

Inland Port Zoning Modifications

Planning Commission Meeting August 22, 2018

What is an inland port?

An inland port is typically defined as an intermodal (truck, train, plane) terminal located inland of traditional coastal borders that:

- Moves goods in and out for distribution and warehousing
- Moves international freight efficiently by providing customs clearance terminal inland instead of solely relying on a coastal port
- Commonly referred to as dry port, global trade port, logistics park, or intermodal facility.

Functions of Inland Ports







- Rail lines that transfer freight to another mode of transportation
- Large cranes that move freight
- Warehousing and distribution centers
- Manufacturing facilities
- Temporary storage of materials as they await distribution

Benefits and Drawbacks

Benefits:

- Efficiency in amount of goods that can be distributed.
- Time saved, reduction in transportation costs as rail freight
- The importance of freight terminals has grown with the expansion of globalization and e-commerce.

Drawbacks:

- Environmental impacts such as air quality, water quality, habitat degradation
- Demands on public utilities and municipal services (water, fire/emergency, electricity/energy)
- Demands on road infrastructure and transportation (traffic, road repairs, noise pollution)

What does an inland port look like?



What does an inland port look like?

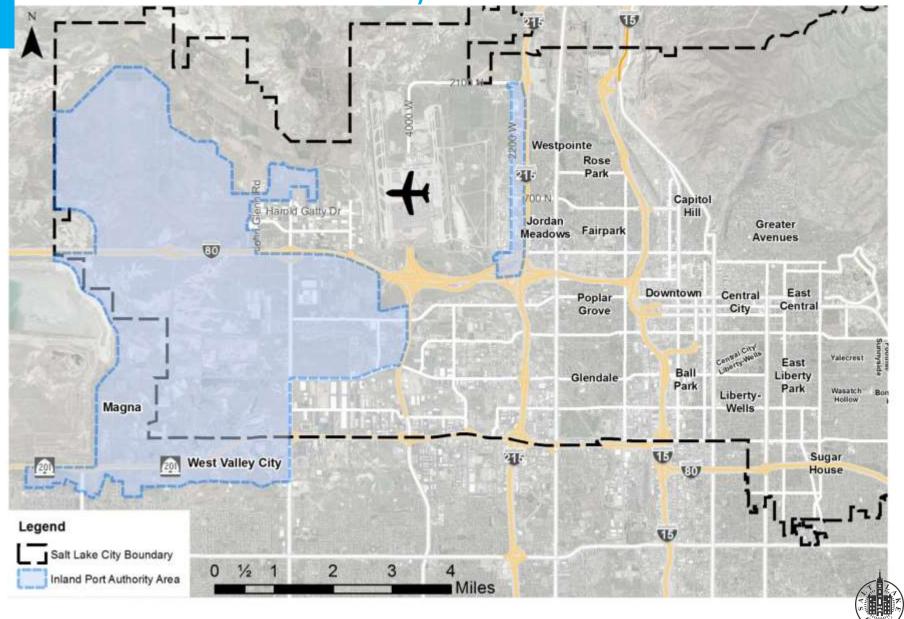


HB2001 (State Legislature)

- Passed Inland Port Authority Amendments July 2018
- Requires the City to make changes to zoning ordinance by <u>December 31, 2018</u>
- If changes are not made to allow inland port uses,
 City loses ability to regulate inland port uses
- Broad definition of "inland port use"
- Cannot prohibit "temporary natural resource storage"
- Allows additional environmental standards



Inland Port Authority Jurisdictional Area



Inland Port Policies and Objectives

- 15 items listed in 11-58-203(1)
- Related to zoning:
 - Respect and maintain sensitivity to the unique natural environment of areas in proximity to authority jurisdictional land
 - Improve air quality and minimize resource use
 - Respect existing land use and other agreements
 - Promote and encourage development of inland port lands
 - Support and promote land uses the generate economic development
 - Facilitate a hub for trade combining rail, trucking, air cargo, etc.
 - Support inland port uses: warehousing, light manufacturing, and distribution.

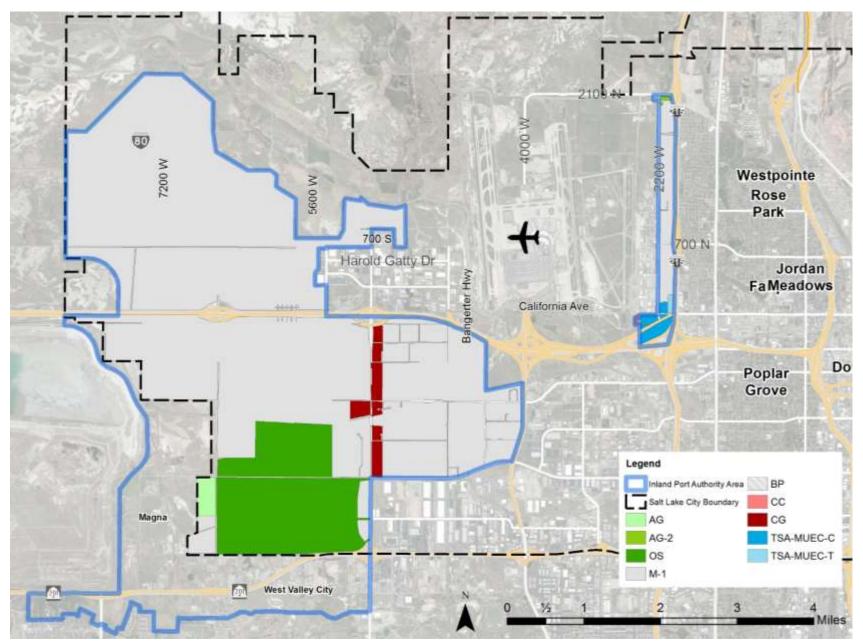


Our Task

- Developing zoning regulations to respond to the state bill
- Need to allow "inland port uses" in 8 zoning districts
- Develop standards to mitigate negative impacts of "inland port uses"



Zoning Districts within Inland Port Authority Area



Appeals: changes to original

- Has to go through City's appeal process first
 - Staff decision: appeals hearing officer
 - De novo
 - Public hearing
 - PC decision: appeals hearing officer
 - Based on record
 - No public hearing



Appeals: changes to original

- Additional submittal requirements
 - Meet or exceed applicable state and federal regulations
 - Any potential environmental impact and mitigation measures
 - Potential impact on abutting properties
 - Potential impact on migratory bird production area
 - Municipal regulations that the applicant will be unable to comply with and if there are alternative methods.



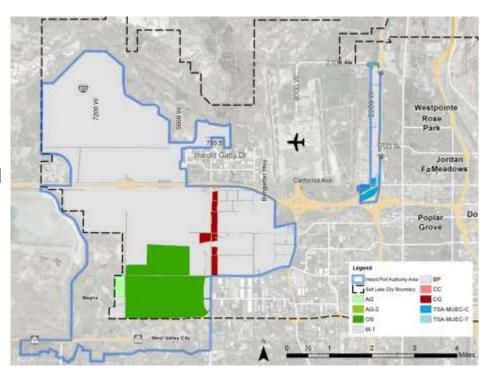
Appeals: changes to original

- Requires a public hearing
- Requires notice of the public hearing
- The panel may:
 - Affirm the decision
 - Overturn the decision if
 - Decision is contrary to policies and objectives
 - Imposes conditions that unreasonably impair or essentially prohibit and inland port use
 - Arbitrary, capricious, or illegal



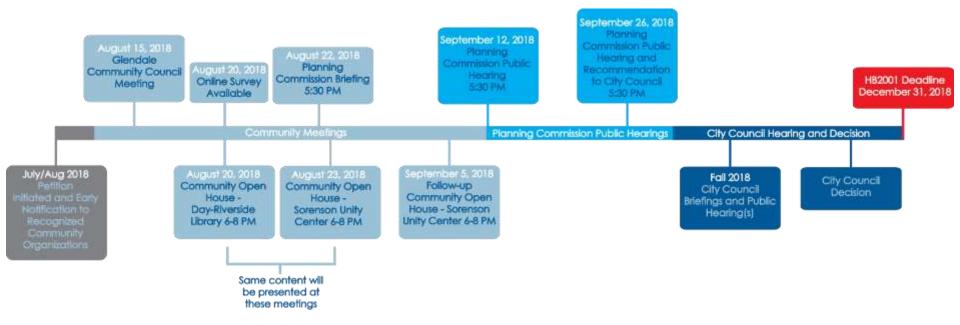
Our Approach

- Inland Port Overlay zone
 - Addresses inland port uses across multiple zoning districts
 - Needs
 - Use the M-1 land use table
 - M-1 uses would be allowed in other zones within the inland port lands
 - Approval process: permitted or conditional?
 - Additional standards of review?
 - Additional submittal requirements?





Timeline





Land Use and Development Management Act

- State law that authorizes cities to use zoning
 - State code 10-9a-102 (2): objectives for land use regulations
 - Land use
 - Buildings
 - Energy efficiency
 - Light and air
 - Air quality
 - Transportation



Key Issues: Land use

- Not all zoning districts allow inland port uses
- Existing development agreements are "vested"
- Not all inland port uses create impacts
- Conditional use=a use that may create an impact



Current permitted use in the M-1 zoning district



Key Issues: Land use

- How do we address inland port uses that would not be permitted in underlying zone?
- What if a use isn't involved in the inland port?
- What do we need in order to determine impacts?



Key Issues: Land use

 Do we need expanded conditional use standards for inland port uses?



Metal recycling: conditional use in M-1



Why not other approaches?

- Timing
- Can use the map created in the state law
- Staff resource
- Longer term:
 - May rezone all inland port lands to M-1



What we are hearing: Air Quality

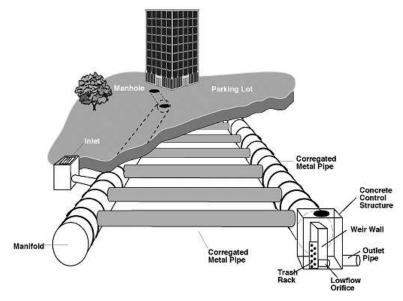
- Air quality related to land use
 - Fugitive dust (construction, bulk storage, loading/unloading)
 - Examples of what might be in a mitigation report:
 - Paved roads and lot areas
 - Wind screens
 - Water suppressant
 - Loading/unloading operations: enclosed building, conveyor belts, etc.
 - Venting equipment
 - Enclosed storage





What we are hearing: Water Quality

- Example of storm water mitigation plan
 - Contain materials
 - Filtration systems
 - Control runoff rates
 - Non permeable surface for some areas
 - Appropriate landscaping



Underground storm drainage

Source: Montgomery County, MD



Other issues

- Transportation impacts
- Noise impacts
- Energy use and efficiency



Questions?

www.slc.gov/inlandport