MAKERS architecture and urban design, LLP, a third-party contractor on behalf of the Washington State Department of Commerce. All findings and recommendations are based on engagement by the contractor and are subject to further review by the department.

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make (mäk) vb 1 to bring into being by shaping or altering 2 to form in the mind, a judgement or plan 3 to put together by combining parts 4 to build, construct, formulate, devise, create 5 to prepare for use; arrange 6 to cause to happen

July 18, 2019

Washington Department of Commerce
Attn: Lisa Brown, Director
2001 6th Avenue Suite 2600
Seattle, Washington 98121-2895

Re: ***Public Comment Findings and Recommendations Report — Washington State Guidebook on Military and Community Compatibility***

Dear Director Brown:

On behalf of MAKERS architecture and urban design, LLP, I am pleased to present the following report summarizing feedback received through the outreach and drafting process of the *Washington State Guidebook on Military and Community Compatibility*.

The Washington Department of Commerce commissioned MAKERS to support the production of a guidebook on the topic of Washington state civilian-military compatible land-use planning as well as related outreach activities. Commerce and MAKERS met with stakeholders and community members across Washington beginning in the fall of 2018. The team obtained feedback through an online survey; facilitated discussions at technical focus groups and community workshops; worked with an advisory committee of local government planners, military planners, and community members from across the state; and solicited comments on the draft guidebook during the month of April 2019. The following report summarizes feedback, major findings, and suggested guidebook content revisions as a result of this feedback.

Sincerely,



Julie Bassuk, Partner

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Findings and Recommendations Summary Memo

Guidebook Orientation

Purpose

The Washington State Guidebook on Military and Community Compatibility introduces the concept of civilian-military compatibility to a broad audience and includes technical guidance for planners working on compatible land use throughout the state.

The guidebook's purpose is to:

- Help build awareness about the importance of collaborative planning around civilian-military land use.
- Introduce both local government and military planning processes.
- Provide local governments with planning guidance and examples.
- Promote ongoing civilian-military communication.

Guidebook Organization

To provide some context for the feedback captured in this report, it is helpful to understand the guidebook's basic organization and target audiences. The guidebook is organized into three parts.

Part 1: Community Guide to Compatibility — introduces compatibility planning, governmental relations, public process, and military bases and ranges in Washington state to the general public.

Part 2: Planner's Guide to Compatibility — offers technical insights for land-use planners, with details on military and civilian planning, compatibility practices, and land-use regulation.

Part 3: Implementation Toolkit — contains resources for the general public and land-use planners including sample policies, worksheets, a consultation guide, a policy quick-reference guide, and a glossary to support effective communication around compatibility issues across the state.

Compatibility Defined

Compatibility describes the multi-directional relationship between military installations and local communities. It seeks to lessen mutual impacts on both sides, offer consistency in land-use decision-making, and pursue a balance of community and military needs.

Project Timeline

Data gathering and production of the guidebook occurred in three phases over 12 months.

- Phase 1 consisted of outreach to communities and planning professionals throughout the state. Outreach from the fall and winter of 2018/2019 influenced the scoping of and content included in the draft guidebook.
- In Phase 2, the guidebook was compiled and the draft document shared with the public on April 1, 2019. Comments were received during the month of April. Feedback provided in this phase directly influenced revisions to the draft guidebook.
- In the final phase, from May through July 2019, the project team compiled all feedback received throughout the process within this report, which highlights major findings and recommends guidebook revisions in response to this feedback.

Phase 1: August-December 2018

Conducted public outreach to help develop guidebook content.

Phase 2: January-April 2019

Produced draft guidebook and published for comment.

Phase 3: May-July 2019

Analyzed and integrated comments into the guidebook.

Prepared the final guidebook for publication and compiled a report on public comment findings and recommendations.

Methodology and Outreach Activity Summary

As highlighted in the prior section, outreach to local planners and communities across the state influenced the scoping of guidebook content, shaped the guidebook’s outline, and refined its draft content.

The most significant outreach components included:

- Work throughout all project phases with a **project advisory committee (PAC)**. The PAC was formed at the start of the project and consisted of community planners from across the state, military liaisons, and community member representatives. PAC members helped plan community outreach, suggested guidebook topics, and provided invaluable information to shape the document. See [project advisory committee](#) for meeting summaries, including more information and feedback gleaned from PAC discussions.
- **Eight community workshops (CWs)**, held throughout the state, that provided an opportunity for attendees to offer feedback and influence guidebook content with a special focus on part one (community guide). Community workshops were held in Ellensburg, Chimacum, Everett, Coupeville, Oak Harbor, Bremerton, Tacoma, and Spokane. See [community workshops](#) and [community workshop feedback](#) for more information and feedback gleaned from these events.
- **Nine technical focus groups (TFGs)**, which provided a forum for planning professionals from state and local government and the military to discuss technical guidance and content to be included in guidebook parts two (technical guide) and three (implementation toolkit). Technical focus groups were held in DuPont, Yakima, Spokane, Bremerton, Port Townsend, Coupeville, Olympia, and Everett. Military personnel hosted Commerce to conduct a [focus group session](#) for regional installation representatives at a Department of Defense (DOD) meeting near Joint Base Lewis-McChord (JBLM). See [technical focus groups](#) for focus group meeting summaries.
- **An online survey** that complemented in-person outreach efforts. The survey opened in August 2018 and closed at the end of April 2019. There were 411 participants in the survey that

represented community members, local and military planners, and other stakeholders. See [online survey results](#) for more information and summary feedback gleaned from the online survey.

- **Frequent social media posts and project website updates.** Commerce posted information on its website, advertised outreach events, and publicized links to the online survey and the draft guidebook throughout the project. In addition, Commerce provided project updates to followers and subscribers of its various social media platforms and newsletters.
- **Draft guidebook comments** gathered during a one-month open-comment period. Individuals provided comments via mail, email, and the online survey. See [draft guidebook comments](#) for more information and feedback from this open-comment period.

Public Comment Findings and Recommendations

Feedback was considered and incorporated into guidebook development throughout the project timeline:

- Data gathered from TFGs, CWs, and PAC meetings prior to March 2019 influenced development of the initial guidebook draft, published on April 1, 2019. This feedback is summarized in the [Phase 1 Outreach Summary](#) section.
- Comments and responses from an online survey between August 2018 and April 2019 also influenced draft guidebook development and final document refinement and are summarized in the [Survey Takeaways](#) section.
- This feedback, plus comments received during the month-long comment period, and the fourth PAC meeting were considered in development of the final guidebook and summarized in the [Public Comment Findings and Recommendations](#) section.

While many comments influenced the content, organization, and features of the final guidebook, responding to some comments exceeded the scope and/or authority of this project.

Most comments fell into the following themes:

- **General** — Explain the guidebook purpose and process, improve navigation, and provide a clear path forward to keep it current.
- **Compatibility** — Increase understanding around "compatibility" and how that translates to daily life.
- **Coordination and communication** — Increase communication and coordination between community officials and nearby installations (*Subthemes*: Infrastructure planning, emergency response).
- **Local government planning** — Review local planning processes, how they interact with military planning, and how the community can be involved (*Subthemes*: Authority roles and limitations, policies and zoning).
- **Growth Management Act (GMA) plan elements** — Understand planning elements related to the GMA and comprehensive plans (*Subthemes*: Housing, transportation, population projections).
- **Military interest** — Review details regarding the statewide military presence.

- **Military planning** — Explain basic military processes and planning (*Subthemes*: Authority roles and limitation, mission change impact on base planning).
- **Environment** — Understand environmental policies and how they address impacts from military operations.
- **Compatibility funding and programs** — Review funding for compatibility planning, including programs like the Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration (REPI) Program, Army Compatible Use Buffer (ACUB) program, and other sources for mitigation efforts.
- **Compatibility planning models and examples** — Provide examples and models of compatibility planning, including success stories and best practices.

Key findings within these themes are detailed in the [Phase 1 Outreach Summary](#) and [Public Comment Findings and Recommendations](#). More detailed feedback from the [PAC, TFGs and CWs](#), [survey results](#), and [draft guidebook comments](#) are summarized in subsequent sections.

Phase 1 Outreach Summary (August-December 2018)

Major findings from the Phase 1 outreach (August-December 2018) are summarized below. The project team worked to address the feedback obtained through Phase 1 outreach in the draft guidebook.

Themes	Key Findings
General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarify the intended audience and guidebook purpose. • Provide a summary of the outreach process and its influence on the guidebook.
Compatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define and discuss the term “compatibility” and the balance between the positive and negative impacts of military operations on communities and community activities on military operations. • Discuss the different compatibility issues that exist according to installation types and land uses that support compatibility. • Include a recommendation to complete a balanced economic study that will evaluate the benefits and impact of military operations in the state.
Coordination and Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highlight the importance of increased coordination between local and military planners and elected officials as an effective tool to improve compatibility efforts. • Highlight the appropriate conflict resolution protocols between the installations and nearby communities. • Highlight the role of the military in emergency response efforts. • Explain the need for communication between local and military planners around infrastructure, transportation, parking, housing, etc. • Highlight the importance of an inclusive public process and engagement with the community regarding local planning decisions and impacts of military operations. • Highlight the need for early and ongoing consultation between local and military planners for new projects to reduce conflict and ensure compatibility. • Identify the need for increased communication regarding military testing and training activities. • Highlight the need for communication with communities beyond those nearest the military installations.

Themes	Key Findings
Local Government Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include information about typical land-use planning processes and highlight where the community can be involved. • Discuss the potential impacts from local and military planning decisions. • Recommend including military personnel and dependents in planning discussions. • Clarify that local governments hold the authority to regulate land use.
Military Interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide general information about military operations in the state including: State military base locations, maps, operation summary, and chain of command; contact information and with whom and how to communicate; and an acronym list.
Military Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include basic information that summarizes the military planning processes (master planning, natural resource planning, environmental review processes, etc.) and highlights where the community can be involved. • Include information regarding where and how military operational decisions are made, the impacts of those changes, and how the community can provide input. • Where possible, increase transparency around mission changes and their impacts, military growth targets, and population projections, as well as tools for local planners to respond to these changes. • Highlight the ongoing coordination efforts with state and regional entities.
Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform an additional study of and mitigation for the environmental impacts from military operations. • Provide information about the environmental regulations including the Shoreline Management Act and the Clean Water Act. • Discuss the access, boundaries, and limitations for public use and recreation on military land.
Compatibility Funding and Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review compatibility tools like Joint Land Use Studies (JLUS) and Encroachment Action Plans (EAP). • Include best practices, checklists, examples, success stories, and funding information.

Survey Takeaways (August 2018-April 2019)

The online survey requested responses on the concept of compatible land-use planning, and input was considered during guidebook creation. It did not solicit feedback directly on the draft guidebook or its contents. The following are key takeaways from the online survey.

Theme	Key Survey Findings
Communication and Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respondents suggest that relationships between jurisdictions and base staff should be strengthened, specifically around land-use planning, operations, and emergency preparedness. Ongoing coordination is vital to overcome change in staff/officials. • The respondents believe information regarding decisions that directly impact the public should be accessible and transparent. • There is a desire for more information on whom to contact for questions in local government and on military installations.
Local Government Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information regarding how local governments make planning decisions, where decision-making authority lies, and how to get involved is desired. • The public would benefit from more information on property rights and how decisions made locally or nationally impact the public. • Community members expressed frustration over past engagement efforts and would like more information on what people can do to improve future planning processes.
GMA-related Elements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respondents requested more information on a variety of planning-related issues such as housing, real estate, the economy, etc.
Military Interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respondents requested general information about the installations, including the typical personnel rotation cycles, training, and operations. • Respondents recommended an impartial cost/benefit analysis be conducted evaluating military operations and their statewide impact. Prior study results have appeared one-sided; more transparency is appreciated.
Military Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respondents requested increased transparency and information on installation planning, specifically how decisions are made, who has authority, and where the public can get involved. • Community member respondents expressed frustration regarding past engagement efforts and would like more information on how the community can be more effectively be involved in military planning processes.
Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respondents noted the environment does not appear to be a driving consideration in military operational decisions. It remains unclear how concerns around noise, wildlife, loss of natural landscape, and water pollution have been or are being addressed.
Compatibility Funding and Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More information on compatibility programs and funding is desired.
Compatibility Planning Models and Examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respondents believe case studies and examples showing successful compatibility planning efforts and lessons learned would be beneficial.

Public Comment Findings and Recommendations (August 2018-May 2019)

Major findings and recommendations from the guidebook project data gathering that influenced development of the final document are summarized in the following table. This includes themes from written comments on the draft guidebook published in early April 2019.

Themes	Key Findings	Recommendations
General	The guidebook is confusing and long.	Consider adding the following wayfinding improvements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interactive features like bookmarks or widgets on each page to easily return to title pages. • Executive summary orientation that groups potential readers and points them to the sections of interest. • Remove extraneous details in the main document; either include them in the appendices or reference where to find additional information.
	The guidebook will soon be outdated.	Develop a procedure at Commerce to periodically update the guidebook as regulations and legislation change, and possibly issue "briefs" or one-page topic-focused summaries to supplement the guidebook. Acknowledge the changing nature of this topic and suggest where to find updated information.
	It is unclear how the guidebook responds to community input from the outreach process.	Find ways to highlight the community input that has been incorporated into the guidebook, perhaps by way of a call-out, icon, or something similar.
Compatibility	Compatibility is not clearly defined.	Enhance the "compatibility" definition and emphasize it in the executive summary and wayfinding.
	Compatibility is not always a balanced two-way concept.	Enhance the description of how the community impacts the military and the two-way nature of addressing operational impacts.
	Compatibility is heavily portrayed as having only positive impact with little attention to negative impact.	Review the existing examples and augment them to balance the coverage of positive and negative impacts from military and community activities.

Themes	Key Findings	Recommendations
Communication and Coordination	Local and military planners and communities are not notified early enough to provide input in local and military planning actions.	Emphasize the recommendations to establish (or improve) a formal notification process in the executive summary and wayfinding, stressing the need for early notification.
	The military and communities rarely communicate or have effective working relationships.	Emphasize the recommendation to meet regularly and/or form committees or partnerships where local and military representatives can regularly interact to address concerns in the executive summary and wayfinding.
Local Government Planning	The planning process description is unclear, especially as to where community members can get involved.	Emphasize the points where the community members can get involved in local and compatibility planning processes in the executive summary and wayfinding.
	What are the roles of authority and who makes decisions?	Improve the definition of the roles of authority in local governments and expand on how planning decisions are made.
	How do local planning decisions interact with installation planning and federal operational decisions?	Review how local and statewide planning decisions are connected to federal decisions, and accentuate how local planning decisions are made locally.
GMA Plan Elements	What can be done to address the housing shortage in light of increasing military operations?	Highlight how the GMA is addressing the common community concerns through the planning requirements.
	What is being done regarding regional transportation planning?	Include information on the regional planning efforts and GMA provisions addressing this topic.
Military Interest	Local communities are unaware of basic information about their nearby base, its operations, or how it will impact them.	Enhance the information directing community members to informational sources about local bases, operations, and potential impacts; and emphasize in the executive summary and wayfinding.
Military Planning	Some communities without attached installations are affected by military operations and are typically forgotten in the military planning process.	Include more contact information for military planners and liaisons and highlight where planners and community members can get involved in planning processes such as the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Themes	Key Findings	Recommendations
Military Planning (continued)	Responsibility for compatibility planning is shown primarily as the community's, but it should also be the military's responsibility.	Emphasize the military's responsibilities related to planning and compatibility planning.
	What can the average community member do to effect change on decisions made at the federal level that impact their community?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where possible, provide regional and national contact information for federal-level contacts. • Highlight how to contact local elected officials and get involved in the state legislative process. • Emphasize involvement in public planning processes such as environmental impact statements (EIS) or NEPA.
Environment	Increase understanding of the environmental impact operations have in the state and what is being done to address these concerns.	Emphasize how community members can provide feedback in the environmental review processes.
Compatibility Funding and Programs	There's not much discussion on how to fund compatibility planning.	Include any additional planning resources and emphasize known funding sources.
	It is unclear what the military can do regarding compatibility planning; is a JLUS the only solution?	Emphasize the discussion of other recommendations to address compatibility, as well as the other funding and programs mentioned in the guidebook.
Compatibility Planning Models and Examples	Add more examples and models.	Review the planning models included and provide examples to cover the gaps in information.
	Show more best practices, lessons learned, and sample code language.	Include additional resources including best practices, such as the Everett case study involving local liaison involvement in local and federal compatibility planning.

Outreach Summaries (August 2018-May 2019)

Project Advisory Committee Meetings.....17

(August 2018-May 2019)

The PAC met periodically throughout the project via conference call to inform the outreach process and guidebook content. Composed of planning professionals, military liaisons, and community members, this PAC provided invaluable feedback to guide the process. This section summarizes PAC comments made during the meetings.

Technical Focus Groups and Community Workshops.....32

(September-November 2018)

In an effort to develop a technical guidebook about civilian-military compatibility, Commerce and MAKERS conducted nine technical focus groups and eight community workshops in the fall of 2018. The purpose of these events was to hear from planners and communities located near military installations across the state. Summaries of these events are in this section.

Project Advisory Committee Meetings (August 2018- May 2019)

This section includes summaries from the following PAC meetings:

<i>PAC Meeting #1, Aug. 29, 2018</i>	18
<i>PAC Meeting #2, Oct. 17, 2018</i>	22
<i>PAC Meeting #3, Dec. 12, 2018</i>	24
<i>PAC Meeting #4, April 17, 2019</i>	27
<i>PAC Meeting #5, June 12, 2019</i>	30

PAC Meeting #1

Aug. 29, 2018

Project Introduction and Overview

- “Compatibility” in this context is intended to reference a multi-directional relationship that considers military operation impacts on communities and surrounding community impacts on the military base.
- Establishing a “common language” was noted as an important project goal.
- Helpful sources of implementation funding, such as REPI, ACUB, and Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA) funding should be included in Part 2. Noting points of contact and funding restrictions would be helpful.
- A question arose regarding the guidebook’s relationship to legislation. The guidebook itself is not required by legislative mandate, though this project is an outcome of efforts originating from legislative action in 2015 and 2016, per Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 6052.SL ([ESSB6052.SL](#)), [Section 128\(20\)](#) and 2nd Engrossed Substitute House Bill-2376 ([2SHB-2376](#)), [Section 126\(19\)](#). Rather than a direct mandate, the Commerce guidebook is part of the Growth Management Services (GMS) unit’s role to offer technical assistance to cities and counties planning under the GMA under Revised Code of Washington (RCW) [36.70.A](#), in accordance with [RCW 43.330.120](#). Recommendations to the state Legislature is not the guidebook’s purpose. It is possible that state or local policymakers may use or be informed by the guidebook, but that would reflect the intent of readers who have equal access to it. The guidebook is a GMS unit resource intended to support local comprehensive planning and compatibility planning in Washington, similar to other guidance documents GMS publishes for community use.
- It was noted that the role Commerce has in Washington’s legislative process as a state agency is outlined in the Washington State Military and Community Compatibility Strategy, (December 2017), which is available on the program webpage: <http://bit.ly/2pu0Nxb>.

Project Schedule

- June 30, 2019 is the “hard deadline” (and end of project grant funding).

Project Advisory Committee Overview

- The PAC comprises a cross-section of planning, military, and community stakeholders from across the state.
- A schedule for future periodic PAC meetings was proposed. The project team will discuss dates and send invites to the PAC.

Guidebook Areas of Emphasis

What is not “Working” for Local Compatibility Efforts?

- Work between jurisdiction-level planners and regional installations needs improvement.
- Early notification, increased dialogue, mapping resources, and increased transparency are needed.

- Connections with base contacts and a clear system of communication is lacking throughout the organizations.
- Gathering peer groups together to workshop issues and address both on- and off-base concerns would be helpful. Robust group connections on a regular basis can be a significant asset. For example, the South Sound Military and Communities Partnership (SSMCP).
- Local planning processes should include installation representation. For example, the Island County inter-governmental working group includes the Community Planning and Liaison Officer (CPLO) from Whidbey Island in monthly meetings.

What Should the Guidebook Emphasize?

- Compatibility tools:
 - Include a list and description of what tools are available.
 - Discuss how to implement compatibility.
 - Share example compatibility success stories.
- Communication guide:
 - Better communication with the community is needed. Knowing with whom and how to communicate on base or local communities would be beneficial, including installation directories. For example, provide a contact list tied to location.
- Location awareness through mapping:
 - A map of impacts and operational areas would be beneficial.
 - Include the mission in mapping so users know what to expect. For example, California's compatibility handbook has contact information and sample language.
 - Include elements such as airport safety overlays, flag height restrictions, etc.
 - Note overlapping impact areas between installations.
 - Mapping standards would be helpful. For example, JBLM military influence area overlay is a tool other places may find useful.

Compatibility Barriers Encountered

- There is a lack of predictability with training.
- The military lacks involvement in local planning processes.
- Universal staff turnover and changing contact information is an obstacle.

Compatibility Resources

- PAC members were requested to email compatibility resource suggestions and desired resources to MAKERS.

Survey Feedback

- A PAC member suggested adding a response to question four that allows both a positive and negative answer. The project team will review.

- Given time constraints, PAC members were requested to email other survey suggestions to MAKERS.

Proposed Outreach

Clarification requested for event labels:

- Public workshop events are for discussions with community members. These meetings are intended to identify content community members may find useful in the Community Guide (Part 1) of the guidebook.
- Focus group events are for discussions with public servants having responsibilities related to compatibility planning. These meetings are intended to identify content planning practitioners may find useful in execution of their public service duties. “Technical focus groups” (TFG) is the preferred term for clarification purposes.

Target Meeting Dates

- Initial outreach locations and dates were proposed.
- The project team requested PAC members’ assistance to adjust dates to local needs, aid with determining locations, and help distribute notification.
- It was noted the week after the planning directors’ conference is a bad time for meetings (planning directors are less able to help advertise, etc.).
- Sept. 21, 2019 was proposed as a possible date for a TFG after a JBLM JLUS Implementation Task Force meeting.

Target Meeting Locations

- A meeting in/around Jefferson County/Port Townsend was suggested with large attendance anticipated.
- A meeting in central Whidbey Island was suggested; community concerns are different in Oak Harbor than in central Whidbey Island.

Outreach Next Steps

- The project team will discuss alternate dates and communicate an updated schedule with PAC.
- MAKERS will organize area-based calls to coordinate the schedule and next steps.

Outreach Assistance

The project team requested assistance from PAC members in identifying appropriate meeting venues, identifying and reserving conference rooms for the TFGs, and suggesting TFG meeting invitees.

Technical Focus Groups

- PAC members suggested the TFG in each area should target local government staff, local government officials, and military planners/representatives.
- The PAC suggested that multiple jurisdictions be invited (the SSMCP “JLUS task force” is a good model for this).

- The PAC suggested inviting representatives from jurisdictions with military training routes (MTRs) (like Benton County), which are often overlooked in planning processes. In addition to TFGs, Commerce has undertaken initial outreach with jurisdictions near training routes.
- The target meeting location is a conference room with presentation capabilities, room for up to 20 attendees, and space for display pin-up or easels.
- The target meeting length is 90 minutes.

Action Items

Project Team Action Items

- Organize area-specific outreach organization calls.
- Confirm the outreach schedule and prepare outreach materials.
- Send Outlook meeting invites for remaining PAC meetings.

PAC Action Items (email MAKERS)

- Provide input on the survey format (by Friday, Sept. 7, 2018).
- Suggest TFG invitees.
- Send venue suggestions for the CWs and TFGs.
- Share most-recent land-use studies and overlay information.
- Share essential and desired compatibility resources.

Completed Action Items

- Completed PAC contact list.
- Updated target outreach weeks.

PAC Meeting #2

Oct. 17, 2018

Technical Focus Group Take-Aways

- Mitigation and implementation funding tools/resources are needed as compatibility planning continues, especially post-JLUS.
- Information on statewide installations should be included.
- It will be good to provide requirements for compatibility planning, including requirements for local and military jurisdictions through plans and studies, including JLUS materials. Air Installation Compatible Use Zone studies use the term “Land Use Compatibility Strategies and Recommendations,” removing control from the military and letting local jurisdictions decide, an element often relying on the current political climate.
- Information should be added regarding how to adopt compatibility plan recommendations.
- It will be good to describe the “rhythm” of military planning, and/or federal spending cycles, in relation to local planning processes.

Community Workshop Preparation

Notes and suggestions on community workshops

- Desired outcome: To positively affect community/military relationships.
- PAC suggestions:
 - It is important to define compatibility.
 - When people raise a hand with questions, ask “does anyone have questions about what we are doing tonight?” or similar.
 - Have avenue to write concerns down but do not answer local-issue questions that are beyond the scope of the project or the project team’s knowledge area.
- Regarding statewide installation maps (slide 17), the font needs to be similar for all labels, and Boardman Bombing Range should be marked on the map.
- Other military benefits:
 - JBLM provides equipment that DuPont does not have through a mutual aid agreement (possible best practice).
 - Joint partnerships in emergency services are good to highlight as these can be more meaningful than business benefits.
 - JBLM has an existing agreement with local jurisdictions. This was beneficial during the 2018 train crash. Traffic was able to be rerouted through the base (possible best practice).
 - It will be good to note ways to work together. Installation participation in the Cascadia Rising planning and events is a good example of beneficial coordination.
 - It will be good to mention military personnel volunteer efforts in communities.

- Uniformed military representatives are requested to attend community workshops to provide clarification and information, and answer questions the community may have related to a base or range.
- It will be necessary to provide a method for people to voice concerns at each workshop in addition to comment sheets, such as an email address or phone number.
- Regarding advertising the workshops, once press releases have gone out, the project team will forward them to the PAC members for circulation along with other key links.
- The current definition of compatibility has too much jargon. It is best to use graphics to illustrate the point. Additionally, change references to “civilian” (and “citizen”) to “community.” For example, “Civilian Guidebook” should be “Community Guidebook.”
- It will be beneficial to explain how the local community impacts internal base operations (traffic, lighting, etc.) and to discuss “encroachment” using pictures to convey the message.
- It was suggested to use the example of industrial development near a residential area to describe compatibility planning and multi-directional relationships.

PAC Meeting #3

Dec. 12, 2018

Community Workshop Review

- Commerce thanks those who participated in community workshops.
- All eight workshops yielded ideas useful to guidebook content, and any non-guidebook comments helped the project team understand local experience and perspectives. Feedback from participants is helping the project team organize and draft preliminary guidebook content.
- This PAC meeting will review CWs feedback and a guidebook draft outline. Raw feedback from the online survey is not included in this review (the survey will be open through the drafting and public comment periods and organized for publication after the final guidebook).
- Local government PAC members stated that a state-level liaison position would be helpful in military compatibility issues. Regarding this suggestion, the guidebook project is not able to establish such a role, but rather can describe a potential best practice where a community has found non-military liaison staff to be useful for mutual relations; perhaps include as a suggestion for state agencies to have a liaison role.
 - PAC members asked if this meeting will include DOD feedback. The DOD invited Commerce to a DOD Regional Coordination Team (RCT) meeting of military representatives from Washington and Oregon installations and testing/training ranges in November. Commerce agreed and conducted a TFG similar to those completed with local governments. RCT feedback focused on insights the guidebook can offer on civilian-military communication.
- *Summary workshop input for guidebook content on coordination and communication:* Suggest local meetings/tours between military and local government representatives. List contacts for governmental entities. Describe liaison positions that can help bridge gaps. Offer flowchart(s) of communication channels/chain of command protocols. Develop other information-sharing channels for emergency response, conflict resolution, project notification, infrastructure needs, etc.
- PAC remarks: Add “early” to “project notification.” Early notification is important for developers and military on projects proposed near a base or range. Similarly, early notification to local planners is desired when military projects or plans change.
- *Summary workshop input for guidebook content on defining or understanding compatibility:* The guidebook needs to list and discuss impacts of traffic, noise, habitat/species protection, and more. It also should discuss community needs tied to growth and changing demographics, veterans and dependents, and processes for compatibility plans or environmental reviews and points of involvement. It should explain varying types of military installations and activities and offer an acronym list and definition for “compatibility.”
- *Summary workshop input for guidebook “general” content:* Explain decision-making from DOD-level to installation. Have an FAQs section. Describe guidebook outreach methods. Acknowledge the need for balanced economic studies and data. Discuss property values, land-use limitations, and encroachment on civilian communities. Discuss environmental impacts and provide installation maps.

- PAC remarks: A recent Military Spouse Employment Act of 2018 was identified as a related initiative. It was clarified that the guidebook’s scope will not address legislation.
- PAC remarks: How does the guidebook cover other initiatives, like buildable lands or the next legislative session? It was discussed that the guidebook will be a static document, and cannot integrate parallel projects or current policy discussions with outcomes still unknown at this time.

Guidebook Draft Preparation

Guidebook draft outline — Part 1: Define “compatibility.” Discuss mutually “maximizing benefits and minimizing impacts.” Describe perspectives on “mission sustainment” and “compatibility” and connections among ideas. Profile military installations with maps that include training routes and special use airspace. Discuss community and military growth and change. Describe organization and responsibilities of both military bases and local governments. Introduce growth management and common planning documents.

PAC remarks:

- The connection between mission sustainment and compatibility is a policy statement that is not universally valued or accepted. It should be explained to better represent both the military and civilian perspectives.
- It is important to note growth and change occur on both sides of the fence. The civilian side can be predicted to some extent; however, planning on the military side is more difficult. How can local planners better understand fluctuation in base personnel? The guidebook can highlight the issue..
- Regarding military operation changes, proactive communication is important to help local government and community members know and prepare for changes and mitigate potential impacts. Discuss how military growth or change is hard to predict.

Guidebook draft outline — Part 2: Describe local planner versus military planner roles/differing contexts. Review local planning and development processes that might apply to compatibility. Explain growth management goals, plan elements, and military provision. Discuss partnerships for coordinated planning. Describe conflicts and mitigations with case studies.

PAC remarks:

- It might be helpful to list mitigation measures and funding sources that have been successfully used to address compatibility issues. An example of a mitigation discussion breaking down is the current negotiations between the Navy and Ebey’s Reserve. How can processes like these reach a more successful conclusion?
- PAC response: Waiting until the military engages with communities through the NEPA process is often too late to substantially affect project scoping. Regular communication from the military is a best practice that can be highlighted in the guidebook, using the SSMCP as a best practice example. The semiannual community leadership forums might also serve as an example process to highlight.
- For compatibility programs, there are successful partnerships and coordination committees that are both formal and ad hoc. Including decision-makers and having clearly identified goals and

tasks to accomplish helps coordination be productive, maintain momentum and progress, and encourage elected officials' support. It can also be helpful to include military veterans (now civilians in the community, some working in local government) on these committees. The Honorary Commanders program at Fairchild Air Force Base is a possible best practice to highlight.

- For military planning processes, the guidebook should summarize master plans and cultural/natural resource planning. Review of military project identification, development, environmental review, and funding processes would be helpful guidebook content.
- The guidebook should highlight both reactive tools to address compatibility issues (like mitigation plans) as well as proactive tools to prevent compatibility issues from occurring (like consistent, early coordination). The significant mitigation related to pier expansion projects (EHW-2) at Naval Base Kitsap-Bangor was mentioned as an example that could be highlighted.

Guidebook draft outline — Part 3: Aid consultation with maps of bases/ranges that include administrative boundaries and where to direct concerns such as what civilian or military department to contact for key issues. PAC input is requested on sample policies and reference materials.

PAC remarks:

- Are there any concerns from a security standpoint of having information in one place? This concern is noted and will be taken into consideration. Guidebook content is intended to be useful to the general public and practicing local government and military planners.

Next Steps

- Regarding the military's operating footprint outside of the base, a committee member offered to provide some summary information for inclusion in the guidebook, perhaps excerpted from information they presented at a recent forum.
- A committee member offered to provide information regarding typical mitigation processes and funding mechanisms.
- It was suggested that military installations share what parts of the plans they can in order to show communities the direction the military is headed for planning purposes. Though base master plans are classified, some PAC members offered to provide a starting list of compatibility-related documents and cultural/natural resource information that is available to the public.
- A committee member will distribute the survey link to attempt to fill in regional gaps in information.
- PAC members suggested including a list of compatibility programs and funding available, in addition to REPI, in the guidebook.
- Tools to help navigate compatibility planning were requested. A chart made by SSMCP to track comprehensive plan updates was mentioned as an example.
- The SSMCP will send example goals, polices, codes, or ordinances that highlight compatibility.

PAC Meeting #4

April 17, 2019

Guidebook Progress and Housekeeping

Slides 1-10 reviewed the guidebook draft and outreach takeaways.

- *Housekeeping*: The acknowledgements page of the draft guidebook was discussed. Though the draft does not have a full list of PAC members, the intention is to have the PAC listed in the final guidebook to honor their contribution. PAC members will be forwarded a draft acknowledgements page and are requested to confirm their listing information or inform MAKERS/Commerce if they wish to be excluded from the final acknowledgements page.
- Draft guidebook contents were reviewed.
- The influence of the outreach process on draft guidebook contents was summarized. Two notable ways the process influenced the draft were by highlighting the two-way impact between military operations and surrounding communities and suggesting resources and information to assist local and military planning. Several of the resources included in the draft were suggested at the TFGs, CWs, and PAC meetings.
- Next steps were reviewed. A summary document that presents feedback from outreach and public comments will accompany the final guidebook. This document will be available through the project website.
- Commerce thanked PAC members for their participation in the TFGs and CWs, as well as all their contributions to the guidebook.

Draft Guidebook Feedback

Discussion: Draft guidebook feedback. Slides 11-12 supported gathering initial feedback on the draft guidebook.

- Many members had yet to review the guidebook fully prior to the PAC meeting, but expressed intent to do so before the end of the comment period.
- Overall feedback was positive. Many stated it was a great overview of the Washington planning process and how the local process and base planning fit relative to each other. The explanation of the military planning process was helpful to local planners to understand what information is and is not available. Alternatively, the overview of the planning process was helpful to military planners. PAC members appreciated the effort to address content to different audiences in each part.
- Several members noted the guidebook is positioned to be a comprehensive and useful tool to increase communication among local planners and between local and military planners.
- The planning examples and resources in Part 3 were very helpful. Standardizing the military notification process and forms for bases to review with these tools is helpful.
- There were some great constructive comments and suggestions to guide draft guidebook revisions. The draft is very large and some believe it is too detailed and comprehensive. Some believe it covers unnecessary information but also noted that it could be useful to planners (and others) who are new to Washington's planning framework. It was acknowledged that some amount of length is a result of the multiple intended audiences.

- Various way-finding ideas were suggested to help users navigate the large document. A roadmap showing where key information is located within the document would be helpful. A guide in the front that identifies useful sections for different audiences would also be helpful. Noting where a reader could find more in-depth information might be useful.
- The executive summary seems too brief; integrating the conclusion’s main takeaways and recommendations into the executive summary is suggested, as some readers may review only this first part of the document. The conclusions in Part 2 would be a good addition to the executive summary.
- Some reviewers suggested that although “two-way” impact is mentioned, the guidebook seems to focus on the community’s responsibility to limit impacts on the military, not the military’s responsibility to limit impacts on communities. The federal decision-making process and description of how planning happens is clear, but local impacts when federal decisions are made could be emphasized. Military officials do not have the flexibility to change the mission, so it cannot fully be a two-way process. Perhaps the guidebook should be more straightforward about how an open question remains: “If many military decisions are not made locally, how can a community member or local planner get involved to influence those decisions?”
- It may be helpful to cover the unintended consequences to military from local government planning on facilities such as utilities, transportation, and laying the groundwork for growth.
- It may be worth emphasizing that community planning decisions are made at the local level, and land-use authority resides there.
- Progress on [Senate Bill 5748](#) was noted as possibly pertinent to include in the guidebook. This bill will likely result in Commerce being tasked to manage a fund to support statewide compatibility with federal matching funds. These funds could be used to purchase property in areas being impacted by military operations, for example. This bill still needs to be approved at the state level (and the corresponding one, at the federal level), but it is worth mentioning this in-process effort as an avenue for future resources to support compatibility.
- There was also a suggestion that Commerce have a process in place to update the guidebook to incorporate new information after it is finalized in July (such as the state fund identified above).
- References to base planning requirements could be emphasized in the guidebook. Specifically [UFC 2-100-01](#) was mentioned as the overarching requirement for bases to do master planning, and that it would be good to include. There are elements in installation master planning that require coordination with local planning processes, such as transportation ([10 United States Code §2864](#)).
- [RCW 36.01.320](#) referencing energy plant siting should also be referenced in the guidebook, as there are notification requirements with the DOD.
- In-text edits were noted:
 - Page 7, paragraph 1: Add “Sound” to end of paragraph to read “Puget Sound”
 - Page 12, paragraph 2: The last sentence should say “...these processes are foundational...”
 - Page 16 “Washington Military Department” section: Check references to the State Guard in sentence three.

- Page 18, paragraph 2 1st sentence: Eliminate one of the qualifiers (either “while” or “but”).
- Page 105: “Stevens” County on the graphic should be “Island” County.

Next Steps and Next PAC Meeting

Slides 13-15 reviewed the next steps:

- The final guidebook is targeted for release in July along with a report on public comment findings and recommendations.
- Due to the delayed release of the draft guidebook, the original May 17, 2019 PAC meeting is rescheduled to June 12, 2019 at 2:30 PM. We will discuss the findings from all the public comments and recommended revisions to the draft.
- PAC members are encouraged to review and share the draft guidebook.

The next meeting will be on June 12, 2019 at 2:30 PM. A meeting invite will follow.

PAC Meeting #5

June 12, 2019

Public Comment Findings and Recommendations

Slides 1-15 introduced the agenda, summarized survey results, feedback themes, and the draft Public Comment Findings and Recommendations Report.

Survey

- Results and a sampling of survey responses were shared.

Public Comment Findings and Recommendations Report

- Some PAC members had difficulty downloading the draft Public Comment Findings and Recommendations Report. PAC members were instructed to inform Beth after the meeting to troubleshoot this issue. Commerce plans to post the final Findings and Recommendations Report along with the final guidebook on its website in July.
- Commerce and MAKERS will review all comments to identify high-level themes from all feedback sources.
- A PAC member asked for clarification on how community members can influence military installation planning. Participants discussed how some military/federal processes offer opportunities to participate (like environmental review) but the local planning process has more opportunity for direct involvement. Since knowledge about local and military decision-making processes is necessary for public participation, the guidebook will outline existing processes (civilian and military).

Guidebook Revisions

Slides 16-24 reviewed how feedback was incorporated into guidebook revisions and the next steps towards completion.

- Revisions were made for succinctness, to improve clarity, and to include new information or resources from commenters.
- Revisions respond to requests for more Washington state examples, including a parking case study, partnership/coordination examples, and new compatible energy siting case studies.
- Commerce requested PAC members with military process expertise to review the accuracy of draft guidebook sections on military construction process and help respond to commenters' input on the appropriate description of "For Official Use Only" (FOUO) designations. Commerce noted that content about FOUO documents is reduced in the guidebook, which is in direct response to commenters' recommendations on the topic. The revision defines "FOUO," but will not attempt to detail FOUO protocols, as it raises accuracy questions and distracts from the section's intended goal of giving readers a general outline of a military planner's sources of information. PAC members were invited to review this content in the draft and/or request the revised sections to review if desiring to add any other suggestions.
- Commerce's plan to update guidebook content as conditions change was discussed. Commerce considers updates to its GMS guidebooks if there are significant changes to the law or if significant time has passed. That said, Commerce intends to continue providing informational resources on the program webpage for any future civilian-military land-use compatibility

projects the agency undertakes. People are encouraged to refer to Commerce’s compatibility website (<http://bit.ly/2pu0Nxb>) for compatible planning content, including the final guidebook and all comments within the findings and recommendations report.

- Commerce anticipates final guidebook publication in July 2019.

Project Wrap-up

Slides 25-28 expressed gratitude to PAC members and concluded the project.

- The PAC played a vital role in many aspects of this project and the project team sincerely appreciates its help.

Technical Focus Groups and Community Workshops (September-November 2018)

The overall objective of both the TFGs and CWs was to share information and generate ideas to improve the relevance of written guidance on coordinated civilian-military planning that pursues mutual compatibility. This section contains a list of event dates and locations, followed by points of input summarized from event discussions.

Technical Focus Groups

Purpose: To engage with planning professionals who work on compatibility processes or projects in the course of their work.

Attendance: TFG participation included public staff and officials from local, state, military/federal, and/or tribal offices.

<i>DuPont Technical Focus Group</i>	35
<i>Yakima Technical Focus Group</i>	36
<i>Spokane Technical Focus Group</i>	37
<i>Bremerton Technical Focus Group</i>	38
<i>Port Townsend Technical Focus Group</i>	39
<i>Coupeville Technical Focus Group</i>	40
<i>Olympia Technical Focus Group</i>	41
<i>Everett Technical Focus Group</i>	42
<i>Tacoma Technical Focus Group</i>	43

Community Workshops

Purpose: To provide an opportunity to engage with community members living near military installations to gain an understanding of civilian compatibility concerns and interests.

Attendance: Workshop participation included community members, public officials, military installation representatives, local/state/tribal government staff, environmental organizations, and citizen-action organizations.

<i>Ellensburg Community Workshop</i>	43
<i>Chimacum Community Workshop</i>	46
<i>Everett Community Workshop</i>	47
<i>Coupeville Community Workshop</i>	48
<i>Oak Harbor Community Workshop</i>	49
<i>Bremerton Community Workshop</i>	51
<i>Tacoma Community Workshop</i>	53
<i>Spokane Community Workshop</i>	54

Technical Focus Groups and Community Workshops Common Features

Event Format/Structure

- Welcome and introductions
- Guidebook definition/purpose
- Definition of compatibility
- Discussion goals
- Roundtable discussion
- Wrap-up and next steps

Discussion Topics

- Local compatibility-related issues/experiences and lessons-learned/success stories

Desired Outcomes

- Build understanding around local compatibility issues and collaborative planning.
- Introduce the guidebook and explore topics for content emphasis.
- Identify resources, best practices, or knowledge gaps where information and examples would benefit community engagement and local compatibility planning.

Technical Focus Groups and Community Workshops Differences

Technical Focus Groups	Community Workshops
<p>Additional TFG Workshop Structure: TFGs had technical discussions with local planning staff/officials whose duties related to compatibility planning.</p> <p>Roundtable discussions were followed by coordination with local staff/officials to schedule and plan announcements for CWs.</p> <p>Technical Focus Group Questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What technical guidance would be useful to individuals responsible for compatibility planning projects? • What communication practices, needs, and/or protocols would help support staff and officials in this community? • Brainstorm a list of upcoming CW dates and places. 	<p>Additional CW Structure: CWs had general discussions with community members interested in compatibility planning.</p> <p>Roundtable discussions were followed by “report-out” of individual tables’ main ideas.</p> <p>Community Workshop Questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What information/resources might shed light on land-use planning and compatibility processes? • What communication guidance related to compatibility would be useful in this community? • What tools would help community members better understand or engage in civilian-military land-use planning processes?

Technical Focus Groups	Community Workshops
<p>TFGs included a project presentation to community planners, officials, military planners, and other governmental representatives, followed by roundtable discussions facilitated by MAKERS and Commerce staff. TFGs with local jurisdictions set aside time to coordinate CW dates and news release processes.</p>	<p>CWs included a project presentation to community members, followed by roundtable discussions facilitated by MAKERS and Commerce staff.</p>
<p>Dates/Locations</p>	<p>Dates/Locations</p>
<p>Friday 9/21, 10-11:30 AM – DuPont City of DuPont City Hall 1700 Civic Drive, DuPont, Washington 98327</p>	<p>Monday 10/22, 6-7:30 PM – Ellensburg Kittitas Valley Event Center – Armory Hall 901 East Seventh Avenue, Ellensburg, Washington 98926</p>
<p>Tuesday 10/2, 2:30-4 PM – Yakima First Street Conference Room 223 N. First Street, Yakima, Washington 98901</p>	<p>Tuesday 10/30, 6-7:30 PM – Chimacum Tri-Area Community Center 10 W. Valley Road, Chimacum, Washington 98325</p>
<p>Wednesday 10/3, 9:30-11 AM – Spokane Spokane Public Library 906 W Main Avenue, Spokane, Washington 99201</p>	<p>Thursday 11/1, 6-7:30 PM – Everett Everett Station Mt. Baker Room 3201 Smith Avenue, Everett, Washington 98201</p>
<p>Thursday 10/11, 10-11:30 AM – Bremerton Bremerton Transportation Center 10 Washington Ave, Bremerton, Washington 98337</p>	<p>Tuesday 11/13, 6-7:30 PM – Coupeville The Nordic Lodge 63 Jacobs Road, Coupeville, Washington 98239</p>
<p>Tuesday 10/16, 10-11:30 AM – Port Townsend Jefferson County Public Works Conference Rm. 623 Sheridan Street, Port Townsend, Washington 98368</p>	<p>Wednesday 11/14, 6-7:30 PM – Oak Harbor Oak Harbor Senior Center 51 SE Jerome Street, Oak Harbor, Washington 98277</p>
<p>Tuesday 10/16, 3:30-5:00 PM – Coupeville Island County Board Hearing Room 1 NE 7th Street, Coupeville, Washington 98239-5000</p>	<p>Thursday 11/15, 6-7:30 PM – Bremerton Bremerton Council Chambers 345 6th St #600, Bremerton, Washington 98337</p>
<p>Wednesday 10/17, 10-11:30 AM – Olympia Inter-Agency Work Group Washington State Department of Commerce 1011 Plum Street SE, Olympia, Washington 98504</p>	<p>Monday 11/19, 6-7:30 PM – Tacoma Eagles Pride Golf Course Exit 116 (Mounts Road) from interstate 5 Tacoma, Washington 98433</p>
<p>Thursday 10/18, 2-3:30 PM – Everett Everett Mayor’s Conference Room 2930 Wetmore Avenue, Everett, Washington 98201</p>	<p>Tuesday 11/27, 6-7:30 PM – Spokane Spokane Public Library 906 W Main Avenue, Spokane, Washington 99201</p>
<p>Wednesday 11/07, 11:30-12:30 – Tacoma DOD (Host) Regional Coordination Team Exit 116 (Mounts Road) from I-5, Tacoma, Washington 98433</p>	

DuPont Technical Focus Group

Sept. 21, 2018 | City of DuPont City Hall

Themes and Guidebook Content Recommendations near Joint Base Lewis-McChord and Camp Murray

- Organizations like the SSMCP should be considered a best practice. The formation of a formalized task force or joint venture improves coordination among local governments, communities, and installations.
- Housing stock creation, availability, and cost is an important factor in local planning. Military housing requirements, Basic Allowance for Housing stipends' impact to local housing costs, and the role of the Corps of Engineers' housing report are important considerations for local planning process.
- Given critical safety concerns in Accident Potential Zones (APZs), coordination of clear zone standards among city entities and with state licensing authorities is important. There is a need to consider compatibility within the siting (and/or licensure) processes for schools, adult/child day care facilities, religious institutions (in accordance with the Land Use Petition Act) and other places of assembly where injury and life risks are higher.
- Summarize planning requirements, including the GMA.
- Explain military planning processes and required directives.
- Review military basics, including information on housing and organization structure.
- Reference ongoing coordination examples like the SSMCP and review how other jurisdictions can learn from this example.
- Summarize available funding sources and examples of states that provide funding.
- Discuss JLUS planning and implementation grants.
- Include tools (models, templates) to help development of comprehensive plan goals and policies.
- Provide diagrams and/or user-friendly explanations to help community members understand local planning processes, and how to participate in and influence decision-making.
- Provide policy update examples (like the lighting policy in process).
- Include information on where JLUSs and other compatibility reports can be accessed.

Yakima Technical Focus Group

Oct. 2, 2018 | Yakima County First Street Conference Room

Themes and Guidebook Content Recommendations near Yakima Training Center (YTC)

- YTC is a vital partner in regional emergency management strategies. There is a range of needs and strategies for wildfires and hazardous waste management/other impacts from Hanford. Greater collaboration is also necessary for emergency management with greater coordination for planning and resources, and more awareness of who has jurisdiction in emergency response scenarios.
- It is important to communicate the sensitivity and necessity of shrub-steppe preservation at YTC and Hanford for threatened/endangered species, and how the military aids the effort.
- Federal programs are noted as useful information for the YTC-area: JLUS, Installation Natural Resource Plan (INRP), and Air Installation Compatible Use Zones (AICUZ)/Range Installation Compatible Use Zone studies, and REPI.
- The military uses airspace over Yakima and Kittitas counties, with unique vulnerabilities to compatible siting issues. There is a need to raise awareness for compatibility around installations and airspace, and to promote early notification processes in advance of development: County/tribal communication strategies may be a source of example for improving compatibility consultation.
- Summarize impacts renewable energy projects can have on training capabilities.
- Discuss the role of installations in local and national emergencies. For example, “Cascadia Rising” strategies.
- Discuss light pollution and its impacts.
- Discuss DOD protocols for transparency, coordination, and communication with jurisdictions.
- Describe update timelines for comprehensive plans, Shoreline Master Programs, and emergency plans with suggestions to include base representatives, conservation entities, and others.
- Consider the Mission Compatibility Analysis Tool as a potential best practice.
- Include military influence overlays as a potential best practice.
- Incorporate policies in the quick-reference guide: Rangeland Fire Protection Act, Arid Lands Initiative.
- Provide recommendations and best practices for lighting (see City of Goldendale ordinance).

Spokane Technical Focus Group

Oct. 3, 2018 | Spokane Public Library

Themes and Guidebook Content Recommendations near Fairchild Air Force Base (FAFB)

- Local jurisdictions, such as Airway Heights, have had success implementing JLUS recommendations through development regulations. These efforts have supported relationship-building and compatibility around FAFB.
- An ongoing and more formalized process and funding is important to sustaining long-term JLUS implementation and relationships/coordination between jurisdictions, tribes, and FAFB.
- Review the SSMCP as a useful case example for maintaining momentum for coordinated JLUS implementation.
- There is a need to understand different realms of authority, requirements, policies, and protocols for tribal, federal, state, and local entities.
- Outline realms of authority for federal, state, and local governing bodies.
- Discuss using “Maximum Mission Profile” as a long-term framework for local governments to understand and plan for base expansion/contraction.
- Discuss consequences of compatibility/incompatibility in terms of mission growth or contraction relative to local efforts.
- Review JLUS application, completion, and implementation processes.
- Discuss county agencies that installations can work with to be notified of land-use actions. For example, FAFB/Navy and the Spokane Regional Clean Air Agency can coordinate to be aware of wind projects.
- Consider installation and tribal resolutions noted as a potential best practice.
- Consider as a case study the Spokane Tribe’s invitation to FAFB officials and planners to meetings with casino builders to communicate and coordinate needs.
- Airway Heights may be used as case study or example of jurisdictions managing two major airports with different airspace requirements.
- Discuss permitting authorities and notification processes in regions with military activity.

Bremerton Technical Focus Group

Oct. 11, 2018 | Kitsap Transit

Themes and Guidebook Content Recommendations near Naval Base Kitsap (NBK)

- Having completed the Kitsap JLUS, the guidebook can be valuable to the area by including success stories or lessons from other communities that have implemented JLUS recommendations.
- Communities surrounding NBK have continued working on regional transportation, traffic, and parking issues since the JLUS, including studies with recommendations on residential neighborhood parking permits in Bremerton.
- Recognize existing compatibility efforts in the local community.
- Address the statewide nature of the guidebook.
- Highlight how the installation affects aspects of community character or is part of local history.
- Provide websites or resources for people with non-guidebook related concerns.
- It will be good to note current compatibility initiatives, including JLUS efforts.
- Describe typical community planning processes and how community members can participate.
- Review military culture and its difference from local political and planning structures.
- Provide an overview of military and community jurisdictions and responsibilities (who is responsible for what roads or infrastructure) and planning processes.
- When listing issues and best practices for each base, link to other communities with similar issues and best practices to show common compatibility needs.
- List funding sources for compatibility projects.
- Review state mandates and state/federal roles in planning processes such as the Shoreline Management Act and Clean Water Act.
- Best practice: NBK has a list of who should be contacted with certain issues. NBK also has an effective parcel-tagging and notification system to inform the Navy.
- Provide suggestions on how to initiate compatibility discussions and appropriate contacts for different issues.

Port Townsend Technical Focus Group

Oct. 16, 2018 | Jefferson County Public Works

Themes and Guidebook Content Recommendations near Navy Region Northwest Installations

- The Navy maintains Naval Magazine Indian Island (NAVMAGII) near Port Townsend. Larger installations surrounding Jefferson County include Naval Air Station Whidbey Island (NASWI), Outlying Field-Coupeville (OLF-Coupeville), and NBK.
- Jefferson County is a small community with relatively little employment for the surrounding installations. However, area residents are affected by nearby operations as flight paths and noise disturbance are noted throughout the county. Because of this, military operations are perceived differently than in other communities, and concern is often heightened due to community size.
- More recent increases in operations have created noise disturbance issues, especially over the Olympic National Park, raising public concern over potential environmental impacts.
- Although the Kitsap JLUS process included Jefferson County, not much implementation has occurred within the county. Community members are interested in a type of implementation committee and want information on how that may work.
- Describe update processes for comprehensive plans and Shoreline Master Programs.
- Introduce military planning policies like the Unified Facilities Criteria, installation master planning requirements, agency implementation policies, and their relationship to communities.
- Describe how people can get involved in compatibility planning, how to initiate discussions, and where to express concerns.
- Consider a case study (or address the issue) relating to traffic impacts and transportation notifications for Hood Canal Bridge closures when military vessels pass.
- Provide information (or “myth-busting”) on common misconceptions about military activity.
- Describe military and local planning processes, with timelines and/or process maps.
- Include information on how comprehensive plan goals can align for compatibility.
- Discuss Urban Growth Areas in relation to comprehensive plan goals.
- Include contact information for whom to call regarding noise issues.

Coupeville Technical Focus Group

Oct. 16, 2018 | Island County Board Hearing Room

Themes and Guidebook Content Recommendations near Naval Air Station Whidbey Island and Outlying Field-Coupeville

- Island County has made progress on compatibility, especially with the AICUZ study and the Encroachment Action Plan. Planning efforts have used elements from these plans to further compatibility on Whidbey Island.
- The Navy is concluding an EIS for anticipated expansion of flight operations, which will result in significantly increased jet noise. Impacts associated with expanding naval operations is a significant issue of concern for Whidbey Island communities.
- Coupeville has existed thus far without noise attenuation codes. With greater noise expected, there is interest in how to mitigate impacts through planning, code updates, and/or funding programs that might support community members.
- Provide guidance on how community members should address the need for mitigation due to military impact. Discuss whether sending a letter to a congressional representative or another approach is best.
- Review how the community affects military operations and the two-sided nature of compatibility.
- Note best practices around jet noise nationwide.
- Describe noise attenuation measures and related planning strategies to mitigate noise impacts.
- Provide information on the GMA and how it affects local planning.
- Review the AICUZ process, its legal/non-legal implications, and how it affects community members.
- Review the GMA's use of "in the vicinity" definition and provide clarification on what needs to be addressed regarding zoning.
- Discuss noise attenuation and how meeting standards under the Washington Energy Code may help achieve some benefits for noise attenuation.
- Note possible funding that could be used for retrofitting housing units and which could benefit communities/lessen military operational impact.
- Provide a GMA checklist to ensure all regulations are being met.
- Give contact information for whom to call on noise issues, especially in light of personnel changes.

Olympia Technical Focus Group

Oct. 17, 2018 | Inter-Agency Work Group Meeting, Washington State Department of Commerce

Themes and Guidebook Content Recommendations near Statewide Installations

- High decibel levels impact historic preservation efforts impacting building structure and marketability. The Department of Archeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) has a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with NASWI to mitigate sound impacts on structures.
- High noise levels are also health risks and have been linked to pregnancy issues and school performance by the Department of Health (DOH). DOH is interested in and supportive of funding overlap to address impacts.
- Species and their natural habitat are vulnerable to land-use changes. Planners off base should consider impacts to habitat in a consistent way with planners on base.
- Discuss the impacts of sound to historic structures and their marketability.
- Discuss the vulnerability of species to land-use changes (habitat fragmentation).
- Review considerations local jurisdictions and military must take for land-use impacts to habitat and species.
- Use the MOA between DAHP and NASWI as a best practice for coordination.
- Discuss advantages of including installations in agency strategic planning and review phases.
- Include DAHP grant opportunities for noise attenuation on historic structures.
- Include reference to DOH noise impacts to health studies in the quick-reference guide.

Everett Technical Focus Group

Oct. 18, 2018 | City of Everett Mayoral Conference Room

Themes and Guidebook Content Recommendations near Naval Station Everett (NSE) and Support Facilities

- Everett’s city director of government affairs role as liaison to the Navy is noted as a potential best practice to foster communication with the base, county, port, and Economic Alliance Snohomish County, including annual meetings with DOD officials in/near Washington, D.C. to understand the mission and community conditions at NSE.
- Resilient traffic corridors to support emergency management (including seismic vulnerabilities) and base travel times are important considerations near NSE, support facilities, and housing.
- Jurisdictions surrounding NSE have not completed a JLUS. Everett considered sponsoring a JLUS, but potential mission change at NSE will affect the timing of any proposed JLUS in the future. Resources on the JLUS process would be beneficial.
- There is desire for the Navy to communicate actions farther afield than the immediate city/county, such as greater coordination with schools, other special districts, or the city of Marysville (which supplies housing and experiences sound impacts).
- Discuss factors that lead to incompatibility so jurisdictions can plan for avoidance.
- Review jurisdictional critical area responsibilities in the context of civilian-military compatibility.
- Discuss base population impacts to school populations.
- Review strategies for understanding how many people will come/leave with mission change.
- Discuss Navy procedures for identifying suitable and affordable housing, including how timelines associated with these studies impact the Navy families’ housing stipends, with market implications.
- Share long-term communication strategies that account for turn-over.
- Include visuals to show which office to call and when. For example, Navy Region Northwest organizational chart.
- Include jurisdiction and base public affairs offices (PAO) in contact lists.
- Possible case study – Previous NSE emergency testing was much louder than anticipated, causing alarm to community members. The communication strategy for testing was adjusted and improved.

Tacoma Technical Focus Group

Nov. 7, 2018 | Regional Coordination Team Meeting, Eagles Pride Golf Course

Themes and Guidebook Content Recommendations near Statewide Installations

- Each military installation has its own local context, needs, and relationships with jurisdictions, but may still have some opportunities/challenges in common. The DOD has protocols to coordinate communications across service branches in the region.
- Succession planning to continue institutional knowledge is a concern for each installation, both for base command or personnel change and regarding change of jurisdiction leaders and staff.
- There is interest in how the guidebook will define compatibility and encroachment as it connects with the military's approach to mission sustainment.
- Define audiences to explain who in the military and who in communities can use the guidebook.
- Discuss local process and planning law. "How does Washington's vesting law work?" "Who has permitting authority, and what is the process like?"
- Clearly define and describe compatibility. Part of compatibility is predictability that is a benefit of early and ongoing civilian-military communication.
- Discuss timelines in local planning processes, like comprehensive plan and development regulation update cycles, update processes, and when military and other stakeholders can engage in the process.
- Refer to other sources of information about planning in the state, such as guidebooks, planning associations, research entities, and Commerce's Short Course materials. Link to them in the guidebook.
- Help non-military readers know what shapes military and federal processes, such as National Defense Strategy/National Defense Authorization Act (federal law) which the military implements in local activity.
- Discuss environmental review processes, basing decisions, and military construction processes.
- Emphasize early contact with the military. Requests may have to move through different departments and response may require discussion. This results in a need for lead time to properly address concerns.
- Regarding communication protocols and consultation guidance, describe airspace notification procedures. Review impacts between airspace and on-ground development.
- The PAO/Officer is a key starting point for contacting a base.
- When contacting the military, it is important to articulate what the issue is regarding and the desired outcome.
- See Title 10 (federal law) for military policies to include in the reference guide.

Ellensburg Community Workshop

Oct. 22, 2018 | Kittitas Valley Event Center – Armory Hall

Themes and Guidebook Content Recommendations from Communities near Yakima Training Center

- The city wants to be a partner.
- Include a reference guide with tools for civilians within the community.
- Discuss formalized agreements/relationships with tools like Memoranda of Understanding (MOU)/MOA or, at a minimum, a compatibility plan that a local government would sponsor and to which a “base” would agree before approaching the DOD together.
- Discuss housing concerns. Apartments are too expensive for one soldier.
- Ask and/or answer questions about housing, such as: “What are the requirements for training and related housing demand?” “How many people are at the training center?” “How many children will need to be housed?” “How many housing units are needed versus wanted?”
- Establish a meet-and-greet with the commander every two years.
- Suggest creating community events that bring military families and the community together (like golf tournaments).
- Arrange mutual visits between commissioners, planners, and others to the base.
- The guidebook should suggest that commanders speak to city councils to give input on parks, restaurants, and recreation, and to request visitor tours.
- Discuss community liaison roles. A community liaison for SSMCP key sectors would be helpful.
- Make recommendations about establishing communication and coordination between the community and military in these subjects: School districts, local government, medical, websites, law enforcement, fire districts, and emergency management. Include a directory of agencies and military offices.
- The guidebook should address traffic, encroachment, and housing.
- Discuss teaming up on shared concerns, like shoreline access.
- Include maps for each installation.
- Include a factsheet to advertise the guidebook.
- The guidebook should discuss population change. It is important for installations to know how demographics are expected to change for fire response and long-term planning.
- Improve communication with a list of which offices to call (although there is high turnover).
- The following should be involved in compatibility conversations: Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council (EFSEC), county commissioners, elected officials, state parks, irrigation districts, the Department of Fish and Wildlife, residential and commercial developers, existing businesses, and transportation partners.
- Bases should be included in regional planning efforts (e.g., water resource plans).

- Provide education on hunting authority on base. YTC advertises and coordinates recreational opportunities. Review access permissions and restrictions, as well as stewardship responsibilities for users of base lands.
- Create maps of “areas of impact” along the base’s boundary, including gates and access details.
- Discuss connectivity to YTC areas of responsibility.
- The guidebook should recommend a policy for recreation on YTC land and integrate with the comprehensive plan’s recreation element.
- Discuss real estate disclosures, signed covenants for agriculture operations, and rural property notices.
- Explain how compatibility operates within NEPA and the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), for instance, and note what level of change triggers each process. Address base operations, county activity, and airspace issues (flight paths).
- The guidebook should explain how to talk to base personnel about emergency response.

Chimacum Community Workshop

Oct. 30, 2018 | Tri-Area Community Center

Themes and Guidebook Content Recommendations from Communities near Navy Region Northwest Installations

- People do not want the guidebook to help “expand the military” in Washington.
- Will discussion of “compatibility” really be balanced in this guidebook? There is skepticism that this project will be unbiased. The guidebook should acknowledge the military impacts communities.
- The guidebook has no direct impact or authority over military operations or plans.
- The guidebook should recognize that the military shall be in strict subordination to civil power, according to State Constitution Article 1, Section 18.
- Recognize that impacts from military operations are far afield from the installation itself (there is specific concern around flights over Olympic National Park). Operations can be far from the base itself, not under a local jurisdiction, etc., so there is uncertainty around the communication path for these issues.
- Better communication and understanding are needed around military-impacted Hood Canal Bridge closures.
- Discuss impacts to property value. Land-use limitations devalue land, especially in order for the military to purchase land or conservation easements at a lower price.
- Recommend that economic studies examine positive and negative impacts (costs/benefits analysis).

Everett Community Workshop

Nov. 1, 2018 | Everett Station Mt. Baker Room

Themes and Guidebook Content Recommendations from Communities near Naval Station Everett

- Help communities outline boundaries and limits for civilian recreation or other uses around military installations.
- Provide a clear definition of “compatibility.” The guidebook should help the new community planner, new planning commission, elected officials, consultants, and professionals who might have less background in the subject. Use “plain talk” around the issue of land-use compatibility and military base “lingo” or abbreviations for the non-planner/non-military reader.
- Provide clarity on compatibility differences for a military “base” versus a “range” (for instance, restrictions vary for recreational access). Compatibility depends on the site function.
- Address needs that a community may want to provide, such as appropriate contacts, and how to get information. For instance, provide contact information for base liaison staff on local planning topics and school/housing topics.
- Be explicit and clear in the guidebook regarding topics and subjects it cannot help with or cover.
- Discuss whom to involve, such as: Elected officials (city and county councils), businesses and chambers of commerce, non-governmental organizations (environmental and conservation agencies).
- Provide contact information for counties and the military.
- Include where to find more information on Base Realignment and Closure and mission requirements.
- Discuss compatibility “growth targets” for housing (on and off base). There are “group quarters” housing requirements for the military and infrastructure needs to meet growth targets. For example, an adjacent community can plan to help meet related demands, such as internet/fiber for transportation or military cyber requirements.
- Include information on base location decisions (base expansion/contraction/relocation) and the effect that has on an adjacent community. For example a top secret military base inhibits development and growth, which can be good if a community wants to preserve quiet/conservation lands, or bad if a community wants growth to meet development pressures.
- Everett-specific issues include residential inconveniences and security concerns. For example, residential home garage doors were opening because of military frequency overlap <https://www.heraldnet.com/news/some-suspect-navy-to-blame-for-garage-doors-not-working/>.
- Some residential properties with panoramic windows create military unease due to increased line-of-sight into base operations. This may impact regulations on types of homes, building permits, window placement, etc.

Coupeville Community Workshop

Nov. 13, 2018 | Nordic Lodge

Themes and Guidebook Content Recommendations from Communities near Naval Air Station Whidbey Island and Outlying Field-Coupeville

- Clarify military impacts on surrounding communities. “Is there a weighted scale on how impacts affect a community?” Not all impacts are equal. The distinction between the activity and the impact needs to be determined.
- There is concern around who is pushing this guidebook development and statewide compatibility efforts. “Is this truly a two-way street (collaboration on both the community and the military), or is Commerce completing a task that the legislature didn’t want to touch?”
- Read the thousands of comments already submitted within the Navy’s recent EIS and use those to help complete the guidebook.
- Disinterest in engaging and concern over perceived project outcomes was expressed. “We don’t want to participate in this process. It will only make it easier for the military to roll over us.”
- The information that the Navy used to inform a study on noise was “modeled” and not based on actual noise levels that Whidbey Island experiences. This does not give people confidence in the report. Noise studies should be science-based to demonstrate good faith.
- Community support from the state was questioned. “Where does the state of Washington have our backs? We have contacted our legislators, the governor, Commerce, etc. We feel it is reasonable that our state hears us and helps us.”
- Impact from comments on the Navy’s recent EIS was questioned. “If EIS efforts and comments were actually considered, then you would have buy-in from the community of Whidbey Island.”
- The guidebook should specify the problem it is actually trying to resolve.
- There should be more resources on water and well testing beyond DOH minimum requirements.
- APZ overlays mean that no new gathering spaces or residential uses can be allowed in an area. Currently the community swimming pool, transit center, and the Nordic Lodge are located in the APZ. This is something future land-use planning needs to reflect, and proper zoning should be in place. Discuss where uses like these can be located outside of the APZs.
- Include resources and contact information of Navy personnel and legislators. Help a civilian know how to successfully work issues up the chain of command.
- There is a lack of confidence that any input or feedback will matter or affect any military operations or plans — “we made thousands of comments on the EIS, and they had little effect.” Provide more guidance on planning processes, including SEPA/EIS comments versus workshop or community outreach comments. Explain how comments are used.
- Economic studies should include negative economic impacts in addition to economic benefits.
- The community needs better objective, science-based information around issues to support decisions, such as noise and water quality.
- Provide more information about water quality impacts from former fire suppression practices, including availability of services for health impacts and treatment.

Oak Harbor Community Workshop

Nov. 14, 2018 | Oak Harbor Senior Center

Themes and Guidebook Content Recommendations from Communities near Naval Air Station Whidbey Island

- Discuss using existing tools and resources, like weatherization grants, to upgrade older homes and improve soundproofing at the same time.
- Labor and Industries is suggesting that employees spend less time outdoors in areas where noise is greatest. High noise poses issues for places like farms where employees need to be outside for long periods of time. Discuss what the best land uses are for flight paths/greatest noise areas. Future land use should be considered.
- Local health officials and doctors are not aware of potential contamination from high concentration of some military safety chemicals. Provide guidance to help educate and inform industry professionals on these issues. Show how to incorporate the DOH into the conversation to be proactive on potential issues like well filtration, regular testing, and collected data that is available to all.
- Whidbey Island has the lowest waterfront property values.
- The guidebook should explain land-use processes and whether they can be altered.
- Reach out to other states about how they work on compatibility. Commerce has put out a report on best practices.
- Describe the outreach process, including outreach to the military and how the guidebook will be distributed.
- Discuss the military's technical requirements and tell the military to not deviate from military-specific requirements.
- Discuss the need and rationale for the guidebook.
- Washington state law provides requirements to follow. Explain how existing laws work and how to make sense of them. Refer to experience of those who have already done this.
- Discuss the requirements for local governments. Refer to guidebooks for other topics/industries. Look at guidebooks based on GMA requirements like housing, critical areas, and transportation.
- Define the problem the guidebook is supposed to solve. Increase awareness and understanding, technical guidance for planners, and help give information.
- Civilians learning to deal with the military seems one-directional. The guidebook should be balanced.
- Farmers are impacted by the Navy (i.e., noise, jet fuel drops from passing aircraft). Originally the Navy said they would not fly over preexisting homes, but the Navy has changed patterns. How can a farmer address noise with people and/or customers in the field? L&I has said to find work inside, but how is that possible?
- Navy personnel comprise 50 percent of the population, making inclusion of compatibility with the community important.

- There is a public perception issue, and there will not be civilian-military continuity until the community comes together in agreement.
- The guidebook should recommend more chances to continue dialogue around tough issues.
- Local physicians and the DOH do not understand the toxicology of perfluorooctanoic acid. Provide more information and education about toxins, ways to get medical help, and more resources for those experiencing similar issues.
- Provide contact information for reaching the military and for the military to reach the community.
- Recommend more meetings with base representatives in communities.
- Recommend the Washington Military Alliance (WMA) put out an MOA and improve ways to communicate with the WMA.
- It is important to have information of what is being done on both sides, with facts and a “non-antagonistic” tone. Identify issues and impacts to help find solutions.
- There is frustration around national decisions affecting local operations. There is a “disconnect” between local-level conversations and decisions that get made in California or Washington, D.C.
- Decisions affecting the local community are not made in the state, but are made in Washington, D.C. Identify the points of influence in the military planning process so local planners/residents know when input is effective and possible. For military planners, inform them of the local community’s expectations in planning. Local planners want early and authentic input.
- Use factual numbers of who is affected. Have one source so people do not dispute.
- Recommend having a state or local community representative to work on military issues.
- The guidebook could benefit from a central repository of facts, “myth” corrections, frequently asked questions, etc.
- Summarize military benefits and practices like volunteerism, buy-outs and conservation programs, flight-path reorientation, real estate notification in noise zones, etc.

Bremerton Community Workshop

Nov. 15, 2018 | Bremerton City Council Chambers

Themes and Guidebook Content Recommendations from Communities near Naval Base Kitsap

- Discuss key audiences that should be involved in planning. A baseline target audience is needed to ensure reading a broad cross-section of the community. Discuss what that would look like from a process standpoint.
- It is challenging to keep a list of updated organizations. It's recommended to keep a list of sectors or departments/offices for people to contact (beyond technical advisory or tribes). Make it easy by including a list of questions or needs and point people to resources in Part 3.
- It is better to be over-comprehensive to start with so that all the information is "out there."
- Provide models or examples of how to integrate compatibility within planning, how to tailor it, and how to phase processes to make compatibility efforts work for each community.
- List categories of issues that may be considered in compatibility planning. Consider a checklist approach (e.g., "is this occurring here?"). Such an approach will help people recognize whether a compatibility issue is a problem in the area.
- It would be helpful to have parcel tagging as security and parking issues are not a problem everywhere (maybe only around four blocks). Some issues are localized. Geo-locating issues is important.
- Discuss data sources. Accurate census data is important to provide for the community.
- A uniform definition of compatibility is needed. Help jurisdictions talk about it while at the same time avoiding jargon.
- Share useful resources and inform people about compatibility and how to address it. For example, coordinating councils (relationship-based), need more civilian-military connection and meetings to increase knowledge.
- There are many limitations to authority. Discuss limits to coordination and roles for military and governments. Help describe limits to what they can build or do.
- The National Defense Authorization Act spells out limitations.
- Discuss demographics. Review how the Navy (and other branches) accounts for population numbers. Each installation has population information ("N5" is population information). OEA has a good list of mechanisms or programs.
- Include information on OEA.
- Discuss who produces economic impact information. The business services office in Commerce looks at economics, examining direct and indirect impacts of spending in the economy. There is demand for more current data, including the need to "not be elusive," to be clear with data, and include the number of jobs a base provides. Projections for student populations are also needed. Bremerton is finishing an economic impact analysis.
- Go through representatives to explain issues to the government. Get changes or issues noted by the House Armed Services Committee.

- On the military information side: The PAO or CPLO on Kitsap (every base has its own PAO) needs to explain the installations such as NBK and how it's organized. Each has a website, and the CPLO manages compatibility for all of them.
- Explain if or how this relates to the Ruckelshaus effort.
- Provide an acronym list and specify who uses the terms.
- Explain how the military is the property manager and there are tenants. Explain it in a way that makes sense to people.
- The guidebook should have an explanation of military planning that clarifies where local government can integrate in military planning (“the fact that it is not a public process”).
- It is important to not make assumptions on how actions affect the military, Bremerton, and parking. The leadership of Bremerton says they will not put restrictions in neighborhoods as it will look like the city is “not a partner” to the military. The military is fine with that. When parking is enforced, people get on buses, and it is a common goal met.
- Planning models how to continue the work and continue the conversation. “You can plan, but a big part is implementation.”
- Explain where the GMA can/does address conflict resolution. Discuss what happens when something is found to be incompatible. Discuss if or when it is appropriate to restate or clarify the law, give early notification, and otherwise be a part of the process.
- Consider Bremerton’s neighbor compatibility codes as a possible best practice.
- Recognize that the military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power, according to State Constitution Article 1, Section 18.
- Recognize military operations impact places far afield from the installation itself, sometimes in areas not under local jurisdiction. For example, there are specific concerns about flights over Olympic National Park. Address uncertainty about the communication path for these issues.
- Better communication and understanding is needed around military-impacted Hood Canal Bridge closures.
- There is concern about land-use limitations devaluing land, especially in order for the military to purchase land or conservation easements at a lower price.
- There is need for providing basic information to newly elected officials upon assuming office.
- List various Washington stakeholders that should be included in compatibility planning. For example, health organizations, transportation organizations, regional planning bodies, tribal governments, and others.
- Explain basic military base operations and structure. For instance, the commander is the landlord, and on-base tenants have a different chain of command, which may not be local.

Tacoma Community Workshop

Nov. 19, 2018 | Eagles Pride Golf Course

Themes and Guidebook Content Recommendations from Communities near Joint Base Lewis-McChord

- The guidebook should capture and put forth both best and “worst” practices.
- Discuss unintended housing consequences. There is an issue of military employees receiving housing vouchers that artificially inflate market-rate housing in the area, making it unaffordable for non-military residents.
- Military funding for mitigation (usually for noise) seems to be allocated inconsistently according to factors like which base, which branch, or which community, etc. is involved. For example, Coupeville reported no mitigation funding, while JBLM used military mitigation funding to move and build infrastructure (a school).
- Discuss a state- and cabinet-level military liaison for advocacy and communication who talks directly to the governor about compatibility planning and related issues.
- Use the Commerce Short Course format to inform local and military planning professionals. It would be an important way to keep the guidebook current.
- Recommend annual or semi-annual base tours. Invite newly elected officials and department heads to meet military counterparts and make connections, like the fire chief and fire lead, etc.
- The guidebook should note SSMCP as a best practice with technical guidance on following up on the compatibility documents and recommendations.
- The guidebook should include an acronym list, flow chart, communication tools, basic military FAQs, maps of military communities, military history (how long each base been around), and timelines for planning updates.
- The guidebook should highlight the need for early notification related to planning issues—both from the military to the community and from the community to the military. It is important to recognize that it takes time to respond on both military and community sides.
- Discuss how demographic trends and sharing accurate base population data leads to funding and helps local planners update comprehensive plans.

Spokane Community Workshop

Nov. 27, 2018 | Spokane Public Library

Themes and Guidebook Content Recommendations from Communities near Fairchild Air Force Base

- Provide contact information for chambers, economic development organizations, tribal contacts, engineering organizations, adjacent property owners, and base contacts like the PAO, CPLO, base operator, operations personnel, and/or command.
- Suggest questions to ask a contact. Discuss how to know what is under development. For example, “What projects are in the pipeline?” “What is the base’s main mission?” “What other missions are there?” “Who uses the base?” “What are the base’s future plans?”
- Discuss project notification protocols.
- Explain “joint-base” installation protocols.
- Explain the importance of compatibility planning. “The purpose of compatibility is reducing risk to the public. That is true for an artillery unit, or ships, or planes, or any... Public safety is the responsibility of the government and ultimately the elected leaders. This should be made apparent [to people] through the local process.”
- It is important for communities and/or local staff to be able to spend time with base personnel to maintain communication. This provides opportunity to exchange concerns before they escalate to a level of conflict with high emotional investment, financial risk, and/or adverse civilian or military impacts.
- It is important for compatibility to understand the base’s fiscal cycle (federal budget cycle), military capital planning (military construction), and mission development process.
- Provide information on base personnel response-time requirements. There is a requirement that base personnel reside within a 60-minute commute to ensure rapid response time.
- Discuss how it is important to understand that cities and counties need something on record in order to postpone/deny or request/suggest any changes for an application or development activity. However, sometimes military representatives cannot go on the record or speak freely about a possible encroachment-related issue, as it might publicize a vulnerability. These factors make negotiation and compromise difficult or impossible.
- Review military/federal impact aid to schools. For example, Medical Lake runs the base school and receives impact aid funds, which also lends support to off-base schools.
- Base personnel (active and retired) and their dependents are part of the community population and consumer base (i.e., paying rents, buying property).
- Regarding base redevelopment: “You can’t just look at the success stories [of a redeveloped base]. You have to consider the whole set of base closures, then ask what percentage of redevelopment is successful. Because not all [closed bases] get turned around. Many just stay in the same condition they were the day they were closed.”
- Installation Complex Encroachment Management Action Plans explain a lot about military processes and restricted use.

- The DOD has its own encroachment definition. Place this up front as part of explaining how the DOD views compatibility. Compare and contrast this with how non-military communities view compatibility.
- The DOD has good information resources on encroachment management and compatible use.
- Research BRAC documents for encroachment definitions, evaluation methods, and criteria to disclose information on the military’s approach to compatibility. Look at the type of questions they asked in BRAC that are based on “what is there now that might inhibit current or future missions?”
- AICUZ studies have useful information. The Air Force publishes documents on AICUZ.
- Review notice procedures for projects not needing a local permit. For example, some may need a state permit such as the Department of Natural Resources or EFSEC.
- Recommend that planners introduce (new) staff/elected officials to base contacts.
- Recommend elected officials and planning staff maintain contact with the base planners.
- Recommend military planning staff and/or PAOs contact planning staff at local jurisdictions, regional groups, etc.
- The guidebook should have checklists to guide a planner in reviewing local codes, state law, case law, compliance or examples from similar installations, issues, or jurisdictions in the state.
- Provide recommendations for land use under training airspace areas (solar farms, windmills, airspace).
- Describe efforts for regional coordination versus statewide coordination.
- Discuss reciprocity between civilian and military life and land use (nurse’s compact, spousal employment, military-friendly schools, etc.).
- Help engage with the community at large and help with comprehensive plan updates.
- Be as specific as possible on the benefits of encroachment avoidance.

Original Public Comments and Survey Results (August 2018-April 2019)

Community Workshops Feedback 57

(August-November 2018)

Comments received at the community workshops were compiled in this section. They represent suggestions intended for Commerce and MAKERS to consider while drafting the guidebook. The feedback includes comments made during group discussions in addition to individual comments.

Comments on the Draft Guidebook 168

(April 2019)

The draft guidebook was released on April 1, 2019, after which followed a 30-day comment period. During this time, the public was encouraged to provide feedback on all aspects of the draft. These comments were compiled in this section.

Online Survey Results.....219

(August-November 2018)

An online survey was available from August 2018 through April 2019 and received 411 responses. The survey asked respondents about their demographics, familiarity with local and military planning, and for feedback regarding current efforts and needs around compatibility. Questions did not address the draft guidebook but helped inform its contents.

Community Workshops Feedback (August-November 2018)

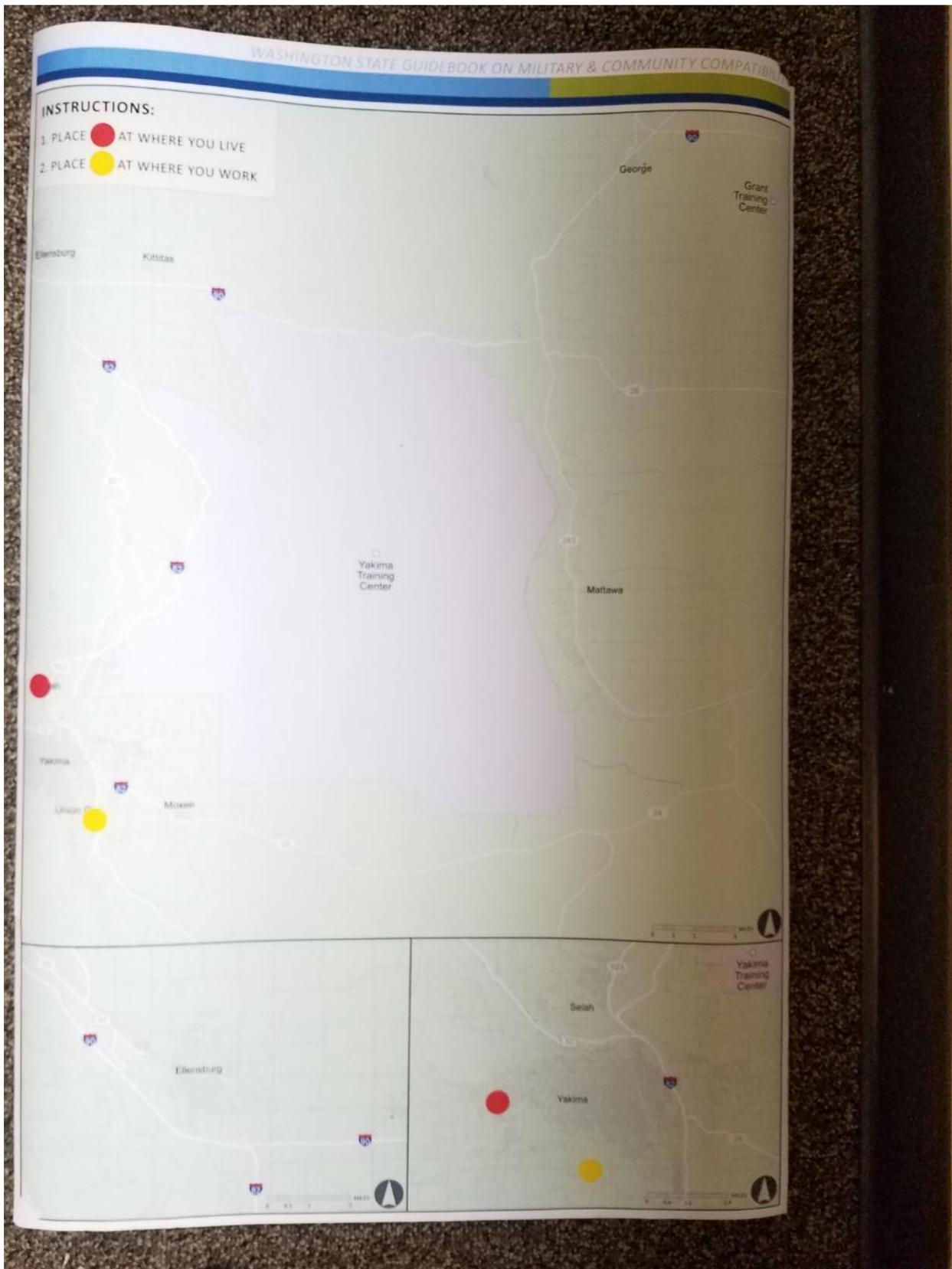
This section contains original comments from the following community workshops:

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Ellensburg Community Workshop

Oct. 22, 2018 | Kittitas Valley Event Center – Armory Hall





WASHINGTON STATE GUIDEBOOK ON MILITARY & COMMUNITY COMPATIBILITY

Comment Sheet

Comments can also be sent to:
Deanah Watson
Department of Commerce
deanah.watson@commerce.wa.gov
10 N. Post Street, Suite 445
Spokane, WA 99201

Other Ideas:

Quick Reference - tools and capability to the civilians w/in the community

Policy - Here are our policies (the military)

* The city wants to be a partner & welcomes them but there doesn't

City Manager is a retired Colonel the

How would you go about organizing an agreement/relationship w/ the military? MOU/MOA?

More formally it could be a compatibility plan. The local Government would sponsor and the "Base" would need to agree and as a team they would approach the DOD

WASHINGTON STATE GUIDEBOOK ON MILITARY & COMMUNITY COMPATIBILITY

Comment Sheet

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Spokane, WA 99201

Example of Apartment Complexes
(Dick) nice places 1300 sq. feet
too expensive for one soldier but
great for two. Military has policy
that soldiers should not live poor

WASHINGTON STATE GUIDEBOOK ON MILITARY & COMMUNITY COMPATIBILITY

Comment Sheet

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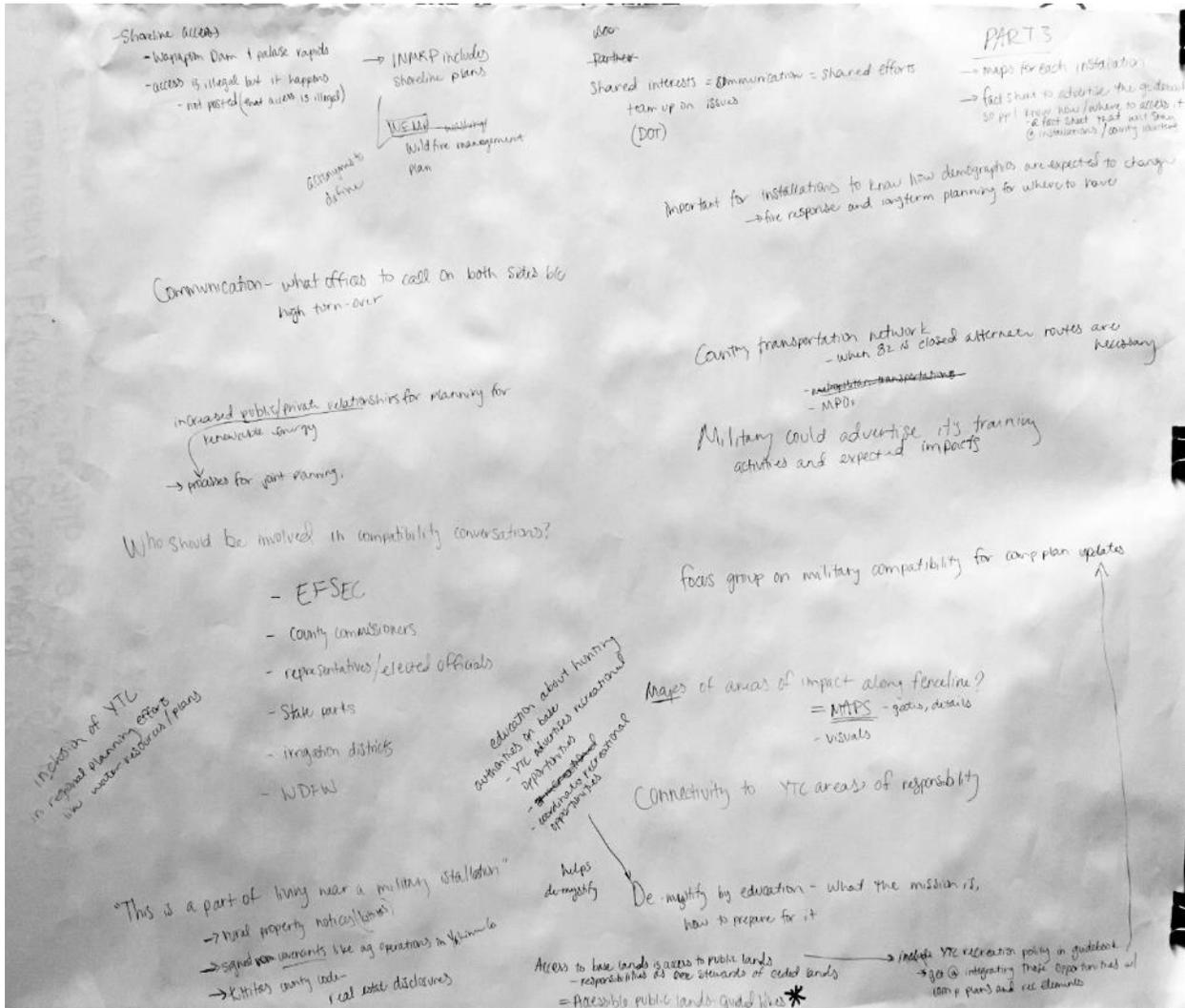
- What are the requirements for training & housing
- How many people are at the training center
 - How well kids will
 - # Housing units are needed vs wanted
 - Meet & greet w/ the command every two years
 - No housing officer
 - we can be a resource but they don't ask
 - Golf tournament for the families that are from deployed

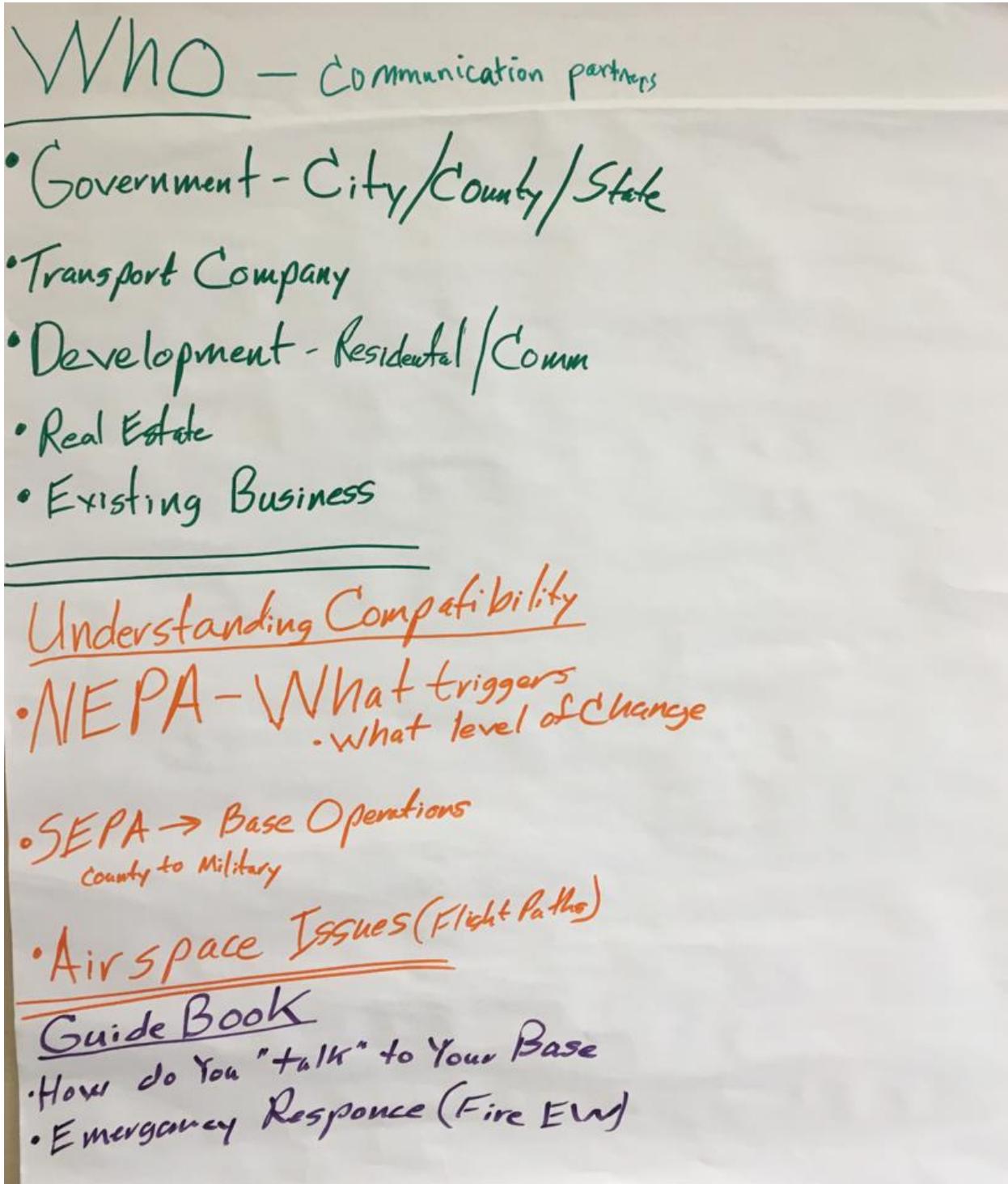
If the commandant came in & spoke w/ the city council and gave his point of view

- Parks
- Eatery's
- Use to play Basketball

A visiting tour would be great

A community liaison from key sectors of the
SSMCP -
South Sound military community Partnership -





(COMMUNICATION/COORDINATION)

① LAW ENFORCEMENT & FIRE - Emergency Mngmt Districts

- School districts
- LOCAL GOVT.
- MEDICAL

② CONSISTENT #

- DIRECTORY AGENCIES & MILITARY.
- WEBSITES

③ How is THIS IMPORTANT ^{to} ME AND THE COMMUNITY?

* Side note: Big challenge around YTC is the directory - it's mostly JBLM. Challenge: Even if you have a # to call, need a relationship behind the initial call. Suggest: mutual visits Commissioners/planners/others to YTC (& vice versa...)

UNDERSTANDING COMPATIBILITY, "communicate early & often"!

④ POTENTIAL ISSUES TRAFFIC ENCROACHMENT. HOUSING

⑤ Past activity

- HWY-82 Blackhawks

⑥ Helicopters to Yakima hospital

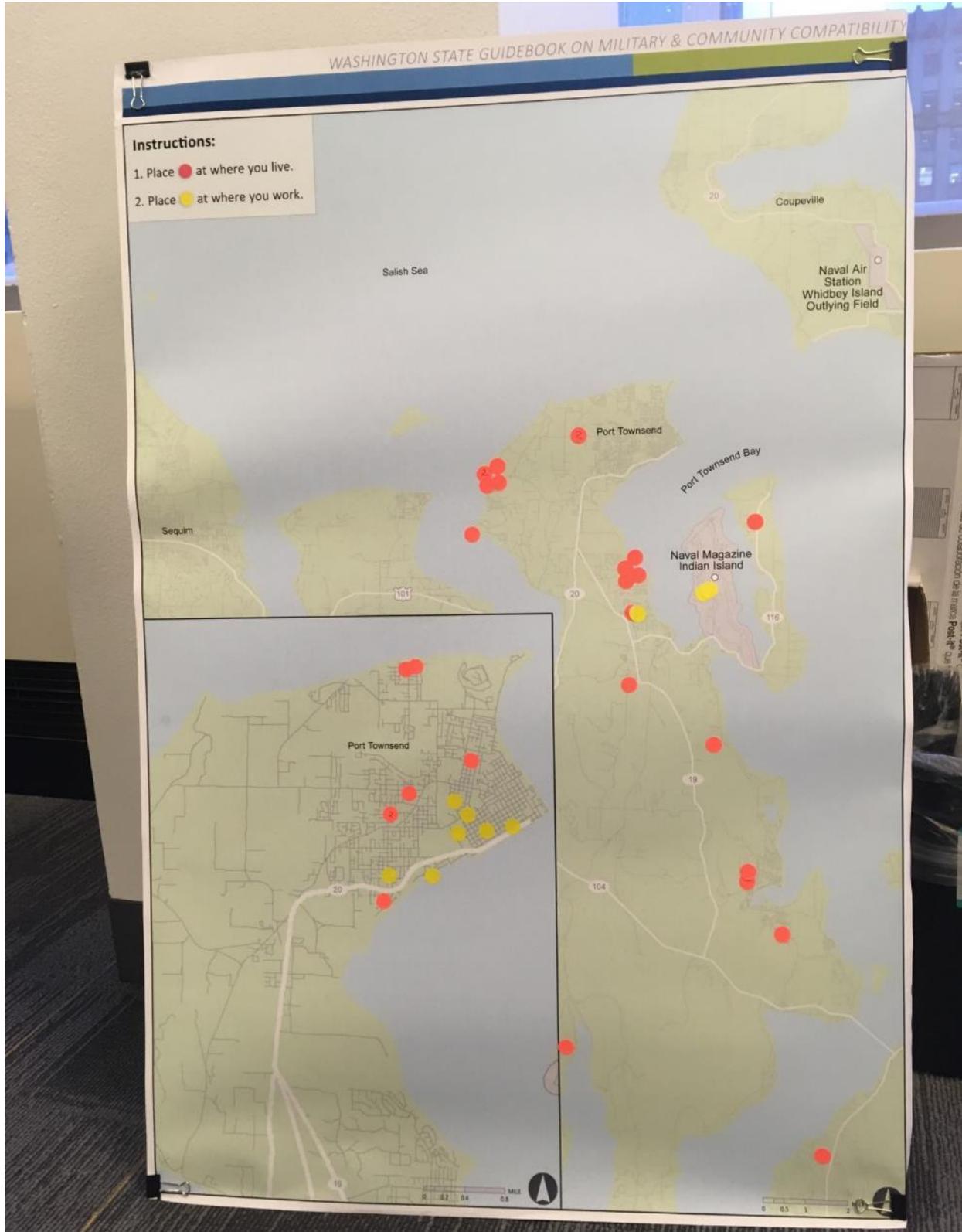
OTHER IDEAS: RELATIONSHIP TO COMPATIBILITY PLANNING + DEVELOPMENT AS A COMMUNITY MEMBER. (IMPLEMENTATION)

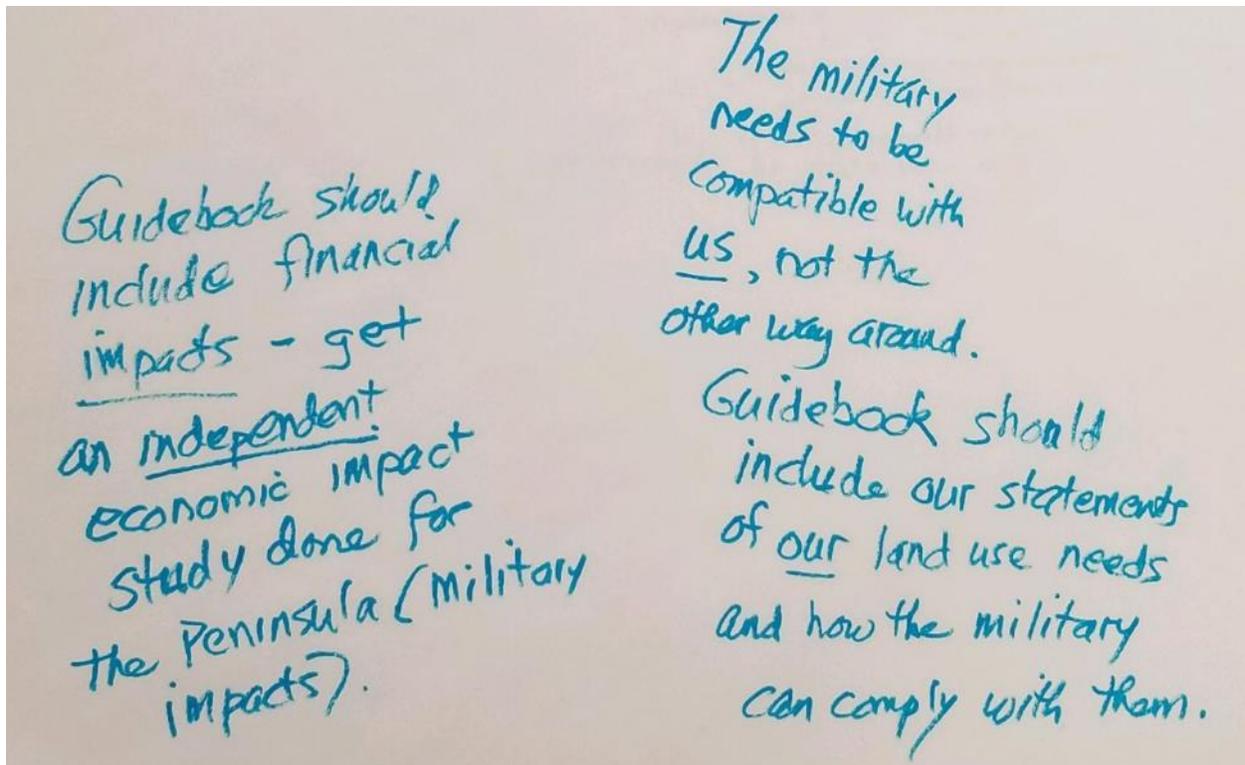
- Convoys.

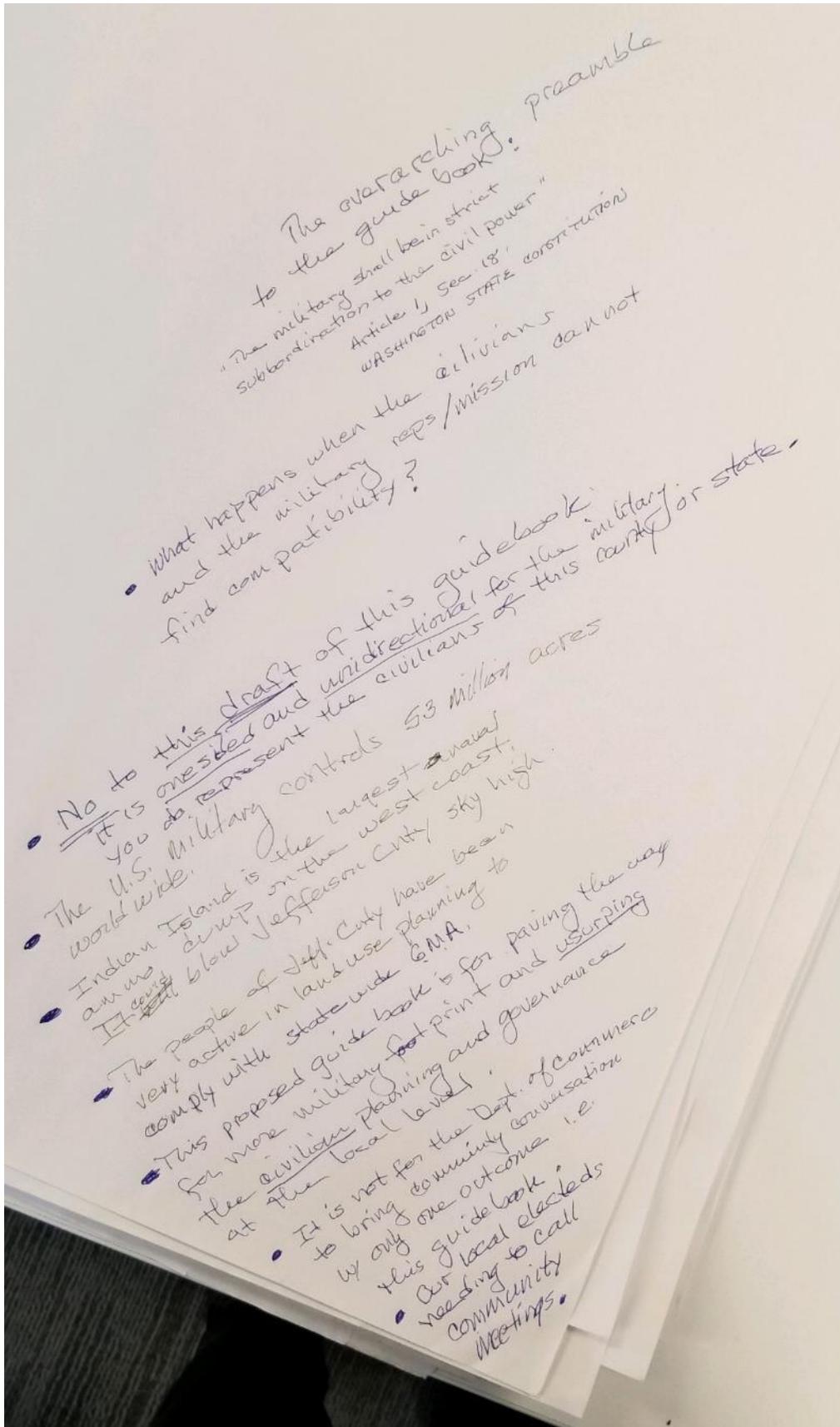
PART 3 - The comp plan (each element & overall) Visits + CMO stuff - real useful, very practical

Chimacum Community Workshop

Oct. 30, 2018 | Tri-Area Community Center

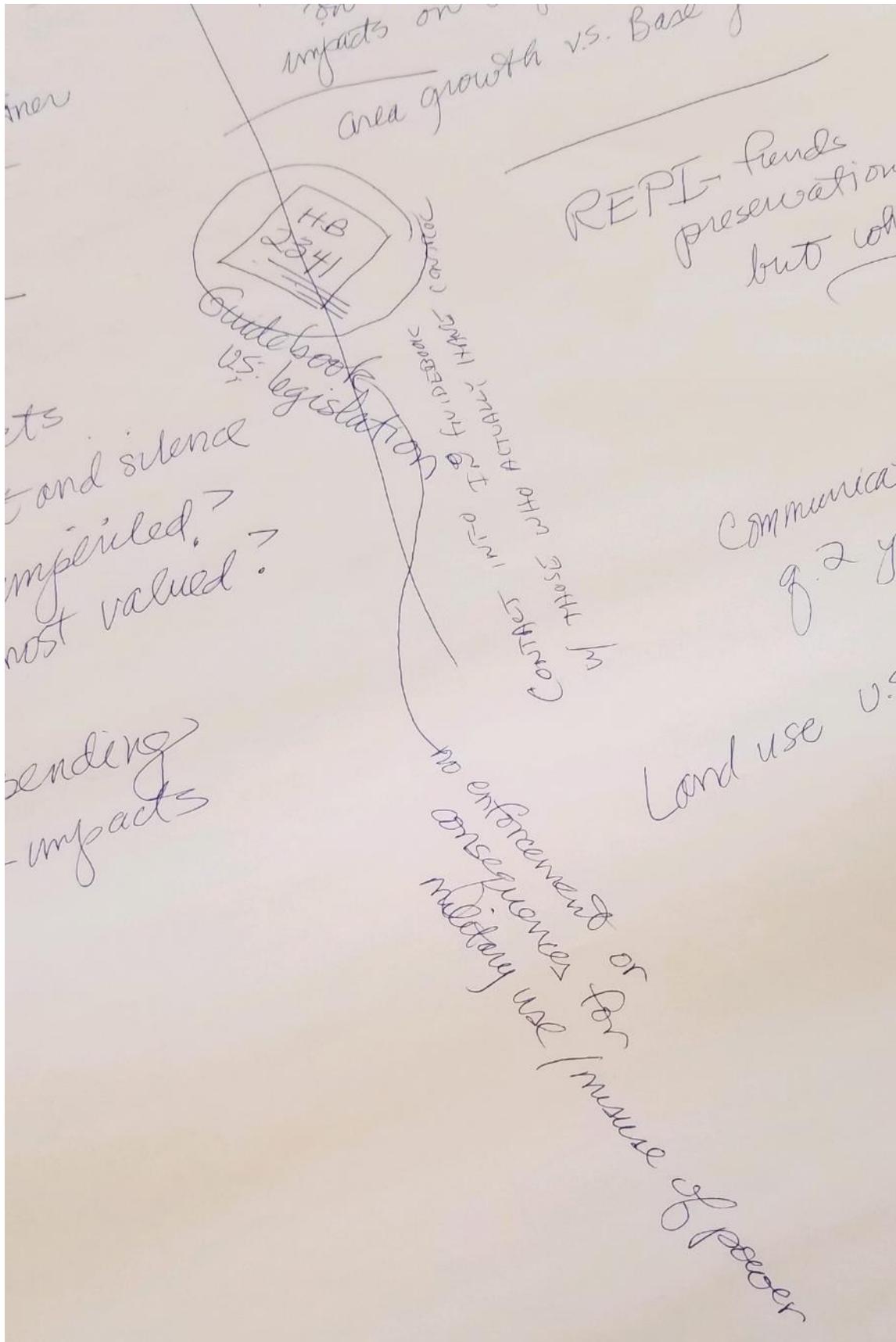






The overarching preamble
to the guide book:
"The military shall be in strict
subordination to the civil power"
Article 1, Sec. 18,
WASHINGTON STATE CONSTITUTION

- What happens when the civilians
and the military reps/mission can not
find compatibility?
- No to this draft of this guidebook,
it is needed and unidirectional for the military.
You do represent the civilians of this county or state.
- The U.S. Military controls 53 million acres
world wide.
- Indian Island is the largest naval
dump on the west coast,
and we blow Jefferson Cnty sky high.
- The people of Jeff. Cnty have been
very active in land use planning to
comply with state wide GMA.
- This proposed guide book is for paving the way
for more military not print and usurping
the civilian planning and governance
at the local level.
- It is not for the Dept. of Commerce
to bring community conversation
by only one outcome. i.e.
• Our local electeds
• This guidebook
• need to call
• community
• meetings.



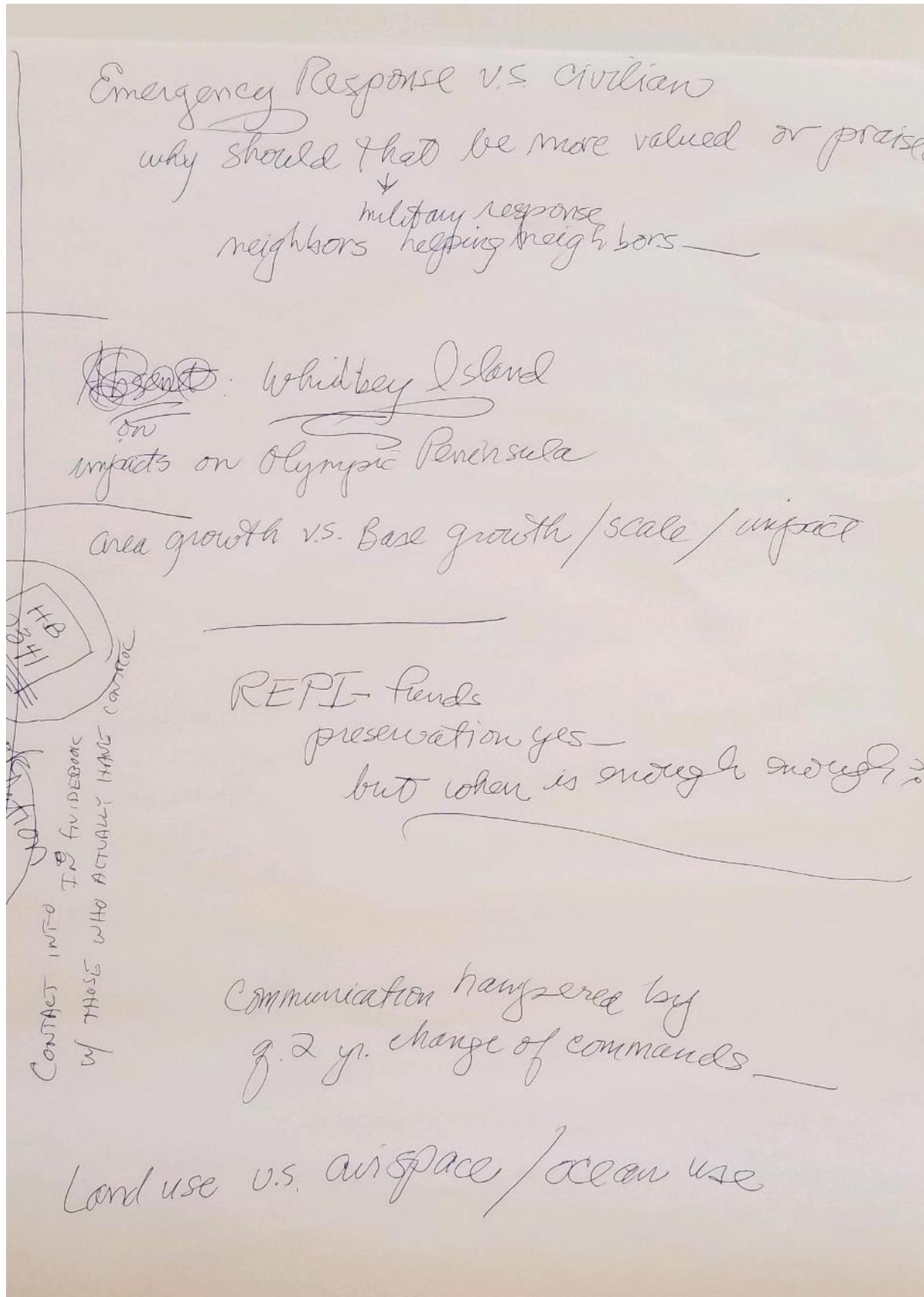
Hearing from the community...
Who is listening?
> 10,000 comments re: Growler noise & impact on our communities
result? the very same decision made before the charade of public hearing and testimony

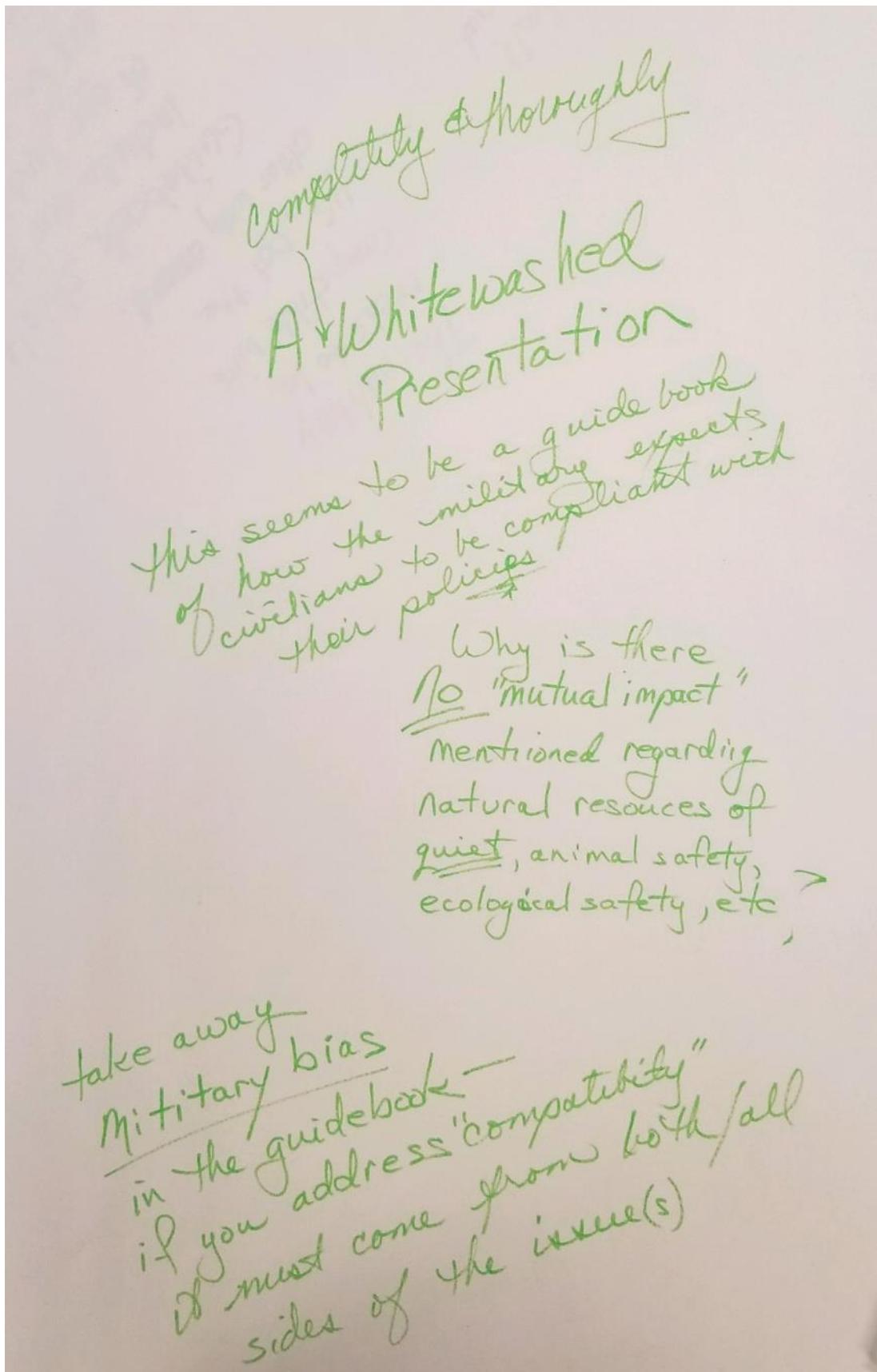
Jefferson county has been a working partner with all our military neighbors — with the major impacts and with the very few benefits —

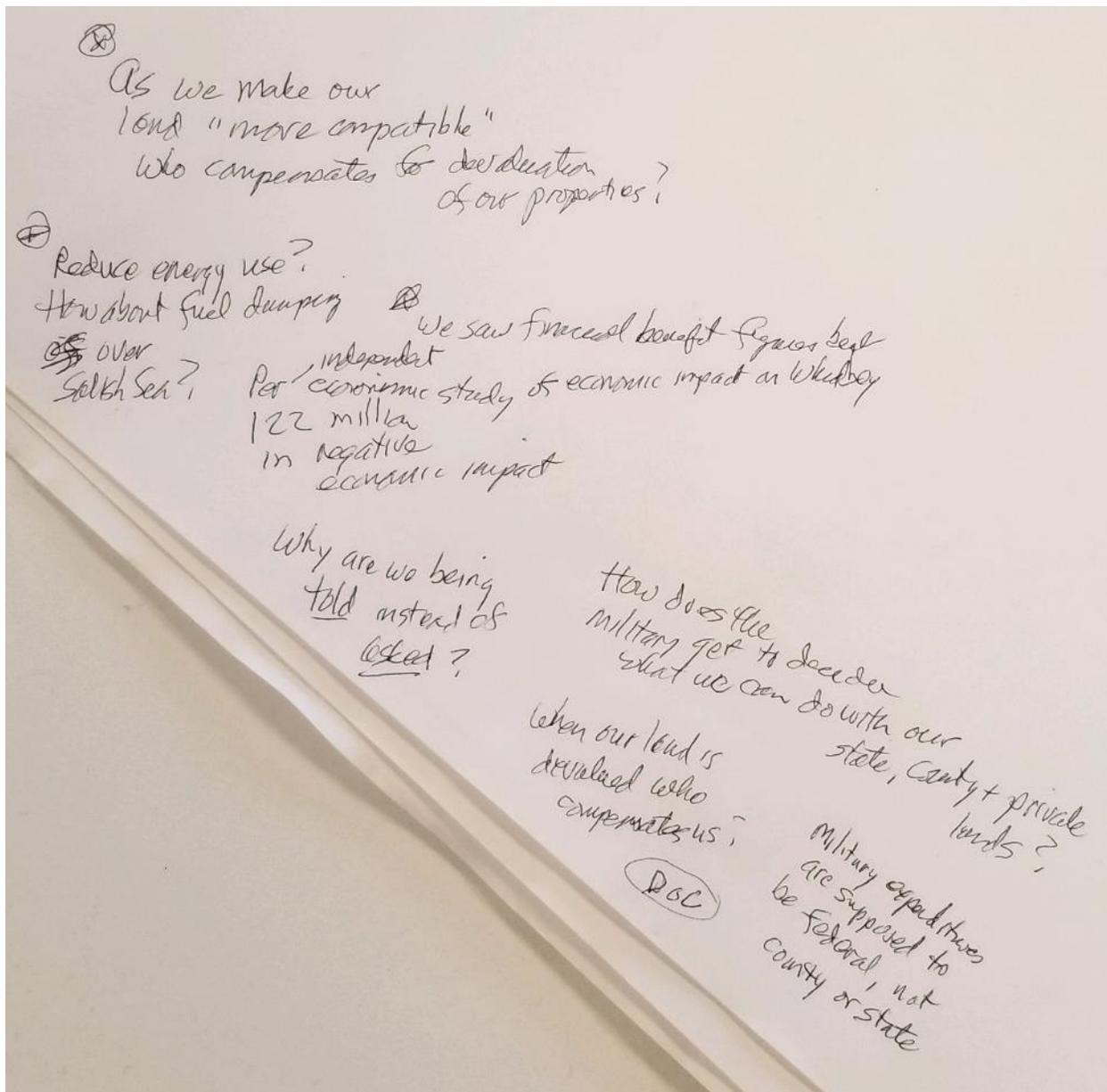
Limited resources — who gets to decide when quiet and silence is threatened / imperiled? who decides what is most valued?

Business & defense spending
Military impacts → Recreational — impacts

Statehood
U.S. legislators
no other







I suggest that the guidebook preamble should read:

"The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power."

Article I, Section 18,
Washington State
Constitution

Annette Huenke
Port Townsend

WASHINGTON STATE GUIDEBOOK ON MILITARY & COMMUNITY COMPATIBILITY

Comment Sheet

Comments can also be sent to:
Deanah Watson
Department of Commerce
deanah.watson@commerce.wa.gov
10 N. Post Street, Suite 445
Spokane, WA 99201

The guidebook needs to explain how the military will protect wildlife + farm animals from being negatively impacted by military activity,

WASHINGTON STATE GUIDEBOOK ON MILITARY & COMMUNITY COMPATIBILITY

Comment Sheet

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Deanah Watson
Department of Commerce
deanah.watson@commerce.wa.gov
10 N. Post Street, Suite 445
Spokane, WA 99201

The guidebook should include citizen statements/data on our land use needs and how the military can be compatible with us.
(Not just how we can comply with military plans.)

WASHINGTON STATE GUIDEBOOK ON MILITARY & COMMUNITY COMPATIBILITY

Comment Sheet

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Department of Commerce
deanah.watson@commerce.wa.gov
10 N. Post Street, Suite 445
Spokane, WA 99201

The guidebook group should get an independent economic study done on the financial/economic ~~stud~~ costs and impact of military presence on the populace of the Olympic Peninsula.
We need more than just the military's version ~~of~~ of economic "benefits".

WASHINGTON STATE GUIDEBOOK ON MILITARY & COMMUNITY COMPATIBILITY

Comment Sheet

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Department of Commerce
deanah.watson@commerce.wa.gov
10 N. Post Street, Suite 445
Spokane, WA 99201

The guidebook needs honest info on who will compensate us ~~for~~ for the devaluation of our private properties due to military influences.

WASHINGTON STATE GUIDEBOOK ON MILITARY & COMMUNITY COMPATIBILITY

Comment Sheet

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Department of Commerce
deanah.watson@commerce.wa.gov
10 N. Post Street, Suite 445
Spokane, WA 99201

The guidebook needs to disclose
where ~~the~~^{its} funding come from (federal)
and why it's OK for a state entity to
work for the military using federal money

Everett Community Workshop

Nov. 1, 2018 | Everett Station Mt. Baker Room



11/1/2018

- School districts
- Fire districts
- recreate

Coordination & Communication

military/communications

Who should be involved locally in compatibility conversations?

① Anyone who is interested.

What organizations' contact information do you need?

② • Phone numbers — local military installations
— public affairs of local and transitional agencies

What kind of questions are you likely to ask a contact?

③ Depends on
• Installation specific
• Mission specific
• Are you talking to your community or your
+ local planning agencies
- economic development
- school districts — fix of military personnel
- local emergency management

22

Department of Commerce

- Who do I call to complain about X, Y, Z?
- If I want to recreate (eg on) what is the public access?

Military planner > (Not clear)
Where is the installation located?
What are the surrounding jurisdictions?

- Who are your contacts for emergencies?
- How are the Military + local emergency contacts integrated/coordinated?

Understanding Compatibility

What else would be helpful to understand compatibility?

Mutual relationship. Need to understand each other's interests + needs + priorities. Clear definition of compatibility.

What information has been useful and where did you find it?

- Go to Community Planning Council Meetings
- Library or on-line, - family, - Telephone Book

If you're aware of compatibility issues in your area, how can the Guidebook help?

- Ease the pathway for getting information.
- Handy reference book
- Help outline the areas that it cannot assist with.

24

Department of Commerce

Conjecture

* If you cannot read my handwriting pls. call - Jacqueline Reid. 425 388 3380.

1

WASHINGTON STATE GUIDEBOOK ON MILITARY & COMMUNITY COMPATIBILITY

Comment Sheet

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Deanah Watson
Department of Commerce
deanah.watson@commerce.wa.gov
10 N. Post Street, Suite 445
Spokane, WA 99201

Growth targets - personnel in group quarters, family housing
- technical support for county planners doing comp plan updates
- need accuracy about housing projections/
targets

Deanah Watson-Greene. HW

Bob Bolejack
25th

11/1/2018

JB }
Paul }
1ka }

Coordination & Communication

Who should be involved locally in compatibility conversations?

What organizations' contact information do you need?

What kind of questions are you likely to ask a contact?

22

 Department of Commerce

11/1/2018

Coordination & Communication

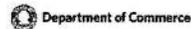
Who should be involved locally in compatibility conversations?

health, citizens, CPO's, local planners
elected officials, first responders, transit, business
neighborhoods, business groups, environmental community interests

What kind of questions are you likely to ask a contact?

define compatibility
" encroachment
define mission of military installation

22



Understanding Compatibility

What else would be helpful to understand compatibility?

what does the military consider encroachment issues

What information has been useful and where did you find it?

who are the contacts at military
" & " " in community

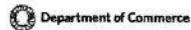
If you're aware of compatibility issues in your area, how can the Guidebook help?

provide a checklist of issues that military must consider in their ops & mission

successful case studies
where to find good examples

garage door frequencies

24



links to websites with relevant info.

11-1-18

WASHINGTON STATE GUIDEBOOK ON MILITARY & COMMUNITY COMPATIBILITY

Comment Sheet

MY NAME
IS H.W. Turner

Comments can also be sent to:
Deanah Watson
Department of Commerce
deanah.watson@commerce.wa.gov
10 N. Post Street, Suite 445
Spokane, WA 99201

Redacted to preserve individual privacy

And I asking that
we continue on
having these
meet every
week and
coming together
for change!

And some you can contact in

11/1/2018

N
A
V
Y

Coordination & Communication

Who should be involved locally in compatibility conversations?

Too keep in touch

What organizations' contact information do you need?

Too be aware

What kind of questions are you likely to ask a contact?

Too stay safe

22

Department of Commerce

Understanding Compatibility

What else would be helpful to understand compatibility?

All of NAVY COAST Guard

What information has been useful and where did you find it?

And contact the Council

If you're aware of compatibility issues in your area, how can the Guidebook help?

Too All The ones
The real with the

24

Department of Commerce

Spirit of God
That quick and fast

WASHINGTON STATE GUIDEBOOK ON MILITARY & COMMUNITY COMPATIBILITY

Comment Sheet

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Department of Commerce
deanah.watson@commerce.wa.gov
10 N. Post Street, Suite 445
Spokane, WA 99201

- 1) Need to reach out to State & local public health
- 2) Need to ~~interpose~~ clearly define ^{encroachment} ~~encroachment~~
- 3) Prevent incompatible development
- 4) Noise Disclosure ~~which~~ needs improvement
OVER
- 5) WFC 2-100-01
Please Review
- 6) Historical Data Repository
- 7) ERMP Review → Cultural Resources
MP
- 8) Review EISes by Military

11/1/2018

Coordination & Communication

Who should be involved locally in compatibility conversations?

Dept. of Health, Planners, CPLD is, electeds or their reps
First responders, Transit, Business Community, Utilities

What organizations' contact information do you need?

What kind of questions are you likely to ask a contact?

What is the installation's mission?

22



Understanding Compatibility

What else would be helpful to understand compatibility?

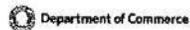
How is encroachment defined?

What information has been useful and where did you find it?

If you're aware of compatibility issues in your area, how can the Guidebook help?

Clarify radio frequency assignments military owns.
Suggest garage-door frequencies that don't conflict w/ Navy's for residents

24



1

11/1/2018

Coordination & Communication

Who should be involved locally in compatibility conversations?

Anyone interested

What organizations' contact information do you need?

*Phone numbers - Local Mil. Installation
Local Planning/Economic development*

What kind of questions are you likely to ask a contact?

- Who to call to complain about*
- Public Assess.*

*P10
PPI Officer
School Districts/Housing*

22



Understanding Compatibility

What else would be helpful to understand compatibility?

** Talking about range, base? It really depends on the site function.*

What information has been useful and where did you find it?

(For example - Recreation)

If you're aware of compatibility issues in your area, how can the Guidebook help?

- > Help speed up getting responses.*
- > Ease the way to get information*
- > Areas can't help with.*

24



11/1/2018

Coordination & Communication

Who should be involved locally in compatibility conversations?

Dept. of Health, Planning, CPOs, Dept of Local Elections

What organizations' contact information do you need?

Local Govt + Department Heads, Electeds, Navy League

What kind of questions are you likely to ask a contact?

Defining Mission, Encroachment, Land Use Requirements,

First Responders

Transit Planners

Chamber of Commerce

22

Department of Commerce

Understanding Compatibility

What else would be helpful to understand compatibility?

Noise, Water / PFOA Use, Traffic Impacts, Light

What information has been useful and where did you find it?

Studies from Navy Studies

If you're aware of compatibility issues in your area, how can the Guidebook help?

- Help recommend model policy for density, protection from pollution, protection for mission(s) from encroachment

At Pollution

Housing

Requirements

24

Department of Commerce

1

11/1/2018

Coordination & Communication

Who should be involved locally in compatibility conversations?

PLANNERS; DEPT OF HEALTH; CPLO; LOCAL ELECTED OFFICIALS
FIRST RESPONDERS; TRANSIT; REAL PROPERT EQUITY; UTILITIES

What organizations' contact information do you need?

MILITARY PAO / COMMUNITY LIAISON
CITY DEPARTMENT HEADS

What kind of questions are you likely to ask a contact?

- UNDERSTAND MISSION • DEFINE?
- CLARIFY LAND USE REQUIREMENTS.
- WHAT ARE DEFINITIONS OF COMPATIBILITY & ENCROACHMENT
- WHAT ARE LIMITATIONS OF INFO EXCHANGE?

22



Understanding Compatibility

What else would be helpful to understand compatibility?

- TRAFFIC PATTERNS
- ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS
- LIGHT POLLUTION
- HOUSING REQUIREMENTS
- COMMUNITY INTEREST ITEMS

What information has been useful and where did you find it?

- INTERNET SOURCES
- EIS
- DIRECT CALL TO COFFICE

If you're aware of compatibility issues in your area, how can the Guidebook help?

- RADIO FLEET & GARAGE DOOR OPENERS
- HOME PROXIMITY TO OPERATIONS (ALCOZ / ALUOP) USE &
- GENERAL KNOWLEDGE OF MILITARY (UFC) VS. MUNICIPAL PLANNING PROCESS / REG.
- FUNDING PROCESS FOR MUNICIPAL UTILITY IMPROVEMENTS

24



- MILITARY REAL ESTATE TOOLS (ENHANCED USE LEASE, ETC.)

1

Coupeville Community Workshop

Nov. 13, 2018 | Nordic Lodge

Other Ideas

What other suggestions do you have to improve the Guidebook?

The guidebook should address processes that will empower citizens to have an equal voice in decision-making.

~~Send a group of state officials here to Central Whidbey~~

Send a group of state officials here to Central Whidbey to hear specifically about the impact of the Growler expansion on the lives of the citizens. There are at least 200 homes that will have to tolerate 23,000 flights per year at dB levels of 100-150 dBs, compared to about 5,000 per year.

Coordination & Communication

What organizations' contact information do you need?

What kind of questions are you likely to ask a contact?

How do proposed changes in military operations impact existing ~~land~~ local land use ordinances?

What changes in county land use provisions are suggested when the military declares APZ zones?

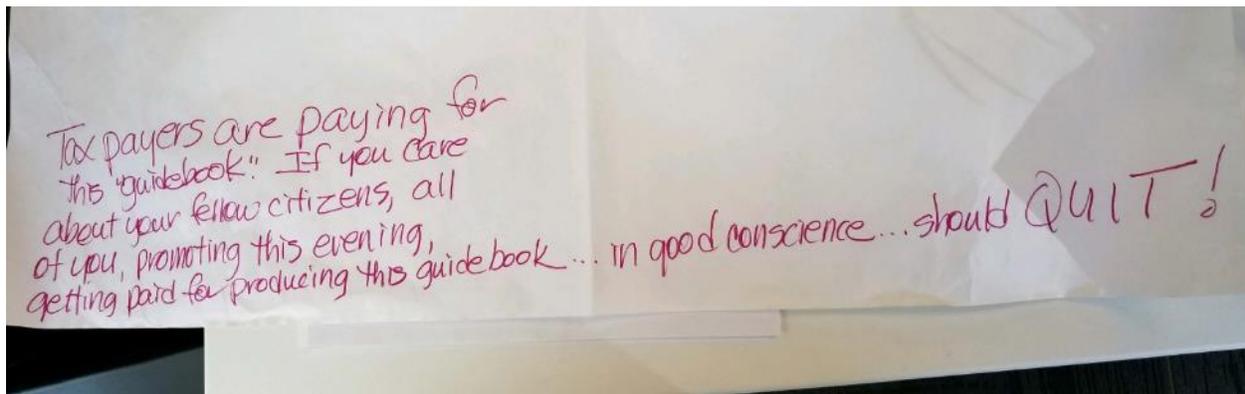
What resources are going to be dedicated to address the impact of an APZ declaration?

Other Ideas

What other suggestions do you have to improve the Guidebook?

Re-think the context of the Guidebook from that which is ~~being~~ driven by perceived Military needs to embrace the needs of this community.

1. Deescalated the current number of Growlers
2. Re-locate OLF
3. Community planning for longer term closure of NAS.
4. Grow the economic on a diversified community of players. with societal relearning properties.



Understanding Compatibility

What else would be helpful to understand compatibility?

Study the experience of central Whidbey as a case study in non-compatibility

What information has been useful and where did you find it?

Suggestion
Do a cost benefit analysis of military ^{presence and} expansion. Re-evaluate the assumption of economic benefit.

How can the Guidebook help you engage with compatibility planning?

As currently articulated ^{by the Navy} compatibility is unlikely, ~~not~~ so useful
This is a ~~misleading~~ question - need to reframe for communities experiencing damage by the military.
Develop a citizen advisory board

Coordination & Communication

What organizations' contact information do you need?

Please reframe This Question so that it also asks what ^{community resources} we as citizens think the military needs to know about / learn about

What kind of questions are you likely to ask a contact?

confusing question

what questions can you ask that truly ~~add~~ deepen your understanding of our experience with this issue of compatibility? For example —
"What can the ^{military} NAVY do to ~~better~~ be ^{an effective} a ~~better~~ partner?"

Bill Skubi
281 Fort Casey Rd
Coupeville, WA 98239
November 13, 2018

To: Deanah Watson
Program Manager, Washington State Dept of Commerce
10 North Post Street, Suite 445
Spokane, WA 99201

I am Bill Skubi, I have lived in Central Whidbey for the past 42 years. From 1986-1997 I was an active member of Whidbey Islanders for a Sound Environment 501c3, a community action group with 600 dues paying members that monitored Navy Air Operation and County planning efforts during the last big build up of Navy operations at NAS Whidbey Island during that period.

I would like to address three fact-based premises in my remarks:

1. The basic incompatibility of increased air operations on Whidbey.
2. The ways in which military decision making differs from business decision making.
3. The fact that "Civilian Control of the Military" is a Core American value that should guide your process.

For the past 40 plus years the US Navy at NAS Whidbey has sought restrictive zoning and other land use planning measures which have not resulted in compatibility by either military or civilian standards.

Fact: During the last Navy build up from 1986-1994 the Navy produced AICUZ overlay maps of Noise and Accident Potential areas in which county planning decisions were supposed to discourage human activities including residential, commercial and services. (see attachments)

County and City failures to comply reflected the basic incompatibility that these areas overlay more than half of the land area of Whidbey Island, including the already most densely populated areas of the County. Expanded areas of Noise and Accident Potential are expected with the publication of the EIS.

Additional Facts include: Island County is the eighth most densely populated county of Washington State's 39 counties. And the Median household income and median home values are both 50% higher outside the Noise and Accident Potential Zones. (See Attachments.)

This information is from a Bloomberg report that listed Oak Harbor as 17th among the nation's 20 "Most Affluent Micro-areas" A close reading shows that "Oak Harbor" includes all of Whidbey Island.

Recent news tells us that Miley Cyrus and Neil Young and other burned out residents of Malibu Beach may be seeking new homes, soon. If they choose to join Jeff Bezos, Steve Balmer and Barbra Streisand with Whidbey Island homes they will certainly also choose the southern third of Whidbey compared with noise impacted Central and North Whidbey.

Finally, as regards, this basic incompatibility I would note that the coveted "unencumbered airspace" that NAS Whidbey uses for training is code for "Washington State let's us do whatever."

Looking at an AICUZ map of "AIRSPACE NAS VICINITY" we see two vast training areas, The Darrington Training Area. AKA North Cascades National Park, and the Olympic Military Operations Area, AKA

Olympic National Park. An additional unit of the National Park Service, Ebey's Landing Historical Reserve, contains the Olf Coupeville Navy practice field and, the most visited State Park at Deception Pass regularly receives jet noise in excess of 100 DbA.

The ways in which military decision making differs from business decision making.

Military decision making is Mission and Command driven, NOT MARKET DRIVEN. Where it has been a policy of the two Ocean Navy to base military assets on both the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, recent decisions concerning Whidbey Island involve a plan to single base all electronic warfare aircraft at NAS Whidbey Island.

Civilian interests in Coupeville and elsewhere see the planned rapid expansion of planes and personnel at Whidbey as succumbing to a familiar failed pattern.

In the mid-1980s a plan to base a huge "Notional Airwing" at Whidbey was launched and an Rear Admiral Metz was sent to see the plan through. The run up of aircraft to over 200 based at Whidbey caused a tempo of operations and training that so strained facilities that barely two years into the build up Admiral Metz had to admit that NAS Whidbey Island "could not handle the full notional airwing and that plans for growth would have to be scaled back. During this rapid buildup between April 1986 and August 1989, 22 flight officers based at Whidbey were killed in crashes, most of which occurred during training, according to the Seattle Times August 10. (See attachments)

We as a community never wish to go through that kind of tragedy again.

Civilian control of Military is a Core American Value

During the period when I was active in WISE and perceived by some as being "Anti-Navy" we had a baby at home and my wife took on the day care of another baby boy whose father was a Navy Jet pilot.

Once when he came to pick up his son I asked him outright if he was bothered by my community activism.

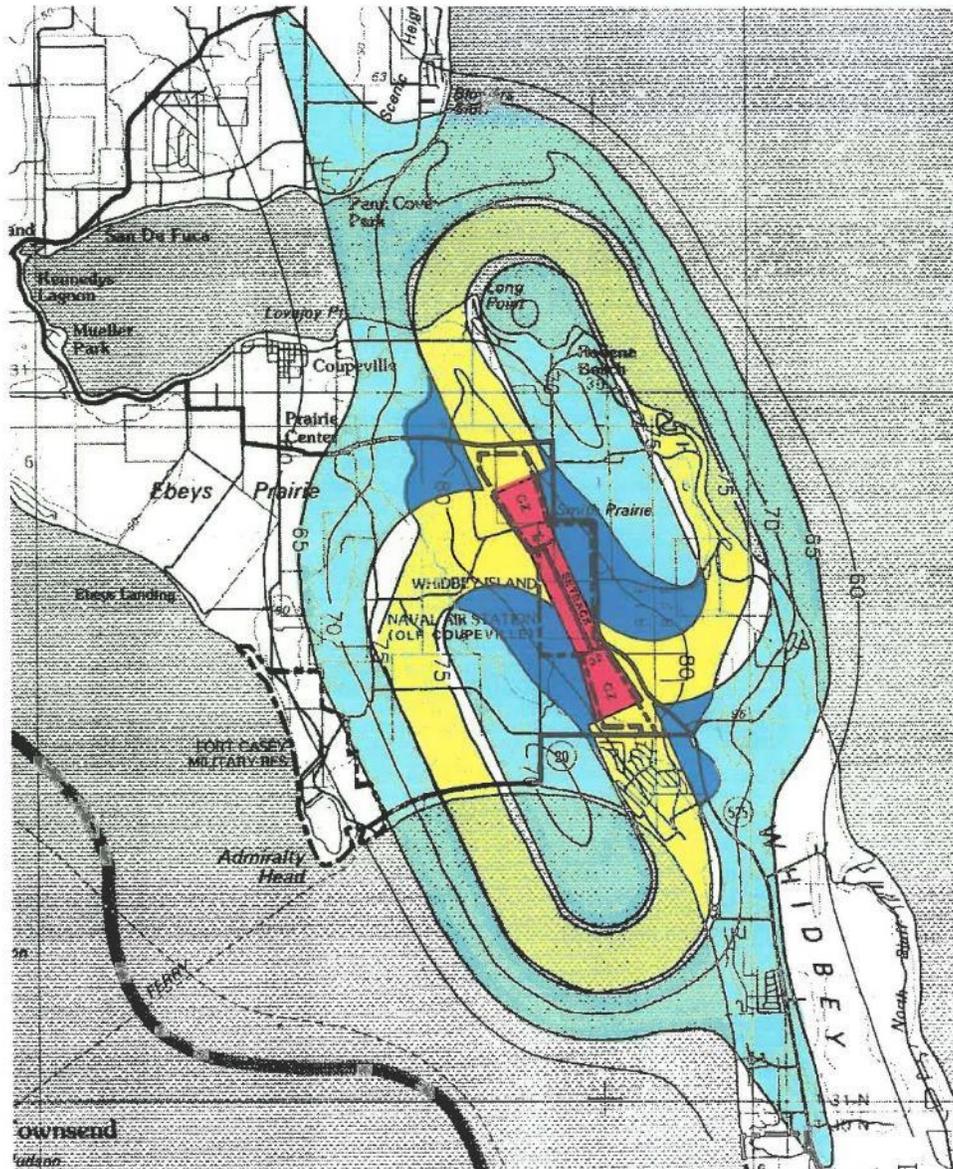
He assured me he was not saying, "You know Bill, when I go onto the Base Admiral Metz is my superior and an he is the superior of every man and woman in uniform there. But, Bill, outside the base the tables are turned and any civilian is superior to the Admiral, because in this country we have civilian control of the military, not the other way around."

And so, to the board of the State Department of Commerce I would say the same thing. Take your commission seriously to fairly represent all stake holders in this, great state where my wife and I were born and where our son is currently attending the University of Washington.

Proud Washingtonian

Bill Skubi

Attachments: 1986 Navy AICUZ overlay maps, Washington counties ranked by population density, 2017 Boomborg Chart of 20 Most Affluent Micro Areas in the USA, April 15 2017 Whidbey News Times, Article, Airspace NAS Vicinity Map from 1986 AICUZ report, Dec 16, 1987 Whidbey News Times – Whidbey Can't Handle full Notional Airwing, Metz says, August 10, 1989, The Seattle Times -Casualty list of trainees at Whidbey still growing, Navy Field Carrier Landing practice schedules WNT



AICUZ MAPS

The AICUZ maps for Ault Field and OLF Coupeville are a combination of noise and accident potential zones. The noise descriptor for this study is Ldn, which stands for Day/Night Average Sound Level. Ldn is a decibel based scale now widely used by all federal agencies concerned with aircraft noise impacts. The AICUZ includes all of the area within the 65 Ldn contour with varying degrees of noise exposure shown in 5 Ldn increments. Also mapped are the three zones of accident potential, APZ II, APZ I, and the Clear Zone (CZ); each progressively closer to the runway and potentially more hazardous. Land use compatibility is determined by referencing the land use guidelines for Noise Zones and Accident Potential Zones. Table 1 is used to find the land use compatibility within the specific zone. The more restrictive set of guidelines will apply. The areas in the highest Noise Zones and Accident Potential Zones have the most restrictive land use

Washington Population Density County Rank

A total of 39 results found. [Show Results on Map.](#)

Rank	Population Density ▼	County / Population
1.	870.9/sq mi	King, WA / 2,008,997
2.	667.9/sq mi	Clark, WA / 438,272
3.	449.9/sq mi	Pierce, WA / 812,689
4.	448.1/sq mi	Kitsap, WA / 253,614
5.	335.3/sq mi	Thurston, WA / 259,330
6.	334.8/sq mi	Snohomish, WA / 735,351
7.	267.8/sq mi	Spokane, WA / 476,950
8.	152.6/sq mi	Island, WA / 78,951
9.	103.4/sq mi	Benton, WA / 182,053
10.	87.5/sq mi	Cowlitz, WA / 102,072
11.	81.8/sq mi	Whatcom, WA / 204,855
12.	66.8/sq mi	Franklin, WA / 84,508
13.	61.6/sq mi	Skagit, WA / 118,364
14.	57.8/sq mi	Mason, WA / 60,728
15.	57.2/sq mi	Yakima, WA / 246,402
16.	45.8/sq mi	Walla Walla, WA / 59,476
17.	34.3/sq mi	Asotin, WA / 21,955
18.	32.8/sq mi	Grant, WA / 91,458
19.	32.2/sq mi	Grays Harbor, WA / 71,734
20.	30.9/sq mi	Lewis, WA / 75,382
21.	27.0/sq mi	Clallam, WA / 72,024
22.	25.5/sq mi	San Juan, WA / 15,847
23.	24.6/sq mi	Chelan, WA / 73,664
24.	21.2/sq mi	Douglas, WA / 39,183
25.	21.1/sq mi	Whitman, WA / 46,003
26.	17.9/sq mi	Kittitas, WA / 41,705
27.	17.1/sq mi	Stevens, WA / 43,541
28.	16.9/sq mi	Pacific, WA / 20,665
29.	14.0/sq mi	Wahkiakum, WA / 4,016
30.	13.7/sq mi	Jefferson, WA / 29,978
31.	10.9/sq mi	Klickitat, WA / 20,668
32.	9.8/sq mi	Adams, WA / 18,951
33.	9.1/sq mi	Pend Oreille, WA / 12,965
34.	7.8/sq mi	Okanogan, WA / 41,241
35.	6.6/sq mi	Skamania, WA / 11,194
36.	4.6/sq mi	Columbia, WA / 4,031
37.	4.4/sq mi	Lincoln, WA / 10,409
38.	3.4/sq mi	Ferry, WA / 7,657
39.	3.1/sq mi	Garfield, WA / 2,240

Please note that we only rank locations with 'Population Density' data. The rank above might not be a complete list. Locations without 'Population Density' data are not listed.

- One in six homes in Summit Park, UT micro area is valued at one million or more
 - Wealth is often further concentrated in a few enclaves within each micro area

Rank	Location	Score	Est. Median Household Income, \$	Household Income \$200K+, %	Median Home Value, \$	Home Value \$1M+, %
1	Summit Park, UT	99.80	91,773	16.8	497,300	16.1
2	Edwards, CO	99.20	72,214	9.5	419,400	13.0
3	Jackson, WY-ID	99.03	68,318	8.8	412,000	17.9
4	Vineyard Haven, MA	98.58	64,222	6.7	660,800	16.7
5	Breckenridge, CO	98.23	67,983	5.7	478,800	8.3
6	Steamboat Springs, CO	98.10	64,963	7.0	394,600	9.7
7	Kapaa, HI	97.75	65,101	4.8	480,600	10.8
8	Glenwood Springs, CO	97.58	59,875	5.5	321,800	13.1
9	Key West, FL	97.30	57,290	7.1	386,400	10.4
10	Easton, MD	97.25	58,228	7.8	319,500	9.2
11	Heber, UT	96.23	66,486	4.4	316,800	3.0
12	Durango, CO	96.00	60,278	3.9	332,700	3.4
13	Gardnerville Ranchos, NV	95.73	58,535	4.6	272,000	4.1
14	Truckee-Grass Valley, CA	95.33	56,521	4.4	347,000	3.4
15	Hudson, NY	95.10	59,105	4.9	222,100	2.5
16	Hailey, ID	95.00	53,013	5.4	303,600	12.6
17	Oak Harbor, WA	94.25	58,815	3.5	290,900	2.5
18	Laconia, NH	93.40	62,159	3.7	219,600	1.8
19	Spirit Lake, IA	92.05	57,265	4.6	167,800	2.5
20	Claremont-Lebanon, NH-VT	91.40	54,744	4.5	199,500	1.5

Source: Bloomberg analysis of data by the U.S. Census Bureau

Notes: Final index only included areas where at least ten percent of the total housing units are vacation homes; Displayed here are the top 20; Vacation home density proxied by vacant units classified as "vacant-for seasonal, recreational, and occasional use", as a percentage of total housing units. Although more commonly classified as "vacation" homes, this category

Island Sports: Jansens a local sports dynasty ... A7

WHIDBEY NEWS-TIMES

Vol. 127, No. 31 Saturday, April 15, 2017 • WWW.WHIDBEYNEWTIMES.COM • 75¢

Island Living Lions celebrate 100 years ... A8

Bloomberg: Oak Harbor among nation's richest 'micro areas'

By PATRICIA GUTHRIE
pguthrie@whidbeynews.com

Oak Harbor is the 17th wealthiest small city in the nation, according to a recently-released Bloomberg analysis of 500 "Affluent Micro Areas."

That would seem to fly in the face of other studies and surveys that say the city has below-average per-capita income and below-average property values.

SEE BLOOMBERG, A2



Photos by Jessie Sternlund / Whidbey News-Times

Oak Harbor police discuss an incident Wednesday in which streets were closed down and homes evacuated because of concerns that a potentially armed man may have been holed up in a house.

BLOOMBERG

CONTINUED FROM A1

The state Department of Ecology considers Oak Harbor “economically disadvantaged” when it comes to grant funding.

The “Oak Harbor micro area” identified in the Bloomberg Index covers all of Island County, including unincorporated areas and municipalities. Statistically, Oak Harbor has the least wealth of any area of the county and brings down the average.

Oak Harbor is usually regarded as the poorer but more developed step-sister when compared to other Whidbey municipalities. Coupeville and Langley have higher incomes, swankier homes and older residents, according to U.S. Census data and *City-Data.com*.

The Bloomberg index is based on four equally weighted metrics: median household income, the percentage of households with at least \$200,000 in income, median home value and the percentage of homes worth \$1 million or more.

According to the ranking, the Oak Harbor statistical area is ranked right up there with Hudson, N.Y. (15th) and just a few points below Durango, Colo.

(12th).

The top five small cities include four western ski resorts and Cape Cod’s Martha’s Vineyard.

Oak Harbor is the only city in Washington state that breaks the top 20.

Oak Harbor Chamber of Commerce Executive Director Christine Cribb failed to return calls for comment on the Bloomberg report as of Friday.

The Bloomberg index shows that the county as a whole is doing well. The Oak Harbor statistical area — in other words, Island County and its municipalities — has a median home value of \$290,900 and 2.5 percent of people live in homes valued at \$1 million or more. A total of 3.5 percent of households earn more than \$200,000.

The U.S. Census’ American Community Survey has estimates for median income in inflation-adjusted dollars; the numbers differ depending on what years the survey covers.

The 2013 version of the survey is the source of the data cited by the Bloomberg index.

The estimated median household income for the Oak Harbor “metropolitan /micropolitan statistical area” is \$58,815, the Bloomberg index reports.

The data for just the “principle city” of Oak Harbor shows an estimated median household

income of \$46,621.

Only select areas in the nation fit the criteria of Bloomberg’s study. It looked at 500 U.S. “micro-politan” areas that contain an “urban core” of about 10,000 to 50,000 in population. Oak Harbor has a population of about 22,500.

Summit Park, Utah is the top wealthiest small city identified by Bloomberg. There, one in six homes is valued at \$1 million or more; the median household income is \$91,773. It’s located about 20 miles east of Salt Lake City and provides quick access for jet setters to ski slopes at Deer Valley and Park City Mountain resort.

While Oak Harbor has jets, there’s not a whole lot of jet setters dropping big bucks on Pioneer Way.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Oak Harbor’s estimated per capita income for 2015 was \$23,438 and median household was \$46,621. For the same time period in Washington state, per capita income was \$31,762 and median household income was \$61,062.

Oak Harbor City Administrator Doug Merriman recently said the city’s below-average income and below-average home values are two factors that keep the city from having the best-possible bond rating.

About 39 percent of Oak Harbor students are eligible for free or reduced meals, according to schools Superintendent Lance Gibbon. That’s actu-

ally better than statewide statistics showing about 44 percent of K-12 students eligible for the free and reduced government lunch program.

Gibbon noted that Oak Harbor has the highest number of students regionally receiving the meal benefit compared to Anacortes (27.6 percent), Coupeville (31.1 percent) and South Whidbey (25.9 percent).

Gibbon, pointing out he’s not an economics expert, said different conclusions arise from different studies.

“I think conclusions depend entirely on what data you want to look at,” he said.

The state Department of Ecology considers Oak Harbor as “economically disadvantaged,” which means it can be eligible for reduced local matches for grants. The department, which also relies on census information, states that the city’s per capita income is \$22,846.

Coupeville’s estimated per capita income in 2015 was \$30,370, up from \$18,720 in 2000, its median home value is \$295,027, and median age 54.6 years, according to the U.S. Census.

Langley’s median income is \$33,058; it was \$24,940 in 2000. Langley’s median house or condo value is \$430,437 and median age is 59.6 years.

Median household income, the share of households making \$200,000 or more each year, median home value and the share of homes worth at least \$1 million were calculated and ranked in the Bloomberg study.

Each metric was weighed equally and scored on a scale of 0-100 to derive the total index. Oak Harbor’s score: 94.25.

• Read more: <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2017-03-29/america-s-mountain-west-tops-bloomberg-small-town-wealth-index>

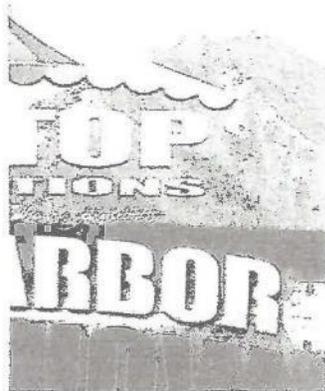


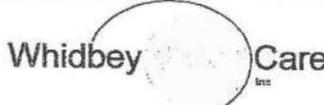
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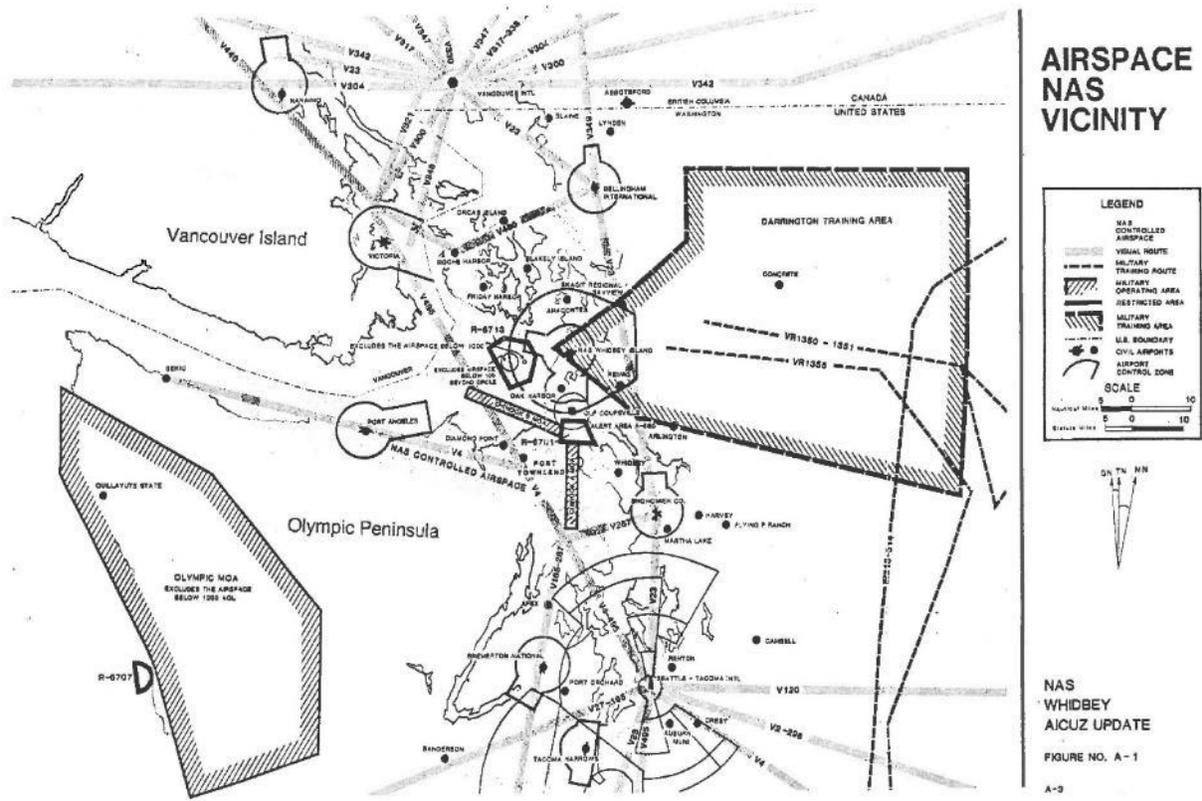




Whidbey Care

380 SE Barrington Dr.
Oak Harbor
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Frestand
360-691-8242



The Seattle Times

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SECTION B

Thursday, August 10, 1989
The Seattle Times

Casualty list of trainees at Whidbey still growing

Retired Navy pilot says program too difficult

By Joshua Cooper Ramo
Times staff reporter

The casualty list at the Whidbey Island Naval Air Station is growing because of a training program that is far too severe, a retired admiral and Navy pilot charges.

The crash of an A-6E jet on the base Tuesday killed two airmen. Twenty-two officers have been killed in crashes involving Whidbey-based jets since April 1986, destroying 13 aircraft valued at a total of \$390 million.

Retired Rear Adm. Eugene Carroll and other naval experts said yesterday the base and the Navy are pursuing unrealistic needs, pushing planes too hard. Carroll now works for the Center for Defense Information, a private think tank in Washington, D.C.

"These planes are training for requirements that aren't really there," he said. "The problem is that the further you are from combat, the more zealous younger training officers become — pushing harder than they have to."

Most of the crashes have been training-related, said Navy Lt. Bruce Cole, who monitors aviation for the Navy chief of information. However, the Navy stands firmly behind its program.

"The pilots from here who train here and practice here have done an excellent job, in my experience," said Whidbey air station spokesman Howard Thomas.

Thomas declined to make any Navy officers available to comment further on the subject.

Tuesday's crash occurred as an A-6E Intruder apparently pulled a turn too tightly and too low, 500 feet above the tarmac. The plane side-slipped through the air and struck the ground, observers said.

No formal cause for the crash has been announced, but Carroll said the latest accident was part of a bigger problem that has led to a plague of A-6 crashes: pressure on pilots to perform dangerous maneuvers in training.

The latest crash occurred as the pilots were practicing for an air show yesterday at the Whidbey base.

Carroll, who has flown hundreds of missions, said extreme training missions and air-show maneuvers very rarely simulate anything the aircraft is likely to

— please see **NAVY** on B 4

Casualty list still growing

NAVY

continued from B 1

experience during a real battle.

Carroll commanded a U.S. carrier task force and was commanding officer of the USS Midway. He has logged more than 6,000 flying hours in several types of aircraft, including the A-6E.

The training regimen "crosses the line" between safe flying and danger, said a naval officer in Washington who spoke on the condition of anonymity. "Is this necessary?" he asked.

Washington defense analyst Steve Kosiak sees many of the same problems.

"There are some serious issues about these training programs that have yet to be discussed," he said.

The crash Tuesday killed Navy Lt. Cmdr. Stephen Garcia, 34, of Las Cruces, N.M., and Marine Capt. Richard Andrews, 31, of Fayetteville, N.C. The two were attached to the V-128th training wing in Oak Harbor.

The wing is responsible for training more than 100 pilots a year.

Carroll and others are critical of Navy training worldwide, but they say Whidbey's low-altitude night training flights particularly reflect the desire of some Navy officials to train too hard.

Night training flights begin at

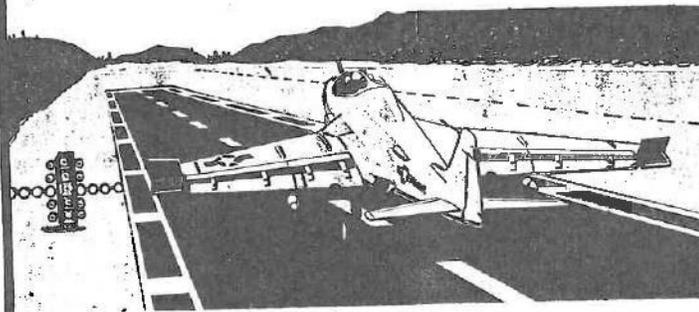
the airfield at the Whidbey Island base, Thomas said. Once the bomber is in a low-level corridor, either in the Cascades or along several other routes, the bomber will drop quickly below radar level to 100 feet and sprint full-out toward a bombing range in Boardman, Ore. After completing a simulated attack on the range, the bomber races home again through the Cascades at the same ground-hugging level, Thomas said.

In May 1988, two jets on such a training run slammed into objects — a mountain and a cliff — during training runs 10 weeks apart. The four flight officers were killed.

After the series of accidents, the Navy closed the runs for a time and investigated the possibility that structural failure was to blame. Although the Navy concluded the structure of the planes was solid, the stability of A-6E wings is a common topic of Defense Department debate.

Currently, only about 100 of the Navy's 447 A-6E and EA-6B aircraft are fully flight operational; the rest have been grounded or restricted because of wing cracks.

Navy Field Landing Practice



For week of April 13-April 19

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.
Ault Field	11 a.m.- 11 p.m.	11 a.m.- 11 p.m.	11 a.m.- 10 a.m.	10 a.m.- 10:45 p.m.	8:30 p.m.- 10:45 p.m.	8:30 p.m.- 8:30 p.m.	11 a.m.- 10:15 p.m.
OLF Coupeville	1 p.m.- 11:30 p.m.	11 a.m.- midnight	9 a.m.- 1 p.m.	clear	clear	2 p.m.- midnight	10 p.m.- midnight

All times listed this schedule are subject to change due to weather, operational commitments and/or training requirements. This information is also broadcast daily on radio station KJTT, 1110 AM. For current FCLP schedules, call the NAS Whidbey Weather/FCLP hotline at 257-2675.

NEW NUMBER FOR NOISE COMPLAINTS

Naval Air Station Whidbey Island's new aircraft noise complaint line is 257-2681, effective Monday, March 28.

Navy field landing practice

Week of April 28 to May 4

	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues
Ault Field	3:20 p.m. 12:40 a.m.	1:20 p.m. 10:40 p.m.	Clear	8:40 p.m. 10:40 p.m.	Clear	12 p.m. 1:40 a.m.	10:40 p.m. 12 a.m.
OLF Coupeville	Clear	7:20 p.m. 11:30 p.m.	10:20 a.m. 11:20 p.m.	Clear	Clear	7:40 p.m. 12:20 a.m.	9 p.m. 12:20 a.m.

All times listed in this schedule are subject to change due to weather, operational commitments and/or training requirements. Routine training operations, other than FCLPS, will be conducted at Ault Field. This information is also broadcast daily on KJTT radio, 1110 AM.

Navy field landing practice

Week of May 5 to 11

	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues
Ault Field	3:20 p.m. 12:40 a.m.	2 p.m. 12 a.m.	2:40 p.m. 11:20 p.m.	8:40 p.m. 10:40 p.m.	7:20 p.m. 12 p.m.	120 p.m. 12 a.m.	120 p.m. 12 a.m.
OLF Coupeville	9 p.m. 12:20 a.m.	7 p.m. 12:20 a.m.	1 p.m. 11:40 p.m.	Clear	Clear	7 p.m. 12:20 a.m.	7 p.m. 12:20 p.m.

All times listed in this schedule are subject to change due to weather, operational commitments and/or training requirements. Routine training operations, other than FCLPS, will be conducted at Ault Field. This information is also broadcast daily on KJTT radio, 1110 AM. For current FCLP schedules, call the Whidbey Island Naval Air Station Weather/FCLP hotline, 257-2675.

Navy field landing practice

Week of May 12 to 18

	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues
Ault Field	4 p.m. 12 a.m.	2:40 p.m. 12 a.m.	1:20 p.m. 6 p.m.	Clear	Clear	8:40 p.m. 12 a.m.	8:40 p.m. 12 a.m.
OLF Coupeville	9 p.m. 12:20 a.m.	9 p.m. 12:20 a.m.	1 p.m. 5 p.m.	Clear	Clear	9 p.m. 12:20 a.m.	9 p.m. 12:20 a.m.

All times listed in this schedule are subject to change due to weather, operational commitments and/or training requirements. Routine training operations, other than FCLPS, will be conducted at Ault Field. This information is also broadcast daily on KJTT radio, 1110 AM.

WHIDBEY NEWS-TIMES

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1987

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Whidbey can't handle full notional airwing, Metz says

By Steve Berenson
Staff reporter

U.S. Navy RAdm. Frederick Metz last week reported that following an "in-depth review," he has recommended against NAS Whidbey taking on so many new "Roosevelt air wing" squadrons as anticipated a year ago.

He suggested it is unlikely NAS Whidbey will ever grow to the size of Navy air bases at Oceana, Virginia and Miramar, Calif.

"We have determined," said the air wing commander, "that there is a growth saturation level at NAS Whidbey. We can accommodate some growth, but not to the level mentioned last year."

It was Metz who brought news to the Whidbey Island community that Navy adoption of the "notional air wing" concept would mean dramatic growth at NAS Whidbey between now and the mid-'90s. Initial estimates projected about 340 aircraft based here, as opposed to current levels of about 160 aircraft.

Those projections were based on a new Navy plan to place more A6s and EA6Bs on aircraft carriers, in part because of their critical role in dealing with terrorists. A6 and EA6B squadrons, for example, were a primary part of the U.S. strike team that bombed Libya in 1986.

Metz noted Friday that Navy plans regarding the notional or "Roosevelt" air wing are still in a state of flux. Still, he said, evidence he has gathered indicates NAS Whidbey cannot absorb the level of growth initially projected here as the Roosevelt air wing plan goes forward.

"The original notional air wing numbers were going to make NAS Whidbey the largest air station on the coast," noted Metz. "I don't think that's going to happen."

The admiral said the Navy is still trying to define NAS Whidbey's "saturation level."

"What number of aircraft determines that saturation level has not been determined," he said, "but I don't

think we can take that growth (as many as 243 aircraft based on North Whidbey). My recommendation is that we are unable to do that."

Metz said that while he believes NAS Whidbey is "very viable" for absorption of some growth associated with the Roosevelt air wing concept, "somebody else should share part of that growth." NAS Oceana is a likely candidate to absorb growth beyond NAS Whidbey's "saturation point."

On another subject, that of much-publicized Navy deliberations over siting of a "follow-on" aircraft to replace the A6 attack bomber, Metz said he is not sure the Navy will announce its "in-house" recommendations before a final decision is reached at top Washington, D.C. levels.

Three months ago Metz and Williams reported Navy plans to assess NAS Whidbey versus NAS Lemoore in California as the site to base follow-on aircraft squadrons in the mid to late '90s. Information regarding that program is classified top secret by the Navy.

Metz, whose recommendation was the first in a series of recommendations that will be made along the Navy chain of command, said he advocated to his superiors that "all-weather training remains here."

"My position all along," said Metz, "has been that this is the best place to do all-weather medium attack training."

An urgent appeal to the community for a show of support for Navy growth was helpful in making the case for NAS Whidbey as the continued center of A6 training on the West Coast, said Metz. Before that, he contended, local consideration of the Navy's impact on land-use planning was drawing "one-sided" response from the community. That response was harshly critical of growth in air training activities at NAS Whidbey and Outlying Field Coupeville.

Metz, who in September cited a new Central Whidbey

(Please turn to page 5)



Whidbey NEWS-TIMES, Wed., December 16, 1987

may be the reason, she attended yesterday's hearing and raised her hand when Patrick asked if anyone else wanted to speak for the record.

Patrick quickly said he would not accept comments from anyone not involved in the defense or prosecution and denied Gladys Hutchinson permission to speak.

Contacted by phone after the hearing, Gladys Hutchinson said she merely wanted to ask Patrick if she could be allowed to put anti-freeze in her son's car, which is currently being held as evidence.

Darrin told her he was concerned

(Please turn to page 5)

NAS Whidbey can't handle full airwing

(Continued from page 1)

organization known as Whidbey Islanders for a Sound Environment (WISE) as a threat to NAS Whidbey's future, has since met several times with Central Whidbey residents including leaders from this group.

Metz said Friday he told a group of Central Whidbey residents including several WISE members that he would recommend against NAS Whidbey absorbing the number of aircraft originally anticipated with Roosevelt air wing.

"I told them I recommend that we accept growth, but only to a point," he said. "I have told the Navy League

the same thing. We are looking into what that saturation point is."

In addition to their meetings with Metz and NAS Whidbey commanding officer Capt. Dave Williams, WISE leaders and elected officials including local mayors and county commissioners will be given a chance to meet this week with two representatives from regional Navy headquarters in San Diego.

Meetings with local officials and select citizens, said Metz, will be part of the San Diego team's agenda during a two-day visit that includes an NAS Whidbey "orientation."

NAS Whidbey cannot accommodate the growth a new notional airwing would bring, RAdm. Fredrick Metz said this week. Metz has recommended Whidbey split the new squadrons with another air base.

Top of the Morn Page 1
Weather Page 5
Whidbey Wrap-up Page 5
Yesteryear Page 19

Comment Sheet

Comments can also be sent to:
Deanah Watson
Department of Commerce
deanah.watson@commerce.wa.gov
10 N. Post Street, Suite 445
Spokane, WA 99201

Military runs roughshod over civilian life —
PFAS PFOS — pollution of water table
millions of tons of CO₂ pollution from jets
in 1963, OLF was offered to county — Admirals ~~Code~~
was founded in 1964 — 700 lots — now in APZ1
for OLF and subject to fourfold flight increase.
That's encroachment without public input!
Navy/DoD should use real numbers in modeling
of noise. We have asked for real numbers,
DoD has NOT provided — we measure 120 dB,
Navy measures Daily Average ~~120~~ dB.
Why is the only way to make a difference in Navy/DoD
to sue them — There is no ~~meaningful~~ ~~negotiation~~

impacts —

- 1) housing — military personnel push housing prices up, displace lower income people as priced out of rent.
- 2) jobs lost by locals to military families

~~III~~

What compensation can be made available for negative military impacts:

- lowered property values due to noise, APZ
- potential condemnation due to APZ — at post-noise impact "fair market value"

Comment Sheet

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10 N. Post Street, Suite 445
Spokane, WA 99201

Too little, too late.
Look at our situation & learn
from it -
What about working
with the Navy on how to
approach communities.
Reference list is a help sheet
military not willing to address the
community
Navy doesn't want to be
a part of community discussion.
WORK WITH MILITARY PLANNERS.

Look beyond physical military presence to

- noise
- toxic chemicals (CO₂ from jet exhaust, PFOs PFOA water pollution)
- accident risk under flight path
- wildlife impact / eg noise on marine wildlife
sonar, etc
- traffic (air, road/land)

Comment Sheet

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10 N. Post Street, Suite 445
Spokane, WA 99201

Our community has learned from long & painful experience that we cannot trust the military to do anything for our benefit but only to serve their own purposes. Unless your "guidebook" addresses community needs that ~~are~~ ^{are} counter to those of the military it is a useless waste of time & money.

Comment Sheet

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deanah.watson@commerce.wa.gov
10 N. Post Street, Suite 445
Spokane, WA 99201

IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT THE MILITARY PLANNERS BE OPEN AND COMPLETE IN THE DATA PRESENTED IN THE EIS IS ACCURATE AND COMPLETE. THIS WAS CLEARLY NOT THE CASE IN THE EIS THE NAVY PREPARED FOR THE FA18G EIS.

Comment Sheet

Comments can also be sent to:
Deannah Watson
Department of Commerce
deannah.watson@commerce.wa.gov
10 N. Post Street, Suite 445
Spokane, WA 99201

The Navy is decimating our community. There is no compatibility with bullies.

Island County planning dept is allowing a lot of houses to be built right now that will drop in value in 2 months when the jets start flying.

No one is protecting us. We can't trust what you are doing - because neither party is looking out for us.

Comment Sheet

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Spokane, WA 99201

- Communities need adherence by military groups to Federal and State Laws.
- No partnership with military does not happen... guard communities.
- EIS feedback of 4,100 comments are available, use them as guidelines.
- No support from commerce, EPA or local legislatures — really pathetic!
- If question are ever asked... military throws back that we are not patriotic — unfair, unwise and untrue
- Do ROI / military and civilian cost benefit analysis.

Comment Sheet

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Get all the input possible
Before a decision moves
forward or is made!

Comment Sheet

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10 N. Post Street, Suite 445
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I heard you say use the word encroachment
as if it were only civilians that encroach on the
military. Please acknowledge encroachment
of the military on civilian interests.

Comment Sheet

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10 N. Post Street, Suite 445
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To the best of my knowledge, there is no other OLF in the United States that has as many homes impacted by naval operations as is the case of the Couperville Outlying Field. The citizens are trying as hard as they can to have ~~us~~ our concerns heard and it seems no one is listening and no one seems to truly understand how egregious the situation is.

The premise of the guidebook, unfortunately, is faulty. Citizens do not need a guidebook. They need the Dept of Commerce to objectively analyze the impacts of any proposed expansion of ~~and~~ military operations of any kind.

Comment Sheet

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We do not need contact information. We need commitments for federal, state, and local agencies to actually respond to citizen comments. For example, there were in excess of 6,000 comments to the EIS draft statement on the expansion of flight operations on Whidbey NAS. To my knowledge, no comments received any responses. How is that this is an example of compatibility and coordination?

We believe that Washington state has an obligation to protect its citizens. The state has a responsibility to safeguard the health, safety and economic well-being of its citizens.

A guidebook, while well-intentioned, is not going to help citizens' daily lives. We need proactive work at the state level.

We need our ~~representatives~~ elected representatives to respond to our concerns and support our safety.

Comment Sheet

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The Dept. of Commerce needs to refrain from co-opting this process and start paying attention to how citizens can be empowered to impact decisions. The military does not need any help with making their wishes easier to implement.

The guidebook, at a minimum, needs ^{to help citizens} ~~to vet~~ the information provided by the military. It is faulty most of the time. For example, the noise level impact information provided by the military deliberately distorts the data to minimize impact.

Often citizens who are objecting to the expansion of noise levels are characterized as anti-military, when, for the most part, that couldn't be further from the truth. Citizens are objecting to a four-fold increase in operations and the declaration of APZ zones that will destroy the economy.

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10 N. Post Street, Suite 445
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The state of Washington has an obligation to help its citizens. The resources currently being dedicated to the guidebook could be put to much better use by using them to advocate for ~~the~~ reasonable impact on civilian life. We should not be told to leave our homes + not drink our tap water + ~~not~~ not have any help from our state officials.
Please help the citizens of central Whidbey.

~~State to the other~~

Please tell Governor Inslee to please listen to the plight of the citizens of Central Whidbey

The guidebook can help with planner turn over in city and county offices. So they can learn the issues.

Comment Sheet

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Spokane, WA 99201

A person's home is their largest asset
Imagine having your life + future all
threatened by the Navy who seemingly
doesn't care one iota. By their
own admission OLF is unsafe +
inadequate. Make positive change —
NO new jets no new flights
Five of our friends have already
moved away because of this. We
are angry. we are sad.

The Navy is the biggest polluter!
A poor neighbor.

Comment Sheet

Comments can also be sent to:
Deanah Watson
Department of Commerce
deanah.watson@commerce.wa.gov
10 N. Post Street, Suite 445
Spokane, WA 99201

Compatibility is Two sided
Unfortunately communication with the
military is one sided. They have
"input" meetings that only tell us what
they are doing. They do not tell us what
the full impacts are. Their personnel speak
with us but then say no they do not
report our comments back up the chain.
Written comments are never responded to.

IT is almost impossible to get contacts with
the military and if one is given it changes
within 6 months (even when we are trying to
offer activities to their children)

Comment Sheet

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Most of the participants are speaking about how they're currently impacted, however, the guidebook is for future generations to avoid the calamity on Whidbey Island. Ouch.

Guidebook must address: Traffic, who pays for schools - hospitals if not on a base, road levels, proximity of operations to neighborhoods...

Bit of humor: Most of these yahoo's voted for a military hawk (Trump) yet are bemoaning the expansion of military operations on Whidbey.

The Guidebook must focus on moving forward and not looking back w/ w/ind. It must be leveraged by the military. It's a 2-way street.

Society moved forward after 9/11 and we don't repeat the mistake. The Guidebook is statewide and unfortunately the damage done on Whidbey can't easily be reversed. The Guidebook, therefore, can't just be what happened on Whidbey, but provide guidance for other Washington communities.

FYI: I live on a bluff in Coupeville - am not impacted by the Naval Base so I can be more objective.

Comment Sheet

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The Civilian-Military plan should be the desolation of the current fleet of Growlers and then relocate OLF and NAS in a timely fashion. As it is currently designed NAS is an ideal military target that needs to be divided up into smaller bases ^{throughout} ~~throughout~~ the country.

What is there to recommend the Navy's plan on its inherent plausibility? ~~It~~ ^{when it is} is based on authoritarianism?

one falsely grows an economy on military expenditures and jobs. Moreover this takes monies away from health care and education.

Comment Sheet

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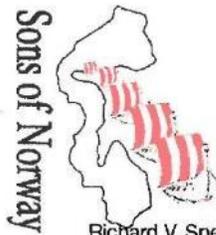
We obviously feel very unheard here in Central Washington. There have been so many attempts to communicate - we feel ignored and bulldozed. Our community leaders know many contact situations so that may be duplicated in the Guidebook. It takes a REAL willingness to listen and compromise and we have not seen that in our experience with the Navy.

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The guide book is not just for future generations though it will certainly impact them. The people commenting here tonight are the ones who have paid taxes to keep things going & are still paying taxes. Through we are agree in this ~~the~~ ^{most} ~~room~~ "Yakoss" did not vote for trump & his military policies if you were to ask us.

There was a time when we had military/civilian compatibility on which they long gone now. We will not see compatibility until the navy/military is prepared to pull back their encroachment.



*Whidbey Island Nordic Lodge
63 Jacobs Rd
Coupeville, WA 98239*

October 5, 2018

Richard V. Spencer, Secretary of the Navy
Office of the Secretary of the Navy
1000 Navy Pentagon, Room 4D652
Washington, DC 20350

Dear Mr. Secretary:

The Board of Directors of the Whidbey Island Nordic Lodge (WINL) urges the Secretary of the Navy to reject the initial preferred alternative (Alternative 2) for the final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) analyzing EA18G Growler Operations and NAS Whidbey Island and Outlying Landing Field. This request reflects the WINL Board of Directors great concern for a significant impact to the operation of and even a threat to the survival of the Whidbey Island Nordic Lodge.

The WINL was established in 2001. The Lodge purchased property and completed the construction of the Nordic Hall in 2011. Since that time the Nordic Hall has been a facility used for not only our meetings but also various other Lodge activities. In the years since completion, the Nordic Hall has become a significant asset to the Town of Coupeville and all of Island County. Many groups and organizations use the Nordic Hall as a venue for their events and activities. Some examples of the many uses of the Nordic Hall are: religious functions, Island County government meetings, private families gatherings, county wide community type organizations activities, various types of concerts, fund raisers and as an educational class room. The Nordic Hall provides a unique community service facility not available elsewhere in central Whidbey Island.

The Nordic Hall property is located in close proximity to the Coupeville OLF. The Coupeville OLF was an active NAS Whidbey training facility when the property was purchased and developed. However, the degree of impact in the proposed massive increase in flight operations (FCLPs) will be of major significance to our Lodge and property. The increased jet noise levels generated by Growler operations could result in the Nordic Hall being unusable as a gathering and meeting facility. Increased flight operations will require property rezoning to accommodate Accident Prevention Zones (APZs). It appears extremely likely the Nordic Hall property will be included in the rezoning. The APZ designation has restrictions that are incompatible with use of the Nordic Hall as a gathering place for groups and organizations. These circumstances will result in lost rental revenue that is essential for maintenance of the property and the potential loss of the Nordic Hall itself.

In conclusion, the WINL Board of Directors, asks that the Navy's preferred alternative be rejected. We agree that our pilots be provided safe and effective training. We encourage exploration of a compromise solution which is much less impactful.

Sincerely,

Brian Petersen, President
Whidbey Island Nordic Lodge

cc: US Senator Patty Murray
US Senator Maria Cantwell
US Congressman Rick Larson
Washington Governor Jay Inslee
Sons of Norway Lodge 2-164

Celebrating the customs and heritage of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden

Coordination & Communication

What organizations' contact information do you need?

The GUIDEBOOK is An endrun around the legislative rejection of Reeves two bills trust the legislature.

ENCROACHMENT is a two way street
The military does not need to sag my way on the highway -

Other Ideas

What other suggestions do you have to improve the Guidebook?

If The guidebook has no binding impact on DoD, what good is it? The Navy/DoD does it as it wishes and we, the people, must adapt to the negative and extreme consequences.

THERE MUST BE SOME MECHANISM TO INSURE THE MILITARY PLANNERS ACTUALLY READ AND UNDERSTAND THE LESSONS LEARNED ~~AND~~ PRESENTED IN THE GUIDEBOOK.

LOCAL NEIGHBORHOOD COMMUNITIES ORGANIZATIONS NOT INCLUDED IN GOVERNMENT AGENCIES SHOULD ^{LOCAL} BE INCLUDED IN PLANNING FOR MILITARY FACILITIES THAT WILL IMPACT THEM.

Understanding Compatibility

What else would be helpful to understand compatibility?

clear understanding of impact of DoD land use compatibility definitions on county land use changes — i.e. Navy AICUZ defines APZ1 + APZ2 and says Residential Use is incompatible. We have nearly 700 lots/600 homes in APZ1 — how do we allow for ability to get financing — of property condemnation or down zoning which will impact

WHEN THE MILITARY DEVELOPS AN EIS IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT PEOPLE AUTHORIZING THE EIS PERSONALLY VISIT ALL AREAS AFFECTED BY THE DEVELOPMENT & ANTICIPATED BY THE EIS. IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT EIS AUTHORS SEE ~~THE~~ ALL AREAS EXPECTED TO BE IMPACTED BY THE PROJECT.

HOW CAN NATIONAL ENVIRON ACT BE OF SERVICE TO IMPACTED COMMUNITY — WHAT ABOUT NATIONAL PARKS?

What information has been useful and where did you find it?

Share info on negative ~~and~~ unintended impact of zoning changes —

Fairchild/Airway Heights: APZ rezoned regional light industrial — shut down home improvement and mortgage financing for "incompatible" use.
Oceana/VA — apparently neighborhoods condemned

How can the Guidebook help you engage with compatibility planning?

BY ENSURING THE MILITARY PLANNERS INFORM ALL RESIDENTS IN AREAS TO BE IMPACTED ARE PROVIDED WITH POTENTIALLY AN OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE CLEAR TO THE MILITARY PLANNERS HOW THEY WILL BE AFFECTED BY THE PLANNED DEVELOPMENT

Understanding Compatibility

What else would be helpful to understand compatibility?

Is compatibility an honest possibility?

Will there really be cooperation?

We have not experienced this in Island County.

Re-evaluate assumptions on which the Guidebook is based.

What information has been useful and where did you find it?

How can the Guidebook help you engage with compatibility planning?

It could provide information

Other Ideas

What other suggestions do you have to improve the Guidebook?

Don't waste your time
Don't waste our time
Go Home!!

There is no compatibility between Central Whidbey and Ebey's Landing Historical Reserve and Growler training.

Coordination & Communication

What organizations' contact information do you need?

County government

Navy contacts

State officials

Citizen Groups

Groups that have
published studies

National Navy
addresses

> these would change
often and be
out of date soon

What kind of questions are you likely to ask a contact?

Gathering information - would depend

Understanding Compatibility

What else would be helpful to understand compatibility?

In what way is it a two-way street? Our experience confirms the military asserts its own desires & the community has no recourse. Study the current level of "compatibility", you will find that the Navy's desire to increase the number of operations four-fold does not show their desire for compatibility.

What information has been useful and where did you find it?

Economic study; "The \$112 Million Price Tag for Naval Air Station Whidbey Island", by Michael Shuman, 2017

The above. It seems the purpose of the Department of Commerce is to do what Mr. Shuman did. Private parties had to commission this study because there was nothing done by the Dept. Who is the obvious choice to have this responsibility - you.

How can the Guidebook help you engage with compatibility planning?

- Question: Can/Will the Guidebook be adopted by local jurisdictions as a required planning document?

Coordination & Communication

What organizations' contact information do you need?

We have had, and used, pertinent contact information, freely given. However, the person on the other side does not listen, pays no attention, offers no dialog.

Ditto.

What kind of questions are you likely to ask a contact?

See above.

Other Ideas

What other suggestions do you have to improve the Guidebook?

- There seems to be an assumption that military presence and expansion is a benefit. I suggest that the Guidebook require that the cost of military (exist & expansion) be considered: environmental, business impacts, existing public uses, lost opportunity cost in the private sector, recreation, childhood learning, risk of accidents, noise, health, lost tax revenue to support local government services
- ~~Guidebook~~ ~~should~~ suggest a citizen review or advisory board be appointed to review conflicts between military and community. ~~Representatives~~ Members of this committee should fairly represent all ~~sides~~ aspects.

Other Ideas

What other suggestions do you have to improve the Guidebook?

we have a statewide ban on ^{All} PFAS chemicals in firefighting foam & in food packaging
this does not apply to Federal facilities — I HAVE ASKED Both past & present commanders to remove PFAS from the OLF & AULT FIELDS — there are replacement substitutes — They both said NO!
How does the guide book deal with the NAVYS NO!??

FARMS HERE GAVE UP THEIR DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS 40 yrs ago to form the National HISTORICAL RESERVE with 24000 flights the maintenance of these Farms is impossible. Workers need to be in the fields!!

Impact zone designation — wipes out home value & use without compensation — in Virginia beach the state & town had to buy out people who were forced to leave the military as usual paid nothing.

Community Guide

- Goals of compatibility planning
- Overview of Washington military activities
- Typical compatibility issues and example strategies
- How to get involved in planning processes

Technical Guide For Planners

- WA's regulatory context and planning responsibilities
- Relationship between compatibility, planning and development
- Approaches to addressing compatibility conflicts
- Compatibility strategies and programs

Implementation Toolkit

- Quick-reference communication guide
- Glossary for military/ planning terms and acronyms
- Policy quick-reference
- Worksheets, checklists, and/or case examples

Understanding Compatibility

What else would be helpful to understand compatibility?

HOW DO WE GET HELP WITH THE HEALTH, PROPERTY + ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE BEING DONE TO CENTRAL WHIDBEY.

What information has been useful and where did you find it?

READ THE EIS + COMMENTS
HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE HAVE SPENT HOURS PROVIDING INPUT.

How can the Guidebook help you engage with compatibility planning?

IT CAN'T - IT IS A GUIDE BOOK, NOT A LAW

Objective analyses by the Dept. of Commerce of the impacts and benefits of every proposed expansion of military operations, with transparency and opportunity to comment by local land use planners, local officials and community members.

Oak Harbor Community Workshop

Nov. 14, 2018 | Oak Harbor Senior Center

WASHINGTON STATE GUIDEBOOK ON MILITARY & COMMUNITY COMPATIBILITY

Comment Sheet

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- ① ^{Highlight} What's been done in Guidebook
~~What's~~
 - Outreach (before doing)
 - Compensation — ongoing program
- ② Importance of training areas
- ③ Noise (Real Estate) awareness] Island
Signed] County
] require
it
 - Purchase conservation easements
or buy property to keep development
 - Modify flight patterns around schools,
businesses
 - MILSPEC → changed over time
ground water clean up effort
 - Salmon spawning (SeaPlane Base)

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o Good relationship from BRAC - history -
came together - Navy League

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- A. An independent economic study has shown that the Navy's economic impact on Whidbey Island costs the citizens \$122 million yearly. Why do your materials claim there is any economic benefit?
- B. Add to impacts: The community bears the responsibility for:
1. Housing for military families
 2. Costs for school materials + new buildings for increased class sizes for military children
 3. Costs of road maintenance the military uses in our counties.
 4. Sewer system maintenance + expansion
- C. The military presence compromises what people can do with our land. Why do we have no say about what we can do with our land?
- D. The military has caused water toxicity in our public and private wells. Will the guidebook tell us how they plan to fix this? Or will our farmers continue to have to go out of business and not be able to sell our land?
- E. You mentioned that the noise from fishing boats impacts Navy activity. Fishing is our major industry. They need to move their operations instead of putting our industries out of business.
- F. You said the Guidebook will be available to everyone. That will not do any good if people don't know about it. How will the general public be informed of its existence?
- G. How will the military align its land use plans with community needs? So far this is all about how citizens will comply with military needs?
- H. How will the military compensate the citizens for loss of land values due to military operations?
- I. What is our legal recourse for military demands that harm us?
- J. The Memorandum of Agreement is all about benefitting the military. What about benefitting the citizens and communities? We never agreed to this memorandum.

WASHINGTON STATE GUIDEBOOK ON MILITARY & COMMUNITY COMPATIBILITY

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- The military is the ones killing the whales with the noise, sonar + detonations.
- Get rid of Crawlers! Let them fly over the Army Yakima Firing Range

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WHY WASN'T MERTON'S PUBLICERS IN AAPER

HOW MANY OTHER COMMUNITIES HAVE BEEN CONTACTED

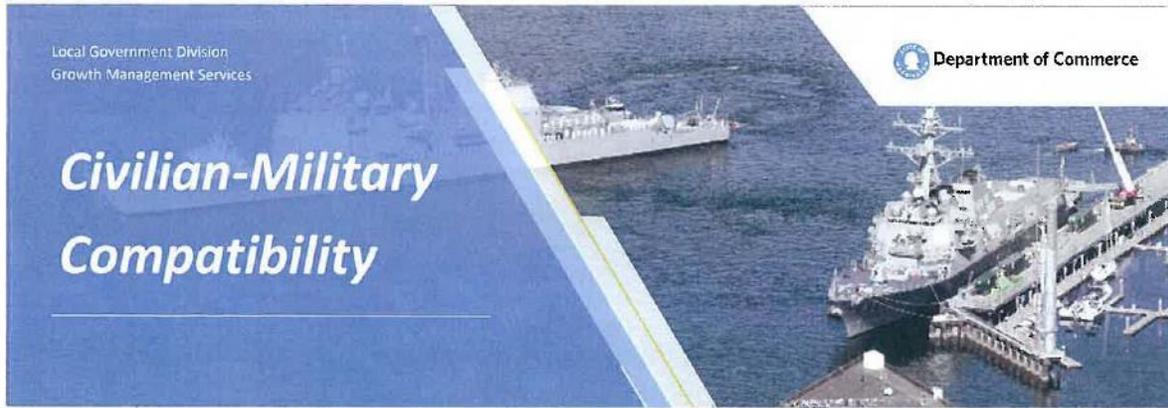
DOES THE PLAN NEED TO COMPLY WITH SOME GUIDELINES

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- 1.) How was this meeting this evening advertised?
- 2.) Is this the only meeting for Oak Harbor?
- 3.) Every community impacted by the military should be contacted now.
- 4.) Who will pay the property taxes when APZ zone includes more houses and that value is gone.
- 5.) Does growth management require military consider local decisions?
- 6.) What is the compensation to the citizens of Whidbey + other areas affected for a new APZ in central Whidbey?

CEM should be contacted.



Civilian-Military Land Use Compatibility for Washington State

will water tax pay be withheld in the lead - you cannot avoid you better say more

Commerce is developing tools to support ongoing local efforts that promote civilian-military land use compatibility. The military's ability to realistically train and operate is critical for national defense, emergency response, and the state economy. Military activity and operations impact neighboring communities while civilian activity impacts military operations. The concept used to describe this multidirectional relationship in land use planning is 'compatibility'. Compatible land use in military operating areas supports the safety and quality of life for residents, and ensures the long-term viability of military bases and ranges. *but compromises what people can do with their own land*

Washington State Guidebook on Military & Community Compatibility

Commerce is working with MAKERS Architecture and Urban Design, LLP (MAKERS), an independent consultant, to produce a technical guidebook about civilian-military land use compatibility. The guidebook will describe planning processes, compatible use programs, and examples of ways communities address compatibility through local planning. Commerce and MAKERS will conduct outreach in 2018-2019 to scope and develop content for the following guidebook sections:

- Part 1: A Citizen's Guide to the Principles of Compatibility Planning**
 - A. Balancing Community Vision and Military Mission
 - B. Balancing Growth and Change with Compatibility
 - C. Citizen's Guide to Compatibility and Planning in Washington State
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 - A. Compatibility Planning Process
 - B. Coordinated Planning Goals
 - C. GMA Goals, Comprehensive Plans, and Compatibility
 - D. Areas of Conflict and Opportunity
 - E. Compatibility Programs and Strategies
- Part 3: Implementation Toolkit for Compatibility Planning.**
 - A. Policy Quick-Reference Guide
 - B. Worksheets and Examples
 - C. Consultation Quick-Reference Guide

For information, opportunities to give input, or to subscribe for project emails, please visit the program webpage: <http://bit.ly/2pu0Nxb>

<http://www.commerce.wa.gov/growing-the-economy/key-sectors/>

*Impact: add pollution
budget: NOT economy
Fishing lake are necessary to our economy*

OUR MISSION

Grow and improve jobs in Washington State by championing thriving communities, a prosperous economy, and suitable infrastructure.

PROGRAM CONTACT

Deanah Watson
Associate Planner
Growth Management Services
360.290.4754
deanah.watson@commerce.wa.gov

*But here on
Whidbey the
economy is
suffering and not
that many
jobs are created
by Navy
presence*



GUIDEBOOK PROJECT TIMELINE

2018 AUGUST-DECEMBER
Conduct public outreach to help develop guidebook content.
2019 JANUARY-MARCH
Produce Draft Guidebook and publish for public comment.
2019 MARCH-JUNE
Analyze and integrate comments. Publish the final Guidebook.

Does rely on communities & their sector so well

"Guidebook will be available to everyone" But not if they don't know about it.

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Guidebook should include:

- State all ^{applicable} laws and regulations in a coherent way
 - Include Tribal planning
- organizational structure of military & local planning
- who to contact in military & local government
- examples from other states - how are other people doing this
- identify points of influence in military process
- expectations of local community
 - early input
 - meaningful input

Comment Sheet

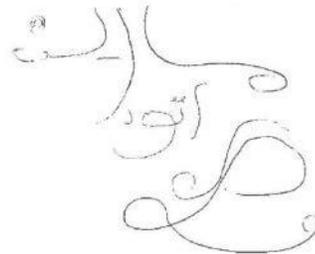
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MilSpec → Commenter suggests: ~~the~~ state "follow your
milspec reg's for when you construct a
[new?] base.
— What is Mil Spec?

Commenter Q: How can a farmer work outside?

Commenter mentioned:
New Jersey court case regarding water(?)

UW Toxicology Dept provided information (of CAP plan)
Ecology



WASHINGTON STATE GUIDEBOOK ON MILITARY & COMMUNITY COMPATIBILITY

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- Missions are decided in Washington DC, WA state Guidebook will not have effect.
- Military should be required to provide housing ~~of~~ inventory when they significantly increase their population.
- Military should provide funds for services they use & put stress on in a community - schools, transportation, housing, social services, policing.
- DoC original study on compatibility was completely one-sided. Survey on the only allowed participant to choose your answers, not give other answers. A guidebook funded by the DOD does not have a shot at being two-sided →

Understanding Compatibility

What else would be helpful to understand compatibility?

How do we get the military to share in the cost of land use planning for communities.

~~What~~ How do you appeal a decision made by the military?

What information has been useful and where did you find it?

What role can our state government do to promote a more equitable decision-making processes + allocation of public resources.

How can the Guidebook help you engage with compatibility planning?

Make it a link to the resources that are referenced in the guide book

Understanding Compatibility

What else would be helpful to understand compatibility?

KNOWING THE DETAILS OF WHY OPERATIONS ARE LOCATION SPECIFIC?
-EQUIPMENT.
-RESOURCES.

How do I see if our comments had influence

What information has been useful and where did you find it?

What are community expectations of planning based on WA planning law and practice

Authentic Participation. Communication between CPLD and outside consultants on EIS documents

Coordination & Communication

What organizations' contact information do you need?

WHERE IN THE PROCESS TO DIRECT CONCERNS?
▶ TO IMPACT CHANGE.....

Understanding Compatibility

What else would be helpful to understand compatibility?

- State goal of guidebook:
- Guidebook will not solve, but will provide resources to answer questions.

- What happens when there is conflict with State/County planning and UGA w/ Military ^{compatibility}

What information has been useful and where did you find it?

How can the Guidebook help you engage with compatibility planning?

→ A resource to give

- What data does the military use to determine housing ~~issues~~ needs?

Coordination & Communication

What organizations' contact information do you need?

- Schools =
- Spousal Employment
 - Community Ser. Orgs
 - Chamber of Commerce
 - Services: Fire
Police,
Safety.
 - MWR - Naval base resources.
Naval housing

What kind of questions are you likely to ask a contact?

Partnership inquiries
How to get involved.
Statistical Info

Other Ideas

What other suggestions do you have to improve the Guidebook?

- Explanation of Navy's Mission ^{in the state/} on this base
- Get involved / have contact info for Community Orgs. Ex: Navy League, Chamber, Rotary, etc.
- Acronym Explanations.
- ⑩ Explanation of data / EDC Resource
For example the 85% Direct or Indirect Economic Impact on communities. Include
↳ Population Stats
↳ Housing.
- Spouse employment resources
-

Other Ideas

What other suggestions do you have to improve the Guidebook?

Case Study: Roosevelt Roads P.R.
- Economic Disaster when Base Closes

Case Study Environment:

- Camp Pendleton Endangered Species
- Bremerton Wildlife
- Whidbey Wildlife

(California)

Case Study: CA BRAC Disaster
to Jobs/Tax - Base ~ 1990
one reason for WT GMA.

Sonars + Navy in Puget Sound ^{Navy relationships w/ Govt.}

JBLM : Sound Counters
Due to removal of
Tactical Jets

Military Relationships with
Nat / State Parks (Oly = #1 Scientist) Decatur Pass # in WA
Oly World Heritage Site : 115 million visitors / Elroy Reserve
USWA in Record.

Coordination & Communication

What organizations' contact information do you need?

- not sure of contact #

What kind of questions are you likely to ask a contact?

- Community representative - to represent concerns of community to military
- need state liaison to represent concerns to military
- disconnect between public/private sector

Understanding Compatibility

What else would be helpful to understand compatibility?

What information has been useful and where did you find it?

- Knowledge of ^{programs} available to help community
- need someone more powerful in military here in WA to represent needs to State + federal government
- discuss issues with ^{military} business representatives
have correct information for them
- knowledge of how ^{community/military} to work with private ventures to assist communities

Other Ideas

What other suggestions do you have to improve the Guidebook?

- list people & orgs that could change military plans - split bases
- explain why is this entzal (military increase)

Understanding Compatibility

What else would be helpful to understand compatibility?

What is definition of compatibility
What if "it" is not compatible
↳ military proposal

What information has been useful and where did you find it?

How can the Guidebook help you engage with compatibility planning?

aim guidebook @ military

Understanding Compatibility

What else would be helpful to understand compatibility?

PEOPLE NEED TO COME AND
SHARE AND NOT TO FIGHT.
LISTEN AND BE COMPASSIONATE.

What information has been useful and where did you find it?

N/A

How can the Guidebook help you engage with compatibility planning?

POINT OF CONTACT FOR X
FOLLOW-UP MTGS IN COMMUNITY W/ BASE REPS.
& VICE VERSA



Civilian-Military Land Use Compatibility for Washington State

On website once its done.

Commerce is developing tools to support ongoing local efforts that promote civilian-military land use compatibility. The military's ability to realistically train and operate is critical for national defense, emergency response, and the state economy. Military activity and operations impact neighboring communities while civilian activity impacts military operations. The concept used to describe this multidirectional relationship in land use planning is 'compatibility.' Compatible land use in military operating areas supports the safety and quality of life for residents, and ensures the long-term viability of military bases and ranges.

Washington State Guidebook on Military & Community Compatibility

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- E. Compatibility Programs and Strategies

Part 3: Implementation Toolkit for Compatibility Planning.

- A. Policy Quick-Reference Guide
- B. Worksheets and Examples
- C. Consultation Quick-Reference Guide



Impact
Noise
Lighting
Traffic

For information, opportunities to give input, or to subscribe for project emails, please visit the program webpage: <http://bit.ly/2pu0Nxb>



<http://www.commerce.wa.gov/growing-the-economy/key-sectors/>

Benefits
E.D jobs
gahane Emergency Response

OUR MISSION

Grow and improve jobs in Washington State by championing thriving communities, a prosperous economy, and suitable infrastructure.

PROGRAM CONTACT

Deanah Watson
 Associate Planner
 Growth Management Services
 360.290.4754
deanah.watson@commerce.wa.gov



GUIDEBOOK PROJECT TIMELINE

2018 AUGUST-DECEMBER
Conduct public outreach to help develop guidebook content.
2019 JANUARY-MARCH
Produce Draft Guidebook and publish for public comment.
2019 MARCH-JUNE
Analyze and integrate comments. Publish the final Guidebook.

Dept of Commerce
US. Coast Guard
US. Coast Guard

1011 Plum Street SE, Olympia, WA 98504
<http://www.commerce.wa.gov/>

Tacoma Community Workshop

Nov. 19, 2018 | Eagles Pride Golf Course

WASHINGTON STATE GUIDEBOOK ON MILITARY & COMMUNITY COMPATIBILITY

Comment Sheet

Comments can also be sent to:
Deanah Watson
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Good Examples of Compatibility Plans
Solana CO, Travis AFB

VA Beach

Mountain Home AFB
Fairfield, CA

[How do base populations
relate to the of M Forecast]

ID Washington's Communities

Continuing ongoing updates - Network Institutional/memories

Local Planning forums
GMC, RTP

Short course Module

Team Building Exercises Across the ~~borderline~~ fence line

Rent is tied to BAH, if you can't compete with that, you are
priced out of the market

Resources to address a bona fide taking
Acknowledging Balance of Benefits + Burdens
Neix disclosure document

Coordination & Communication

What organizations' contact information do you need?

- Flow chart for who to contact for different issues
- New member orientation
- glossary of terms/acronyms
- cabinet level military AFFAIRS office to oversee compatibility issues, health of the defense industry & military installations. Lobby DoD. P.R.
- Resource guide for Technical & Fiscal assistance (State & Fed)
- Better data

WASHINGTON STATE GUIDEBOOK ON MILITARY & COMMUNITY COMPATIBILITY

Comment Sheet

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11/19/18
Golf course Eagles Pride

Virginia Beach economic benefits & impacts
↑ Great example

Understanding Compatibility

What else would be helpful to understand compatibility?

- SSIMCP is the conduit to answer questions & address issues
- State investments in infrastructure
- State grant funds (used to have ones)
- State is more energized on this topic

What information has been useful and where did you find it?

- DoD → WMA → Formalizing increases its size? influence
- PR
- Better fully explain the impact of new missiles (# on site) → from military leadership → local govt

How can the Guidebook help you engage with compatibility planning?

- New mission → transparent variety of methods & modes → invited press
- HC airstrip
- Start early/everyone in partnerships for infrastructure improvements
- Stillhouse Dup Road Widening of the road

Coordination & Communication

What organizations' contact information do you need?

- Garrison Command (Directorates explanations) #51
 - PAO for citizen info
- Senior Mission Commander
- CID/NCIS
- DOE
- Airfield Cdr

What kind of questions are you likely to ask a contact?

- Noise / light / aircraft
- Service member misconduct
- Major changes in mission / force structure

Understanding Compatibility

What else would be helpful to understand compatibility?

- annual orientation for staffs + electeds

Other Ideas

What other suggestions do you have to improve the Guidebook?

- standing liaison to serve as 1stop connector for local govt to military.
- annual orientation for local electeds and staffs.
- Disaster relief capabilities/limitations

Other Ideas

What other suggestions do you have to improve the Guidebook?

- Define military communities in WA state
- Communities that are military-related throughout the state.
- Do regular updates (every 3 years or so)
- Primer on what is a JLUIS, AICUZ, ICMIP & other planning documents
- Recommend longer comment periods for actions that need military review (30 days).
- How do we differentiate segregate local responsibility & authority vs. state roles.
- Recommend a ^{WA state} cabinet-level position/advisor on military issues/affairs.
- Ask OEA to host a short course on military planning for surrounding jurisdictions. Similar to Dept. of Commerce 3-hour classes.
- Recommend outlining process for submitting land use actions to military bases to ensure all know who to submit to and how long is needed for review.

Community Guide

- Goals of compatibility planning
- Overview of Washington military activities
- Typical compatibility issues and example strategies
- How to get involved in planning processes

Technical Guide For Planners

- WA's regulatory context and planning responsibilities
- Relationship between compatibility, planning and development
- Approaches to addressing compatibility conflicts
- Compatibility strategies and programs

Implementation Toolkit

- Quick-reference communication guide
- Glossary for military/planning terms and acronyms
- Policy quick-reference
- Worksheets, checklists, and/or case examples

Understanding Compatibility

What else would be helpful to understand compatibility?

How civilian planning + growth affects military installations
(eg, higher pop. around base = worse traffic)

Connections + communications - how long does it take to get info into system on military side + get an answer out?

What information has been useful and where did you find it?

How can the Guidebook help you engage with compatibility planning?

Understand what is governed/regulated by local base vs higher levels of military structure

* Guidebook should be used like short course on local planning
- "short course on military planning" *
Train + orient elected officials; train orient gov staff as well
Governor needs military advisor in their cabinet

Other Ideas

What other suggestions do you have to improve the Guidebook?

- Acronyms List
- Relevant parties/other stakeholders/contact list (ie realtors assoc.)
- plain/simple language, not technical - how does this affect me (from citizen/planner perspective)
- intro, technical section

Coordination & Communication

What organizations' contact information do you need?

- ONCE THIS PROJECT IS COMPLETE, HOW DO WE SUSTAIN CONTACT AND CONTINUE TO REFINE THE ^{WORK!} GUIDEBOOK

Understanding Compatibility

What else would be helpful to understand compatibility?

- other operations
- community plans
- examples of compatibility (pictures, maps, successful development)
- how do planners know what uses go next to the fence?
- what are the setbacks?
- Acronym list

What information has been useful and where did you find it?

ADC - Assoc. of Defense Communities
meetings/conferences

AICU~~Z~~ - Air Installation Compatibility Use + Zone

↳ when is this info updated / where is it available

SLOCUM - standard land...

How can the Guidebook help you engage with compatibility planning?

- dealing with non-conforming uses
- when can planners expect new info, + where can they find it?
- Help w/ Acronyms

Coordination & Communication

What organizations' contact information do you need?

- Facility / base planners
- base commanders / chief of staff (base commanders change out)
- *SSMCP - liason between base/local
↳ develop regional organization
- office of economic adjustment
- broader understanding of national relationships / issues
- sentinel lands (habitat) - tribes

What kind of questions are you likely to ask a contact?

- what are the impacts that local development may have on the base? What can we do to lessen impacts?
- what has been your experience in implementing land use compatibility
- what flight paths / flight operation impacts can we expect?
- would you contact us for "outside the norm" ops.

Spokane Community Workshop

Nov. 27, 2018 | Spokane Public Library

WASHINGTON STATE GUIDEBOOK ON MILITARY & COMMUNITY COMPATIBILITY

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Land use under training airspace areas
* Solar Farms, Windmills,

Regional coordination vs. statewide coordination

Other Ideas

What other suggestions do you have to improve the Guidebook?

COOKIES

AS SPECIFIC AS POSSIBLE ON THE BENEFITS OF
"ENCROACHMENT AVOIDANCE"

Understanding Compatibility

What else would be helpful to understand compatibility?

LAND USE -

RECIPROCIITY - NURSES COMPACT - SPOUSAL EMPLOYMENT

MILITARY FRIENDLY SCHOOLS - TEACHERS

AIR SPACE / Military, General Aviation, Int'l A/P

What information has been useful and where did you find it?

JLWS

ICE MAP

AWK CL VISITS

AETC CL VISITS

AF CAPE CL VISITS

ADJ GENERAL WORKING

How can the Guidebook help you engage with compatibility planning?

WHO CONVENES THE COMMUNITY AT LARGE

HELP W/ COMP PLAN UPDATES

Coordination & Communication

What organizations' contact information do you need?

SUGGEST THAT P.A. OFFICE AT EACH BASE IS BEST STARTING POINT.

CAN ALSO GO THRU LOCAL MILITARY SUPPORT ORGS TO GET TO HIGHER LEVELS OF BASE LEADERSHIP

RELATED ISSUE IS HOW TO COMMUNICATE MAJOR ACTIVITIES TO THE LOCAL COMMUNITIES

USE LOCAL EXISTING TRAINING GROUPS TO KEEP COMMUNICATIONS ACTIVE.

What kind of questions are you likely to ask a contact?

BASIC ISSUE IS HOW DO THE COMMUNITY + THE BASE INTERACT ON A REGULAR BASIS.

? - WHO DO I CONTACT WITH THE BASE FOR MY ISSUE?

? - WHO DO I CONTACT WITH THE COMMUNITY FOR MY ISSUE?

Comments on the Draft Guidebook (April 2019)

#	Name and Date	Page # and/or sections, if indicated	Comments (as-submitted with minor spelling and grammar edits for clarity)	Theme
1	Peacher, Kim 4/17/19	p. 1 ES	Given the criticality of early notification in working with communities to foster compatible land use I am surprised it isn't referenced once. Please emphasize the need for early coordination in the ES and as a tool (I will assess where else it can go). This is CRITICAL tool to foster renewable energy, the military sustainability, and economic development. This is a key way you get to the mutually agreeable solution that was referenced numerous times.	Communication and Coordination
2	Peacher, Kim 4/17/19	p. 1 ES – first sentence	Should revise to state training and testing areas as some airspace is not part of the Northwest Training Range Complex (NWTRC). Change "capacity" to "viability".	General
3	Peacher, Kim 4/17/19	p. 1 ES – first sentence	Lessen mutual impacts - confusing as impacts can be positive and negative, please clarify. Is this supposed to be a negative connotation or is the goal to discuss both positive and negative impacts that can occur. Prefer a more neutral opening statement if possible.	Compatibility
4	Cloutier, Dan 4/15/19	p. 3 Part 1: Introduction	Footnote 1 appears to be a partial citation	General
5	Cloutier, Dan 4/15/19	p. 3 Part 1: Introduction	Footnote 2 appears to be associated with the next page	General
6	Madera, Noelle 4/30/19	p. 3 Part 1	Can't seem to find where footnote one is. Maybe it just isn't annotated.	General
7	Spokane International Airport (SIA) 4/29/19	p. 3	At the end of the second paragraph and throughout the document, the text refers to "train people for active duty" This language should refer to "train and support people related to active, reserve, and guard missions".	General
8	Madera, Noelle 4/30/19	p. 4 Part 1	Footnotes 1z, 1b, and 1c in the dialog box. Not sure what those belong to.	General
9	Reid, Jacqueline	p. 4	Where are citations 1a and 1b to be found in "State Demographic Fast Facts" table?	General

#	Name and Date	Page # and/or sections, if indicated	Comments (as-submitted with minor spelling and grammar edits for clarity)	Theme
	4/26/19			
10	SIA 4/29/19	p. 4	First sentence in first paragraph refers again to "and active duty personnel working on base" This language should include all the people who work on the base including civilian, Reserve and Guard employees. Focus on active duty on base does not reflect impacts of contributors to impacts (traffic, etc.).	Military Interest
11	SIA 4/29/19	p. 4	In the fifth paragraph, there should be a reference to the fact that on-base housing supply is declining along with the preference of many military personnel to live off-base but within a reasonable proximity, which is driving increased demand for workforce housing as well as contributing to transportation demand.	Military Interest
12	SIA 4/29/19	4	In the sixth paragraph, there should be some objectivity about transit services to military bases. Commerce should be using data to back up statements that transit is a viable option to help offset impacts to local traffic and emissions. Transit only provides de minimus offsets.	Compatibility
13	Tyhuis, Brian 4/17/19	4 Part 1	In right column 2nd paragraph it states "reduce or increase onsite service members or contract personnel". Recommend including "civilian employees" too as bases are usually made up of military, federal civilians, and contracted personnel.	Military Interest
14	Tyhuis, Brian 4/17/19	p. 4 Part 1	In right column 4th paragraph it states "When military personnel commute between the base and community it can generate traffic." Recommend adding "an increase in" between "generate" and "traffic". Currently it sounds like bases are the only ones responsible for traffic issues.	Compatibility
15	Cloutier, Dan 4/15/19	p. 5 Part 1: Introduction	Civilian-Military Compatibility Planning: Recommend taking "land uses that offer greatest protection for people are encouraged" a step further to state "land uses that encourage mutual	Compatibility

#	Name and Date	Page # and/or sections, if indicated	Comments (as-submitted with minor spelling and grammar edits for clarity)	Theme
			civilian and military benefit are generally encouraged".	
16	Cloutier, Dan 4/15/19	p. 5 Part 1: Introduction	Guidebook Terms: "Mission Requirements" is defined twice here. Recommend consolidating.	General
17	Tyhuis, Brian 4/18/19	p. 5 Part 1	Left column, 1st paragraph regarding military planning it seems to read that military planning concerns mission sustainment and that only for training. I recommend adding that military planning also includes planning for operations and future growth.	Military Planning
18	Tyhuis, Brian 4/18/19	p. 5 Part 1	In the blue box "Guidebook Terms" third statement taking about mission requirements is kind of redundant with the fourth statement stating mission requirements. Recommend removing the last sentence from the third statement.	General
19	Madera, Noelle 4/30/19	p. 6 Part 1	Paragraph in right column, second sentence. "Lights" is capitalized but I don't think it needs to be.	General
20	Tyhuis, Brian 4/18/19	p. 6 Part 1	Right column, last paragraph talking about light impacts. Recommend adding "operations' to the sentence "Community lights can impact military training and research dependent on dark sky conditions." Right now it sounds like all the military does is training and research.	Compatibility
21	Bright, Robert 4/9/19	p. 7 1st para under example	"This is especially challenging around the I-5 corridor in the highly urbanized region of Puget...add Sound".	General
22	Cloutier, Dan 4/15/19	p. 7 Part 1: Introduction	Revise "highly urbanized Puget" to "highly urbanized Puget Sound".	General
23	Tyhuis, Brian 4/18/19	p. 7 Part 1	Right column, first paragraph it says that the Growler EIS ended in 2018. The Final was published in 2018 but the Record of Decision was in 2019. Maybe change the sentence to "The proposal required a review process that closed in 2018 with a Record Of Decision in 2019."	General

#	Name and Date	Page # and/or sections, if indicated	Comments (as-submitted with minor spelling and grammar edits for clarity)	Theme
24	Jefferson County Commissioners 4/30/19	p. 8 Federal and Local Land-use Authorities	"The GMA calls upon counties and cities to integrate the nearby base and operations into their local planning context (pursuant to RCW 36.70A.530; discussed more in Part 2). a. Again, this misstates RCW 36.70A.530 and WAC 365-196-475, which directs local government to provide notice regarding development regulations and comprehensive plans, this is not the same as "integrate the nearby base and operations into their planning context". This overstates plain language of the law and rule.	GMA Plan Elements
25	Cloutier, Dan 4/15/19	p. 9 Part 1 Local Planning Structure and Public Process	In "Community Visions and Plans" paragraph 3, replace "is" w/ "are"	General
26	SIA 4/29/19	p. 9	Commerce states that comprehensive plans must be updated every eight years. However, the document does not recommend periodic update of a JLUS to inform the comprehensive plan updates. This is a major oversight and should be added into the report. The same comment hold for other processes that have been completed such as the ICEMAP document, which is internal to the military, but has bearing on land use planning.	Compatibility Funding and Programs
27	Peacher, Kim 4/17/19	p. 11 second sentence	Military Planning aka facilities planning concerns government owned land (change to facilities) as many folks, i.e., CPLOS plan to assess impacts of land that we don't own - this is the proactive coordination to address current and future impacts. We do consider the effects we have on surrounding/neighbor land uses.	Military Planning
28	Coumou, Natasha 4/19/19	p. 12 City and County public process	Typo "Means" should be replaced by mean	General
29	Coumou, Natasha 4/19/19	p. 12 City and County public process	Last sentence - "Is" needs to be inserted between "processes" and "foundational".	General

#	Name and Date	Page # and/or sections, if indicated	Comments (as-submitted with minor spelling and grammar edits for clarity)	Theme
30	Coumou, Natasha 4/19/19	p. 12 Community Workshops and Charettes	"There is usually have a brief presentation, followed by group activities" Consider revision	General
31	Peacher, Kim 4/17/19	p. 12 table	Residential bullet - remove "higher accident risk" - airspace accidents can happen in any low level route (flight accidents and obstructions). There isn't a greater probability of accidents per se in one portion of an MTR in general over another. This might only occur where obstructions already exist but we are avoiding those.	Military Interest
32	Cloutier, Dan 4/15/19	p. 13 Part 1 Local Planning Structure & Public Process	Section identifies the public meeting process as non-interactive. Is this an appropriate characterization municipal engagement via public meetings in general. Recommend updating to "these are typically intended to be informative and may or may not provide an interactive venue for input".	Local Government Planning
33	Peacher, Kim 4/17/19	p. 13 second column, second bullet	add steam	General
34	Peacher, Kim 4/17/19	p. 13 last bullet	Primary concerns are birds around runways (not really applicable with MTRs). There is a major bird migratory route that cuts through many of our MTRs.	Military Interest
35	Reid, Jacqueline 4/26/19	p. 13 Getting Involved	The discussion on docketing of development regulations might be clearer if it stated that amendments to development regulations can be completed outside of the once-per-year Comprehensive Plan amendment process. If the community initiates amendments to development regulations, those are considered through the docket process, and proposed amendments are considered alongside Comprehensive Plan amendments.	GMA Plan Elements
36	Cloutier, Dan 4/15/19	p. 14 Part 1 Local Planning Structure & Public Process	"Environmental Reviews" paragraph: Possibly clarify the majority of federal projects/actions do not require an EIS, and are addressed through less intensive Environmental Assessment (EA) or Categorical Exclusion (CATEX) processes.	Local Government Planning

#	Name and Date	Page # and/or sections, if indicated	Comments (as-submitted with minor spelling and grammar edits for clarity)	Theme
37	Peacher, Kim 4/17/19	p. 14	Can you pls reference RCW 36.01.320? This should be referenced several times in this document given its applicability and requirement to counties.	GMA Plan Elements
38	Madera, Noelle 4/30/19	p. 15 Part 1	In the dialog box, six bullets down. "final EIS" isn't capitalized, but above it "Draft EIS" is. I would think final should be also if draft is.	General
39	Cloutier, Dan 4/15/19	p. 16 Part 1 The Military and WA State	Commander in Chief is capitalized under "Washington Military Department" but not in previous paragraph. Per U.S. Government Publishing Office Style Manual and Navy Style Guide "capitalize only if used as a formal title before a name. Do not hyphenate". Consistency is recommended.	General
40	Cloutier, Dan 4/15/19	16 Part 1 The Military and WA State	"Defense Department introduced under "Washington Military Department" section. Identified and as DOD in previous section(s). Perhaps maintain consistency?	General
41	Johnson, Deborah 4/30/19	p. 16 WA Military Dept	Camp Murray is adjacent to Lakewood, not in Tacoma. Although Camp Murray is listed here, it isn't included in the list of installations that begins on p. 21. This appears to be consistent with the language in RCW 36.70A.530 that specifies "federal" installations (ss. 4) & the enacting legislation, which specifies the "United States military" (Sec. 1). To avoid confusion, perhaps this section would benefit from adding a sentence about that – or perhaps leave it out entirely since it isn't intended to be included - ?	Military Interest
42	Peacher, Kim 4/17/19	p. 16 Figure 4	Should have Economic and Building Dept -some in WA coordinate/permit renewable energy projects in these departments. Economic Depts often plan for where economic development will occur which is where potential conflicts can arise - renewable energy and urban development. Important to know to ensure comprehensive outreach and coordination.	Local Government Planning

#	Name and Date	Page # and/or sections, if indicated	Comments (as-submitted with minor spelling and grammar edits for clarity)	Theme
43	Cloutier, Dan 4/15/19	p. 17 Part 1 The Military and WA State	Probably not important to detail in this document, but Navy Community Plans and Liaison Officers, as well as planners, report to the installation Public Works Officer, who reports to the base commander.	Military Interest
44	Cloutier, Dan 4/15/19	p. 17 Part 1 The Military and WA State	"Leadership and Sources of Authority" Section - See previous comments on commander in chief. Consistency is recommended.	General
45	Cloutier, Dan 4/15/19	p. 17 Part 1 The Military and WA State	Perhaps specify branches associated with ranks here. Important readers not familiar with military rank understand a Captain is an O-6 in the Navy, but an O-3 in the Army, Air Force and Marine Corps. Also, though not the case in WA, large Marine Corps installations are typically commanded by a Brigadier General.	Military Interest
46	Cloutier, Dan 4/15/19	p. 17 Part 1 The Military and WA State	"Leadership and Sources of Authority" section states base commanders report to Secretary of the Service. In the Navy and Marine Corps, Installation Commanders report to Regional Commanders [Echelon III - USN: Navy Regions, USMC: Marine Corps Installations (MCI) West/East/Pacific] who report to commanders of System Commands [SYSCOMS - Echelon II - USN: Commander Navy Installations Command(CNIC) , USMC: Marine Corps Installations Command (MCICOM)] who then report to the Service Chief [Echelon I - Commander of Naval Operations (CNO)]. Recommend simplifying to something like "the base commander is outside of the combat command structure and reports to their service secretary through their military chain of command."	Military Interest
47	Madera, Noelle 4/30/19	p. 17 Part 1	Footnote 8 is listed at the bottom of the right column, but I don't see it below. I think it is just missing the number.	General

#	Name and Date	Page # and/or sections, if indicated	Comments (as-submitted with minor spelling and grammar edits for clarity)	Theme
48	Tyhuis, Brian 4/18/19	p. 17 Military and WA State	Left column, third bullet in first section seems to say that Public Affairs staff members of the public to answer questions. Should say "Public Affairs communicates with members of the public to...". We don't staff our PAO with members of the public. They are either military or federal civilian personnel.	Military Interest
49	Cloutier, Dan 4/15/19	p. 18 Part 1 The Military and WA State	"About Military Plans and Programs" section: clarify UFC applies only to facilities planning, engineering/design and construction; and is a tri-service (Army Corps of Engineers, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Air Force Civil Engineer Center) guide rather than authoritative document. DOD Instruction 4165.70 (Real Property Management) establishes the DOD requirement for installation master plans. There are many other types of plans (environmental, operational, etc.) relevant to mission sustainment, which are mandated by various laws and other DOD Directives. Recommend revising this section along the lines of: "Military bases are required to create a variety of plans to sustain their mission. Like comprehensive planning, bases have master plans, required by DOD Instruction 4165.70 (Real Property Management) and guided by Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 2-100-01 (Installation Master Planning) and applicable agency instructions. These plans are typically For Official Use Only (FOUO)—for internal use and not published."	Military Planning
50	Jefferson County Commissioners 4/30/19	p. 18	For Official Use Only (FOUO). Strike all references that Installation Master Plans (IMP) and other relevant DoD documents are For Official Use Only (FOUO). This draft incorrectly asserts that IMPs developed under Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 2-100-01 are "For Official Use Only (FOUO) -for internal use and not published. They analyze land use and guide base development suite to the demands of its mission". Guidebook at 18. a. U.S. Dep't of Def., Manual no. 5200.01 Vol. 4, DOD Information Security Program: Controlled Unclassified Information (2012), 11, details that FOUO is an as applied, not wholesale,	Military Planning

#	Name and Date	Page # and/or sections, if indicated	Comments (as-submitted with minor spelling and grammar edits for clarity)	Theme
			<p>"dissemination control applied by the Department of Defense to unclassified information when disclosure to the public of that particular record, or portion thereof, would reasonably be expected to cause a foreseeable harm to an interest protected by one or more FOIA [Freedom of Information Act] Exemptions."</p> <p>b. I MPs generally speaking are not an interest that categorically protected under FOIA exemptions. In <i>Milner v. Dep't of Navy</i>, 131 S.Ct. 1259, 1263 (2011) the United States Supreme Court held that FOIA Exemption 2 does not apply to the protection of explosive safety distance quantity arc data (ESQD arcs), as ESDQ arcs do not relate to internal personnel rules and practices of an agency. In <i>Milner</i>, the Court flatly rejected the notion that the DoD can protect internal planning data under Exemption 2. Put simply, if the DoD wants to protect these documents they should classify them, which are protected under FOIA Exemption 1.</p> <p>c. FOIA exemptions are narrowly construed in favor of disclosure. <i>Vaugh v. Rosen</i>, 523 F.2d 1136, 1143-44 (D.C. Cir. 1975).</p> <p>d. Jefferson County rejects the argument that the DoD has authority to unilaterally protect information without Congressional authorization.</p>	
51	SIA 4/29/19	p. 19	The first full paragraph discusses Forward Fairchild as an example of fostering military-civilian connections, however, the JLUS Steering Committee should also be added since it is the principal means by which the communities are required to discuss land use proposals that impact the base.	Compatibility Funding and Programs
52	Tyhuis, Brian 4/29/19	p. 19 Plans	Right column, first line, make "impact" plural so as to clarify both noise and aircraft accident potential impacts.	Military Interest
53	Johnson, Deborah 4/30/19	p. 20	Suggest adding integrated natural resources management plans (covered on p. 32 currently) to the list since it relates to the discussion of JBLM conservation included here. (Unknown	Military Planning

#	Name and Date	Page # and/or sections, if indicated	Comments (as-submitted with minor spelling and grammar edits for clarity)	Theme
			whether all installations have one or just JBLM & YTC because of the training range.)	
54	Bright, Robert 4/9/19	p. 21 Statewide Air Routes	Change to: "Special use airspace includes: restricted airspace, prohibited airspace, military operations areas (MOA), warning areas, alert areas, temporary flight restriction (TFR), national security areas, and controlled firing areas, some of which are marked on maps (aeronautical charts)." This definition better describes Figure 11 on page 22.	Military Interest
55	Coumou, Natasha 4/19/19	p. 21	Second sentence insert "with" between "teamed" and "state"	General
56	Tyhuis, Brian 4/29/19	p. 21 Bases, Ranges, and Airspace	Left column, list of things bases typically have. Do we want to add "medical" or just consider that part of community support?	Military Interest
57	Tyhuis, Brian 4/29/19	p. 21 Bases, Ranges, and Airspace	Left column, third paragraph, I think "connects" is supposed to be "connecting" in ...the airspace connects them.	General
58	Bright, Robert 4/9/19	p. 23 Joint Base Lewis-McChord	Misspelled "McCord" on the third line down.	General
59	Bright, Robert 4/9/19	p. 23 Images (Left)	The helicopter is actually an MH-47 Chinook helicopter.	General
60	Peacher, Kim 4/17/19	23	It would be helpful to have a brief overview of the testing/training areas in WA. Need to account for seaspace and airspace areas, i.e., Dabob Bay and NWTRC	Military Interest
61	Madera, Noelle 4/30/19	24 Part 2	The installation map on this page shows two NSE's, but I think one should be NBK.	General
62	Peacher, Kim 4/17/19	24	Please mention OEA in general - not just JLUS as a key tool but there are other grants to support the community. Would be helpful to describe the triggers - impetus for support.	Compatibility Funding and Programs
63	Tyhuis, Brian 4/29/19	24 NASWI	In the map on the right column the label next to the NAS Whidbey star says only "NASW" when probably meant "NASWI". Also, if you want a photo of NASWI I can get our PAO to provide one.	General

#	Name and Date	Page # and/or sections, if indicated	Comments (as-submitted with minor spelling and grammar edits for clarity)	Theme
64	Bright, Robert 4/9/19	p. 26 Military planning professional's context	On the third line down the term "governmental police power" is used. Under U.S. Constitutional Law this term is defined as: "The police power is the basis for land-use planning authority in the United States. This authority is usually delegated by state governments to local governments, including counties and municipalities. It is these local governments that most frequently exercise police power in land use planning matters." Remove the term governmental police power.	Military Planning
65	Jefferson County Commissioners 4/30/19	p. 26	Military Planning Professional's Context. Strike "police power". The federal government, under the United States Constitution does not have "police power authority". Police power is generally reserved to states. See United States Constitution, 10th Amendment. All federal police power is limited to other enabling clauses, such as federal lands, commerce clause, or war powers.	Military Planning
66	Jefferson County Commissioners 4/30/19	p. 26	Discuss 10 USC 2864, directing the military to prepare installation master plans and transportation management plans for major installations. This section directs the DoD to work with their metropolitan planning agency for transportation planning issues.	Military Planning
67	Jefferson County Commissioners 4/30/19	p. 26	Unified Facilities Criteria, UFC 2-100-01 and implementing agency guidelines should be mentioned in the Military Planning Professional Context.	Military Planning
68	Jefferson County Commissioners 4/30/19	p. 26	Change the local process discussion from "highly participatory process that involves consensus building" to "that involves a robust public process" which is distinctly different than "consensus."	Military Planning
69	Jefferson County Commissioners 4/30/19	p. 26	Discuss or make clear difference between "planners" and "military planners."	Military Planning
70	Peacher, Kim 4/17/19	p. 26	Conservation at JBLM should be a call out box (highlighted as one of many examples) or add a	Environment

#	Name and Date	Page # and/or sections, if indicated	Comments (as-submitted with minor spelling and grammar edits for clarity)	Theme
			section for the conservation at each installation in WA.	
71	Coumou, Natasha 4/19/19	p. 27 National defense and planning	1st sentence double "at"	General
72	Coumou, Natasha 4/22/19	p. 27 Professional Planning Methods	Many acronyms are used in the document. Spelling out names with first use in different parts would be helpful, and use of acronyms to help make the text more easily readable is suggested. In the example when the Air Installation Compatible Use Zone Studies (AICUZ) studies are written about in the paragraph, in the immediate language after that the acronym is used. The actual name is given 15 pages earlier and only mentioned once.	General
73	Jefferson County Commissioners 4/30/19	p. 27	Improve description or at least distinguish better which "Professional Planning Methods" are being described. Is it local? Military? Both?	General
74	Jefferson County Commissioners 4/30/19	p. 27	Add transportation management plans, developed under UFC 2-100-01, to the graphic with AICUZ and JLUS.	Military Planning
75	Jefferson County Commissioners 4/30/19	p. 27	Add IMPs, developed under UFC 1-200-01, to the graphic with AICUZ and JLUS.	Military Planning
76	Peacher, Kim 4/17/19	p. 27 first sentence after bullet	add "testing and training" ranges	Military Planning
77	Peacher, Kim 4/17/19	p. 27	Definition of SUA and MTR is in the CA Guidebook or I can send it separately (see comment below as well for the FAA reference). Remove "just above surface" - the route floors vary and some SUAs are at surface.	Military Planning
78	Peacher, Kim 4/17/19	p. 27 Figure 12	Missing the public process. Brian T or I can provide better info to clarify. We can't leave out the public with the JLUS or AICUZ.	Military Planning

#	Name and Date	Page # and/or sections, if indicated	Comments (as-submitted with minor spelling and grammar edits for clarity)	Theme
79	Reid, Jacqueline 4/26/19	p. 27 Professional Planning Process	Spell out "AICUZ"	General
80	Reid, Jacqueline 4/26/19	p. 27 Professional Planning Process	A "JLUS" would appear to be a tool for addressing compatibility. Is the Guidebook intended to provide tools when JLUS have not/ are not scheduled to be completed? Clarity between using a JLUS to address compatibility and other mechanisms and tools would be helpful.	Military Planning
81	Tyhuis, Brian 4/29/19	p. 27; Part 2, National Defense Planning	Right column, 2nd paragraph, add "equipment" to Military missions, personnel, facilities, ...	General
82	Cloutier, Dan 4/15/19	p. 28 Part 2: Technical Guide to Compatibility	"Military Construction and Planning" section: clarify congressional review is required for <u>new</u> military construction (MILCON) <u>exceeding \$2M</u>	Military Planning
83	Coumou, Natasha 4/19/19	p. 28 Base Realignment and closure	The use of a numbered list throughout the text when items are listed: It is not clear that numbering implies prioritization. It would be helpful if, before a numbered list appears in the text, you could clarify whether that list is in a prioritized order. This type of numbering appears throughout the text.	General
84	Jefferson County Commissioners 4/30/19	p. 28	BRAC should be emphasized after a full and thorough understanding of how military planning works. BRAC is not the avenue of first recourse so should not be depicted as if it were. Instead of discussing BRAC in detail, explain the military planning process first.	Military Planning
85	Jefferson County Commissioners 4/30/19	p. 28	Give a full and thorough overview of military planning. Discuss how I MPs are the basis for planning for MILCON projects. Recommend language along these lines "an installation master plan is an ongoing collaborative decision-making tool supporting informed project decisions." UFC 2-100-01.	Military Planning
86	Jefferson County Commissioners 4/30/19	p. 28	Discuss how basic facility requirements play into the IMP and military planning process. FYI - these calculations support and drive the growth or realignment support in IMPs.	Military Planning

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87	Peacher, Kim 4/17/19	p. 28	Need to define Boardman GAOC. Its on the federal registrar or I can email it.	General
88	Cloutier, Dan 4/15/19	p. 29 Part 2: Technical Guide to Compatibility	"Military Construction and Planning" section: DAR funding is referenced here, which, in my opinion, and important tool/process related to MIL/CIV coordination. Perhaps highlight that the referenced funding is typically allocated to off-installation projects or portions of projects.	Military Planning
89	Cloutier, Dan 4/15/19	p. 29 Part 2: Technical Guide to Compatibility	"Military Construction and Planning" section: Minor construction is referenced here. Consider expanding to include "facilities sustainment, repair and minor construction projects (less than \$2M)..."	Military Planning
90	Milner, Glen 4/30/19	p. 29	<p>There are several fallacies involving military and community compatibility issues that the Department of Commerce continues to reinforce in this report. Any of the issues below are enough to prevent a reasonable and fair discussion of compatibility issues.</p> <p>Secrecy, not national security, is the norm when addressing military activities.</p> <p>The first involves the withholding of information, and classifying information as national security information, when issues may actually be embarrassing or politically sensitive for military agencies. The Department of Commerce accepts and presumes that federal agencies are correct when determining information is sensitive. On page 29, the Guidebook incorrectly states: Unlike local jurisdiction processes, portions and products associated with installation planning contain information that is withheld from publication due to the risk that certain information can pose to security and safety to military or civilian populations. Sensitive materials that could reveal or create vulnerabilities are reserved for official use only. In most cases, the Navy has withheld information and/or refused to address critical issues when the information was already in the public domain. In Kitsap County, some residential properties are now in an explosives handling zone due to the</p>	Compatibility

#	Name and Date	Page # and/or sections, if indicated	Comments (as-submitted with minor spelling and grammar edits for clarity)	Theme
			<p>recent addition of an explosives handling wharf for Trident missiles. Information regarding this risk to the community was already in the public domain, however, the Navy insisted that the issue could not be discussed for security reasons. To make matters worse, in the case of the 2015 JLUS, the issue was labeled as one of numerous so-called “urban myths.” This makes it impossible for a fair or complete discussion of activities involving the military.</p> <p>I can provide additional examples of secrecy, and information that was withheld in the past, when civilian impacts should have been honestly addressed. The State provides no remedy for this problem, and instead accepts every decision by the military to withhold information.</p>	
91	Tyhuis, Brian 4/29/19	p. 29 Part 2, Base Plans and Joint-Planning	In Figure 14 the second POC says "Installation Engineers" but recommend changing to "Installation Planners/Engineers" as I think for all branches the project development begins with the planners and then engineers for scope refinement.	Military Planning
92	Coumou, Natasha 4/19/19	p. 30 Encroachment management	Encroachment management is mentioned earlier in the document as well, but it is not specifically defined (except in the back of the manual). Consider a brief definition - is the military managing the encroachment on their installations, or managing their encroachment on civilian lands?	Military Planning
93	Madera, Noelle 4/30/19	p. 30 Part 2	Top left paragraph mentions figure 15 but there is no figure 15 on the page.	General
94	Peacher, Kim 4/17/19	p. 30	NASW should be NASWI	General
95	Peacher, Kim 4/18/19	p. 30 NASWI	Please include a sentence re the Northwest Training Range Complex which makes up the vast majority of low level airspace in the NW.	Military Interest

#	Name and Date	Page # and/or sections, if indicated	Comments (as-submitted with minor spelling and grammar edits for clarity)	Theme
96	Jefferson County Commissioners 4/30/19	p. 31	Encroachment Management Programs obviously are not just confined to air strips. There are substantially more Navy operations in NW Washington that should be discussed and described here.	Military Planning
97	Johnson, Deborah 4/30/19	p. 31 Water discussion at top	Numerous military installations act as their own water purveyors. As such, they are subject to planning requirements under Ch. 246-290 WAC just like any other water purveyor. There is a relationship between water system plans & local comprehensive plans, which is not recognized in the draft guidance. We have developed what is intended to be “drop-in” language to be inserted into the document (see Comment #101). This relates to the water discussion at the top of p. 31 & would probably fit in best under somewhere in this section rather than the growth management compatibility discussion, as it isn’t a GMA requirement per se.	GMA Plan Elements
98	Johnson, Deborah 4/30/19	p. 31	Suggested Language re Potable Water (see Comment #99): Even though they may be federal entities, where military installations act as their own water purveyors, their facilities are subject to regulation by the Washington State Department of Health (DOH). They must prepare water system plans under Chapter 246-290 WAC, subject to DOH approval. Just as local communities’ comprehensive plans have required elements, water system plans also have specific required content, including source water protection programs that identify wellhead protection areas (WHPAs). This is where the water system plans for military installations, as well as for all other water purveyors, intersect with comprehensive plans. Water system plans must be consistent with local plans and regulations (WAC 246-290-108). Some of the consistency requirements are unlikely to apply in case of a water system that is used solely by a military installation, where the system doesn’t extend outside the base boundaries. It is more likely to be a consideration where an installation is served by an outside purveyor (see Everett example below), where the water system plan must address the non-military portion of its service area as well.	GMA Plan Elements

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			<p>This may also be an opportunity for an installation, acting as a water purveyor, to jointly address encroachment issues related to potential contaminants in WHPAs, if a WHPA extends outside the installation boundary and the required contaminant inventory finds concerning uses that are subject to local regulations. Regardless of the applicability of local plans and regulations, the installation must ask the local jurisdiction for a consistency review. A form is provided by DOH for this purpose (appended). It's expected that the installation will work with the local jurisdiction to reconcile any inconsistencies that may be identified during the review. The local jurisdiction has 60 days to provide an initial review, plus an additional 60 days to respond to any actions that may be taken relating to inconsistencies. (Continuation of #103) ...</p> <p>Also similar to local comprehensive plans, water system plans require periodic updating – but they're on a considerably different schedule than GMA documents and are even different from system to system. The timing on requests for local consistency determinations is not likely to neatly align with local planning horizons. Unfortunately, many local jurisdictions do not choose to perform a consistency review. Without it, the installation can self-certify. It's to the local jurisdiction's advantage to work with the military installation in its role as water purveyor to make certain that water system plans align with the local comprehensive plan. Using DOH water system records, an effort was made to compile information on military installations that own and operate their own water systems. Some installations or facilities, such as Naval Station Everett, are served by an outside purveyor. The information in the tables below is current as of April 2019. It includes only active water sources, which may include sources that are only used in case of emergency; but not those that have been decommissioned or are currently inactive. It may not include water systems owned by or serving military facilities listed in the guidebook, where the system name could not be identified. Some installations have multiple Group A public water systems, while others have a single system. Water sources, along with their associated WHPAs, may or</p>	

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			may not be within the confines of the military installation. For instance, Fairchild AFB's system includes wells that are fully off base; and some of the WHPAs for the wells serving JBLM extend outside of the installation boundary. Additionally, WHPAs from systems outside the installation may overlay portions of the installation. WHPAs may be viewed at https://fortress.wa.gov/doh/swap/index.html .	
99	Peacher, Kim 4/17/19	p. 33 second column, first paragraph under National...	Change "said" to "can"	General
100	Peacher, Kim 4/17/19	p. 33 second column, first paragraph under National...	This is where the reference to the National Defense Strategy could also go (beyond a quick reference in Figure 13). There is a condensed version posted online	Military Interest
101	Peacher, Kim 4/18/19	p. 37	Where is the EAP and Army equivalent overview? Heavy AF focus and lots of the reference docs, i.e., encroachment threats are AF referenced.	Military Planning
102	Milner, Glen 4/30/19	p. 38	The Department of Defense has nearly unlimited resources when addressing compatibility issues and can hire favorable scientists or other experts to advance its case. A major omission in the Guidebook is the fact that the Department of Defense is providing \$497,000 for the study, matched by \$100,000 from the State Department of Commerce. See https://www.commerce.wa.gov/news-releases/commerce-kicks-off-civilian-military-compatibility-planning-project-names-consultant . This is more than just "financial support" as mentioned in the Guidebook, when the Department of Defense is paying for approximately 80 percent of the study. The Guidebook advises communities to obtain additional grants from the Department of Defense for compatibility issues. On page 38, the Guidebook states: <i>Several months ahead of submitting a grant application, participating parties work with OEA project managers to identify stakeholders and define roles. This phase</i>	Compatibility

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			<p><i>involves initial conversations between civilian-military stakeholders, including elected officials, tribal representatives, other civic leaders, residents, community interest groups, military command personnel, and planners. (Continued from #109): The outcome from the above procedure can only be an unbalanced process, which benefits the military in any decision-making activity. In addition, when the community refuses to accept compatibility decisions, the military can simply terminate discussions. A December 3, 2018 Seattle Times article addressed a compatibility issue in which the Navy simply decided to end discussions. The article stated: The Navy has terminated talks with state and local groups about easing the impacts of expanding EA-18G Growler jet training over a central Whidbey Island historic district. A Navy statement Friday cited a “fundamental difference of opinion” on what should be done to reduce the noise and other adverse effects of the training flights. The breakdown of talks is the latest sign of a bitter divide between the Navy and many residents of the rural central part of the island who fiercely oppose plans to quadruple, in the years ahead, the number of Growler flights over the Ebey’s Landing National Historic Reserve. State officials also took issue with the Navy. They joined with local groups in declining to sign a proposed memorandum of agreement. “It is most unfortunate that the efforts of our Department, the Ebey’s Historical Reserve Trust Board and the local community ... were summarily rejected,” wrote Allyson Brooks, the state’s historic-preservation officer in a Nov. 29 letter to the commanding officer of Naval Air Station Whidbey Island. See https://www.seattletimes.com/seattle-news/northwest/navy-terminates-talks-to-ease-growler-jet-impacts-on-whidbey-island-historic-district and http://www.whidbeynewstimes.com/news/navy-is-terminating-discussions-about-impact-of-growlers-on-historic-properties The Guidebook assumes that the military is a reasonable and fair</i></p>	

#	Name and Date	Page # and/or sections, if indicated	Comments (as-submitted with minor spelling and grammar edits for clarity)	Theme
			<i>party regarding compatibility issues. What is the solution when the community has no choice but to accept whatever the military activity the Department of Defense wishes to advance?</i>	
103	Peacher, Kim 4/18/19	p. 39	Would help the public if you included images of products that came from an AICUZ or ICEMAP, i.e., APZ (already published) or clause re working with communities from an ICEMAP or EAP or map of an MIA (Military Influence Area) - NBK has a Sphere of Influence which is similar -which is another critical tool.	Military Planning
104	SIA 4/29/19	p. 40	In the first paragraph, the language about JLUS should be revised to reflect that the parties can adopted Findings of Fact and Recommendations, which are binding upon them to uphold or confirm their development codes and zoning ordinances to those stipulations. This is the basis of successful litigation against the City of Airway Heights referenced on page 52 of the document.	Compatibility Funding and Programs
105	Cloutier, Dan 4/15/19	p. 41 Part 2: Technical Guide to Compatibility	"Environmental Protection Initiative" section: REPI = "Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration" Program. Section references it as Readiness and Environmental Protection Initiative.	Compatibility Funding and Programs
106	Madera, Noelle 4/30/19	p. 41 Part 2	Bottom right section, says doesn't have the Readiness in the title but it does in the abbreviation.	General
107	Peacher, Kim 4/18/19	p. 42	Reference the mil installations noise 'hotline' - NASWI has one and I believe FAFB and JBLM do as well.	Military Interest
108	Tyhuis, Brian 4/29/19	p. 42 Conservation Partnerships	Left column, bullet points for REPI elements, on 5th point add "real estate" to installation attorney as the Navy real estate office has the authority to negotiate the agreements. Our JAG does not get involved.	Military Interest
109	Coumou, Natasha 4/22/19	p. 43 Local and legislative Process	In the last sentence of first paragraph, insert "and" between "implemented" and "interpreted".	General

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110	Madera, Noelle 4/30/19	p. 46 Part 2	Paragraph under "The Subdivision Ordinance" the nonconforming section of the second sentence doesn't make sense to me. I feel like it is missing a word.	General
111	Madera, Noelle 4/30/19	p. 48 Part 2	"Under compatibility insight" third line. Then "an" at the end should be "and" I think.	General
112	Peacher, Kim 4/18/19	p. 48	Venn diagram for REPI should the relationships would help the public. I am sure we or TPL have something along those lines.	General
113	Coumou, Natasha 4/22/19	p. 51 Military Compatibility Provisions	Maybe consider inserting a quote from the GMA that states the requirement at the beginning of this section. The military compatibility requirement is mentioned earlier in the text but it would be an excellent spot to quote parts of the GMA to strengthen the statement.	GMA Plan Elements
114	Jefferson County Commissioners 4/30/19	p. 51	Military Compatibility Provisions. This section needs to include more information from RCW 36.70A.530. This is an oversimplification.	GMA Plan Elements
115	Jefferson County Commissioners 4/30/19	p. 51	Military Compatibility Provisions. Discuss how military planning and GMA framework/requirements interact. In City of Airway Heights v. Eastern Washington Growth Management Hearings Board, 193 Wn. App. 282, 307, 376 P.3d 1112, 1123 (2016) the Washington Court of Appeals, Div. 3 upheld findings by the EEGMHB that development was incompatible with Fairchild Air Force Base stating "development that is incompatible with the military installation's ability to carry out its mission requirement or to undertake new missions." The EEGMHB relied heavily on findings within the JLUS to find incompatibility.	GMA Plan Elements

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116	Jefferson County Commissioners 4/30/19	p. 51	<p>Given GMA's requirements and City of Airway Heights, it is vitally important that local jurisdiction and the military share in a local planning process designed to prevent incompatible development. JLUS should not be the only document guiding whether development is compatible. This Guidebook furthers a notion that the JLUS process is the only tool available for local WA governments to compatibility plan. Jefferson County strongly rejects this argument.</p> <p>a. First, JLUS are documents created by DoD contractors and paid for by DoD contractors. This allows for a one-way sharing of discrete, pieces of information which may or may not have a factual or realistic basis. There is a limited process for local governments to object to the DoD's JLUS findings. Outside of federal litigation, these documents become a de facto local plan under City of Airway Heights.</p> <p>b. Second, this guidebook emphasizes a one-sided process by which the military shares limited information with local governments. If local government cannot understand a fully planning picture of military installations, how exactly will they be able to plan for compatible land use allowing "the military ... to carry out its mission requirement or undertake new missions."? JLUS do not provide the level of detail, information, or understanding available with an installation area development planning, installation master plans, or transportation management plans.</p> <p>c. Third, this guidebook furthers a notion that local governments must be compatible with military installations, as a one-sided approach. This an incorrect notion, it is a shared responsibility, both under federal laws, regulations, and policies but under state laws like GMA.</p>	GMA Plan Elements
117	Reid, Jacqueline 4/26/19	p. 51 Growth Management Requirements and Compatibility	This section should include a discussion of GMA requirements for critical area regulations. Page 65 includes a reference to the need for the periodic review to consider whether updates to critical area regulations are required if new	GMA Plan Elements

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			scientific information is available. This is a little brief.	
118	Reid, Jacqueline 4/26/19	p. 51 Growth Management Requirements and Compatibility	It would be helpful to include information on how OFM projections address military and military family numbers, and whether any direction is provided to planning jurisdictions on how to incorporate military personnel numbers into population, employment and housing target-setting processes. There is a brief discussion on page 66.	Military Planning
119	Peacher, Kim 4/18/19	p. 52	Could you add an overview of the GMS planners and DoC staff that coordinate with the mil and community? Super critical tool for the mil and comm.	Military Planning
120	Peacher, Kim 4/18/19	p. 54	Here you mention avigation easements but seems out of place -should go under tools. In addition the avigation easement is not something the Navy can do piecemeal - we would have to acquire ALL airspace under one avigation easement at the same time, i.e., a MILCON. I am cautious about this section. It also should go near the REPI section (keep Real Estate tools together)	Military Planning
121	Peacher, Kim 4/18/19	p. 57 right column	Need to reference 36.01.320	Military Planning

#	Name and Date	Page # and/or sections, if indicated	Comments (as-submitted with minor spelling and grammar edits for clarity)	Theme
122	Milner, Glen 4/30/19	p. 58	Emergency response is nonexistent in most cases involving the military. Emergency response to potential accidents involving military activities is an issue that should always be addressed when discussing compatibility issues. The failure to address these issues, in most cases, is due to secrecy by military agencies and the fact that the public might be concerned if they learned of some military activities. Page 58 of the Guidebook falsely states: "Emergency service coordination: The Navy and local service providers have a history of working together to provide emergency services. NAVMAGII and NBK have mutual aid agreements with surrounding jurisdictions to reinforce capabilities and share resources." In some cases, the Navy shares emergency issues with the local emergency response agency. However, usually the information is not provided to the public. In most cases, the greater the threat or exposure to harm for the surrounding community as a result of a military activity, the less likely that the community will ever be informed.	Communication and Coordination
123	Peacher, Kim 4/18/19	p. 58 left column, compatibility insight	Great place to hit home the need for EARLY notification. This is a critical tool.	Communication and Coordination
124	Peacher, Kim 4/18/19	p. 59 Land Use Element	This as well should have a call out re renewable energy and urban development as well as need for early coordination.	Communication and Coordination
125	Opp-Beckman, Lys 4/30/19	p. 61 Growth Management Requirements and Compatibility	I live in a nearby community to JBLM that is a bike-able distance. I frequently see multi-modal transportation discussed but nothing implemented on base or in the community. I'd like to see adequate marked bike lanes between DuPont, Steilacoom and JBLM.	Local Government Planning
126	Reid, Jacqueline 4/26/19	p. 62 Transportation Element	"Military installations....are not eligible to receive Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC) planning funds". What planning funds does PSRC provide to non-military entities completing planning? Or does it mean that the funds that PSRC receives to	Compatibility Funding and Programs

#	Name and Date	Page # and/or sections, if indicated	Comments (as-submitted with minor spelling and grammar edits for clarity)	Theme
			complete planning cannot be allocated to the military for planning purposes?	
127	Cloutier, Dan 4/15/19	p. 64 Part 2: Technical Guide to Compatibility	"Shoreline Management Act" section: Consider adding a "compatibility insight" section clarifying applicability of the Shoreline Management Act to military installations, whether directly or through connections to the CZMA.	GMA Plan Elements
128	Coumou, Natasha 4/22/19	p. 65	Consider making the Washington map a whole page map, it is unreadable at the scale as it is currently.	General
129	Peacher, Kim 4/18/19	p. 65	Please include a reference to the OE/AAA process	General
130	Peacher, Kim 4/18/19	p. 65	Change "Evaluations" to "Informal and Formal Consultations" and change "improve" to foster" and delete "early as possible..." We do not want a developer going to OSD out the gate - that is only if we cannot address the potential conflict locally. This often gets confused. Really important we don't send the wrong message and encourage developers to go through OSD. Early consultation is locally - with the local installations. Please ensure this is clearly articulated.	Communication and Coordination
131	Lefeber, Lisa 4/17/19	p. 66	The second bullet on public access should be edited to be clear that the Port and the Navy have concerns with public access being located in close proximity to these key maritime complexes due to safety and national security reasons. Right now, it could be read to think that we want public access near these facilities.	Military Planning
132	Lefeber, Lisa 4/17/19	p. 66	On the very last sentence on the page, fifty 'feed' should be 'feet.'	General
133	Cloutier, Dan 4/15/19	p. 68 Part 2: Technical Guide to Compatibility	"Conclusion - Early and Ongoing Communication" section: Identifies base planners as key stakeholders. Recommend expanding to include installation liaisons. For example, the typical Navy model establishes the Community Plans & Liaison Officer as the primary contact for community engagement related to planning.	Communication and Coordination

#	Name and Date	Page # and/or sections, if indicated	Comments (as-submitted with minor spelling and grammar edits for clarity)	Theme
134	Cloutier, Dan 4/15/19	p. 69 Part 2: Technical Guide to Compatibility	"Conclusion - Formalized Communication is Valuable" section: Consider referencing formal partnerships such as the South Sound Military & Communities Partnership, WA Military Alliance and, if appropriate to look outside of WA for examples of larger scale partnerships, the San Diego Association of Governors (SANDAG) Regional Military Working Group as mechanisms for advancing compatibility efforts. SANDAG link: (https://www.sandag.org/index.asp?committeeid=104&fuseaction=committees.detail)	Communication and Coordination
135	Peacher, Kim 4/18/19	p. 69	The Economic Element also addresses renewable energy in many counties - please include a few sentences acknowledging this. In some counties, this is where they get permitted.	Environment
136	Peacher, Kim 4/18/19	p. 70	Great place for a call out to GMS planners and mil DoC planners.	Military Planning
137	Peacher, Kim 4/18/19	p. 74 first sentence	Consultation is often connotated with formal OSD consultation from a project perspective.	Communication and Coordination
138	Peacher, Kim 4/18/19	p. 74	Early and ongoing communication including project notification. Another good place to reference 36.01.320	Communication and Coordination
139	Peacher, Kim 4/18/19	p. 75	A formalized coordination number is more critical to ensure viability of the communication. Rarely do we formalize a communication plan but we formalize a coordination process regularly.	Communication and Coordination
140	Coumou, Natasha 4/22/19	p. 76 Benton County Land Use Element	Formatting. Consider either copying the text from the land use element, or center the image.	General
141	Peacher, Kim 4/18/19	p. 81	Please include Garfield County as an example - very comprehensive. The most comprehensive in the entire NW.	General
142	Peacher, Kim 4/18/19	p. 81	maps came from NWTRC not NRNW - please update	General
143	Peacher, Kim 4/18/19	p. 82	Please include Benton zoning to show the comprehensive approach from notification to implementation -also references 36.01.320	General

#	Name and Date	Page # and/or sections, if indicated	Comments (as-submitted with minor spelling and grammar edits for clarity)	Theme
144	Peacher, Kim 4/18/19	p. 90 left column	under what the zoning language suggests -it also implements the early notification process.	Local Government Planning
145	Cloutier, Dan 4/15/19	p. 93 Part 3: Implementation Toolkit	"Sample Compatibility Project Process" section - Preparing for a Project Checklist: Consider extending "identify impacts" list item to specify preliminary identification of long-lead approval requirements (JLUS, EIS, easement, etc.)	Compatibility Funding and Programs
146	Milner, Glen 4/30/19	p. 93	<p>Identification of representatives for the civilian sector</p> <p>The second involves the identification of representatives for the civilian sector. Page 93 of the Guidebook identifies the process:</p> <p>Preparing for a project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct preliminary consultation between governmental parties. Example: Unit of local/regional/tribal government and an authorized military representative. • Delineate the intended study area. • Identify community, military, business, governmental, and other stakeholders. <p>This might be the biggest problem with the Guidebook. Members of the community, who may be directly and most adversely affected by military activity are often left out of the process when including only local governmental agencies and other “community, military, business, governmental” stakeholders. In some cases, local stakeholders are part of the problem when they promote military activities over community concerns.</p> <p>In addition, in many cases, the “intended study area” may address only a portion of the area affected by military activity. For example, the presence of extended military convoys, involving enormous military vehicles on I-90 during high-traffic periods on the weekend, is likely never addressed by any JLUS.</p>	Compatibility
147	Jefferson County Commissioners 4/30/19	p. 94 Periodic Update Checklist #1	"The plan must include policies, land use designations, and consistent zoning to discourage the siting of incompatible uses adjacent to military base" a. This misstates RCW 36.70A.530	GMA Plan Elements

#	Name and Date	Page # and/or sections, if indicated	Comments (as-submitted with minor spelling and grammar edits for clarity)	Theme
			and WAC 365-196-475. "A comprehensive plan, amendment to a plan, a development regulation or amendment to a development regulation, should not allow development in the vicinity of a military installation that is incompatible with the installation's ability to carry out its mission requirements. A city or county may find that an existing comprehensive plan or development regulations are compatible with the installation's ability to carry out its mission requirements. RCW 36.70A.530.b. There is no statutory or WA rule requiring positive action to discourage the siting of incompatible uses. Existing regulations and zoning may achieve this requirement, assuming that they are not in conflict with the installation's ability to carry out its mission requirements.	
148	Jefferson County Commissioners 4/30/19	p. 96	Is the inquiry from a unit of government and related to updating plans or regulations. "Note: Consultation is required when updating comprehensive plans and development for cities and counties planning under the Growth Management Act near a DOD base employing 100 or more personnel." a. Again, this mistakes the statute and rule. RCW 36.70A.530 and WAC 365-196-475 require notice, it does not require "consultation" which infers a higher level of involvement than the WA legislature stated in their legislative enactment.	GMA Plan Elements
149	Coumou, Natasha 4/22/19	p. 99 Consultation guide	Formatting. This map could be larger and easier to read.	General
150	Johnson, Deborah 4/30/19	p. 99 Consultation Guide	The individual maps do not appear to align with the "master map" that appears on p. 99 or earlier in the document (p. 22). For example, the individual map for YTC shows a secondary boundary in Grant County, which isn't mentioned elsewhere. Plus, some of the standalone facilities on the master map do not have individual scoped-in maps – but at the same time, do the "research & federal training facilities" (list beginning p. 25) legitimately constitute "military installations" for the purpose of this guidance (for	General

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			example, the applied physics lab at UW)? There can be considerably different planning considerations between a large, enclosed, & limited access installation vs. a single structure in an urban environment.	
151	Tyhuis, Brian 4/29/19	p. 99 Consultation Guide	in the map we'll need to add the property boundary for Lake Hancock just south of OLF Coupeville so people know it's there for consultation.	General
152	Peacher, Kim 4/18/19	p. 104	Per 36.01.320 notification is required for wind energy.	Military Planning
153	Peacher, Kim 4/18/19	p. 104 Step 1	Change DOD regional rep to CPLO or similar role, command rep. DOD rep doesn't give the impression of a local installation rep.	General
154	Peacher, Kim 4/18/19	p. 104 column 2	We do not need a specific site - an Area of interest is better, again the earlier the better.	General
155	Peacher, Kim 4/18/19	p. 104 column2	This needs to be redone as this isn't the process - most of the projects should and do get handled with the OSD. Also need to mention the NDAA which only requires notification 45 days before construction - fail point.	Military Planning
156	Peacher, Kim 4/18/19	p. 104 Step2	Please delete - this is not accurate -this is NOT the process. Steps are notify locally, work through it locally for a mutually agreeable solution and mil sign off. If the DoD needs support or the developer specifically asks for it then we go into informal consultation with OSD. No matter what they go through OEAAA.	Military Planning
157	Tyhuis, Brian 4/29/19	p. 105 Consultation Guide	In the map we'll need to add the property boundary for Lake Hancock just south of OLF Coupeville so people know it's there for consultation.	General
158	Tyhuis, Brian 4/29/19	p. 106 Consultation Guide	The headquarters address for NASWI is incorrect. It's Bldg 385, 3730 N Charles Porter Ave, Oak Harbor, WA 98278.	General
159	Cloutier, Dan 4/15/19	p. 108	NBK contact sheet: NBK is also home to Navy Region Northwest (Echelon III command which oversees region installations) - recommend	General

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		Part 3: Implementation Toolkit	including the Navy Region Northwest PAO on this list (360) 396-1630 URL: https://www.cnic.navy.mil/regions/cnrnw.html	
160	Lefeber, Lisa 4/17/19	p. 112	Please add the Port of Everett contact information to this section.	General
161	Cloutier, Dan 4/15/19	p. 118	"Civilian-Military Planning Partnerships" sections link to the wrong websites	General
162	Johnson, Deborah 4/30/19	p. 118 Part 3: Implementation Toolkit	Please add Office of Drinking Water, Washington State Department of Health to the "Additional Defense Facilities and Other Resources by Topic" beginning on p. 118. We feel the best fit would be under "Energy and Public Utilities." PO Box 47822, Olympia, WA 98504-7822 ODW.Mail@doh.wa.gov Main phone: 360-236-3100 or Toll Free: 800-521-0323 (inside Washington)	General
163	Tyhuis, Brian 4/29/19	p. 127 Acronyms	BASH stands for Bird Air Strike Hazard	General
164	Peacher, Kim 4/18/19	p. 128	WA Board of Realtors is a good reference	General
165	Peacher, Kim 4/18/19	p. 131	Need the definition of MTR and SUA - I can send or please see Airmen Information Manual Chapter 3	General
166	Johnson, Deborah 4/30/19	p. 133 Appendix B: Water/Sewer/ Stormwater	Please add attached Group A Public Water Supplies (Chapter 246-290 WAC)	General
167	Peacher, Kim 4/17/19	pp. 10, 11 last sentence of 10 that goes into 11	Are you trying to say there are different missions/goals within and amongst installations/services?	General

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168	Johnson, Deborah 4/30/19	pp. 12-14 General	The description of the public process is not a “one size fits all.” The public participation requirements in GMA do not set forth a specific process, nor do all communities use the same process; it all depends on what’s in the locally adopted public participation program & in the local code. Also, this seems to lump together comp plan/dev reg amendments & development projects. Once a project is allowed under the zoning, it is no longer a public participation process but a public notice process (which may or may not be required depending on the project). These pages would benefit from reorganizing & further content editing.	Local Government Planning
169	Peacher, Kim 4/17/19	p. 13 second column	Lowercase "Lights"	General
170	Peacher, Kim 4/17/19	pp. 14-15	1- Where is the overview of the Board of County Commissioners? 2- It would be helpful to see state how the comp plan works with the zoning (updates generally done concurrently and every 5 years, though I know you stated they also can occur every year but that isn't for the major updates). Also state that some counties aren't held to the Comp Plan update timelines - forgot what the technical term is but there are a few that don't have to abide by the timelines (Will Simpson helped me learn this). This info is what is critical for stakeholders looking to participate in the process. Seems like this and sections around page 51 should be in the same place - a little hard to follow.	Local Government Planning
171	Tyhuis, Brian 4/18/19	pp. 14-15 Part 1: Local Process	Why is the NEPA information in the section for Local Planning Structure and Public Process? I thought the state only had to follow SEPA? I can see it being in here if the local community has a federally funded project, i.e. Dept. of Transportation but don't know if it should be removed here and added to the section talking about military processes. Also, the EIS is not the only analysis completed under NEPA. Categorical Exclusions (CATEX) and Environmental	Local Government Planning

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			Assessments (EA) are done for actions not as comprehensive as an EIS.	
172	Cloutier, Dan 4/15/19	p. 17 Part 1 The Military and WA State	Footnote 8 does not have a corresponding reference.	General
173	Jefferson County Commissioners 4/30/19	pp. 28-29	Discuss the development and planning of area development plans.	Military Planning
174	SIA 4/29/19	pp. 34-35	Under Compatibility Insight: Noise Abatement, there should be language added that specifically identifies sound attenuation measures as remedial and not to be viewed as a means by which a community could justify residential encroachment on a base. Airway Heights, Medical Lake, and the Kalispell Tribe have all approved residential encroachment on Fairchild Air Force Base, which is a pattern that could impact the long-term ability of the base to accommodate different missions.	Compatibility
175	Coumou, Natasha 4/22/19	p. 63 Port Element	This section provides one example of port element regulations guiding a specific use and describing Naval Facilities within a city's (Everett) comprehensive plan. Consider expanding the section and provide additional information regarding the regulations that guide ports and municipal jurisdictions adjacent to water-based military installations on the subject of shoreline accessibility and water dependent uses. Similarly, it would be helpful to provide additional information on federal regulations that address public accessibility to waters in the vicinity of military installations. The section could identify the compatibility issues that arise and provide 'Compatibility Insights' on the topic.	Local Government Planning

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176	Coumou, Natasha 4/22/19	pp. 73-74 Excerpts: Thurston County Comprehensive Plan — September 2018 Public Draft	Formatting, Center the tables. Consider increasing the size of the images of the tables and including a link to the documents presented.	General
177	Cloutier, Dan 4/15/19	pp. 84-86 Part 3: Implementation Toolkit	"Sample 2: Overlay Zoning Code Language" section: Is this example specific to Navy coordination, or more generally applicable to all services. If the latter, recommend generalizing.	Local Government Planning
178	Cloutier, Dan 4/15/19	pp. 99-114 Part 3: Implementation Toolkit	"Consultation Guide" section: Consider addition of N arrow, scale and major transportation route delineation to maps for orientation purposes.	General
179	Peacher, Kim 4/18/19	p. 122/around page 122	The airspace is the NWTRC except for a few routes. Please include my contact for the NWTRC and add a map showing it (take out the non-Navy routes). I can provide an overview as well	General
180	Adamson, Bill 4/17/19	General	<p>This is very generic and general as drafted. We should consider updating or adding an appendix that will allow DOC to address new legislation (SB5748) to be approved by the state legislature by the end of April. This bill establishes a Defense Community Infrastructure Account and tasks Commerce with managing the program. When implemented by Commerce, this will become the way to do business with the state for obtaining project funding.</p> <p>Commerce is tasked to develop a list of local community projects, coordinated with the military installation, and establish state priorities for the projects submitted. In concept, the priority list will guide the approval and use of state matching funds (20%) for projects approved for federal funding (80%) through the federal DCIP program.</p> <p>To be fair, currently neither the federal or state program have funds appropriated for the programs...but this is the way we are heading. The team should consider how to incorporate this change to policy and process</p>	General

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			when approved by the legislature and before final release of the guidebook.	
181	Daniels, Michael 4/19/19	General	While I saw a couple of minor grammar things, I think the substance and layout of this document is spot on. We appreciate the great work done by the team!	General
182	Lefeber, Lisa 4/17/19	General	It would be good to recommend and encourage (or require if you can) cities that are home to military based to implement some of the overlay provisions highlighted in the plan. We are working with the City of Everett on an overlay zone right now, so having some requirement could help move this process along.	Local Government Planning
183	Lefeber, Lisa 4/17/19	General	We would love to see a maritime compatibility study as well. There are a lot of synergies between this document, and what we work to preserve in the maritime community.	Compatibility Funding and Programs
184	Taylor, Lori 4/4/19	General	I took a brief look at the guidebook after receiving this information from a colleague in the community. It doesn't look as though much community input was integrated into the book.	General
185	Tompt, Tim 4/2/19	General	<p>I'll be very brief, Puget Sound is becoming a more and more dense urban metropolis in desperate need of open space, quiet space, recreational space and wilderness for all to enjoy - military and civilian families alike. Military growth and operations planning should consider the irreversible fact of a rapidly growing population and begin to reduce the military's footprint within the metro area, and away from the few remaining "quiet" sanctuaries and parks, such as Olympic, Deception Pass, San Juan Islands, Whidbey Island, and more.</p> <p>I strongly recommend - and I entirely believe is best for all Washingtonians - moving those military facilities that are most negatively impactful to their local environments and communities, such as Whidbey NAS, to less populated parts of the state, in the interior away from the Cascades, where operations will not carry the same degree of negative impact (noise,</p>	Compatibility

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			congestion, degradation of quiet and recreational spaces, etc.) and will actually provide benefit to those areas, for commerce, community-building, etc.	
186	Spokane Count Department of Building and Planning 4/29/19	General	The guidebook is a valuable guide to utilize when engaged in periodic update of Comprehensive Plans and development regulations and recognizes the value conducting and implementing a Joint Land Use Study.	Compatibility Funding and Programs
187	Jefferson County Commissioners 4/30/19	General	<p>The Jefferson County Board of Commissioners is writing to comment on and register a number of key concerns related to the Draft Washington State Guidebook on Military and Community Compatibility. We appreciate this opportunity to provide comments on the above referenced document. We offer general comments in this letter, plus more specific, detailed comments on the Draft Guidebook by page number in a separate attachment.</p> <p>While not the focus of this draft guidebook, we believe that certain military operations, training and planning carried out by our neighbor installations result in negative impacts experienced by this county and its citizens. Many constituents find these impacts immediate, harsh and long-lasting. Additionally, these activities occur predominantly without consultation with Jefferson County government, and with little of the beneficial boost to our tax base that neighboring jurisdictions experience.</p>	Compatibility

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188	Jefferson County Commissioners 4/30/19	General	<p>Given the focus of this guidebook to improve and increase consultation among and between military and communities, below are examples of impactful military activities that were and are being carried out with little to no consultations that directly affect the citizens of Jefferson County.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The four hundred percent increase in Growler aircraft training runs and the attendant jet noise experienced by many who in turn complain to their local elected leaders; 2. The over fifteen thousand acres of land whose future development rights have been extinguished which is part of a forty-thousand-acre goal by the Navy's REPI program in Jefferson County alone which severely limits long-term future economic growth and housing opportunities; 3. The fact that only after Jefferson County initiated consultation with the Navy was there a dialogue on REPI planning; and 4. The statements made in print and verbally that there will be substantial growth and expansion of the military and the Navy in particular here in Northwest Washington State and how that expansion will impact local growth needs for housing, jobs and services. <p>These examples are why compatibility is a critical need early on in the military planning process.</p>	Compatibility
189	Jefferson County Commissioners 4/30/19	General	<p>Jefferson County, on the Olympic Peninsula, is a resource-rich, rural region with historical roots in forestry, agriculture, fishing and mineral extraction. The County is characterized by hundreds of miles of marine and fresh water shorelines from the Hood Canal to the Pacific Ocean, dense forests and the Olympic Mountains. This uniquely remote region provides the ideal landscape for outdoor recreation, conservation and ecosystem services, and enviable "quality of life." While the 30,000 residents of Jefferson</p>	Compatibility

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			County highly value these attributes, they also suffer from a lack of economic opportunity, familiar to many rural communities that have seen industry and jobs migrate to the 1-5 corridor which sits only 30 miles to the east. Eighteen per cent of families with children in Jefferson County live under the federal poverty level. It is these grim benchmarks that force this local jurisdiction to act and do all that is possible to address and improve our social, economic and community well-being. Much of this effort is nested in our local land use policies, codes and practices.	
190	Jefferson County Commissioners 4/30/19	General	As you are aware, Jefferson County participated on the Project Advisory Committee (PAC) for the compatibility guidebook. We sincerely hope that the feedback we provided through this participation and especially the input related to local planning processes and to local issues regarding military planning, installations and operations was helpful in the drafting of this guidebook. We believe that input plus the substantial contributions from citizens and local elected leaders given to your agency at the public workshop held at the Tri-Area Community Center in Chimacum were also considered in the drafting for this guidebook.	Compatibility
191	Jefferson County Commissioners 4/30/19	General	We were given the distinct impression during PAC meetings that the guidebook was to serve two directions: as a primer to military planning and operations officials on how to work successfully with communities and local jurisdictions in accommodating local needs and land use planning requirements under Washington State law including the Growth Management Act; and, as a resource for citizens and local planners on how to work successfully with the military to accommodate their military installation and operation needs. We find the guidebook's narrative and guidance, as currently drafted, is overly focused on how to communities can meet military installation and operations planning needs, and comparatively little on how the	Compatibility

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			military can accommodate the needs of local jurisdictions and communities that they impact.	
192	Jefferson County Commissioners 4/30/19	General	As we have stated in the past and do now, we have substantial concerns with respect to the equity and parity that local governments are afforded in this draft guidebook. Jefferson County, for example, is the location of Naval Magazine Indian Island and is situated very closely between NAB Whidbey Island and NBK Bangor, two areas of major on-going military base training, testing and other operations. As a local government, Jefferson County supports our military partners and their efforts and understand the large and often complex training and testing work that our military bases require. We were looking forward to this guidebook offering to our military neighbors a more in-depth look at the difficulties and complexities involved on local land use planning and how to engage in a bi-lateral relation of mutual compatibility.	Compatibility
193	Jefferson County Commissioners 4/30/19	General	In our opinion, this guidebook furthers a notion that local governments must be compatible with military installations, as a one-sided approach. This an incorrect notion. Compatibility is a shared responsibility, both under federal laws, regulations, and policies but under state laws like the Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA). Our detailed comments provide more specificity on this.	Compatibility
194	Jefferson County Commissioners 4/30/19	General	We request that the Commerce guidebook be redrafted to more deliberately and at more length describe what local jurisdictions must consider in carrying out local land use planning responsibilities. As it is currently drafted the guidebook, unfortunately mis-states the language and legislative intent of RCW 36.70A.530 and WAC 365-196-475 namely, the sections of GMA that specifically relate to military-community compatibility. The guidebook states that "consultation is required" and that "GMA calls upon counties and cities to integrate the nearby	Compatibility

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			base and operations into their local planning context" whereas in reality the RCW and WAC directs local government to provide "notice" and "should not allow development in the vicinity of a military installation that is incompatible with the installation's ability to carry out its mission requirements" which is clearly not the same as "consultations" or "integration."	
195	Jefferson County Commissioners 4/30/19	General	The guidebook overly relies upon the Joint Land Use Study (JLUS) as a preferred compatibility tool. We know that there are more options to consult and work together on military-community compatibility than just the JLUS. Further, given recent Growth Management Hearings Board findings, local jurisdictions may be wary of how JLUS may inappropriately be used to compel how local land use policies and practices are carried out. Other options to JLUS exist and this county in particular works in a variety of ways through a number of different mechanisms to establish and maintain planning relationships with our neighbor military installations.	Compatibility Funding and Programs
196	Jefferson County Commissioners 4/30/19	General	Specific review comments about the draft guidebook are contained in the attachment to this letter. Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on the draft guidebook. Jefferson County values our partnership with the Washington State Department of Commerce and with the military installations within and near to our County. We look forward to an improved second draft and hope our comments are both helpful and seriously considered in the re-drafting. We respectfully request being notified of any action taken regarding this project. If you have any questions or need anything further, please contact this Board or Patty Charnas, Director, Jefferson County Dept of Community Development at 360-379-4493 or pcharnas@co.jefferson.wa.us.	Compatibility
197	Johnson, Deborah 4/30/19	Checklist Section	The consistency form [found https://www.doh.wa.gov/portals/1/documents/p	Compatibility Planning Models and Examples

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			ubs/331-568.docx] could go into the “Checklists and Worksheets” section at your option.	
198	Johnson, Deborah 4/30/19	General	Suggest “final polish” editorial review by communications staff to fix such things as capitalization, hyphenation, etc. (Note: Check “McChord” vs. “McCord” – the latter is found in at least one place in the document.)	General
199	Kunzler, Joe 4/30/19	General	If nothing else, this guidebook is about keeping our troops safe, our citizens safe and about making the state safe for both service member and civilian alike. It's important to me every effort is expended to that end.	Compatibility
200	Kunzler, Joe 4/30/19	General	First, I want to sincerely thank you for putting in the time to create a Washington State Guidebook on Military & Community Compatibility. Contrary to the public protestations of some – e.g. Coupeville Mayor Molly Hughes – this guidebook is not “ridiculous” and not to help the military expand. Rather this is a critical guidebook at a critical time – so I am making my comments double-spaced so the staff and consultants can take copious notes. I do also sincerely appreciate having much experience with local land use crises since at least 20051 what one Coupeville commenter told you 13 November 2018, “This guidebook can help with planner turnover in city and county office so they can learn the issues” and I have personally noticed that municipal & county planner turnover is quite high. I believe this guidebook is intended to address certain, specific 2019 ground truths throughout the State of Washington and not just Island County’s – and I appreciate that very much but have some outstanding concerns about the inadequate contents of the preliminary draft guidebook citizens of the state are commenting on. Helps when I have read the comments solicited from last autumn, comments I will refer to below. For instance, the contents of the preliminary draft omitted some 2017 State Board of Health discussions about public health impacts of jet noise and potential land use solutions. These	Compatibility

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			<p>contents had a blatant error on the address of NAS Whidbey Island so hopefully all the military bases' contact info will be proofread and reverified by at least two different sets of eyes. There are also some good ideas that were given by commentators given little to no apparent consideration that I will publish as my comments in the hope the review of comments will help force a final product more compatible for both the armed forces and the fenceline communities.</p>	
201	Kunzler, Joe 4/30/19	General	<p>First, I conditionally share the view of one Coupeville open house 13 November 2018 commentator who suggested in writing, "A citizen review or advisory board... to review conflicts between military and community. Members of this committee should fairly represent all aspects". But more at local and regional levels with more sunlight – helps when I serve on a transit agency's rider advisory committee with at worst mixed results for improving outcomes for both the agency and the riders. I really think this guidebook being that this guidebook is written by a bunch of wonks such as a Seattle consulting firm and a gentlelady in Spokane simply cannot resolve localized conflicts. Set some general direction how, yes. Have a specific solution or solutions, no. As far as members, I would submit there needs to be a genuine effort to obtain a full bandwidth of views on the subject so the final conclusions are supported by all – not just the political class. Perhaps the county planning commissions should take on this task, maybe?</p>	Compatibility
202	Kunzler, Joe 4/30/19	General	<p>I do believe the final guidebook needs to consider also preventing conflict between military land use + security guidelines on one side versus state + local land use guidelines. That does not mean just copy-pasting the military land use + security guidelines into state & local legislation. Sometimes that should mean taking incompatibility issues to our Congressional delegation for meaningful resolution. Especially when potential solutions presented to them</p>	Compatibility

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			tweaks to the military’s guidelines that are not strategic in nature, not costly in nature and not taking years to resolve. But tragically, your preliminary draft version of your guidebook only mentions Congress or Congressional 10 times – counting the footnotes. Might want to increase mentions of Congress... especially as US Constitution Article I, Section 8, “The Congress shall have power... To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces”.	
203	Kunzler, Joe 4/30/19	General	That said, being I share the below thoughts of a 16 November 2018 Patricia lolavera e-mail to Deanah Watson I will republish the most pertinent contents here; When I think of “compatibility” what I tend to think of is compatible zoning. Part of our military operations are perhaps comparable to “heavy industry” in zoning terms. Obviously, residential uses and heavy industry uses are widely recognized by land use planners as "incompatible" for close juxtaposition because of noise, glare, the nature of transportation (e.g. rails, and semi-trucks, etc.) This is part of what our REPI [Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration] program, or our work with local governments seeks to do.... Buffer the incompatibility and prevent incompatible development from worsening this juxtaposition. It seems to me that to clarify our understanding of the term “compatible” may be useful to help people understand why we use that term. We think in terms of “incompatibility” as the problem we are trying to solve so we can continue to meet our mission. Compatibility may be described as the effort to try to limit incompatibility. Working Lands: Working lands tend to be greatly compatible zoning for the Navy. That is one reason why we work to preserve working farms and forests adjacent our training areas. Additionally, it preserves industries that provide jobs and economic benefit to the local community. I generally agree. I feel like much of the issue around OLF Coupeville is	Compatibility

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			<p>due to too much residential development close to a noisy naval aviation airfield that’s attracted noise whining since at least... 1967. However, without funding for local governments cover the economic and other losses of land use restrictions; the individual property owner is able to litigate to maximize value for their property, which gives local governments great, hesitant pause when juggling priorities.</p>	
204	Kunzler, Joe 4/30/19	General	<p>There is also arguably a place that seemingly needs new land use guidelines – namely around military aircraft noise and public health. Obviously, the military when writing aircraft specifications for potential purchase must prioritize speed and the ability to increase or decrease power quickly above everything else – that’s why EA-18Gs are very loud versus 787s that have the time to spool up their big, quiet turbofans. Therefore, land use reforms for airports whether around Ault Field, McChord Air Force Base, Fairchild Air Force Base, Port Angeles Coast Guard Air Station, and yes OLF Coupeville needs to consider whatever new science exists around aircraft noise impacts on public health. This may lead to a future crisis where homes need to be... eminent domained or bought by Josef & Janelle Taxpayer. But as two individual State Board of Health members said on 2017-08-09 during their debate on jet noise impacts on public health:</p> <p>This is Steve Kutz. I want to point out that the Island County Board of Commissioners and Island County Board of Health have it within their power to address some of these issues if they so choose to do that. Their decisions to allow building to occur around aircraft have contributed to this. So, I'm not going to let them off the hook for that. If they continue to allow building to occur in these areas around this, they're the ones that are going to have to figure it out. So having said that, thank you.</p> <p>Tom Pendergrass: F213 So I'm going to disagree this time. Pendergrass, again. Diana, I think there</p>	Compatibility

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			<p>is a plan B and C. The plan B and C are not health regulation but growth management, what do we do with growth management and engaging the representative and senators who represent Island County to work with Department of Defense to move this up in their priority. I certainly admit that there is noise and it is disruptive, absolutely agree. But, from a policy and regulatory point of view, this motion says what we can do and candidly it says the limits of what the Island County Board of Health and their officers can do. It then falls to other agencies within Island County, Island County commissioners, city planners, to deal with what are we going to do about this existing, pre-existing field and where we go. We certainly know that King County has dealt with these issues. They bought a whole bunch of houses on the approaches to SEATAC and they moved folks out and it was painful and difficult. But it can be done. But it is much more than just a health issue. So, again, I support the motion as entered.</p>	
205	Kunzler, Joe 4/30/19	General	<p>The motion made in August of 2017 by the State Board of Health was: If and when the Navy conducts a health impact assessment on military jet noise exposure the board recommends Island County Board of Health and Island County health officials monitor the project they coordinate with the Navy as resources allow. The board directs staff to follow up with Island County Board of Health on the State Board of Health's actions on this matter and to continue monitoring the issues. I hope and request before the final guidebook is published, there can please be follow up with the State Board of Health staff and Lauren Jenks of the State Department of Health. Please so that local planning departments make decisions based on science and not the almighty dollar. I would also reiterate that without through science-based support for land use restrictions, the risk and sheer cost of expensive lawfare to local governments can overwhelm their ability to provide services to their constituents well past</p>	Compatibility

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			the point of dissuasion. Although this guidebook does not address funding and is intended to be solely advisory in nature; funding and litigation risk are very much genuine issues when going from theory to implementation.	
206	Kunzler, Joe 4/30/19	General	Ultimately, I concur with what one Coupeville commentator said, “Get all the input possible before a decision moves forward or is made” and another who said, “Encroachment is a two way street the military does not need to say my way or the highway”. I hope this guidebook is a means to that end and not some speed bump, check-the-box device. I cannot stress enough the need to explain what compatibility is and is not. Clearly it’s not having folks move unawares next to properties Combat Aircraft Magazine subscribers fantasize about. It’s also not about bullying anybody or anyone. It’s about as the preliminary draft guidebook says coming to the realization, “That uncoordinated development in certain areas can result in adverse impacts to community members and can reduce the military’s ability to safely and efficiently train people for active duty.” Exactly. Granted, it is no secret I personally have an agenda to continue advocating for a land use solution to these allegations of health impacts from OLF Coupeville and to the ongoing regional disharmony around US Navy Field Carrier Landing Practice. However, our troops must train to use complicated equipment safely and new training grounds for such require a large amount of two things we don't have much of: Time & money. Might also cost something else we treat very precious: Lives. Bad land use regulation will only have increased costs later. Ecological costs from sprawl. Environmental impacts not just on nature, but on humanity – see jet noise and again possibly lives. This is one guidebook that America’s protectors are counting on for protection so please measure twice, publish once. Thank you.	Compatibility
207	Milner, Glen	General	I live in Lake Forest Park, Washington and have been a member of Ground Zero Center for	Compatibility

#	Name and Date	Page # and/or sections, if indicated	Comments (as-submitted with minor spelling and grammar edits for clarity)	Theme
	4/30/19		Nonviolent Action at 16159 Clear Creek Road NW, Poulsbo, since 1984. I regularly attend events at Ground Zero and visit and attend events near Naval Base Kitsap. Please consider this submission also on behalf of Ground Zero Center for Nonviolent Action. See www.gzcenter.org .	
208	Milner, Glen 4/30/19	General	Other underlying issues:The Guidebook assumes that military activity is good for the State economy. The Department of Commerce has historically promoted the military sector due to the number of jobs created by specific military activities. However, if the State conducted an objective study of military versus civilian economic activity, we would likely learn that military activity is not the best economic choice for the State of Washington. This is a different issue from strictly military and community compatibility issues, but it an issue that should govern whether we wish to continue to promote all military programs in our State. In any case, there is a growing and strong reaction to military activity in some parts of our State. The usual claims of jobs and patriotism are not enough to counter a growing intrusion by the military.Thank you for this opportunity to comment on the draft Washington State Guidebook on Military and Community Compatibility. Please let me know if you have any questions about the above listed issues. I can provide additional information.	Compatibility
209	Mock, Barbara (Snohomish County Planning) 4/30/19	General	Snohomish County Planning and Development Services (PDS) appreciates the opportunity to comment on the draft Washington State Guidebook on Military and Community Compatibility. We found the document very comprehensive. It outlines civilian and military planning processes clearly and concisely. The sections are very well organized and the extensive implementation toolkit is valuable in answering questions that may arise during planning processes. The guidebook will be a helpful resource when considering land use compatibility and approaches for coordination.	General

#	Name and Date	Page # and/or sections, if indicated	Comments (as-submitted with minor spelling and grammar edits for clarity)	Theme
			PDS believes that the guidebook will facilitate continued collaboration between Snohomish County and the military in delivering our responsibilities in areas of mutual interest.	
210	Mock, Barbara (Snohomish County Planning) 4/30/19	Part 1	Part 1 of the Guidebook, Community Guide to Compatibility, contains useful information for the public and planning professionals alike. The graphics included are informative, understandable and easy to follow. The Military section provides insights into military planning, and helpfully explains decision-making processes.	General
211	Mock, Barbara (Snohomish County Planning) 4/30/19	Part 2	Technical Guide to Compatibility adds technical detail to aid compatibility in planning. It provides information that will help planners understand the military mission, planning strategy and governing policy. It is a very well thought-out section that touches upon subjects that shed light about decision making mechanisms in a military setting. By explaining activities, priorities and processes both in government and the military in detail, it provides a comprehensive framework that can be used when considering compatibility in planning. The inclusion of "Compatibility Insights" peppered throughout Part 2 of the document is particularly useful.	Compatibility
212	Mock, Barbara (Snohomish County Planning) 4/30/19	Part 3	Implementation Toolkit is an exhaustive resource that helpfully provides examples of policies that are in place to address compatibility concerns, and real world solutions to such concerns. The variety of policies and issues this section addresses brings planners a great reference to draw upon.	General
213	Mock, Barbara (Snohomish County Planning) 4/30/19	Part 1, Mission Sustainment	Community Guide to Compatibility the concept of "Mission Sustainment" is introduced. As drafted, the document states that military personnel can help community planners to align "mission sustainment" and "community vision" by relaying information about the evolving military mission and land use considerations. It would be helpful to identify the mechanisms of relaying information. Having additional information in the Guidebook that	General

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			elaborates how communities and military installations can share information and communicate would contribute greatly to coordination.	
214	Mock, Barbara (Snohomish County Planning) 4/30/19	Joint Land Use Studies	The Guidebook does an excellent job of explaining what a Joint Land Use Study (JLUS) is, and how one is developed. Clearly a JLUS provides a formalized approach, and multi-year effort geared towards addressing compatibility between military installations and operations and surrounding communities. Not all military installations and communities have completed JLUS'. It would be helpful therefore if the Guidebook could provide the linkage between the content of the Guidebook and its purpose, relative to a JLUS process. Namely, clarify whether it is intended to be a reference for useful tools that military installations and communities might use to address compatibility when a JLUS is not in place.	Compatibility Funding and Programs
215	Mock, Barbara (Snohomish County Planning) 4/30/19	General	Priorities: Throughout the document, numbering of lists occurs. It is not clear if use of numbered lists throughout the document implies prioritizing. It would be helpful to indicate each time whether the items are priority or not.	General
216	Mock, Barbara (Snohomish County Planning) 4/30/19	General	The Guidebook will be a valuable resource for Snohomish County planners and we appreciate all of the work by the State Department of Commerce and its consultants on its production.	General
217	Opp-Beckman, Lys 4/30/19	General	I would like to capture that Cultural Resource teams are extremely small, for example JBLM (Washington's 7th largest city) has a team of 3 people for the entire base. As a result the bulk of the teams energy focuses on Section 106 review. This leaves areas like long-term planning, resource cultivation and cross community planning severely neglected. I believe increased base departmental staffing would better allow for collaboration and outreach.	General

#	Name and Date	Page # and/or sections, if indicated	Comments (as-submitted with minor spelling and grammar edits for clarity)	Theme
218	Opp-Beckman, Lys 4/30/19	General	Currently Historic Preservation board(s)? activity is extremely minimal and closed, it is not cross community and primarily focused on residential resources on base. It is not clear when they meet or if there is only one or multiples.	General
219	Peacher, Kim 4/17/19		Recommend overview of 36.01.320 in the ES	Military Planning
220	Peacher, Kim 4/17/19		Please reference the National Defense Strategy as a guiding document for the DoD (good to have the reference early on). This document has carried greater weight in the past several years.	Military Planning
221	Peacher, Kim 4/17/19	General	Where you mention training you could probably add testing (for in water activities) we	Military Planning
222	Peacher, Kim 4/17/19	General	Global: When referencing "military base or range" please state "military asset" or "military training/testing area" Some airspace isn't within a formally recognized range.	Military Planning
223	Peacher, Kim 4/17/19	General	Where is the definition of a range and mil utilized airspace (the FAA is the owner - this should also be clarified)?	Military Planning
224	Peacher, Kim 4/18/19	General	Where are their examples of glint, glare, smoke, dust, steam, or obstructions? I think case study call outs would be very helpful. Otherwise this can be alarming to the public. Dust isn't a concern from farming and most of the other concerns beyond obstructions are only an issue near runways and it would be a large amount of steam.	Military Planning

#	Name and Date	Page # and/or sections, if indicated	Comments (as-submitted with minor spelling and grammar edits for clarity)	Theme
225	Riley, Laurie 4/5/19	Executive Summary	<p>The Executive Summary states: “The Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA) (RCW 36.70A.530) cites the military’s significant role in the economy and declares a state priority to prevent forms of development near installations that are incompatible with the military’s ability to carry out its mission-related activities.” There is an implied assumption that “compatible planning and development” means “communities should be compatible with the military”. But it should go both ways: “compatibility” should mean a fully cooperative effort, so the military plans its activities and development to not interfere with the quality of life of the communities nearby. On Whidbey Island, the Navy likes to say, “We were here first”, but they are fooling no one. Many of the farmers occupying Ebey’s Reserve are descended from families that settled that land long before the Navy was there, and they still live on the same farms. The Navy should be asking permission from the local landowners to conduct any activities that affect those landowners, and then not ignoring input. The Summary also states, “Growth Management Services at the Washington State Department of Commerce (Commerce) is responsible for providing technical guidance and resources to local governments.” This implies that local governments will be told how to be compliant. In actuality, Growth Management Services should liaise equally between the parties, reporting to the military how they can act in compatible ways with potentially impacted communities. The second and third bulleted points in the summary make it sound like the communities will have some say, but the first and fourth bulleted points make it clear that is not the intention of the guidebook. In addition to making communities compatible with military presence, what this guidebook also appears to be about is limiting communities’ potential for existing in any way that is not dependent on military presence. The Summary mentions in its first sentence “the military’s significant role in the economy”. Of course, when</p>	Compatibility

#	Name and Date	Page # and/or sections, if indicated	Comments (as-submitted with minor spelling and grammar edits for clarity)	Theme
			<p>an entire community or region's development and activity is limited to what's compatible with military presence, the military becomes significantly entrenched in the local economy because they have bullied the community into being dependent on them. Such policies limit the potential economic health of a community because it cannot be or become independent of the military's influence. An economic study done by independent economist Michael Shuman on the impact of the Navy on Whidbey Island shows that island residents are losing/spending 122 million dollars (over ten years) because of the Navy's presence there, due to such factors as lost tax revenues, non-reimbursed school expenses, sewer and other utility issues, limited job opportunities, loss of property value, impacts on tourism, and lack of other industries due to perceived dependence on the Navy's presence. It is more than likely that economic impact is negative in most military-influenced communities. The military can claim to be important economically, but it's easy to fool the public when you're the "only game in town". Rather than supporting continued disingenuous claims and the damaging effects of the military in Washington State, the Guidebook should assure that the military stops abusing the citizens it claims to protect. It needs to take into account both sides of the equation. It should not be the military telling the communities how to comply with military wishes and edicts.</p>	
226	Tyhuis, Brian 4/17/19	Acknowledgments	Change "Navy Region Northwest" after Brian Tyhuis to " Naval Air Station Whidbey Island"	General

Online Survey Results (August 2018-April 2019)

Survey respondents were grouped into one of three categories: Local government planners, military planners, and general stakeholders. These groups helped qualify responses in addition to including a few tailored questions for respondents identifying as government and military planners.

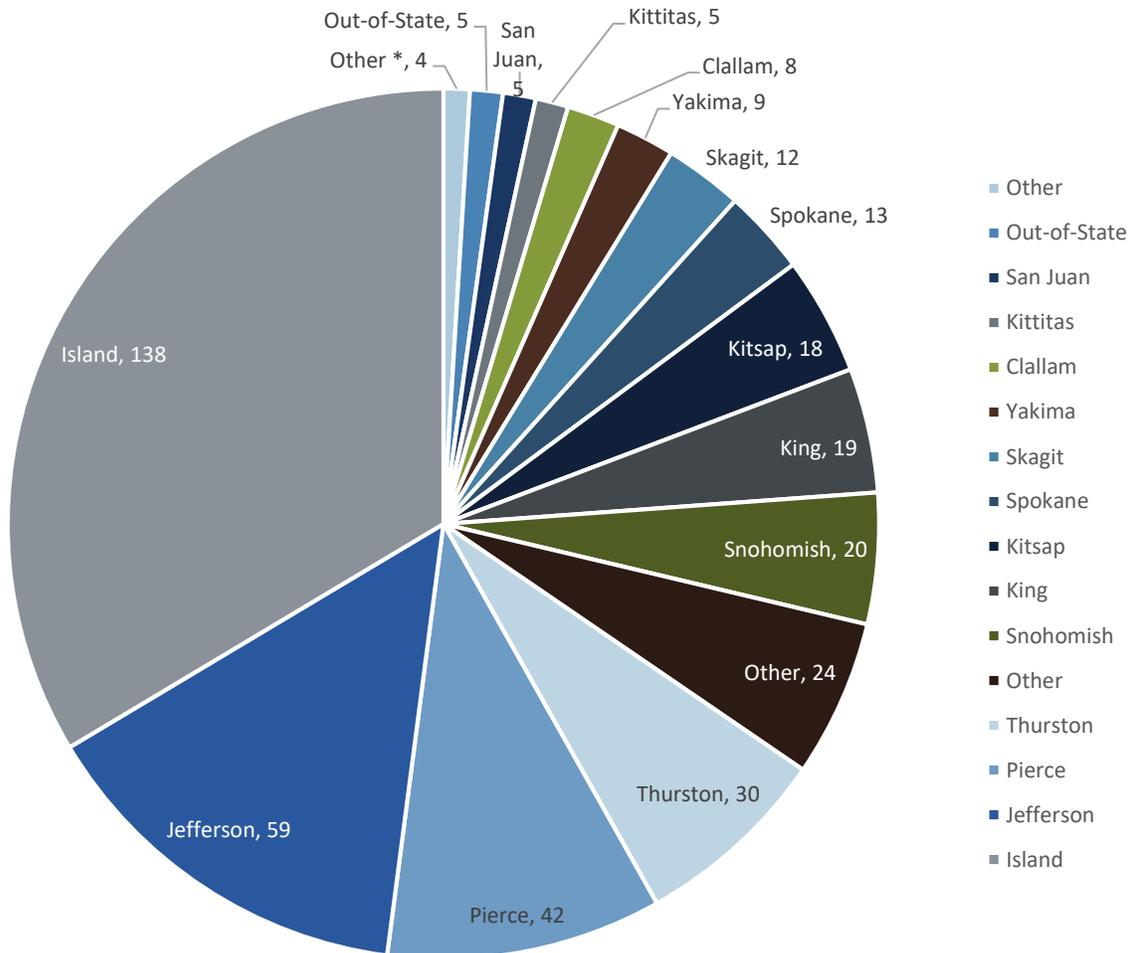
The following pages contain responses to the online survey.

Live/Work Demographics

What’s your zip code?

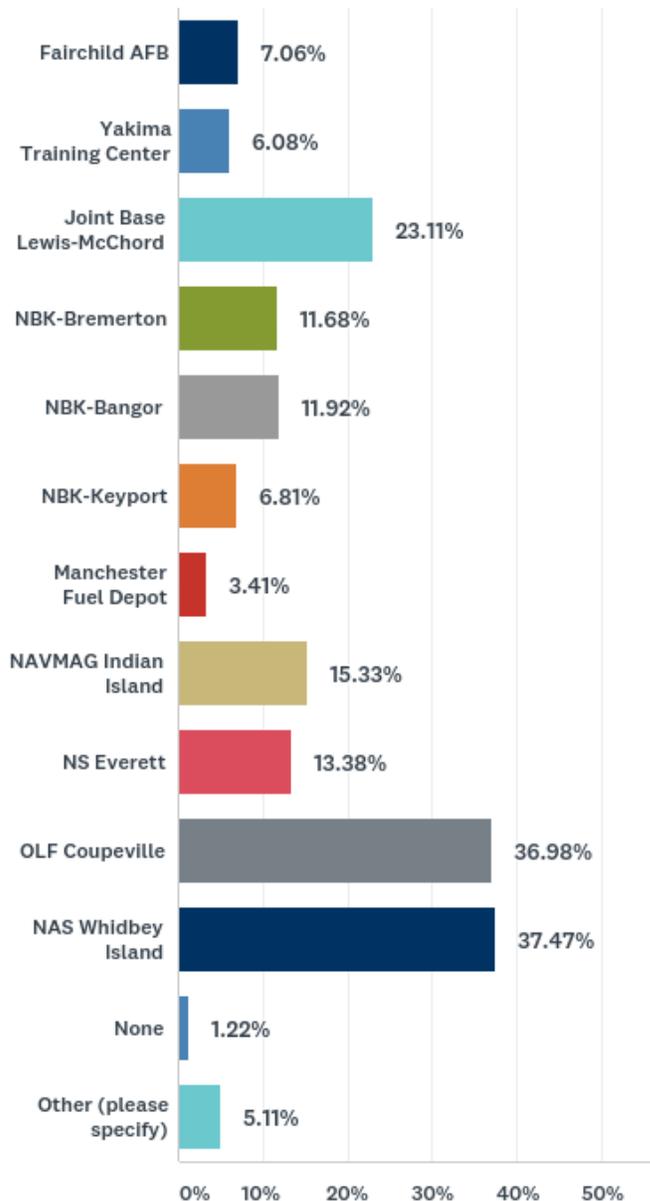
Responses grouped by county (total 411)

County	Respondent Count	County	Respondent Count	County	Respondent Count
Out-of-State	5	King	19	Skagit	12
Benton	3	Kitsap	18	Snohomish	20
Chelan	1	Kittitas	5	Spokane	11
Clallam	8	Lewis	3	Thurston	30
Clark	4	Lincoln	2	Wahkiakum	1
Cowlitz	1	Mason	3	Walla Walla	1
Grays Harbor	1	Okanogan	2	Whatcom	2
Island	138	Pierce	42	Yakima	9
Jefferson	59	San Juan	5		



* “Other” category includes counties with less than five respondents or no response.

What military installation(s), if any, are you closest to?

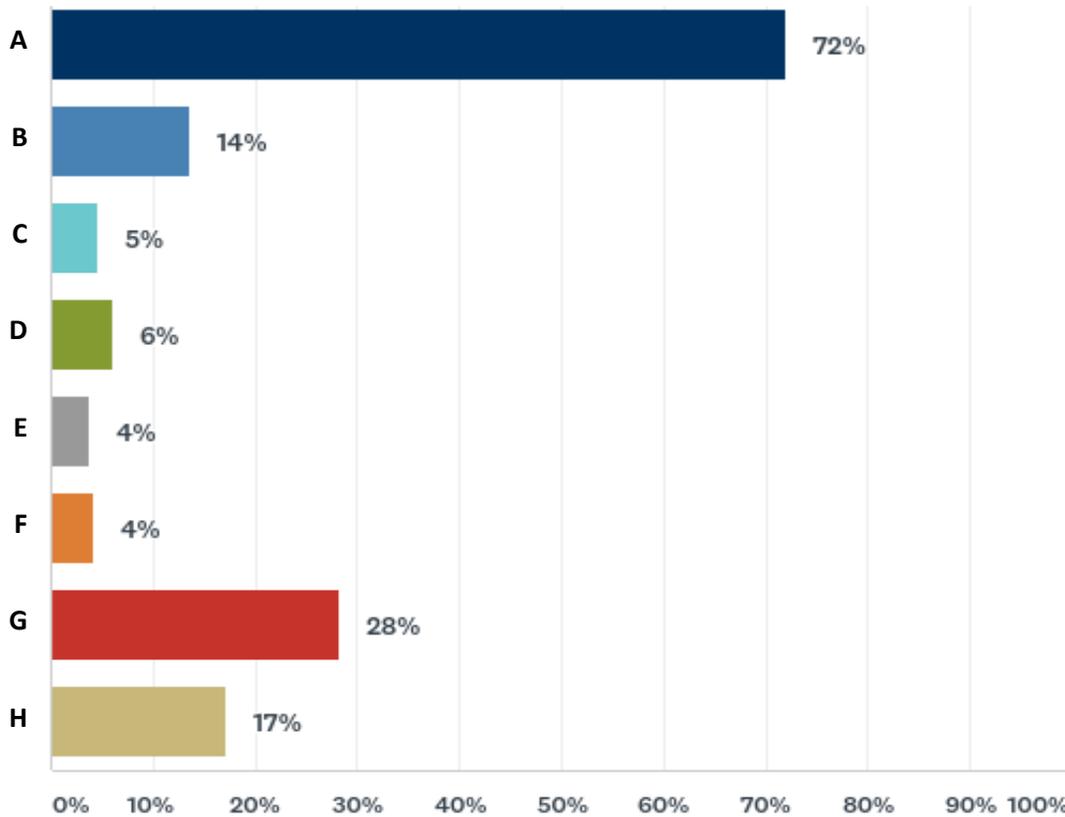


Of the 377 respondents, most (74.81 percent) were from Whidbey Island with the second-highest concentration from around JBLM.

“Other” installations noted: Olympic National Park, Camp Murray, USCG, Fort Hood, Western Olympic Training Area, Fort Lawton, Army/Air Force, Zelatched Point, Walla Walla, Bellingham Coast Guard Station, Jim Creek Naval Radio Station, DOD Airplane QC, Lower Columbia Base, Pacific Missile Range Facility

Compatibility

Why are you interested in land use compatibility around military installations? Please select all that apply.

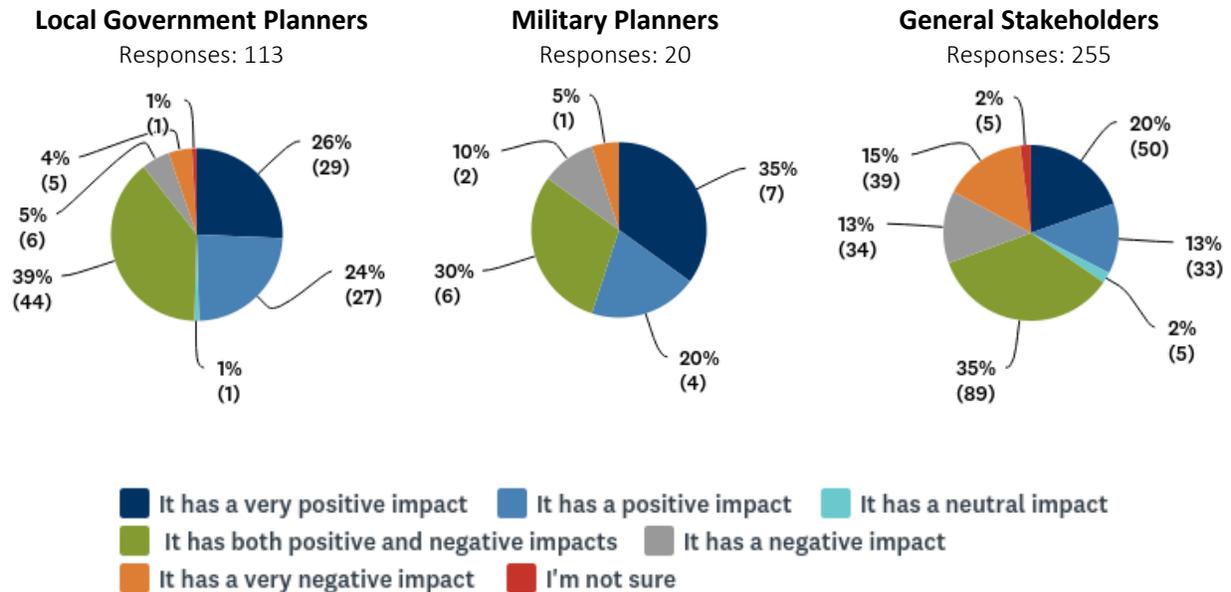


- | | |
|---|--|
| A. I live or work near a military installation | E. I am an elected official in Washington State |
| B. I live or work away from any military installation, but where military trains/operates | F. I work in planning, development, land conservation, or a related field for the military |
| C. I work for a branch of the US armed forces (servicemember of civilian) | G. I work in planning, development, land conservation, or a related field for state/local government or other organization |
| D. A member of my immediate family works for a branch of the US armed forces. | H. Other |

Of the 397 respondents (14 skipped the question), 72 percent live or work near a military installation.

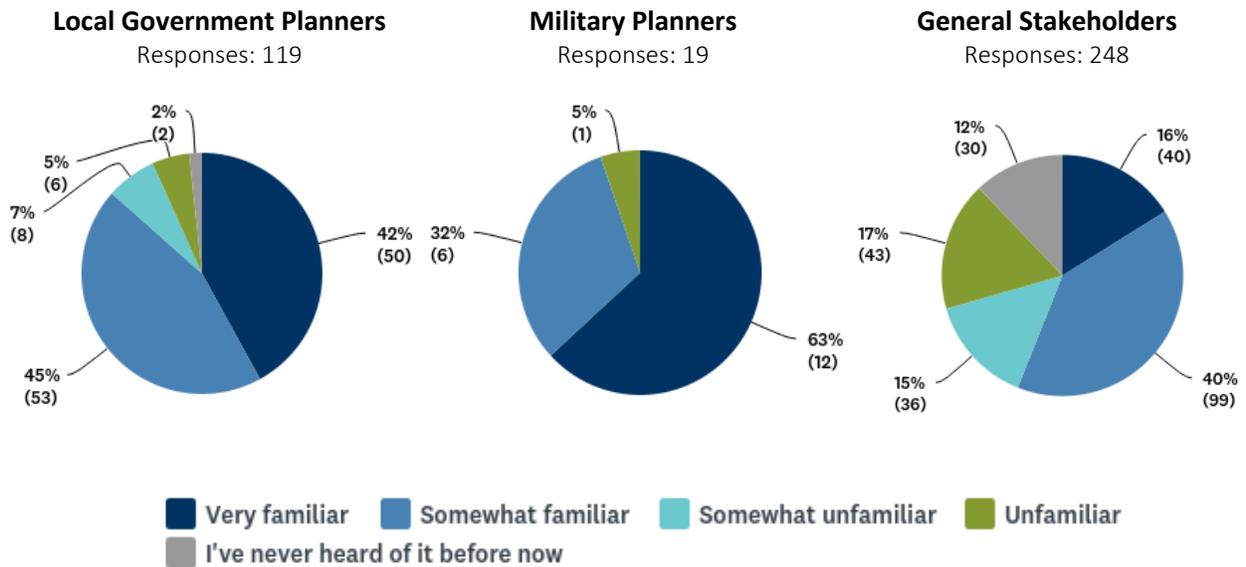
When respondents responded to the previous question regarding land use compatibility interest, they were split into three categories: Local government planners, military planners, and general stakeholders (such as community members). The questions remained the same.

What level of impact do you think a military installation has on the economy near it? Please select the choice that most closely represents your opinion.



Most respondents saw some degree of positive impact from military installations with military planners seeing the most positive impact to the local economy. General stakeholders had the largest response noting both positive and negative economic impacts.

How familiar are you with compatible land-use planning?

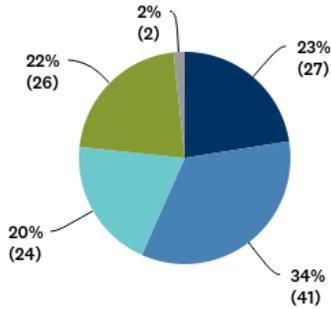


Most respondents stated some degree of familiarity with compatible land-use planning. While general stakeholders showed 56 percent to be at least somewhat familiar with compatible land-use planning, 44 percent noted they were unfamiliar with it, differing from local and military planner responses.

How familiar are you with planning and decision-making processes at your nearby military installation (or training range) in your local area?

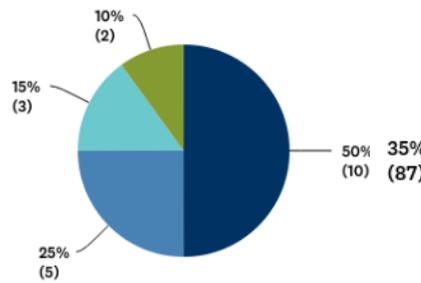
Local Government Planners

Responses: 120



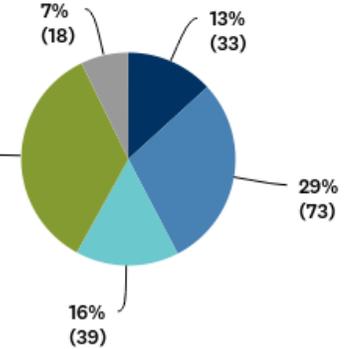
Military Planners

Responses: 20



General Stakeholders

Responses: 250



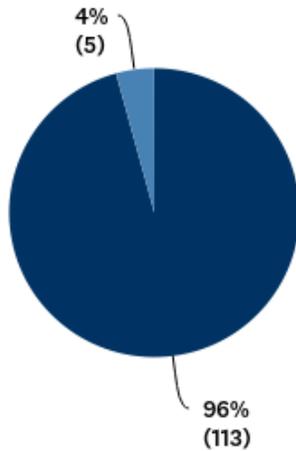
■ Very familiar
 ■ Somewhat familiar
 ■ Somewhat unfamiliar
 ■ Unfamiliar
■ I've never thought of it before now

General planners stated just over half (57 percent) had some degree of familiarity with military planning processes while the majority (75 percent) of military planners were familiar. This contrasted with over half (58 percent) of general stakeholders either being unfamiliar or not having thought of military planning processes.

Do you know how to get involved in your local government’s planning process?

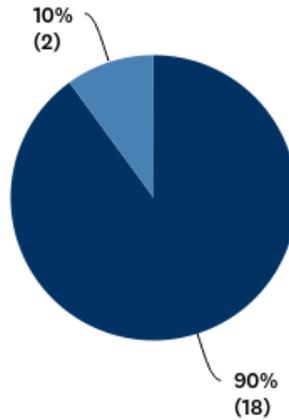
Local Government Planners

Responses: 118



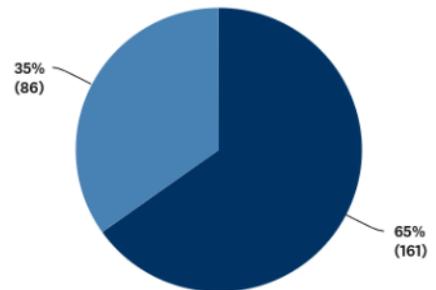
Military Planners

Responses: 20



General Stakeholders

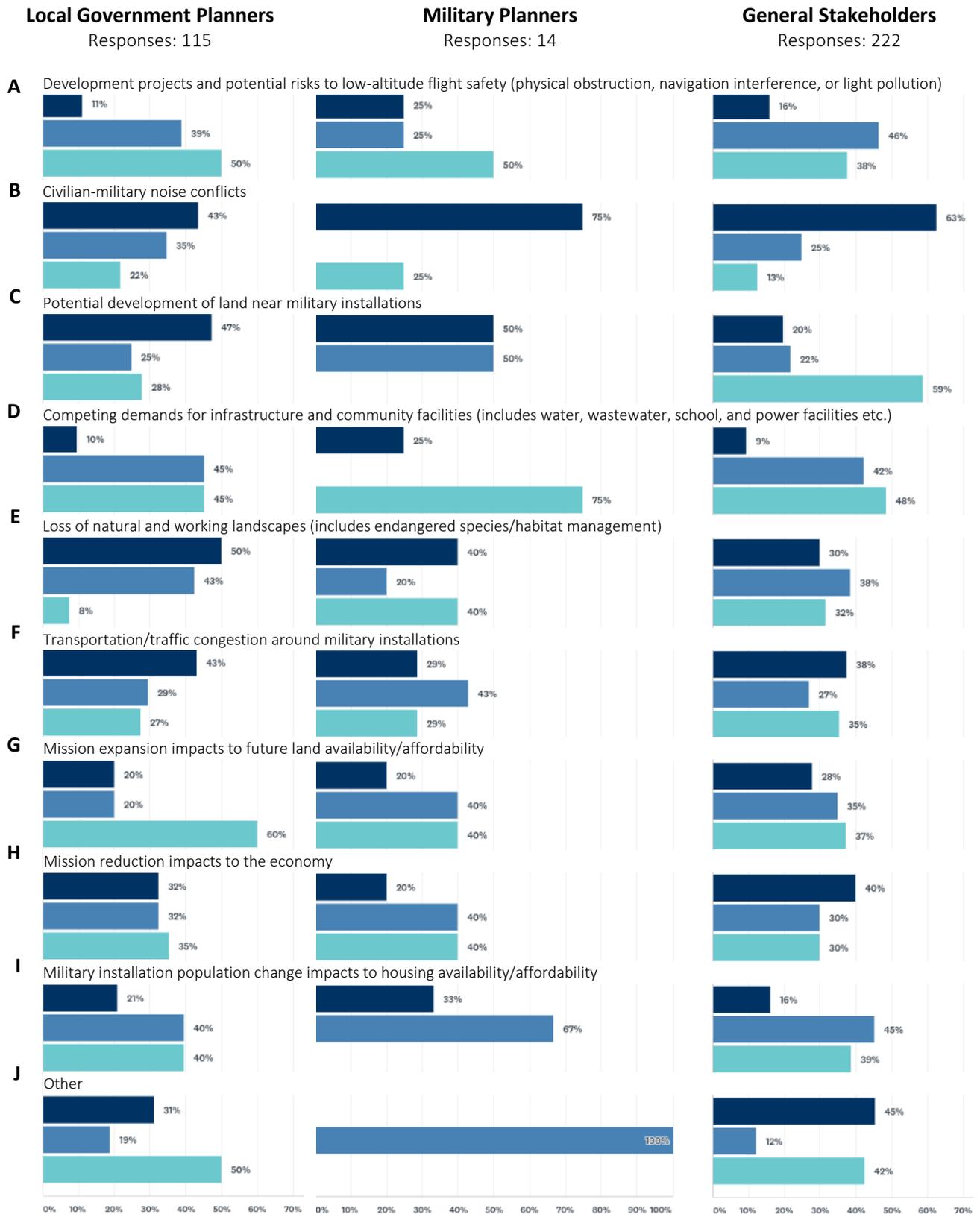
Responses: 247



■ Yes ■ No

Most government and military planners know how to get involved in the local government’s planning process. While the majority of general stakeholders (65 percent) know how to get involved in local planning, just over a third do not.

What compatibility issues are of greatest concern to you/in your community? (Select your top three)



“Other” Responses from Governmental Planners (as-submitted with minor spelling and grammar edits for clarity)

- How military stores like the NIX at NAS-Whidbey have a NEGATIVE impact on local merchants. NAS likes to boast that they have a \$500,000,000 impact but how much of that really trickles to the community? The Navy says that jets equal jobs...do they? Maybe for someone in Jacksonville who can live on base, buy food of base, raise their family on base, buy non-military clothing on base, watch a movie on base, etc.
- Competing demands for water and other resources.
- I am very concerned because the state is funding this study and a plan that does not protect civilian citizens and communities. Military expansion and missions do not need protection.
- Important to plan for transportation, housing, recreation and other community and military needs in ways that minimize negative and maximize positive environmental, health, economic and other impacts.
- Local environmental groups concerns and local labor unions are fairly well heard.
- Civilian population equal opportunity in private sector opportunity.
- Crime/undesirable elements around military base
- There is a cognitive dissonance with regard to REPI funding, which on one hand, helps to boost land conservation efforts, but on the other hand, in the eyes of some people, reduces development opportunities. I am concerned that, although I support conservation efforts that are benefitted through REPI, it seems to also translate to more military presence in the form of overflight traffic and jet noise because the lands conserved may be regarded as military training areas. There needs to be a better understanding throughout the community as to how REPI funding benefits communities and conservation efforts.
- Confusing wording to questions.
- Impacts to aquatic lands
- Methods to avoid or minimize incompatible land uses impacts near airports to ensure proactive choices and positive community relationships
- Military dependence on non-military land and waters for training purposes (#2) Military firearms training in private, off-base property (#3)
- Promises made to those who live in the Noise zones at OLAF have not been kept. At meetings we're told lies (the flight pattern is dependent on the wind) we are able to see across to Port Townsend's paper mill and the jets fly the same path regardless of which way the wind blows affecting one group rather than having the impact be fairly distributed. Why the lie?
- This survey is biased. The option "Mission reduction impacts to the economy" presumes, in the context of concerns, economies will be worse if a mission is reduced. In many cases an economy will be improved if a mission is reduced with tax paying, non-tax consuming, development. The question should read "What compatibility issues are of greatest INTEREST to you/in your community?"
- Noise impacts from training flights

- Green versus non-green difficult to read given slightness of font. "Development projects and risks to low-altitude flight..." is a biased way to state the incompatibility of low altitude flight trainings and community quality of life. Consider revising.
- Architectural and site layout compatibility of military installation within an urban waterfront setting.
- Aesthetic impacts due to highly visible location within a waterfront area that includes tourist commercial, recreation/leisure and working waterfront
- Mutual compatibility of a medium-sized urban area and a critical military structure. Outside the immediate military reservation area, an understanding by the military that this is a good-sized community with a developed economy and people living civilian lives. The community needs to recognize that we do not want to do things that reduce or make it more difficult for military operation, preparedness and readiness. Good planning can help minimize the impacts on both. I suppose one thing would be to determine what are the most important things our military needs from this facility for them to accomplish and excel in their mission. And, what are the most important things for the civilian population in living their lives in this area.
- Even as I have carried the message of noise impact on both citizens and the national park to all levels of the military and government, it seems that once the mission is decided, no "compatibility potential" is truly in consideration.
- Effects of plane fuel dumping in Puget Sound, including Skagit Bay and other environmental and resident safety issues.
- Impacts to cultural and historic resources.
- Noise. #12. Loss of property value, property use and quality of life to EXISTING property owners. #23. Loss of tourism, local economy, event venues and agriculture because of noise and APZ's.
- I hope to see the military installations working closely with host Cities to spur the economy. As they absorb so much additional costs to infrastructure & community facilities such as roads, water, etc.
- Impact on state and federal park lands of wildlife, and people's use of these lands for recreation. Impact on animals in the Salish Sea of the noise and pollution when we are seeing the impending extinction of the Southern Resident Killer Whales and the decline of their food source.
- Local contribution to excessive federal defense budget bloat and modern western imperialism.
- Commercial development in proximity of runway approach!
- Potential impact on local land use regulation due to the imposition of APZs.
- Operations buffers - maintaining dark skies, opportunities for remote training, perceived conflicts in addition to noise
- Communications interference / disruption
- The Navy's Growlers are far too loud, fly too close to civilian populations and too late at night. Growlers are destroying people's lives, homes, businesses, sleep, creating stress, and devalues our lives, homes, property values and undermines our trust in our military. In addition, Navy

sonar testing in Puget Sound and the Straits of Juan de Fuca is destroying salmon and whales, both are endangered species on the brink of extinction. Military sonar testing must be stopped!

- Pollution from the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard (PSNS) is not monitored by an independent group. I have had to close my windows due to smoke from what sounds like cutting of metal and I'm suspicious of other pollution from the yard flowing towards the surrounding low income residential areas adjacent to the PSNS. I fear coming forward as Bremerton is pro-Navy, and even the mayor is a former PSNS employee.
- Other military planner responses
- These subjects are often intertwined and cannot be limited to three singular choices
- To provide employment and educational services to transitioning military members and their spouse and dependents.

“Other” Responses from General Stakeholders (as-submitted with minor spelling and grammar edits for clarity)

- Constant LOUD noise from military aircraft operations
- Military disregards input
- The Navy is destroying our quality of life and not paying for real damage done to public assets.
- People are being forced out of their homes that have been there for generations. People are having trouble then selling these homes due to the unbearable noise.
- Negative economic and livability impact on civilian neighborhoods of expanded flyover activities.
- Hazardous materials shipped via rail.
- Negative effects on marine life--in particular the diminishing pods of Orca whales.
- NONE
- It is ridiculous to assume that screaming, deafening, potentially cancer causing jets designed to torture, destroy, and kill innocents belong on a peaceful island in the PNW.
- Water quality issues due to fire-fighting retardant poisoning our water supplies on Whidbey Island.
- Inability to access water ways for recreational fishing/boating near our home accessible by vehicle due to military restriction of designated areas.
- I want to be certain we will not at any point be losing access to our public lands due to military operations or training, nor do I want to encounter any trainings on our public lands. I do NOT want to live in a militarized community in any way.
- Noise from growlers, destruction of ocean and wilderness habitat
- The U.S. Navy is running roughshod over these adjacent counties . Local concerns are ignored. Politicians like Kilmer are just Yesmen and stooges for anything the military wants.
- Pollution of water and land from military uses.
- Allowing the community access to the ball fields and tracks that are underutilized today.

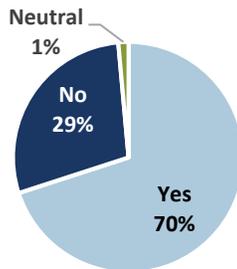
- Pollution of groundwater by military chemical spill or disposal
- There is no compatibility.
- I would rather build my priorities out of possible positive impacts/outcomes.....
- Excessive military spending, instead of downsizing the military and killing less innocent people in foreign countries
- Military installations in the Pacific Northwest have been a commendable and exemplary presence and contribution to the local community and have provided valuable services to the region via Search and Rescue, military security presence, and local charity in labor and support for schools, homeowners, local businesses. Local and state governments should continue to celebrate these examples of far reaching benefits of cooperative participation in the communities so that new residents and younger residents can be aware of the added value.
- Forced selling of long-time homes with real estate disclosures devaluing the sale due to militarization of area, specifically Growler (EA-18) noise
- Impacts to services due to population increases
- Joint community/military interfaces, even away from near military installation. Tri Cities is 110 mile from there.
- The military is good for the economy and I support its presence here.
- Noise pollution and quality of life for all residents, as well as environmental impact to surrounding human and non-human's alike - clean water and air impacted due to "normal" operations.
- Severe impact on the value of real estate, as in devaluation of my property and that of my surrounding neighbors; as well; the decline in air quality beyond what has already become an issue us in the flyway.
- Quality of life issues due to adverse impacts to residents caused by military operations both direct and indirect
- The Navy mission is better suited to areas less inhabited that would not affect populations, farming, parks, tourism and the delicate environment both land and sea in the Northwest.
- We lived here 23 years and with the growlers there has been a noise explosion which will increase with more growlers and flights. Well damage and dropping housing values have and continue to occur with the extremely increased noise and flights. This was the 1st National Historic Reserve...It should have some priority for living/farming. The military keeps changing its needs...which was not what was clear when purchasing here. Can't they also use unpopulated areas in eastern Washington for flight practice and touch and goes??? We want strong military....but living with extreme noise is too much and not taken seriously by military leaders...they haven't lived here since we have....not to mention the centennial farming families
- Additional #2- lack of truthful interest in sustainable community, due to disinterest/lack of concern for citizens by Navy (corporate behavior).
- When I said that a military installation has a very negative impact on the nearby economy, I was specifically referring to OLF-Coupeville.

- Military activities impact the economy of areas in different ways. In developed areas it can add jobs and commerce. In areas dependent on tourism the noise of jets has a very negative impact, driving the tourists away. Military impacts to local water and air quality impact all areas.
- The war machine destroys communities no matter where they locate
- Training Center initiated wildfire impacts to the adjacent private property
- Loss of property tax base and property values due to APZs being enacted because of a 4 fold increase in the number of flight operations at OLF-Coupeville.
- The noise generated at the OLF is intolerable. We put our house on the market last year, intending to move to south Whidbey or Seattle at the price we paid for it in 2007. No one even looked at it. Neighbors have had their homes on the market for 4 years. In 2012, a low flying Growler shattered glass in our home nearly decapitating our cat. I have my correspondence with the Navy should anyone wish to read it, including their unapologetic reply, in writing.
- All of the above!
- Current home value being reduced.
- Reduction to mission readiness
- Military families have little sense of community. I come from a military family. They use the resources and leave. They contribute little to communities except to add to traffic and stress on resources.
- Aquifer recharge
- Military expansion in already privately developed areas.
- I am very concerned about negative impacts of increased flights from Coupeville Outlying Field, as the Navy is currently proposing. I am fine with "as is", but the unexpected and detrimental impacts from substantially increased noise to our communities, health, sleep, neighborhood enjoyment, and tourism is a big concern.
- Mission expansion negative effect on tourist driven economy and development of private businesses
- Unnecessary expense on military base
- It is horrible to be interrupted by screaming military jet engines at all hours of the day and evening!
- The amount of noise NAS Whidbey already creates (along with housing, traffic issues, etc.) IS TOO much. No more impact on our existing neighborhoods.
- (Comment redacted to preserve individual privacy.)
- Noisy aircraft should be limited to desert areas of our country. It is incompatible with human life.
- Pollution of civilian water supply at Fairchild AFB
- The military takeover of huge portions of the state for so-called "training," including national parks and forests.

Are you aware of, or have you participated in, any processes that you believe could serve as a model to address some of these issues?

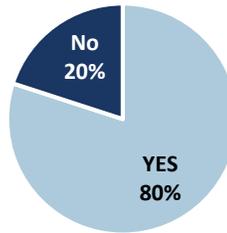
Local Government Planners

Responses: 70



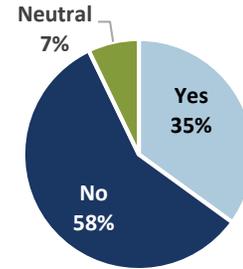
Military Planners

Responses: 10



General Stakeholders

Responses: 140



Text Responses from Government Planners (as-submitted with minor spelling and grammar edits for clarity)

- Nope. The military civilian staff I have dealt with in the 17 years I've been doing my job are pretty much worthless.
- I am aware and have utilized the United States Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service Best Management Practices (BMPs) in guiding my work for conservation planning in both the private and public sectors. NRCS is recognized on the federal level as the technical go-to resource for land use planning with conservation of shared natural resources in mind. It's foundation is rooted in maintaining or enhancing the integrity of the systems of soil and water, and consideration in the planning process of land use compatibility between civilian and military installations would best be guided through a process that incorporates recommendations and actually implements conservation BMPs guided by the USDA NRCS.
- I've heard good things about how: *JBLM, Nisqually Tribe, and others worked together on the Nisqually delta improvements. * State military works with veterans, active military, youth, community volunteers, and others on habitat restoration.
- The SSMCP is a model from which many can learn.
- South Sound Military & Communities Partnership (SSMCP), recognized by DoD/Pentagon, Army, Air Force, ADC, federal delegation, state delegation representing JBLM and many others as a leader in addressing compatibility and many other issues between JBLM and the surrounding community. SSMCP is the standard that should be followed.
- The JBLM Joint Land use Study provided recommendations to address issues.
- When I was stationed at Luke AFB outside Phoenix Arizona, these issues were all addressed, and in my opinion were addressed fairly satisfactorily for all concerned.
- Yes have many years experience, training, education and local connections in the area in the area of local government and development/military.

- Yes, being apart of Dept of Transportation, as a DBE Disadvantage. Local office with support can open doors, as an unity via community option, is to just want. All the same programs is not the best way to handle things. Move disadvantages to another level, make room.
- Jefferson Land Trust conservation mission, local agriculture and salmon stream restoration efforts.
- GMA and SMA planning
- Yes, at one time in my career I was charged with assisting local jurisdictions to address land use compatibility adjacent to public use airports in Washington.
- In my experience input is gathered but the outcome has already been defined.
- No, because there are no appropriate models. This process is funded by the DOD to get the Washington DOC to create a plan for local governments to downzone areas affected by military bases, and for local governments to provide needed infrastructure for military bases. This process violates the obligation in the US Constitution for the federal government to fund the national defense. Whatever property rights the DOD needs, the DOD can obtain by condemnation. That will guarantee that property owners adversely impacted by military development will receive just compensation and not become the ones footing the bill for the national defense. Whatever infrastructure the military requires is a cost of the national defense and should not be borne by local governments.
- With funding wastewater infrastructure or transportation we could, Good examples of land preservation
- No, but the City of Everett is getting ready to apply for a grant to do a Joint Land Use Study with the Navy.
- Yes I do, I have been involved with providing services to our military members and their dependents, fundraising for local DAV Chapters, met with General Eric Shinsecki when he was the secretary of veterans affairs and I made a commitment to provide the training and job skills they need to obtain lucrative employment.
- A local developer stepped in an fronted the cost to replace the perimeter chain link fence with barbed wire on top with an attractive tall wrought iron fence.
- Hanford; especially because of their large tribal involvement; transitional planning, and active participation by many local organizations and have completed many plans.
- Yes, the state parks has an excellent process for working with communities on forest and park related issues
- Yes, I have been in mediation and guided conversations, but the power of the highest level of the military makes the local officials on the bases impotent to address the issues that seem to be already in motion.
- As chairperson of the Roy planning commission, our city has developed plans of cooperation with a military unit that has the most individuals and skills that bests fit our community. Our current partnership is with the 555 Engineer Battalion of JBLM. Other coop agreements are with the command installation managers in keeping and maintaining command access points between the base and our city.

- Facilitated planning conducted by standing citizen committees who are elected, rather than appointed and who represent the geographic, economic, social and natural areas of the planning area.
- Fairchild JLUS and a follow up study yet to be fully implemented.
- Military building housing for their employees as was the case in previous generations; much like impact fees levied by local governments US government should pay state and local governments for providing public services to meet the demands they create (transportation, utilities, schools etc.); bases should have better public transit connections and US government should pay for this if they're employees continue to live off the base in large numbers
- A three year EIS. Emphasis on an long and full process.
- Not sure if this is already implemented: Early engagement with new residents re: living with a military installation neighbor. Similarly, the county historically published a brochure on rural living that discussed the opportunities and challenges to living in a rural area, which helps citizens to set expectations and determine if the way of life here is desirable to them.
- Aware of and have been a minor participant, related to my job
- I have attended a number of military and civilian open house discussions
- Yes, attended presentations put on within community by NASWI and on-base Community Leadership meeting as well as several events sponsored by opponents to jet noise
- Release of installation master plans to local governments or having the local government involved in the development of NBK's installation masters plan as a consultant corollary. MILCON projects impact local communities and local communities should be aware of the potential development or mission changes at local installations.
- Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.
- Community meetings in affected areas work the best.
- Have been very involved in the draft EIS process, the Section 106 process, and final EIS. We had huge public input to these processes (4,300 comments to draft EIS), reached out to our state and federal representatives over and over, nothing had any impact on the final result.
- I participate in the South Sound Military Alliance Process
- In my community, I have brought together our area stakeholders (neighborhoods, anchor institutions: hospital, colleges, port authority, housing authority, city planner, mayor's office, et al) to work together to create a comprehensive community & economic development plan similar to the Baltimore City Anchor Plan - 2014 to spur concerted, collaborative growth of our burgeoning community in a way that is sustainable and supports the stakeholders.
- NS participation in development of communities as it goes with us. Addressing/ supporting participating in the housing, economic growth plans of host municipalities. N. Broadway, Everett anchor institutions, communities, and city are coming together to grow & develop a plan similar to the Baltimore City Anchor Plan (BCAP) - 2014. The NS would be a wonderful partner in that collaboration as our city grows. As a neighbor in our community, with so many sailors needing a robust city to live, rest, and play in, working with us would be of benefit to the NS and our community.

- I've participated in numerous processes over the years, which have all lost momentum when they were "completed" & the work was discontinued. In my mind one aspect of a good model is to keep stakeholder groups & involvement of state/local gvmt & local officials ongoing, otherwise it's a "do over" every time, local knowledge is lost, etc.
- Coordination of Sequim Creek Restoration efforts with JBLM
- Yes, I am with a group, Legal Rights for the Salish Sea, seeking to grant rights of nature to the Southern Resident Killer Whales, making us able to defend in court their rights to survive. Having such rights would give us the ability to obstruct harmful practices including noise pollution, chemical pollution, crowding of ship activity on the sea surface, as well as endangering their source of food (since they are starving,) which could mean limiting commercial Chinook Salmon harvesting and enacting other measures such as breaching some of the dams that impede their survival.
- Curtailing spending on and development of military installations.
- It depends on the meaning of addressing these issues. I am familiar with airport land use compatibility guidelines that place the onus on local jurisdictions to accommodate air traffic as the use of nearby airports change.
- ACUB purchase or support for conservation purchase of lands adjacent to military lands. Supports the landbase needs of the property, protects their ability to fulfill natural resources obligations and goals, minimizes current conflicts and potential for future conflicts with new development. Military personnel can also be critical partners on Comprehensive Plan and other planning efforts. Support land protection also supports some revenue streams on military properties like hunting, training facilities, research grants.
- Kitsap/Bangor
- Yes, in another location
- Yes. I have attended military meetings, forums, commented on EA's, submitted comments, etc. I notice that they hold very limited and poorly advertised meetings in very small towns that are far away from where the majority of citizens are impacted. This is a deceptive practice to keep citizens uninformed, and a very effective strategy for them to streamroll the civilian population.
- The Yelm Planning Commission has been hands on with the bypass to alleviate congestion. I have been on the planning commission for over 10 years. Of course alternative roadways only works up to McKenna on Hwy 507 since there is only 1 bridge between Yelm and McKenna Roy
- My department coordinated the Joint Land Use Study (phase I) for Naval Base Kitsap and Naval Magazine Indian Island
- NSE's recent land use compatibility study will serve as a good tool to addressing many important issues in the region regarding priorities to the base, community, and future development.

Text Responses from Military Planners (as-submitted with minor spelling and grammar edits for clarity)

- No I have not participated in any in my community as a town member. There is a public awareness issue.
- As a long-time resident of Pierce county, 30 years, I have had many and different interactions with the symbiotic relationship between civilian and military dynamics. That relationship must always work together.
- Joint Base Lewis-McChord Sentinel Landscape
- Yes, SSMCP
- Yes. Retired from National Guard/Army reserve Miltec. Community activist, former Land Use Advisory member for Frederickson, Actively working with several civic organizations to improve local control of community development, life-long resident.
- Yes, I have participated in processes that would model framework provided for establishing custom tailored training, Military Benefit Q&A, transitioning services.
- No, has anyone?
- NEPA documentation
- Yes - State of CA has numerous examples and USFS Region 5. In addition, many WA counties have great examples of how to coordinate with the military.
- The Fort Bliss White Sands Missile Range Joint Land Use Study looks like it would be a good model.

Text Responses from General Stakeholders (as-submitted with minor spelling and grammar edits for clarity)

- I belong to and support Sound Defense Alliance. The military does not care “they do not have to care”
- While on active duty I participated in the BRAC process for Naval Station Long Beach and Naval Ship Yard Long Beach CA
- From the meetings I have attended, the military does not seem respectful or sensitive to the locals concerns.
- Our local community has been successful in working together with the military. Setting reachable goals that both can agree on is effective, such as agreeing to obtain accurate info on health risks associated with noise, letting us know when maneuvers are scheduled, etc.
- Unfortunately, no. I have attended many citizen-military events, but believe the listening on both sides was superficial.
- Written letters
- I have great concern regarding the Navy on Whidbey increasing the Growler's flight "touch in go" practice at OLF and at the main base, from 6,000 to 32,000 flights and the potential impact. I have attended meetings addressing the issue.

- I have met and worked with civilian groups to help make the Navy aware that the Growler expansion on Whidbey Island will decimate the local Coupeville economy and drive our families who helped settle the land.
- SSMCP
- We have had many meetings in San Juan County but were ignored by the Navy.
- I have attended forums sponsored by the military, phoned to express dismay about noise from Growlers, and written many letters of concern about the lack of concern for the wildlife and people affected by the noise and projects. I have never felt that my concerns have been heard.
- I don't know of any effective method of communicating our concerns to the military. There are protests against the environmental degradation and disruptive noise created by military operations, but the military ignores the protesters.
- Not yet, but I want to know that the military is taking each community's needs and visions into the plan, not just trying to make community's adjust to increasing military presence or expanded training areas.
- I've been to some meetings for public input which are a nice opportunity to vent. It is hard to imagine a process to address issues when the venue is so one sided.
- Tried to attend meeting at Fort Worden (a year or so ago.) More cops than attendees. Weird. They didn't listen at all. Made very clear that growler expansion was a done deal. Meeting just for show. The navy families there, also lots of police there in case we rioted maybe? Useless. Navy is a bad neighbor. Our elected officials are in bed with them. Not helpful at all. I have responded to proposals but our responses are also ignored.
- I know our local paper has reported on the noise issues. With Whidbey, not Indian Island (which is the closest to Port Townsend, WA).
- Hands on active engagement.
- The Navy likes to host "show and tell" informational programs and not actual hearings where all people are focused on the same thing at the same time. Sometimes this is effective, other times, it leaves people who want to "protest" feeling out numbered.
- The informational hearings were a joke, public testimony needs to be taking in a hearing format.
- Yes, I am working with developers now, looking to provide affordable housing to military and spouses. In that regards, I'm looking to provide robust broadband internet infrastructure to help foster a work/home balance.
- Yes, for over five years! Only to realize my quality of life does not matter.
- Yes, have been involved in state Growth Management Act issues for many years, as a broker and developer.
- Served on city's Planning Agency (now "Commission") 25 years ago.
- Defund/scrap the congressional/military/industrial complex.
- One process - when local residents were invited to take a bus tour of the military installation at Indian Island.

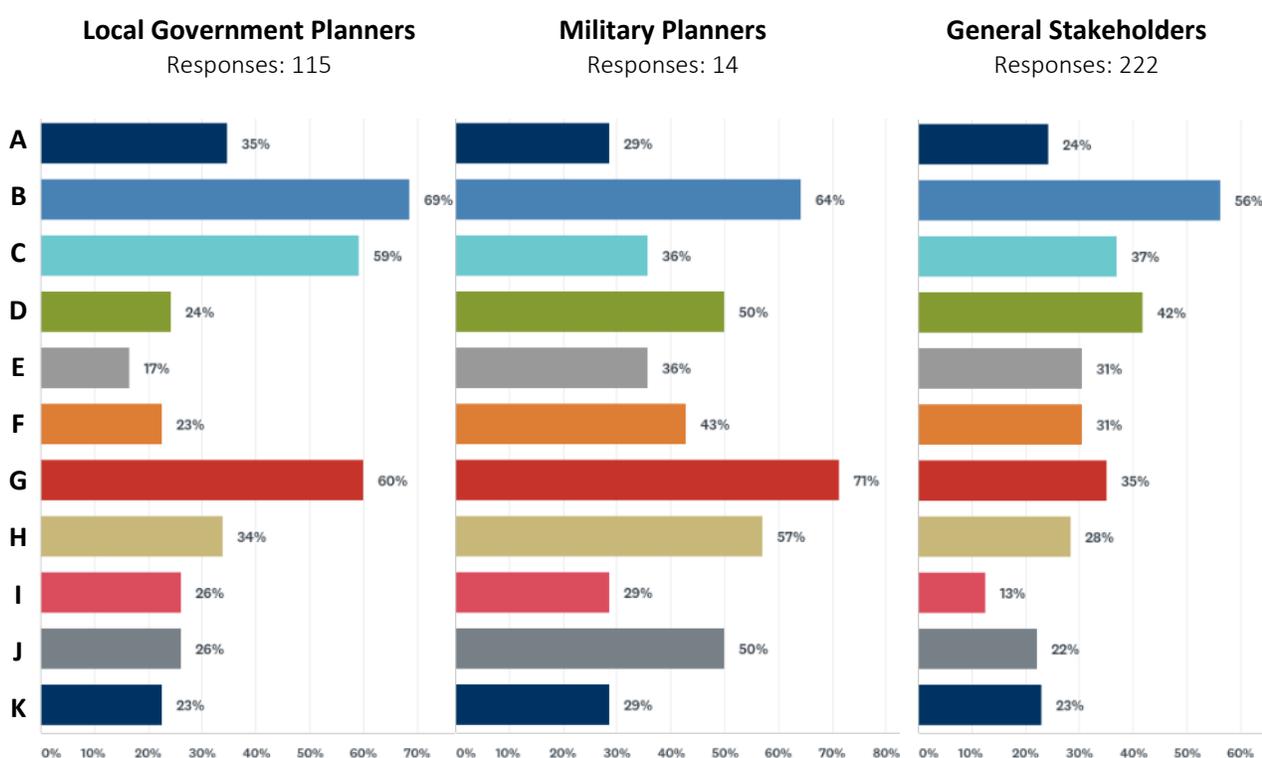
- Limited
- I have been following the Navy's proposed Growler expansion on Whidbey island and am appalled at the lack of acknowledgement given to concerned citizens and puzzled by their refusal to take public comment on the section 106.
- I did research and wrote letters regarding Joint Base Lewis McChord helicopter overflights and training sessions in the Methow Valley.
- I wrote the military that I was against flyovers and radar trucks in the Olympic forest.
- A speaker for similar concerns and issues.
- No. However, I wrote a letter to State Representative Hayes to address the noise complaints at OLF Coupeville and provided an alternative. Improvement and use of the airfield at Port Angeles Coast Guard Station. There are multiple factors to consider, but an overwater landing pattern could be used most times (subject to direction and strength of the wind) to reduce noise complaints AND provide more realistic training, matching the landing pattern at sea.
- I lived near Seatac Airport when it went through a major expansion and overflight concerns. It took a big fight to get the county to respect the impact of all the noise on the local community, but we eventually won in court.
- GMA, federal/tribal/state/local appointees panel
- Headed up local protest in favor of supporting our military and their needs for training
- Not lately
- Calls to various Navy numbers to ask questions- not criticize but wish to have better info
- I have sent in comments regarding the EIS process for bringing Growlers to Whidbey Island and for having USN Seals crawl up on our public beaches during training exercises, but am not aware of anything that is actually encouraging effective dialogue around these issues. The USN could do more to hold open houses and invite the public onto the base to encourage dialogue and relationship building between military leadership and the local civilian population.
- I have attended most of the local meetings and with the Navy. I made a comment for the EIS. I know the OLF does not meet Navy requirements for length, glideslope or sufficient clear zones. I know the noise levels exceed what is reasonable for people's health. There are pollution issues and physical dangers. This proposal is devastating to the population, economy, health, land, water and wildlife. I don't believe we have been heard by the Navy and that their decisions are wrong for our communities.
- No, new to the area.
- Yes...local meetings to discuss compromises, meetings with military re compromises; explaining the changes that are detrimental to ears, environment, wildlife, tourist economy, the fact that many families have lived here longer than the military installations. When we came we could stand near the touch and go field with hands over ears and watch....now we can not be near that place without hands on ears without pain. We no longer go to watch.
- Yes, to no avail, of course!
- I am not, but I know there are residents here in Central Whidbey that are skilled in areas of community organization.

- No. My experience of providing public comment on military plans is one of having our comments and concerns ignored and downplayed. Any opposition to specific expansion plans is treated as opposition to adequate military training. I have had various experiences in both Arizona and Washington of giving public input into various military plans. My experience is consistently that we will be allowed to give our input, but it will make no difference. I speak not just as an individual citizen but as a witness to the Navy declining to honor our local government's input.
- Have commented on military plans in EIS, but did not get any valid responses or interaction.
- Have tried by participating in military EIS comment periods and attending military open houses. Also participated by contacting local and state officials and in the state review of current growth management plan. Contacts with military have been one sided and cosmetic only,, there has been no true consideration of issues. They have decided and do not consider citizen input.
- Attended public hearings, asked questions which were ignored, contributed comments to every recent draft EIS, wrote to planning commission and local elected officials.
- Since early 80's....W.I.S.E.....Citizens of Ebey's Reserve.....Beachwatchers/ 4-Hscoping meetings..
- Yakima Valley Fire Adaptive Communities Coalition
- The EIS survey that was completely ignored by the Navy.
- Well....I am aware of the Ebey's Landing National Historic Reserve which worked to preserve a historic, cultural landscape and community when it was threatened with extinction. which now the OLF and impact of the Growlers threatens to obliterate the culture and community the the ELNHR was set up to preserve. You could look toward THAT process....
- I go TO COER and CCA MEETINGS
- I have attended open house meetings sponsored by the Navy on subjects that have a potential impact on me for water quality, military facilities expansion and new missions coming to the nearby installation. These open houses give me direct access to the people making the decisions.
- Absolutely. For almost 40 years.
- Yes, the REPI program with the Navy's Acoustic Research Center in Bayview ID.
- Yes, though it has not changed anything and the Navy wants to increase their flights and noise an astounding ~370%.
- I have participated in EIS for EA-18G aircraft. Navy personnel planned and carried out a public engagement plan that afforded individuals and groups with differing perspectives an opportunity to understand and influence the study. Similarly, the Section 106 consultation was an open and honest conversation with local and state stakeholders.
- EnviroIssues and Pomegrante Center work around authentic community engagement.
- I have commented on EIS regarding OLF Coupeville as well as shared my concern with elected officials.
- There was an EIS completed for NAS Whidbey and OLF Coupeville, but we had no idea how to get involved in the process. Found out when it was done, but not while it was in process

- The Navy does not care; they do not have to.
- Yes, NASA and the new Space Policy Directive 1.
- I've written to the powers that be, NAS as well as our elected officials. I feel as if "more growlers coming your way soon" is being ramrodded even though they say they take public comment. I'm certain the clear point of contact at the local military installation would NOT be listening to our concerns so why contact them. His/her hands are tied with the MO
- Aware of but did not participate in JLUS.
- Wildlife and their habitats should be a #1 Priority as proper management and protections balances the ecosystems yet when power people and community get greedy and subdivide and allow repeated false documentation to supersede, they destroy habitats buffer zones of rivers and law enforcement is allowing trespassers free reign to destroy injure and harass without consequence so then can keep reselling and acquiring cheap equity , yet Washington isn't a right to enter state. Property owners need law enforcement to do more than aid trespassers to commit repeated crimes at property owner's expense, I wonder how many law enforcement personnel court member and general community are also on an eviction specialists payroll? Its time for banks to stop over qualifying monies to secure housing outside what the families can actually afford, corrupt lending companies delaying altering paperwork charging crazy interest rates when your actual credit score should have been lower corrupt home owners insurers over insuring what you have costing you more and when you bring it to their attention they won't refund you, then when the try to file a claim having your title company represent your rights they work together to aid the trespasser and the title company fails to defend your title and they change your coverage at the title company and then your home owners insurance changes what they will cover its a vicious circle of fraud harassment and intimidation
- I have sent many letters to the military and they do not care.
- I have not participated in any service process of this aspect.
- Yes; NEPA review; however public notice and involvement was not focused on a large enough area, nor was it advertised aggressively enough.
- Managed the AICUZ update on my base.
- Yes-at the county level
- Currently serving as a JBLM coordinator for the MIAO Light Pollution study with Lakewood, Pierce County and Thurston County. Still on-going, but processes are developing.
- Yes. We are using Navy REPI easements combined with conservation easements to protect habitat, provide for non-motorized public access and prevent encroachment around bases, transportation corridors and working ranges on the Olympic Peninsula. The public access component is popular with local residents.

What of the following would you find most helpful?

- A. More information on your local military installation’s mission
- B. More information on your local military installation’s future plans
- C. A clear point of contact at your local military installation
- D. More information on your local government’s current plans
- E. An overview of your local government’s planning process
- F. A clear point of contact at your local government
- G. Case study examples of successful compatibility work
- H. A list of resources to learn more about compatibility
- I. Tours of your local military installation
- J. Events to learn about installation and community leaders
- K. Other



“Other” Responses from Government Planners (as-submitted with minor spelling and grammar edits for clarity)

- The military should receive training on the importance of respecting and protecting the integrity of local civilian communities.
- A clear and sincere attempt from members of government, both in this department guiding the development of the guide book and from our leaders at military installations, to connect with and be informed by our farmers and forest land owners. Perhaps creating opportunities for military leaders and government officials to actually visit working farms and forest lands adjacent to and nearby military installations to foster in-person connection between military leaders, elected officials, and farmers and timber growers. These connections, relationships, are

so critically important to development of actually effective and geographically rooted decision making guided by the unique needs of civilians and military in a specific place with specific culture.

- Organizations outside of the City of Lakewood listening to what the city has to say.
- The military installations should be considered as a Community Center when considering county wide planning and for transportation issues.
- Responsiveness/involvement from local military installation in local planning; federal buyout funding
- Keep past promises. I invested all of my resources in my house based on those promises.
- DOT plans to improve traffic congestion near JBLM and surrounding communities.
- Tips for how citizens can address issues citizen's guide
- Local government plans that clearly identify how we will work to be compatible with the Yakima Training Center, and that efforts have been made to work with them.
- Cost benefit analysis of relocating the facility over the next 50 years.
- Concrete actions by the US government to offset the impacts of military bases
- Transparency and disclosure
- The military is encroaching on civilian land use practices-civilian authority needs to be upheld.
- A website that is kept up to date with basic info, and where to find additional info
- How to impact military decisions vs community concerns
- Information how refueling drone technology might accelerate application to Growlers and eliminate the need for muscle/memory type pilot training of Growler pilots
- Local governments including cultural/historic resource protection planning in comp plans and development codes.
- Information sharing and partnership with our installation BEFORE all the decisions are made, the jets are ordered, and the sailors and their families are moved.
- Collaboration with communities to growth and development sustainable plans that support the base & community's mission re growth.
- Collaboration in our growth.
- Compatibility expectations that are balanced against (state) constitutional takings protections. Easy to blame things on local gvmt but zoning can only go so far. If the military wants to control, IT should buy out the land.
- Faster decision making with more certainty of funding and execution on the part of military
- Anything other than expansions to the military industrial complex.
- All on a convenient website
- Environmental Impact Assessment meetings in the towns that the impacts will occur!
- An easy website to see environmental data associated with the PSNS

[“Other” Responses from Military Planners \(as-submitted with minor spelling and grammar edits for clarity\)](#)

- This should be a group of government and civilian concerned citizens
- Transitional services
- Don't work bottom of decision making hierarchy - work on the top (Congress, DOD)
- Removal of installations.

[“Other” Responses from General Stakeholders \(as-submitted with minor spelling and grammar edits for clarity\)](#)

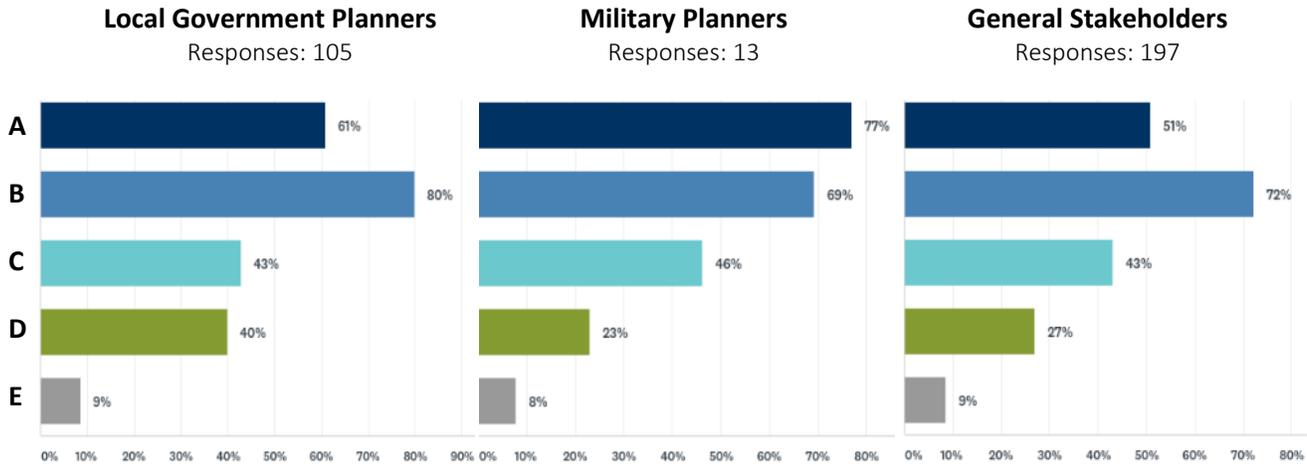
- Why bother when military does what it wants to regardless of input.
- More responsiveness to concerns of local citizens impacted by the military
- I am aware of direct action civil disobedience which I foresee is coming, because the compatibility issue only goes one way — to the side of the increasing militarization of the NW.
- Any actual sense that community response matters.
- Respectful consideration on the military's behalf towards civilian populations in which they operate.
- There is no compatibility. Jets do not belong on Whidbey Island.
- Military has done just fine w/o local governments interfering
- Disclosure of honest information
- A military who cares about the small communities they are going to destroy if the growler expansion is allowed to continue.
- A better method of communication with military leaders that results in a real change in military approach to military/civilian conflicts.
- Already answered
- Ask them to listen and behaviors neighbor. Not just go through the motions.
- For the Navy to tone down its mission. They are acting like intimidating ----- .
- When did we decide we want more military activities here? I don't think we did.
- How to provide these resources without bias is a concern. Base information on science, please.
- Our government listening to the people who live on Whidbey impacted by the growler noise
- A clear description of the military's commitment to and plan for mitigation of environmental damage due to military presence or actions.
- STOP
- Joint planning/discussions - local government and residents with the military.
- Participation by the Fed., State, & local gov. in local impact mitigation.
- Transparency through varied sources

- Honest answers from the Navy
- A more sensible approach to bringing such a HUGE number of additional touch and goes to such a small island that the noise created can be heard so far from the site and impacts so many people. And in spite of the statements that the new planes are not any louder this is a false statement.
- We have seen all the shiny pamphlets and the displays from the Navy but much of that has proved false. Who is in charge, the people or the government-Navy? There seems to be no real compromise.
- MORE transparency by Navy. More backing of county leaders.
- Town hall style meetings where military decision makers and leaders make themselves accessible to answer questions from impacted citizens in civil discourse.
- A thorough evaluation of the positive AND negative impacts of military activities on the economy.
- Ways for citizens to actually have a meaningful and real dialogue with the military that actually considered citizen concerns and input.
- Honest evaluations. Our db measurement is 119.8 and the Navy says is 84!!!!!!!
- Military should show concern for neighboring citizens and for environment
- Meetings with community members to gather citizen input
- Better support from both local and especially congressional representatives!
- Organizations dedicated to limiting military expansion in our region.
- I would like to know what is the point of sending letters and comments and etc. when our views are never given any time of day in military plans?
- Close the OLF and build low income/senior housing there
- Putting civilian concerns ahead of military concerns
- How local land use restrictions impact military readiness
- NAS is the worst neighbor ever. They have gotten less attentive to the island over the last 10 years.
- Information about how stop military expansion when it is planned for existing developed areas.
- A clear commitment from NAS Whidbey that they will not increase Growler use of OLF Coupeville. Planning means nothing if use increases.
- None of these
- Move the trading and base to an uninhabited area.
- An interactive intermediary to help navigate all of the above; like the SBA.
- How to get the noise impacts sent to an area with less population (like near death Valley)
- A task Force to investigate community and power people that continue to harass injure and destroy without consequence

- Restrict the use of military airplanes to uninhabited deserts only. Perhaps Attu Island.
- Remediate local aquifer.
- Regaining civilian control of the military-industrial complex.
- If the base is adding jobs, civilian or military, how will the influx of population affect everything from housing to schools, churches, traffic, and other infrastructure.
- Ways to eliminate intrusive noise and presence in my neighborhood.
- Traffic flow alternates

How can we share compatibility resources with you more easily?

- A. Community workshops/events
- B. Online information
- C. Email update list
- D. Interactive resource finder
- E. Other



“Other” Responses from Government Planners (as-submitted with minor spelling and grammar edits for clarity)

- In-person tours between gov't and farmers/forest owners
- Webinars with different speakers sharing their work on this, best practices, challenges, etc.
- Webinars
- Invitations to participate in military events
- More objective analysis of the proposed expansion of Whidbey rather than only the proponents' information
- What is a "compatibility resources"?
- PAC
- Work with community groups focused on creating sustainable plans for growth that also support the base.
- Newspapers

“Other” Responses from Military Planners (as-submitted with minor spelling and grammar edits for clarity)

- Tours with an open house at JBLM.

“Other” Responses from General Stakeholders (as-submitted with minor spelling and grammar edits for clarity)

- We have been compatible until the Growlers were shoved down our throats.

- I'm not interested in compatibility "military speak" designed to mislead and allow the Navy to continue to destroy our island.
- Be sure libraries have up to date access and knowledge of these resources.
- Asking us what we want and working with us to find middle ground that works for all
- Better notice of proposals and time and ease of response to those. Not just sneak in a timeline when it's almost too late to review and respond.) Been done before. Believe me.)
- Start listening to us or do you work for the Navy's interest?
- Plenty of resources once the military is defunded.
- Listening by all the gov. agencies involved.
- Consider the wildlife
- Our digital inboxes are deluged with so many important calls for action and information. Can't the military leadership just come to our workplaces, our libraries, etc. and hold roundtable discussions BEFORE the tension builds around their plans?!
- Have military decision makers available to the public for a conversation
- Information at local meetings and events that are hosted by local agencies
- Positive statements supporting the military bases from our Senators!
- Online open house works fine as an inaugural start. Need consistent and visible presence and engagement. Sustainable relationships.
- None of these
- Newspaper
- Shared information to/from community leaders

Government and Military Planners only: What has been a key hindrance for compatibility planning or implementation in your community, and what do you believe would be most beneficial to addressing that challenge?

Text Responses from Government Planners (77 responses, as-submitted with minor spelling and grammar edits for clarity)

- Not sure of future mission changes and who to contact at base regarding planning. Military jargon and civilian language are not necessarily compatible.
- The community has a deep distrust of the intentions of the military. People feel the residential areas around the base may be adversely impacted by any compatibility study leading to the military claiming rights to activities that will cause reductions in uses allowed in their neighborhoods.
- This state should only undertake research and planning to protect citizens and their communities. Military development should be limited so it does not push out, overwhelm, and destroy other land uses.
- There appears to be a cultural divide in those who prefer more dominant military use of the landscape and those who prefer retaining and enhancement of the civilian landscape through farm and forest economies. I am a fifth generation Coupeville native. My great-great grandparents came here nearly a century before the presence of Naval Air Station Whidbey and Outlying Airfield Coupeville. My family are blue-collar workers, many of whom still farm land that has been in production for 150+ years. I often times hear - from the loudest and most negative of the military defenders - that all of us who prefer to ask NASWI to respect the rural character, the working lands of central Whidbey, and to not increase use at OLF Coupeville out of respect for that predominant and enduring land use that spans centuries, that we "bought our house in a known noise zone" and "go back to wherever it is you came from." They fail to see that, actually, a large percentage of us are actually FROM this land and whose ancestors have farmed this land well before military installations were a thought on Whidbey Island. With all this being said, I wanted to provide context for an idea I hope you will consider, and I keep mentioning this and will keep doing so-- We need a good set of trained facilitators who have a deep and proven track record of understanding human psychology who would be able to lead tours on working farms and forest lands in areas that may be affected by increased military use. These tours would be specifically for uniting military leaders, local and state elected officials, and planning staff at the military, local, and state level, to meet farmers and forest landowners in person, in the context of the land use the military is wanting to try and be compatible with. On the flip side, having tours for farmers and forest land owners on military installations and learning of potential partnership opportunities that may exist between the military and working lands owners to come up with creative and sustainable solutions to compatibility really starts with getting to know each other, developing real relationships, bridging the cultural divide, fostering true understanding and on-the-ground awareness, which ultimately should, from an ethics perspective, really be the main drivers behind these larger decision making efforts. It's one thing to have a survey in which all you can read is my word, although you know me very little and to you I am one of thousands in a sea of survey responses, it's a start. But it's another thing to actually wrote a guidebook whose tenants are founded on the understanding that before we can make decisions as a community, we must first truly get to know our neighbors.

- Seems like some regional planners are resistant to including military in regional planning because of jurisdictional challenges, lack of control over military organizations and land. That's not a good excuse - we all need to work together! :)
- We have SSMCP, a leader in this area so there are no hinderances.
- Puget Sound Regional Council has refused to identify the regions major military bases as major employment centers for transportation, growth and other planning. This seems largely due to the Seattle/King county centric orientation with respect to planning. King County lacks a major installation while Kitsap, Pierce and Snohomish counties has bases as major economic drivers. PSRC has weighted voting on such policy issues and sees compatibility planning as a threat.
- We have some hardcore residents who won't be happy until the military leaves our community, and it is hard to negotiate with them. We also have some in the military community who fail to understand that there are ways to compromise by slightly altering local operations to increase compatibility with the civilian community - i.e., decreasing noise impact by slightly altering flight groundtracks or flight pattern elevations, etc.
- More local events IN Seattle, NOT Olympia! We are the biggest city in the state.
- Training for disadvantaged DBE, and on community support on event planning.
- Pierce County Regional Council does not currently recognize JBLM as a Center for economic development and transportation. The other hindrance is various agencies conducting planning without sharing of information and coordination.
- Lack of continuity/contacts on base
- Transitional housing for military personnel. The cities near NBK often don't have a community feel because military personnel are constantly moving in and out. It would be great to have military and community planning coordination for creating community inclusion.
- The military has little understanding of the takings preclusion in state constitution. It has done little or nothing to address encroachment as it occurred & now blames it all on local government, & expects local government to take care of it.
- As a citizen, it does not seem that military interests take citizen concerns seriously. It feels more like the public information sessions are saying "this is what we are doing whether you like it our not and too bad it has negative impacts. Suck it up folks!" However, I do believe the military can serve as a reliable defense system AND reduce impacts to our communities and wild lands to a compatible level.
- Frequent change of command at installation
- Lack of information regarding military plans
- Local base planners are not always in the loop with decisions that happen at regional and national level, and local base commanders have little say - length of process an potential for not reflecting local needs
- Past promises allowed for development that now jeopardize my entire retirement fund.
- The military infringing on local property rights without paying just compensation. The military should site its bases as remotely from current development as possible, and should pay just

compensation for any reduction in property values caused by its needs, and should pay for all necessary infrastructure.

- Disregard for the negative impacts of navy air operations on the community
- Military ignoring the tremendous negatives on our environment because of their refusal to acknowledge the effects of jet noise.
- Lack of transparency on the part of the military
- Communication, or lack thereof. Local citizens do not always participate in organized informational events.
- Politics of small towns, uninformed City Council members, lack of understanding demand drivers on housing market
- Enough military no more
- We are so far away from the base that we are treated more like collateral damage.
- Military activities, operations and trainings are seemingly borne from final decisions that affect local communities without the aspects of local concerns entering into the decision making process.
- The Navy and the Port has similar interests in assuring the City plans for compatible uses adjacent to the Port and the Navy base. We need better acknowledgement by the City of the potential impacts if adjacent land uses are not compatible with the base and the Port.
- New things
- Base access and speaking with the appropriate departments to provide Onbase training, access to transitioning members to provide services and information to the member about their resources and opportunities outside of base assistance.
- A lack of clear communication with installation planning and the community. There are a lot of misinformation and assumptions on both sides of the fence. Local complaints being labeled as "anti-military" or "anti-American" or just as complainers, and on the other side, the military being labeled as not caring about/listening to the local community. A series of facilitated and honest meetings between community members and installation leaders would be useful. There are solutions, but it involves working with the community and listening to them, not just ignoring/placating. And the community needs to know that there needs to be compromises. But there can be easy solutions, such as communicating when flight training will occur in advance, how long it will last, and maybe some "black out" times/days, so groups, such as sport teams, can plan accordingly. An open dialogue can lead to simple and amenable solutions.
- Better coordination and sharing of long-term growth strategies between local governments and military installations.
- The lack of investment by military on a more attractive perimeter barrier which establishes a clear first impression to visitors of adjacent uses
- Military unwilling to significantly change their plans
- In the past compatibility planning has been done without consulting with the surrounding communities input and to address that provide more opportunities for community members to provide their input.

- Being able to easily find information online.
- Online information, scenario long-term planning pictures, plans in my neighborhood, information on succession planning in my neighborhood?
- Unclear processes and getting information about plans too late to participate meaningfully.
- Inertia in both agencies with regard to compatibility. Also, commanders of the Yakima Training Center frequently rotate through. It would be good to have some staff or office that will likely be there so there can be continuity in working the local communities.
- Every two years the base leadership changes and so orientation, dialogue, relationships begin again and again.
- FUNDING!
- Community planning is conducted by local government, and public outreach is mainly successful when there is an issue. Skagit 21 coverage of military proposals and a discussion by planning, electeds and military would be good to help inform folks who only watch TV and do not attend meetings. Outreach meetings to senior centers, teachers/PTA, chambers of commerce, hospital, emergency responder groups, search and rescue, etc., presented more than one time at locations in each of 7 communities in Skagit County.
- Time and resources to continue the work
- Military outreach has been less than adequate
- Lack of benefits to the local area and economy
- Some of the more impactful operations occur in our jurisdiction (noise, Hood Canal bridge opening, etc.), but the apparatus is based elsewhere (Whidbey, Naval Base Kitsap). I think that helps to breed a community outreach disconnect.
- Not much outreach to general population - website availability would do it.
- Lack of survey data of specific populations in Island County that would reveal more info than just that of who can write more LTE or act out more aggressively.
- REPI - stripping development rights from properties that appear to have no logical nexus to NBK's mission security.
- Historic preservation planning is not required in GMA and is not seen as a priority in planning and other governance contexts.
- The military's mission is always paramount to the military. Community engagement is always only a formality in my experience, no exceptions. Why bother? MOST people around here feel exactly the same.
- Navy makes changes to their mission that affect our community and tell us about them after all decisions have been made. Just like this survey, we are expected to figure out how to be compatible with the military, they are not expected to be good community partners.
- Our city is faced with a substantial deficit. Working together with area stakeholders and anchor institutions to grow local economies and thus support the naval stations and sailors there. Providing safe, sustainable, thriving, communities, with wonderful amenities for the sailors.

- Need for more information about the operation of the military installation and future plans for the installation.
- My former employer suffered from perception that it had allowed incompatible growth to proliferate near an installation. In reality it grew up years before this became an issue. That perception tended to create a certain level of hostility in both directions, plus landowners felt threatened. In my opinion, this project & the resulting guidance need to be very neutral about finding fault with what has been sited in the past & focus on redevelopment or acquisition of the areas of most concern.
- Greater willingness on the part of military to spend resources on environmental protection, remediation and natural resource management.
- Lack of community in-put. The people who live here and are affected are not being heard.
- Local government is the biggest hindrance for planning & implementation. The military needs to monitor accuracy of local government presentations of theirs and the military's goals and planning.
- Overblown federal budgets. Complete termination of Washington state's engagement with those federal directives.
- Transparent communications
- I have not been made aware of any local issues since moving up here 2 years ago. As a natural resources land use planner, I would strongly encourage direct outreach and would be very supportive of working toward shared goals if I understood a local need.
- Lack of a consistent forum to coordinate planning efforts
- Ignorance of what the true economic impact of having a large military base in the area.
- Lack of local resourcing
- Why is the assumption there is a hindrance? If so, it would be the folks not wanting any change or recognizing the need for military installations; the folks who attend everything to say "not in my backyard"
- There is no compatibility. The Navy has not listened to or adequately informed or incorporated citizen complaints about the Growlers. They would rather destroy civilian lives to protect their mission at all cost.
- Lack of communication from bases. A need to be collaborative between local leaders and military executives.
- I don't believe we have a hindrance, we have worked with the military for years.
- To put it simply: the military is not sincerely interested in cooperating or planning jointly with local governments, and is unconcerned about negative impacts because local governments have almost no ability to regulate military base development or activities.
- It's the culture of Bremerton and Kitsap to support the Navy. It's unlikely that any compatibility issues will develop here.
- Lack of person-to-person communication.
- Differences in Community outcomes and planning timelines.

- Access to funding to fix issues beyond the Bases gate line.
- Consistent points of contact for various stakeholders, including the military
- Several factors affecting how compatibility can be achieved i.e., lack of information coming from federal gov't.
- Proper noticing of proposed developments adjacent to/near the military installation and getting response/feedback on those notices. Also, providing information on future needs of the installation well in advance so changes can be included in the comprehensive plan and implemented in code/procedures. Communication between specific representatives in local planning and the installation would help to provide a consistent dialogue.

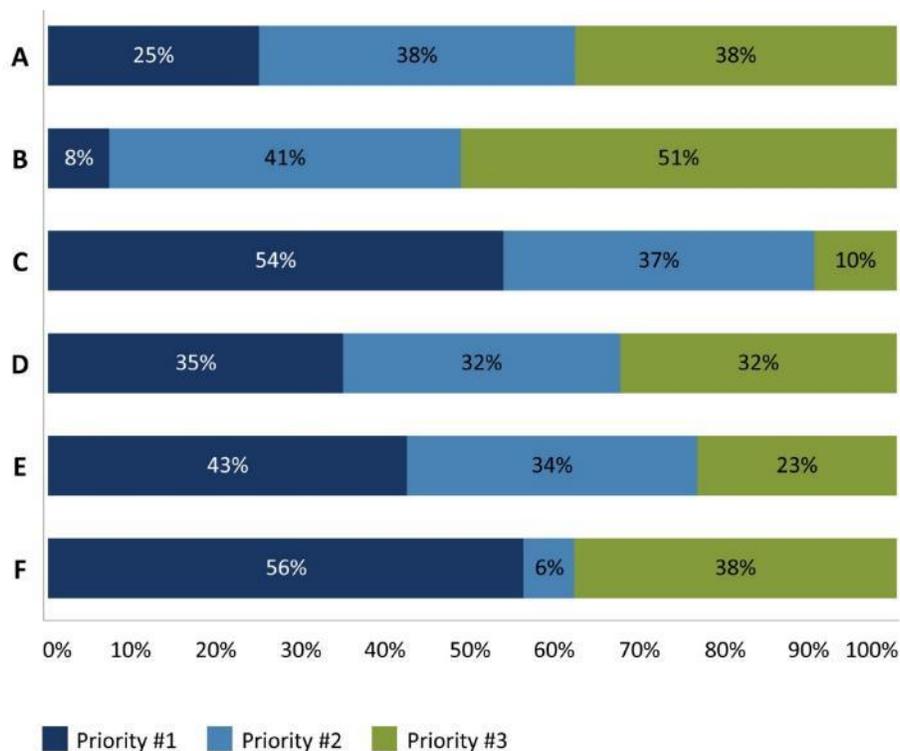
[Text Responses from Military Planners \(9 responses, as-submitted with minor spelling and grammar edits for clarity\)](#)

- In Steilacoom housing prices are kept very high by the military presence. Road accessibility is a concern. Water rights are a concern. The development boundary is tightly controlled by the bases border.
- Many small cities do not work together. Pierce County has an oversize role, sees themselves as a decision maker without full integration with Military/Federal facility involvement (i.e.. County is 50 lb. gorilla, Federal is a 5000 lb gorilla- but the County acts as if they are a sole decision maker).
- No hindrances, we have SSMCP
- I have seen the heavy hand of civilian government not working with Military leadership as a partner. I see the military rotation of local management as a hindrance to relationship longevity of planning.
- Having access to the right people in the military commands that would allow us to provide information on other custom training services, volunteer events, and knowing where and how to speak with the transitioning military member.
- Issue is controlled by large entity outside of county called Department of Defense. No different than if a local large polluter decision making was at corporate headquarters located in distant city. Until community at large makes the distant decision makers change, nothing positive will happen locally. Local meetings and LTE will not create positive change.
- Lack of civilian understanding of the military's mission, which should take precedence over local planning.
- Awareness with the land use authorities; State level support
- Lack of understanding about incompatible development impacts.

Government Planners only: Below is a list of communication challenges for civilian-military land use compatibility. Please rank your top three sources of difficulty when addressing an issue of compatibility in your local area of concern.

Respondents: 82

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. Confusion about who to contact at the city/county for a compatibility issue | B. Unsure who to contact at a state or federal/non-military agency for a compatibility issue |
| C. Unsure who to contact at a military installation or service branch for compatibility issue | D. Uncertainty about why or when to contact someone about a compatibility issue |
| E. Overlapping areas of authority or jurisdiction for a compatibility issue | F. Other |



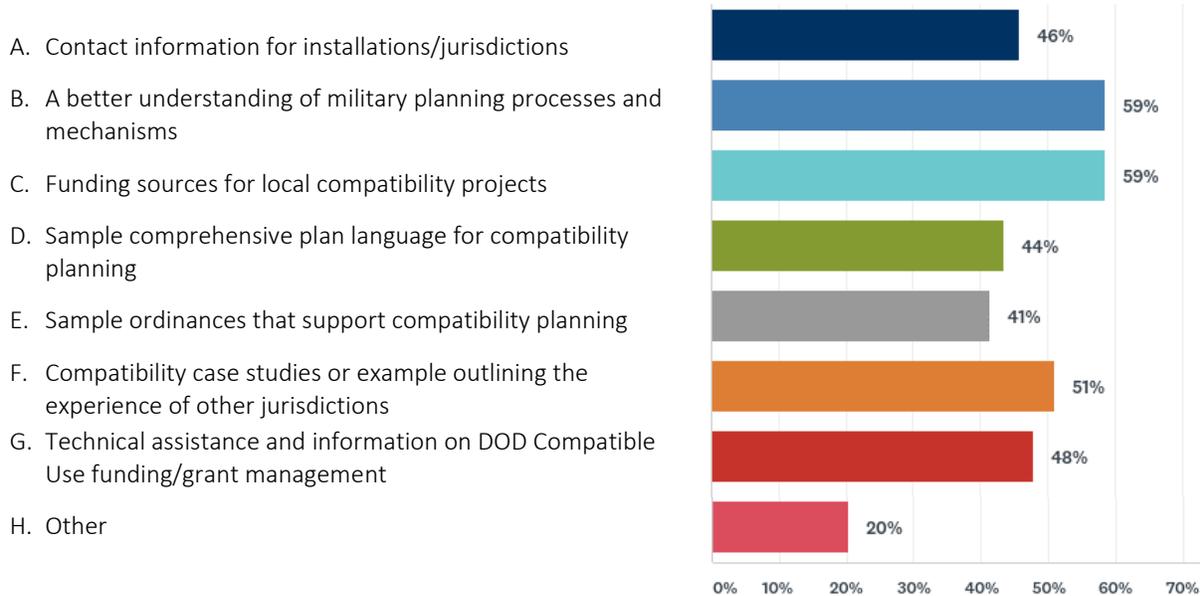
“Other” Responses (as-submitted with minor spelling and grammar edits for clarity)

- Poor scheduling. Often the general public are informed too late in the process. Further, there since it is a process, there is nothing that can be done to "stop," an undertaking- therefore our voices are unheard and any "comment period," is basically a waste of time.
- Certainty as to what level of authority to make decisions rest with military installation leadership and what must be addressed at an inherent federal level.
- Perception that the military doesn't care - that complaints go to the Police Intelligence Operations (PIO) and get buried from there.

- Lack of coordination between multiple municipalities, unincorporated county lands, and State of Washington (WSDOT, Ecology, Health) which all are impacted. Too often non-funded mandates come from the agencies that impact compatibility issues for all.
- Turnover in military structure; good relations may be established but if leadership turns over it's back to square one.
- Trust - how can we trust new promises will be kept, # of flights, hours of operation when past promises were broken and resulted in citizens wanting to shut down the use of OLF, which I don't agree with, but a four-fold increase? When will I be able to enjoy sitting on my deck?
- None of the choices above are the problem. The problem is the military not responding to citizen input when given.
- Inability to identify contact with meaningful decision making authority
- Lack of transparent information about missions, military needs of land use
- Allowance for local government and community input prior to final decisions on proposed military trainings, operations and major expenditures
- Change of Commands and their incoming issues.
- Lack of response to continued citizen noise complaints; failure to respond by re-scheduling or re-routing planes; no person as a contact on the complaint line.
- Inter-governmental cooperation
- Activity happens without involving city and county for local comprehensive plan, zoning guidance.
- Confusion about whether to contact military or government agency
- Lack of data of what are options; lack of data about what is majority opinion
- The Military isn't really interested or sincerely listening to the public, except as it needs to meet its own regulatory requirements.
- Communication from military is just "checking off a box" for them. They talk, we are supposed to listen. Communication is not two-way.
- My jurisdiction had good communications, but it seemed like it would have to start over every time base leadership changed.
- Uncertainty of the accuracy of compatibility presented by local government.
- Lack of timely information - no practical chance to influence outcomes
- Unable to speak due to fear of government officials and the local population
- Understanding the authority the base has on its neighboring jurisdiction. (example: if base says, "no to a specific project due to base impacts", can the jurisdiction deny the project due to "national security" and leave it at that, though it is vague - how does that stand up in court?)

Government Planners only: What kind of information or resources would support compatibility in your local area of concern?

Respondents: 94



“Other” Responses (as-submitted with minor spelling and grammar edits for clarity)

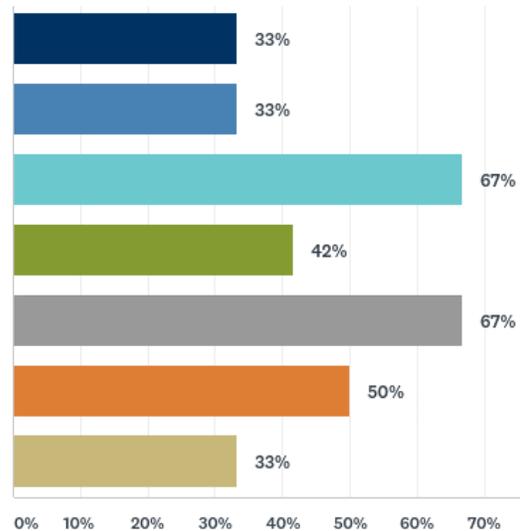
- Tour examples, timelines, and budgets
- We have SSMCP, none needed
- Case studies nationally but with further evaluation as to whether the actions would be compliant with State of Washington laws.
- Check with Luke AFB and see how they handled it with their multiple local government jurisdictions.
- Better understanding of local government limitations by the military.
- Funding for mitigation for mission expansion impacts
- Explain why past promises were not kept and the authority to just change these
- None of the choices above are the problem. We need a fundamental shift away from local jurisdictions and their citizens paying the cost of the national defense.
- Authentic concern about citizen noise complaints; clear publication of changes to routes, flying techniques or other ways to abate noise; detailed description of the hazards and risks of emergencies associated with plane training, operations and mitigation.
- Complete cultural resource identification and protection policies, guidelines, and procedures incorporated into local and installation planning and decision-making processes.
- Data that unwraps the rhetoric to reveal the real needs and wants of majority of community

- Installation Master Plans, Transportation Management Plans, and other installation planning documents consistent with UFC 2-100-01
- None of these are really relevant if the public's opinions are not considered seriously by the military.
- None of the above if it is all about how to be compatible with the military and is not a true two-way planning effort.
- Focus on redev/acquisition of existing incompatibilities
- How to reject all military development proposals.
- All straight forward and transparent on a website
- Meetings for comment held in the town in which the impacts occur!
- A non-governmental organization to act as a pipeline for information and communication to allow for free dialog without fear

Military Planners only: What kind of information or resources would support compatibility planning for your installation?

Respondents: 12

- A. Contact information for jurisdictions
- B. A better understanding of local planning processes and mechanisms
- C. Established community outreach channels
- D. Established local government planning relationship
- E. Compatibility case studies or examples outlining the experience of other installations
- F. Technical assistance and information on DOD Compatible Use funding/grant management
- G. Other



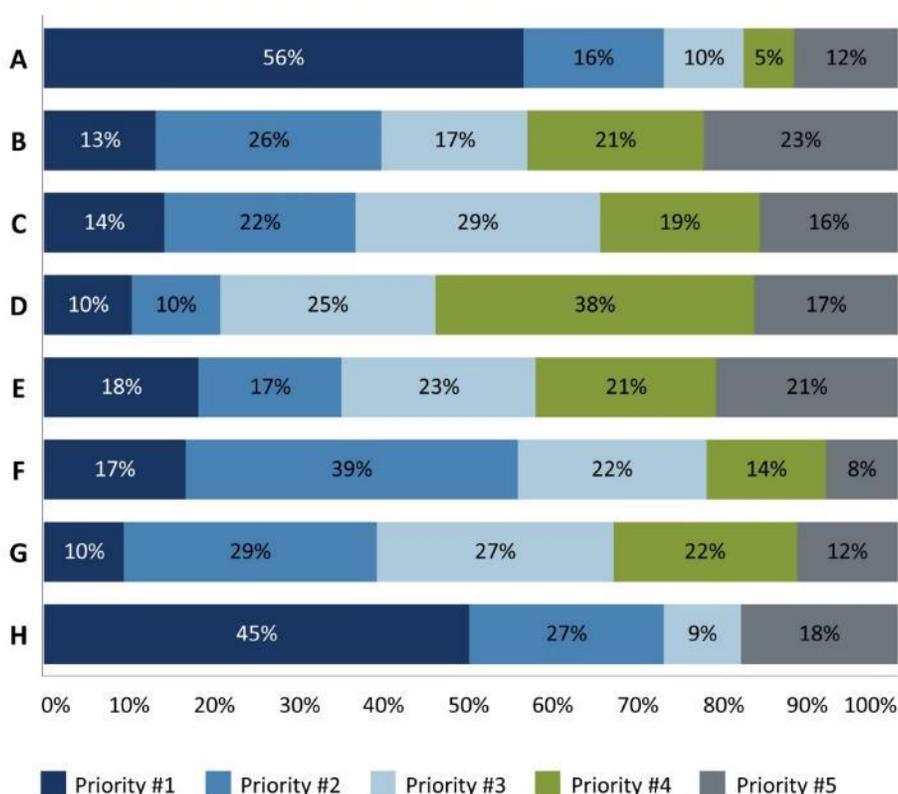
“Other” Responses (as-submitted with minor spelling and grammar edits for clarity)

- We have SSMCP
- Tours/open houses at JBLM that involves ALL (not just one or two planners per jurisdiction) local planning jurisdiction staff (not just Dupont and Lakewood). Also involve the current planners, long range planners and planning commissions.
- Community data of concerns and options to be considered
- Early notification of projects in and around military operations is critical

Government Planners only: Which of these efforts do you believe will be MOST beneficial to successful compatibility planning? Rank your top five in order of importance.

Respondents: 92

- A. A(n active) and formalized civilian-military partnership group for compatibility planning
- B. More publicized updated from the city/county about military activities relevant to local planning
- C. Formally designated military influence area, buffer, overlay, etc. near a base or training area
- D. More local or state policies to limit new compatibility issues
- E. More options or mechanisms to remove/resolve existing incompatibilities
- F. Greater local/state regulatory efforts for noise mitigation
- G. Engagement in a new/updated Joint Land Use Study or other compatibility study
- H. Other



“Other” Responses (as-submitted with minor spelling and grammar edits for clarity)

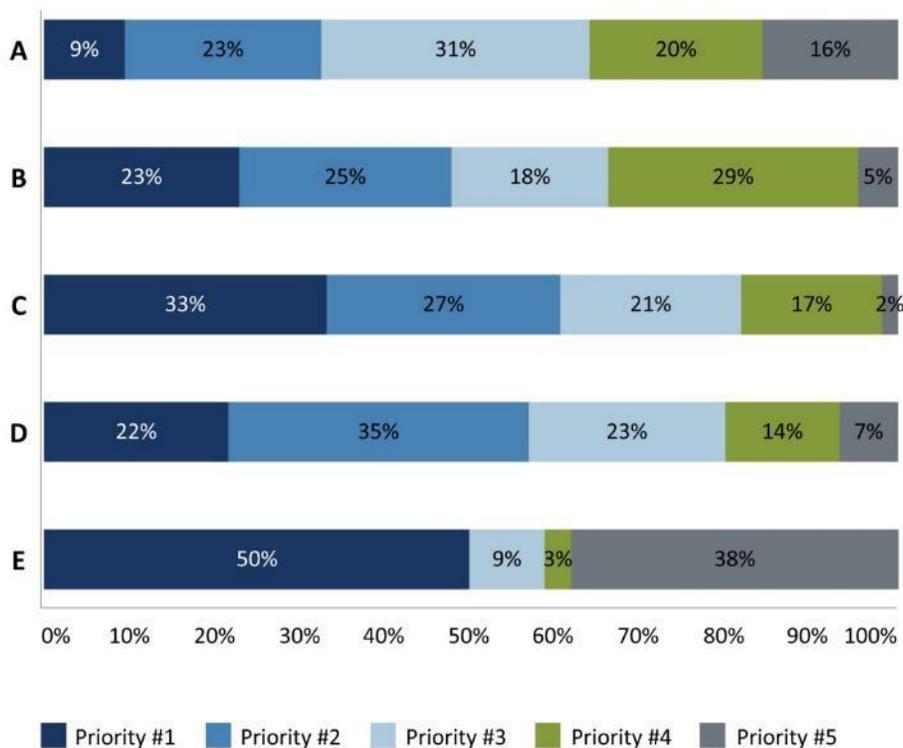
- Recognition by PSRC and county regional planning entities that bases are a major economic driver in our communities with the resultant traffic-related issues.
- We have SSMCP, we are already doing most of this. We oppose top-down state regulations from the state; preserve and maintain local control.
- Easy to find public records for: Freedom of Information Act
- Explain how we can trust new promises will be kept.

- None of the above would help. They would perpetuate the current state of affairs. A designated military influence area, if used to define an area where the military intends to condemn property (as opposed to an area where the local governments would attempt to downzone property) would be helpful, and as long as the area was located as far away from current development as possible.
- Military willing to consider alternatives somewhere else
- Stronger criteria around EIS that is truly balanced with current science.
- Standing citizen committees who work on issues as needed; regular & special presentations at city council and county commissioner meetings that are televised; public meetings for dialog and discussion on issues.
- Need stronger state requirements. More top down and less bottom up protection of these facilities.
- Sufficient and qualified permanent cultural resource management persons on staff at installations and on staff at local agencies who are formally integrated into project planning and review procedures and in contact with tribes and DAHP.
- Empower the public process to give it political and policy "teeth." The public does not trust the military in our neighborhood. They pay us no mind.
- Somehow this needs to address or reconcile with state constitutional protections for private property rights.
- Study of impact of replacing military developments with public parks, housing or other amenities.

Government Planners only: From your perspective, what is the biggest roadblock to coordination with the military installation or service branch in your community? Please rank your top four in order of importance.

Respondents: 82

- A. Staff-level personnel change at the installation
- B. Command-level change at the installation
- C. Understanding service branch communication channels and protocols
- D. Adapting to the hierarchy of command structures versus community/civilian government structures
- E. Other



“Other” Responses (as-submitted with minor spelling and grammar edits for clarity)

- The staff-level personnel change is just an poor excuse. As is the change in command.
- I'm not sure...
- None -- we have SSMCP coupled with outstanding working relationships and partnership with JBLM.
- Ability for the cluster of nearby communities to speak with one voice with installations leadership and staff.
- Incompatible belief systems between some military and some citizens, i.e., military missions are inherently aggressive and some citizens feel that military power and the military-industrial economy is far out of proportion to the best interests of our communities.
- Poor design - there are only 5 choices, which requires "other" to be checked.

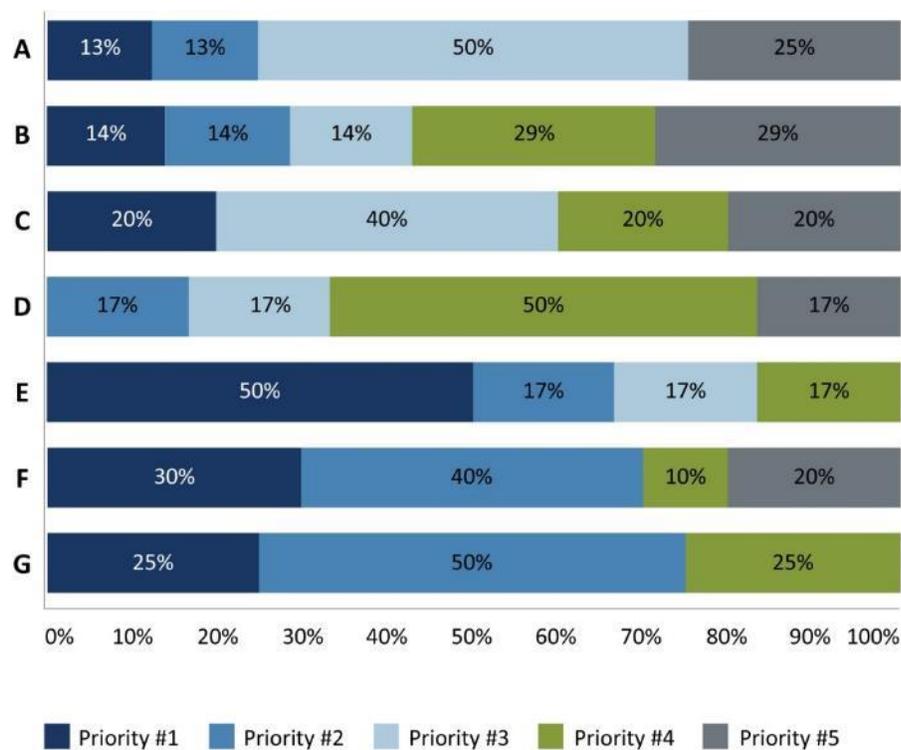
- Individual projects planned independent of other projects. NEPA not taking cumulative impact into account. #1 Reliance on Day/Night Average Sound Level rather than Effective Perceived Noise Level #2
- Regionalization has had a negative impact on our responsiveness (good history, cannot achieve historical coordination anymore due to regionalization)
- The citizen is expected to stick to the regulations - how is it that the Navy does not. We have children needing to attend school and at times these jets are still flying way beyond the times we were told they would. This county has lost the trust the Navy will adhere to its stated plans
- None of the above. The military not responding to citizen input is the biggest roadblock.
- Identifying military decision makers and directly negotiating with them
- Railroading of military projects over local ordinances, structures, and policies.
- Not having a clear community/military partnership. This could be done through the Community Planning Liaison office, where a partnership to listen to/respond to issues on both sides of the fence. The community wants to feel heard, and if there's a partnership, with genuine collaboration, this could reduce conflicts.
- Lack of flexibility of military installation to work / grow / operate within context of adopted community visions. This stems from a lack of knowledge of local plans and ability of local station commanders to deviate from SOP's when they may conflict with local plans even though the deviation may not compromise military plans.
- Lack of true commitment by military to find compromises. Many people are unwilling to participate as a result of many experiences where they felt their input was ignored.
- What staff or office to contact at the Yakima Training Center, and I am thinking of personnel and offices physically located in the Yakima area, not Tacoma. Local and state agencies almost always have contact information on their web sites in order to contact or discuss various issues. The web site does not appear to have anything with regard to community relations. Even finding the correct link is difficult.
- Residents of the town. The old guard is extremely resistant to changes. This is an internal issue that small communities struggle with.
- Lack of willingness to have regular dialog with elected officials, planners and citizens by military leadership and personnel assigned to an issue.
- Understanding military protocols and rules. They have a different language than local government.
- Having sufficient and qualified staff who are formally integrated early into planning decision-making processes.
- One of the top reasons NASWI EIS is recommending significant increase in operations at OLF based on this choice impacting fewer people, i.e. Coupeville has less population than Oak Harbor. If impacting fewer people is a selection criterion, then setting up training in an unpopulated area would be best of all options. But that option is not under consideration. Why?

- The military does not listen seriously to civilians, as stated before. All of the other concerns are minor. Why bother to comment if it's always only a formality?
- Long-term, mission decisions that affect our community are not made at the installation level, they come from DOD. The staff on the East Coast are not familiar with our community or our priorities.
- Local government control.
- A published list of OFFICE, not personal, telephone numbers for agencies located on military installations.
- Current processes just check the boxes, no realistic chance for individual or community to influence outcomes.
- Judge Advocate General's Corps (JAG) and other military legal entities who make it hard for military leadership to be engaged in the community
- Their command structure guides them to follow orders, not listen to the concerns of citizens whose lives they are destroying.
- A lack of desire to work collaboratively with the community. Command-level leadership are military people, they seem to take it very seriously that their job is about running the military installation, not being a good or cooperative neighbor. Not sure that's ever going to change.
- Funding for projects beyond the base line.
- N/A. We've had some long standing language in our Comprehensive Plan, but I wouldn't say we have had much outreach with the installation until very recently.

Military Planners only: From your perspective, what is the biggest roadblock to coordination with the military installation or service branch in your community? Please rank your top four in order of importance.

Respondents: 10

- A. Staff-level personnel change at the jurisdiction
- B. Change of community elected officials
- C. Jurisdictional boundaries are unclear or seem frequently changed
- D. Civilian planning processes are unclear
- E. Too many local projects to review under current staff capacity
- F. Too little consultation or notification from the local government about proposed projects or land use changes
- G. Other



“Other” Responses (as-submitted with minor spelling and grammar edits for clarity)

- None, we have SSMCP
- The lack of oversight of Urban Growth Act and Pierce County Planning and Land Use and the unelected body influence of Puget Sound Regional Council following their own rules has led to uncontrolled dominance of development regulations that do not reflect the efforts of the communities to influence the livability of their communities. The community plans have been hijacked to reflect development densities without infrastructure and concurrency of roads, schools, libraries, community centers, water supply. In short an unplanned unprepared haphazard development of uncoordinated bureaucracies with competing goals has led to a

developing area that will become a undesirable area to live in that will become a blighted area as in older cities. A failure of citizen and authorities to work together.

- This is worded with bias TOWARDS the military. The military does most things without asking local jurisdictions for input, if that remains the case and if the military does not maintain an open and continuous relationship with ALL of the local jurisdictions around the base (everything within the Clear Area to APZ II needs to be an even closer relationship). There seems to be wide inconsistency state wide, with closer relationships around some bases vs. others.
- Access to the transitioning members wanting to further their education, or aviation mechanics that are leaving the military and interested in working as an instructor, or custom made education programs and services,
- Lack of accurate, significant data about various communities' real needs
- State Support and awareness.

***Government Planners only:* How does your community integrate compatibility into local plans, codes, projects, and permitting?**

Respondents: 58

[Text Responses \(as-submitted with minor spelling and grammar edits for clarity\)](#)

- Not sure
- NASWI basically operates in the vacuum. If the Navy does something off base then they have to abide by county or city code. But, anything on installation is just a federal undertaking.
- I am not as familiar on this topic as it pertains to military installations as I should be. However, from a development perspective for residential, there are effective GMA plans, codes, ordinances, and permitting processes that involve public comment periods that I think are a good start. I do think the military, in their much more significant community impact than a mere single family residential building, should be held to much more stringent standards to help curb abuse of power.
- I'm not sure - looking forward to learning about this!
- Very well, plus we have SSMCP
- We focus on these in our comprehensive planning, zoning, and with our state and federal legislative delegations.
- In county code (which is way out-of-date)
- Emails
- Mostly. Bond and open planning, but I relocated to open position, and now it not available. AFTER certification completions.
- Addressed outright in comp plan; zoning overlays
- I don't know.
- Comp Plans
- YES
- Participate in EIS, Section 106 and other process when available. No actual land use within our City limits, just common air and water spaces.
- At a very high cost, building homes that must be stringent noise standards and now that investment is at risk. The Planning department devotes hours to these issues, taking the brunt of the dissatisfaction with the Navy.
- It currently does not, as it should not.
- County commissioners and staff
- I don't believe they do.
- We address compatibility issues to the extent required under the Growth Management Act
- Working with the city planning and Community development department through meetings & workshops

- Awesome
- Our schools located In Their local communities military events, fundraising, development of military custom tailored training, MOU with local military installations, military partnerships, etc.
- Through comprehensive planning documents.
- Adopted design standards, though I believe the federal government is largely exempt
- Not clear to me
- Planning commission, ongoing dialogue with military neighbors, our own comprehensive plan
- We integrate compatibility plans by trying to engage the citizens in becoming involved in the process. This is the most difficult part of military/local planning cooperation agreements.
- Only peripheral discussion by individual permits has been noted. Little to no mention of Whidbey Naval Air Station (NAS) in the Skagit Co. Comp plan, code or county-wide policies.
- Follow GMA guidance. There are competing land use / economic interests between local tribes and adjacent local jurisdictions than long-term protection of the military installation.
- Comp Plan
- In Snohomish County, where I previously worked, we identified specific land uses that were less likely to be compatible and created a more complex (conditional) review process for them. We also created a process for checking for height obstructions in new buildings and required noise information to shared at the time a house was purchased in areas near flight paths.
- The military should be treated no different for transportation and land use.
- We have no resources or staffing to do anything but adapt other jurisdictions' local plans, codes, projects, and permitting.
- APZ zones and overlays that restrict permitted land uses to those that are compatible
- Poorly
- Without the installation master plan and associated documents it is impossible to plan without these.
- Not certain.
- We have not had to. We will soon with the creation of two new APZs.
- We are part of an alliance of local communities and we work closely with JBLM
- Comprehensive plan & zoning
- Dictatorship & inaccurate compatibility definition.
- Not building military installations.
- Hasn't been necessary to date.
- Policy/standards/maps
- Comp plans, regional coordinating council

- Our 3 biggest impacts are housing, traffic and shopping for when military is off base
- Solicitation of comments and joint participation in regional coordination council
- JLUS - adopted policies. Still working on resolving issues (some are incredibly expensive fixes)
- Inclusion in comprehensive plan and development regulations
- For the county we have some language in our Comprehensive Plan regarding compatibility and some language in our ordinances. The language in the ordinance is primarily land use proposal noticing requirements. The language in the Comprehensive Plan is related to development buffer.