

## SOUTH WEBER CITY COUNCIL AGENDA

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**PUBLIC NOTICE** is hereby given that the City Council of SOUTH WEBER CITY, Utah, will meet for a special presentation commencing at 10:00 a.m. on Wednesday, February 16, 2022, in the Council Chambers at 1600 E. South Weber Dr.

### PRESENTATION

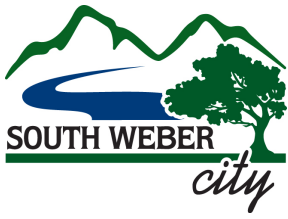
1. Hill Air Force Base Compatible Use Plan (CUP)
2. Adjourn

*In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, individuals needing special accommodations during this meeting should notify the City Recorder, 1600 East South Weber Drive, South Weber, Utah 84405 (801-479-3177) at least two days prior to the meeting.*

The undersigned City Recorder for the municipality of South Weber City hereby certifies that a copy of the foregoing notice was mailed/mailed/posted to: City Office building, Family Activity Center, City Website <http://southwebercity.com/>, Utah Public Notice website <https://www.utah.gov/pmn/index.html>, Mayor and Council, and others on the agenda.

**DATE:** 02-08-2022

**CITY RECORDER:** Lisa Smith



# CITY COUNCIL MEETING STAFF REPORT

## MEETING DATE

February 16, 2022

## PREPARED BY

David Larson  
City Manager

## ITEM TYPE

Administrative

## ATTACHMENTS

HAFB CUP Fact Sheet

## PRIOR DISCUSSION DATES

NA

## AGENDA ITEM

Hill Air Force Base (HAFB) Compatible Use Plan (CUP) Presentation

## PURPOSE

Receive a presentation of the recently completed HAFB CUP from the consulting firm who completed the project – Matrix Design Group (MDG).

## RECOMMENDATION

NA

## BACKGROUND

In early 2020, work began on the collaborative planning effort of HAFB, surrounding cities (including South Weber), Davis & Weber Counties, and other agencies and stakeholders that would reduce potential conflicts between HAFB and surrounding communities.

Upon selection through a competitive procurement process, MDG has worked over the last couple of years to create the plan. South Weber City, along with all other cities, provided information to and worked with MDG so they could make informed evaluations of current and future compatible land use of the area. They are now ready to present their work to the City.

It is expected that the City will eventually adopt a resolution of endorsement of the CUP, although that consideration and action will take place at a future Council meeting. Today's item is only a presentation by Matrix and an opportunity for the Council to ask questions.

## ANALYSIS

NA

# Hill AFB

## COMPATIBLE USE PLAN

## FACT SHEET #1: Project Overview

### What is the Hill Air Force Base Compatible Use Plan (CUP)?

The Hill Air Force Base (AFB) Compatible Use Plan (CUP) is a collaborative planning effort between Layton City – the project sponsor – Clearfield City, Ogden City, Riverdale City, Roy City, South Ogden City, South Weber City, Sunset City, Uintah City, Washington Terrace City, Davis County, Weber County; Hill AFB, the Utah Test and Training Range and Little Mountain Test Facility; state and federal agencies; and other interested and affected stakeholders to identify and address current and future compatibility issues

The CUP effort can directly benefit Hill AFB and nearby communities by:

- Protecting the health and safety of surrounding residents and workers;
- Preserving long-term land use compatibility between Hill AFB and the surrounding jurisdictions;
- Sustaining the vitality of local economics;
- Enhancing communication between Hill AFB and community officials; and
- Providing tools that assist in land use decision making.

### What are the Goals and Objectives of the Compatible Use Plan?

The goal of the CUP is to reduce potential conflicts between Hill AFB and surrounding communities while accommodating new compatible growth and economic development. The objectives of the CUP program are:



#### UNDERSTANDING

Bringing together community and military representatives to discuss compatibility issues in an open forum that considers both community and military perspectives and needs.



#### COLLABORATION

Encouraging cooperative land use and resource planning among the military and surrounding communities to ensure compatible community growth and reduce operational impacts on lands within the CUP Study Area.



#### ACTIONS

Providing a set of mutually supported tools and procedures through which local jurisdictions, agencies, the military, and other stakeholders can implement appropriate recommendations that are developed during the CUP.

### Why is it Important to Partner with Hill AFB?

As Utah's largest employer with more than 25,700 personnel, Hill AFB is a significant contributor to the regional economy. Hill AFB's estimated economic impact was more than \$3.5 billion dollars in 2018, including more than \$1.4 billion dollars in payroll, almost \$760 million dollars in expenditures, and more than \$1.3 billion dollars from almost 30,000 jobs created.

Hill AFB has a critical and multifaceted mission. Hosted by the 75th Air Base Wing, it is home to three aircraft squadrons operating state-of-the-art, F-35 aircraft; headquarters for the Ogden Air Logistics Complex that provides war-winning expeditionary capabilities for actively flying, mature, and proven weapon systems; and headquarters for the Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM) Systems Directorate responsible for acquisition and modernization excellence to sustain the current Minuteman weapon systems. The Directorate is responsible for a \$7 billion dollar Future Year Defense Program portfolio and executes 33 programs valued at approximately \$22 billion dollar.

Hill AFB operates the 2,600-square-mile Utah Test and Training Range (UTTR) – the largest contiguous block of overland supersonic-authorized restricted airspace in the contiguous United States. Approximately 15 miles northwest of Hill AFB is the Little Mountain Test Facility, an Air Force Materiel Command laboratory dedicated to simulation testing for defense systems.

### What will the Compatible Use Plan Provide?

The Hill AFB CUP will provide stakeholders with:



An assessment of existing land uses, potential growth areas, and economic development opportunities around Hill AFB.



Information to assist surrounding communities in making informed decisions regarding compatibility.



Recommended strategies for each compatibility issue to promote compatible land use planning around Hill AFB and within the surrounding communities.

# Hill AFB COMPATIBLE USE PLAN

## Social Factors



### Communication / Coordination (COM)

Community/coordination references the level of interaction among military installations, jurisdictions, land and resource management agencies, and conservation authorities regarding compatibility issues.



### Cultural Resources (CR)

Cultural resources include objects, structures, sites, and natural features or landscapes of significance to people traditionally associated with them. The presence of cultural resources in an area may prevent or constrain development and should be considered early in the planning process.



### Legislative Initiatives (LEG)

Legislative initiatives are federal, state, or local laws and regulations that may have a direct or indirect effect on a military installation's to conduct its current or future mission. They can also constrain development potential in areas surrounding the installation.



### Public Trespassing (PT)

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



### Public Services (PS)

Public services concerns include the assurance that adequate services such as police, fire, emergency services, parks and recreation, and water / wastewater / stormwater infrastructure are of good quality and available for use by the installation and surrounding communities as the area develops. The supply and demand of these public services in the event of emergency situations is also considered.



### Housing Availability (HA)

Housing availability addresses the supply and demand for housing in the region. It also identifies the competition for homes that may result from changes in the number of military personnel and the supply of military family housing provided by the installation.

## Resource Factors



### Water Quality / Quantity (WQQ)

Water quality / quantity concerns include the assurance that adequate water supplies of good quality are available for use by the installation and surrounding communities as the area develops. Water supply for agricultural and industrial use is also considered.



### Resiliency (RE)

Future climate change resulting from natural factors and human activities influencing long-term atmospheric conditions may cause impacts including changes in flood potential which can present operational and planning challenges for the military and communities.



### Air Quality (AQ)

Air quality is defined by numerous components regulated at the federal and state level. For compatibility, the primary concerns are pollutants that limit visibility (such as particulates, ozone, etc.) and potential non-attainment of air quality standards that may limit operations at the installation or in the area.



### Scarce Natural Resources (SNR)

Pressure to gain access to valuable natural resources (such as oil, natural gas, minerals, and water resources) located on military installations, within military training areas, or on public lands historically used for military operations can impact land utilization and military operations.



### Land / Air Space Competition (LAS)

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



### Biological Resources (BIO)

Biological resources include federal- and state-listed species (threatened and endangered species) and the habitats they live in or utilize. These resources may also include areas such as wetlands and migratory corridors that support these species. The presence of sensitive biological resources may require special development considerations and should be included early in the planning process.

## What is Compatibility?

Compatibility in relationship to military readiness is the balance and/or compromise between community and military needs and interests. The goal of compatibility planning is to promote an environment where both entities can coexist successfully. The Hill AFB CUP will assess this set of 25 potential compatibility factors to determine all current and potential issues for Hill AFB and nearby area.

*The boxes with borders indicate known areas of concern.*



### Frequency Spectrum Capacity (FSC)

In a defined area, the frequency spectrum is limited. Frequency spectrum capacity is critical for maintaining existing and future missions and communications on installations. Frequency Spectrum Capacity is also addressed from the standpoint of consumer electronics.

## Development Factors



### Anti-Terrorism / Force Protection (ATFP)

Anti-Terrorism / Force Protection (AT / FP) relates to the safety of personnel, facilities, and information on an installation from outside threats. Methods to protect the installation and its supportive facilities can impact off-installation uses.



### Roadway Capacity (RC)

Roadway capacity references the ability of existing freeways, highways, arterials, and local roads to provide adequate mobility and access between military installations and their surrounding communities.



### Energy Development (ED)

Development of energy sources, including alternative energy sources (such as solar, wind, or biofuels) could pose compatibility issues such as glare (solar energy), vertical obstruction (wind generation), or radar interference (wind generation).



### Safety (SA)

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



### Frequency Spectrum Impedance/Interference (FSI)

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



### Vertical Obstructions (VO)

Vertical obstructions are the result of buildings, trees, structures, or other features that encroach into the airspace used for military operations (aircraft approach, transitional, inner horizontal, outer horizontal, and conical areas, as well as military training routes). Vertical Obstructions can present safety hazards to both the public and military personnel.



### Infrastructure Extensions (IE)

This factor covers the extension or provision of infrastructure (roads, sewer, water, etc.) in the vicinity of a military installation. Infrastructure can enhance the operations of the installation by providing needed services, such as sanitary sewer treatment capacity and transportation systems. However, expanded infrastructure could also encourage incompatible growth near the installation.



### Vibration (V)

Vibration is an oscillation or motion that alternates in opposite directions and may occur as a result of an impact, explosion, noise, mechanical operation, or other change in the environment. Vibration may be caused by military and/or civilian activities and present quality of life impacts.



### Land Use (LU)

Land use planning is based in the government's obligation to protect the public's health, safety, and welfare. County and local jurisdictions' general plans and zoning ordinances can be the most effective tools for avoiding, or resolving, land use compatibility issues. These tools ensure the separation of land uses that differ significantly in character. Land use separation also applies to properties where the use of one property may impact the use of another. For instance, industrial uses are often separated from residential uses to avoid the impacts of noise, odors, lighting, etc.



### Light and Glare (LG)

This factor refers to man-made lighting (street lights, airfield lighting, building lights) and glare (direct or reflected light) that disrupts vision. Light sources from commercial, industrial, recreational, and residential uses at night can cause excessive glare and illumination, impacting the use of military night vision devices and air operations. Conversely, high intensity light sources generated from a military area (such as ramp lighting) may have a negative impact on adjacent communities.



### Noise (NOI)

From a technical perspective, sound is the mechanical energy transmitted by pressure waves in a compressible medium such as air. More simply stated, sound is what we hear. As sound reaches unwanted levels, it is referred to as noise. The central problem with noise is the impact, or perceived impact, on people, animals (wild and domestic), and general land use compatibility. Exposure to high noise levels can have a significant impact on human activity, health, and safety.



### Dust/Smoke/Steam (DSS)

Dust results from the suspension of particulate matter in the air. Dust (and smoke) can be created by fire (controlled burns, agricultural burning, and artillery exercises), ground disturbance (agricultural activities, military operations, grading), industrial activities, or other similar processes. Dust, smoke, and steam are compatibility issues if sufficient in quantity to impact flight operations (such as reducing visibility or causing equipment damage).

### Who Will Guide the CUP Development?



#### Policy Committee

- Composed of elected officials and Hill AFB leadership.
- Provides key insights into the local and regional issues.
- Helps refine all recommendations to fit local needs and capabilities.

#### Advisory Committee

- Includes technical staff from local jurisdictions and Hill AFB and other local subject matter experts.
- Provides technical expertise for the identification of compatibility issues and the development of strategies.
- Reviews draft documents for technical accuracy.

#### Public

- Includes all members of the community.
- Provides input and information related to compatibility issues and strategies.
- Reviews and comments on the draft documents during the public draft review and comment period.

### PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT



#### INCLUSIVE

We engage as many members of the community as possible.



#### INFORMATIVE

We educate citizens and decision-makers on the process, issues, options, and solutions.



#### VALIDATING

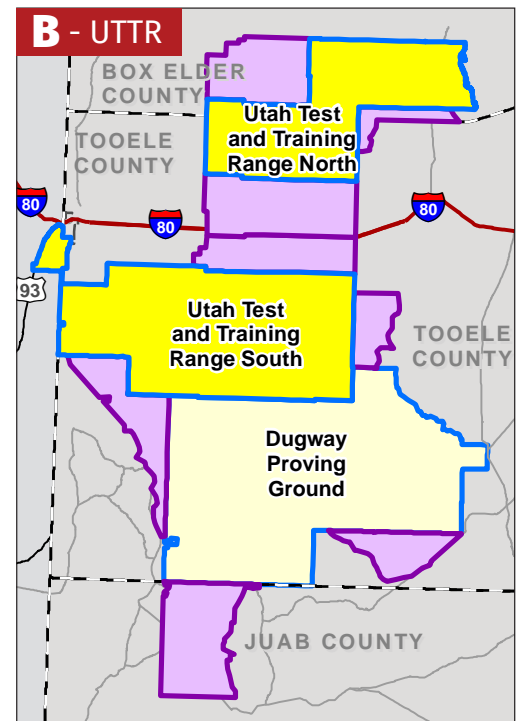
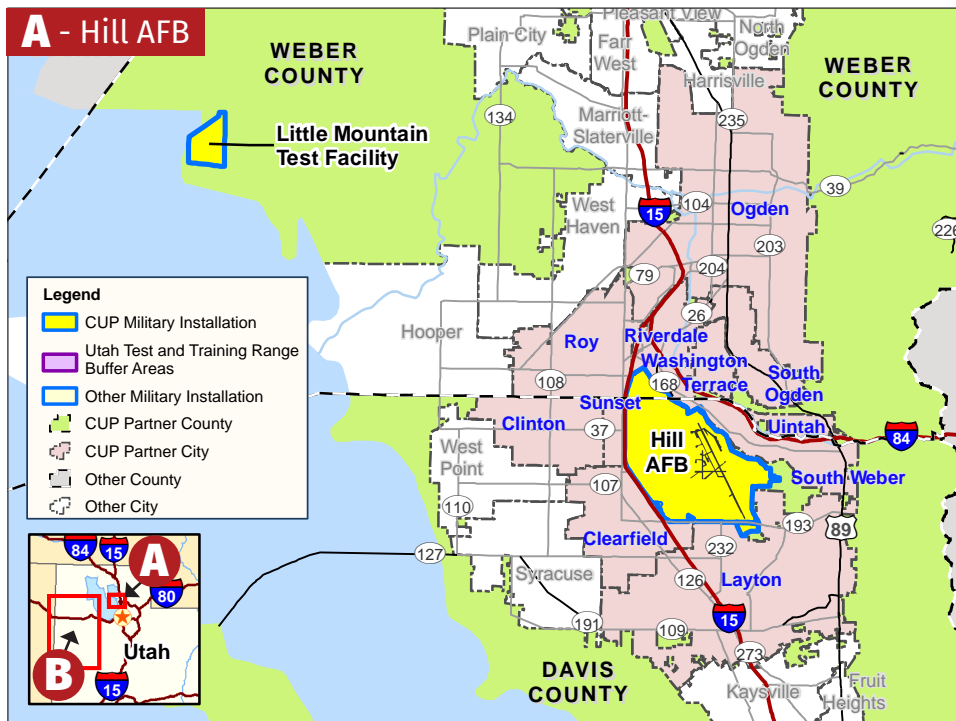
We ensure citizens and decision makers are heard and they know their voices are making a difference.

### How Can You Stay Involved?

The public can provide input and guidance throughout the CUP process by:

- Attending public meetings;
- Providing input through the project website;
- Taking the community questionnaire;
- Joining the email list to receive updates and stay informed of the CUP process.

### Hill AFB CUP Project Area



### For More Information Contact:

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