Session: JLUS

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What is a JLUS?

A federally funded program to promote cooperation administered by DOD/OEA

A proactive approach to achieve a balance to sustaining missions at Fort Drum and the economic development viability of communities

A preventative measure to encourage compatible development

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

Over 145 JLUSs have been completed nationally
JLUS Facts

- **A JLUS IS:**
  - a study that recommends appropriate actions for further consideration
  - a collaborative document
  - a body of information that assists in making more informed decisions
  - Tailored for each jurisdiction / agency

- **A JLUS IS NOT:**
  - a regulatory document
  - an enforceable action

- To successfully implement, the JLUS will require follow-on actions by all stakeholders, including appropriate public involvement
The goal of the Fort Drum JLUS is to **promote compatible growth**, sustain environmental and economic health, and protect public health / safety / welfare, **while protecting the viability of current and future missions** at Fort Drum.
Objectives of the JLUS Program

- **Understanding.** Increase communication between the military, local jurisdictions, stakeholders, and the public to promote an understanding of the strong economic and physical relationship between the installation and its neighbors.

- **Collaboration.** Promote collaborative planning between the military, local jurisdictions, and stakeholders to ensure a consistent approach in addressing compatibility.

- **Actions.** Develop and implement strategies for reducing the impacts of existing and future incompatible activities on the community and military operations.
Objectives of the JLUS Program

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

- Safeguard the ability of the installation to achieve its mission, **maintain military readiness**, and support national defense objectives
Committee Roles and Process
# JLUS Participants

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**Participants**
- Development Authority of the North Country
- Public officials
- Military representatives
- Planning staff
- Engineering staff
- Technical specialists
- Special interests

**Responsibilities**
- Coordination
- Accountability
- Grant management
- Financial contribution
- Policy direction
- Study oversight
- Monitoring
- Report adoption
- Technical issues
- Alternatives
- Report development
- Recommendations
Public Involvement
Community Engagement - Workshops

- Charrettes
- Interactive Exercises
- Survey Polling Devices = REAL TIME RESULTS
Public Involvement Methods

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

- 3 Public Outreach Meetings
- 3 Informational Brochures → (Fact Sheets)
- Project Website
Approach
Fort Drum’s Economic Importance

- Economic Impact of $1.18 billion in fiscal year 2016

- Fort Drum supports a population of:
  - 15,000 Soldiers
  - 19,000 associated family members
  - 4,000 civilian workers
Fort Drum’s National Importance

- Fort Drum is designated a Regional Collective Training Center
- Provides training to an additional 25,000 Reserve, National Guard, and other state and federal personnel every year

- Connecticut
- Delaware
- Maine
- Massachusetts
- New Hampshire
- New Jersey

- New York
- Ohio
- Pennsylvania
- Rhode Island
- Vermont
Initial Data Collection

Information is requested and identified in the Request for Information (RFI) lists that has been developed.

Matrix will conduct a field data collection effort that will consist of:

- Interview with key leaders and organizations
- Tour of the installation
- Follow-up discussions and/or requests for additional information
JLUS Approach

- Characterize and understand military operations
- Develop the overlay of military operations outside of the installations / ranges
- Determine military influence areas
- Assess existing and future development and land use in the influence areas
- Assess environmental resource areas
- Highlight areas of concern
Compatibility Factors

**What is Compatibility?**

Compatibility, in relation 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. Study Area data on existing conditions obtained from the RC, SAC, and public workshops will be analyzed to identify current and future compatibility issues. This analysis will also identify the influence of regulatory measures on land use decisions and will consider existing and projected development trends within the Study Area. The RUR will assess a set of 25 compatibility factors to identify pertinent issues. A description and scoring for each of the 25 compatibility factors can be found below.

**Climate Adaptation**

Climate adaptation is the gradual shift of global weather patterns and temperature resulting from natural factors and human activities (e.g., burning of fossil fuels) that produce long-term impacts on atmospheric conditions. The effects of climate adaptation vary and include fluctuations in precipitation, temperature, frequency of extreme weather and natural resource availability. The results of climate adaptation vary, but changes in precipitation and temperature can present operational and planning challenges for the military and communities as resources are depleted and environments altered.

**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.

**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 generated by the construction of large industrial installations, agricultural burning, and military exercises. Ground disturbance (agricultural activities), military operations, grazing, industrial activities, or other similar processes. Dust, smoke, and steam are compatibility issues when sufficient in quantity to impact flight operations (e.g., reduced visibility or noise equipment damaged).

**Energy Development**

Development of energy sources, including alternative energy sources (such as solar, wind, or biodiesel), 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 Impedance / Interference**

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

**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.

**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 (e.g., sanitary sewer treatment capacity and transportation systems). However, expanded infrastructure could encourage incompatible growth near the installation.

**Land / Air Space Competition**

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

**Land Use**

The basis of land use planning relates to the government's role in protecting the 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. These tools ensure the separation of land uses that differ significantly in character. Land use separations also apply 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.

**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.

**Public Trespassing**

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

**Roadway Capacity**

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

**Safety Zones**

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

**Scarcity Natural Resources**

Pressure to access 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.

**Vertical Obstructions**

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

**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 change in the environment. Vibration may be caused by military and/or civilian actions.

**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.
JLUS Approach

DISCOVERY PHASE

1. Characterize Community Profile
2. Develop Mission Footprints Outside the Base Fence Line
3. Identify Existing Compatibility Tools
4. Assessment of Compatibility Issues
5. Develop Set of Recommended JLUS Strategies
JLUS Approach

BACKGROUND REPORT

Characterize Community Profile

Develop Mission Footprints Outside the Base Fence line

Identify Existing Compatibility Tools

Assessment of Compatibility Issues

JLUS REPORT

Develop Set of Recommended JLUS Strategies
JLUS Approach

Major Strategies to Achieve Compatibility:

- Information
- Communication
- Coordination
- Policy
- Regulatory
JLUS Example
The Final Products

- Background Report
- JLUS Report
- Executive Summary (Project Overview)
ED-1: Potential Wind Farm Impacts on Seymour Johnson AFB and Dare County Range Training Operations
There is a need for a formal, coordinated site selection process and standard criteria for wind energy development.

ED-1F: Seymour Johnson AFB Imaginary Surfaces MCA / DCR Vertical Obstruction MCA
Coordinate with DOD Siting Clearinghouse
The DOD Siting Clearinghouse requirements and standards published in Title 32, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 211 shall advise and guide the process to facilitate the early submission of renewable energy project proposals to the Clearinghouse for military mission compatible review. Amend applicable local planning documents (comprehensive plans, regional plans, renewable energy regulations) to incorporate policies and procedures for coordinating alternative energy development applications with the DOD Siting Clearinghouse.

Other Primary Partners: Developers, DOD Siting Clearinghouse

Timeframe:
On-going

Responsible Party:
The primary and partner responsible agencies. For example, the ■ denotes a primary agency who will take the lead in implementation. The □ denotes a partner agency who will assist the primary agency in implementation.
Impulse Noise MCA
Safety MCA
Light MCA
Military Compatibility Area (MCA)
Questions?
For Questions . . .

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JLUS Program
Lessons Learned

- Committees need to be inclusive
- Need communication and information exchange to occur between SC members and TWG members
- Time is required for information review and policy development
- Process needs to be collaborative
- Need to assess and measure willingness to implement actions early
- Ongoing communications need to be developed throughout the process
Committee Responsibilities

Responsibilities and Roles

- 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

Time Commitment

- Assist in data collection phase by providing key information
- Review JLUS materials and be prepared for Committee Meetings
- Provide required written comments in a timely manner
- Present draft implementation strategies to agency leadership for discussion and buy-in
Public Workshop Ideas

- Ideas for good locations to hold public workshops?
- What is the best way to get the word out?
- Are there community organizations that can help spread the word?
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.