

Fact Sheet #1

Project Overview



For more information, visit: www.wright-pattcog.com.

What is the Wright-Patterson Compatible Use Plan?

The Wright-Patterson Air Force Base (AFB) Compatible Use Plan (CUP) is a collaborative planning effort sponsored by the Wright-Patterson Regional Council of Governments with participation from surrounding communities, Wright-Patterson AFB, local and regional stakeholders, state and federal agencies, and the public, to identify and address compatibility issues related to the base through information sharing, cooperation, and partnering.

The CUP effort can directly benefit both Wright-Patterson AFB and the region by:

- ▶ Protecting the health, safety, and welfare of area residents and workers,
- ▶ Promoting and preserving viable, long-term land and shared resource use between Wright-Patterson AFB and nearby communities, and
- ▶ Sustaining the economic vitality of these jurisdictions

What are the Plan's Goal and Objectives?

The primary goal of the CUP is to identify challenges and opportunities for sustaining both the military mission and local economic growth and development. The following objectives guide this plan:



UNDERSTANDING

Bring together community and military representatives to discuss compatibility issues in an open forum that considers both community and military perspectives and needs.



COLLABORATION

Encourage cooperative land use and resource planning among the military and surrounding communities to ensure compatible community growth while reducing operational impacts on lands within the CUP Study Area.



ACTIONS

Provide a set of mutually **supported** tools and procedures through which local jurisdictions, agencies, the military, and other stakeholders can implement appropriate recommendations developed during the CUP.

Why is the CUP Important to You?

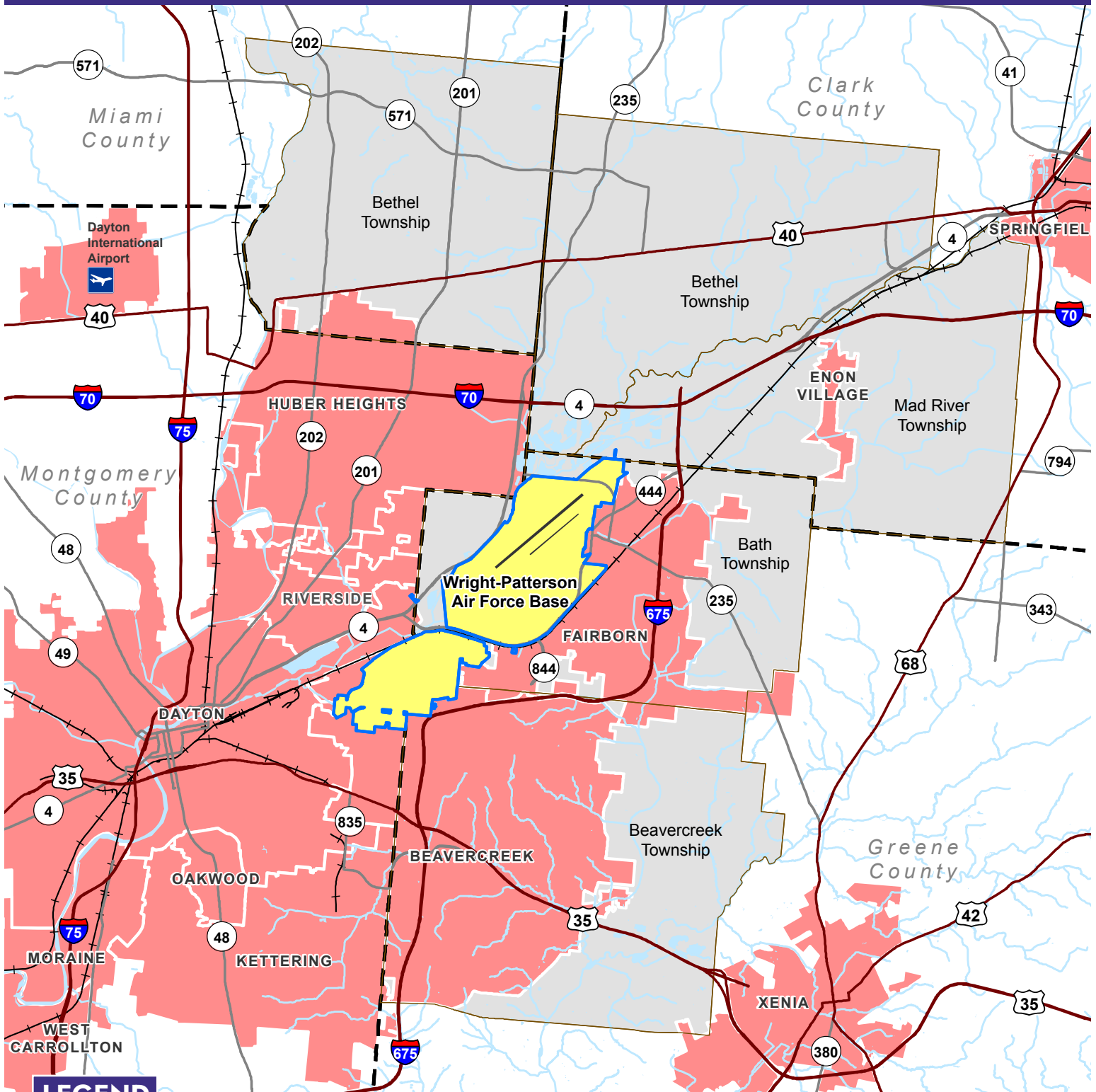
Wright-Patterson AFB is *the largest employer in the state of Ohio* with over **30,000 military, civilian, and contractor employees** and **50,000 jobs** generated in the community. The base is an economic engine for the region with an **annual economic impact of \$16.6 billion**.

Wright-Patterson AFB continues to be a leader in cutting-edge aerospace and defense technology with

roots reaching back to the Wright Brothers. The base is headquarters for a worldwide logistic system, world-class laboratory research function, and a leading acquisition and development center in the Air Force. The two runways at Wright-Patterson AFB sustain an average of **47,000 annual aircraft operations** providing combat-ready airmen and rapid global mobility.

Where is the Project Study Area?

Wright-Patterson Air Force Base is part of the Dayton Metropolitan Area in Ohio, northeast of the area's anchor city, Dayton. The Base encompasses parts of both Greene County and Montgomery County and borders the southwest corner of Clark County. The Study Area includes Wright-Patterson AFB and surrounding communities.



LEGEND

- Wright-Patterson AFB
- City Boundary
- Interstate/US Highway
- Runway
- Township
- State Route
- County Boundary
- Railroad



What Does this Plan Provide?

The CUP is an important tool for enhancing communication and building partnerships between Wright-Patterson AFB and surrounding communities. The plan will provide a body of information to educate stakeholders on the interrelationship of military operations and community development to help decision makers make more informed planning decisions that sustain the military and support vital community economic development now and into the future.

The Wright-Patterson AFB CUP will provide stakeholders with:



An assessment of existing land uses, potential growth areas, and economic development opportunities around Wright-Patterson Air Force Base.



Information to assist surrounding communities in making informed decisions regarding compatibility.



Recommended strategies for addressing identified compatibility issues and promoting compatible land use planning around Wright-Patterson Air Force Base.

Who Will Guide CUP Development?



STEERING COMMITTEE

Members

The Steering Committee includes local elected officials and military installation leadership, technical staff from local jurisdictions and the military installation, and other subject matter experts from the region, as needed.

Responsibilities

- ▶ Provides key insights into local and regional compatibility issues
- ▶ Provides technical expertise for the identification and assessment of compatibility issues
- ▶ Helps develop and refine all mitigation strategies to fit local needs and capabilities
- ▶ Reviews draft documents for technical accuracy



PUBLIC

Members

The general public includes local residents, property owners, business owners, neighborhood associations, and business associations.

Responsibilities

- ▶ Provides information related to compatibility issues and input on appropriate mitigation strategies
- ▶ Reviews and comments on draft documents during the public draft review and comment period



What is Compatibility?

Compatibility, in relationship to military readiness, is 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 thrive. The Wright-Patterson AFB CUP will assess 25 potential compatibility factors to determine current and potential compatibility issues.



Air Quality (AQ)

Air quality compatibility concerns primarily involve pollutants that limit visibility, may impact health, and/or limit future changes in operations at an installation or in a region.



Biological Resources (BIO)

Biological resources include federal-and state-listed threatened and endangered species and the habitats and natural resources they depend on, such as wetlands and migratory corridors. The presence of sensitive biological resources may require special development considerations and should be included early in the planning process.



Cultural Resources (CR)

Cultural resources include objects, structures, sites, and natural features or landscapes of significance to people traditionally associated with them. The presence of cultural resources in an area may require special development considerations that should be identified early in the planning process.



Anti-Terrorism/ Force Protection (ATFP)

Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection relates to the safety of personnel, facilities, and information on an installation from outside threats. The methods used to mitigate threats and protect the installation and its resources can impact off-installation uses.



Communication/ Coordination (COM)

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



Dust/Smoke/ Steam (DSS)

Dust and smoke can be created by fire, ground disturbance, military operations, industrial activities, or other similar processes. Dust, smoke, and steam present compatibility issues if they impact military flight operations and/or impact surrounding communities.



Photo Credit: Nyttend, Flickr



Photo Credit: Wesley Farnsworth



Energy Development (ED)

Development of energy sources, including renewable sources, can create compatibility issues related to glare (solar energy), vertical obstruction (wind energy), or radar interference (wind energy).



Housing Availability (HA)

Housing availability relates to the supply and demand for housing in a region. It also includes the competition for housing that may result from changes in the number of military personnel, or the supply of military family housing provided by an installation.



Land Use (LU)

The land use planning is based in the government's role in protecting public 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, such as by ensuring 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.



Frequency Spectrum Capacity (FSC)

Frequency spectrum capacity is critical for maintaining existing and future missions and communications on installations. Limited frequency spectrum capacity can impact military missions as well as civilian cell phone usage and other technology.



Infrastructure Extensions (IE)

The extension or provision of infrastructure (roads, sewer, water, etc.) in the vicinity of a military installation can enhance the operations of the installation by providing needed services; however, expanded infrastructure may encourage incompatible growth near the installation.



Legislative Initiatives (LEG)

This factor involves federal, state, and local laws and regulations that may have a direct or indirect effect on a military installation's ability to conduct current or future missions. It also pertains to legislation that can encourage or constrain development in areas surrounding a military installation.



Frequency Spectrum Impedance/ Interference (FSI)

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



Land / Air Space Competition (LAS)

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



Light and Glare (LG)

Light that emanates from communities at night can cause excessive glare and illumination, impacting the use of military night vision devices and air operations. Conversely, high-intensity light generated from military facilities and operations, such as from airfield lighting, may have a negative impact on adjacent communities.



Resiliency (RE)

Military installation resilience refers to the capability of a military installation to prepare for and minimize the effects of extreme weather events, wildfires, or changes in environmental conditions, as well as variables that can adversely affect transportation, logistics, and resources outside of a military installation that are needed to maintain, improve, or rapidly reestablish installation operations.



Noise (NOI)

Sound that reaches unwanted levels is referred to as noise. The central issue with noise is its impact, or perceived impact, on people and animals. Exposure to high noise levels can have a significant impact on human and animal activity, health, and safety.



Roadway Capacity (RC)

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



Photo Credit: Ayrcan, Flickr



Vertical Obstructions (VO)

Vertical obstructions are created by buildings, trees, structures, and other features that encroach into airspace used for military operations. Vertical obstructions can present safety hazards for both the public and military personnel.



Public Services (PS)

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.



Safety (SA)

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.



Vibration (V)

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 and can impact quality of life.



Public Trespassing (PT)

This factor addresses public trespassing on a military installation, whether intentional or unintentional.



Scarce Natural Resources (SNR)

This factor pertains to public and commercial access to, and use of, scarce natural resources such as oil, natural gas, minerals, and water that are located on military installations, within military training areas, or on public lands historically used for military operations and how such access can impact military land and resource utilization and operations.



Water Quality/ Quantity (WQQ)

The assurance that adequate supplies of quality, potable water are available for use by the installation and surrounding communities is a concern with growth and development. Water supply for agricultural and industrial use is also considered under this compatibility factor.



How Can You Stay Involved?

STAY INFORMED, PROVIDE INPUT, AND HELP GUIDE THE CUP:



Attend public meetings



Provide input through
the project website



Join the CUP email list

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Contact: Michael Gebhart, Assistant City Manager
City of Fairborn, Ohio
(937) 754-3056

Michael.gebhart@fairbornoh.gov
Or visit the project website:
www.wright-pattcog.com



This plan was prepared under contract with the Wright-Patterson Regional Council of Governments, with financial support from the Office of Local Defense Community Cooperation (OLDCC), Department of Defense. The content reflects the views of the key CUP partners involved in the development of the plan and does not necessarily reflect the views of the OLDCC.