

**Today's Meeting**

**Agenda**

1. Welcome and Introductions
2. Opening Comments
3. Langley AFB Mission Brief
4. JLUS Program Introduction
5. OEA JLUS Video
6. Hampton-Langley JLUS Project and Process
7. Questions & Answers
8. Compatibility Factors Overview
9. Map Exercise
10. Map Exercise Summary

*September 22, 2009*

The slide features a decorative header with a collage of images including a city skyline, a bridge, and a body of water. The text is centered and uses a mix of bold and italicized fonts.



**Hampton-Langley JLUS Team**

**OEA**  
Jay Sweat

**City of Hampton**

- Pete Peterson
- Bruce Sturk

**Langley AFB**

- Col Tolliver
- Col Altman

**Matrix Design Group**


- Mike Hrapla
- Celeste Werner

September 22, 2009

The slide features a header with a collage of images and the title 'Hampton-Langley JLUS Team'. Below the header, the team members are listed under their respective organizations. To the right of the text is a collage of five overlapping book covers for various Joint Land Use Studies: Beale, R-250B, Del Rio, Camp Bullis, and Kingsville. The date 'September 22, 2009' is at the bottom right.



- *Langley AFB Representative*

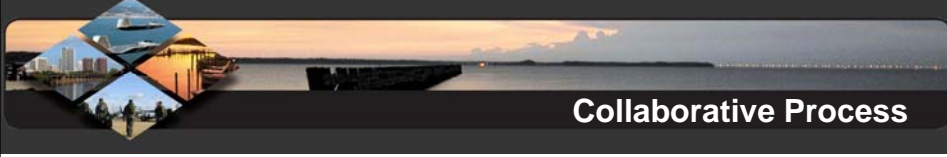


### OEA JLUS Program

- Initiated in 1985 by the Department of Defense (DOD)
- OEA provided grant funding to the City of Hampton
- Program objectives:
  - **Understanding.** Balance community and military needs and desires
  - **Collaboration.** Encourage compatible land use planning to seek ways to reduce the impacts of communities on military activities and military activities on the communities
  - **Actions.** Provide a set of tools, strategies, or procedures to promote compatibility

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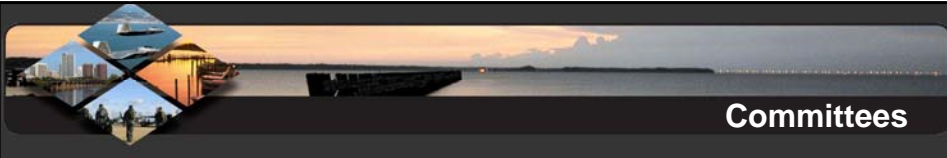
The complex block features a header with a collage of images: a city skyline, a bridge, and a body of water. Below the header is the title 'OEA JLUS Program' and a bulleted list of program objectives. The date 'September 22, 2009' is at the bottom right.



## Collaborative Process

- It is essential to have an inclusive and collaborative process
  - Ensure all inputs are heard and understood
  - Provide implementation strategy that can succeed
  - Build consensus among stakeholders

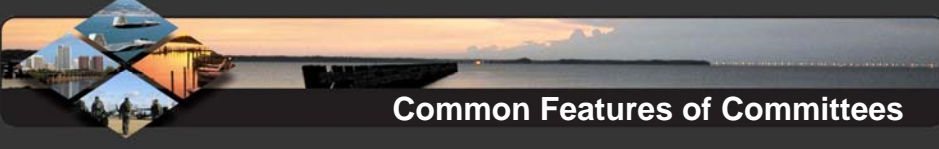
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## Committees

Hampton JLUS	Participants	Responsibilities
Sponsors	OEA City of Hampton	Coordination Accountability Grant Management Financial Contribution
Policy Committee	Public Officials Local / County / Other Agencies Military Representatives OEA	Policy Direction Study Oversight Monitoring Report Adoption
Working Group	Planning Staff Engineering Staff Technical Specialists Special Interests	Technical Issues Alternatives Report Development Recommendations

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### Common Features of Committees

- Both the Policy Committee and Working Group:
  - Use knowledge and expertise to inform JLUS development
    - Identify and provide insight on community and military issues
    - Provide outreach to constituencies
    - Encourage participation
    - Share information and ideas

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### Hampton-Langley JLUS

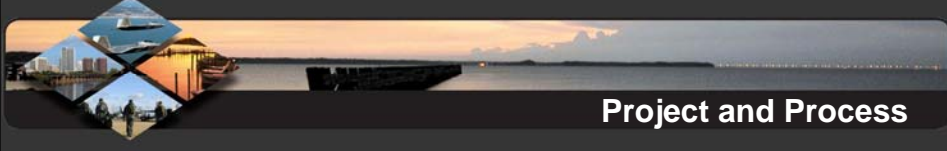
*OEA JLUS Video*



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- *Video*

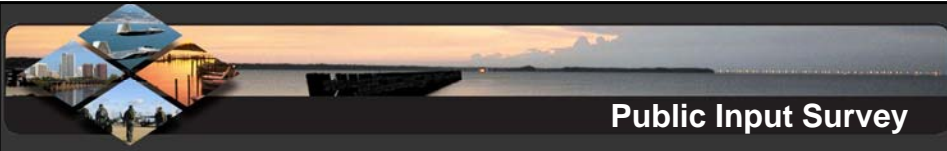




### Project and Process

- Collect Existing Information and Data
- Assess Langley AFB Air Installation Compatible Use (AICUZ) Study
- Identify and Analyze Land Use Conflicts
- Communicate with and Involve the Public
  - Stakeholder Interviews
  - Public Outreach and Communication Plan
    - Public Input Survey
    - Public Forums
    - Press Releases
    - Hampton-Langley JLUS Website ([www.hamptonlangleyjlus.com](http://www.hamptonlangleyjlus.com))
- Develop JLUS Report

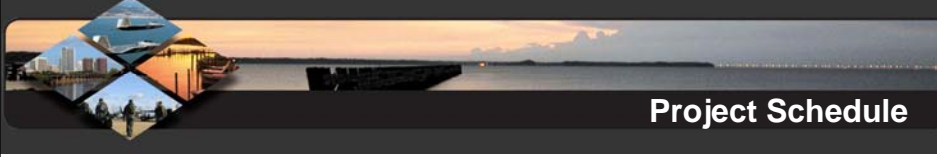
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### Public Input Survey

- Survey consist of 23 questions
- Web based or hard copy
- Goals
  - Gauge public awareness of operations at Langley AFB
  - Identify additional compatibility concerns
  - Measure public interest in the JLUS process
  - Provide input for people who want to be involved in the public outreach process

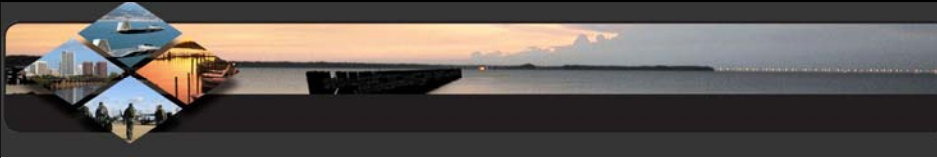
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### Project Schedule

Public Outreach Survey Deployed	August 2009
Initial Public Meeting	September 2009
Public Outreach Survey Closed	October 2009
Draft Report	January 2010
Public Review Period of Draft JLUS	Jan – Feb 2010
Hold Public Meetings	Feb 2010
Policy Committee Meeting Final JLUS	Mid-March 2010
Final JLUS Delivered	Mid-April 2010

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## Questions and Answers

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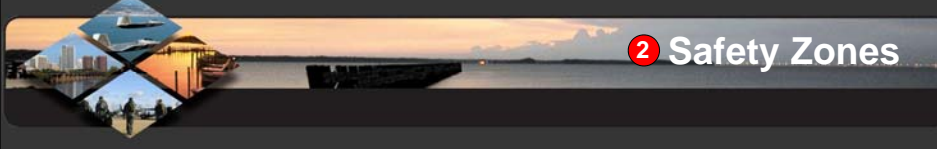
### 1 Land Use

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



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The slide features a header with a collage of images including a city skyline, a boat, and a sunset. The main content is a bulleted list explaining land use planning. To the right of the text are two small images: the top one shows a car on a dirt road, and the bottom one shows a modern apartment building with a jet flying in the sky above it.




## 2 Safety Zones

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




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## 3 Vertical Obstructions

- Vertical obstructions are created by buildings, structures, or other features that may encroach into the navigable airspace used by military operations (aircraft approach, transitional, inner horizontal, outer horizontal, and conical areas, as well as military training routes), presenting a safety hazard to both the public and military personnel and potentially impacting military readiness.



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### 4 Local Housing Availability


- Local housing availability addresses the supply and demand for housing in the region, the competition for housing that may result from changes in the number of military personnel, and the supply of military family housing provided by the base.




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### 5 Infrastructure Extensions

- This factor covers the extension or provision of infrastructure (roads, sewer, water, etc.). Infrastructure plays an interesting role in compatibility. On the positive side, infrastructure can enhance the operations of the installation by providing needed services, such as sanitary sewer treatment capacity and transportation systems. Infrastructure can also be an encroachment issue if enhanced or expanded infrastructure could encourage growth into areas near the installation that would not be compatible with current or future missions.




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6 AT / FP

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




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7 Noise

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






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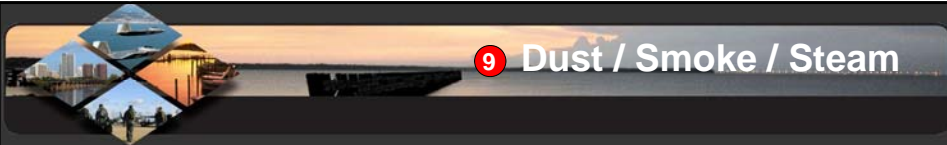


### 8 Vibration

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





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### 9 Dust / Smoke / Steam

- Dust is the common term used to describe the suspension of particulate matter in the air. Dust (and smoke) can be created by fire (controlled burns, agricultural burning), ground disturbance (agricultural operations, grading), industrial activities, or other similar processes. Dust becomes a compatibility issue if sufficient in quantity to impact flight operations (such as reduced visibility or equipment damage).





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## 10 Light and Glare

- This factor refers to man-made lighting (street lights, airfield lighting, building lights) and glare (direct or reflected light that disrupts normal vision).
- Light sources from commercial, industrial, and residential uses at night can cause excessive glare and illumination, which impacts the use of military night vision devices and air operations. Conversely, high intensity light sources generated from a military area (such as ramp lighting) may have a negative impact on the adjacent community.





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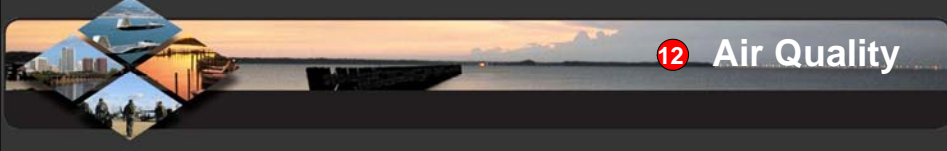


## 11 Alternative Energy Development

- Alternative energy refers to sources, such as solar, wind, or biofuels that can be used to replace or supplement traditional fossil-fuel sources, as coal, oil, and natural gas. Alternative energy development could pose compatibility issues related to glare (solar energy) or vertical obstruction (wind generation). Other alternative energy developments, such as biofuels, have no typical compatibility issues, and would be judged for compatibility on a case-by-case basis.





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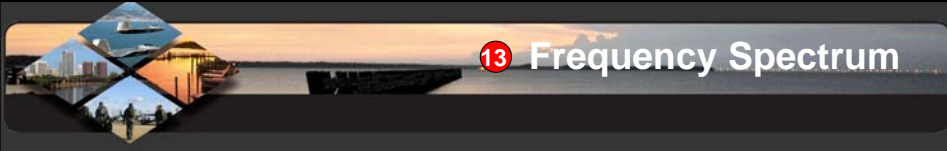
## 12 Air Quality

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






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## 13 Frequency Spectrum


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



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**14 Public Trespassing**

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



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**15 Cultural Sites**

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



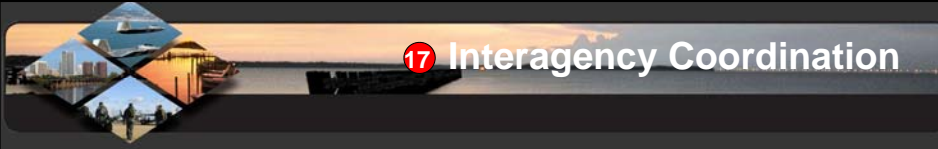
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 **16 Legislative Initiatives**


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



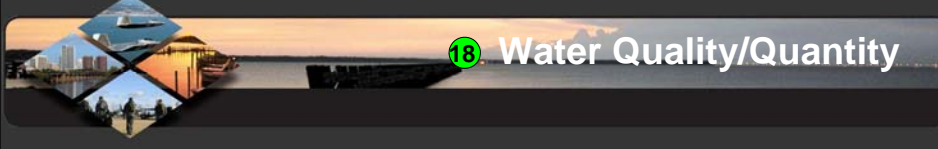
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 **17 Interagency Coordination**


- Interagency coordination relates to the level of interaction on compatibility issues between military installations, jurisdictions, land and resource management agencies, and conservation authorities.




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 18 Water Quality/Quantity

- Water quality/quantity concerns include ensuring adequate water supplies of good quality for use by the base and surrounding communities as the area develops.




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 19 T&E Species

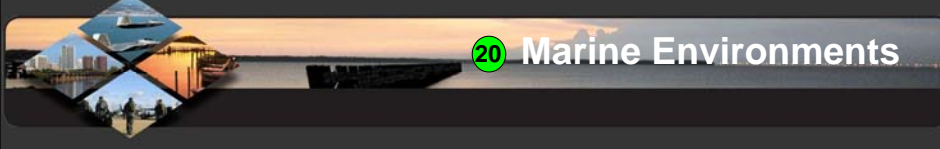
- A *threatened* species is one that may become extinct if measures are not taken to protect it.

An *endangered* species is one that has a very small population and is at greater risk of becoming extinct. Many species that become extinct never make it to the endangered species list.

The presence of threatened and endangered species may require special development considerations and should be included early in planning processes to ensure compatibility with military missions and economic development.




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## 20 Marine Environments

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



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## 21 Scarce Natural Resources

- Scarce resources for infrastructure, natural resources, employment, housing, etc. This issue can also relate to valuable natural resources on the installation.



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### 22 Land, Air, and Sea Spaces

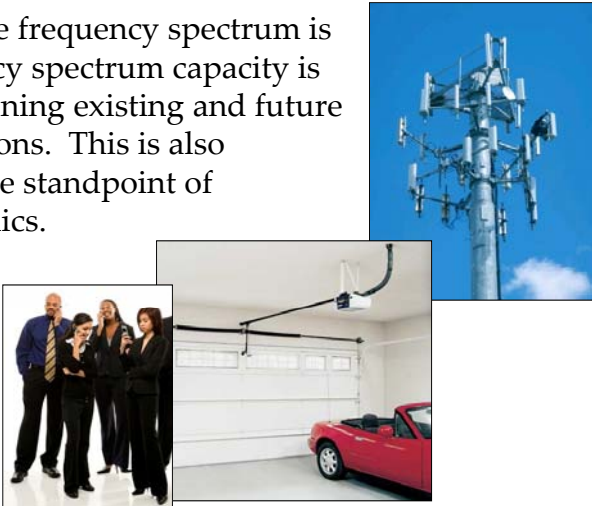
- The military manages or uses land, air, and sea space to accomplish testing, training, and operational missions. These resources must be available and of a sufficient size, cohesiveness, and quality to accommodate effective training and testing.
- For airspace, the military and civilian air operations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



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### 23 Frequency Spectrum Capacity



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



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**24 Ground Transportation Capacity**

- This factor addresses ground transportation capacity on highways and other local roads.



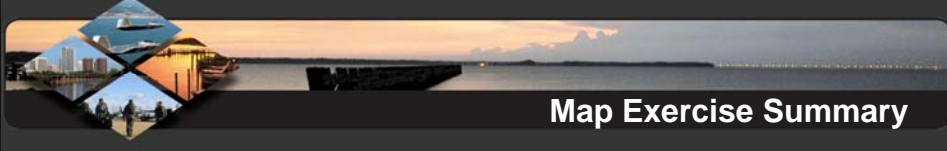
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**Hampton-Langley JLUS**

**Map Exercise Summary**



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## Map Exercise Summary

- Form into small groups
- Quick introductions
- Pick a spokesperson
- Each group will have one of the JLUS team members to assist
- Maps are provided to be used and marked with information
- List all items discussed and label related to locations on the map

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## Compatibility Factors Summary

● Man-Made	● Natural Resources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Land Use</li> <li>2 Safety Zones</li> <li>3 Vertical Obstruction</li> <li>4 Local Housing Availability</li> <li>5 Infrastructure Extensions</li> <li>6 Antiterrorism / Force Protection</li> <li>7 Noise</li> <li>8 Vibration</li> <li>9 Dust / Smoke / Steam</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10 Light and Glare</li> <li>11 Alternative Energy</li> <li>12 Air Quality</li> <li>13 Frequency Spectrum</li> <li>14 Public Trespassing</li> <li>15 Cultural Sites</li> <li>16 Legislative Initiatives</li> <li>17 Interagency Coordination</li> </ul>
	● Competition for Scarce Resources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>18 Water Quality / Quantity</li> <li>19 T &amp; E Species</li> <li>20 Marine Environments</li> <li>21 Scarce Natural Resources</li> <li>22 Land, Air, and Sea Spaces</li> <li>23 Frequency Spectrum Capacity</li> <li>24 Ground Transportation</li> </ul>

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