

What will the Stones Ranch and Camp Niantic JLUS Provide?

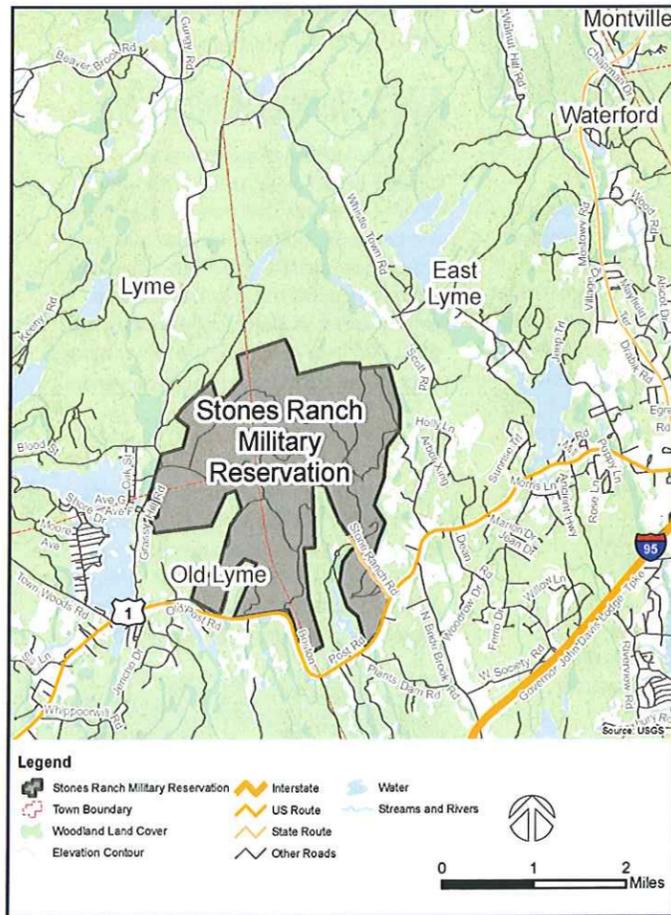
The JLUS will provide all stakeholders with:

- ◆ A land use assessment for surrounding potential growth areas;
- ◆ A general economic assessment of the financial impacts of the facilities operations in the area;
- ◆ A baseline of existing incompatible land uses around the installations;
- ◆ An assessment of regional and local growth trends;
- ◆ A plan to assist surrounding communities in making informed decisions regarding compatibility; and
- ◆ Recommendations and strategies to promote compatible land use planning around the facilities and within the surrounding communities.

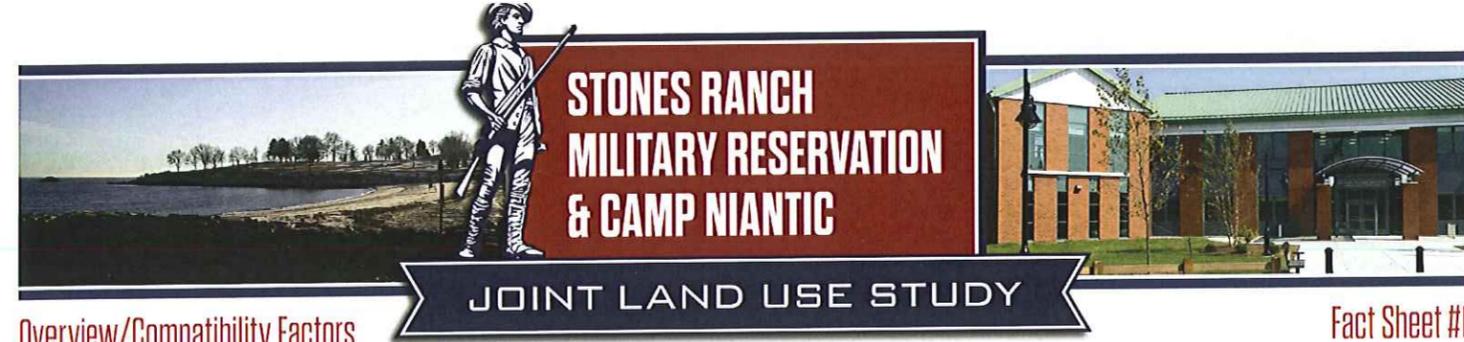
Stones Ranch and Camp Niantic JLUS Study Areas

Technically, the Stones Ranch Military Reservation includes Camp Niantic, although the convention locally has been to treat these two as separate and distinct. As a practical matter, they are two very different facilities, having different operations, physical settings and as a consequence, different compatibility challenges.

In light of this unique attribute, the JLUS will use two distinct study areas, one focused on Camp Niantic and the surrounding neighborhoods and commercial areas and the other, more extensive study area associated with Stones Ranch "proper." This Stones Ranch study area includes areas in three Towns, roughly within a 3-4 mile radius of the Stones Ranch property boundary. These two study areas are shown in the figures below.



This study was prepared under contract with the Town of East Lyme Connecticut, with financial support from the Office of Economic Adjustment, Department of Defense. The content reflects the views of the Town of East Lyme and the jurisdictions, agencies and organizations participating in the JLUS program, and does not necessarily reflect the views of the Office of Economic Adjustment.



Overview/Compatibility Factors

What Is a Joint Land Use Study?

A Joint Land Use Study (JLUS) is a cooperative planning effort conducted as a joint venture between an active military installation, surrounding cities and counties, state and federal agencies, and other affected stakeholders. The Stones Ranch/Camp Niantic JLUS is funded through a grant from the Department of Defense (DOD), Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA).

The JLUS effort can benefit both the military facilities and the surrounding region by:

- ◆ Protecting the health and safety of proximate residents and workers;
- ◆ Preserving long-term land use compatibility between the facilities and the surrounding communities;
- ◆ Promoting comprehensive community planning that addresses compatibility issues;
- ◆ Enhancing a cooperative spirit between the military and community officials; and
- ◆ Integrating surrounding local jurisdiction growth policy plans with the installation's plans.

What Are the JLUS Goals and Objectives?

The goal of a JLUS is to reduce potential conflicts between military installations and surrounding areas while accommodating new growth and economic development, sustaining economic vitality, protecting public health and safety, and protecting the operational missions of the installation. JLUS programs have three core objectives:

Understanding. Increase communication between the military, local jurisdictions, stakeholders, and the public and 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 issues.

Actions. Develop and implement strategies for reducing the impacts of existing and future incompatible activities on the community and military operations.

Why is it Important to Partner with Stones Ranch and Camp Niantic?

Stones Ranch and Camp Niantic are part of Connecticut's proud military heritage. Although their missions have evolved over the years, they are still essential parts of a much greater whole. Over the last two decades, our national security landscape has changed considerably, and these two facilities play an important role in our Nation's evolving defense strategy. In fact, given their access to other military assets in the region, Stone's Ranch and Camp Niantic are ideally situated to perform the type of training that is needed to meet the challenges of asymmetrical warfare. From a military perspective, Stone's Ranch and Camp Niantic help our military stay prepared, so they can keep us and our allies safe from harm.

But national security is not the only reason to partner with Stones Ranch and Camp Niantic. National defense installations and related businesses have been major contributors to southeastern Connecticut's economy since the days of the privateers. Taken together, the US Coast Guard, Navy Submarine base, General Dynamics Electric Boat facility and associated subcontractors provide millions of dollars in direct payroll and benefits, the purchase of goods, construction and service contracts. In fact, Stones Ranch and Camp Niantic are both supporters and beneficiaries of the region's extensive network of national defense interests. In addition, during hurricanes, floods, bad "nor'easters" and other such events, National Guard staff stationed at these facilities pitch in with manpower and equipment to help local emergency services,

public works, police and others protect life and property.

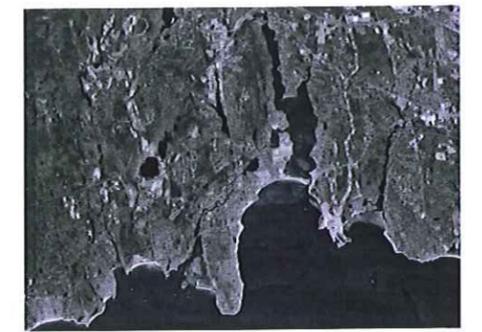
Through the JLUS process, area communities will learn about the types of training activities that occur at Stones Ranch and Camp Niantic, as well as the many ways in which their operations support local communities.

Who Will Guide the JLUS Development?

Policy Committee (PC). This committee contains elected officials representing jurisdictions in the study area, federal and state agency officials, and military leadership. The PC is responsible for direction of the JLUS and monitoring the implementation and adoption of policies and strategies.

Technical Committee (TC). This committee contains representatives from local jurisdictions, agencies, and other stakeholders with expertise in one or more of the compatibility factors identified on pages 2 and 3. The TC identifies and addresses technical issues, provides feedback on report development, and assists in the development and evaluation of implementation strategies.

Public. The public will be involved in the development of the JLUS by providing input to the process, by informing the representatives of the Policy Committee of their concerns and recommendations, by submitting comments and feedback online at www.stonesranchjlus.com, and by participating in the JLUS public workshops.



For Additional Information Contact:



Mr. Gary Goeschel, II
Planning Director
Town of East Lyme, CT
ggoeschel@eltownhall.com
(860) 691-4114



Rev. 2015 05 20b

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. Study area data on existing conditions obtained from the Policy Committee, Technical Committee 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 JLUS will study a set of 25 potential compatibility factors to determine all pertinent issues.

CA Climate Adaptation

Climate adaptation is the effort to prepare for future climate changes resulting from natural factors and human activities that influence long-term atmospheric conditions. The effects may include fluctuations in sea levels, storm and tidal surges, and 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, enhanced or expanded infrastructure could also encourage growth into areas near the installation that might not be compatible with current or future missions.



LAS Land/Air Spaces

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' growth policy/ 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.

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

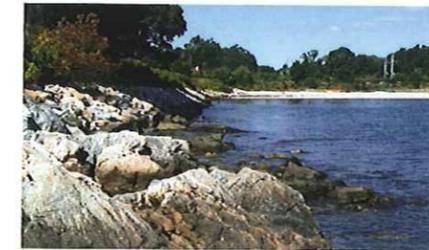
This factor refers to man-made lighting (street lights, airfield lighting, building lights) and glare (direct or reflected light) that disrupts vision.

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.

MAR 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 a water-based environment.



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.

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 the 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 a safety hazard 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.