

Implementation Plan

This chapter identifies and organizes the recommended courses of action (strategies) that have been developed through a collaborative effort between representatives of local jurisdictions, property owners, Fort Drum, local organizations, the general public, and other stakeholders that own or manage land or resources in the region. Since the Fort Drum JLUS is the result of a collaborative planning process, the strategies represent a true consensus plan; a realistic and coordinated approach to compatibility planning developed with the support of stakeholders involved throughout the process.

The JLUS strategies incorporate a variety of actions that promote education, communication, compatible land use, and resource planning. Upon implementation, existing and potential compatibility issues arising from the civilian / military interface can be removed or significantly mitigated. The recommended strategies function as the heart of the JLUS document and are the culmination of the planning process.

It is important to note that the JLUS is not an enforceable plan, but rather a recommended set of strategies which should be implemented by the JLUS participants in order to address current and potential future compatibility issues.

Each of the JLUS strategies that are included in this chapter is meant to address the specific compatibility issues that are described in greater detail in Chapter 5 of the Fort Drum JLUS Supporting Information document. The issues are identified before each set of associated strategies as a point of reference to what the strategies are addressing. The issues correspond to the compatibility factors in Chapter 5 of the JLUS Supporting Information document for easy reference and can be used to read additional information on the specifics of the issues.

The key to the implementation of strategies is the establishment of a Fort Drum Compatibility Committee (see Strategy COM-1F) to oversee the execution of the JLUS. Through this committee, local jurisdictions, Fort Drum, developers, and other stakeholder parties can continue their collaboration to establish procedures, recommend or refine specific actions, and make adjustments to strategies over time to ensure the JLUS continues to resolve key compatibility issues into the future through realistic strategies and implementation. Appropriate local jurisdictions and local stakeholder groups, especially those engaged in a compatibility issue at the local level, will be formally invited to participate as committee members to ensure local input and social inclusion.



Implementation Plan Guidelines

The key to a successful Implementation Plan is balancing the different needs of all involved stakeholders. To produce a balanced plan, several guidelines were used as the basis for strategy development. These guidelines included:

- Recommended strategies must not result in a taking of property value, meaning they do not render the property undevelopable or unable to achieve economic gain by removing all development rights of the property, as defined by state law. The use of eminent domain, defined as a government entity taking private property, with compensation, for public use, is not included in any of the recommended strategies.
- In some cases, the recommended strategies can only be implemented with new enabling legislation.
- In order to minimize regulation, many of the strategies are only recommended within the specific geographic area for which the issue they address occurs (e.g., within the Fort Drum noise contours), instead of recommended for the whole JLUS Study Area.
- Similar to other planning processes that include numerous stakeholders, the challenge is to create a solution or strategy that meets the needs of all parties. In lieu of eliminating strategies that do not have 100 percent buy-in from all stakeholders, it was determined that the solution / strategy may result in the creation of multiple strategies that address the same issue but tailored to individual circumstances.
- Since this JLUS is meant to be a “living document”, and state and federal regulations are subject to change, before implementing one of the suggested strategies included in the Implementation Plan, the implementing jurisdiction or party should ensure there is no conflict between the strategy and any existing local, state, or federal law.

Fort Drum Military Compatibility Areas and Military Influence Areas

For this JLUS, the terms Fort Drum Military Compatibility Area (MCA) and Military Influence Area (MIA) are used to identify geographic areas where Fort Drum operations may impact local communities, and conversely, where local activities may affect the installation’s ability to carry out its mission(s). The term MCA is used to identify locations within Fort Drum’s operational footprints (noise and airfield safety) identified in the 2016 Installation Compatible Use Zone (ICUZ) Report that have boundaries around the installation and where specific land uses are either compatible or incompatible with the type of operations. These are areas where certain land uses such as residential could experience negative impacts from Fort Drum operations.

The term MIA is used to identify broad areas around Fort Drum that are influenced by operations at the installation where certain types of land uses could impact Fort Drum’s operations, such as causing vertical obstructions or frequency interference with radar systems. The recommended strategies within the Fort Drum MCAs and MIAs are designed to accomplish the following:

- Promote an orderly transition between community and military land uses so that land uses remain compatible.
- Maintain operational capabilities of military installations and areas.
- Promote an awareness of the size and scope of military training areas to protect areas outside Fort Drum (e.g., critical air space) used for training purposes.

- Inform the local community of compatibility recommendations within the designated areas that are part of this JLUS.
- Protect public health, safety, and welfare.

The Fort Drum MCAs and MIAs are used to define the geographic areas where certain JLUS strategies are to be applied. This technique ensures the strategies are applied to the appropriate areas, and that locations deemed not subject to a specific compatibility issue are not adversely impacted by strategies inappropriate for their location or circumstance.

These Fort Drum MCAs and MIAs are recommended under Strategy LU-1F in Table 6 later in this chapter.

Fort Drum Safety MCA (Figure 17)

The Safety MCA would endorse compatible land use types and densities / intensities within the Clear Zones (CZs) and Accident Potential Zones (APZs) I and II of Wheeler-Sack Army Airfield's runway. Each area would be a subzone of the Safety MCA. The current location of each safety subzone is based on the airfield layout and air operations identified in Fort Drum's Installation Compatible Use Zone (ICUZ) Report. The Safety MCA is identified on Figure 17. It overlays portions of the communities of LeRay, Rutland, Great Bend, Champion, and Deferiet.

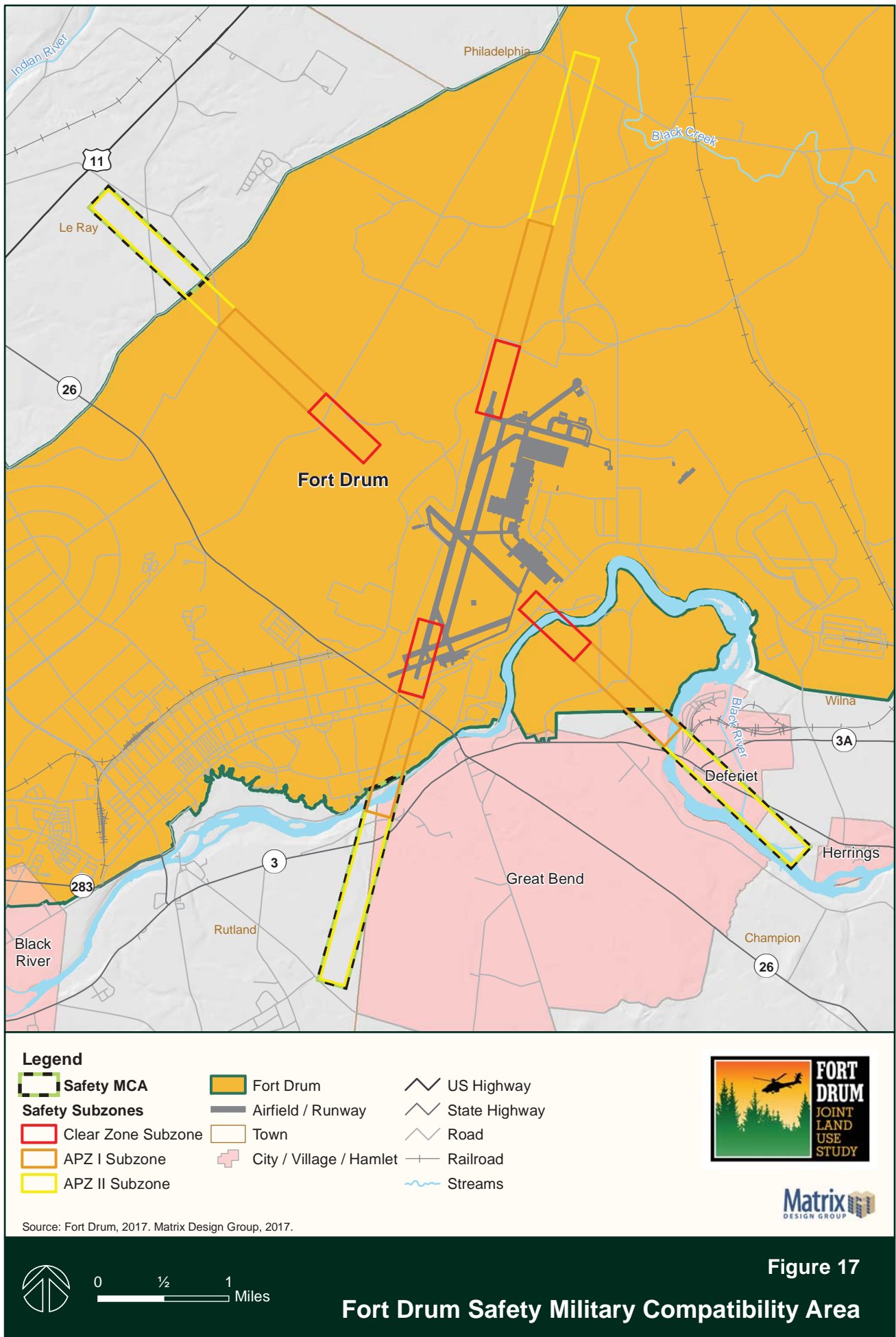
The Safety MCA is needed to prevent the development of incompatible land uses in areas with the greatest potential for an aircraft mishap. These safety zones were identified as a result of the military's guidance that defines APZs as areas where an aircraft mishap is most likely to occur (in the unlikely event that one was to occur). The APZs follow departure, arrival, and flight patterns and are based upon analysis of historical data.

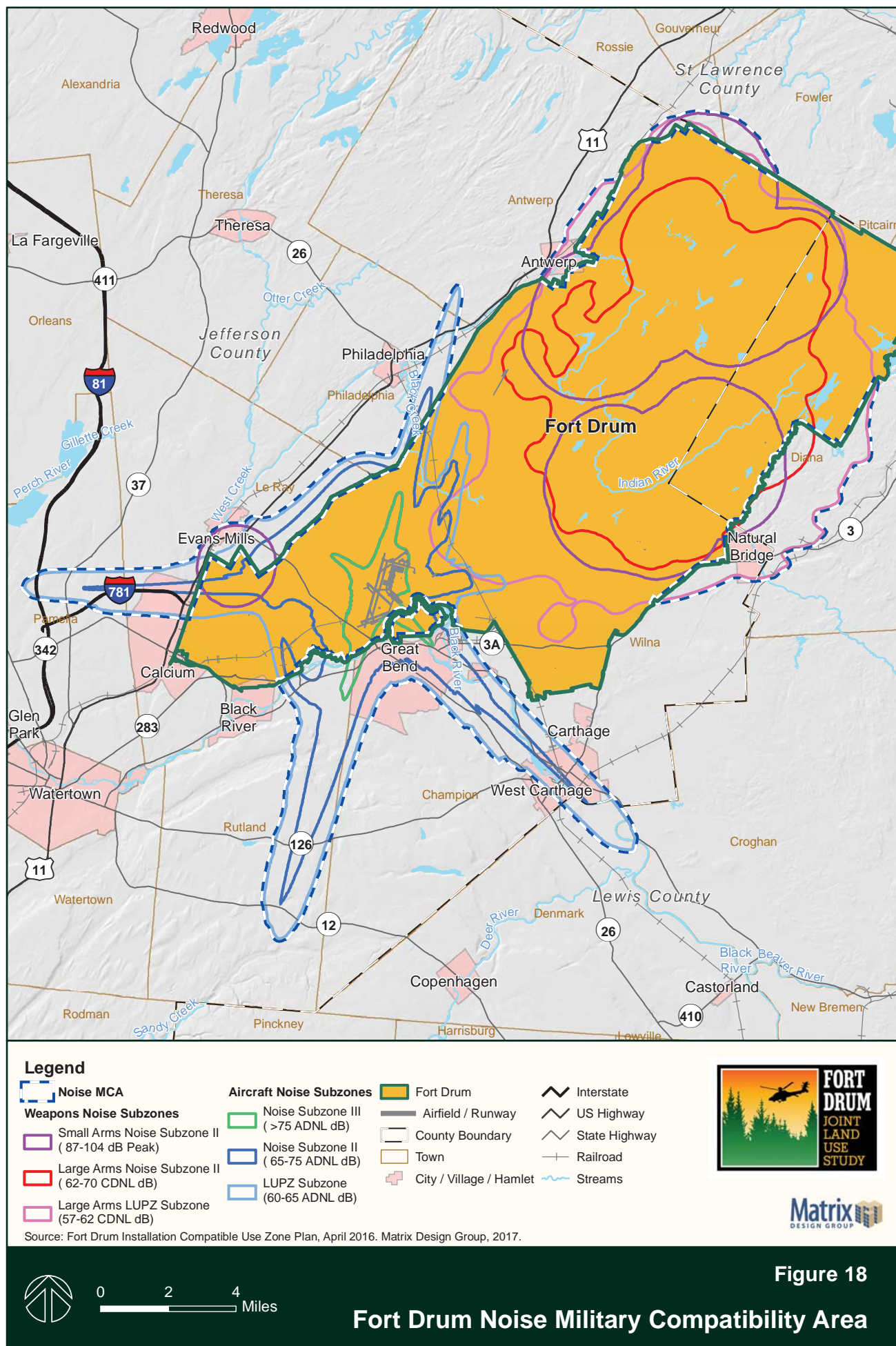
Within the CZ, most types of land use are incompatible with aircraft operations. It is recommended that no development be located within CZs. Compatibility guidelines preclude land uses that concentrate large numbers of people (such as residences, apartments, hospitals, churches, and schools) from being constructed within the APZs. While the likelihood of a mishap is low, the military recommends low density land uses within the APZs to ensure the maximum protection of public health and property.

Low density single family residential uses (1 to 2 units per acre) can be compatible when located within APZ II. Other generally compatible uses include agriculture, limited intensity office / retail, and light industrial.

Fort Drum Noise MCA (Figure 18)

The Noise MCA includes all land located off-installation within Fort Drum noise contours for small arms weapons, large arms and demolitions, and aircraft activity at Wheeler-Sack Army Airfield, as identified in the most recent Fort Drum ICUZ Report. The Noise MCA is illustrated on Figure 18. It overlays portions of the communities of Fowler, Antwerp, Philadelphia, LeRay, Evans Mills, Calcium, Rutland, Champion, Great Bend, Deferiet, West Carthage, Carthage, Wilna, Natural Bridge, and Diana. Residential developments and other noise-sensitive land uses within this MCA may be recommended to consider sound attenuation measures to reduce interior noise impacts and achieve a maximum interior noise level of 45 dB DNL.





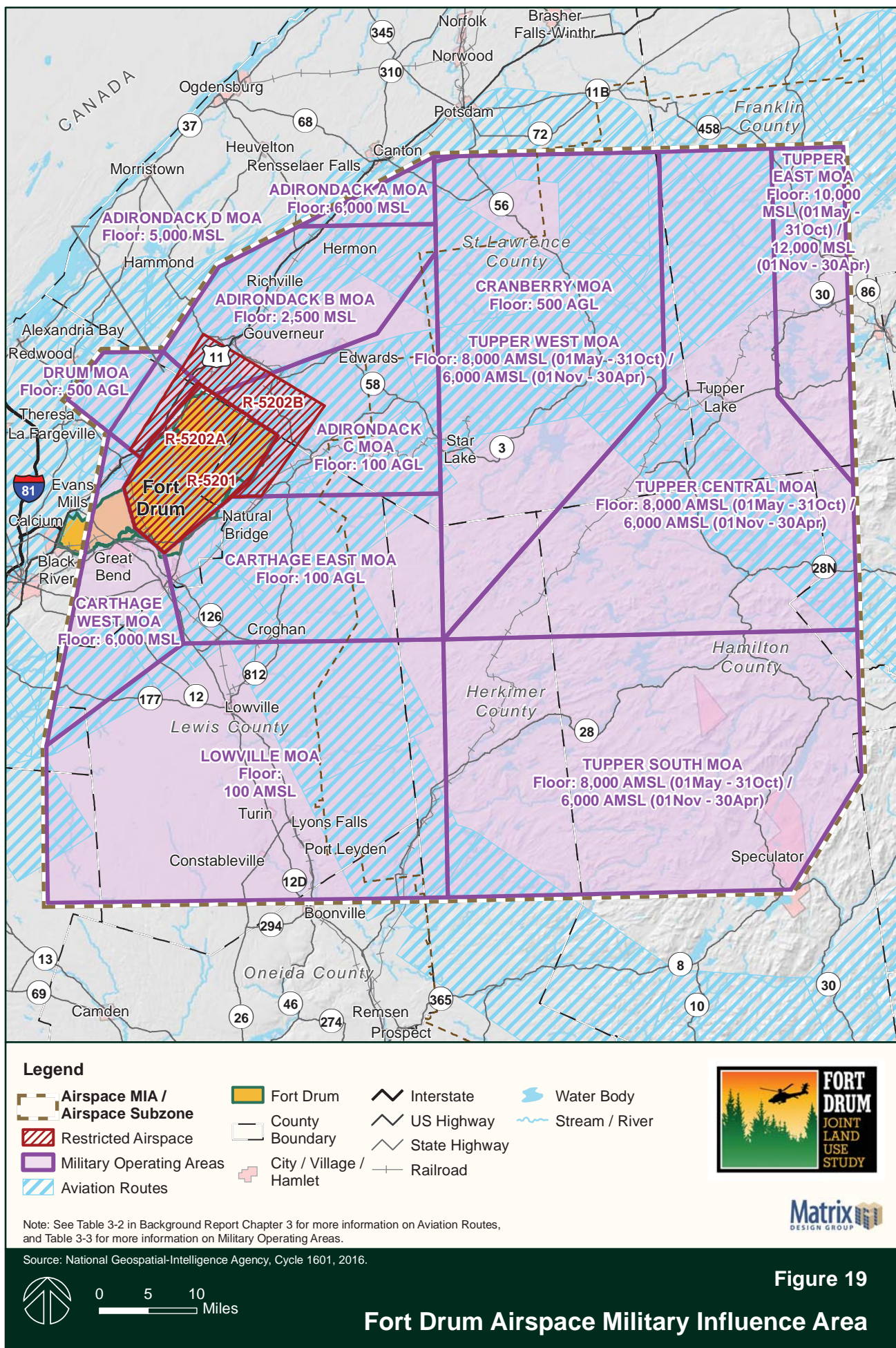
Without proper sound attenuation to reduce interior sound levels, certain uses such as residential, and other noise sensitive user groups, including schools, healthcare facilities, and churches, are considered incompatible within areas that experience noise levels of 65 dB DNL or greater. Uses that are compatible within airfield noise contours are office / retail and manufacturing / industrial when interior noise levels are less than 70 dB DNL. While regulated sound attenuation measures may not be necessary in the Noise MCA due to personal preferences of property owners, providing educational materials for existing and future property owners and residents can help to alert buyers on the potential for noise impacts in areas close to Fort Drum.

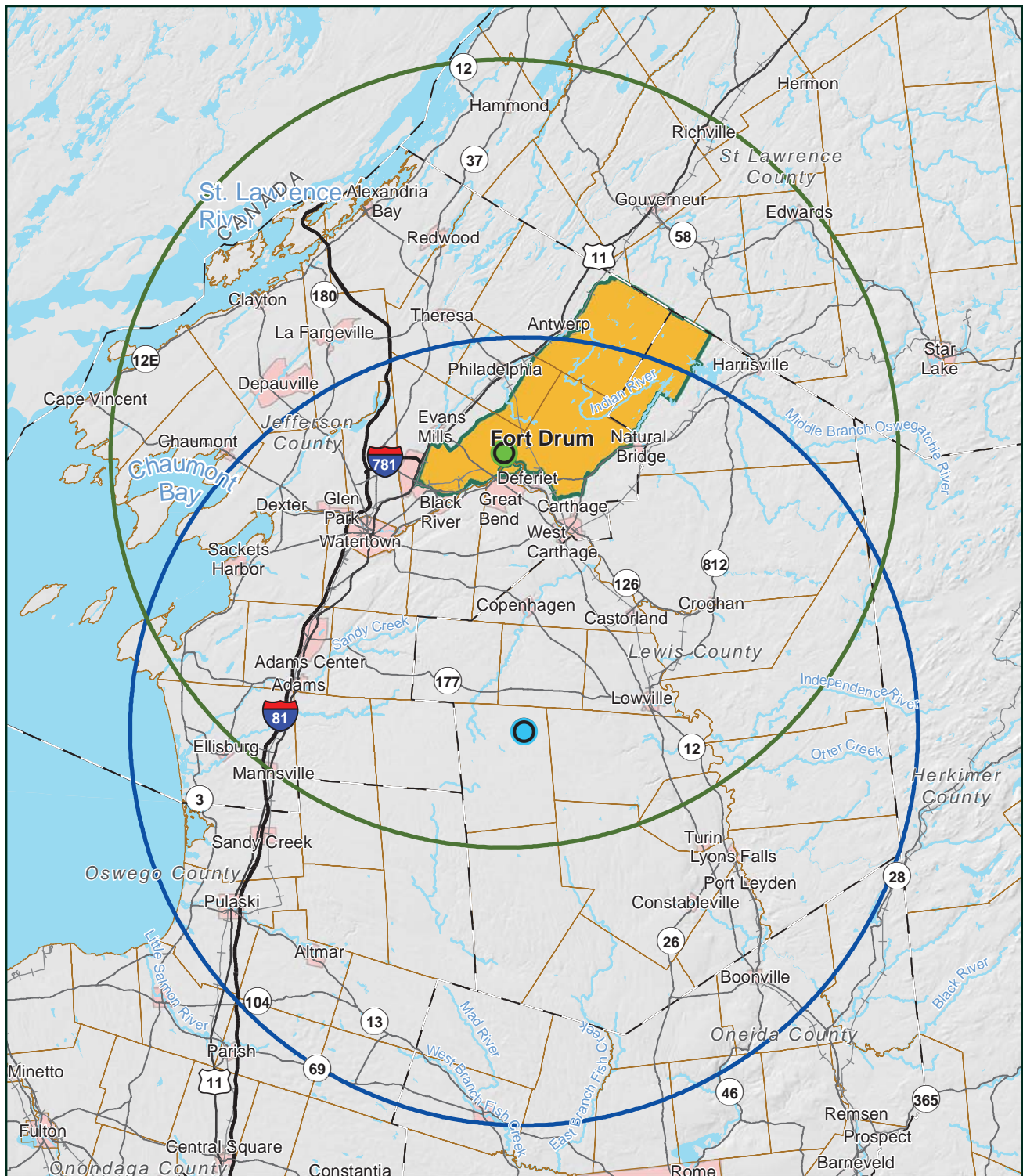
Fort Drum Airspace Military Influence Area (Figure 19)

The Fort Drum Airspace MIA is composed of the special use airspace, Military Operating Areas (MOAs), restricted airspace, and Military Training Routes (MTRs) around Fort Drum. An MOA is airspace designated to separate or segregate certain non-hazardous military activities from Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) traffic and to identify for Visual Flight Rules (VFR) traffic where military activities are conducted. Military Operating Areas consist of airspace of defined vertical and lateral limits established for the purpose of separating certain military training activities from IFR traffic. Military Training Routes (MTRs) allow the military to conduct low-level, high-speed training. The purpose of developing and charting MTRs on maps is to make non-participating aircraft aware of the presence of high speed military air traffic in the vicinity. An MTR is a defined volume of airspace designed for use by military aircraft. Aircraft in MTRs are authorized to and usually exceed airspeeds of 250 knots indicated airspeed. Restricted Airspace designates areas where ongoing or intermittent activities occur that create usual and often invisible hazards to aircraft. Restricted airspace is specifically designated in areas where flight or ground activities must be confined as they could be considered hazardous to non-participating aircraft. It is important to keep these areas clear of vertical obstructions and other hazards to ensure a safe operating environment for military pilots. The Fort Drum Airspace Military Influence Area is illustrated on Figure 19.

Fort Drum Radar Military Influence Area (Figure 20)

The Fort Drum Radar MIA is made up of a 30-mile radius around Fort Drum's Digital Airport Surveillance Radar (DASR) at Wheeler-Sack Army Airfield and the DOD-owned WSR-88D Doppler weather surveillance radar (KTYX). Each of these radar provide important operational capabilities for the missions at Fort Drum and can be impacted by various types of development such as tall structures and industrial wind energy development, depending on their location relative to the radar site. This MIA, illustrated on Figure 20, serves to provide awareness of areas where certain types of development may impact the radar facilities and where such type of development should be monitored and coordinated with Fort Drum to minimize impacts.





Legend

- WSAAF DASR Radar Site
- KTYX Weather Radar Site

Name

- 30-mile DASR Radar MIA
- 30-mile Weather Radar MIA

Source: Matrix Design Group, 2017

- Fort Drum
- County Boundary
- Town
- City / Village / Hamlet
- Interstate
- US Highway
- State Highway
- Railroad

- Water Body
- Stream / River



Matrix
DESIGN GROUP



0 5 10 Miles

Figure 20
Fort Drum Radar Military Influence Area

How to Read the Implementation Plan

The strategies are designed to address the issues identified during preparation of the Fort Drum JLUS. The purpose of each strategy is to:

- eliminate or reduce existing compatibility issues where possible,
- avoid future actions, operations, or development that would cause a compatibility issue; and
- provide for enhanced and on-going communications and collaboration.

To make the strategies easier to use, they are presented in a table format that identifies the issue, documents the strategy and provides information on when and how that strategy will be implemented. The strategies are arranged to correspond with the applicable compatibility factor. The issue associated with each factor is presented first to provide a linkage between the strategy and the condition it is intended to resolve or minimize. The following paragraphs provide an overview of how to read the information presented for each strategy. Figure 21 illustrates how to read the strategies.

Issue or Strategy ID. The issue ID and strategy ID are unique alpha-numeric numbers that provide a reference for each specific issue and strategy. A strategy's reference number is composed of the Compatibility Issue number and this ID (e.g., COM-1A, COM-1B, etc.).

Strategy. The strategy title is documented in bold type and describes the strategy. This is followed by the complete strategy statement that describes the recommended action.

Type of Strategy. This indicates the type of strategy tool that is proposed to be utilized during implementation. These may range from simple communication or educational to regulatory or acquisition of land or development rights.

Current status “stamps”. Some of the strategies include a stamp in the “Issue/Strategy” column. These stamps indicate that this strategy has either been completed during the JLUS process, is in progress of being implemented, or is already on-going. The following defines the status stamp types:



Completed Stamp. This stamp indicates this strategy was identified during the JLUS process and completed before the end of the process concluded.



In Progress Stamp. This stamp indicates this strategy has been initiated by the responsible parties indicated in the table.



On-Going Stamp. This stamp indicates this strategy is currently on-going by the responsible parties indicated in the table. In addition, this provides awareness that the responsible parties are already implementing the strategy.

Fort Drum MCA / MIA. This column indicates the applicable Fort Drum MCA or MIA in which the strategy should be applied, or if the strategy relates to the whole JLUS Study Area. The Fort Drum MCA and MIA geographies for the Fort Drum JLUS strategies are defined in Strategy LU-1F. Some of the strategies are designated as “N/A”, meaning that they do not have a specific geography associated with them.

Figure 21. How to Read the Implementation Plan

Strategy #	Issue / Strategy	Timeframe	Fort Drum MCA / MIA	Jefferson County	Lewis County	St. Lawrence County	Towns / Villages / Cities	Development Authority of the North Country	Tug Hill Commission	Fort Drum	Fort Drum Compatibility Committee	Other
COM-1F	<p>Establish a Fort Drum Compatibility Committee</p> <p>Following completion of the JLUS, a Fort Drum Compatibility Committee should be established to maintain efficient and effective coordination among the JLUS Partners and other affected stakeholders, oversee the implementation of JLUS recommendations, and enhance long-term coordination on military compatibility issues. The issues discussed and addressed by this committee will be oriented on land uses and future development within the JLUS Study Area. As a starting point, all members of the JLUS Steering Committee and Technical Working Group will be invited to the Compatibility Committee. The list of membership may evolve and new stakeholder groups may be invited to join as appropriate in the future. The Fort Drum Compatibility Committee should meet on a regular basis as agreed upon by the Committee.</p> <p>To continue the momentum produced through the JLUS process, it is recommended that the Development Authority of the North Country be the lead agency on developing and maintaining the Fort Drum Compatibility Committee.</p> <p>Other Partners: Other stakeholder groups as appropriate to address land use issues</p>	Short	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>

Entities included as "Other" are identified at the bottom of the strategy box.

Issue or Strategy ID Number: Alpha-numeric identifier used for reference.

Strategy: Description of the strategy.

Timeframe: Year in which each strategy should be initiated.

- Short-term (2018)
- Mid-term (2019 / 2022)
- Long-term (2023 and beyond)
- On-going

Fort Drum MCA / MIA: The geographic area in which each strategy applies.

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.

Timeframe. This column indicates the projected timeframe to begin implementation of each strategy. The timeframes describe the year in which a strategy will be initiated or if it is an on-going action.

Short-Term	Strategy proposed for initiation in 2018 (within a year of JLUS completion)
Mid-Term	Strategy proposed to be initiated in 2019 / 2022 (within 2-5 years of JLUS completion)
Long-Term	Strategy proposed to be initiated in 2023 or beyond (6 or more years from JLUS completion)



Responsible Party. On the right side of the table are a series of columns, one for each jurisdiction, Fort Drum, Fort Drum Partnership Committee, or other entity with responsibility for implementing the JLUS strategies. If an entity has responsibility relative to implementing a strategy, a mark is shown under their name. This mark is one of two symbols that represents their role. A solid square (■) designates that the entity identified is responsible for implementing the strategy. A hollow square (□) designates that the entity plays a key supporting role, but is not directly responsible for implementation. The responsible parties are identified by their name or assigned acronym in the heading at the top of each page. There is also an “Other” column in the table. This column is for parties that are not primary JLUS Partners, but may play a role in the implementation of the respective strategy. Parties are identified as responsible or supporting in this column, and are specifically identified by name at the bottom of the Issue / Strategy column. The Implementation Plan is provided in Table 6, organized alphabetically by compatibility factor.

Table 6. Implementation Plan (Alphabetically by Compatibility Factor)

Strategy #	Issue / Strategy	Timeframe	Fort Drum MCA / MIA	Jefferson County	Lewis County	St. Lawrence County	Towns / Villages / Cities	Development Authority of the North Country	Tug Hill Commission	Fort Drum	Fort Drum Compatibility Committee	Other
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (BIO)												
BIO-1	<p>Presence of threatened and endangered species in the region</p> <p>There are currently two federally listed species (the endangered Indiana Bat and the threatened Northern Long-Eared Bat) that are found on or near Fort Drum. Their presence and locations of their habitat have the potential to impact operational capabilities of the installation.</p>											
BIO-1A	<p>Utilize ACUB to acquire additional conservation land</p> <p>Fort Drum and its ACUB partners should look at options for conserving listed species habitat through the ACUB program. This may involve coordination with the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries to identify opportunities for species habitat mitigation bank criteria. Fort Drum and its ACUB partners should also explore the Regulatory In-lieu Fee and Bank Information Tracking System for guidance on establishing appropriate mitigation and conservation banks for land outside of Fort Drum.</p> <p><i>Other Primary Partner: Tug Hill Tomorrow Land Trust (THLT)</i></p> <p><i>Other Supporting Partners: USFWS, NOAA Fisheries</i></p>	Mid	N/A							■		■ □
BIO-1B	<p>Explore Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration (REPI) funding</p> <p>Fort Drum should work with the THLT and willing landowners to apply for REPI funding to support the ACUB program in safeguarding mission capability and protect known or important habitat within areas adjacent to Fort Drum, particularly within accident potential zones.</p> <p><i>Other Partner: THLT</i></p>	Short	N/A							■		■

Strategy #	Issue / Strategy	Timeframe	Fort Drum MCA / MIA	Jefferson County	Lewis County	St. Lawrence County	Towns / Villages / Cities	Development Authority of the North Country	Tug Hill Commission	Fort Drum	Fort Drum Compatibility Committee	Other
BIO-1C	<p>Coordinate the protection and conservation of sensitive species</p> <p>The JLUS Partners, counties, communities and regional conservation groups should work with USFWS and the New York Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) regarding the management of natural resources and areas suitable for sensitive species to ensure that military training operations are unimpeded and safety is maintained. Emphasis should be placed on habitat loss among all communities at the regional level to ensure that Fort Drum is not unduly burdened with habitat protection efforts due to habitat destruction or fragmentation elsewhere in the region that may result in Fort Drum becoming a wildlife refuge island, leaving the military as the primary source of viable habitat.</p> <p><i>Other Primary Partners: THTLT, Thousand Islands Land Trust, Ontario Bays Initiative, Inc., Audubon New York</i></p> <p><i>Other Supporting Partners: USFWS, NOAA Fisheries, NYSDEC</i></p>	Mid	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
BIO-1D	<p>Incorporate green space and habitat protection requirements into local zoning laws</p> <p>The jurisdictions surrounding Fort Drum should update their zoning laws, as appropriate, to establish forest, field, wetland, or habitat preservation districts, and to require set aside land for forest, field, wetland, and habitat preservation of a certain size determined at the discretion of the jurisdiction. A conservation plan should be developed by the local jurisdictions working with the NYSDEC / Natural Resource organizations to guide the establishment of areas set aside by developers for conservation and species management.</p> <p><i>Other Partner: NYSDEC</i></p>	Mid	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>

Strategy #	Issue / Strategy	Timeframe	Fort Drum MCA / MIA	Jefferson County	Lewis County	St. Lawrence County	Towns / Villages / Cities	Development Authority of the North Country	Tug Hill Commission	Fort Drum	Fort Drum Compatibility Committee	Other
BIO-1E	<p>Incorporate green space and habitat protection policies into local planning documents</p> <p>The jurisdictions surrounding Fort Drum should update their comprehensive plans or other land use planning directives, as appropriate, to incorporate policies for the protection of natural green space and species habitat when considering future development. This should identify important habitat areas that are large enough to support species needs without being fragmented and could include policies requiring developers to set aside land for forest, field, wetland, and habitat preservation in their proposed development plans. Efforts should be made to ensure that land set aside is connected to prevent fragmentation of habitat. A conservation plan should be developed by the local jurisdictions working with the NYSDEC / Natural Resource organizations to guide the establishment of areas set aside by developers for conservation and species management.</p> <p><i>Other Partners: NYSDEC, Thousand Islands Land Trust, Audubon New York, Ontario Bays Initiative Inc., and Onondaga Audubon Society</i></p>	Mid	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>
BIO-2	<p>Public misperception of amount of wood required to produce energy at the biomass facility on Fort Drum</p> <p>There are concerns in the local community that the biomass facility located at Fort Drum requires excessive amounts of wood to produce energy, and it may create an incentive to cut down forests that would otherwise be uneconomical to harvest.</p>											
BIO-2A	<p>Educational materials</p> <p>Fort Drum and ReEnergy should collaborate to develop educational materials such as a public brochure that identifies the process of receiving material for the biomass energy plant and the importance of working forests and how forest management can support the region and Fort Drum to assist in reducing negative impacts to open maneuver training and supporting endangered species habitat in the region.</p> <p><i>Other Partner: ReEnergy</i></p>	Short	N/A							<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Strategy #	Issue / Strategy	Timeframe	Fort Drum MCA / MIA	Jefferson County	Lewis County	St. Lawrence County	Towns / Villages / Cities	Development Authority of the North Country	Tug Hill Commission	Fort Drum	Fort Drum Compatibility Committee	Other
COORDINATION / COMMUNICATION (COM)												
COM-1	Formal channels of communication between Fort Drum and local communities Official and established information sharing and communication between Fort Drum and local planning officials and municipal staff can be improved.											
COM-1A 	Include local planning staff on Fort Drum Real Property Planning Board Fort Drum should include local planning staff members on their Real Property Planning Board to provide these community leaders with more insight regarding facility planning on-post, as well as any new or future plans, changes to their mission(s), or any issues that may impact the community. Likewise, this also provides an opportunity for community planners and leaders to inform Fort Drum of any issues or future plans that may impact the installation.	Short	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
COM-1B 	Refine the Community Transition Program for new Commanders Fort Drum, in partnership with the local communities, should refine its existing Community Transition Program for new commanders to enhance and facilitate quicker integration process for relations with the surrounding communities, and help pick up where the previous commander left off. This has been accomplished through the establishment and appointment of a new Base Community Planner, serving as the Fort Drum Liaison, at the Development Authority of the North Country (DANC) at the beginning of the JLUS process.	On-going	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
COM-1C	Establish internal information liaisons Each JLUS Partner jurisdiction that participated in the development of the JLUS and Fort Drum should identify an internal liaison within their organization responsible for internally disseminating information from external organizations to ensure that appropriate people have a shared awareness of pertinent information.	Mid	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	



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COM-1D	<p>Create an automatic notification system through text message or voicemail</p> <p>Fort Drum should create a notification system that automatically sends information regarding upcoming major events to a subscriber's phone, either through text message or voicemail (see Strategy COM 1-M).</p>	Short	N/A							■		
COM-1E	<p>Continue use of multi-media methods to disseminate information</p> <p>Fort Drum should continue to utilize a mix of media methods to disseminate information, including increased training missions that may produce atypical noise levels, other activities that have a community impact, and a point of contact for questions or concerns. This information should be made available on the Fort Drum website and through other jurisdiction's public service announcement and media outlet methods, both traditional media and social media. When possible, Fort Drum should prepare a weekly or monthly general schedule of any special or unusual activities or night operations that may be occurring that week / month to be published in local media, as long as the information does not conflict with Operations Security principles that could result in security concerns.</p>	On-going	N/A							■		



Strategy #	Issue / Strategy	Timeframe	Fort Drum MCA / MIA	Jefferson County	Lewis County	St. Lawrence County	Towns / Villages / Cities	Development Authority of the North Country	Tug Hill Commission	Fort Drum	Fort Drum Compatibility Committee	Other
COM-1F	<p>Establish a Fort Drum Compatibility Committee</p> <p>Following completion of the JLUS, a Fort Drum Compatibility Committee should be established to maintain efficient and effective coordination among the JLUS Partners and other affected stakeholders, oversee the implementation of JLUS recommendations, and enhance long-term coordination on military compatibility issues. The issues discussed and addressed by this committee will be oriented on land uses and future development within the JLUS Study Area. As a starting point, all members of the JLUS Steering Committee and Technical Working Group will be invited to the Compatibility Committee. The list of membership may evolve and new stakeholder groups may be invited to join as appropriate in the future. The Fort Drum Compatibility Committee should meet on a regular basis as agreed upon by the Committee.</p> <p>To continue the momentum produced through the JLUS process, it is recommended that the Development Authority of the North Country be the lead agency on developing and maintaining the Fort Drum Compatibility Committee.</p> <p><i>Other Partners: Other stakeholder groups as appropriate to address land use issues</i></p>	Short	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>

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COM-1G	<p>Develop a charter for the Fort Drum Compatibility Committee</p> <p>Members of the Fort Drum Compatibility Committee (see Strategy COM-1F) should develop a charter that delineates the roles and responsibilities. The charter should contain information such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Purpose of the committee, ■ Members on the committee, ■ Point of contact and contact information for each organization / partner, ■ Role in addressing compatibility issues with the base, ■ Responsibility for addressing compatibility issues, ■ When the committee meets, and ■ Triggers for coordination and communication, e.g., infrastructure planning, water resources planning, economic development, mission changes at Fort Drum, etc. 	Short	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
COM-1H	<p>Develop and maintain a GIS web-based portal</p> <p>The Development Authority of the North Country in collaboration with the Fort Drum Compatibility Committee, local jurisdictions, Fort Drum, and relevant federal and state land management agencies should work collaboratively to develop a publicly accessible and interactive GIS web-based portal to share GIS data, e.g., military footprints, existing land use, zoning, areas of concern for industrial wind energy developers, and other pertinent JLUS-relevant GIS data, to promote enhanced, long-range, and coordinated compatibility planning. In addition, a protocol for accessing and updating the information should be developed to ensure accuracy and appropriate security measures are established to continuously enhance the portal and ensure the data is kept up-to-date. This recommendation has been occurring concurrent to the development of the JLUS and will be implemented as part of the JLUS process.</p>	Mid	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

IN PROGRESS

Strategy #	Issue / Strategy	Timeframe	Fort Drum MCA / MIA	Jefferson County	Lewis County	St. Lawrence County	Towns / Villages / Cities	Development Authority of the North Country	Tug Hill Commission	Fort Drum	Fort Drum Compatibility Committee	Other
COM-1I IN PROGRESS	<p>Develop a Fort Drum community / military compatibility reference guide</p> <p>The JLUS Partners should develop a brief reference guide providing information about the various agencies in the JLUS Study Area and their respective missions, responsibilities, and geographic service areas. This guide should contain at a minimum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Map(s) identifying the important resources provided by each agency in the area, ■ Contact information for the agency representative that would be instrumental in cases of community-military compatibility, ■ Communication protocol for all levels of engagement, and ■ Other non-governmental organizations committed to compatibility planning. <p>This recommendation has been occurring concurrent to the development of the JLUS and will be implemented as part of the JLUS process.</p>	Short	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	■	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	■	
COM-1J	<p>Good Neighbor Program</p> <p>Fort Drum should conduct, on a bi-annual basis, a Good Neighbor Program where they notify adjacent property owners and community members inviting them to a Fort Drum Neighbor Town Hall meeting to provide a platform for two-way communications. The Installation would inform the attendees of any upcoming mission changes or operations and activities that may have an impact on the surrounding community and the community can provide input and feedback.</p>	On-going	N/A				<input type="checkbox"/>			■		

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COM-1K 	Fort Drum informational news briefs The Fort Drum Public Affairs Office should develop short (1-5 minutes in duration) promotional and informational news briefs that provide an overview of the general mission and operations at Fort Drum and some quick facts of recent or future base activities. These should be updated on quarterly, annually, or other time increment as necessary to present fresh and current information. These video spots would be used to provide information to the local communities and could be aired on local news stations, at movie theaters, on appropriate web sites, or other venues.	Short	N/A							■		
COM-1L	Links on websites Each of the JLUS communities should include a link to Fort Drum's website on their respective websites.	Short	N/A	■	■	■	■		■	□		
COM-1M	Fort Drum smartphone app Fort Drum should develop a free smartphone app that can be downloaded by anyone with a smartphone. This app should provide news alerts, general information for the public, and contact information if there are questions or concerns (see Strategy COM-1D).	Short	N/A					■		■		
COM-1N 	Pre-approved entry for authorized jurisdiction / key stakeholder staff needed to attend meetings on Fort Drum Fort Drum should explore pre-approved entry passes for authorized jurisdiction and key stakeholder staff to assist in easy access onto Fort Drum for meetings (e.g., Vendor Pass, Friends of the North Country Annual Access Pass). This would allow frequent meeting attendees to be processed quickly through Fort Drum security to gain entry onto the installation to attend meetings.	Short	N/A							■		

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COM-10 	Public Engagement Strategy Fort Drum's PAO should develop Public Engagement Strategy, based on local community feedback, on what types of activities they would like notifications about (examples:) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Gate hour changes (openings/closings) ■ Road closure due to mission requirements ■ Noise related mission / hour changes ■ Traffic ■ Types of training activities ■ Convoy movements Local community would assist by providing topics they are interested in receiving information and recommended methods of dissemination.	Short	N/A				<input type="checkbox"/>			■		
COM-1P	Explore Webinar Meetings Fort Drum should consider offering webinar meetings for jurisdictional staff and key stakeholders to remotely attend meetings held on the installation, which would not necessitate meeting attendees to access the installation. However, this should not eliminate the need for pre-approved access as mentioned in Strategy COM-1N.	Short	N/A							■		
CULTURAL RESOURCES (CR)												
CR-1	Opportunity for improved access for cemeteries on-installation There are historic cemeteries on Fort Drum that existed before the installation was established. These are important to the local communities and residents with ancestors buried there who sometimes want to visit the sites.											
CR-1A 	Explore opportunities for escorted tours Fort Drum should explore opportunities to host community-led and / or escorted tours of cemeteries on-installation to provide a more personal experience for visitors who desire an alternate option from acquiring a Recreation Pass.	Short	N/A							■		

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DUST / SMOKE / STEAM (DSS)												
DSS-1	Smoke originating from Fort Drum may impact the community Smoke from range fires and forest fires on Fort Drum, particularly in summer months, sometimes drifts off-installation and impacts local communities. Factors such as wind and the fire burn time may increase the impact.											
DSS-1A	Mutual Aid Agreement between Directorate of Emergency Services, Fort Drum and Jefferson County Office of Fire and Emergency Management for Fire Protection and Hazardous Materials and Wastes Incident Response The Mutual Aid Agreement signed in 2013 describes normal fire protection and aircraft incidents but is silent on wildfire management. An example in the plan states "The Jefferson County Office of Fire & Emergency Management agrees to provide local hospitals with a copy of the Fort Drum Oil & Hazardous Substance Spill Contingency Plan and to extend an invitation to hospital and local fire department officials within the jurisdiction to attend an open house event sponsored by Fort Drum to acquaint emergency response and medical treatment officials with the hazardous materials and hazardous waste present on Fort Drum." The Mutual Aid Agreement should be expanded to include other nearby jurisdictions, plans, and reference formalized training and or engagement between Fire and Emergency Services.	On-going	N/A	■	■	■				■		

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ENERGY DEVELOPMENT (ED)												
ED-1	Industrial wind energy development compatibility with Fort Drum mission There are existing wind turbines near Fort Drum that are currently managed to a degree, but not entirely mitigated, in terms of mission impacts. There are currently seven other proposed industrial wind energy development projects in the JLUS Study Area that have the potential to hinder existing and future mission capabilities at Fort Drum. Additional future industrial wind turbine development if not properly mitigated could have an adverse impact on military readiness, including flight operations, testing and evaluation, and training that is likely to impair or degrade the ability of units to perform their warfighting missions. Any additional wind energy development may potentially increase the existing impacts in a cumulative way.											
ED-1A	Recommend taxing jurisdictions to coordinate with Fort Drum prior to adopting a PILOT program Neighboring jurisdictions should coordinate with Fort Drum to identify potential operational impacts prior to granting Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILOT) incentives. Communities can take advantage of Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA) grant for Alternative Energy Siting to develop a web based tool to make coordination and siting process easy to capture any requirements or concerns early in the development process (example is the State of Arizona web based tool).	On-going	Radar	■	■	■	■			□		
ED-1B	Become an "Interested Party" for the Siting Board Fort Drum should identify itself as an "Interested Party" for the New York Siting Board for any project that it believes could impact its operations to get updates on when industrial wind energy developments are proposed within the region.	Short	N/A							■		

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ED-1C	<p>Identify and map locations of potential conflict between industrial wind energy development and Fort Drum operations</p> <p>Identify and publish locations where alternative energy development does not pose potential conflicts with Fort Drum's operations and mission profiles, including the Digital Airport Surveillance Radar at Wheeler-Sack Army Airfield and the Weather Surveillance Radar in Montague, and locations where potential impacts exist and further study is needed. Fort Drum should work with NOAA to develop a "Red, Yellow, Green" map that communicates and illustrates locations where specific types of wind energy development (including the potential impact of individual versus utility-scale developments) are compatible with Fort Drum's operations, where types of industrial wind energy development may be compatible depending on the project, and where types of industrial wind energy development should be discouraged to avoid incompatibility with Fort Drum's operations. This map would be non-regulatory in nature and would serve to provide a guide to potential industrial wind energy developers of locations where conflicts may arise, but potential impacts would need to be determined on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p><i>Other Partner: Wind Energy Industry Developers</i></p>	Short	Radar							■	□	■
ED-1D	<p>Explore jurisdictional economic benefits of the PILOT program</p> <p>By pursuing a PILOT program or passing an anti-PILOT resolution regarding wind energy, each jurisdiction should declare their intent, develop a strategy and assess the applicable tax rate that any business pays into the PILOT agreement. Best practices include Jefferson and Oswego counties who have addressed this issue. Regardless of the outcome, exploration of the potential for alternative energy in an open, transparent communication measure is needed.</p> <p><i>Other Partner: School Districts</i></p>	Short	Radar	■	■	■	■					■

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ED-1E	<p>Continue to engage the DOD Siting Clearinghouse in proactively identifying opportunities and constraints related to the wind energy siting process (both formally and informally)</p> <p>The DOD Siting Clearinghouse oversees both formal and informal project reviews. A formal review of a project application submitted for permitting through the Federal Aviation Administration's (FAA) Obstruction Evaluation/Airport Airspace Analysis (OE/AAA) process. An informal review may be requested from a developer, a landowner, or any other Federal, State, or local government agencies or Indian tribes. Military Response Team (MRT) from the DOD Siting Clearinghouse can provide assistance in assessing impacts in areas not previously defined as having no impact. If changes to the DOD Siting Clearinghouse occur in the future through federal actions or regulations, these changes should be followed.</p> <p><i>Other Partner: DOD Siting Clearinghouse</i></p>	On-going	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ED-1F	<p>Update comprehensive plans with policies for renewable energy development</p> <p>The JLUS Partner jurisdictions should consider updating their comprehensive plans to establish policies for future renewable energy development.</p>	Mid	Radar	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
ED-1G	<p>Adopt renewable energy ordinances</p> <p>JLUS Partner jurisdictions should develop and adopt renewable energy development ordinances to provide regulations and requirements for future development of renewable energy facilities. These ordinances would provide renewable energy developers with a starting point when considering a new proposed development, and would assist in the Article 10 process.</p>	Mid	Radar	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	


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ED-1H	Consider alternative energy Federal Funding Opportunity for regional mapping Local jurisdictions should seek grant from OEA to address process to better inform permit seekers of military operations and potential incompatible development areas, and where the larger Fort Drum mission footprint would require advance coordination before expending resources in the permit process. This strategy should be implemented in accordance with Strategy COM-1H.	On-going	Radar	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
ED-2	Industrial wind energy development compatibility with weather radar Existing wind turbines in the line-of-sight of the 18th Weather Squadron Doppler radar have some impact on the functionality of the equipment. Future wind development close to the radar could further impact the Weather Squadron's mission.											
ED-2A	Proactively identify alternative energy development areas that would result in little to no impact on the weather radar station operations and forecasting Develop educational material to include a Planning Impact Map used when siting / permitting projects to communicate areas of potential impacts to weather radar with the recognized categories of No-Build, Mitigation Zone, Consultation Zone, and Notification Zone specific to the weather radar station. Website, map, brochure or model law protecting unsuitable areas could be adopted. This would be tied into the GIS Web Portal identified in Strategy COM-1H. <i>Other Primary Partner: NOAA</i> <i>Other Supporting Partner: Wind Energy Industry Developers</i>	Short	Radar					<input type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

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ED-2B	<p>Consider updating ACUB priority areas to include weather radar No Build Zone</p> <p>Fort Drum and its ACUB partners should consider updating the ACUB priority areas to include the four kilometer No Build Zone around the KTYX weather radar for potential future easements to protect from future incompatible development.</p> <p><i>Other Primary Partner: Tug Hill Tomorrow Land Trust</i></p>	Short	Radar							■		■
	<i>For related strategies that address this issue, please see Strategies SA-3A, and SA-3B.</i>											
ED-3	<p>Future industrial solar development siting compatibility with military operations</p> <p>Some communities have plans of developing / approving industrial fixed-panel solar energy development that could create glare issues for Fort Drum pilots. Future solar development in the region may also cause impacts depending on siting locations.</p>											
ED-3A	<p>Coordination on solar energy development</p> <p>Fort Drum should coordinate with jurisdictions to identify any impacts outside the installation including glint and glare, and how those impacts can be addressed.</p>	Short	Airspace	□	□	□	□		□	■		

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ED-3B	<p>Identify and map locations suitable for industrial solar energy development</p> <p>Identify and publish locations that are suitable for alternative energy development that do not conflict with Fort Drum's operations and mission profiles. Fort Drum should develop a "Red, Yellow, Green" map that communicates and illustrates locations where specific types of solar energy development (including the potential impact of individual versus utility-scale developments) are compatible with Fort Drum's operations, where types of industrial solar energy development may be compatible depending on the project and type of materials used, and where types of industrial solar energy development should be discouraged to avoid incompatibility with Fort Drum operations. This map would be non-regulatory in nature and would serve to provide a guide to potential industrial solar energy developers of locations where conflicts may arise, but potential impacts would need to be determined on a case-by-case basis (see Strategy ED-1C).</p>	Short	Airspace							■	□	
ED-3C	<p>Develop solar siting guidelines</p> <p>Develop guidelines for proper siting and use of appropriate solar technologies near airfields, flight corridors, and beneath military airspace that include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Updating zoning ordinances to specify non-reflective panels for non-residential applications and ■ Requiring timely review and coordination by the Army prior to permit approval. <p>There should be a differentiation in regulations between residential uses, small commercial installations for individual business use or net metering, community generation for distribution less than five megawatts, and utility-scale facilities, so as to not over-regulate individual residential and smaller scale solar projects.</p>	Mid	Airspace	□	□	□	■			□		

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HOUSING AVAILABILITY (HA)												
HA-1	Surplus multi-family housing There is public concern that there is a surplus of multi-family housing in the local communities that was originally built to support Fort Drum during a buildup in the number of personnel stationed there, and some of the housing is now vacant.											
HA-1A	Advertise local housing options in the Fort Drum Area Apartment Information packet Fort Drum should invite local housing rental properties to market their housing opportunities in the Fort Drum Area Apartment Information packet that is given to new soldiers. Local community planners should also promote areas with an abundance of suitable vacant housing that may be made available to soldiers in the Fort Drum Area Apartment Information packet. <i>Other Partners: Jefferson-Lewis Board of Realtors and St. Lawrence County Board of Realtors</i>	On-going	N/A							■		□
HA-1B	Inform communities about Fort Drum housing services Fort Drum should work with the local communities to provide macro-level data on where Fort Drum personnel live off-post, and work to communicate housing needs and preferences of military personnel living off-post to promote housing in these local communities.	On-going	N/A	□	□	□	□			■		

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INFRASTRUCTURE EXTENSIONS (IE)												
IE-1	<p>Desire for enhanced public transportation services to Fort Drum and surrounding communities</p> <p>There is a desire among military personnel and members of the surrounding community to have enhanced public transportation services between Fort Drum and amenities outside the installation such as shopping, restaurants, entertainment, and businesses.</p>											
<div>IN PROGRESS</div> IE-1A	<p>Jefferson County should explore future Federal Transit Administration Bus & Bus Facilities Infrastructure Investment Program to connect bus service from Watertown to Fort Drum</p> <p>In FY 17 the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) advertised a Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) to solicit of Project Proposals for the 5339(b) Grants for Buses and Bus Facilities Infrastructure Investment Program (Bus and Bus Infrastructure Program). The FTA announced the availability of approximately \$226.5 million of Fiscal Year 2017 funds for buses, bus facilities, and bus equipment. Eligible Applicants: The Bus and Bus Infrastructure Program provides funds to designated recipients that allocate funds to fixed route bus operators, and to states, and local governmental authorities that operate fixed route bus service. The application period for the FY17 Buses and Bus Facilities Infrastructure Investment Program (5339(b)) closed on August 25, 2017, but this program or something similar may be available in FY18.</p> <p><i>Other Partner: Watertown Jefferson County Transportation Council</i></p>	Short	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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IE-1B 	<p>Other regional communities can partner with the Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) and leverage Federal Transit Administration (FTA) Surface Transportation Block Grant Program (STBG) fund for transportation innovation funds for a more integrated regional network</p> <p>The FTA has a Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program (CMAQ) grant program. Projects eligible under the CMAQ program must demonstrate the three primary elements of eligibility: transportation identity, emissions reduction, and location in or benefitting a nonattainment or maintenance area. Considerable emphasis on selecting project types including electric and natural gas vehicle infrastructure and diesel retrofits. Projects must be included in a MPO transportation plan and transportation improvement program (TIP), or the current Statewide TIP in areas that are not part of an MPO. Eligible Activities Include: Transit investments, including transit vehicle acquisitions and construction of new facilities or improvements to facilities that increase transit capacity.</p> <p><i>Other Partner: Watertown Jefferson County Transportation Council</i></p>	Short	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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LAND / AIR / SEA SPACES (LAS)												
LAS-1	MQ-9 Reaper Hellfire ordnance training The weapon danger zone for MQ-9 Reaper Hellfire ordnance is too large to be contained within the boundaries of Fort Drum, requiring this type of weapon training to be conducted at other facilities.											
LAS-1A	Establish a memorandum of agreement (MOA) to expand awareness and support in the event of an incident outside of the Fort Drum safety footprint Fort Drum should establish MOAs with nearby land owners to expand off base awareness of the installation's safety footprint, particularly for those closest to the Impact Area. The MOA would be intended to inform landowners of the nature of training activities in the impact areas and resulting potential effects (noise, safety, etc.). MOAs would also address potential impacts and response in the event of an incident (e.g. aircraft mishap).	Mid	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			■		
LAS-2	Future inadequate amount of maneuver space on the Fort Drum installation Fort Drum does not have adequate maneuver space capacity to accommodate the increased training to support the Army's new Sustainable Readiness Model. Maximizing existing land is important to support future missions.											
LAS-2A	Explore partnering opportunities with New York State Department of Environmental Conservation to use state-owned property, parks, and forests for non-intensive training Fort Drum should explore opportunities to partner with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation for use of nearby state-owned property, parks, and forests to conduct non-intensive training activities, freeing space on-post for more intensive training operations. <i>Other Partner: THTLT, Thousand Island Land Trust</i>	Long	N/A							■		<input type="checkbox"/>

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LAS-2B	<p>Develop a comprehensive approach to demonstrate need for expansion of ground maneuver space</p> <p>Fort Drum should outline a comprehensive approach to demonstrate the need for ground maneuver space expansion of Fort Drum. A product, such as a White Paper that includes potential implementing strategies, should describe the strategic importance for Fort Drum to prepare the Nation's forces for the future "knowns and known-unknowns" of modern warfare. Preparing Fort Drum units and Soldiers for future combined arms maneuver and wide area security combat operations abroad is a paradigm shift from the past 16 years of prolonged warfare where the US has dominated and maintained air superiority from the start of the conflicts. Live training of new and existing technology along with expanded formation sizes (dismounted, wheeled, tracked, rotary winged, fixed winged, and un-manned aerial vehicles) as will be employed against a peer nation state in full scale combat requires more maneuver space than is currently available at Fort Drum.</p>	Short	N/A							■		
LAS-2C	<p>Utilize ACUB lands for wetland mitigation credits or Indiana Bat habitat</p> <p>Fort Drum and its ACUB partners should look at options for developing wetland mitigation credits through the protection and restoration of poor quality wetlands off-post or preservation of Indiana Bat habitat to help free existing wetlands on-post for additional maneuver and training space. This may involve coordination with the US Army Corps of Engineers, the US Environmental Protection Agency, and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation to identify wetland mitigation bank criteria, and the US Fish and Wildlife Service and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Fisheries to identify species habitat mitigation bank criteria. Fort Drum and its ACUB partners should also explore the Regulatory In-lieu Fee and Bank Information Tracking System for guidance on establishing appropriate mitigation and conservation banks for land outside of Fort Drum.</p> <p><i>Other Partner: THTLT</i></p>	Mid	N/A							■		□

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LAS-2D	<p>Identify potential for both contiguous and non-contiguous areas nearby that Fort Drum can potentially expand</p> <p>Fort Drum should identify potential contiguous and non-contiguous areas within the region where property or property rights may be available for purchase to conduct training activities.</p> <p><i>Other Partner: THLT, Thousand Island Land Trust</i></p>	Mid	N/A							■		□
LAS-2E	<p>Leverage local and state legislators</p> <p>Fort Drum should leverage local and state legislators to advocate Fort Drum's needs for additional maneuver space.</p> <p><i>Other Partner: FDRLO</i></p>	On-going	N/A							■	□	■
LAND USE (LU)												
LU-1	<p>Incompatible development encroachment around Fort Drum</p> <p>There is some existing development around Fort Drum that has caused encroachment concerns. There is a potential for future development to occur if appropriate land use regulations are not put in place by communities to manage growth around the installation in areas that may impact Fort Drum's ability to carry out its missions or put the installation at risk for future operations.</p>											
<div>COMPLETED</div> LU-1A	<p>Provide public version of the Fort Drum Installation Compatible Use Zone document</p> <p>Fort Drum should provide a public version of its Installation Compatible Use Zone (ICUZ) document on its website and through the interactive GIS web-based portal (see Strategy COM-1H) so that community planners and the public have a list of which land uses are compatible in the various Fort Drum noise zones and safety zones.</p>	Short	N/A					□		■		
LU-1B	<p>Add a Fort Drum element to comprehensive plans</p> <p>JLUS Partner jurisdictions should incorporate a Fort Drum element into their comprehensive plans that looks into compatibility and encroachment issues with the installation.</p>	Mid	N/A	□	□	□	■	□	□	□		



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LU-1C	Create a map identifying potential encroachment issues Fort Drum and community planners should work together to map current or potential encroachment issues to help inform and guide decision making. This would be tied into the GIS Web Portal identified in Strategy COM-1H.	Short	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
LU-1D	Coordinate approach to infrastructure planning Regional entities, counties, and local communities should coordinate approach to infrastructure planning with Fort Drum.	On-going	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
LU-1E	Add ICUZ safety zones and noise zones to community, county, Development Authority of the North Country, and FDRLO maps The JLUS communities and other entities should include ICUZ safety zones and noise zones on existing land use maps, future land use maps, services area maps, and / or websites for the purpose of providing information. The inclusion on maps would not necessarily mean land under the zones are regulated per the ICUZ, but would be meant as informational to viewers of the maps. This would be tied into the GIS Web Portal identified in Strategy COM-1H. <i>Other Partners: THTLT, Thousand Island Land Trust</i>	Short	Safety Noise	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
LU-1F	Define and establish Fort Drum Military Compatibility Areas and Military Influence Areas Create Fort Drum Fort Drum Military Compatibility Areas (MCAs) and Military Influence Areas (MIAs) that reflect the types and intensity of compatibility issues, and are tied into the GIS Web Portal identified in Strategy COM-1H. The Fort Drum The Fort Drum MCAs and MIAs should be used by local jurisdictions to identify areas where specific compatibility issues are more likely to occur. These areas are meant to provide education for future land planning decisions based on the likely location of Fort Drum operational impacts, and are used to identify where certain recommendations from this JLUS will apply. Implementation of the Fort Drum MCAs and MIAs and associated strategies for these zones will:	Short	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Create a broader framework for making sound planning decisions around military installations ■ More accurately identify areas that can affect or be affected by military missions ■ Protect the public's health, safety, and welfare ■ Protect military missions ■ Identify a compatible mix of land uses for consideration ■ Promote an orderly transition and rational organization of land uses around military installations <p>The Fort Drum MCAs and MIAs are defined as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Fort Drum Safety MCA – Composed of the Accident Potential Zones (APZs) I and II that go outside the boundaries of Fort Drum ■ Fort Drum Noise MCA – Composed of the noise zones for small arms weapons, large arms and demolitions, and aircraft operations associated with Wheeler-Sack Army Airfield, as identified in the Fort Drum ICUZ Report, that go outside Fort Drum's boundaries ■ Fort Drum Airspace MIA – Composed of special use airspace, restricted airspace, Military Operating Areas, and Military Training Routes ■ Fort Drum Radar MIA – Composed of a 30-mile radius around Fort Drum's Digital Airport Surveillance Radar (DASR) at Wheeler-Sack Army Airfield and the DOD-owned WSR-88D Doppler weather surveillance radar (KTYX), and an additional 60-mile radius around each radar facility ■ N/A – This has no geographic area associated with it, but is included for general strategies 											

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LU-1G	Maintenance and update of Fort Drum MCAs and MIAs Fort Drum should provide updated information to the Fort Drum Compatibility Committee (see Strategy COM-1F) when changes in operations or circumstances result in the need to update or modify one of the Fort Drum MCA or MIA boundaries. The Fort Drum Compatibility Committee will be responsible for making a recommendation to its members to incorporate these changes into appropriate policies, plans and regulations. Any proposed changes will go through the normal public process for review and comment prior to the adoption of any final decisions. This would be tied into the GIS Web Portal identified in Strategy COM-1H.	On-going	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
LU-1H	Encourage natural resource preservation Local communities should encourage natural resource preservation through the establishment of parks, easements, recreational use areas, etc.	On-going	N/A				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
LU-1I	Fort Drum Encroachment Working Group During the development of this JLUS, Fort Drum created an Encroachment Working Group made up of subject matter personnel from different organizations on the installation to collaborate in a group setting to discuss and address the various compatibility factors that were part of the JLUS, as well as propose solution sets for future mitigation.	Short	N/A							<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

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LU-1J	<p>Prepare and execute a formal MOU for development proposal review</p> <p>The JLUS Partner jurisdictions should establish MOUs with Fort Drum to formalize a process that provides Fort Drum with copies of certain types of development proposals, rezoning, and other land use or regulation changes for land located within the Fort Drum MCAs and MIAs (see Strategy LU-1F) for review and comment. Such review periods shall conform to existing community review periods and / or statutory requirements. This supports a proactive approach for identifying potential conflicts early in the proposed development review process.</p> <p>The process of formalizing Fort Drum review and comment should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Definition of project types that require review ■ Definition of project types that require military participation at pre-application meetings ■ Identification of the points of contact for all coordination ■ Establishing a formal procedure for requesting and receiving comments ■ Establishing a standard timeline for responses, keeping in mind mandated review time periods as specified by state law and local procedures ■ Providing notice to Fort Drum on all public hearings regarding projects that require review ■ Procedures should be reviewed annually and updated as appropriate by the Fort Drum Compatibility Committee (see Strategy COM-1F). 	Short	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

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LU-2	Limiting land uses could impact economic development in local communities Restricting certain land uses such as residential and commercial around Fort Drum could negatively impact economic development and residential character for neighboring communities.											
<div>IN PROGRESS</div> LU-2A	Collaborate on economic development marketing materials Fort Drum should work with organizations such as Jefferson County Economic Development, Lewis County Economic Development, St. Lawrence County Industrial Development Agency, Greater Watertown-North Country Chamber of Commerce, Drum Country Business, and other regional economic development organizations to identify the types of industries that are compatible with Fort Drum's missions and should be encouraged to expand in the region, and types of industries that are incompatible and should be discouraged in inappropriate areas that may be in conflict with Fort Drum's operations. This discussion should include geographic areas, such as within the Fort Drum noise zones or Wheeler-Sack Army Airfield safety zones, where certain types of industry are more or less compatible. Recommendations or materials developed through these discussions can be used by regional economic development agencies to market to and attract appropriate businesses and industries. <i>Other Partners: Jefferson County Economic Development, Lewis County Economic Development, St. Lawrence County Industrial Development Agency, Greater Watertown-North Country Chamber of Commerce</i>	Mid	N/A	■	■	■		■		□		□

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LU-3	Landowner concerns of ACUB designation impacting property values There are some landowners of parcels that have been identified as ACUB priority areas that are concerned about the ACUB process and how it will affect their property values. Some owners who do not wish to sell their development rights may misunderstand that the ACUB process only works with willing property owners.											
LU-3A 	Continue to educate landowners within the ACUB Priority Areas Fort Drum and THTLT should continue to distribute informational brochures and related information describing the purpose and benefits of the ACUB program, and how landowner participation can help protect Fort Drum's mission. <i>Other Partner: THTLT</i>	On-going	N/A							<input type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
LU-4	Potential new missile mission assigned to Fort Drum There is a potential that Fort Drum could gain a new Missile Defense Agency mission. The community is concerned about impacts to nearby property values and the closure of Route 3A through Fort Drum.											
LU-4A 	Fort Drum should consider alternatives to closure of Route 3A during operations Fort Drum, in partnership with the New York State Department of Transportation and the Missile Defense Agency, should evaluate the possibility of alternative options to mitigate impacts to Route 3A around the potential MDA site if the new mission is to be sited and developed at Fort Drum. <i>Other Partners: New York State Department of Transportation, Missile Defense Agency</i>	Mid	N/A							<input type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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LEGISLATIVE INITIATIVES (LEG)												
LEG-1	Power NY Act (Article 10) State legislation Local Municipalities do not retain zoning authority to permit any renewable or nonrenewable major electric generating facility over 25 megawatts, which must be approved by the New York State Board on Electric Generation Siting and the Environment under Article 10 of the New York Public Service Law. The Article 10 process is new for communities and is largely untested, causing concern among some communities regarding their role in the process.											
LEG-1A	Leverage local and state legislators Fort Drum should leverage local and state legislators, as well as the DOD Siting Clearinghouse, to voice Fort Drum's concerns on industrial wind energy development in a formal and comprehensive role to the New York State Board on Electric Generation Siting and the Environment. <i>Other Primary Partners: local and state legislators, DOD Siting Clearinghouse</i> <i>Other Supporting Partner: FDRLO</i>	On-going	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
LEG-1B	Promote existing public education material The JLUS partners, working through the proposed Fort Drum Compatibility Committee (see Strategy COM-1F), should work with Public Service Commission to develop a public and municipality education packet that provides unbiased, factual information about the Article 10 process, such as an overview of the stages of review, and instructions on how to participate in the process. This should include a discussion of available intervenor funding, the roles municipalities play as parties to a proceeding, the roles local organizations can play, opportunities for public comment and public review of project-related filings, and the appointment of local ad hoc members to the Siting Board. More information about the Article 10 process can be found on New York State Public Service Commission's Board on Electric Generation Siting and the Environment's website.	Short	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

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LIGHT AND GLARE (LG)												
LG-1	Light encroachment on Fort Drum training from regional development Large sources of light in the region, such as commercial lots like car dealerships, can produce a lot of ambient light that can impact night training at Fort Drum.											
LG-1A	Education on "Dark-Sky" standards JLUS partner communities should consider educating their constituents and in turn exploring implementation of "Dark-Sky" lighting standards for all fixtures, and adopt such lighting regulations in their zoning laws.	Mid	Airspace	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>		
LG-1B	Coordinate lighting improvement projects with nearby industrial and commercial uses Fort Drum should reach out to nearby industrial and commercial entities (such as the Salmon Run Mall and surrounding commercial area) that may have the potential to impact night training activities as a result of their need to maintain a well-lit environment at night. Fort Drum should work with each of these entities to develop a plan for decreasing light impacts associated with nighttime activities and events through the use of lighting retrofits, timed devices, etc. <i>Other Partner: Developers</i>	Short	Airspace							<input type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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NOISE (NOI)												
NOI-1	Noise encroachment on quality of life Military operations at Fort Drum, such as weapons firing, aircraft overflight, and ordnance detonations, cause noise that is heard off-installation in the local communities.											
NOI-1A	Signage alerting of Fort Drum location and operations The JLUS communities should work with Fort Drum to develop signage to install along key roads that alert drivers they are entering an area subject to impacts from Fort Drum and that military operations are present that may cause noise, vibrations, etc. Verbiage such as "Proud home of Fort Drum", "Warning: entering a noise area" should be included on the signage.	Mid	Noise	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
NOI-1B	Consider properties within Jefferson County's Agricultural Districts for ACUB priority areas Local communities, in partnership with THTLT, should consider designating land within Jefferson County's Agricultural District as part of the priority areas to purchase the development rights from willing land owners to preserve the land as agricultural and provide a buffer from future development that may be impacted by noise from Fort Drum. <i>Other Partner: THTLT</i>	On-going	Noise	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
NOI-1C	Apply for federal grants and funding, including REPI, to assist ACUB Program Fort Drum should apply annually for REPI funding to provide federal monies to support the ACUB Program. Community and non-governmental organizations and conservation group should continue to partner with Fort Drum and develop an enhanced communication plan to identify priorities for federal grant and funding opportunities to help provide funds for acquiring easements through the ACUB program. Some grants include: North American Wetland Conservation Act, Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program, and Agricultural Conservation Easement Program. <i>Other Partner: THTLT</i>	On-going	N/A							<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>

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NOI-1D	Incorporate sound attenuation and noise reduction measures in building codes Responsible entity for building codes should require new construction to incorporate sound attenuation and noise reduction measures in their building codes within noise-prone locations.	Mid	Noise	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>		
NOI-1E	Create zoning regulations within noise zones Local communities should create and adopt zoning regulations within noise zones that extend off-post, depending on which noise zone that area is within. Fort Drum should assist by providing guidance on land use types that are compatible and incompatible within the various noise zones, as contained within the Installation Compatible Use Zones Study.	Mid	Noise	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>		
NOI-1F	Real estate disclosures JLUS Partner jurisdictions that should coordinate with Jefferson-Lewis Board of Realtors and St. Lawrence County Board of Realtors to consider updating their requirements for providing real estate disclosure notifications when transacting property within Fort Drum's accident potential zones associated with Wheeler-Sack Army Airfield or within the noise zones associated with aircraft flight or weapons noise. <i>Other Partners: Jefferson-Lewis Board of Realtors and St. Lawrence County Board of Realtors</i>	Mid	Noise	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
NOI-1G	Develop a Fort Drum awareness program Develop a Fort Drum awareness program targeted to the property owners and homeowners to ensure they are aware of the impacts of training operations in areas surrounding Fort Drum. This should be tailored for current and future property owners and land developers. A new brochure should be developed that includes information from the existing ICUZ, such as the installation's safety zones and noise zones, but also be redesigned to be more user-friendly	Short	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

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NOI-1H	Voluntary notification to renters / leases of Fort Drum operations and impacts Landlords who rent property or homes within the Fort Drum safety zones and noise zones should be encouraged to voluntarily include as part of the rental / lease agreement that the property is located within an area that may be impacted by operations at Fort Drum. <i>Other Partners: Rental Property Owners</i>	On-going	Noise								<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
NOI-1I	Consider developing a voluntary sound attenuation retrofit program for residential uses Consider developing a program that provides guidance on sound attenuation standards for retrofitting existing residential and commercial facilities. The program could include information on grant opportunities available to assist property owners in retrofitting structures in noise-sensitive areas. Other funding sources for retrofitting homes should be identified and provided within the program materials. The program would be voluntary and serve to assist willing property owners wishing to upgrade their homes with resources and guidance. <i>Other Partners: Property Owners</i>	On-going	Noise								<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
NOI-1J	Apply for HUD funding for sound attenuation JLUS Partner jurisdictions that are affected by noise zones extending off Fort Drum should encourage property owners within the noise zones to apply for Property Improvement Loan Insurance (Title I) HUD funding to help in sound attenuation improvements.	Mid	Noise	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>	
NOI-1K	Consider updating ACUB priority areas to include land in noise zones Fort Drum and its ACUB partners should consider updating the ACUB priority areas to include land within the large and small arms weapons noise zones identified in the most recent Fort Drum Installation Compatible Use Zone Report. <i>Other Primary Partner: Tug Hill Tomorrow Land Trust</i>	Short	Radar							<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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PUBLIC SERVICES (PS)												
PS-1	Department of Motor Vehicles services relocated from Fort Drum Jefferson County used to operate a Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) office on-installation for Fort Drum personnel, but had to close it due to funding. It is a quality of life issue for Fort Drum personnel to get time to leave the installation for DMV services.											
PS-1A	Encourage DMV to offer express lines or hours (early / late) for soldiers DMV should consider establishing express lines for soldiers or extended hours, so military members can get in and out quickly due to their limited time being off-post. <i>Other Partner: DMV</i>	On-going	N/A	■	■	■				□		■
PS-1B	Supplement DMV business hours with federal funding DMV services should seek federal funding to help supplement extended business hours to accommodate Fort Drum personnel who have difficulties getting off-post during their hours of operation. <i>Other Partner: DMV</i>	Short	N/A	■	■	■						■
PS-1C	Information on DMV options to Fort Drum personnel Fort Drum should provide as part of the new soldier welcome packet information on DMV options such as access to online resources and locations opened past normal business hours. The Jefferson County DMV is currently open late on Thursdays to accommodate patrons who cannot make it in during business hours.	Short	N/A	■	■	■				■		

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PUBLIC TRESPASSING (PT)												
PT-1	Fort Drum personnel trespassing onto private property Surrounding landowners are concerned that soldiers training at Fort Drum occasionally trespass onto private property.											
PT-1A	Signage on Fort Drum for military personnel Fort Drum should install signage inside its boundary, along the fenceline in areas where the potential exists for personnel to leave the installation and enter private property, stating that the other side of the fence is private property and should not be entered without explicit written consent from the property owner.	Short	N/A							■		
ROADWAY CAPACITY (RC)												
RC-1	Maintenance of shared roads Two public roadways through and around Fort Drum are used by the military and civilians and are costly to maintain by the community.											
RC-1A	Explore funding options Fort Drum and the communities should partner with Watertown-Jefferson County Area Transportation Council and New York State Department of Transportation to explore the possibility of leveraging the Defense Access Roads (DAR) program, Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act or "FAST Act", or other funding options to repair or improve roads used by Fort Drum mission. <i>Other Partners: WJCTC, New York Department of Transportation</i>	Mid	N/A	□	□	□	□			□		■
RC-1B	Partner with Watertown-Jefferson County Area Transportation Council Fort Drum should work with the WJCTC to identify potential coordination or partnering opportunities to incorporate Fort Drum into the Regional Transportation Plan development to develop strategies to address roadway concerns. <i>Other Partner: WJCTC</i>	Mid	N/A							□		■

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SAFETY (SA)												
SA-1	Wheeler-Sack Army Airfield accident potential zones extend outside the installation boundary Some of the aircraft accident potential zones associated with Wheeler-Sack Army Airfield extend beyond the boundaries of Fort Drum and over neighboring communities. These accident potential zones pose safety concerns for the communities with risk management and compatible uses.											
SA-1A	Create zoning for Wheeler-Sack Army Airfield's safety zones Communities south of Wheeler-Sack Army Airfield, as well as the Town of LeRay to the north should create and adopt zoning regulations for the airfield's accident potential zones that extend off-post. To assist with this, Fort Drum should provide guidance on land use types that are compatible and incompatible within the accident potential zones, as contained within the Installation Compatible Use Zones Study.	Mid	Safety				■			□		
SA-1B	Develop deed notifications for future land sales and exchanges All land divisions, building permits, and other proposed development actions located within an Accident Potential Zone should be required to file a deed notification that identifies the property's location within such zone as defined by the US Military. This notice should describe Fort Drum's mission and activities and the potential impacts associated with Fort Drum's operations.	Mid	Safety	■	■	■	■					

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SA-2	Fuel truck transport and incident response All fuel to Fort Drum is brought in by truck. The community is concerned that if an accident were to occur, it could potentially cause environmental damage or cause hazards to personnel or civilians.											
SA-2A	Establish HAZMAT routes Jefferson County, Lewis County, and St. Lawrence County should collaborate with the New York State Department of Transportation to establish hazardous material routes that lead to Fort Drum's commercial gate. <i>Other Partner: New York State Department of Transportation</i>	Mid	N/A	■	■	■				□		■
SA-3	Doppler weather radar no-build zone compatibility The 18th Weather Squadron Doppler radar has a four-kilometer (2.5 mile) radius no-build zone around, but the no-build zone is not enforceable by NOAA or DOD.											
SA-3A	Consider easements for No-Build Zone The DOD and National Weather Service should consider working with landowners within the No-Build Zone to see if they would engage in a conservation easement for the land. <i>Other Partner: National Weather Service</i>	Short	Radar							□		■
SA-3B	Consider Zoning for NOAA No-Build Zone The DOD and National Weather Service should inform and educate the towns of Harrisburg, Martinsburg, and Montague about the No-Build Zone and the effects development may have on the KTYX Weather Radar. This information will help these jurisdictions make informed decisions about zoning regulations and future development within the No-Build Zone to help ensure land uses that are compatible within the zone. <i>Other Partners: National Weather Service, Towns of Harrisburg, Martinsburg, and Montague</i>	Mid	Radar							□		■

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VERTICAL OBSTRUCTIONS (VO)												
VO-1	Cell tower compatibility and future siting There are existing cell towers south of Wheeler-Sack Army Airfield that pose vertical obstructions for aircraft. Uncoordinated construction of future cell towers could cause additional impacts.											
VO-1A	Include Fort Drum on tower siting and review process JLUS Partner jurisdictions should include Fort Drum representatives in review or comment on any proposed communications towers. Towers should not be sited in areas with a high incidence of fog, mist, and low ceilings.	On-going	Radar, Airspace	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>		
VO-1B	Publicly accessible map of low level flight paths Fort Drum should create a publicly available document or map of the military low level flight paths including their elevations that communities can use to consider potential impacts from tall structures such telecommunication tower placement. The information could be used when considering comprehensive plan priorities and zoning amendments to confirm suitable or unsuitable areas. This would be incorporated into the GIS Web Portal identified in Strategy COM-1H.	Short	Radar, Airspace					<input type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

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VO-2	Industrial wind energy development potentially impacting flight paths Growth in the wind energy development industry in the region could cause vertical obstructions in low level military training routes. Six currently proposed industrial wind energy developments are in low-level flight training routes.											
VO-2A	Fort Drum airspace needs model Fort Drum should develop an airspace needs model that identifies where existing and proposed future flight activity occurs, at what elevation it occurs, and incorporates terrain information to assess at what height above ground level a structure at any given location may impact flight operations. This tool should be made available to the public to assist in future proposed industrial wind energy development projects and other projects that may result in tall structures. It could be incorporated into the GIS web-based portal identified under Strategy COM-1H.	Short	Airspace							■		
	<i>For related strategies that address this issue, please see Strategies ED-1A through ED-1H.</i>											
VO-3	Lack of zoning height limits impacts to flight operations Some local communities around Fort Drum do not have height limits in their zoning codes. This may impact flight operations if future development results in obstructions.											
VO-3A	Develop template zoning law language that local communities can incorporate The Fort Drum Compatibility Committee should develop template zoning law language that local communities can incorporate into their zoning requirements for height and FAA regulations.	Short	Radar, Airspace								■	
VO-3B	Solicit Fort Drum's input when siting tall structures Local communities, specifically those jurisdictions with ongoing industrial wind development projects, should solicit Fort Drum's input when siting tall structures to ensure they are compatible with the installation's aviation mission and training operations.	On-going	Radar, Airspace	□	□	□	■			□		

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VO-3C	Develop modeled imaginary surfaces for Wheeler-Sack Army Airfield Fort Drum should identify and model imaginary surfaces for the runways at Wheeler-Sack Army Airfield and provide the information to local communities in GIS format so they can better understand what imaginary surfaces represent and incorporate them into their local zoning laws as appropriate.	Short	Airspace							■		
VIBRATION (V)												
V-1	Vibration felt outside Fort Drum's boundaries Helicopter flights and artillery firing at Fort Drum cause vibration impacts outside the installation. Some residents have stated that they have experienced structural damage to their property as a result of activities at Fort Drum.											
V-1A	Inform residents of the DOD claims process for reimbursing property damage from vibration Fort Drum and local community leaders should inform residents of the DOD claims process for reimbursing property damage due to vibration from training activities.	Short	N/A	□	□	□	□			■		
V-1B	Prepare a damage claims package Fort Drum should consider preparing a damage claims process that includes a package for homeowners to complete if damage from vibrations felt by military activities is believed to occur. The process should include instructions for completing the claims forms, an overview of the inspection process, procedures for Fort Drum review of potential damage, and potential courses of action.	Mid	N/A							■		