

CAMP^W_G WILLIAMS JOINT LAND USE STUDY

October 2012



This study was prepared under contract with Eagle Mountain City, with financial support from the Office of Economic Adjustment, Department of Defense. The content reflects the views of the key partners involved in the development of this study including Cities of Bluffdale, Eagle Mountain, Herriman, Lehi, and Saratoga Springs, the Counties of Salt Lake and Utah and Camp Williams and does not necessarily reflect the views of the Office of Economic Adjustment.



A Special Thanks

A special thanks to the participating communities and military that assisted in the development of the Camp Williams Joint Land Use Study and Background Report.

Bluffdale City

City of Saratoga Springs

Eagle Mountain City

Herriman City

Lehi City

Salt Lake County

Utah County

Camp Williams

Policy Committee

The Policy Committee served an active and important role in providing policy direction during the development of the Camp W.G. Williams Joint Land Use Study (JLUS). The Policy Committee was comprised of the following individuals:

Derk Timothy, Mayor
Bluffdale City

LTC Tyler Smith,
Base Operations Manager
Camp Williams

Heather Jackson, Mayor
Eagle Mountain City

Coralee Moser, Councilmember
Herriman City

Raquel DeLuca,
Former Councilmember
Herriman City

Bert Wilson, Mayor
Lehi City

Nicole Dunn, Deputy Mayor
Salt Lake County

Shellie Baertsch, Councilmember
City of Saratoga Springs

COL Matt Price, CFMO Director
Utah Army National Guard

Gary Anderson,
County Commissioner
Utah County

Policy Committee Alternates

Mark Reid, City Manager
Bluffdale City

Steve Mumford, Planning Director
Eagle Mountain City

Gordon Haight,
Assistant City Manager
Herriman City

Doug Meldrum,
Economic Development Director
Lehi City

Rolen Yoshinaga, Planning Director
Salt Lake County

Travis Van Ekelenburg,
Urban Planner
Salt Lake County

Jim McNulty, Planning Director
City of Saratoga Springs

Bryce Armstrong,
Assistant Planning Director
Utah County

JLUS Consultant



Celeste Werner, AICP

Michael Hrapla

Rick Rust, AICP

Michele Parlett

Technical Committee

The Technical Committee also served a key role in the development of the Camp W.G. Williams JLUS. They provided the overall technical support, review and guidance of the study. The Technical Committee was comprised of the following individuals:

Paula Hill, Board Member
Alpine School District

James Bledsoe, LTC
Army Aviation

Grant Crowell,
Community Development Director
Bluffdale City

Nancy Lord, Volunteer
Bluffdale City

Shawn Fullenbach,
MAJ / Project Officer
Camp Williams

Matt Branham, LTC / Design and PM
Camp Williams

Tyler Smith, LTC
Camp Williams

Chris Filoso,
MAJ / Base Operations Supervisor
Camp Williams

Scot Olsen, Representative
Department of Defense

Steve Mumford, Planning Director
Eagle Mountain City

Fionnuala Kofoed, City Recorder
Eagle Mountain City

Ikani Taumoepeau, Project Manager
Eagle Mountain City

Gordon Haight,
Assistant City Manager
Herriman City

Heather Upshaw, Planner III
Herriman City

Luann Leavitt, Representative
Jordan School District

Kim Struthers, Planning Director
Lehi City

Frankie Christofferson, Planner II
Lehi City

Bob Allen, Community Planner
Mountainland Association of
Governments

Travis Van Ekelenburg,
Urban Planner
Salt Lake County

Angelo Calacino,
Park Development PM
Salt Lake County

Jim McNulty, Planning Director
City of Saratoga Springs

Bryce Armstrong,
Assistant Planning Director
Utah County

Laura Ault,
Forest Legacy Coordinator
Utah Department of Natural
Resources

Shane Marshall, Director-Region 3
Utah Department of Transportation

Elise Erler, Project Manager
Utah School and Institutional Trust
Lands Administration

Scott Festin,
Transportation Planner
Wasatch Front Regional Council

Acronyms

| | | | | | |
|----------------|---|--------------|---|------------------|--|
| A | | H | | P | |
| Acq | Acquisition | HA | Housing Availability | Plans | Plans and Programs |
| ACUB | Army Compatible Use Buffer | Hab | Habitat Management Plan | PC | Policy Committee |
| AE | Alternative Energy | | | PM-10 | Particulate matter 10 micrometers in diameter |
| AQ | Air Quality | I | | PT | Public Trespassing |
| APO | Agriculture Protection Overlay Zone | I-15 | U.S. Interstate 15 | | |
| ASD | Alpine School District | IC | Intergovernmental Coordination/Communication | R | |
| AT | Anti-Terrorism / Force Protection | IE | Infrastructure Extensions | RC | Roadway Capacity |
| AT / FP | Anti-Terrorism / Force Protection | IED | Improvised Explosive Device | REPI | Readiness Environmental Protection Initiative |
| ATC | Aviation Troop Command | ICRMP | Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan | RMP | Resource Management Plan |
| B | | INRMP | Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan | | |
| BLM | Bureau of Land Management | IWFMP | Integrated Wildfire Management Plan | S | |
| C | | | | SA | Safety |
| CIP | Capital Improvement Plan | J | | SITLA | Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration |
| CL | Competition for Land and Air Space | JLUS | Joint Land Use Study | SLCIA | Salt Lake City International Airport |
| Comm | Communication | JSD | Jordan School District | | |
| CR | Cultural Resources | L | | T | |
| D | | Leg | Legislative Initiative | TC | Technical Committee |
| Disc | Real Estate Disclosure | LG | Light and Glare | TE | Threatened and Endangered Species |
| DNR | Department of Natural Resources | LI | Legislative Initiatives | | |
| DoD | Department of Defense | LU | Land Use | U | |
| DPG | Dugway Proving Ground | M | | UDC | Utah Data Center |
| DS | Dust and Smoke | MAG | Mountainland Association of Governments | UDOT | Utah Department of Transportation |
| F | | MCA | Military Compatibility Area | U.S. | United States |
| FAA | Federal Aviation Administration | MCAOD | Military Compatibility Area Overlay District | UTARNG | Utah Army National Guard |
| FC | Frequency Spectrum Capacity | MOA | Memorandum of Agreement | UTNG AGCW | Utah National Guard Army Garrison Camp Williams |
| FFSL | Utah Division of Forestry, Fire and State Lands | MOU | Memorandum of Understanding | USFWS | United States Fish and Wildlife Service |
| FI | Frequency Spectrum Interference | N | | V | |
| FY | fiscal year | NAAQS | National Ambient Air Quality Standards | VO | Vertical Obstructions |
| | | NR | Scarce Natural Resources | W | |
| | | NVD | Night Vision Device | WFRC | Wasatch Front Regional Council |
| | | O | | WOD | Wildfire Overlay District |
| | | OEA | Office of Economic Adjustment | WS | Water Supply and Quality |
| | | | | Z | |
| | | | | Zon | Zoning |

Sections

| | | |
|----|------------------------------------|----|
| 1. | JLUS Project Overview | 1 |
| 2. | JLUS Study Area Profile | 5 |
| 3. | Assessment Methodology | 7 |
| 4. | Compatibility Assessment | 9 |
| 5. | Recommended Plan | 14 |

Figures

| | | |
|-----------|--|----|
| Figure 1. | Camp Williams JLUS Study Area | 5 |
| Figure 2. | Military Compatibility Area Overlay District (MCAOD) | 16 |
| Figure 3. | Impulse Noise MCA | 17 |
| Figure 4. | Light MCA | 18 |
| Figure 5. | Aviation Safety MCA | 19 |
| Figure 6. | Land Use MCA | 20 |

Tables

| | | |
|----------|--|----|
| Table 1. | High Priority Strategies | 22 |
| Table 2. | Medium Priority Strategies. | 30 |
| Table 3. | Low Priority Strategies | 32 |
| Table 4. | Awareness Strategies | 34 |
| | Strategies Summary for Bluffdale City | 38 |
| | Strategies Summary for Town of Cedar Fort. | 39 |
| | Strategies Summary for Eagle Mountain City | 41 |
| | Strategies Summary for Herriman City. | 42 |
| | Strategies Summary for Lehi City. | 43 |
| | Strategies Summary for City of Saratoga Springs | 45 |
| | Strategies Summary for Salt Lake County. | 46 |
| | Strategies Summary for Utah County | 48 |
| | Strategies Summary for Camp Williams | 49 |
| | Strategies Summary for Utah Army National Guard | 51 |
| | Strategies Summary for Mountainland Association of Governments. | 52 |
| | Strategies Summary for Wasatch Front Regional Council | 52 |
| | Strategies Summary for Department of Natural Resources Forestry, Fire & State Lands | 52 |
| | Strategies Summary for Utah State Legislature | 53 |
| | Strategies Summary for Bureau of Land Management | 53 |
| | Strategies Summary for Utah Department of Transportation | 53 |

JLUS Project Overview

The Camp Williams Joint Land Use Study (JLUS) is a joint effort between the cities of Bluffdale, Eagle Mountain, Herriman, Lehi and the City of Saratoga Springs, the counties of Salt Lake and Utah, and Camp Williams. The Joint Land Use Study was undertaken in an effort to guide planning and development in local governments surrounding Camp Williams. Camp Williams is the primary training site for Utah National Guard troops, and is used as supplemental training space for Fort Bragg (California) troops. Because these activities are vital to continuing the military mission in Utah, the land used for the activities must be protected. Landowners with property near Camp

recommendations is for the formation of a JLUS Implementation Team that will be responsible for overseeing the progress on implementation in the months and years after the JLUS is completed. The recommended strategies are outlined in more detail beginning on page 22 of this report. Additionally, a Background Report was prepared in conjunction with the JLUS that details the compatibility issues and process that went into the development of the strategies.

These recommendations address the need for increased coordination and communication between the Camp Williams staff, local governments, regional agencies and the public. They

One of the key recommendations is for the formation of a JLUS Implementation Team that will be responsible for overseeing the progress on implementation in the months and years after the JLUS is completed.

Williams, and residents and business owners on property surrounding Camp Williams must also be protected from adverse impacts that could occur due to training activities performed at Camp Williams. Joint planning efforts on the part of the local governments and Camp Williams will establish recommended strategies that will equally protect all interested parties.

The Joint Land Use Study for Camp Williams has resulted in a set of strategy recommendations in the areas of policy, planning and zoning, coordination and communication, and outreach. A set of strategies was provided to address each Camp Williams Compatibility Factor. Each compatibility factor was assigned a priority of importance (high, medium, low, and awareness) for implementation. One of the key

also seek to address public health, safety, and welfare, and protection of quality of life in the areas surrounding Camp Williams. The collaborative spirit of the Joint Land Use Study is an effective starting point for a continued collaborative planning and communication effort between all involved parties.

Why Do α JLUS?

A JLUS is necessary to ensure the future compatibility between land uses necessary to support the continuation of the military mission at Camp Williams and the increasing civilian development occurring near the installation.

Camp Williams operates in a dual-mission capacity – State and Federal. The State mission is authorized by the Governor of Utah in times of emergency, including the preservation

of peace, order, and public safety. The Federal mission is enforced by the President of the United States (U.S.) requiring the Utah Army National Guard (UTARNG) to provide well-equipped and well-trained military units to support the U.S. government in times of war and national emergencies.

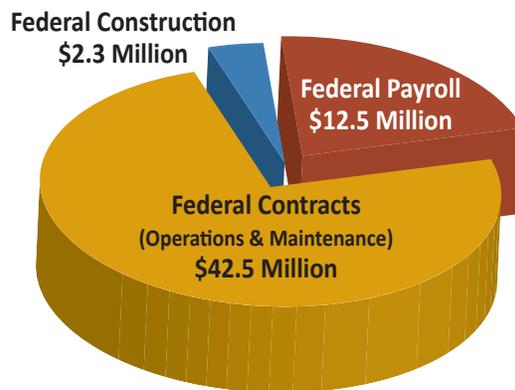
Economic Benefit to the Region

In addition to being a critical Utah National Guard training facility, Camp Williams is also an important economic engine contributing to the regional economy through sustained direct employment, indirect spending, and construction. The JLUS assists in preserving the continued economic benefit that Camp Williams provides. Camp Williams serves an important role in the regional economy. Operations at Camp Williams employ federal and federally-reimbursed state employees as well as National Guard members. In fiscal year 2011 (FY11), Camp Williams employed a total of 2,385 personnel, 148 of which are non-military positions. Camp Williams alone employs 27% of the total positions within the UTARNG. In addition, military and civilian personnel who are not in-training or transient-status must reside off-base; therefore, the revenue associated with housing and the purchase of goods and services is directly distributed into the local economies. In FY11, Camp Williams generated over \$57.3 million in economic impact for the local economy. This \$57.3 million impact is broken into three categories: federal construction at \$2.5 million, federal contracts procured at \$42.5 million, and annual payroll at \$12.5 million.



Community Support

As a community presence, Camp Williams contributes much more than economic benefit to the area. The installation is an important asset to the civilian community, as it is used by federal and local law enforcement for training, by local youth groups for team-building retreats, and by the public for a variety of special events. The Camp is also valuable through the many community services it supports.



Some of the regular public users of Camp Williams include the Honorary Colonels Corps, the Boy Scouts, Civil Air Patrol, and the Freedom Academy along with more than 75 youth groups. The most popular facilities include the rappel tower and Leadership-Reaction Course.

In addition, the units at Camp Williams assist the State of Utah and the local communities during natural disasters and other incidents. For example, the 211th Aviation Battalion assisted

the Unified Fire Authority and Utah Forestry, Fire and State Lands in fighting the Herriman Fire in 2010. Thus, the UTARNG and Camp Williams have an important civil role for which they provide numerous services for in the region.

Compatibility Concerns

At Camp Williams, the compatibility concerns relate to the growing population and the expansion of developed land taking place in the incorporated communities surrounding the installation. Over the past 10 years, the local communities surrounding Camp Williams have increased in population by approximately 260%, from a population base of nearly 29,000 in the year 2000 to over 103,000 by the year 2010. By the year 2020, the regional population is expected to surpass 236,000, representing a ten-year growth rate of nearly 130%. Such growth has the potential to cause development and infrastructure to be located in areas that are adjacent to or proximate to Camp Williams. While adjacent development exists in selected locations along the Camp perimeter, without proper oversight and guidance, this continued pattern of development could unintentionally jeopardize the UTARNG's ability to train its resident and visiting personnel at Camp Williams.

1 JLUS Project Overview

What Is a Joint Land Use Study?

A JLUS is a planning process accomplished through the collaborative efforts of all key stakeholders in a defined study area. These stakeholders include local, county, regional, state, and federal officials, residents, business owners, non-governmental organizations, and both installation and state military representatives. The purpose of a JLUS is to identify compatible land uses and growth management guidelines within, and adjacent to, active military installations, such as Camp Williams. The intent of the process is to establish and foster a working relationship among a military installation and its proximate local jurisdictions to act as a team to prevent and / or curtail encroachment issues associated with achieving existing mission objectives, allowing mission expansion (no boundary expansion) and fostering community economic development goals.

JLUS Goal and Objectives

The goal of the Camp Williams JLUS is to protect the viability of current and future training operations at Camp Williams while simultaneously guiding compatible community growth, sustaining the environmental and economic health of the region, and protecting public health, safety, and welfare in the areas surrounding Camp Williams.

The primary objectives of the Camp Williams JLUS are:

Understanding – Convene community and military representatives to identify, confirm, and understand the issues in an open forum, taking into consideration both community and UTARNG perspectives and needs. This includes public awareness, education, and input organized in a cohesive outreach program.

Collaboration – Encourage cooperative land use and resource planning among Camp Williams and surrounding communities so that future community growth and development is compatible with the training and operational missions at the installation, while at the same time seeking ways to reduce operational impacts on adjacent lands within the study area.

Actions – Provide a set of mutually supported actions (tools, activities, and procedures) to be implemented by the jurisdictions, agencies, and Camp Williams / UTARNG involved in this JLUS. The actions proposed include both operational measures to mitigate installation impacts on surrounding communities and local government and agency approaches to reduce community impacts on military operations. These tools will help both civilian and military decision makers resolve compatibility issues and prioritize projects within the annual budgeting process of their respective military entity / jurisdiction.

JLUS Partners

As highlighted in the objectives stated previously, the JLUS process was designed to create a locally relevant study that builds consensus and obtains support from the various stakeholders involved. To achieve the stated JLUS goal and objectives, the planning process included a public outreach program that utilized a variety of opportunities for interested parties to contribute to the development of this study.

Stakeholders include individuals, groups, organizations, and governmental entities interested in, affected by, or affecting the outcome of the JLUS project. An early step in any planning process is the identification of stakeholders. Informing or involving them early in the project is essential in the identification of their most important issues to address and resolve through the development of integrated strategies and measures. Stakeholders identified for the Camp Williams JLUS included, but were not limited to, the following:

- Camp Williams and UTARNG personnel.
- Local jurisdictions (towns, cities, counties and Metropolitan Planning Organizations).



- Other partner agencies and organizations, such as local, regional, and state planning, regulatory, and land management agencies; landholding and regulatory federal agencies; landowner and realty associations; and other special interest groups (including local educational institutions and school districts).
- The general public, including residents and landowners.

These groups of stakeholders played a critical role in the development of the Camp Williams JLUS and Background Report. Their input provided comprehensive, technical guidance relevant to their jurisdiction’s policies, regulations, culture, and values. The Camp Williams stakeholder groups helped shape the various strategies identified in this document.

Local Communities

This JLUS could not have been possible without the many hours and efforts provided by the eight JLUS communities affected by this study (see Figure 1 on page 5 for the location of each community):

- Bluffdale City
- City of Saratoga Springs
- Eagle Mountain City
- Herriman City
- Lehi City
- Salt Lake County
- Town of Cedar Fort
- Utah County

In addition to these partners, the Camp Williams JLUS partnered with other agencies and organizations that provide a state, regional and / or community perspective. These partners brought to the study a vast, expert knowledge base in varying disciplines, including state land use management practices, regional transportation practices, natural resources and fire management, and a local “on-the-ground” perspective relevant to the unique land features as well as land ownership patterns. A complete listing of the affiliated stakeholder groups that played a vital role in the development of the Camp Williams JLUS follows:

- Alpine School District
- Bureau of Land Management
- Jordan School District
- Mountainland Association of Governments
- Utah Department of Natural Resources
- Utah Department of Transportation
- Utah Division of Forestry, Fire, and State Lands
- Utah Division of Water Resources
- Utah Schools and Institutional Trust Lands Administration
- Wasatch Front Regional Council

These partners provided invaluable insights and perspectives to the development of the JLUS and the Background Report.

Public Participation

The general public was instrumental in the development of this JLUS and its strategies by providing their perspective and feedback, both in the public forums and through the use of the interactive project website (www.campwilliamsjlus.com). During the development of the JLUS, three public workshops were held to solicit public input on the direction and content of the JLUS.



JLUS Committees

Two committees, comprised of city, county, military, and other partner agencies and organizations, guided the development of the Camp Williams JLUS. These committees were:

Policy Committee (PC). This committee was responsible for leading the direction of the JLUS; its members are listed in the Acknowledgments section of this report.

Technical Committee (TC). The TC identified and addressed technical issues, provided feedback on report development, and assisted in the development and evaluation of implementation strategies. The TC members are listed in the Acknowledgments section of this report.

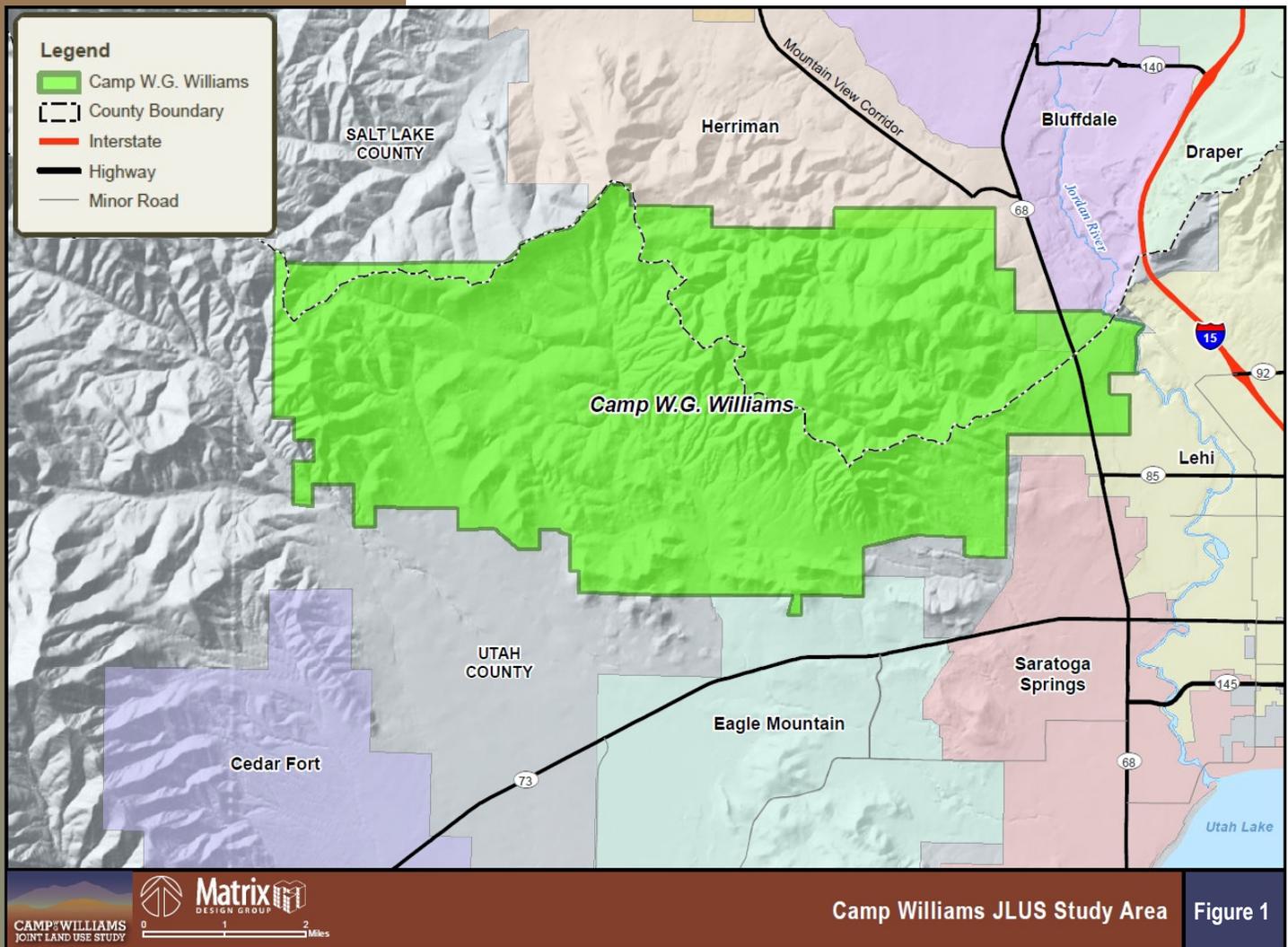
JLUS Study Area Profile

Project Study Area

Camp Williams is located in north central Utah, 26 miles south of Salt Lake City, and is situated to the west of Interstate 15 (I-15) and straddles the boundaries of Salt Lake and Utah Counties.

The Camp Williams JLUS Study Area has been identified to address the surrounding lands proximate to Camp Williams that may impact current or future military operations or be impacted by those operations. The Camp Williams JLUS Study Area encompasses a 2.0- to 3.5-mile area around the boundaries of the installation and encompasses approximately 135 square miles (see Figure 1).

Jurisdictions within the Study Area are the Cities of Bluffdale, Eagle Mountain, Herriman, Lehi, and Saratoga Springs and the Town of Cedar Fort, and the Counties of Salt Lake and Utah.



Camp Williams

Camp Williams provides training facilities for the Utah Army National Guard and Utah Air National Guard, U.S. Army and Army Reserve, U.S. Marine Corps and Marine Corps Reserve, U.S. Air Force and U.S. Air Force Reserve, and the Reserve Officers Training Corps. Camp Williams is also an important training site for local law enforcement agencies and is frequently used by youth groups. The UTARNG maintains 30 armories in 27 communities within the State of Utah, and of these, Camp Williams is the main training site. With over 24,000 acres, Camp Williams is one of the largest training facilities for the National Guard in the western U.S.

Camp Williams offers a wide variety of training environments to soldiers, airmen, and marines, such as small arms training, artillery firing and maneuvering, basic airborne, demolitions training, land navigation, and helicopter maneuvering. Camp Williams is considered a premier training facility because of the wide array of live-fire and ground maneuvering training ranges it contains as well as its similarity to the terrain in Afghanistan.

In addition to the live-fire and demolition ranges, Camp Williams has numerous support facilities, such as administration buildings, mess halls, classrooms, and a complex of warehouses, workshops, and maintenance facilities. Camp Williams has a billeting capacity of 2,800 troops. Camp Williams provides facilities, logistical support, and personnel help to military units training at the installation. Camp Williams has the facilities that allow soldiers to train in weapons live-fire familiarization and qualification, basic airborne and jump master refresher courses, military academic courses (including field exercises), battalion-sized field training exercises, group and brigade-sized



command post exercises, urban assault and defense training, mobilization processing exercises, artillery battalion live-fire exercises, individual training, and primary leadership development courses. Of the lands designated for training, Camp Williams' 44 training areas encompass a total of 17,603 acres.

The facilities at Camp Williams provide for wide-range training at a single installation. Any training exercises that cannot be conducted at Camp Williams can be scheduled and completed at Dugway Proving Ground (DPG), which is located approximately 100 miles west of the Camp. Training occurs year-round, approximately 50 weekends per year and 10 to 12 annual training periods of up to 14 days each. The number of personnel who train at Camp Williams can vary from year to year.

Local Jurisdictions in the Study Area

Camp Williams is situated between two large metropolitan areas, Salt Lake City and Provo, and is located within two counties, Salt Lake County and Utah County. The cities immediately adjacent to Camp Williams are Bluffdale, Eagle Mountain, Herriman, Lehi and Saratoga Springs. Even though the Town of Cedar Fort is not immediately adjacent to Camp Williams, it is within the JLUS Study Area and its annexation boundaries touch the installation. The area

surrounding Camp Williams has recently experienced rapid growth. High growth rates are likely to continue due to the supply of undeveloped or unincorporated land and the provision of adequate public facilities and services.

Study Area Growth Trends

Between the Census conducted in 2000 and 2010, Salt Lake County grew by 131,243 persons and Utah County grew by 148,028 persons. While similar in numbers, the growth in Utah County was substantially higher on an annual percentage basis due to its smaller total population in the year 2000. Salt Lake County grew by an annual rate of 1.4% over this time period while Utah County grew at an annual rate of 3.4%. Together, these two counties represent a large percent of the total growth throughout the state.

Within Utah County, the biggest growth hubs were in the JLUS Study Area and the Provo area. The annual growth rates between 2000 to 2010 in the incorporated communities were greatest in the Utah County cities of Eagle Mountain and Saratoga Springs, which saw annual growth rates of 25.8% and 33.3%, respectively. In Salt Lake County, the greatest percent change in population was seen in Herriman, which had an annual growth rate of 30.5%.

Assessment Methodology

Assessment Process

The development of the Camp Williams JLUS included three steps:

1. *Study Area identification and data collection*
2. *Compatibility Issue identification*
3. *Evaluation of existing tools*

1 Study Area Identification and Data Collection

At the start of the JLUS process, the PC and TC were engaged to assist in the identification of the JLUS Study Area and to assist in collecting data concerning compatibility issues.

In terms of a JLUS, the Study Area defines the geographic area used for data collection in support of the study (the area of analysis) and the areas that are used for implementation strategies. During a JLUS, the Study Area usually starts out covering a larger area for data collection, and then is refined to a smaller area once more information on areas of concern are identified. The Study Area for the Camp Williams JLUS was identified by working with committee members to identify areas that (1) may impact current or future military operations, or (2) may be impacted by military operations at Camp Williams.

From the local jurisdictions, information on planning processes, particularly as they relate to issues of compatibility, was collected and assessed. This included general and specific plans, zoning regulations, and applicable ordinances / codes. Information was also collected relevant to current growth trends and current development applications.

From applicable state and federal land or resource management agencies, information was collected on current plans and planning efforts, resource documents, applications for use of managed lands, and identification of areas of concern.

From Camp Williams, information was collected concerning current and planned facilities, training areas, and operations. This information covered measurable use as well as geographic locations for these items.

2 Compatibility Issue Identification

Compatibility, in relation to military readiness, is defined as the balance or compromise between community and military needs and interests. The goal of compatibility planning is to promote an environment where both entities communicate, coordinate, and implement mutually supportive actions that allow them to achieve their respective objectives.

Numerous factors influence whether community and military plans, programs, and activities are compatible or in conflict. For the Camp Williams

For the Camp Williams JLUS, a list of standard compatibility factors was used to confirm the presence of, and establish priorities for, the key Study Area issues.

JLUS, a list of 23 standard compatibility factors was initially used to confirm the presence of, and establish priorities for, the key Study Area issues.

At the initial committee workshops and public meetings, these groups were asked to identify the location and type of compatibility issues they thought existed today, or could occur in the future, using the 23 factor areas as a guide. Of the 23 standard compatibility factors, a number of individual issues were identified under each of the 23 factors. However, it was determined that the issues under the Vibration Factor should be integrated with the issues under the Noise Factor,

thereby reducing the total number of compatibility factors to 22. Additional technical issues were also added by the consulting team, based on their evaluation of available information and relevant experience on similar projects.

Prioritizing Issues

For the compatibility factors and issues identified, the public and committees provided input on setting priorities. Priorities were used to determine the type of response and the timing of that response. Three criteria were utilized to prioritize the compatibility factors:

- 1. Is it a Current Impact?** Each compatibility factor and issue was considered based on its current impact to the compatibility of either Camp Williams or the surrounding areas. Issues posing the most extensive operational impacts or community impacts constitute the highest priority.
- 2. Location.** This criterion assesses the proximity of each factor in relation to activities occurring on Camp Williams and in surrounding areas. Factors occurring near the installation often have more impact on the mission and the community than those occurring remotely.
- 3. Potential Impact.** Although an issue may not present a current threat to the installation or the community, it has the potential to become an issue in the future. Should conditions change, adjacent or proximate development increase, or other issues become apparent, new conflicts with existing or future missions and operational activities at Camp Williams could arise. Issues were considered based on their future potential for impact using the same criteria that were established for current impact.



With a complete list of issues to be addressed in the JLUS, the public and TC were asked to identify the relative priority of each compatibility factor. Based on public and TC inputs on issues, the PC finalized the prioritization of the list of issues, dividing the compatibility factors and their associated issues into four categories:

- **High-Priority.** Due to the nature of these issues relative to the particular compatibility factor, an immediate response is warranted. Strategies for issues identified as High Priority are to be initiated during the next 1-2 years with a completion date of 2014.
- **Medium-Priority.** Strategies to be initiated no later than 3-5 years after completion of the JLUS (complete by 2017).
- **Low-Priority.** Strategies to be addressed within 10 years of completion of the JLUS.
- **Awareness Factors.** Awareness factors and issues pose only a minor threat to Camp Williams and / or the surrounding jurisdictions and are documented in this JLUS for the purpose of maintaining an operational awareness. These items do not require action to address at the current time, but should be monitored long-term.

3 Evaluation of Existing Tools

In order to develop a plan of action to address compatibility issues, it is important to fully understand the tools already available that can be used. During this part of the JLUS development, existing plans and programs (tools) were reviewed for their applicability to the issues identified. Based on this review, there were three outcomes:

- **Adequate Tool.** The tool is appropriate as currently implemented. This does not mean that the tool fully addresses an issue, but the tool is appropriate in how it addresses the issue.
- **Modify Existing Tool.** If an existing tool can be modified to better address compatibility, this is preferable to the development of a completely new tool.
- **Develop New Tool.** In this case, the existing tools are either inadequate or simply not designed to address the issue at hand.

Compatibility Assessment

Compatibility Factors

The previous section described the process used to identify compatibility factors and assign priorities to these factors. During this process, the committees and public also identified a range of individual issue statements under each factor.

In this section, each of the 22 compatibility factors will be briefly described (by priority), followed by a list of the issues identified under that factor. More information on this analysis can be found in Section 3 of the Camp Williams JLUS Background Report.

High Priority Compatibility Factors and Issues

Infrastructure Extensions

represent compatibility issues for Camp Williams based on their proposed or planned location. Transportation routes and electrical and water infrastructure impact land uses differently based on location, magnitude of the improvements, and the resulting outcome of the extensions. The result of infrastructure extensions tends to encourage and increase development in the surrounding communities. This development can represent incompatibilities with Camp Williams' military operations.

ISSUES

- ✓ Transportation Infrastructure Extensions
- ✓ Electrical Infrastructure Extensions
- ✓ Water Infrastructure Extensions

Interagency Coordination

is the communication and collaboration between multiple agencies engaged in a common goal. For the Camp Williams JLUS, interagency coordination represents several challenges for both Camp Williams and the surrounding communities. The lack of interagency coordination in fire response management and planning activities to include infrastructure extensions and development can result in incompatibilities for the sustainment of the Camp Williams' mission and the growth of the surrounding communities.

ISSUES

- ✓ Increased Coordination on Fire Management and Response
- ✓ Land Ownership on Camp Williams
- ✓ Engage Military to Address Mutual Issues
- ✓ Noise Complaints

Land Use is the impetus for the Camp Williams JLUS. The JLUS assesses various components of land uses to determine compatibility between unique military missions and the economic vision of the surrounding jurisdictions. This assessment is conducted to attain mutual goals and benefits and enable the military to continue to train its military personnel to achieve optimal readiness, while still allowing for economic development in the adjacent communities. Certain land uses are sensitive to noise, vibration, and other outcomes generated by military training exercises. In contrast, certain land uses employed by communities can limit military training activities.

ISSUES

- ✓ Inappropriate Internal and External Land Use Designations
- ✓ Proximate Future Development Projects

High Priority Compatibility Factors and Issues



Noise and Vibration are the results of both military training exercises as well as construction and development activities. These factors can present as incompatibilities with sensitive land uses. Noise that is loud and extends into the night hours can disrupt the lives of the public in adjacent communities. Also, vibration can disrupt daily living activities.

ISSUES

- ✓ Demolition and Artillery Firing Generates Off-Base Noise and Vibration
- ✓ Military Helicopter Noise and Vibration Impacts
- ✓ Military Operations Noise and Vibration Impacts



Public Trespassing is the unauthorized entry onto lands belonging to other landowners. Camp Williams annually experiences several instances of public trespassing due to the lack of an adequate perimeter fence around the entire installation, as well as the geography that occurs in the area. The geography encourages hikers and nature enthusiasts to explore and experience the natural world. Trespassing on Camp Williams represents safety concerns for both the public and the military. The installation conducts live-fire training exercises. Trespassing can pose a threat to human life and impede military training due to unauthorized entry onto the Camp.

ISSUES

- ✓ An Inadequate Perimeter Boundary Encourages Trespassing



Safety issues are generated by both military and civilian land uses. Safety concerns relevant to military operations include live-fire training exercises and the impacts of those training activities, i.e., wildfires started by live-fire. Safety issues are also evaluated based on the land uses that fall within the military training routes relative to aircraft corridors and the accident potential. In addition, wildfires and trespassing can potentially represent a safety concern for the military.

ISSUES

- ✓ Protection and Maintenance from Mission-Related Hazards
- ✓ High Potential for Urban Wildland Fires

Medium Priority Compatibility Factors and Issues

Anti-Terrorism / Force Protection (AT / FP) is the protection and security of the nation's defense and national security. These issues exist when there is a breach of security in relation to the nation's defense. It is important for the UTARNG to address these issues to ensure the military readiness for the State of Utah and the country.

ISSUE

- ✓ Intentional Trespassing

Dust and Smoke is another factor evaluated in this JLUS. Dust and smoke is a by-product generated by both military and civilian activities. Dust and smoke is not only a nuisance relative to visibility, but it is also an issue for the State of Utah as it relates to air quality in Salt Lake and Utah Counties. Dust and Smoke were assessed in this JLUS by the nuisance it creates for the general public.

ISSUE

- ✓ Dust and Smoke Generation by Military Training Activities

Roadway Capacity can create incompatibilities between military operations and civilian activities due to limited availability of roadway. Roadway Capacity in the Camp Williams JLUS was evaluated on the basis of public roadways meeting the needs of both military and civilian uses.

ISSUE

- ✓ Military Use of Public Roadways
- ✓ Limited Mobility of Future Roadway Network

Vertical Obstructions are structures that impede navigable airspace for both military and civilian aircraft operations. Structures that pose a threat to the airspace for military and civilian aviation include tall windmills and cell phone towers. It is important to ensure the communities adjacent to Camp Williams plan accordingly to safeguard against unintended safety concerns relative to structures that obstruct navigable airspace.

ISSUE

- ✓ Potential for Military Aircraft Collisions with Tall Structures
- ✓ Aviation Corridors

Low Priority Compatibility Factors and Issues

Competition for Land and Air Space is defined as multiple uses of both land and air spaces. The Camp Williams JLUS evaluated land and air space uses between military and civilian activities relative to commercial / civilian airport operations in the region that communicate and collaborate to use the airspace. In addition, the military must collaborate with regional airports as well as the Federal Aviation Administration due to the restricted airspace that exists over the Camp Williams installation.

ISSUE

- ✓ Shared Military and Civilian Airspace
- ✓ General and Commercial Overflight Route Competition

Frequency Spectrum Capacity is the ability for the military to function and carry out missions based on the availability of bandwidth. This factor presents incompatibilities with the communities relative to commercial operations using the same communications lines for transmitting signals. For example, the increased development of data centers in communities tends to cause strain on local, available bandwidth.

ISSUE

- ✓ Specific Business and Employment Types Can Attract and Expand Utilization of Bandwidth Utilized by the Military

Low Priority Compatibility Factors and Issues

Frequency Spectrum Impedance is the interruption of electronic signals due to the existence of a structure or object between the source of the signal and its destination (receptor). The Camp Williams JLUS analyzed the existing obstructions to determine compatibility, as well as the likelihood of future incompatibilities with these structures. Such obstructions can include wind turbines and cell towers. There are two structures within the flight corridors that represent potential incompatibilities with both military operations and civilian communications.

ISSUE

- ✓ Wideband Use and Vertical Obstructions Can Restrict or Degrade Communications

Light and Glare can be generated by both military and civilian uses. Typically, light and glare issues represent incompatibilities due to commercial lighting affecting nighttime military training — both on-the-ground and air training exercises. Military uses night vision devices to train in realistic, combat environments. New commercial development can employ unshielded, or non-cutoff lighting that produces ambient urban sky glow; this can degrade the effectiveness of night vision devices.

ISSUE

- ✓ Urban Development Generated Glare
- ✓ Improvised Explosive Device (IED) Course Generated Glare

Awareness Compatibility Factors and Issues

Air Quality represents an awareness issue for Camp Williams through the dust and smoke generated by live-fire training exercises and / or the prescribed fires issue of emitting debris and particulate matter into the air. Conversely, wildland fires and development activities can also emit debris in the air, causing the air quality to diminish in Utah.

ISSUE

- ✓ Non-Attainment Area Designation.

Salt Lake and Utah Counties are currently designated as non-attainment areas by the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). The man-made and natural activities that generate dust and smoke that contribute to air quality were assessed in the Camp Williams JLUS.

Alternative Energy is the likelihood of development of alternative energy conversion units within the Camp Williams JLUS Study Area. Alternative energy includes wind and solar energy facilities in the Camp Williams JLUS. Currently, there are two wind turbine facilities in the study area. More specifically, they are located in the flight corridors that can represent a vertical obstruction. The uncoordinated placement of these facilities can lead to incompatibilities with the military mission at Camp Williams.

ISSUE

- ✓ Siting of Wind-to-Electricity Turbines

Cultural Resources are those cultural and historic resources that require management and preservation under the National Historic Preservation Act. Camp Williams hosts many cultural and historical sites on the installation that require coordination and compliance with state and federal laws.

ISSUE

- ✓ Cultural Resources Management and Preservation

Awareness Compatibility Factors and Issues

Housing Availability is the availability of eligible and qualified housing units to the UTARNG. By law, the UTARNG permanent party is required to live off-post in eligible community housing provided by the local jurisdictions.

ISSUE

- ✓ On-Base Housing Inventory for Military Personnel in Training and Transient Population

Legislative Initiatives are those issues that require legislative action or amendments to ensure compatibility factors are addressed within the local jurisdictions. The Camp Williams JLUS process discovered that the jurisdictions do not possess the authority to incorporate military compatibility guidelines and elements in their general and comprehensive plans.

ISSUE

- ✓ Absence of State Legislation Addressing Compatible Planning Around Military Installations



Scarce Natural Resources

are the natural resources, such as water, land, and air that must compete with both military operations and community development. As development increases and / or changes, or expansions in UTARNG missions occur, natural resources become increasingly utilized and are not always considered in planning.

ISSUE

- ✓ Mining Operations



Threatened and Endangered Species

constitutes a minor threat for Camp Williams and the surrounding communities in this JLUS process. UTARNG complies with the Endangered Species Act by mitigating impacts of various species, including the Bald Eagle. There is a known eagle's nest on the installation to which training is off-limits. In addition, Camp Williams and the adjacent communities must collaborate in natural events, such as wildland fires, to ensure the survival of species and their habitats.

ISSUE

- ✓ Habitat Management

Water Supply and Quality is the factor that assesses the quantity and quality of water resources in the Camp Williams JLUS Study Area. This factor evaluates the amount of water that is utilized by the installation relative to the available supply of water and then compares that with the demand and supply that is utilized by the surrounding jurisdictions to provide for the necessary public services. In addition to evaluating the water supply, this factor also reviews the overall quality of public water uses in the JLUS Study Area. Water Quality can be affected by military operations, public recreation use, and stormwater drainage.

ISSUE

- ✓ Stormwater Retention / Drainage

Recommendations

It is important to note that the JLUS is not an adopted 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.



Implementation Plan

This section identifies and organizes the recommended actions (strategies) that have been developed through a collaborative effort between representatives of applicable local jurisdictions, the UTARNG, state and federal agencies, local organizations, the general public and other stakeholders that own or manage land or resources in the region. Because the Camp Williams JLUS is the result of a collaborative planning process, the recommendations in this section represent a true consensus plan; a realistic and coordinated approach to compatibility planning developed with the support of stakeholders involved throughout the process.

JLUS strategies incorporate a variety of actions that can be taken to promote 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. As such, the recommended strategies function as the heart of the JLUS document and are the culmination of the planning process.

The key to the implementation of the strategies presented in this JLUS is the establishment of the JLUS Coordinating Committee that oversees the execution of the JLUS. Through this Committee, local jurisdictions, Camp Williams, and other interested parties will be able to continue their initial work together

to establish procedures, recommend or refine specific actions for member agencies, and make adjustments to strategies over time to ensure the JLUS continues to resolve key compatibility issues through realistic strategies and implementation.

Implementation Plan Guidelines

The key to a successful plan is balancing the different needs of all involved stakeholders. In working towards a balanced plan, several guidelines became the basis upon which the strategies were developed. These guidelines were based on the following principals:

- In concert with Utah state laws, the Implementation Plan was developed with the understanding that the recommended strategies must not result in a taking of property value. In some cases, the recommended strategies can only be implemented with new enabling legislation.
- In order to minimize regulation, where appropriate, strategies were recommended only for specific geographic areas to resolve the compatibility issue.
- 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% buy-in by all stakeholders, it was determined that the solution / strategy may result in the creation of multiple strategies that address the same issue but would be tailored to individual agencies.

Military Compatibility Areas (MCAs)

In compatibility planning, the generic term “Military Compatibility Area” (MCA) is used to formally designate a geographic area where military operations may impact local communities, and conversely, where local activities may affect the military’s ability to carry out its mission. The MCAs are geographic areas where the majority of the recommended strategies apply. The proposed Camp Williams Military Compatibility Area Overlay District (MCAOD) is an area that incorporates all MCAs and / or subzones.

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

MCAs are designated to accomplish the following purposes:

1. Promote an orderly transition between community and military land uses so that land uses remain compatible.
2. Protect public health, safety, and welfare.
3. Maintain operational capabilities of military installations and areas.
4. Promote an awareness of the size and scope of military training areas to protect areas separate from the actual military installation (i.e., critical air space) used for training purposes.
5. Establish compatibility requirements within the designated area, such as requirements for sound attenuation, real estate disclosure, and aviation easements.

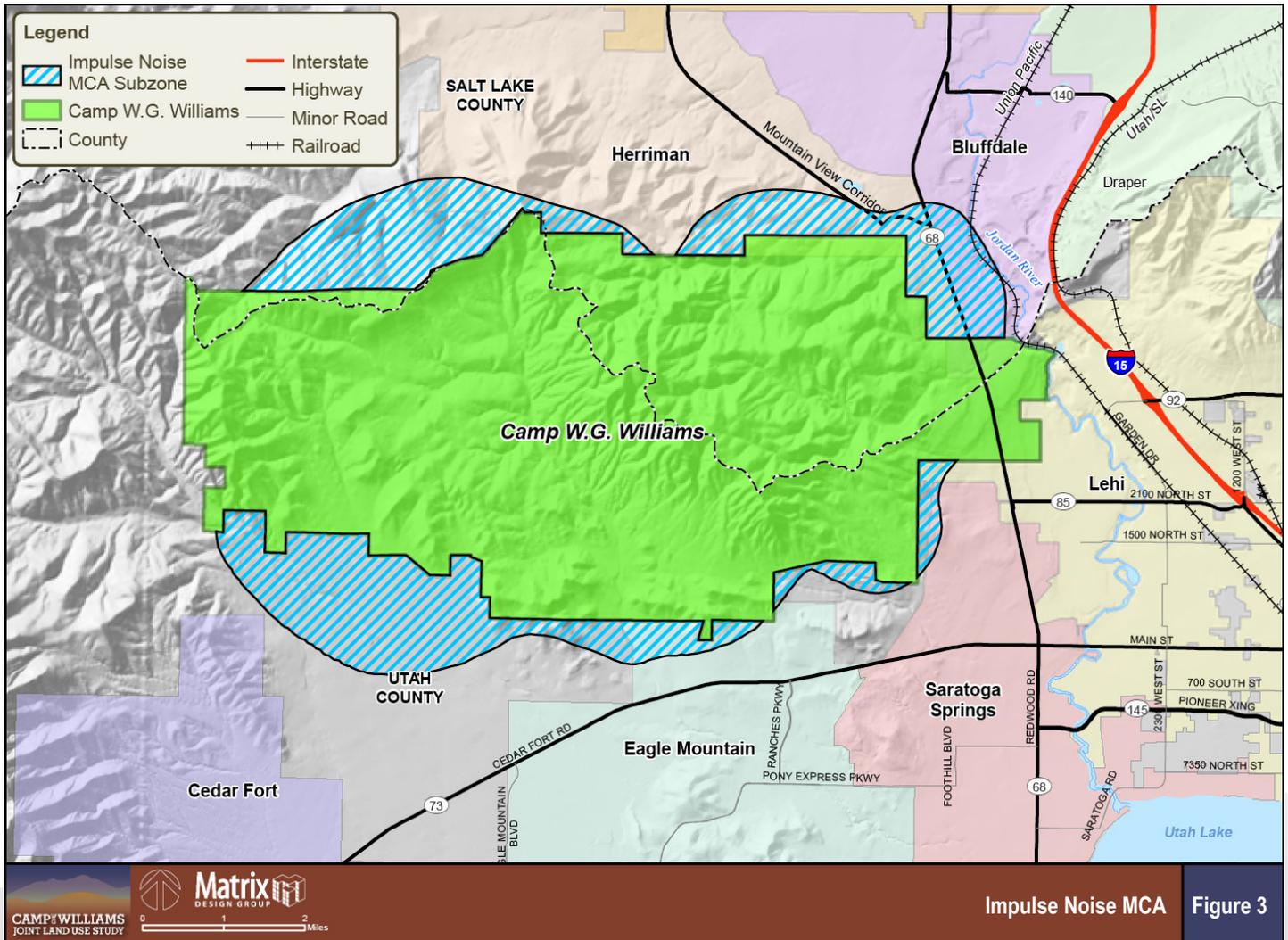
To better reflect the area of interest and focus implementation, several MCAs are further divided into subareas.

The four MCAs used in the Camp Williams JLUS Implementation Plan are listed below, and shown and described on the following pages.

1. Impulse Noise MCA
2. Light MCA
3. Aviation Safety MCA
4. Land Use MCA

Impulse Noise MCA

The Impulse Noise MCA includes all lands located off-installation that fall within the 60-65 dB DNL noise contour for live-fire ranges (see Section 3 of the Background Report for details). Residential developments and other sensitive land uses within this MCA may be subject to sound attenuation measures to reduce noise impacts. Figure 3 illustrates this MCA.

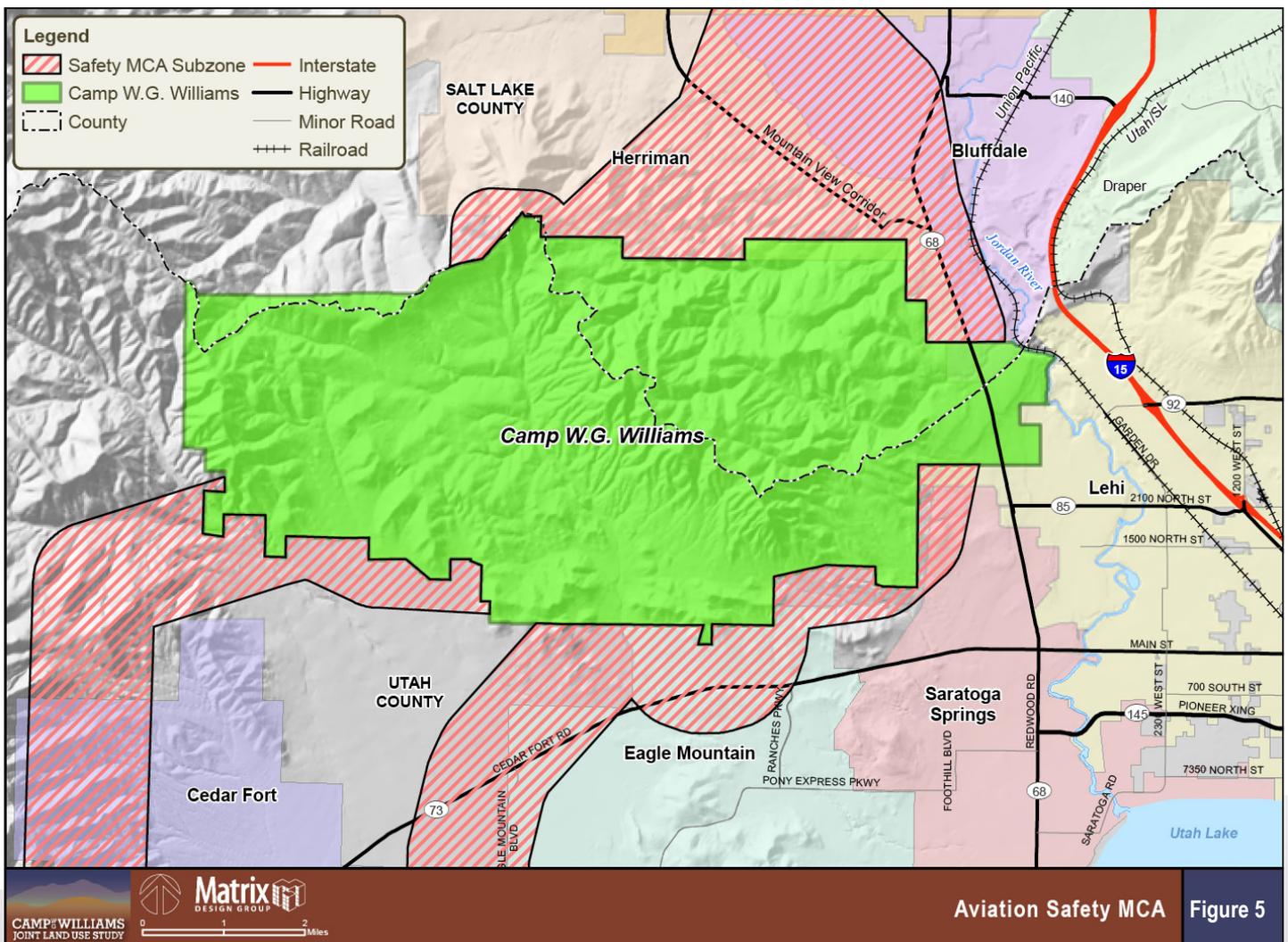


5 Recommendations

Aviation Safety MCA

Safety associated with rotary-wing flight operations is a major concern to both the military and the communities surrounding Camp Williams. The Aviation Safety MCA defines an area of increased concern as an area that is one-half mile on each side of the rotary-wing flight corridors (see Figure 5).

The strategies associated with the Aviation Safety MCA are related to land use planning as it considers accident potential from rotary-wing aircraft, as well as vertical obstructions such as wind turbines and cell towers and their potential impacts on flight safety.



Aviation Safety MCA Figure 5

Land Use MCA

This MCA encompasses the land area within one mile of the boundary of Camp Williams. The land use MCA consists of two subzone areas (see Figure 6) designed to provide a transitional area relative to land use density and intensity transitioning from a less dense area nearer the installation to a denser area further from the installation boundary.

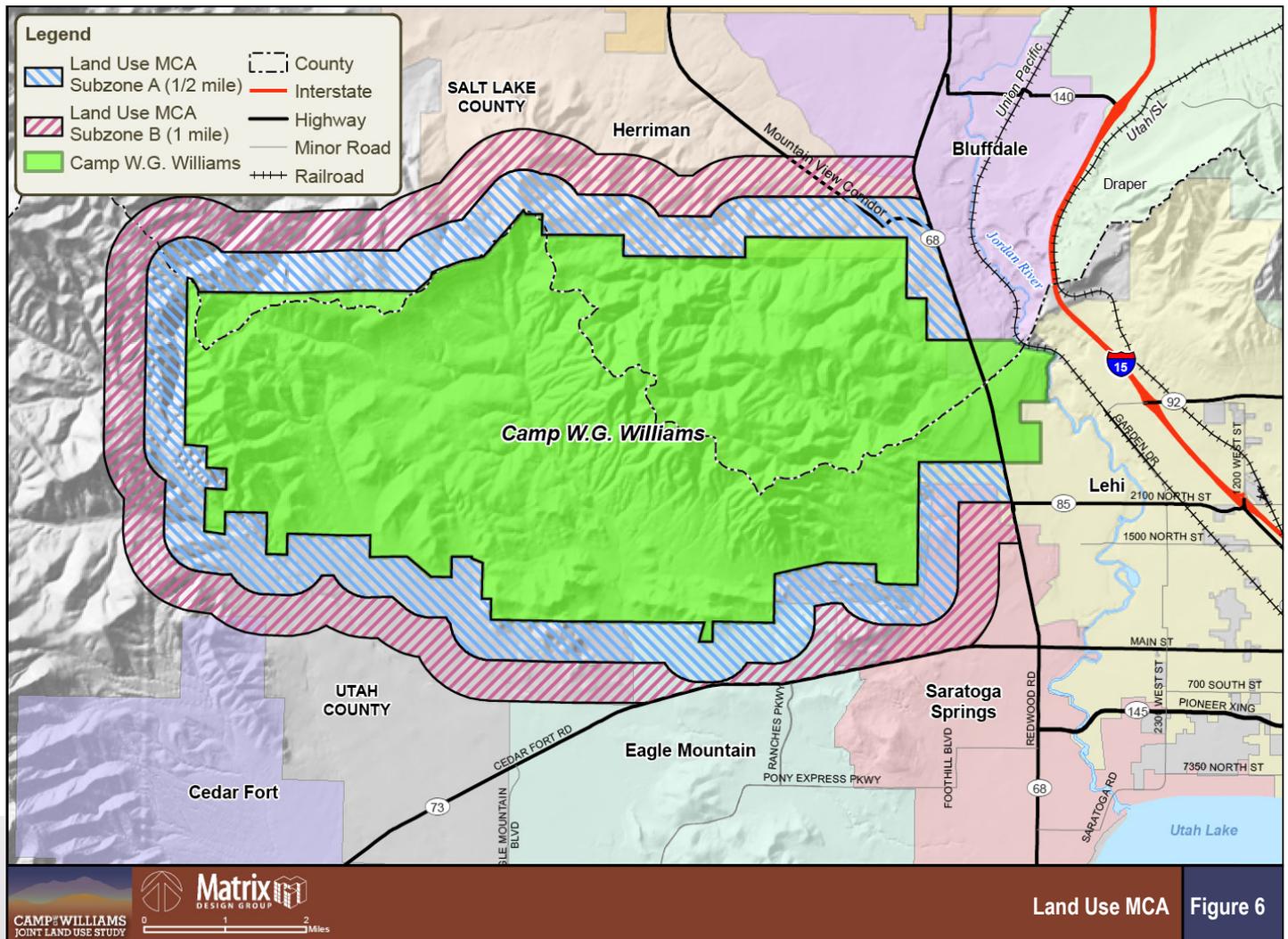
Strategies associated with this MCA are related to land use planning and disclosure requirements (as part of real estate transactions).

Land Use MCA Subzone A

The Land Use MCA Subzone A represents ½ mile area around the perimeter of Camp Williams. This area shall be characterized by lower density / intensity development to consider the military training operations that occur on Camp Williams. Strategies for this area recommend a development density of one dwelling unit per acre, but no more than two dwelling units per acre. Intensities in this area shall not be more than 0.25 in floor area ratio.

Land Use MCA Subzone B

The Land Use MCA Subzone B represents the area ½ mile to one mile from the installation boundary. This subzone area is designed to be a transitional area where higher densities / intensities than allowed in Subzone A may be considered. Allowable densities would be one to six dwelling units per acre except where the Aviation Safety MCA overlays the Land Use MCA subzone. Where this occurs, the recommended density is one to two dwelling units per acre.



5 Recommendations

The strategies developed were designed to address the compatibility issues identified during preparation of the JLUS. The purpose of each strategy is to accomplish one or more of the following:

1. Prevent future actions, operations, or approvals that would cause a compatibility issue,
2. Eliminate an existing compatibility issue,
3. Reduce the adversity of an existing issue, or
4. Provide for on-going communications and collaboration.

The strategies are presented in tables by priority, as identified by the PC. Each table provides a description of the strategy, information on when and how that strategy should be implemented, and who is responsible for implementing the strategy.

Table 1 High Priority Strategies (see page 22)

Table 2 Medium Priority Strategies (see page 30)

Table 3 Low Priority Strategies (see page 32)

Table 4 Awareness Strategies (see page 34)

How to Read the Implementation Plan

Issue or Strategy #: Provides a unique reference for each specific issue and strategy.

Type of Strategy: Represents the type of strategy tool being recommended:

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Acq | Acquisition |
| CIP | Capital Improvement Program |
| Comm | Communication and Coordination |
| Disc | Real Estate Disclosures |
| Hab | Habitat Conservation Tools |
| Leg | Legislative Tools |
| MOA | Memorandum of Agreement |
| MOU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| MCA | Military Compatibility Area |
| Plans | Comprehensive / General / Master / Hazard / Airport Plans |
| Zon | Zoning Ordinance / Subdivision Regulations |

Military Compatibility Area (MCA) or Geographic Area:

Indicates the applicable geographic area. Please see the heading “Military Compatibility Areas” on page 15 for more details.

JLUS Strategy: Describes the strategy and the action needed.

Timeframe: Indicates the projected timeframe of each strategy as follows:

| | |
|-------------|--|
| 2014 | Strategy to be initiated / completed by 2014 (within 1-2 years of JLUS completion) |
| 2017 | Strategy to be initiated / completed by 2017 (3-5 years from JLUS completion) |

On-going An on-going monitoring implementation action

Responsible Party: At the right end of the strategy table are a set of columns, one for each jurisdiction, military entity, agency, and organization with responsibilities relevant to implementation of the Camp Williams JLUS strategies. If an entity has a primary role / responsibility relative to implementing a strategy, 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.

Agencies are identified by their assigned acronym in the heading at the top of each page.

| | |
|---------------|---|
| BLM | Bureau of Land Management |
| DNR | Utah Department of Natural Resources |
| FFSL | Utah Division of Forestry, Fire and State Lands |
| MAG | Mountainland Association of Governments |
| SITLA | Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration |
| UDOT | Utah Department of Transportation |
| UTARNG | Utah Army National Guard, the agency that provides oversight and administers the budget to all National Guard units in the State of Utah. |
| UFA | Unified Fire Authority |
| WFRC | Wasatch Front Regional Council |

Table 1. High Priority Strategies

Issues warranting immediate response (to be initiated by 2014, within 1-2 years of JLUS completion)

| Issue or Strategy # | Type of Strategy | Military Compatibility Area (MCA) or Geographic Area | JLUS Strategy | Timeframe | Primary role = ■ Supporting role = □ | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|----------------|--------------------------------------|------------|----------------|----------|------|------------------|------------------|-------------|---------------|--------|------------|------------|
| | | | | | Local Jurisdictions | | | | | | Other Agencies | | | | | |
| | | | | | Bluffdale | Cedar Fort | Eagle Mountain | Herriman | Lehi | Saratoga Springs | Salt Lake County | Utah County | Camp Williams | UTARNG | MAG / WFRC | DNR / FFSL |
| IE - INFRASTRUCTURE EXTENSIONS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IE-1 | Issue: Infrastructure Extensions May Support Incompatible Development. Development follows infrastructure. If future infrastructure plan does not take into consideration compatibility planning, Camp William's mission may be at risk from encroachment. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IE-1A | MOA | Study Area | Include Camp Williams As A Stakeholder For All Regional And Local Transportation Planning Activities. Develop Memorandum of Agreements (MOA) between UTARNG (Camp Williams) and the MAG, WFRC, and local jurisdictions to formalize Camp Williams as an active member in the development of or update of regional and local transportation plans. Primary Agency: UDOT | 2014 | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | ■ | □ | □ | |
| IE-1B | CIP | Study Area | Encourage Proposed Overhead Utility and Service Lines To Be Located Within Existing Utility Corridors. Plan new and proposed overhead electrical lines within existing utility service corridors, where possible, and in accordance with the JLUS compatibility guidelines to prevent potential encroachment. Primary Agency: Rocky Mountain Power | On-going | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | □ | □ | □ | |
| IE-1C | Comm and CIP | Study Area | Coordinate And Update Regional And Local Utility Service Plans With Camp Williams. Coordinate with Camp Williams when updating utility service master plans and maps. Update the service plans in accordance with the JLUS compatibility guidelines to encourage future extensions in established corridors. Other agencies: Rocky Mountain Power and Division of Water Resources | 2014/ On-going | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | □ | □ | □ | |
| IE-1D | CIP | MCA | Construct All Street Light Poles With Downward Shielded Lighting Fixtures And Within The Height Restrictions. To protect the public health, safety, and welfare, plan and construct street light poles and fixtures per the JLUS compatibility guidelines. | 2014 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | □ | □ | □ | |
| IC - INTERAGENCY COORDINATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IC-1 | Issue: Risk of Wildland Fires Occurring Within the Camp Williams Region. Wildland Fires are a risk to both Camp Williams and the surrounding communities. Historically, wildland fires have initiated from both on-installation (in some cases fires have migrated off-installation) as well as from off-installation (where fires have migrated onto the installation). | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IC-1A | MOA | MCA | Review And Amend Existing Inter-Jurisdictional Agreements / Memorandum Of Agreements. Utilize the existing MOA (between the UTARNG and the Utah Department of Natural Resources) as a model to execute MOAs with local jurisdictions surrounding Camp Williams to enhance coordination for fire suppression and mitigate hazardous fuels. | 2014 | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | ■ | □ | □ | |
| IC-1B | Plans | MCA | Review And Update The Integrated Wildfire Management Plan (IWFMP). When major changes occur in policy, organizational structure, interagency coordination, emergency operations, risk factors, natural resource conditions and / or mission changes in and around Camp Williams, this plan should be updated. | On-going | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | ■ | □ | □ | |

Table 1. High Priority Strategies

Issues warranting immediate response (to be initiated by 2014, within 1-2 years of JLUS completion)

| Issue or Strategy # | Type of Strategy | Military Compatibility Area (MCA) or Geographic Area | JLUS Strategy | Timeframe | Primary role = ■ Supporting role = □ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|--|--|-----------|--------------------------------------|------------|----------------|----------|------|------------------|------------------|-------------|---------------|--------|------------|------------|-------------|-----|---|
| | | | | | Local Jurisdictions | | | | | | Other Agencies | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Bluffdale | Cedar Fort | Eagle Mountain | Herriman | Lehi | Saratoga Springs | Salt Lake County | Utah County | Camp Williams | UTARNG | MAG / WFRC | DNR / FFSL | Legislature | BLM | |
| IC - INTERAGENCY COORDINATION (continued) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IC-3 Issue: Lack Of Coordination Between Camp Williams And Adjacent Jurisdictions / Stakeholders To Address Mutual Issues. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No formal coordination exists between the surrounding jurisdictions and Camp Williams in order to proactively address land use, transportation, and other infrastructure compatibility issues. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IC-3A | Comm | MCA | Establish a JLUS Implementation Task Force. | 2014 | □ | □ | ■ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | ■ | □ | | | | | |
| Appoint a formal body to advance the work of the initial JLUS planning process through implementation and to foster mutual compatibility. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IC-3B | Comm | MCAOD | Invite A Camp Williams Representative To Serve As An Ex-Officio Member Of The Jurisdiction Planning Commission. | 2014 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | □ | | | | | | |
| Invite a member of Camp Williams' staff to serve as an ex-officio member of each of the adjacent jurisdiction planning commissions to allow for Camp Williams to provide input on proposed developments that may impact the mission, if built. Formalize the position through a resolution or an MOU. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IC-3C | MOU | MCAOD | Incorporate Camp Williams As One Of The Agencies That Review Pre-Development Applications / Proposals. | 2013 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | □ | | | | | | |
| Establish an MOU between Camp Williams and the jurisdiction, formalizing a process that provides copies of all conditional use, master plan, subdivision, rezoning, annexation, etc. submittals located within the Land Use MCA to be reviewed by Camp Williams. Such review periods shall conform with existing community review periods for comment. This supports a proactive approach to identifying potential conflicts early in the proposed development application phase. (See Strategy LU-1A). | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IC-3D | Comm | MCAOD | Foster Enhanced Public Awareness Through Accurate Mapping. | 2014 | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | ■ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ |
| Provide all of the surrounding local, county, regional, and state governments with an accurate geographic information system (GIS) data layer of the installation boundaries for inclusion on all land use, transportation, park and recreation, public facilities, and other related planning efforts. Other agencies: SITLA, UDOT, Rocky Mountain Power | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IC-4 Issue: Noise Complaints. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Camp Williams receives noise complaints when significant live-fire or artillery-fire training schedules extend into evening hours and / or due to weather conditions. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IC-4A | Comm | Study Area | Increase Public Notification Of High Activity Night Training Schedules. | 2014 | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | ■ | □ | | | | | |
| Review and enhance existing website, newspaper, television, and press conference protocols to increase public knowledge in advance of major training / live-fire exercises. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IC-4B | Comm | MCAOD | Enhance Public Education Of The Camp Williams Mission. | 2014 | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | ■ | ■ | | | | | |
| Develop fact sheets or brochures which outline the mission and the community benefits that accrue from the training activities that take place on Camp Williams. Public education materials should be made available on the Camp Williams website. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 1. High Priority Strategies

Issues warranting immediate response (to be initiated by 2014, within 1-2 years of JLUS completion)

| Issue or Strategy # | Type of Strategy | Military Compatibility Area (MCA) or Geographic Area | JLUS Strategy | Timeframe | Primary role = ■ Supporting role = □ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|-----------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | | | | | Local Jurisdictions | | | | | | | Other Agencies | | | | | |
| | | | | | Bluffdale | Cedar Fort | Eagle Mountain | Herriman | Lehi | Saratoga Springs | Salt Lake County | Utah County | Camp Williams | UTARNG | MAG / WFRM | DNR / FFSL | Legislature |
| IC - INTERAGENCY COORDINATION (continued) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IC-4C | Comm | Study Area | <p>Consider Hosting Open House Events.</p> <p>Utilizing open house and installation tours and visits can provide enhanced insight on the military mission to educate all groups (i.e., building and development, community, and general public) about the unique mission at Camp Williams.</p> <p>Other agencies: UDOT</p> | On-going | <input type="checkbox"/> | <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"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| LU - LAND USE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LU-1 | <p>Issue: Incompatible Future Land Use Designations.</p> <p>The jurisdiction's future land use designations around Camp Williams may be incompatible with Camp Williams' missions and thus may not protect the public health, safety, and welfare.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LU-1A | Zon | Land Use | <p>Create Zoning Overlay District Titled Military Compatibility Area Overlay District (MCAOD), Comprised Of -Land Use MCA, Impulse Noise MCA, Aviation Safety MCA, and a Light MCA.</p> <p>The MCA would propose compatible land uses, height restrictions, light and glare standards, and other compatibility regulations.</p> | 2014 | <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"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| LU-1B | Plans | MCAOD | <p>Update City And County General Plans To Include Military Compatibility Policies That Support The MCAOD And Promote Compatible Land Uses.</p> <p>Update and adopt the jurisdiction's future land use map, specifically within the MCA, and supportive goals, objectives, and policies that encourage a compatible land use pattern for appropriate capital improvement investments. Include Camp Williams as one of the stakeholders in the development of the plan. The jurisdiction's General Plan should be updated on a regular basis.</p> | 2014 | <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"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| LU-1C | Plans | Land Use | <p>Camp Williams Should Develop An Installation Master Plan Illustrating Existing Land Uses And Any Future Land Use Changes.</p> <p>Include all jurisdictions within the study area as stakeholders in the development of the plan. The Master Plan should be updated every five years. The Master Plan will help jurisdictions identify what type of land uses are compatible adjacent to the installation boundary.</p> | 2014 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <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"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| LU-1D | Acq | Land Use | <p>Acquire Lands That Would Provide An Additional Buffer Between Camp Williams And The Community To Promote Compatible Development.</p> <p>Identify lands that meet the criteria to compete for REPI program funds to establish easements from local landowners or consider fee simple purchase.</p> | 2017 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <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"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| LU-1E | Comm | MCA | <p>Develop An Army Compatibility Use Buffer Plan (ACUB).</p> <p>The ACUB will identify areas outside of the installation that are high priority to achieve compatibility or at risk for encroachment.</p> | On-going | <input type="checkbox"/> | <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"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

Table 1. High Priority Strategies

Issues warranting immediate response (to be initiated by 2014, within 1-2 years of JLUS completion)

| Issue or Strategy # | Type of Strategy | Military Compatibility Area (MCA) or Geographic Area | JLUS Strategy | Timeframe | Primary role = ■ Supporting role = □ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|-----------|--------------------------------------|------------|----------------|----------|------|------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|--------|------------|------------|-------------|-----|
| | | | | | Local Jurisdictions | | | | | | | Other Agencies | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Bluffdale | Cedar Fort | Eagle Mountain | Herriman | Lehi | Saratoga Springs | Salt Lake County | Utah County | Camp Williams | UTARNG | MAG / WFRM | DNR / FFSL | Legislature | BLM |
| NV - NOISE AND VIBRATION (continued) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NV-3 | Issue: Ground Training Missions From The IED Defeat Course Generate Off-Base Noise And Vibration Impacts. Military training activities, such as navigation training by the Readiness Training Institute (RTI), use of the IED Defeat Course, and vehicle use, create noise and vibration that travels off-installation. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NV-3A | Plans | MCAOD | Minimize Noise Disturbance On The Local Community. Schedule artillery, live-fire, helicopter flights, and IED course use between the hours of 6 am and 11 pm, whenever feasible. Issue public service announcements and / or e-mail announcements in advance when training will occur between 11 pm and 6 am. | 2017 | | | | | | | | | | ■ | ■ | | | |
| SA - SAFETY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SA-1 | Issue: High Potential For Urban Wildland Fires. The topographical, vegetative composition and climate conditions within the region are conducive to urban wildland fires. Military training activities, such as live-fire training and artillery firing, have the potential to ignite vegetation which has the potential to spread rapidly by prevailing winds. The high risk for such fires at key seasons during the year within the JLUS Study Area presents a threat to human safety and could cause damage to personal property and personal injury or death. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SA-1A | Zon | MCAOD | Establish Wildfire Overlay District (WOD). Each jurisdiction should establish a WOD that encompasses the high-to-medium risk areas within their boundaries where specialized building construction standards and landscaping design are regulated to safeguard against wildfire damage. | 2014 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | □ | | | □ |
| SA-1B | Zon | MCAOD | Create A Wildfire Management Ordinance. Establish a Wildfire Management Ordinance (e.g., Lehi Ordinance), that at minimum applies to areas within the established WOD. Incorporate wildfire mitigation measures that address various planning components, i.e., buffers. | 2014 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | | | |
| SA-1C | Comm | MCAOD | Federal Programs. Utilize federal technical and financial assistance for the implementation of fire mitigation techniques as provided by federal laws such as the Forest Restoration Act, the Disaster Mitigation Act, and the Fire Prevention and Control Act. | 2014 | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | ■ | □ | | | |
| SA-1D | Zon | MCAOD | Review And Update Neighborhood Emergency Response Design Standards. Develop / update neighborhood design standards to review proposed development to ensure adequate and efficient access by emergency and fire response units. Other agencies: State of Utah | 2014 | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | | | | | | |
| SA-1E | Plans | MCAOD | Implement Integrated Wildfire Management Plan (IWFMP). Implement and track fire management practices and vegetation management techniques outlined in the IWFMP e.g., fuels breaks, vegetation thinning, noxious weed management plan. | On-going | | | | | | | | | | ■ | | | | |
| SA-1F | MOU | MCAOD | Formalize Interagency Coordination By Developing Reciprocal Agreements For Surrounding Jurisdictions. Reciprocal agreements for mutual aid will assist in delineating responsibilities in the event of fires, as well as provide a protocol for reimbursing local agencies for suppression assistance, as necessary. Other agencies: Unified Fire Authority | 2014 | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | ■ | □ | □ | | | |

Table 1. High Priority Strategies

Issues warranting immediate response (to be initiated by 2014, within 1-2 years of JLUS completion)

Primary role = ■ Supporting role = □

| Issue or Strategy # | Type of Strategy | Military Compatibility Area (MCA) or Geographic Area | JLUS Strategy | Timeframe | Local Jurisdictions | | | | | | | Other Agencies | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|--|---|-----------|---------------------|------------|----------------|----------|------|------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|--------|------------|------------|-------------|-----|--|
| | | | | | Bluffdale | Cedar Fort | Eagle Mountain | Herriman | Lehi | Saratoga Springs | Salt Lake County | Utah County | Camp Williams | UTARNG | MAG / WFRM | DNR / FFSL | Legislature | BLM | |
| SA - SAFETY (continued) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SA-1G | Plans | MCAOD | Develop Noxious Weed Management Plans. | 2014 | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | ■ | | | | | |
| | | | UTARNG / Camp Williams and surrounding jurisdictions should consider developing invasive weed and vegetation management plans to lessen the risks of fire events within their jurisdictional boundaries. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PT - PUBLIC TRESPASSING | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PT-1 | Issue: On-Base Trespassing Due To A Lack Of A Perimeter Boundary Fence Along Portions Of The Boundary. Camp Williams can be an attractive recreational destination for outdoor enthusiasts for hunting and hiking. Members of the public have unintentionally and intentionally trespassed (hiked, biked or hunted) on Camp Williams. The public's health, safety, and welfare are at risk, since live-fire training occurs on-base. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PT-1A | Comm | MCAOD | Increase Situational Awareness At The Installation Boundary. | 2014 | | | | | | | | | | ■ | □ | | | | |
| | | | Construct "No Trespassing – DANGER Live-Fire Area" signs along the horizontal distance every 100 feet along the perimeter of the installation for the public's health, safety, and welfare. Other Agencies: JLUS Implementation Task Force | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PT-1B | Plans | MCAOD | Enhance Perimeter Security From The Air. | 2014 | | | | | | | | | | ■ | □ | | | | |
| | | | Utilize surveillance drones and consider scheduling additional flight time by UTARNG aviators to conduct partial or complete perimeter passes (prior to or at the conclusion of mission training and within the boundary) around the installation during typical day and night missions and report any suspected trespass activity. Increase such surveillance during high activity periods (summer, hunting season, etc.). | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PT-1C | Plans | MCAOD | Construct A Partial Fence. | 2014 | | | | | | | | | | ■ | □ | | | | |
| | | | In partnership with the UTARNG, construct a physical fence barrier along the installation perimeter where the risk of trespassing is high, while taking major wildlife corridors into consideration. Other Agencies: JLUS Implementation Task Force | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PT-1D | Comm | MCAOD | Apprehend Trespassing Offenders. | 2014 | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | ■ | | | | | |
| | | | Conduct inter-jurisdictional training with other public safety agencies and UTARNG to coordinate perimeter surveillance and trespasser apprehension using police power. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PT-1E | Comm | MCAOD | Visual Reference for the Public. | On-going | | | | | | | | | | ■ | □ | | | | |
| | | | Hang red flags and signage along the perimeter of the installation informing the public when the Range is "Hot" to alert citizens that live-fire training exercises are occurring. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PT-1F | Comm | MCAOD | Develop Awareness Program For "Visual Reference For The Public." | On-going | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | ■ | □ | | | | |
| | | | Utilize public service announcements, websites, and e-mail notifications to inform and alert the public on the significance of the red flags along the installation. (Ref. strategy PT-1E) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 2. Medium Priority Strategies

Strategies to be completed by 2017 (within 3-5 years of JLUS completion)

| Issue and Strategy # | Type of Strategy | Military Compatibility Area (MCA) or Geographic Area | JLUS Strategy | Timeframe | Primary role = ■ Supporting role = □ | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|-----------|--------------------------------------|------------|----------------|----------|------|------------------|------------------|-------------|---------------|--------|------------|------|
| | | | | | Local Jurisdictions | | | | | | Other Agencies | | | | | |
| | | | | | Bluffdale | Cedar Fort | Eagle Mountain | Herriman | Lehi | Saratoga Springs | Salt Lake County | Utah County | Camp Williams | UTARNG | MAG / WFRC | UDOT |
| AT - ANTI-TERRORISM / FORCE PROTECTION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AT-1 | Issue: Potential For Increased Trespassing. Continued growth in the surrounding communities to the north and south of the installation may increase the potential of trespassing or overt acts of terror. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AT-1A | Comm | MCAOD | Initiate "Eyes On Camp Williams" Program. | 2014 | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | ■ | □ | | |
| | | | Engage local community groups and jurisdictions to work with law enforcement agencies to create a voluntary vigilance program, whereby citizens and public safety officers that witness trespassing onto Camp Williams inform a designated point of contact at the UTARNG. Other Agencies: JLUS Implementation Task Force | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AT-1B | Comm | MCAOD | Leverage Local Funds For Interagency AT / FP Training. | 2014 | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | ■ | ■ | | |
| | | | Utilize local law enforcement and non-government organizational funding to provide multi-agency AT / FP training to surrounding law enforcement agencies. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AT-1C | Plans | MCAOD | Incorporate And Budget For AT / FP Design Standards, Stand-Off Distances, And Perimeter Fence In Base Plans. | 2017 | | | | | | | | | ■ | ■ | | |
| | | | Utilize, incorporate, and budget for the AT / FP unified facilities criteria using DoD minimum standards for construction of installation perimeter fence, with appropriate stand-off distances. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DS - DUST AND SMOKE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DS-1 | Issue: Dust And Smoke Generated By Military Training Activities. Frequent travel on unpaved roads, use of the IED Defeat Lane, and urban wildland fires generate dust and smoke on Camp Williams and surrounding lands that create nuisances for sensitive uses and air quality concerns. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DS-1A | Plans | Land Use | Consider Vegetative Dust Barriers. | 2017 | | | | | | | | | ■ | □ | | |
| | | | Camp Williams should consider the use of vegetation that does not contribute to wildfire hazards and adhere to the AT / FP regulations to provide a dust barrier along the northern and southern boundaries of the installation. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DS-1B | Plans | MCAOD | Update Fugitive Dust Plan. | 2014 | | | | | | | | | ■ | □ | | |
| | | | Although Utah Administrative Code R307-309-6 does not set requirements for updates to fugitive dust plans, Camp Williams should consider updating their 2003 Fugitive Dust Plan to include best management practices and to incorporate the strategic directions of the integrated wildfire management plan. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DS-1C | Comm | MCAOD | Inform Local Communities Of Potential High Dust Activities. | On-going | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | ■ | □ | | |
| | | | To enable the public to prepare in advance, utilize public relations officers, public service announcements, and websites to inform the general public of instances (i.e., days, times) where high dust trespass is likely. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

5 Recommendations

Table 2. Medium Priority Strategies

Strategies to be completed by 2017 (within 3-5 years of JLUS completion)

Primary role = ■ Supporting role = □

| Issue and Strategy # | Type of Strategy | Military Compatibility Area (MCA) or Geographic Area | JLUS Strategy | Timeframe | Local Jurisdictions | | | | | | | Other Agencies | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|-----------|---------------------|------------|----------------|----------|------|------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|--------|------------|------|-----|
| | | | | | Bluffdale | Cedar Fort | Eagle Mountain | Herriman | Lehi | Saratoga Springs | Salt Lake County | Utah County | Camp Williams | UTARNG | MAG / WFRC | UDOT | BLM |
| RC - ROADWAY CAPACITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| RC-1 | Issue: Military Use Of Public Roadways. Military units travel between Camp Williams and Dugway Proving Ground (DPG) on high-traffic civilian roadways, such as State Route (SR)-73, which can increase congestion and present safety risks. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| RC-1A | Plans | MCAOD | Reduce The Convergence Of Military And Civilian Traffic. To the extent possible, UTARNG should consider scheduling convoys avoiding peak hours of civilian traffic along SR-73 and other public roadways. | On-going | | | | | | | | | ■ | □ | □ | | |
| RC-1B | MOU | Study Area | Allow For Review Of Transportation Plans And Expansions By Camp Williams. Establish an MOU that invites a Camp Williams representative to participate as a stakeholder to enable military comment and feedback on pertinent transportation plans and expansions. | 2014 | | | | | | | | | □ | □ | ■ | ■ | |
| VO - VERTICAL OBSTRUCTIONS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| VO-1 | Issue: Potential For Military Aircraft Collisions With Tall Structures. The presence of tall structures, such as telecommunication towers, transmission lines, and wind turbines, may pose a vertical obstruction within the helicopter flight corridors and could increase the potential for collisions, endangering the safety of the public and the military personnel. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| VO-1A | Zon | Aviation Safety MCA | Establish An Aviation Safety MCA Subzone As Part Of The MCA Overlay District. Using the known ingress and egress helicopter flight routes, establish a Safety MCA. | 2014 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | | |
| VO-1B | Zon | Aviation Safety MCA | Discourage Placement of Tall Structures within Safety Flight Corridors. The placement of cell towers, above-ground electrical transmission lines, wind turbines, and other structures with heights exceeding 200 feet within the Aviation Safety MCA should be located in an area that does not obstruct FAA airspace. Other Agencies: Rocky Mountain Power, SITLA | 2014 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | | □ |
| VO-1C | Zon | Aviation Safety | Amend Zoning Code To Include Height Restrictions Within The Aviation Safety MCA Subzone. Height restrictions should be amended to not exceed 200 feet and should comply with Federal Aviation Regulation (FAR) Part 77 to ensure unobstructed airspace. | 2014 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | | |
| VO-1D | Comm | Aviation Safety | Foster Enhanced Public Awareness Of Military Flight Paths Through Accurate Mapping. Provide all of the surrounding local, county, regional and state governments with an accurate electronic map of the flight paths utilized by the UTARNG Aviation Support Facility for inclusion on applicable planning efforts. | 2014 | | | | | | | | | | ■ | ■ | | |
| VO-1E | Plans | Aviation Safety and Noise | Educate Pilots To Conduct Flight Training Operations Within The JLUS Noise And Aviation Safety MCA Areas. Provide helicopter pilots with a map of the JLUS MCA boundaries and inform them to conduct flight training within the MCA boundaries. | On-going | | | | | | | | | | ■ | ■ | | |

Table 3. Low Priority Strategies

Strategies to be addressed within 10 years of JLUS completion

| Issue or Strategy # | Type of Strategy | Military Compatibility Area (MCA) or Geographic Area | JLUS Strategy | Timeframe | Primary role = ■ Supporting role = □ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|-----------|--------------------------------------|------------|----------------|----------|------|------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|--------|------------|------------|-------------|
| | | | | | Local Jurisdictions | | | | | | | Other Agencies | | | | | |
| | | | | | Bluffdale | Cedar Fort | Eagle Mountain | Herriman | Lehi | Saratoga Springs | Salt Lake County | Utah County | Camp Williams | UTARNG | MAG / WFRG | DNR / FFSL | Legislature |
| CL - COMPETITION FOR LAND AND AIR SPACE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CL-1 | Issue: Shared Military And Civilian Air Operations Can Limit Navigable Airspace For Camp Williams Air Operations. There exist numerous improved and unimproved public and private use airports within a 15-mile radius surrounding Camp Williams. The significant improvement of the public use airports and transition from private to public for several of these facilities can increase the use of navigable airspace above and around the installation. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CL-1A | Plans | MCAOD | Regularly Review And Update Flight Schedules To Provide Sufficient Availability Of Airspace For Both Military And Civilian Aviators. Coordinate flight schedules to maximize the use of local airspace among the 97th Aviation Troop Command (ATC) and other airports such as Jake Garn Airport, Cedar Valley Airport, and Number 18 Airport. Other Agencies: Airport Authorities | 2014 | | □ | □ | | | | | | | | | ■ | ■ |
| CL-2 | Issue: General And Commercial Overflight Route Competition. The arrival and departure routes for commercial aviation traffic to / from Salt Lake City International Airport (SLCIA) extend above the UTARNG rotary-wing traffic transiting above Camp Williams. The presence of transiting aircraft across the installation periodically limits the ability to carry out live-fire training activities and vice versa. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CL-2A | Comm | MCAOD | Coordinate The Long-Term Use Of Artillery With The FAA And Other Airport Operations. Continue to work closely with the FAA to maintain the long-term designation of Restricted Airspace above Camp Williams. Other Agencies: Airport Authorities | On-going | | | | | | | | | | | | ■ | ■ |
| CL-2B | Comm | MCAOD | Establish A Military-Community Airport / Airspace Advisory Committee. Creating a military-community partnership including FAA representation to discuss airspace and other operational capabilities will help reduce conflicts between military and civilian aircraft and training activities. | On-going | | ■ | ■ | | | | | | | | ■ | □ | |
| FC - FREQUENCY SPECTRUM CAPACITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FC-1 | Issue: Specific Business And Employment Types Can Attract And Expand Utilization Of Bandwidth Used By The Military. The Utah Data Center (UDC) is expected to serve as a catalyst for other primary and supportive research and development entities within the surrounding area as well as the resulting increase in population that utilizes such frequencies. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FC-1A | Comm | MCAOD | Monitor Bandwidth Capacity To Prevent Disruption of Military / Civilian Operations. Work together to monitor existing bandwidth use and establish procedures for identifying major future users that could utilize substantial available capacity. | On-going | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | □ | |
| FI - FREQUENCY SPECTRUM IMPEDANCE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FI-1 | Issue: Wideband Use And Vertical Obstructions Can Restrict Or Degrade Communications. The presence and potential increase of wideband usage and development of electrical substation, overhead electrical, and other vertical structures may interrupt important ground-to-ground and air-to-ground military communications. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FI-1A | Zon | Land Use and Aviation Safety | Encourage structures that generate and provide frequency services (i.e. radio towers) be located outside the Aviation Safety and Land Use MCA. The placement of these structures can disrupt military communication operations. | 2017 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | □ | | □ |

Table 4. Awareness Strategies

Issues that pose a minor threat to Camp Williams and/or the surrounding jurisdictions and are documented in this JLUS for the purpose of maintaining an operational awareness. These items do not require action to address at the current time, but should be monitored long-term.

Primary role = ■ Supporting role = □

| Issue or Strategy # | Type of Strategy | Military Compatibility Area (MCA) | JLUS Strategy | Timeframe | Local Jurisdictions | | | | | | | | Other Agencies | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---|-----------|---------------------|------------|----------------|----------|------|------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|--------|------------|------------|
| | | | | | Bluffdale | Cedar Fort | Eagle Mountain | Herriman | Lehi | Saratoga Springs | Salt Lake County | Utah County | Camp Williams | UTARNG | MAG / WFRC | DNR / FFSL |
| AQ - AIR QUALITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AQ-1 | Issue: Non-Attainment Area Designation. Salt Lake County and Utah County are designated as non-attainment areas by the State of Utah for particulate matter. Military activities, such as troop transiting, convoy training, and vehicle maneuvering, generate dust and particulate matter that have the potential to negatively affect air quality. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AQ-1A | Leg | MCAOD | Amend Utah Administrative Code R307-309-6 To Require Latest Measures / Best Practices In Dust Plans. Amend Utah Administrative Code R307-309-6 to require local governments and agencies to incorporate the latest measures and best practices in their fugitive dust plans that comply with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for development activities and any other earth-moving activities (i.e., training exercises, convoy training). (See Strategy LI-1B later in this table). | 2014 | | | | | | | | | | | ■ | |
| AE - ALTERNATIVE ENERGY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AE-1 | Issue: Siting Of Wind-To-Electricity Turbines. One wind turbine and one proposed wind turbine are currently located within the Camp Williams study area, and more requests have been made to locate alternative energy systems in surrounding jurisdictions. Currently, only one jurisdiction within the study area has established wind energy regulations that safeguard local economic assets and protect the general public. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AE-1A | Comm | Aviation Safety | DoD Clearinghouse Review. To the extent possible, coordinate renewable energy permit application review with the DoD Clearinghouse to ensure compatibility with Camp Williams' operations. Other Agencies: DoD Clearinghouse | 2014 | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | ■ | ■ | |
| AE-1B | Zon | MCAOD | Adopt Wind Energy Ordinance. Using the State Model Wind Ordinance and Herriman City's ordinance, develop similar wind energy development ordinances for surrounding jurisdictions identified as having good potential for wind energy development. | 2014 | ■ | ■ | ■ | □ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | |
| AE-1C | Zon | Aviation Safety | Restrict Wind Energy Facilities. Amend Herriman's zoning code (Chapter 19.62, Wind Energy Facility Regulations) to state that wind energy facilities, or Wind Overlay Zones, shall not be permitted within any Military Compatibility Area subzone. | 2014 | | | | ■ | | | | | | | | |
| CR - CULTURAL RESOURCES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CR-1 | Issue: Cultural Resources Management And Preservation. The presence of cultural and historic resources on the training areas and cantonment require compliance with state and federal laws. The cultural resources management process will continue to influence where training and construction occur. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CR-1A | Hab | MCAOD | Implement The Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP). Continue to implement the best practices prescribed in the ICRMP. | On-going | | | | | | | | | | ■ | □ | |

Table 4. Awareness Strategies

Issues that pose a minor threat to Camp Williams and/or the surrounding jurisdictions and are documented in this JLUS for the purpose of maintaining an operational awareness. These items do not require action to address at the current time, but should be monitored long-term.

Primary role = ■ Supporting role = □

| Issue or Strategy # | Type of Strategy | Military Compatibility Area (MCA) | JLUS Strategy | Timeframe | Local Jurisdictions | | | | | | | | Other Agencies | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------------------|--|-----------|---------------------|------------|----------------|----------|------|------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|--------|------------|------------|-------------|-----|---|---|
| | | | | | Bluffdale | Cedar Fort | Eagle Mountain | Herriman | Lehi | Saratoga Springs | Salt Lake County | Utah County | Camp Williams | UTARNG | MAG / WFRC | DNR / FFSL | Legislature | BLM | | |
| HA - HOUSING AVAILABILITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HA-1 | Issue: On-Base Housing Inventory Is Utilized By Military Personnel In Training And Transient Population, Which Places The Burden Of Providing Housing To Permanent-Party Military On The Surrounding Communities. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Due to the nature of the mission, permanent stationed military personnel live in off-base housing. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HA-1A | Comm | Study Area | Coordinate Housing Needs. | On-going | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | ■ | ■ | | | | | | |
| Develop partnership with local realtors, realtor associations, and local planning departments to share information regarding military housing needs. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HA-1B | Plans | Study Area | Incorporate Military Housing Needs In Local Plans. | 2014 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | □ | | | | | | | |
| Understand the quality and type of housing the military requires and incorporate eligible, qualified housing units into comprehensive, general, and master plans. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LI - LEGISLATIVE INITIATIVES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LI-1 | Issue: Absence Of State Legislation Addressing Compatible Planning Around Military Installations Encourages Unregulated/Uncontrolled Development Near Military Installations. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Utah State Land Use Planning Laws do not consider the impacts of military training operations on the general public, nor do they account for the community growth impacts and activities on military mission readiness and training. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LI-1A | Leg | MCAOD | Military Compatible Planning Legislation. | 2017 | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | | | | | | | | ■ |
| Develop legislation that requires local jurisdictions within a defined distance from military installations to establish formal notice / comment process on submitted development plans, impacts associated with general / comprehensive plans, and their compatibility with the installation's mission. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LI-1B | Leg | MCAOD | Amend Utah Administrative Code R307-309-6 To Mandate Updates Of Dust Plans. | 2017 | | | | | | | | | | | □ | □ | | | ■ | □ |
| Develop legislation to amend the Non-attainment, and Maintenance Areas for PM10: Fugitive Emissions and Fugitive Dust Rule, to require a five-year update of dust plans to ensure that the use of current technology and dust mitigating practices are employed in planning and construction. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NR - SCARCE NATURAL RESOURCES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NR-1 | Issue: Mining Operations Can Represent Incompatibilities For Military Operations. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| The Army Corps of Engineers is the primary owner of the lands on Camp Williams; however, SITLA and the BLM own property within and immediately surrounding the installation. Uncoordinated extraction of natural resources both within and adjacent to Camp Williams could present activities that are incompatible with military operations. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NR-1A | Plans | MCAOD | Develop / Update Salt Lake Field Office Resource Management Plan (RMP). | 2017 | | | | | | | | | | | □ | □ | | | | ■ |
| The BLM Salt Lake Field Office does not currently show a RMP on its website that delineates responsibilities and management practices of the federal land and natural resources in the study area. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 4. Awareness Strategies

Issues that pose a minor threat to Camp Williams and/or the surrounding jurisdictions and are documented in this JLUS for the purpose of maintaining an operational awareness. These items do not require action to address at the current time, but should be monitored long-term.

Primary role = ■ Supporting role = □

| Issue or Strategy # | Type of Strategy | Military Compatibility Area (MCA) | JLUS Strategy | Timeframe | Local Jurisdictions | | | | | | | Other Agencies | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------------------|---|-----------|---------------------|------------|----------------|----------|------|------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|--------|------------|------------|-------------|-----|---|
| | | | | | Bluffdale | Cedar Fort | Eagle Mountain | Herriman | Lehi | Saratoga Springs | Salt Lake County | Utah County | Camp Williams | UTARNG | MAG / WFRM | DNR / FFSL | Legislature | BLM | |
| NR - SCARCE NATURAL RESOURCES (continued) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NR-1B | Comm | MCAOD | Coordinate Mining Development. Coordinate the approval of all mining operations in the MCAOD with Camp Williams to ensure conformance with military training operations. | 2014 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | □ | □ | | | | | ■ |
| NR-1C | Plans | MCAOD | Continue / Enhance Vegetation Mitigation. Camp Williams shall continue to thin vegetation on the installation to enhance mission readiness and mitigate fire hazards. | On-going | | | | | | | | | ■ | ■ | | | | | |
| NR-1D | Plans | MCAOD | Develop A Vegetation Mitigation Program In Nearby Communities. In collaboration with the Utah UFA, the Utah Division of Forestry Fire and State Lands, and surrounding jurisdictions, communities should develop a plan (including the use of goats) to thin overgrown vegetation to reduce the risks of natural wildland fires and control and manage the existing ecosystems. | 2014 | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | | | | ■ | |
| NR-1E | MOA | MCAOD | Develop Formal Procedures to Control Cattle / Wildlife Trespass onto Camp Williams. Camp Williams shall collaborate with private landowners, jurisdictions, and local law enforcement to control livestock trespass by impoundment or other measures to assist in the management of livestock and reduce the destruction of Camp Williams Fence. (See PT-1C for Construction of Camp Williams Perimeter Fence) | 2014 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | □ | □ | | | | | |
| TE - THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TE-1 | Issue: Habitat Management Can Potentially Reduce Effective Training On Camp Williams. While Camp Williams does not contain any federally or state listed species at the present time, several non-listed species and sensitive habitat are known to occur on the installation. Camp Williams engages in habitat management for these species, which could have an impact on training activities. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TE-1A | Plans | MCAOD | Plan / Budget For 2012-2017 Update of the Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP). As authorized and outlined in the Sikes Act, the INRMP shall be updated every five years to ensure current natural resources control methods are employed in the management plans. | On-going | | | | | | | | | | ■ | □ | | | | |
| TE - THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TE-1B | Plans | MCAOD | Develop a Noxious Weed Management Plan for Each Jurisdiction (using the Camp Williams plan as a Model). Invasive weeds attack native plant species thus destroying habitat. Camp Williams currently manages weeds through their plan. Surrounding jurisdictions, in collaboration with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and using the Counties Coordinated Weed Management Area programs, should develop and implement noxious weed management programs on state and private lands to reduce destruction of habitat and natural ecosystems near Camp Williams. <i>Other Agencies: BLM, USFWS</i> | 2017 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | □ | □ | | | | | |

Table 4. Awareness Strategies

Issues that pose a minor threat to Camp Williams and/or the surrounding jurisdictions and are documented in this JLUS for the purpose of maintaining an operational awareness. These items do not require action to address at the current time, but should be monitored long-term.

Primary role = ■ Supporting role = □

| Issue or Strategy # | Type of Strategy | Military Compatibility Area (MCA) | JLUS Strategy | Timeframe | Local Jurisdictions | | | | | | | Other Agencies | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|-----------|---------------------|------------|----------------|----------|------|------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|--------|------------|------------|
| | | | | | Bluffdale | Cedar Fort | Eagle Mountain | Herriman | Lehi | Saratoga Springs | Salt Lake County | Utah County | Camp Williams | UTARNG | MAG / WFRC | DNR / FFSL |
| WS - WATER SUPPLY AND QUALITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WS-1 | Issue: Inadequate Storm Water Retention And Drainage On-Installation Can Potentially Adversely Affect Private Lands Off-Installation. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Tickville Channel / Gulch on Camp Williams drains storm and intermittent surface flows to the south of and off the installation across private lands, which could cause erosion and sediment transport. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WS-1A | Plans | MCAOD | Revise Storm Drainage Plans. | 2017 | □ | □ | ■ | □ | □ | ■ | □ | ■ | □ | | | |
| | Integrate Camp Williams' storm water surface flows and erosion control practices into Utah County and Eagle Mountain storm water management plans. Develop plans for increasing off-installation storm water drainage infrastructure on land south of the Tickville Gulch/Channel. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WS-1B | Plans | MCAOD | Recommend install Earth Berms In The Tickville Channel / Gulch. | 2017 | | | | | | | | | ■ | □ | | |
| | With the installation of berms, reseeding of the berms and other disturbed areas with desirable adapted plant species is recommended, to prevent (or minimize) establishment of noxious species, rather than just 'enable new vegetative growth'. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WS-1C | Plans | MCAOD | Monitor Cattle / Wildlife Trespass. | On-going | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | ■ | ■ | ■ | □ | □ | |
| | Tickville Channel / Gulch continues to be trampled, making vegetation re-growth minimal. Cattle grazing officially ceased in 2001; however, cattle / wildlife trespass still occurs. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Strategy Summaries by Jurisdiction

The tables on the following pages provide a quick guide to the strategies each jurisdiction, agency and organization has a primary responsibility.

Bluffdale City

| Strategy # | Page # | Strategy Title |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--|
| High Priority Strategies | | |
| IE-1A | 21 | Include Camp Williams As A Stakeholder For All Regional And Local Transportation Planning Activities. |
| IE-1B | 21 | Encourage Proposed Overhead Utility and Service Lines To Be Located Within Existing Utility Corridors. |
| IE-1C | 21 | Coordinate And Update Regional And Local Utility Service Plans With Camp Williams. |
| IE-1D | 21 | Construct All Street Light Poles With Downward Shielded Lighting Fixtures And Within The Height Restrictions. |
| IC-1D | 22 | Foster Interagency Fire Suppression Training. |
| IC-3B | 23 | Invite A Camp Williams' Representative To Serve As An Ex-Officio Member Of The Jurisdiction Planning Commission. |
| IC-3C | 23 | Incorporate Camp Williams As One Of The Agencies That Review Pre-Development Applications / Proposals. |
| LU-1A | 24 | Create Zoning Overlay District Titled Military Compatibility Area (MCAOD), Comprised Of A Land Use MCA, Impulse Noise MCA, Aviation Safety MCA, and a Light MCA. |
| LU-1B | 25 | Update City And County General Plans To Include Military Compatibility Policies That Support The MCAOD And Promote Compatible Land Uses. |
| LU-2A | 25 | Update Jurisdiction Zoning Codes. |
| LU-2C | 26 | Consider A Multi-Jurisdictional Agriculture Protection Overlay (APO) Zone. |
| LU-2F | 26 | Amend Zoning Code Setback Requirements For Property Adjacent To Camp Williams. |
| NV-1B | 26 | Amend / Prepare Supportive Design Guidance and Standards. |
| NV-1C | 26 | Conduct Proactive Information Program With Agencies That Manage Land Uses. |
| NV-1D | 27 | Require Real Estate Disclosures. |
| NV-1E | 27 | Recommend and Amend Local Jurisdiction to Require Sound Attenuation Building Standards For New Construction. |
| NV-1F | 27 | Develop A Voluntary Sound Attenuation Retrofit Program For Residential Uses. |
| SA-1A | 28 | Establish Wildfire Overlay District (WOD). |
| SA-1B | 28 | Create A Wildfire Management Ordinance. |
| SA-1D | 28 | Review And Update Neighborhood Emergency Response Design Standards. |
| Medium Priority Strategies | | |
| VO-1A | 32 | Establish An Aviation Safety MCA Subzone As Part Of The MCA Overlay District. |
| VO-1B | 33 | Discourage Placement of Tall Structures within Safety Flight Corridors. |
| VO-1C | 33 | Amend Zoning Code To Include Height Restrictions Within The Aviation Safety MCA Subzone. |

Bluffdale City (continued)

| Strategy # | Page # | Strategy Title |
|--------------------------------|--------|--|
| Low Priority Strategies | | |
| FC-1A | 34 | Monitor Bandwidth Capacity To Prevent Disruption of Military / Civilian Operations. |
| FI-1A | 35 | Encourage structures that generate and provide frequency services (i.e. radio towers) be located outside the Aviation Safety and Land Use MCA. |
| FI-1B | 35 | Coordinate Frequency Spectrum Plans. |
| LG-1A | 35 | Create A Dark Skies Ordinance To Minimize Ambient Light Generation. |
| LG-1B | 35 | Develop Standard Military Compatibility Lighting Standards. |
| LG-1C | 36 | Develop Retrofit Program With Utility Providers. |
| Awareness Factors | | |
| AE-1B | 37 | Adopt Wind Energy Ordinance. |
| HA-1B | 38 | Incorporate Military Housing Needs In Local Plans. |
| NR-1B | 39 | Coordinate Mining Development. |
| WS-1A | 41 | Revise Storm Drainage Plans. |

Town of Cedar Fort

| Strategy # | Page # | Strategy Title |
|---------------------------------|--------|--|
| High Priority Strategies | | |
| IE-1A | 21 | Include Camp Williams As A Stakeholder For All Regional And Local Transportation Planning Activities. |
| IE-1B | 21 | Encourage Proposed Overhead Utility and Service Lines To Be Located Within Existing Utility Corridors. |
| IE-1C | 21 | Coordinate And Update Regional And Local Utility Service Plans With Camp Williams. |
| IE-1D | 21 | Construct All Street Light Poles With Downward Shielded Lighting Fixtures And Within The Height Restrictions. |
| IC-1D | 22 | Foster Interagency Fire Suppression Training. |
| IC-3B | 23 | Invite A Camp Williams' Representative To Serve As An Ex-Officio Member Of The Jurisdiction Planning Commission. |
| IC-3C | 23 | Incorporate Camp Williams As One Of The Agencies That Review Pre-Development Applications / Proposals. |
| LU-1A | 24 | Create Zoning Overlay District Titled Military Compatibility Area (MCAOD), Comprised Of A Land Use MCA, Impulse Noise MCA, Aviation Safety MCA, and a Light MCA. |
| LU-1B | 25 | Update City And County General Plans To Include Military Compatibility Policies That Support The MCAOD And Promote Compatible Land Uses. |
| LU-2A | 25 | Update Jurisdiction Zoning Codes. |
| LU-2C | 26 | Consider A Multi-Jurisdictional Agriculture Protection Overlay (APO) Zone. |
| LU-2F | 26 | Amend Zoning Code Setback Requirements For Property Adjacent To Camp Williams. |

Town of Cedar Fort (continued)

| Strategy # | Page # | Strategy Title |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--|
| NV-1B | 26 | Amend / Prepare Supportive Design Guidance and Standards. |
| NV-1C | 26 | Conduct Proactive Information Program With Agencies That Manage Land Uses. |
| NV-1D | 27 | Require Real Estate Disclosures. |
| NV-1E | 27 | Recommend and Amend Local Jurisdiction to Require Sound Attenuation Building Standards For New Construction. |
| NV-1F | 27 | Develop A Voluntary Sound Attenuation Retrofit Program For Residential Uses |
| SA-1A | 28 | Establish Wildfire Overlay District (WOD). |
| SA-1B | 28 | Create A Wildfire Management Ordinance. |
| SA-1D | 28 | Review And Update Neighborhood Emergency Response Design Standards. |
| Medium Priority Strategies | | |
| VO-1A | 32 | Establish A Safety MCA Subzone As Part Of The MCA Overlay District. |
| VO-1B | 33 | Restrict Height To No More Than 200 Feet Within The Safety MCA. |
| VO-1C | 33 | Amend Zoning Code To Include Height Restrictions Within The Safety MCA Subzone. |
| Low Priority Strategies | | |
| CL-2B | 34 | Establish A Military-Community Airport / Airspace Advisory Committee. |
| FC-1A | 34 | Monitor Radio Frequency Capacity To Prevent Frequency Encroachment. |
| FI-1A | 34 | Encourage frequency impedance type of structures (i.e. radio towers) be located outside the Safety and Land Use MCA. |
| FI-1B | 34 | Coordinate Frequency Spectrum Plans. |
| LG-1A | 35 | Create A Dark Skies Ordinance To Minimize Ambient Light Generation. |
| LG-1B | 35 | Develop Standard Military Compatibility Lighting Standards. |
| LG-1C | 36 | Develop Retrofit Program With Utility Providers. |
| Awareness Factors | | |
| AE-1B | 37 | Adopt Wind Energy Ordinance. |
| HA-1B | 38 | Incorporate Military Housing Needs In Local Plans. |
| NR-1B | 39 | Coordinate Mining Development. |
| WS-1A | 41 | Revise Storm Drainage Plans. |

Eagle Mountain City

| Strategy # | Page # | Strategy Title |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--|
| High Priority Strategies | | |
| IE-1A | 21 | Include Camp Williams As A Stakeholder For All Regional And Local Transportation Planning Activities. |
| IE-1B | 21 | Encourage Proposed Overhead Utility and Service Lines To Be Located Within Existing Utility Corridors. |
| IE-1C | 21 | Coordinate And Update Regional And Local Utility Service Plans With Camp Williams. |
| IE-1D | 21 | Construct All Street Light Poles With Downward Shielded Lighting Fixtures And Within The Height Restrictions. |
| IC-1D | 22 | Foster Interagency Fire Suppression Training. |
| IC-3A | 23 | Establish a JLUS Implementation Task Force. |
| IC-3B | 23 | Invite A Camp Williams' Representative To Serve As An Ex-Officio Member Of The Jurisdiction Planning Commission. |
| IC-3C | 23 | Incorporate Camp Williams As One Of The Agencies That Review Pre-Development Applications / Proposals. |
| LU-1A | 24 | Create Zoning Overlay District Titled Military Compatibility Area (MCAOD), Comprised Of A Land Use MCA, Impulse Noise MCA, Aviation Safety MCA, and a Light MCA. |
| LU-1B | 25 | Update City And County General Plans To Include Military Compatibility Policies That Support The MCAOD And Promote Compatible Land Uses. |
| LU-2A | 25 | Update Jurisdiction Zoning Codes. |
| LU-2F | 26 | Amend Zoning Code Setback Requirements For Property Adjacent To Camp Williams. |
| NV-1B | 26 | Amend / Prepare Supportive Design Guidance and Standards. |
| NV-1C | 26 | Conduct Proactive Information Program With Agencies That Manage Land Uses. |
| NV-1D | 27 | Require Real Estate Disclosures. |
| NV-1E | 27 | Recommend and Amend Local Jurisdiction to Require Sound Attenuation Building Standards For New Construction. |
| NV-1F | 27 | Develop A Voluntary Sound Attenuation Retrofit Program For Residential Uses. |
| SA-1A | 28 | Establish Wildfire Overlay District (WOD). |
| SA-1B | 28 | Create A Wildfire Management Ordinance. |
| SA-1D | 28 | Review And Update Neighborhood Emergency Response Design Standards. |
| Medium Priority Strategies | | |
| VO-1A | 32 | Establish An Aviation Safety MCA Subzone As Part Of The MCA Overlay District. |
| VO-1B | 33 | Discourage Placement of Tall Structures within Safety Flight Corridors. |
| VO-1C | 33 | Amend Zoning Code To Include Height Restrictions Within The Aviation Safety MCA Subzone. |

Eagle Mountain City (continued)

| Strategy # | Page # | Strategy Title |
|--------------------------------|--------|--|
| Low Priority Strategies | | |
| CL-2B | 34 | Establish A Military-Community Airport / Airspace Advisory Committee. |
| FC-1A | 34 | Monitor Bandwidth Capacity To Prevent Disruption of Military / Civilian Operations. |
| FI-1A | 34 | Encourage frequency structures that generate and provide frequency services (i.e. radio towers) be located outside the Aviation Safety and Land Use MCA. |
| FI-1B | 34 | Coordinate Frequency Spectrum Plans. |
| LG-1A | 35 | Create A Dark Skies Ordinance To Minimize Ambient Light Generation. |
| LG-1B | 35 | Develop Standard Military Compatibility Lighting Standards. |
| LG-1C | 36 | Develop Retrofit Program With Utility Providers. |
| Awareness Factors | | |
| AE-1B | 37 | Adopt Wind Energy Ordinance. |
| HA-1B | 38 | Incorporate Military Housing Needs In Local Plans. |
| NR-1B | 39 | Coordinate Mining Development. |
| WS-1A | 41 | Revise Storm Drainage Plans. |

Herriman City

| Strategy # | Page # | Strategy Title |
|---------------------------------|--------|--|
| High Priority Strategies | | |
| IE-1A | 21 | Include Camp Williams As A Stakeholder For All Regional And Local Transportation Planning Activities. |
| IE-1B | 21 | Encourage Proposed Overhead Utility and Service Lines To Be Located Within Existing Utility Corridors. |
| IE-1C | 21 | Coordinate And Update Regional And Local Utility Service Plans With Camp Williams. |
| IE-1D | 21 | Construct All Street Light Poles With Downward Shielded Lighting Fixtures And Within The Height Restrictions. |
| IC-1D | 22 | Foster Interagency Fire Suppression Training. |
| IC-3B | 23 | Invite A Camp Williams' Representative To Serve As An Ex-Officio Member Of The Jurisdiction Planning Commission. |
| IC-3C | 23 | Incorporate Camp Williams As One Of The Agencies That Review Pre-Development Applications / Proposals. |
| LU-1A | 24 | Create Zoning Overlay District Titled Military Compatibility Area (MCAOD), Comprised Of A Land Use MCA, Impulse Noise MCA, Aviation Safety MCA, and a Light MCA. |
| LU-1B | 25 | Update City And County General Plans To Include Military Compatibility Policies That Support The MCAOD And Promote Compatible Land Uses. |
| LU-2A | 25 | Update Jurisdiction Zoning Codes. |
| LU-2C | 26 | Consider A Multi-Jurisdictional Agriculture Protection Overlay (APO) Zone. |
| LU-2F | 26 | Amend Zoning Code Setback Requirements For Property Adjacent To Camp Williams. |

Herriman City (continued)

| Strategy # | Page # | Strategy Title |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--|
| NV-1B | 26 | Amend / Prepare Supportive Design Guidance and Standards. |
| NV-1C | 26 | Conduct Proactive Information Program With Agencies That Manage Land Uses. |
| NV-1D | 27 | Require Real Estate Disclosures. |
| NV-1E | 27 | Recommend and Amend Local Jurisdiction to Require Sound Attenuation Building Standards For New Construction. |
| NV-1F | 27 | Develop A Voluntary Sound Attenuation Retrofit Program For Residential Uses. |
| SA-1A | 28 | Establish Wildfire Overlay District (WOD). |
| SA-1B | 28 | Create A Wildfire Management Ordinance. |
| SA-1D | 28 | Review And Update Neighborhood Emergency Response Design Standards. |
| Medium Priority Strategies | | |
| VO-1A | 32 | Establish An Aviation Safety MCA Subzone As Part Of The MCA Overlay District. |
| VO-1B | 33 | Discourage Placement of Tall Structures within Safety Flight Corridors. |
| VO-1C | 33 | Amend Zoning Code To Include Height Restrictions Within The Aviation Safety MCA Subzone. |
| Low Priority Strategies | | |
| FC-1A | 34 | Establish A Military-Community Airport / Airspace Advisory Committee. |
| FI-1A | 34 | Encourage structures that generate and provide frequency services (i.e. radio towers) be located outside the Aviation Safety and Land Use MCA. |
| FI-1B | 34 | Coordinate Frequency Spectrum Plans. |
| LG-1A | 35 | Create A Dark Skies Ordinance To Minimize Ambient Light Generation. |
| LG-1B | 35 | Develop Standard Military Compatibility Lighting Standards. |
| LG-1C | 36 | Develop Retrofit Program With Utility Providers. |
| Awareness Factors | | |
| AE-1C | 37 | Restrict Wind Energy Facilities. |
| HA-1B | 38 | Incorporate Military Housing Needs In Local Plans. |
| NR-1B | 39 | Coordinate Mining Development. |
| WS-1A | 41 | Revise Storm Drainage Plans. |

Lehi City

| Strategy # | Page # | Strategy Title |
|---------------------------------|--------|--|
| High Priority Strategies | | |
| IE-1A | 21 | Include Camp Williams As A Stakeholder For All Regional And Local Transportation Planning Activities. |
| IE-1B | 21 | Encourage Proposed Overhead Utility and Service Lines To Be Located Within Existing Utility Corridors. |
| IE-1C | 21 | Coordinate And Update Regional And Local Utility Service Plans With Camp Williams. |

Lehi City (continued)

| Strategy # | Page # | Strategy Title |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--|
| IE-1D | 21 | Construct All Street Light Poles With Downward Shielded Lighting Fixtures And Within The Height Restrictions. |
| IC-1D | 22 | Foster Interagency Fire Suppression Training. |
| IC-3B | 23 | Invite A Camp Williams' Representative To Serve As An Ex-Officio Member Of The Jurisdiction Planning Commission. |
| IC-3C | 23 | Incorporate Camp Williams As One Of The Agencies That Review Pre-Development Applications / Proposals. |
| LU-1A | 24 | Create Zoning Overlay District Titled Military Compatibility Area (MCAOD), Comprised Of A Land Use MCA, Impulse Noise MCA, Aviation Safety MCA, and a Light MCA. |
| LU-1B | 25 | Update City And County General Plans To Include Military Compatibility Policies That Support The MCAOD And Promote Compatible Land Uses. |
| LU-2A | 25 | Update Jurisdiction Zoning Codes. |
| LU-2C | 26 | Consider A Multi-Jurisdictional Agriculture Protection Overlay (APO) Zone. |
| LU-2F | 26 | Amend Zoning Code Setback Requirements For Property Adjacent To Camp Williams. |
| NV-1B | 26 | Amend / Prepare Supportive Design Guidance and Standards. |
| NV-1C | 26 | Conduct Proactive Information Program With Agencies That Manage Land Uses. |
| NV-1D | 27 | Require Real Estate Disclosures. |
| NV-1E | 27 | Recommend and Amend Local Jurisdiction to Require Sound Attenuation Building Standards For New Construction. |
| NV-1F | 27 | Develop A Voluntary Sound Attenuation Retrofit Program For Residential Uses. |
| SA-1A | 28 | Establish Wildfire Overlay District (WOD). |
| SA-1B | 28 | Create A Wildfire Management Ordinance. |
| SA-1D | 28 | Review And Update Neighborhood Emergency Response Design Standards. |
| Medium Priority Strategies | | |
| VO-1A | 33 | Establish An Aviation Safety MCA Subzone As Part Of The MCA Overlay District. |
| VO-1B | 33 | Discourage Placement of Tall Structures within Safety Flight Corridors. |
| VO-1C | 33 | Amend Zoning Code To Include Height Restrictions Within The Aviation Safety MCA Subzone. |
| Low Priority Strategies | | |
| FC-1A | 34 | Monitor Bandwidth Capacity To Prevent Disruption to Military / Civilian Operations. |
| FI-1A | 34 | Encourage structures that generate and provide frequency services (i.e. radio towers) be located outside the Safety and Land Use MCA. |
| FI-1B | 34 | Coordinate Frequency Spectrum Plans. |
| LG-1A | 35 | Create A Dark Skies Ordinance To Minimize Ambient Light Generation. |
| LG-1B | 35 | Develop Standard Military Compatibility Lighting Standards. |
| LG-1C | 36 | Develop Retrofit Program With Utility Providers. |

Lehi City (continued)

| Strategy # | Page # | Strategy Title |
|--------------------------|--------|--|
| Awareness Factors | | |
| AE-1B | 37 | Adopt Wind Energy Ordinance. |
| HA-1B | 38 | Incorporate Military Housing Needs In Local Plans. |
| NR-1B | 39 | Coordinate Mining Development. |
| WS-1A | 41 | Revise Storm Drainage Plans. |

City of Saratoga Springs

| Strategy # | Page # | Strategy Title |
|---------------------------------|--------|--|
| High Priority Strategies | | |
| IE-1A | 21 | Include Camp Williams As A Stakeholder For All Regional And Local Transportation Planning Activities. |
| IE-1B | 21 | Encourage Proposed Overhead Utility and Service Lines To Be Located Within Existing Utility Corridors. |
| IE-1C | 21 | Coordinate And Update Regional And Local Utility Service Plans With Camp Williams. |
| IE-1D | 21 | Construct All Street Light Poles With Downward Shielded Lighting Fixtures And Within The Height Restrictions. |
| IC-1D | 22 | Foster Interagency Fire Suppression Training. |
| IC-3B | 23 | Invite A Camp Williams' Representative To Serve As An Ex-Officio Member Of The Jurisdiction Planning Commission. |
| IC-3C | 23 | Incorporate Camp Williams As One Of The Agencies That Review Pre-Development Applications / Proposals. |
| LU-1A | 24 | Create Zoning Overlay District Titled Military Compatibility Area (MCAOD), Comprised Of A Land Use MCA, Impulse Noise MCA, Aviation Safety MCA, and a Light MCA. |
| LU-1B | 25 | Update City And County General Plans To Include Military Compatibility Policies That Support The MCAOD And Promote Compatible Land Uses. |
| LU-2A | 25 | Update Jurisdiction Zoning Codes. |
| LU-2C | 26 | Consider A Multi-Jurisdictional Agriculture Protection Overlay (APO) Zone. |
| LU-2F | 26 | Amend Zoning Code Setback Requirements For Property Adjacent To Camp Williams. |
| NV-1B | 26 | Amend / Prepare Supportive Design Guidance and Standards. |
| NV-1C | 26 | Conduct Proactive Information Program With Agencies That Manage Land Uses. |
| NV-1D | 27 | Require Real Estate Disclosures. |
| NV-1E | 27 | Recommend and Amend Local Jurisdiction to Require Sound Attenuation Building Standards For New Construction. |
| NV-1F | 27 | Develop A Voluntary Sound Attenuation Retrofit Program For Residential Uses. |
| SA-1A | 28 | Establish Wildfire Overlay District (WOD). |
| SA-1B | 28 | Create A Wildfire Management Ordinance. |
| SA-1D | 28 | Review And Update Neighborhood Emergency Response Design Standards. |

City of Saratoga Springs (continued)

| Strategy # | Page # | Strategy Title |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--|
| Medium Priority Strategies | | |
| VO-1A | 33 | Establish A Safety MCA Subzone As Part Of The MCA Overlay District. |
| VO-1B | 33 | Restrict Height To No More Than 200 Feet Within The Safety MCA. |
| VO-1C | 33 | Amend Zoning Code To Include Height Restrictions Within The Safety MCA Subzone. |
| Low Priority Strategies | | |
| FC-1A | 34 | Monitor Radio Frequency Capacity To Prevent Frequency Encroachment. |
| FI-1A | 34 | Encourage frequency impedance type of structures (i.e. radio towers) be located outside the Safety and Land Use MCA. |
| FI-1B | 34 | Coordinate Frequency Spectrum Plans. |
| LG-1A | 35 | Create A Dark Skies Ordinance To Minimize Ambient Light Generation. |
| LG-1B | 35 | Develop Standard Military Compatibility Lighting Standards. |
| LG-1C | 36 | Develop Retrofit Program With Utility Providers. |
| Awareness Factors | | |
| AE-1B | 37 | Adopt Wind Energy Ordinance. |
| HA-1B | 38 | Incorporate Military Housing Needs In Local Plans. |
| NR-1B | 39 | Coordinate Mining Development. |
| WS-1A | 41 | Revise Storm Drainage Plans. |

Salt Lake County

| Strategy # | Page # | Strategy Title |
|---------------------------------|--------|--|
| High Priority Strategies | | |
| IE-1A | 21 | Include Camp Williams As A Stakeholder For All Regional And Local Transportation Planning Activities. |
| IE-1B | 21 | Encourage Proposed Overhead Utility and Services Lines To Be Located Within Existing Utility Corridors. |
| IE-1C | 21 | Coordinate And Update Regional And Local Utility Service Plans With Camp Williams. |
| IE-1D | 21 | Construct All Street Light Poles With Downward Shielded Lighting Fixtures And Within The Height Restrictions. |
| IC-1D | 22 | Foster Interagency Fire Suppression Training. |
| IC-3B | 23 | Invite A Camp Williams' Representative To Serve As An Ex-Officio Member Of The Jurisdiction Planning Commission. |
| IC-3C | 23 | Incorporate Camp Williams As One Of The Agencies That Review Pre-Development Applications / Proposals. |
| LU-1A | 24 | Create Zoning Overlay District Titled Military Compatibility Area (MCAOD), Comprised Of A Land Use MCA, Impulse Noise MCA, Aviation Safety MCA, and a Light MCA. |
| LU-1B | 25 | Update City And County General Plans To Include Military Compatibility Policies That Support The MCAOD And Promote Compatible Land Uses. |

Salt Lake County (continued)

| Strategy # | Page # | Strategy Title |
|-----------------------------------|--------|---|
| LU-2A | 25 | Update Jurisdiction Zoning Codes. |
| LU-2C | 26 | Consider A Multi-Jurisdictional Agriculture Protection Overlay (APO) Zone. |
| LU-2F | 26 | Amend Zoning Code Setback Requirements For Property Adjacent To Camp Williams. |
| NV-1B | 26 | Amend / Prepare Supportive Design Guidance and Standards. |
| NV-1C | 26 | Conduct Proactive Information Program With Agencies That Manage Land Uses. |
| NV-1D | 27 | Require Real Estate Disclosures. |
| NV-1E | 27 | Recommend and Amend Local Jurisdiction to Require Sound Attenuation Building Standards For New Construction. |
| NV-1F | 27 | Develop A Voluntary Sound Attenuation Retrofit Program For Residential Uses. |
| NV-1G | 27 | Leverage The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Noise Abatement Program. |
| SA-1A | 28 | Establish Wildfire Overlay District (WOD). |
| SA-1B | 28 | Create A Wildfire Management Ordinance. |
| SA-1D | 28 | Review And Update Neighborhood Emergency Response Design Standards. |
| Medium Priority Strategies | | |
| VO-1A | 33 | Establish An Aviation Safety MCA Subzone As Part Of The MCA Overlay District. |
| VO-1B | 33 | Discourage Placement of Tall Structures within Safety Flight Corridors. |
| VO-1C | 33 | Amend Zoning Code To Include Height Restrictions Within The Aviation Safety MCA Subzone. |
| Low Priority Strategies | | |
| FC-1A | 34 | Monitor Bandwidth Capacity To Prevent Disruption to Military / Civilian Operations. |
| FI-1A | 34 | Encourage structures that generate and provide frequency services (i.e. radio towers) be located outside the Safety and Land Use MCA. |
| FI-1B | 34 | Coordinate Frequency Spectrum Plans. |
| LG-1A | 35 | Create A Dark Skies Ordinance To Minimize Ambient Light Generation. |
| LG-1B | 35 | Develop Standard Military Compatibility Lighting Standards. |
| LG-1C | 36 | Develop Retrofit Program With Utility Providers. |
| Awareness Factors | | |
| AE-1B | 37 | Adopt Wind Energy Ordinance. |
| HA-1B | 38 | Incorporate Military Housing Needs In Local Plans. |
| NR-1B | 39 | Coordinate Mining Development. |
| WS-1A | 41 | Revise Storm Drainage Plans. |
| WS-1C | 41 | Monitor Cattle / Wildlife Trespass. |

Utah County

| Strategy # | Page # | Strategy Title |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--|
| High Priority Strategies | | |
| IE-1A | 21 | Include Camp Williams As A Stakeholder For All Regional And Local Transportation Planning Activities. |
| IE-1B | 21 | Encourage Proposed Overhead Utility and Service Lines To Be Located Within Existing Utility Corridors. |
| IE-1C | 21 | Coordinate And Update Regional And Local Utility Service Plans With Camp Williams. |
| IE-1D | 21 | Construct All Street Light Poles With Downward Shielded Lighting Fixtures And Within The Height Restrictions. |
| IC-1D | 22 | Foster Interagency Fire Suppression Training. |
| IC-3B | 23 | Invite A Camp Williams' Representative To Serve As An Ex-Officio Member Of The Jurisdiction Planning Commission. |
| IC-3C | 23 | Incorporate Camp Williams As One Of The Agencies That Review Pre-Development Applications / Proposals. |
| LU-1A | 24 | Create Zoning Overlay District Titled Military Compatibility Area (MCAOD), Comprised Of A Land Use MCA, Impulse Noise MCA, Aviation Safety MCA, and a Light MCA. |
| LU-1B | 25 | Update City And County General Plans To Include Military Compatibility Policies That Support The MCA And Promote Compatible Land Uses. |
| LU-2A | 25 | Update Jurisdiction Zoning Codes. |
| LU-2C | 26 | Consider A Multi-Jurisdictional Agriculture Protection Overlay (APO) Zone. |
| LU-2F | 26 | Amend Zoning Code Setback Requirements For Property Adjacent To Camp Williams. |
| NV-1B | 26 | Amend / Prepare Supportive Design Guidance and Standards. |
| NV-1C | 26 | Conduct Proactive Information Program With Agencies That Manage Land Uses. |
| NV-1D | 27 | Require Real Estate Disclosures. |
| NV-1E | 27 | Recommend and Amend Local Jurisdiction to Require Sound Attenuation Building Standards For New Construction. |
| NV-1F | 27 | Develop A Voluntary Sound Attenuation Retrofit Program For Residential Uses. |
| NV-1G | 27 | Leverage The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Noise Abatement Program. |
| SA-1A | 28 | Establish Wildfire Overlay District (WOD). |
| SA-1B | 28 | Create A Wildfire Management Ordinance. |
| SA-1C | 28 | Federal Programs. |
| SA-1D | 28 | Review And Update Neighborhood Emergency Response Design Standards. |
| Medium Priority Strategies | | |
| VO-1A | 33 | Establish An Aviation Safety MCA Subzone As Part Of The MCA Overlay District. |
| VO-1B | 33 | Discourage Placement of Tall Structures within Safety Flight Corridors. |
| VO-1C | 33 | Amend Zoning Code To Include Height Restrictions Within The Aviation Safety MCA Subzone. |

Utah County (continued)

| Strategy # | Page # | Strategy Title |
|--------------------------------|--------|--|
| Low Priority Strategies | | |
| FC-1A | 34 | Monitor Bandwidth Capacity To Prevent Disruption to Military / Civilian Operations. |
| FI-1A | 34 | Encourage structures that generate and provide frequency services (i.e. radio towers) be located outside the Aviation Safety and Land Use MCA. |
| FI-1B | 34 | Coordinate Frequency Spectrum Plans. |
| LG-1A | 35 | Create A Dark Skies Ordinance To Minimize Ambient Light Generation. |
| LG-1B | 35 | Develop Standard Military Compatibility Lighting Standards. |
| LG-1C | 36 | Develop Retrofit Program With Utility Providers. |
| Awareness Factors | | |
| AE-1B | 37 | Adopt Wind Energy Ordinance. |
| HA-1B | 38 | Incorporate Military Housing Needs In Local Plans. |
| NR-1B | 39 | Coordinate Mining Development. |
| WS-1A | 41 | Revise Storm Drainage Plans. |
| WS-1C | 41 | Monitor Cattle / Wildlife Trespass. |

Camp Williams

| Strategy # | Page # | Strategy Title |
|---------------------------------|--------|--|
| High Priority Strategies | | |
| IE-1A | 21 | Include Camp Williams As A Stakeholder For All Regional And Local Transportation Planning Activities. |
| IE-1C | 21 | Coordinate And Update Regional And Local Utility Service Plans With Camp Williams. |
| IE-1D | 21 | Construct All Street Light Poles With Downward Shielded Lighting Fixtures And Within The Height Restrictions. |
| IC-1A | 22 | Review And Amend Existing Inter-Jurisdictional Agreements / Memorandum Of Agreements. |
| IC-1B | 22 | Review And Update The Integrated Wildfire Management Plan (IWFMP). |
| IC-1C | 22 | Execute Reciprocal Mutual Aid Agreements (MAA) And Update Biannually. |
| IC-2B | 23 | Leverage Army Compatible Use Buffer (ACUB) And Readiness and Environmental Protection Initiative (REPI) Funds To Acquire Easements Of Non-Federal Lands That Are High Priority To Preserving The Mission At Camp Williams. |
| IC-3A | 23 | Establish a JLUS Implementation Task Force. |
| IC-3D | 24 | Foster Enhanced Public Awareness Through Accurate Mapping. |
| IC-4A | 24 | Increase Public Notification Of High Activity Night Training Schedules. |
| IC-4B | 24 | Enhance Public Education Of The Camp Williams Mission. |
| IC-4C | 24 | Consider Hosting Open House Events. |
| LU-1C | 25 | Camp Williams Should Develop An Installation Master Plan Illustrating Existing Land Uses And Any Future Land Use Changes. |

Camp Williams (continued)

| Strategy # | Page # | Strategy Title |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--|
| LU-1D | 25 | Acquire Lands That Would Provide An Additional Buffer Between Camp Williams And The Community To Promote Compatible Development. |
| LU-1E | 25 | Develop An Army Compatibility Use Buffer Plan (ACUB). |
| LU-2B | 25 | Evaluate The Potential For A Conservation Easement Program. |
| LU-2E | 26 | Coordinate School District Master Plans With Camp Williams. |
| NV-1A | 26 | Update the Intensity And Frequency Of Military Generated Noise in the data collected. |
| NV-2A | 27 | Enforce And Inform About The “Fly Neighbor-Friendly” Protocol. |
| NV-3A | 28 | Minimize Noise Disturbance On The Local Community. |
| SA-1E | 28 | Implement Integrated Wildfire Management Plan (IWFMP). |
| SA-1F | 29 | Formalize Interagency Coordination By Developing Reciprocal Agreements For Surrounding Jurisdictions. |
| PT-1A | 29 | Increase Situational Awareness At The Installation Boundary. |
| PT-1B | 29 | Enhance Perimeter Security From The Air. |
| PT-1C | 29 | Construct A Partial Fence. |
| PT-1D | 29 | Apprehend Trespassing Offenders. |
| PT-1E | 29 | Visual Reference for the Public. |
| PT-1F | 30 | Develop Awareness Program For “Visual Reference For The Public.” |
| Medium Priority Strategies | | |
| AT-1A | 31 | Initiate “Eyes On Camp Williams” Program. |
| AT-1B | 31 | Leverage Local Funds For Interagency AT / FP Training. |
| AT-1C | 31 | Incorporate And Budget For AT / FP Design Standards, Stand-Off Distances, And Perimeter Fence In Base Plans. |
| DS-1A | 31 | Consider Vegetative Dust Barriers. |
| DS-1B | 32 | Update Fugitive Dust Plan. |
| DS-1C | 32 | Inform Local Communities Of Potential High Dust Activities. |
| RC-1A | 32 | Reduce The Convergence Of Military And Civilian Traffic. |
| VO-1D | 33 | Foster Enhanced Public Awareness Of Military Flight Paths Through Accurate Mapping. |
| VO-1E | 33 | Educate Pilots To Conduct Flight Training Operations Within The JLUS Noise And Aviation Safety MCA Areas. |
| Low Priority Strategies | | |
| CL-1A | 34 | Regularly Review And Update Flight Schedules To Provide Sufficient Availability Of Airspace For Both Military And Civilian Aviators. |
| CL-2A | 34 | Coordinate The Long-Term Use Of Artillery With The FAA And Other Airport Operations. |
| CL-2B | 34 | Establish A Military-Community Airport / Airspace Advisory Committee. |
| FC-1A | 34 | Monitor Bandwidth Capacity To Prevent of Military / Civilian Operations. |
| LG-2A | 36 | Minimize Military Glare For Civilians. |
| LG-2B | 36 | Leverage Daytime Training. |

Camp Williams (continued)

| Strategy # | Page # | Strategy Title |
|--------------------------|--------|--|
| LG-2C | 36 | Review, Alter, And Update Training Schedules For IED Defeat Course. |
| Awareness Factors | | |
| AE-1A | 37 | DoD Clearinghouse Review. |
| CR-1A | 38 | Implement The Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP). |
| HA-1A | 38 | Coordinate Housing Needs. |
| NR-1C | 39 | Continue / Enhance Vegetation Mitigation. |
| TE-1A | 40 | Plan And Budget For the 2012 – 2017 Update of the 2007 Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP). |
| TE-1B | 40 | Develop a Noxious Weed Management Plan for Each Jurisdiction (using the Camp Williams plan as a Model). |
| WS-1B | 41 | Recommend Install Earth Berms In The Tickville Channel / Gulch. |
| WS-1C | 41 | Monitor Cattle / Wildlife Trespass. |

Utah Army National Guard (UTARNG)

| Strategy # | Page # | Strategy Title |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--|
| High Priority Strategies | | |
| IC-2A | 23 | Advocate and Transfer SITLA and BLM Lands Within Camp Williams Boundary to the Army Corps of Engineers. |
| IC-2B | 23 | Leverage Army Compatible Use Buffer (ACUB) And Readiness Environmental Protection Initiative (REPI) Funds To Acquire Easements Of Non-Federal Lands That Are High Priority To Preserving The Mission At Camp Williams. |
| IC-4B | 24 | Enhance Public Education Of The Camp Williams Mission. |
| IC-4C | 24 | Consider Hosting Open House Events. |
| NV-2A | 27 | Enforce And Inform About The “Fly Neighbor-Friendly” Protocol. |
| NV-3A | 28 | Minimize Noise Disturbance On The Local Community. |
| Medium Priority Strategies | | |
| AT-1B | 31 | Leverage Local Funds For Interagency AT / FP Training. |
| AT-1C | 31 | Incorporate And Budget For AT / FP Design Standards, Stand-Off Distances, And Perimeter Fence In Base Plans. |
| VO-1D | 33 | Foster Enhanced Public Awareness Of Military Flight Paths Through Accurate Mapping. |
| VO-1E | 33 | Educate Pilots To Conduct Flight Training Operations Within The JLUSS Noise And Safety MCA Areas. |
| Low Priority Strategies | | |
| CL-1A | 34 | Regularly Review And Update Flight Schedules To Provide Sufficient Availability Of Airspace For Both Military And Civilian Aviators. |
| CL-2A | 34 | Coordinate The Long-Term Use Of Artillery With The FAA And Other Airport Operations. |
| LG-2B | 36 | Leverage Daytime Training. |
| LG-2C | 36 | Review, Alter, And Update Training Schedules For IED Defeat Course. |

Utah Army National Guard (UTARNG) (cont.)

| Strategy # | Page # | Strategy Title |
|--------------------------|--------|---|
| Awareness Factors | | |
| AE-1A | 37 | DoD Clearinghouse Review. |
| HA-1A | 38 | Coordinate Housing Needs. |
| NR-1C | 39 | Continue / Enhance Vegetation Mitigation. |

Mountainland Association of Governments (MAG)

| Strategy # | Page # | Strategy Title |
|-----------------------------------|--------|---|
| High Priority Strategies | | |
| IE-1A | 21 | Include Camp Williams As A Stakeholder For All Regional And Local Transportation Planning Activities. |
| SA-1C | 28 | Federal Programs. |
| Medium Priority Strategies | | |
| RC-1B | 32 | Allow For Review Of Transportation Plans And Expansions By Camp Williams. |

Wasatch Front Regional Council (WFRC)

| Strategy # | Page # | Strategy Title |
|-----------------------------------|--------|---|
| High Priority Strategies | | |
| IE-1A | 21 | Include Camp Williams As A Stakeholder For All Regional And Local Transportation Planning Activities. |
| SA-1C | 28 | Federal Programs. |
| Medium Priority Strategies | | |
| RC-1B | 32 | Allow For Review Of Transportation Plans And Expansions By Camp Williams. |

Department of Natural Resources / Forestry, Fire & State Lands (DNR FFSL)

| Strategy # | Page # | Strategy Title |
|---------------------------------|--------|---|
| High Priority Strategies | | |
| IC-1E | 22 | Develop A Joint Fire Management Awareness Program For The General Public. |
| Low Priority Strategies | | |
| SA-1G | 29 | Develop Noxious Weed Management Plans. |
| Awareness Factors | | |
| NR-1D | 39 | Develop A Vegetation Mitigation Program In Nearby Communities. |

Utah State Legislature

| Strategy # | Page # | Strategy Title |
|--------------------------------|--------|--|
| Low Priority Strategies | | |
| LG-1A | 35 | Create A Dark Skies Ordinance To Minimize Ambient Light Generation. |
| Awareness Factors | | |
| AQ-1A | 37 | Amend Utah Administrative Code R307-309-6 To Require Latest Measures / Best Practices In Dust Plans. |
| LI-1A | 38 | Military Compatible Planning Legislation. |
| LI-1B | 39 | Amend Utah Administrative Code R307-309-6 To Mandate Updates Of Dust Plans. |

Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

| Strategy# | Page # | Strategy Title |
|---------------------------------|--------|---|
| High Priority Strategies | | |
| LU-2D | 26 | Include Camp Williams In Reviewing Any Type Of BLM Development Applications Within The MCA. |
| Low Priority Strategies | | |
| LG-1B | 35 | Develop Standard Military Compatibility Lighting Standards. |
| Awareness Factors | | |
| NR-1A | 39 | Develop / Update Salt Lake Field Office Resource Management Plan (RMP). |
| NR-1B | 39 | Coordinate Mining Development. |

Utah Department of Transportation (UDOT)

| Strategy # | Page # | Strategy Title |
|-----------------------------------|--------|---|
| High Priority Strategies | | |
| IE-1A | 21 | Include Camp Williams As A Stakeholder For All Regional And Local Transportation Planning Activities. |
| Medium Priority Strategies | | |
| RC-1B | 32 | Allow For Review Of Transportation Plans And Expansions By Camp Williams. |

For Additional Information Contact:

Eagle Mountain City
1650 East Stagecoach Run
Eagle Mountain City, Utah 84005

