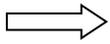


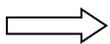
(slide 1)  = **in-slide effect**

Good evening ladies and gentlemen. I am Lt Marc Petruzzi of the Connecticut State Police. Here with me this evening are: Lt Robert Palmer of the CT State Police Training Academy, Sgt Jeffrey Campbell of the State Police Office of Administrative Services, Stephen Lecco Project Manager for the GZA Geoenvironmental Inc, David Wloukowski (Vledowski), Project Manager from the Division of Construction Services and Jeffery Beckham of the Department of Administrative Services. Please be aware this presentation and other CEPA related documents will be made available on the project website, www.ct.gov/csprange.



(slide 2) Lt. Petruzzi

This evening our agenda will be as follows: We will start by describing the purpose of this meeting and then provide a description and explanation of the Connecticut Environmental Policy Act (CEPA) and Environmental Impact Evaluation Process (referred to as the EIE). That will be followed by a discussion of the purpose and need for this project. This will include an overview of our current facility in Simsbury and the environmental issues it faces. We will then describe previously evaluated locations for this project and preview several different alternatives for the site on Lee Rd. We will conclude with an opportunity for everyone to express any current concerns about this proposal as well as provide information on how to submit comments and questions not expressed this evening. Now I would like to explain the format of our presentation.



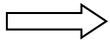
(slide 3) Lt. Petruzzi

A Key Point: This is the start of the environmental review process

Sign-in in back

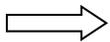
Comments at end

Comments are being recorded and substantive ones will be addressed in planning phases
Some basic questions can be answered; however: no current design – we cannot comment
on specifics



(slide 4) Lt. Petruzzi

We are here tonight to inform you of our proposal to relocate our firearms training facility and the Environmental Review process that it will undergo. Most importantly, however, we are here to hear your comments and concerns so that they are able to be addressed in the process before us. Again, as specific designs have not been created, we cannot comment on specific concerns, but the questions brought to us will be applied to future planning phases of this proposal. I would now like to introduce Stephen Lecco, Project Manager for GZA GeoEnvironmental INC to detail the Connecticut Environmental Policy Act, or CEPA, process.



(slide 5) Stephen Lecco

This slide shows the Connecticut Environmental Policy Act or CEPA process as it relates to this project. When a State agency proposes a project it compares the project elements to an Environmental Classification Document which is a document that states which types of projects are potentially subject to the Connecticut Environmental Policy Act. The agency, in this case the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, has determined that this project has the potential for significant environmental impact and, therefore is subject to CEPA.

The first step in the CEPA process is scoping. The public scoping process was initiated on May 22, 2018 with a posting in the Council on Environmental Quality's web site and notifications in the Norwich Bulletin and New London Day. The scoping period will end

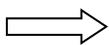
on June 21st, 2018, a period of 30 days as required by statute. Tonight's meeting is part of this scoping process.

The purpose of the scoping process and tonight's meeting is for interested parties, both private and public, to identify issues that should be addressed in the Environmental Impact Evaluation or EIE.

Following the scoping phase, the State will evaluate the impacts of the proposed project with respect to the substantive issues raised during scoping.

This analysis will be presented in the EIE, which will be available for review and public comment during a 45-day review period, most likely in early 2019. A public hearing will be scheduled when the document is published. Interested parties will have an opportunity to review and comment on the findings of the EIE. A notice of availability for the document will be made on the Council on Environmental Quality's web site at www.ct.gov/ceq and the document itself will be posted on the project web site, www.ct.gov/csprange. A notice will also be posted in the Norwich Bulletin and New London Day. An electronic copy will be made available at that time and hardcopies will also be available at the public library and Town Clerk's office.

The State will then prepare a Record of Decision that responds to the comments on the Environmental Impact Evaluation. This document will be submitted to the State Office of Policy and Management, which will issue a Determination of Adequacy if the CEPA process has been appropriately followed and substantive issues have been addressed in the EIE and Record of Decision.



(slide 6) Stephen Lecco

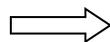
There are about 20 environmental elements that are typically evaluated in an EIE as shown in this slide. The CEPA process considers the impacts to the physical, natural and

socioeconomic environment. Some examples of the physical environment include roads and utilities. The natural environment includes such things as wetlands and wildlife and the socioeconomic environment includes things like taxes, neighborhoods and land use. Your comments tonight and all comments received during the scoping period will help to identify which environmental elements should be analyzed in greatest detail. The beneficial and adverse impacts will be evaluated and if there are negative impacts, measures to avoid, minimize or mitigate these impacts will be described.



(slide 7) Lt Petruzzi

Every day in [redacted] the State of Connecticut, the men and women of the Connecticut State Police are called upon to defend [redacted] our citizens from those that would do harm upon them. What we are discussing this evening is the creation of a facility [redacted] that would allow Connecticut's Troopers and other law enforcement officers [redacted] to be trained, hone and maintain the skills necessary to protect and defend [redacted] those who live, work, and travel through the State of Connecticut.



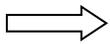
(slide 8) Lt Petruzzi

Since the inception of our department in 1903, four Connecticut State Troopers have lost their lives to gunfire while protecting the citizens of the State. In 1928 State Police Officer Irving H. Nelson was fatally shot in Pomfret while giving chase to two men wanted for an armed robbery.

On February 13, 1953 Trooper Ernest J. Morse pursued a stolen car on the Wilbur Cross Parkway. When the car was stopped, Trooper Morse approached it and was shot and killed by the suspect.

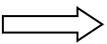
On August 6, 1962 Trooper Joseph Stoba responded to a domestic dispute in Portland. Trooper Stoba was shot and killed by the suspect on the porch of the house and died on scene.

The most recent fatal shooting of a Connecticut State Trooper occurred in Windham on June 5, 1991. Trooper Russell Bagshaw interrupted a burglary into a gun shop by two brothers, who executed Trooper Bagshaw as he drove his cruiser around the side of the gun shop while conducting a security check of the building. Trooper Bagshaw died at the scene.



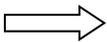
(slide 9) Lt Petruzzi

The present State Police Range was constructed in 1947 on property owned by the U. S. Army on Nod Road in Simsbury. This site is at the base of Talcott Mountain, just north of the Avon town line and located within the Farmington River flood plain and flood way. In 1962 the state purchased the range, and Firearms Training has been conducted there ever since. The facility consists of a multi-lane pistol range and a separate rifle and shotgun range. Due to property constraints, the rifle range is located directly behind the pistol range preventing simultaneous use of the two ranges due to safety concerns.



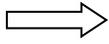
(slide 10) Lt Petruzzi

The facility originally included a classroom building built in 1967 that had space for 20 to 25 students. The classroom also housed a kitchen and bathroom facility as well as a computerized firearms simulator that allowed for interactive firearms training, without having to fire a shot.



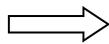
(slide 11) Lt Petruzzi

There is also a multi-use building on the property between the pistol range and the classroom that was built in the early 1970's. This building serves a range control tower, administrative offices, and reloading building.



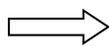
(slide 12) Lt Petruzzi

All department members currently receive their firearms training at the Simsbury facility. The program has evolved from a strict marksmanship program, where troopers would shoot at non moving paper targets, to a dynamic training program that balances timed qualification on multiple turning targets with combat and confidence courses that require troopers to make critical decisions about when, where and how to use deadly physical force, without placing innocent lives at stake. Firearms qualifications for Troopers includes the use of handguns, rifles, and shotguns and are conducted in the weather environments that Troopers work in every day. This is done in order for them to effectively handle their weapons in all temperatures and weather conditions they may face.



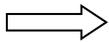
(slide 13) Lt Petruzzi

In addition, Troopers receive extensive classroom training that goes hand in hand with their firearm qualification. Legal updates, safety instruction, use of force studies and historically, computer based experiential training, have all taken place at the Firearms Training Facility. This is an ongoing program whose content is updated year to year so that Connecticut Troopers have the best information and decision-making training available.



(slide 14) Lt Petruzzi

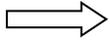
The Training Facility is also shared with various other law enforcement agencies. Approximately 80% of the use of the facility is dedicated to the members of the Connecticut State Police. The other 20%, while overseen by CSP Range staff, include Federal, State and Local Law Enforcement agencies we partner with. This enhances the working relationships with the agencies we work with on a daily basis. The normal operating hours for the range is Monday thru Friday between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. Every three years we are required to conduct low light shooting which is conducted immediately after sunset. This typically concludes by 9:00 pm. There is very minimal usage of the range on the weekends.



(slide 15) Lt Petruzzi

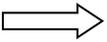
The Firearms Training Unit also instills and integrates a winning mentality into all Training. What to do when things don't go your way, or a weapon malfunctions, or you have been shot. This winning mentality was never more prevalent than in the lives of Troopers Mark Pelletier, Michael Hoague and James Reidy on September 3, 1998 in Willington. Shortly after 8:00 a.m. Troopers Hoague and Pelletier responded to a criminal mischief complaint which very quickly became a life and death situation. The suspect pulled a handgun from his waist, and while standing within feet of the troopers, opened fire upon them. With both Troopers shot they were able to return fire and call for help. Trooper James Reidy arrived on the scene and was met by a barrage of bullets, sustaining injuries to his upper and lower body as the suspect continued to advance upon him. Trooper Reidy, still in the driver's seat of his vehicle, drew his weapon and fired at the suspect striking him in the shoulder thus ending the gunfight. Troopers Reidy and Pelletier were unable to return to duty as a result of their injuries and have since retired while Trooper Hoague continued to serve the citizens of Connecticut, retiring last week

after a 20 year career. Tpr. Reidy has credited the training he had received at the State Police Firearms Range with giving him the skills necessary to survive this incident.



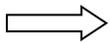
(slide 16) Lt Petruzzi

After the shootings at Columbine High School in 1999, a new firearms training regimen came into practice. “Active Shooter Response” has become the standard police response to an individual or individuals actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a confined and populated area. This response has been utilized at incidents such as the Hartford Distributors in Manchester, the Hospital for Special Care in New Britain, and at the Sandy Hook Elementary School in Newtown. Active Shooter Training is a critical part of every Trooper’s firearms training and must be periodically reinforced. The current location in Simsbury does not have the facility nor the capability to create a facility for this purpose. The lack of this resource has created an additional gap in our ability to continually train and reinforce that training in our department.



(slide 17) Lt Petruzzi

With recent ambushes of police officers in Philadelphia, New York City, and Dallas, the need for dynamic firearms training, incorporating factors such as vehicles, cover and/or concealment and the ability to regularly alter training scenarios has become the latest needed adaptation for police training. The current facility in Simsbury is extremely limited in this capability.



(slide 18) Lt Petruzzi

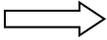
The very location that makes the current firearms facility ideal for operational use and safety also makes it a prime target for the rise and fall of the Farmington River. It’s



location in what is essentially otherwise farmland, at the base of Talcott mountain, creates an area of limited access and relative isolation.

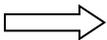
(slide 19) Lt Petruzzi

The proximity of the Farmington River, and its continual encroachment upon the range, has created conditions that make its continued use impractical



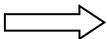
(slide 20) Lt Petruzzi

The site has had issues with flooding for decades. Over the years, minor site improvements have been made to prevent or at least mitigate the impact of annual flooding from the Farmington. These efforts have resulted in negating some effects, but they have not been sufficient in preventing significant damage.



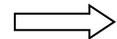
(slide 21) Lt Petruzzi

FEMA flood maps place the entire Simsbury Range facility within the flood plain of the Farmington River. Normal annual flooding, over the history of the facility, has a significant impact on the current range...



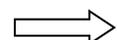
(slide 22) Lt Petruzzi

...as seen here. Recent years have seen this level rise.....



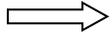
(slide 23) Lt Petruzzi

...with flooding in 2006, '08, and 2010 averaging even higher than the historical marks.



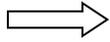
(slide 24) Lt Petruzzi

Flooding in 2007 wreaked havoc with anything stored below a second story height...



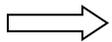
(slide 25) Lt Petruzzi

...and Tropical Storm Irene in 2011, was one of the most severe flood event at the range since the start of its use by the State Police.



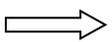
(slide 26) Lt Petruzzi

The flooding in the Spring of 2007 caused extensive damage to the entire facility. The flooding was responsible for significant costs including clean up, delayed use and damaged ammunition and equipment.



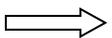
(slide 27) Lt Petruzzi

This flooding also resulted in extensive water damage to the classroom building. As a result of the damage and ensuing mold the agency was forced to discontinue its use. In order to replace the loss of the training building, a portable trailer style facility was brought in to provide the needed training space. Both portable trailers have to be removed during the flooding season.



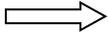
(slide 28) Lt Petruzzi

Tropical Storm Irene resulted in severe damage or destruction [redacted] to nearly all the repairs and improvements made after the flooding of 2007.



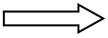
(slide 29) Lt Petruzzi

Financial Losses due to Tropical Storm Irene included, [redacted] over \$28K in ammunition, [redacted] \$110K in damage to the target control system, [redacted] and the loss of the computerized firearms simulator, valued at over \$110K. Losses due to this storm and the [redacted] ensuing flooding totaled over \$300,000.



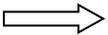
(slide 30) Lt Petruzzi

The purpose of the project being proposed is “to develop a **sustainable and resilient crucial facility** in order to **maintain and improve** a core function of the Connecticut State Police.”



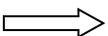
(slide 31) Lt Petruzzi

The need for this project, though previously described, is simply that the current Range Facility in Simsbury is not sustainable. With each flooding event, our firearms training program is adversely affected and the State is faced with financial costs. Traditionally each flooding event results in an average of \$30,000 in losses. This cost has been as high as \$400,000 for a single event in the past. Thirdly, the number and severity of these events are increasing. Finally, the training needs for Troopers today have, and continue to, evolve in complexity.



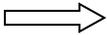
(slide 32) Lt Petruzzi

The direct, negative, impacts on the training program due to this flooding include; last minute cancelations of training events. The training and certification cycles for all Troopers are intricate and involve long term planning and reliable availability of a facility to use. These cancelations result in disruptions to these training cycles. The increasing severity of flooding events has only exacerbated these delays, making the impacts felt even more. Also, to compensate for these events, the range staff has been forced to reduce and condense these training programs. These “bare bones” programs **adversely affect the training level of Troopers across the state.**



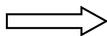
(slide 33) Lt Petruzzi

The proposed project tonight [redacted] is to relocate the existing firearms training facility and program from Simsbury to the proposed site on Lee Rd in Griswold. [redacted] Also, to develop a facility that will allow for the best training possible for the men and women of the Connecticut State Police. [redacted] Again, initial design has not been undertaken as of this time; however the following are major elements of this relocation project.



(slide 34) Lt Petruzzi

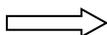
The full build out of the facility will eventually consist of approximately 55,000 square feet of multipurpose training space. Their main uses will include [redacted] classrooms for up to 100 Troopers, firearms simulators and other open space training rooms; [redacted] an indoor active-shooter training space; gun cleaning and smithing space; [redacted] staff offices and file storage; [redacted] storage vaults; a kitchen and dining area to accommodate staff and Troopers; an ammunition reloading area; [redacted] locker rooms for staff; and various smaller storage areas.



(slide 35) Lt Petruzzi

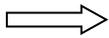
The site will also include [redacted] range control towers. [redacted] There will be separate pistol, active shooter, rifle and shotgun ranges and a structure to allow low light and active shooter training. This will allow for a more efficient use of training time than is currently possible. [redacted] There will also be approximately 125 parking spaces as well as [redacted] appropriate well, septic, telecommunication and electrical systems.

In order to further discuss the process ahead of this project I would like to pass the podium over to Stephen Lecco, of GZA GeoEnvironmental Inc.



(slide 36) Stephen Lecco

CEPA requires that State agencies evaluate alternatives to the proposed action, including the alternative of not proceeding with the proposed action, which is the no build alternative, and, in the case of a proposed facility, a list of all the sites controlled by or reasonably available to the sponsoring agency that would meet the stated purpose of such facility.



(slide 37) Stephen Lecco

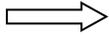
Here is a chart that summarizes how we evaluated and selected alternative sites. We put sites into three general categories. The first category consists of parcels in the State of Connecticut greater than 100 acres in size. This information was obtained from readily available GIS mapping and on-line databases. 100 acres was chosen because even though the proposed facility would encompass only about 30 acres, we wanted to be sure that there was sufficient buffer to adjacent properties. We also recognize that parcels of this size may have environmental resources that should be avoided and physical constraints that would make development difficult.

There were over 4,000 sites evaluated in this 100-acre property data set. A set of exclusionary criteria were applied to these sites in order to narrow down the list to a reasonable number of sites that could be reviewed in more detail.

The second category of alternatives includes selected land uses that may be appropriate for reuse for the proposed training facility and I will discuss those in the next slide.

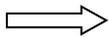
The third category is Offered Sites which are privately owned properties that have were offered to the State for purchase once the intention of the State Police to find a new site for the firearms training facility became publicly known.

Together, the parcels greater than 100 acres, the selected land uses and the Offered sites comprise the universe of sites that were evaluated with respect to environmental, land use, programming and availability factors.



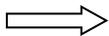
(slide 38) Stephen Lecco

The primary factors in the site screening and selection process are listed here. In addition to a site's availability and its ability to meet the program needs in terms of space, configuration and access, the proximity to sensitive receptors surrounding the sites was a major consideration. Those sites that were furthest from residences, schools, nursing homes, places of worship and historic sites are favored. On-site resources were also a primary consideration and these include: wetlands, floodplains, rare species habitats, water supply watersheds, aquifer protection areas, and farmland soils.



(slide 39) Stephen Lecco

The selected land use sites that were evaluated included: military facilities; existing outdoor gun ranges, quarries/mines/sand & gravel pits; brownfields, which are sites that are known to have some contamination but are worthy of consideration for cleanup and redevelopment; state-owned land such as land managed by the Department of Correction, but not DEEP land which is protected open space. We also looked at inactive or underutilized airports and landfills



(slide 40) Lt. Petruzzi

There are several locations under the control of the State Military Department and utilized by both the CT Army and Air National Guard. None of these sites are able to support the training needs of our agency.

Stone's Ranch and Camp Niantic, both located in East Lyme, do not have live fire ranges and lack the space to construct one with the abilities needed by the State Police.

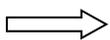
The East Haven Rifle Range is a facility that has been constructed to meet the minimal needs of the military to ensure weapon function and accuracy only. Its construction,

including fixed location, pop up targets, substantial concrete baffles, and simulated distances for rifle fire, makes it impossible to certify the skills of Troopers to be deployed in the field.

The pistol deck is designed to have soldiers, on foot, approached fixed locations and fire upon pop up targets. There is no capability to make this into a “shoot-don’t-shoot” scenario” or to allow this type of action to take place from a vehicle or other real life situation. The rifle fire facility simulates a distance of 100 yards by scaling down the size of targets. This allows to certify weapons are functional, but not the ability of the rifleman to hit a target at a true distance.

Prior to deploying to locations and situations where loaded weapons are to be carried, personnel trained at this site are sent to other locations to train for “shoot-don’t-shoot” and other dynamic, real life situations. Troopers must be able to receive all firearms training at one location. Training is further restricted by the limited availability of the facility due to its continued use by the Military.

Additionally, federal rules require a daily fee for use of the facility. Currently this fee is between \$800-\$900 per day.

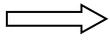


(slide 41) Lt Petruzzi

Locations controlled by the Department of Corrections were also considered. DOC trains approximately 1,100 Correction Officers throughout the year. The DOC has an indoor range in Enfield, an indoor range in Cheshire, and an outdoor range in Cheshire; Both locations are too limited in size to be able to support the number of Troopers on each training day and lacks the ability to support the dynamic training needs of the State Police.

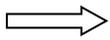
A number of private and public gun clubs were also explored as possible locations. Only a few of them partially met our training needs and as our use would effectively eliminate

their access, none of them were willing to sell or co-locate with the State Police. The majority were insufficient in size, or were indoor ranges, and/or lacked the types of ranges to quality all of the weapons that Troopers utilize.



(slide 42) Stephen Lecco

The proposed Site is located in Griswold, CT approximately .4 miles west of the Voluntown town line and approximately 5 miles from the Rhode Island Border. Regional access is via Interstate 395 to State Route 201 and then to local roads and State Forest roads.

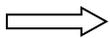


(slide 43) Stephen Lecco

The site consists of two parcels, 100 and 101 Lee Road, comprising approximately 110 acres. The site is located on the Stone Hill ridge line which runs north to south and the topography of the site is level to moderately sloping except for the western portion which drops steeply to Crooked Brook.

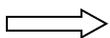
Local access can be gained from three principle means, which are depicted as dashed lines on this slide. From the west via Lester Road, from the north via Breakneck Hill Road or from the southwest via Trail #2.

The site is bounded by the Pachaug State Forest and the Mystic Rod & Gun Club.



(slide 44) Stephen Lecco

This map shows the site in relation to the surrounding area about 1 to 1 ½ miles in each direction. The land use of the surrounding area is rural with the Pachaug State Forest comprising nearly all off the land east, south and north of the site. Residential and some commercial areas exist west of the site.

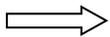


(slide 45) Stephen Lecco

The Site contains forest land in its western half and active farmland (hay and corn) in its eastern half. A perennial stream, Crooked Brook, and associated freshwater forested wetlands and forested uplands that parallel the stream are located along the western limits of the site, comprising approximately 60 acres. Part of the State's Pachaug Trail system bisects the western property. A small 3-acre portion of the site is a vacant home with outbuildings and a yard.

The fields are actively farmed for hay and corn and this area has been mapped by the Natural Resources Conservation Services as having prime farmland soils. Approximately 47 acres of the site is farmland.

General bedrock mapping of the site indicates that there are areas where there is shallow depth to bedrock, primarily in the western portion closer to Crooked Brook, but the potential for encountering large boulders or bedrock can be found in most areas of the site. Further information will be gathered to better assess subsurface conditions.



(slide 46) Stephen Lecco

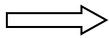
CEPA requires that State Agencies consider and evaluate the No Build Alternative, that is the act of doing nothing but continuing with the current program at the current site.

The No Action alternative for this project would be for the State Police to continue to use the Simsbury facility for firearms training. This would result in continued flooding of the facility and associated property damage and loss of use and continued struggles to meet existing and future training needs, which were discussed in detail by Lt. Petruzzi earlier in this presentation. Furthermore, there is no room for expansion and the amount of usable land available on the property has been decreasing due to erosion.

For these reasons, the Connecticut State Police has deemed the No Build alternative as unacceptable and, therefore, alternative layouts within the Griswold Site are being proposed and will be evaluated in detail in the EIE.

The ensuing slides present alternative layouts for the facility at the Griswold site. These are preliminary and will likely be adjusted and refined during the CEPA process as new environmental, land use and site conditions information is gathered.

The concepts shown represent the full build-out condition. Depending on availability of funding, the site may be developed in phases over several years but we have shown the full buildout so that we can evaluate the entirety of the impacts associated with the ultimate use and development of this land.

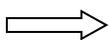


(slide 47) Stephen Lecco

Alternative Concept #1, and all the alternative concepts, would have the same basic physical program elements: a training building, parking area, 2 50-yard pistol ranges, a 100-yard shotgun range and a 300-yard rifle range. There would also be towers at the head of each range. Site access improvements would be needed for all alternatives.

For Alternative 1, the buildings and ranges would be oriented to the northeast in the north-central portion of the site. The direction of fire would be northeastward. Access to the site could be from the north or south.

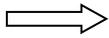
Portions of the development would be within woodlands which would have to be cleared and the long range would be primarily within the existing field area. The site would need to be graded to create a level surface for the ranges.



(slide 48) Stephen Lecco

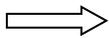
For Alternative 2, the development would hug the northern edge of the property with access from either direction, but most likely from the north. The pistol and shotgun

ranges would be oriented to the east and the rifle range would be oriented north-south with a southward firing direction. Nearly all the development would be within existing farm fields. This alternative would also require grading to achieve level ranges.



(slide 49) Stephen Lecco

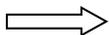
This alternative is very similar to Alternative 2 except that all the ranges would be oriented north-south with a southward firing direction. Site access would be from the north and site grading would be required.



(slide 50) Stephen Lecco

This concept is similar to Alternative 1, i.e. most program elements would be in the wooded area in the central portion of the site with a northeastward firing direction; however, the 300-yard rifle range could be located within the easternmost farm field and the firing direction for this range would be southward. The site could be accessed from either the north or the south and grading would be required for the ranges and the building.

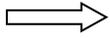
Thank you for your attention and I will now turn the presentation back over to Lieutenant Petruzzi.



(slide 51) Lt. Petruzzi

The purpose for this facility is to provide the best training environment possible for the men and women of the Connecticut State Police. For many citizens of the State of Connecticut, we represent the only line of defense between them and those individuals that wish to inflict harm on innocent people. We are the local police force for 80 for the 169 towns in the State, including 39 towns in the eastern part of the state. We are your

police department. Our Troopers are the ones that charge toward the gunfire and they need the best training, and facility to provide that training, possible.

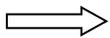


(slide 52) Lt. Petruzzi

We have now reached the opportunity for us to hear and record your questions and concerns in regard to this project. Again, as we are just entering the environmental review process, we cannot answer the majority of questions you may have. But your substantive, measureable concerns will be addressed in the forthcoming EIE.

I would ask that if you wish to speak, you add your name to the list being generated in the back. When called, please state your name and, if you are comfortable, your address. To ensure your concerns will be noted, they will be recorded by a stenographer.

In the interest of allowing all those interested the opportunity to speak, please limit your question to three minutes.



(slide 53) Lt. Petruzzi

(Process for submission for other comments – remains up through public comments)

END