Public Workshop

Workshop #1

October 16, 2013
Today’s Meeting

Agenda

- Welcome / Introductions
- JLUS Overview
- JBSA-Randolph Overview
- Overview of Compatibility Factors
- Next Steps
- Compatibility Factor Workshop Exercise
- Adjourn
Welcome / Introductions
Welcome / Introductions

JLUS Partners
- Bexar County
- City of Converse
- City of Garden Ridge
- City of Live Oak
- City of San Antonio
- City of Schertz
- City of Selma
- City of Universal City
- Guadalupe County
- City of Cibolo
- City of Seguin
- JBSA – Randolph

Project Committees
- Executive Committee
- Advisory Committee

Consultant to Bexar County

Matrix Design Group
- Celeste Werner, AICP
  - Project Manager
- Mike Hrapla
  - Deputy Project Manager
- Tracy Wieczorek
Project Administrator: Bexar County

County of Bexar
Public Works Department
Malik Jabeir

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San Antonio, TX 78207
JLUS Overview
What is a JLUS?

A federally funded program to promote cooperation between the communities and DoD

Grant administered by DOD/OEA

A proactive approach to achieve a balance the economic development viability of communities and sustaining missions at JBSA-Randolph

A preventative measure to encourage compatible development

Initiated in 1985 by the Office of Economic Adjustment (DOD)

Over 100 JLUSs have been completed nationally
JLUS Facts

A JLUS IS:

- a study that identifies appropriate land use and resource planning recommendations for further consideration
- a collaborative document
- a body of information that assists in making more informed decisions
- tailored to for each jurisdiction / agency

A JLUS IS NOT:

- a regulatory document
- an enforceable action

A JLUS requires follow-on support by all stakeholders, including the public, to implement the recommendations
Overview of Joint Land Use Studies

JLUS Objectives

Community
  ▪ Protect the health, safety, and welfare of residents / maintain quality of life
  ▪ Manage development in the vicinity of military installations that would interfere with the continued operations of these facilities
  ▪ Protect opportunities for new growth in an economically, environmentally, and socially sustainable manner
  ▪ Maintain the economic vitality of the community / region

Military
  ▪ Protect the health, safety, and welfare of the military and civilian personnel living and working at or near the military installation
  ▪ Ensure the ability of the installation to achieve its mission, maintain military readiness, and support national defense objectives
## Who is Engaged in JLUS

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<th>Participants</th>
<th>Responsibilities</th>
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<td><strong>Sponsor</strong></td>
<td>Coordination Accountability</td>
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<td><strong>JLUS Executive Committee</strong></td>
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<td>Public Comments</td>
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- **Participants**:
  - Elected & Appointed Officials
  - JBSA-Randolph Representatives
  - Planning Staff
  - Engineering Staff
  - Technical Specialists
  - Special Interests
  - All interested persons

- **Responsibilities**:
  - Coordination
  - Accountability
  - Grant Management
  - Financial Contribution
  - Policy Direction
  - Study Oversight
  - Monitoring
  - Report Adoption
  - Technical Issues
  - Alternatives
  - Report Development
  - Recommendations
  - Public Input
  - Public Comments
Input / Flow

Public

Executive Committee

Advisory Committee
### Project Schedule

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**Committee Meetings**

- **EC/AC #1**
- **EC/AC #2**
- **EC/AC #3**
- **EC/AC #4**
- **EC/AC #5**

(Final JLUS)
## Executive and Advisory Committee Memberships

### Participating Jurisdictions:
- Bexar County
- City of Converse
- City of Garden Ridge
- City of Live Oak
- City of San Antonio
- City of Schertz
- City of Selma
- City of Universal City
- Guadalupe County
- City of Cibolo
- City of Sequin
- JBSA-Randolph

### Participating members:
- City of San Antonio International Airport
- City of San Antonio Office of Military Affairs
- Federal Aviation Administration
- Greater San Antonio Builders Association
- Real Estate Council of San Antonio
- San Antonio Board of Realtors
- Texas House of Representatives
- Texas Military Preparedness Commission
- US House of Representatives
Public Involvement Plan

Public input is essential to the success of the JLUS process and implementation

Project Website
- www.jbsa-randolphjlus.com

Informational Brochures

Public Meetings

Public Review Period
Issue Identification

How Are Issues Identified

- Technical expertise / experience
- Data research
- Interviews with local stakeholders
  - Jurisdictions
  - Military
  - Agencies
  - Organizations
- Committee inputs
- Public inputs
Presentation about JBSA-Randolph

Presenter:
Colonel William Eger, III
Commander, 802d MSG
Overview of Compatibility Factors
How To Respond To Survey Questions?

1. Presenter will announce polling is open
2. Press the number / letter that corresponds with the answer you wish to select.
3. Change your mind? Just click the right one. Your last push will count.
4. You will see results as responders select their answer.
How long have you lived in the area?

A. < 1 year
B. 1-5 years
C. 6-10 years
D. 11-20 years
E. > 20 years
What City do you live in?

A. City of Cibolo
B. City of Converse
C. City of Garden Ridge
D. City of Live Oak
E. City of San Antonio
F. City of Schertz
G. City of Seguin
H. City of Selma
I. City of Universal City
What Unincorporated County do you live in?

A. County of Bexar  
B. County of Guadalupe
Interagency coordination relates to the level of interaction on compatibility issues among military installations, jurisdictions, land and resource management agencies, and conservation authorities.
If you had a question or concern about JBSA-Randolph, did you know who to call?

A. Yes  56%
B. No  38%
C. Not Applicable  6%
If yes: have you called JBSA-Randolph in the last 12 months concerning an issue?

A. Yes
B. No
C. Not Applicable

- Yes: 20%
- No: 33%
- Not Applicable: 47%
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, growth policy, 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.
Which land use type is the biggest concern relative to incompatibility with JBSA-Randolph (click all that apply)?

A. Residential
B. Commercial
C. Industrial
D. Agriculture
E. Habitat Areas
F. Other
G. None of above
H. All of the above
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.
How concerned are you about the potential for aircraft accidents?

A. Extremely
B. Somewhat
C. Slightly
D. Not at all

![Bar chart showing percentages]
Do you feel it is necessary for local governments to ensure citizens are protected from the potential of aircraft mishaps?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. I don’t know
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 a safety hazard to both the public and military personnel and potentially impact military readiness.
Imaginary Surfaces

- Approach/Departure Clearance Surface (glide angle)
- Outer Horizontal Surface
- Clear Zone Surface
- Conical Surface
- Approach/Departure Clearance Surface (horizontal)
- Transitional Surface
- Outer Horizontal Surface
- Inner Horizontal Surface
- Primary Surface
- Clear Zone Surface
- Approach/Departure Clearance Surface (glide angle)
Imaginary Surfaces
Are you aware of FAA height restrictions surrounding airfields / airports?

A. Yes
B. Yes, but not clear how to apply
C. No

A. 60%
B. 33%
C. 7%
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, enhanced or expanded infrastructure could also encourage growth into areas near the installation that might not be compatible with current or future missions.
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.
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, health, and safety.
Is noise from aircraft operations at JBSA-Randolph an issue?

A. Yes
B. Rarely
C. No
D. Not now, but could be in future
E. I don’t know
If “Yes” or “Rarely”, at what times / days do you experience this?

A. Weekday (daytime)
B. Weekday (night)
C. Weekend (daytime)
D. Weekend (night)
E. Varies
F. N/A
If “Yes” or “Rarely”, at what times do you experience this?

A. Midnight to 7 a.m.
B. 7 a.m. to noon
C. Noon to 8 p.m.
D. 8 p.m. to Midnight
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.
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, smoke and steam becomes a compatibility issue if sufficient in quantity to impact flight operations (such as reduced visibility or equipment damage).
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, recreational, and residential uses at night can cause excessive glare and illumination, which can impact 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.
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.
Cultural resources may prevent development, apply development constraints, or require special access by Native American tribes, other groups, or governmental regulatory authorities.
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.
Is availability of water a concern / limitation for your community?

A. Yes  
B. No  
C. I don’t know

A. 73%  
B. 20%  
C. 7%
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. Competition for these shared resources can impact future growth in operations for all users.
Do you have concerns about flight training increasing at JBSA-Randolph?

A. Yes, significant
B. Yes, some
C. No concerns
D. No opinion at this time
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.
Does traffic congestion in this area impact your community?

A. Yes
B. Somewhat
C. No
D. Commercial use impacts the military
E. I don’t know

- Yes: 53%
- Somewhat: 27%
- No: 20%
- I don’t know: 0%
Compatibility Factor Workshop Exercise
Next Steps
For Questions Contact:

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233 N Pecos La Trinidad, Suite 420
San Antonio, TX 78207

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