



Youngstown ARS Joint Land Use Study

Fact Sheet #1 ■ Project Overview / Compatibility Factors

What Is a Joint Land Use Study?

A Joint Land Use Study (JLUS) is a cooperative land use planning effort conducted as a joint venture between an active military installation, surrounding jurisdictions, state and federal agencies, and other affected stakeholders, funded by a grant from the Department of Defense Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA). The JLUS effort can directly benefit both Youngstown ARS and the surrounding region by:

- Protecting the health and safety of surrounding residents and workers;
- Preserving long-term land use compatibility between Youngstown ARS and the surrounding communities;
- Promoting community planning that addresses compatibility issues; and
- Enhancing cooperation between Youngstown ARS and community officials.

What will the Youngstown ARS JLUS provide?

The Youngstown ARS JLUS will provide stakeholders with:

- A land use assessment for surrounding potential growth areas,
- A baseline of existing incompatible land uses around the installation,
- A plan to assist surrounding communities to make informed decisions regarding compatibility, and
- Recommended strategies to promote compatible land use planning around Youngstown ARS and within the surrounding communities.

Who will guide the JLUS development?

Two committees (comprising township, county, military, and other stakeholders, together with the public under Trumbull County, will guide the development of the Youngstown ARS JLUS. These committees are:

POLICY COMMITTEE (PC). The PC is made up of elected officials from impacted communities, the Eastern Ohio Military Affairs Commission, the Youngstown/Warren Regional Chamber and Youngstown Air Reserve Station. The PC is responsible for assisting Trumbull County with project oversight and guidance to ensure the overall JLUS goals and objectives are achieved.

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE (TC). The TC is made up of representatives from jurisdiction departments, various local and regional organizations, state agencies and the planning and development community who possess the technical knowledge needed to address various encroachment and compatibility issues and to guide and assist the JLUS process.

PUBLIC. The public is strongly encouraged to be involved in the development of the JLUS by providing input and guidance in the process, by informing PC representatives of their concerns and recommendations, by submitting comments and feedback online at yarsjlus.com and by attending public workshops.



Why is it important to partner with Youngstown Air Reserve Station?

Youngstown ARS provides a significant economic impact of over \$93 million annually to the region. Youngstown ARS personnel and reservists who work and live locally support local businesses and volunteer their time to community activities.

The US Air Force has occupied space in the current Youngstown ARS location since World War II, sharing space with the civil Youngstown-Warren Regional Airport. The 910th Airlift Wing, provides the only Air Force fixed-wing aerial spraying capability as well as airlifting military supplies to troops on the field. The station has more than 1,800 people assigned to the facility, with roughly 300 to 400 onsite daily.

Youngstown ARS hosts the Thunder Over the Valley air show – a community event that increases public awareness of the armed forces and the mission, policies and programs of the United States Air Force; inspiring patriotism and encouraging young men and women to serve in the military.

It is important for Trumbull County, Vienna Township, Fowler Township and Youngstown ARS to collaborate on relevant long-range planning projects to protect the viability and sustainability of Youngstown ARS and enhance community quality of life. The JLUS process strives to reinforce the mutual benefit between Youngstown ARS and the surrounding region.

What is compatibility?

Compatibility, in relationship to military readiness, can be defined as the balance and / or compromise between community and military needs and interests. The goal of compatibility planning is to promote an environment where both entities can coexist successfully. This JLUS will study the following set of 25 potential compatibility factors to determine all current and potential issues.

AQ Air Quality

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

AT Anti-Terrorism / Force Protection

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

BIO Biological Resources

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



CC Changing Climate

A changing climate drives the effort to prepare for future climate change impacts resulting from natural factors and human activities that influence long-term atmospheric conditions. The impacts may include changes in flood potential which can present operational and planning challenges for the military and communities.

COM Communication / Coordination

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



CR Cultural Resources

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

DSS Dust / Smoke / Steam

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



ED Energy Development

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



FSC Frequency Spectrum Capacity

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

FSI Frequency Spectrum Impedance/Interference

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

HA Housing Availability

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

IE Infrastructure Extensions

This factor covers the extension or provision of infrastructure (roads, sewer, water, etc.) in the vicinity of the installation. Infrastructure can enhance the operations of the installation by providing needed services, such as sanitary sewer treatment capacity and transportation systems. However, expanded infrastructure could encourage incompatible growth near the installation.

LAS Land / Air Space Competition

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

LU Land Use

The basis of land use planning relates to the government's role in protecting the public's health, safety, and welfare. County and local jurisdictions' comprehensive 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, etc.



LEG Legislative Initiatives

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

LG Light and Glare

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

Light sources from commercial, industrial, recreational, and residential uses at night can cause excessive glare and illumination, impacting the use of military night vision devices and air operations.

Conversely, high intensity light sources generated from a military area (such as ramp lighting) may have a negative impact on the adjacent community.

NOI Noise

From a technical perspective, sound is the mechanical energy transmitted by pressure waves in a compressible medium such as air. More simply stated, sound is what we hear. As sound reaches unwanted levels, this is referred to as noise.

The central issue of noise is the impact, or perceived impact, on people, animals (wild and domestic), and general land use compatibility. Exposure to high noise levels can have a significant impact on human activity, health, and safety.



PS Public Services

Public services concerns include the assurance that adequate services such as police, fire, emergency services, parks and recreation, and water / wastewater / stormwater infrastructure are of good quality and available for use by the installation and surrounding communities as the area develops. The supply and demand of these public services in the event of emergency situations is also considered.

PT Public Trespassing

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



RC Roadway Capacity

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

SA Safety Zones

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

SNR Scarce Natural Resources

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

VO Vertical Obstructions

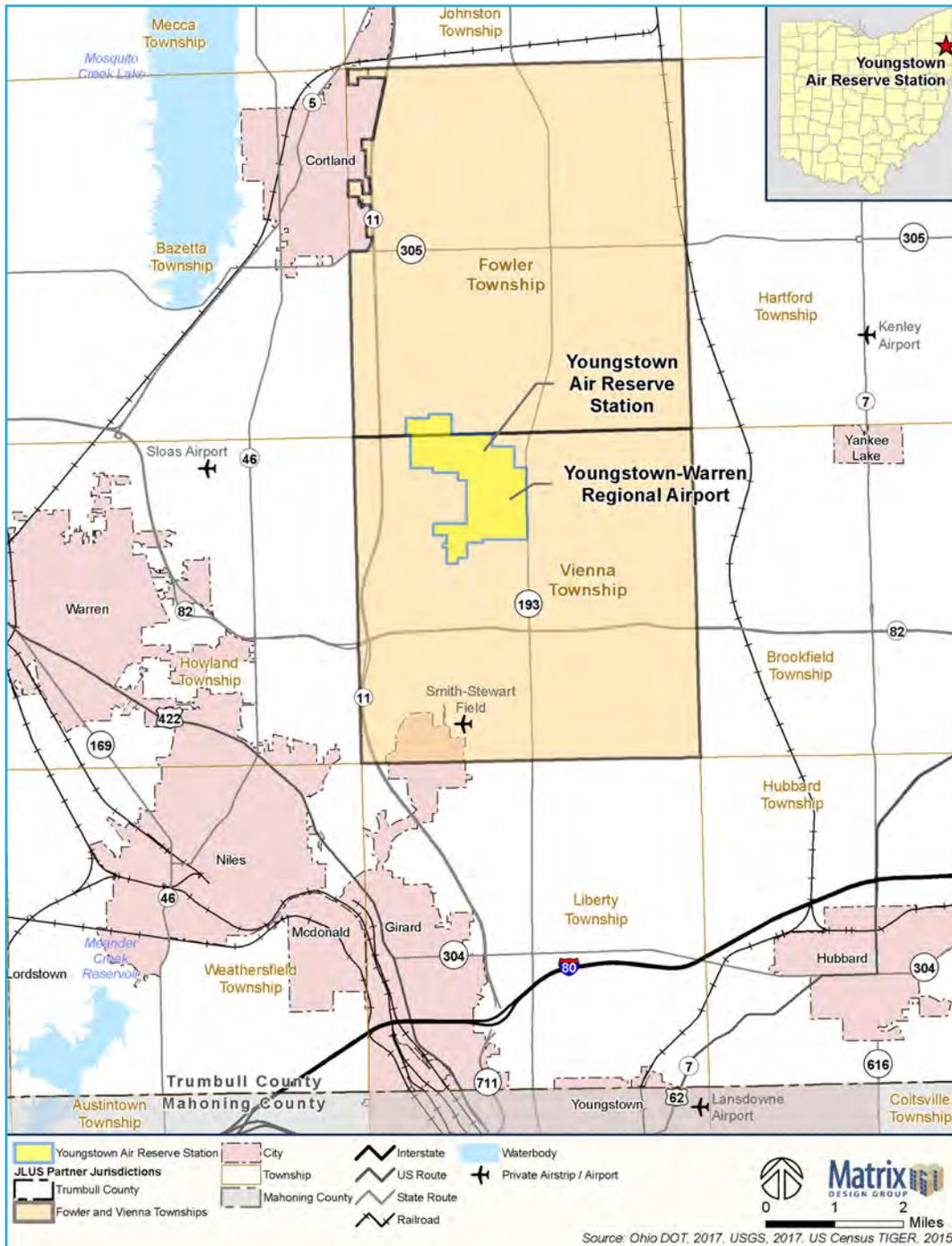
Vertical obstructions are created by buildings, trees, structures, or other features that may encroach into the navigable airspace used for military operations (aircraft approach, transitional, inner horizontal, outer horizontal, and conical areas, as well as military training routes). These can present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

V Vibration

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

WQQ Water Quality / Quantity

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



For Additional Information Contact:



JLUS Project Manager

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Study Area

What is the Youngstown ARS JLUS Study Area?

Youngstown ARS occupies 302 acres surrounded by Vienna and Fowler Townships in Trumbull County, and is approximately 8 miles east of downtown Warren and 12 miles north of downtown Youngstown in eastern central Ohio. Three Ohio jurisdictions are partners in this JLUS: Trumbull County, Vienna Township and Fowler Township.

This study was prepared under contract with Trumbull County, Ohio, with financial support from the Office of Economic Adjustment Department of Defense. The content reflects the views of the key JLUS partners involved in the development of this study and does not necessarily reflect the views of the Office of Economic Adjustment.

For More Information on the Youngstown ARS JLUS, visit www.yarsjlus.com

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